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Tupã

The Forestry STO

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White Paper



Summary

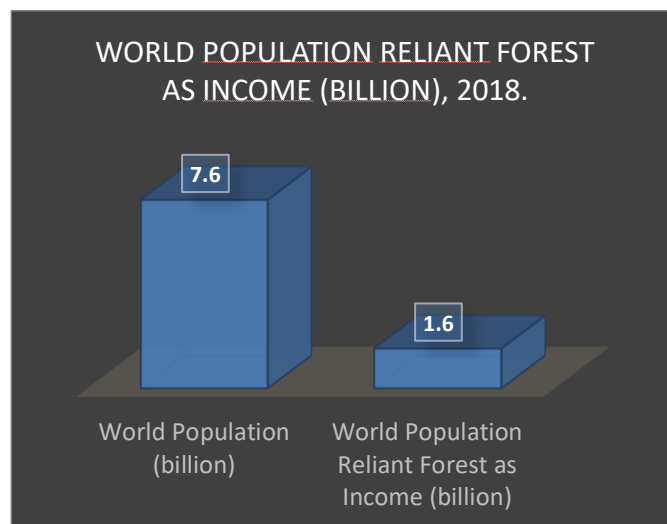
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1. Introduction

According Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), United Nations (UN) and Global Forest Watch, forests are dynamic ecosystems vital to sustaining humans, biodiversity, and environmental services worldwide. Covering almost one-third of the world's land area, forests provide shelter to over 80% of all terrestrial biodiversity. The global economic system is also heavily dependent on forests. Approximately 1.6 billion people worldwide are reliant on forest ecosystems as their source of income.

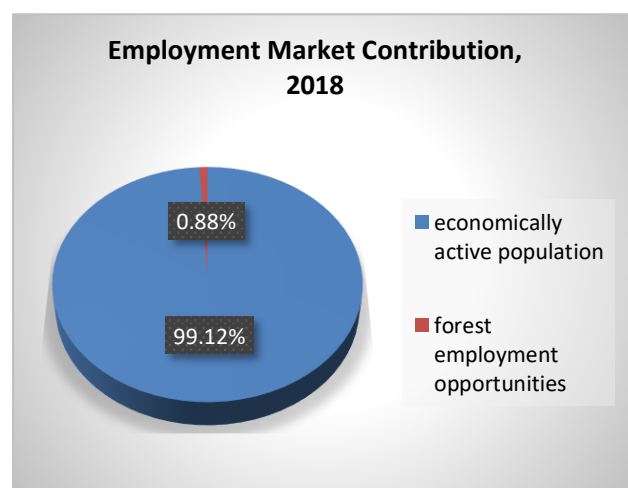
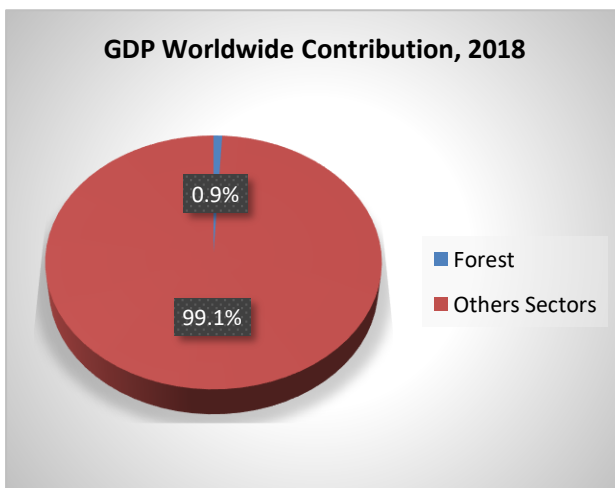
Benefits of Forests (According Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), United Nations (UN)).

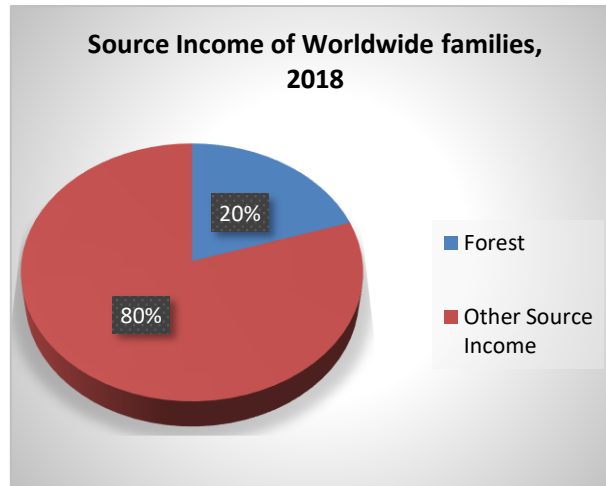
Environmental: Forests absorb toxic pollutants such as ozone, SO₂, and NO₂. Trees absorb and sequester CO₂ from the atmosphere through photosynthesis. However, the carbon that trees store is emitted into the atmosphere when they are burned or decompose. Deforestation or poor management can increase flooding, landslides, and soil erosion. Forests can provide food and shelter for pollinators, such as bees, birds, and bats. Pollinators in a forest increase the levels of pollination which thus encourages the regrowth of trees. Vegetation cover, such as canopy structure and tree spacing, stops soil erosion through nitrogen fixation among other processes. The root structures of trees aid wastewater treatment, reducing the potential risk of disease due to inadequate drinking water and sanitation. Furthermore, Forests protect water resources and impact the quantity of water supplied through soil erosion and runoff prevention.



