Dweve
Weaving Intelligence

ENGLISH EDITION · JULY 2026

MARKETING BROCHURE · 20 PAGES

Dweve for Insurance

A standalone visual briefing for insurance leaders, practitioners, technology teams, and reviewers.

VISUAL BRIEFING

INSURANCE LEADERS, DOMAIN OWNERS, OPERATIONS, TECHNOLOGY, RISK, AND ASSURANCE TEAMS

ENGLISH

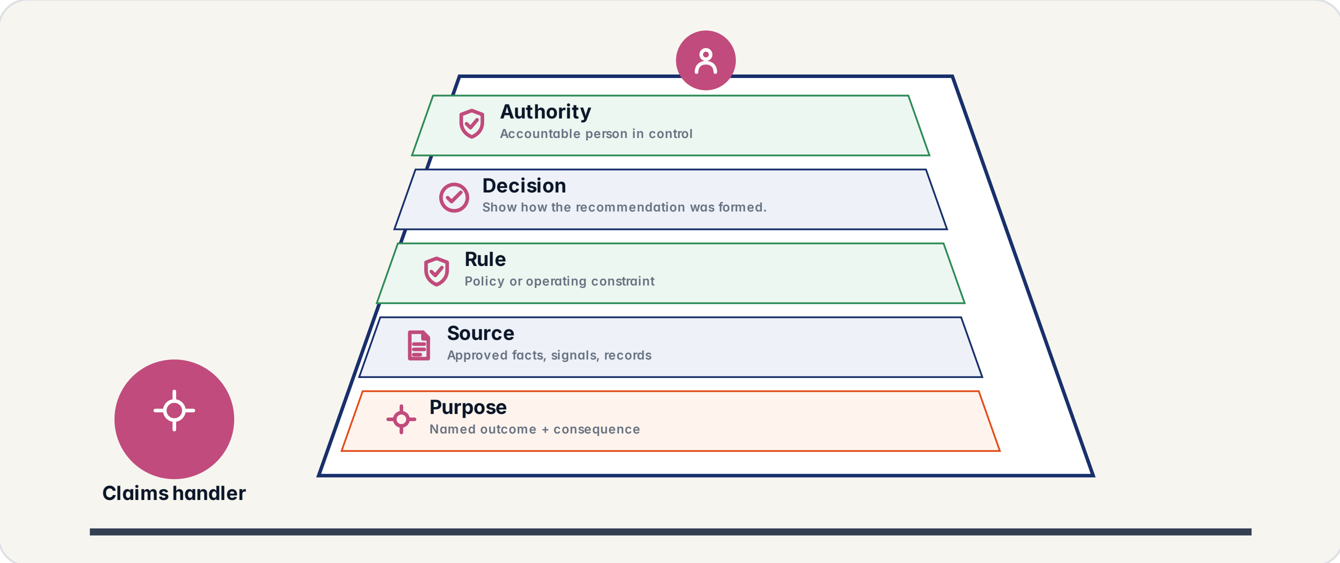
Scope and prove one accountable insurance workflow.

SC07

THE PROPOSITION

One insurance decision people can answer for

Existing GLMs and gradient-boosted models keep working. Dweve wraps them in a deterministic decision layer that records every factor, every rule, and every override as the decision happens. The replay packet is the audit artefact.



How to read this visual: follow an insurance claim case through the proposition.

BOUNDARY

Read the promise against the operating reality

Existing GLMs and gradient-boosted models keep working. Dweve wraps them in a deterministic decision layer that records every factor, every rule, and every override as the decision happens. The replay packet is the audit artefact.

The pricing model itself, GLM or gradient-boosted, keeps running as before. Dweve wraps it in a deterministic decision layer that records every factor, every rule, and every override as the decision happens. The replay packet is the audit artefact.

- Purpose
- Source
- Rule
- Decision

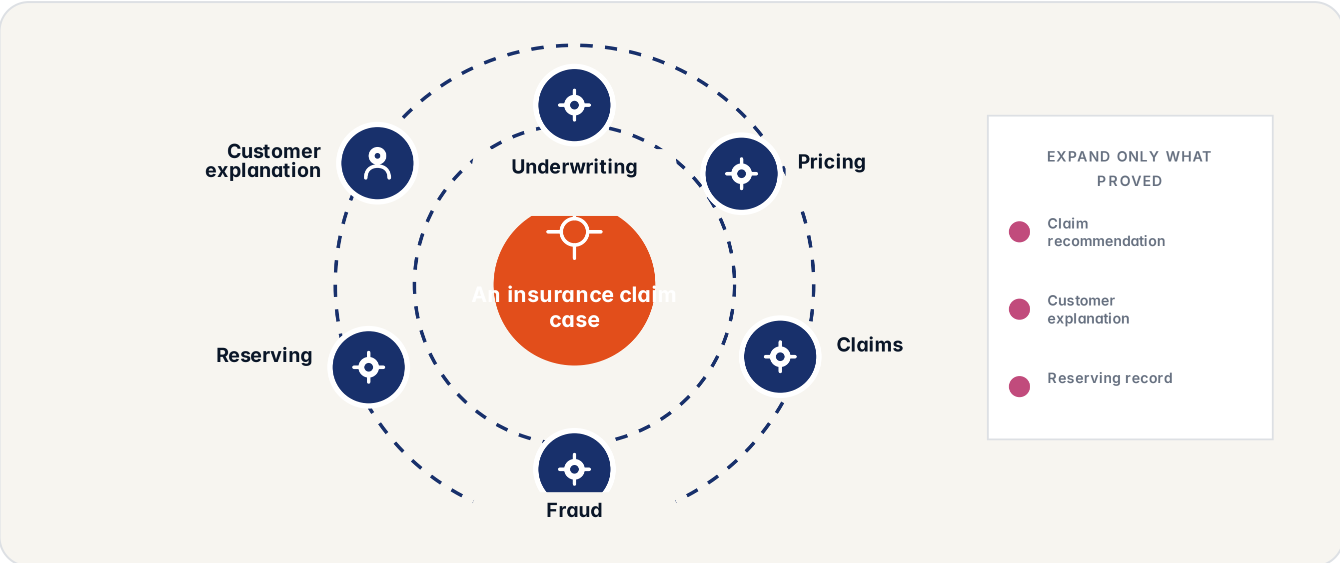
QUESTION TO CARRY

Which part of this proposition changes the outcome people receive today?

