

**FUTURE ENERGY
WHITE PAPER**

SEPTEMBER 2018

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Document

Brief description of the primary offer of the tokens (OR) Token Distribution overview
An FGY token is an Ethereum Token, which is used as a form of payment for hosting capacity on Future Energy's cryptocurrency mining farms project.

The initial launch of tokens refers to the initial public sale of FGY tokens.

The issue of tokens refers to the issue of a specific batch of FGY tokens.

PREICO: tokens will be available for purchase for 60 days from 01/11/2018 to 31/12/2018.

ICO: tokens will be available for purchase for 90 days from 01/01/2019 to 31/03/2019.

Soft cap (preICO) 500 ETH.

Hard cap (preICO) 1500 ETH.

Soft cap (ICO) 12500 ETH.

Hard cap (ICO) 50000 ETH.

For every 100 tokens sold within the offered time period, 15 additional tokens will be issued and retained for distribution between team members, partners and consultants.

Price per token at time of issue: equivalent ETH 0.0035 to ETH 0.005 depending on the date of purchase.

Accepted payment methods: Ethereum

Introduction

The “ASIC revolution” in the technology used for bitcoin-mining is about to come to an end. ASIC’s chip format for mining is coming close to the nanometre limit of Moore’s Law. For this reason, substantial future growth in the production of the chips is impossible. This results in the commoditization of chips, meaning they become simple commodities in the eyes of the market or consumers and suddenly drop in value. This will result in manufacturers being forced to concentrate on mass production in order to profit from volumes, rather than utilising technological advances. Due to the race to develop the most up-to-date technology, the bitcoin mining industry will transition to a state of overproduction of equipment. The determinant factor of production will be electricity, rather than the efficiency of the equipment.

The purpose of the Future Energy project

Cryptocurrency mining has begun taking on new forms. Notions such as ‘home mining’ are disappearing and are being replaced with high-performance data centres which consume enormous amount of energy resources. This becomes a real problem for many governments and states, resulting in heavy regulation of energy consumption. In turn, this negatively affects the efficiency of cryptocurrency mining. In the near future, this trend is likely to continue. Every day the profitability of cryptocurrency mining equipment declines due to the ever-growing complexity of the network.

The Future Energy Project was created to solve this problem. We will optimize mining costs through construction or purchase of non-traditional sources of electric power generated by renewable energy sources and nuclear energy. Controlling energy cost is the single best way to ensure profitability due to the complex, unpredictable and ever changing nature of cryptocurrency.

Not all countries can use the most common sources of renewable energy, such as solar panels and wind generators, due to the geographic and climatic features of each region. The Future energy project resolves this problem by applying non-standard solutions. By generating our own energy, the operational cost is zero. Our projects are protected by 49 patents, most of which are implemented in practice.

The mining equipment will be placed in mobile modules designed on the basis of shipping containers. These modules are completely self-contained, with a system of forced ventilation which we developed on the “hot-cold aisle” principle which allows the hot air to be mixed with the cold air. This method allows us to achieve effective cooling, while maintaining the required temperature of the incoming air. The power of each module is up to 300 kW. Use of these mobile modules will allow us to transfer mining equipment to the best energy source available with ease.

Our company can situate any mining equipment working on the basis of ASIC or GPU. During our time and experience in the mining industry, we have gathered highly qualified experts specialising in the repair and installation of various types of equipment, which makes it possible to eliminate the issues that arise in the 24/7 operation mode of the miners.



```
itfinex меньше bios на PC
tfin_polo=$(echo "scale=2
_usd_bitfin_polo
read_zec_usd_bitfin_polo
ate +%Y-%m-%d) $(date +%
ob.log
y USDT-ZEC -t $sum -r $as
l USDT_ZEC -t $sum -r $bt
```

We have developed a software and hardware system to monitor the operation of mining equipment. This includes monitoring over 20 system indicators such as temperature and ventilation and power supply parameters to ensure maximum efficiency.

The goals of the Future Energy Project

- Reduction of electricity costs to zero.
- Independence from central networks.
- Utilizing non-standard generation with an operational component equal to zero.
- Unique capacity for implementation of the project in countries with a lack of electricity or its high cost.

The Future Energy Project will expand the opportunities of miners around the world. Our operation energy costs are at zero, thus giving a second life to energy-inefficient mining equipment.

Our solutions

ENERGY INSTALLATIONS BASED ON Greenhouse gases.

1. Landfill gas.

Landfill gas is a product of natural decomposition of solid domestic and industrial waste. A person cannot live without leaving solid household waste (SHW). On average, it is considered that 250kg of garbage accumulates per inhabitant per year.



Production and consumption wastes actually take second place in environmental pollution after accidents in oil pipelines. Collection, neutralisation, extraction and disposal of waste is an actual problem.

