

NOVAK PROTOCOL LAWS

# Law L15: Full Disclosure Rule

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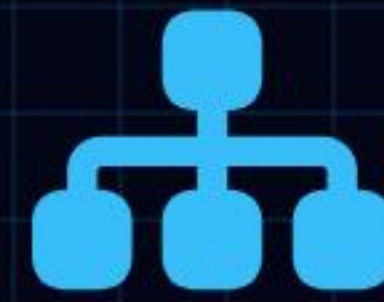
Universal Auditability & Transparency

Authoritative Edition



# L15 Definition

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FULL SCHEMATIC

"Any system claiming NOVAK compliance must disclose all recording rules, hashing mechanisms, failure modes, and chain linkages. No black boxes."

# Mandatory Disclosures

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Hashing Mechanisms (SHA-2, SHA-3)

Failure Mode Logic

Chain Linkage Structure

Audit Logic & Verification Steps

HVET Construction Method

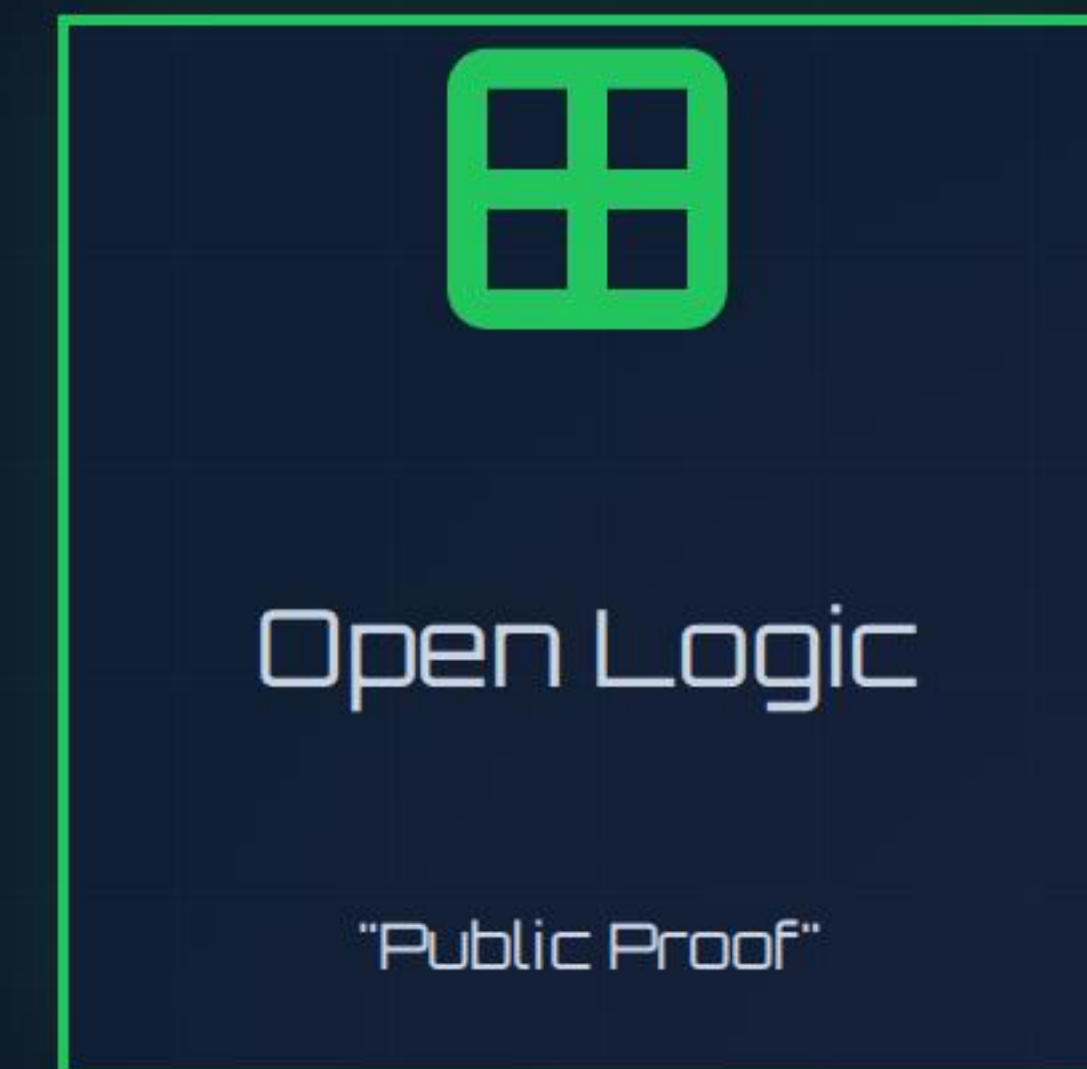
Identity Binding Protocols

Nothing affecting the outcome can be secret.



# The "Black Box" Prohibition

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# Audit the Auditor

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L15 requires that the verification mechanism itself must be verifiable.

"Who watches the watchers? Everyone."



# Standards vs Secrets

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L15 bans "Security by Obscurity".

You cannot use proprietary encryption or undocumented hashing.

SHA-256 / SHA-3

Ed25519 / ECDSA

~~Proprietary\_Hash\_v1~~

~~Vendor\_Secret\_Algo~~



# Knowing How It Fails

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## Failure Modes

System must declare exactly what triggers a block.



## Error Codes

Errors must be deterministic and documented.

A silent failure is a violation of L15.

# The Open Standard

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Full Disclosure enables global interoperability.

- ✓ Different vendors can verify each other.
- ✓ Agencies can trust external data.
- ✓ Citizens can audit government logic.



# Summary

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# L15

Full  
Disclosure

## The Final Law

L15 ensures that NOVAK is not a black box. It is a transparent, open, mathematically provable system accessible to all.

# Questions?

NOVAK Protocol Standards Series

Law L15: Universal Auditability