

Life insurance closed books

UK and US portfolio transformation

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The continuing policyholder promise

A book can close to new sales while its service obligations continue for decades.

01

Service continuity

Preserve policy benefits, payment schedules and access to knowledgeable support.

02

Operating economics

Reduce avoidable work and retire costs only when the supporting activity genuinely ends.

03

Accountable decisions

Connect each material transaction to its contract, evidence and authorised owner.

The closed-book transformation story

Choose a chapter or follow the complete policy journey.

Portfolio and market context

Economics, products and UK / US distinctions

Policyholder service and AI

Life claims, human review and risk controls

Business case and delivery

Value, sensitivity and a focused six-week MVP

Legacy and data transformation

Connections, contract fidelity and migration

Actuarial and financial control

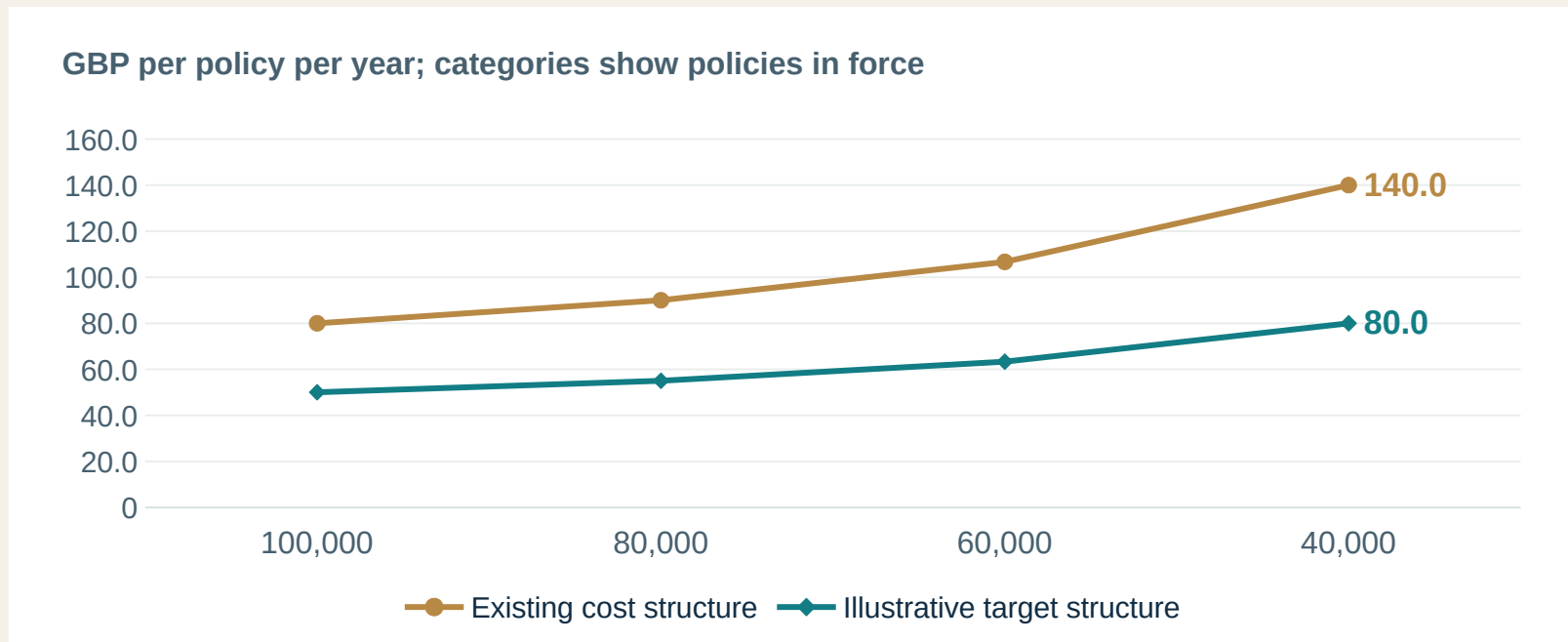
Assumptions, reserves and reinsurance

Demonstration and next steps

Evidence to request and a working session

Run-off changes the unit-cost equation

Fixed costs can become harder to absorb as the in-force policy count falls.



£140 → £80

At 40,000 policies

A lower fixed-cost base matters throughout run-off.

Synthetic cost curves. Existing: £4m fixed + £40 per policy. Target: £2m fixed + £30 per policy.

The portfolio determines the work

Different legacy products carry different obligations and calculation requirements.

Portfolio segment	UK examples	US examples
Protection	Term assurance, whole of life	Term life, whole life
Savings and guarantees	Endowments, with-profits	Universal life, participating life
Market-linked products	Unit-linked contracts	Variable life, variable annuities
Retirement income	Pensions in scope, annuities	Deferred and immediate annuities
Scope decision	Guarantees and fund structures	Riders, state forms, issue vintages

Proposed Genellipse delivery approach. Scope and acceptance require agreement.

UK and US control requirements

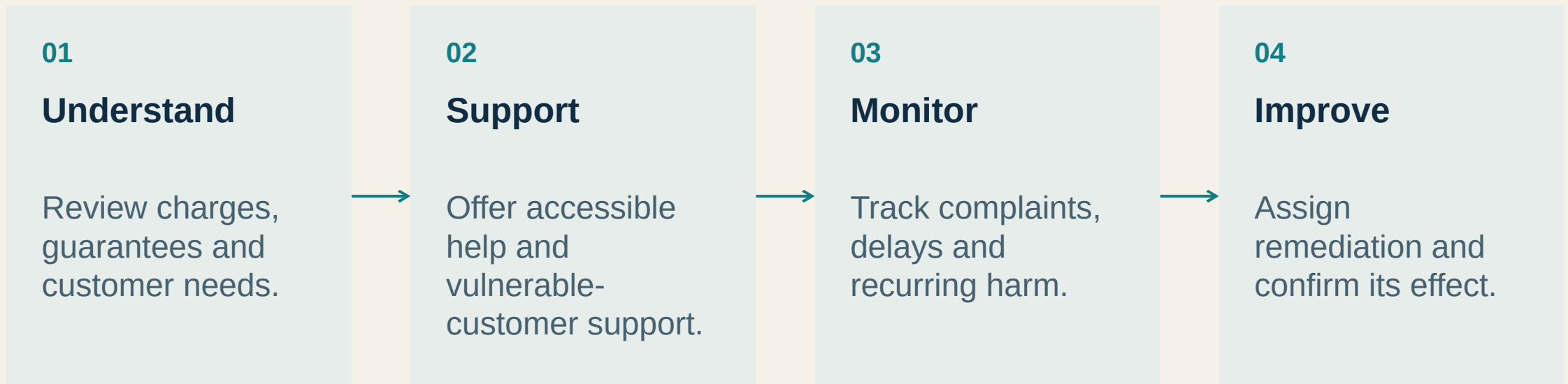
A shared operating approach needs separate market rules and evidence.

