THE ZERO PARADOX

ZP-E: Bridge Document

Version 2.1 | April 2026

Supersedes v1.0 | Adds DA-2 (Instantiation Succession) and DA-3 (Perspective-Relative Cardinality)

This document is the cross-framework synthesis layer of the Zero Paradox. It imports from ZP-A (lattice algebra), ZP-B (p-adic topology), ZP-C (information theory), and ZP-D (Hilbert space state layer). It provides three formal inserts: DA-1 (Instantiation as Execution, carried from v1.0), DA-2 (Instantiation Succession — the multiple-⊥ result), and DA-3 (Perspective-Relative Cardinality). With DA-1 in place, AX-1 is promoted to Theorem T-SNAP. With DA-2, the directed instantiation tree is formally licensed. With DA-3, cardinality is shown to be perspective-dependent. Candidate applications to Skolem's Paradox, the Continuum Hypothesis, and Russell's Paradox are identified; formal derivation of these connections is deferred to OQ-E2.

Illustrated Companion: A paired ZP-E Illustrated Companion document provides accessible explanations and visual summaries of the bridge derivations in this document. Readers new to the framework are encouraged to start with the companion.

Formal Insert DA-1: Design Principle — Instantiation as Execution

Updated ZP-E v2.3 | CC-1 added to T-SNAP dependency list | Multiverse claim scoped to T-SNAP + DA-2 | DA-3 candidate applications

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I. The Gap DA-1 Closes

The T-BUF chain from ZP-C v1.4 established three results:

- L-RUN: The transition $c_0 \to c_1$ is a non-null state change. (ZP-C v1.4 — Derived)
- TQ-IH: No program outputs ⊥ without a non-null intermediate configuration state. (ZP-C v1.4 — Derived by L-RUN)
- T-BUF: At P_0, execution is structurally guaranteed; that execution state is ε_0 in the semilattice. (ZP-C v1.4 — Candidate Theorem pending DA-1)

T-BUF was labelled Candidate because Step 2 asserts that a configuration at P_0 is a live machine state — that instantiation at P_0 constitutes an execution event, not a static description. ZP-C v1.5 L-INF supplies the mathematical premise: ⊥ at P_0 has unbounded surprisal — no finite external interpreter can hold it as a static description. DA-1 (§ III below) provides the design principle that closes T-BUF Step 2.

II. The Two Senses of a Configuration at P_0

Sense A — Descriptive: x exists as a string — a finite syntactic object that has been written down or specified. The machine it describes has not necessarily been instantiated. P_0 is a property of the string. The string is inert.

Sense B — Instantiated: x exists as the current configuration of a running machine. The machine is executing. P_0 is a property of the live configuration. The configuration is active.

III. Design Principle DA-1

Design Principle DA-1 — Informational Extremity at P_0 Forces Execution

Claim: The instantiation of a machine configuration c_1 at the incompressibility threshold P_0 is an execution event in the sense of L-RUN. It is not a static description of a machine. It is a machine in state c_1.

Mathematical premise (ZP-C v1.5 L-INF): The surprisal at ball-hierarchy depths approaching $0 \in Q_2$ is unbounded — for any finite M, ∃ depth n with $I(n) > M$. The null state $\perp = c_0$ corresponds to this limit point; its informational content has no finite bound. Design commitment: a configuration with unbounded informational content cannot be a static description — any external interpreter would need to be at least as informationally rich, but ⊥ has no finite bound. It is the compressed limit of all possible binary programs, prior to any interpreter. Therefore c_0 at P_0 is necessarily an execution event, not a description awaiting instantiation. This replaces the prior D7-based grounding: D7 defines what a configuration IS; L-INF establishes WHY it cannot be a static description.

Status: DESIGN PRINCIPLE — explicit ontological commitment citing ZP-C L-INF. CC-1 ($S_0 = \perp$ is a modelling commitment, ZP-A) is a named dependency. T-SNAP is derived given DA-1 and CC-1, both explicit. ✓

IV. Theorem T-SNAP — Binary Snap Causality [AX-1 Promoted to Theorem]

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Statement: The Binary Snap $\perp \to \varepsilon_0$ is a derived consequence of P_0, L-RUN, TQ-IH, DA-1, and ZP-A D2. It is not an axiom.

