GOLD MINING

WHITEPAPER

Gold Mining, the token that is worth gold!

November 2021

SUMMARY

1. Disclaimer

Attention!

This whitepaper is for informational purposes only. Its content is neither a sales promotion nor an offer of securities or financial securities. Carefully read the document to get the inside scoop on how the project works.

Potential buyers of tokens should carefully assess the risks and uncertainties associated with encryption and familiarize themselves with all information contained in this document before closing any deals.

2. Gold Mining

Gold Mining is a company specialized in leasing productive areas of gold mining, which helps small gold miners to be more efficient in extraction.

Gold mining is not something new, the metal is well known and revered around the world, but few people know how this coveted metal is difficult to extract from nature, and few really have the expertise to extract this gold in the world. Gold Mining specializes in extracting the most from small and medium-sized mines, using modern plants to make the mining process more efficient and ecologically sustainable.

We also value building a chain of modern processes, placing technology as a backbone in its exploration chain, today one of the first companies to use blockchain in its processes, both in auditing and in the digitization of gold through tokenization.

3. Objective

We aim, through technology, to improve the production processes of small and medium mining companies generating greater efficiency, and enabling people to invest in the gold market in an accessible, fast and secure way, adopting disruptive technologies such as blockchain and tokenization.

4. Gold market

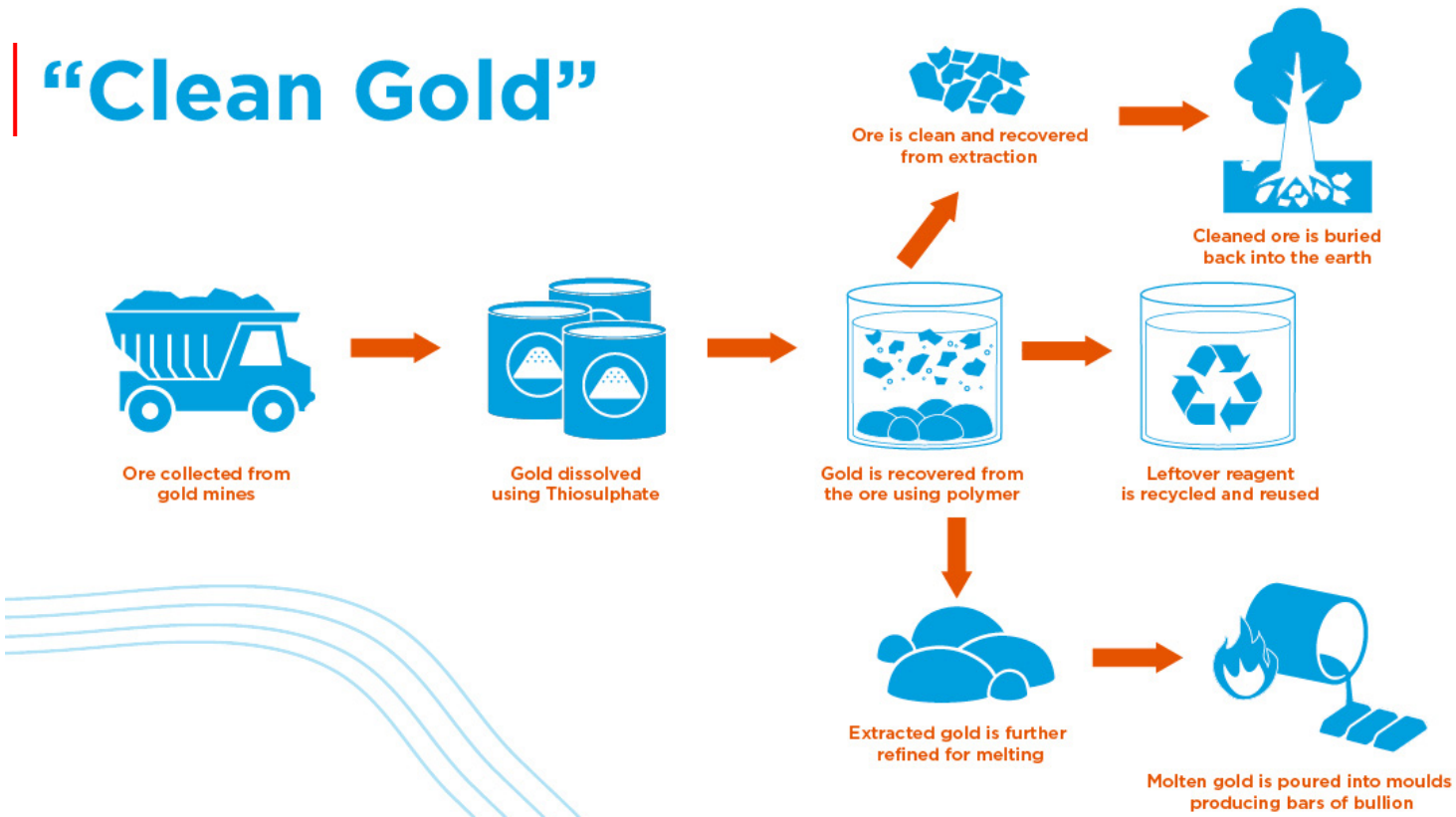
4.1 About gold

Gold is a precious metal. Contains emotional, cultural and financial value and people buy it for different reasons, from national socio-cultural factors, market conditions and broader macroeconomic factors.

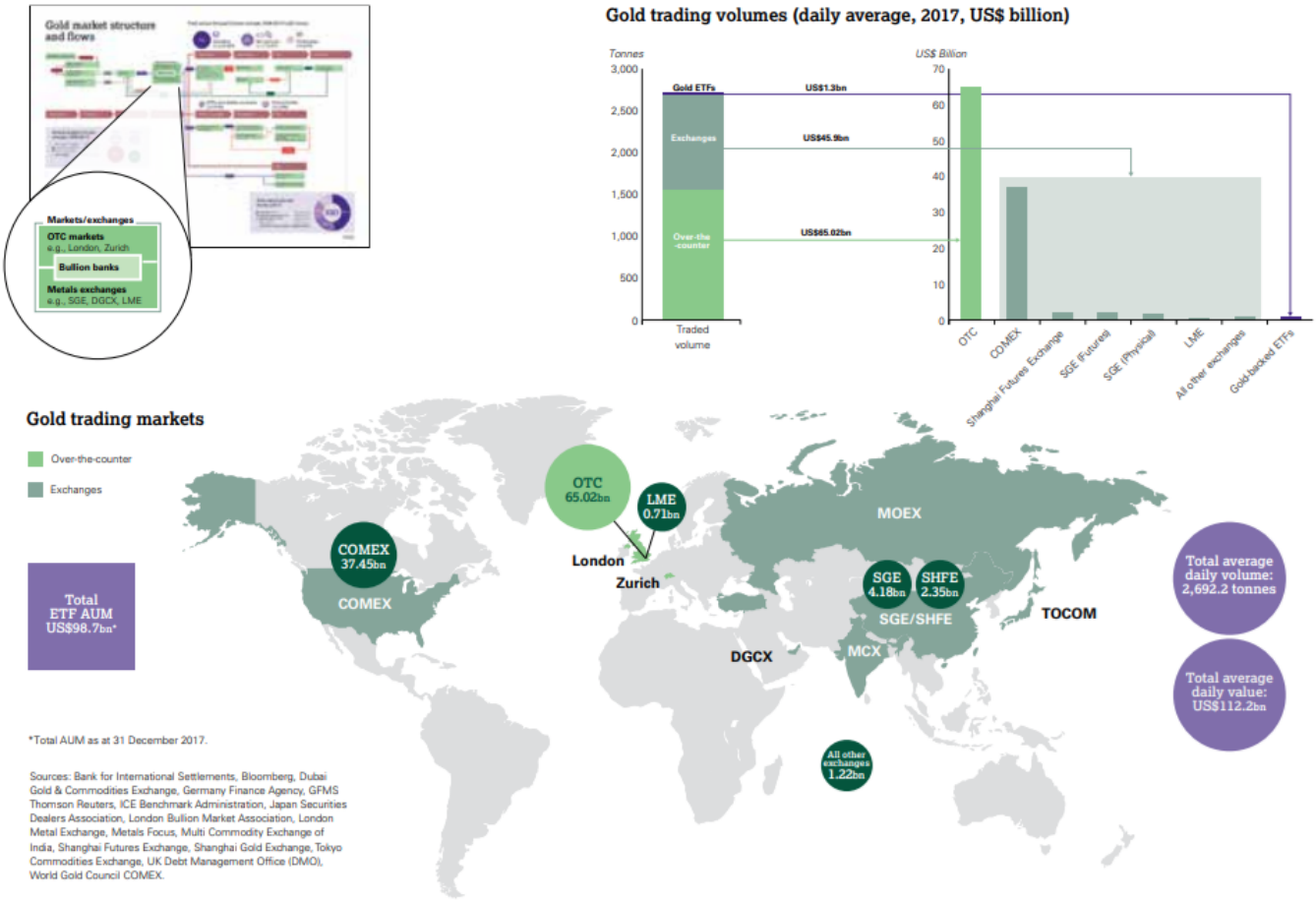
The history of gold is very linked to money, however, it abandoned this role in developed economies after World War II.
At the end of the war, the Bretton Woods monetary standard set fixed exchange rates. The system broke down in 1971 when the US shut down unilaterally the gold standard, which fixed the convertibility of gold and dollar at $35 per ounce.

