

# Auriela

A next-generation travel engine.



## Token Prospectus

July 1st 2026

Private and confidential. This brief is not an offer, solicitation or promise of return.

# Contents

|   |                                         |    |
|---|-----------------------------------------|----|
| 1 | Thesis                                  | 03 |
| 2 | Auriela Approach                        | 04 |
| 3 | Product and Supply                      | 05 |
| 4 | Creator Layer                           | 06 |
| 5 | Business Model                          | 07 |
| 6 | Auriela Coin                            | 08 |
| 7 | Burn Mechanics, Controls and Disclosure | 09 |
| 8 | Privacy & Security                      | 10 |

# Thesis

Travel remains fragmented by design. A traveler is asked to compare shifting inventory across tabs, repeat the same preferences, interpret fare restrictions and recover from disruptions through disconnected support channels. Prices legitimately move with supply and demand, but the surrounding digital-commerce stack can also use location, browsing behavior and shopping history to shape individualized offers. <sup>[1]</sup>

Advertising and tracking deepen the friction. Cookie identifiers can constitute personal data; one leading OTA group reported Q4 2025 marketing expense equal to 4.5% of gross bookings; and European regulation now requires a designated travel gatekeeper to permit better prices and conditions through other channels. The result is a search experience optimized for acquisition rather than continuity. <sup>[2-4]</sup>

Web3 improves payment choice and user-controlled value, but it does not automatically improve the travel experience. Estimated global crypto ownership reached 741 million in 2025. Some leading Web3 OTAs, such as Travala, attach enhanced benefits to locked native tokens, adding liquidity constraints and token-price exposure to an ordinary travel purchase. Auriela’s thesis is simpler: privacy, wholesale access and service quality should not depend on holding AURI. <sup>[5][8][20]</sup>

| Observed Failure           | Customer Cost                                              | Auriela Design Requirement                                                |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Volatile or unclear totals | Poor comparability and checkout uncertainty.               | Confirm the landed price and disclose every material cost before booking. |
| Tracking-led acquisition   | Repeated consent, profiling and paid-placement noise.      | Collect only necessary data and make preference controls explicit.        |
| Search-first interfaces    | Tabs, filters and repeated decisions for every trip.       | Convert natural-language intent into a short, executable recommendation.  |
| Token-gated benefits       | Locked capital, delayed liquidity and volatility exposure. | Make wholesale rates and core service available without AURI ownership.   |

## INVESTMENT THESIS

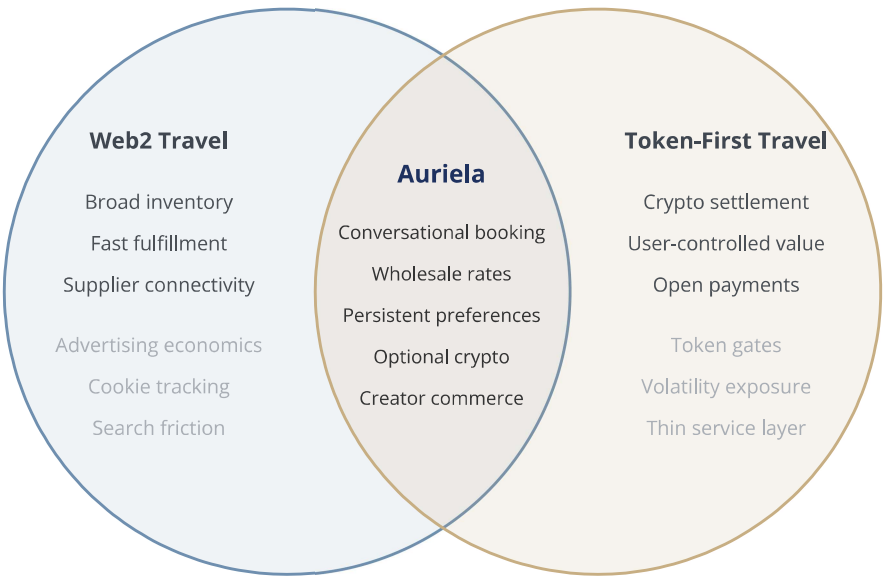
*“Travel should behave like a trusted contact: private, continuous and accountable from intent through aftercare.” <sup>[20]</sup>*

