Atlant-X

Cutting-edge chemical recycling method turning plastic into oil

Whitepaper v2.0

Disclaimer and abstraction

The purpose of this Whitepaper is to present the ATLANT-X project and its underlying TLNX security token to potential investors who want to participate in the upcoming Security Token Offering (“STO”) of the ATLANT-X company. The information set forth below should not be considered exhaustive and does not imply any elements of a contractual relationship. Its sole purpose is to provide relevant and reasonable information to potential token holders in order for them to determine whether to undertake a thorough analysis of the company with the intent of acquiring TLNX Tokens.

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Abstract

Humanity is now producing over 400 billion metric tons of plastic every year, yet we only started coming up with sustainable mechanisms for dealing with plastic waste some 25 years ago. The progress in this area has been slow, and recently it has nearly stopped, with plastic recycling rates showing negative numbers in 2018 compared to the previous year.

As a result, we are now gripped by a deepening environmental crisis caused by excessive plastic waste pollution. Ecosystems are actively destroyed through inefficient plastic waste management, only a fraction is recycled and most of the unused plastic ends up in the ocean or in landfills. Despite the efforts of policymakers and organizations in promoting a more conscious and efficient use, manufacturing and disposal of plastics, the problem is getting worse. Current mechanisms such as mechanical recycling and incineration are not proving efficient enough. They are still expensive to many and some regions have limited access to them.

Several novel solutions in the likes of chemical recycling technologies have surfaced recently, presenting a potential way out of the crisis. They offer an alternative to mechanical recycling by providing efficient ways of converting plastic waste to crude materials and energy sources. However, the share of these solutions is still a tiny fraction of the whole market.

The ATLANT-X project has introduced an innovative hardware unit that uses a chemical process to recycle various types of plastic to high quality oil, which is ready to be used directly as an energy source. In order to set up the operational line, the project is looking to raise 8 million EUR via a STO funding round and provides investors with a security token, which gives access to profit participation rights amounting to 30% of the net profit made by ATLANT-X. The company has already created and tested the prototype, which served as a proof of concept in the negotiation with several big players on the German market that have already expressed interest in the project.

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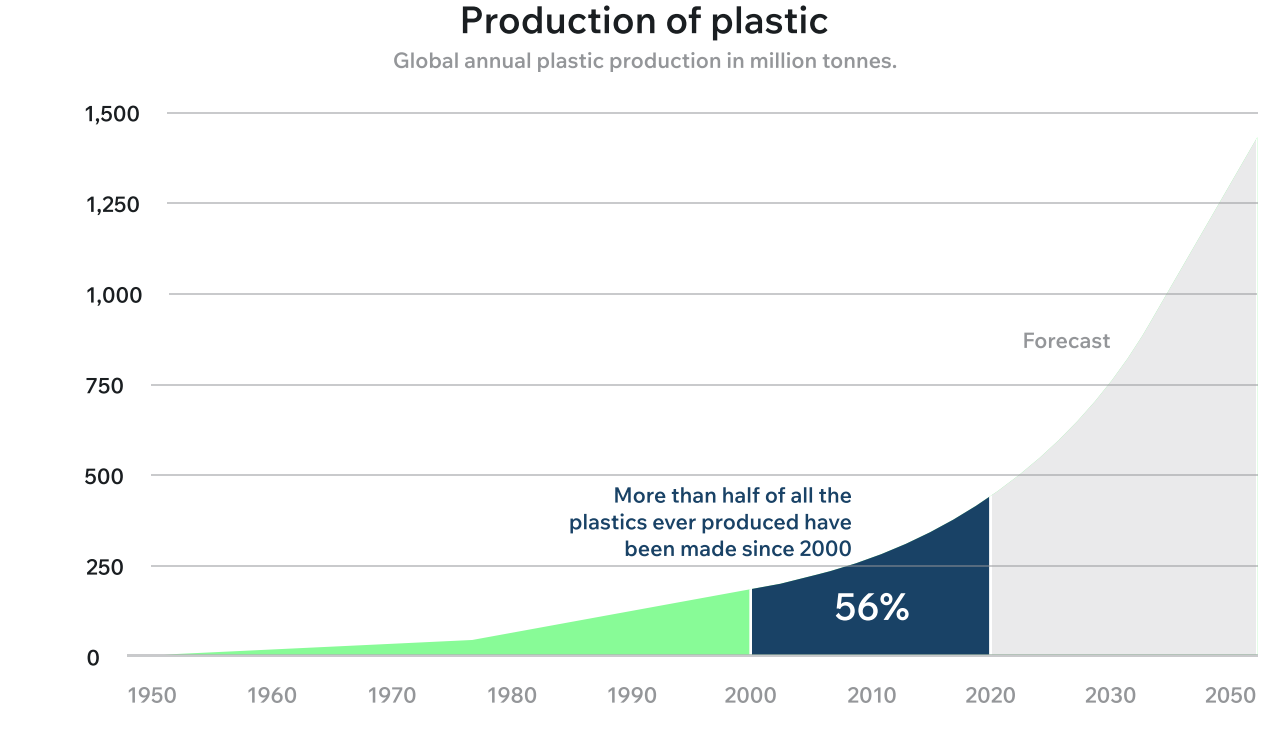
Industry overview

Global plastic production — numbers and facts

> *More than half of all the plastics ever produced have been made since 2000.*

While in the middle of the previous century the demand for plastic products was minimal, it only took a couple of decades before these levels started to ramp up exponentially. Between the 70s and the 90s, production more than tripled. Because at the time the total output was not considerable, there were no mechanisms for plastic waste management and the waste amount increased by a proportionate factor. In the early 2000s, however, the amount of plastic waste we generated rose more in a single decade than it had in the previous 40 years. We were already at the brim of an environmental crisis back then, yet very few realized it at the time.

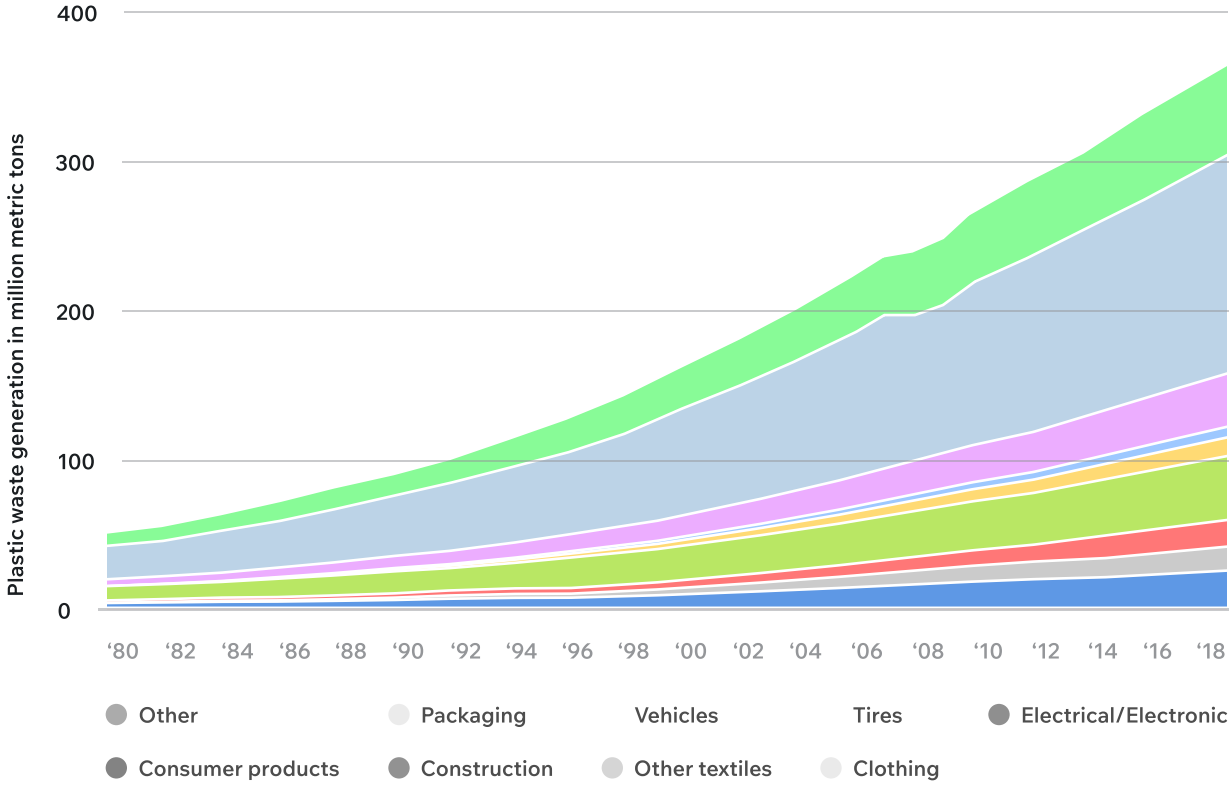


Plastic production by year in million tonnes. The exponential rate at which the production is expected to increase is disturbing.