Area	United Kingdom	United States
Customer treatment	Consumer Duty where applicable	Applicable state conduct requirements
Prudential reporting	PRA / Solvency UK scope	State statutory reporting and RBC
Financial reporting	IFRS 17 where applicable	US GAAP / LDTI where applicable
Implementation rule	Confirm entity and product scope	Confirm state, product and issue year

Proposed Genellipse delivery approach. Scope and acceptance require agreement.

UK policyholder outcomes

Service evidence should show how customers experience a closed book.



Genellipse would connect outcome monitoring to case records and named business owners.

Proposed Genellipse delivery approach. Scope and acceptance require agreement.

US servicing and claims requirements

Configuration should follow the governing contract and applicable state requirements.

Control area	Proposed operating evidence
Policy and state rules	Issue state, form version, riders and effective dates
Claims handling	Required notices, deadlines and payment-interest rules
Beneficiaries	Designation history, authority checks and disputes
Unclaimed benefits	Search activity, escalation and applicable reporting
AI oversight	Inventory, testing, review and state-specific obligations

Proposed Genellipse delivery approach. Scope and acceptance require agreement.

Legacy modernisation with continuity

The first release can improve a defined workflow while the existing policy core continues to operate.

Retain contractual fidelity

Keep historical rules and evidence accessible.

Retire systems deliberately

Remove costs after reconciliation and acceptance.

Proposed Genellipse delivery approach. Scope and acceptance require agreement.

Three modernisation paths

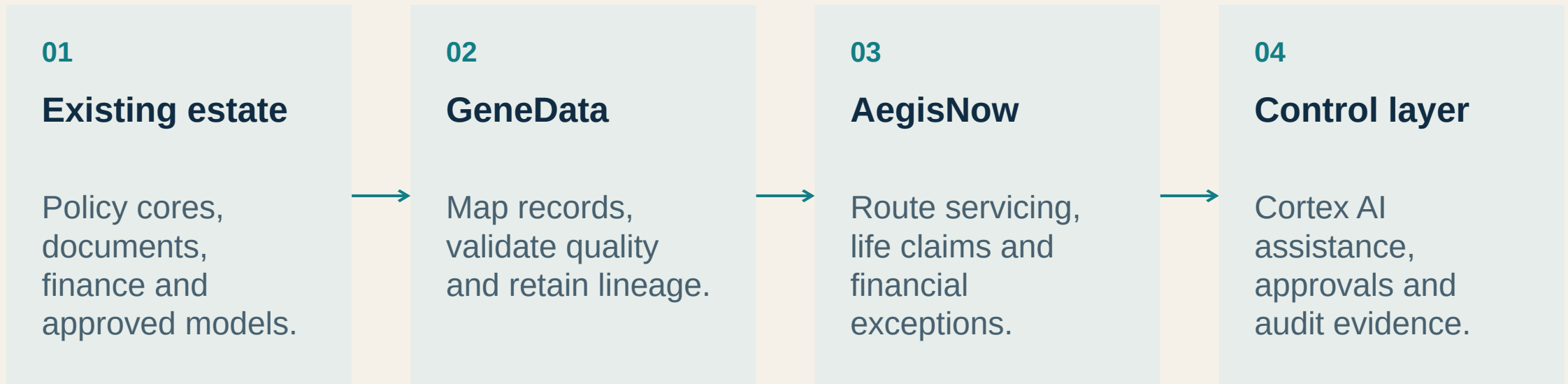
Select the approach for each portfolio rather than imposing one route on the entire estate.

Path	Best fit to evaluate	Release evidence
Connect the existing core	Complex guarantees, high migration risk	API controls and end-to-end reconciliation
Migrate selected cohorts	Clear rules and repeatable transactions	Benefit equivalence and parallel results
Consolidate administration	Several overlapping platforms	Stable service and verified cost retirement

Proposed Genellipse delivery approach. Scope and acceptance require agreement.

The proposed operating architecture

AegisNow connects the policy workflow to the records and controls that support it.



Genellipse designs and validates interfaces. GeneComply can organise evidence and control ownership.

Proposed Genellipse delivery approach. Scope and acceptance require agreement.

A complete record for each policy

Operational use needs more than a current balance and a customer name.

Record group	Examples to reconcile
Contract and rights	Policy form, riders, guarantees, charges and options
People and authority	Owner, insured, beneficiaries and legal authority
Money and events	Premiums, loans, withdrawals, benefits and reversals
History and evidence	Prior designations, communications and complaints
Reporting context	Entity, currency, product cohort and reinsurance links

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Contract fidelity before automation

A faster process has value only when it preserves the policyholder’s entitlements.

