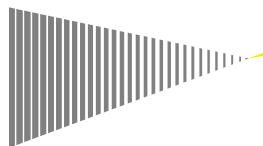
The upside of disruption

Megatrends shaping 2017 and beyond





Key questions for discussion

What is disruption?

What is driving it?

How should companies respond?

Eight megatrends generate key questions to answer:

- 1. Industry Redefined. Is every industry now your industry?
- 2. The future of smart. What intelligence will we need to create a smart future?
 - 3. The future of work. When machines become workers, what is the human role?
 - 4. Behavioral revolution. How will individual behavior impact our collective future?
 - **5. Empower customer.** How will you change buyers into stakeholders?
 - **6. Urban perspective.** In a fast-changing world, can cities be built with a long-term perspective?
 - 7. Health reimagined. With growing health needs, is digital the best medicine?
 - **8. Resourceful planet.** Can innovation make the planet resource rich instead of resource scarce?

Disruption drivers







Where we've been

Industrial revolution eliminated guilds and created massive labor displacement.

Age of discovery and colonialism discovered the "new world"

Most of the world's population lived in rural communities with powerful nation states.

Where we are

IT revolution (PC, online, mobile, social) have democratized data, empowered consumers and spawned new industries.

Trade liberalization and emerging market growth created new competitors, reordered the supply chain and lowered prices Migration and immigration combined with aging population transforming everything from healthcare to real estate.

Where we're going

The next waves – the Internet of Things (IoT), virtual reality, AI, robotics – promise to be even more revolutionary.

The emergence of Africa and a more multipolar world will drive a global shift

Birth-rates, urbanization and a millennial-dominated workforce will have a profound impact on economic development.

Responding is critical



Everyone is affected

• If you think you won't be affected, you just don't know how yet

2

It's easy to underestimate the pace of change

• Time is not on your side

3

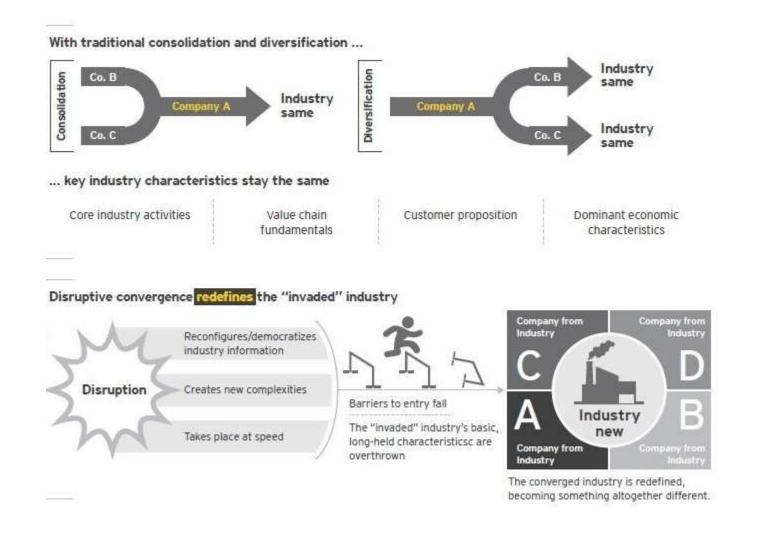
Strategy and execution are not enough

 The strategy that got you here may not be the one you'll need tomorrow



Industry redefined

Industry convergence is blurring previously distinct industries and sets of participants

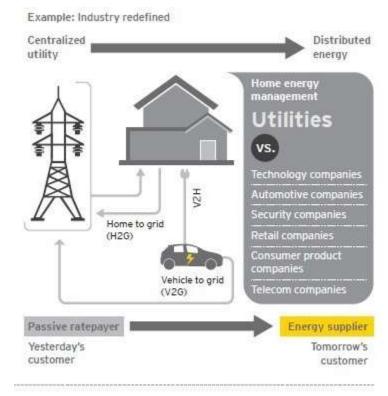


Case studies - areas ripe for industry disruption

Technology companies are disrupting industry spaces and uprooting incumbents

Example: Industry redefined New and nontraditional Driver Driverless competitors 10% Hardware Hardware 10% Software Automotive Mobility Yesterday Tomorrow Vehicle manufacturers Who will "own" or be and suppliers part of the mobility industry - movina goods and people - of tomorrow?

Traditional industries with high customer pain points are vulnerable to convergence



Companies should seek opportunities beyond their own industry walls

The upside of convergence Reduced pain points and Entrepreneurs Lower barriers to entry superior solutions and Consumers experiences New cross-industry opportunities; option to Potential to leverage collective acquire or partner with new cross-discipline intelligence to Incumbents Society solve global problems competition; business model reinvention



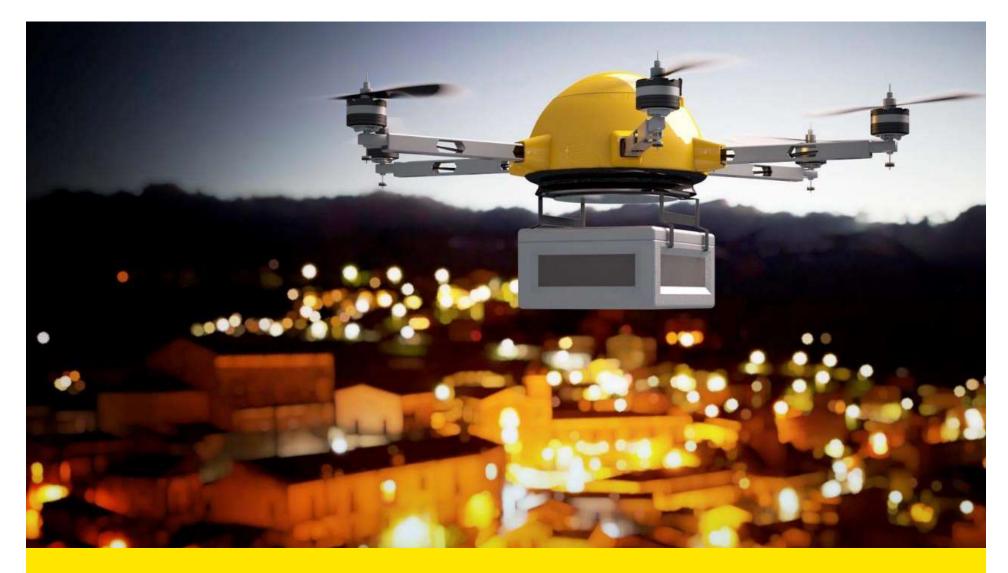
Industry redefined

Better questions to drive better answers:

- 1. Do you understand who your competitors are? Would your customers agree?
- 2. What are the fault lines to indicate your industry is ripe for convergence?
- 3. Putting aside what you do or make today, what new problems could your company help solve?