4.2 Market structure and flows

Understand the structure and flows of the global gold market in this set of infographics, detailing the sources of supply and demand for gold, with an indication of trading volumes and the scale and composition of the above-ground stocks.



Gold trading – over-the-counter and exchanges

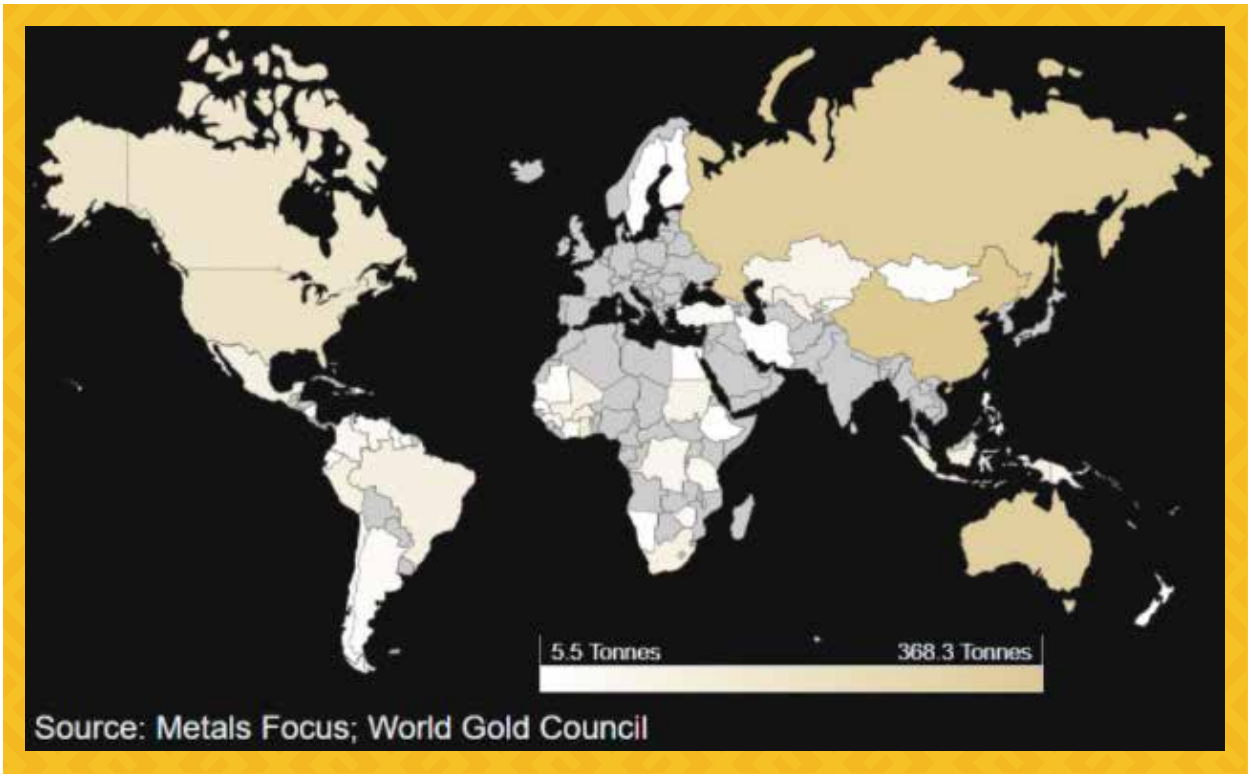


4.3 Gold mining process

Gold mining is a global business with operations in all continents, except Antarctica, and is mined in various shapes and scales.

Mining operations are increasingly diversified geographically, far from the concentrated supply of fence 40 years ago, when most of the world's gold came from South Africa.

China was the world's largest producer in 2016, accounting for about 14% of the total annual production. But no region dominates. all of Asia produces 23% of all newly mined gold. Central and South America produce about 17% of the total, with North America having about 16%. About 19% of production comes from Africa and 14% from the CIS region.



4.4 Life cycle of a gold mine

Long before any gold can be mined, an exploration and a significant development must occur, both to determine, with the highest possible accuracy, the size of the deposit how much to extract and process the ore efficiently, safely and responsibly. It usually takes between 10 and 20 years for a gold mine to be ready to produce a material that can be refined.

Exploration | **Development** | **Operation** | **Decomissioning** | **Post-closure**

Exploration (1-10 years) of the gold mine is challenging and complex. It requires significant time, financial resources and experience in many disciplines - for example, geography, geology, chemistry and engineering.

Development (1-5 years) involves the planning and construction of the mine and associated infrastructure. Mining companies must obtain proper permits and licenses before starting construction. This usually takes several years, although it varies widely depending on location.