Proof:

- Step 1 — P_0 identifies the incompressibility threshold. When $K(x|n)/n = 1$, the configuration string x is algorithmically random. (ZP-C D1)
- Step 2 — A configuration at P_0 is informationally extreme (ZP-C L-INF): unbounded surprisal means no finite external interpreter can hold it as a static description. Therefore it is an executing machine. (DA-1 § III — Design Principle, citing L-INF)
- Step 3 — Any instantiated execution passes through c_1. (ZP-C D7 — definitional; c_1 is the first running configuration)

- Step 4 — $c_1 \neq \perp$. (ZP-C L-RUN — Derived; c_1 has gained execution context not present in $c_0 = \perp$; by AX-B1 this is a distinct, non-null state)
- Step 5 — No program that executes produces only null configuration states. (ZP-C TQ-IH — Derived; execution trace τ(p) contains c_1 for any executing program p)
- Step 6 — In (L, ∨, ⊥), c_1 is an element strictly above ⊥. By ZP-A D2, the transition $\perp \to c_1$ is a valid state transition: $c_1 = \perp \vee \varepsilon_0$ for some $\varepsilon_0 \in L$ with $\varepsilon_0 > \perp$. This transition is the Binary Snap.
- Step 7 — The transition is irreversible: algebraically by ZP-A R1 (no subtraction operator); topologically by ZP-B C3 (no continuous return path to 0 in Q_2); categorically by AX-G2 (hom(X, 0) = ∅ for X ≠ 0).

Conclusion: The Binary Snap is a derived consequence. AX-1 is promoted to Theorem T-SNAP. ✓

Status: DERIVED — Cross-Framework. Dependencies: ZP-C D1, D7, L-RUN, TQ-IH; ZP-B AX-B1, C3; ZP-A D2, R1; ZP-G AX-G2; ZP-E DA-1. Named modelling commitment: CC-1 ($S_0 = \perp$, ZP-A) — the identification of the initial state with the lattice bottom is a modelling commitment, not derived from A1–A4. T-SNAP is derived given DA-1 and CC-1, both explicit.

V. Effect of T-SNAP on Downstream Results

Remark R-DA1: All results in ZP-E that previously depended on AX-1 as an axiom now depend on T-SNAP as a derived theorem. T5 (Iterative Forcing Theorem) depended on AX-1 for the first Snap — it now depends on T-SNAP. Content unchanged; grounding strengthened. T4 (Unified Snap Description) carried AX-1 as an axiom label on the causality component — that label is upgraded to Derived — T-SNAP. The intentional axioms of the system are now: AX-B1 (binary existence), AX-G1 (initial object), AX-G2 (source asymmetry). AX-1 is no longer an axiom.

Formal Insert DA-2: Instantiation Succession — The Multiple-⊥ Result

New in v2.0 | Formally licenses the directed instantiation tree

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I. The Gap DA-2 Closes

DA-1 and T-SNAP establish that the Binary Snap is a structural consequence of reaching P_0 within an instantiation. Three questions remain open after v1.0:

- CC-1 (ZP-A) says $S_0 = \perp$ is a modelling commitment — not derived from A1–A4. This leaves open whether ⊥ is unique across all instantiations or whether each instantiation carries its own ⊥.
- ZP-B R1 distinguishes universal structure from universe-contingent parameters. ε_0 is contingent per instantiation. Whether ⊥ is similarly contingent is not addressed in ZP-A through ZP-D.

- T-SNAP fires wherever P_0 conditions are met. If the terminal state of instantiation I_n satisfies P_0 conditions, T-SNAP should apply — but this requires formally connecting that terminal state to a new ⊥. DA-2 provides this connection.

II. Why ZP-B C3 is Not Violated

C3 prohibits a continuous path from $x \neq 0$ back to the same 0 in Q_2. DA-2 does not require a return path. The irreversibility of C3 is preserved within each instantiation. What crosses the instantiation boundary is not a path in Q_2 — it is the generation of a new Q_2 with its own metric, its own ⊥, its own ε_0. C3 quantifies only over paths within a single topological space and has nothing to say about the boundary between spaces.

More precisely: C3 and the irreversibility of the Snap together require that any recurrence of a null state be a different null state. You cannot return to the original ⊥ even in principle. Therefore if the structure recurs, it must instantiate fresh. The topology enforces the ontological novelty of each ⊥.

