

The SGC logo is rendered in a stylized, blocky, yellow font. The letters are bold and have a slight 3D effect with a dark shadow on the right side. The background is a dark gray with a repeating 'SGC' pattern in a lighter gray along the top and bottom edges. Two thin, curved yellow lines cross the page, one from the top left to the bottom right, and another from the top right to the bottom left, intersecting near the center.

WHITE PAPER

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*“Gold and Silver are money.
Everything else is credit.”*

J. P. MORGAN

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Executive Summary

Sudan Gold Coin (SGC) is a cutting edge blockchain Project, with the aim to develop a revolutionary decentralized platform for trading gold and other precious metals and for receiving gold and precious metals markets information.

The Project will also indirectly invest in gold mining operations in Sudan, in order to provide the users of the decentralized platform with the right to buy the gold mined in Sudan.

Moreover, Sudan Gold Coin (SGC) Project provides its ICO contributors with a unique opportunity to participate in a project, in which both crypto and real world assets are linked with digital tokens (Sudan Gold Coin), with the additional right to purchase a pre-defined amount of physical gold.

The initial amount of gold that can be purchased with each token, during every stage of the Project realization, except post-ICO stages, remains constant and equals to 0.002 grams. Yet, the price of the token differs at each stage of the Project Maturity from US\$0.10 to up to 2.47 dollars. After launching the gold mining operation in Sudan, which is one of the eventual purposes of this ICO Project's part realization, the mined gold will start to be ready to be purchased by token holders, as soon as their initial obligation of 0.002 grams per token is met.

The right for each token to buy gold on the decentralized platform will not be restricted to 0.002 grams but will increase by 0.003 (approximately) grams in the weight of gold per each token for every quarter going forward, based on the distribution from the mined gold. Such proposition allows SGC tokens purchasers:

- To indefinitely (until the mine is in operation) continue accumulating the right to purchase the increasing assigned gold amount to each token;
- To purchase gold by selling tokens on the decentralized Platform, which can be sold either by the Dubai company or by the third parties;
- To combine the above-described two strategies.

Sudan Gold Coin Project utilizes a blockchain-based technology of **Ethereum Smart Contract** that provides maximum security and transparency of the invested funds, while keeping up with the most recent global ICO legislation developments. Thus, all the investments are placed not with Sudan or Dubai (UAE) Company but with the holding company, located in Estonia, where the ICO project can be easily audited.

The Main Advantages:

- SGC is one of the first projects, which combines blockchain technologies, a gold and precious metal-trading decentralized platform, and real production of gold with high transparency and fair distribution of profits;
- Highly professional, balanced and committed team of professionals involving IT and Digital Security Experts, Legal Advisors, Gold Mining Engineers, and Marketing Specialists;
- Legal framework is designed to maximize the safety and security of contributions;
- Agreements with a number of leading marketing agencies for assistance in marketing and promotion of the ICO through their existing base of more than 50,000 active investors;
- The place of mining operations - the government of Sudan has created and is continuously creating a viable set of laws, regulations and initiatives, which helps protect the investment in mines);
- Land Concessions are easily obtained from GRAS (Sudanese Regulatory Body) with minimal costs. Exploration and Mining leases grant exploitation of commercial resources for a period of up to 21 years (minimum);
- The Government of Sudan doesn't insist on having a majority stake in the operations and profit sharing and treats both foreign and international investors equally;
- An FDI (Foreign Direct Investment) company has the right to directly export its share of metal or hard currency outside the country;
- Of all the Agreements, which have been in existence for the exploration and extraction of minerals between the Government of Sudan and national or foreign companies, none (0%) has been reviewed, called back, changed or cancelled during the last 70 years for invalid reasons;
- Mining projects in Sudan are exempted from profit taxes for ten years from the beginning of commercial production;
- The projects are also exempted from customs and other taxes during exploration.

SGC Project Legal Framework is designed to secure the investments and provide full transparency of the ICO and the project realization:

Estonian Company — a legal entity registered in Estonia, which is friendly to blockchain projects. This legal entity will be the developer of the SGC Platform for trading gold and other precious metals, and it is the primary depository entity of the crypto currency collected during the ICO and the sale of tokens. After the end of the ICO, Estonian Company will also transfer necessary funds to a Dubai Company (being registered), which is the UAE company that will purchase equipment and will fund all costs related to mining activities in Sudan.

UAE Company — a legal entity registered in the UAE (Dubai). This company will act as an FDI (Foreign Direct Investor) in Sudan. The company will not be used to raise funds for the ICO. The company will be the custodian of the gold extracted by Sudan Gold Coin Project and will trade the mined gold on the SGC Platform

Sudanese Company — the company, which will hold the rights to extract gold in Sudan and accept FDI (foreign direct investments) from UAE Company. The company will perform the main operational activities for the extraction of gold. The Estonian company is planning to rise from \$10 to \$20 million till the March 25, 2020.

The ICO plan is the following:

- 999999999 tokens will be emitted by the ETH blockchain, without the possibility of additional emission;
- The soft cap for the ICO is \$10 million, the hard cap is \$20 million. Tokens could be purchased by the investors with the use of major cryptocurrencies (BTC, ETH, LTC, BCH etc.) or with fiat currencies (debit cards or wire transfer);
- Tokens will be sold through the Ethereum based smart contract, in order to ensure full transparency and proper recording of all receivables;
- All contributors will be able to track and monitor the token purchases through the contributors' back office;
- The accumulated funds will be used by Estonian company for the full development of the SGC Platform, and, in part, for financing the Dubai Company, which will invest and manage the mining facilities in Sudan.

The project ensures that the holders of the SGC Tokens will have the right to purchase a predetermined amount of gold from the Dubai Company through the SGC Platform. The following system of the token price determination will be used:

- Token will give the right to the SGC Token Holders to purchase a certain weight of gold, with the basic ratio — 10 tokens = 0.02 g of gold (i.e. 1 token = 0.10 USD);
- Estonian Company will announce the financial results of the company in Dubai and the token to gold ratio whenever it changes;
- Once the budgeted results are achieved, the right to the purchaser to buy gold and the related token to gold ratio will be established as the following: 10 SGC tokens = 0.02 g of gold (i.e. 1 token = 0.10 USD). After the first year of mining the weight of 10 SGC tokens will be increased by the weight of all the remaining mined physical gold.
- At the end of the first year of mining, the Dubai Company will be able to provide to the token holders the right to buy the determined amount of gold on the SGC Platform, according to the predetermined token to gold exchange ratio.

All SGC tokens that will be used by token holders to buy physical gold from the Dubai company, will be burned.

Therefore, SGC tokens price should increase each year, because of the reduction in quantity of the SGC tokens after each token burning by the Estonian company, and, moreover, the tokens to gold ratio should increase each year.

Gold Mining Operations and Technology in Sudan

Sudan is one of the largest countries in Africa, covering about 1,881,998 square km. It falls between latitudes 8.45-23.8 N and longitudes 21.49-38.34 E. The population is 33,419,625 million. The backbone of Sudan's economy is Agriculture. The mining sector contribution to the national economy is below 8%. Currently, the only resources mined in Sudan, are gold, chromium ores, gypsum, salt and building materials mainly cement raw materials.

With such a big area and diversified geology, that merges across the boundaries between seven countries, Sudan has a huge mineral potential yet to be evaluated and fully developed. Geological studies indicate the variability and abundance of Sudan's large mineral resources, Gold in particular, with most deposits having geology and grades that are highly favorable for exploration and mineral extraction.

However, the large area of Sudan requires considerable resources and investments, which the country currently lacks, in order to develop and improve the infrastructure necessary for minerals exploration. Thus, the Government is now undertaking numerous steps in order to encourage investment (namely FDI) in precious metals (gold and others) mining, especially in the north, north east and Blue Nile areas, making the development of this industry a priority task for Sudan's Ministry of Energy and Mining.