[1] Federal Trade Commission, Surveillance Pricing Study | [2] Information Commissioner’s Office, Online identifiers and cookie identifiers | [3] Booking Holdings, Q4 and full-year 2025 results | [4] European Commission, Booking.com and the Digital Markets Act | [5] Crypto.com Research, Crypto Market Sizing Report 2025 | [8] Travala, AVA Smart Program terms |

[20] Auriela management, product, economics and token-design brief (management-supplied; unaudited)

# Auriela Approach

Auriela combines the strongest elements of modern travel distribution and digital settlement without importing their worst incentives. The interface is conversational, the supply layer aggregates public and private inventory, and crypto remains an optional payment rail rather than a prerequisite for value. [20]



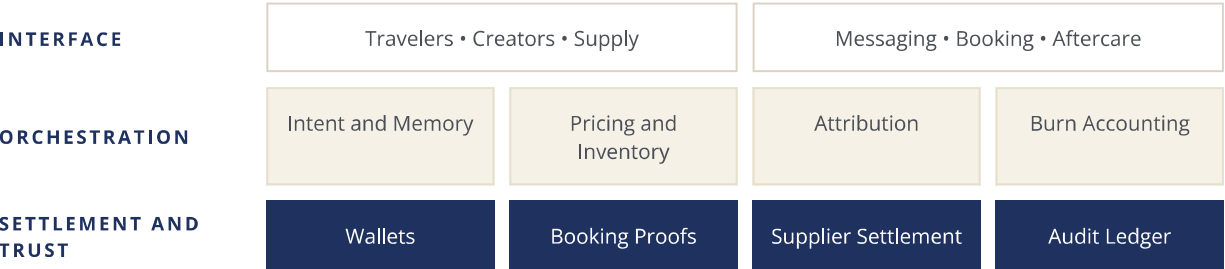
*Auriela occupies the practical intersection between broad travel supply and open digital settlement. [20]*

| Existing Market Failure               | Auriela Response                                                                         |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Volatile, difficult-to-compare totals | One confirmed price with taxes, payment costs and restrictions disclosed before booking. |
| Cookie-heavy search and advertising   | A direct message thread, persistent preferences and explicit privacy controls.           |
| Token-gated Web3 benefits             | Wholesale rates and ordinary support without AURI ownership or staking.                  |
| Fragmented post-booking service       | Monitoring, alerts, price-drop handling and rebooking in the same conversation.          |

# Product and Supply

A traveler states intent once. Auriela searches, prices, books, confirms, monitors and rebooks inside the same message thread. Preferences persist with consent, allowing the system to remember seats, schedules, neighborhoods, loyalty programs and service constraints without rebuilding the profile for every trip. [2][20]

The supply layer is category-agnostic. Flights and hotels form the initial booking core; rides, restaurants, rail, ground transport and experiences extend the same execution model. Group booking and split payments operate inside a shared conversation, and crypto and multicurrency payments remain optional. Proprietary supplier identities and commercial terms remain confidential. [20]



Proposed commerce architecture. Proprietary supplier identities and launch parameters are intentionally omitted. [20]