WHERE TO BEGIN

Six sector conversations worth having

A sector brochure must stand on its own. These are practical starting points, not a promise that every workflow should use AI.



How to read this visual: follow an insurance claim case through where to begin.

CONTEXT

Choose a starting point with a real consequence

Claims fraud detection is the insurance workflow most damaged by model version skew. Dweve runs the fraud model on integer arithmetic, pins to a specific model version, and ships the same flagging decision every time. The packet is the audit artefact when a claim is denied on fraud grounds.

A head of pricing does not buy a platform. She survives a review. Solvency II, IDD conduct rules, and the EU AI Act each want the same thing: the rule, the data, the model version, and the actuary of every decision the pricing engine produces. Today that record lives in four systems that were never meant to agree.

- Underwriting
- Pricing
- Claims
- Fraud

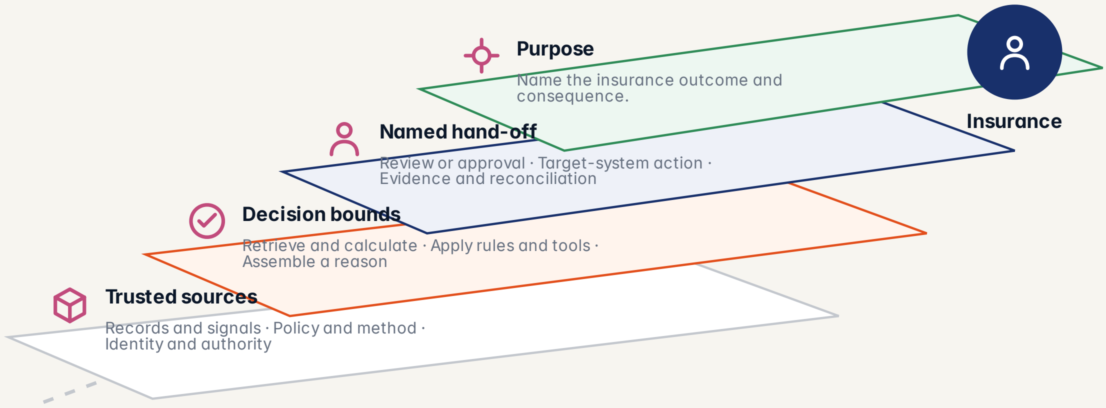
QUESTION TO CARRY

Which bounded workflow has a real owner and a consequence worth improving?

THE CURRENT ESTATE

Keep the systems that already hold operational truth

The accountable layer connects to systems of record and control without pretending to replace every specialist system.



How to read this visual: follow an insurance claim case through the current estate.

BOUNDARY

Keep existing operational truth in the picture

Every pricing, claims, and reserving decision flows into the regulatory filings the supervisor expects. The packet the actuary signs is the same packet that lands in the QRT, the ORSA, the SFCR, and the IDD conduct record. One source of truth, four filings.

Every claim produces the same replayable record as every premium. The same packet format covers both pricing and claims, so the ORSA narrative draws from one source of truth.

- Authoritative estate
- Bounded decision layer
- Human and system hand-off
- Purpose

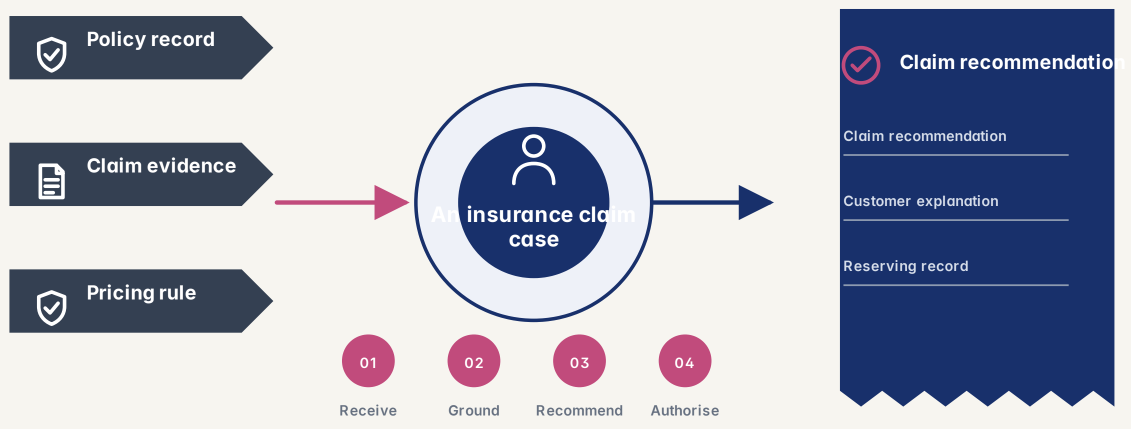
QUESTION TO CARRY

Which systems remain authoritative, and what may the new layer change?

REPRESENTATIVE WORKFLOW

A sector decision moves through one visible chain

The exact systems and roles change by organisation. The responsibility pattern remains inspectable.



How to read this visual: follow an insurance claim case through representative workflow.

CONTEXT

Follow one decision without skipping a boundary

Pick one workflow: pricing, underwriting, claims triage, reserving, or ORSA compilation. Run it with your own filed tariffs and watch the review packet assemble as the work moves. Managed through Fabric on the public Dweve Mesh, on your hardware, or air-gapped.

Move pricing, claims, and underwriting without losing the record behind them. Each decision keeps the filed tariff, rating factors, model version, and responsible actuary together, ready for an EIOPA, BaFin, or DNB review.

