

SOFTWARE AND AI DILIGENCE

AI Fraud Analysis Platform

Technical investment assessment

Investment recommendation No go

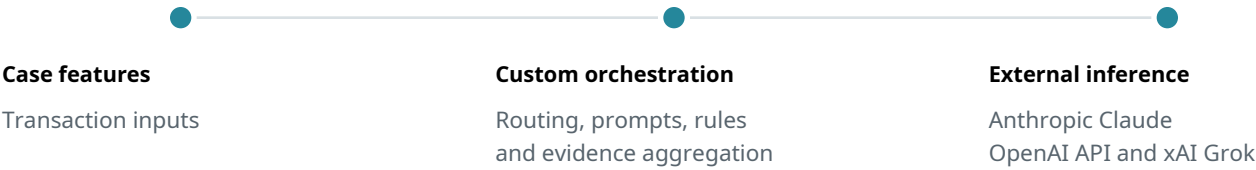
Do not proceed on the claimed all-in-house technology and minimal-human-input investment premise.

The supplied implementation depends on external model inference, while the acceptance suite fails both agreed operating gates. The decision is specific to those ownership and readiness claims.

The investment claim

The platform is presented as an in-house fraud-analysis engine whose proprietary agents make decisions with minimal human input. The case's agreed acceptance gates require human adjudication on no more than 5% of test cases and automatic clearance of no more than 2% of known fraud cases. The valuation premise includes ownership of the core model technology.

Where the model reasoning occurs



Custom agents can still contain valuable work

The in-house code provides routing, prompts, business rules, and evidence aggregation. That software may be valuable proprietary work. It does not make the provider-trained models an in-house asset.

The two acceptance failures

40% of cases required human adjudication, against a 5% ceiling. **10% of known fraud was automatically cleared**, against a 2% ceiling. Both calculations and the full outcome table appear on page 3.

Evidence basis: sample modules, configuration, executed request traces, product audit records, supplied patent material, and the 200-case acceptance suite.

02 / IMPLEMENTATION EVIDENCE

Trace the model dependency

Sample modules and configuration select off-the-shelf Anthropic Claude, OpenAI, and xAI Grok models. Executed request traces show transaction features sent to those providers for analysis. This conclusion comes from endpoints, model selections, and runtime calls, not SDK imports alone: the OpenAI SDK can also call xAI's endpoint. [1-3]

Provider	Interface and configured destination
Anthropic Claude	Anthropic().messages.create(...) api.anthropic.com/v1/messages
OpenAI	OpenAI().responses.create(...) api.openai.com/v1/responses
xAI Grok	OpenAI-compatible client; responses.create(...) base_url = https://api.x.ai/v1 Destination: api.x.ai/v1/responses

Decision traceability is incomplete

The product audit log omits prompt revisions and provider response identifiers, weakening the ability to trace individual decisions. This is a separate implementation-control gap from the ownership question.

What the patent material establishes

The supplied claims recite case routing and aggregation; the description permits external model services. Those materials describe claimed subject matter, not proof of the deployed implementation, ownership of provider models, or fraud-detection performance. The runtime traces establish the implementation dependency. This is not a patent-validity or infringement finding. [4,5]

Official reference sources

[1] [OpenAI Python API library](#) - Responses API and Python client interfaces.
[2] [Anthropic Python SDK](#) - Claude Messages API client interface.
[3] [Grok API quickstart](#) - Grok endpoint and OpenAI-compatible client configuration.
[4] [USPTO Applying for Patents](#) - Claims define the scope of patent protection.
[5] [USPTO Managing a patent](#) - Patent rights and the distinction between rights and implementation.

References support API-interface and patent principles, not the case records or trial outcomes. Reference review: 30 October 2026.

03 / ACCEPTANCE RESULTS AND CONCLUSION

The autonomy claim fails

The controlled suite contains **200 labeled cases: 100 fraudulent and 100 legitimate**. The table records system actions before human adjudication. Deferred cases are not credited as autonomous successes.

Acceptance suite outcomes

System action	Known fraud	Legitimate	Total
Automatically block	60	10	70
Automatically clear	10	40	50
Require human adjudication	30	50	80
Total	100	100	200

Both agreed operating gates fail

Acceptance measure	Required	Observed	Result
Human adjudication	At most 5% 10 of 200	40% 80 of 200	Fail
Known fraud automatically cleared	At most 2% 2 of 100	10% 10 of 100	Fail

Human adjudication is **8 times** the agreed ceiling. Automatic clearance of known fraud is **5 times** its ceiling. Manual outcomes are not folded into autonomous detection performance.

Investor conclusion

Reject the investment case as presented. It overstates in-house ownership of the model layer and fails the agreed low-touch operating gates. External APIs alone are not the reason for the no-go, and they do not establish why the errors occurred. The decisive issues are the unsupported ownership premise and demonstrated acceptance-test failures. Any value in the orchestration layer must be assessed on that narrower basis.

Scope: the balanced suite is an agreed acceptance test, not an estimate of production fraud prevalence. Results apply to this workflow and suite, not provider models generally. The recommendation addresses the stated technical investment premise.