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FairGo: A Cultural-Technical Protocol for Measurable Fairness

🟢 FairGo Paper (v1)

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Fairness used to be a vibe. Now it's a variable. **FairGo - a cultural-technical protocol for measurable fairness**

Executive Summary

> Fairness used to be a vibe. Now it needs to be a variable.
>
> In complex systems — from AI agents to DAOs to platform-ecosystems — we too often talk about “fairness” without being able to measure it, audit it or govern it. That leaves room for capture, bias, and unintended harm.

FairGo is a **cultural-technical protocol** that encodes fairness as a measurable, auditable variable across agents and DAOs.

It draws on Australian values — *fair go*, *mateship*, and *practical agency* — and embeds them into a framework suitable for identity/attestation stacks, decentralised governance, and on-chain instrumentation.

It is designed for the **AussieOS umbrella**, built on a leading-edge stack (e.g. Solana Attestation Service for identity, futarchy-inspired governance), and scoped for a **90-day pilot**.

It offers:

1. A clear fairness variable (**FGV**)
2. Transparent instrumentation
3. Governance mechanisms (**MatesDAO pattern**)
4. Integration incentives for agents and patterns

FairGo charts a **practical path from ethos to engineering.**

> One-sentence positioning:
>
> *FairGo is a cultural-technical protocol that encodes fairness as a measurable, auditable variable across agents and DAOs.*

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2. Background: From Vibe to Variable

The Australian Code: Fair Go, Mateship, Agency

In Australian cultural code, three interlocking themes form the foundation for how fairness is lived and expected in daily life.

Fair go represents the belief that every individual deserves a reasonable chance, equal access, and equitable treatment.

Mateship reflects social solidarity and peer-responsibility — a horizontal model of mutual support rather than top-down paternalism.

Practical agency captures the instinct to act, fix, and iterate; Australians are not passive recipients of systems but active participants in improving them.

Together, these values imply that any system operating within this cultural frame should be **open** (mateship), **accessible** (fair go), and **responsive** (agency). They are not sentimental ideals; they are operational principles.

The Problem: Fairness Hand-Waved in AI and Crypto

Across AI governance and decentralised systems, “fairness” is often invoked but rarely defined. It remains a qualitative aspiration — a vibe — rather than a quantitative, auditable property.

In AI, fairness statements frequently lack measurable criteria, audit logs, or remediation paths. In DAO and crypto governance, similar gaps persist: communities aim for fairness but seldom quantify **access parity**, **treatment parity**, or **outcome parity** over time.

Without measurable variables:

- Actors and systems cannot be reliably compared.
- Fairness can be gamed or sidelined.
- Incentives drift away from equitable outcomes.

This absence of instrumentation creates a structural gap between ethos and execution. To close it, fairness must evolve from a **normative aspiration** into an **engineering specification** — one that is auditable, measurable, and incentive-aligned.

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3. Design Goals & Principles

We propose FairGo under the following design goals:

Code	Principle	Description

P1	Measurability	Fairness must be expressed in clear, comparable metrics. It must yield a number or range that can be tracked, debated, and improved.
P2	Transparency	Methods, logs, and computations must remain open, inspectable, and auditable — enabling both community review and machine verification.
P3	Resilience	The system must resist capture, gaming, rug-pulls, and bias creep. It should self-correct and maintain integrity under stress.
P4	Local First, Forkable	AussieOS represents the first regional fork. The protocol must support extension, replication, and adaptation across global contexts without losing local intent.

Design goals: The FairGo protocol balances moral clarity with technical precision

4. The FairGo Variable (FGV)

FairGo defines a measurable metric — the **FairGo Variable (FGV)** — that quantifies fairness across agents or systems over a defined time window TTT.

Each FGV score lies in the interval [0,1] where **1** denotes the highest observed fairness and **0** denotes the lowest.

Inputs

The FGV is a composite of four normalised sub-metrics:

Symbol	Sub-Metric	Description
A	**Access Parity**	Measures whether the actor or system provides equitable access across relevant groups.
T	**Treatment Parity**	Evaluates whether treatment or processing is consistent across groups once access is granted.
O	**Outcome Parity**	Assesses whether results — such as success, reward, or rejection rates — diverge across groups in unintended ways.
D	**Disclosure & Redress**	Captures the level of transparency and the latency of appeal or redress mechanisms (LLL).