- Receive
- Ground
- Recommend
- Authorise

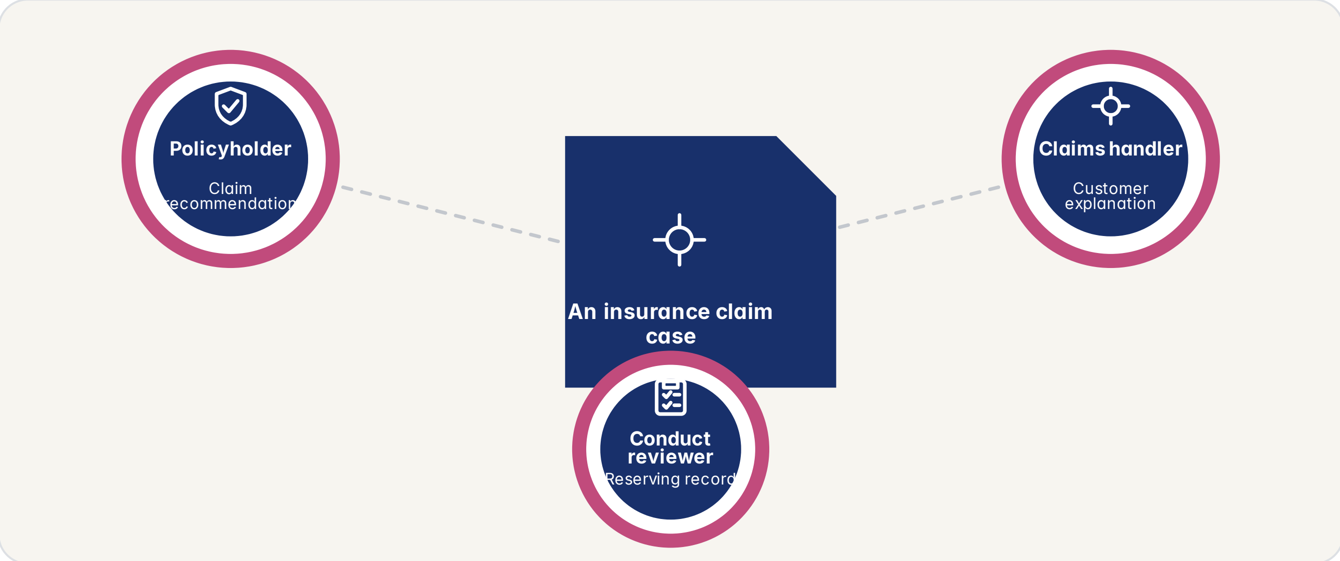
QUESTION TO CARRY

Where do source, rule, computation, review, and action join?

SECTOR ASSURANCE

Different people need different proof from the same event

A single technical log rarely answers every question. Design the record around the people who will actually use it.



How to read this visual: follow an insurance claim case through sector assurance.

BOUNDARY

Give each reader the proof they actually need

You do not need a lawyer to challenge a premium. The packet is in plain language and the rule, the version, and the reviewer are named on the letter.

Two questions decide procurement: where does it run, and which rules does it satisfy. It runs managed through Fabric on the public Dweve Mesh, on your own hardware, or fully air-gapped, with no re-platforming between tiers. GDPR, the EU AI Act, Solvency II outsourcing rules, and NIS2 are design constraints the platform satisfies by construction.

- A reason and a route to challenge
- State, authority, and next action
- A resolvable evidence packet
- Purpose

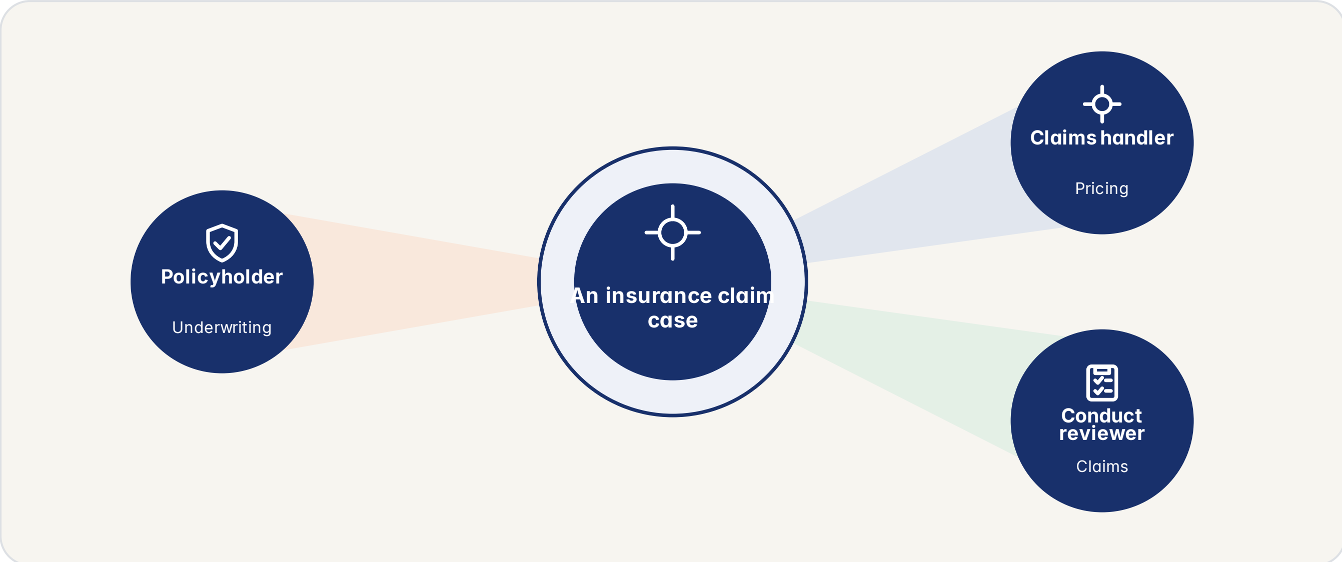
QUESTION TO CARRY

Can the person, operator, and reviewer each obtain the proof they need?

USE AND FIT

Where insurance work can earn its place

Start with responsibilities that have a real owner, useful sources, and a consequence worth improving.



How to read this visual: follow an insurance claim case through use and fit.

CONTEXT

Separate useful scope from attractive distraction

Three operating models, one evidence architecture. Managed Fabric runs on Dweve's public Mesh. A licence brings direct product operation onto your hardware. A physically isolated licensed deployment protects the most sensitive actuarial work. The agreement states the processing boundary and operating responsibility for each model.

Integrate via REST or gRPC against a typed OpenAPI 3.1 surface. Managed through Fabric on the public Dweve Mesh for pilots. Licensed for on-prem. Air-gapped for the most sensitive actuarial work. Same API, same trace format, same replay packets across all three.