Social: Forests provide numerous ecosystem benefits to humans including shelter, livelihoods, and food security. Approximately 300 million people (20 million in Brazil) live in forests, including 60 million indigenous people. Agroforestry and silvo-pastoral practices – where combinations of trees, crops, and livestock are incorporated into one system – can result in higher overall yields and are important in sustaining local livelihoods. The FAO reports that agroforestry has the potential to increase income and efficient crop production in rural areas, thus removing some of the stresses on the local population. Forests also provide habitat for wildlife, often economically important to the local population. Forest resources are estimated to provide 1.6 billion people with livelihoods, therefore playing a vital role in efforts to reduce poverty.

Economic: Forests also have significant economic value and contribute to a country's GDP in multiple ways. The forest sector contributes approximately 0.9% of global GDP and creates employment opportunities for over 50 million people worldwide. Forest biodiversity also delivers multiple services for the global food economy. The UN estimates that three-quarters of prescription drugs contain a component derived from a forest plant extract. Unsustainable forest practices threaten these important services. Some studies suggest that forests and trees may provide around 20 percent of income for rural households in developing countries, both through cash income and by meeting subsistence needs. Non-wood forest products (NWFPs) provide food, income, and nutritional diversity for an estimated one in five people around the world, notably women, children, landless farmers and others in vulnerable situations.





Despite their numerous benefits, forests worldwide are severely threatened. According to data of FAO and World Bank in 2015 the world lost almost 130 million hectares of forest between 1990 and 2015 (from 31.6% to 30.6%) , which is about the size of South Africa, and only in 2017, the world lost more than one football pitch of forest every second. Global tree cover losses have doubled since 2003, while deforestation in tropical rainforest has doubled since 2008. “The main reason tropical forests are disappearing is not a mystery – vast areas continue to be cleared for soy, beef, palm oil, timber, and other globally traded commodities,” said Frances Seymour at the World Resources Institute, which produces Global Forest Watch with its partners. “Much of this clearing is illegal and linked to corruption.”

Deforestation, chiefly caused by the conversion of forest land to agriculture and livestock areas, threatens not only the livelihoods of foresters, forest communities and indigenous peoples, but also the variety of life on our planet. Land-use changes result in a loss of valuable habitats, land degradation, soil erosion, a decrease in clean water and the release of carbon into the atmosphere. Changes, too, in land cover, use and management have grave implications on a nation’s water supply. While three-quarters of the globe’s accessible freshwater comes from forested watersheds, research shows that 40 percent of the world’s 230 major watersheds have lost more than half of their original tree cover.

In other key nations, the Democratic Republic of Congo’s vast forests suffered record losses. However, in Indonesia, deforestation dropped 60% in 2017, helped by as a damp year that cut fire losses and government action. Colombia is a global hotspot for biodiversity, but losses soared by 46% in 2017. The Farc, its largest rebel group, previously controlled much of Colombia’s Amazon territory, blocking access. But the demobilization of the Farc has left a power vacuum and increased illegal deforestation. Brazil, with its vast Amazon territory, is vital in

fighting deforestation and for a decade from 2005 a government crackdown led to falling deforestation. More than a quarter of Brazil's tree losses in 2017 were due to fires deliberately set to clear land, emitting significant amounts of carbon from tropical deforestation, accounting for about 20% of the emissions worldwide. The Global warming makes much hotter temperatures, making forests more vulnerable to human-set fires and natural-caused fires.

Amid this macro scenario, how to increase agricultural production and improve food security without reducing forest area, in practice, is one of the great challenges of our times.

2. Challenges

Besides the practical scenario above, we found a challengeable specific scenario for that one who want to invest in forest market.

2.1. Forest Investment

The investor who chooses to invest will probably have a large farm to invest in forest. Besides, these farms should have an investment capacity, the investor should have knowledge in reforest, wood cultivation and wood market. This requires place availability and another security investment, skilled labor, knowledge about reforest laws, which will require more money and time.

2.2. The Cryptocurrency Investment

The cryptocurrency market does not have regulations established in an official department. Without regulation, the creation of digital assets is disordered, and its value is established not only by the creator but by the demands of the market. When the cryptocurrency is based on a palpable asset like reforestation, it gives the investor more security of his investment.

2.3. Liquidity

The crypto business is so new, it is not precisely coming in liquidity. And not being close to liquidity, it brings uncertainty to the investor in not being known when the money invested will be reverted into his account. This complicates the transaction of the cryptocurrency.

