von Experten aus der Praxis

Innovation & Insurance 2020

Eckstein et al.

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Die Konzepte, Praktiken und Methoden
zu gehen, Recht und Ergebnisstrategien hier im Punkt für die
an Praxiserscheinung. Das Buch inspiriert und ermutigt neue Wege
in dieser Spannweite Zeit bliebt das Buch eine innovative Ausweitung

traditionellen Phased Verlassen und Innovationsscharen.

Funk-Münchmeyer

Lübeck (Hrsg.)
Ideas and Success Concepts 2020

Insurance & Innovation

Ernst | Funk-Münger | Lieder (Hrsg.)
The ERM maturity model developed in the research project was the core

an important objective for the ERM maturity assessment model.

MINI et al. (2012) developed the ERM maturity assessment model

improving and providing future directions for its development. The model

for assessing an objective assessment framework for assessing financial

insurance at a corporate level, the framework for assessing corporate

ERP systems with an emphasis on the assessment of the ERP system.

The maturity of an insurance company's insurance systems is a

ECOII. ERM implementation" is not easily measurable in the context of
different insurance companies. The framework for measuring corporate

efficiency and applying the quality of ERM systems is to implement

Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) based on the determination of

Measuring the quality of the ERM system implementations

The objective of this study was to develop a methodology for assessing

ERM systems implemented in the insurance industry.

Measuring the ERM maturity levels and their

relevance to the insurance industry.
Assessing quality levels of ERM system implementations

The quality management framework in the operational, the tactical, and strategic management domains, as well as in the risk management process, can be used to investigate the quality of the information provided to support the decision-making process. The information is classified into three dimensions: corporate, strategic, and tactical. The figure shows the information flow and the corresponding levels of risk management. The risk management process involves identifying, assessing, and managing risks. The information is then used to support decision-making, risk management, and strategic planning.

From Silo risk management to ERM systems

The three dimensions of the ERM-MA model are depicted in Figure 1. These dimensions are: (1) Information flow and ERM management processes, (2) ERM management in action, and (3) ERM management in context. The figure shows the information flow and the corresponding levels of risk management. The information is classified into three dimensions: corporate, strategic, and tactical. The risk management process involves identifying, assessing, and managing risks. The information is then used to support decision-making, risk management, and strategic planning.

Measurement of ERM maturity levels and their relevance

The figure shows the information flow and the corresponding levels of risk management. The information is classified into three dimensions: corporate, strategic, and tactical. The risk management process involves identifying, assessing, and managing risks. The information is then used to support decision-making, risk management, and strategic planning.
Results of the ERM Maturity Assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dimension Score</th>
<th>ENMAA Project (SBU-PM)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Project Focus Areas</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10</td>
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</table>

In 2018, 90 German firms participated in the ERM maturity assessment. The next higher maturity level is provided for each sub-dimension.

The survey population is split at a maturity level 6, where the risk area is managed in a matrix-like manner. The risk area is managed on a project-by-project basis with ENMAA standards of the ERM (ENMAA Project (SBU-PM)).

The overall score is the average score of the IT risk area (ENMAA Project (SBU-PM)). The ENMAA Project (SBU-PM) was selected based on the current level of the ENMAA Project (SBU-PM) in each dimension.
There is no difference in mean and median results. However, before thinking of ANOVA and z-tests, we need to understand the understanding of the mean and median. The mean is the sum of all values divided by the number of values. The median is the middle value when the data is ordered. If the data is skewed, the mean will be affected. The median is less affected by outliers.

**Figure 1:** EFRMA Scores (GER vs. ALT - Mean & Median Comparison)

Results of the EFR Maunry Assessment

![Graph showing EFRMA Scores (GER vs. ALT - Mean & Median Comparison)](image)

500 compounders (ALT < 50% < 500 compounders)

This study was conducted with the goal of understanding the performance of compounders in the ERM process. The study shows that the median score is higher than the mean score for most of the compounders. This is because the median is less affected by outliers. The results suggest that the compounders need to focus on improving their median scores.

![Graph showing EFRMA Scores (GER - Medium Quantiles) Outliers)](image)

Measurement of ERM maturity levels and their relevance

![Graph showing EFRMA Scores (GER - Total GER)](image)
The image contains a page of text and a bar chart. The text seems to be discussing the relevance of ERM maturity levels for the insurance industry, mentioning ERM management practices and the need for clear communication. The bar chart visualizes data related to ERM maturity levels, possibly comparing scores or metrics.