Operation (10-30 years) of gold mining represents productive life of a mine, during which ore is mined and turned into gold. Processing involves the transformation of rock and ore into an alloy metallic of substantial purity - known as doré - containing on average between 60-90% gold.

Decommissioning (1-5 years) takes place after a mine has ceased operations, possibly because the ore body was exhausted or the remaining deposit has become unprofitable (non-economic) for the mining.

In Post-closure (5-10+ years) gold mining companies assume responsibility for managing a site long after a mine has been closed and dismantled. Over that time, the land will be rehabilitated – cleared and revegetated – and the mining company will work to ensure that the gold mine's recovery and return to long-term environmental stability are successful.

4.5 Gold demand by sector

Jewelry: represents the largest source of annual demand for gold by sector. This has decreased in recent decades, but it still represents about 50% of total demand.

India and China are by far the biggest markets, in terms of volume, and together they account for more than 50% of the current global demand for gold. Asia and Middle East markets are dominated by demand for high-carat pure gold.

Investment: has unique properties as an asset class. Modest gold allocations protect and enhance the performance of an investment portfolio. Even so, globally, gold still represents less than 1% of investment portfolios.

However, this is changing, and investors of all types are beginning to accept gold as a reliable, tangible, long-term store of value that has changed independently of other assets. The annual volume of gold purchased by investors has increased by at least 235% over the past three decades.

Central Bank: The last decade has seen a fundamental change in the behavior of central banks with regard to gold, driven by the reassessment of its role and relevance after the 2008 financial crisis.

Central banks in emerging markets increased their purchases of gold officials, while European banks stopped selling, and the sector now represents a significant source of annual demand for gold.