The lagging between the plastic waste generation, the introduction of mechanisms to combat it, as well as progress in improving these same mechanisms in accordance with the growth of waste, is apparent.

> *Over the last seventy years, plastic waste generation has increased by 200 times.*

The leading industries for the excessive plastic waste generation are packaging, textile, construction, consumer products and vehicles.



Plastic waste generation worldwide from 1980 to 2019, by application (in million metric tons). Packaging was consistently the main source of plastic waste during this period, reaching 142 million metric tons in 2019.

> *We produce about 400 million tons of plastic waste yearly on a global scale.*

Some of the plastic products that are the biggest contributors to the issue are associated with packaging and are:

- Polyethylene terephthalate (PET)
- High and low-density polyethylene (HDPE / LDPE)
- Polypropylene (PP)
- Polystyrene (PS)
- Expanded polystyrene (EPS)

Most plastic products are made from fossil fuels (in fact around 98%), which also puts an additional negative impact on the environment such as enormous CO2 production. It is evident that the chain of plastic production includes more than the pollution created by discarding the end product. What is more, we are now producing more single-use plastic products than ever — these products are specifically considered to have the greatest negative impact among all others.

> *The global plastic waste volume is expected to reach 12 billion metric tons by 2050, which is twice as much compared to the levels in 2016.*

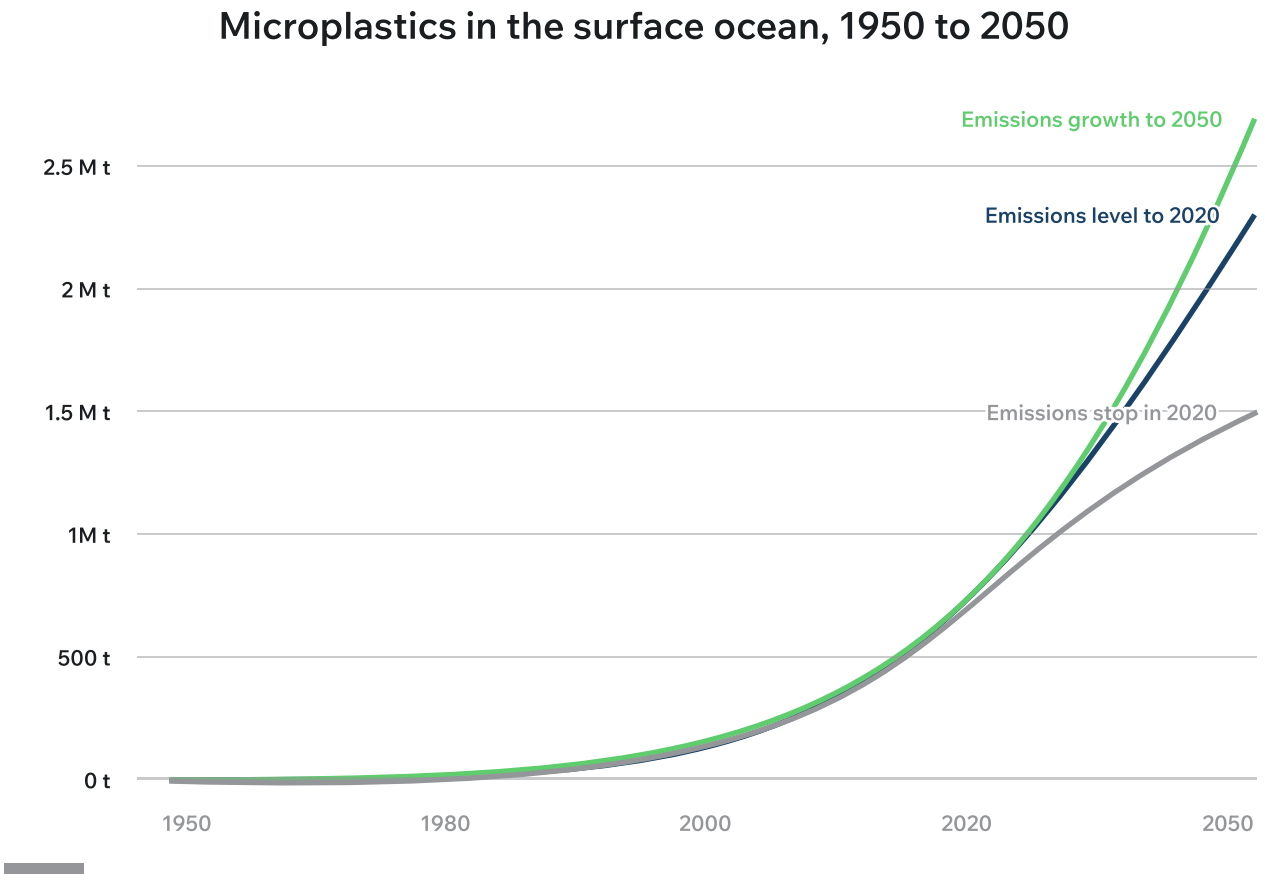
The dangers of plastic waste

Plastic pollution is wreaking havoc on a variety of ecosystems, with marine life suffering the most damage. The ocean is said to be Earth's life support, with 97% of the world's water held by the ocean. It further fulfills some vital functions like CO2 absorption, regulates the climate and is the largest source of food. Despite that, we still dump around 12.7 million tonnes of plastic a year in it. Here are some more concerning facts about how the excessive plastic waste is affecting oceans:

- 165 million tonnes of plastic currently circulates in Earth's marine environments.
- 88% of the sea's surface is polluted by plastic waste.
- 1 in 3 fish caught for human consumption contains plastic.

Plastic pollution is already reflecting on wildlife - many species are in increased danger of entanglement or ingestions. Furthermore, scientists have found that a large portion

of seafood that ends on our table contains microplastics. Additionally, as other animals ingest plastic, it can also make its way up the food chain. According to marine biologists, microplastic particles in the gut can have negative biological impacts on many species, including us.



Microplastics found in the surface ocean from 1950 to 2050. The graph depicts the harsh reality of an exponential growth of microplastics.

Beyond the dangers that animals are facing, we are also greatly impacted, particularly by the dangers of ingesting microplastics. Medical professionals have been studying the impacts of plastic on our health since the 1980. Multiple studies have suggested the devastating effects microplastic can have on our health. Many plastics-associated chemicals - such as methyl mercury, plasticisers and flame retardants - are toxic and have been linked to a variety of life threatening conditions.

Microplastics have been found in our lungs, livers, spleens and kidneys. A study recently detected microplastics in the placentas of newborn babies.