Each metric is normalised to [0,1][0, 1][0,1]. A **Confidence Interval (CI)** is also computed to represent statistical certainty based on data volume n and variance σ^2

Formula

$$\mathrm{FGV} = w_A A + w_T T + w_O O + w_D D$$

where:

$$w_A + w_T + w_O + w_D = 1$$

Equal weights are used initially (w =0.25 each), but may be tuned by governance through the **MatesDAO** framework.

The confidence interval is estimated using standard statistical methods:

$$\mathrm{CI} = \pm k \sqrt{\frac{\sigma^2}{n}}$$

where k reflects the chosen confidence level (e.g.,k =1.96 for 95% confidence).

Worked Example

Consider an actor X evaluated over a 90-day window:

Metric	Value
Access parity (A)	0.80
Treatment parity (T)	0.70
Outcome parity (O)	0.65
Disclosure & redress (D)	0.90

With equal weights (w=0.25):

FGV=(0.25)(0.80)+(0.25)(0.70)+(0.25)(0.65)+(0.25)(0.90)=0.7625

Assuming a confidence interval of ±0.05 (based on volume n):

FGV=0.76±0.05

Interpretation: Actor X demonstrates a high fairness score, though treatment and outcome parity indicate room for improvement.

Process Overview

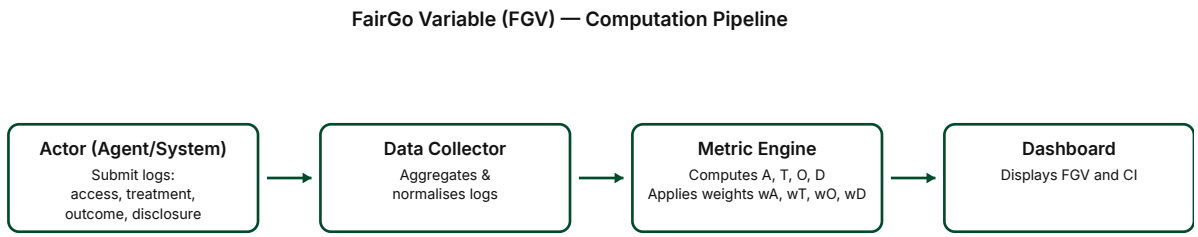

Figure 1. Pipeline from actor logs → aggregation → computation → dashboard output (FGV + CI).

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5. Measurement & Evals

5.1 Data Requirements

The FairGo Variable (FGV) depends on reliable, ethically sourced data. Four broad categories are required:

1. **Access events** — records of entry requests, approvals, and denials.
2. **Treatment events** — logs of how participants or cases are handled once inside a system.
3. **Outcome events** — success, rejection, or reward outcomes associated with comparable cases.
4. **Appeals and redress events** — records of challenges, reversals, or remediation actions.

In addition, systems may use **demographic or protected-attribute data** (where lawful and aggregated) to compute parity measures. All data collection must follow the principles of **privacy, proportionality, and minimisation**.

To protect individuals while enabling measurement:

- Protected attributes should be stored only in **aggregate or bucketed** form (e.g., *group 1 vs not group 1*).
- Where possible, adopt **attribute-blind indexing**, so computations do not expose sensitive identity markers.

5.2 Privacy Notes

FairGo upholds privacy as a design constraint, not an afterthought.

- Identifiers must be **anonymised or pseudonymised**.
- Only **aggregate outputs** are exposed publicly.
- When using identity or attestation layers (e.g., *Solana Attestation Service*), links to wallets or agents must **not embed personal data**.
- Audit trails should be **immutable yet unlinkable** — allowing verification without traceability to individuals.

5.3 Offline vs Online Evaluations

Mode	Description
Offline evaluation	Periodic batch analyses (e.g., weekly) compute updated FGV scores from accumulated logs. Suitable for low-volatility systems or regulatory reporting.
Online evaluation	Continuous or streaming monitoring triggers alerts when parity metrics drift or appeal latency spikes. Ideal for high-throughput AI systems and DAOs.

Governance hooks are activated automatically when an actor's FGV falls below a defined threshold or when significant drift is detected, initiating investigation or corrective action under *MatesDAO* supervision.

5.4 Dashboard Schema

Field	Description
actor_id	Unique identifier for actor or system.