The rapid increase in consumption in recent decades throughout the world has led to a significant increase in the volume of solid household waste. Currently, the mass of the solid waste stream that enters the biosphere annually reaches almost a geological scale and is about 400 million tons per year. The effect of the SHW stream has an acute effect on the global geochemical cycles of a number of biophilic elements, in particular organic carbon. Thus, the mass of this element entering the environment with waste amounts to approximately 85 million tons per year, while the total natural carbon influx into pedosphere of the planet is only 41.4 million tons per year. One of the main ways to remove solid waste is through burial, where the waste is subjected to intensive biochemical decomposition, which causes the generation of biogas, called landfill gas (LG).

Based on the increase in the volume of SHW generation in developing countries, a forecast was made that in the next century landfills will be the main global source of methane.

Landfill gas is a strong greenhouse gas, which has a significant impact on the changing climatic conditions on the planet. Its share is 11% in the total number of sources of greenhouse gases, ranking third in the world.

It can be argued that, on average, gas generation does not end in a landfill body for up to 50 years, with a specific gas yield of 120-200 cubic meters per ton of solid waste.

A full and detailed description of the initial data and methodologies for estimating greenhouse gas emissions is provided in the Global Mitigation of Non-CO₂

Greenhouse Gases report at www.epa.gov/climatechange/economics/international.html.

Negative impact of Landfill Gases

The free distribution of LG in the environment causes a number of negative effects, both local and global, due to its specific properties. With the accumulation of LG, explosive and fire hazardous conditions can accumulate in buildings and structures located near solid waste disposal sites. Accumulation of LG in confined spaces is also dangerous from a toxicological point of view.

There are quite a few cases of poisoning in the maintenance of buried engineering communications, which included fatalities. There is a high probability that the cause of the tragedy was the accumulation of LG, the source of which was old bulk soils. Landfill gas also has a disastrous effect on the vegetation cover.

The free distribution of LG also leads to the contamination of the atmosphere of the adjacent areas, toxic and foul-smelling compounds. Also, LG is a greenhouse gas, which enhances the effect of climate change on Earth. The above list of negative phenomena caused by LGs convincingly demonstrates the need to combat its emissions. In most developed countries, there are specific laws that oblige owners of landfills to prevent the spontaneous spread of the landfill gases. The main method that provides the solution to this problem is the technology of extraction and utilization of LG.

Utilization of Landfill Gases

Globally, the following methods for the utilization of LG are known:

- flaring, ensuring the elimination of unpleasant odours and reducing fire danger in the landfill of the solid waste landfill, while the energy potential of the LG is not used for economic purposes;
- Direct combustion of LG for the production of thermal energy;
- use of LG as a fuel for gas engines in order to generate electricity and heat; * use of LG as a fuel for gas turbines in order to generate electricity and heat;
- conducting methane content in LG (enrichment) to 94 -95% with its subsequent use in gas networks of general purpose.

Technologies which convert landfill gas to energy

Technologies which use energy from landfill gas for the production of electrical energy are similar to those used for low-pressure natural gas:

- Production of steam and use of steam turbines or steam engines using the Rankine cycle;
- Combustion of gas in the combustion chamber of gas turbines operating on the Brighton cycle;
- Use of gas as a motor fuel for ICE, operating in Diesel-Otto cycles;
- Use of gas as a fuel for high-temperature electrochemical generators (ECG).

We solve the issue of recycling by providing ourselves with our own renewable source of electricity for our mining modules. The formation of landfill gas is not continuous, which gives us free raw materials for our facilities. In this scheme, the method of generating electricity not only does not damage the environment, but also reduces the negative impact of the LG, and Future Energy receives electricity for mining with an operational component of 0.

Another example

The environmental impact of stopping gas production from wells.

Pressure in gas and oil deposits decreases over time making them unprofitable. Flaring occurs when gas cannot be removed at a profit to reduce the environmental effects of an open vent releasing gas into the atmosphere but polluting minimal volumes of carbon dioxide.

Our inventions and technologies are capable of processing various kinds of gases, such as landfill gas, biogas and gas from abandoned gas wells into electrical energy, and our own mobile mining modules built on the basis of shipping containers will ensure constant and stable consumption of the miners. The average lifetime of such installations is 40 years, on the basis of this, we propose to exchange FGY tokens for electric power just for this period.



Project implementation

Future Energy offers to switch to non-standard, alternative energy sources, reducing energy consumption and associated risks to the environment.

We offer to receive electrical energy from the sources of greenhouse gases themselves, solving several environmental problems at the same time, with all involved parties benefiting from this!



First, greenhouse gas emissions are of benefit to the environment. Second, we are installing our mobile mining modules on sources with an operational component of 0, thereby drastically reducing the cost of mining. Third, the owners of such facilities are exempted from paying environmental charges for greenhouse gas emissions. And fourthly, transferring parts of the mining equipment to our facilities will reduce electricity consumption using non-standard, environmentally friendly methods.