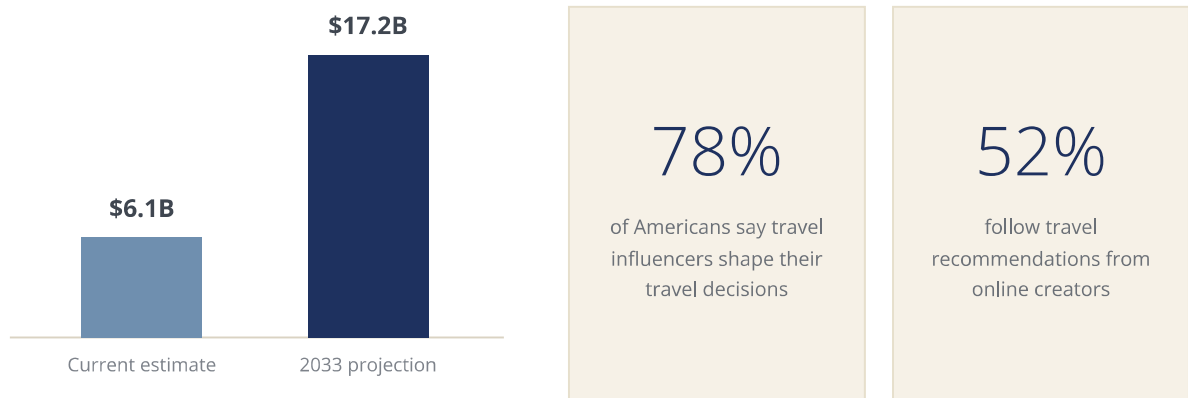
| Inventory Category           | Management-Reported Rate Potential*                    |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| International premium cabins | Up to <b>50%</b> below comparable public rates         |
| Domestic U.S. flights        | Up to <b>20%</b> below comparable public rates         |
| Hotels                       | Approximately <b>20%</b> below comparable public rates |
| Experiences                  | Up to <b>30%</b> below comparable public rates         |

\*Management-supplied, unaudited ranges. Availability and realized savings vary by itinerary, date, fare conditions and inventory. [20]

# Creator Layer

Travel influencing has become a material discovery and conversion channel. Forbes reports that the global travel content creation market is estimated at \$6.1 billion and projected to reach \$17.2 billion by 2033. The same report cites surveys in which 78% of Americans say travel influencers shape their decisions and 52% say they follow travel recommendations from online creators.<sup>[21]</sup>

Scale has also produced sameness. In a saturated feed, creators who combine a defined niche with transparent storytelling can build more credible, higher-intent audiences than generalist accounts. Auriela turns that trust into a bookable product: the creator publishes the point of view, Auriela prices and fulfills the itinerary, and attribution remains attached to the booking.<sup>[20][21]</sup>



Market estimates and U.S. survey findings reported by Forbes, citing Dataintelo and travel-influence research. [21]

| Illustrative \$1,000 Booking        | Amount   | Treatment                                                           |
|-------------------------------------|----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Eligible creator-program commission | \$300.00 | Illustrative commission pool.                                       |
| Creator payout                      | \$210.00 | 70% of eligible commission.                                         |
| Auriela share                       | \$90.00  | 30% of eligible commission.                                         |
| Creator-linked burn budget          | \$4.20   | 2% of the creator payout, funded from Auriela's share.              |
| Auriela before other costs          | \$85.80  | After the burn budget; before payment, support and operating costs. |

Illustrative economics only; figures are management-supplied. Creator disclosures and endorsement compliance under FTC guidance remain mandatory. [14][20]

# Business Model

The consumer product is the demand wedge. Free access reduces adoption friction, Pro monetizes recurring value, and creator commerce adds performance-based distribution without forcing the traveler into an affiliate-link workflow. <sup>[20]</sup>

| Layer                | Customer Proposition                                       | Auriela Economics                                                                                    |
|----------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Free                 | Public rates, end-to-end booking and standard support.     | Supplier commission; 2% of eligible free-tier commission revenue funds the burn budget.              |
| Pro — \$30 per month | Private rates, price-drop refunds and proactive support.   | Subscription margin plus commission.                                                                 |
| Creator Commerce     | Bookable guides and hosted trips with Auriela fulfillment. | 70/30 split of eligible creator-program commission; creator-linked burn funded from Auriela's share. |