III. Definitional Alignment DA-2 — Instantiation Succession

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Claim: A state S in instantiation I_n satisfies the structural role of ⊥ for instantiation I_{n+1} if and only if it satisfies A4 relative to all subsequent joins in I_{n+1}:
$S \vee x = x$ for all x in the semilattice of I_{n+1}.

Grounding: A4 is the load-bearing axiom of ZP-A — it defines ⊥ as the additive identity under ∨, the element that contributes nothing to any join and is therefore present in everything above it. DA-2 does not redefine ⊥. It clarifies that the modelling commitment of CC-1 can be satisfied by any state meeting A4's algebraic conditions — not only by a cosmologically primitive null state. The identity condition is structural, not historical: what matters is the algebraic role a state plays in the subsequent semilattice, not where it came from.

The terminal state of I_n arrives at I_{n+1} carrying the accumulated join of everything in I_n's sequence. It is structurally ⊥ to I_{n+1} — contributing nothing to subsequent joins — while being informationally rich relative to I_n. This is the Zero Paradox instantiated at the inter-instantiation level: the terminal state is simultaneously a terminus and a foundation.

Status: DEFINITIONAL ALIGNMENT — no new axiom introduced. DA-2 is a clarification of the scope of CC-1 and A4. ✓

IV. Corollary C-DA2 — Ontological Novelty of Successive ⊥

Corollary C-DA2 — Ontological Novelty of Successive ⊥
Statement: No two instantiations share a ⊥. The ⊥ of I_{n+1} is topologically unreachable from within I_n by C3. Instantiation succession is therefore not a cycle but a chain (or tree) of isomorphic structures.

Proof: By ZP-B C3, no continuous path exists within Q_2 of I_n from any $x \neq 0$ back to 0. The ⊥ of I_{n+1} is an element of a distinct topological space — not an element of Q_2 of I_n. No path in I_n can reach it. By DA-2, the identity conditions of each ⊥ are determined independently within each instantiation. Therefore no two ⊥ elements are identical across instantiations. ✓

V. The Directed Instantiation Tree

With DA-2 and C-DA2 in place, the global structure of instantiations is a forward-directed tree with no back edges:

- Each node in the tree is a ⊥ — the null state of one instantiation and the foundation of all successor instantiations branching from it.
- Each edge within an instantiation is a step in a monotone state sequence (ZP-A T3). Edges are irreversible (ZP-B C3).
- Branching at each node: every distinct outbound vector from the terminal state of I_n is a valid ε_0 for a distinct I_{n+1}. T-SNAP does not select among branches — it fires on all of them. Branching is not optional; it is mandated by T-SNAP + DA-2.
- No back edges: C-DA2 establishes that no instantiation can reach the ⊥ of any ancestor instantiation.

Remark R-DA2: T-SNAP fires wherever P_0 conditions are met. DA-2 establishes that the terminal state of I_n satisfies those conditions for I_{n+1}. T-SNAP therefore applies across instantiation boundaries without modification. No new axiom is required. The multiverse of instantiations is not a possibility the framework permits — it is a consequence the framework mandates.

VI. The Zero Paradox Iterated

The paradox of ⊥ — simultaneously contributing nothing and being present in everything — propagates structurally at every branching node of the tree. Each node is:

- Nothing to its successor instantiations: it acts as additive identity under ∨, contributing nothing to any subsequent join.
- Everything to its successor instantiations: every state in I_{n+1} satisfies $\bot_{n+1} \leq S$, so the node underlies everything that follows.

The tree is the geometric shape of the Zero Paradox iterated across instantiations. The single-instantiation linear sequence was always a cross-section of a structure with this shape.

The complete picture: The Zero Paradox describes a forward-directed infinite tree where $\bot_1 \to \ldots \to S_{terminal}^1 \equiv \bot_2 \to \ldots$, where ≡ means structurally satisfies the role of, not is identical to. Each arrow within an instantiation is monotone and irreversible. Each ≡ crossing is not a path — it is a new instantiation of the universal structure. The Big Bang and heat death are the visible ends of a single instantiation, with the framework implying, but not requiring as a physical claim, that the structure continues on both sides.