The SGC intends to operate a gold mine, which contains mineralization on the surface and is spatially distributed in a manner that is ideally suitable for open pit mining methods. Gold grade distribution and the results of preliminary mineralprocessing testing indicate that the ore from this deposit can be processed by conventional Heap Leaching methods and CIL (Cyanide-In-Leach).

The equipment needed are open pit mining using excavators and trucks of 30 ton. Mining is planned on a 6 day per week schedule, with two 8-hour shifts per day, 312 days per annum. Ore production is planned at a nominal rate of 2000 tpd, equivalent to 740,000 tons per annum in case of collecting \$10 million. As it was mentioned, the project is scalable so the ore production will be increased proportionally.

The amount of capital investments is \$9,864,000 in case of collecting \$10 million during the ICO. Considering the high scalability of the project, the capital investments are \$24,660,000 in case of collecting the desired \$28,000,000. Total operating costs of the Project are around \$35.98 per ton of the ore mined.

Assuring the safety of the mining sector is essential for Sudan's economy, which aims to develop the mineral extraction industry. Thus, the National Plan of Environmental Preservation, was put in motion and a Special Mining Security Police Unit was established to protect the operations of mining companies from smugglers, including safety measures taken to avoid the exposure of miners to poisonous mercury.

Mining companies can hire these special mining police personnel at a cost of less than \$80 per month per guard whose primary job would be to secure the site and provide the safety during the transportation of gold from the site to the Refinery and Storage Facility. No major incidents of robbery either at the site or during transportation have been reported during the past twenty years.

The Sudan Gold Refinery Company, with full ownership rights vested with the Central Bank of Sudan, the Ministry of Minerals, and the Ministry of Finance and Natural Economy, is the organization that is setup to refine gold in Sudan. The gold is refined as per the national standards setup and accepted by the Central Bank of Sudan as per the concession agreement with the mining company and the remaining gold bars that a company is allowed to export are sent directly via freight to Dubai, using local freight forwarders. If needed, these gold bars can also be locally stored within secure bank vaults at a cost of less than \$70 per vault per year.

Conclusions

- Contributing in the SGC Project is one of the best opportunities to have the access to the SGC Platform and the right to buy, with SGC tokens, tangible assets that have eternal value – Gold!

General Concept

Sudan Gold Coin (SGC) is a cutting edge blockchain Project, with the aim to develop a revolutionary decentralized platform for trading gold and other precious metals and for receiving gold and precious metals market information.

The Project will also be involved in gold mining operations in Sudan, in order to provide the users of the decentralized platform with the right to buy gold mined in Sudan.

Moreover, Sudan Gold Coin (SGC) Project provides its ICO investors with a unique opportunity to invest both in crypto and real world assets by backing digital tokens (Sudan Gold Coin) with the right to purchase a pre-defined amount of physical gold.

The initial amount of gold that can be purchased with each token, during every stage of the Project realization except post-ICO stages remains constant and equals to 0.002 grams. Yet, the price of the token differs at each stage of the Project Maturity from US\$0.10 to up to 2.47 dollars. After launching the gold mining operation in Sudan, which is one of the eventual purposes of this ICO Project's part realization, the mined gold will start to be ready to be purchased by token holders, until their initial obligation of 0.002 grams per token is met.

The right for each token to buy gold on the decentralized platform will not be restricted to 0.002 grams but will increase by 0.01 (approximately) grams in the weight of gold per each token for every quarter going forward, based on the distribution from the mined gold. Such proposition allows the SGC tokens purchasers:

- To indefinitely (until the mine is in operation) continue accumulating the right to purchase the increasing assigned gold amount to each token;
- To purchase tokens for gold on the decentralized Platform, which can be sold either by the Dubai company or by the third parties;
- To combine the above-described two strategies.

Utilizing blockchain-based technology of **Ethereum Smart Contract**, SGC Team has devised the Project Framework that provides maximum security and transparency of the invested funds, while keeping up with the most recent global ICO legislation developments.

The Sudan Gold Coin scheme of company ownership, management and structuring of business will be started from the holding company in Estonian and then, with the operating companies in the UAE and Sudan, the implementation of the company structure will begin after the end of the ICO.

Project Information

SGC Platform Development: Timeframe & Key Milestones

1**Concept Development — 1 month**

Completing the project documentation, which describes platform's architecture in terms of its technical logistics, principal features and content, user interactions, quality control systems, economic and computer engineering requirements.

2**Prototype development — 1 month**

Creating an interactive platform prototype, which is similar to the future ready-to-use application and is comprised of screen sets that are subdivided into functional blocks, operational modules and realization tools.

3**Functional realization — 2 months**

Creating and developing the modules of:

- a) certificate generating
- b) informational infrastructure
- c) authorization based on the previously developed platform architecture.

4**Primary functional realization and Testing — 1 month**

Releasing the platform and performing the testing of its functional features including overall functional performance, particular units, security and localization.

5**Service and Token-Paid service Realization — 1 month**

Service realization subdividing the services into the categories of 'free' and SGC Token-paid ones (premium analytic services, webinars, geological survey access, etc.)

6**Releasing Token-Paid services and Testing — 1 month**

Introducing the token-paid services and testing their functional performance including single unit performance, security and localization.

7**Project technical support and statistical analytics collection — Indefinitely**

Supporting the platform functionality through its administration, bug elimination, minor feature introduction and collecting user statistics, which allows improving platform quality and efficiency.

ROADMAP

The Roadmap of the SGC Project includes the following main stages:



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Project Advantages

- SGC is one of the first projects, which combines blockchain technologies, a gold and precious metal trading decentralized platform, and real production sector with high transparency and fair distribution of the profit;
- Highly professional, balanced and committed team of professionals involving IT and digital security experts, legal advisers, gold mining engineers, and marketing specialists;
- Legal framework is designed to maximize the safety and security of the investments;
- Agreements with the number of leading marketing agencies for assistance in marketing and promotion of the ICO through the existing base of more than 50,000 active investors;
- The place of mining operations – the government of Sudan has created and is still creating a viable set of laws, regulations and initiatives, which smooth the investment path and allow an investor maximizing his ROI (return on investments);
- All types of leases can be easily obtained from GRAS (Sudanese Regulatory Body) with minimal costs. Mining leases grant exploitation of commercial resources to a period of 21 years in minimum;
- The Government of Sudan doesn't insist on having the major part of profit shares and treats both foreign and international investors equally;
- An FDI company has the right to directly export or ship its share of metal or hard currency outside the country;
- Of all the Agreements, which have been signed for the exploration and extraction of minerals between the Government of Sudan and national or foreign companies, none (0%) has been reviewed, called back, changed or broken during the last 70 years;
- Mining projects in Sudan are exempted from profit taxes for ten years from the beginning of commercial production;
- The projects are also exempted from customs and other taxes during exploration.

IEO Plan & Assessment

1. SGC Platform: Brief Idea and Functional Feature Description

SGC Platform is a useful tool for those who are interested in getting a unique insight into the market of gold and other minerals' investment trading. The platform is a multifunctional digital space combining informational, analytical, educational and trading options. There are two ways to become an SGC Platform User.

The first and the most lucrative one is to acquire SGC tokens during the SGC ICO. Token-holders will obtain premium access to the platform's content along with the discounts to the customized analytical packages. Moreover, they will be able to use their tokens in order to buy a certain predetermined amount of the gold, mined in Sudan by the gold-mining facility established for the money collected during the ICO.

The second way to use the platform services is to register at the platform, getting access to its free content, with the option to buy platform's additional premium services.

