ZerO2Nature - WHITE PAPER

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GLOSSARY

CDM – Clean Development Mechanism is one of the three flexibilization mechanisms of the Kyoto Treaty

Diseconomy – Market-mirror of the Economy, which accounts for the impact caused by the anthropic productive cycles on Nature

DTU – Diseconomy Traded Unit

DTUcoin – Diseconomy Traded Unit Currency

DTX – Diseconomy Traded Unit Currency Exchange Identification

EIP – Environment Impact Potential

Epiconomy – Wealth resulting from the combination of the economic and diseconomic markets

ET – Emissions Trading is one of the three flexibilization mechanisms of the Kyoto Treaty

JI – Joint Implementation is one of the three flexibilization mechanisms of the Kyoto Treaty

ZerO2Nature® - is a standard, a certification system and a market place for diseconomies.

IMPORTANT NOTE

This ICO - White Paper is as complete as occurred to the authors and may not contain all of the information that could be important to you. You should read the entire work carefully, before making a decision.

ABSTRACT

The introduction of cryptocurrency in the Economy has been causing a revolution in ideas and customs. Due to the hybrid and innovative nature of digital p2p currency, some apparently intuitive points should be raised, in order to define parameters that guide the research. Comparably to fossil-fuel complementary energy sources, cryptocurrencies do not have a competitive character vis-à-vis the Fiat currencies. Moreover, another important aspect is relative to the market definition for these new instruments. The internet facilitates the direct connection between people from all over the world, which eases the exchange and sharing of information in an up to now, unusual way. Within this environment, the Bitcoin arose with the objective to create an alternate payment system, one that could remove financial intermediaries –both public and private- from business transactions. Upon the proven and uncontested success of this new market approach, we introduce the **DTUcoin (DTX)**, bringing with it all the liberty and flexibility of the p2p market and going beyond, with an underlying physical base in environmental projects and the establishment of a monetary system founded on diseconomies.

ZerO2Nature creates a monetary system that cleans the planet. Through the discovery of a monetary common denominator for environmental impact, a new market occurs, where adjacent to the Economy of productive cycles, the Diseconomy is revealed. With increasing public knowledge about the cost for all sorts of environmental liabilities, will follow an increase in demand for the offset of pollution at lower prices. The **DTX** binds the power of the cryptocurrency with positive and concrete results for the environment. The direct and irreversible consequence of the massive use of the **DTX** is a cleaner world.

ZERO2NATURE® AS AN IDEAL

ZerO2Nature® is a standard, a certification system and a market place for diseconomies. Above all, **ZerO2Nature®** is a concept; an embryo of a new, improved and more robust economy arising concomitantly to a novel demand in quality of life.

Our objective is to unite the transparency, ease of circulation and low cost of operations carried out with cryptocurrencies with the mitigation / removal of anthropic negative emissions (diseconomies). As a result, we expect to create a market for diseconomies. We believe that **ZerO2Nature®** will unite both the Traditional and Green economies into one big and exciting Epiconomy, an environment with the solidity, vigor and trust from the first and the fresh possibilities for innovative tools, savvy instruments and ingenious ideas from the latter.

ZerO2Nature® proposes more than the much discussed and controversial climate change issue. **ZerO2Nature®** proposes an effective decrease of indisputable human environmental impact. **ZerO2Nature®** addresses this negative impact on a grand scale through a specific framework.

ZerO2Nature® generates **Diseconomy Traded Units** or simply **DTUs** divided into 6 categories: **PREHYDRO (H-DTU)**, **PREBIO (B-DTU)**, **PREFOR (F-DTU)**, **PRECARB (C-DTU)**, **PREMIN (M-DTU)** and **PRONER (N-DTU)**. They deal respectively with the **preservation** of **water reserves**, **biodiversity**, **rainforests**, **hydrocarbon reserves**, **mineral reserves** and the **removal/mitigation** of negative emissions from anthropic productive cycles. The **DTUcoin (DTX)** is the complimentary currency based on the reference values for the aforementioned **DTUs**.

By disengaging the productive sector from penalizing fees and inefficient green practices, democratizing access to environmental instruments and guaranteeing market perpetuation, we will witness growth in the demand for **DTU**, that will foment new projects, generate more employment, income, taxes and as a spin-off, contribute to the improvement of life-quality on the planet.

ZerO2Nature® is about removing and/or mitigating environmental negative emissions as opposed to only GHG emissions. Due to a lack in consensus about the anthropic global warming theory, failure of the United Nations in securing a second commitment period for the Kyoto Protocol and the unavailability of carbon credits to the general public, both the voluntary and Kyoto markets subsided. Nevertheless, consumers continue to demand socially and environmentally responsible corporate citizens. **ZerO2Nature®** caters directly

to this demand without the burden of proving pollution's toll on the environment.

ZerO2Nature® DTUs are proven and measurable instruments because they originate from projects that:

- follow a strong standard, with a solid framework;
- follow an effective monitoring plan;
- originate from a transparent and public process;
- are periodically audited by recognized international environmental auditors.

Furthermore, DTUs have a physical and measurable base for they are directly linked to the preservation of natural resources or the removal/mitigation of tangible negative emissions. DTUs are traceable and binding to a registered project, which is subjected to annual verifications.

DTX are both communication and marketable instruments, since they carry the strong message that addresses the consumers' desire for a cleaner planet, generating an aggregated intrinsic value resulting in a tradable commodity.

EIP

In order to measure the tangibility of ZerO2Nature® processes we developed the Environmental Impact Potential or simply EIP.

The development of the EIP is based on the contextualization of the Life Cycle Assessment (cradle to cradle) in 104 scenarios, as proposed by the monumental work of the Institute of Environmental Sciences at Leiden University (www.cml.leiden.edu/). In order to have a full understanding of the potential environmental impact, one must keep in mind that the definition of pollution is anything that Nature cannot absorb, at a given time horizon, making land, water and air unsafe and unsuitable for use.

The objective of the EIP is to quantify –physically and economically- all possible negative emissions and its impact on the planet.

A ZerO2Nature® world surely has an anthropic impact, but it is free from negative anthropic emissions. Following this rationale, it is obvious that –at least in a foreseeable future- we do not have the technology to reach a ZerO2Nature® world.

EIP, like the LCA, considers a product of an industrial productive cycle as a primary emission. EIP goes further and considers that the cost of a primary emission is equal to the

market value of a product. Take oil as an example. The moment a barrel of oil is extracted, the primary emission oil becomes monetized, since its price is already established. Through the monetization of primary emissions, humanity creates a base for the economy. At the same time, the productive cycle of oil generates secondary emissions. Secondary emissions normally lack a specific market function and are considered negative emissions or diseconomies. The impact of negative emissions on Nature, measured both by **EIP** or LCA tools, are expressed in certain equivalent amounts of reference elements that are primary emissions in other productive cycles (and have their market value established). For example, the depletion rate of minerals are measured in kilos of Antimony equivalent and GHG emissions are expressed in carbon dioxide equivalent. Therefore, once we are able to assess negative emission impact through the equivalency of a reference primary emission, we are able to calculate the cost of the related diseconomy. Through the application of LCA scenarios, we are able to calculate the negative emission impact of each primary emission. **EIP** takes the negative impact emission results to a new level, monetizing diseconomies that were until now unaccountable. By placing a value on heretofore intangible inefficiencies **ZerO2Nature®** proposes the Diseconomy as a market-mirror for the Economy: If in the Economy the cost is always lower than the price, the opposite occurs in the Diseconomy, where the price is much lower than the cost. Where the Economy seeks an increase in world GDP (US$ 73 trillion in 2015) with the limit tending to infinity, in the Diseconomy we start with a GEI (Gross Environmental Impact) of US$ 50 trillion in 2015 and our goal is to lower this value every year, with the limit tending to zero. Notwithstanding, the markets of Economy and Diseconomy unite in a multifaceted wealth multiplier called the Epiconomy. We expect an ever-growing pressure from consumers and industries to decrease the diseconomies towards a **ZerO2Nature®** world. The trend has already started and all projections demonstrate that this pressure will not subside.