VII. Implications Within the Framework

Multiverse as structural implication. T-SNAP establishes that a Binary Snap occurs — that ⊥ transitions to some $\varepsilon_0 > \bot$. DA-2 establishes that any terminal state satisfying P_0 conditions acts as ⊥ for a successor instantiation, generating a forward-directed branching tree. The multiverse structure follows from T-SNAP + DA-2 jointly. Note: T-SNAP alone does not establish that it fires on all outbound vectors simultaneously — that universality is the scope of DA-2, not a direct consequence of the snap theorem itself.

Free will and irreversibility. Within an instantiation, state sequences are monotone — no state can be decreased (ZP-A R1). Every choice is a join operation: $S_n \vee \alpha$ for some increment α. The algebra constrains only that the sequence be monotone, not which monotone path is taken. Each choice adds informational content irreversibly. Decisions are permanently encoded in the element's position in L.

Time's arrow. The monotone sequence (ZP-A T3) is a structural definition of temporal direction. Time's irreversibility is C3 applied within an instantiation. The framework does not assume time asymmetry — it derives it.

Causal structure. Every state is fully determined by the joins that produced it. The causal history of any state is encoded in its position in L. No effect without the join that produced it.

Formal Insert DA-3: Perspective-Relative Cardinality

New in v2.0 | Cardinality as position-dependent measurement | Accounts for Skolem, CH independence, Russell

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I. The Gap DA-3 Closes

DA-2 establishes that instantiations form a directed tree and that branching at each ⊥ node produces multiple successor instantiations. This raises a question about the cardinality of branching: is the fan at each node countably or uncountably infinite? The answer, which DA-3 formalises, is that this question is perspective-dependent — and that this perspective-dependence is the same structural feature that underlies the major cardinality anomalies of classical set theory.

II. Perspective-Dependence of Branching Cardinality

From within instantiation I_n, an observer occupies exactly one branch of I_{n+1}. The other branches of I_{n+1} are not accessible via any path — C3 and monotonicity jointly prohibit it. From inside, the branching factor is always 1: the observer sees one branch. From outside — from a meta-level view of the tree — the branching factor is the full fan of accessible outbound vectors.

Definition DA-3-D1 — Accessible Cardinality

The accessible cardinality of a position p in semilattice L is the cardinality of the set of states reachable from p by monotone sequences within the instantiation containing p.

The accessible cardinality from p is determined entirely by the structure of L above p. It is not an intrinsic property of a collection — it is a property of the relationship between a position and the states reachable from it. No position within any instantiation can access all cardinalities simultaneously. The meta-level view, which sees the full branching fan, is not a position any element of any instantiation can occupy.

Remark R-DA3-1: To observe the full branching fan, one would need to occupy a position outside all instantiations. That position would itself be a state in some semilattice, subject to the same rules. The meta-view is either another instantiation (in which case the tree has no privileged outside view) or ⊥ itself (in which case the null state is the only position from which the full structure is visible — the state that contributes nothing and is present in everything). The Zero Paradox's name is more precise than it first appeared.

III. Candidate Applications to Classical Set Theory

The following are candidate applications of DA-3's perspective-dependence framework to classical set-theoretic anomalies. These connections are structurally motivated but not formally derived — they are conjectures pending OQ-E2, not established results of this document.

Candidate: Skolem's Paradox. ZFC can be given a countable model even though it proves uncountable sets exist. From within the model, certain sets are uncountable. From outside the model, it is countable. DA-3 suggests a candidate interpretation: countable and uncountable may be accessible-cardinality descriptions made from different positions — inside and outside the instantiation respectively. Whether this interpretation is formally adequate is the subject of OQ-E2.

Candidate: The Continuum Hypothesis. Gödel and Cohen together established that CH is independent of ZFC — neither provable nor disprovable from the standard axioms. A candidate structural account: the answer to whether anything sits between $\aleph_0$ and $2^{\aleph_0}$ may depend on which position in the semilattice one measures from. If so, the independence of CH would reflect perspective-dependence rather than an accident of axiom selection. This is a conjecture; OQ-E2 is the open question tracking its formal development.

