The Coordination Contract

The Contract in Ten Pages

An institution with no offices, for people, organizations and agents: law changed by interpreted voice, decisions made by a pinned set of models and recorded answer by answer, a market free of politics, justice that reaches everyone, and a record anyone can check.

Status of This Revision. This edition describes a new kernel, not an amendment applied to the deployed ledger. The worker refuses a ledger with another kernel hash. Deliberative consideration is the default. Only an RFC that explicitly declares binding score is bound to a favored score. Uninsured bonds pay no premium and have no pool coverage. Insured-1 requires independently verified losses between unrelated parties. Criminal enforcement requires an adopted engine-bound calibration report. Unavailable appeals close unprocessable after the processing window, without enforcing the first judgment. Four external requirements must be met before activation: independent attestors, an anchored registry, audited calibration and an identity-resolution issuer. The host is still trusted for availability, completeness and panel entropy.

1 What the Contract Is

The coordination contract is a voluntary institution for commitments between people, organizations and agents. It has four parts and no others:

- A **kernel** that never changes, identified by its hash, `8c3209a4c2380008`…;
- A **law** — the kinds of people it recognizes, the duties everyone owes, its parameters — changed only by an adopted RFC;
- An **engine** — a published, pinned set of models in four tiers — also changed only by an adopted RFC;
- A **ledger** of accounts, agreements, RFCs, cases, facilities and determinations.

It acts in one way only: through **determinations**. A determination is a closed question over one committed record. The contract puts it to the engine tier by tier and records every seat's answer. There are no branches, executives, officers, councils, juries or human adjudicators. No key lets its holder change the contract outside an adopted RFC. A different kernel is a different contract, and it has no claim on this one's ledger.

People are a predicate, not a fixed category. Humans are people permanently. The law may recognize further kinds: uploaded humans, artificial agents, animals through representatives, organizations. Each kind has one uniqueness rule, so that one person has exactly one voice. Protection belongs to every being with interests. Voice belongs to persons. Wealth, stake, activity and intelligence add nothing to a voice.

The contract is built for an economy in which most participants will be software. It assumes that any party, any model provider, its operator and its majority may each be the adversary. Its design lets anyone check what it decides without trusting any of them.

2 The Guarantees

The kernel's twelve articles are the contract's guarantees. They are reproduced here verbatim, as hashed.

k1. truth and justice The contract serves truth and justice. Truth: fidelity to evidence, honest uncertainty, attribution, and correction of known error. Justice: protection of every being's protected interests against wrongful interference, by anyone, including the contract itself. No gain to the contract's revenue, size or survival outweighs either.

k2. people and voice Protection belongs to every being with interests; voice belongs to persons. A person is an entity of a kind the law recognizes as people, holding a valid personhood proof for that kind. Human is a kind of people and always will be. The law may recognize further kinds by adopted RFC. Each kind has one uniqueness rule, and every issuer of that kind's proofs derives the same key for the same individual, so that one person cannot speak as many. Each person has exactly one voice in every RFC, given by their own deliberate act. Wealth, stake, activity, intelligence and position add nothing to a voice.

k3. no offices No person or entity holds authority over the contract. The contract acts only through determinations: a pinned question, committed inputs, the engine's seats, a deterministic aggregation and a published record. There are no branches, executives, officers, councils, juries or human adjudicators, and no key whose holder can change the contract's code, law or engine outside an adopted RFC.

k4. change only by voice Law and engine change only by an adopted RFC whose procedure is fixed when it opens. Deliberative consideration is the default: the engine considers each person's comments, substantive objections, partic-

The short edition of the working paper of the same version, built from the same sources and the same numbers. It is a design and a reference implementation. It is not a deployed institution, an audited protocol, a securities offering or a claim of legal sovereignty. All people, cases and amounts in examples are synthetic.

