

Aura Coin – Whitepaper

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Executive summary

Aura Coin (\$AURA) is the utility token of Aura Protocol, a network that lets AI agents act on-chain the moment a smart contract event happens. Instead of agents watching the chain from outside and signing transactions with full wallet keys, Aura binds each agent workflow to a **smart contract hook**: when the hook fires, the workflow runs, inside limits the user set in advance, and pays for itself in \$AURA.

The thesis in one line: **hooks are the trigger, agents are the brain, \$AURA is the fuel and the bond.** Every automated run consumes \$AURA, every agent operator must stake \$AURA to be trusted with work, and part of every fee is burned.

Item	Value
Token	Aura Coin (\$AURA)
Max supply	1,000,000,000 \$AURA, fixed
Standard	ERC-20 on EVM-compatible chains
Core primitive	Smart contract hooks that trigger AI agent workflows
Fee burn	20% of every workflow fee
Agent operators	Must stake \$AURA; slashed for faulty or malicious runs
Governance	Aura DAO, voting with staked \$AURA

The problem

AI agents can already decide what to do on-chain; what they lack is a safe, cheap and verifiable way to act at the right moment. Today an on-chain agent is usually a bot on a server: it polls the chain, guesses when to move, and signs with a key that can do anything.

- **Late by design.** Polling off-chain means the agent reacts after the event, often a block or more behind, and loses to faster bots.
- **Too much power.** The agent holds a hot wallet key with no spending limit. One bad prompt, bug or leaked key can drain the wallet.
- **No proof.** Users cannot check what the agent saw, what it decided, or why. A failed run leaves no accountable party.
- **Wasted cost.** Bots pay for servers and RPC calls around the clock, even when nothing happens.

- **Fragmented.** Every team rebuilds the same trigger, wallet and monitoring plumbing for each new agent.

The result: automation that should be routine, such as rebalancing a pool, protecting a loan or reinvesting yield, stays manual, risky or limited to a few teams with large infrastructure budgets.

The solution: Aura Hooks

Aura moves the trigger on-chain. A hook is a small piece of smart contract logic that runs at a fixed point in another contract's life cycle, for example before or after a swap in a liquidity pool, when a loan crosses a health threshold, or when a vault receives a deposit. Aura turns each hook into a starting gun for an AI agent workflow.

A workflow, called an **Aura**, has four parts:

1. **Trigger:** the hook it listens to, such as `afterSwap` on a given pool.
2. **Condition:** a cheap on-chain check that decides whether the run is worth paying for, such as "price moved more than 2%".
3. **Agent:** the AI model or strategy that decides what to do, run by a staked operator in the Executor Network.
4. **Policy:** hard limits the agent cannot break, such as maximum spend per run, allowed contracts, allowed tokens and a daily cap. Policies are enforced by the user's smart account, not by trust.

Three design choices set Aura apart from bots:

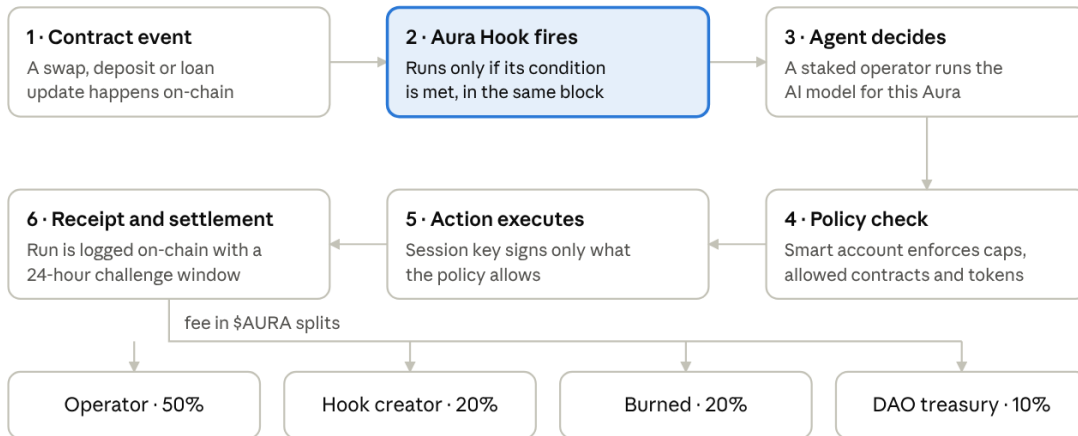
- **Event-native.** Agents start in the same block as the event, with no polling.
- **Permission-scoped.** Agents act through session keys bound to a policy, never through the user's master key.
- **Accountable.** Every run leaves a receipt on-chain, and operators who break the rules lose part of their \$AURA stake.