- Underwriting
- Pricing
- Claims
- Fraud

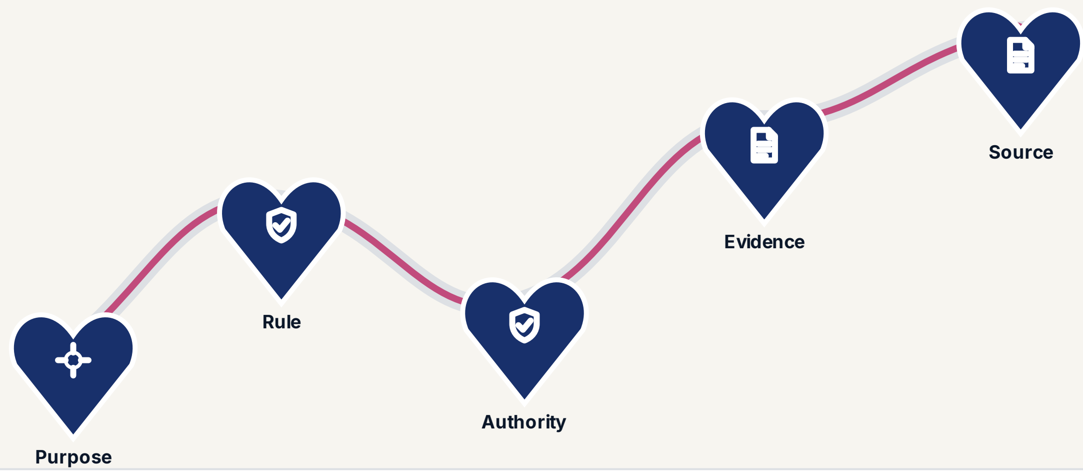
QUESTION TO CARRY

Where does this earn a place, and where should it deliberately not be used?

THE PATH

How insurance work moves from question to decision

A focused engagement should make the next decision easier, not create a larger promise.



How to read this visual: follow an insurance claim case through the path.

WHY THIS SHAPE WORKS

The workflow, operating boundary, evidence, and decision criteria are considered together from the start.

BOUNDARY

Make every stage earn the next one

Every decision the platform makes is appealable. The same record the actuary signed is the record you can challenge. If you disagree with the rule, the version, or the factor weighting, the appeal path is on the letter.

The decision stays inside your jurisdiction. The same platform scales from a single pricing pilot to a full claims-triage pipeline without re-platforming.

- Purpose
- Rule
- Authority
- Evidence

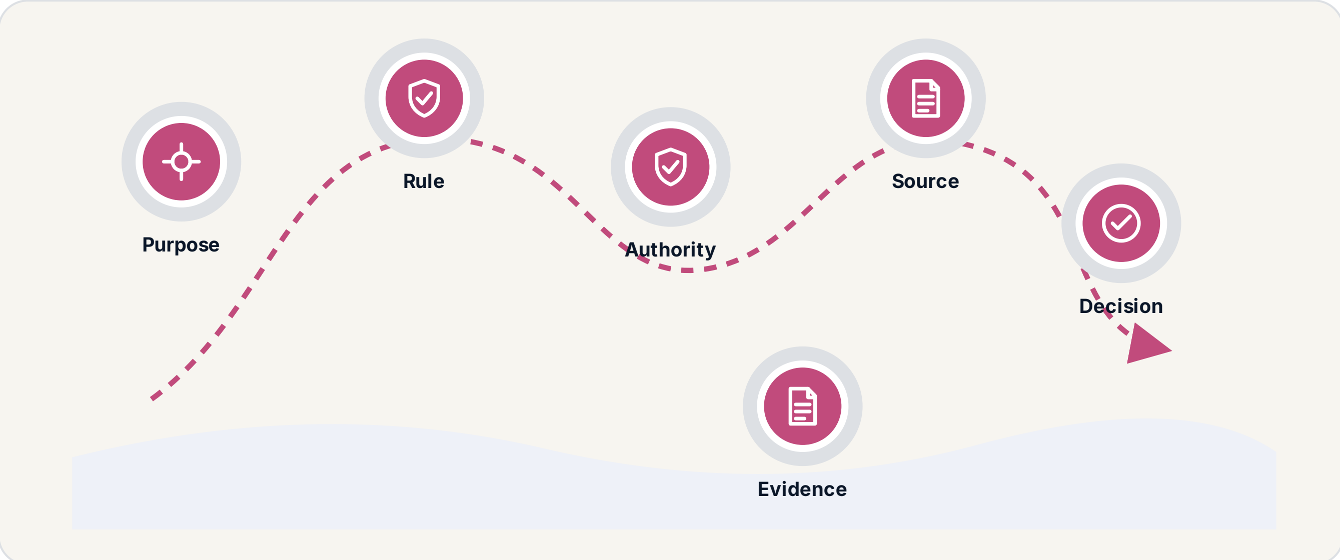
QUESTION TO CARRY

What evidence must exist before the scope is allowed to grow?

THE VALUE PICTURE

insurance work seen from three responsibilities

Good AI work must make sense to the person using it, the team operating it, and the people reviewing it.



How to read this visual: follow an insurance claim case through the value picture.

PRIMARY READER

Insurance leaders, domain owners, operations, technology, risk, and assurance teams

The first conversation.

DECISION SUPPORTED

Scope and prove one accountable insurance workflow.

The next useful step.

CONTEXT

Read the same outcome from several responsibilities

A claim is no longer a black box. The decision, the rule, and the reviewer sit together from the moment you report the loss. If you ask, the insurer can show you why it was paid, declined, or sent for review.

Pricing is not the only decision that survives a review. Claims triage, fraud flagging, and reserving all leave the same signed packet. The claim, the rule, the adjuster, and the reserve sit together from the moment the loss is reported.