## CONTRIBUTION MARGIN

**Subscription revenue + recognized commission – refunds and credits – payment and support costs – burn budget**

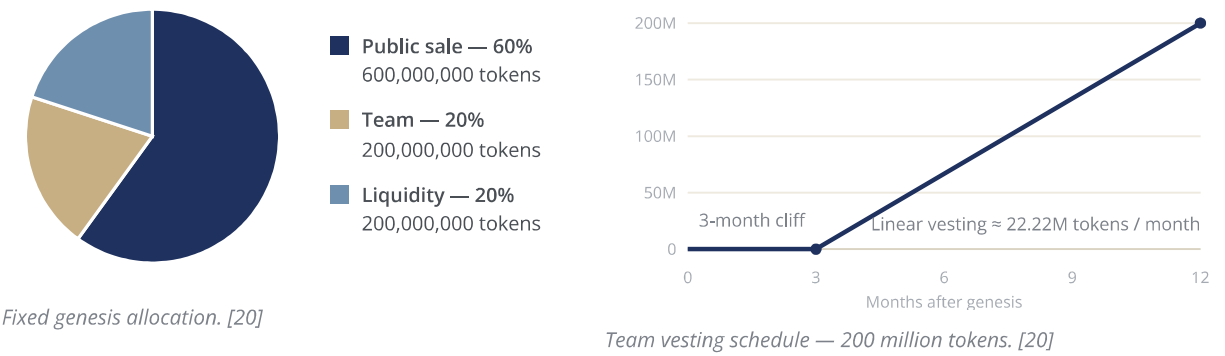
The model separates access from speculation. A customer can search, book, receive wholesale rates and obtain ordinary support without purchasing AURI. This protects conversion by keeping the travel decision independent from the token decision. <sup>[20]</sup>

The operating levers are transparent: booking volume, recognized commission, Pro conversion, creator-attributed volume, refund and chargeback rates, support cost per booking and burn execution. These measures should be reported consistently before management presents the token as an extension of the business model. <sup>[20]</sup>

Enterprise and group travel can use the same infrastructure through policy controls, shared itineraries and split payments. Those products broaden the revenue base without changing the consumer promise: one conversation, one confirmed price and one accountable service layer. <sup>[20]</sup>

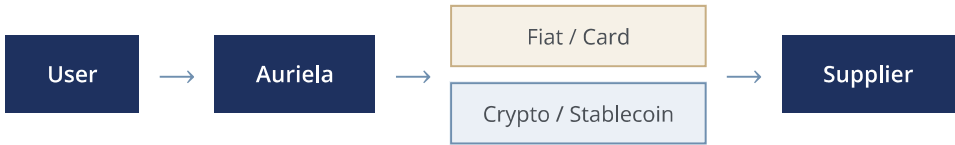
# Auriela Coin

AURI is designed as an ecosystem asset linked to measurable commerce through commission-funded burns, without gating travel. The fixed 1 billion supply allocates 600 million tokens to the public sale, 200 million to the team and 200 million to liquidity. Team tokens have a three-month cliff followed by nine months of linear vesting. The liquidity allocation seeds the trading pool after curve graduation. No ecosystem reserve or post-genesis mint is proposed. <sup>[20]</sup>



Fixed genesis allocation. <sup>[20]</sup>

Team vesting schedule — 200 million tokens. <sup>[20]</sup>



The same base travel rate applies on either rail. Crypto conversion, custody, refunds and settlement remain subject to provider capabilities and applicable law. <sup>[17][18][20]</sup>

### UTILITY PRINCIPLES

No token is required to search, book, access wholesale rates or receive ordinary support. Auriela does not increase the base travel price solely because a customer selects crypto, and all material taxes, network or conversion costs, cancellation terms and refund rails must be disclosed before confirmation. <sup>[20]</sup>



