AYNI

Gold Units Whitepaper

A Digital Participation Layer for Productive Gold Infrastructure

Gold Units Whitepaper

> AYNI Gold Units are digital participation units designed to connect users with productive gold infrastructure through a transparent, tier-based product model.

The AYNI Gold ecosystem combines real-world gold production activity, digital ownership records, marketplace functionality, production-linked reward calculations, and blockchain-enabled settlement tools.

Gold Units are built around a simple base capacity unit:

1 base capacity unit	4 cm^3/hour
1 base capacity unit	0.000004 m^3/hour

Each Gold Unit tier represents a defined multiple of this base capacity. Instead of requiring users to understand complex mining operations, the Gold Unit system packages mining-linked capacity into intuitive product tiers.

The Genesis Gold Unit framework introduces six mining-inspired tiers:

Tier	Name	Role
Tier 1	Pickaxe	Entry-level participation unit
Tier 2	Wheelbarrow	Small-scale participation unit
Tier 3	Excavator	Operational participation unit
Tier 4	Truck	Advanced production-linked unit
Tier 5	Trommel	Processing-scale participation unit
Tier 6	Scale	Largest Genesis-tier participation unit

Commercial parameters such as primary price, collection supply, allocation mechanics, and launch-specific rules are defined separately in the applicable product schedule and platform terms. This keeps the Whitepaper focused on product architecture, economic logic, and ecosystem design.

Contents

1. Executive Summary

Gold has historically been one of the world's most trusted stores of value. Yet most gold products remain static, fragmented, or difficult to access digitally.

AYNI Gold introduces a different approach: a digital product layer connected to productive gold infrastructure.

AYNI Gold Units allow users to participate in a gold production-linked ecosystem without directly operating a mine, managing extraction, handling physical gold logistics, or buying shares in a mining company.

The product is built around three connected layers:

1. Production Layer

   Real-world gold production activity and operational support.

2. Digital Product Layer

   Gold Unit records, tier logic, reward calculations, marketplace functionality, user dashboard, reporting, and eligibility controls.

3. Settlement Layer

   Blockchain-based records, wallet infrastructure, and PAXG-denominated or other approved settlement mechanisms.

Gold Units are designed to make productive gold infrastructure more accessible, transparent, and digital.

The core model is based on a fixed base capacity unit: **4 cm^3/hour of mining-linked capacity.**

Each Gold Unit tier represents a larger participation level based on multiples of this base capacity.

2. AYNI Gold Thesis

Gold is trusted because it is scarce, tangible, and globally recognized.

But in most formats, gold is passive.

Physical gold can be stored, but it does not naturally integrate with digital finance. Gold-backed tokens make gold transferable on-chain, but most of them represent vaulted metal rather than productive infrastructure. Mining equities provide exposure to mining companies, but they come with stock market dynamics, corporate risk, and public market volatility.

AYNI Gold is built around a simple thesis:

> The next generation of gold infrastructure can be productive, digital, transparent, and connected to blockchain-based settlement.

Gold Units are designed as a product layer for that thesis.

They introduce a new category: production-linked digital gold participation.

This category combines real-world mining activity with digital records, marketplace access, transparent calculations, and gold-denominated settlement mechanics.

3. The Market Gap

Access to productive gold infrastructure has traditionally been limited.

Most users face several barriers:

- High capital requirements
- Operational complexity
- Geographic distance from mining sites
- Limited access to production data
- Difficulty verifying output and cost structures
- Lack of simple digital participation products
- Lack of transferability or marketplace infrastructure
- Complex settlement and reporting processes

At the same time, digital users increasingly expect:

- Transparent ownership records
- Simple dashboards
- Wallet-based access
- Marketplace functionality
- Digital settlement
- Clear reporting
- Product structures that are easy to understand

AYNI Gold Units are designed to bridge this gap.

They turn mining-linked participation into a structured digital product with recognizable tiers, transparent capacity logic, and platform-based reward mechanics.

4. Product Category

AYNI Gold Units sit between static digital gold and traditional mining participation.

They are not only a gold-backed token, because their purpose is not limited to representing vaulted metal.

They are not mining shares, because users do not need to own equity in a mining company to participate in the product.

They are not physical gold receipts, because the user experience is digital, platform-based, and connected to reward mechanics rather than physical delivery.

A clearer category is:

> Digital participation units for productive gold infrastructure.

