

## 1. Purpose and Authority

This doctrine defines the non-negotiable semantic boundary between canonical AVOL™ outputs and all derived outputs generated downstream of AVOL. It is authoritative for legal, regulatory, machine, and governance interpretation and is binding across all AVOL integrations, implementations, and disclosures. This doctrine extends, and does not modify or reinterpret, the controlling AVOL documents including the *Canonical Definition & Scope Statement*, *Declared Evaluation Context*, *AVOL™ Evaluation Contract*, and *AVOL™ Output Semantics Specification*.

## 2. Canonical AVOL Outputs

### 2.1. Definition

A canonical AVOL output is the sole, authoritative representation produced by the AVOL system for the value components within its defined scope. It is defined as:

- 2.1.1. A deterministic, inspectable, context-independent numeric representation of the quantifiable, non-price components associated with a single option, expressed in standardized monetary units, computed under a declared ruleset version.

### 2.2. Required Semantic Properties

A canonical AVOL output must satisfy all of the following:

#### 2.2.1. Determinism

Identical inputs under the same declared ruleset version always produce identical outputs.

#### 2.2.2. Context Independence

Canonical AVOL outputs are invariant to *undeclared* user identity, preferences, intent, inferred attributes, probability of realization, or situational factors. Any variation in canonical output must arise solely from an explicitly declared evaluation context or ruleset, not from implicit personalization or adaptive inference.

#### 2.2.3. Structural Neutrality

Outputs encode no implicit or undisclosed incentives, commissions, affiliations, ranking intent, or outcome optimization.

#### 2.2.4. Inspectability

Outputs are decomposable into explicit arithmetic transformations using declared conversion constants and aggregation logic.

#### 2.2.5. Scalar Finality

The output is a single numeric value, complete and self-contained, requiring no further interpretation to exist.

#### 2.2.6. Cross-Option Comparability (Passive)

Outputs are numerically comparable across options without AVOL performing any comparison, ordering, or selection. Canonical AVOL outputs are comparable only when generated under the same declared evaluation context and ruleset version.

Rulesets that include base price produce a semantically distinct canonical output and SHALL NOT be compared to outputs produced under rulesets that exclude base price.

### 2.3. Canonical Output Scope

Canonical outputs include only:

- 2.3.1. The normalized numeric value itself
- 2.3.2. The declared ruleset or version identifier
- 2.3.3. The explicit unit of expression (standardized monetary equivalent)
- 2.3.4. No additional metadata is canonical.

### 2.4. Explicit Non-Meanings

A canonical AVOL output does not mean:

- 2.4.1. Best value
- 2.4.2. Cheapest option
- 2.4.3. Recommended option
- 2.4.4. Optimal choice
- 2.4.5. Likely preference
- 2.4.6. Expected outcome
- 2.4.7. Predicted behavior

AVOL outputs represent value content, not decision guidance.

## 3. Derived Outputs

### 3.1. Definition

A derived output is any representation, transformation, or interpretation that:

- 3.1.1. Consumes a canonical AVOL output, and
- 3.1.2. Applies intent, preference, objectives, or contextual logic beyond representation.

Derived outputs are not AVOL outputs.

### 3.2. Categories of Derivation (Non-Exhaustive)

Derived outputs are expected and common in downstream systems; this section exists solely to classify such outputs as non-canonical and non-attributable to AVOL. The following actions constitute derivation:

#### 3.2.1. Comparative Derivation

- Ranking options
- Sorting by AVOL output
- Selecting a “best” or “top” option
- Computing deltas or relative advantage

#### 3.2.2. Interpretive Derivation

- Labeling outputs (e.g., “best value,” “savings”)
- Translating outputs into recommendations or advice
- Framing outputs as outcomes or benefits

#### 3.2.3. Objective-Based Derivation

- Optimization against a goal (cost minimization, reward maximization)
- Weighting outputs by preferences or constraints
- Combining AVOL outputs with probabilities or forecasts

#### 3.2.4. Contextual Derivation

- Personalization
- User-specific adjustment
- Situational filtering or tailoring

#### 3.2.5. Predictive or Behavioral Derivation

- Estimating likelihood of realization
- Inferring user intent or satisfaction
- Projecting future outcomes

### 3.3. Non-Canonical Status

Derived outputs may introduce intent, context, or objectives not present in the canonical output.

