GREEN PAPER

DEFORESTATION, ACCESS TO DRINKING WATER, PROTECTION OF BIODIVERSITY , DEVELOPMENT OF ORGANIC AND EQUITABLE AGRICULTURE, WE MUST ACT...

AlphaDigitalCoin

FOR ALPHA DIGITAL COIN (ALPHA)

THE SOLUTION IS IN THE

DIGITAL WORLD.

We are entering a new era where digital currencies and Initial Coin Offerings must provide valuable funding for the preservation of the planet and species.

At Alpha Digital Coin, we take this issue very seriously with digital innovation to support project financing, enabling investors who are bold and concerned about the future of our planet to benefit from our growth and momentum of the cryptocurrency market.

Our Token Alpha now supports this equation with financing of all projects in this digital currency.

Better Understand to Act Better:

The Role of Forests

Forests are vital plant formations for life on Earth that cover about 30.6% of the world's land area.

In 2015, 93% of the world's forest area was made up of natural forests (primary forests and secondary forests that have regenerated naturally). Planted forest rep- resents 7% of the world's forest area. It has increased by more than 110 million hectares since 1990.

Forests are sources of food, shelter, fuel, clothing, and medicines for many populations. According to the FAO, 60 million indigenous peoples depend al- most entirely on forests; 300 million people live in or around forests, and more than 1.6 billion people de- pend to varying degrees on forests to live!

In addition, forests are home to many "hotspots" of biodiversity and play a leading role in the fixation of CO2 that we emit massively and which dangerous- ly disturbs our climate: 40% of terrestrial carbon is stored in vegetation and forest soils.

While forests provide crucial services for life on Earth, deforestation, which has existed for tens of thousands of years, has become massive.

Deforestation has been accelerating around the world since 4 centuries ago; 66% of the land was covered with forest, and today, only a third.

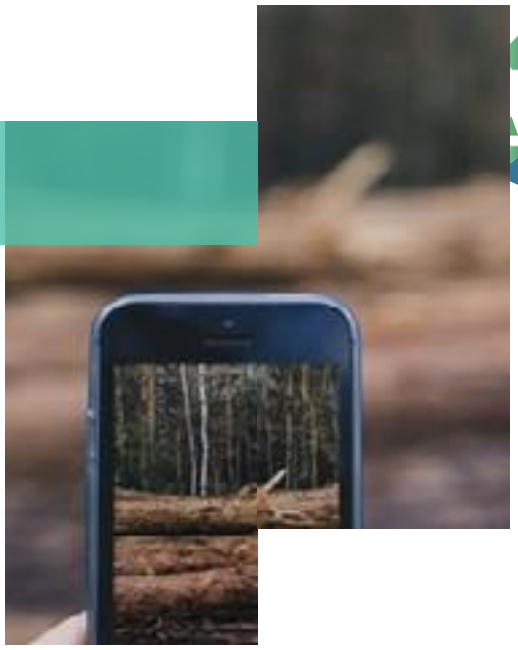
While in 1990, forests covered about 4.128 billion hectares or 31.6 percent of the world's land area, and in 2015, they covered only 3.999 billion hectares or 30.6 percent of the land, according to the report 2015 from FAO.

According to the World Resources Institute, 80% of the original global forest cover has been logged or de- graded, mostly over the last 30 years.

Each year, tropical deforestation generates the same amount of greenhouse gases (GHGs) as the United States. That's more than 20% of global CO2 emis-sions. The annual destruction of 15 million hectares of forest equates to the injection of more than 1.5 bil- lion tonnes of carbon into the atmosphere.

After the Amazon, whose deforestation contributes to three-quarters of Brazil's GHG emissions, the Congo Basin is, in turn, undergoing an increased industrial exploitation with a forest area of more than 60% of Congolese territory.

Cameroon is also affected massively by deforestation, and with nearly 50% of the surface of the country cov- ered by the forest, this one is more and more under- mined.