Gold Units combine:

- Tiered digital product units
- Base capacity logic
- Production-linked calculation methodology
- Periodic reward allocation
- Marketplace transferability
- PAXG-denominated or other approved settlement mechanics
- Platform reporting and user dashboard tools

5. What Are AYNI Gold Units?

AYNI Gold Units are digital product units within the AYNI Gold ecosystem.

A Gold Unit may be represented through a blockchain-based record, NFT-style token, smart contract record, internal platform ledger entry, or another approved digital representation.

The technical representation may evolve as the platform develops

The core product concept remains the same:

> A Gold Unit is a digital participation unit linked to a tier, base mining capacity, platform rules, marketplace functionality, and reward eligibility logic.

Gold Units may provide access to:

- Tier-based participation in the AYNI Gold ecosystem
- Defined mining-linked capacity
- Platform ownership records
- Marketplace listing and transfer functionality
- Reward calculation periods
- PAXG-denominated or other approved settlement where available
- Production-linked reporting
- User dashboard tools
- Collection-based recognition
- Future ecosystem utility where introduced

The goal is to make participation simple: users select a tier, hold or manage their Gold Unit through the platform, and follow reward and reporting activity through the AYNI interface.

6. Base Capacity Model

The Gold Unit system is built around a simple base capacity unit:

1 base capacity unit	4 cm^3/hour
1 base capacity unit	0.000004 m^3/hour

Each tier represents a defined multiple of this base capacity.

For presentation purposes, larger capacity values may be shown in abbreviated format:

100 base capacity units	400 cm^3/hour
333 base capacity units	1.3k cm^3/hour
3.3k base capacity units	13k cm^3/hour
16.7k base capacity units	67k cm^3/hour
33.3k base capacity units	133k cm^3/hour
166.7k base capacity units	667k cm^3/hour

This lets AYNI define Gold Unit tiers through direct mining-linked capacity rather than through external token references.

The capacity framework is part of the Gold Units model and can remain stable even if commercial pricing changes.

7. Gold Unit Tier System

The Genesis Gold Unit framework is structured around six mining-inspired tiers.

Tier	Name	Role
Tier 1	Pickaxe	Entry-level participation unit
Tier 2	Wheelbarrow	Small-scale participation unit
Tier 3	Excavator	Operational participation unit
Tier 4	Truck	Advanced production-linked unit
Tier 5	Trommel	Processing-scale participation unit
Tier 6	Scale	Largest Genesis-tier participation unit

The tier names are designed to make the product intuitive and memorable.

Pickaxe	introduces users to the ecosystem.
Wheelbarrow	provides a larger but still accessible participation level.
Excavator	represents the standard operational tier.
Truck	represents a larger production-linked participation level.
Trommel	represents processing-scale participation.
Scale	represents the highest Genesis-tier participation profile.

Exact commercial values, including price, supply, allocation rules, and collection-specific features, are defined in the applicable Product Schedule.

8. Tier Capacity and Production Profile

Each Genesis tier is based on a defined mining-linked capacity profile.

The system uses one base capacity unit:

Tier	Name	Base Capacity Units	Mining Power	Annual Volume	Modelled Gold Output
Tier 1	Pickaxe	100	400 cm^3/hour	1.92 m^3/year	0.192 g/year
Tier 2	Wheelbarrow	333	1.3k cm^3/hour	6.40 m^3/year	0.640 g/year
Tier 3	Excavator	3.3k	13k cm^3/hour	64.00 m^3/year	6.400 g/year
Tier 4	Truck	16.7k	67k cm^3/hour	320.00 m^3/year	32.000 g/year
Tier 5	Trommel	33.3k	133k cm^3/hour	640.00 m^3/year	64.000 g/year
Tier 6	Scale	166.7k	667k cm^3/hour	3,200.00 m^3/year	320.000 g/year

Annual volume is calculated as: Mining Power × 4,800 operating hours per year.

Modelled gold output is calculated as: Annual Volume × 0.1 g per m^3.

The rounded values are used for product presentation and tier comparison. Operational calculations may use exact internal values defined in the applicable model records.

9. Product Schedule Approach

This Whitepaper defines the architecture and economic model of AYNI Gold Units.

The commercial implementation is defined separately in a Product Schedule.

This approach allows AYNI to keep the core product logic stable while updating active market parameters when needed.

The Product Schedule may define:

- Primary price
- Tier supply
- Collection size
- Launch allocation
- Payment methods
- Marketplace rules
- Transfer rules
- User eligibility
- Activation date
- Reward start date
- Claim window
- Collection-specific features

The Whitepaper explains the system. The Product Schedule defines the active commercial implementation.