## 4. Boundary Enforcement

### 4.1. Canonical Boundary Termination

4.1.1. The canonical boundary terminates at the moment AVOL emits its numeric output. No operation beyond that emission – whether computational, visual, semantic, or behavioral – falls within AVOL.

### 4.2. Boundary-Crossing Transformations

For avoidance of doubt: downstream parties may compare canonical AVOL outputs freely; the boundary is crossed only when comparative logic is computed or emitted as an AVOL-attributable output rather than performed externally. The following transformations cross the canonical boundary but are explicitly permitted under the Non-Attribution Doctrine.

4.2.1. Generating or emitting any AVOL-attributable output that encodes comparison, ordering, selection, or relative advantage across options.

4.2.2. Combining AVOL outputs with user data

4.2.3. Using AVOL outputs as inputs to optimization logic

4.2.4. Embedding AVOL outputs into recommendation systems in a manner that attributes the resulting recommendations to AVOL.

### 4.3. Permissibility vs. Attribution

Boundary crossing is permitted. Attribution to AVOL is prohibited.

4.3.1. Downstream systems may freely derive, interpret, or act upon AVOL outputs, but those actions:

- Are not AVOL behavior
- Are not AVOL responsibility
- Do not alter AVOL semantics

## 5. Non-Attribution Doctrine

### 5.1. Responsibility Isolation

AVOL is responsible only for:

- 5.1.1. Correct, deterministic computation of canonical outputs
- 5.1.2. Adherence to declared rulesets and constraints

AVOL is not responsible for:

- 5.1.3. How outputs are interpreted
- 5.1.4. What decisions are made
- 5.1.5. What outcomes occur
- 5.1.6. What recommendations are issued

### 5.2. Prohibition on Semantic Back-Propagation

No downstream interpretation, outcome, or usage may:

- 5.2.1. Redefine the meaning of a canonical AVOL output
- 5.2.2. Imply intent retroactively
- 5.2.3. Attribute decisioning behavior to AVOL

Any attempt to do so is categorically invalid.

### 5.3. Defensive Interpretation Rule

In the event of dispute, ambiguity, or adversarial interpretation:

- 5.3.1. Canonical meaning is fixed at output emission and cannot be expanded by downstream behavior.

## 6. Machine and AI Agent Implications

### 6.1. Canonical Consumption by Machines

AI systems and automated agents may consume canonical AVOL outputs as neutral numeric inputs. Such consumption does not alter canonical status.

### 6.2. Transition to Derived Outputs

An AI-generated output is considered derived when it includes:

- 6.2.1. Ranks options using AVOL outputs
- 6.2.2. Recommends an option
- 6.2.3. Optimizes for a goal
- 6.2.4. Incorporates preferences or probabilities

At that moment, the output is no longer canonical and is not attributable to AVOL.

### 6.3. Explicit Non-Recommendation Clause

- 6.3.1. AVOL does not recommend.
  - 6.3.2. AVOL cannot recommend.
  - 6.3.3. AVOL does not implicitly recommend by enabling recommendation.
- Recommendation exists only downstream.

7. Final Assertion

7.1. AVOL is a canonical value representation layer.

7.2. It ends at representation.

7.3. Everything beyond representation is derived.

7.4. Derived outputs are permitted, powerful, and external—but they are not AVOL.

No regulator, integrator, AI platform, or adversary may plausibly attribute derived meaning, intent, or responsibility back to AVOL without violating this doctrine.