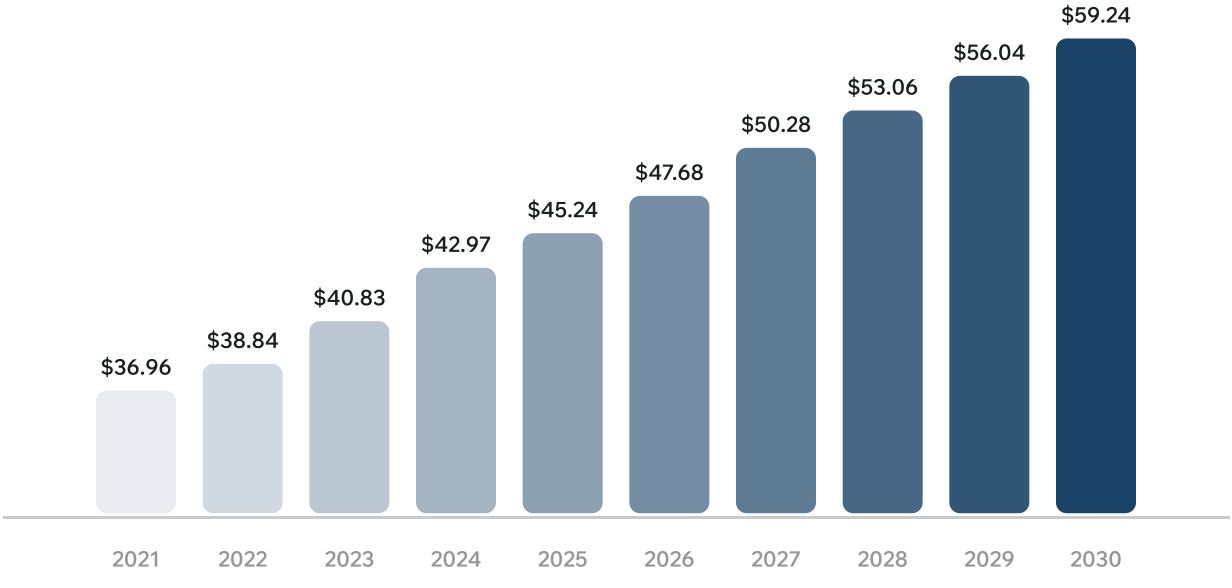
Plastic waste management — issues and challenges

Plastics can take up to 500 years to decompose.

Discarding plastic was the go-to way of dealing with the issue 50 years ago. However, it quickly became apparent that this is no solution at the current exploding rates of plastic production. As a result, various technologies for recycling and incineration of plastic waste were introduced and slowly started to take away some of the share of discarded plastics. Consecutively, a new industry was born.

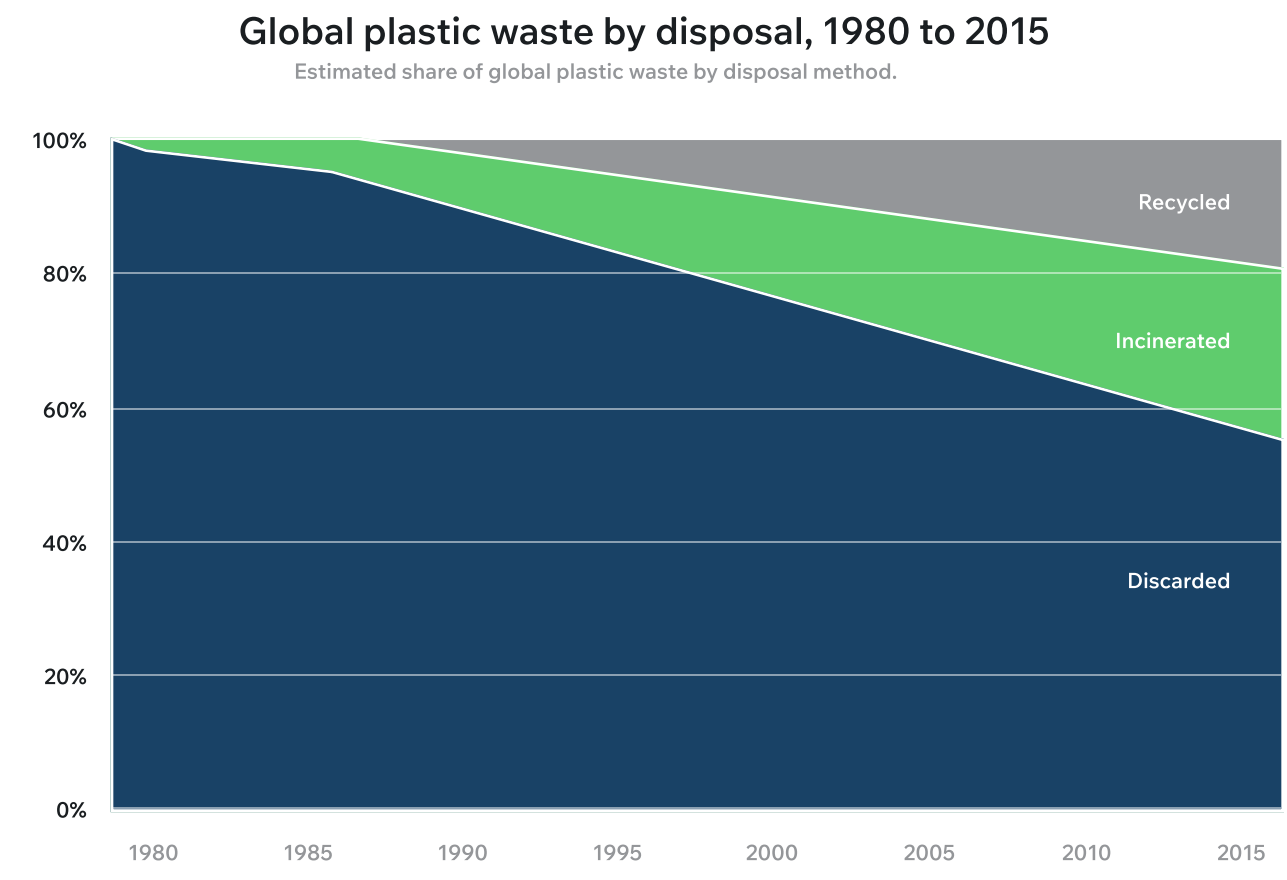
Plastic waste management refers to managing the plastic waste generated and processing it to make it reusable. The industry is showing some impressive growth, with positive forecasts for the foreseeable future.

Plastic waste management market size, 2021 to 2030 (usd billion)



The global plastic waste management market is growing at high rates. In 2022, the market amounted to 38.84 billion USD. This figure is expected to increase by around 65% until 2023.

While in the 80s of the previous century nearly 100% of plastic was simply discarded, we have seen the share of recycling and incineration rise to nearly 45% in total. Forecasts claim that this share will increase to 92% until 2050.



Global plastic waste disposal, 1980 to 2015. The share of discarded plastic is declining, but is it fast enough when taking into account the enormous rate at which plastic production grows.

However, despite the declining share of plastic being discarded, only 8.7% of all plastic waste was recycled in 2018 in the US. Additionally, according to some sources, plastic recycling has barely improved since 2017. The total bottle recycling rate for 2020 was 27.2%, down from 28.7% in 2019 — while it is a small decrease, it is a considerable problem signifying the lack of initiative when it is most needed.

Furthermore, we also need to take these numbers with a grain of salt and question the efficiency and sustainability of both recycling incineration. For one, what additional negative impacts have been caused by both processes, for example by transporting the plastic from one location to another? Have they been performed over the counter and according to the safety and environmental regulations? There have been reports of unsolicited plastic incineration that creates a large amount of CO2 and other, even more harmful, cancer-inducing chemicals in the atmosphere.

> *Nearly one fourth of plastic waste globally is mismanaged and ends up mainly disposed of at illegal dumpsites or burned at open pits.*

While there are some measures taken by policy makers, governments and organizations to keep the levels of increasing plastic pollution in check, they are far from enough to prevent the further deepening of the issue. As a result, the forecasted numbers on plastic waste management for the coming 40 years are not looking great.

It is evident plastic waste management is struggling with inefficiencies and the adoption of recycling and incineration is slow to meet the rising demand for plastic products. This raises the question how we got where we are and what else we can do to solve the issue — what other methodologies, mechanisms and technologies can we utilize to get out of the crisis we are in?

