

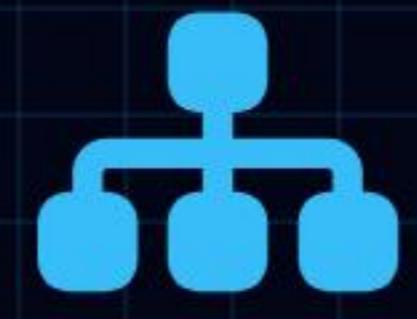
NOVAK PROTOCOL LAWS

Law L15: Full Disclosure Rule

Universal Auditability & Transparency

Authoritative Edition

L15 Definition



FULL SCHEMATIC

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

Mandatory Disclosures

Hashing Mechanisms (SHA-2, SHA-3)

Chain Linkage Structure

HVET Construction Method

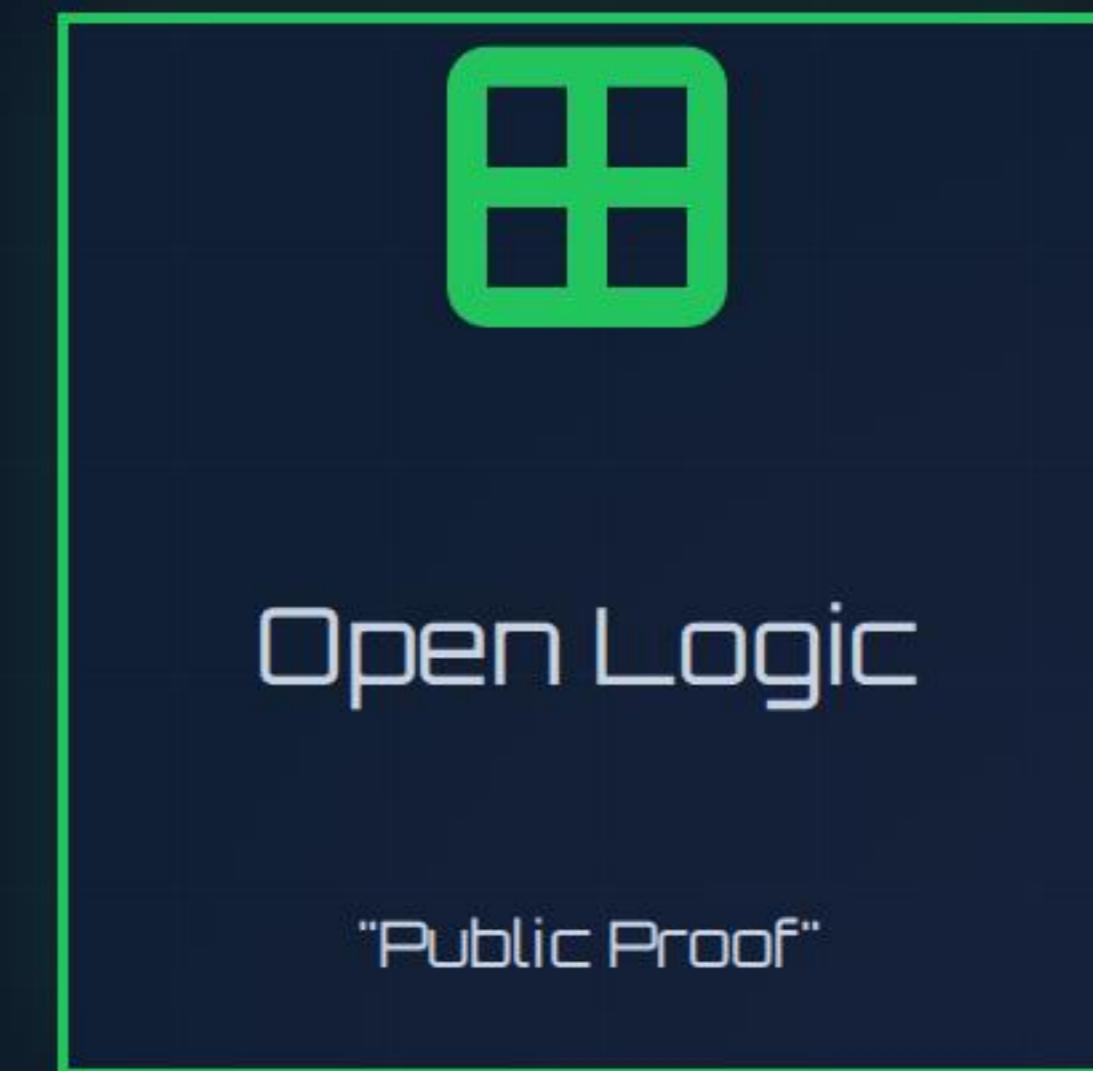
Failure Mode Logic

Audit Logic & Verification Steps

Identity Binding Protocols

Nothing affecting the outcome can be secret.

The "Black Box" Prohibition



Audit the Auditor

L15 requires that the verification mechanism itself must be verifiable.

"Who watches the watchers? Everyone."



Standards vs Secrets

L15 bans "Security by Obscurity".

SHA-256 / SHA-3

You cannot use proprietary encryption or undocumented hashing.

Ed25519 / ECDSA

Proprietary_Hash_v1

Vendor_Secret_Algo

Knowing How It Fails



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



Full Disclosure enables global interoperability.

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

Summary

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