



ALO GLOBAL Project

September 15, 2022



Whitepaper v2.0

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OVERVIEW

Introduction

The Global ALO Project was conceived in 2022 with the idea of using cryptocurrencies and blockchain to accelerate the development of sustainable activities and programs (environmental protection, renewable energy development, adoption of carbon neutral devices, financing and support for eco-sustainable pre-startups, etc.).



The promoters of the ALO Global Project firmly believe that society needs to be better informed and sensitized about how the world is changing and how consumption habits and lifestyles need to be modified accordingly. Therefore, new projects in this area should promote a greener and more respectful use of the environment and energy for the benefit of people and consumers in the immediate future.

The Antarctic Lands Organization

The Antarctic Lands Organization (ALO) brings together the principalities and territories included in the 2007 Antarctic Lands claim at the United Nations.

The purpose of the Antarctic Lands Organization is to assist and represent the Principalities of Antarticland, Canisteo, King, New Malta, Thurston and West Antarctic, located on Alejandro Island of the Antarctic Peninsula.

States belonging to ALO are politically and militarily neutral. ALO is also responsible for the protection of the Antarctic environment.

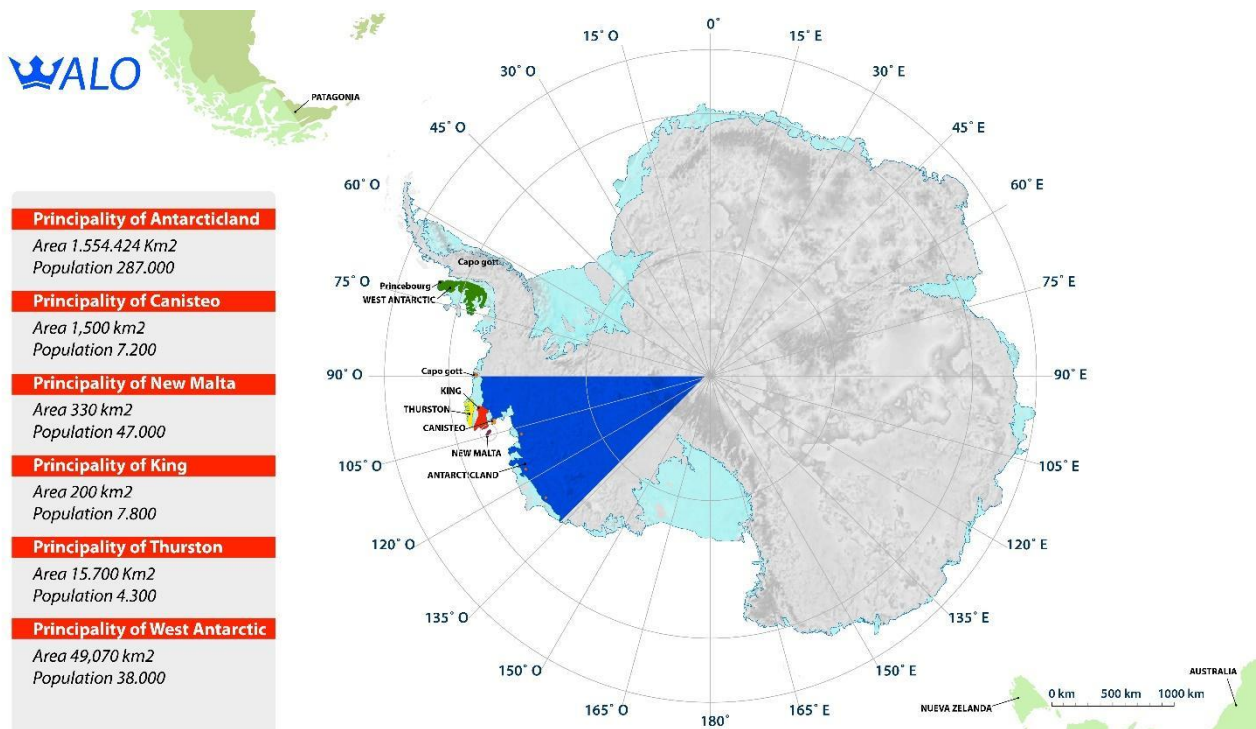
Antarctica is the southernmost continent of the planet Earth and comprises the lands and seas surrounding the South Pole.



The Antarctic Lands Organization was created on the bicentenary of the discovery of Antarctica in 2021 to promote the foreign and environmental policies of the participating States at the global level.

The Antarctic Lands Organization (ALO) is accredited to the Unrepresented United Nations (UUN).

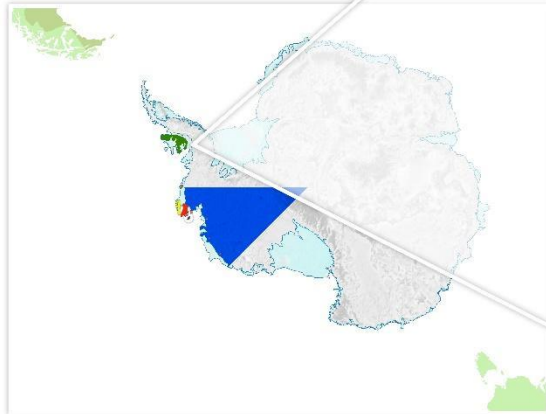
The ALO will promote Antarctica (AAL), whose characteristics will be those of a decentralized cryptocurrency.



Principality of West Antarctic

Area 49,070 km²

Population 38,000



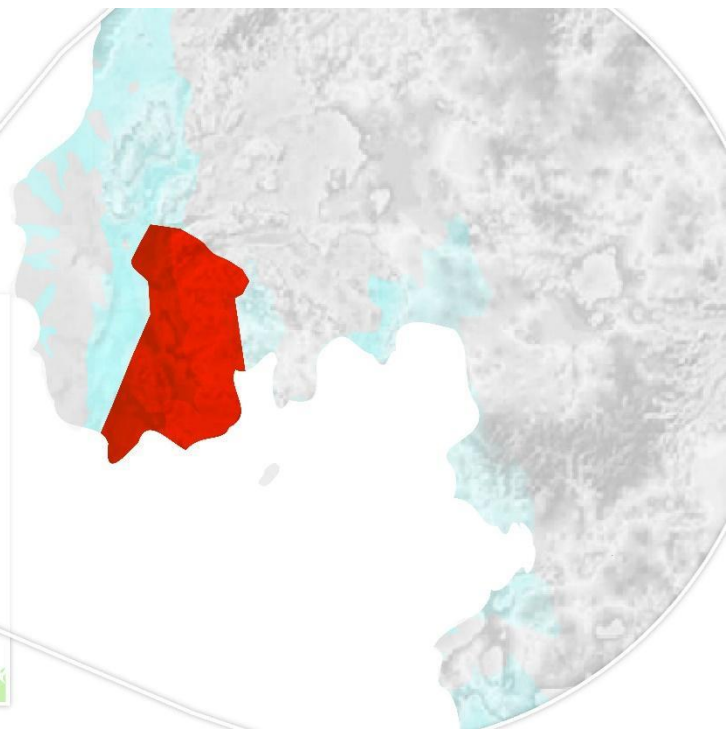
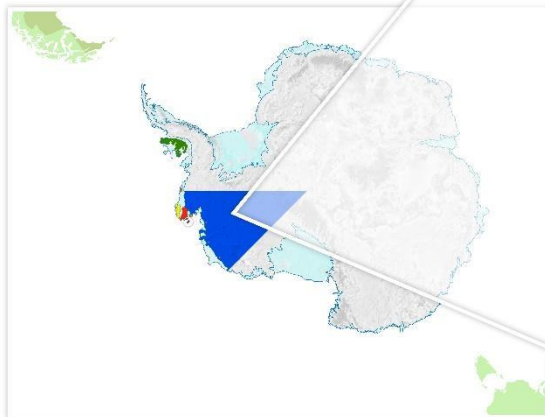
Princebourg



