



THE GRAPHENE POWER PROJECT

WHITE PAPER

The first mass production of graphene nano-batteries. Green energy is cheaper by 60-70%.

Nano International Sales - Decentralized platform for the development of innovative technologies

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1. What is Graphene



Graphene, the thinnest and strongest material on Earth, is just one atom thick yet 150 times stronger than the same weight of steel. A square meter of graphene is 1,000 times lighter than a piece of paper and more flexible than

rubber. Graphene conducts electricity more than 200 times more efficiently than silicon and is made entirely of carbon, the fourth most-abundant element in the universe.

Since 2004, when researchers first isolated a single-atom-thick sheet of graphene from normal graphite — a feat that won them the Nobel Prize in physics in 2010 — some of the loftiest hopes of the technological world have been heaped on the shoulders of this “miracle material.”

Viewed at atomic scale, graphene is a two-dimensional matrix of carbon atoms arranged in hexagonal bonds like chicken wire. If you held a piece of graphene in your hand, it would be perfectly flat, 97-percent transparent and gossamer. But its unique physical properties make it one of the most hyped materials on the market.

Graphene, some predict, will usurp silicon as the backbone of our electronic circuits, enabling leaps in processing speeds well beyond Moore’s Law inside devices that are lighter, thinner, and more flexible. Others dream about graphene-boosted batteries that pack many times the energy density of today’s lithium-ion technology, greatly extending the range of electric vehicles and charging our phones and laptops in seconds.

In the near future, lightweight circuits printed with graphene ink might be embedded into product packaging, clothing, and even temporary tattoos right on your skin. These cheap and efficient wireless circuits will drive the Internet of Things, some acting as sensors (think of biosensors embedded into clothing to track your health) and others as “smart tags” that transmit useful product information to your phone.

Graphene's lightweight strength will be used to create next-generation composites that will help us engineer lighter, faster, and safer vehicles and aircraft. The same composite materials and coatings will benefit from graphene's exceptional electrical conductivity, turning a simple coat of paint into a heat sensor or wireless transmitter.

In fact, it's hard to think of an industry or technology that wouldn't potentially be transformed — or at least significantly impacted — if graphene lives up to the hype.

Graphene was first isolated by Professors Konstantin Novoselov and Andrew Geim at Manchester University in 2004. The pair used sticky tape to strip away thin flakes of graphite, then attached it to a silicon plate which allowed the researchers to identify the tiny layers through a microscope.

2. Where graphene is applied

Graphene is widely used in supercapacitors and battery construction. Graphene batteries are lightweight chemically inert, durable, better suited for high capacity energy storage, have a longer lifespan and get electrically charged in short



intervals as compared to other batteries. Growth in global graphene market is driven by accelerating global sales in electric cars and other electronic devices.

Heavy utilization of these batteries in many industrial applications coupled with the rising awareness of the need to switch to non-conventional sources of energy is also augmenting the demand for these batteries. However fabricating graphene in large quantities at an affordable price, and absence of knowledge about its technological potential is hampering the market growth. North America and APAC region will drive the global market of graphene batteries over the forecasted period.

By Industry:

- Electronics
- Aerospace and Defense
- Healthcare
- Automotive
- Energy and Power
- Others

What is most amazing about graphene is the fact that it can be applied to improve countless things that we use every single day. The following list will touch on thirteen different ways that graphene will revolutionise existing products.

Unbreakable Smartphones

- Tired of dropping cash and time to repair your delicate and frequently shattered iPhone screen? That will soon become a thing of the past. In the future, touchscreens will move from glass to plastic which will make them effectively unbreakable. Graphene will revolutionise the smartphone industry and you will never have to replace your screen again.

Wearable Technology

- With the new Apple Watch making waves with Apple fans and techies the world over, you might wonder what is next for wearable technology. Let's just say that the bulky and brittle iWatch will no longer be considered desirable when the unbreakable and ultra-bendy graphene watches of the future hit the market. According to the Cambridge News, "Graphene looks set to make our new phone watches look as innovative as a tin can and a bit of string".

Fast Charge Batteries

- How would you respond if someone told you there was a battery out there that was non-toxic, inexpensive to produce, and could be charged in your battery in about 5 seconds. You would probably tell them they were mad. Well, don't go calling them mad just yet because researchers at UCLA have discovered a way to make graphene batteries that do just that; charge in a matter of seconds.

Bye-bye Radioactive Waste

- Now this sounds too good to be true. Researchers at Rice University and Lomonosov Moscow State University have figured out that graphene oxide has the ability to quickly and efficiently remove radioactive material from contaminated water. Chemist James Tour said that this could be groundbreaking for cleanup efforts after disasters like Fukushima.