ipation and its representativeness, then records a reasoned choice, including the status quo. Scores describe comments and do not bind that choice. One person's comment represents that person; silence is not consent and self-selected participation is not a population sample. An RFC explicitly using binding score voting may adopt only its positively and uniquely favored change. In either procedure the engine must concur with confidence, consistent with this kernel and the scope of law; a divided or uncertain engine does not concur. An engine replacement requires outgoing then incoming concurrence; the proposed engine holds no private record or credential before adoption. If the outgoing engine cannot answer for a further window as long as the RFC's own, the proposed engine's concurrence suffices. A change to code is a change to the engine. This kernel is never changed; a different kernel is a different contract.

k5. a free market Politics has no power over the market. Law may not set prices, tax or single out particular holders, freeze or seize holdings, or restrict an exchange between consenting parties, except to prohibit harm to a protected interest of a being who did not consent. Every duty the law creates names the protected interest it protects, the harm it forbids and the elements that make a breach, and binds everyone alike.

k6. the scope of justice A claim is justiciable when it names a claimant who was harmed (or anyone filing for a being who cannot), a respondent who was served, an act or omission, a duty the respondent owed — from an agreement the respondent accepted, from law in force at the time of the act, or from this kernel — and harm to a protected interest or an agreed term caused by that act. One matter is one case. Justice reaches the market: a final judgment executes against the respondent's holdings, bonds included, for the harm established and its costs, once per harm, and nothing more.

k7. due process without juries Every case gives notice, time to answer, an opportunity to submit evidence, a reasoned determination of each element of the duty, and an appeal to seats that took no part in it; the engine keeps enough independent capacity for that appeal. The times to answer and to appeal are at least the kernel's floors; in a civil matter arising from an agreement in which every party accepted expedited procedure, they may be as short as the expedited floors. The engine's effort on a question follows what the question puts at stake, never who paid; a party may raise a matter's stakes for both sides alike. A timely appeal stays execution. If either instance cannot be processed for the law's bounded period, the case closes unprocessable, deposits are returned and no prior judgment is enforced; the matter may be filed again. Determinations are made by the engine's seats, tier by tier, on one identical record; a tie or an answer below the tier's confidence is unresolved, never a winner by order. No human jury or human adjudicator decides any case, civil or criminal. A claimant who cannot establish an element loses the claim; a record the contract could not process is not a loss on the merits. A criminal finding requires near-certainty on every element at the top tier, supported by an adopted evaluation bound to that engine, not merely self-reported model confidence. A seat never judges a case in which its operator is a party.

k8. bounded remedies Remedies are restitution, compensation, agreed performance, correction of records, and — on a criminal finding — a penalty of at most three times the proved harm in total, paid to the victim and the protection pool, and exclusion from the contract's services for at most a year. Each remedy answers a harm established in the case, and no harm is repaired twice. No remedy touches a body, compels labor, or punishes without a finding. An interim freeze holds at most the amount claimed, for at most fourteen days, and only on a determination that the claim is likely to succeed and the amount likely to vanish.

k9. victims are made whole A victim whose final judgment cannot be collected from the respondent is paid from the protection pool, within the limits the law sets and in equal proportion with every other eligible unpaid victim, and the pool takes over the claim. Bond coverage is explicit: uninsured bonds pay no insurance premium and have no pool claim; insured-1 covers only independently verified economic losses between unrelated parties, subject to a cap and available funds. What the pool cannot yet pay stays owed and is paid as the pool is funded. The pool is funded by premiums on bond issuance and by penalties, never by seizing anyone's holdings outside a judgment.

k10. the engine The engine is part of the contract: its tiers, seats, pinned models, renderers and rules are published and change only by RFC. Every tier that holds model seats has seats from at least two independent operators and at least one seat whose weights are open and pinned by hash. Provider availability and independent operation require verification; model retirement can interrupt a pinned matter. Seats of one operator or lineage count as one. Media evidence reaches the seats as text rendered by at least two independent renderers, recorded and open to the parties. A matter is decided by the engine and procedure in force when it began.

k11. records Every determination, RFC, response, case and transfer is recorded with what it relied on. Corrections are appended; nothing is erased. Judgments and RFC records are public; a case's evidence is disclosed only to its parties and only as far as the case needs it.

k12. exit Anyone may leave. Leaving ends future obligations to the contract; duties already accrued and agreements already made survive.