Principality of King

Area 200 km²

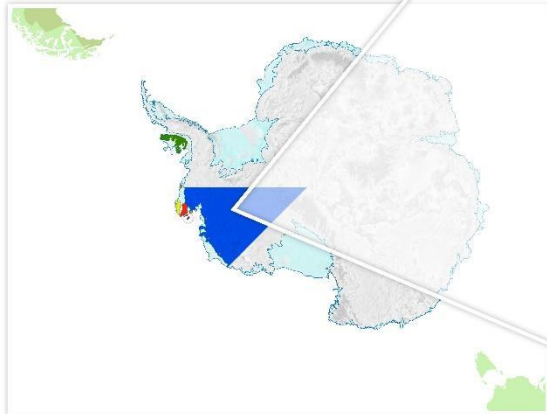
Population 7,800



Principality of Antarcticland

Area 1.554.424 Km²

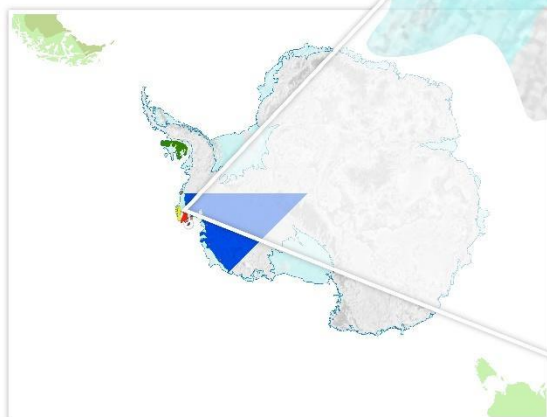
Population 287.000



Principality of Canisteco

Area 1,500 km²

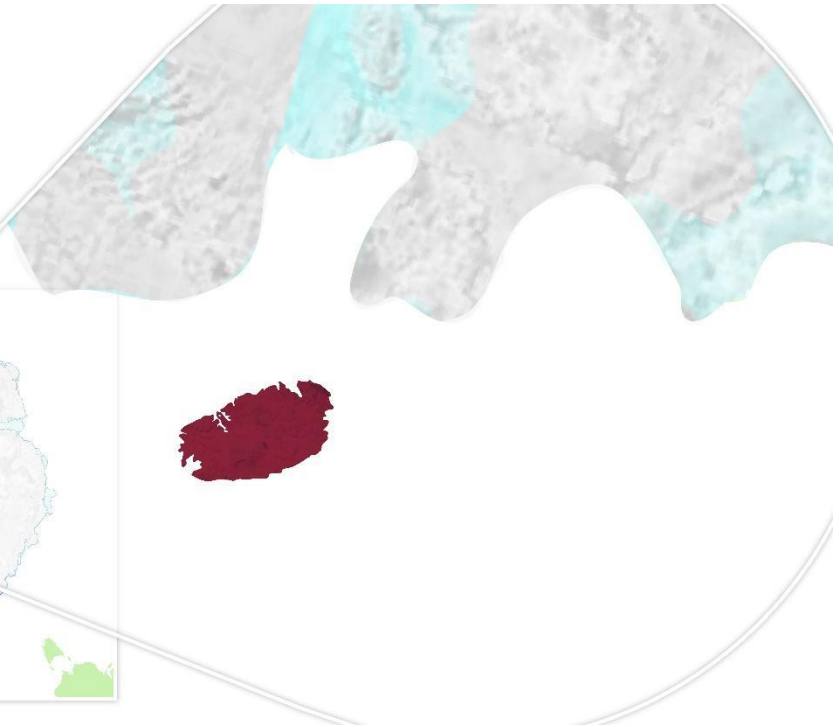
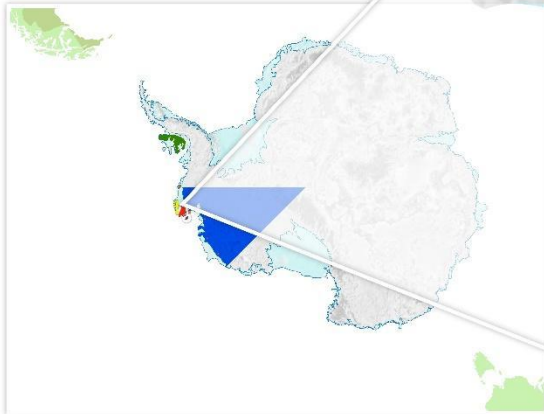
Population 7.200



Principality of New Malta

Area 330 km²

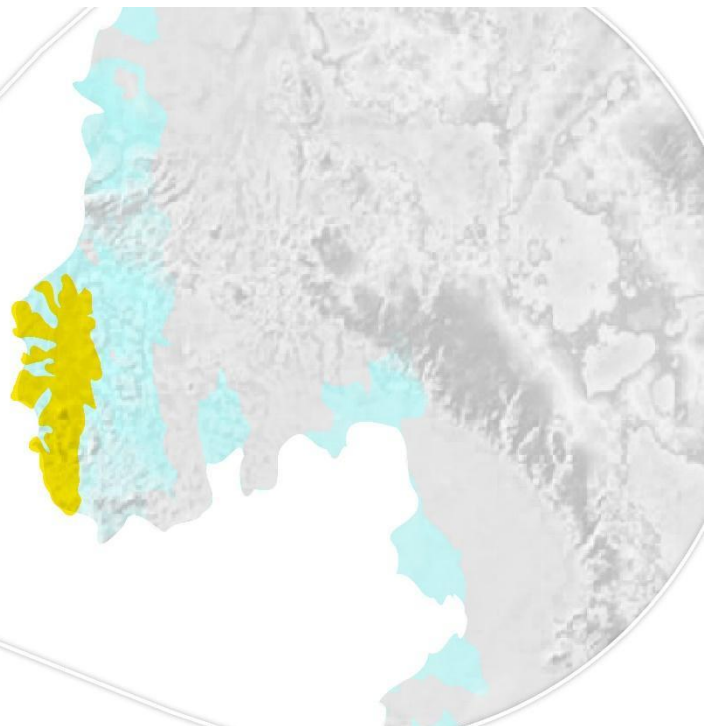
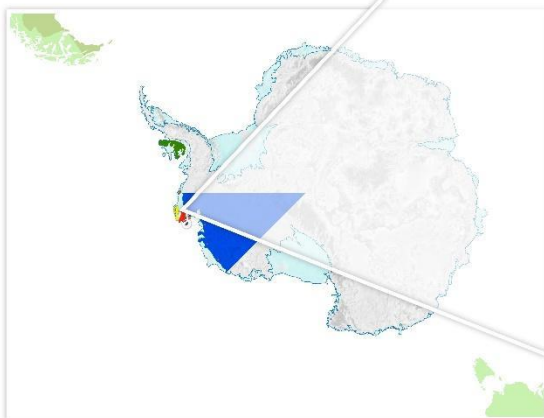
Population 47.000



Principality of Thurston

Area 15.700 Km²

Population 4.300





Antarctic (AAL) Foundation

The Antarctic (AAL) Foundation was created to carry out the following objectives and programs in the environmental, energy and social fields:

- To promote the protection of the Antarctic environment and scientific research;
- To expand the teaching of Antarctic history, geography and the Antarctic ecosystem;
- To develop sustainable ecotourism and the study of a possible controlled colonization of the glaciated continent;
- To encourage the study of new environmentally friendly building materials and engineering techniques in extreme climates;
- To support and mentor a small scale of promising entrepreneurial initiatives, guiding them step by step from the initial idea (pre-startup) to the final project (launching the startup to the market).
- To use the Antarctic Antarctic Token (AAL) as a means of global exchange;
- To increase the study and research of decentralized economies;
- To promote research and funding of techniques, inventions and studies for the improvement of daily life in the world;
- To develop blockchain technology for use in everyday life and problem solving in public administration, information exchange, payments, and procurement of goods.

The Antarctic (AAL) Foundation is registered in Panama at the Folio No.25050126, for logistical and fiscal reasons. It was created in July 2022 to promote our projects and develop Antarctic.



Business Model

Our business model uses blockchain and cryptocurrencies to enable the development of sustainable green activities and environmental protection.

Blockchain and cryptocurrencies are becoming increasingly popular and, although they may appear less energy efficient at times, they are revolutionary technologies.

In the view of the ALO Global Project, these new technologies offer a promising alternative to traditional tools for raising awareness and financing initiatives that can yield positive results in the medium and long term.

Our diversification of our objectives and plans will also be the key to our success, taking advantage of the great opportunities offered by the various environmentally related markets. We believe that the Antarctic "brand" will increasingly become known in the field of environmentally sustainable initiatives.

The projects and objectives mentioned in this document represent our starting point. There is great potential in the world market in this new "green" era for environmentally sound and sustainable projects.

This is the context in which ALO wants to support pre-startups and entrepreneurial initiatives with compelling and viable innovations, through a mechanism of partnerships, participations and funding. With this support, the selected projects can move from business idea to practical realization with the launch of the product/service on the market.