2.4. Banking hurdles

Banks are additionally obstructing boundless trade selection of the exchanges, due to extreme volatile condition of cryptocurrency market. Banks put them self in back foot when it comes to verification and users background checks.



That's exactly where TUPÃ comes in !!

3. What TUPÃ is?

Tupã (or Tupan as it is pronounced) is the "first ever regulated crypto assets established" because their tokens are SEC/USA Registered Securities Tokens (also known as Crypto Currency or Crypto Security) authorizing its owner, ForestAu Green LLC, issue and negotiate such tokens in the capital market, according to the SEC rules.

3.1. Do you know what's the origin of word TUPÃ?

Tupã (sounds as Tupan) is the name of the supreme god in the Guaraní creation myth. Tupã is also the word in the Guaraní language that means "god". Tupã is the living beings' creator of the universe, and more specifically the creator of light. His residence is the Sun.

According to the myth, Tupã, after his wedding, came to the Earth and created the rivers and the seas, the forests, the stars and all the living beings of the universe.

See more: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tup%C3%A3_\(mythology\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tup%C3%A3_(mythology)).

Back to what is most important:

3.2. How TUPÃ intend to solve this matters and challenges?

We saw that one of the great challenges of our times is deploy, in practice, methods and resources to increase agricultural production and improve food security without reducing forest area.

The UNESP, State University of São Paulo, developed a methodology to land monetization, based in national and international methodologies interpretation, like the United Nations (UN) REDD+ and Committee for Environment and Development. And its result is:

3.3. The TUPÃ Formula/Methodology

$$PFM = (V_L + V_W + V_{REST} + V_{BTS}) + V_{SR}$$

$$\text{PFM} = (V_L + V_W + V_{\text{REST}} + V_{\text{BTS}}) + V_{\text{SR}}$$

Where:

PFM: Potential of Forestry Monetization;

V_L: Land Use Value, obtained by exploiting agricultural / industrial / urban of homologous and surrounding forest areas, as a way of calculating the value of financial opportunity of territorial exploration in general, expressed in \$ per hectare of forest area (\$ 984 per hectare per year);

V_W: Wood Value, value of obtained price from the native forest exploitation, through a process of cutting and selling timber, expressed in \$ per m³ per hectare of forest area (\$ 4,020 per hectare per year);

V_{REST}: Cost of Restoration of Degraded Area and Forest Restoration considering its density in \$ per hectare of forest area (\$ 2,378 per hectare per year);

V_{BTS}: value of biodiversity, the financial value equivalent in services provided in a forest region, including tree-top, ground and river (\$ 4,506 per hectare per year);

V_{SR}: Maintenance cost by known Project Social Responsibility, as an investment in the maintenance of the local population with minimum quality of life including their socio-cultural values in the process, expressed in \$ gross (20% of the total cost above).

Then, summing everything:

$$\text{PFM} = (984 + 4,020 + 2,378 + 4,506) + 2,378 =$$

USD 14,270 / ha / year

Therefore:

$$01 \text{ Tupã Forestry Security Token (TUPA)} = 1 / 1 \text{ ha} = 1 / 10,000\text{m}^2 = 0.0001 \text{ PFM}$$