Drinkable Salt Water

- Only 3% of the world's water supply is fresh and most of that fresh water is frozen. That brings up a dilemma for our water consumption, especially with an ever-growing population of thirsty humans. Anyone who has ever taken a dip in the ocean knows that a mouthful of salt water is not a pleasant experience. Lockheed Martin has an answer to that problem: Perforene. Perforene is a desalination membrane made from graphene that could be a game changer for people who rely on water for living (you and everyone else on earth).

Super Bullet-Proof

- Look out Kevlar, graphene is going to take your job. According to Scientific American, graphene is a stronger and more reliable alternative to Kevlar and will likely become standard wear for law enforcement officers and firefighters in the future. But it won't just stop at bullet-

proof vests. Think about full body armour that can be used in wars and conflict zones.

Long-Lasting Industrial Lubricant

- A conventional lubricant will last approximately 1,000 cycles between a steel ball and a steel disc. But if you apply a one-atom thick layer of graphene in there that number will grow to an astonishing 6,500 cycles. Graphene is the ideal material for overcoming friction and can potentially make machinery more efficient and its parts longer-lasting. The two-dimensional structure of graphene gives it a significant advantage to its three-dimensional counterparts.

Bendable Batteries

- You read that right. There will soon be bendable batteries. Say goodbye to clunky and chunky technology. Not only will these batteries outperform their competition, it will lead to new design ideas that can revolutionise the way we use everyday products.

Computing Chips

- In 2014, IBM announced that it had used graphene to create a chip that is 10,000 times faster than normal chips. Although the chip was analogue, and not digital, it shows the future potential for graphene once production costs drop and the material is more widely-produced and understood. Even though they are still working on perfecting the use of graphene in computer chips, this achievement is significant because it shows that they are getting closer and closer to an efficient and remarkably powerful computer chip that will eventually be available on the market.

Medical Innovation

- From improving surgical equipment and bioelectrical imaging devices to more effective DNA sequencing, disinfectants and more, the future uses for graphene in the medical world are so vast that only time will tell.

There is even talk about the idea of connecting artificial implants directly to the neural system using graphene.

Solar Power

- Solar cells are expensive because of one key ingredient; platinum. Even though tiny amounts are needed in the production of solar cells, the incredibly high costs and scarcity of the metal make the overall production, and later resale costs, extremely high. Yun Hang Hu, a professor of Materials Science and Engineering at Michigan Technological University just might have a solution. He developed a 3D version of graphene that could potentially make the need for platinum in solar cells obsolete. This will drive the costs of production down while making the product more efficient.

Electric Car Revolution

- Using a graphene-based membrane could considerably enhance the efficiency of fuel cells that generate electricity from hydrogen, improving electric cars and making them a more viable, and eco-friendly solution. The main problem with existing proton membranes used in fuel cells is the amount of leaking fuel. Graphene-based membranes will render this problem obsolete.

3. Global problem

Cars produce a lot of carbon emissions that are ejected into our natural atmosphere, leaving us vulnerable to things

like pollution and greenhouse gases. When a car's engine is running, several different types of gasses and particles

are emitted that can have detrimental effects on the environment.



Of particular concern to the environment are carbon dioxide, a greenhouse gas; hydrocarbons -- any of more than a dozen volatile organic compounds, some of which are known carcinogens; nitrogen oxides; sulfur oxides; and particulate matter, tiny particles of solids, such as metal and soot. Other emissions that affect human health and create smog include ozone and carbon monoxide. Vehicle emissions can affect the environment in several ways. Cars emit greenhouse gasses, such as carbon dioxide, which contribute to global warming. Some air pollutants and particulate matter from cars can be deposited on soil and surface waters where they enter the food chain; these substances can affect the reproductive, respiratory, immune and neurological systems of animals. Nitrogen oxides and sulfur oxides are major contributors to acid rain, which changes the pH of waterways and soils and can harm the organisms that rely on these resources. The ozone layer helps to protect life on earth from the sun's ultraviolet rays, but human activities have contributed to the accelerated depletion of this protective shield. Substances that contribute to ozone depletion usually have high concentrations of chlorine or bromine atoms and include chlorofluorocarbons, or CFCs, halons, methyl bromide, carbon tetrachloride and methyl chloroform. Vehicle emissions contain few chlorine- or bromine-heavy substances, and therefore have little effect on ozone depletion. Even though they are not good for human health, hydrocarbons are recognized by the EPA as having no ozone depletion potential.

4. Our solution

1. No Gas Required: Electric cars are entirely charged by the electricity you provide, meaning you don't need to buy any gas ever again. Driving fuel based cars can burn a hole in your pocket as prices of fuel have gone all time high. With electric cars, this cost
















can be avoided as an average American spends \$2000 – \$4000 on gas each year. Though electricity isn't free, an electric car is far cheaper to run.

2. Savings: These cars can be fuelled for very cheap prices, and many new cars will offer great incentives for you to get money back from the government for going green. Electric cars can also be a great way to save money in your own life.