In time, **ZerO2Nature®** projects will contribute to the development of higher productive cycle baselines, since the smaller the value of diseconomies, the greater potential returns in profits. Technologies based on biomimicry will certainly proliferate and gain the deserved attention. Synthesizing, **ZerO2Nature®** proposes a new and exciting paradigm, which will change the way we see ourselves, our lives, our planet.

DISECONOMY

Revisiting Adam Smith, it becomes easy to grasp the deepness of his analytical work, which originates the Economy as the base of human association; but only from the context can we substantiate the Diseconomy.

Let´s take glyphosate as an example, which is the most widely used agricultural pesticide in the world.

According to data of the chemical industry, during 2011, 650,000 tons of glyphosate were sold worldwide, generating a revenue of US$6.8 billion. The three major producers of herbicides based on glyphosate are Monsanto, with a 22% market share, Bayer, with a 19% market share and Syngenta, with a 16% market share. In a direct approach, solely with the sales of glyphosate based products, in the year of 2011, Monsanto grossed US$1.5 billion, Bayer, US$1.3 billion and Syngenta, US$1.1 billion. That is, 370,500 tons of glyphosate-based product responded to revenues in the order of US$4 billion.

But what is the value of the diseconomy caused by 650,000 tons of glyphosate?

Moving along Adam Smith´s distress: for 650,000 tons of glyphosate to have been produced, was there the use of any ore? If affirmative, what is the quantity of this ore left on the planet? What is the annual depletion rate? What is the reference used to determine the price of that ore? What is its production cost? If negative, being it a chemical product, how is it produced? What are the prime materials used? Is there a system to measure the harm caused by this product? In truth, there are so many possible approaches to determine the environmental impact that it is not possible to -analytically- attribute a given value to the resulting diseconomy.

However, if we adopt contextualization instead of analysis, a whole new framework opens up to our comprehension.

When we deal with measurements related to global warming, it has become a convention to use CO_2 as the reference factor, with its global warming potential (GWP) being equal to I. From there onwards, the GWP for all other greenhouse gases are calculated.

The same principle is used when we deal with the negative environmental impact caused by human beings. In doing so, we adopt the Life-Cycle Assessment (LCA) of the compound in question and calculate its corresponding Environmental Impact Potential (EIP).

In practice, let us take for example 1kg of glyphosate. This compound causes negative impacts on air, freshwater, marine water, agricultural soil and industrial soil.

In the **air**, we can measure negative emissions of 1kg. of glyphosate in the following scenarios:

- Problem oriented approach: baseline (CML, 1999) Human Toxicity (HTP inf) – HTP inf. (Huijbregts, 1999&2000). In this scenario, the EIP of 1kg. of glyphosate is equal to 0.003099kg. equivalent (kg_{eq}) of 1,4-dichlorobenzene. In this case, 1,4-dichlorobenzene is adopted as the equivalent factor, analogous to what occurs with CO_2, which is taken as the reference for global warming.

- Problem oriented approach: baseline (CML, 1999) Freshwater aquatic ecotoxicity (FAETP inf) – FAETP inf. (Huijbregts, 1999&2000). In this scenario, the EIP of 1kg. of glyphosate is equal to 22.932838kg_{eq} of 1,4-dichlorobenzene. In this case, 1,4-dichlorobenzene is adopted as the equivalent factor, analogous to what occurs with CO_2, which is taken as the reference for global warming.

- Problem oriented approach: baseline (CML, 1999) Marine aquatic ecotoxicity (MAETP inf) – MAETP inf. (Huijbregts, 1999&2000). In this scenario, the EIP of 1kg. of glyphosate is equal to 16.808816kg_{eq} of 1,4-dichlorobenzene. In this case, 1,4-dichlorobenzene is adopted as the equivalent factor, analogous to what occurs with CO_2, which is taken as the reference for global warming.

- Problem oriented approach: baseline (CML, 1999) Terrestrial ecotoxicity (TETP inf) – TETP inf. (Huijbregts, 1999&2000). In this scenario, the EIP of 1kg. of glyphosate is equal to 0.0465913kg_{eq} of 1,4-dichlorobenzene. In this case, 1,4-dichlorobenzene is adopted as the equivalent factor, analogous to what occurs with CO_2, which is taken as the reference for global warming.

In **freshwater reserves**, we can measure the negative emissions of 1kg. of glyphosate in the following scenarios:

- Problem oriented approach: baseline (CML, 1999) Human Toxicity (HTP inf) – HTP inf. (Huijbregts, 1999&2000). In this scenario, the EIP of 1kg. of glyphosate is equal to 0.066238 kg. equivalent (kg_{eq}) of 1,4-dichlorobenzene. In this case, 1,4-dichlorobenzene is adopted as the equivalent factor, analogous to what occurs with CO_2, which is taken as the reference for global warming.

- Problem oriented approach: baseline (CML, 1999) Freshwater aquatic ecotoxicity (FAETP inf) – FAETP inf. (Huijbregts, 1999&2000). In this scenario, the EIP of 1kg. of glyphosate is equal to 1,368.227175kg_{eq} of 1,4-dichlorobenzene. In this case, 1,4-dichlorobenzene is adopted as the equivalent factor, analogous to what occurs with CO_2, which is taken as the reference for global warming.

- Problem oriented approach: baseline (CML, 1999) Marine aquatic ecotoxicity (MAETP inf) – MAETP inf. (Huijbregts, 1999&2000). In this scenario, the EIP of 1kg. of glyphosate is equal to 4.157106kg_{eq} of 1,4-dichlorobenzene. In this case, 1,4-dichlorobenzene is adopted as the equivalent factor, analogous to what occurs with CO_2, which is taken as the reference for global warming.

- Problem oriented approach: baseline (CML, 1999) Terrestrial ecotoxicity (TETP inf) – TETP inf. (Huijbregts, 1999&2000). In this scenario, the EIP of 1kg. of glyphosate is equal to 2.247040kg_{eq} of 1,4-dichlorobenzene. In this case, 1,4-dichlorobenzene is adopted as the equivalent factor, analogous to what occurs with CO_2, which is taken as the reference for global warming.

In **marine water**, we can measure negative emissions related to 1kg. of glyphosate in the following scenarios:

- Problem oriented approach: baseline (CML, 1999) Human Toxicity (HTP inf) – HTP inf. (Huijbregts, 1999&2000). In this scenario, the EIP of 1kg. of glyphosate is equal to 0.000015kg. equivalent (kg_{eq}) of 1,4-dichlorobenzene. In this case, 1,4-dichlorobenzene is adopted as the equivalent factor, analogous to what occurs with CO_2, which is taken as the reference for global warming.

- Problem oriented approach: baseline (CML, 1999) Freshwater aquatic ecotoxicity (FAETP inf) – FAETP inf. (Huijbregts, 1999&2000). In this scenario, the EIP of 1kg. of glyphosate is equal to 0.00000kg_{eq} of 1,4-dichlorobenzene. In this case, 1,4-dichlorobenzene is adopted as the equivalent factor, analogous to what occurs with CO_2, which is taken as the reference for global warming.

- Problem oriented approach: baseline (CML, 1999) Marine aquatic ecotoxicity (MAETP inf) – MAETP inf. (Huijbregts, 1999&2000). In this scenario, the EIP of 1kg. of glyphosate is equal to 33.484579kg_{eq} of 1,4-dichlorobenzene. In this case, 1,4-dichlorobenzene is adopted as the equivalent factor, analogous to what occurs with CO_2, which is taken as the reference for global warming.

- Problem oriented approach: baseline (CML, 1999) Terrestrial ecotoxicity (TETP inf) – TETP inf. (Huijbregts, 1999&2000). In this scenario, the EIP of 1kg. of glyphosate is equal to 0.000000kg_{eq} of 1,4-dichlorobenzene. In this case, 1,4-dichlorobenzene is adopted as the equivalent factor, analogous to what occurs with CO_2, which is taken as the reference for global warming.