The better the question. The better the answer. The better the world works.





The future of smart

What, exactly, makes technology smart?

Smart is a term that has come to describe everything from health and banking to entire cities.

It takes an asset, infrastructure, or even transaction, ensures it is connected, analyzes its data and makes it more autonomous and effective.

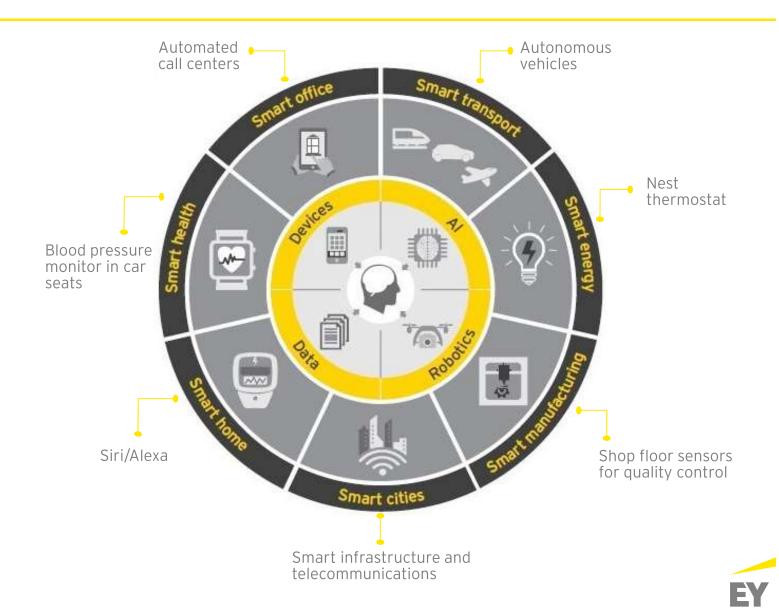
Smart is the layer of insight and decision-making above the interactions between connected things.

Increase accuracy -Increase meteorology efficiency and weather route cars prediction through least trafficked route Saving time composition of music Better life experiences - Facebook using AI to help the blind "see" Removal of photos mundane tasks booking hotel/dinner reservations

- The use of AI is significantly increasing. Investor funding in AI has risen from US\$45 million in 2010 to US\$310 million in 2015.
- Across industries, the widespread rollout of robotics is already under way, with spending expected to reach US\$67 billion annually by 2025.



We are just beginning to explore the art of the possible as we invest in technology, such as AI and robotics





Smart solutions need to be holistic – success is measured far beyond the implementation of technology

Smart requires holistic change encompassing three core elements:

1 Setting the change agenda

The business case for smart needs to be clarified and repeatedly tested.

2 Transforming beyond the core

An effective smart strategy requires an end-to-end redesign of organizational models. It requires us to evaluate and leverage the power of our systems and tools to drive better insights.

3 Activating inside and out

Smart goes far beyond technological implementation and organizational change.

Smart requires activation - it is activated through educating customers about what to do with the data and what actions to take.



There's the notion that AI is something that will enhance, make people and businesses more productive – that's the notion of AI working alongside humans. It can help free people up to be more productive and effective in the roles they're in, improving quality of work and access to information.

Chris Mazzei, EY Global Chief Analytics Officer



The future of smart

Better questions to drive better answers:

- 1. With data and insight in the hands of the individual worker, what will the demands on these workers be in the future? Where will they work?
- 2. Does your organization know enough to be 'smart'?
- 3. If AI control's decision-making, who controls the company?

The better the question. The better the answer. The better the world works.

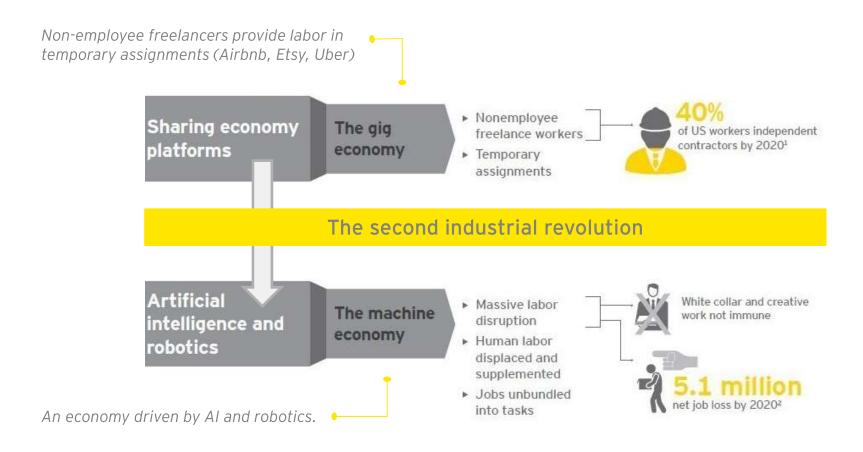


The future of work



Are we going to turn into the Jetsons?

The future of work will move in a phased approach, first to the gig economy and then to the machine economy



The future of work will disrupt business, government and society



Disrupting business

- Disruptive entrants (Uber, Lyft)
 have caused auto manufacturers
 to reinvent traditional models
 (GM's partnership with Lyft).
- Labor-intensive firms will need to reinvent their business models, deploying smart technologies and using labor more productively.
- Work will be unbundled. Just as disruption unbundled music albums into songs, it will unbundle jobs into tasks, with each task performed in the most efficient manner.



Disrupting government

- Gig economy start-ups are already challenging regulations everywhere (hotels, restaurants, taxis and more).
- Workplace protections will be challenged. Hard won rights that have become commonplace (the five-day workweek, paid time off, insurance against workplace injuries) could come under threat. Independent contractors in a gig economy have none of these protections.