The reality is that many projects, studies, and inventions do not make it from the business idea phase to the presentation and structuring as a start-up. That is precisely why the Foundation wants to respond to this problem. Before reaching the start-up stage, the idea must be elaborated and defined, preliminary research must be carried out, a solid business plan must be drawn up and an appropriate legal structure must be created. This is often an insurmountable obstacle for thousands of young people with brilliant ideas.



Our scope of interest will focus on, but not be limited to, ideas, projects, studies, research, inventions, and patents in the following fields:

1. Water resource management;
2. Waste handling for recycling;
3. Energy efficiency;
4. Clean energy generation;
5. Ecological agriculture;
6. Conservation and maintenance of the environment;
7. Conception, design, and study of new materials for construction in extreme climates;
8. Projects aimed at reducing the impact on the environment.

OUR TOKEN: ANTARCTIC (AAL)

Features

The ANTARCTIC token (AAL) is promoted by the ALO, which has chosen to use blockchain technology to secure a modern, decentralized, transparent, open, global currency, resistant to censorship and manipulation by centralized financial institutions, and non-inflationary.

Although the Antarctic Token is promoted by the ALO, the Antarctic Lands Organization, which groups the Antarctic Principalities and Territories included in the 2007 Antarctic land claim to the United Nations, it is intended to be a decentralized cryptocurrency.

The ANTARCTIC token symbol: **AAL**

AAL is a BEP20 type token, which will use the Binance Smart Chain (BSC).

Our choice of the Binance smart chain was based on reliability, as it possesses many of the desirable features that are typical of the Ethereum network (global usage, open source, transparency, transaction security), while at the same time offering significant advantages in terms of transaction costs and scalability (fast and cheap transactions).



Technical Aspects

Total supply: 250.000.000 AAL

Token unit: 18 decimal places after the decimal point.

Initial value: 1 AAL = 0.1 USDT*.

* For amounts above 5,000 USDT it will also be possible to make payments in FIAT currency (USD, EUR). Those interested can write to the following address:

info@antrcticlands.org

The absence of inflationary mechanisms combined with burning mechanisms will ensure the stability of the price of the token, whose unit value will tend to increase in the medium/long term.

The distribution of the AAL token will be carried out in several stages:

- Design and development of the token in the Binance Smart Chain;
- Airdrop: duration 2 months
- Pre-sale (sale reserved for large investors):
 - Purchase of 1 AAL at a price of 0.05 USDT;
 - Minimum purchase amount of 5,000 USDT;
 - Duration of pre-sale: 4 months;



- Sales Round (there are 2 sales to the public):
 - Sale round 1: purchase of 1 AAL at a price of 0.07 USDT (30% discount);
 - Sale round 2: purchase of 1 AAL at a price of 0.085 USDT (15% discount);
 - Total duration of the sales round: 4 months;
- Sales round 1 will begin at the end of the Airdrop and will be followed by sales round 2 when it expires after 60 days.
- Direct purchase and exchange on the decentralized exchange Pancakeswap through USDT (<https://pancakeswap.finance>).
- Team and Founders' AAL tokens will be subject to an 18-month lock-in.
- The AAL tokens of Advisors and Attorneys will be subject to a 6-month lock-in.
- These tokens will initially be issued as Shield 6 (SC6) and Shield 18 (SC18), and upon contract and block expiration date will be converted to AAL.

ROADMAP

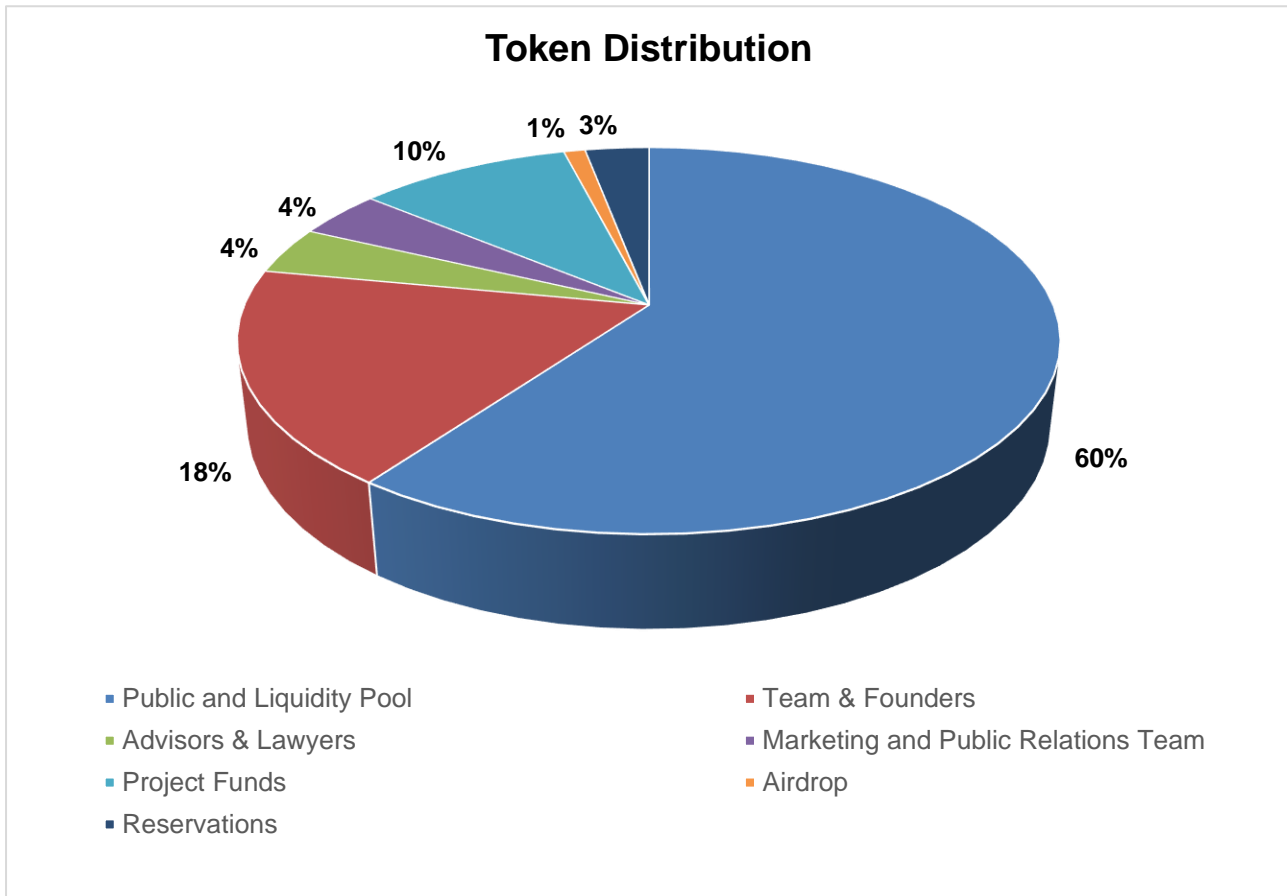
| Phase 1 (Q2 2022) | Phase 3 (Q4 2022 e Q1 2023) |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Team formation• Business plan and project definition• Smart contract deployment• Marketing campaign• ALO Citizenship project launch• Social media coverage | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Round Sale N° 1 (03/15-05/14/2023)• marketing campaign (aggressive)• Launch of other ALO projects |
| Phase 2 (Q3 2022) | Phase 4 (Q2 2023) |



| | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Website launch.• Airdrop (9/15/2022 -11/15/2022)• Investor Presale (11/16/2022-03/14/203)• USDT/AAL liquidity pool (farming and staking) on Pancakeswap | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Round Sale N° 2 (05/15-07/14/2023)• Start of AAL Quotations• Issue NFT issuance: ALO• Partnership• AAL listing on other exchanges• ALO promo/advertising initiatives |
|--|---|

Token Distribution

- Public and Liquidity Pool 60%
- Team & Founders 18%
- Advisors & Lawyers 4%
- Marketing and Public Relations Team 4%
- Project Funds 10%
- Airdrop 1%
- Reservations 3%



OUR PROJECTS

- Save Antarctica research projects
- Study and development of housing systems in Antarctica
- Advice and funding of green pre-startups
- Citizenship of the ALO Member States

Amazon Botany Lab

In April 2022, we launched our experimental Amazon Botany Lab project, which aims to create an on-site laboratory to investigate the properties of medicinal plants from the Amazon. The Amazon Botany Lab project is strongly focused on the purpose of

social utility and welfare. The project was funded in the pre-startup phase: research and problem solving.