01 Tupã = US\$ 1.43 (equivalent to 3% of 1g of Gold-99,9)

3.4. Location of each component of the above-mentioned formula:

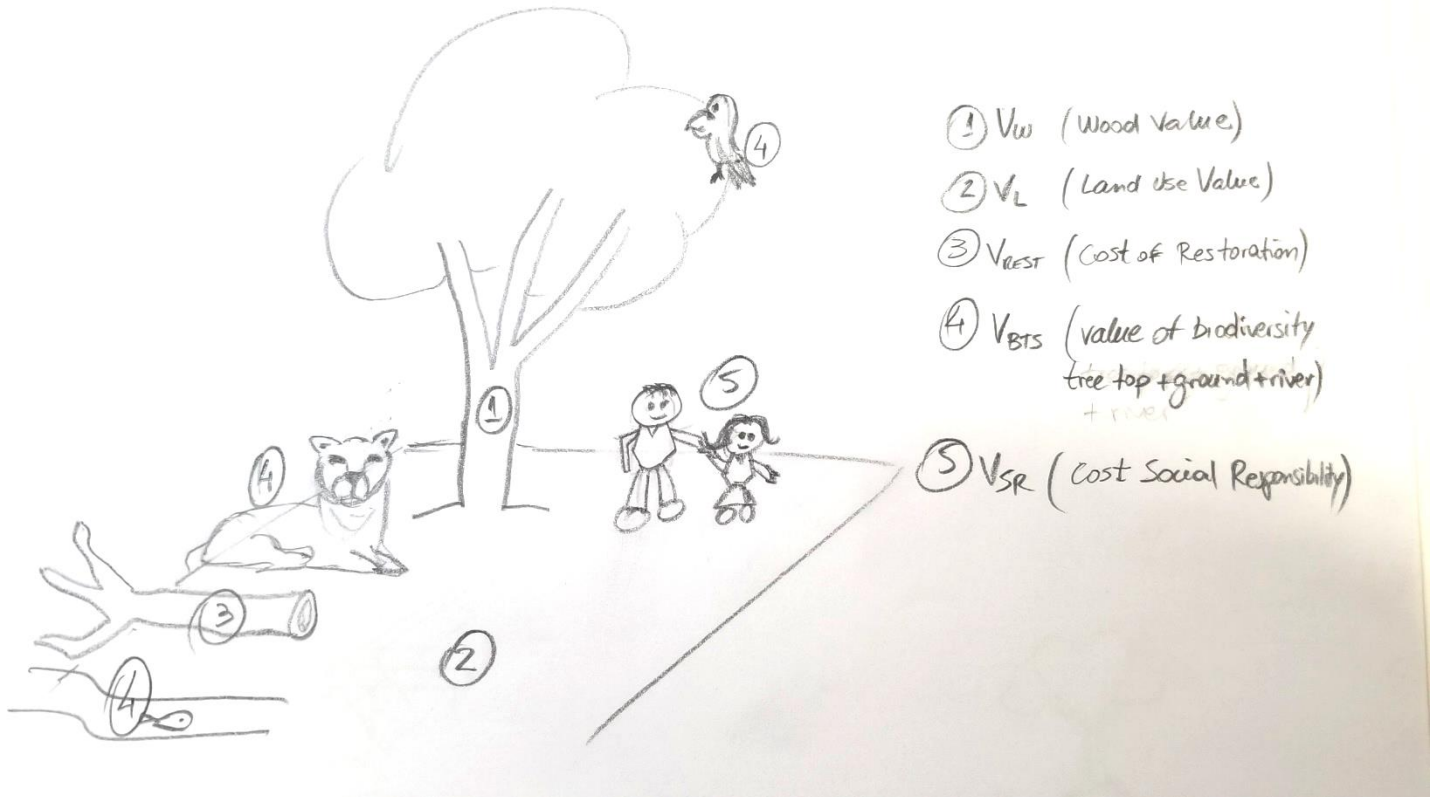


Fig. 1 - Economic and social scope of the methodology

All the items above shall be maintained, recovered, cataloged, cared and developed with the token selling with responsibility and transparency to the investors by the company ForestAu Green LLC.

4. Tupã Token (TUPA) – the total backed amount

The Securities Tokens, created by ForestAu Green LLC, as a cryptocurrency has its own value as we have saw above.



The total of digital assets belonging to the ForestAu Green LLC is calculated based on its own land properties as that: One Tupã Security Token (TUPA) is valued at US\$ 1.43 each. Then, we multiply by 10,000m² (1 ha) and after multiplying by 420,000 hectares that's the total area of our own Amazon Forest farms, the result is: **US\$ 6.0 billion** or **4.2 billion tokens**. If we consider the “yearly capacity” of forestry production, during the next 05 years at a WACC of 14% per annum, the NPV result is: **US\$ 20 billion** in **21 billion tokens**.

So, who invests or buys the Tupã Security (TUPA) or Tupã Token, will have his investment saved in Brazilians farms, and will can withdraw requested from the ForestAu Green LLC.

It is the first project that allows a participation in the real reforest business.

4.1. Tupã Security Token (TUPA) benefits

All owners of TUPA tokens will receive profits and dividends from their investments, so it is advisable to secure your token, since its ownership will directly bring 4 benefits:

- (1) rewards profits directly to you and subsequently give you the right to
- (2) exchange it for the newest digital currency Crypto Tupã,
- (3) receive shares from ForestAu Green LLC located in the US or
- (4) use as environment compensation rights.

ForestAu Green LLC is the only real reforestation company that will bring an ICO/STO in 2020, showing its consistency as start-up and already operational businesses. Unique reforestation company that really works and gives profits to the owners of their tokens, continuously. Now, the TUPA opens the sale of the tokens for the first stage of ICO/STO, to begin reforestation, maintaining of the farm and its expansion. The reputation of Crypto Tupã speaks for itself and is strongly supported by real facts and business. By investing in cryptocurrencies in our project, you can be assured 100% of the reliability of your investments as you are investing in business with real assets and real people.

4.2. Tupã Security Token (TUPA) safety

TUPA is a safe cryptocurrency because it has its value based on reforestation in real farms. 1 TUPA = 1 Tupã = USD 1.43 (unit developed based on the calculations of the UNESP methodology about our farms capacity), and will can withdraw may be requested from the ForestAu Green LLC.