Disrupting society

- The machine economy promises to deliver a "leisure dividend" unlike anything we have seen before.
- Will we use this spare time to enrich our lives culturally and intellectually? Or will the loss of work deprive us of something elemental that gives our lives a sense of purpose?
- How do you build a better working world in a world with less work?



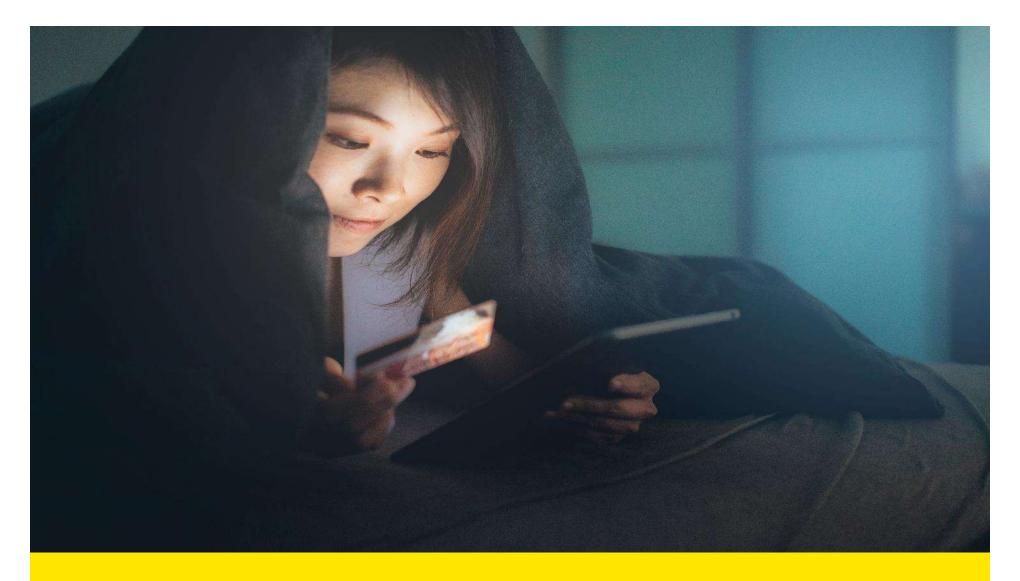
The future of work

Better questions to drive better answers:

- 1. How will governments respond to the displacement of workers?
- 2. How will your organization engage with their human workforce in a task-driven economy?
- 3. How will the relative pressure from different stakeholder groups change when the employee base of manufacturing companies is much smaller?

The better the question. The better the answer. The better the world works.





Behavioral revolution



We act in our best interest, right?

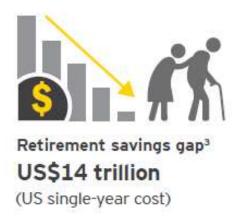
High-cost societal challenges threaten our future:



Climate change¹
US\$44 trillion
(by 2060, global cumulative cost)



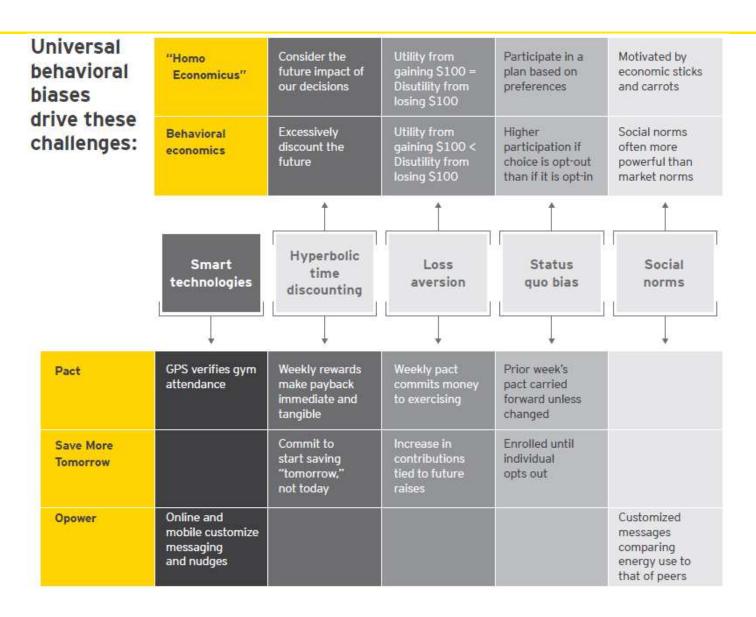
Chronic disease²
US\$47 trillion
(2010-2030, global cumulative cost)



These problems are not new...
...Demographics and globalization increase the urgency...
...Incentives to improve are everywhere...
...But assume we will act rationally



The problem with human behavior





We need long-term behavioral change to make our society sustainable

1 Maintain free will

Governments and organizations must adjust without taking away individual freedom. It is critical that incentives be designed to preserve individual freedom, even as they nudge (not force) people toward better choices.

2 Unproven track record

Behavioral economists don't yet know enough about whether nudges that work in the short term will lose their impact over time, and practitioners will need to experiment and learn along the way.



Las Vegas is busy every day, so we know that not everyone is rational

- Charles Ellis

3 Important not urgent

Lastly, businesses and organizations need to realign short-term institutional incentives, such as election cycles and quarterly earnings expectations, toward the long-term focus needed to address our biggest collective challenges.



Behavioral revolution

Better questions to drive better answers:

- 1. How can your organization be motivated to focus on the long term?
- 2. How will societies improve collective behaviors without restricting individual freedoms?

The better the question. The better the answer. The better the world works.