The second phase, which will coincide with the commercialization of the Antarctic token, will consist of locating and acquiring a natural reserve in the Amazon of 2-3 thousand hectares of virgin forest to develop the project independently of



governments. It is estimated that this phase will require an investment of 200-300 thousand dollars; the third phase will be the financing of the business plan. In the fourth phase the project will be developed in situ with the construction of the laboratory and campus. Finally, the fifth phase will be dedicated to the development of agreements with researchers and/or universities and the commercialization of the project.

The main goal of our participatory financing system is to make it circular. This means that for each partnership in which the Antarctic Foundation participates, resulting in the launch of a product, service, patent registration or license that generates benefits, these will go to the Antarctic Foundation's reserve to be applied to future projects.



Medicinal Plants of the Amazon project

An project on medicinal plants of the Amazon can be developed in the Offshore World reserve, which has 2,100 hectares of rainforest.

There are 2100 hectares of Amazon rainforest available for medicinal plants of the Amazon or a didactic or tourism project in the Offshore World reserve. It will also be possible to develop summer university campuses, research laboratories on Amazonian medicinal plants, ecotourism, etc.

The medicinal plants of the Amazon are especially rich in species. The Amazon is the most biodiversity area of the planet and Offshore World Inc. maintains a reserve of 2100 hectares of virgin rainforest. The reserve is located in the municipality of Labrea, Amazonas, Brazil and is bordered by two branches of the Labrea River.

In this rainforest, there are many plants that have medicinal properties and the environment is suitable for Amazonian medicinal plant research.

The native peoples have used them for centuries to cure or prevent all kinds of diseases. Today, scientists continue to study these plants in an effort to turn them into effective and marketable medicines.

What medicinal plants can be found in the Amazon?

Green medicine” or “natural medicine” generates controversy. Many still consider it a “pseudoscience”. However, more and more scientists are studying how native peoples used herbs, fruits and medicinal plants to both cure and prevent disease.

Among the most widely used medicinal plants of the Amazon is the sinini, known in other parts of Latin America as guanabana or graviola. The leaves of this plant are used to reduce stomach pain and control blood sugar levels. In addition, it has properties that help the healing of wounds.

Another medicinal plant with great tradition in the Amazon is sacha garlic. The natives macerate its leaves with brandy. Then they use them to soothe pain related to rheumatism and arthritis.



One of the Amazonian medicinal plants with the most diverse uses is the elderberry. This plant has several properties, so it is commonly used against colds, as a laxative and as a diuretic.

On-site laboratory to take advantage of ancestral medicine experts

The indigenous people of the Amazon have Achira among their favorite medicinal plants. They take its fresh leaves and use them as a healing agent for infected wounds. In addition, they also use the roots of this plant as a diuretic.

The existence of such a wide diversity of medicinal plants on land in the Brazilian Amazon represents a great opportunity. The owners of these lands can develop projects with university campuses and pharmaceutical research laboratories.

These centers are constantly looking for new options to develop medicines. So-called “green medicine” is a field that, at present, has not yet been fully explored, so it is possible to come up with discoveries that leave significant profits for the parties involved.

If your organization is interested in developing a Botany Lab project on Amazonian medicinal plants, university summer campuses, Amazonian medicinal plant research laboratories, ecotourism, or other, do not hesitate to contact us.

Carbon Credits Market Project

The Global ALO Project strives to make a positive contribution to environmental protection and the fight against climate change.

To this end, we consider participation in carbon finance and trading to be strategic. Thanks to new financial instruments, we can finally stimulate the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, achieve cleaner air, clean and sustainable energy and create new jobs. In addition, carbon finance is a set of innovative instruments that help put a price on companies' carbon emissions. Based on the "polluter pays" principle, the price of emitting a ton of carbon is paid by companies that, by obligation or of their own volition, want to offset their carbon emissions.

The Antarctic Foundation (AAL), the operational structure of the Global ALO Project, identified this still developing market as an opportunity to apply its expertise in blockchain, cryptocurrencies and smart contracts. The intention is to create faster and more advanced financial instruments to help facilitate carbon finance solutions.



In terms of problems, below we highlight some of the issues that some analysts have identified as slowing down the implementation of Carbon Finance and Carbon Trading, and what the Global ALO Project proposes to do to make them smoother, cheaper and faster.

Let us now turn to climate change and the initiatives launched by nations following the Kyoto and Paris environmental summits.

Climate change

The latest UN climate report mentions the main causes of climate change.

Emissions from fossil fuels, such as coal, oil and gas, are primarily responsible for climate change, accounting for more than 75% of global greenhouse gas emissions and more than 90% of carbon dioxide emissions.

Greenhouse gases remain suspended in the atmosphere and have the particularity of retaining heat. As soon as the sun's rays reach them, they heat up even more. The overall effect is an increase in the temperature of the atmosphere. Over time, the

increase in temperature has the effect of altering climatic processes and the normal balance of nature. If no action is taken, the consequences could be dramatic.

It is estimated that the average global temperature has increased by 1.5 degrees since the beginning of the industrial era, from 1850 to 2020. Unfortunately, projections indicate that the temperature increase could reach almost 2 degrees Celsius by 2030.



The consequences of the temperature increase would be very serious. Unless the increase can be contained to around 2 degrees Celsius, we could see extreme weather events of great severity, such as an increase in hurricanes, heat waves, droughts, floods, and fires. Moreover, as tropical areas would be the most affected, the climatic consequences could push populations living there to migrate to more northern regions. There are an estimated 3 billion people living in the tropics, who could no longer live in these areas because they would become too inhospitable.

Another consequence that is being monitored as of now is the Gulf Stream, which is the current that runs through the Atlantic Ocean from south to north and vice versa and has a strong influence on the climate of Europe and America. A recent slowing of the current itself has been observed, probably caused by excess cold water from melting Greenland glaciers due to rising temperatures. The current slowdown is approaching 15%, which has led to more storms and more heat waves in Europe.



According to scientists, a further rise in temperature could cause a real permanent change of climate with unimaginable consequences.

Even the spread of new viruses could be attributed to man-made environmental impacts. According to a report by the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), the emergence of epidemics is due to indiscriminate man-made deforestation. "Wherever trees are cut down and wildlife is killed, germs from the area are found flying around like dust kicked up from debris." According to WWF, forests would be the best natural antivirus. If there were no deforestation, viruses would not leave their natural habitat. In natural forests, viruses find their habitat in nature and in animals. However, when forests are destroyed, viruses must "settle" with new species, generating epidemics. Therefore, the forest ecosystem is our natural protection against extreme weather events, CO2 accumulation in the soil, atmospheric pollution, and the spread of epidemics.

To date, it is estimated that we have already destroyed half of the world's forest area. According to a WWF study, it is estimated that since the beginning of the agricultural revolution "there were about 6 billion trees on Earth, while today there are about 3 billion left".

International carbon credit agreements

In 2016, an agreement was reached as part of the resolution of the World Conference on the Environment held in Paris the previous year, in which 190 countries committed to improve their environmental protection strategies to curb greenhouse gas emissions and limit the maximum temperature increase to 1.5 degrees by 2030.

In July 2021, the European Commission adopted a package of proposals to align climate, energy, land use, transport and taxation policies to reduce net greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55% by 2030 compared to 1990 levels. Achieving these reductions over the next decade is crucial if Europe is to become the first climate-neutral continent by 2050.

The EU's energy production and use sectors are responsible for 75% of greenhouse gas emissions, so the European Commission is calling for an accelerated transition to greener energy systems. The EU Renewable Energy Directive sets a target of producing at least 40% of energy from renewable and sustainable sources.



The EU, in compliance with the Kyoto Protocol subsequently ratified by the 2015 Paris Protocol, sets an annual emissions cap for industries belonging to the aviation, power plants and shipping sectors, which are eligible for an emissions trading system known as the EU Emissions Trading Scheme (EU ETS). Each company is measured to calculate the amount in tons of carbon it emits annually. The EU then sets a number of emission allowances (CAP) that the company can emit during the year. If emissions are higher than the stipulated CAP, the company will have to buy emission allowances on the market to offset the surplus. If, on the other hand, emissions are lower than the stipulated CAP, the company can sell the surplus. The cap (CAP) decreases each year, ensuring a reduction in total emissions. Each ETS represents one metric ton of CO₂.



In 2021, the EU ETS trading volume was €760 billion, an increase of 164% compared to 2020. The increase is mainly due to a rise in the price per ton of CO₂ and a modest increase in traded volumes. Prices per ton of CO₂ in the period from 01/01/2022 to 31/08/2022 ranged from a low of €58.65 to a high of €97.82.