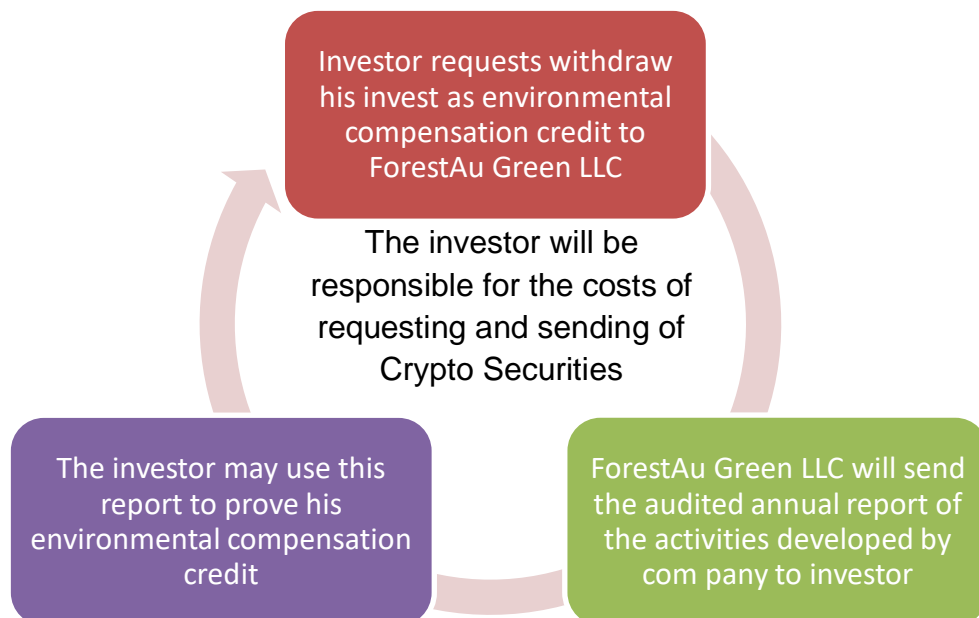
The investor will buy Crypto Tupã token, and this will be the pre-sale of the LLC product, and after the launch of ICO (Main ICO Start), he can decide whether to keep the token, or exchange for the product: environmental compensation credit, money or product of ForestAu Green LLC (wood).

4.3. Buy-back – VERY IMPORTANT

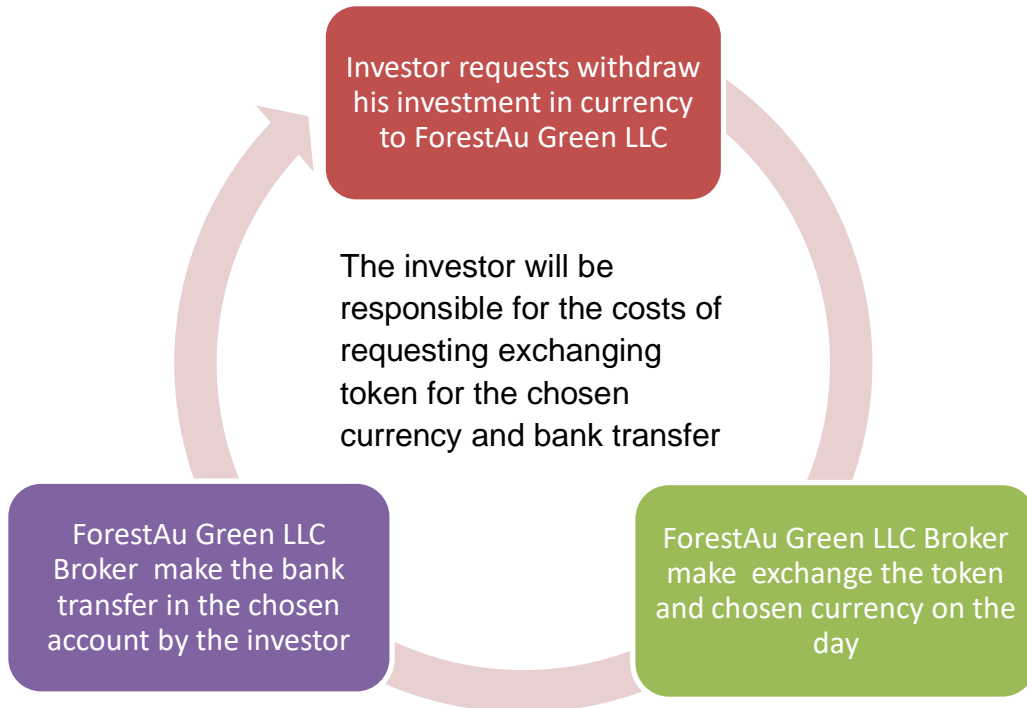
Following the launch of the ICO/STO, the investor / customer may request the company to repurchase for the same price as that he purchased directly from the company each Tupã Token at US\$ 1.43 ("face value"), less the discount bonuses and less the exchange rate.