Field	Description
window_start	Start of observation window (e.g., 2025-07-01).
window_end	End of observation window (e.g., 2025-09-30).
A_access_parity	Normalised access-parity metric [0–1].
T_treatment_parity	Normalised treatment-parity metric [0–1].
O_outcome_parity	Normalised outcome-parity metric [0–1].
D_disclosure_score	Normalised disclosure / redress metric [0–1].
FGV_value	Computed FairGo Variable [0–1].
FGV_CI_lower	Lower bound of confidence interval.
FGV_CI_upper	Upper bound of confidence interval.
drift_flag	Boolean — true if statistical drift detected.
last_audit_date	Date of most recent audit.
appeal_latency_avg	Average time to resolve appeals (hours or days).
log_volume_n	Total log entries analysed.

Table 1. Standardised schema for FairGo dashboard and audit interface.

6. Governance: MatesDAO Pattern

6.1 Overview

FairGo requires an oversight mechanism that preserves its founding ethos — **fairness, mateship, and agency** — while preventing capture or speculation.

To achieve this, we propose **MatesDAO**, a lightweight governance structure that stewards metric definitions, manages disputes, and evolves the protocol through open consensus rather than token hype.

Note: The MatesDAO structure is non-binding; equivalent governance DAOs may replace it provided they meet transparency and auditability requirements.

6.2 Unruggable Launch Principles

- **No token-value promises.** MatesDAO issues no speculative rewards; governance outweighs speculation.

- **Governance > speculation.** Authority derives from contribution and verification, not token accumulation.
- **Mechanism design first.** Decisions follow *futarchy* principles — prediction-market guidance rather than pure voting.

  Futarchy replaces popularity with accuracy: markets predict which proposals best improve FGV outcomes.

6.3 Roles and Responsibilities

Role	Responsibilities
Stewards	Approve metric definitions, weighting thresholds, and conflict-resolution rules.
Builders	Implement FairGo instrumentation and integrate it within agent/DAO systems.
Auditors	Independently verify data logs, compute FGV values, and publish audit reports.
Community	Submit appeals, monitor metric drift, and propose improvements through open channels.

Table 2. Role taxonomy within MatesDAO governance structure.

6.4 Dispute Resolution

When an actor's FGV falls below the defined threshold or when an audit identifies anomalies:

1. **Appeal trigger.** An appeal is lodged automatically or by community submission.
2. **Panel review.** A randomly selected MatesDAO panel assesses evidence and applies transparent criteria.
3. **Redress activation.** If fairness breaches are confirmed, corrective actions (e.g., temporary suspension, remediation) are executed.
4. **Record immutability.** All decisions are stored on-chain or within a verifiable audit ledger for public accountability.

6.5 Outcome

Through MatesDAO, governance becomes **predictive, auditable, and participatory**.

FairGo's fairness metrics do not exist in isolation; they live within a self-correcting civic infrastructure designed to stay *unruggable* — resilient to capture, bias, or silence.

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7. Agents: AussieAgent Profile

7.1 Ethos and Accountability

Agents operating under the FairGo protocol — referred to as **AussieAgents** — are designed to embody measurable fairness.

Each agent maintains an **ethos profile** that references its FairGo Variable (FGV) thresholds and behavioural requirements.

This profile defines expected conduct, reporting frequency, and escalation triggers when fairness indicators drift below tolerance.

7.2 Logging and Explanation

An AussieAgent must:

1. **Log decision-points** — record every access grant, treatment path, outcome, and escalation or refusal event.
2. **Explain decisions** — provide plain-language rationales for actions, particularly those influencing parity metrics (e.g., differential treatment).
3. **Escalate on breach** — initiate review whenever a threshold condition (e.g., treatment parity) falls below its minimum value.

The aim is transparency without noise: every decision path is auditable yet human-readable, allowing stewards or auditors to reconstruct how fairness was operationalised.

7.3 Human-in-the-Loop and Red-Team Hooks

To ensure continuous integrity, each agent must integrate:

- **Human-in-the-loop review:**

  A designated auditor can override or re-evaluate outcomes when conflicting fairness indicators appear.

- **Red-team simulation:**

  Periodic adversarial tests probe the agent for bias, collusion, or parity breaches. Results feed back into FGV recalibration and training data updates.

Together, these hooks create a feedback loop of **trust, correction, and evolution**, ensuring that AussieAgents remain accountable to both data and conscience.

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8. Economic & Incentive Design

8.1 Positive Incentives for High Fairness

Actors or agents maintaining a high FairGo Variable (FGV) should gain tangible advantages within their operational ecosystems.

The aim is to make fairness **economically rational** as well as ethically desirable.

- **Preferential routing.**

  High-FGV actors receive priority in workflows, marketplaces, or data pipelines — reflecting both reliability and social trust.

- **Reputation signalling.**

  FGV-linked credentials are visible within identity and attestation networks (e.g., *Solana Attestation Service*).