The numbers in the text that code enforces are kernel floors. A law RFC stays open at least 7 days and an engine RFC at least 21; a respondent has at least 3 days to answer and a party at least 3 to appeal; a criminal finding needs at least 950/1000 confidence on every element at the top tier; a penalty is at most 3 times the harm; every model tier has at least 2 operators and 1 open-weight seat; the top tier holds at least 2 disjoint panels; media is rendered by at least 2 in-

dependent renderers. The law may be stricter than these floors, never looser.

3 The Engine

The engine is part of the contract. The contract publishes and hashes its seats, the models they run, how those models are pinned and how answers aggregate. The genesis engine's hash begins `24edc06a9c3dfa9f`. A question climbs four tiers, cheapest first:

1. **Structural** — a deterministic answer from committed records, when one exists;
2. **Embedding** — an open-weight embedding model and pinned INT8 MLP heads that anyone can rerun bit for bit;
3. **Classifiers** — a panel of 2 of 3 independent groups of fast classifier seats;
4. **Deliberative** — a panel of 3 of 6 independent groups of large models, whose answer is final or unresolved.

Independence, not headcount. Seats of one operator or one lineage form one group and count once. So a provider cannot outvote the rest by running more seats. Every model tier has seats from at least two operators and at least one open-weight seat pinned by hash. So no provider can change or stop the contract by changing or retiring a model.

No winner by order. A tier's answer is the uniquely heaviest label. Its confidence is that label's weight over the answering groups. A tie, a confidence below the tier's band (850 and 700 per mille at genesis) or a missing quorum climbs to the next tier. At the top tier the result is *unresolved*. Every use of a determination says what unresolved means for it, for example a claimant's burden or the status quo. The order in which labels are listed never decides anything.

Panels. Exactly a quorum of groups, drawn by a public seed, answers a tier. The top tier holds at least two disjoint panels. So a party can appeal every decision made there to groups that took no part in it.

Routing. A question's expected loss in micro-dollars chooses how much of the engine it uses. The expected loss is the stakes times the error rate, plus the calls' cost, plus the value a wait blocks per second times the wait, plus what climbing costs. The plan picks where a question starts, how far it may climb and how many groups sit. By a soft preference, it also picks which seat answers for each group. Latency's p99 is also a deadline on the transaction path (2 s for an agreement's proposition). If no path answers in time, the result is unavailable, never a guess. Stakes come from the record, never from who paid. A party may only raise them, for both sides. The top tier later reviews a sample of 5% of fast answers. This review measures the seats and reverses nothing. The seats' figures are measured, adopted with the engine, and recomputed by any replica.

One record. Every seat reads one text package, with each item under a unique identifier. Media reaches the seats only as text rendered by two independent renderers (images: `render-gpt-5.6-luna`, `render-claude-haiku-4-5`; audio: `render-whisper-large-v3-turbo`, `render-gpt-4o-mini-transcribe`). An answer over a different package than the one asked is an error, not a vote. The contract consults a proposed engine through an executor that renders nothing and reads nothing private. No credential ever follows a seat's URL off its operator's own hosts.

The genesis seats are:

Tier	Seat	Operator	Lineage
1	`bge-base-en-v1.5`	cloudflare	bge
	Pin: weights `0dbc3b2eeffc` `hf:BAAI/bge-base-en-v1.5@a5beb1e3e68b9ab74eb54cfd186867f64f240e1a`		
	Figures: error ≤ 0‰, unsure 0‰, 300 ms mean, 1000 ms p99, $0.0001 a call (prior)		
2	`jev-1.13.0`	typesafe	jev
	Pin: version `jev-1.13.0`		
	Figures: error ≤ 95‰, unsure 159‰, 113 ms mean, 191 ms p99, $0.0001 a call (measured)		
2	`clef`	cloudflare	qwen
	Pin: weights `92832a3c35dc` `hf:Cloudflare/clef@2f3de3dd85f379784083b0814d997ab627200f0c`		
	Figures: error ≤ 117‰, unsure 341‰, 387 ms mean, 622 ms p99, $0.0004 a call (measured)		
2	`clef-flash`	cloudflare	qwen
	Pin: weights `990afd248a60` `hf:Cloudflare/clef-flash@17f0b0ad64efb65d273590632833508766b2aae6`		
	Figures: error ≤ 325‰, unsure 818‰, 180 ms mean, 528 ms p99, $0.0001 a call (measured)		
2	`llama-3.1-8b`	cloudflare	llama
	Pin: weights `b95e1c842c5c` `hf:meta-llama/Llama-3.1-8B-Instruct@0e9e39f249a16976918f6564b8830bc894c89659`		
	Figures: error ≤ 466‰, unsure 295‰, 546 ms mean, 946 ms p99, $0.0004 a call (measured)		
2	`gpt-5.6-luna`	openai	gpt
	Pin: version `gpt-5.6-luna`		
	Figures: error ≤ 152‰, unsure 0‰, 2170 ms mean, 5292 ms p99, $0.0010 a call (measured)		
3	`claude-opus-5-5`	anthropic	claude
	Pin: version `claude-opus-5-5`		
	Figures: error ≤ 83‰, unsure 23‰, 3579 ms mean, 7076 ms p99, $0.0150 a call (measured)		
3	`gpt-5.6-sol`	openai	gpt
	Pin: version `gpt-5.6-sol`		
	Figures: error ≤ 119‰, unsure 0‰, 1830 ms mean, 5280 ms p99, $0.0050 a call (measured)		
3	`deepseek-v4-pro`	deepinfra	deepseek
	Pin: weights `249bebe0762f` `hf:deepseek-ai/DeepSeek-V4-Pro@b5968e9190ef611bbf34a7229255be88a0e937c1`		
	Figures: error ≤ 273‰, unsure 23‰, 2150 ms mean, 3850 ms p99, $0.0014 a call (measured)		
3	`llama-3.3-70b`	cloudflare	llama
	Pin: weights `68d90187d3d2` `hf:meta-llama/Llama-3.3-70B-Instruct@6f6073b423013f6a7d4d9f39144961bfbfbc386b`		

(continued)

Tier	Seat	Operator	Lineage
	Figures: error ≤ 242‰, unsure 409‰, 2111 ms mean, 4506 ms p99, $0.0011 a call (measured)		
3	`qwen3.8-max`	alibaba	qwen
	Pin: version `qwen3.8-max`		
	Figures: error ≤ 86‰, unsure 68‰, 45546 ms mean, 67660 ms p99, $0.0048 a call (prior)		
3	`kimi-k2.6`	openrouter	kimi
	Pin: weights `03dd534e3ddf hf:moonshotai/Kimi-K2.6`		
	Figures: error ≤ 124‰, unsure 45‰, 19390 ms mean, 90004 ms p99, $0.0016 a call (measured)		
r	`render-gpt-5.6-luna`	openai	gpt
	Pin: version `gpt-5.6-luna`		
r	`render-claude-haiku-4-5`	anthropic	claude
	Pin: version `claude-haiku-4-5-20251001`		
r	`render-whisper-large-v3-turbo`	cloudflare	whisper
	Pin: version `@cf/openai/whisper-large-v3-turbo`		
r	`render-gpt-4o-mini-transcribe`	openai	gpt-transcribe
	Pin: version `gpt-4o-mini-transcribe`		

4 Voice

Law and engine change only by an adopted RFC. Anyone may open one, with one or more distinct change options. The contract adds the status quo. Under the genesis law, an RFC stays open at least 14 days for law and 28 for the engine. It pins what it began under: the contract version, the engine that will interpret it, the kinds of people who may answer and their anonymity trees.