4.4. Withdraw

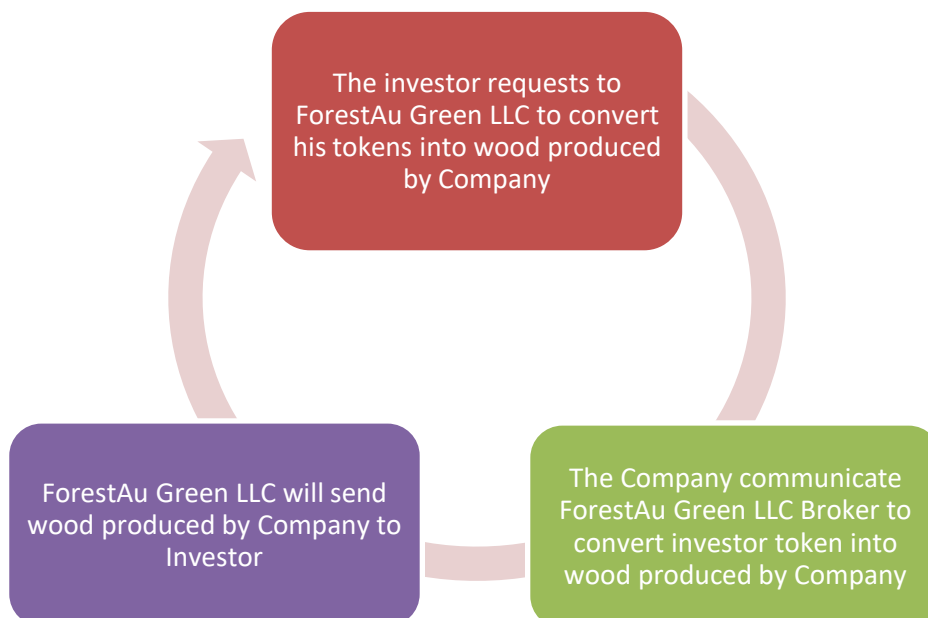
After the launch of ICO (when main ICO starts), the investor can choose to withdraw his investment as environmental compensation credit. He will request audited annual report of the activities developed by the ForestAu Green LLC. The LLC will send this report to the investor. The investor will be responsible for the costs of requesting and sending of report.



If the investor chooses to withdraw the value in currency, when he requests the company, he must choose the currency and indicate the account to be deposited. In this case, the investor will be responsible for the costs of requesting, exchanging token for the chosen currency and bank transfer.



The investor can still choose to exchange his tokens for wood produced by ForestAu Green LLC. These woods will be sending to the investor upon request to the company.





5. Project Crypto Tupã Security Goals

Our main goal is to offer to our investors the most secure and most profitable investment with Crypto Tupã Security.

We want to make the investors in ICO/STO as co-owners and holders of the rights to a new currency – Crypto Tupã Security - and also co-owners of ForestAu Green LLC's share rights, it receives profits from the reforestation operations arising from the activities developed by company in Brazilian farms.

5.1. The Token as Investment

Due to the reforestation rights linked to the CryptoTupã token, to the shares rights of the company ForestAu Green LLC and to the right to receive in the future the newest digital security 100% based sustainable use of land as the CryptoTupã token, the reserves are today in the order of 6 billion of dollars, it is estimated up to the end of the ICO/STO project an evaluation in the order of over 60 times the initial price of project. This is being accomplished by the launch of 100 million tokens, with a reserve of 20 billion dollars in reforestation rights.

5.2. Cooperate with reforestation and sustainable land use from ForestAu Green LLC

According to item 4 of this white paper, the investor who chooses to convert his investment into company environmental compensation credit may do so after Main ICO/STO.

Investors who do not have the availability to do this environmental compensation, reforestation, and sustainable land use, can invest in a 100% focused in this activity company and still be able to use this activity as credit for their company.

5.3. Receive Tupã Crypto Security

The investors of ICO Crypto Tupã will receive the Crypto Tupã Security equivalent, a new generation of cryptocurrency which comes to solve several problems still existing in the cryptocurrencies world, especially their intrinsic value, since it will be fully based on capacity of our farms acquired for this purpose.

Today, the ForestAu Green LLC owns the equivalent of 20 billion USD in capacity to develop reforestation in our lands and the issuance of currency will always be limited to the total



Tupã – Forestry Security Token (TUPA) White Paper



value of the reserves, thus reducing the price fluctuation of this new currency, but maintaining the principal characteristics of crypto-securities such as:

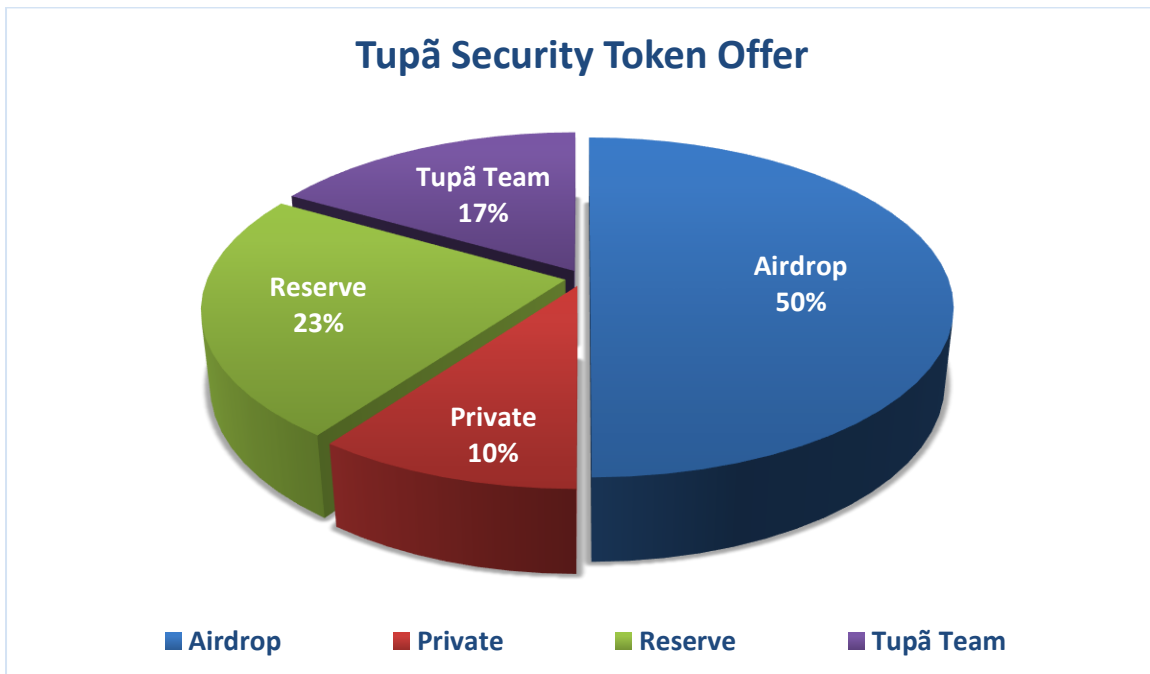
- Reserve of value (it has basis in audited capacity to develop reforestation);
- Exchange currency (uses Blockchain technology for shipments and receipts);
- Unit of account (allows us to account for debits and credits between any person);
- Low oscillation (depends on the capacity to develop reforestation);
- Encrypted (impossibility of being hacked);
- Protection against financial crises (does not lose value due to global financial crises or wars due to ballast);
- International Shipments (allows shipping to anywhere in the world, instantaneously).

6. Schedule

Initial Offering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 120,000,000 Tokens (100%)
Price	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 Tupã Forestry Security Token = 1 TUPA = = US\$ 1.43
Value in reforest reserves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6,0 Billion USD (see on the page 5 the UNESP methodology for calculation using our own farms capacity)
Private Pre-Sale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bonus: 20% • December 01, 2019 to January 31, 2020 • Min: 100,000 tokens / Max: 1 million tokens
Pre/Main ICO/STO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • January 01, 2020 to December 31, 2021 • Minimum 1,000 tokens
Bonuses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10% who buys from 1 million to 10 million • 15% who buys from 10 million to 90 million • 25% who buys from 100 million above
First portion of Token release	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • January 01, 2020 01.01.2020 at 1:20 NY's time
Entry into Exchange	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • March 30, 2020
Tokens to Private Investors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12,000,000 (10%)
Tokens available from Pre/Main ICO/STO start	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 120,000,000 (100%)
Tokens of Tupã Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20,000,000 (17%)
Total of Token	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 120,000,000 (100%)

Private Pre-Sale	Pre-Sale	Main ICO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available to Purchase: 12 Million Token • Minimum of 100,000 Tupã Token* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available to Purchase: 120M Tokens • Delivered with Bonus: 10% 1M ~ 10M 15% 10M ~ 90M 25% 90M ~ 100M Tupã Tokens • Minimum of 1 Tupã Token* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available to Purchase: 480M Tokens • Minimum of 1 Tupã Token*

* Please check SEC regulation D limits for American Citizens Investors.



50%
Gradual airdrop for exchange users, Affiliate partners and Investments in ForestAu Green LLC.

10%
Available for private investors

13%
Reserve fund for risks prevention
10%
Reserve fund for marketing needs

5%
Advisors
12%
Founding team bonuses



7. Risks Factors

The acquisition of tokens involves a high degree of risk, including the risks mentioned below (but not limited only to them). Before acquiring tokens, it is recommended that any participant in this initial proposal carefully consider all of the information and risks described in this Whitepaper, in particular, the following risk factors.

7.1. Legal Risks

Technologies based on Blockchain, including but not limited to the release of tokens, may be a new concept in some jurisdictions that may enforce laws and regulations, or enact new laws and regulations governing the use of blockchain-based technologies, and such laws and regulations may conflict with the current configuration of the smart contract, which ensures the handling of Crypto Tupã tokens. This may lead to the need for a significant change in Crypto Tupã token's smart contract, including, but not limited to, its termination and loss of tokens from Crypto Tupã token.

7.2. Limitations of the Smart Contract

The technology of smart contracts is still at an early stage of development, and its use is experimental in nature. This can threaten significant operational, technological, legal, reputational and financial risks. Therefore, although an independent third-party audit improves safety, reliability and accuracy, such audit is in no way intended as a guarantee, including any implied or direct assurance that the Crypto Tupã Token smart contract meets the intended purpose or which does not contain flaws, weaknesses or other problems that may cause technical difficulties or lead to a complete loss of tokens from Crypto Tupã Token.