# Burn Mechanics, Controls and Disclosure

## COMMISSION-LINKED BURN

**Burn budget = 2% × eligible free-tier platform commission revenue + 2% × eligible creator commissions earned**

**Tokens burned = burn budget ÷ volume-weighted average execution price**

Eligible amounts are recognized after settlement and net of cancellations, refunds, chargebacks, taxes and pass-throughs. The creator-linked burn is funded from Auriela's 30% share so the creator's 70% payout is preserved. Burns do not guarantee price appreciation, liquidity or returns.<sup>[20]</sup>

| Mechanism             | Proposed Treatment                                                                                                                                                                     |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Issuer Structure      | Use a dedicated issuer or special-purpose vehicle. Any equity linkage must be explicit in final offering documents.                                                                    |
| Initial Market        | A live bonding curve provides price discovery and graduates to a trading pool at predefined conditions.                                                                                |
| Liquidity             | The 20% liquidity allocation seeds the trading pool. LP custody, lock, paired asset and audit must be finalized before launch.                                                         |
| Pre-Launch Disclosure | Publish rights, refund treatment, founder fees, capital unlocks, curve threshold, unsold-token treatment and audit information. The venue and proprietary parameters are omitted here. |
| Monthly Reporting     | Publish circulating supply, treasury balances, LP status, vesting, burn budget, execution price and transaction identifiers.                                                           |

**Important:** This brief is not a prospectus, solicitation, promise of return or legal, tax or investment advice. Token purchases may involve total loss, volatility, liquidity, technology, custody, regulatory and tax risk. Nothing here creates ownership, revenue-share, redemption or governance rights. Final rights, jurisdictions, equity linkage, offering structure and marketing require specialist review. U.S. treatment depends on economic reality and the manner of offering; EU activity may be subject to MiCA; payment activity may trigger AML, sanctions and money-transmission obligations.<sup>[15][17][18]</sup>

# Privacy & Security

Auriela is designed around a simple principle: a travel platform should not need to build a permanent, unified dossier of a customer’s identity, payment history, preferences, and movements in order to provide a reliable booking service. Auriela’s proposed architecture separates payment activity, stored identity data, booking execution, and product analytics wherever operationally and legally possible. The objective is not absolute anonymity. The objective is controlled unlinkability, minimum necessary disclosure, strong encryption, and limited retention.<sup>[20]</sup>

## REGULATORY CONTEXT

Travel data can expose identity, payment information, destinations, companions, dates, and patterns of movement. The sensitivity of this information has been demonstrated by government-access controversies, consumer-protection investigations, and major hospitality data breaches.

In November 2025, a bipartisan group of United States lawmakers questioned federal access to the Airlines Reporting Corporation’s Travel Intelligence Program. Congressional correspondence described a searchable dataset containing approximately 722 million ticket transactions covering a 39-month period, sourced from more than 10,000 travel agencies and over 240 airlines. The records could be searched using passenger, itinerary, fare, and payment-card information. The program was subsequently scheduled to close by the end of 2025.<sup>[22][23]</sup>

In March 2026, the United States House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform requested information from Booking Holdings, Expedia Group, and other digital platforms concerning the alleged use of artificial intelligence and consumer data in personalized or “surveillance” pricing. The requests represented an investigation, not a finding of wrongdoing.<sup>[24]</sup>

In May 2026, Representative Vicente Gonzalez requested responses from major online travel platforms concerning constituent complaints involving hidden fees, unavailable reservations, refund disputes, and customer-support failures. The action was a formal request for information and proposed remedies, rather than a concluded enforcement action.<sup>[25]</sup>

These developments follow earlier consumer-protection actions. Texas announced a \$9.5 million settlement with Booking Holdings in 2025 concerning allegations that mandatory hotel fees were omitted from initially advertised prices. In the United Kingdom and European Union, competition and consumer authorities have previously required online accommodation platforms to improve disclosures concerning total prices, scarcity claims, rankings, commissions, and discount representations.<sup>[26][27][28]</sup>

Travel platforms are also high-value security targets. The United States Federal Trade Commission reported that attackers accessed approximately 339 million Starwood guest records, including about 5.25 million unencrypted passport numbers. The resulting action required Marriott and Starwood to implement stronger security and data-retention controls.<sup>[30]</sup>