Sensitive calculation	Acceptance evidence
Cash and surrender values	Approved test policies and historical comparisons
Loans and withdrawals	Available value, limits and transaction history
Guarantees and riders	Correct form version, eligibility and benefit rules
Bonuses and unit values	Authorised source, effective date and reconciliation
Maturity and annuity benefits	Payment schedule, options and independent review

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Migration acceptance at policy level

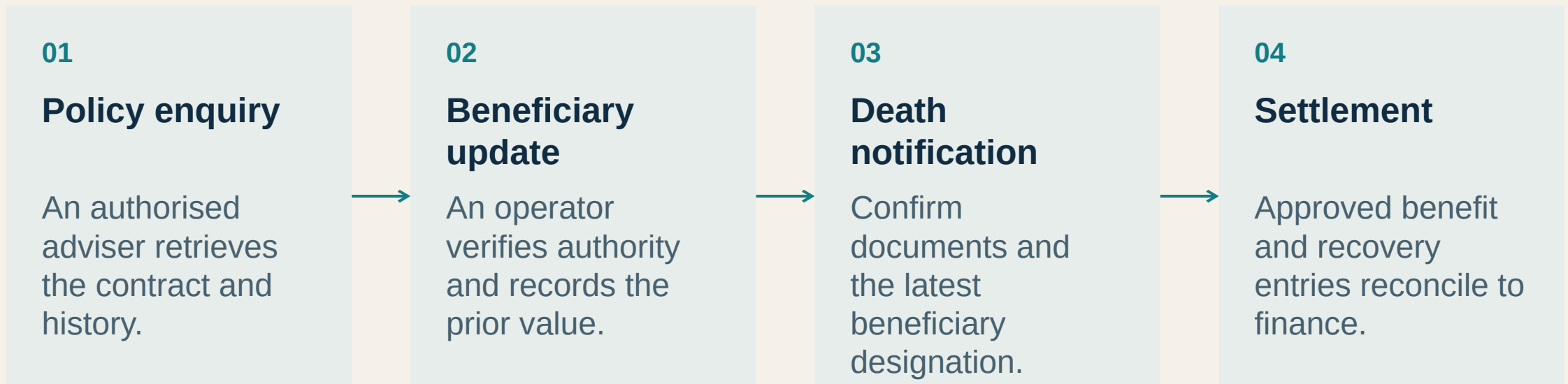
A signed aggregate total cannot explain every individual difference.

Check	Required evidence	Owner
Population	Counts, identifiers and exclusions	Data lead
Balances and benefits	Policy-level differences and tolerances	Finance / actuary
Pending transactions	Unfinished claims and service work	Operations
History and documents	Retrievable records and retained rights	Records owner
Release / rollback	Parallel results and rehearsed recovery	Executive sponsor

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One policy through the service journey

A fictional long-standing whole-life policy illustrates how records support every hand-off.

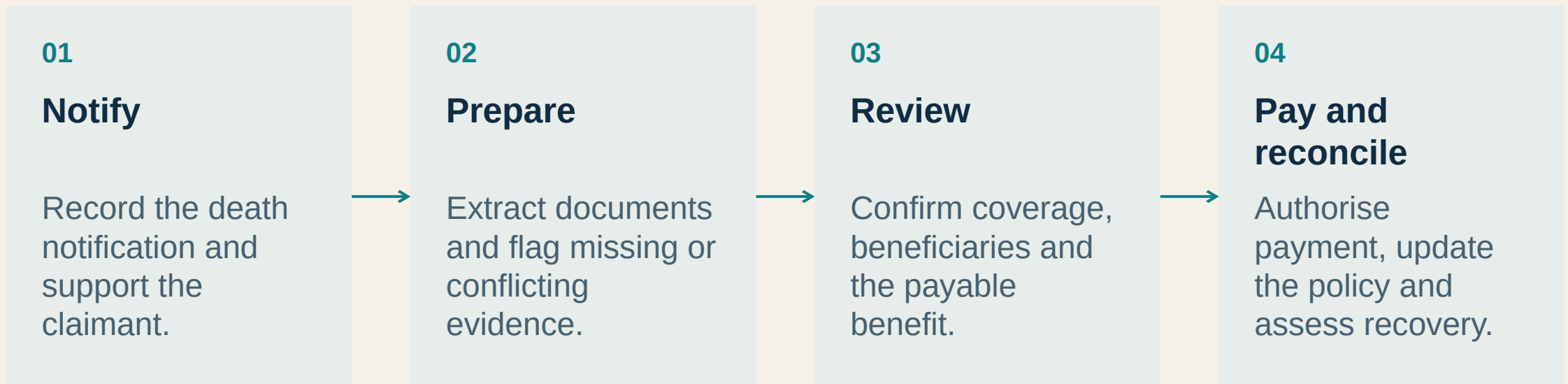


Each stage retains its owner, source record and decision. Financial release follows agreed authority.

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Smart Claims for life insurance

AI can prepare the claim file while authorised people own consequential decisions.



Disputes, exceptions and adverse decisions route to an authorised claims specialist.

Proposed Genellipse delivery approach. Scope and acceptance require agreement.