Greenhouse gases are transparent gases in the atmosphere which absorb and emit radiant energy within the thermal infrared range. The presence of such gases in the atmosphere leads results in the greenhouse effect. The primary greenhouse gases in the Earth's atmosphere are water vapor, carbon dioxide, methane, and ozone (in order of their estimated impact on the heat balance). Anthropogenic halogenated hydrocarbons and nitrogen oxides may also contribute to the greenhouse effect, but due to their low concentrations in the atmosphere, it is difficult to assess whether their contribution is problematic.

Let's consider an example:

1. The environmental impact of the cessation of gas production from wells.

With a decrease in the pressure of the produced gas to 1-1.5 MPa, there arises the problem of increasing pressure by the 3-step compression method up to the main pressure of 7 MPa, which makes the extraction economically unprofitable. Wells are preserved and, in many cases, in order to avoid the gas entering the atmosphere, it is flared.

When the gas is flared in large volumes, atmospheric air is absorbed and enters as a product from the combustion of carbon dioxide (greenhouse gas).

In addition to the enormous damage to the environment, this type of activity in different countries is subject to certain taxes and environmental charges that fall on the shoulders of the owners of such facilities.

Abandoned gas wells are not the only source of greenhouse gas. A similar degree of harm is caused by farming and agricultural enterprises which store their organic waste. From this waste biogas is produced, which has a negative impact on the greenhouse effect. We have developed an facility for processing such biomass into electricity. This project was implemented in 2013 jointly with Avangard LLC. The developed facility to date produces electricity for the enterprise from production waste, while before this development they bore the costs of waste disposal. After launching the facility, the company received free electricity, solved the problem of recycling waste polluting the environment, and received revenue from the sale of fertilizers, which are a by-product of energy production.

The above examples were not widely publicized (public outcry) because of the remoteness of such objects from large cities and a relatively small number of such enterprises and abandoned wells. A more serious problem is landfill gas that accumulates in landfills of solid household waste, since there are such polygons in almost every city except for cities with a developed culture of garbage processing. This is an ever-growing issue as every year the concentration of such gas increases, poisoning the land and air.

To date, Future Energy has entered into an agreement with the owner of the solid waste landfill site of LLC Gorkomkhoz located in Revda, Sverdlovsk Region, Russia. The landfill is in the immediate vicinity of our current mining farm.

Through company funding, research was conducted on the suitability of this facility to host a system which collects landfill gas and further processes it into electric energy. According to the preliminary estimate, it is possible to generate electricity from 1,5 to 3 MW at such a landfill. Within the framework of this agreement, arrangements were reached on the installation of our mining-modules on the territory of the test site in the vicinity of the power plant without rent. Such conditions are achieved primarily due to the fact that owners of projects are held responsible by the government for any harmful effect that their operations may have on the environment.

In turn, the construction of such installations not beneficial to the owners of such facilities because of the high cost of equipment, and most importantly due to the lack of potential consumers. And the demand for such projects by the owners of facilities that pollute the environment repeatedly outweighs the implementation of similar projects that convert greenhouse gas into electrical energy. In our developments a very important role is played by constant, stable energy consumption, this has a significant effect on the lifetime of the installation itself. Mining of the crypto

currency will ensure stable power consumption without voltage drops, and due to this, the installations will serve an average of 40 years without repair.

The perfect solution.

With the funds collected during the ICO, Future Energy will build power plants and thereby freeing the owners of such facilities from paying environmental charges and taxes, while our company becomes the consumer of energy that will provide mobile mining modules.

Consider the financial component. The cost of equipment for obtaining 1.5 MW of electricity equals to \$1,250,000. At such a facility, we will be able to place 5 mining modules with a capacity of 300kW each, and each costing \$100,000 (based on the example of S9 antminer equipment from Bitmain), for a total of the development of 1.5 MW of electric power. The cost of the installation generating electricity will be \$1,250,000 and the cost of the major modules including the ASIC miner will be \$1,250,000 and for a total of \$2,500,000, we will get a fully autonomous mining farm, independent of central electricity networks, free from paying for electricity and the expenses of cooling equipment.

Savings on the payment of electricity equals to \$1,296,000 per year (calculated based on the electricity tariff of \$ 0.1 per kW / h), and this does not include the electricity expense that other mining farms pay for cooling the equipment uses up about 20% of the total consumption of electricity of approximately \$259 200 per year. Taking the average service life of the installation of 40 years, and that upon investing \$1,500,000, eventually we save around \$51, 840, 000 for the life of the installation.