Waste management projections for up to 2060 in billion metric tons and percentage of plastic waste by the waste management type. The number of landfilled is expected to remain constant, while recycling will continue to gain in popularity and mismanagement will be reduced, however, by comparatively small margins. These numbers would have been positive if the timeframe was much shorter.

How we got here and the way forward

There are multiple reasons for this dire reality of the high plastic production and the resulting rapid increase in waste. The population growth, economic expansion, increasing urbanization, industrialization, consumerism — all of these are causing an ever increasing demand for goods in several industries that are some of the biggest plastic polluters. Many of these products are produced and / or packaged using non-degradable plastic due to its low cost and its seamless integration within the existing supply chain structures.

We need a global paradigm shift in how we approach the issue. Some of the key areas offering some degree of resolution are, but not limited to:

Behavioural shift: If we want to prevent the issue from getting worse, the solution needs to start with our behaviour — it is estimated that in Singapore, 76 kilograms of single-use plastic waste were generated on average per person just in 2019. The consumers are not only to blame, however — the mismanagement of plastic waste is the main contributor to this factor, and the responsibles are both industries and the institutions controlling it. We need a higher degree of accountability of all industries that are contributing to the problem, better control and stricter measures to enforce penalties, but also incentives promoting environmentally efficient behavior of both companies and individuals working towards the resolution of the issue.

Regulating plastic use: Policymakers can introduce a variety of regulations to ban plastic products that are deemed the most dangerous and inefficient from an environmental standpoint. However, one potential danger of this solution would be the increased price of many end products that are dependent on plastic production costs. Banning certain products will force manufacturers to turn towards more expensive options and the cost will be carried to a great extent by the end consumer.

Recycling process methodologies: Improvements in recycling process methodologies are specifically focused on making the whole operational chain of the plastic — from its creation up to its disposal and recycling — more efficient. If

the ways that plastic waste is tracked, collected, transported and recycled are perfected, we will be able to greatly reduce the annual negative footprint caused by plastic waste output. Blockchain technology can also help with this, as it provides a variety of advantages such as high transparency and accountability alongside the supply chain.

Technological solutions: Additionally, we need technological solutions that can enable improved recycling processes that are more cost efficient.

Chemical recycling of plastic waste

> *Around 12 million barrels of oil every year are used only for the production of plastic bags in the US.*

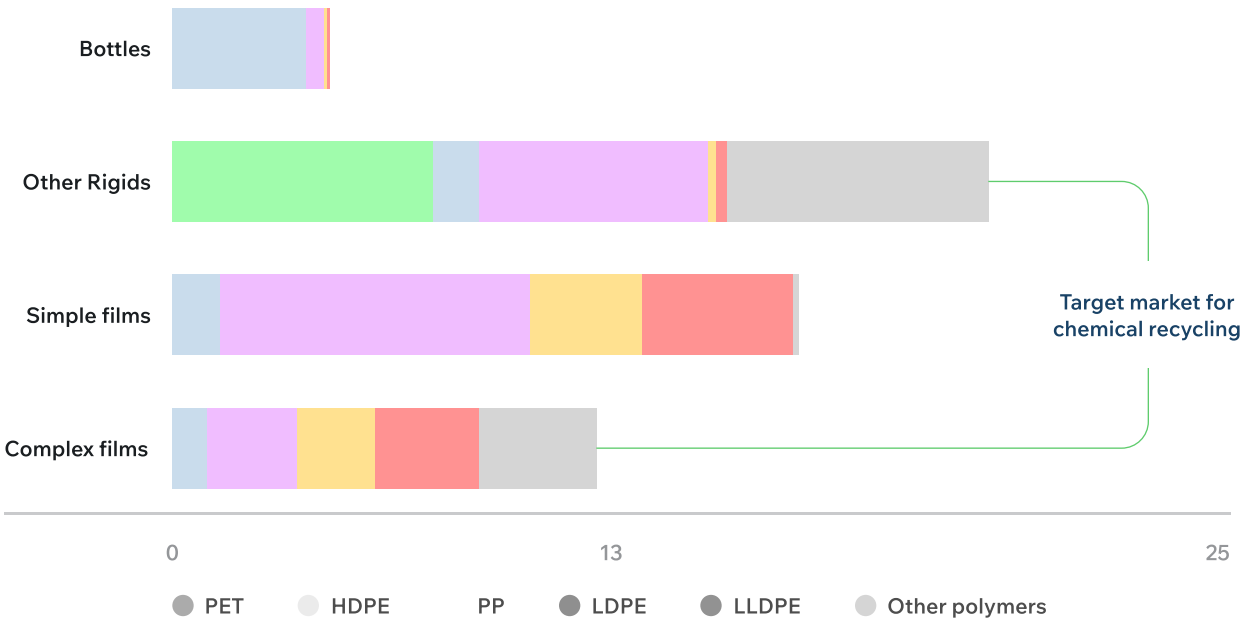
As we mentioned earlier, we are in a dire need of new, improved technological solutions to the pressing issue with plastic waste. Luckily, scientists have recognized that where there is a challenge, there is also an opportunity. As a result, they came up with the core idea of turning the plastic waste that otherwise mostly ends up being discarded into useful crude materials. By using chemical recycling, industry experts managed to produce hydrogen, diesel, crude oil and sulfur from plastic waste in a cost-efficient manner. The concept of plastic waste conversion sprouted into different directions and resulted in various solutions that utilize different methodologies and techniques.

> *Plastic-to-fuel conversion has the potential to bring upwards of 39,000 new jobs and almost $9 billion in economic output in the US.*

Chemical recycling is tolerant of contamination and yields polymers that are identical to the originals, eliminating downcycling. Most methods in this area are based on pyrolysis, which relies on heating the waste to high temperatures, breaking it down and separating the individual components. Other techniques such as hydrothermal processing allow for even more granular output through a slightly different technique utilizing reactors and water. Regardless of what technique is used though, the end goal is the same — transforming plastic waste into useful materials.

According to Power Technology, chemical recycling can actually prove to be cheaper than mechanical recycling, due to the lack of the necessity to sort the waste. Additionally, the process can also successfully convert plastic that is not recyclable per se. Furthermore, chemical recycling results in virgin-quality material that's suitable for higher value end-use applications.

Over 50 million tones of currently unrecycled plastic packaging could be chemically recycled



Global plastic waste disposal, 1980 to 2015. The share of discarded plastic is declining, but is it fast enough when taking into account the enormous rate at which plastic production grows.

Some of the installations for conversion have also been adapted for use in households, which is a major step towards the paradigm shift we mentioned earlier. For example, a Japanese scientist came up with a compact device that uses pyrolysis to break down plastic bags into crude oil. Such a device can potentially be marketed to end consumers, allowing the concept of plastic waste conversion to break-free of its current implementation only on an industrial / manufacturing level.

Recognizing the potential of chemical recycling, some of the leading companies in plastic use like Coca-Cola, PepsiCo, and Unilever are making large investments into

the industry hoping to adopt up to 50% recycled materials for their products. Other big players like Shell are also interested, actively investing large amounts into plants for chemical recycling in the Netherlands.

Major FMCG brands are supporting chemical recycling to help meet their recycling targets

Company	% PCR by weight of global plastic packaging	Total Plastic Packaging Demand		Chemical Recycling Investments / Partnerships
		2020 Demand (kt)	2018-19 growth (%)	
Coca-Cola	25%	2,961	0.4%	gr3n Ioniqa Equipolymer
PEPSICO	25%	2,350	0.0%	Carbios
Nestlé	30%	1,267	-9.9%	Carbios Enval gr3n
DANONE	50%	717	-2.4%	Eastman
Unilever	25%	690	0.0%	Carbios Enval gr3n

Leading brands and users of plastic products are embracing chemical recycling.