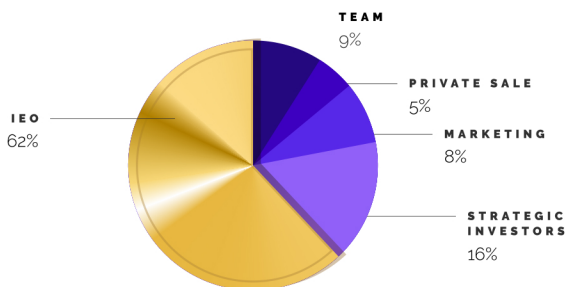
The target for the platform development is to introduce a wide range of trading and investment options through utilizing SGC and subsequently introduced tokens, allowing their holders to be well informed, while considering mineral trading, and even more importantly to be among those who have a unique access to certain minerals mined by the partner-facilities of the platform.

2. The mining operation in Sudan

The Sudan Gold Coin ICO run by the Estonian legal entity, planning to raise from US\$10 to US\$20 million till the 25st of March, 2020. The ICO plan is the following:

- 999999999 million tokens compatible with the standard ERC20, will be emitted on the ETH blockchain, without the possibility of additional emission;
- The soft cap of the ICO is \$10 million, the hard cap is \$20 million. Tokens could be purchased by the investors with the use of the major cryptocurrencies (BTC, ETH, LTC, BCH, etc.) or with the fiat currencies;
- Tokens will be sold through the Ethereum based smart contract, in order to ensure full transparency and proper recording of all receivables;
- All contributors will be able to track and monitor the purchases through the contributors' back office;

The accumulated funds will be used by Estonian company for the full development of the SGC Platform, and, in part, for financing the Dubai Company, which will invest and manage the mining facilities in Sudan.



IEO Token Structure

SGC is planning to release 999,999,999 tokens without additional releases.

The SGC Token purchasers/holders' right to purchase gold through SGC Platform

The project ensures that the holders of SGC Tokens will have the right to purchase a predetermined amount of gold from the Dubai Company through the SGC Platform.

The following system of the token price determination will be used:

- Token will give the right to SGC Token Holders to purchase a certain weight of gold, with the basic ratio — 10 tokens = 0.02 g of gold (i.e. 1 token = 0.10 USD);
- Estonian Company will announce the financial results of the subsidiary company in Dubai and the token to gold ratio whenever it changes;

Once the budgeted results are achieved, the right to the purchaser to buy gold and the related token to gold ratio will be established as the following: 10 SGC tokens = 0.02 g of gold (i.e. 1 token = 0.10 USD). After the first year of mining the weight of 10 SGC tokens will be increased by the weight of all the remaining physical gold.

- At the end of the first year of mining, the Dubai Company will be able to provide to the token holders the right to buy the determined amount of gold on the SGC Platform, according to the predetermined token to gold exchange ratio.

All SGC tokens that will be used by token holders to buy physical gold from the Dubai company, will be burned.

- Therefore, SGC token price should increase each year, because of the reduction in the quantity of SGC tokens after each token burning by the Estonian company, and, moreover, the tokens to gold ratio should increase each year.

Legal Framework & Business Structure for SGC Project

General Terms for Concession Agreements in Sudan

Concession agreements are developed and concluded based on the Act and Regulations. Contract covers technical, financial, environmental and social aspects. The Act does not contain the term «concession», however, the analysis of applicable regulation allows assuming that mining contract should be regarded as a concession agreement.

Concession agreements are concluded for the term up to 30 years and can be extended for the next 10 years until the deposits of the areas are not exhausted.

The agreement contains essential terms of cooperation between the company and state, which are as follows:

- a) taxes to be paid by the company;
- b) the share (interest) transferred to the state in course of concession;
- c) part of income from exploration of the area business, to which the state is entitled (usually, this share is limited to the share owned by the state in the chapter capital of the company);
- d) environmental protection measures (the company pursuant to the concession develops an Environmental Protection Program);
- e) corporate social responsibility, i.e. undertakings of the company to participate in development of social infrastructure objects (schools, water pipes, financial aid etc.).

Taxes

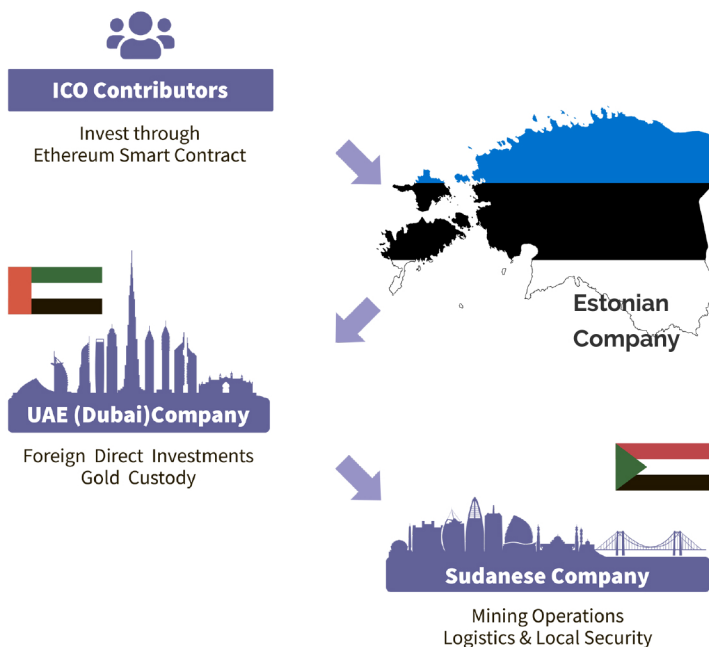
- i. 5-7% — royalty;
- ii. 15-35% — free carried interest — the share transferred to the state under concession terms;
- iii. 15% — corporate income tax; and
- iv. property tax.

Corporate Structure of Sudan Gold Coin Project

Estonian Company — a legal entity registered in Estonian, which is friendly to blockchain projects. This legal entity will develop the SGC Platform, launch the ICO, issue the SGC tokens, and transfer part of the collected funds to the UAE Company for equipment purchasing and to organize the business activities.

UAE Company — a legal entity registered in the UAE (Dubai). This company receiving funding from the company in Estonian, will act as a foreign direct investor in Sudan. The company will not be used to raise funds for the ICO. The company will be the custodian of the gold extracted by Sudan Gold Coin Project.

Sudanese Company — the company, which will hold the rights to extract gold in Sudan and accept foreign direct investments from UAE Company. The company will perform the main operational activities for the extraction of gold.



Conditions for FDI of UAE Company in Sudanese Company: Basic terms

According to Sudanese legislation, an investment vehicle is executed by the means of creating an investment project, its registration and obtaining of all the necessary licenses.

The project is considered as national, when certain conditions are met, among which there are the following ones:

1. project covers more than one state;
 2. it is a foreign investment project;
 3. it is carried out under the licenses from foreign companies, as well as pursuant to the special agreement with the Government of Republic of Sudan (in this case, a concession agreement is required); or
 4. project relates to the investing in national natural resources (gold is a natural resource).
6. Invested capital includes:
- I. local currency;
 - II. convertible foreign currency transmitted by one of the banks licensed by the Central Bank of Sudan;
 - III. property (equipment, machinery, materials), as well as property rights;
 - IV. intellectual property rights, provided that such rights satisfy protection conditions and are owned by the investor on particular title; and
 - v. profits under the project if they are capitalized or invested in another project.

Registration of Investment Project

The state registrar of companies at the Ministry of Justice of Sudan registers companies. The Companies Act dated 1925 (The Companies Act, 1925) define such possible legal forms as: private partnerships, private limited liability companies (two or more persons), public limited companies (seven or more persons), branches of foreign companies and state enterprises (SOE).