Service designed around people

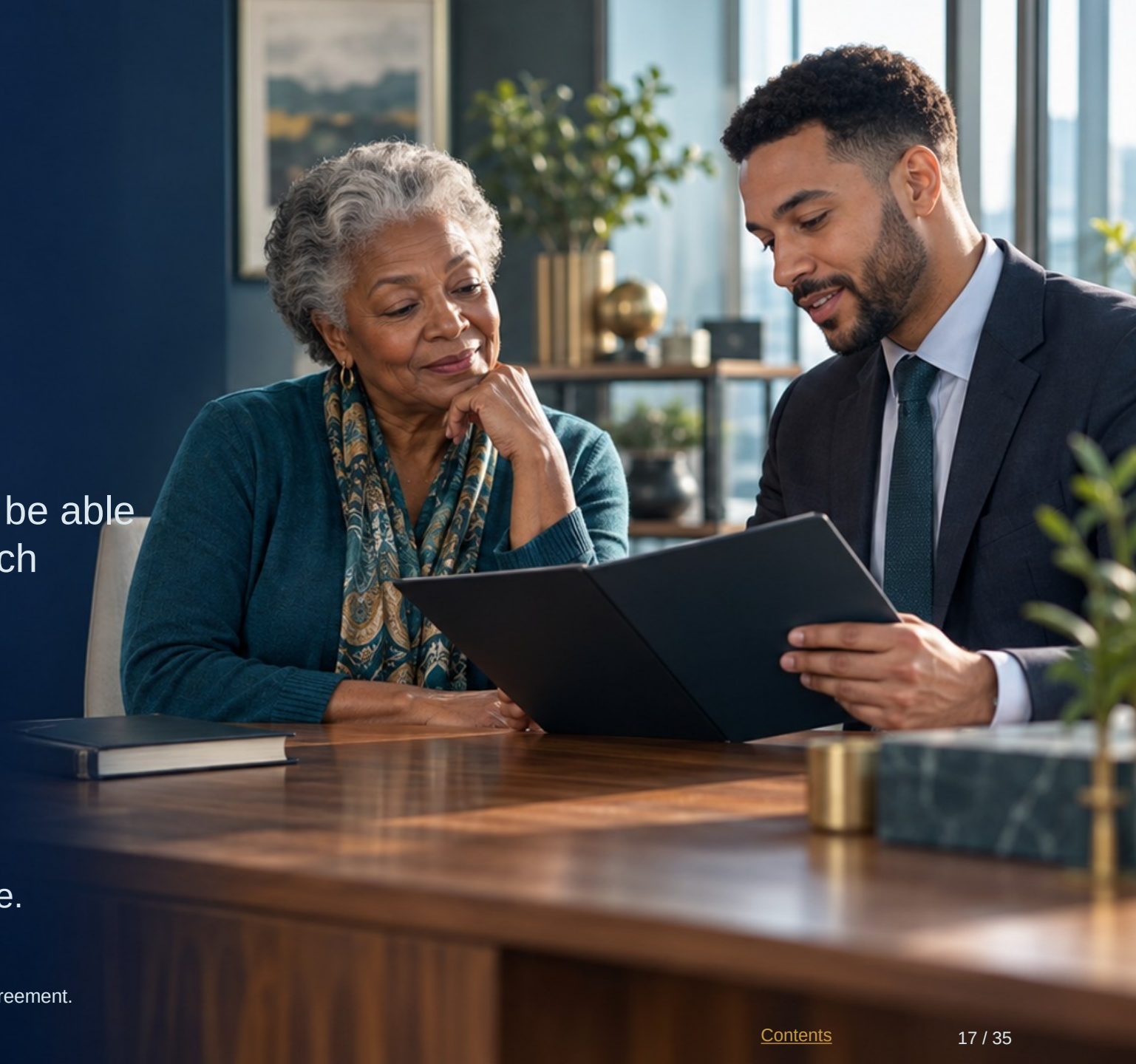
A long-standing policyholder should be able to understand the next step and reach someone who can help.

Continuity of information

Reuse evidence already supplied.

Choice of support

Keep digital and human support accessible.



Cortex AI and human accountability

Every use of AI needs a defined purpose, trusted inputs and a review route.

AI assistance to evaluate	Human accountability
Summarise policy history	Operator confirms source references and gaps
Prepare servicing correspondence	Authorised reviewer confirms meaning and terms
Flag inconsistent claim records	Claims specialist investigates and decides
Draft an actuarial explanation	Actuary verifies model results and assumptions
Prioritise exceptions	Owner reviews fairness, urgency and overrides

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AI risks and practical controls

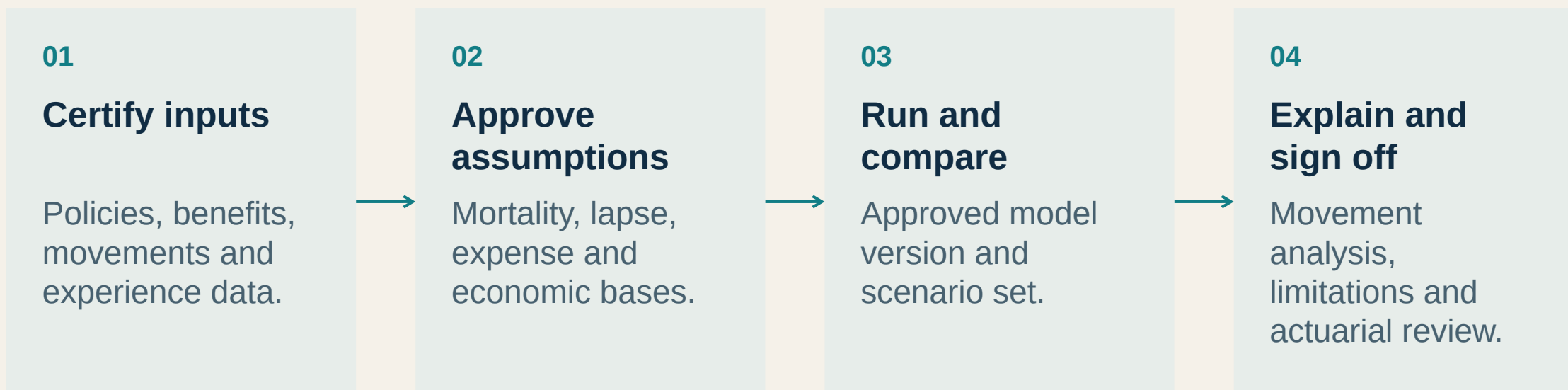
Controls should be observable in the workflow and testable before release.

Risk	Proposed mitigation	Release evidence
Unsupported answer	Source retrieval and refusal on missing facts	Known-answer and failure tests
Unequal outcomes	Cohort review and human escalation	Approved fairness assessment
Data exposure	Least privilege and redacted model inputs	Access and leakage tests
Malicious content	Treat source text as data, isolate tools	Prompt-injection testing
Model or process drift	Versioning, monitoring and rollback	Change log and recovery test

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The actuarial workflow for a closed book

Reliable data and controlled assumptions support reproducible life insurance analysis.



Genellipse can connect retained actuarial engines where specialist product calculations remain authoritative.

Proposed Genellipse delivery approach. Scope and acceptance require agreement.