To date, our team members have been able to patent 49 inventions concerning non-standard renewable energy sources, many of which have already been implemented. This paper considers only a small part of the possibility of using our developments (inventions), which will find application anywhere in the world with different climatic and geographical conditions.

Our inventions and technologies are capable of processing various kinds of gases, such as landfill gas, biogas and gas from abandoned gas wells into electrical energy, and our own mobile mining modules built on the basis of sea containers will ensure constant, stable consumption, which is one of the conditions of operation of such installations. The average lifetime of such installations is 40 years, and on the basis of this, we propose to exchange FGY tokens for electric power for the stated period.

Future Energy will provide its own electric power at a low tariff for the time of construction of such units. Immediately after the ICO, 47% of the collected funds will be spent on the construction of power plants, and 45% will go to purchasing mining equipment and the construction of the mining modules.

The construction of the mining modules will take much less time than the construction of a power plant. Ability to the tokens immediately after the ICO, provides token owners with the opportunity to place mining modules on our existing mining farm. Thus, the owner of the tokens can begin mining without waiting for the construction of the facility, and immediately exchange the tokens for electricity and mining capability. During the construction time of the facility, there will be a low electricity tariff.



In this industry, it is not customary to disclose information about mining farms in order to limit competition and protect trade secrets. After years of working in the mining industry, Future Energy has understood the importance of complete transparency and it is evident that any competitive business requires more than simply copying others in the field. Hence, we would like welcome visitors to our open days in the city of Revda, Sverdlovsk Region where visitors can come and inspect our mining farms for themselves.

Cryptocurrency mining has impacted many processes in the modern world, especially how energy is used. The rate of energy consumption for mining cryptocurrencies is outgrowing the forecasts. According to predictions calculated in 2016, it was expected that by 2021 bitcoin production would require the same amount of energy that Denmark is currently using. This level of energy consumption has already been reached 3 years earlier than predicted.

The amount of energy that is currently consumed on bitcoin production can provide 48.4% of the Czech energy needs, 24.4% for the Netherlands, 9.8% for the UK 5.7%. Venezuela has already encountered difficulties. Its national currency is experiencing hyperinflation, and therefore mining in this country is very popular. Significant scale of the production of cryptocurrency has led to a deficit of electricity in the country.

Today's energy industry is built mainly on hydrocarbon raw materials, which is the main destroyer of the ozone layer and the strengthening an anthropogenic "greenhouse effect." With the development of the Blockchain industry and the crypto

currency, the cryptocurrency mining industry is constantly growing. As such consumption of electricity is growing proportionally.

The Australian Long Future fund estimated that in the future, the production of bitcoins could require 13,140 terawatts of electricity. This is about 60% of the world's electricity production. This amount of energy is enough to heat 1.5 billion homes.

History of the Project

At the end of 2016 we organized a mining farm for 350 kW, with the involvement of private investors. Since, having discovered the problem of dependence on central networks, and the uncontrollable changes in electricity tariffs, together with a group of scientists led by Sergey Shcheklein (Professor, Doctor of Technical Sciences) who is the head of the Department of Nuclear Energy and Renewable Energy, aimed at optimizing the costs of mining.



In parallel with the expansion of the existing business, we decided to develop a completely novel, non-standard approach for obtaining energy and optimising the mobility of mining farms. In the course of this work, various types of energy sources and their implementation were analysed. The project's installed and developed technology for power supply operates from 500 kW with an operating component of 0c/kW.

Organic fuel energy sources which were considered:

- Gas discharges of closed gas and oil wells
- Landfill gas
- Biogas
- Local types of fuel (peat, wood, organic waste)
-

Renewable energy sources which were considered:

- Solar energy
- Wind power
- Geothermal energy
- Hydraulic power
- Wave and tidal energy of the seas and oceans
- Thermodynamic installations and cycles on local fuels (peat, wood, organic waste)

Low power nuclear power plants (ground and floating) which were considered:

- For all variations, the natural-climatic, hydromorphological and geodynamic characteristics in the real range are varied.
- When considering different options, the choice of equipment meeting modern requirements for efficiency and reliability was carried out.
- Taking into account the significant influence of the absolute power level on specific economic indicators, the investigated capacities were from 0.5 to 10 MW.



For each option, the operating cost component was assumed to be zero.