Industry experts claim that the recycled content in the plastic industry that companies are committing to cannot be achieved through the conventional mechanical technologies for recycling. It seems that there is an increasing interest in the idea, potentially signifying the development of a new trend.

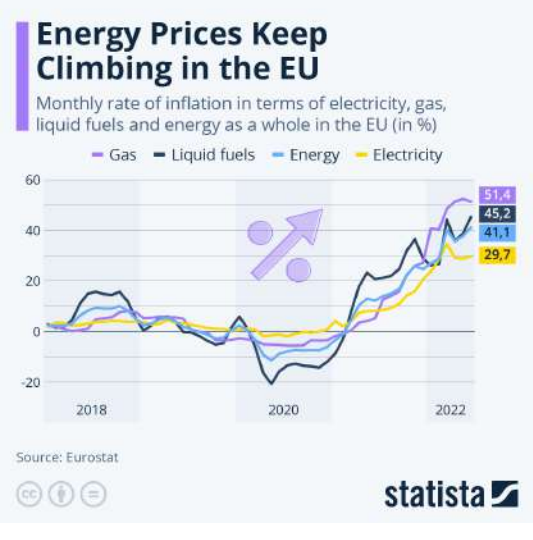
- Chemical recycling investments are expected to reach 7.2 billion in 2030. The production of recycled plastics is estimated to increase to 1.2 Mt in 2025 and 3.4 Mt in 2030.
- Chemical recycling boost could see global plastic packaging recycling hit 50% by 2040.

So in summary, chemical recycling is cost-efficient, does not present environmental challenges, can deal with the big share of plastic waste that is not mechanically recyclable, offers a high degree of flexibility when it comes to the end product and, most importantly, **provides a solution to the issue with plastic waste that is based on a wider scope of monetary incentives**.

The market for energy generated from plastic conversion

Recycling plastic waste into energy sources like oil allows for the end material to be easily sold within the energy sector, which is one of the most gigantic industries today.

Energy demands have been skyrocketing and are expected to continue to increase in the future. However, due to a lack of supply and demand equilibrium, oligopolies on behalf of electricity suppliers, political reasons and environmental concerns, energy and specifically electricity prices have increased considerably over the last few years. This presents both businesses and consumers with a considerable challenge - both by increasing costs through inflation and by introducing ever growing prices challenging the budgets of all stakeholder groups.



Gas, liquid fuels, energy and electricity have all been on the rise over the last 4 years, with considerable jumps lately.

Plastic manufacturers are some of the biggest buyers of fuels and commodities like natural gas, oil and coal, which are also the crude materials used in plastic production. Additionally, the process itself requires high amounts of energy.

This is where fuels produced through the innovative conversion methods mentioned above come into play. The end products that are created through plastic conversion have excellent qualities for a variety of use cases and can also be reused again in the production of plastic.

However, despite the fact that there are already multiple ways of efficient plastic waste conversion and a huge market waiting, the concept currently has close to zero adoption.

Issues and Challenges

ISSUE

The ever increasing rates of plastic production coupled with the lack of effective waste management creates a growing issue that is only going to get worse at time progresses. The problem has to be met with swift and decisive action by policy makers, organizations, manufacturers and consumers. Regulations might require companies to manage their plastic waste more efficiently and without cost-effective ways to do that, they will have to face a considerable challenge. We need a paradigm shift that combines both methodological, legal and technological transformations in order to be able to overcome the issue.

ISSUE

There is an apparent need for technological improvements in plastic waste processing. The efficiency of existing processes can be brought to a new level if there are enough investments, as well as higher adoption of new methods. Some novel processing techniques like chemical recycling can break down plastics into components that can be used as energy sources, which provides a great incentive for recycling through the prospect of monetary rewards.

ISSUE

Chemical recycling and other innovative methods have a very low degree of adoption. In order to be able to meet the rising demand for plastic and to overcome the resulting issue with plastic waste at the same time, we need to both see a deeper penetration of such methods. This can be achieved through further investments into making them more efficient and accessible. However, these investments remain high and are outside the scope of retail investors.

The solution

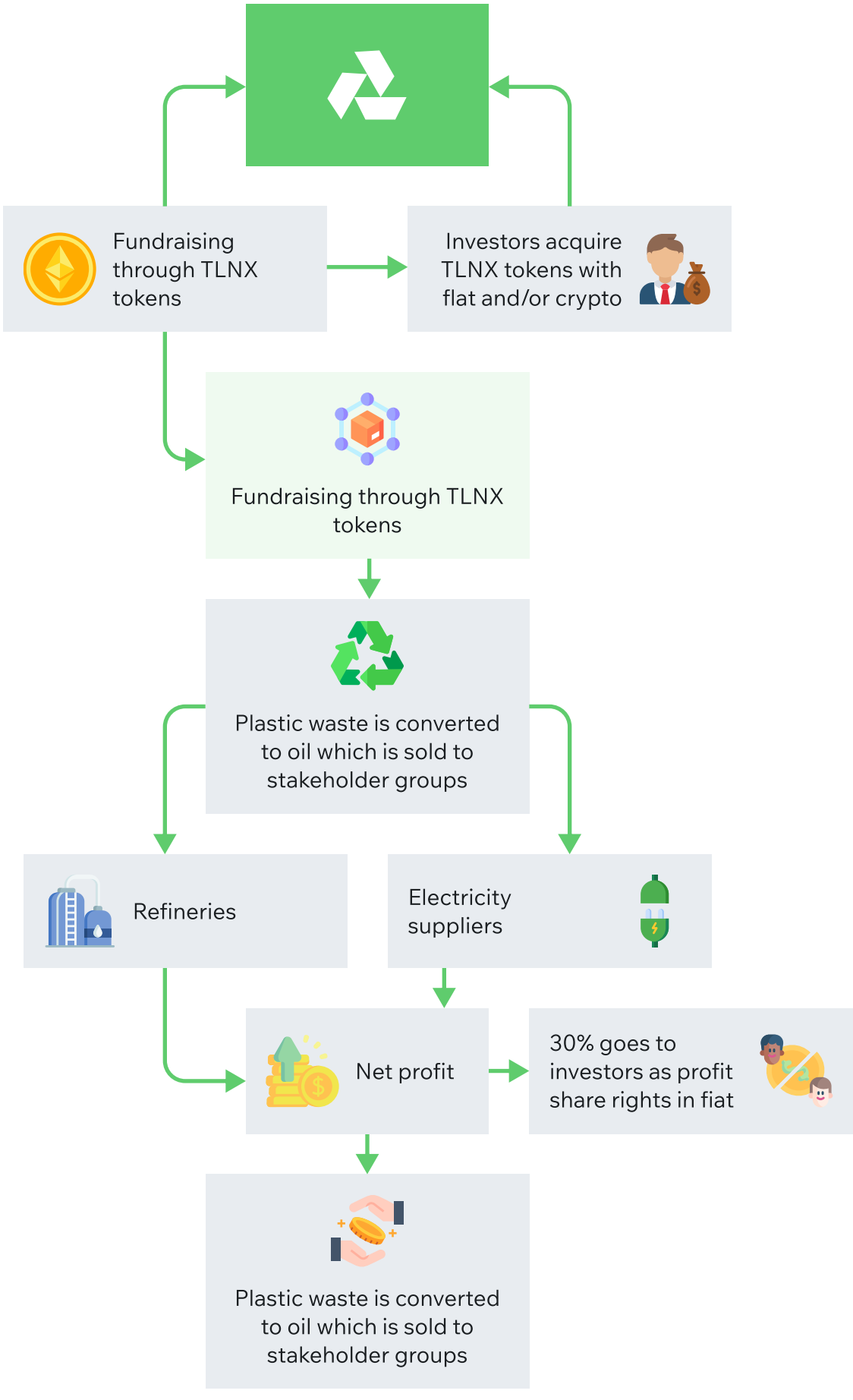
Our plant can process 5.000 tons of plastic per year in one production line and generate 4.75 million liters of oil from it. At an approximate price of 1,03 € per liter for heating oil in Germany for 2023, this translates into nearly 5 million € value of the output, as well as plastic waste reduction of 5 million kilograms. One plant can be expanded up to 4 production lines.