3. No Emissions: Electric cars are 100 percent eco-friendly as they run on electrically powered engines. It does not emit toxic gases or smoke in the environment as it runs on clean energy source. They are even better than hybrid cars as hybrids running on gas produce emissions. You'll be contributing to a healthy and green climate.

4. Popularity: EV's are growing in popularity. With popularity comes all new types of cars being put on the market that are each unique, providing you with a wealth of choices moving forward.

Average Driver 50 Years (Age 20-70)

Gasoline Car	Solar Electric Car
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	

Gasoline Car

Infrastructure & energy cost included in gallon price of gasoline.
12,000 miles driven per year, 20 mpg car, \$3.50 per gallon.

First year, 600 gal. of fuel, \$2100

50 years, 30,000 gal. of fuel
\$105,000 net present cost

50 years, 3.5% annual increase,

Total Fuel Cost \$275,000

Solar Electric Car

Infrastructure & energy cost included in price of Solar PV.
12,000 miles driven per year
4 miles per kwh = 3,000 kwh per year

2KW Solar PV system cost \$8,000
Production 3200 kwh per year

First year cost \$8,000

50 year cost \$12,000
(two replacement inverters)

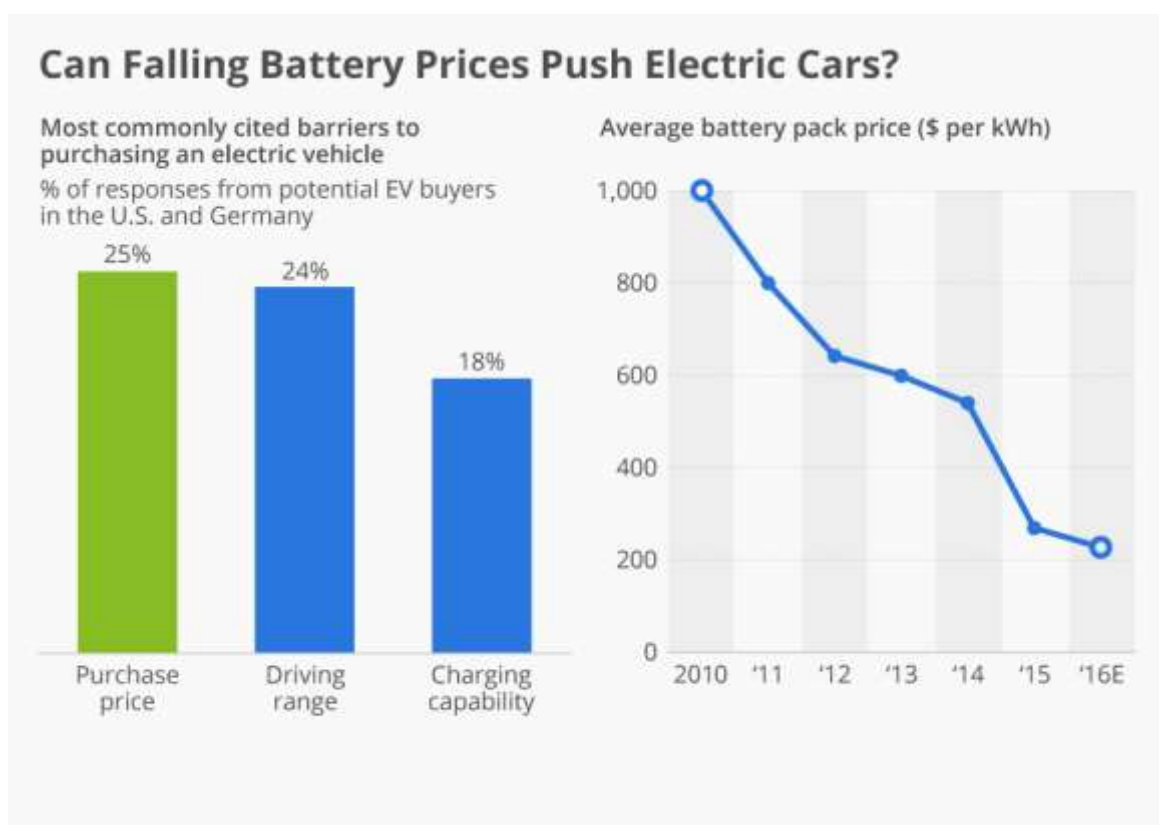
50 years, 3.5% annual increase,
(no annual increase in the cost of sunshine)

Total Fuel Cost \$12,000

5. Cost Effective: Earlier, owning an electric car would cost a bomb. But with more technological advancements, both cost and maintenance have gone down. The mass production of batteries and available tax incentives have further brought down the cost, thus, making it much more cost effective. 6. Reduced Noise Pollution: Electric cars put curb on noise pollution as they are much quieter. Electric motors are capable of providing smooth drive with higher acceleration over longer distances.