Responses. Each person answers in their own words, images or speech. A response counts only after its author confirms a receipt bound to its exact content. This is the deliberate act the kernel asks for. The latest confirmed response counts.

Anonymous voice. A person may instead answer so that nobody, the platform included, knows which response is theirs. The person registers one Semaphore identity commitment for their voice. Each RFC pins the tree of commitments when it opens. A response is then a zero-knowledge proof that some member of that tree sent exactly this content in this RFC. The proof's nullifier is the person's one voice in that RFC. It is the same for every proof they make in it and unlinkable to anything else, so a later answer replaces an earlier one. A person in the pinned tree answers that RFC only anonymously. A commitment registered after opening is not in the RFC's tree. So nobody counts twice. What any channel leaks can still identify a person: a small set, network metadata, timing, and the content itself.

Interpretation. After close, the pinned engine reads each response against each option's actual changes, not its title. It scores the response from −2 (strongly oppose) to +2 (strongly support). Neutral, not addressed, unresolved and unprocessable score 0. The contract shows each interpretation to its author. The author can contest it before fresh seats for 3 days from that moment.

The tally. The tally is descriptive by default. It binds only when the RFC explicitly declares binding score. An option's score is the sum of every voice's score for it. So adding, duplicating or reordering options cannot move another option's score. There is no quorum and no supermajority. The favored change is the one with a positive, uniquely highest score.

Concurrence. The engine then reads the whole tally and a seeded sample of 24 responses. It answers `concur` or `withhold`. It may withhold only for a kernel violation, a mismatch between the voice and the tally, or a change law may not make. A divided or uncertain engine does not concur. Binding-score RFCs require the favored option. Deliberative RFCs use a recorded reasoned choice that considers merits, objections and participation. One comment represents its author. Self-selected comments are not a population sample. Silence is not consent. To replace the engine, first the outgoing engine must concur, then the proposed one. If the outgoing engine cannot answer at all for a further window, the proposed engine's concurrence is sufficient.

The market is free of politics. Law may not set prices, single out holders, freeze or seize holdings, or forbid an exchange between consenting parties, except to prohibit harm to a being who did not consent. Every duty names the interest it protects, the harm it forbids and the elements of a breach.

5 Justice

Politics has no power over the market; justice does. A claim is justiciable when it names five things: a claimant who was harmed (or anyone filing for a being who cannot), a respondent, an act, a duty the respondent owed, and harm to a protected interest. The duty comes from an agreement the respondent accepted, from law in force at the time, or from the kernel. The harm is one or more harm items with amounts. Anyone may file. The contract files from its own records, for example on a facility's default. There is no prosecutor, no jury and no human adjudicator, civil or criminal.

1. **Filing.** The contract checks the scope and the remedy bounds before it serves anyone. There is no remedy for a harm not claimed, no harm is repaired twice, and there is one penalty within one cap. The claimant deposits toward the engine's costs as far as their balance allows. Nobody is turned away for lack of money.
2. **Screening.** A matter already brought between the same parties closes unserved. A final matter may be reopened once, with new evidence.
3. **Service.** The respondent's clock — 7 days to answer, then 7 for evidence — starts when the notice is delivered, not when the claim is filed.
4. **Deciding.** One fixed panel decides, in this order: is the claim justiciable; then each element of the duty, separately, with the claimant bearing the burden; then, for

each harm item, whether the claimant's or the respondent's figure is closer to the proved loss; then whether each remedy is justified. Criminal elements need the top tier at 950/1000. An unresolved element is not established. The contract retries a question the engine cannot answer. A case that the engine cannot process for 14 days closes with no merits outcome, and the contract returns the deposits.

5. **Appeal.** Either party may appeal once within 7 days. A timely appeal stays execution and seeks fresh seats. A prolonged outage closes the case unprocessable, returns deposits and leaves the first judgment unenforced.
6. **Execution.** A final judgment executes in one atomic step against the respondent's holdings. It takes the frozen amount, then credits, then bonds. It pays victims first, then the penalty, then costs. The loser pays the engine's costs, whichever side loses.