  These credentials operate as verifiable “trust badges” that enhance discoverability and partnership eligibility.

- **Governance access and rewards.**

  High-FGV participants become eligible for protocol-level bounties, research grants, or decision-making roles within MatesDAO-style structures.

8.2 Corrective Penalties

FairGo treats repeated unfairness as a technical fault, not merely an ethical one.

To maintain system integrity, agents with persistent low FGV values may face:

- **Stake reduction.**

  Optional deposit mechanisms allow partial slashing when repeated parity audits fail.

- **Operational quarantine.**

  Low-FGV actors lose preferential routing status and may be temporarily suspended or publicly flagged within dashboards.

- **Mandatory disclosure.**

  Affected actors must publish audit responses and corrective actions before re-entering normal operations.

These measures embed fairness directly into the **economic substrate**, ensuring accountability without requiring central enforcement.

8.3 On-Chain Attestations and Credentials

FairGo supports verifiable credentials anchored to identity stacks such as the *Solana Attestation Service*.

Each credential encodes a fairness claim:

> Example: Actor X holds attestation “FGV ≥ 0.75 @ audit 2025-Q3.”

Such attestations are:

- **Minimal** — containing only essential fairness data.
- **Reusable** — transferable across compatible platforms.
- **Portable** — valid across multiple chains and governance contexts.

By treating fairness as an **attestable property**, FairGo aligns cultural credibility with cryptographic proof.

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9. Threat Model & Abuse Cases

9.1 Possible Abuses

Type	Description
Metric gaming	Actors selectively treat, defer, or obscure certain groups to artificially boost access, treatment, or outcome parity metrics.
Sybil / collusion	Multiple agents fabricate or coordinate false identities to inflate FGV scores or manipulate audits.
Selective disclosure	Only favourable data is surfaced to auditors while negative or incomplete records remain concealed.
Data poisoning	Adversarial entities introduce falsified or corrupted logs to distort computed parity and audit outcomes.

9.2 Mitigation Strategies

To maintain integrity, FairGo incorporates several safeguards across measurement, identity, and audit layers:

1. **Randomised audits and rotating committees**
    - Independent committees are periodically selected to review subsets of logs.
    - Random rotation reduces the risk of long-term capture or collusion.
2. **Commit–then–reveal logging**
    - Logs are timestamped and cryptographically committed before review, preventing post hoc tampering.
3. **Identity and attestation enforcement**
    - Integration with attestation layers (e.g., *Solana Attestation Service*) ensures uniqueness and prevents Sybil attacks.
    - Each actor must hold a verifiable credential binding it to a single operational identity.
4. **Minimum data thresholds and drift detection**
    - FairGo enforces minimum log volumes for validity.
    - Statistical drift monitors detect sudden deviations, triggering mandatory re-audits.

9.3 Summary

Fairness cannot rely on goodwill alone.

FairGo treats integrity as an engineering problem: **measure, test, and harden**.

Through cryptographic proofs, randomisation, and transparent audits, the system is designed to remain *unruggable* — resistant to manipulation, bias injection, and quiet decay.

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10. Implementation on Solana (Sketch)

10.1 Attestation Storage

FairGo's architecture distinguishes between **computation** and **attestation** layers to balance scalability and verifiability.

- **On-chain (attestation layer).**

  Actor fairness credentials are stored as attestations in a lightweight Solana program. Each record links an actor ID to its computed FGV and audit metadata.

- **Off-chain (computation layer).**

  Heavy parity calculations occur off-chain in verifiable environments. The program then commits proofs—hashes, summary values, or zero-knowledge statements—back on-chain.

This hybrid model preserves transparency while avoiding excessive on-chain compute cost.

10.2 Integration with Identity and Attestation Standards

FairGo leverages the **Solana Attestation Service (SAS)** for identity linkage and credential issuance.

- Each wallet-linked actor holds a verifiable **FGV credential**, issued by an authorised auditor.
- Credentials are signed and timestamped using SAS, ensuring authenticity without exposing personal data.

- Attestations are reusable across any Solana-compatible registry, allowing interoperability with future identity stacks or regional forks of AussieOS.

This approach positions *fairness* as an attestable property within the broader Solana trust graph.

10.3 Minimal Viable Contracts and Event Schema

Contract: FairGoRegistry

Registers actor IDs, stores FGV attestations, and maintains links to audit events.