5. How to reduce the price

Would you consider buying an electric car if it were just as expensive as an equivalent model powered by a traditional internal combustion engine? I'm betting many people would. And while electric vehicles are still pricier than gasoline-powered cars, the advances in battery technology have come a long way in bringing down the prices of electric cars over the past years.



According to estimates from Bloomberg New Energy Finance published by McKinsey, the average price of battery packs for cars has dropped from \$1,000 per kWh in 2010 to around \$230 per kWh in the past year. How much of a difference does that make to the price of a car, you ask? A big one. Consider the Tesla Model S for example: The most popular electric car in the U.S. comes with a battery capacity between 75 and 100 kWh. If you decide on the model with 100 kWh, that car's battery now costs around \$23,000 as opposed to \$100,000 a couple of years ago. While price is not the only thing keeping people from making the switch to electric cars (range is another big one), it would certainly help if they weren't so damn expensive. Should battery prices continue to drop over the next few years, it would go a long way to helping electric mobility escape its niche.

In the field of batteries, conventional battery electrode materials (and prospective ones) are significantly improved when enhanced with graphene. Graphene can make batteries that are light, durable and suitable for high capacity energy storage, as well as shorten charging times. It will extend the battery's life-time, which is negatively linked to the amount of carbon that is coated on the material or added to electrodes to achieve conductivity, and graphene adds conductivity without requiring the amounts of carbon that are used in conventional batteries. Graphene can improve such battery attributes as energy density and form in various ways. Li-ion batteries can be enhanced by introducing graphene to the battery's anode and capitalizing on the material's conductivity and large surface area traits to achieve morphological optimization and performance. It has also been discovered that

creating hybrid materials can also be useful for achieving battery enhancement. A hybrid of Vanadium Oxide (VO_2) and graphene, for example, can be used on Li-ion cathodes and grant quick charge and discharge as well as large charge cycle durability. In this case, VO_2 offers high energy capacity but poor electrical conductivity, which can be solved by using graphene as a sort of a structural “backbone” on which to attach VO_2 - creating a hybrid material that has both heightened capacity and excellent conductivity. Another example is LFP (Lithium Iron Phosphate) batteries, that is a kind of rechargeable Li-ion battery. It has a lower energy density than other Li-ion batteries but a higher power density (an indicator of the rate at which energy can be supplied by the battery). Enhancing LFP cathodes with graphene allowed the batteries to be lightweight, charge much faster than Li-ion batteries and have a greater capacity than conventional LFP batteries.

6. Who are interested in our technologies



7. Lithium or Graphene

Traditional Battery Technology



Lithium is the common material used in both rechargeable and non-rechargeable batteries. Although alkaline- and zinc-based batteries are available, they typically have a shorter service life because of their high charge density. Unlike lithium-based batteries, these batteries cannot operate at higher voltages. A primary (non-rechargeable) battery is composed of two electrodes, allowing current flow in one direction only, via an intermediary electrolyte. Secondary (rechargeable) batteries still contain two electrodes, but lithium ions can flow in both directions depending on if charging or discharging. The anode is typically a lithium-based (metal oxide) compound and the cathode is a porous carbon. Both the anode and cathode have a rigid structure with defined holes, enabling the absorption of lithium ions into the holes upon the application of current. The ions desorb into the electrolyte solution when there is

no current being applied. Absorption of the lithium ions can take place on both the cathode and the anode. The ions move towards to the cathode when a battery is being used. During charging, the current is reversed and the ions are absorbed into the anode. This process allows for many cycles to be produced, resulting in an enhanced lifespan. The material of choice for cathodes is traditionally graphite, but it can vary for anodes. The most common types include $\text{Li}_4\text{Ti}_5\text{O}_{12}$, LiNiCoAlO_2 , LiFePO_4 , LiNiMnCoO_2 (NMC), LiCoO_2 , and LiMn_2O_4 .

Graphene Battery Technology



The structure of graphene battery technology is similar to that of traditional batteries, where two electrodes and an electrolyte solution are used to facilitate ion transfer. The main difference between graphene-based batteries and solid-state batteries is in the composition of one or both electrodes.

The change primarily lies in the cathode, but it is also possible to utilize carbon allotropes in the anode. The cathode in a

conventional battery is purely composed of solid-state materials, but a composite—a hybrid material containing a solid-state metallic material and graphene is used as the cathode in a graphene battery.

Depending on the intended application, the amount of graphene in the composite can differ. The amount of graphene incorporated into the electrode is usually based on the performance requirements and depends upon the existing efficiencies and/or weaknesses of the solid-state precursor material.