In **agricultural soil**, we can measure the negative emissions of 1kg. of glyphosate in the following scenarios:

- Problem oriented approach: baseline (CML, 1999) Human Toxicity (HTP inf) – HTP inf. (Huijbregts, 1999&2000). In this scenario, the EIP of 1kg. of glyphosate is equal to 0.014873kg. equivalent (kg_{eq}) of 1,4-dichlorobenzene. In this case, 1,4-dichlorobenzene is adopted as the equivalent factor, analogous to what occurs with CO_2, which is taken as the reference for global warming.

- Problem oriented approach: baseline (CML, 1999) Freshwater aquatic ecotoxicity (FAETP inf) – FAETP inf. (Huijbregts, 1999&2000). In this scenario, the EIP of 1kg. of glyphosate is equal to 0.921647kg_{eq} of 1,4-dichlorobenzene. In this case, 1,4-dichlorobenzene is adopted as the equivalent factor, analogous to what occurs with CO_2, which is taken as the reference for global warming.

- Problem oriented approach: baseline (CML, 1999) Marine aquatic ecotoxicity (MAETP inf) – MAETP inf. (Huijbregts, 1999&2000). In this scenario, the EIP of 1kg. of glyphosate is equal to 0.002800kg_{eq} of 1,4-dichlorobenzene. In this case, 1,4-dichlorobenzene is adopted as the equivalent factor, analogous to what occurs with CO_2, which is taken as the reference for global warming.

- Problem oriented approach: baseline (CML, 1999) Terrestrial ecotoxicity (TETP inf) – TETP inf. (Huijbregts, 1999&2000). In this scenario, the EIP of 1kg. of glyphosate is equal to 0.096342kg_{eq} of 1,4-dichlorobenzene. In this case, 1,4-dichlorobenzene is adopted as the equivalent factor, analogous to what occurs with CO_2, which is taken as the reference for global warming.

In **industrial soil**, we can measure the negative emissions of 1kg. of glyphosate in the following scenarios:

- Problem oriented approach: baseline (CML, 1999) Human Toxicity (HTP inf) – HTP inf. (Huijbregts, 1999&2000). In this scenario, the EIP of 1kg. of glyphosate is equal to 0.000649kg. equivalent (kg_{eq}) of 1,4-dichlorobenzene. In this case, 1,4-dichlorobenzene is adopted as the equivalent factor, analogous to what occurs with CO_2, which is taken as the reference for global warming.

- Problem oriented approach: baseline (CML, 1999) Freshwater aquatic ecotoxicity (FAETP inf) – FAETP inf. (Huijbregts, 1999&2000). In this scenario, the EIP of 1kg. of glyphosate is equal to 3.671884kg_{eq} of 1,4-dichlorobenzene. In this case, 1,4-dichlorobenzene is adopted as the equivalent factor, analogous to what occurs with CO_2, which is taken as the reference for global warming.

- Problem oriented approach: baseline (CML, 1999) Marine aquatic ecotoxicity (MAETP inf) – MAETP inf. (Huijbregts, 1999&2000). In this scenario, the EIP of 1kg. of glyphosate is equal to 0.011156kg_{eq} of 1,4-dichlorobenzene. In this case,

1,4-dichlorobenzene is adopted as the equivalent factor, analogous to what occurs with CO_2, which is taken as the reference for global warming.

- Problem oriented approach: baseline (CML, 1999) Terrestrial ecotoxicity (TETP inf) – TETP inf. (Huijbregts, 1999&2000). In this scenario, the EIP of 1kg. of glyphosate is equal to 0.09kg_{eq} of 1,4-dichlorobenzene. In this case, 1,4-dichlorobenzene is adopted as the equivalent factor, analogous to what occurs with CO_2, which is taken as the reference for global warming.

This very tedious presentation of all possible perspectives (negative emissions in air, freshwater reserves, marine water, agricultural soil and industrial soil) and scenarios (human toxicity, freshwater ecotoxicity, marine ecotoxicity and terrestrial ecotoxicity) relative to glyphosate objectify reaching the following conclusions:

From the point of view of negative emissions caused by **1kg. of glyphosate in suspension (air)**, the diseconomies –within the impact scenarios- amount to **39.79134409kg_{eq} of 1,4-dichlorobenzene**;

From the point of view of negative emissions caused by **1kg. of glyphosate released in freshwater reserves**, the diseconomies –within the impact scenarios- amount to **1,374.697559kg_{eq} of 1,4-dichlorobenzene**;

From the point of view of negative emissions caused by **1kg. of glyphosate released in marine water reserves**, the diseconomies –within the impact scenarios- amount to **33.484594kg_{eq} of 1,4-dichlorobenzene**;

From the point of view of negative emissions caused by **1kg. of glyphosate released in agricultural soil**, the diseconomies –within the impact scenarios- amount to **1.035662kg_{eq} of 1,4-dichlorobenzene**;

From the point of view of negative emissions caused by **1kg. of glyphosate released in industrial soil**, the diseconomies –within the impact scenarios- amount to **3.779647kg_{eq} of 1,4-dichlorobenzene**;

As stated before, when we approach a complex issue contextually, instead of analytically, we can reach diverse conclusions, however always applying the same unit of measurement. Specifically in terms of glyphosate, we can conclude that the greatest negative impact is caused by its release in freshwater reserves, while its natural application in agricultural soil causes the smallest environmental impact.

The contextual vision, albeit its difficult initial application, allows for the organization of complex systems and the apprehension of totalities that unveil the interrelationship of patterns.

DTU

The ZerO2Nature standard is a wide and complex process that starts with the establishment of rules for the generation of eco-credits, through corresponding methodologies, procedures, tools, guidelines and all that is necessary for the elaboration of a Project Design Document (PDD). There are six types of eco-credits and they refer to the preservation of biodiversity, water, forests, ore, hydrocarbons and energy optimization. Once a PDD is completed, it will become audited by a Designated Environmental Certifier (DEC), which will validate it or not. In case of a positive assessment, the PDD will follow to registration. From this point onwards, eco-credits start their production schedule. After a certain time, usually one year, the project proponent again hires a DEC to perform a verification against the plans of the proposed PDD. As a result of the verification process, a DEC produces a Verification and Certification Report. Until this stage, those familiar with the UNFCCC CDM process can attest to the absolute similarity between both standards. However, as we understand that the absolute lack of concern for the market led to the great failure and disruption of the flexibilization method, with consequent dysthanasia of the Kyoto Treaty, eco-credits generated by the ZerO2Nature standard are designed to act as a complementary currency. Hence, we arrive at the six types of Diseconomy Traded Units, their reference prices and the types of emissions they remove:

Type of DTU	Type of Project	Reference Value (€) 24.June.2017	Type of Emission Removed
F-DTU	PREFOR	10	GHG, land use
B-DTU	PREBIO	15	Chemical and pharmaceutical industries; all the anthropic processes that generate toxicity
H-DTU	PREHYDRO	50	All kinds of water contamination
M-DTU	PREMIN	100	Negative emissions related to the extraction and / or processing of ores
C-DTU	PRECARB	25	Negative emissions related to the extraction and / or processing and / or use of hydrocarbons
N-DTU	PRONER	5	Negative emissions resulting from anthropic production cycles, through system optimization

DTUs are part of the basic basket of eco-credits that will form the DTX.