Understand the Causes of Deforestation

Agricultural Expansion

Agricultural expansion is the main cause of deforestation in the world: oil palm plantations, development of livestock feed crops, and mining of precious metals and minerals are major causes of deforestation.

Many poor and homeless small farmers also participate in deforestation: they clear and burn the forest to plant small plots of land.

In Brazil, for example, primary forests are destroyed to grow soybeans that feed our livestock and sugar cane to produce bioethanol, while in Indonesia, they are razed for palm oil that already inundates the products of our forests, supermarkets, and could soon power our cars.

Agricultural expansion is also a consequence of the growing population of the world population.

Extraction of Fossil Fuels

Oil and gas extraction also affects forest environments, damaged by drilling and pipeline laying, not to mention regular oil spills or oil sands mining...

The French forest, the largest forest in Western Europe in terms of area, is by far the most important source for solid biomass. Thus, the exploitation of the forest provides fuelwood that is used by households in indi- vidual chimneys, in district heating plants for district heating, and for industry and agriculture. Unfortu- nately, the forest is then considered as a mere energy resource, regardless of its ecological value

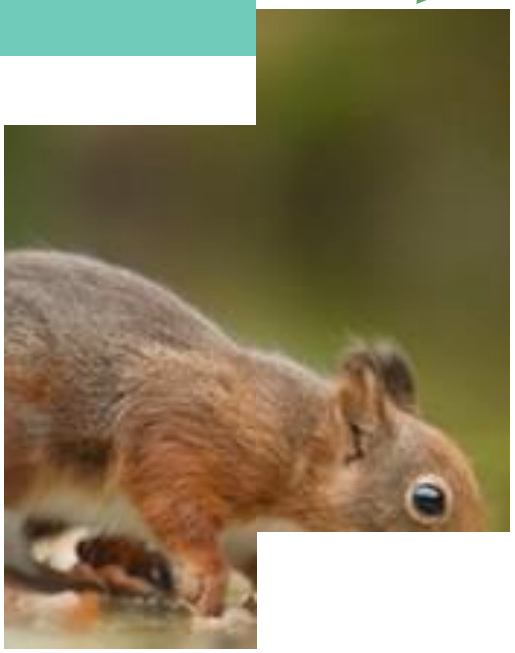
Illegal Logging

Illegal logging also plays an important role in deforestation. And Europe has a strong responsibility for this degradation since almost a quarter of its timber imports are presumed to be of illegal origin. France, for its part, imports 39% of illegal tropical timber ac- cording to the WWF.

France is a major player in tropical deforestation, particularly in Central and West Africa.

UNEP and Interpol research points out that between 50 and 90 percent of logging in the key tropical coun- tries of the Amazon Basin, Central Africa and South- east Asia is organized crime.

The Consequences of Deforestation



Biodiversity Loss

Forests are home to more than 80 percent of terrestrial biodiversity and are one of the last refuges for many animal and plant species. This is why deforestation is a disaster for humans as well as for other species since it is estimated that 27,000 animal and plant species disappear every year because of it. This loss of biodiversity, which can be irreversible, cuts humanity away from invaluable services and resources. Indeed, food systems are highly dependent on biodiversity, and a considerable proportion of drugs are directly or indirectly of biological origin.

For example, tropical forests provide a variety of medicinal plants for health care. 80% of people in developing countries depend on traditional medicines: 50% of them come from the forest, and more than a quarter of modern medicines are derived from tropical forest plants!

Worsening Diseases

Contrary to popular belief, forests reduce infectious diseases. Undisturbed tropical forests can have a moderating effect on diseases caused by insects and animals. In other words, "deforestation of primary forests remains one of the main causes of the emergence of new infectious agents and their epidemic circulation in human populations," says the IRD.

40% of the world's population lives in areas infested with malaria. However, in heavily deforested areas, the risk of contracting this disease is 300 times higher than in areas of intact forest!