8. World graphene producers and suppliers

Angstrom Materials

Founded in 2007, Angstrom Materials is a leading manufacturer of graphene and graphene oxide products. Along with mass production of the raw graphene materials, Angstrom is dedicated to using our expertise in graphene materials to develop other advanced products and solutions such as nanocomposite masterbatches, advanced energy storage devices, thermal management and thermal interface materials, transparent conductive films, and anti-corrosion and barrier coatings and paints. Angstrom was the first advanced materials company to offer large quantities of ultra-thin, pristine nano-graphene platelets (NGPs). Angstrom currently has the world's largest graphene production capacity at approximately 300 metric tons per year. This capacity allows Angstrom to fulfill orders suitable for large scale



industrial and commercial applications. This production scale also means that Angstrom is significantly reducing production cost barriers with its high performance nano-graphene solutions. A new 22,000 square foot manufacturing facility, based in Dayton, Ohio, allows our company to continue its research and development efforts while providing small to large batch processing and production. Angstrom Materials is an ISO 9001:2008 certified company manufacturing graphene and graphene oxide raw materials. ISO, or the International Organization for Standardization, is an internationally recognized organization dedicated to coordinating quality standards across different industries and countries. ISO 9001:2008 specifically focuses on establishing, implementing, and optimizing a quality system to improve efficiency, through-put, and product quality. With this ISO 9001 certification, Angstrom Materials has proven its dedication to providing high-quality, cost-effective graphene for large-scale, commercial applications.

Graphenano

The Spanish companies Graphenano and Grabat Energy, in conjunction with the Universidad de Córdoba, have developed polymer-graphene batteries that allow electric cars to travel 1,000 kilometers before they need to be recharged.

Graphenano, a Spanish industrial-scale manufacturer of graphene, has joined forces with the Universidad de Córdoba in order to develop the first polymer-graphene batteries. The company Grabat



Energy will produce the battery cells starting next year. This new technology incorporates the use of polymer-graphene.

The new product, developed in collaboration with the Universidad de Córdoba, has more capacity than any other technology currently available on the market and therefore minimizes the amount of energy that is lost during usage. Graphene batteries offer triple the capacity of the best technology that now exists. What's more, these batteries last up to four times longer than traditional nickel-metal hydride batteries and twice as long as lithium batteries. Using graphene also cuts the weight of the batteries in half compared to conventional batteries, improving their performance and the autonomy of the equipment using them.

The Universidad de Córdoba is now working to reduce the batteries' size, given that their high density limits use to electric vehicles such as cars or boats. In the future it's expected they will become small enough to fit into electronic devices such as cellphones.

Another advantage of the graphene batteries that will be manufactured and sold by Grabat Energy is their cost. They are expected to be up to 77% cheaper than lithium batteries, as well as compatible with existing devices and vehicles. Thus it won't be necessary to adapt any infrastructure for their use which favors rapid implementation.

For an electric bike, Grabat that a typical battery will have a storage capacity of 2 kWh, compared to 0.4 kWh in today's battery powered bikes, and give a range of 250 km, while weighing less than a Li-ion battery offering a 65 km range.

For an electric motorcycle, range will increase from 100 km to 320 km with a 15.1 kWh Grabat battery whose mass will be only 14.4 kg compared to 35.6 kg for a typical 5.7 kWh Li-ion battery in today's motorcycles.

To store energy generated by residential solar panels, a typical Grabat home battery will have a capacity of 24 kWh and a mass of 48 kg. That's 3.7 times more storage than the Tesla POWERWALL which only has 6.4 kWh of storage capacity and weighs 97 kg.

- Grabat's battery is very safe with respect to fire.
- It can be recharged in less than a minute (100 C).
- It lasts four times longer than a Li-ion battery.
- It can store up to 1 kWh / kg (4 to 8 times more than a Li-ion battery)
- Its volume is 20% to 30% of that of a Li-ion battery (3 to 5 times smaller)

XG Sciences Inc.

XG Sciences, Inc. manufactures and sells graphene nanoplatelets made from graphite. The company also offers energy storage materials, such as formulated silicon-graphene composite materials for use in lithium-ion battery anodes; and various bulk materials for use as conductive additives for cathodes and anodes in li-ion batteries, as an additive to anode slurries for lead-carbon batteries, and as part of other battery components. In addition, it



provides thermal management materials consisting of XG Leaf sheet products and various thermal interface materials in the form of custom greases or pastes; and inks and coatings comprising specially-formulated dispersions of xGnP together with solvents, binders, and other additives, as well as a set of ink formulations suitable for printing. Its products are used for supercapacitors, thermal shielding and heat transfer, inks and coatings, printed electronics, construction materials, composites, and military uses. The company's customers include research organizations and commercial organizations; automotive and OEM suppliers; lithium ion battery manufacturers; and diverse specialty material companies, as well as research centers. Further, it licenses its base manufacturing technology to other companies. XG Sciences, Inc. was founded in 2006 and is headquartered in Lansing, Michigan.

9. About the project

It is planned to set up the nano-material graphene manufacturing plant "GRAPHENE POWER " in Yecla, Spain. The plant will be producing the products on the basis of graphene.

The plant will be massively producing the batteries and super condensers using the graphene.

