Social Insurance Risk Management and Controls Training Course

18 – 22 October 2027
Tbilisi

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Ref: 1280_194606 **Date:** 18 – 22 October 2027 **Location:** Tbilisi **Fees:** 5000 Euro

Overview

Social Insurance Risk Management and Controls Training Course is a one-week course for policy, actuarial, risk, finance, governance, compliance, and assurance professionals who leave with a Social Insurance Risk Control Pack. Participants connect scheme risk, demographic and financial uncertainty, contribution and benefit controls, funding, operations, fraud, scenarios, and reporting. The course uses risk taxonomies, assumption registers, control maps, dashboards, and treatment plans to support traceable decisions. Agile Leaders Training Center presents social insurance risk management as scheme-wide control practice.

Who Should Attend

- Functions responsible for social insurance policy, scheme design, and sustainability
- Teams responsible for actuarial valuation, assumptions, and financial projections
- Functions responsible for enterprise risk, governance, and compliance oversight
- Teams responsible for contribution collection, benefit administration, and service controls
- Functions responsible for finance, investment, internal control, audit, and assurance

The course assumes participants already work with social insurance policy, actuarial evidence, finance, operations, risk, or assurance and leaves out introductory insurance theory and jurisdiction-specific legal advice.

Departments and Industries

The course supports departments and industries that design, finance, administer, govern, or assure social protection arrangements.

- Social insurance and pension administration functions
- Actuarial, finance, funding, and investment functions
- Risk management, governance, and compliance functions
- Contribution collection and benefit administration functions
- Internal control, audit, and assurance functions
- Public-policy and professional advisory organizations

Learning Objectives

By the end of this course, participants will be able to:

- Analyze scheme, demographic, financial, and operational risks
- Build a social insurance risk appetite and ownership structure
- Evaluate contribution, benefit, funding, and reserve controls
- Use actuarial evidence in scenario and sensitivity analysis
- Diagnose error, evasion, fraud, and process-control weaknesses
- Build risk indicators, treatment plans, and board reports

Course Agenda

Day 1: Scheme Risk Architecture

- Social Insurance Risk Taxonomy
- Scheme Objective and Risk Dependency Map
- Risk Appetite and Budget Statement
- Risk Ownership Responsibility Matrix
- Risk Identification Evidence Register

Day 2: Actuarial and Financial Risk

- Demographic and Economic Assumption Register
- Contribution and Benefit Design Control Map
- Funding and Reserve Risk Dashboard
- Asset and Liability Risk Linkage Map
- Actuarial Evidence Review Checklist

Day 3: Operational and Integrity Controls

- Contribution Collection Process Failure Map
- Benefit Entitlement Control Checklist
- Error, Evasion, and Fraud Control Matrix
- Data Matching and Exception Review Log
- Service Continuity Risk Control Sheet

Day 4: Scenarios, Treatment, and Reporting

- Demographic and Financial Scenario Set
- Sensitivity Analysis Decision Table
- Risk Treatment and Control Action Plan
- Key Risk Indicator Monitoring Dashboard
- Board Risk and Sustainability Report

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Day 5: Risk Control Practice and Capstone

- Exercise: Scheme Risk Taxonomy Challenge
- Exercise: Assumption and Funding Stress Review
- Exercise: Contribution and Benefit Control Test
- Exercise: Fraud Scenario and Treatment Decision
- Capstone Exercise: Social Insurance Risk Control Pack

Practical Exercises

The course uses suggested activities that connect scheme design and actuarial evidence with operational controls and governance decisions.

- Suggested activity: classify demographic, financial, investment, operational, and reputational risks by owner and treatment.
- Suggested activity: test contribution and benefit controls against process failures and data exceptions.
- Suggested activity: compare funding outcomes under demographic and economic scenarios.
- Suggested activity: prepare a risk treatment decision and board reporting pack from a scheme case.

FAQs

Who suits social insurance risk management and controls training?

Social insurance risk management and controls training suits practitioners responsible for policy, actuarial work, finance, operations, governance, risk, compliance, or assurance and assumes experience with scheme decisions or evidence.

How does social insurance risk management differ from general enterprise risk training?

Social insurance risk management addresses scheme design, demographic and financial assumptions, contributions, benefits, funding, reserves, and service delivery, while general enterprise risk training treats organizational risks across broader business settings.

How does actuarial evidence support social insurance risk management?

Actuarial evidence supports risk identification, assumption review, projections, uncertainty analysis, scenario comparison, funding assessment, and reporting on how changing conditions may affect scheme outcomes.

What operational risks affect social insurance contributions and benefits?

Operational risks include registration and data failures, contribution gaps, entitlement errors, payment exceptions, service disruption, weak controls, fraud exposure, and inadequate monitoring or correction.

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How are social insurance risk scenarios used in governance decisions?

Social insurance risk scenarios compare plausible demographic, economic, funding, investment, and operational conditions so decision-makers can evaluate exposures, controls, treatments, indicators, and escalation needs.

Conclusion

The course integrates scheme risk, actuarial uncertainty, financial sustainability, operational integrity, scenario analysis, and governance reporting. Participants take back a Social Insurance Risk Control Pack containing taxonomies, registers, maps, dashboards, scenarios, and treatment plans. The pack creates a repeatable route from evidence and assumptions to controlled decisions, monitored exposure, and corrective action.