The ATLANT-X project is represented by an innovative hardware installation, which utilizes an efficient and environmentally-friendly methodology for transforming plastic into high quality oil that has excellent chemical properties and offers a variety of use cases in multiple industries. The primary goal of the end product is to be used as an energy source that is cheap and produced through a positive environmental impact by recycling plastic waste. This offers companies the possibility to optimize their cost structures through lower energy expenditures and lessen their negative environmental impact in the process.

The main target group of the project are refineries and industrial players with moderate to high energy demands. However, we are also providing small and medium-sized companies with a feasible solution for both recycling plastic waste and reaching a higher degree of energy independence. This overall results in a very broad scope of potential buyers of the product generated with the machine and allows us to reach a high turnover and generate regular cash flow. This, in turn, translates into quicker dividend payouts for our investors, as they are based on our net profit.

We have already created and tested our prototype, allowing us to provide a proof-of-concept and convince several companies of its potential. As a result, we are expecting to secure contracts for the full amount of the oil produced with the machine in the first year after setting up the production line. Our network of plastic waste suppliers will ensure that we have a steady flow of crude materials and a constant uptime of the machine in the long-term.

ATLANT-X will issue a security token based on the Ethereum blockchain and the ERC1400 standard with the primary goal of raising the necessary 8 million EUR in funds needed to set up the first operational line. Token holders will be rewarded with dividends paid in euros annually amounting to 30% of the net profit the ATLANT-X project has generated for the previous accounting year. The current stake of the investor in the total distribution of tokens will define the amount he or she will be eligible to receive. As a climate-positive impact venture, we expect the ATLANT-X project to be eligible for CO^2 certificates, which will be an additional source of income and would thus also reward our investors through our profit participation rights.


Fundraising through TLNX tokens
Investors acquire TLNX tokens with flat and/or crypto
Fundraising through TLNX tokens
Plastic waste is converted to oil which is sold to stakeholder groups
Refineries
Electricity suppliers
Net profit
30% goes to investors as profit share rights in fiat
Plastic waste is converted to oil which is sold to stakeholder groups

Problems and solutions at a glance

ISSUE

Plastic production and pollution are growing out of control. At the same time, the share of recycled or incinerated waste remains low. The result is considerable environmental impact and irreversible damage to multiple ecosystems. We need a way to deal with the issue as soon as possible.

SOLUTION

ATLANT-X provides an innovative alternative to mechanical recycling and incineration of plastic waste with its hardware unit for chemical recycling. Plastic is broken down to crude oil as one of its primary components that can then be reused. The process is highly efficient, environmentally friendly and cost-effective. The perspective of monetary rewards provides a higher incentive for companies to engage in the activity compared to traditional methods that according to industry experts are falling short.

ISSUE

Need for more sophisticated technological solutions that can offer a bigger incentive to recycle plastic, such as chemical recycling, as well as higher degree of innovation and improvements in the latter.

SOLUTION

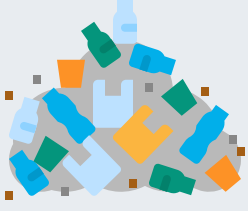
ATLANT-X builds upon existing methods for chemical recycling and achieves a better efficiency and less environmental impact. The prototype already exists and has been tried and tested, confirming its operational capabilities. We also have a network of plastic waste suppliers to ensure a constant uptime of the machine.

ISSUE

Sustainable investments in innovative recycling methods like chemical recycling are out of reach for the normal investor.

SOLUTION

We are the first to enable sustainable investments in the emerging sector for all investors, including retail. By creating the first investment vehicle that represents plastic waste recycling - TLNX - we allow everyone to get access to a growing industry with a considerable upside potential in the foreseeable future.



The issue with plastic waste

- Low share of recycling
- Cost- and efficiency problems
- Serious environmental challenges
- Growing energy prices
- Need for investments in new solutions