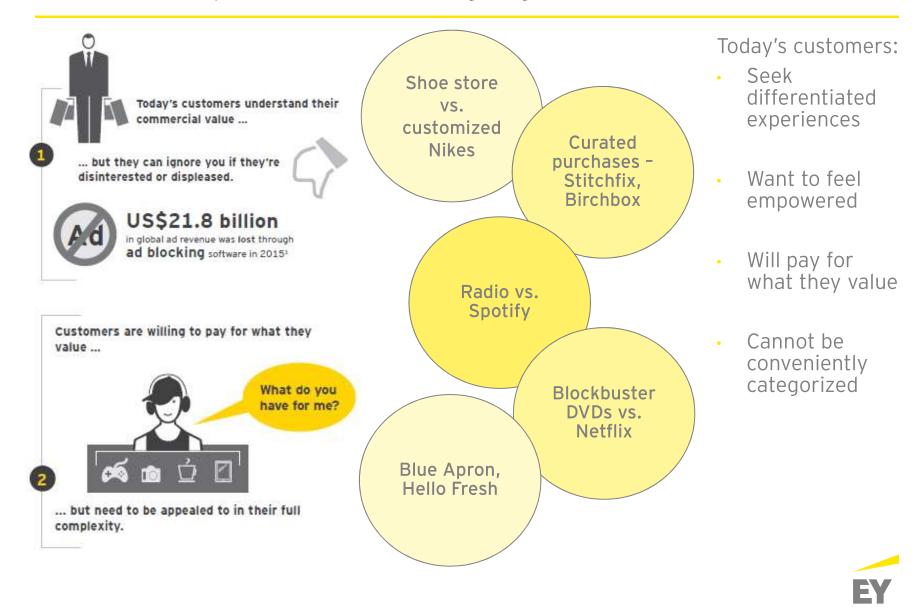


Empowered customer





One size does NOT fit all (anymore) - the customer profile is changing

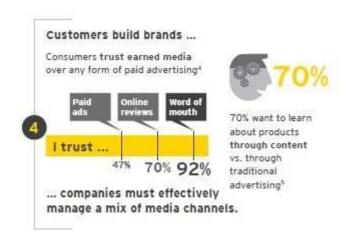


The B2C world is significantly impacted by the empowered customer ...



How do companies personalize their services and products?

- The effort to personalize is forcing companies to harness the power of analytics (big data) to understand consumer behavior and eventually influence it
- Companies must balance privacy and confidentiality issues with the quest to gather intel



How do companies market to their customers, once they've analyzed their behaviors and spending patterns?

- Customers trust each other more than they trust brands or businesses. Online shoppers have more faith in peer recommendations and customer tweets than they do in traditional paid advertising.
- Today's customers are disrupting traditional supply chains.
 They want it now and they want it fast!



... which in turn, causes a ripple effect on the impact to businesses

Business customers also want to be empowered ... 65% of B2B customers say their experience doesn't match their experience on Amazon and similar sites.⁸ ... disrupting existing supply chains and raising the bar on delivering differentiated B2B experiences.

If customers get used the level of service from Amazon, they raise the bar for how companies interact with other companies. But can all businesses keep up with a supply chain to distribute goods that is on par with Amazon?



Crowdfunding platforms such as Indiegogo and Kickstarter provide access to capital and visibility for entrepreneurs who can customize their products to differentiated needs.

The growing affinity for small, local, craft products has had an impact on big companies - customers are not just buyers, but stakeholders.

Better questions to drive better answers:

- 1. If power has shifted to your customers, what will they do with it?
- 2. When the customer experience is at least as influential as the product, how will you appeal to your customers?
- 3. Would a re-focus on your customer effect your value chain?



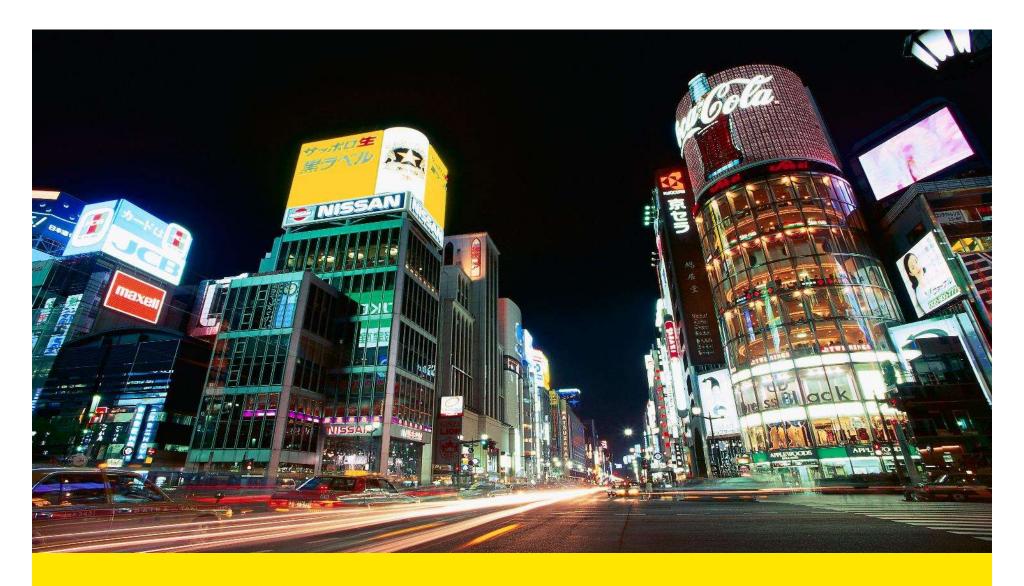
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The better the question. The better the answer. The better the world works.





Urban World



huge city I was born in a small town





Different cities require different approaches

	Innovative infrastructures ⁵	Existing infrastructures ⁶	Developing infrastructures ⁷
Model	Build from scratch or embed latest technologies and thinking	Invest in and develop infrastructure around existing constraints	Invest nationally in infrastructure to help drive economic growth
Examples	 Masdar City, UAE Shenzhen, China Singapore Hong Kong 	 London, UK New York, US Sydney, Australia Tokyo, Japan 	 Rio de Janeiro, Brazil Mumbai, India Lagos, Nigeria Jakarta, Indonesia
Biggest upside	To create smart, competitive, eco-friendly cities	To stay competitive as legacy trade, commerce and cultural hubs	To become more competitive and attract foreign investment
Biggest threat	Overdevelopment Data: Current urban housing plans in China geared to accommodate 3.4 billion people - 2015 population is only 1.4 billion and expected to slow.	Aging infrastructure and sustained underinvestment Data: EY survey: 82% of public and private sector respondents said public's willingness or ability to pay for infrastructure will have a dramatic or significant impact on future of urban RE and infrastructure	Congestion, pollution and slums Data: Over 30% of city dwellers in 2050 will live in slums