Quick charge and long term batteries lighter and cheaper than their analogues for:

- Planes
- Ships
- Satellites
- Cars and electric cars
- Motorcycles
- Scooters

- Bicycles
- Tablets
- Air drones
- Medical devices
- Computing Chips

220 V	Graphene Batteries		Lithium-Ion Batteries	
Mobile Tablet	5 -10 seconds	Full charge	40-60 minutes	Full charge
Electric car	10-30 minutes	600-1000 km	7-10 hours	200-600 km
Electric scooter	15- 40 minutes	30-80 km	6-10 hours	20-50 km

Many products and new solutions will be kept in secret till the patents are received.

The commercial markets is very interested in graphene batteries and in the near future the usage of these batteries will be absolutely normal and the other batteries will be gradually going out of use.

China will be the main client of our production.

The preliminary parley about future collaboration has been already carried on with 12 big chinese producers.

The production of our product will be fulfilled only for large orders.

We will be producing different forms and parameters of the production according the desires of our clients.

Examples of some of our supercapacitors



Power bank 20000 mAh full charge 20 minutes



Processor GRP1



Researchers at Graphene Power have built a new chip to overcome this hurdle.

The new prototype chip is a radical change from today's chips. It uses multiple nanotechnologies, together with a new computer architecture.

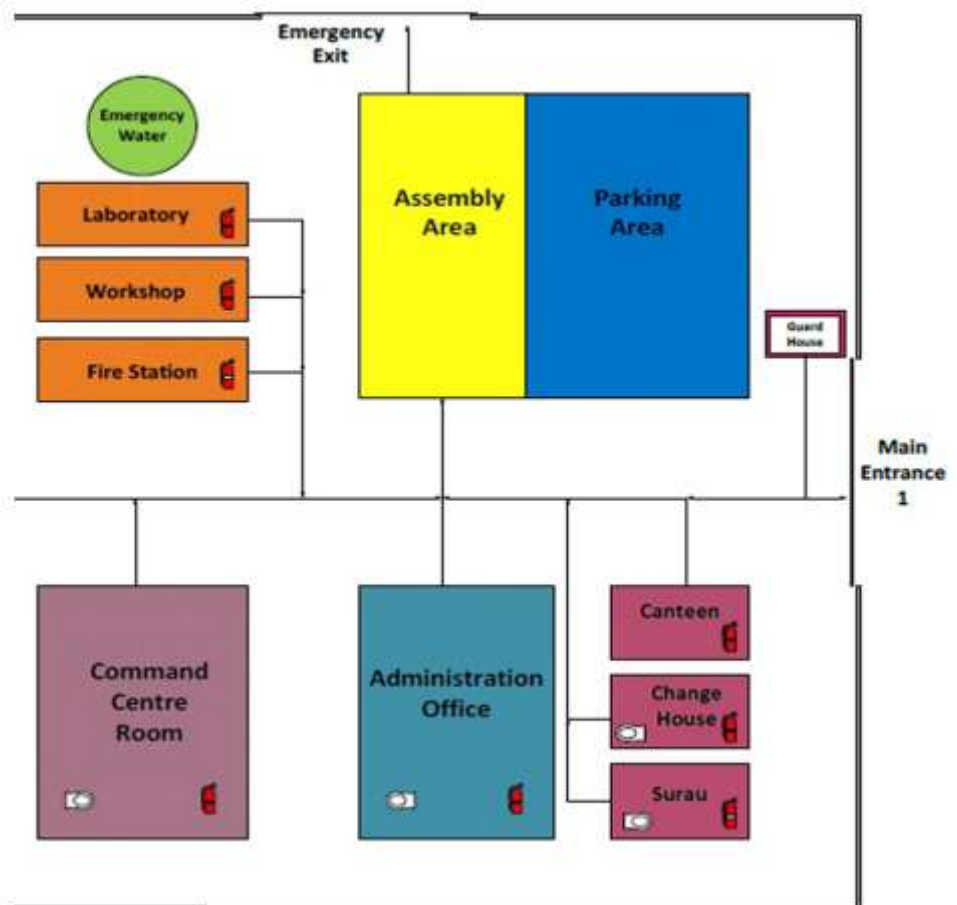
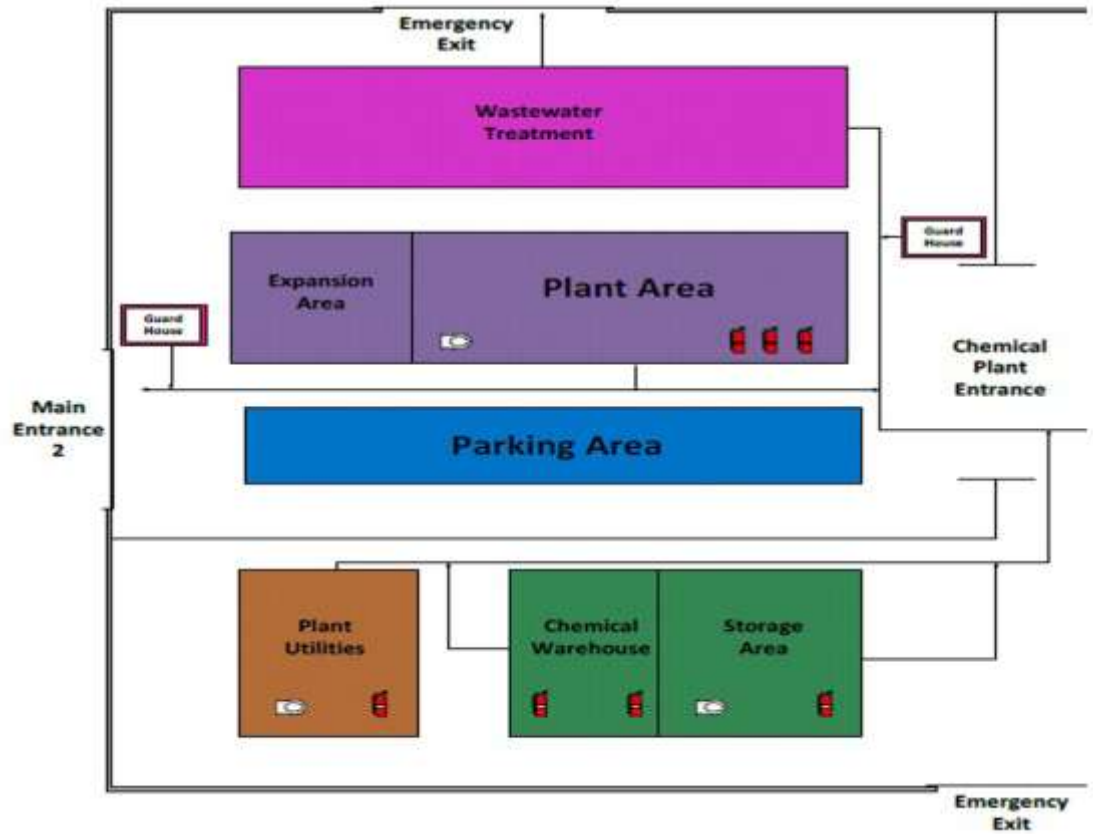
The technology could not only improve traditional computing, but it also opens up a whole new range of applications that we can target.