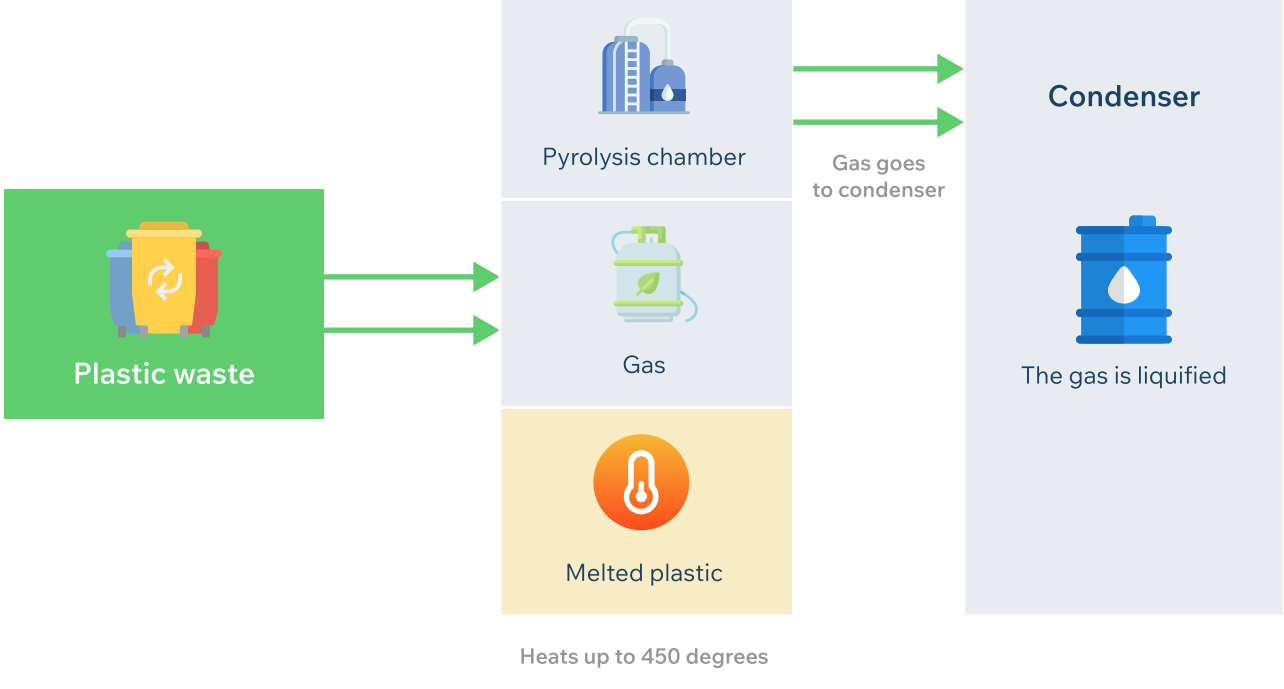
The solution

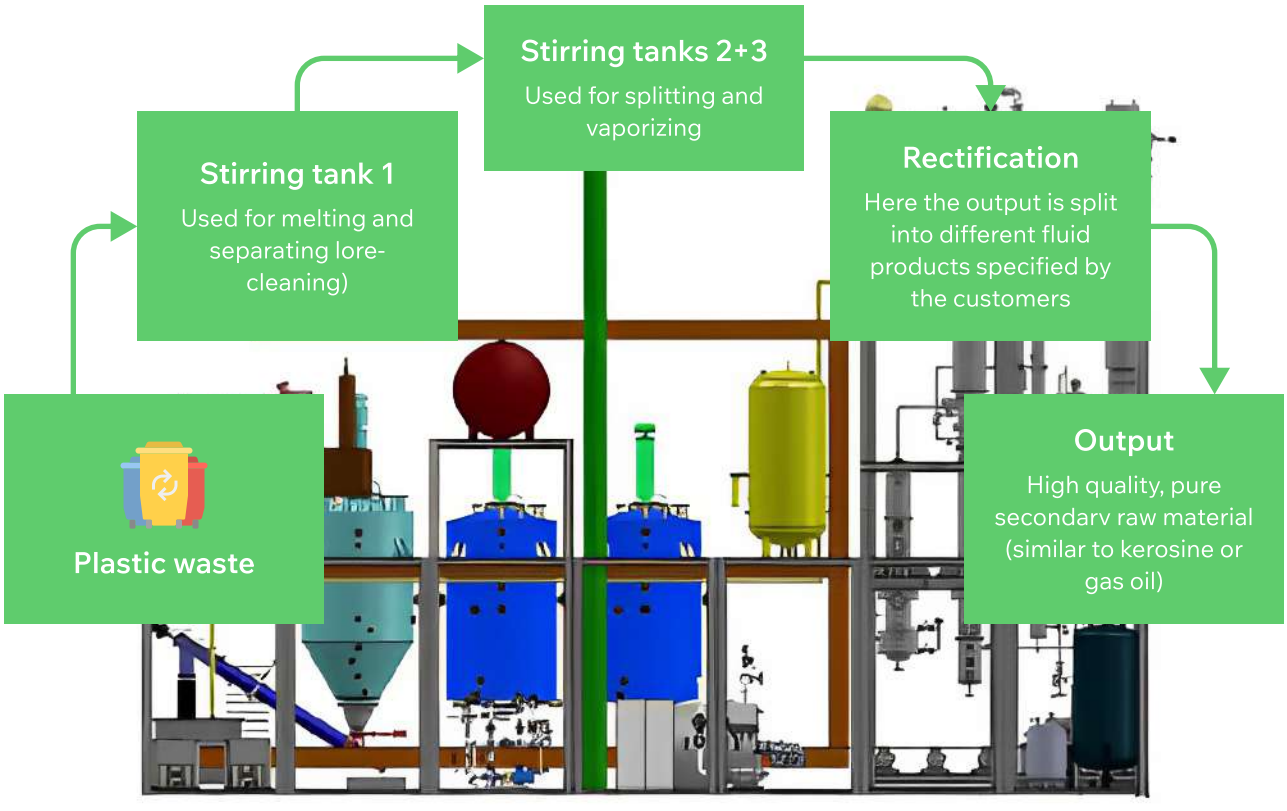
- Pure chemical recycling
- Cost efficient and environmentally friendly
- Provides monetary incentives to recycle plastic
- Offers an a way to climate-neutrality for companies
- Access to cheap way of oil production
- Accessible security tokens with low requirements

Industry overview

While the actual technical process is quite complex and would require knowledge of specific scientific concepts, the basic premise behind the installation ATLANT-X is introducing is simple. The idea is to rework specific plastic types that are chosen based on their specific chemical compound and break them down into their basic components. One of these components is pure oil that maintains its original properties and can be used again for a variety of purposes.

We are utilizing pyrolysis, a well-known method from chemical recycling. Pyrolysis cracks long polymer chains into short-chain, more useful hydrocarbons like diesel and naphtha under low-oxygen conditions and temperatures of more than 400 °C. It focuses primarily on polyethylene and polypropylene and is more flexible than some of the other methodologies used in chemical recycling.





The process is coherent with DIN standards and, as such, offers a high degree of efficiency, no negative environmental impact, does not destroy any other crude materials nor does it reduce the quantity of the oil that was initially used to produce the plastic.

STEP 1

We purchase already processed plastic for the plant and thus save the costs for sorting, cleaning and processing into a granulate. The plastic waste is collected and then sent to stirring tank 1 for precleaning. The waste is chemically processed by removing oxygen, heating it up and melting it.

STEP 2

The output is sent to stirring tanks two and three, where it is split and vaporized. The gasses that are produced in the process are cooled down and turned into liquid, which goes to a condenser unit.

STEP 3

he output is then rectified, being split into different fluid substances according to the clients' needs. This gives us a high degree of flexibility in supplying various products for different target groups.

STEP 4

The oil that has been produced is of a high quality, similar to kerosine or gas oil.

The quality of the output is tested according to a regulatory approved methodology. The plastic that would likely be otherwise discarded has been transformed into one of its primary components without any negative environmental impact. The end product can be sold either for direct use to raffineries, industrial companies or small and medium sized businesses, which can use it as one of the crude materials for energy generation.

Output specifications

The quality of the produced oil depends on the plastic raw materials used. If the plastic raw material meets the specified requirements, the product oil will meet the specification given in column A of the following table. The better the quality of the plastic raw material, the closer the parameters will be to the specification of the reference blend of column B. This blend consists of 50 to 70% pure polypropylene (PP) and 30 to 50% pure polyethylene (PE).

	Parameter	Unit	Column A Plastic raw material	Column B Reference Mixture 50-70 % PP, 30-50 % PE
A	Calorific value Hu	MJ/kg	> ~ 40	> 42,6
B	Density at 15°C	kg/m³	780 – 850	< 850
C	Viscosity at 20°C	mm²/s	< 6.0	< 6.0
D	Sulfur	mg/kg	< 100	~ 0
E	Heavy metals	mg/kg	~ 0	~ 0

The specifications in column A and column B have small differences because slightly unsuitable plastics and small impurities are permitted in the case of plastic raw materials. In addition to a slight reduction in the calorific value, this also means that some of the impurities are found in the product oil. This applies primarily to chlorine and sulfur. However, the proportion of unsuitable raw materials is already sufficiently well regulated by the careful selection of the appropriate plastic raw material.

Distribution strategy

We already have an established team of experts, as well as a prototype of the machine. Our previous track record has allowed us to already receive confirmations by several key stakeholders who would be willing to buy out the full amount of oil we manage to produce in the first year after the official launch of the project and the start of the installation's exploitation. Both stakeholder groups are usually favoring long-term contracts, which will allow us to scale the business quickly and pay out dividends to investors regularly in the long term, starting at the end of the first financial year.

Furthermore, we have contact with multiple small and medium-sized companies in Germany who are willing to improve their energy cost structures and are interested in the end product. As an economy that is heavily propelled forward by this specific business segment (also known as KMUs), this target group is expected to also comprise a large portion of our direct clientele.

After completion of the first production line, we are planning on introducing 3 further additional production lines as soon as possible. Subsequently, 3 further plants with 4 lines each will be established in Germany in the foreseeable future, totalling 12 production lines. After the end of the second year, we will expand throughout Europe, Africa, Asia and South America. In addition, there are the island states that are very strongly affected by plastic waste, which would greatly benefit from our plant and as such, will become an important target group of our international expansion efforts.

Development phases

1	**Phase 1 — first year** Establishment of 4 production lines in total.
2	**Phase 2 — second year** Establishment of 3 additional plants with 4 production lines each in Germany.
3	**Phase 3 — third year and beyond** International expansion throughout Europe, Asia, Africa, South America.

The TLNX security token

The primary goal of the TLNX security token is to raise funds to allow us to implement our operational model. 30% of the net profit of the ATLANT-X company will be paid out as dividends once per year to token holders in euro.

The rewards for investors are proportional to their stake compared to all tokens currently in circulation, which will be confirmed at a previously defined date no later than 7 days after the publishing of the earnings report of the company. After the earnings report has been published, the required amount (30% of the net profit) and based on the exact share of every investor, the dividend payouts will commence. For example, if the token holder has 1% of all tokens currently in circulation, he or she will get 1% share of the total dividend payouts. If any investor decides to sell their TLNX tokens, they forfeit their rights to any dividend payouts.

Blockchain technology used

TLNX tokens will be based on the Ethereum blockchain and the ERC1400 standard. It is important to note that the Ethereum blockchain is the only solution currently on the market that offers a contract standard specifically designed to accommodate the legal and financial prerequisites of security tokens. Other solutions, like BSC, Solana or Polygon, do not offer the same degree of technical functionality and were thus not considered despite their superior technical properties.