The upside of urbanization is innovation

Compact strategies



US\$3t in capital investment in urban infrastructure can be saved in the next 15 years by pursuing more compact strategies. 10

Optimization



Optimizing vehicle flows can achieve carbon and energy savings of 10% to 15%.¹¹

Cap and trade



Tokyo's cap-and-trade program has achieved 25% reduction in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions of covered facilities after its 5th year.¹²

Driverless



Autonomous electric cab in 2030 could emit up to 94% fewer emissions per mile than a conventional gasoline car.¹³

Resiliency



Bristol (UK), New Orleans (US), Medellin (Colombia), and Melbourne (Australia) are among the cities that have appointed a Chief Resiliency Officer.¹⁴

Net zero energy

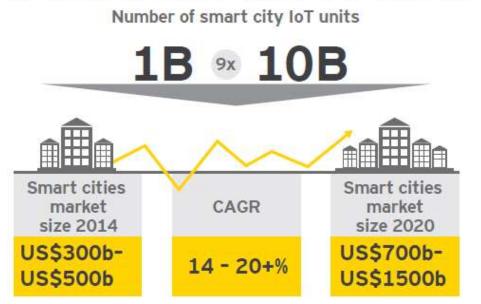


Net zero energy where the renewable energy generated by a building in a given year equals the total energy the building uses — has become a goal for many buildings around the world.

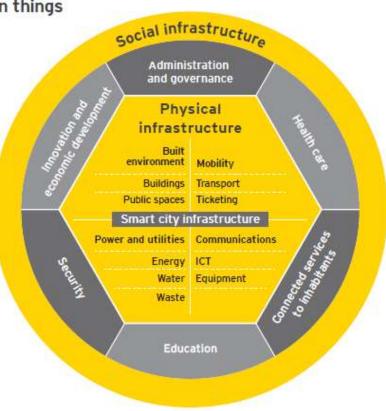


Cities must be smart in order to sustain their growth

The upside is cities become "smarter" ... the promise of 10 billion things



Cities will become "smarter" when they leverage data from ICT systems, sensors, devices and other connected assets to improve decision-making across multiple urban challenges related to the physical and social infrastructure.¹⁵





Urban World

Better questions to drive better answers:

- 1. How can cities be made resilient to the future's known and unknown stressors?
- 2. New cities are built with "brains," but how will they develop their hearts and souls?
- 3. How will the public and private sector co-author this century's urban story?

The better the question. The better the answer. The better the world works.