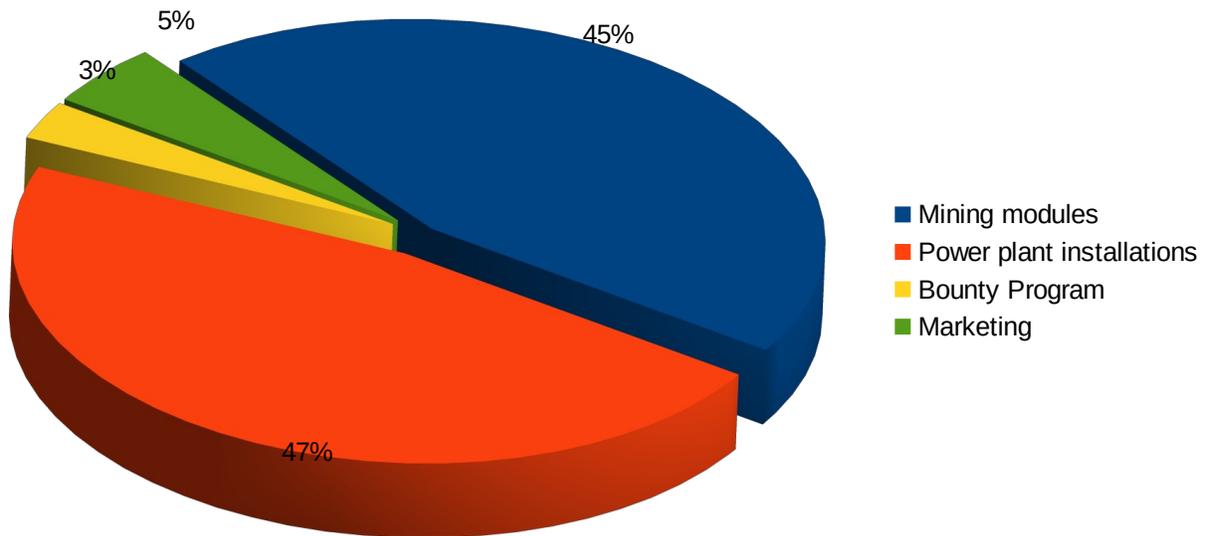
In parallel to this work, we developed an optimal mobile, modular, fully autonomous mining farm based on a shipping container with forced ventilation and power up to 300 kW. To date, Future Energy has all the technical capabilities to implement and scale the business.



Use of collected funds

47% of the collected funds will be spent on the construction of a facility that generates its own power.

45% of the collected funds will be spent on the construction of mining modules and the purchase of mining equipment. These will be installed for the period of construction of the plant with its own generation at our operational mining farm with electricity tariffs of 0.05c per 1 kW / h, which will allow holders of FGY tokens to immediately begin earning revenue from mining.



Using FGY Tokens

1. Buyers of tokens have the right to ownership for an unlimited amount of time.
2. Token holders may exchange tokens for lease of electric power for a period of 40 years with an operating component of 0c. Concurrently, the rent for 40 years 1 W/h will be 1 FGY tokens.
3. Ecomining.
4. Payment for installation of mining farms (colocation) 1FGY=1000W/month.
5. The tokens can be used as a means of payment for the development of electricity supply technologies on alternative energy sources in specific climatic and geographical conditions at the request of the customer.
6. Payment by FGY tokens purchase license for the use of our patents.

ECOMINING

ECOMINING provides the opportunity to take part in bitcoin mining by exchanging FGY tokens for the right to practice ECOMINING for one month.

What is ECOMINING?

Future Energy will spend a part of the funds raised during the ICO on the purchase of ASIC miners with a total capacity of 14,500 th (the capacity will depend on the amount collected during the ICO). ECOMINING will work on clean eco energy, for which you will not have to pay. The Bitcoins will be distributed on the basis of a smart-contract by the following principle: 80% of Bitcoins production will be distributed among ECOMINING members, and 20% will be spent on maintenance, repair and purchase of new equipment. The Bitcoin distribution will occur on the 1st day of each month.

Up to 330% per month! How does it work?

To participate in the mining, the token holder can exchange their FGY tokens for one month of participation in the ECOMINING project. Applications for participation in ECOMINING are accepted during the last 5 days of the current month for the right to participate in following month. On the last day of the month after receiving applications for mining, a random number generator will produce a number which will determine the percentage of the total sold FGY tokens that will be able to participate in the mining in the following month.

For example: 2 500 000 FGY tokens are sold during ICO today, on 31 December 2018. The randomly generated number is '1', meaning 1% of the total number of tokens sold will be able to participate in mining in January 2019. Of the 25 000 FGY tokens used for bitcoin mining, 20% will be distributed to maintenance of the equipment, and the remaining 80% between the pool of participants during the said month. Today, at the rate of \$6500 per bitcoin, that is approximately \$100 000 of bitcoins mined per month. After 20% allocated to maintenance, the remaining 80% (\$80 000) is distributed between 25 000 FGY tokens. This means that each token is worth \$3.3, which is 330% gain per month at the initial price of \$1 per FGY token.

In addition, Future Energy will award participants with a bonus of 95% of the token exchanged for making contributions to the development of clean energy. The bonus will be added until the 5th day of the following month (if you exchanged your tokens for the right of mining in January 2019, then you receive the bonus until 5 February 2019). Only 5% of your tokens will be burned. In the event that there are more requests for mining than the percentage allowed to participate in a particular month, the swap will occur in proportion to the possible number of tokens and requests for mining. All tokens that do not pass the swap will be returned to their owners.