As a security token, TLNX carries characteristics of both fungible and non-fungible tokens. Such tokens benefit specifically from the ERC1400 standard due to some contract-specific properties which are exclusive to that standard — unlike ERC20, which is most popular among utility tokens and does not offer functionalities that can be programmed in the contract itself.

Some of these functionalities include, but are not limited to:

- Identity, jurisdiction and asset category restrictions - ERC1400 tokens can be assigned to specific holders.
- Specify the duration for which tokens can be held by the wallet
- Whitelisting specific wallets
- KYC wallets and restricting sales when KYC expired
- Limit the number of transactions
- Cap the allowed max tokens per wallet

Token Sale

The ATLANT-X Security token (TLNX) will be released on the Ethereum blockchain according to ERC 1400 standard. TLNX will entitle its holders to profit participation rights amounting to 30% of the company's net profit. The dividend payouts will commence in Euro once per year.

All investors will have to undergo a KYC (Know Your Customer) process. All investments above €10.000 are also subjective to AML (Anti Money Laundering) laws.

General terms	
Token name	TLNX
Total supply	12.460.317 TLNX
Total for sale	8.722.222 TLNX (70% of the total supply)
Flat currencies accepted	EUR
Cryptocurrencies accepted	Bitcoin (BTC), Ether (ETH)
TLNX main sale price	1,00 €
Hard cap	8.000.000 EUR

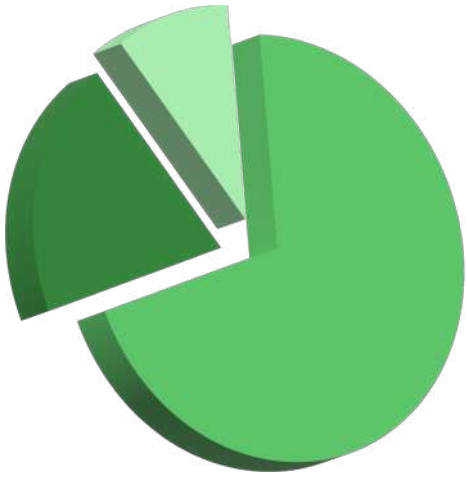
	Private sale	Pre-sale	Main sale
Dates	01.02.2024 — 31.03.2024	01.04.2024 — 31.05.2024	01.06.2024 — 31.07.2024
Hard cap in VFIN	2.500.000 TLNX	2.222.222 TLNX	4.000.000 TLNX
Hard cap in USD	2.000.000 $	2.000.000 $	4.000.000 $
Price	0,80 $ (20% discount)	0,90 $ (10% discount)	1,00 $

Unsold TLNX will be relocated to the next sale phases. At the end of the main sale, all tokens that are left unsold will be burned to prevent token holder dilution. Note that the hard cap might increase slightly based on how many TLNX were not sold and transitioned towards the next sale phase. This is due to the fact that the current hard cap is calculated based on the 10% and 20% discounts, as well as the assumption that

the funding goal of every of the three sale phases will be reached. The absolute maximum hard cap thus cannot exceed 8.722.222 EUR.

Token distribution

The token supply of TLNX will be distributed as follows:



Crowdsale

70% of the total supply will be sold via the crowdsale.

Team

20% of the total supply will be saved for the team & advisors of the project.

Team

10% of the total supply will be reserved for liquidity purposes such as token listings on exchanges.

Funds distribution

The funds raised through the crowdsale will be used as following:

Operational costs

70% Our top priority is to set up the production line and start the process of converting plastic to oil as soon as possible. The operational costs will cover everything related to that, including staff salaries and any other costs related to the core process. 70% of the total funds collected will be dedicated to that purpose.

Marketing

20% of the funds will be dedicated to various marketing activities.

Company and legal

10% of the funds will be dedicated to cover legal costs and any additional costs related to setting up the company and its different departments.

Roadmap

Timeline	Milestones
May 2023	• Official release of the whitepaper • Technical development (Smart Contract, Investor dashboard, website etc) • Marketing preparation
August 2023	• Smart contract audit • Start of negotiations with investors (VCs, Angel investors, private investors)
February 2024	• Start of the private sale
April 2024	• Start of the pre-sale
June 2024	• Start of the main sale
July 2024	• Conclusion of the main sale • Listing on exchanges • Development of the first production line
Q3-Q4 2024	• Establishment of 4 production lines in total
February 2025	• First yearly dividend payouts based on the company's profit
Q2-Q4 2025	• Establishment of 3 additional plants with 4 production lines each in Germany
February 2026	• Second yearly dividend payouts based on the company's profit
2026 and beyond	• International expansion in Europe, Africa, Asia, South America

Team

Robert S. Berg

CEO

- As CEO and based on his expertise, Mr. Berg will be responsible for the operational areas, specifically customer acquisition, oil and power sales, and all internal services for the operating company(ies).
- Born in 1963, the marketing expert and sales manager began his career immediately by assuming responsibility for personnel in the freight forwarding sector. Several stations in leading positions in medium-sized companies followed, until the industrial clerk decided to become self-employed as a real estate and insurance broker in 1992, as well as working as a freelance sales representative. Since 2010, Mr. Berg has been intensively involved in the topic of alternative raw material production. For this purpose, he has already founded two companies, which he successfully manages to this day.

Götz von Waldeyer-Hartz

Commercial manager

- The commercially trained graduate business economist (FH) with a completed apprenticeship in the skilled trades and a comprehensive technical understanding is responsible as managing director for all organizational and administrative areas. Born in 1974.
- Mr. von Waldeyer-Hartz is an interdisciplinary entrepreneur with expertise in the construction and composites industry, mechanical engineering as well as the metal and electrical industry. He has several years of management experience with budget and personnel responsibility, especially in the areas of business management, organizational and personnel development, for which Mr. von Waldeyer-Hartz is also active as an IHK lecturer.

Advisory board

Dimitri Haußmann

Blockchain advisor

- Founder of one of the leading agencies for blockchain development in D-A-CH
- Over ten successful ICOs and STOs with a total funding of >$450M
- Vast experience in the technical development of complex projects
- Active on the cryptocurrency / blockchain markets for over 5 years

Martin Slavchev

Strategy advisor

- Strategy advisor and project manager for over 10 successful ICOs and STOs
- Extensive experience in blockchain and cryptocurrency concepts such as ICOs, STOs, DeFi, NFTs, Metaverse and dApps
- Passionate cryptocurrency trader
- and enthusiast with deep understanding of cryptocurrency and blockchain markets

Fabian Klein

Marketing Advisor

- Marketing advisor, project and community manager for five successful ICOs
- Extensive experience in PR, marketing and community building
- Passionate cryptocurrency trader
- and enthusiast with deep understanding of cryptocurrency and blockchain markets

Risks and concerns

⚠ Risks of cyber attack

Hackers are focused on finding and exploiting potential weaknesses. Attacks also extend to the open source algorithms of smart contracts running on blockchains, which is why we must consider the risk of attempted hacking at any given time.

⚠ Risks of fluctuating gains

We warn you that we do not guarantee that the project will achieve the same returns stated in this Whitepaper.

⚠ Risks of delayed operational process

We work with multiple partners that we have a longstanding partnership with. We have our internal risk assessment department, plus each project is controlled by court-certified surveyors in the purchase phase. However, we cannot guarantee that we will not have to look for additional partners, which might slow down the operational cycle. Unforeseen circumstances surround the properties such as abnormal costs of the materials used, issues with the land or natural disasters might impair the profitability of the company.

⚠ Regulatory risks of blockchain industry

Governments of many countries are still in the process of studying blockchain technology, and some countries impose restrictions (for example, the United States, China, South Korea). New laws that might come into force in the future could significantly affect the activities of blockchain projects, including ATLANT-X. We warn

you that such laws can significantly limit and even stop the project activity, we are not responsible for the negative consequences associated with the possible regulation of the industry in the future.

⚠ Risk of not being listed on exchanges

We do not guarantee that there will be an opportunity to exchange TLNX on exchanges. The decision ultimately resides within the exchange and whether they are willing to list TLNX or not.