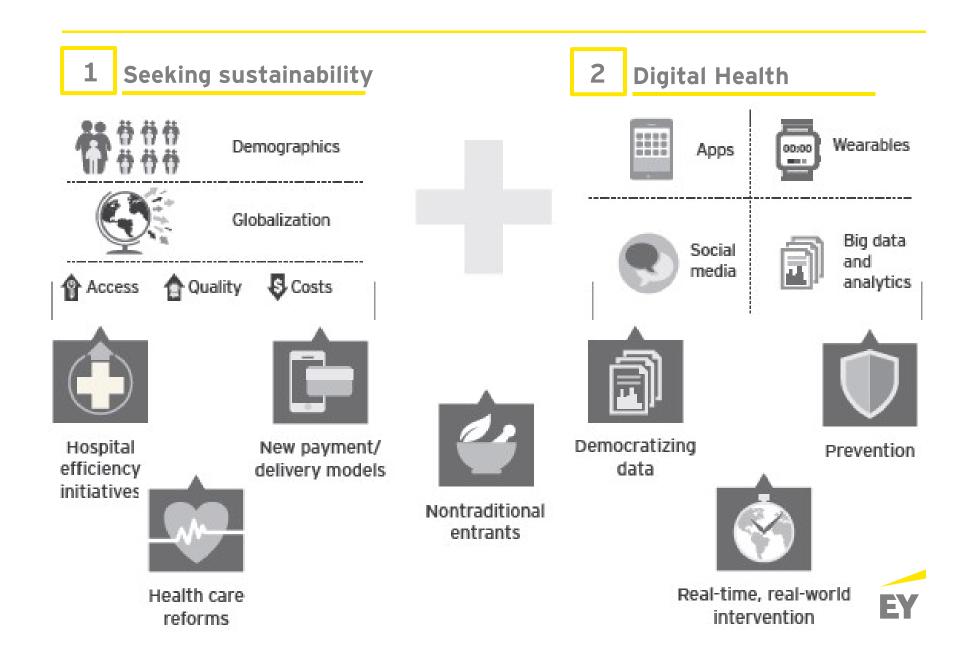




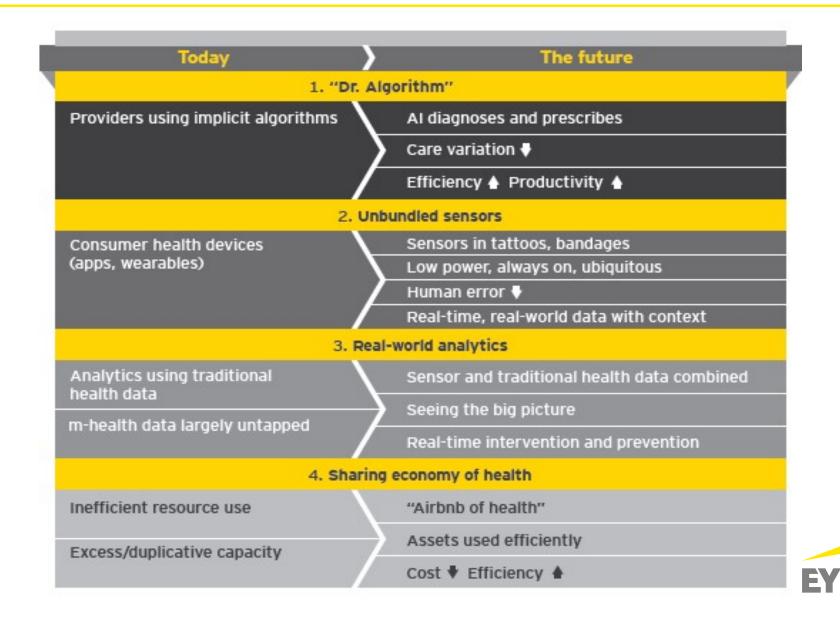
Health reimagined



Health is being disrupted by two trends



It's time to reimagine health



Disruption will shift the "balance" of power

	Traditional	New World	Drivers
Patients/Consumers	wo.	1 4	 ▶ Rise of the "Super consumer" ▶ Patient empowerment ▶ Participatory health
Providers - Specialists	wo.		 ▶ Patients now more informed ▶ Payer mandated treatment protocols ▶ Growth in personalised medicine
Providers – Primary Care	wol	4	 ▶ Payer mandated treatment protocols ▶ Al, improved diagnostics ▶ Digital support services
Providers - Pharmacists	ž <u> </u>	# de 1	Blurring of where care is delivered Need for convenience Primary care cost reduction
Payers	TOM		Unsustainable cost burden Balancing budget certainty vs improving outcomes
Policy makers	Wo.	<u> </u>	Ensuring patient protection, product quality and security Grappling with the impact of digital
Pharma, bio, med tech	wo		 ▶ Pressure to prove and deliver better health outcomes ▶ Pricing pressure
Other Sectors*	Low	ž 1	Growing importance of data and analytics in healthcare Own platforms and relationships



Health reimagined

Better questions to drive better answers:

- 1. When algorithms prescribe and diagnose, how will providers adapt?
- 2. While everyone in health care is focused on the short term, how do we incentivize the long-term behavioral changes needed for tackling chronic disease?
- 3. In a world of fragmented health data, how do we see the big picture?

The better the question. The better the answer. The better the world works.





Resourceful planet

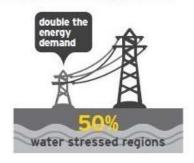


What if we are actually on the precipice of a resourcerich planet, rather than a resource-scarce planet?

Demographics and climate disruption create natural resource constraints – our future must be ...

Resource efficient

2050 – 9.7b people; 50% in water stressed regions; double the energy demand¹



 Water sensors and smart meters will enable more resource-efficient operations

Carbon constrained

2015 hottest year recorded; by 2100, unchecked climate disruption could reduce global GDP by 23%



 Low-carbon energy transmission is gaining traction - developing innovations in carbon capture, reuse and sequestration

Resilient

250 million people are at risk of displacement from rising seas by 2100

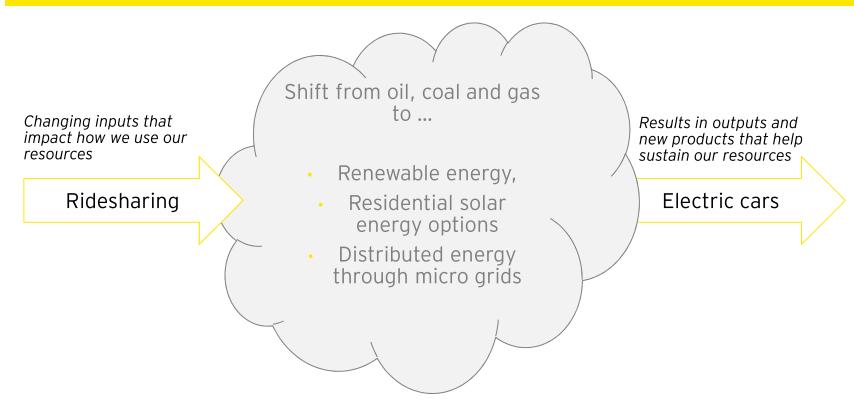


- Distributed water systems are being integrated with centralized systems to avoid expensive infrastructure build-out
- Modular water treatment systems and innovative models are helping to bring water to remote and underserved communities



How can we overcome our resource challenges?

We must innovate outside of resources as we currently know them ...



... so we can shift our approach in how we will preserve them



Resourceful planet

Better questions to drive better answers:

- 1. In the same way that oil companies have reinvented themselves as energy companies, how would a mining company reinvent itself as a supplier of raw materials?
- 2. With an emphasis on smart grids, renewable power sources and power storage solutions, what does this mean for the next wave of mineral investment?

The better the question. The better the answer. The better the world works.



How will you seize the upside?

www.ey.com/megatrends



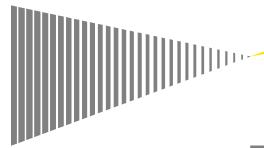
The better the question. The better the answer. The better the world works.



Robotics Process Automation

- Transforming the way we do business

May, 2017





Understanding mega trends

Offshore labour arbitrage and outsourcing has driven a new round of cost savings by lowering the human costs of performing the associated services.

The next focused of evolving automatic

The next wave of cost savings is gathering pace, focused on replacing manpower with technology evolving from desktop automation to RPA to cognitive automation.

ERP and shared services concepts fuelled the emergence and growth of centralized finance and accounting, HR, procurement, and other business functions





What is Robotic Process Automation (RPA)?

Robotic Process Automation (RPA) is the **rules based automation** of human activity using specific software applications. RPA 'bots' act as virtual workers through the use of **software to manipulate** existing application software to **process a transaction or complete a process***

Robots are..



Software applications



Human substitutes for processing for performing repetitive rules-based tasks



Multi-functional, cross-application

Robots are not..



Physical, walking, talking machines



Physical paper processors



Learning machines with twoway voice communication (yet)

*Source: IRPA (Institution for Robotic Process Automation)

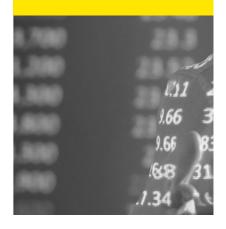


Why should you care?