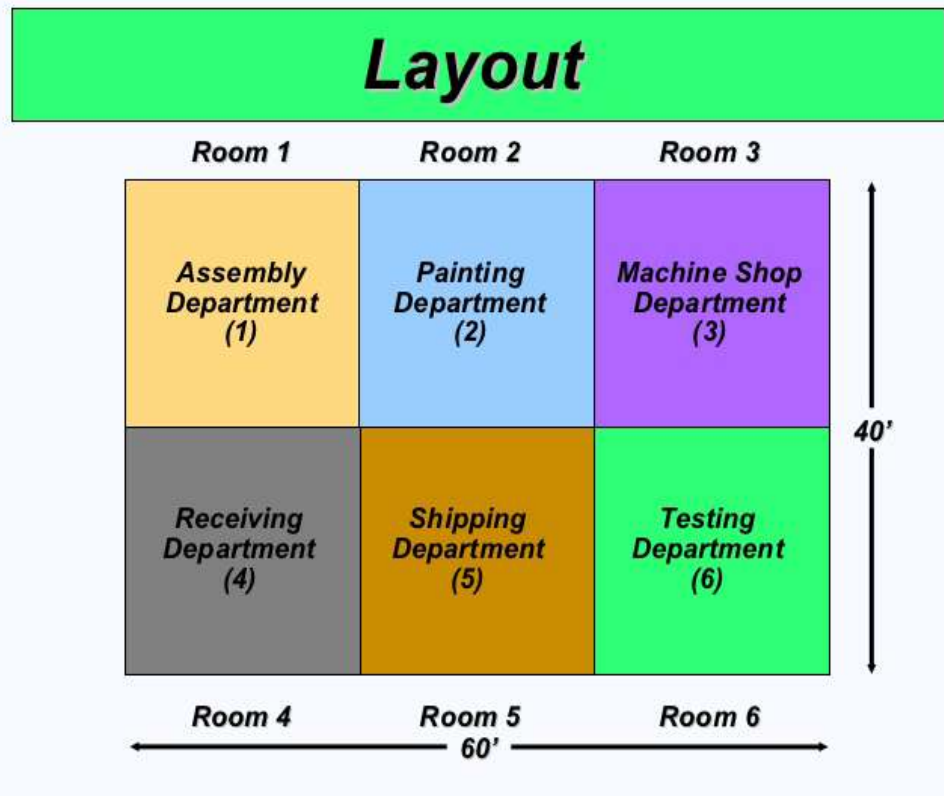
The chip uses carbon nanotubes, which are sheets of 2-D graphene formed into nanocylinders, and resistive random-access memory (RRAM) cells.