Assumptions reflect the remaining liabilities

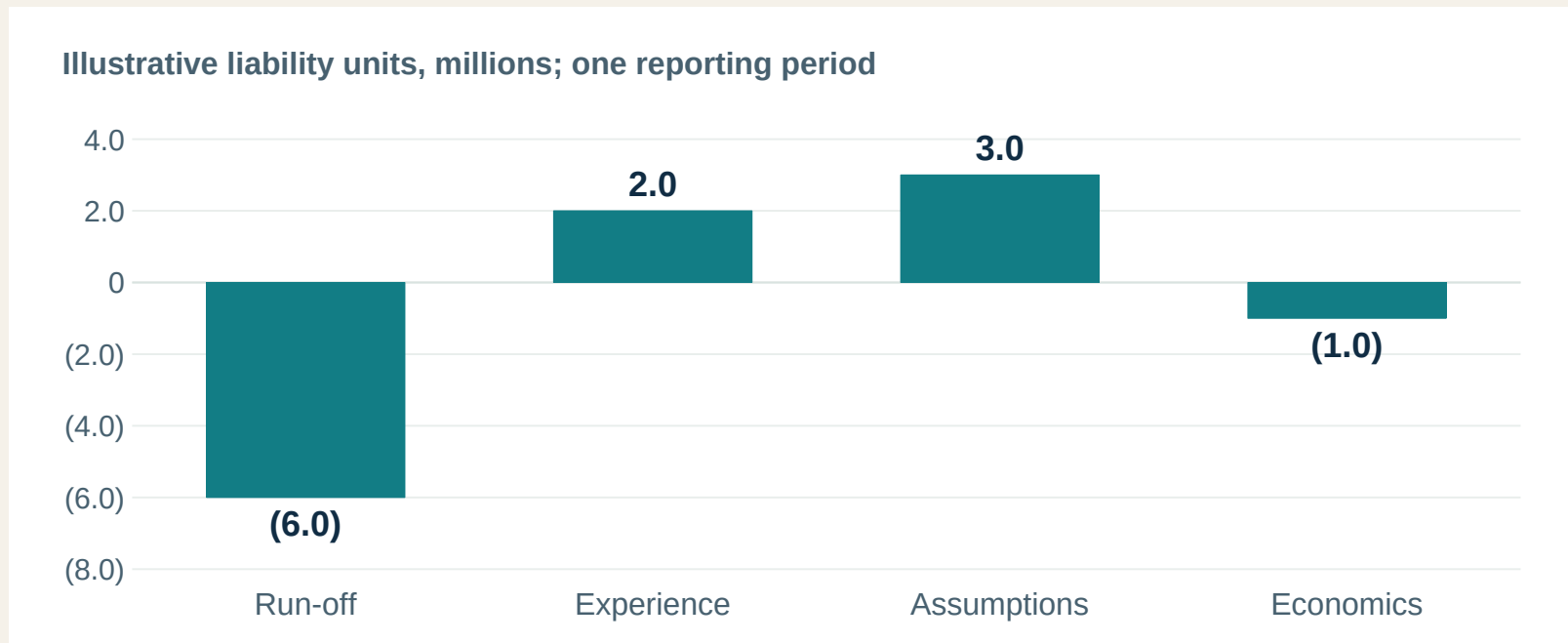
The same shock can affect protection and annuity portfolios differently.

Driver	Life protection focus	Annuity / savings focus
Mortality / longevity	Death benefit timing and amount	Duration of income payments
Lapses and surrenders	Benefit exposure and selection	Guarantees and surrender behaviour
Expenses	Run-off scale and inflation	Long-duration servicing costs
Rates and markets	Discounting and asset cash flows	Guarantees, crediting and options
Management actions	Contract and governance constraints	Feasible actions and review

Proposed Genellipse delivery approach. Scope and acceptance require agreement.

An explained reserve movement

A review should connect opening and closing liabilities to identifiable drivers.



100 to 98

Every movement explained

Review the basis and evidence before approving the result.

Synthetic arithmetic example. $100 - 6 + 2 + 3 - 1 = 98$. No valuation or capital outcome is implied.

Separate reporting bases, connected evidence

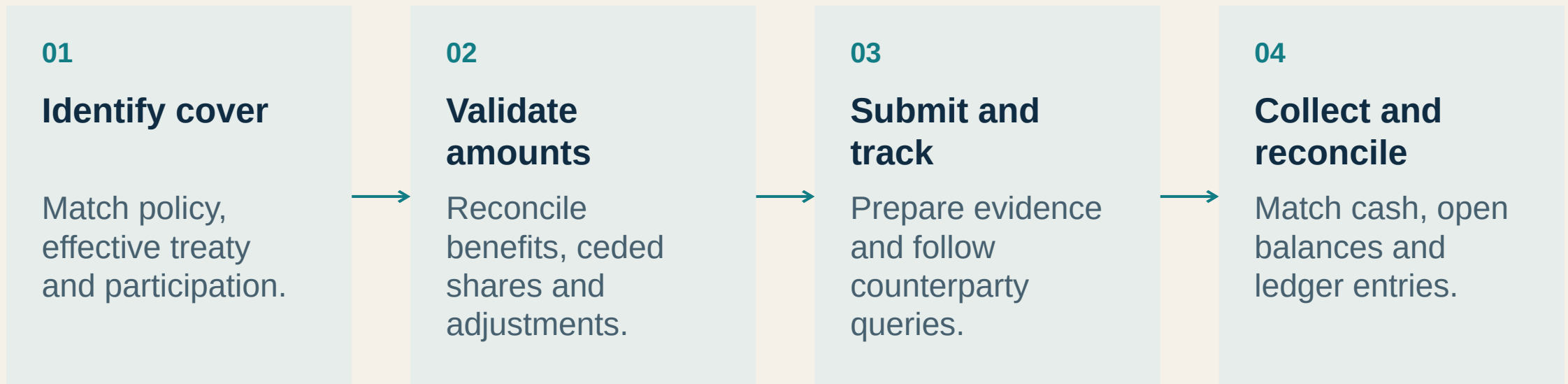
Operational data can support several reporting processes without merging their rules.