Global Issue

STANDARD CRYPTOCURRENCY MINING WILL RESULT IN AN ENERGY CRISIS

Jordan Rochester - an expert from the company Nomura, is convinced in this. He believes that the cryptocurrency bitcoin influences many processes in the modern world, including energy. Jordan Rochester draws attention to the fact that the pace of such energy consumption for mining cryptocurrencies is growing faster than is forecasted. The fastest growth is observed in China, where 71% of all bitcoin mining farms are located. According to predications calculated in 2016, it was expected that by 2020, bitcoin production would require the same amount of energy that Denmark is currently using. This level of energy consumption has already been reached 3 years earlier than predicted.



The amount of energy that is currently consumed on bitcoin production can supply 48.4% of the Czech Republic energy needs, 24.4% for the Netherlands, 9.8% for the

UK, 5.7% for Germany and 0.8% for the USA. Largescale cryptocurrency production led to a deficit of electricity within the Venezuela. Its national currency is experiencing hyperinflation, and therefore cryptocurrency mining is very popular.

Rochester purports that mining bitcoins will create costs for the economy and the environment as long as PoW (Proof-of-work - the proof of performance) is the most common method of obtaining crypto currency. Also, while bitcoin does not currently have a significant impact on the global market, it has already affected markets in the Asian region. This is especially true for Japan which accounts for 50% of the global sales of bitcoins.



According to the estimates of the British oil and gas company BP, which forecast the development of world energy in their 2017 “BP Energy Outlook for 2035” report, the global demand for energy sources between 2015 and 2035 will increase by approximately 30%, increasing an average of 1.3% per year. This is significantly lower than the projected growth of world GDP (3.4% per year). Maintaining

profitability over the coming decades is therefore depended on energy source. While energy sources depend on locally available resources the International Energy Agency tells us the thermal power plants are the most popular. Power plants account for 40.8% of the world’s total energy production. Many other energy sources include gas (21.6%) and oil (4.3%). Non fossil fuel based sources include nuclear (4.3%), and renewable sources at 6.3%. Generally 90% of energy consumed is has its basis in fossil fuels due to high availability, easy transport and commonly available machinery capable of transforming fossil fuels into energy.

Lessons from the future

Modern society is alarmingly depended on fossil fuels increasing the chance of exhausting this resource. With regard to fossil fuel consumption, the questions is not *if* fossil fuels will run out but *when*. This is not an infinite or renewable resource. Fossil fuels have been amassed over the Earth’s long life time. Consumer culture threatens to burn through this resource leading to viability of readily available reusable energy sources. Current models of energy consumption suggest that

depletion of explored carbon fuel is quickly occurring. According to various estimates, there is only enough left for the next few decades.

In the near future, by 2035, oil, gas and coal will reduce their presence in the world market of energy sources by 11% (from 86% in 2015) - this idea is supported in BP's previously mentioned "World Energy Outlook for 2035".

Investigation of new gas deposits can only delay this inevitable result. As fossil fuel reserves are depleted, the cost of their extraction and transportation will increase. Readily available reserves will be replaced by hard to recover reserves in isolated locations including deep sea drill sites. Fortunately it is possible to reduce reliance on fossil fuels. Alternate energy sources offer a reliable and long term alternative.

OUR TEAM



Andrey Kadochnikov
Founder

Launched 5 successful start-ups in the past 15 years



Sergey Scheklein
Chief Researcher/ Chief of Research

Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor, Head of the Department of Nuclear Power Plants and Renewable Energy Sources



Elizaveta Gulyakova
Public Relations and Marketing



Alexander Marakulin
Lawyer

Expert in the field of copyright and civil rights



Nemihin Yuri
Inventor

Associate researcher of the Department of Nuclear Power Plants and Renewable Energy Sources



Olga Kolmogorova
Project manager

Engineer of electrical networks and ventilation systems designer



Alexander Popov
Inventor

Associate researcher of the Department of Nuclear Power Plants
and Renewable Energy Sources



Ilya Kochnev
Expert

Department of Fuel and Energy Complex of the Ministry of
Energy and Housing and Communal Services



Rinat Farhushin
Block-chain specialist

Support



Denis Kurennov
Technical Specialist

Installation, commissioning, repair, adjustment of equipment

Summary

To sum up, the purchase of access to a hosting capacity with a lower hosting rate allows you to significantly reduce the cost of your mining business, thereby increasing mining rewards, offers more flexibility and helps balance out the mining risks: hosting capacity can be rented out at any time, and rental income is much less affected by the cryptocurrency volatility. Additionally, Future Energy facility has a 40-year life-cycle (compared to 2.5 years for miners, due to constant increase in mining difficulty) and is suitable for any Blockchain. If any significant changes occur in the mining world, Future Energy capacities could alternatively be used to set up private Blockchains.