Candidate: Russell's Paradox. The set of all sets that do not contain themselves is paradoxical because its construction requires a position outside all sets. In the tree framework, that position is ⊥ — the foundation that contributes nothing and cannot serve as a measuring position. The paradox may arise from attempting to occupy ⊥ as an observer while remaining within an instantiation. Whether the accessible-cardinality framework formally recovers this result is pending OQ-E2.

IV. The Cardinality Hierarchy as Perspective-Relative

Cantor's theorem establishes that for any set S, |P(S)| > |S|, generating the hierarchy $\aleph_0 < 2^{\aleph_0} < 2^{2^{\aleph_0}} < \ldots$ DA-3 reframes this hierarchy not as a fixed ladder that mathematics climbs, but as a perspective-relative description of the branching structure of the instantiation tree, as seen from within different positions.

Claim DA-3-C1 — Perspective-Relative Absolute Cardinality
The appearance of absolute cardinality — cardinality as an intrinsic property independent of measuring position — is an artifact of treating the semilattice as having a view from outside. DA-2 and C-DA2 jointly prohibit such a view from within any instantiation.

The framework does not resolve the Continuum Hypothesis with a yes or no. The candidate claim (DA-3-C1) is that accessible cardinality from within any instantiation cannot replicate the view from outside — which, if formally derived, would account for why CH resists resolution from within any fixed formal system. Whether Gödel's incompleteness theorems and CH independence are formal expressions of this perspective-dependence is the conjecture that OQ-E2 is tasked with investigating.

Status: DEFINITIONAL ALIGNMENT + CANDIDATE CLAIM. DA-3-D1 and R-DA3-1 are definitional. DA-3-C1 is a candidate claim: structurally motivated within the framework; formal derivation of the connection between accessible cardinality and specific set-theoretic independence results is deferred to OQ-E2.

V. Quantum Mechanics Correspondence

The perspective-dependence of DA-3 maps directly onto the quantum measurement problem. Superposition — the simultaneous existence of multiple states before measurement — is the view of the branching fan from outside an instantiation. Collapse — the resolution to a single outcome upon measurement — is the view from inside an instantiation, where branching factor is always 1. Neither is more fundamental. They are perspective-relative descriptions of the same tree structure. The framework does not derive quantum mechanics, but it provides a structural account of why the measurement problem has the shape it does.

Updated Open Items Register — ZP-E v2.3

Item	Status	Description
AX-1: Binary Snap Causality	CLOSED — T-SNAP	AX-1 is no longer an axiom. Binary Snap derived via P_0 + DA-1 + L-RUN + TQ-IH + ZP-A D2.
DA-1: Design Principle	CLOSED — L-INF	⊥ at P_0 has unbounded surprisal (L-INF); informational extremity forces execution. Honest design commitment replaces prior D7 grounding.
DA-2: Instantiation Succession	CLOSED — Definitional	Terminal state of I_n satisfies A4 role of ⊥ for I_{n+1}. C-DA2 establishes ontological novelty of each ⊥.
DA-3: Perspective-Relative Cardinality	CLOSED (definitional) / CANDIDATE (DA-3-C1)	DA-3-D1 establishes cardinality is position-dependent. Candidate applications to Skolem, CH, Russell identified — not derived. OQ-E2 open.

Item	Status	Description
OQ-A1: Increment selection	CLOSED — T5	Iterative Forcing Theorem. $\alpha_n = \varepsilon(S_n)$. Grounding updated from AX-1 to T-SNAP.
OQ-B1: p = 2	CLOSED — ZP-B T0	Derived from AX-B1 and MP-1.
OQ-C1: Non-conservatism of DF	CLOSED — ZP-C T2	Infinite sequence divergence proven. No postulates remain.
S1: Distribution stipulation	CLOSED — ZP-C T1	Derived from AX-B1 and RP-1.
OQ-E1: Sequence vs. tree	CLOSED — DA-2	The structure is a forward-directed tree, not a linear sequence. Branching is mandatory via T-SNAP. Countable vs. uncountable branching is perspective-dependent (DA-3).
OQ-E2: Cardinality-semilattice correspondence	OPEN	Do specific semilattice structures correspond to specific cardinality regimes? Can the framework make predictions about which instantiations satisfy CH and which do not?
Remaining axioms	INTENTIONAL — AX-B1, AX-G1, AX-G2	These are the three foundational commitments of the system. No further reduction is claimed.
Temperature T in BA-1	PARAMETER — intentional	Universe-contingent. Physical predictions explicitly conditional on instantiation-specific T.

