

Appendix B.

Registry of Axioms and Principles of Noocracy**

I. Cognitive Foundations

A1. Axiom of the Primacy of Reason

Definition: Reason constitutes the highest form of legitimacy and the essential criterion of systemic sustainability.

Discussed in: Chapter I §1.4; Chapter IV, Introduction.

A2. Principle of Bounded Rationality

Definition: Any governance system must compensate for human cognitive limitations through institutional filters.

Discussed in: Chapter I §1.3; Chapter III §2.

A3. Principle of Cognitive Balance

Definition: The effectiveness of decisions depends on the synergy of rationality and empathy; imbalance leads to systemic degradation.

Discussed in: Chapter IV §1.2.

A4. Axiom of Epistemological Neutrality

Definition: Thoughts and intentions cannot be evaluated or punished; only verifiable actions fall within jurisdiction.

Discussed in: Chapter IV §1.2.

A5. Axiom of Cognitive Autonomy

Definition: Freedom of reason is an inalienable prerequisite for ethical legitimacy. Any intervention is permissible only when societal stability is threatened.

Discussed in: Chapter IV §1.2–1.6.

II. Institutional Principles

B1. Zero Profit Axiom

Definition: Profit is a form of informational asymmetry; in a sustainable economy it converges to zero, and reward is determined by the Energy-Cognitive Equivalent (IEKV).

Discussed in: Chapter III §3.3–3.5; Chapter IV §5.3.

B2. Axiom of Institutional Superiority

Definition: Noocracy is not “morally better,” but structurally the most adaptive system because it embeds resource self-limitation via HDI+.

Discussed in: Chapter IV §1.8.

B3. Axiom of Epistemic Specialisation

Definition: Governance and justice separate functions: AI adjudicates questions of fact and norm, while humans adjudicate ethics and values.

Discussed in: Chapter IV §4.7.

B4. Axiom of Operationalised Ethical Responsibility

Definition: The Census of Reason reflects cognitive maturity, not morality; discrepancies between declared rationality and behaviour trigger a CEC audit.

Discussed in: Chapter IV §1.2.

B5. Axiom of Epistemic Co-Responsibility

Definition: Responsibility expands only when deliberate co-participation in information concealment or unethical assets is proven.

Discussed in: Chapter IV §4.8.

B6. Axiom of Zero-Cost Rights Appeals

Definition: Appeals concerning cognitive rights or algorithmic bias cannot result in sanctions regarding the Census of Reason or Social Rating.

Discussed in: Chapter IV §1.6.

B7. Principle of Distributed Agency

Definition: Authority operates as a network of cognitive agents rather than a hierarchical pyramid; decisions emerge within feedback contours.

Discussed in: Chapter IV §2.

B8. Principle of Cognitive Legitimacy

Definition: Influence is proportional to demonstrated competence and responsibility, not to the number of votes.

Discussed in: Chapter V §4.3.

B9. Axiom of Predictive Humanism

Definition: Algorithmic decisions are permissible only if they do not reduce human cognitive autonomy.

Discussed in: Appendix A; CEC-verification.

III. Ethical Principles

C1. Axiom of Just Empathy

Definition: Empathy is treated as a rational function of systemic stability, not as emotional sympathy.

Discussed in: Chapter IV §1.2.

C2. Axiom of Zero Violence

Definition: Any coercion is permissible only when the cognitive integrity of society is at risk.

Discussed in: Chapter IV §6.

C3. Principle of Guaranteed Survival

Definition: Regardless of the Census of Reason score, every citizen is entitled to a basic package of social rights (Universal Basic Guarantees).

Discussed in: Chapter IV §1.6; Chapter V §2.

C4. Principle of Cognitive Rehabilitation

Definition: Violations are understood as dysfunctions requiring correction and education, not as sin or guilt.

Discussed in: Chapter IV §1.2.

C5. Axiom of Transparency and Reversibility

Definition: Every decision must be verifiable and, if necessary, reversible without destabilising the system.

Discussed in: Chapter IV §2.4.

IV. Technological and Procedural Safeguards

D1. Axiom of Algorithmic Modesty

Definition: Every AI module must accompany its output with a confidence index and an *algorithmic dissent* module.

Discussed in: Chapter IV §4.7.

D2. Zero Bias Principle

Definition: All algorithms and metrics undergo an annual fairness audit with published weights and normalisation protocols.

Discussed in: Appendix A.

D3. Human-in-the-Loop Principle

Definition: Critical decisions require human participation; AI acts as a second mind, not a sovereign.

Discussed in: Chapter IV §4.7; Chapter VI §1.

D4. Principle of Open Verification

Definition: Any computation of IEKV, the Census of Reason, or HDI+ is subject to independent recalculation and appeal through the CEC.

Discussed in: Appendix A; Chapter IV §5.

D5. Principle of Reversible Pilots

Definition: Any implementation is permissible only within experimental zones ensuring reversibility.

Discussed in: Chapter VI §2.1.

D6. Principle of Three-Tier Operationalisation

Definition: Every noocratic hypothesis must pass three stages:

1. conceptual formulation;
2. pilot testing in a controlled environment;
3. standardisation and scaling.

Transition is allowed only with reproducible data and a positive cognitive-ethical conclusion of the CEC.

D7. Principle of Civic Algorithmic Oversight (CAO / GJA)

Definition: Critical AI modules are periodically audited by randomly formed civic juries.

Discussed in: Chapter V §7.3.