Benefits provided in relation to the Issuance of Investment License

1. assistance of the Authority in access to land resources (allocation of land required for the establishment of national and strategic investments in cooperation with the relevant authorities, and renewal of the term of the lease);
2. investor's right to repatriate profits (provided that the investor should open an investment account with the Central Bank of Sudan (CBOS) prior to commencing business);
3. exemption from customs duties for certain imported objects; and
4. registration at Exporters and Importers Register (which is significant with regard to the fact, that under the Exporters and Importers Registration Act, 2008, no one person may be engaged in export or import business unless registration in the Exporters and Importers Register and obtaining certificate of such registration is executed);
5. the project assets are not subject to nationalization, confiscation or appropriation in whole or in part, with the exception of the public interest with respect to fair and immediate compensation;
6. project assets are not subject to withdrawal, restriction, appropriation or freezing, with the exception of a court order or a competent prosecution order;
7. re-transmission of invested capital in case of non-fulfillment or liquidation of the project with the approval of Authority, subject to compliance with all legal obligations;
8. re-export, sale of equipment, goods, equipment, transport vehicles or other auxiliary funds, imported to the project account, in case of a project failure in full or in part, whenever all legal obligations are fulfilled;
9. transfer of profits and expenditures available in the currency of import and on the date of payment; and
10. import of raw materials, required by the project performance.

Obligations of the Investor

1. to submit the project by means of building of the necessary facilities in accordance with the approved documentation within one year (the specified period may be extended in the agreement with the Authority);
2. to fully exploit the allocated land in accordance with the approved objects and plans;
3. to submit quarterly and annually reports to the Office and the relevant ministry during the term of concession agreement regarding the progress of the project;
4. to maintain proper accounting information on assets and imported materials exempted from customs duties; and
5. to notify the Authority in case of termination of works and to finalize them within 3 (three) months.

Gold Mining In Sudan

General Overview

Sudan is one of the largest countries in Africa, covering about 1,881,998 square km. It falls between latitudes 8.45-23.8 N and longitudes 21.49-38.34 E. The population is 33,419,625 million.

The backbone of Sudan economy is Agriculture. The mining sector contribution to the national economy does not exceed 8%. Currently, the only resources mined in Sudan, are gold, chromium ores, gypsum, salt and building materials mainly cement raw materials.

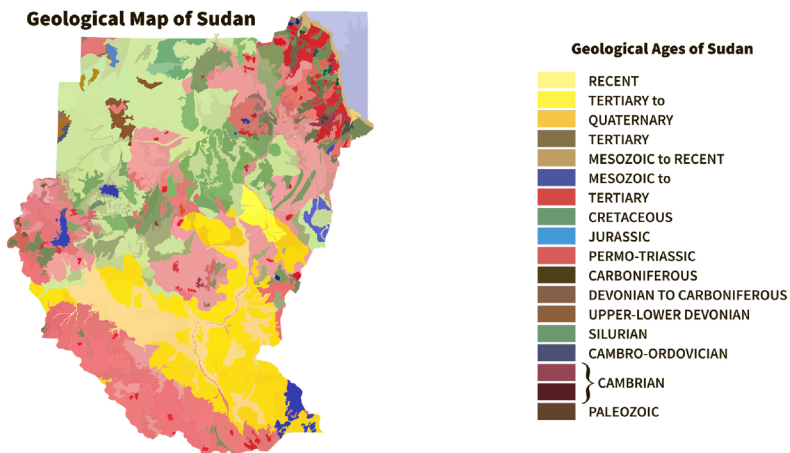
With such big area and diversified geology, which merges across the boundaries between seven countries, Sudan has a huge mineral potential yet to be evaluated and developed.

Geological studies indicate the variability and abundance of Sudan mineral resources, Gold in particular, with most deposits having geology and structure that are highly favorable for exploration and mineral extraction.

However, the large area of Sudan requires considerable resources and investments, which the country currently lacks, in order to develop and improve the infrastructure fit for minerals exploration. Thus, the Government is now undertaking numerous steps in order to encourage investment (namely FDI) in precious metals (gold and others) mining, especially in the north, north east and Blue Nile areas, making the development of the mining industry a priority task for Sudan's Ministry of Energy and Mining.

General Facts

Rock group distribution and their simplified classification



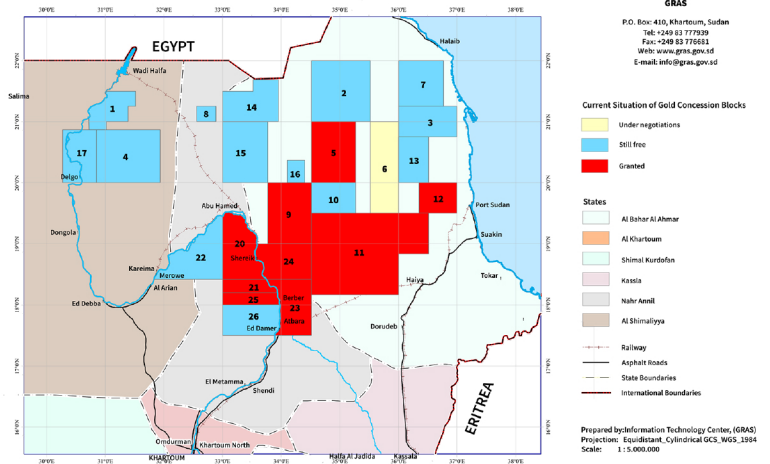
Sudan surface area: 1 million square miles.

Geology: the area is sub-divided between the following main rock categories — 49% Basement Complex rocks, 48% Sedimentary Rocks, 3% Recent Deposits.

Gold concession blocks: for legal, exploration and mining purposes, the country is subdivided into concession units, which are named concession blocks.

Rock Group Distribution

GOLD CONCESSION MAP



Gold mineralization: gold mineralizes in Sudan in three types of rocks:

- Parentheses Gossan;
- Quartz veins;
- Alluvial gold.

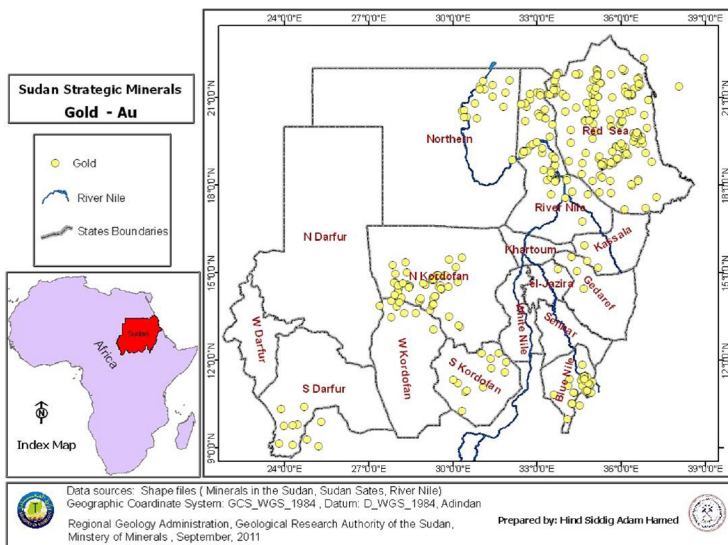
Gold locations: the number of gold deposits in Sudan is exceptionally high even for the country, where the history of gold-mining dates back to ancient times.

Sudan Gold Refinery: is fully owned by the Central Bank of Sudan, the Ministry of Minerals and the Ministry of Finance and Natural Economy.

Sudan gold refinery maintains a high quality wet chemical refinery (aqua regia process) as well as a complete precious metals melting system for accurate and reliable results.

The refinery has an annual production capacity of 270 to 360 tons.