10. Economic Model Snapshot

AYNI Gold Units are built on a transparent production-linked economic model.

The model converts each Gold Unit tier into mining-linked capacity, then applies production assumptions, operating cost inputs, tier-level success fees, and reward allocation rules.

The current model uses the following constants:

Input	Model Value
Base capacity unit	4 cm^3/hour
Base capacity unit	0.000004 m^3/hour
Gold content	0.1 g per m^3
Operating schedule	16 hours/day
Operating days	25 days/month
Annual operating days	300 days
Annual operating hours	4,800 hours
OPEX input	$5.92 per m^3/hour
Reward calculation	Daily
Reward allocation	Quarterly
Reward claim	Separate user action
Settlement asset	PAXG or another approved asset

Commercial parameters such as primary price, collection supply, launch allocation, and collection-specific rules are defined in the applicable Product Schedule.

The Whitepaper defines the model. The Product Schedule defines the active commercial implementation.

11. Success Fee Framework

The Gold Unit model uses a tier-based success fee.

The success fee is applied after modelled revenue and OPEX are calculated. Larger tiers carry a lower success fee, creating a clear product ladder and improving the share of gross production result allocated to the user.

Tier	Name	Success Fee
Tier 1	Pickaxe	64.77%
Tier 2	Wheelbarrow	60.37%
Tier 3	Excavator	55.94%
Tier 4	Truck	51.56%
Tier 5	Trommel	47.15%
Tier 6	Scale	44.95%

The success fee supports the AYNI Gold ecosystem, including platform infrastructure, marketplace operations, reporting, settlement processing, operational coordination, reserves, product development, and ecosystem growth.

12. Illustrative Model Example: Gold at $4,500/oz

The tables below show an illustrative model using a gold reference price of **$4,500 per ounce,** equal to approximately **$144.68 per gram.**

This example uses the following assumptions:

Tier	Name	Gold Output / Year	Output value / Year	Operating cost / Year	Gross Result / Year
Tier 1	Pickaxe	0.192 g	$27.78	$11.37	$16.41
Tier 2	Wheelbarrow	0.640 g	$92.59	$37.89	$54.71
Tier 3	Excavator	6.400 g	$925.94	$378.88	$547.06
Tier 4	Truck	32.000 g	$4,629.71	$1,894.40	$2,735.31
Tier 5	Trommel	64.000 g	$9,259.42	$3,788.80	$5,470.62
Tier 6	Scale	320.000 g	$46,297.08	$18,944.00	$27,353.08

Tier	Name	Success Fee	Modelled Net Reward / Year	Modelled Quarterly Allocation
Tier 1	Pickaxe	64.77%	$5.78	$1.45
Tier 2	Wheelbarrow	60.37%	$21.68	$5.42
Tier 3	Excavator	55.94%	$241.04	$60.26
Tier 4	Truck	51.56%	$1,324.98	$331.25
Tier 5	Trommel	47.15%	$2,891.22	$722.81
Tier 6	Scale	44.95%	$15,057.87	$3,764.47

This example is designed to show how the model works at a specific gold reference price. Unit prices are intentionally not included in this Whitepaper and are defined separately in the applicable Product Schedule.

13. Calculation Logic

Tier Mining Power

Tier Mining Power, m^3/hour = Base Capacity Units × 0.000004

Tier Mining Power, cm^3/hour = Tier Mining Power, m^3/hour × 1,000,000

Annual Volume

Annual Volume = Tier Mining Power × Annual Operating Hours

Current model: Annual Operating Hours = 16 × 300 = 4,800

Modelled Gold Output

Modelled Gold Output = Annual Volume × Gold Content

Current model: Gold Content = 0.1 g per m^3

Modelled Revenue

Modelled Revenue = Modelled Gold Output × Gold Reference Price per Gram

Modelled OPEX

Modelled OPEX = OPEX Input × Annual Operating Hours × Tier Mining Power

Current model: OPEX Input = $5.92 per m^3/hour

Gross Production Result

Gross Production Result = Modelled Revenue – Modelled OPEX

Net Reward Amount

Net Reward Amount = Gross Production Result × (1 – Success Fee)

Quarterly Allocation

Quarterly Allocation = Net Reward Amount / 4

Rewards are calculated daily, allocated quarterly, and claimable through a separate user action.