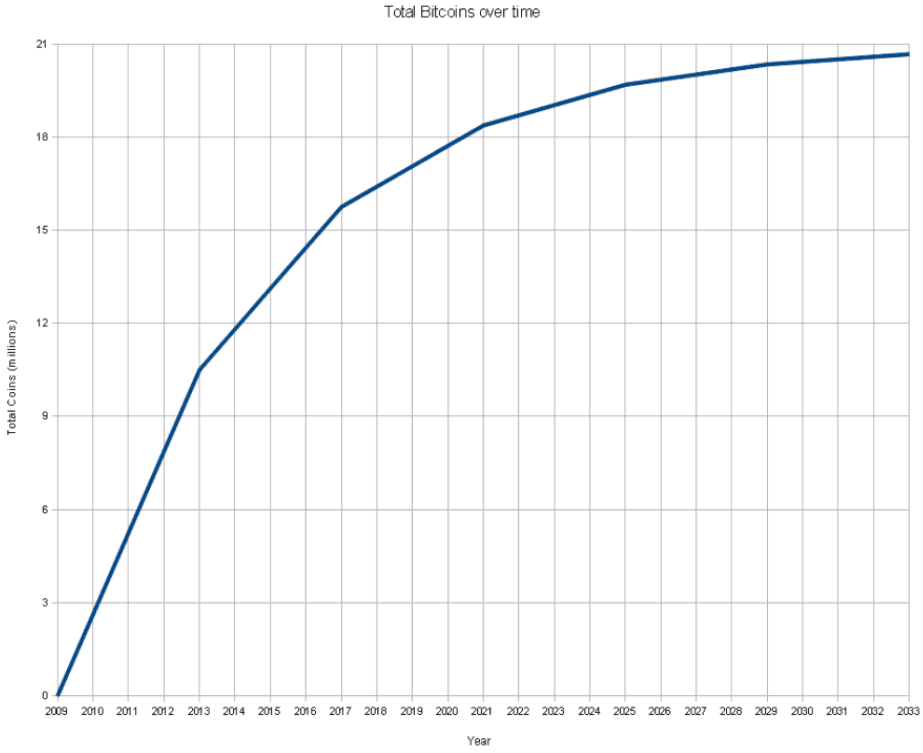
DTUcoin (DTX)

As previously stated, DTUs refer to specific removal of volumes of pollution and are NOT marketed. The DTU has different reference prices, based on an interrelation of severity, quantity and quality of the negative impact. However, since the great attraction of the eco-credit is its *quasi-money* function, the practicality of the process implies the existence of a single currency. That is, the **DTUcoin (DTX)** as a complementary currency.

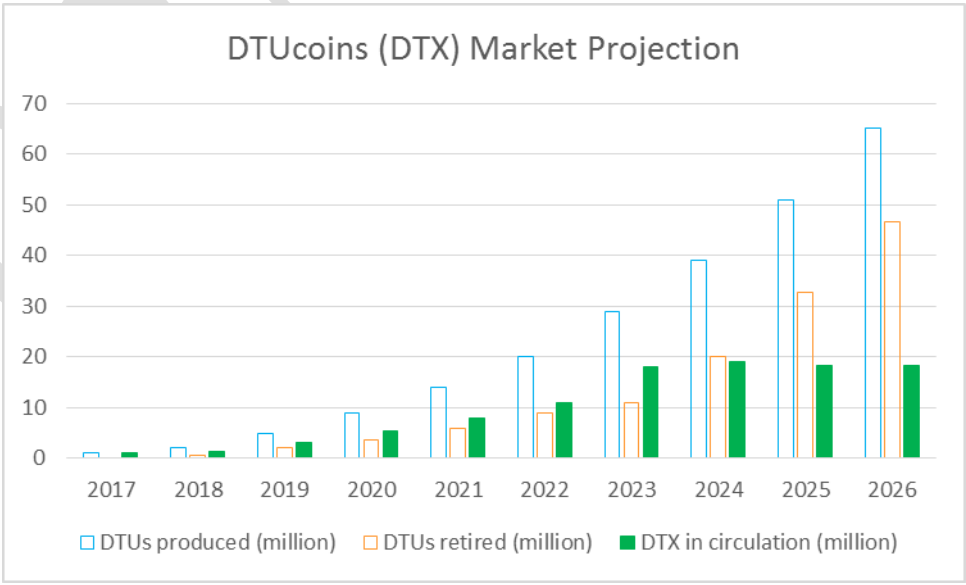
When an industry or any other productive cycle decides to remove / mitigate its negative emissions, the **DTX** makes its way back: depending on the type of emission to be offset, so many **DTX** units will be converted into the appropriate **DTU** units (**F-DTU**, **B-DTU**, **M-DTU**, **H-DTU**, **C-DTU** ou **N-DTU**), always respecting the reference value of the specific **DTU** on the date of removal. Both **DTU** and **DTX** units representing the offset will become retired from the market.

In terms of a virtual currency, the **DTUcoin (DTX)** was created in 2015 as an evolution of the Bitcoin (BTC or XBT): the **DTX** has a physical underlying asset base and its generation occurs through the implementation of projects that remove measured quantities of negative anthropic emissions. In case of the Bitcoin: every ten minutes, the network that owns the currency creates and distributes a new lot among the computers that run the mining program of coins. This new lot proposes a cryptographic challenge that involves many cycles of trial and error. Evidently, whoever possesses a greater processing power has a better likelihood for success. When the solution is found, the discovery is announced to the whole network and undergoes a validation process. In case the validation is positive, the winner receives a prize in BTC and the lot is added to the Blockchain (a chain of blocks resembling a cash flow log of public accounting).

Between 2009 and 2012, 10,500,000 Bitcoins were created and after every 4 years the award for mining a new lot falls by half; this signifies that the maximum volume of Bitcoins in circulation should stabilize around 20 million.



The **DTX** operates in a different mode. If the Bitcoin revolutionized the traditional Economy, the **DTX** evolves it and opens the doors to the Diseconomy.



If the collateral of the Bitcoin is the real expenditure of electricity and the processing capacity of computers, the **DTX** has its underlying physical base with the measured removal of anthropic emissions (or diseconomies) in contrast to Fiat currency, that ever since Bretton-Woods, does not possess an underlying physical base. It is important to note that this is not a regulated market and does not possess a deposit guarantee agent. It´s possible to obtain Bitcoins in three ways: by mining, through the sales of goods and services and by the direct purchase off other holders or virtual exchange websites. Similarly, it is possible to obtain **DTX** through generation (ZerO2Nature project activities), direct purchase or through the sale of goods and services by accepting **DTX** at exchange value.

With the result of this ICO, the **DTX** will operate on an identifiable p2p platform (blockchain) and traded on the **ZerO2Nature DTX** Exchange. Both in the Bitcoin and **DTX** systems, the buying and selling orders are executed directly by users, while the website that announces goods and services in exchange for **DTX** is generally responsible for the effective delivery of those goods and services. In the case of Bitcoin, (as in the case of DTX after Dec/2017) the security of payments and wallets are guaranteed by a system of two passwords: the public key, which permits anyone to transfer Bitcoins/DTX to a specific wallet and the private key, which solely gives the owner of the wallet authorization to transfer the currency. A trade is only effective when a buyer digitally signs off on the transfer with his private key. Since all the computers of the network are informed about each trade, any attempt of fraud or theft is immediately perceived by the p2p network (pair to pair or point to point, is the interrelationship of computer networks where each computer unit is a the same time the client and the server, which guarantees a greater multiplicity of data sharing, without the need for a centralized server). The security of the Blockchain system is such that many traditional banks are already migrating to this type of operation.

EPICONOMY

The Epiconomy starts with the marriage of ideas conceived by Adam Smith and Richard Dawkins. In the bible of the Economy, "The Wealth of the Nations", Smith honors us with a profound study of human Nature, almost as if our justification for existence is the act of negotiation.

It is very interesting to observe the coherency of Smith's approach: if the generation of wealth has as its base a productive cycle, then it also bears a natural cost. Already in the XVIII century,

Smith treats the environmental impact caused by a productive cycle as a diseconomy. Specifically, he deals with the scarcity of hunting and fishing as consequence of rampant exploitation. A great portion of Smith's monumental work refers to equilibrium: between demand and supply, price and cost, needs and desires.

Thanks to Aristoteles, we occidentals think in terms of lines, being logic the tool of this linear thought. And, logically, Smith is able to attribute a cost to every stage of a productive cycle. However, he humbly recognizes his incapacity of doing the same relative to the impact on Nature caused by this cycle, for there are so many variables, factors and co-factors that we have no lines of action, and if there are no lines, logic cannot serve us, and without logic, there is no useful thinking. In other words, the "Wealth of the Nations" establishes the Economy, but it is absolutely impotent in respect of the Diseconomy.