The voluntary CO₂ market

The voluntary market has emerged as a complement to the regulated market. Emission reduction certificates that cannot be traded on the regulated market are traded on this market. There are two types of companies that buy emission reductions: 1) companies subject to mandatory emission reductions 2) companies that voluntarily pursue emission reductions in accordance with the Kyoto Protocol.

The dynamics of the voluntary market are based on the emissions compensation mechanism. If a company exceeds its allowable emissions, it can offset the excess by purchasing carbon credits from projects that, in turn, capture carbon by removing it from the atmosphere.

Projects can be classified into four main categories:

- 1) Renewable energies such as solar and wind energy
- 2) Improvements and optimizations to achieve energy efficiency
- 3) Elimination of greenhouse gases
- 4) Carbon sequestration in the soil or through reforestation of the forests

Projects must be audited by certification bodies to verify the environmental impact and calculate the reduction of emissions and their equivalence in carbon credits. To demonstrate this, certificates are issued in which one carbon credit is equivalent to one ton of carbon captured.

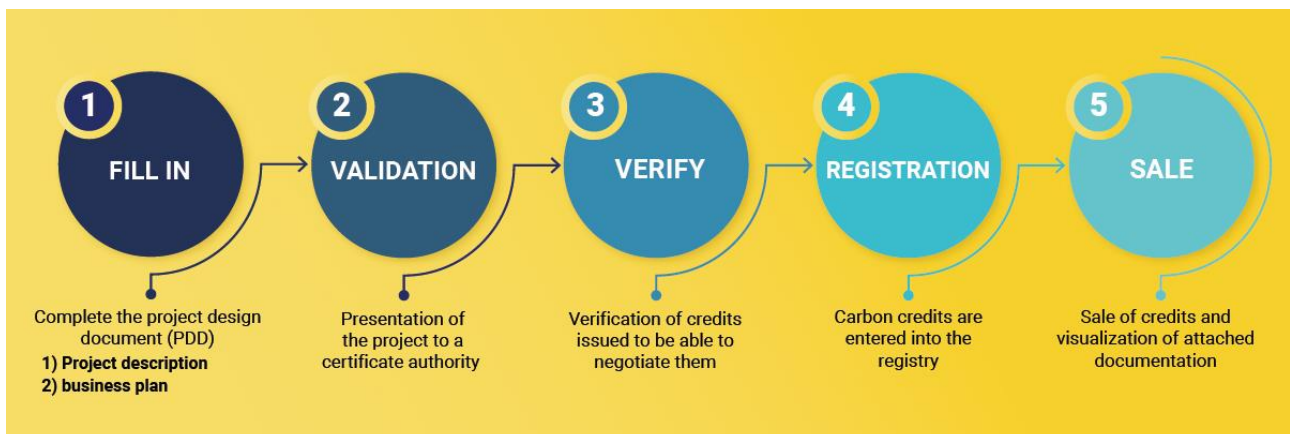
Offsets can also take place between companies that are not located in the same country and/or continent. If, for example, a European company wants to reduce its greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, it can buy carbon credits from a reforestation company in a developing country. It is assumed that we only have one atmosphere, and that it does not matter where the polluting gases are emitted or where the

emissions are reduced, because sooner or later they will end up mixing with each other.

Moreover, there will be a significant benefit to European business, as carbon credits from emission removal projects traded on the voluntary market are priced lower than the official prices traded on the regulated market. The price is, of course, variable, depending on the type of project, supply and demand, and the country of origin. Moreover, it is almost always the result of bilateral negotiation.

Following the Kyoto Protocol in 1997, the United Nations allowed developing countries to set up emission reduction projects. These projects must be duly certified before being sold to companies that need to offset their carbon footprint.

The life cycle of a carbon credit consists mainly of five key stages.



1) STEP 1: Description of the project and business plan

The Antarctic Foundation (AAL) aims to identify entrepreneurs in the forestry and livestock sectors to facilitate and assist them in describing the project. Legal requirements are also examined at this stage.

Our consultants then proceed to draw up a business plan from which the potential profitability of the enterprise should be derived.

Unfortunately, we have observed that many companies "die" in this initial phase, due to the inability of entrepreneurs to access experienced and cost-effective consultants.

It is well known that many withdraw because the consulting costs are too high and demotivating. Small entrepreneurs cannot access this market because of the initial investment required. The Antarctic Foundation (AAL) has a project to bring together



tens or hundreds of small entrepreneurs and give them access to a larger and more profitable business.

2) STEP 2: Submission of the project to a certification body

The certification company assesses the project's potential to eliminate, reduce or avoid CO₂ emissions. Upon certification, entrepreneurs can offer their carbon credits on the Voluntary Market, each of which is equivalent to one ton of carbon eliminated, reduced or avoided. The credits can be purchased worldwide by companies that have established their own emissions reduction plan. Again, the cost of certification can be prohibitive for many businesses.

In this phase, the Antarctic Foundation (AAL) can intervene in different ways.

a) Direct funding to PHASE 1 stakeholders, after verifying the business plan and revenue potential of the project.



b) Thanks to available fintech tools, funds can be raised for financing through online fundraising activities

c) Reduce certification fees through agreements with leading certification companies while waiting to complete the process of setting up our own certification company.

3) STEP 3: Verification of the credits issued to be able to market them

The authenticity of the carbon credits is established at this stage, as they come from an already certified project. In addition, each credit has a value that is specifically derived from the project it comes from and the geographical area. Double counting of carbon credits is one of the most common problems in international transactions. The issuing country deducts the credit from its emission obligations and the receiving country does the same, resulting in double counting of the same credit.

The Antarctic Foundation (AAL) has considered how to solve this problem and will soon launch the True Carbon Credit (TCC), which is a system that allows each carbon credit to be identified and endowed with a unique identity that will avoid double counting and at the same time guarantee its authenticity through the creation of an NFT.

4) Step 4: Registration of carbon credits in the GHG Registry

The GHG Registry is a platform where the project and its carbon credits are registered. Once registered, the carbon credits are called VCUs (Verified Carbon Units) and are tradable through the Registry platform. Through the Registry, you can buy, sell and track the movements of the certificate.

Unfortunately, registration is quite cumbersome and complicated, and above all very expensive. Registration is therefore a cost that affects the profitability of the project. In addition, fraud has been discovered on numerous occasions, which has tarnished the image of the relevant registries. It is also in the registries' interest that these phenomena are not repeated, as they undermine their credibility and generate distrust in the entire carbon credit market.

Therefore, the True Carbon Credit (TCC) project of the Antarctic Foundation (AAL) will interface with the registries through an API that will have several functions,



including linking the NFT with the corresponding VCU to reduce the possibility of fraud to zero. In this way, each project will be able to verify the movements of its credits and compare them with its own results.

5) STEP 5: Sale of credits and presentation of accompanying documentation

The Antarctic Foundation (AAL) is responsible for assisting its clients in the sale of carbon credits. In the case of the purchase of carbon credits, it is responsible for assisting the investor in the purchase of verified carbon credits from good quality projects and ensures that the process is smooth and fast.

As part of this, the Antarctic Foundation (AAL) will initiate intermediation activities in the Voluntary Market. This activity aims to facilitate the knowledge of the market by the buyer and seller. The profitability of this activity comes mainly from commissions. The next step will be to become carbon retailers, by creating a portfolio of properties specialized in forest restoration projects, in addition to the company's own Amazon rainforest conservation project. Sixty percent of each portfolio will be used for marketing and the remaining 40% will be reserved as an investment fund.

2) The Global ALO Project is perfecting a carbon credit tokenization system to streamline and facilitate transactions. Blockchain is a database that can be shared publicly in a decentralized circuit. With the tokenization of carbon credits, much would be gained in terms of transparency of transactions, as well as speed and security. Tokenization therefore plays an important role in expanding and simplifying the market by meeting the demand of many investors who want to participate in environmental finance.

As noted above, the Antarctic Foundation (AAL) will be involved in all phases of carbon credit processing, with the prospect of multiplying revenue opportunities at all key points in the market. Furthermore, when a market is booming, the demand for services and the return on benefits increases exponentially. When added to direct investment in carbon credits, this creates a solid asset base consisting of a portfolio of assets that can be sustainably revalued over time.

How much is the Voluntary Carbon Market (VCM) worth? Prospects for the future

In 2021, the trading volume in the Voluntary Carbon Market reached 1 billion US dollars. Estimates are very optimistic. The carbon market can only grow. For many companies, reducing carbon emissions has become paramount. Some companies, such as Microsoft, not only want to reduce emissions to zero, but they also even want to cancel all their historical emissions.