Expected lifespan of FGY tokens is 40 years. This term is based on the expected lifespan of the Future Energy facilities.

FGY Smart Contract

FGY is an Ethereum token. It complies with and extends ERC-20 - a de-facto standard and widely used token API. FGY Smart Contract guarantees:

Transparency

Balance. The information on the number of tokens held by any user is public.

Transfers. All information on transfers is public and can be traced back in time.

Ownership

Scope. Only Ethereum users and contracts can be token holders.

Uniqueness. Each token belongs to one user-owner. There are no shared tokens.

Right to transfer. A token can be transferred to another user only by the direct command of its owner or by the command of the receiver directly authorized by the owner. No token transfer may be initiated by another user.

Token Supply

Exclusive issue. Only one user, the contract owner, can issue tokens.

Contract Management

Replacement. The contract owner can relinquish the ownership in favor of any other Ethereum user or contract.

Blockade. The contract owner can stop or resume token transfers between token holders at any time.

Miscellaneous

Recovery. Any call to the contract which results in an error does not change the users' tokens or Ether balance, except for the gas spent on the transaction.

Limits. Maximum allowed tokens in circulation and may be set and are limited to.

Smart contract does not guarantee the following ("Uncertainty Provisions"):

User validity. An account with positive token balance may or may not be a real Ethereum user or contract and therefore may not have a private key. Tokens transferred to such users will likely be lost.

Ether supply. The contract prohibits most, but not all means by which Ether could be sent to it by users who are not contract owners.

We engage independent auditors prominent in the industry, who review the smart contract code line by line, checking for any security, incentivization or other concerns regarding the attack surface.

Legal Disclaimer

The purpose of this White Paper is to present the Future Energy project to potential token holders in connection with the proposed Token Launch. The information set forth below may not be 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 FGY tokens.

Nothing in this White Paper shall be deemed to constitute a prospectus of any sort or a solicitation for investment, nor does it in any way pertain to an offering or a solicitation of an offer to buy any securities in any jurisdiction. This document is not composed in accordance with, and is not subject to, laws or regulations of any jurisdiction which are designed to protect investors.

Certain statements, estimates and financial information contained in this White Paper constitute forward-looking statements or information. Such forward-looking statements or information involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties which may cause actual events or results to differ materially from the estimates or the results implied or expressed in such forward-looking statements.

This English language White Paper is the primary official source of information about the FGY Token Launch. The information contained herein may from time to time be translated into other languages or used in the course of written or verbal communications with existing and prospective customers, partners etc. In the course of such translation or communication some of the information contained herein may be lost, corrupted, or misrepresented. The accuracy of such alternative communications cannot be guaranteed. In the event of any conflicts or inconsistencies between such translations and communications and this official English language White Paper, the provisions of this English language original document shall prevail.

Risk Factors

The acquisition of Tokens involves a high degree of risk, including but not limited to the risks described below. Before acquiring tokens, it is recommended that each participant carefully weighs all the information and risks detailed in this White Paper, and, specifically, the following risk factors.

Dependence on computer infrastructure

Future Energy dependence on functioning software applications, computer hardware and the Internet implies that Future Energy can offer no assurances that a system failure would not adversely affect the performance of your mining operations. Despite Future Energy implementation of all reasonable network security measures, its processing center servers are vulnerable to computer viruses, physical or electronic break-ins or other disruptions of a similar nature. Computer viruses, break-ins or other disruptions caused by third parties may result in interruption, delay or suspension of services.

Smart contract limitations

Smart contract technology is still in its early stages of development, and its application is of experimental nature. This may carry significant operational, technological, regulatory, reputational and financial risks. Consequently, although the audit conducted by independent third party increases the level of security, reliability, and accuracy, this audit cannot serve as any form of warranty, including any expressed or implied warranty that the FGY Smart Contract is fit for purpose or that it contains no flaws, vulnerabilities or issues which could cause technical problems or the complete loss of FGY tokens.

Regulatory risks

The Blockchain technology, including but not limited to the issue of tokens, may be a new concept in some jurisdictions, which may then apply existing regulations or introduce new regulations regarding Blockchain technology-based applications, and such regulations may conflict with the current FGY Smart Contract setup. This may result in substantial modifications of the FGY Smart Contract, including but not limited to its termination and the loss of FGY tokens.

Price of Bitcoin

Future Energy offers services to companies and individuals engaged in mining cryptocurrencies, primarily Bitcoin. Such operations are highly dependent on Bitcoin prices at local exchanges. Sharp and protracted decline in Bitcoin prices can affect the ability of Future Energy customers to fulfill their contractual obligations to pay rental fees to token holders whose tokens they rent.