Central banks sold 7,853 tons of gold between 1987 and 2009, between 2010 and 2016 they bought 3,297 tons.

Technology: Gold has always been fundamental to innovations in electronics. Today, the unique properties of gold and the advent of nanotechnology are generating new uses in medicine, engineering and environmental management.

Gold can be used to build highly targeted methods for applying drugs to the human body, to create conductive plastics and specialized pigments, or advanced catalysts that can purify water or air. It has also been used in dentistry for centuries. Although most technological applications use low volumes of gold, their impacts are very diverse and far-reaching.

4.6 Regulation and taxation

Regulation
There is no comprehensive global regulation for gold, but many aspects - especially on the mining side - are strongly governed by national rules. There are also important voluntary codes that contribute to good functioning of the global gold market.

Gold exploration and mining is subject to a variety of rules, usually incorporated into a national mining law. The laws cover areas such as: the licensing process, foreign ownership of land, environmental rules, health and safety, payment of taxes and royalties.

Taxation

Gold is subject to a series of taxes at various stages of the exploration and production cycle, on import and export, and on purchase and sale. Royalties and taxes on gold production vary widely from country to country.

Investment gold is often exempt from Value Added Tax (VAT) or Goods and Services Tax (GST), but this still exists in some countries.

VAT and GST can also differ from product to product, eg. between coins and bars, so it is important to check local tax rules. Gold is often subject to Capital Gains Tax when it is sold.

4.7 – Gold Mining company

4.8-Washing Plant SM 150

Technology has brought impacting changes to several sectors, including the gold market, and with this the investment in modern and efficient machinery has become more than necessary.

Thanks to the advent of current technology, the mining process is increasingly agile and Gold Mining is always updating its production process to deliver a final product with the best possible quality.

SM 150

Technical data of SM 150

Nominal capacity: 150 Ton./h.
Water flow: 450m³
Required power: 70CV
Dimensions: 2,4 x 3,8 x 16m

Remote trigger

The machine has a system integrated with tablets and smartphones where the employee controls the plant remotely.

Data tracking

All collected data will be tracked via blockchain to ensure more efficiency and transparency.

Infra-red

Technology used to facilitate and detect any productive material.

5. Types of investment

Physical gold (bars and coins): represent approximately ⅔ of the annual demand for investment gold and about ¼ of the global demand in the last decade. Demand for bars and coins has quadrupled since the early 2000s, and the trend spans East and West. New markets like China were established and old markets like Europe reemerged.

Backed ETFs and the like: Physically backed gold exchange traded funds (ETFs), exchange traded commodities (ETCs) and similar funds account for approximately 1⁄3 of the demand for investment gold. These funds were launched in 2003 and as of March 2016 they held 2,300 tonnes of physical gold on behalf of investors around the world.

Allocated Gold Accounts: Gold banks offer their institutional or high net worth clients allocated gold accounts that consist of gold deposits and that resemble currency accounts. Banks also offer unallocated accounts. In it, a customer does not have specific bars or coins, but is generally entitled to a certain amount of gold. The investor is not the legal owner of any physical gold, but rather a creditor of the supplier.

Investment in gold on the internet (IIG): it allows investors to purchase physical gold on the internet and keep it in professional vaults and take it whenever they wish.

Derivatives: futures, forward contracts and options: it requires more knowledge of financial securities than other forms of investment. They are traded on exchanges and over-the-counter (OTC). Exchange-traded derivatives are traded on central clearing exchanges that bring buyers and sellers together. OTC derivatives are bilateral contracts that have more flexible structures but include counterparty risk.

Mining actions: investors can invest in shares of gold mining companies. The mining company's shares may be correlated with the price of gold, but the growth and return of the shares depend on the company's expected future earnings.

Tokenized Gold in Gold Mining: it's the way to invest in a gold-backed asset on the blockchain. The main benefits of this modality include:

- Financial encryption compatibility;
- Secure storage in digital wallets;
- Lower annual fees;
- Access to gold products that were traditionally reserved for large buyers only.

