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ASGARD

DECENTRALIZED

CRYPTOECOLOGICAL

FUND

AMFG (Arabian Manufacturing & Financial Group)

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TABLE OF CONTENTS
page

INTRODUCTION.

THE EVOLUTION OF OUR BUSINESS.

Our history is the evolution of the business from a traditional authoritarian structural management model to the decentralized blockchain solution in the ecological and environmental sphere, which is focused on small and medium-sized businesses.

Our main team members have been involved in waste management activity since 1987. We began with a simple waste sorting process with the aim to find a way of using sorted waste as raw materials in industrial goods manufacturing.

After 30 years of constant search for new effective technologies and manufacturing models, we came to the idea of blockchain use in ecology.

CHAPTER 1.

KEY MILESTONES.

1987 – 1989. Nizhny Novgorod, Russia.

Targets achieved:

- The manual plastic waste sorting facility started up.

Identified issues:

- Industrial enterprises are not ready to use in their processes recycled materials without any additional treatment.

1989. Nizhny Novgorod, Russia.

Targets achieved:

- BLITS B company created; an industrial facility rented.
- The production of garden consumer goods, such as plastic buckets, basins and hoses started. We used recycled polymer waste as raw materials for manufacturing.
- The price of a plastic bucket manufactured by BLITS B company was three times lower than the same type of a bucket which was manufactured from primary raw materials. At the same time a bucket, manufactured from recycled raw materials had no deviation in safety and durability.

Positive aspects identified:

- High demand for goods, manufactured from recyclables. The main reasons for such high demand were a low price and high durability of the goods.

Identified issues:

- The lack of the legislation for plastic industrial goods manufacturing from recycled raw materials. The Russian regulations of that time did not allow to use recycled plastic as raw materials for industrial goods manufactory.

Found solution:

- The solution to initiate the change into existing regulatory standard regarding the production of plastic industrial and household goods was taken.

  As a result, the clause allowing the use of up to 28% of recycled plastic as a raw material for manufactory was included in the existing standard.

1992. Nizhny Novgorod, Russia.

Targets achieved:

- GHOSTHIMPROM company created due to the need to raise the production process effectiveness. It was a transition to a new production level of a plastic waste recycling technology.

1992-1994. Nizhny Novgorod, Russia.

Targets achieved:

- Sorting and decontamination of polymer waste plant started up. The purpose of the plant was the production of plastic household goods from recycled plastic.

Identified issues:

- The lack of necessary recycling technologies in Russia.
- The lack of recycling equipment with prices affordable for a small and medium-sized business.

Found solution:

- Independent equipment development. It was made for a deep sorting of plastic waste on fractions, decontaminating, granulating and thermal treatment. The European manufacturing standards were used as the basis.

1994-1997. Nizhny Novgorod, Russia.

Targets achieved:

- The launch of the GOSTHIMPROM (since 2017 — SeT) factory after its renovation for deep sorting of the polymer waste with the aim to use recycled plastic as the raw material in the manufactory of plastic household goods.
- This factory is still functioning. It receives polymer waste, performs deep sorting, decontaminating, granulating and

thermal treatment. It uses the recycled raw material for modern and robust plastic household goods.

1999. Nizhny Novgorod, Russia.

Targets achieved:

- Creation of the “Center for the recycling of the polyolefin waste and turning it into household materials and goods” at the GOSTHIMPROM factory basis.

Identified issues:

- Lack of the legislation promoting deep waste recycling.
- The waste management at the time was mainly focused on the transportation of all hazard categories waste into dedicated landfills for disposal.
- The difficulties in the bank loans receiving for a waste deep recycling activity.

1999. Nizhny Novgorod, Russia.

AGZHO company created.

Identified issues:

- Lack of volumes and quality of waste supplied for recycling; the recycling facility is not able to run non-stop.

Targets achieved:

- AGZHO company was created with the aim of collection and transportation of municipal solid waste. It allowed us to receive an infinite amount of polymer waste for our recycling facility.
- AGZHO company was successfully developing and operating within 15 years with expansion to 30 municipal territories and cities in Russia.

2012. Nizhny Novgorod, Russia.

Mag Group company was created with the aim of municipal solid waste collection and transportation; design, construction and operation of landfills.