Large companies that are not yet required to reduce their emissions, but want to do so voluntarily, are turning to the voluntary market to buy offsets to their carbon footprints. Companies such as Amazon, Google, Disney, Apple, Microsoft, Stripe, Shell, Coca Cola, Xerox and British Petroleum are spending millions of dollars on carbon credits on their own initiative. They have realized that they have to make environmentally friendly choices to continue to be preferred by consumers if they want to remain profitable. And that is why they are publicly communicating their



environmental policies. It is expected that in the near future all public companies will be required to disclose their carbon footprint and will also have to explain how they intend to reduce it. The same will apply to the private sector.

Even investors have realized that polluting companies will not only lose consumer preference, but will become much less competitive, as they will have to keep buying carbon credits, which will become increasingly expensive. In fact, statistics show that many investors have already abandoned coal, one of the most traditional energy sectors, not only because of its unpopularity, but also because it will be much less profitable. This is why the voluntary carbon credit market could be the fastest growing in the next 30 years.

The International Monetary Fund is calling for a global increase in the price per ton of carbon as a requirement to keep emissions below 2% by 2030. According to the IMF, the global average price should reach \$75 per ton. Considering that the carbon price currently stands at only 6 US Dollars per ton at 80%, we realize that the carbon price still has a long way to go in an upward direction. In this regard, in March 2022, the IMF launched a proposal to set a variable minimum carbon price per country, which should range from \$25 a ton up to \$75, depending on the level of development. With this proposal, the IMF wants, on the one hand, to recognize fairer prices for developing countries and, on the other hand, to force companies to consider alternative measures to reduce emissions.

Major international financial companies have been showing great interest in carbon credits for some time now. Financial instruments such as investment funds and carbon ETFs have already been created, making it possible to offer new financial products to the public.

Such a positive general context with excellent growth prospects is the backdrop against which the Antarctic Foundation (AAL) has already begun to operate and in which it will be able to make a difference by contributing its own technological

innovations. The objective is to add value to the carbon market players with our high-quality solutions and services.

From this point of view, the next issue of the Antarctic Token (AAL) to facilitate transactions in the carbon finance and trading ecosystem is presented to the public.



The Antarctic Token is issued at a very competitive price. It represents a great opportunity for investors to enter a new and very promising market, on a massive scale, but with a small investment.

According to Robert Kiyosaki, investor and author of the book "Rich Dad, Poor Dad", investing now in the carbon market is "a bigger opportunity than gold, bigger than oil and bigger than Bitcoin".

As companies and individuals embark on the path of eliminating CO₂ from their carbon footprint, the demand for carbon credits will increase dramatically, so prices will inevitably rise. As prices rise, there will be many more investors rushing to buy

carbon credits and cryptocurrencies such as the Antarctic Token that tokenizes carbon credits. However, good investors are known to be those who buy when the price is low and sell when the price is high.

In an undiscovered market whose existence is still unknown to the public, the Antarctic Token represents the perfect investment opportunity, with almost zero initial risk and incalculable potential. If you are looking for an investment for the future, if you want to reduce your carbon footprint, if you want to protect yourself from inflation and increase your capital, the Antarctic Token is the right instrument to achieve your goals.

Eternal Chemicals Project

A group of scientists has found a way to break down some of the so-called eternal chemicals. Thanks to this discovery, it will be possible to degrade perfluoroalkylated and polyfluoroalkylated substances (PFASs) using a mechanism that does not consume much energy.



Among ALO's global projects, the development of techniques for the decomposition of everlasting chemicals will be promoted through the Antarctic Token.



Eternal chemicals appear in many water sources around the world. These substances are very harmful and cause various health problems, such as cancer, increased cholesterol, infertility and damage to the immune system. Until recently, scientists had been unable to break down PFAS molecules because they had very strong carbon-fluorine bonds. However, the group of U.S. researchers found a way to degrade these chemicals. All that is needed are inexpensive reagents that leave only harmless molecules behind.

A breakthrough in the fight against eternal chemicals

The scientists, led by William Dichtel of Northwestern University in Illinois, succeeded in breaking down 10 of the eternal chemicals. To achieve this, they targeted the oxygen atoms at the end of the PFAS molecules. This action causes the molecules to expel fluorine atoms that form fluoride. The researchers then found that the by-products remaining after the chemical reactions were harmless.

The contribution of this group of researchers has been very well received in the international scientific community. For some, the discovery was seen as proof that eternal chemicals compounds could degrade under certain conditions, something that had not been demonstrated before.

There are more than 12,000 variations of PFAS chemicals in the world. It is not possible to state at this time that the formula applied by the group of researchers to break down the 10 "timeless chemicals" can be applied to the rest. In any case, this important finding opens new hopes for decontaminating places with high chemical contamination.

Antarctic Lands NFT postage stamps Project

To raise funds to achieve the objectives of the Antarctic Foundation (see Part I), the ALO will issue a first series of NFTs (non-fungible tokens) symbolized in a numismatic series of stamps and coins, related to Antarctica and the Antarctic Principalities. This will allow investors to have coins and stamps of the Principality at their disposal both digitally and to trade (buy and sell) on the market through the appropriate platforms (OpenSea, Rarible, etc.).

The NFTs related to the numismatic series and coins will be offered for sale in a major international market and will have a limited circulation. NFTs will also be available for pre-order at a special price by subscribing to an exclusive white list.



Those interested in buying must have a MetaMask wallet or similar to be able to make the payment, which will be made through cryptocurrencies.

Among the themes of the NFTs will be the preservation of the environment and animals of the Antarctic continent, the history of the Principality and the programs and projects of the Antarctic (AAL) Foundation.

The issuance of the Antarctic Lands NFT postage stamps have been completed and the new stamps are already available on the market. The principalities belonging to the Antarctic Lands Organization do not have postal service. However, the Principality of Antarticland already once issued a postage stamp to commemorate the bicentenary of the discovery of the Antarctic Lands by Fabian Gottlieb in 1821. The stamp was printed as a limited edition in 2021 and features the portrait of Fabian Gottlieb, the Pater Patriae meaning “Father of the Fatherland” and Grand Master of the Ice Knights.

The postage stamp was limited to only 1000 pieces and is rare to obtain because, due to a printing error in the name, it was promptly recalled. The design errors do not occur during printing, it occurs in an earlier process and affects the entire stamp run.

Spelling mistakes, errors in the design do, when some stamps manage to reach the public, become very valuable.

Antarctic postage stamps are officially issued, usually to claim ownership over a certain sector of territory on the Antarctic continent.

The postage stamp, also known as a (postal) stamp, stamp, (postal) seal or (postal) stamp, is actually a proof of prepayment for mailings. In general, it is a small piece of paper whose most usual shape is rectangular or square, which is affixed to an envelope, and which indicates that the person sending the mail paid for the service. Nowadays they are almost not used and the payment of the shipment is certified by a stamping machine.

Release of postage stamps



The postal art often uses this format for its diffusion or commemorations of all kinds. The Antarctic Lands Organization has launched a new collection of NFT postage stamps in a limited edition of 50 each. The stamps are numbered from 01 to 50 and the entire sheet of 50 will be sold, as NFTs, with a blockchain contract that will



guarantee ownership. The demand for an NFT is directly proportional to its perceived scarcity and the Antarctic Lands stamps are issued in a single sheet of 50 stamps.

The stamps will be placed in the NFT market and Antarctic Lands is listed as the issuer. The Universal Postal Union stipulates that the name of the issuing country must appear on the stamps in the Latin alphabet. The United Kingdom is exempt from this obligation as it is the first country to issue stamps.

Most Antarctic stamps are issued by Argentina, Chile and New Zealand. However, apart from the countries that maintain claims to part of Antarctica, many others have decided to honor this territory.

Poland issued a series dedicated to the animals living in Antarctica. The Czech Republic also issued a stamp illustrating the geographical map of Antarctica next to the Czech national flag. North Korea, in 1991 issued a stamp consecrating the exploration of Antarctica. There, too, the North Korean flag is present on the sides. Mongolia also decided to issue stamps with Antarctica as their theme. Issued in 1980, they celebrate the local fauna composed of the great skua, the emperor penguin and the Weddell seal. Finally, Hungary issued stamps depicting explorers such as James Cook, the first to circumnavigate Antarctica, or the British Robert Scott.

Collection of NFT postage stamps

In the age of the Internet, with the disappearance of the post office as a service for sending messages, postcards or letters, it seemed novel to us to issue a collection of NFT postage stamps.

The proceeds from the sale of our NFT postage stamps collection will be used to fund other eco-sustainable projects. A non fungible token (NFT) is a cryptographic asset that can be unique and unrepeatable. Its value is given by the market. Our collection has a base price of 10 thousand dollars per unique sheet of each NFT postage stamp.