In our proposition, this is where Dawkins enters. "The Selfish Gene" was published exactly 200 years after the "Wealth of the Nations", in 1976. Fundamentally, it is a young man's book, and as so, delivers a reinvigorating crunchiness and freshness. The surprising pleasure extracted from Dawkin's first book lies in its coarseness: we are animals. We´re not superior primates, we´re not special because we have opposing thumbs, we´re not excellent because we think. After all, there are animals that fly, shine in the deepness of the sea and that produce glass and polymers at ambient temperature. There are even animals that produce glue underwater.

It is amazing to be human. However, it´s not special. A grand majority of animal species live in neutral productive cycles, since the waste of one cycle is food for the next. In other words, human beings are the only animals that produce garbage and that gives us the certainty that, in the chain of evolution, we are more or less, in the middle of the way.

We could say that the Economy is at the same time the propeller shaft of this civilization and the endpoint for all possibilities related to this half of the human state-of-the-art potential.

We´re living on a planet with 7.5 billion people. Only today, 145 billion emails were sent, among the 3.6 billion internet users. The world´s armed forces spend around US$3 billion per day while 743 million people are undernourished and of those, 25,000 die of hunger every day. Per year, we lose 1.8 million hectares of forest; 2.5 million hectares of land erodes; 4.2 million hectares of land desertifies; 2 quadrillion liters of water will be consumed this year, while 610 million people have no access to potable water. In addition, with current technology, we have oil for another 38 years and natural gas for 150 more years.

By the end of 2017, 5.8% of the world´s work force will be unemployed. This corresponds to 200 million people. The vulnerability rate of employment by the end of 2017 will be 46% and 65% of the children entering primary school will be getting jobs that still don´t exist today.

All these numbers refer to the Economy. The half of the way in our productive cycle.

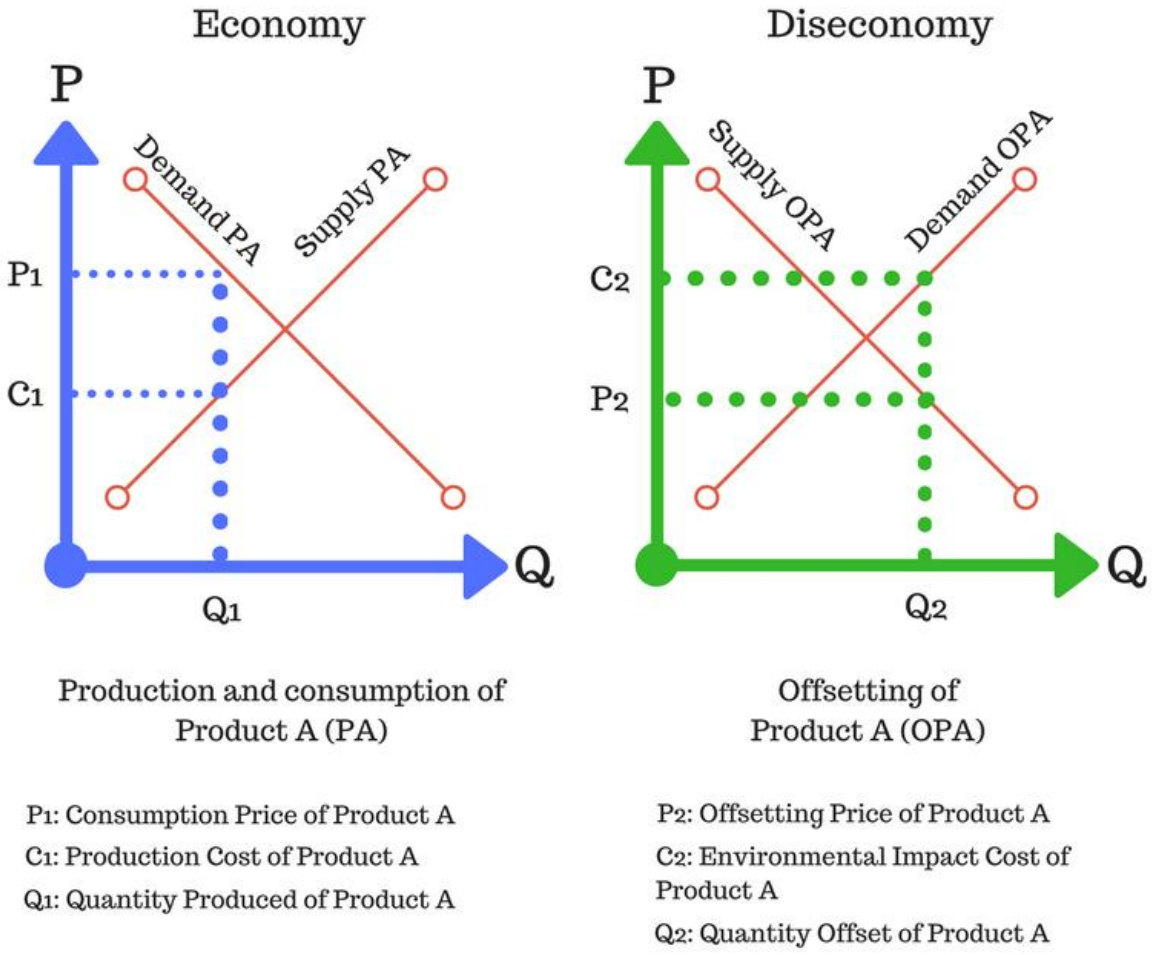
The world´s GDP in 2015 was US$73 trillion and the diseconomies generated by the productive cycles that originated the GDP amounted to US$50 trillion.

Well, if we´re introducing the monetization of diseconomies, the pertinent question at hand is, "How did we arrive at US$50 trillion?" Easy. Laborious, but easy. Let´s take our glyphosate example again: we know that in 2011, 650,000 tons were sold, which corresponded to a gross revenue of US$6.8 billion. Parting from the principle that glyphosate is a pesticide, let´s assume that 1% impacts the air, 95% agricultural soil, 3% industrial soil, 0.2% freshwater reserves and 0.8% marine water. With calculations based on the Environmental Impact Potential (EIP), we have:

- Air: 6,500,000kg x 39.791344 = 258,643,736kg_{eq} of 1,4-dichlorobenzene;
- Freshwater reserves: 1,300,000kg x 1,374.697559 = 1,787,106,827kg_{eq} of 1,4-dichlorobenzene;
- Marine water: 5,200,000 x 33.484594 = 174,119,889kg_{eq} of 1,4-dichlorobenzene;
- Agricultural soil: 617,500,000 x 1,035662 = 639,521,285kg_{eq} of 1,4-dichlorobenzene;
- Industrial soil: 19,500,000 x 3.779647 = 73,703,116kg_{eq} of 1,4-dichlorobenzene;

We were able to accomplish the first part of the diseconomy process, as proposed by Adam Smith, by quantifying the environmental impact caused by an anthropic productive cycle –in this specific case- of glyphosate. Let´s now continue to the second stage.

If the proposed scenario for the assessment of environmental impact caused by glyphosate uses 1,4-dichlorobenzene as the reference factor and this product has its roots solidly fixed in the universe of the Economy, then why not adopt the same factor as a price reference? Considering that the price of 1,4-dichlorobenzene orbits around US$2/kg (june/2017), the volume of environmental impact that amounts to 2,933,094,853 kg_{eq} of 1,4-dichlorobenzene, represents a diseconomy of US$5,9 billion. With this line of reasoning, within Aristotelian logic, we arrive at the calculation of world diseconomies of the order of US$50 trillion/year (Gross Environmental Impact), as counterpoint to the global GDP of 73 trillion/year (2015). It is very important to reinforce here the concept of Diseconomy as a mirror of the Economy, remembering that in the Diseconomy we start from US$ 50 trillion in 2015 and we look for the limit that tends to zero, while in the economy the world GDP for 2015 was 73 trillion and the limit tends to infinity. In the Economy we work with the prices that are higher than costs, while in the Diseconomy the cost is invariably greater than the price.



Production and consumption of Product A (PA)

P1: Consumption Price of Product A
C1: Production Cost of Product A
Q1: Quantity Produced of Product A

Offsetting of Product A (OPA)

P2: Offsetting Price of Product A
C2: Environmental Impact Cost of Product A
Q2: Quantity Offset of Product A

At last, we have arrived at interrelating patterns. Considering the Economy as the first stage of the human productive cycle and the Diseconomy as the second stage, that will lead us to the removal of all our environmental liabilities, likening us to the grand majority of organisms inhabiting Earth, there´s a whole new market to be explored.