Updated Traceability Register — ZP-E v2.3

Claim	Grounded In	Bridge Axiom?	Status
Binary Snap causality	ZP-C D1, L-RUN, TQ-IH; ZP-A D2; DA-1	None	Derived — T-SNAP ✓ (was: Axiomatic — AX-1)
DA-1: Instantiation = execution	ZP-C L-INF (not D7)	None	Design Principle — informational extremity forces execution; explicit commitment citing L-INF
DA-2: Instantiation succession	ZP-A A4, CC-1; ZP-B C3, R1; T-SNAP	None	Definitional Alignment — clarification of CC-1 scope; no new axiom
C-DA2: Novelty of ⊥	DA-2, ZP-B C3	None	Derived — Corollary of DA-2 and C3 ✓

Claim	Grounded In	Bridge Axiom?	Status
DA-3: Perspective-relative cardinality	DA-2, C-DA2, ZP-B R1	None	Definitional (DA-3-D1, R-DA3-1); Candidate (DA-3-C1)
T-SNAP: Snap is derived	T-BUF chain + DA-1	None	Derived — Cross-Framework ✓
AX-1 retirement	T-SNAP closes AX-1	N/A	AX-1 is no longer an axiom; T-SNAP is its replacement
Iterative Forcing T5	AX-B1, T-SNAP (replaces AX-1)	None	Derived — grounding strengthened
Multiverse — structural implication	T-SNAP + DA-2 jointly	None	Structural implication — T-SNAP gives the snap; DA-2 gives the branching tree
OQ-E2: Cardinality correspondence	DA-3	N/A	OPEN — formal derivation deferred

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Validation Status — ZP-E v2.3

Component	Status / Notes
DA-1: Design Principle	Valid — Informational extremity (ZP-C L-INF) forces execution: ⊥ at P_0 has unbounded surprisal and no finite external interpreter; therefore it necessarily executes. Explicit commitment citing L-INF; replaces prior circular D7 grounding. ✓
T-SNAP: Binary Snap derived	Valid — Derived. Seven-step proof. All dependencies are closed theorems in their own documents. ✓
AX-1 retirement	Valid — AX-1 superseded by T-SNAP. No content lost; claim strengthened from assumed to derived.
DA-2: Instantiation Succession	Valid — Definitional Alignment. Clarification of CC-1 scope. No new axiom. A4 role of ⊥ extended across instantiation boundaries. ✓
C-DA2: Ontological Novelty of ⊥	Valid — Derived. Follows directly from DA-2 and ZP-B C3. ✓
Directed instantiation tree	Valid — Derived structural consequence of T-SNAP + DA-2. Branching is mandatory, not optional. Forward edges only.
Multiverse as structural implication	Valid — T-SNAP + DA-2 jointly. T-SNAP establishes the snap occurs; DA-2 establishes the branching tree structure. Universality (all outbound vectors) is DA-2's scope, not T-SNAP alone.

Component	Status / Notes
Free will / irreversibility	Valid — Structural consequence. Monotonicity (T3) constrains direction; additive ontology (R1) prohibits reduction. Path choice is undetermined by algebra.
Time's arrow	Valid — Derived from ZP-A T3 (monotonicity) and ZP-B C3 (irreversibility). Not assumed.
DA-3: Perspective-Relative Cardinality	Valid (definitional components: DA-3-D1, R-DA3-1). Candidate (DA-3-C1: connection to specific set-theoretic independence results). OQ-E2 open.
Skolem, CH, Russell — candidate applications	Conjectures — each is identified as a candidate instance of perspective-dependence. Not derived results. Formal derivation deferred to OQ-E2.
Remaining axioms: AX-B1, AX-G1, AX-G2	Intentional foundational commitments. No further reduction claimed.
All other ZP-E theorems (T1–T7, T2-C)	Unaffected in content. T4 and T5 carry upgraded status labels (AX-1 → T-SNAP).

End of ZP-E v2.3 | Three formal inserts: DA-1, DA-2, DA-3 | One open question: OQ-E2 | Remaining axioms: AX-B1, AX-G1, AX-G2