The collection is divided into 5 stamps of Antarctic animals in danger of extinction and 5 commemorative stamps. The 5 endangered animals are: the Emperor Penguin, the Antarctic Krill, the Antarctic Blue Whale, the Antarctic Crab, the Antarctic

Blue Whale and the Adélie or Adelaide Penguin. While the 5 commemorative stamps will be dedicated to the bicentenary of Fabian Gottlieb's second voyage to Antarctica, the bicentenary of the founding of the Sovereign Order of the Knights of Ice, Prince Romolo I di Canisteo, the digital Antarctic and the gold Antarctic.



The most expensive postage stamps in the world

If you are new to the philately market, you may have never considered the potential of this market. I leave you below with a brief list of the prices achieved by some stamps and how investing in stamps is recommended for its stability and profitability. Our NFT postage stamps are now offered at a price of \$200 per numbered stamp, have a limited print run, and are clearly susceptible to revaluation over time. They also feature the first-of-its-kind NFT format that guarantees authenticity and allows for online trading. As you can appreciate these are stamps that in themselves contain a high intrinsic value that will be reflected in the quotations. Antarctic NFTs are market



forerunners that all collectors and philatelic enthusiasts will want to include in their collection. Solicit your Antarctic NFT postage stamps collection now before it sells out, don't risk losing what could be one of your best investments!.

1. British Guyana magenta 1 cent, 1856

USD 9,480,000

Issuer, Guyana

2. Treskilling yellow stamp, 1855

USD 2,600,000

Issuer, Sweden

3. 1859 Sicilian error colored stamp

USD 2,600,000

Issuer, Italy

4. Mauritius postage stamp, 1847

€ 2,400,000

Issuer, Sweden

5. Stamp "the whole country is red", 1968

USD 2,000,000

Issuer, China

6. 9 kreuzer banden error stamp of 1851

USD 1,545,000

Issuer, Spain 'Andorra

7. 10c stamp on 9 dark green candelas of 1897

USD 933,300

Issuer, China

8. USD 1 large-figure surcharge on 3c red stamp of 1897



USD 878,908

Issuer, China

9. 1857 Tiflis stamp

USD 700,000

Issuer, Russia

10. Briefmarke Buenos Aires 1p “In ps” tete-beche paar, 1859

USD 575,000

Issuer, Argentina ‘Buenos Aires’.

11. Abraham Lincoln stamp of 1867 15c

USD 1,400,000

Issuer, United States

12. 1918 Jenny Inverted Stamp

USD 1,350,000

Issuer, United States

13. 24c 1869 Declaration of Independence Inverted Center Stamp, 1869

USD 1,200,000

Issuer, United States

14. 1947 Alexandria “Blue Boy” Stamp

USD 1,800,000

Issuer, United States

15. 3c George Washington stamp of 1867

USD 900,000

Issuer, United States

16. Benjamin Franklin Stamp of 1868 of 1c

USD 850,000



Issuer, United States

17. 15c 1869 Inverted Colon Landing Stamp of 1869
USD 800,000
Issuer, United States

18. Pair of 2c 1908 Carmine Vertical Coil Stamps
USD 700,000
Issuer, United States

19. Pair of 1869 inverted shield, eagle and flags stamp 30c.
USD 600,000
Issuer, United States

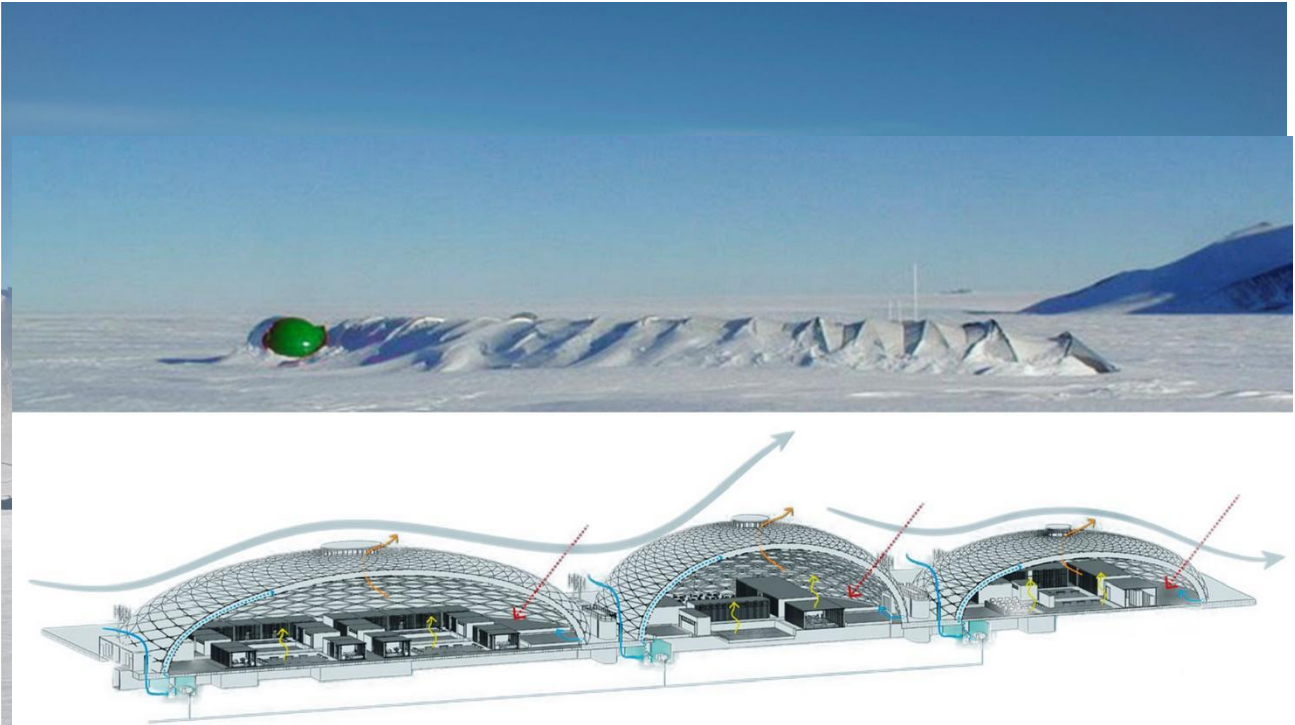
20. The 1851 2-cent Hawaiian missionaries stamp of 1851
USD 600,000
Issuer, United States

Study and development of housing systems in the Antarctic

Antarctica is the coldest place on Earth, where habitable architecture remains a major challenge. In fact, extreme temperatures play a major role in the accommodation units of the bases where international scientists live. Consequently, the construction of habitable clusters and units requires an enormous effort from a technological and organizational point of view.

In terms of climate, Antarctica has the lowest average humidity on the planet (it practically never rains); it has unstable winds with an average wind speed of about 100 km/h; temperatures generally range from -10° to -80° Celsius and there is little sunlight during the long winter (the summer, on the other hand, is characterized by almost full daylight). Architects and engineers must therefore take these factors into account when designing and building housing structures.

There are currently three categories of settlements in Antarctica according to their size and functionality: station, base or camp. Their type of construction varies. Thus, one can find steel or wooden dwellings, small prefabricated blocks, with tunnels and containers. There are also large prefabricated buildings, that is, coupled modules and compact buildings.



In these adverse weather conditions, architects have come up with ingenious solutions. For instance, the English Halley VI station consists of eight modules, all mounted on hydraulic legs with ski-like mechanisms. This allows the station to be moved quickly and easily with the support of heavy equipment.

The Antarctic Land Organization (ALO) encourages architectural and engineering studies in extreme climates to promote sustainable human living conditions in Antarctica. To this end, the most innovative, brilliant, eco-sustainable and viable ideas and projects will be selected and supported, including through funding and/or participation.

Those interested in submitting their project application can write to: info@antarcticlands.org



Citizenship of the ALO Member States

One of the possibilities offered to purchasers of AAL tokens is to become a citizen of one of the ALO principalities.

Thanks to this project, everyone who wants to prevent the Antarctic lands from being condemned to ecological tragedy now has the opportunity to make it known to the world by carrying out a very significant action, that of asking to be part of this fantastic continent and requesting that they be granted the right of citizenship.

All Antarctic Land Organization (ALO) member principalities will offer citizenship on equal terms.

Citizenship is offered free of charge in exchange for acceptance of the 10 Fundamental Principles that have been established, including environmental protection, respect for human rights and peace among peoples.