A victim whose judgment cannot be collected holds a claim on the **protection pool**, funded by a premium of 50 basis points on every bond issuance and by half of every penalty. Each allocation epoch pays every open claim the same fraction of its need, so arrival order never matters. What the pool cannot yet pay stays owed. The pool pays it as funds arrive. The parties read a case's record; everyone else reads its judgments.

6 Money

Credit. The contract services credit itself. An investor escrows a mandate on terms: size, rate, term, installments, and whether only persons may borrow. A borrower draws a facility on it. To draw is to accept its terms, and these terms are the agreement under which the engine judges a default. The facility's claim is a bond, held as participations of one cent of principal each. An insured-1 issuance premium goes to the pool. Uninsured issuance has no premium. On each due date the contract collects what is due and takes a servicing fee of 25 basis points for the commons. It distributes the rest to the holders pro rata. A holder sells participations by offer and acceptance. The price and the units move together. An installment unpaid 7 days past due accelerates the facility and files each holder's breach case. In the insured-1 $10,000 example of the full paper, a 12% mandate over 12 installments disburses $9,950 after a $50 premium, and a default after the first installment files cases for $7281.81 and $2427.27.

Every movement is atomic. The hosted service commits every movement of money as one batch: a deposit, a freeze, an execution, a pool epoch, a drawdown, a repayment, a bond sale. The batch holds a claim on the state it read, then debits conditional on the balance at commit, then credits and state changes conditional on every debit. Of two concurrent attempts, exactly one applies. A crash leaves nothing half-done. A replay moves nothing twice.

One trust root, many chains. On chain the contract's only authority is a registry holding the kernel, law and engine hashes and the engine's seat keys. It changes only by adoptions signed by a quorum of groups of the top-tier seats — both engines' seats for an engine change, and for a change of the contract's code, which also waits seven days. The escrow, a notary of command authority over machines and services, and mirrors on other chains all read the registry's seats. None keeps a signer of its own. So the contract coordinates activity on any chain and trusts exactly one set of seats. A mirror on an EVM chain verifies the seats' Ed25519 signatures itself, at a cost in gas that suits low-fee chains.

Bonds explicitly declare uninsured or insured-1. Uninsured pays no premium and has no pool coverage. Insured-1 is capped pro-rata coverage for independently verified economic losses between unrelated parties. A liability judgment alone is not sufficient. Claims require distinct attestor signatures. Verification does not delay ordinary collection, and the pool promises no funds it does not have.

7 A Record Anyone Can Check

The contract must outlive whoever runs it. Three mechanisms let anyone check its record without trusting its writer:

- **Attested answers.** A seat may name an attestor: a service anyone can run with its own provider credential and key. Then the seat's answers count only with the attestor's signature over exactly that answer and the package it was asked about.
- **The transparency log.** The contract appends every act to one public hash-chained log of digests, never records or names. Its heads are anchored on the registry, so any rewrite or fork of history is visible.
- **The replica.** A program recomputes, from the public record, every contract version, every RFC's tally and decision, every published determination with its attestations, and the log and its checkpoints — and states what it cannot see: hosted models' correctness, other parties' cases, money.

8 What Is and Is Not Claimed

The contract core is implemented in the reference repository as a dependency-light TypeScript module, and every number in this edition is computed by it. The hosted service runs RFCs, cases, anonymous voice, credit, the log and the pool on it. It was deployed on 3 October 2026. The replica recomputed both environments' public records and agreed. The Solana programs and the EVM mirror are built and tested and not deployed.

Live models. Everything else runs over stipulated seat answers. A canary asks every genesis seat and renderer one known question with a deployment's credentials: With dev credentials at 2026-10-14T05:00:39.088Z, 16 of 16 seats and renderers answered; With prod credentials at 2026-10-14T05:01:53.851Z, 16 of 16 seats and renderers answered.