Locations of Gold Deposits in Sudan



The refinery produces gold with varying purity 995.999, 999.9 and the volumes per kilo and sizes per international standard (12.5 kg) or any other sizes required by clients in addition to granules.

General Conclusions

Sudan covers a big surface area, which has diversified geology.

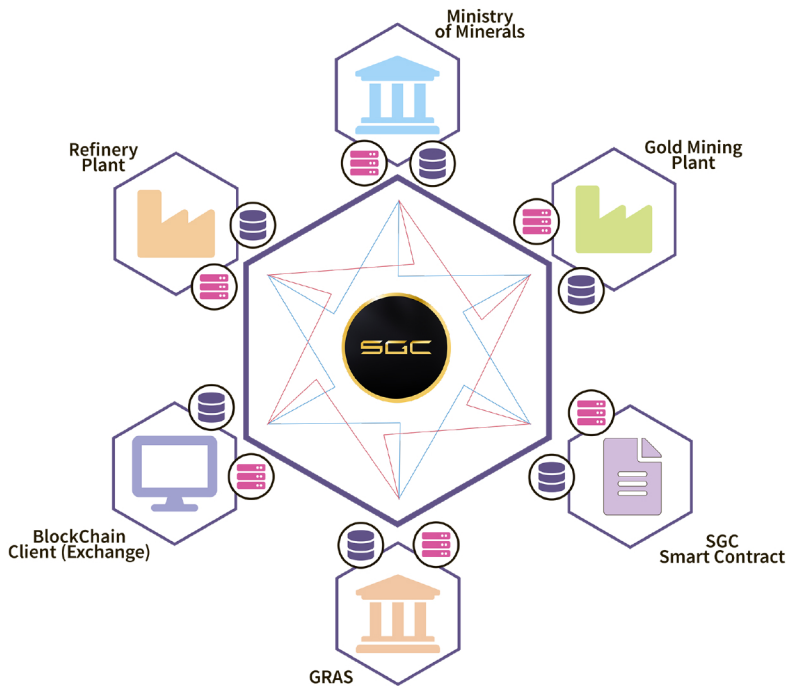
Sudan has a huge mineral potential waiting to be explored, evaluated and developed, namely in gold mining.

Infrastructure is developing, and the investment environment is welcoming and encouraging on the national level.

Innovative Technologies in Management and Accounting

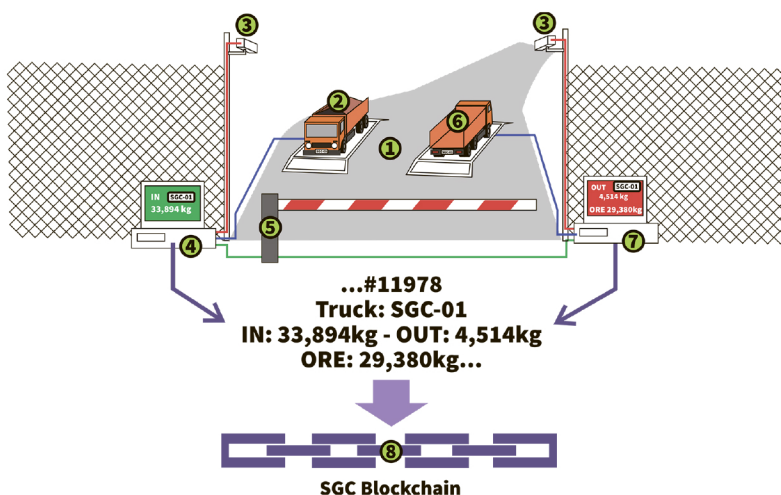
Using the blockchain as the main data storage allows you to maximize the automation of accounting and simplify the reporting procedure for facilities, and the possibility of obtaining data in real time gives the organization obvious advantages in management.

Supervisory authorities are given the opportunity to maximize reporting and statistical details. Also helps implement a completely paperless electronic document management platform.



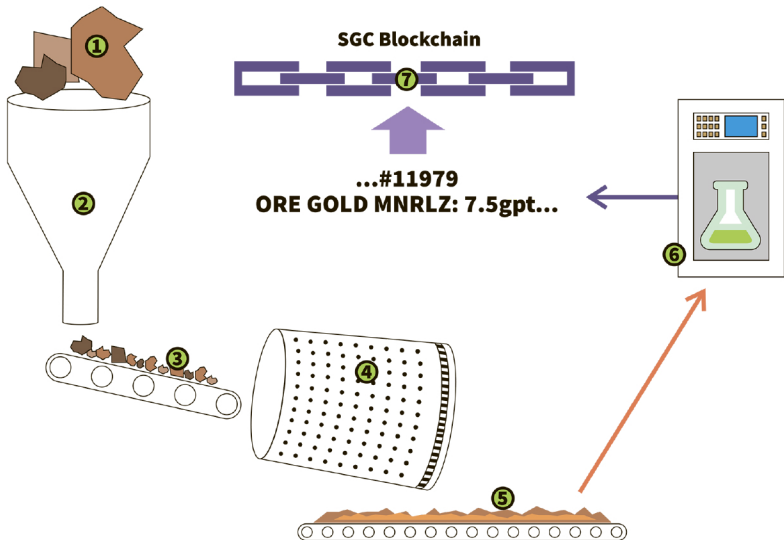
From ore to the gold bar: implementing the blockchain into gold mining

In its completed form, the proposed complex solution looks like this: ore is loaded onto a dumper, which is identified and weighed upon arrival, with special ore measuring equipment connected to the SGC project blockchain. When leaving the loading site, the dump truck is identified and re-weighed being empty. The difference between these two weightings is the weight of the delivered ore, the information about the delivered batch is automatically added to the blockchain.



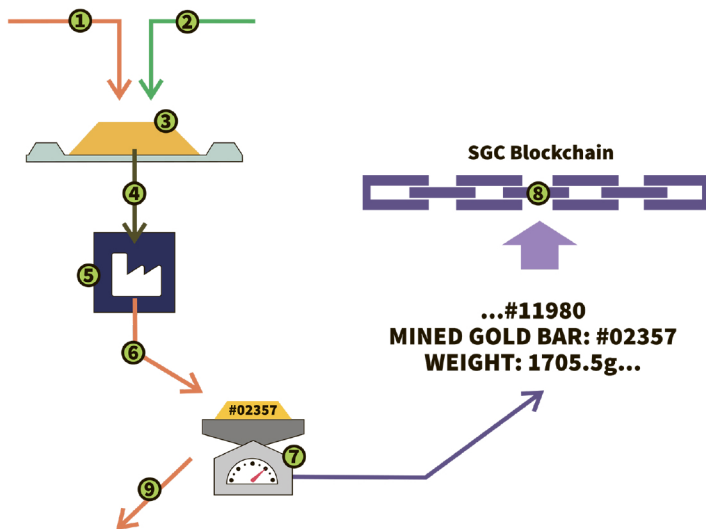
1 - autoweigher at the checkpoint of the gold mining plant; 2 - truck (with ore); 3 - cameras; 4-7 - controlling and identifying blocks; 5 - automatic barrier; 6 - leaving truck (empty); 8 - entering the received data into a blockchain

The ore is being crushed and delivered to the cyanidation site, a laboratory sample is taken in order to determine the gold mineralization of the ore. The results will be recorded into the blockchain, so it will be possible to guess how much gold will be extracted from the ore.