7.3. Changes in cost of service

The maintenance cost described in this document is based on the actual cost of labor and the hours required to support the company's operation and to support the expected number of customer modules and equipment. The cost of the service can vary for several reasons over time. Changes in maintenance costs will directly affect the price of Crypto Tupã tokens.



7.4. Dependence on computational infrastructure

The dependence of the farm of reforestation on the operation of software applications, computer equipment and the internet mean that ForestAu Green LLC cannot guarantee that an interruption in the system will not adversely affect the efficiency of its activities. Computer viruses, hacks, and other similar violations caused by third-party actions may lead to interruptions, delays or suspension of service delivery.

7.5. Risks of changes in technology

Reforestation is a very new, dynamic and fast business. To maintain its competitiveness, ForestAu Green LLC will make every effort to monitor and timely implement the latest technologies on its farm of reforestation.

However, if, despite all its efforts, ForestAu Green is no longer competitive, it can lead to loss of benefits for holders of Crypto Tupã tokens.

7.6. Force Majeure

ForestAu Green LLC's activities may be discontinued, suspended, or delayed due to circumstances of force majeure. For the purposes of this Whitepaper, the case of force majeure means events and circumstances of an emergency nature that can not be predicted by the company, such as natural disasters, wars, armed conflicts, industrial disturbances, epidemics, mass layoffs, acts of God or interruptions in the provision of electricity or telecommunications services, actions of the government and the government of Brazil and other circumstances uncontrollable by ForestAu Tupã that were not observed at the time of the initial offer of Crypto Tupã tokens.

7.7. There are risks associated with our Manager and key personnel

The future operations of the Company could be adversely affected by future changes related to our Manager and key personnel which could include, without limitation, illness, disability, or a decision to pursue other interests. While none of these events is contemplated as of the date of this Memorandum, there can be no assurance that one or more of these events or other potential events adversely affecting the ability of the Company's managers and key personnel to fulfill their obligations to the Company.

8. Tupã Security Token's Team

Mr. Oderli Feriani – CEO / Founder

He is a businessman with more than 20 years of market experience, has introduced business and finance structuring advisory outside of investment banks systems in Brazil.

His profile/skills were built in multinational companies and his initial studies were in Degree in Mathematics at UNICAMP, MBA in Business Management Consulting.

Always self-taught, has focus his studies in economics and business developing through the capital markets, having acquired a financial institution to learn about financial solid structuring of business.

Leads the Financial Group for 10 years.

Mr. Alexandre Feriani – COO / Co-founder

He is Mechanical Engineering, and MBA in Operational Management Consulting with 18 years of experience in operational and quality manager besides extensive experience in developing projects.

He began his career in the aerospace industry (Liebherr Aerospace Brazil) as a development engineer in manufacturing processes, completing 10 years of experience in the aeronautics segment.

In the last 8 years has been as Mechanical Engineer and responsible for cost reduction projects, process improvement and maintenance of quality management in General Electric Brazil and abroad.

Mrs. Karoline Ponvechio – Co-founder

She is a nurse, with an MBA in Public and Hospital Management, with nine years of experience working in the hospitals, as a nurse coordinator of the sector, such as maternity, surgical center, children's ward and adult, also worked in the public service, audit sector.

Currently she is the nurse of regulation of vacancies in health sector, developing next to the sector projects of satisfaction of the user of the health system, revision of protocols of access to the health systems, classification of referrals to the reference services.



Mr. Roberto Zelioli – Co-founder

He is a financial accountant with an MBA in Controllershship and Finance, Supply Chain Specialist and Accountant with CRC Asset, with more than thirty years of experience working in small and medium-sized companies. Experience in budget planning; financial control, tax, accounting calculation and costing; conducted economic and financial feasibility studies; the formation of sales prices; elaborated consumption projections and produced management reports with operational, economic - financial and strategic content.

In the last ten years, he coordinated local and remote teams in the Foreign Trade area, working with importers and distributors of domestic utilities in the states of São Paulo, Santa Catarina and Minas Gerais. Provided consultancy in the development of new products and new business; advised the registration of products in regulatory agencies (INMETRO, ANVISA and ANATEL); participated in internal process development committees and implementation of ERP, CRM and WMS systems. He is currently a liberal professional and entrepreneur in the Digital Marketing segment.

Mr. Julio Cezar Miranda A. – Co-Founder

He holds a degree in Business Administration from Salgado Filho University/GO and in Law from PUC/GO. He has served as Professional Technical Assistant and Parliamentary Advisor at the Goiânia Municipal Secretary and as Special Advisor at the Government of the State of Goiás/Brazil. He has taken Extension Courses in Informatics, People Management, Competency Management, Preparation and Bidding Editorials and Project Management and Electronic Auction in ENAP.

Important Note:

1. Tupã Forestry Security Token or Tupã Token or simply “Tupã” seen together or separate to the words: Crypto, Currency, Cryptocurrency, Token, Security or Securities, has always the same meaning and shall be read and understood as such.