- Purpose
- Rule
- Authority
- Source

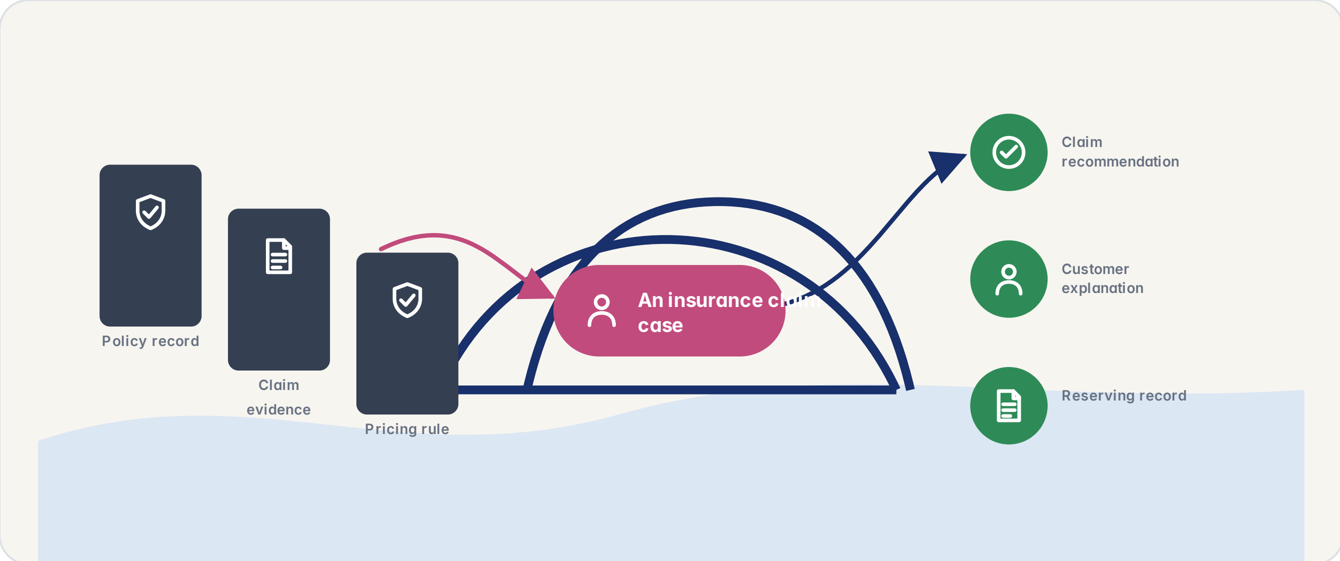
QUESTION TO CARRY

Can the same result satisfy its user, operator, and reviewer?

THE OPERATING MODEL

The control model around insurance work

A credible proposition connects the visible result to the less visible responsibilities underneath it.



How to read this visual: follow an insurance claim case through the operating model.

BOUNDARY

Name the controls behind the simple interface

Every transcendental in the pricing and reserving path is computed with integer-only CORDIC, then verified against MPFR at 256-bit precision. The published result is 0 ULP, correctly rounded across the documented input domain, with property-based tests driving the corners on every release.

Your premium should come with a reason you can understand. Dweve connects the amount to the filed rule, the information used, and the actuary responsible, so you can see what affected the price and ask about it.

- Purpose
- Source
- Rule
- Decision

QUESTION TO CARRY

Who owns each control when the interface appears simple?

THE RESPONSIBILITY FLOW

People, insurance work, and evidence move together

The work becomes easier to govern when each stage leaves a clear hand-off.

How to read this visual: follow an insurance claim case through the responsibility flow.

CONTEXT

Keep every hand-off attached to an owner

Most people open managed Fabric in a browser and start without an infrastructure project. Organisations that need direct product operation inside their own perimeter move to a licensed deployment. Workflow and evidence contracts remain portable, while product access, keys, patches, logs, and operating responsibility change.

Every pricing or claims decision leaves a signed packet: the input factors, the filed rule, the tariff version, the actuary, and a bit-exact replay. The inspector opens one file and watches the same decision come back.

- Purpose
- Rule
- Authority
- Evidence

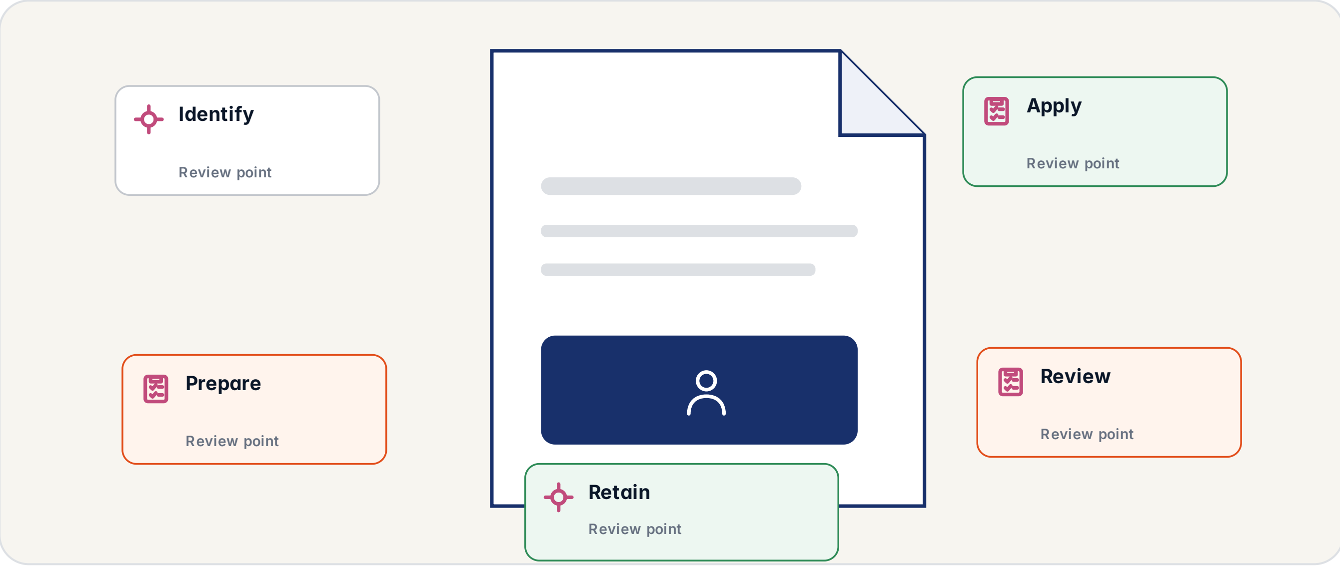
QUESTION TO CARRY

Is every hand-off visible, bounded, and assigned to an owner?

SOURCE TO RESULT

insurance work: from authoritative source to result

The work stays explainable when source identity, transformation, decision, and hand-off remain visible between systems.



How to read this visual: follow an insurance claim case through source to result.