This initiative aims to create an Antarctic "population" that will take a responsible and effective stance in defense of the Antarctic ecosystem. In addition, the citizens of the ALO principalities will become an integral part of the process to raise global awareness of the continent's environmental needs and to ensure the maintenance of prevention and protection of the environment, fauna and flora.

The citizens of the ALO principalities may form clubs, groups and communities in their own countries and organize events and demonstrations to attract the involvement of the authorities and public opinion.

DISCLAIMER

Please read these warnings carefully. If in doubt, consult your financial, legal, tax or other advisor.

The ALO Global Project is sponsored and controlled by the Antarctic (AAL) Foundation registered in the Public Registry of Panama.



The Antarctic (AAL) Foundation, in its commercialization phase, may use regional legal instruments to avoid sanctions or restrictions. These instruments, such as companies licensed to operate with cryptocurrencies, can be created in the places where the legislation is more favorable and will be controlled by the foundation itself.

The purchaser of ANTARCTIC Token (AAL) confirms to have understood this whitepaper, to have experience in the field of cryptocurrencies and to fully understand the risks associated with OEI/ICO/IDO campaigns, including those related to the use of cryptocurrencies and utility tokens.

The information contained in this whitepaper is an overview of the ALO Global project, its business model and its future evolution; it also provides an introduction to ANTARCTIC tokens (AAL) and associated functionalities.

The ALO Global Project will use its AAL tokens to raise funds for the design, feasibility, development, launch and commercialization of projects, initiatives, and services as described in this whitepaper.

The Antarctic (AAL) Foundation does not warrant or guarantee the accuracy or completeness of such information and projections.

Regulations, laws and regulatory measures or actions may have an impact on our future projects and services that could limit or prevent their development or implementation. Our business models may change due to new regulatory and compliance requirements under applicable laws in certain jurisdictions.

AAL is a digital cryptographic token created on the Binance Smart Chain and is not classified as a stock or investment asset. AAL is a BEP-20 token on the BSC network.

By purchasing an AAL, you do not acquire any rights in relation to the issuing company, proceeds or assets. This includes, but is not limited to, voting, intellectual property or any other legal or financial rights.

This whitepaper does not constitute an offer or solicitation of savings

This whitepaper does not constitute a solicitation of investment and does not in any way imply an offering of securities, shares, or futures in any jurisdiction. This



document provides an overview of the objectives, future products and services of the ALO Global Project and the use of the AAL token within the ALO Global Project platforms and ecosystem.

This document does not represent a recommendation or advice to purchase.

The ALO Global Project does not guarantee that purchasers of the AAL token will make a profit or, conversely, suffer financial loss.

Restrictions may apply in territories where AAL tokens are not offered to citizens and residents, such as Algeria, Bolivia, Canada, Ecuador, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Morocco, Namibia, Nepal, Pakistan, the United States and Vietnam.

In the case of restrictions, buyers will not be able to participate in sales in general, nor in purchases of the Antarctic token (AAL). Participation in sales or purchases of the AAL token may also be restricted to residents of other countries and territories. All participants must ensure that they act in accordance with applicable laws and are aware of the position of the regulatory authority in their jurisdiction.

Decisions made on the basis of the information contained in this information document are the responsibility of the purchasers. The Antarctic (AAL) Foundation, its founders, group members, consultants and any other third parties involved in the ALO Global project and resulting projects shall in no event be liable for any losses or other damages suffered by investors as a result of the information contained in this whitepaper.

Investors and purchasers of the AAL token understand and agree that the ALO Global project is not responsible for the choice of Laws applicable to the purchase and sale of tokens and that applicable Laws may also cover anti-money laundering operations, such as the Securities and Exchange Act and local tax laws.

In addition, the buyer understands and accepts, under his/her own responsibility, all Laws related to the purchase and sale of cryptocurrencies and digital tokens.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the User also understands and agrees to assume sole responsibility for the application of tax laws relating to the purchase and sale of tokens.

Investors and buyers also agree not to use AAL tokens for any illegal transactions, including the financing of terrorism, the purchase of weapons or money laundering.

The current regulatory landscape in Europe

In 2022, the Council of the European Union and the European Parliament took important steps towards the creation of a legal framework to regulate the cryptocurrency market. The proposal is called MiCa (short for Markets in Crypto Assets). There are still several steps to be taken before approval, but experts believe that the regulation could come into force by the end of 2023. MiCa will be strictly enforced in all EU countries.



According to MiCa supporters, the regulation will provide legal certainty for cryptocurrency issuers and a level playing field for service providers. In addition, it will ensure the protection of customers. According to Bruno Le Maire, French Minister of Economy and Finance, MiCa "will better protect Europeans who have invested in



these assets and prevent the misuse of cryptocurrencies, while encouraging innovation to maintain the attractiveness of the European Union."

MiCa will oversee cryptocurrencies with larger markets, such as Bitcoin and Ethereum, and will also include stable coins. In addition, any project involving the issuance of tokens for the exchange of fiat money will have to comply with MiCa.

An important point that had generated controversy in the first draft of the regulation is the focus on the environment. MiCa stipulates that all companies participating in the cryptocurrency market will have to disclose the effects their activities have on the climate. In addition, strict anti-money laundering controls will apply, especially to companies based in high-risk jurisdictions.

Countries such as Poland and Lithuania have already taken advantage of the cryptocurrency boom by granting various types of licenses to cryptocurrency exchanges and wallets that store cryptoassets.

Current regulations in Latin America

Latin America has seen important advances in the regulation of cryptocurrencies. In 2021, El Salvador became the first country in the world to accept Bitcoin as legal tender. For the time being, it has not yet implemented policies or incentive laws for cryptocurrencies.

On the other hand, the Central Bank of Cuba has published two resolutions regulating the use of cryptocurrencies in the country. These documents establish the use of cryptocurrencies in commercial transactions. These regulations also contain the steps to be followed for the authorization of cryptocurrency service providers.

Panama is another country in the region that is close to having a defined legal framework for cryptocurrencies. The National Assembly unanimously approved in April this year the cryptocurrency bill, Law No. 697, "whereby the commercialization and use of cryptoassets, the issuance of digital value, the tokenization of precious metals and other goods, payment systems and other provisions are regulated".



This bill provides for the regulation of the use and commercialization of cryptoassets as a method of payment and includes the payment of taxes. Panamanian President Laurentino Cortizo vetoed part of the articles contained in the bill. Thus, the National Assembly will now have to modify the document and re-submit it to the president.

LINKS

1. Antarctic Token

<https://antarcticlands.org/antarctic-token-2/>

2. Token

<https://antarctic.antarcticlands.org/>

3. Antarctic Lands

<https://antarcticlands.org>

4. ALO Citizenship

<https://antarcticlands.org/form/>

5. Decentralized exchange Pancakeswap

<https://pancakeswap.finance>

6. Official MetaMask website

<https://metamask.io/download>

7. How to connect MetaMask to Binance Smart Chain

<https://youtu.be/99JFQuvM6M4>

8. What is MetaMask and how to set up this wallet?



<https://www.cryptocurrency10.com/en/what-is-metamask-and-how-is-this-wallet-formatted>

9. Binance Smart Chain

<https://www.binance.com/en/support/announcement/854415cf3d214371a7b60cf01ead0918>

10. NFT prices skyrocketing

<https://www.cryptocurrency10.com/en/nft-prices-sky-high>

11. Opensea (NFT marketplace)

<https://www.opensea.io>

12. Tmpr (NFT marketplace)

<https://tmpr-nft.cryptocurrency10.com/Market>

OUR TEAM

The Antarctic Token (AAL) was developed by a ghost team of programmers, marketers, influencers, and writers organized 100% by OPM Corporation I and Panama law firm Caporaso & Partners. The Antarctic Foundation (AAL) and the Antarctic Lands Organization (ALO) have commissioned the creation of the token, its launch and the distribution of a turnkey package offered by the two Panamanian companies.

This is a unique, low-budget experiment. The Antarctica Foundation (AAL), created by Caporaso & Partners in Panama, will use the Antarctica token (AAL) as a global medium of exchange. ALO decided to turn to blockchain technology to create its own



currency. Although ALO promotes the Antarctic token, the idea is for it to be a decentralized cryptocurrency. This cryptocurrency aims to be open, global, non-inflationary, resistant to censorship and manipulation by big banks.

The support of Caporaso & Partners has been key to prepare the launch of the Antarctic cryptocurrency. Token issuance is not regulated in most countries now, so it is a very delicate phase, in which companies must carefully analyze how they are going to operate.