For a long time we´ve known about petroleum reserves in the North Sea, however its exploration only commenced with the quadruplication of prices in 1973. If we have now found the way that leads us to the commercial exploration of diseconomies resulting from our productive cycles, amounting to a Gross Environmental Impact (GEI) of US$50 trillion, then it seems that the future of employment looks optimistic.

It´s a fact that our notion of labor hasn´t changed for over 700 years and, next to guiding our lives, the prevailing maxim states that compensation is a function of an exchange for some type of

service. Although a greater part of the physical removal of environmental liabilities will most likely be accomplished through heavy machinery and equipment, countries with lower levels of development will certainly encounter ways to compensate human operation. Ideal examples are the cleaning of the Ganges River or the Fresh Kills landfill. There are no limits to what can be achieved through the Diseconomy, with the experience we already possess with the Economy.

BTC AND DTX: CURRENCY OR COMMODITIES?

In its elegant existence, the **DTX** fulfills five conditions that define a currency:

1. It is a form of payment;
2. A value reserve;
3. A unit of price reference;
4. It is divisible;
5. It is easily handled.

Both the Bitcoin and the **DTX** are characterized by intrinsically international phenomena. Having this in mind, how should we evaluate the degree of liquidity of the Bitcoin and the **DTX**? There´s no central authority officially responsible for the regulation of the market that guarantees its value or promotes its acceptance; but hundreds of millions of people exercising this role without the possibility of data manipulation and power abuse. In addition, an ever increasing ecological conscience on the part of the consumer creates a perfect scenario for the **DTX**.

PROPERTIES OF THE COMPLEMENTARY CURRENCIES

It is a fact that the decentralization of the monetary system generates a framework where flexibility is the rule. We can do business with the entire world, at any time and without manipulations or cartelizations. The market rates are a natural result of this new status quo and not the consequence of abusive taxation necessary to the compensation of incompetence, ill administration or simple corruption. It is evident therefore, that this scenario does not interest many governments. In 2015, a group of countries fostered a strong campaign attacking the Bitcoin, with many articles in the press covering the use of the coin in the "dark internet", for trafficking of drugs, illegal weapon sales, prostitution and human slavery. As a result, the value of Bitcoin went from US$1,112.00 on November 2013 to US$228.00 on May 2015. With time,

people caught on to the manipulation and from June 2015 onwards, the value of Bitcoin has been increasing solidly. On June 24, 2017, one Bitcoin was traded at US$2,657.00.

Currently, the **DTX** market is valued at US$12 million (according to the reference price https://www.zero2nature.com/dtus.php) and the currency can be exchanged at www.EcoMoney.eu. Furthermore, the e-commerce site IBIOX (www.ibiox.com) is the first on-line store to accept **DTX** for the purchase of high-end goods.

As stated before, all virtual currency, like Bitcoin and **DTX**, are complementary to national Fiat currency until the State starts accepting such alternatives for the payment of taxes and fines.

ZERO2NATURE® ORIGIN

The ZerO2Nature® concept was publically revealed for the first time at the Rio+20 Convention, in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil on June, 13, 2012, as a PLANCK E product. The "Zero to Nature Oil Refinery" presentation was welcomed with great excitement and expectation by a highly technical audience.

The unexpected development of this initial product took us to a new level, with the creation of the Dutch Companies ZERO2NATURE BV and International Guild of Environmental Auditors - IGEA; both affiliates of PLANCK E INTERNATIONAL BV.

PLANCK E INTERNATIONAL BV, registered under number 59758619 at the Dutch Chamber of Commerce has its office located Konnetlaantje 4, 1435HW Rijsenhout, Netherlands. Planck E International is a holding company and provides technical consulting and engineering services related to energy and eco-sustainability (www.planck-e.com).

IGEA – INTERNATIONAL GUILD OF ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSORS registered under number 60398841 at the Dutch Chamber of Commerce has its office located Kerkstraat, 119, 6441 BD Brunssum, Netherlands. IGEA is an international environmental auditing services company with associated members of recognized standing and professional experience. (www.igeacert.com)

ZERO2NATURE BV registered under number 853893470 at the Dutch Chamber of Commerce has its office located at Keizersgracht 241, 1016 EA Amsterdam, Netherlands. ZerO2Nature offers a Standard and a negative impact reduction project platform. Furthermore, ZerO2Nature issues environmental instruments (**DTUs**) and provides a web-based marketplace for the trading of **DTX**. (www.zero2nature.com)

TRADEMARKS

Each trademark, trade name or service mark appearing in this White Paper belongs to its respective holder. Among the trademarks that we claim rights to are "PLANCK E", "PLANCK E INTERNATIONAL", "ZERO2NATURE", "DTUcoin", "CONTEXT-3D", "ECOCREDIT CARD", "Diseconomy Traded Unit", "DTU", "DTX", "F-DTU", "B-DTU", "C-DTU", "H-DTU", "M-DTU", "N-DTU", "DTUcoin BANK", "EPICONOMY" and "IGEA – INTERNATIONAL GUILD OF ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSORS".

ENVIRONMENTAL INSTRUMENTS BACKGROUND

In the beginning of the 1970's there's a growing tendency and preoccupation with the Malthusian issue related to the human being and its impact on the environment.

At the Stockholm convention in 1972, Maurice Strong invented the term eco-development and reiterated the need of establishing a posture by which human development should respect the boundaries of Nature.

The Stockholm convention resulted in the establishment of the United Nations Environment Program – UNEP.

In 1988, the World Meteorological Organization – WMO, created the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change – IPCC. In 1990 the IPCC published the First Assessment Report, confirming that drastic climate changes required a global treaty to address this serious threat.

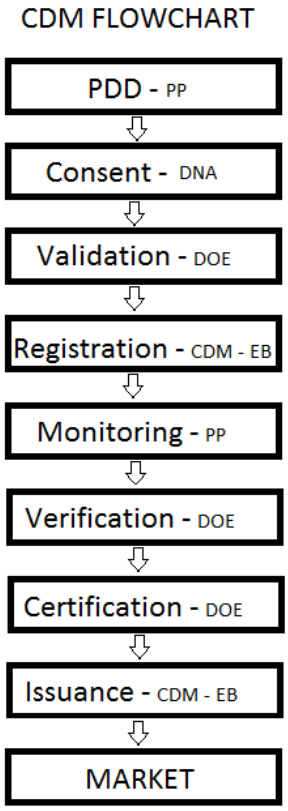
During the ECO 92 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, the United Nations Framework on Climate Change – UNFCCC is formed. On the occasion, 166 countries committed to the creation of a global treaty to combat climate change. In 1997, the Kyoto Protocol was signed but only in 2005 the treaty became binding (KT), when more than 55% of the countries that are party to the United Nations, representing over 55% of the world's GHG emissions, ratified it.

The great success of the Kyoto Treaty resides undoubtedly, in the flexibilization mechanisms that it presents. There are three KP flexibility mechanisms: The Clean Development Mechanism – CDM, (defined by article 12 of KP) the Join Implementation – JI (defined by article 6 of KP) and the Emission Trading – ET (defined by article 3 of KP). Each flexibility mechanism has its own carbon credit nomenclature. The carbon credit generated from the CDM is called a Certified Emission Reduction – CER. Credits from the JI result Emission Reduction Unit - ERU and from the ET we have Assigned Amount Units – AAU. In Europe, the Emission Trading Scheme – ETS trades Emission Unit Allowances, which is one of the possible types of AAUs. All of them (CER, ERU and EUA) refer to one equivalent-ton of CO_2.

Since the CDM is an important model and base structure for the **ZerO2Nature®** system, it is important to become familiar with its process.