6. Marketplace

In our marketplace we will make gold bullion sales available to retailers or small investors who wish to have the physical asset in their possession. Gold Mining holders will be able to exchange the token for physical gold, or obtain discounts on purchases.

You can also withdraw your Gold Coin for gold, if you want to exchange the digital asset for the physical.

7. Gold Mining and Gold Coin

7.1 Why buy Gold Mining?

PROFITABILITY
When you choose to invest your money in the Gold Mining currency, you are not only buying a fraction of the mining company, which will be monetized every month, but you are investing in the GMC fund, for the development of the extraction and improvements of the gold mines, consequently increasing the asset's profitability.

The GMC Fund will finance the extraction of the ore, and a percentage of the gold will be made available to the GOLD Fund, around 10%.

SAFETY
All transactions will feature blockchain immutability and transparency.

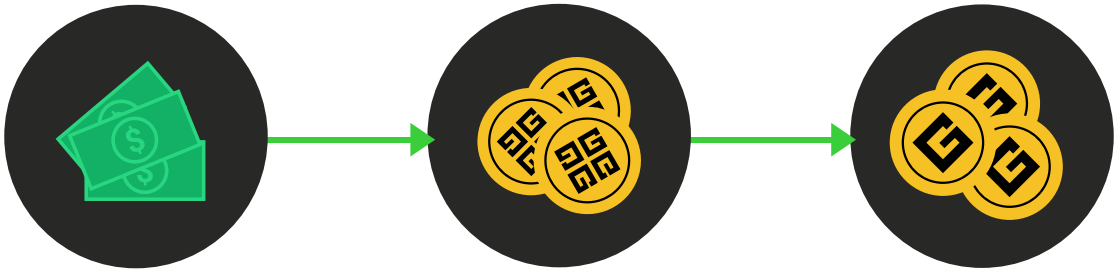
EFFICIENCY
GMC currencies will also be traded anytime, anywhere in the world using peer-to-peer transactions or cryptocurrency exchanges. Transactions are settled instantly and conversion to local currency is simplified.

7.2 Where to buy Gold Mining tokens?

You can purchase GMT tokens with GMC, USDC, BTC, BNB, ETH, LUNES currencies at a discount on the **Lunes Wallet** platform and the **LunesPay** app