72% of emerging infectious diseases transmitted by animals to humans are spread by wild animals compared to domestic animals. Deforested areas increase the contact between wildlife and humans and influence the transmission of pathogens.

Aggravation of Natural Catastrophes

Forests are essential to the structure and quality of soils. In effect, forest cover protects land degradation and desertification by stabilizing soils, reducing water and wind erosion, and maintaining nutrient cycling in soils.

A bare soil no longer provides the necessary protection against violent rains that will therefore favor landslides and floods in the valleys.

This phenomenon is particularly noticeable in Haiti,

where more than 90% of the trees were felled there mainly to make charcoal. Without roots or foliage, there is nothing to hold water in the localities at sea level which then undergo deadly mudslides.

Another example: during the monsoon in Indonesia, from October to April, the landslides and floods are then frequent and sometimes very deadly. Normally, the vegetation of the island partially allowed to con- tain these strong runoff, thus avoiding or reducing floods and mudslides. However, Indonesia is suffer- ing from massive deforestation and hence erosion of its soils that are no longer able to play their absorbing role effectively.

Mangrove forests act as a barrier against tsunamis, cy- clones, and hurricanes.

The Decrease of **the Water Resource**

Forests help replenish groundwater so crucial to drinking water.

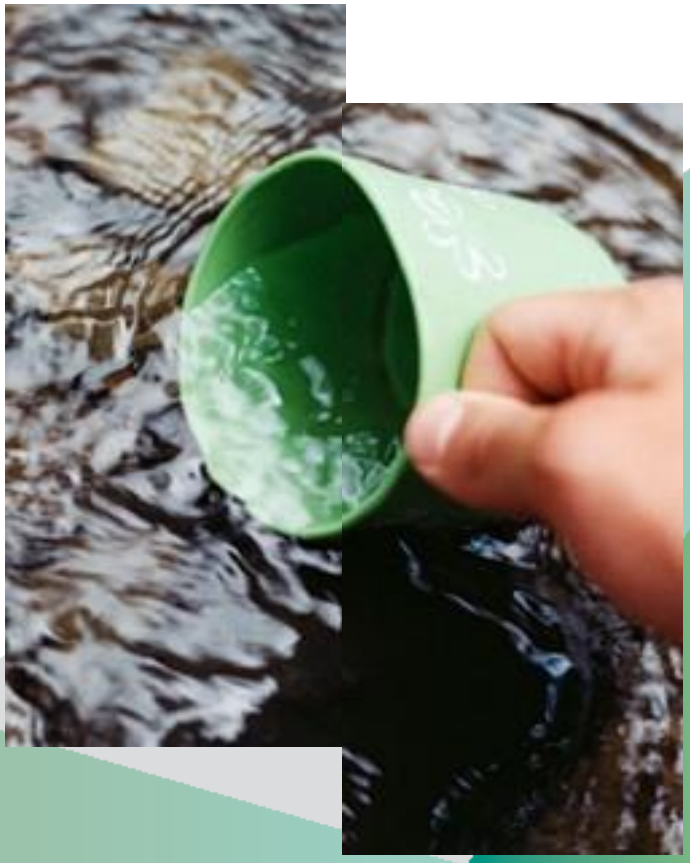
Three-quarters of accessible water come from forest catchments. Two-thirds of large cities in developing countries depend on forests for their drinking water supply. Forests, by filtering and retaining water, pro- tect watersheds that provide purified fresh water to rivers.

Deforestation leads to soil erosion and siltation of rivers, reducing access to safe drinking water; both in quality and quantity.

Biodiversity **Loss**

The massive disappearance of the tropical rainforest in favor of grasslands and crops decreases evapo- transpiration (evaporation + transpiration of plants) and therefore the humidity of the air and the regional climate.