Core Events

Event	Description
FGVAttestationIssued (actor_id, window_start, window_end, FGV_value, CI_lower, CI_upper)	Logs issuance of a new FGV credential for an actor within a given time window.
AuditDriftDetected (actor_id, timestamp, metric, delta)	Records parity drift or metric anomaly requiring review.

Role Control

Administrative functions are governed by a **DAO-style multisig** or equivalent governance mechanism (e.g., MatesDAO pattern).

This ensures that no single participant can unilaterally alter fairness thresholds or credential parameters.

10.4 Outcome

The Solana implementation anchors FairGo's cultural principles in code:

auditability becomes **on-chain truth**, and fairness becomes **programmable infrastructure**.

By separating computation from attestation, the system achieves both verifiability and efficiency—keeping FairGo fast, transparent, and *unruggable*.

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11. Interoperability & Specs

11.1 API Endpoints

FairGo exposes a lightweight API layer to support interoperability across platforms, agents, and DAOs.

All endpoints follow REST-style conventions and accept JSON payloads.

Method	Endpoint	Description
POST	`/fgv/submit`	Submits an attestation hash and associated data pointer for an actor's latest fairness evaluation.
GET	`/fgv/{actor_id}`	Retrieves the current FGV value and historical audit records for a given actor.
POST	`/dispute`	Allows community members or auditors to submit a dispute related to a specific actor's FGV record.
GET	`/dashboard/schema`	Returns the current version of the metric schema used across FairGo-compatible dashboards.

These endpoints can be implemented natively on Solana-compatible backends or proxied through off-chain middleware that commits verified summaries on-chain.

```
{
  "actor_id": "string",
  "window": {"start": "2025-07-01", "end": "2025-09-30"},
  "A_access_parity": 0.80,
  "T_treatment_parity": 0.70,
  "O_outcome_parity": 0.65,
  "D_disclosure_score": 0.90,
  "FGV_value": 0.7625,
  "FGV_CI": {"lower": 0.7125, "upper": 0.8125},
  "log_volume_n": 12345,
  "last_audit_date": "2025-10-15"
}
```

Example: JSON schema for FairGo Variable (FGV) attestation payload.

This structure ensures interoperability between FairGo modules, dashboards, and external governance systems.

11.2 Schema Specification

Below is an example schema for a FairGo dashboard or attestation payload.

All numeric fields are normalised to a [0–1] range unless specified otherwise.

11.3 On-Chain Event Topics

FairGo defines three core event types for on-chain auditability.

These topics form the minimal interface required for external analytics or governance tools to track fairness over time.

Event	Description
FGVAttestationIssued	Triggered when a new FGV credential is published or renewed for an actor.
AuditDriftDetected	Triggered when statistical drift or fairness decline exceeds threshold bounds.
DisputeRaised	Triggered when a valid dispute submission references an actor's FGV record.

Event logs can be subscribed to directly via RPC or indexed through third-party analytics layers, enabling real-time fairness monitoring and governance triggers.

12. Roadmap

12.1 90-Day Roadmap (Q1 Launch Phase)

Objective: Establish the FairGo variable as a functioning metric and complete a contained pilot under the AussieOS umbrella.

Focus Area	Deliverables
Metric Research & Alpha Design	Finalise the FairGo taxonomy, sub-metric weights, and evaluation pipeline.
Specification v1 Release	Publish the FairGo paper and associated schema as an open public specification.
Pilot Deployment	Onboard 2–3 actors from the AussieOS network for initial data capture and reporting.
Identity Integration	Implement wallet-linked attestations via Solana Attestation Service (SAS).

Focus Area	Deliverables
Audit Tooling Prototype	Develop drift-detection and audit-log parsers for initial off-chain testing.

Outcome: A verifiable alpha network capable of computing and displaying the FairGo Variable (FGV) with early governance triggers active.

12.2 12-Month Roadmap (Q2–Q4 Expansion Phase)

Objective: Transition from prototype to ecosystem protocol with external adoption and independent verification.

Focus Area	Deliverables
Open-Source Release	Publish full stack — contracts, dashboards, audit modules — under CC BY-SA 4.0.
Ecosystem Integration	Extend interoperability to external DAOs and attestation networks across Solana.
External Audits	Commission independent assessments of fairness, privacy, and governance integrity.
Adoption Metrics	Track number of actors onboarded, average FGV uplift, and dispute-resolution latency.

Outcome: A stable, decentralised fairness infrastructure with measurable cultural and technical traction across the Solana ecosystem.