BOUNDARY

Keep the basis visible as the work changes form

Filed motor tariff 2026-03-12, rule M-7, applied because territory band 3, age factor 23, and no-claim step 5 produced this figure. Assurance tax (21%) applied per statute. The actuary K. van Beek signed off on the filed rate on 2026-03-08. The same decision replays bit-identical.

Every pricing, claims, and reserving decision runs on a deterministic engine. Bit-exact replay across machines and releases. A signed packet per decision, small enough to attach to a regulatory filing. No floating-point drift, no chip-dependent rounding.

- Identify
- Prepare
- Apply
- Review

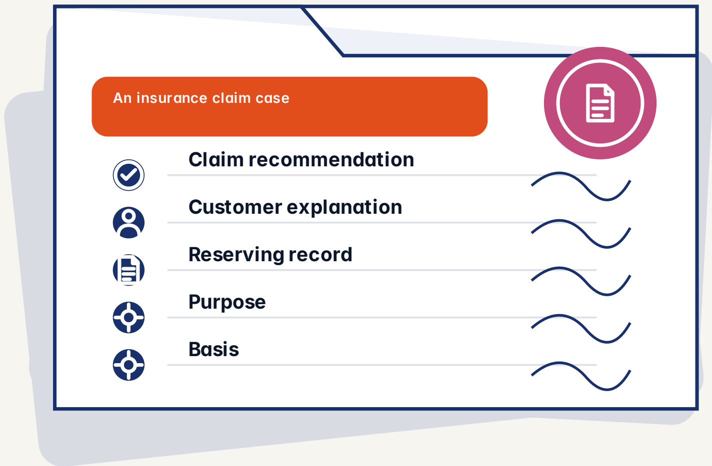
QUESTION TO CARRY

Can the result still be connected to the exact basis that shaped it?

EVIDENCE PACKET

The evidence insurance work leaves with the work

Capture enough to explain the result, inspect authority, investigate failure, and make the next decision without rebuilding the story from memory.



How to read this visual: follow an insurance claim case through evidence packet.

CONTEXT

Preserve the record needed by the next question

Deterministic compute, bit-exact replay, and a signed packet per pricing or claims decision. GLMs and gradient-boosted models keep working, wrapped in a deterministic decision layer. Integrate via API, host in the EU, or run air-gapped.

When your insurer uses Dweve, your premium is not a number a machine guessed. It is tied to a filed rule, a record, and a named actuary. If you ask, they can show you the rule that set the price, in plain language.

- Purpose
- Basis
- Authority
- Action

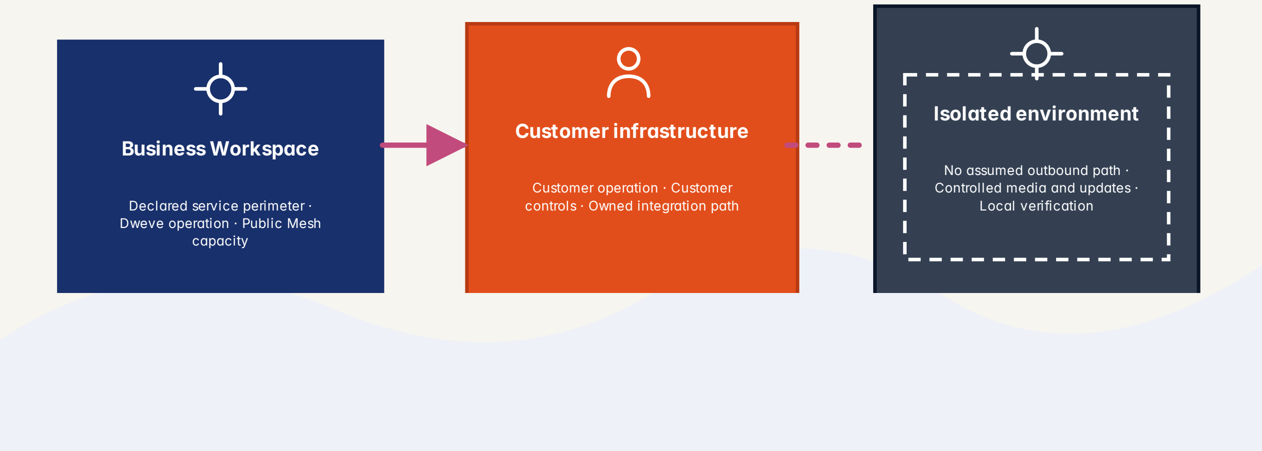
QUESTION TO CARRY

Does the retained record answer the next difficult question without reconstruction?

DEPLOYMENT CHOICE

Choose the operating posture for insurance work

Location is only one dimension. Decide who operates, who holds keys, which dependencies exist, how updates arrive, and what continuity requires.



How to read this visual: follow an insurance claim case through deployment choice.

BOUNDARY

Compare operating responsibility, not location alone

Determinism is asserted in the suite, not promised in prose. The same oracle run on your hardware produces the same answer as on ours.

Managed customers use Fabric, its business API and Agent SDK on the public Dweve Mesh. A licensed deployment adds direct operation of Core and the platform products on customer-controlled infrastructure. Key custody, updates, logs, product access, and source rights follow that boundary.

- Begin through managed Fabric
- Run on customer infrastructure
- Close the environment
- Purpose

QUESTION TO CARRY

Who holds infrastructure, keys, updates, logs, recovery, and the exit path?

WHAT TO LOOK FOR

Signals that insurance work is earning trust

Progress is a useful outcome under understood control, supported by reviewable evidence.

How to read this visual: follow an insurance claim case through what to look for.

CONTEXT

Use signals that can change the next decision

The decision layer never crosses a trust boundary that fails the Solvency II outsourcing rules. The same topology ships on all three postures.

Reserving is the actuarial workload most damaged by float drift. Chain-ladder, Bornhuetter-Ferguson, and expected-claim methods all need to replay exactly when the supervisor asks. Dweve runs the triangle on integer arithmetic and ships the same numbers every time.

