Cosigo Ledger Publication SOP

Timestamped Existence • No Approval Implied • History Preserved

This document defines the **standard operating procedure (SOP)** for publishing affidavits, evidence hashes, and amendments to the Cosigo affidavit ledger. Its purpose is to establish **existence and chronology**, not validation, endorsement, or approval.

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1. Purpose of Ledger Publication

Ledger publication serves three functions only:

1. **Timestamped existence** — to prove that a document or evidence artifact existed at or before a specific time.
2. **Non-approval disclosure** — to make clear that publication does not imply review, endorsement, legality, accuracy, or compliance.
3. **Historical preservation** — to ensure records remain discoverable and verifiable even if parties, platforms, or jurisdictions change.

The ledger is not a registry of truth. It is a registry of **claims and evidence references**.

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2. What Gets Published

The following items may be published to the ledger:

- • SHA-256 hash of a signed affidavit (custodian or participant)
- • SHA-256 hash of evidence files (video, documents, photographs)
- • Hashes of amendments, reaffirmations, or closeout affidavits
- • Minimal metadata necessary to interpret the hash

No raw personal data is required. Publication favors hashes over content.

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3. What Publication Does *Not* Mean

Ledger publication does **not** mean:

- • approval by Cosigo or any satellite
- • validation of accuracy or truth
- • confirmation of solvency, reserves, or compliance
- • recognition under any legal or regulatory regime
- • acceptance of liability by Cosigo or other custodians

Publication is a **mechanical act**, not an evaluative one.

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4. Publication Procedure

Step 1 — Prepare the Record

- Finalize and sign the affidavit
- Complete witness attestations (and notary, if applicable)
- Generate SHA-256 hashes for:
- the signed affidavit file
- the evidence file(s)

Step 2 — Create Ledger Entry

Each ledger entry should include:

- hash value (SHA-256)
- document type (e.g., Sovereign Custodian Affidavit)
- satellite identifier (if applicable)
- date of execution
- optional reference ID

No interpretation or commentary is added.

Step 3 — Publish

- Post the entry to the Cosigo affidavit ledger
- If multiple ledgers are used (e.g., blockchain + archive), record all locations

Publication time is the authoritative timestamp.

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5. Amendments and Versioning

- Amendments do not overwrite prior entries
- Each amendment receives a new hash and ledger entry
- Earlier entries remain visible and intact

History is additive, not mutable.

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6. Error Handling

If an incorrect hash or metadata error is published:

- do not delete the entry

• publish a corrective entry referencing the original

This preserves continuity and prevents silent revision.

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7. Access and Availability

The ledger should be:

• publicly readable where possible
• redundantly archived
• resistant to silent deletion

Availability strengthens evidence but is not required for validity. Hashes remain verifiable independently.

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8. Standard Disclaimer (Ledger Page)

Entries in this ledger establish timestamped existence only. Publication does not imply approval, verification, endorsement, legality, or accuracy. All risks remain with the declarant and participants.

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9. Closing Principle

The ledger exists to outlast institutions, narratives, and disputes.

It does not decide what is true. It preserves what was said, when it was said, and what evidence was referenced.

That is sufficient.