12.3 Success Metrics

Metric	Target by End of Year
Adoption	≥ 10 actors or systems with active FGV tracking.
Audit Robustness	≥ 90 % of third-party audits passed without major findings.
Dispute Resolution	Median resolution time ≤ 14 days.
FGV Uplift	≥ + 0.10 average improvement across pilot cohort.

13. Ethics, Privacy & Compliance Notes

FairGo is designed to translate cultural principles into measurable systems without compromising legal or ethical integrity. Every instance of data collection or computation must align with recognised privacy frameworks and the Australian regulatory environment.

13.1 Legal and Regulatory Compliance

- All data collection and processing must comply with relevant jurisdictional privacy laws (e.g., *Australia's Privacy Act 1988*). Where deployed internationally, FairGo should default to GDPR-equivalent or stricter standards for data protection.
- Protected-attribute data (e.g., gender, ethnicity) should be minimised and aggregated whenever possible to prevent re-identification.
- Cross-border data sharing should occur only under explicit consent or compliant transfer frameworks.

13.2 Transparency and Accountability

- **Annual Transparency Reports:** MatesDAO (or equivalent governance body) should publish yearly reports detailing key metrics, audit results, and dispute outcomes.
- **Public Audit Trails:** Audit and attestation logs should remain verifiable on-chain or through immutable off-chain proofs.
- **No Fairness-Washing:** Actors may not claim "FairGo compliance" without publishing their current FGV value and supporting audit documentation.

13.3 Ethical Design Principles

- **Data Minimisation:** Collect only what is necessary for fairness computation; delete or anonymise residual data.
- **Informed Participation:** All actors must understand how their inputs contribute to the FGV and downstream governance processes.
- **Continuous Evolution:** Fairness is a dynamic variable, not a static badge. Systems should evolve iteratively with community feedback, empirical audits, and cultural input.

Conclusion: Leadership as Uptime

```
boot aussieOS
Fairness: loaded.
Mateship: active.
Agency: awake.
```

The time has come to stop treating fairness as a slogan and start treating it as a variable.

FairGo embeds our Australian cultural code into an engineering framework — one that connects identity, attestation, agent instrumentation, governance, and measurable outcomes.

Builders on Solana, ethicists in policy, and civic innovators seeking fairness at scale: this is your specification.

MatesDAO, as described throughout, is a **reference governance pattern** — a template for others to adopt, fork, or evolve under their own networks and cultural contexts.

Leadership isn't a banner; it's uptime.

Let's build fairness into the system-stack.

Appendices

A. Boot Sequence (Reference Implementation)

1. Define initial metric weights and schema version.
2. Launch MatesDAO militia (stewards, auditors, builders) — or equivalent governance fork.
3. Collect pilot actor log streams (access, treatment, outcome, disclosures).
4. Compute first FGV values; publish attestations via Solana program.
5. Monitor drift; enact incentives and penalties; iterate.

B. Glossary

Term	Definition
FGV (FairGo Variable)	Fairness score ∈ [0,1] computed from access, treatment, outcome, and disclosure sub-metrics.
DAO (Decentralised Autonomous Organisation)	A governance structure that operates through on-chain rules and smart contracts. Wikipedia
Attestation	A cryptographically signed credential asserting a claim (e.g., identity, status, or fairness score).
SAS (Solana Attestation Service)	Solana's identity and verification protocol for issuing on-chain attestations. Solana Attestation Service
Futarchy	A governance model where prediction markets — not simple token votes — guide collective decisions. Bankless
AussieOS	The umbrella regional protocol ecosystem from which FairGo launches.
MatesDAO	A reference governance pattern for stewarding FairGo. May be forked or replaced by local equivalents.
AussieAgent	An agent or system operating under the FairGo protocol, instrumented with FGV metrics.

C. Example Dashboard Wireframe (ASCII)

```
+-------------------------------------------------------------------+
| Actor ID   | Window        | FGV   | CI Lower | CI Upper | Drift?  |
|------------|---------------|-------|----------|----------|---------|
| actor-X    | 2025-07-01…09-30 | 0.76 | 0.71   | 0.81   | No      |
| actor-Y    | 2025-07-01…09-30 | 0.42 | 0.35   | 0.49   | Yes     |
+-------------------------------------------------------------------+
Detailed View
  Access parity: 0.80
  Treatment parity: 0.70
  Outcome parity: 0.65
  Disclosure/redress: 0.90
  Avg appeal latency: 4.2 days
```

D. Change Log & Version

- **v1.0 – 23 October 2025** – Initial specification release under *AussieOS Collective*.
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