Targets achieved:

- The company expanded its activity into seven Russian regions. The companies of Mag Group operate effectively in the Russian Federation, in the sphere of collection, removal, processing and recycling of municipal solid waste and bulky waste, construction waste.
- MAG-1 inter-municipal landfill was put into operation in 2012. The landfill was planned for disposal and process of municipal solid waste (MSW), bulky and construction waste. The landfill area is 70 hectares; the landfill's designed capacity is

4,400,000 m^3 of waste per year; 12,200 m^3 of municipal solid waste is daily delivered to the landfill.

2012. Dubai, U.A.E.

Mag Group company international expansion.

Targets achieved:

- MAG Group International company was created with the aim of municipal solid waste collection and transportation.
- LUXURY GARBAGE STYLE standard in waste collection and transportation is realized with the aim of stressing the need for stronger financing in the waste management business area.
  The key components of the LUXURY GARBAGE STYLE as waste collection and transportation standard were waste removal, vacuum cleaning of the site of waste disposal, sanitization and aromatization of both the emptied dumpster and the area around it.
- “Production of Derived Fuel (Industrial Oil, Diesel, Gasoline) from Scrap Tires and Plastic Waste” technology creation and implementation.
  We attracted people's attention to the fact that much money is spent on consumption and very little money spent on the environmental conservation. We are sure that a leftover

principle cannot finance the waste management activity because today`s ecological situation will influence the next generations life.

2013 -2016. International experience.

Targets achieved:

- **2013. Bolivia, La Paz.** The Bolivian government invited MAG Group LLC (Dubai) as an expert in a state-of-the-art waste collection, transportation and recycling technology.
- **2015. Ukraine, Kiev.** The Ukranian government invited MAG Group LLC (Dubai) as an expert in waste management and public utility services.
- MAG Group Ukraine LLC was created with the aim of public utility services provision in Kiev.
- **2016**. **Afghanistan, Kabul.** The Afghan government invited MAG GROUP LLC (Dubai) as an expert in a state-of-the-art waste collection, transportation and recycling technology.

Positive aspects identified:

- The professional waste management services are in high demand internationally, on all the continents.

Identified issues:

- Lack of a common standard in the municipal solid waste collection, transportation and recycling.

- Complicated banking rules regarding the financing of deep waste recycling projects.

2017. Italy.

Targets achieved:

- MAG Group S.R.L. was created with the aim of professional consulting and supply of equipment in a waste management area in Italy.

2018. Nizhny Novgorod, Russia.

Targets achieved:

- One of the biggest in Russia MSW (municipal solid waste) sorting plant was put into operation with a projected annual capacity of 470 000 tons of waste.

CONCLUSION.

SUMMARRY OF OUR THIRTY-YEAR ACTIVITY IN A PROFESSIONAL WASTE MANAGEMENT AREA.

Summarizing our thirty-year activity in a professional waste management area, we came to certain conclusions about some existing issues for small and medium-sized companies involved in an environmentally-oriented activity:

- Complicated banking rules regarding the financing of the waste management projects.
- Lack of state support for private ecologically-oriented business in many countries. Excessive bureaucracy prevents access for small and medium-sized companies to the running environmental government projects.
- Lack of a stable demand for the goods manufactured from recycled waste. We regard that this satiation is the evidence of weak government support of the green strategy in the usage of industrial goods, made from recycled materials.
- Limited access to the financing tools, resulting in difficulties with clients' base widening and working capital rise. It negatively impacts the growth of the project until it reaches breakeven and profitable levels.
- Artificial monopolization of the ecologically-oriented business results in reduction of small and medium-sized companies involved in waste management activity. The rise in the volume

of undeclared waste is the consequence of such monopolization.

- Concealing the environmental problems from the public.

We conclude that it is necessary to create a mechanism identifying environmental damage to prevent the manipulation of information about the type and extent of damage that has occurred or is likely to occur.

The creation of the **DECENTRALIZED CRYPTOECOLOGICAL FUND ASGARD** supported by own cryptocurrency **ASGARD (ASG) TOKEN** is our result.

We are sure that the decentralized model allows excluding a possibility of concealing the environmental damage and its size from the public. It will also allow people of the planet to participate in solving environmental problems for a reward in cryptocurrency for that.