Reporting lens	Data and evidence to retain
UK: IFRS 17, where applicable	Contract groups, cash flows, assumptions and movements
UK: Solvency UK	Prudential valuation, capital inputs and reporting controls
US: GAAP / LDTI, where applicable	Cohorts, assumptions and applicable disclosure inputs
US: statutory valuation	Issue vintage, product, required basis and actuarial evidence
Common control	Trace each output to source, model version and review

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Reinsurance through the life of the policy

A claim and its recovery should remain connected to the original ceded record.

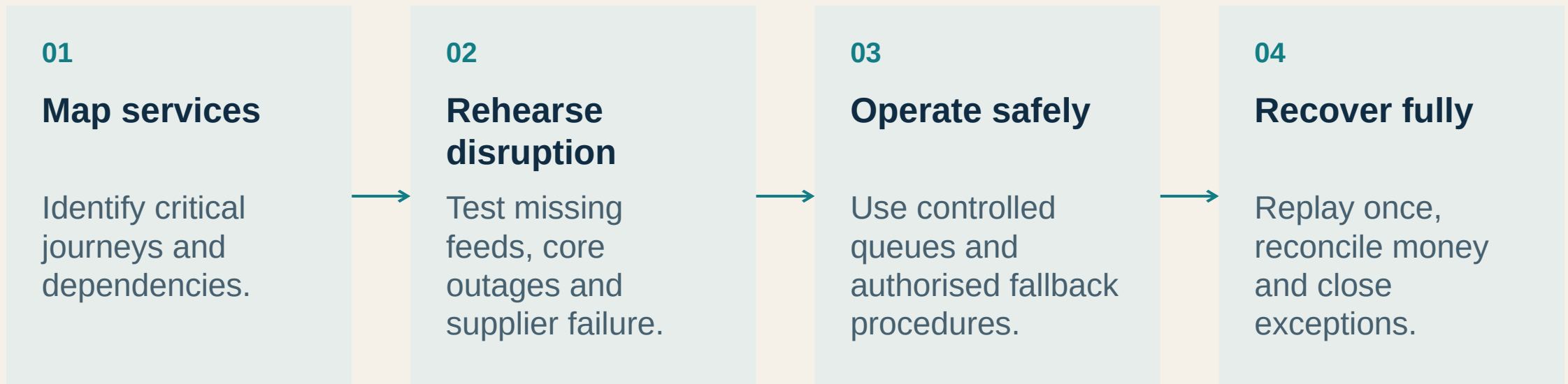


Genellipse would assess historical treaties, data gaps, recaptures and disputed recoveries.

Proposed Genellipse delivery approach. Scope and acceptance require agreement.

Operational resilience during transition

Claims and scheduled payments need a workable service path during disruption.



UK impact tolerances and US continuity obligations require their own applicability assessment.

Proposed Genellipse delivery approach. Scope and acceptance require agreement.

Acquired portfolios and administration changes

Data readiness and legal authority are separate parts of a successful transition.

Workstream	Questions for the transition team
Portfolio perimeter	Which contracts, liabilities and service obligations move?
Legal and regulatory path	Which permissions, consents or approvals apply?
Operational handover	Who owns pending claims, complaints and third parties?
Financial continuity	How do opening balances and reinsurance reconcile?
Historical access	Who preserves records, retrieval and audit rights?

Proposed Genellipse delivery approach. Scope and acceptance require agreement.

A scorecard for sustainable run-off

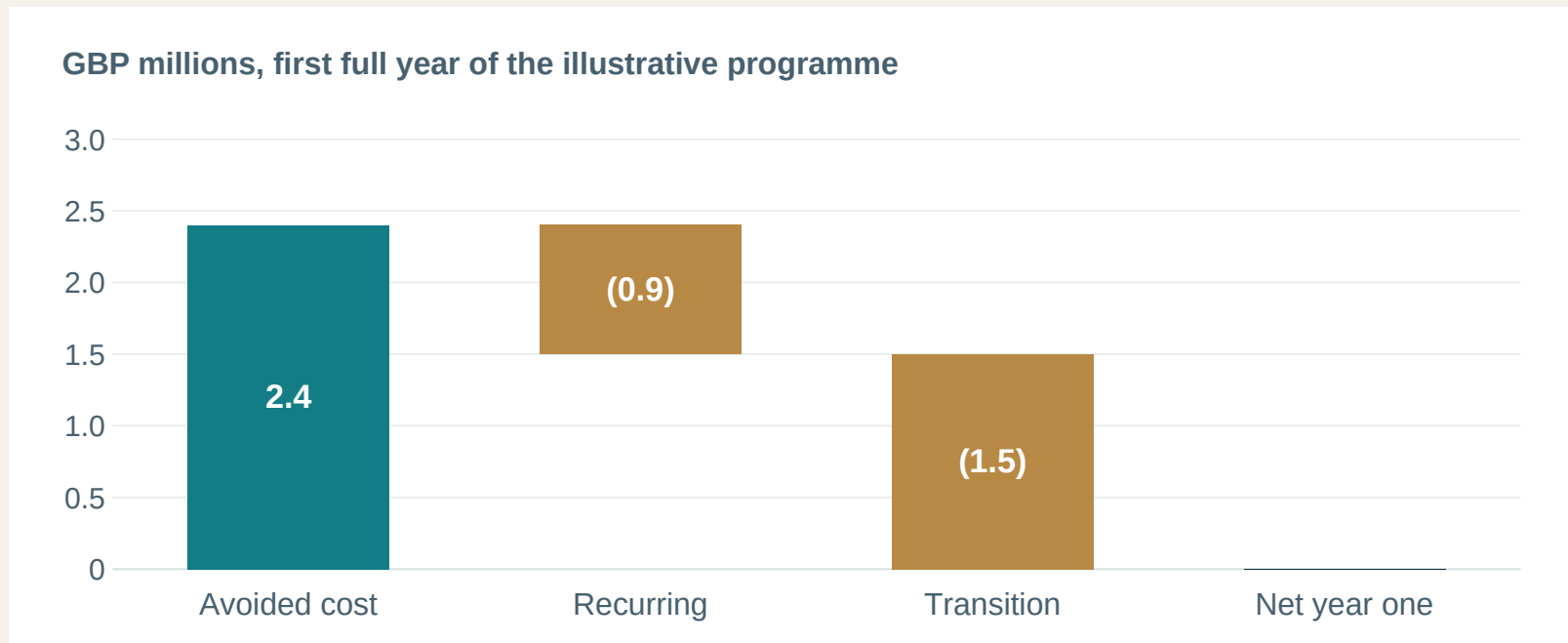
Financial efficiency and policyholder outcomes should remain visible together.