- Useful
- Controlled
- Provable
- Purpose

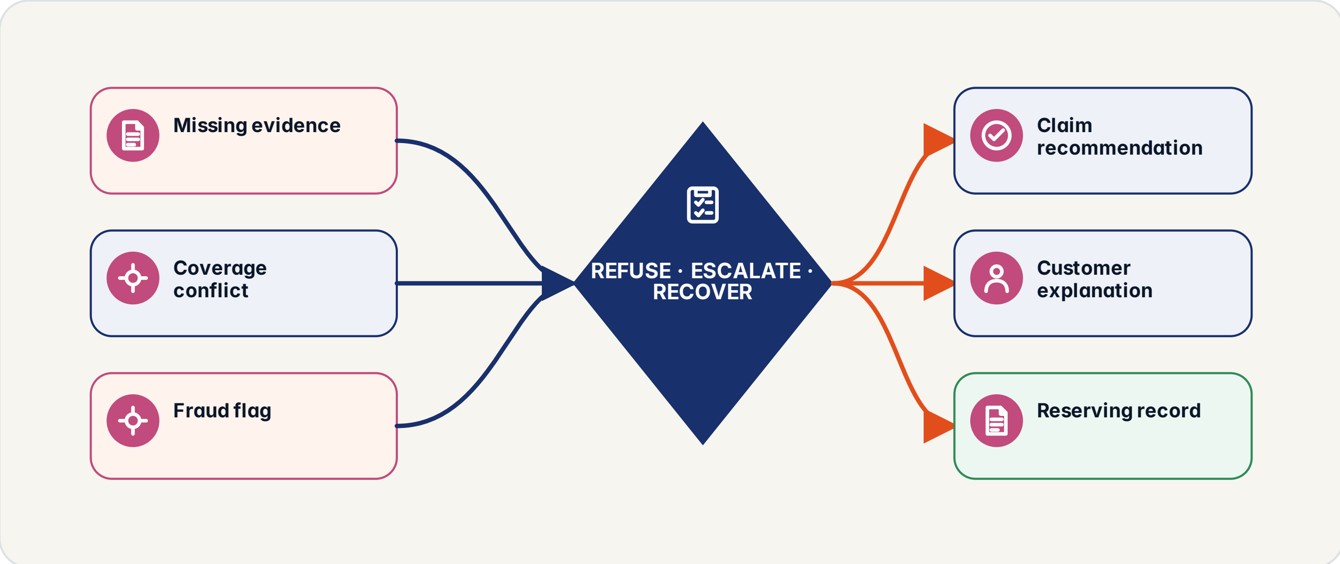
QUESTION TO CARRY

Which signals would change the next decision rather than merely impress the room?

HONEST LIMITS

Test how insurance work fails before the first success demo

Visible failure is more useful than a polished result whose limits remain unknown.



How to read this visual: follow an insurance claim case through honest limits.

BOUNDARY

Design the failure before presenting the success

The pricing engine is the easy part. Reconstructing the why of every premium six months later, in front of an EIOPA reviewer, is the hard part.

The fraud model itself keeps working as before. Dweve wraps it in a deterministic layer that records every feature, every threshold, and every reviewer sign-off.

- Missing evidence
- Coverage conflict
- Fraud flag

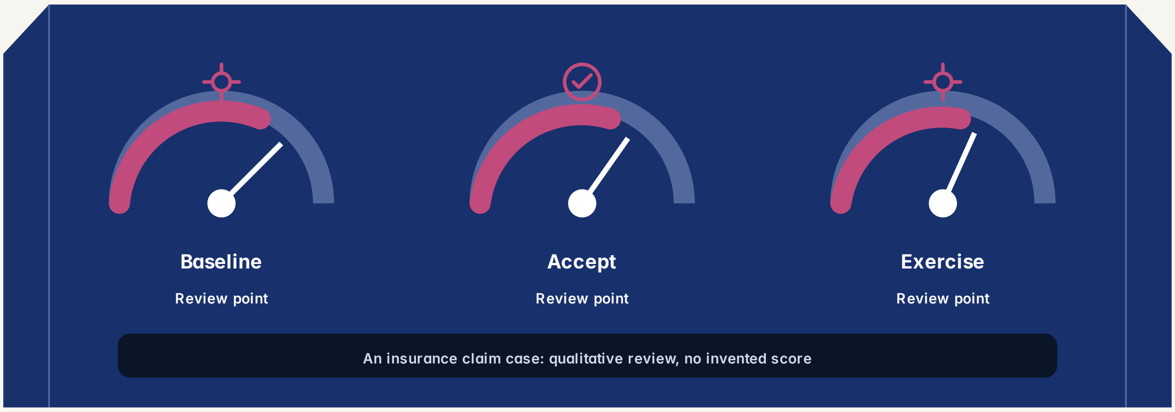
QUESTION TO CARRY

What happens when a source, permission, target, model, or supplier is unavailable?

ACCEPTANCE PATH

Close the insurance work proof with a decision

Agree the decision path before the demonstration so a strong or weak result can change what happens next.



How to read this visual: follow an insurance claim case through acceptance path.

CONTEXT

Close the proof with an owned decision

Policy evaluation in Lattice and proof generation in AION are pure functions of their inputs. Both run with no network access.

Choose managed Fabric on the public Dweve Mesh, direct licensed operation on your infrastructure, or an isolated licensed perimeter. Workflow and evidence contracts remain portable; product access, keys, patches, logs, source rights, and operational responsibility change.