Architecture

A single run moves through six steps, and the user's funds are only touched after the policy check passes.

A contract event becomes a paid, policy-checked agent action

Life of one Aura workflow run



A proven fault in a receipt slashes the operator's stake; the challenger is rewarded and the rest is burned.

Aura workflow run · 6 steps and the fee split

The hook and the condition run inside the triggering transaction, so a run that is not needed costs almost nothing. The agent's decision happens off-chain with an operator, but the action and its receipt land on-chain, where the policy and the challenge window keep the operator honest.

\$AURA token utility

\$AURA has five jobs in the network, and each one creates demand that grows with usage rather than with hype.

1. **Gas for automation.** Every workflow run pays a fee in \$AURA. Users who prefer to pay in ETH or stablecoins can, but the fee is swapped into \$AURA through a protocol hook before it is distributed.
2. **Operator bond.** Agent operators must stake \$AURA to receive work. More stake and a better track record mean more jobs; faulty or malicious runs are slashed.
3. **Hook creator royalties.** Developers who publish hooks and workflow templates earn a share of every run that uses them, paid in \$AURA.
4. **Governance.** Staked \$AURA votes on fee levels, the burn rate, hook allowlists and treasury spending.
5. **Priority and discounts.** Users who stake \$AURA get lower fees and priority execution when the network is busy.

Fee split per workflow run

Recipient	Share	Purpose
Agent operator	50%	Pays for compute and the risk of

Recipient	Share	Purpose
		the stake
Hook / template creator	20%	Rewards the builders who bring usage
Burned	20%	Removed from supply permanently
DAO treasury	10%	Funds audits, grants and growth

Tokenomics

The supply is fixed at **1,000,000,000 \$AURA**, with no minting function after deployment. About 17% (170,000,000) circulates at the token generation event (TGE); the rest unlocks over six years, and the largest single bucket goes to the people who run and use the network.

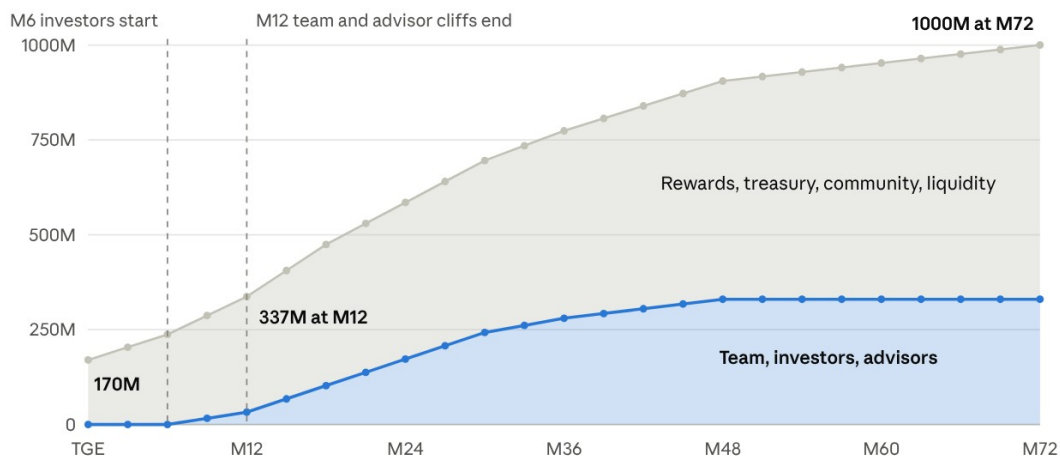
Allocation	Share	Amount (\$AURA)	Unlocked at TGE	Vesting after TGE
Ecosystem & agent rewards	30%	300,000,000	15,000,000	Linear over 72 months, paid to operators, creators and active users
Team	15%	150,000,000	0	12-month cliff, then linear over 36 months
DAO treasury	15%	150,000,000	15,000,000	Linear over 48 months, spent only by DAO vote
Early investors	13%	130,000,000	0	6-month cliff, then linear over 24 months
Community & airdrop	12%	120,000,000	40,000,000	Linear over 18 months through quests, testnet and referral programs
Liquidity & market making	10%	100,000,000	100,000,000	Fully unlocked to seed DEX and CEX liquidity
Advisors	5%	50,000,000	0	12-month cliff,