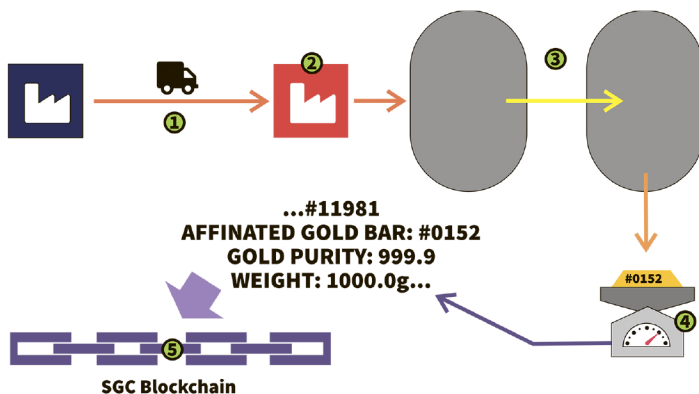
1 - uncrushed ore; 2 - crusher; 3 - crushed rock; 4 - a drum mill; 5 - crushed ore; 6 - laboratory analysis of mineralization of ore; 7 - entering the received data into a blockchain

After cyanidation, the gold-containing solute will be passed to the sorption columns, where the gold will be extracted, collected, melted, marked and weighed using robotic equipment. Data about the smelted metal and the marking of bars will be entered in the blockchain.



1 - crushed ore; 2 - cyanide solute; 3- pile on the cyanidation site; 4 - solution of cyanides and gold; 5 - gold extraction, melting the metal in bars; 6 - marking and weighing of crude gold; 7 - automated scales with marking function; 8 - entering the received data into the blockchain

After the achieving a certain number of bars, they are transferred for purification to a state refinery owned by the Central Bank of Sudan, Ministry of Minerals and the Ministry of Finance and Economics of Sudan. Data about this operation is entered into the blockchain, and after the refining plant will receive the mined gold, the confirmation of the entered data will be entered into the blockchain also.



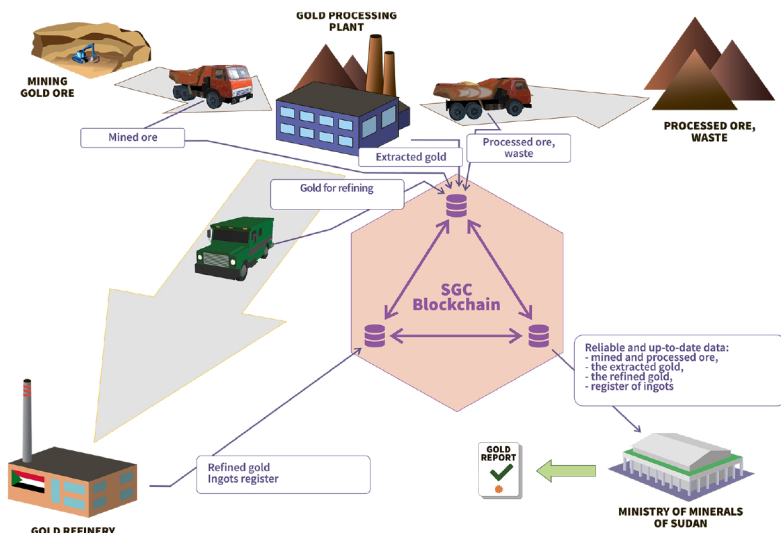
1 - transportation of gold; 2 - refinery; 3 - gold refining process; 4 - smelting, marking and weighing the refined gold; 5 - inputting the received data into the blockchain

The result of refining - golden bars with 999.9 purity, each one receives an individual number, which is entered into the blockchain, in the so-called golden bars database. Each golden bar will also receive an international certificate of conformity.

Thus, it is possible to implement the most effective operational management of the facility, the controlling and tax authorities will receive reliable and up-to-date information by using the simple requests to the blockchain. The history of each golden bar will become transparent, raising the level of confidence of investors and end-users of precious metal.

In order to implement the described solution to the whole facility, huge funds are needed, neither the Sudan Gold Coin project team nor even the government of Sudan has such funds at the moment. Therefore, it was decided to start a gradual implementation of the proposed solution, the Government of the Sudan has allocated the prospected gold site, signed a concession agreement, a memorandum on the division of production. The Estonian company has developed a strategy in order to attract the investments for the implementation of the pilot phase of the Project.

The most promising was the format of ICO, which allows you to raise funds from crypto-economics, including small-scale private investors in exchange for liquidity in the real world.



Brief SGC Project PEST Analysis

Political Environment

The government has created investor friendly laws and is continuously improving by creating a viable set of laws, regulations and initiatives, which smooth the investment path and allow an investor to benefit from their project's realization.

- The agreements include all phases of exploration and exploitation in return for the government privileges, bonus shares and profit tax;
- All types of leases can be easily obtained from GRAS with minimal costs. Both foreign and international investors are treated equally;
- Investment Promotion Law of 1999 was strengthened by Minerals Development Act of 2007, making the investment environment yet friendlier for mineral industry;
- The Government of Sudan doesn't insist to have the major part of shares of profits;
- An FDI company has the right to directly export or ship its share of metal or hard currency outside the country;
- Mining leases grant exploitation of commercial resources to a period of 21 years in minimum.

Political Environment

The government highly welcomes FDI in gold mining projects due to the following reasons:

- Industry growth and the desired shift from agriculture-oriented to mineral and production-oriented economy;
- Concession, tax and other payments to the budget;
- Local communities development;
- General economic development of the nation, which was slowed by US sanctions lifted in October, 2017.

Of all the Agreements, which have been signed for the exploration and extraction of minerals between the Government of Sudan and national or foreign companies, none (0%) has been reviewed, called back, changed or broken during the last 70 years.

Mining projects are exempted from profit taxes for ten years from the beginning of commercial production. The projects are also exempted from customs and other taxes during exploration.

Social Environment

The company is expected to contribute in support of local communities, which is in line with SGC Project's expectations and values.

There are a lot of skilled workers, many of them do not formal training but are selftrained professionals with huge volume of the first-hand experience.

The negative consequences, traditionally associated with the after-effects of mining operations performed in African countries by foreign and exclusively profit-oriented companies, SGC plans to avoid by utilizing a comprehensive mining plan that includes reclamation and remediation stages.

More importantly, a social and environmentally conscious enterprise can make all of the difference at different levels as long as there are incentives to all the parties included.

Technological Environment

Sudan mining industry has the huge potential for its development but the level of technological experience is already rather high.

There are a great number of local geological laboratories, which perform qualitative reputable analysis, recognized by the local mining operators but not having international accreditation.

There are a small number of well-equipped laboratories with international accreditation.

There are high-level Geology and Exploration Research and Training facilities including Universities and Government supported organizations.

The company also has the right to bring in foreign specialists and hire local professionals without any restrictions or limitations.

Basic Mining Plan

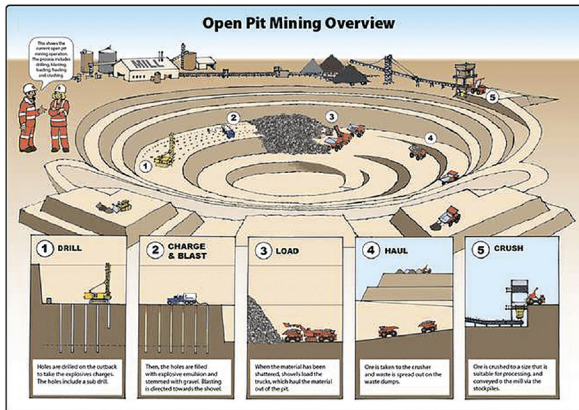
Cyanide leaching has been the industry standard for gold processing for more than 100 years. During the cyanide leach process, a cyanide solution or lixiviant, is percolated through ore contained in vats, columns or heaps. Gold is dissolved by the cyanide and then removed from the heap or columns. It is then extracted from the pregnant leach solution by adsorption on carbon or resins. This cost effective, proven method of ore extraction provides maximum recovery for many gold ores, including low grade and some refractory ores.