14. Unit Lifecycle

Creation

AYNI may create or authorize a collection of Gold Units under a defined Product Schedule. The Product Schedule defines the structure of the collection, including tier logic, commercial parameters, activation rules, marketplace rules, and reward mechanics.

Allocation

Gold Units may be allocated through primary sale, private allocation, partner distribution, OTC placement, marketplace acquisition, promotional allocation, or another approved method.

Activation

A Gold Unit may become active after the relevant platform conditions are completed. This may include payment confirmation, account setup, wallet connection, platform processing, collection launch, or other activation requirements.

Holding

While held by an eligible user, an active Gold Unit is included in the platform's reward calculation process according to its tier profile and applicable Product Schedule.

Marketplace Listing

A user may list a Gold Unit for sale where marketplace functionality is available. Marketplace status may affect how the unit is treated during reward periods.

Transfer

A Gold Unit may be transferred to another eligible user through platform-approved mechanisms.

Claim

If rewards are available for a reward period, eligible users may claim them through the platform during the applicable claim window.

Upgrade, Migration, or Replacement

As the ecosystem develops, AYNI may introduce upgrades, migrations, new technical representations, or collection-level improvements to support security, usability, reporting, or marketplace functionality.

Ayni Gold does not offer any buyback, repurchase, redemption, or guaranteed exit in respect of Gold Units, nor any return of the amount paid to acquire a Gold Unit. Reward settlement, where available, is distinct from redemption. Liquidity, if any, is available only through marketplace transfer to other eligible users where such functionality is offered, subject to the applicable terms.

15. Reward Mechanics

Gold Unit rewards are linked to the AYNI Gold production model and calculated through the platform.

The typical reward flow is:

1. A user acquires or receives a Gold Unit.
2. The Gold Unit becomes active under platform rules.
3. The Gold Unit is linked to its tier capacity.
4. The platform calculates production-linked economics.
5. Rewards are calculated daily or according to the applicable schedule.
6. Rewards are allocated periodically.
7. Eligible users can claim available rewards through the platform.
8. Settlement may occur in PAXG or another approved asset.

Reward eligibility may depend on:

- Account status
- Gold Unit activation
- Holding period
- Marketplace status
- Product Schedule
- Platform terms
- Settlement availability
- Claim window timing

The key point is simplicity: the user holds a tiered Gold Unit, the platform calculates the relevant production-linked activity, and eligible rewards become available through the claim process.

16. Quarterly Allocation and Claim Process

AYNI Gold Units may use a quarterly allocation model.

Daily Calculation

The platform tracks reward activity using the applicable formula, tier profile, operating inputs, and production-linked data.

Period Review

AYNI reviews relevant inputs for the reward period, including production-linked data, operating assumptions, cost inputs, settlement availability, and unit status.

Quarterly Allocation

Eligible reward amounts are allocated to qualifying Gold Units according to platform rules.

User Claim

Users can claim available rewards through the platform during the applicable claim window.

Settlement

Approved claims may be settled in PAXG or another supported settlement asset.

Reporting

AYNI may publish summaries, transaction records, wallet-based settlement data, and production updates.

This structure is designed to make rewards transparent, periodic, and easy to follow inside the platform.

17. Reconciliation and Reserves

Because Gold Units are connected to real-world production activity, the platform may use reconciliation processes.

Reconciliation helps align modelled calculations with production-linked data, operating costs, settlement availability, and platform accounting.

Reconciliation may include:

- Reviewing production activity
- Reviewing operating days and hours
- Reviewing gold content or recovery assumptions
- Reviewing cost inputs
- Reviewing settlement records
- Reviewing reward allocations
- Reviewing claim activity
- Reviewing marketplace status

AYNI may also maintain reserves or holdbacks to support operational continuity, settlement timing, accounting accuracy, and future reward periods.

The purpose of reconciliation is to keep the system responsible, transparent, and aligned with real-world activity.

18. PAXG Settlement

AYNI Gold may use PAXG as a gold-denominated digital settlement asset.

PAXG allows rewards to be denominated and transferred using blockchain infrastructure while maintaining a connection to the broader gold market.

In the Gold Unit ecosystem:

- Gold Units represent digital participation units.
- PAXG may serve as a reward settlement asset.
- Wallet infrastructure supports user-level settlement.
- Blockchain records can improve transparency and traceability.

Ayni Gold may also use USD-equivalent accounting, stablecoins, or another approved settlement asset depending on the applicable Product Schedule and platform terms.

19. Marketplace

The AYNI Gold marketplace is designed to let eligible users manage, list, transfer, and acquire Gold Units.