- Baseline
- Accept
- Exercise
- Review

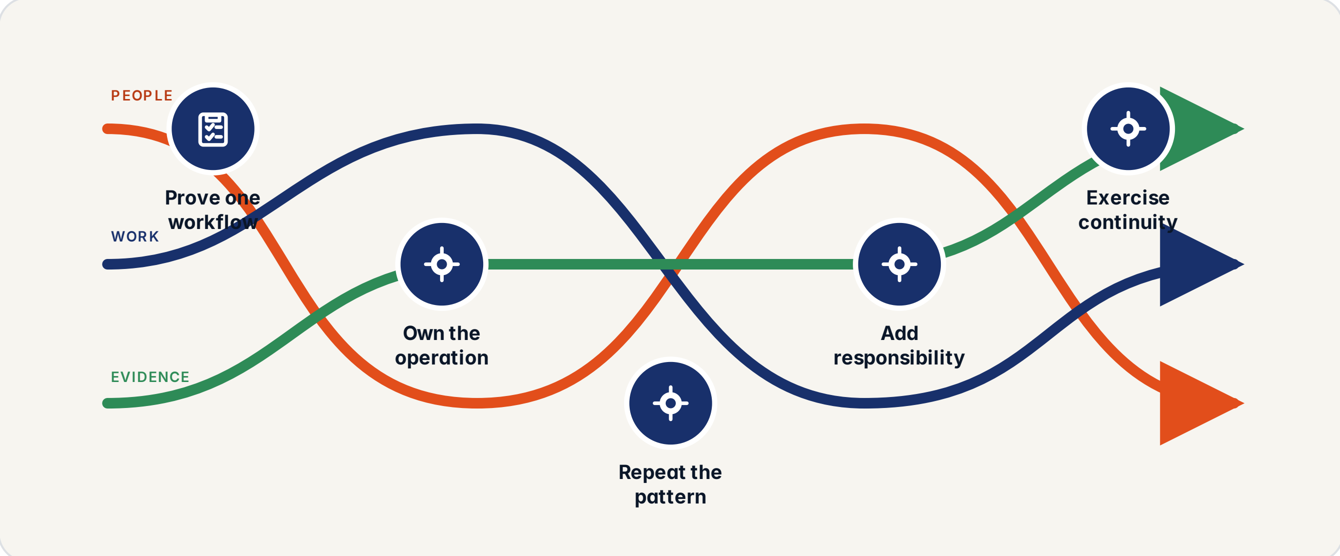
QUESTION TO CARRY

Are success, counter-metrics, failure cases, and stop conditions agreed first?

ADOPTION

Adopt insurance work through owned choices

Move from one bounded result to a repeatable operating capability without making the scope vague.



How to read this visual: follow an insurance claim case through adoption.

BOUNDARY

Expand only what proved reusable

Start in a European region, move the same workflow into your own environment, or isolate it completely. The operating model changes; the way people review and approve work does not.

Start in managed Fabric: open a browser, sign in, and ask. If your organisation later needs direct product operation inside its own perimeter, use a licensed transition plan that carries the workflow and evidence contracts into customer-controlled infrastructure.

- Prove one workflow
- Own the operation
- Repeat the pattern
- Add responsibility

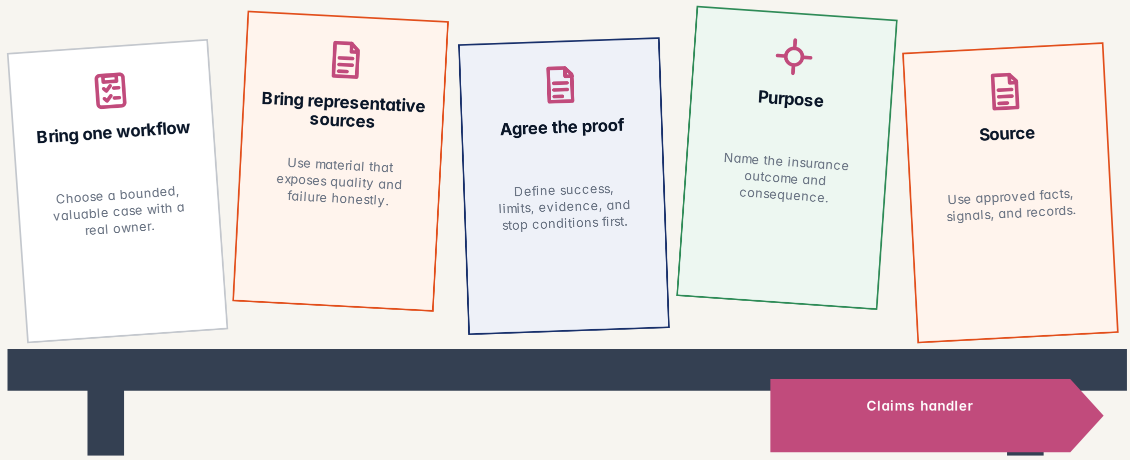
QUESTION TO CARRY

What can be reused safely, and what requires a new decision and proof?

WHAT TO PREPARE

What to bring to the insurance working session

A small amount of real context produces a better conversation than a broad catalogue of hypothetical features.



How to read this visual: follow an insurance claim case through what to prepare.

KEEP IT BOUNDED

Sensitive production data is not required for the first conversation. Bring representative material and the rules that define a useful result.

CONTEXT

Bring enough reality to make the session useful

Fabric is the app you actually use. You log in, start a conversation, upload documents, or build a small workflow. Behind the scenes the model powers the answers, the network handles the compute, and the agents do the organizing, but you never have to configure any of that. The trace is always there if you want to see how an answer was reached.

A trace on every decision means a real question comes back with the source it used, the rule it applied, the owner who signed, and a sealed record you can replay. Here is the shape of that evidence. The example is illustrative until your own data is connected.

- Bring one workflow
- Bring representative sources
- Agree the proof
- Purpose

QUESTION TO CARRY

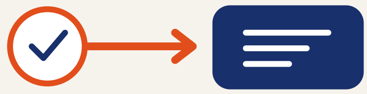
Which real sources, rules, owners, and examples will make the first session honest?

THE INVITATION

Continue the insurance work conversation

Scope a briefing, demonstration, or proof around the workflow and decision that matter to your organisation.

dweve.com/contact



ONE MAINTAINED PUBLIC ROUTE

Current contact choices stay on the website

CONTINUE ONLINE

dweve.com/contact

Current route and contact choices

START A CONVERSATION

Continue through the current contact page

Scope a workflow or ask a technical question, then use the contact page to begin.

START	**dweve.com/contact** Use the maintained public contact route
BRING	**One bounded question** Workflow, audience, decision, and desired evidence
CHOOSE	**Briefing · demonstration · PoV** Select the smallest useful next step
VERIFY	**Current scope and terms** Confirm availability, pricing, and responsibilities before commitment

BOUNDARY

Turn the brochure into one bounded next step

The access model decides who operates the products, who holds the keys, and where the boundary sits. Workflow and evidence contracts remain portable, but rights are not identical.

No workflow rebuild is required, but the access boundary changes. Managed customers use Fabric and its business surfaces; licensed customers operate the products directly.

- Start: dweve.com/contact
- Bring: One bounded question
- Choose: Briefing · demonstration · PoV
- Verify: Current scope and terms

QUESTION TO CARRY

What is the smallest useful next conversation Dweve should prepare?