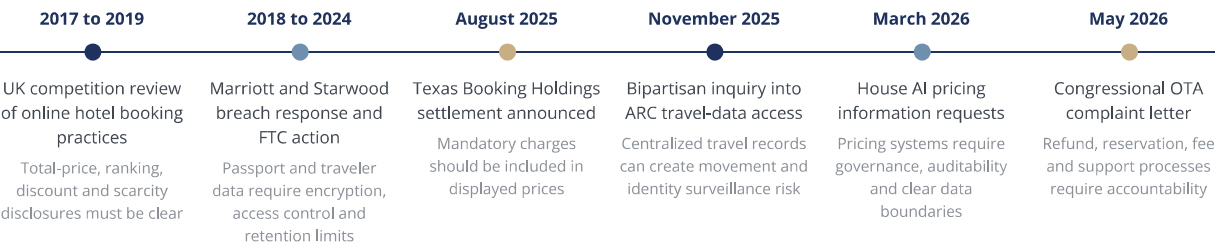


Figure 1. Selected travel-data, pricing, security, and consumer-protection developments informing Auriela’s privacy architecture. [22] to [28][30]

## PRIVACY BY DESIGN

Auriela's privacy model follows the principles of data minimization, purpose limitation, storage limitation, security by design, and least-privilege access. These principles are consistent with Article 25 and Article 32 of the General Data Protection Regulation and with the risk-management approach described by the NIST Privacy Framework. <sup>[31][32]</sup>

Auriela should separate four data domains:

- **Identity:** names, contact details, passport information, and traveler documents.
- **Commerce:** quotations, invoices, settlement references, refunds, and accounting records.
- **Fulfilment:** itinerary details and the passenger information required by the contracted travel supplier.
- **Intelligence:** user preferences and product analytics that have been minimized, permissioned, and separated from raw identity records.

No single general-purpose database should contain a complete, readable version of all four domains. Access should be purpose-specific, time-limited, authenticated, and auditable.

## DECOUPLED PAYMENT ARCHITECTURE

Auriela intends to support standard fiat payments and selected stablecoins through regulated and technically approved payment channels. Supported assets, networks, jurisdictions, and transaction limits must be determined through legal, sanctions, fraud, custody, and treasury review.

For an eligible stablecoin transaction, Auriela may generate a unique invoice reference or single-use deposit address. The payment reference should be separated from the primary customer profile and connected to the booking only through an encrypted, short-lived linkage service. Blockchain transactions remain publicly observable, and unique addresses do not guarantee anonymity. Wallet clustering, exchange records, network metadata, withdrawal patterns, and compliance-provider information may still create links between transactions and real-world identities.

Once an eligible payment is confirmed, the contracted travel supplier may be paid through Auriela's approved corporate settlement method. The supplier will still receive the passenger information and itinerary details required to fulfil the booking. Auriela must not represent this structure as making the traveler invisible to suppliers, payment providers, blockchain analytics companies, or public authorities.

Merchant-of-record responsibility must be determined contractually for each payment and booking flow. Accepting customer funds and settling separately with suppliers may create payment-intermediary, money-transmission, virtual-asset, custody, tax, refund, chargeback, sanctions, and consumer-protection obligations. These flows must not launch without jurisdiction-specific legal analysis. <sup>[35][36][37][38]</sup>

CLIENT-ENCRYPTED TRAVEL VAULT

Auriela’s proposed travel vault allows users to save frequently required information without storing readily readable passport data in Auriela’s primary application database.

Sensitive profile data should be encrypted locally on the user’s device before upload. Using a modern authenticated-encryption construction, such as AES-256-GCM, implemented through reviewed platform cryptography. Every encryption operation must use a unique nonce. [33][34]

Do not derive the encryption key directly from a password. Generate a random data-encryption key for the vault and protect it using a device passkey, platform secure enclave, hardware-backed credential, or a separately derived recovery key. If password-based recovery is offered, use a memory-hard password derivation function with a unique salt and appropriately reviewed parameters.