Marketplace functionality may include:

- Gold Unit inventory
- Tier display
- Ownership records
- Listings
- Escrow logic
- Transfer history
- Reward status
- Claim status
- Wallet connection
- Marketplace fees
- Transaction records

The marketplace is intended to make Gold Units easier to manage and transfer.

A user may acquire a Gold Unit in a primary allocation, hold it, list it on the marketplace, transfer it to another eligible user, or acquire additional units from other users where marketplace functionality is available.

Marketplace rules are defined in the applicable platform terms and Product Schedule.

20. Technology Architecture

AYNI Gold Units may use a combination of blockchain infrastructure, smart contracts, wallet systems, internal ledgers, APIs, and platform databases.

The technology architecture may include:

- User account system
- Wallet connection
- Gold Unit ownership registry
- Smart contract records
- Internal platform ledger
- Marketplace module
- Reward calculation engine
- Claim interface
- Settlement module
- Reporting dashboard
- Data reconciliation tools

The platform may use both on-chain and off-chain infrastructure.

On-chain records can support transparency and transferability. Off-chain systems can support operational data, accounting, reporting, compliance, and user experience.

The goal is to combine the strengths of real-world operations and blockchain infrastructure into a practical digital product layer.

21. Operational Layer

AYNI Gold is connected to real-world gold production activity through mining-side arrangements and operational support.

The operational layer may include:

- Licensed extraction
- Processing
- Recovery
- Assay and measurement
- Production data collection
- Sale or settlement of output
- Operating cost tracking
- Production reporting
- Blockchain verification
- Reconciliation
- Reserve support
- Settlement support where applicable

The digital product layer and mine-side operating layer are connected through the AYNI Gold product model, but they remain operationally distinct.

Gold Unit holders interact with the AYNI digital product layer rather than directly operating mine-side activity.

22. Reporting and Transparency

AYNI intends to provide users with meaningful transparency into the production-linked product model.

Reporting may include:

- Production summaries
- Operating updates
- Processed volume
- Operating days
- Operating hours
- Gold sale or settlement data
- OPEX summaries
- Reward calculation summaries
- PAXG settlement records
- Wallet transfer records
- Smart contract addresses
- Marketplace statistics
- Claim window data
- Product Schedule updates

Reporting may be delivered through the user dashboard, platform updates, data room materials, public reports, or partner communications.

The goal is to make the connection between production activity, reward calculations, and settlement records easier to understand and verify.

23. Compliance and Eligibility

AYNI Gold Units are designed to operate within a controlled platform environment.

User access may depend on platform requirements, jurisdiction, account status, wallet setup, and applicable eligibility checks.

AYNI may apply compliance tools such as:

- KYC verification
- AML screening
- Sanctions screening
- Wallet screening
- Jurisdiction checks
- Source-of-funds review where required
- Transaction monitoring
- Marketplace controls
- Claim controls

The purpose of these controls is to support a responsible, compliant, and scalable digital gold ecosystem. AYNI Gold Units are not offered, marketed, or promoted as investment products, securities, or instruments offering profit, yield, interest, return, or appreciation in value. All product communications shall avoid terms such as "investment," "returns," "profit," "yield," "ROI," "guaranteed," or "risk-free," and shall present Gold Units solely as digital participation units linked to a production model, on an educational and informational basis.

AYNI operates with awareness of evolving regulatory frameworks applicable to crypto-assets, including in the European Union. The legal and regulatory classification of digital participation units depends on their specific features and on the jurisdiction concerned, and may differ across jurisdictions. AYNI applies eligibility, KYC, AML, sanctions, and jurisdiction controls accordingly, and may restrict or withdraw availability where required. This Whitepaper does not assert any specific regulatory classification of Gold Units.

24. Comparison With Other Gold Products

Product Type	Main Feature	Typical Limitation
Physical gold	Direct possession or custody of metal	Storage, insurance, transport, divisibility, low digital utility
Gold ETF	Financial exposure to gold price	Usually not linked to production participation
Mining stock	Equity exposure to a mining company	Stock market risk, management risk, equity volatility
Gold-backed token	Digital representation of vaulted gold	Usually static and not production-linked
AYNI Gold Unit	Digital participation linked to modelled mining capacity and reward mechanics	Requires platform infrastructure, operating data, and product-specific rules

AYNI Gold Units are designed for users who want digital access to a production-linked gold ecosystem rather than only static exposure to gold price.