Open Pit Mine Plan

The SG gold deposit contains mineralization on the surface and spatially distributed in a manner that is suitable for open pit mining methods. Gold grade distribution and the results of preliminary mineral processing testing indicate that ore from this deposit can be processed by conventional Heap Leaching methods and CIL (Cyanide-In-Leach). The method of material transport evaluated for this study is open pit mining using excavators and trucks of 30 ton. Mining is planned on a 6 day per week schedule, with two 8 hours shifts per day, 312 days per annum. Ore production is planned at a nominal rate of 2000 tpd, equivalent to 740,000 tons per annum in case of collecting \$10 million. As it was mentioned the project is scalable so the ore production will be increased proportionally.

Bench Dimensions

The bench design is followed as per bench elevation at 10m interval with 75° slope and Haul roads are designed at 10% gradient with a width of 12 m on exposed grids/triangles keeping batter slopes at 57 degrees cut and 36 degrees fill. Proposed area of overburden dumping is chosen to be about 300m north of mine area. Dump design is made for every stage of the project keeping the dump deck height as 30m, dump slopes at 28 degrees and berm width as 30 meters for allowing safe transport.



Mining Equipment

Mining Equipment Purchase	\$3,431,800
Haul Roads / Site Work	\$838,760
Pre-production Stripping	\$193,440
Buildings	\$581,300
Electrical System	\$44,232
Sustaining Capital	\$601,566
Working Capital	\$324,040
Engineering	\$804,266
Contingency	\$515,000
750 tpd CIL Plant	\$3,000,000
Total Capital Costs	\$10,334,404

Mine Operating Costs

The basis of the mining cost estimate using analysis of different factors that may affect mining operation like gold price political, social and economic conditions and also similar mining companies' costs estimates:

Mining Waste Cost (per ton)	\$2.57
Mining Ore Cost (per ton)	\$2.57
Ore transport	\$1.20
Process Cost	\$17.04
G&A Cost (per ton)	\$12.60
Total Operating Costs (per ton)	\$35.98

Total operating costs are **\$35.98 per ton.**

Processing Heap Leach

Heap leaching facilitates the profitable extraction of gold from very low-grade ore. Prior to heap leaching, either run of mine (ROM) or crushed ore is heaped into structures 10 to 20m high that are stacked on an impermeable layer.

A dilute cyanide solution is sprayed on the heap, percolates through the pile and dissolves the available gold. The solution is then directed into a pond. The cyanide solution, which is said to be "pregnant" with gold, is then pumped through columns where the gold is recovered.

Cost-effective heap leaching offers a number of advantages, including:

- Comminution costs are reduced as the ore is only crushed, not ground;
- The cyanide solution is recycled through the heap, reducing the amount of cyanide used in the operation;
- The process is especially suitable for lower grade ores and ore with a high clay content.

A typical heap leaching operation consists of an open pit mine, a mill to process some or all of the heaped ore, a flat area with an impermeable foundation where heaps are built, a barren solution pond containing cyanide solution ready for heap spraying, a pregnant pond containing cyanide solution draining from the heap area, a carbon adsorption process plant for precious metal recovery from the pregnant solution, a laboratory for the analysis and classification of ore and accounting of "values" in all process streams and accounting of "values" in all process streams, a maintenance area for repairing trucks, tractors, drills, pumps and other mine equipment and a mine administration building.

Ore is hauled from the mines to either the heap leaching area or the milling plant depending on ore grade and mineralogy. In either case, ore eventually finds its way into a heap and is sprayed with a weak NaCN solution pumped from the barren solution pond.

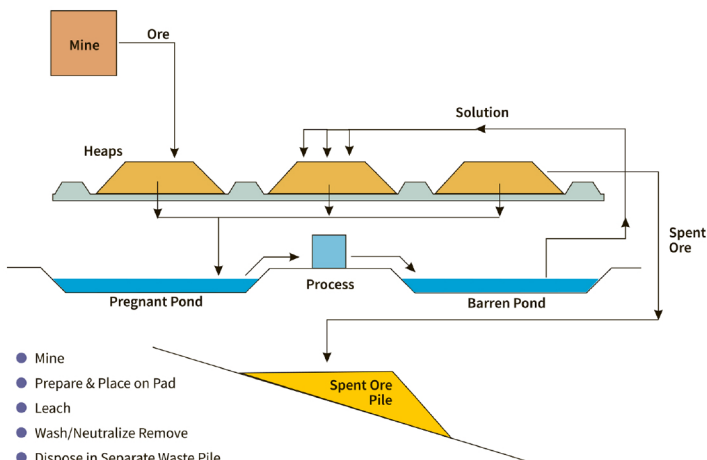
The cyanide solution percolates through the heaped ore becoming "pregnant" with precious metals and drains from the heap into lined run-off ditches. The pregnant cyanide solution collects in the pregnant solution pond. Pregnant solution is pumped from the pregnant solution pond into the precious metal recovery plant, which is a Merrill-Crowe or activated carbon adsorption unit. The now barren cyanide solution is pumped to a holding basin, where lime and cyanide are added to repeat the leaching process.

In the carbon adsorption unit, the activated carbon absorbs the gold and silver. Gold bearing carbon is chemically treated to release the gold and is reactivated by heating for future use. The resultant gold bearing strip solution, more concentrated than the original pregnant cyanide solution, is treated at the process plant to produce a bar of impure gold.

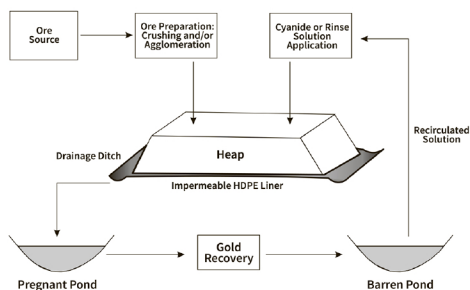
The Dore is then sold or shipped to smelter for refining. Heap leaching is chosen for basic financial reasons for a given situation. Heap leaching is chosen for basic financial reasons for a given situation; it represents the best return on investment. For small operations or operations with limited capitals.

Heap Leach

Reusable Pad Method



CIL (Cyanide-In-Leach)



Financial Data

Basic financial data presented below in the tables:

Table 1: Typical Financial data for \$10,000,000 collected during ICO

Waste processed, tons	990 000,00	1 440 000,00	1 440 000,00	1 440 000,00
Ore processed, tons	495 000,00	720 000,00	720 000,00	720 000,00
Gold extracted, kg	1 113,75	1 620,00	1 620,00	1 620,00
	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year
Revenue:	47 721 180,38	69 412 626,00	69 412 626,00	69 412 626,00
Gold extracted	47 721 180,38	69 412 626,00	69 412 626,00	69 412 626,00
Operational Costs:	23 424 762,63	33 750 563,82	33 750 563,82	33 750 563,82
rental fee	3 340 482,63	4 858 883,82	4 858 883,82	4 858 883,82
Mining Waste	2 542 320,00	3 697 920,00	3 697 920,00	3 697 920,00
Mining Ore	1 271 160,00	1 848 960,00	1 848 960,00	1 848 960,00
Ore transport	594 000,00	864 000,00	864 000,00	864 000,00
Process Cost	8 434 800,00	12 268 800,00	12 268 800,00	12 268 800,00
G&A Cost	6 237 000,00	9 072 000,00	9 072 000,00	9 072 000,00
maintanance	600 000,00	600 000,00	600 000,00	600 000,00
salaries	405 000,00	540 000,00	540 000,00	540 000,00
Operational income	24 296 417,75	35 662 062,18	35 662 062,18	35 662 062,18
Administrative costs:	561 750,00	642 000,00	642 000,00	642 000,00
Salaries	561 750,00	642 000,00	642 000,00	642 000,00
Marketing expenditures	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Profit before interest and taxes	23 734 667,75	35 020 062,18	35 020 062,18	35 020 062,18
Free carried interest	4 313 685,19	6 303 611,19	6 303 611,19	6 303 611,19
Profit before taxes	19 420 982,55	28 716 450,99	28 716 450,99	28 716 450,99
Income taxes	2 947 684,88	4 307 467,65	4 307 467,65	4 307 467,65
Net income	16 473 297,67	24 408 983,34	24 408 983,34	24 408 983,34
Profit per token,\$	1,65	2,44	2,44	2,44
Gold deposit per token, g	0,04	0,06	0,06	0,06