Auriela’s server should store only ciphertext, the minimum cryptographic metadata needed for recovery and versioning, and a wrapped form of the data-encryption key that Auriela cannot independently unwrap. Recovery design must be explicit. If Auriela cannot decrypt a vault, it cannot silently restore access when a user loses every authorized device and recovery factor.

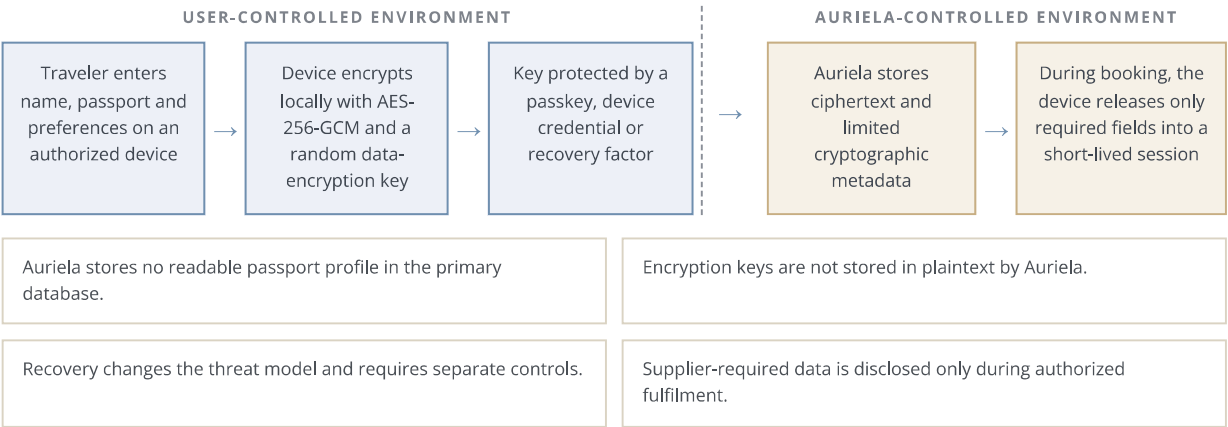


Figure 2. Proposed client-encrypted travel vault. The model reduces server-side exposure but does not eliminate the need to disclose required passenger information during booking. [31] to [34]

CONFIDENTIAL BOOKING EXECUTION

A travel booking cannot be completed without processing selected passenger information in readable form. Auriela will therefore describe this stage as confidential transient execution, not as zero-knowledge processing.

Proposed execution sequence:

- The user authorizes the booking and unlocks the required travel-vault fields locally.
- Only the fields required for that reservation are transmitted through an encrypted connection.
- A short-lived, isolated booking worker processes the information.
- Sensitive fields are excluded from application logs, analytics, monitoring payloads, crash reports, support tools, and model prompts.
- The worker transmits the minimum required passenger information to the contracted travel supplier.
- The supplier returns a booking reference and confirmation.
- The sensitive execution context is terminated after the transaction or approved recovery window.
- Auriela retains only the records required for accounting, refunds, fraud controls, sanctions compliance, customer support, tax, and legal obligations.

Do not claim that “zero bytes” reach disk unless the deployed system has been independently verified. RAM-only processing is insufficient if swap, crash dumps, observability tools, request traces, queues, backups, or temporary files can capture sensitive values. The production environment should disable unnecessary persistence paths and use confidential-computing controls where appropriate.