Deforestation is a major contributor to greenhouse gas emissions, which is responsible for the ongoing global warming. For example, 17% of global carbon dioxide emissions result from deforestation and changes in land use: it is the third largest emitter after energy supply and industry. 70% of these emissions come from Brazil and 80% from Indonesia.



The Alpha Digital Coin Solution

Greenhouse Gases: Wells and Carbon Source

Considerable amounts of carbon have been released due to deforestation that has been occurring for cen- turies at mid and high latitudes, and in the latter part of the twentieth century in the tropics. It is therefore vital to continue storing carbon and preventing its re- lease into the atmosphere if we want to combat glob- al warming effectively.

In 2005, forests covered 30% of the earth's surface and contained more than half of the carbon accumulated by terrestrial ecosystems, more than a trillion tons of carbon. All forests are reservoirs of carbon: they retain carbon in both living and dead biomass, decompos- ing organic matter and soils.

It is the processes of photosynthesis, respiration, transpiration, decomposition, and combustion that maintain the natural circulation of carbon between the forest and the atmosphere. This dynamic mode of functioning of forest ecosystems allows them to re- cycle carbon. They therefore play an important role in the global carbon cycle: as the carbon stock increas- es, the net flow of the atmosphere to the forest eco- system is positive and is then referred to as carbon sinks; in the other direction, we are talking about a source of carbon.

Over the period 2001-2014, global emissions from de- forestation decreased from 3.9 to 2.9 gigatonnes (Gt) of carbon dioxide (CO2) per year. However, despite the global reduction of forest carbon emissions due to the decline in deforestation, emissions from forest degradation increased significantly between 1990 and 2015, from 0.4 to 1.0 Gt of CO2 per year. Forest degradation is a reduction in the density of tree bio- mass due to natural or man-made causes such as log-ging, forest fires, windthrow and other events. FAO.
Carbon uptake by forests helps to offset, but not en- tirely, global emissions due to the conversion of for- ests to other types of land use. Forests absorb and store an additional two billion tonnes of CO2 per year (2011-2015), excluding emissions from deforestation.

Access to Drinking Water

Source of life, development, economy, and educa- tion, water is unfortunately all too often a source of poverty, illness, and death. 2.6 million people die each year from water-related diseases and an unsan- itary environment; 5 deaths per minute. Of these, 1.5 million are under 5 years old.

In 2016, 2.4 billion people still lack adequate sanita- tion. Of these, 1 billion still defecate in the open air.

"Nearly 375,000 tons of faeces are deposited in the wild. One gram contains up to 10,000 viruses includ- ing polio and one million bacteria that cause dys-entery, diarrhea, or cholera. Diseases of which it is unthinkable to die today." It is estimated that access to routine toileting and hand washing would enable
577,000 people to stay alive each year.

Mining
Low Energy

The mining activity is considered very energy-intensive, which is why Alpha Digital Coin has opted for so- lar mining farms in order to reduce the carbon impact on the environment. Our mining farms will be located in climatic zones favorable to the low use of air condi- tioning (Iceland).

Digital
Villages

People who are now illegally exploiting forests do so for economic reasons because they are unemployed and have very limited levels of access to education and health.

Our digital villages bring multiple solutions because we bring internet access by satellites, we build solar fields useful for lighting, we create digital schools and thus allow access to a schooling performance and free to children, and we also build local clinics and orphanages in these remote villages.

Our economic model is as follows: the mining activity, the evolution of Alpha on the market, the cryptocurrency trading, the sale of our organic crops allows for financing the expenses, paying fair wages, financing new forests or reforestation, financing digital villages, drinking water infrastructures, all the necessary land purchases as we grow. Finally, this growth will finance new mining farms.