30%-40%

of existing business process services are likely to be impacted by RPA

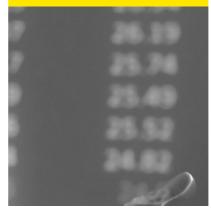
Gartner

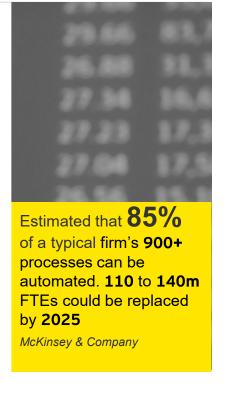




RPA is estimated to lead to 30%—35% reduction in entry level roles and increase mid level roles

Everest Group







How Does it Work? RPA integrates with other technology to significantly reduce manual work:

RPA can provide advanced solutions to eliminate manual work – especially if used with other complementary technologies

Robotics process automation (RPA):

A software solution that runs unattended, working like a virtual employee with legacy applications performing repetitive tasks reliably at the UI level

Other automation technologies:

A broad set of complementary technologies that can be brought together to automate a process

Comparing data sets

Composing and sending emails

Automation of clicks, data entry

Completion of auditable activity logs

making

Reading, copying, aggregating data

Entering data into a system

Rules-based processing and decision

Mathematical validations

Divide up a task into pieces to be solved by technology, low-cost resources, and high-skill resources

Keyword-based character recognition

Machine learning

Adaptive behavior

Optical character recognition (OCR)

Variable format processing



RPA in action

Data movement



Sourcing, lightly transforming and loading data for reporting, analytics, data profiling, and system testing and migration

Digital enablement



Adding digital/mobile to application(s), such as customer preference/profile,

sales or service transactions

Virtual handling



Rapidly performing repetitive tasks otherwise done by humans to reduce cost, accelerate timing, improve reliability and reduce risk

Video Demos. http://bit.ly/EYrobotics



Clear, traceable benefits from RPA

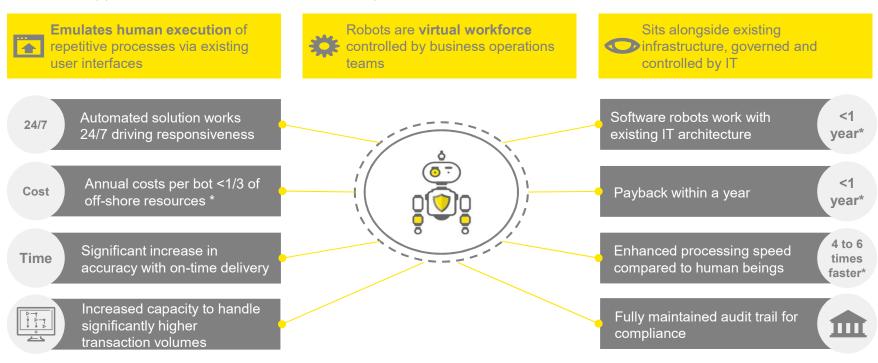
Examples Benefits of RPA Savings in Reduce people expense by automating frequent manual repetitive tasks, improving exception handling and moving work to human efforts best location Improve knowledge worker value-add by increasing focus on highest return activities (e.g., focus on high value/core Increased competencies - Innovation; Customer analytics; Competitor analysis; Product origination) and improve their value-add talent satisfaction/retention by eliminating dull routines **Increased agility** Enable guick wins and rapid value realization to expand margins or generate funding for existing or new initiatives (e.g. Lean, for transformation BPR, implementations, process improvement) Reduced errors Improve auditability (every step could be logged), consistency, and control over error-prone manual activities that elevate risk, (for automated non-compliance, financial or reputational harm process steps) Increase in speed Reduce end-to-end time to handle peak periods, meet deadlines, and smooth post-M&A integration by virtually connecting of delivery disparate systems and data sources Customer Delighting the customer with differentiated and enhanced servicing and journey experiences, therefore improving retention satisfaction/ and satisfaction advocacy

Robotics improves data security, reduces impact of labor regulations, and strengthens control and governance



In addition RPA drives enterprise value

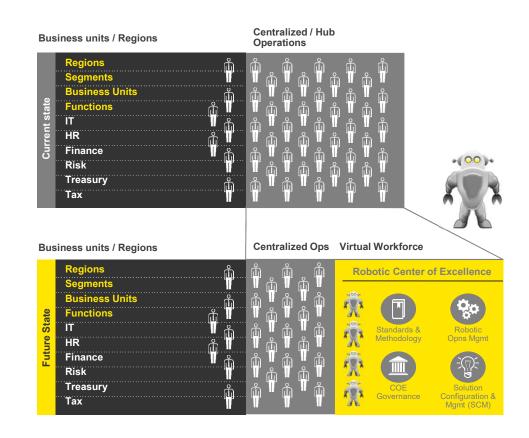
With RPA, the software "bot" performs the activities its human predecessor used to by moving through and across the relevant applications with its own user name and passwords.



*EY experience



Moving towards a new operating model enabled by a virtual workforce

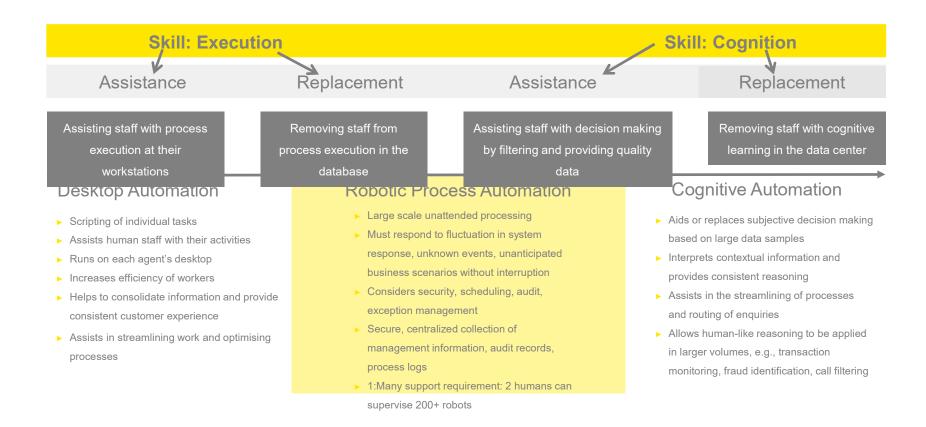


Moving towards "Workforce of the Future"

- ► Emergence of "virtual workforce" capable of rapid scale up or down
- Clear separation of tasks between physical and virtual workforce
- Enablement of current teams to take on more or new tasks
- Change in org structure & metrics in line with new operating model
- Robotic COE will add cognitive capabilities to virtual workforce



Evolution of RPA & cognitive automation





Going forward, your strategy must include virtual workforce

Virtual worker ...