Rapid changes in technology may adversely affect mining business

Cryptocurrency mining is a very dynamic and fast-paced business. To remain competitive, Future Energy will use its best efforts to follow and promptly introduce the latest technologies at its facility. However, Future Energy failure to remain competitive despite its endeavors may pose the risk of declining benefits for the FGY token holders. Likewise, token holders are advised to monitor their own mining equipment performance and update it as needed. Alternatively, as their equipment performance weakens over time, they should consider renting their tokens out to other miners to avoid the decline in the mining rewards.

Fluctuation in mining rewards.

Mining cryptocurrencies is a risky business and many factors must be carefully considered prior to its commencement. Fluctuations of the BTC price, increase of the prices for mining equipment and electricity, growth of the mining difficulty rate, decrease in the block reward, and many other factors may affect mining rewards and result in losses.

Fluctuation in token benefits and rental income.

The FGY token is intended to provide a valuable benefit of access to a low-cost hosting solution for cryptocurrency miners by giving them the ability to use Future Energy facilities. Although token holders can rent their tokens to other people through the internal Future Energy platform and receive income from rent, the primary purpose of the token is to allow token holders to achieve savings by cutting costs of their

mining operations. Market changes, a drop in hosting prices and other factors may reduce the value of the FGY tokens and drive down the rental prices of tokens.

Construction delay.

Construction timeline specified in this White Paper is based on the reasonable estimates but is not guaranteed. This timeline may change, and the construction may be delayed because of many factors, including those beyond Future Energy control, such as the actions of third parties (contractors, suppliers, etc.)

Change in electricity rate.

The effective electricity rate provided in this document is based on a current cost of electricity available under the existing contracts. The electricity rate is not guaranteed and may change from time to time. Any change in electricity rates will cause a direct change in the value of the FGY tokens and the ongoing cost of hosting your mining equipment

Change in maintenance cost.

The maintenance cost specified in this document is based on the current labor costs and the hours required to run the company's operations and maintain the projected number of facilities and the clients' equipment. Over time, the cost of maintenance may change for various reasons. Any change in maintenance cost will cause a direct change in the value of the FGY tokens and the ongoing cost of hosting your mining equipment.

Sales and other taxes.

Token holders and purchasers of mining equipment may be required to pay sales tax (collected at sale) and other taxes associated with the transactions contemplated herein. It will be a sole responsibility of the token holders and purchasers of the mining equipment to comply with the tax laws and pay all relevant taxes.

Force Majeure.

Future Energy performance may be interrupted, suspended or delayed due to force majeure circumstances. For the purposes of this White Paper, force majeure shall mean extraordinary events and circumstances which could not be prevented by Fu-

ture Energy and shall include: acts of nature, wars, armed conflicts, mass civil disorders, industrial actions, epidemics, lockouts, slowdowns, prolonged shortage or other failures of energy supplies or communication service, acts of municipal, state or federal governmental agencies, other circumstances beyond Future Energy control, which were not in existence at the time of Token Launch. If such circumstances occur prior to issuance of FGY tokens and Future Energy is unable to issue FGY tokens within 6 months from the projected date, the escrow agent may issue a refund at the request of the FGY token purchasers. The refund will be issued in the original form of payment at the exchange rate on the date of the refund.

Disclosure of information.

Personal information received from FGY token holders, FGY token renters, and owners of the equipment submitted for hosting, the information about the number of tokens or miners serviced by Future Energy, rewards earned on the pool, the wallet addresses used, and any other relevant information may be disclosed to law enforcement, government officials, and other third parties when Future Energy is required to disclose such information by law, subpoena, or court order. Future Energy shall at no time be held responsible for such information disclosure.

Value of FGY Token.

Once purchased, the value of FGY Token may significantly fluctuate due to various reasons. Future Energy does not guarantee any specific value of the FGY Token over any specific period of time. Future Energy shall not be held responsible for any change in the value of FGY Token.

Assumptions with respect to the foregoing involve, among other things, judgments about the future economic, competitive and market conditions and business decisions, most of which are beyond the control of the Future Energy project team and therefore difficult or impossible to accurately predict. Although the Future Energy team believes that its assumptions underlying its forward-looking statements are reasonable, any of these may prove to be inaccurate. As a result, the Future Energy team can offer no assurances that the forward-looking statements contained in this White Paper will prove to be accurate. In light of the significant uncertainties inherent in the forward-looking statements contained herein, the inclusion of such information may not be in

terpreted as a warranty on the part of Future Energy or any other entity that the objectives and plans of the Future Energy project will be successfully achieved.

Please note that the Future Energy project may be subject to other risks not foreseen by its management at this time.