Measure	Definition to agree	Review owner
Cost per policy	Annual operating cost / average in-force count	Finance
Service turnaround	Median and tail time by request type	Operations
Life claims duration	Notification-to-payment, with pause reasons	Claims
Calculation quality	Material differences and repeat errors	Actuarial / finance
Customer outcomes	Complaints, access and vulnerable-customer results	Conduct lead

Proposed Genellipse delivery approach. Scope and acceptance require agreement.

UK business case: an explicit first year

A hypothetical portfolio balances avoidable cost against transition and recurring spend.



£0.0m

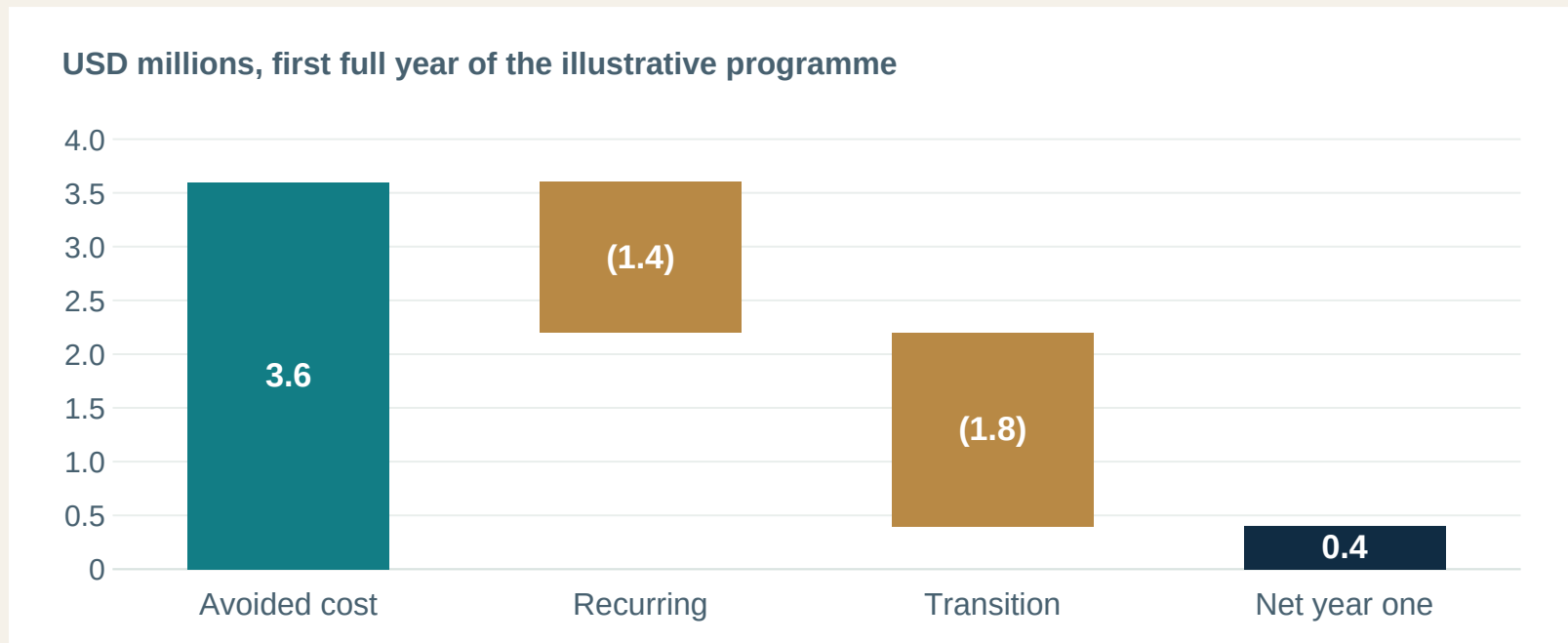
Year-one net benefit

£1.5m annual net benefit thereafter, if assumptions hold.

Illustrative, undiscounted. £2.4m avoided cost – £0.9m recurring cost – £1.5m transition cost = £0.0m.

US business case: separate assumptions

The US example uses its own portfolio and USD cost base.