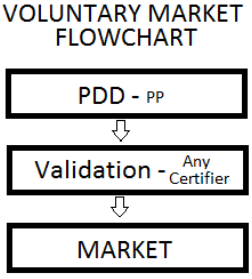
CDM PROCESS

The power of the CDM process resides in the technical groundwork combined with the operational transparency, as illustrated in the following flowchart:



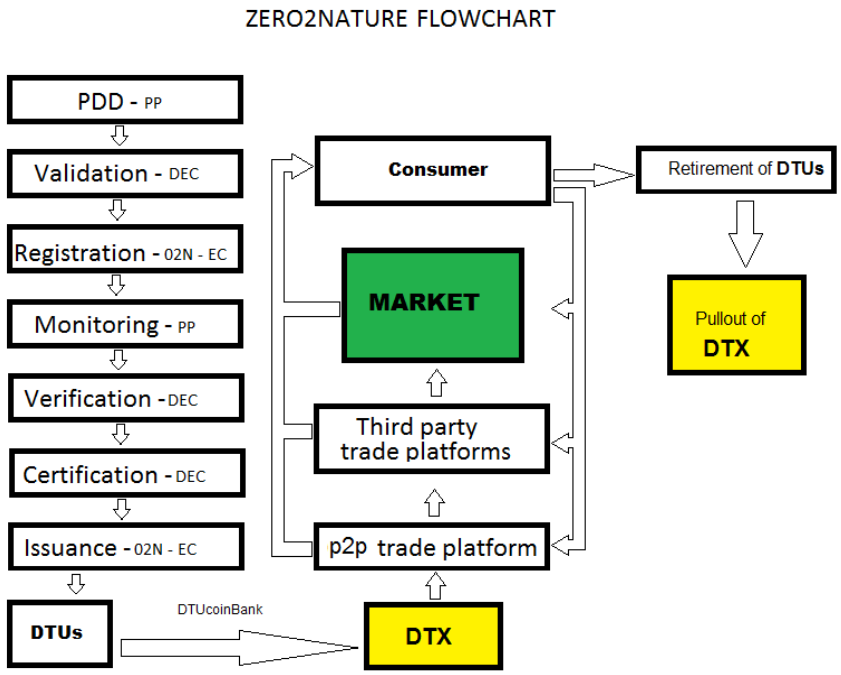
VOLUNTARY MARKET PROCESS

The difficulty of the Traditional Market to accept credits arising from the voluntary market is attested by the following operational flowchart:



ZERO2NATURE® PROCESS

Although extremely robust in technical terms, the CDM process faults in excessive bureaucracy and absolute lack of concern with market acceptance of the CER (Certified Emission Reduction). This highbrow attitude certainly contributed to the morose rise and sudden fall of the CER. Parting from the CDM process, learning from its mistakes and going beyond, the ZerO2Nature® process flows in the following way:



PENETRATION OF THE ZERO2NATURE® SYSTEM IN THE EPICONOMY

From the last flowchart, one can deduce that the ZerO2Nature® system upholds the technical rigor of the CDM process, without compromising its market dynamism. The technical rigor of the ZerO2Nature® system can be evaluated through the interrelation of its diverse components, identified hereunder.

Context 3D – is a tool that permits the contextualization of infinite lines of action related to a productive cycle. **Context 3D** makes the instant visualization of many phases of a complex system possible. Moreover, **Context 3D** is a powerful information system laying at the core of the **DTU** generation process. The system is present in the proprietary **O2N Project Development Platform**, the **O2N Certification Platform** and **O2N Stakeholder Platform**. The architecture of the resulting **O2N Information System** based on **Context 3D** renders the **ZerO2Nature®** process extremely efficient in terms of costs, time, number of actions and ease of use. With **Context 3D**, **ZerO2Nature®** is effectively able to oversee the entire process, from project development to the issuance of **DTUs**. As a result, we are able to observe trends, discover problems, control the process flow and keep management and stakeholders informed.

ZerO2Nature® Standard: The **ZerO2Nature®** Standard parts entirely out of the UNFCCC CDM developed framework, albeit one fundamental difference. While all the alternative green instruments revolve around the mitigation/removal of greenhouse gases, **ZerO2Nature®** addresses the mitigation/removal of pollution. In addition to the **ZerO2Nature®** Standard, the framework that supports the generation of **DTUs** counts on the following components:

- Methodologies,
- Tools,
- Guidelines,
- Procedures and
- Forms.

IGEA: International Guild of Environmental Assessors provides classification and technical assurance along with independent expert advisory services to all types of projects related to the environment; also providing quality and eco-sustainability training and certification services to customers across a wide range of industries. IGEA is the first Designated Environmental Certifier (DEC) prepared to validate, certify and verify **ZerO2Nature®** project activities. Eventually, **ZerO2Nature®** will open calls for other DECs to participate in the certifying process.

Ip2p Blockchain: Once **DTUs** are issued, they go through a process of identification and categorization before entering the **DTUcoin Bank** and from this point onwards, become **DTX**. Currently, **DTX** are traded within the DTUcoin Bank's own environment but with the financial results of this ICO, the **DTX** will operate on an identifiable p2p Blockchain system and traded on the DTX Exchange.

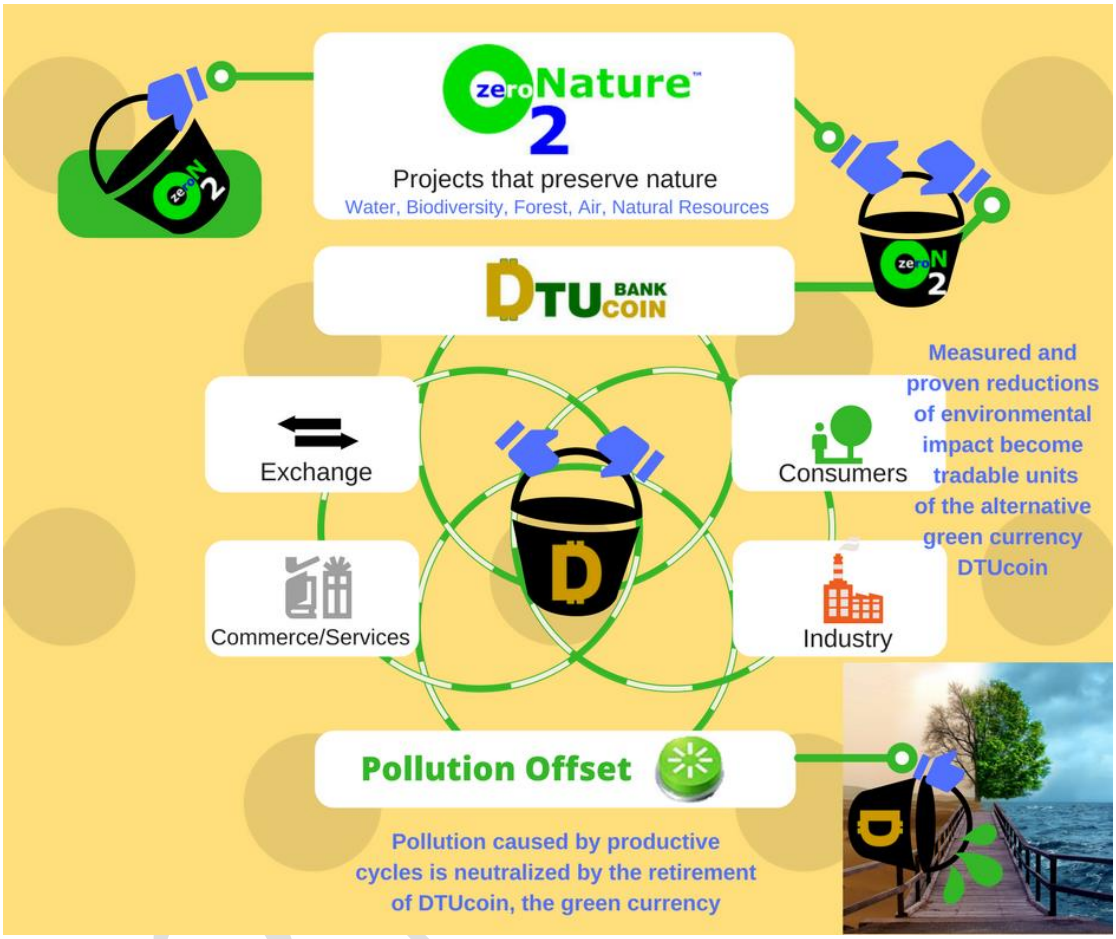
STRATEGY

Our objective is to continue to create our market position as a reference in the newly created diseconomies market. Key elements of our strategy include the following:

Focus on Market: We focus on strongly positioning **DTX** in the traditional financial market by launching a concentrated communication campaign towards individuals and firms that trade in the alternative currency market. In parallel, we will engage with high-end brands to accept DTX as payment and invest in the development of more and better projects in all the anthropic productive cycles. During a second stage, we will campaign to obtain a higher interaction from industries and end-users in order to raise the offsetting/retirement rate of the DTX.