25. Risk Factors and Important Considerations

Participation in AYNI Gold Units involves risk. This section summarizes key considerations and should be read together with the applicable Terms of Use, Product Schedule, Collection Terms, and platform rules. This Whitepaper is informational and does not constitute financial, legal, tax, or investment advice. Prospective participants should conduct their own assessment and seek independent professional advice where appropriate.

No Guarantee of Rewards

Rewards are calculated from a production-linked model and are not guaranteed. Reward amounts may vary, may be reduced, or may not be available in a given period. No representation is made that any particular reward level shown in this Whitepaper, including the illustrative figures in Section 12, will be achieved.

Production Risk

AYNI Gold Units are connected to real-world gold production activity. Production may be lower than modelled, interrupted, or suspended due to operational, geological, environmental, weather, equipment, permitting, or other factors outside AYNI's control. Reduced or halted production directly affects modelled reward calculations.

Gold Price Risk

Modelled economics depend on the prevailing gold reference price. Gold prices fluctuate and may decline materially. A lower gold price reduces modelled revenue and may reduce or eliminate the modelled net reward for any tier.

Counterparty and Operational Funding Risk

The availability and settlement of rewards depend on AYNI's operational continuity, treasury position, and the performance of the connected mining operation. Participants rely on AYNI and its

operational partners to maintain the platform, fund settlement, and perform under the applicable terms. AYNI's inability to do so may affect reward allocation and settlement.

Model and Assumption Risk

The economic model uses fixed assumptions, including a gold content of 0.1 g per m^3, an operating schedule of 4,800 hours per year, and a defined OPEX input. These are modelling assumptions, not commitments. Actual production conditions, costs, recovery rates, and operating time may differ from these assumptions, and actual outcomes may be lower than modelled values.

Liquidity and Marketplace Risk

Gold Units may be difficult to transfer or sell. Marketplace functionality may be limited, paused, or unavailable, and there is no assurance that a buyer will be available or that any particular price can be realized. Gold Units should not be assumed to be readily convertible to cash or other assets.

Regulatory and Legal Risk

The legal and regulatory treatment of digital participation units, production-linked products, and related settlement assets is evolving and varies by jurisdiction. Changes in law, regulation, or interpretation may affect the availability of the product, eligibility, settlement, or the manner in which Gold Units operate. Access may be restricted or withdrawn in certain jurisdictions.

Technology and Smart Contract Risk

The platform uses blockchain infrastructure, smart contracts, wallet systems, and off-chain components. These technologies carry risks including software defects, vulnerabilities, exploits, key loss, network disruption, and third-party failures. Such events may result in loss of access, loss of records, or loss of value.

Settlement Asset Risk

Where settlement occurs in PAXG or another approved asset, that asset carries its own risks, including issuer risk, custody risk, market risk, and availability risk. The value and availability of the settlement asset may change and is outside AYNI's control.

No Equity, Security, or Profit Interest.

AYNI Gold Units are digital participation units within the platform. They do not constitute, and shall not be construed as, shares, equity, debt instruments, deposits, securities, transferable securities, financial instruments, or units in a collective investment scheme, and do not confer any ownership interest in AYNI Token Inc., its affiliates, the mining concession, or any extracted gold. Holders acquire no right to participate in the profits, management, governance, or residual assets of any AYNI entity or of the mining operation, and hold no voting or dividend rights, except as expressly provided in the applicable binding terms.

26. Conclusion

AYNI Gold Units are designed to make productive gold infrastructure more accessible, digital, and transparent.

They combine:

- Real-world gold production activity
- Base mining capacity logic
- Tiered digital product units
- Marketplace functionality
- PAXG-denominated or other approved settlement mechanics
- Transparent calculation methodology
- Production-linked reporting
- Platform-based user experience

The Genesis tier system introduces six intuitive product levels: **Pickaxe, Wheelbarrow, Excavator, Truck, Trommel, and Scale.**

Each tier packages a defined level of mining-linked participation into a digital unit. The Whitepaper explains the architecture and calculation logic. The Product Schedule defines the active commercial parameters.

AYNI's thesis is that the next generation of gold infrastructure can be productive, transparent, and programmable.

Gold has always been scarce and trusted.

AYNI Gold Units are designed to make that trust digitally accessible through a modern participation layer.

Legal Note

This Whitepaper is an informational product overview. The binding terms governing AYNI Gold Units are set out in the applicable Terms of Use, Product Schedule, Collection Terms, platform rules, and any other user agreement accepted by the participant.

Users should review those documents carefully before participating.