Allocation	Share	Amount (\$AURA)	Unlocked at TGE	Vesting after TGE
				then linear over 24 months
Total	100%	1,000,000,000	170,000,000	

Unlock schedule

Circulating supply doubles in year one; insider unlocks drive months 12 to 48

Unlocked \$AURA, millions, by month after TGE (proposed schedule)



Computed from the allocation table above · TGE to month 72, every 3 months

Insider buckets unlock nothing before month 6 and are fully vested by month 48; after that, only rewards and the treasury still add supply.

Burn and emissions

Rewards emit about 47.5 million \$AURA a year. Because 20% of every workflow fee is burned, network rewards become net-neutral once yearly fees reach about **237.5 million \$AURA** ($47.5M \div 20\%$). Above that level, usage removes more \$AURA than rewards add.

Analyst view: where value accrues

\$AURA captures value only if workflows actually run; the design links token demand to usage through three loops, and the one to watch is fee volume against unlocks.

Loop 1: usage burns supply. Each run burns 20% of its fee. Burn scales with the number of hooks live and how often they fire, not with token price.

Loop 2: work locks supply. Operators need stake to win jobs. As workflow volume grows, operators compete for it by staking more, which takes \$AURA out of circulation. A healthy target is a staking ratio above 30% of circulating supply.

Loop 3: creators pull in users. A 20% royalty gives hook developers a reason to build and market templates, and each popular template brings recurring runs, not one-off trades.

What to track

Metric	Why it matters	Healthy signal
Active hooks	Breadth of integrations	Steady growth across several protocols, not one
Workflow runs per day	Direct driver of fees and burn	Rising faster than new token unlocks
Yearly fees in \$AURA	Burn vs emissions	Above about 237.5M \$AURA, burn outpaces rewards
Staking ratio	Supply locked by operators	Above 30% of circulating supply
Top-10 holder share	Concentration risk	Falling after each unlock cliff

Key dates for supply

The two pressure points are month 6, when early investors start unlocking, and month 12, when team and advisor cliffs end in the same month. Circulating supply roughly doubles from 17% at TGE to about 34% at month 12. Usage metrics should be strong before month 12 to absorb that supply.

Use cases

Any on-chain event that today needs a person or a bot to react can become an Aura. Six examples show the range:

Aura	Hook that triggers it	What the agent does	Policy that limits it
Smart LP rebalancer	afterSwap on a liquidity pool	Moves the LP range when price leaves it, choosing the new range with a volatility model	Only this pool; max 1 rebalance per hour
Loan guardian	Health factor below 1.2 on a lending market	Repays part of the loan or adds collateral before liquidation	Spend cap per day; only the user's own position
Yield compounder	Vault deposit or reward claim	Claims rewards and reinvests in the best-	Whitelisted vaults only