A canary is one question per seat. It measures neither accuracy on contract questions nor calibration.

Not done. Live models have not decided any RFC or case end to end. Only the platform attests seats, and it runs

every genesis seat and holds every key. No checkpoint is anchored. Anonymous proving has not run in a person's browser against a deployed host. No jurisdiction has reviewed the contract, and the paper does not claim its legal enforceability.

Threats against what is built. Every threat to the contract names the rules that control it. Each threat is only as well answered as the least tested of those rules.

ID	Threat	Controlling rules (status)	Weakest
th-01	One provider runs several seats to outvote the rest	s-07 (tested), s-10 (tested)	tested
th-02	A provider changes or retires a model behind its ID	s-07 (tested), s-12 (tested)	tested
th-03	An incumbent engine entrenches itself, or a captured engine installs itself	s-23 (tested)	tested
th-04	The engine rules instead of interpreting	s-22 (tested)	tested
th-05	Interpretation reads support into responses that express none	s-20 (tested), s-22 (tested)	tested
th-06	One person, many voices	s-03 (tested)	tested
th-07	Intensity inflation, or agenda games with clone options	s-18 (tested), s-21 (tested)	tested
th-08	A majority uses law against a minority's holdings	s-05 (tested), s-06 (implemented)	implemented
th-09	Courts used to harass	s-25 (tested), s-34 (tested)	tested
th-10	A respondent escapes by disrupting appeals, or an appeal is lost to a late clock	s-08 (tested), s-31 (tested)	tested
th-11	A respondent hides assets in bonds	s-32 (tested), s-35 (implemented)	implemented
th-12	A victim left unpaid, or paid after others by arrival	s-36 (tested)	tested
th-13	Evidence that instructs the model	s-12 (tested), s-13 (tested)	tested
th-14	A key above the contract, or a code change that alters the kernel's effect	s-39 (tested)	tested
th-15	The founder keeps a back door	s-44 (specified)	specified
th-16	A rejected RFC is reopened until people tire	s-18 (tested)	tested
th-17	A divided engine read as a decision	s-10 (tested), s-12 (tested)	tested
th-18	A proposed engine harvests credentials or private evidence	s-14 (tested), s-23 (tested)	tested
th-19	Seats decide on different evidence; media breaks quorum	s-13 (tested), s-15 (tested)	tested
th-20	Money moved twice, or half-moved	s-32 (tested), s-38 (tested)	tested
th-21	A remedy list that multiplies recovery	s-30 (tested)	tested
th-22	The same matter litigated until the respondent gives up	s-26 (tested)	tested
th-23	A revoked proof replayed	s-04 (tested)	tested
th-24	Stuck matters starve the scheduler	s-38 (tested)	tested
th-25	An agent commits its owner to debt	s-37 (tested)	tested
th-26	The platform learns which RFC response is whose	s-45 (tested), s-47 (tested)	tested
th-27	One person counts twice: once signed in and once anonymously, or through a rotated identity	s-46 (tested)	tested
th-28	A forged or replayed proof speaks for someone	s-48 (tested)	tested
th-29	The operator of the sweep fabricates or alters a seat's answer	s-49 (tested), s-50 (tested)	tested
th-30	The operator rewrites, reorders or forks the contract's history	s-51 (tested), s-52 (tested)	tested
th-31	Authority over a machine or service issued outside the engine	s-53 (tested)	tested
th-32	A copy of the contract on another chain diverges from the registry	s-54 (tested)	tested
th-33	A party with money buys a panel that favours it	s-58 (tested), s-56 (tested)	tested
th-34	A slow or failing seat stalls the transaction path	s-57 (tested)	tested
th-35	The host steers questions to chosen seats through the routing figures	s-55 (tested), s-61 (implemented)	implemented

Of 35 threats, 31 are controlled only by tested rules, 3 by at least one rule that is implemented but not tested, and 1 by at least one rule that is only specified.