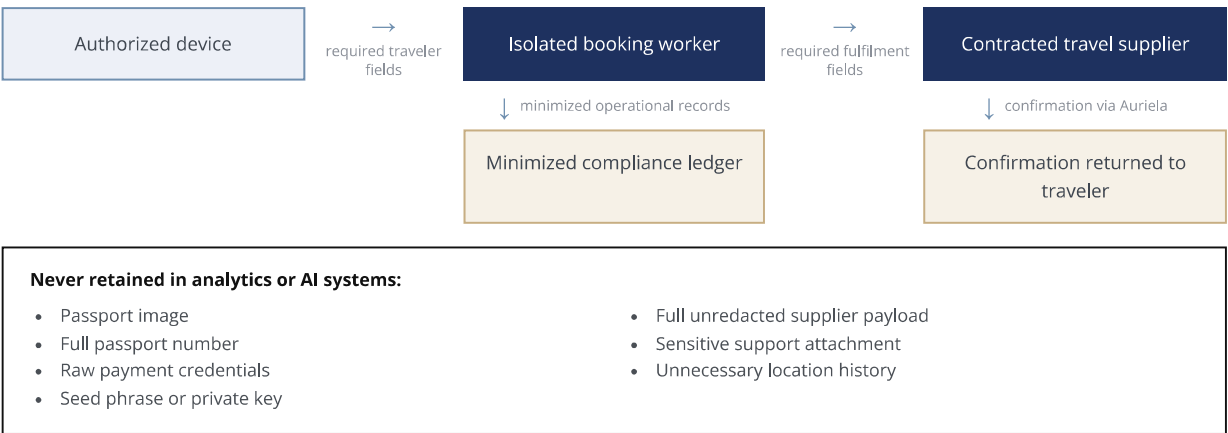


Figure 3. Proposed booking-execution boundary. Sensitive data is processed for fulfillment while permanent records are minimized according to legal and operational requirements. [31][32][39][41]

AI DATA BOUNDARIES

Auriela’s AI systems will operate on the minimum context required for the user’s request. Passport data, identity documents, raw payment credentials, wallet secrets, and full supplier payloads will not be inserted into model prompts, embeddings, model-training datasets, analytics systems, or general-purpose telemetry.

Preference memory should be permissioned, editable, exportable, and deletable. A user may choose to save preferences such as seat type, preferred neighborhoods, airline exclusions, accessibility needs, and hotel characteristics. Sensitive preferences should require explicit consent and a clearly stated purpose. Product analytics should use aggregated or pseudonymized events wherever possible.

A preference profile must not be combined with payment, identity, and movement histories to estimate an individual traveler’s maximum willingness to pay. Pricing and recommendation systems should be tested for unfair discrimination, unexplained personalization, misleading scarcity messaging, and unauthorized secondary use. [20]

MINIMUM OPERATIONAL LEDGER

| Record category   | Retained                                                   | Excluded or minimized                                       |
|-------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| Transaction       | Timestamp, amount, currency, status, refund state          | Raw payment credentials and wallet private keys             |
| Booking           | Booking reference, supplier reference, service state       | Full passport profile after the approved operational period |
| Compliance        | Screening result, decision record, required audit evidence | Unnecessary identity copies and unrestricted analyst notes  |
| Support           | Case status, resolution, minimum required correspondence   | Permanent retention of unrelated attachments                |
| Product analytics | Aggregated or pseudonymous events                          | Passport data, payment secrets, and full itinerary history  |
| Security          | Authentication events, access events, anomaly indicators   | Sensitive payload bodies and unredacted request logs        |

Table 1. Proposed minimum operational record model. Actual retention periods must be approved by legal, tax, security, fraud, and regulatory teams.

GOVERNANCE AND CONTROLS

Privacy claims must be supported by the deployed system, not only by policy language. Before launch, Auriela will complete architecture threat modelling, privacy impact assessments, data-flow mapping, access-control reviews, secrets-management reviews, sanctions and financial-crime assessments, incident-response exercises, dependency scanning, penetration testing, and supplier-security reviews. [31][32]

Planning to publish a clear retention schedule, a law-enforcement request policy, a subprocessor list, and an explanation of which product functions are current, proposed, or dependent on third-party approval. Where legally permitted, Auriela will notify affected users of government requests. Auriela should review, narrow, or challenge requests that are overbroad, but it must comply with valid legal process.

Auriela in tandem with it's protocol is designed to know only what is required, disclose it only when necessary, retain it only for an approved period, and avoid creating a permanent unified record of a traveler's identity, payments, preferences, and movements.