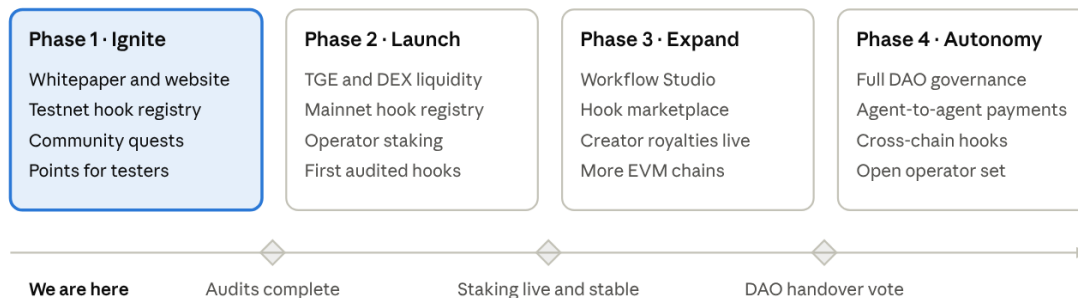
Aura	Hook that triggers it	What the agent does	Policy that limits it
		yielding allowed vault	
Treasury guard	Large transfer out of a DAO treasury	Scores the transfer for risk and pauses it for review if flagged	Can pause, cannot move funds
Intent trader	User-signed limit order reaches a price on a pool	Routes and splits the order to reduce slippage and MEV	Max slippage and max size set by the user
Agent-to-agent payments	One agent finishes a task and posts a result	Pays the next agent in the chain in \$AURA when the result is verified	Budget per task chain

Roadmap

Aura is in Phase 1; each later phase opens only when the gate before it is passed, not on a fixed calendar.

Four phases take Aura from testnet to a DAO-run network

Each phase opens only after its gate is passed; dates will be announced per phase



Aura roadmap · 4 phases, 3 gates

Gating phases on audits and live staking, rather than dates, lowers the risk of shipping hooks before they are safe.

Governance and security

Aura DAO controls the protocol's dials, and staked \$AURA is the only way to vote.

Step	Rule
Propose	Requires 5,000,000 staked \$AURA (0.5% of supply)

Step	Rule
Vote	Lasts 5 days; at least 4% of circulating supply must take part
Execute	Passed proposals run after a 48-hour timelock

The DAO sets fee levels, the burn rate, the fee split, which hooks are allowlisted, and treasury spending.

Security model

- **Policies are enforced on-chain.** An agent can only act through a session key scoped to the user's policy. A prompt injection or a model error cannot exceed the spend cap or touch other contracts.
- **Execution receipts.** Each run writes the trigger, the inputs hash, the decision and the result on-chain. A 24-hour challenge window lets anyone dispute a run.
- **Slashing.** Operators who break a policy, submit a false receipt or go offline repeatedly lose part of their stake. Slashed \$AURA is split between the challenger and the burn.
- **Hook allowlist and circuit breakers.** New hooks pass review before they can attach to major pools, and the DAO can pause a hook that misbehaves.
- **Audits and bug bounty.** Independent audits of the hook contracts and policy accounts before mainnet, plus a public bug bounty paid in \$AURA.

Risks

The biggest risk is that usage arrives slower than unlocks; the others are technical and competitive.

Risk	What could happen	How the design responds
Unlock overhang	Supply roughly doubles in the first 12 months while fee volume is still small	Cliffs on team, investors and advisors; DAO can raise the burn rate
Hook contract bugs	A flaw in a hook or policy account could lock or lose user funds	Audits, allowlist for new hooks, DAO pause switch
Agent errors and prompt injection	A model makes a bad call or is tricked by crafted data	On-chain policy caps limit the damage per run; slashing makes operators careful
MEV and front-running	Searchers copy or sandwich agent actions	Private order flow and slippage limits in each policy
Competition	Other agent networks and keeper networks target the same jobs	Hook-native triggers and creator royalties as the moat; must be proven in usage
Regulation	Rules on tokens or automated	Utility-first design; legal review

Risk	What could happen	How the design responds
	trading change by country	before TGE in each launch market
Concentration	A few holders or operators control votes or most jobs	Stake caps per operator; watch top-10 holder share after each cliff

Disclaimer

This document describes the planned design and direction of Aura Protocol and the \$AURA token. It is not investment advice, a solicitation, or an offer of securities. Allocations, vesting, fee splits, governance parameters and timelines are proposals and may change before or after launch. Crypto assets are volatile and you can lose all of your investment; do your own research and consult a licensed advisor.