Deliver Comprehensive Solutions: One of the pillars of our strategy is to place the DTX on a distributed ledger platform (blockchain) and operate a digital asset exchange. In order to facilitate spending of DTX in the retail sector, a card payment system will be introduced. Furthermore, on the scientific side of the business, we will continue to develop methodologies that allow for the mitigation/removal of negative emissions from the most diverse types of anthropic cycles.

DTUcoin (DTX) flowchart



CUSTOMERS

Our potential clients are:

- businesses and individuals that have **DTU** generating projects to offer;
- businesses and individuals that buy **DTX** for speculative trading;
- businesses and individuals who accept **DTX** as a means of payment;
- end-users (generally corporations) that will retire specific **DTUs,** (converted DTX) for emission reporting purposes.

PRODUCTS

Our products are:

- Upstream: Registration of **DTU** generating projects;
- Upstream: Issuance of **DTU**;
- Upstream: Conversion of **DTU to DTX**;
- Downstream: **DTX** payment transaction fees;
- Downstream: **DTX** trading;
- Downstream: Conversion of **DTX to DTU**;
- Downstream: **DTU** retirement.

TECHNOLOGY

We believe that we have strong expertise in:

- Engineering;
- Environmental processes,
- System design, and
- Productive cycles standards.

With the combined skills of our personnel, partners and contracted professionals, we believe that we have all areas of our system reliably covered.

COMPETITION

At this point, we are unaware of any competition in our market niche. Our proposal is original and innovative. The mechanisms originating from the Kyoto Treaty, that could pose an important competitive threat, possess a great weakness in that they are unable to satisfy the requirements of the market. On the other hand, the voluntary carbon market lacks a strong technical framework. We believe that once competitors launch a similar

product, ZerO2Nature® will have established itself as a reference and global leader in the market of offsetting diseconomies.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

From a market perspective, our future success will depend, to a large extent, on our ability to invest in communication. On the scientific front, the development of new methodologies for the removal / mitigation of anthropic negative emissions will be paramount. To this end, we will participate in technical cooperation projects with universities and institutions committed towards the search of solutions for a cleaner environment. We have made and expect to continue to make substantial investments in research and development and to effectively participate in the development of a new paradigm in our economy.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

Our future success and competitive position depend upon our ability to obtain and maintain the proprietary technology used in our principal products. We currently have no patents on any of our products and rely instead on trade secret protection. In the future, we plan to seek patent protection when we feel it is necessary. Our existing or future patents may be invalidated, circumvented, challenged or licensed to others. The rights granted thereunder may not provide competitive advantages to us. In addition, our future patent applications may not be issued with the scope of the claims sought by us, if at all. Furthermore, others may develop technologies that are similar or superior to our technology, duplicate our technology or design around the patents owned or licensed by us. Moreover, effective patent, trademark, copyright and trade secret protection may be unavailable or limited in foreign countries where we may need this protection. We cannot be sure that steps taken by us to protect our technology will prevent misappropriation of our technology.

PROJECTS PONTAROLO – PREFOR AND PREBIO

The 255,000 DTX of this ICO were generated by the first two registered ZerO2Nature project activities, on an area of 6000 hectares, in the Brazilian state of Maranhão.

The story of these projects begin in the Brazilian state of Paraná with Frederico Pontarolo, an adventurous farmer, who left his home with "a bag and a gourd", as Brazilian people use to say. With him he brought his wife and seven children to find their place in the northern state of Maranhão. Frederico first instructed his eldest son Adam to "find a house to rent located on the same block as the school, so that the kids don't have to cross the street." Frederico, who during the invasion by bandits of his newly acquired lands warned, shotgun in hand: "this land has an owner!" And so it has! Since 1980 Frederico fights "tooth and nail" to preserve one of the largest private forests left in Maranhão. However, the story of Mr. Pontarolo begins well before, way back in 1542, in Padova, northern Italy, where Tommaso, son of Francesco Calegari was famous for making shoes and always carried an awl, which is the instrument used to pierce holes in leather. When somebody asked about him, his acquaintances would say: "Ah! Quello del Puntaruolo!" Puntarolo means awl in Italian. Therefore, the symbol of the project is a cobbler in the shade of a tree. A mixed tribute to Tommaso and Frederico who, each in their own way conscientiously chose a life to live. Frederico's farm is located on the penultimate longitudinal line of the Amazon region. With great difficulty he managed to keep over 6,000 hectares of rainforest completely intact. And difficulty is the reality of the Amazon. Transportation is tough, distances are long, all sorts of tropical diseases are present and mosquitoes never give a break. Besides all natural factors, one must also consider the difficulty to preserve this important biome against the fierce exploitation of its riches. As a rule, human actions are devastating the Amazon regardless of the delicate and complex equilibrium of the forest, as if all the exuberance made it invulnerable.

The main objective of PROJETO PONTAROLO, is the monitored preservation of 6,262.60 ha. of Amazonian forest. The Amazon has 6.9 million km2, covering nine countries: Brazil, Bolivia, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, Guyana, Suriname and French Guyana. From this total, 4.2 million km2 or 61%, are in Brazil. The Amazon is home to half of all terrestrial species on the planet. The region has more than five thousand species of trees, in excess of three hundred kinds of mammals, over thirteen hundred types of birds and a countless number of insect species, reaching far over the millions. There are twenty-three thousand miles of inland waters, home to over three thousand species of fish. Around 220,000 Indigenous people live in the Brazilian Amazon, divided into one hundred and eighty ethnic groups. Besides the Brazilian indigenous population, the Amazon is home to around 20 million people. Amongst them are the riparian people, maroons (African refugees that escaped slavery and formed independent settlements) and forest extractivists.

The first expedition to the project site of PROJETO PONTAROLO took place between April 25 and 27, 2014. All negative emissions related to the expedition were accounted and became deducted from the ecological credits generated by the project. Any action related to the implementation of PROJETO PONTAROLO shall be described in a DATABOOK which, once completed, will have the original, as well as the electronic version available to the public. The objectives of the first expedition were the collecting of soil and water samples; determination of CO_2 and CH_4 levels, luminosity (light incidence) and temperatures (air and water) at defined perimeters within the project site. The first expedition also aimed to assess the extent of anthropic activities within the region, with special emphasis on deforestation.

MONITORING PLAN

(a) The entire project, including geographic coordinates of the border area will be monitored with the use of georeferenced spatial data, supplemented with measurements made during annual expeditions (at least once per year) and GPS coordinates. All data collected will be recorded and archived, including a fully documented databook.

(b) Widely accepted principles will be used in the inventory and management of the project area, which are:

(i) Application of Standard Operating Procedures-SOPs and Quality Control/Quality Assurance-QA/QC for forest inventory, including collection of field data;

(ii) Related to the field SOPs, checks were conducted during the first expedition to the project site of PROJETO PONTAROLO and the documented practice in this PDD was confirmed. From the second year onwards of the project activity, Bushnell camera-traps (trail camera brand and model type Natureview CamHD Max) will be installed at points where human presence is more constant according to observations made during the first year of PROJETO PONTAROLO project activity. The project activity members will be responsible for the maintenance of cameras and data collection. In order to become guardians of the project activity, members will undergo training where they will learn to operate necessary monitoring equipment and become fully instructed about guidelines in case of project area invasion.

Thank you kindly for your attention to this White Paper. In case you would like to discuss a certain topic or desire more information, please contact us:

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