Table 1: Typical Financial data for \$10,000,000 collected during ICO

Waste processed, tons	1 980 000,00	2 880 000,00	2 880 000,00	2 880 000,00
Ore processed, tons	1 980 000,00	2 880 000,00	2 880 000,00	2 880 000,00
Gold extracted, kg	4 455,00	6 480,00	6 480,00	6 480,00
	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year
Revenue:	190 884 721,50	277 650 504,00	277 650 504,00	277 650 504,00
Gold extracted	190 884 721,50	277 650 504,00	277 650 504,00	277 650 504,00
Operational Costs:	85 599 410,51	124 186 415,28	124 186 415,28	124 186 415,28
rental fee	13 361 930,51	19 435 535,28	19 435 535,28	19 435 535,28
Mining Waste	5 084 640,00	7 395 840,00	7 395 840,00	7 395 840,00
Mining Ore	5 084 640,00	7 395 840,00	7 395 840,00	7 395 840,00
Ore transport	2 376 000,00	3 456 000,00	3 456 000,00	3 456 000,00
Process Cost	33 739 200,00	49 075 200,00	49 075 200,00	49 075 200,00
G&A Cost	24 948 000,00	36 288 000,00	36 288 000,00	36 288 000,00
maintenance	600 000,00	600 000,00	600 000,00	600 000,00
salaries	405 000,00	540 000,00	540 000,00	540 000,00
Operational income	105 285 311,00	153 464 088,72	153 464 088,72	153 464 088,72
Administrative costs:	561 750,00	642 000,00	642 000,00	642 000,00
Salaries	561 750,00	642 000,00	642 000,00	642 000,00
Profit before interest and taxes	104 723 561,00	152 822 088,72	152 822 088,72	152 822 088,72
Free carried interest	18 891 685,98	27 507 975,97	27 507 975,97	27 507 975,97
Profit before taxes	85 831 875,02	125 314 112,75	125 314 112,75	125 314 112,75
Income taxes	12 909 318,75	18 797 116,91	18 797 116,91	18 797 116,91
Net income	72 922 556,26	106 516 995,84	106 516 995,84	106 516 995,84
Profit per token,\$	3,65	5,33	5,33	5,33
Gold deposit per token, g	0,05	0,12	0,12	0,12

As it was mentioned in previous chapters the project is scalable and can be realized with different amount of investments collected during ICO. But as financial data shows in case of collecting more investments the amount of the gold deposited on the tokens will grow intensively during the same period of time.

Market

The gold market is highly liquid and benefits from terminal markets (London, New York, Tokyo, Hong Kong) on almost a continuous basis. At present, the gold prices were in downward trend from 1980 to 2000 where it hit bottom and initiated a rapid upward trend that moved spot prices in excess of US\$1800/oz. momentarily in 2012. Analysts forecast continued strength in the gold price based on little/no growth in global mine production and now the price is US\$1250/oz.

Market Data 2018

Gold prices could rise 8% in the first half of the year, aided by a weaker US Dollar (USD). However, USD strengthening in the second half of the year and subdued enthusiasm for the metal in the futures market could drive a sell-off, with gold ending the year at US\$1280/oz.

Decentralized exchange model

The model addresses several key concerns, which remain important to the cryptocurrency community. The model offers more price-stability than existing cryptocurrencies — connect our Token — Sudan Gold Coin or SGC making its value as volatile as the gold market, which is probably more acceptable to users than the volatility roller-coaster we have witnessed with BTC, ETH, LTC, BCH and other digital currencies.

Overall, the model is a good step forward with realistic goals and compatible with existing practices and conventions. One could argue that using the gold-standard approach as the underlying asset for a digital currency is backward thinking (since almost all nations are using the floating standard) - but this argument is flawed in nature. National currencies have complex mechanisms such as bond auctions and buybacks, which cannot be used when working in the digital currencies paradigm.

Gold Certificates

All purchased gold will have a Certificate by default. The client thus has the guarantee that he buys no gold of unclear origins.

Registering on Blockchain

All gold purchased will be registered as a smart contract on the blockchain and will have Certificate by default. The client thus has the guarantee that he buys no gold of unclear origins

Gold purchase

The client purchases the gold directly from the seller with no middlemen. For all purchased gold, smart contracts are generated which shows official documents of ownership of gold.

Audience

Smart investors who want to successfully and easily diversify their portfolio as a partial Owner of a gold mine with an independent sale channels and skeptic of Banks who desire a secure alternative to cash.

PROJECT TEAM



DMYTRO KONOVAL

CEO & Founder

It was his idea to create a brand new cryptocurrency that will differentiate from others because of its stability in growth and transparency. Dmytri already has his own business in Ukraine, thus – experience in business development and management. Dmytri's main idea is to create a global Blockchain platform for minerals trading. More than 7 years in the field of cryptocurrencies. Many contacts and advisors around the world.



ARDASH DEMERCHYAN

Co-Founder

Extensive experience in operational management. He is a major businessman in various fields. Owns a chain of restaurants, a pharmaceutical factory and a large construction company. An enthusiast of cryptocurrencies and modern technologies.



KEN TACHIBANA

Co-Founder

Managing Partner - All Things Crypto VC Fund. My passion is All Things Crypto – touching the entire crypto/blockchain value-chain to make as much impact on the society's blue ocean business and financial models, platforms and infrastructures by integrating crypto/blockchain.

PROJECT TEAM



ELHADI MOHAMMED

Lead Mining Engineer

Elhadi has over 25 years of experience in gold mining. Working as an engineer and expert in the biggest gold mining company in Sudan, Ariab Mining Co, Elhadi gained a great experience in mineral exploration, geology, sampling, geophysics, geoanalysis, mapping, drilling and supervision of mining systems. After his retirement from Ariab Mining Co as a Chief Mining Engineer, he created his own consultancy company and decided to participate in SGC project.



KIM SUNG BONG

Korean Community Manager

Mr. Sung Bong was the first one who had seen the potential of SGC project for entrepreneurs. As an expert in business development and skilled crypto enthusiast he had foreseen the interest to the project in South Korea and volunteered to become a local representative of Sudan Gold Coin. Being a country with one of the most active crypto communities in the world, Korea had warmly welcomed SGC and keeping track of it with a great interest.



MOHAMMED HASSAN ABDALLA MOHAMMED

Director of Security & Logistics

Retired Police Brigadier Mohammed is responsible for overseeing the physical and transportation security and logistics management for mining operations. He is also responsible for managing the liaison office with various government and security agencies to ensure a smooth and successful ground operations.

ADVISORS



Dmitriy
PSHENIN

Financial Advisor



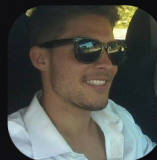
Paulo
CARNEIRO

Mining & ICO Advisor



Gavin
NATION

Founder of Info Block
Solutions



Ennio
SAMBIAGIO

Financial Advisor Italy



Paul
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Coin News Africa



Mohammed
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Sudan Mining Advisor