7.3 Distribution of Gold Coins

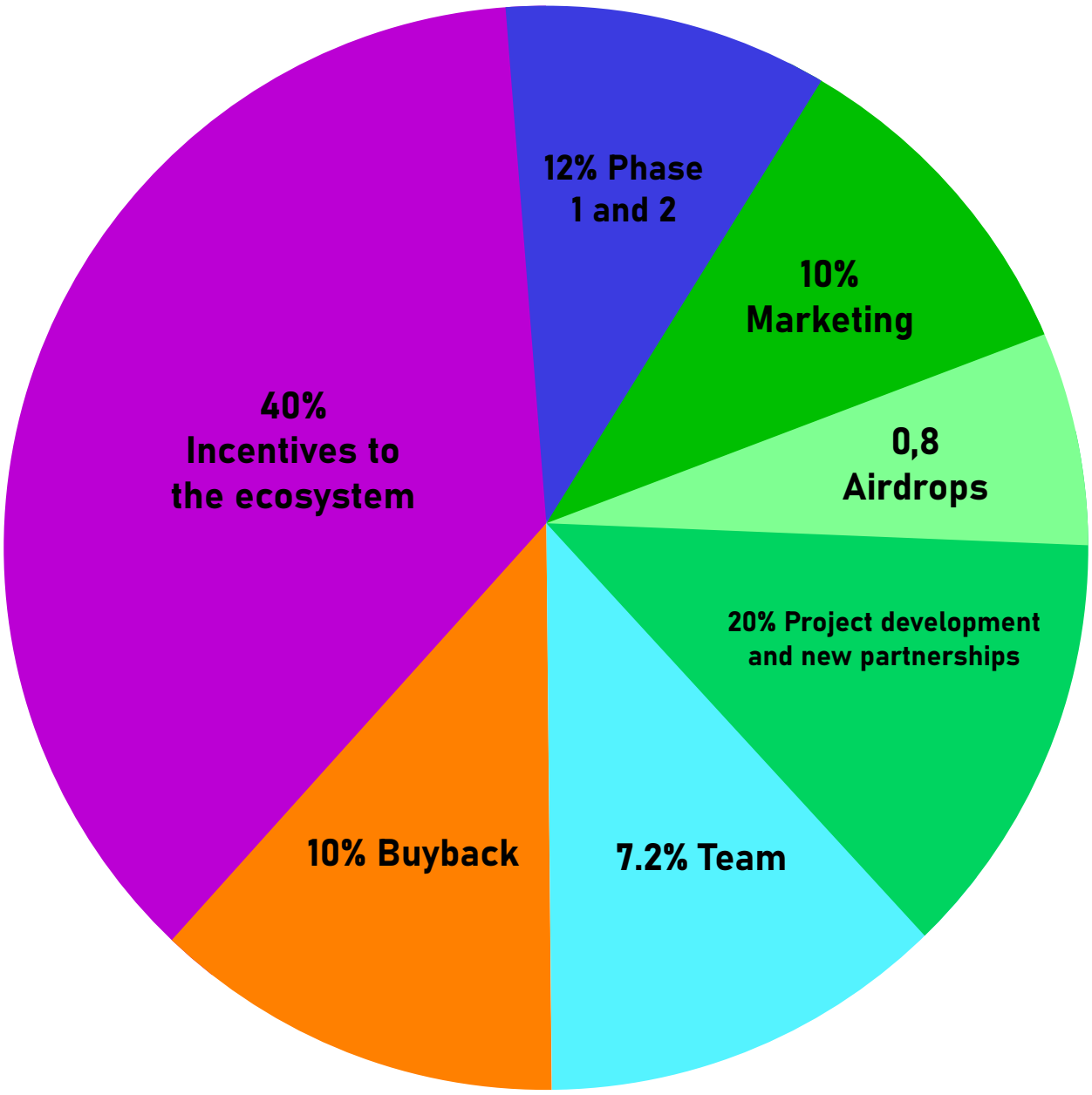
It will work as follows: When an investor buys company tokens Gold Mining will be entitled to part of the mining company's production in a gold-backed token called **Gold Coin**.



The investor buys Gold Mining tokens

And receives a 10% percentage on gold-backed tokens called: Gold Coin

7.4 Allocation of Gold Mining coins



7.5 Maximum Supplies

- **Gold Mining:** 18.000.000
- **Gold Coin:** Issued according to gold production

8 Roadmap

Q1 - 2022

- Pre-Launch and Launch

Q1 - 2022

- Distribution

Q2 - 2022

- Exchange listing

Q4 - 2022

- Production

Q4 -2022

- Payment

Q4 - 2022

- Virtual store

Q4 - 2023

- Mining

9. Team

ROBSON BORGES
CEO & Founder
4 years of experience working in C-level positions leading several teams. CMO experience working at the largest lead generation company in Brazil. Market analyst and fascinated by cryptocurrencies, my dream is that common people can have free access to great opportunities.

ESSO SANTOS
TI
Specialist in corporate website and email hosting for over 15 years. He currently provides technology advice in the area of banking and digital payments, specializing in blockchain and IOT technology.

HEBEL JHONE
Trader
Investor in the cryptocurrency market for over 4 years. He likes new trends and comes to help expand the asset with new strategies.

Advisor

LUCAS CARDEAL

Entrepreneur for over 13 years, who created from scratch the largest Brazilian cryptocurrency called Lunes, with experience in formatting and executing ICOs and a specialist in cryptoeconomics. Lucas Cardeal is one of the biggest names in the national market.

Lunes is the largest blockchain and cryptocurrency technology company in Latin America and the African continent, created in a decentralized manner and with total transparency.