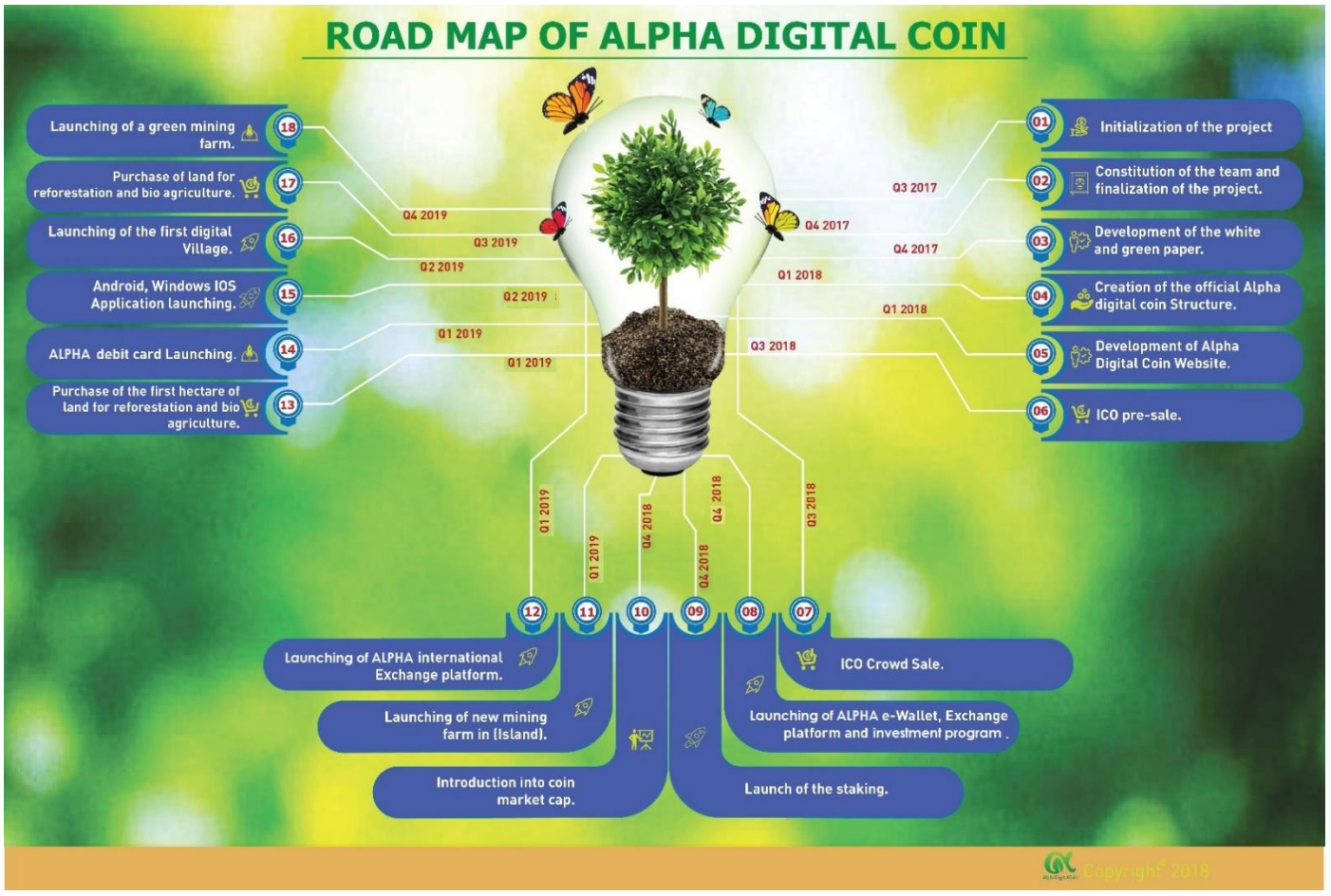
This is a perfect virtuous economic, ecological and social circle.

IN CONCLUSION

Investing in Alpha Digital Coin is therefore the opportunity for you to contribute to a greener, fairer world while enjoying great personal financial growth.

Do as we do! Act!!!

Alpha Digital Coin Roadmap



The Best Way To Predict The Future Is To Create It