Handle immense volumes of disparate data and diverse tasks effortlessly

Enable speed and innovation for growth and competitive advantage

Agility at industrial scale with less privacy and data exposure

One robot is a curiosity...
A virtual workforce is
differentiating.



Monetizing capabilities

value = speed x scale

Humans ...

Make mistakes, despite good intentions (fat fingers, miscommunicate)

Only know what they individually know, at any precise moment in time

Act through old habits, creating barriers to change



Ways to put RPA into use





Ways to put robotics to work inside the business processes

Process characteristics to consider for RPA

- High volume repetitive transactions
- ▶ High levels of manual data capture and entry
- Interaction with multiple applications or systems
- Multiple tasks to perform a process
- Definable business rules and exceptions.
- Data entry, validation and manipulation
- Data transfer between applications
- Automated formatting
- Copy and paste operations
- Login and logout of applications and emailing

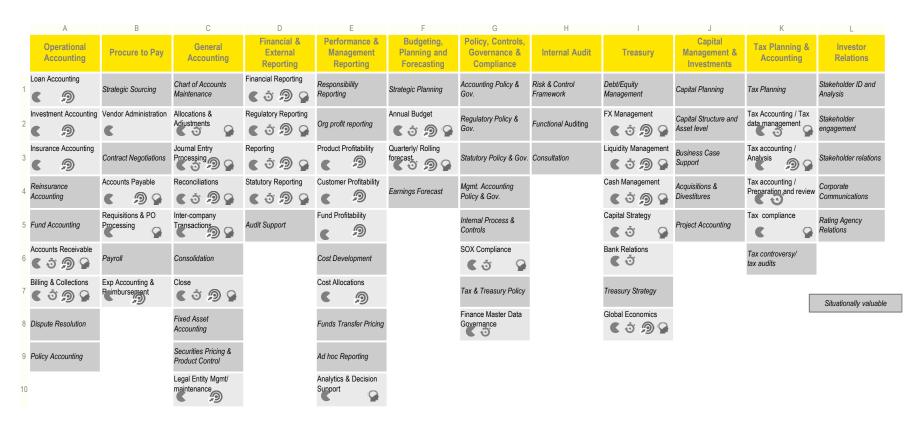
Activities typically performed by RPA

finance and accounting, human resources, IT and Supply Chain Supply chain F&A Reduction in cost to process Sales order Master data mgmt. invoice Order to cash Work order mgmt. Collection Demand and supply planning Quote, invoice and contract Procure to pay management Incentive claim Returns processing Record to report Freight management Vendor setup Trend tracking companies arise from supply chian IT HR problems Payroll Installation Benefits administration File transfer protocol download, upload and backup Pay slip management Server application and monitoring Time and attendance management Synchronizing, deleting and Recruiting process emptying folders Education and training File & email mgmt. Compliance reporting of the time spent by 80% IT is almost on low Reduction in payroll processing cost

The application scope is broad — penetrating for example



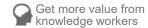
Application of RPA on finance processes











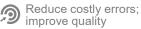


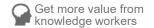
Specific use cases to consider for finance

Finance Process	Automation Opportunity	Illustrative Use Case
Accounts Payable		 Invoice data entry Error / hold resolution Draft emails for resolutions
Journal Entry Processing		 Automated Journal Entries: Prepare and enter corporate and consolidated GAAP journal entries to close the company books during quarterly closing process Prepare and enter journal entries for other regulatory process needs - e.g. for Tax ledger
Reconciliation s		 Intercompany Difference Reconciliation: Triage and action exception items from intercompany differences regionally and aggregating into parent Support intracompany match and elimination for multi-national reinsurance business Match and reconcile operating expenses eliminating duplicated controls and charges Bank Reconciliation: Reconciliation of balances and transactions on the bank statements to GL/cash flow systems. This could also include creating balancing journal entry to handle discrepancies.
SOX Compliance		 Population Gathering, Sample Selection, Attribute Gathering, Testing, Results Formatting: Identify and gather key population source information from system of record Derive relevant sample from population and gather attribute evidence from various information systems sources Tie evidence attributes to sample and format results into workpaper-ready format with exceptions identified for follow-up
Close		 Controller focused management review deck preparation: Prepare management review deck by collecting data from GL & multiple systems for non-operating expenses and cash balances. Builds confidence in data lineage. Mock close & mock conversions: Support mock close, mock conversions and testing during system implementation of a new GL System Implementation project (e.g. automate process flow from mock conversion to mock close to balance reconciliation - to be repeated of all involved entities)











Vendors and risks





RPA software tools are a diverse and continuously evolving market



- ▶ The landscape is rapidly developing
- An innovative, high growth technology; EY expects to see the marketplace continue to change as it reaches maturity in the coming years
- ► The software bots will grow increasingly smarter and more capable as artificial intelligence and machine learning become more mainstream



RPA Risk and Control

Top Risks and Related Control Activities

Top RPA Risks

- A lack of robotics governance can lead to ineffective and inefficient process automation and an inability to support and meet business requirements.
- Robotics access management is ineffectively managed leading to the compromise of systems, applications and their associated data.
- Process automation requirements are not appropriately or accurately identified and documented leading to robotics developments that do not meet business needs or support the business/IT strategy resulting in a negative impact on business processes and financials.
- Robotics implementations are not appropriately designed and tested leading to requirements not being met or a negative impact on production systems resulting in a negative impact on the business and financial losses.
- Automation problems are not timely identified and managed leading to a delay in their resolution and resulting in a negative impact to business processes.
- Risks are not effectively mitigated for robotics vendor relationship and outsourced services, leading to financial and reputation exposure.

Illustrative Controls for Top Risks

A Robotics Governance framework is defined and maintained, including leadership, processes, roles and responsibilities, information requirements and organizational structure required to ensure support is aligned to business objectives.

Robotics access control is managed and proper authentication methods are implemented and consistently enforced to prevent unauthorized access.

Robotics change and development requirements are clearly and concisely documented and mapped to business needs to ensure that the changes agree with the business strategy.

Implementation, testing, and support requirements are developed and communicated to both business and IT stakeholders.

Automation problems and errors are evaluated, corrected, tracked and communicated in a timely manner through resolution.

Due diligence is performed over robotics vendors to evaluate the risk of the vendor at the onset of the relationship and on a periodic basis