\$0.4m

Year-one net benefit

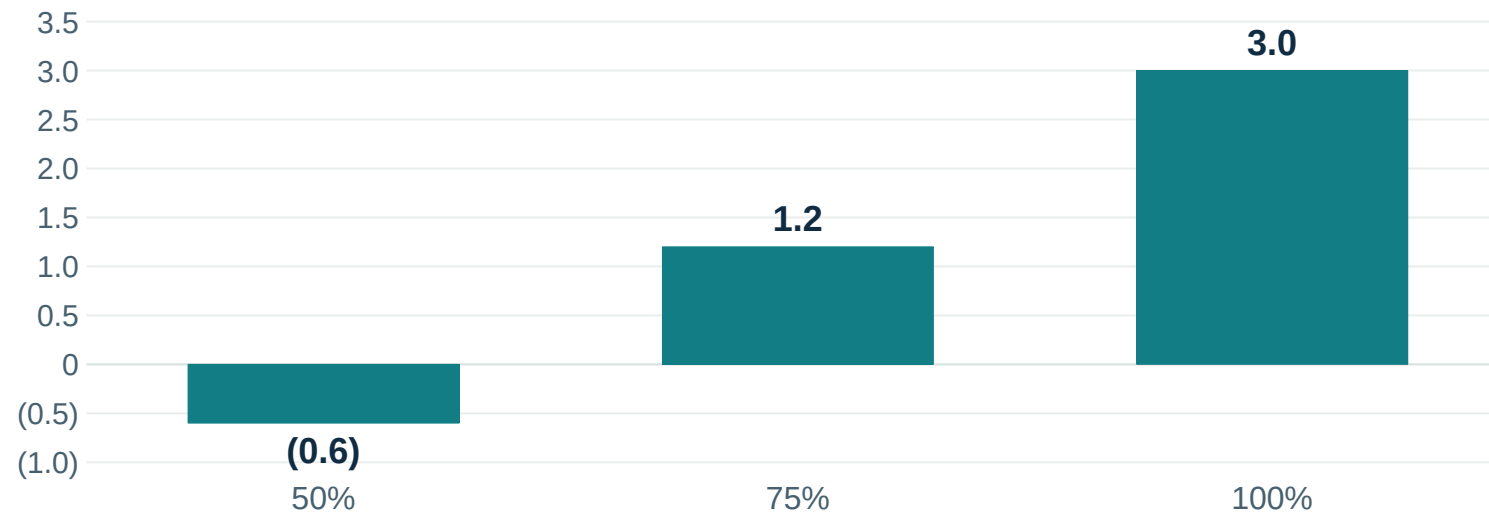
\$2.2m annual net benefit thereafter, if assumptions hold.

Illustrative, undiscounted. \$3.6m avoided cost – \$1.4m recurring cost – \$1.8m transition cost = \$0.4m.

Benefits depend on actual cost removal

The UK case changes materially when only part of the planned benefit becomes cash savings.

GBP millions over three years; categories show benefit realisation



58.3%

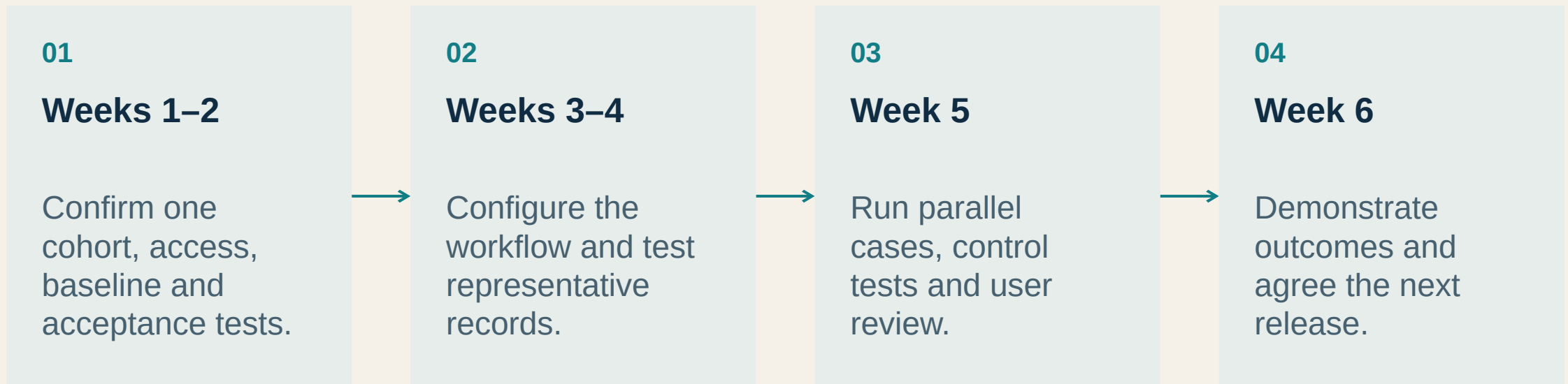
Three-year break-even

Required share of the planned annual avoided cost.

Synthetic UK case. Net benefit = $3 \times (\text{£}2.4\text{m} \times \text{realisation} - \text{£}0.9\text{m}) - \text{£}1.5\text{m}$.

A focused MVP within six weeks

A bounded workflow can demonstrate value before a wider portfolio decision.



Example scope: beneficiary servicing plus source history and approval evidence for one policy cohort.

Proposed Genellipse delivery approach. Scope and acceptance require agreement.

Delivery accountability across the programme

Each release needs a business owner and clear acceptance evidence.

Risk / dependency	Genellipse delivery responsibility	Insurer accountability
Data quality	Profiling, mapping and exception workflow	Source ownership and remediation
Contract rules	Integration and agreed regression tests	Approved rules and actuarial sign-off
Adoption	Training, rehearsal and transition support	Process ownership and staffing
Release readiness	Evidence pack and rollback rehearsal	Formal acceptance and authority
Realised value	Measurement and improvement reporting	Cost actions and benefit confirmation

Proposed Genellipse delivery approach. Scope and acceptance require agreement.

A demonstration built around your book

Representative records reveal whether the solution fits the actual portfolio.

Bring to the working session	Evidence to request
A legacy contract and its history	Trace a service request to the governing terms
A beneficiary dispute or exception	Show escalation and human decision authority
A loan, withdrawal or guarantee case	Compare the result with the approved engine
A death claim and ceded record	Follow approval, payment and recovery evidence
A valuation cohort and movement	Reproduce the inputs, model version and review

Proposed Genellipse delivery approach. Scope and acceptance require agreement.

Sources and interpretation

Market context and product material inform a scoped Genellipse solution proposal.

AegisNow

Policy Administration, Smart Claims and Actuarial Platform

UK authorities

FCA Consumer Duty, legacy customers and Part VII; PRA reporting and resilience

US authorities

NAIC AI and reserving resources; FASB long-duration disclosures

Accounting standards

IFRS 17. Applicability depends on the reporting entity and contracts.

Protect the promises already made

Modernise the way they are delivered.

Genellipse.com

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AegisNow.ai

[Back to contents](#)