Atomically thin materials like graphene and carbon nanotubes have the potential to provide significant benefits compared to today's electronics, like smaller features, lower operating voltages, and more efficient performance.

The team Graphene Power is working to improve the underlying nanotechnologies, while exploring the new 3-D computer architecture.

Factory design





According to preliminary calculations the total price of the project is 30 millions of euro.

The realization of the project will start in 2018, full readiness of the plant is expected in 2019.

About 2000 employees will be working on the plant.

The first profit (starting from 250- 400 millions of euro) is expected in 2020.

New attracting investment technologies such as ICO and Crowdfunding will be used in the project.

Attracting investment will be done via Ethereum system.

They will help attract the investments and tell about our products in other countries.

Pre-sale (2000-5000 Ethereum) 500000-1500000 euro

- jurisprudence
- preparation of the documentation

- market and technical research
- advertising campaign

Crowdsale (100000-133000 Ethereum) 30 000 000 euro

- Parley with suppliers of the equipment, and the materials
- buying lodgments (50000-100000 square metres)
- Technical plans
- Lodgment reconstruction
- Buying of materials and equipment
- Placement of personnel and technical preparation
- Creation of strategic partnership relations with main brands
- Opening of the plant
- Production, research and development

We will also hold a parley with other significant investors.

In case of arrival of new investors and attracting all the necessary inputs the process of running the ICO will be stopped ahead of time.

The coordinator of the realization of "Graphene Power" project will be the administration of the city of Yecla.

- Attracting investments
- execution of documents
- buying lodgments
- controlling the lead time of the realization the project;
- The opening of the supervising financial company that will coordinate the accountability for investors.

10. Decentralized platform «Nano International Sales»

Nano International Sales - is an international platform of the new generation. It is being developed by specialists of Graphene Power.



By using this platform we will be able as well as the developers of new technologies to:

1. Present own technologies in the whole world
2. Sale own technologies

3. Sale products on basis of own technologies
4. Conduct an auction
5. Attract investors
6. Attract partners

Blockchain technology will allow the platform to serve the sellers and customers around the world with full security.

Ethereum, Bitcoin, USD, EUR as well as GRP will be used as payment unit.

The internal transactions of platform «Nano International Sales» will be carried out on basis of GRP tokens.

In the future the quotation of GRP token inside the platform will be going up in price depending on the number of users and deals.

It will be possible to transfer GRP token out of platform and convert it into such currency as Ethereum, Bitcoin, USD, EUR.

Launching the platform in 2018.

10. Roadmap

AUGUST-SEPTEMBER 2017 Market and technical research.

SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER 2017 Negotiating with suppliers of equipment and materials.

NOVEMBER 2017 Implementation of the Whitepaper, the launch of the site.

DECEMBER 2017 Presale.

DECEMBER 2017 Legal structure, marketing campaign.

DECEMBER 2017 Transfer of a token to investors (Presale).

Q1 2018 Start ICO.

Q1 2018 Transfer of a token to investors (Crowdsale).

Q2 2018 Buying buildings. Reconstruction.

Q3 2018 Purchase of materials and equipment.

Q4 2018 Recruitment and technology training.

Q4 2018 Launching platform «Nano International Sales».

2018-2019 Factory opening.

11. GRP token

Stages of a project

- ICO
- Reconstruction
- Production
- Buyback of tokens or the conversion into the corporation's shares

Tokens of the project:

They are created on the platform "Ethereum blockchain" using ERC20 standards.

Abbreviation: GRP

Emission: 500,000,000 (five hundred million coins)

Regulated: Yes. All unsold tokens will be destroyed.

Payment specifications: The GRP can be bought with ETH

GRP rate:

Pre-sale: 6000 GRP = 1 ETH

1 week ICO: 4000 GRP = 1 ETH

2 week ICO: 3750 GRP = 1 ETH

3 week ICO: 3500 GRP = 1 ETH

4 week ICO: 3250 GRP = 1 ETH

5 week ICO: 3000 GRP = 1 ETH

Release: 2000 GRP = 1 ETH

Blocking:

GRP will be blocked until the ICO ends. The tokens will be added to the stocks during first weeks after ICO's ending .

Purposes of sale:

Funds raised during the tokens' sale will be used only for the development and for the benefit of Graphene Power and its development.

Distribution:

Pre-sale 6% - 30,000,000 GRP

ICO 80% - 400,000,000 GRP

Advisers, Consultants 3% - 15,000,000 GRP

Bounty 3% - 15,000,000 GRP

Founders 8% - 40,000,000 GRP

13. Contact us

Official website:

WWW.GPOWER.NETWORK

For all the questions or inquiries write us on

SUPPORT@GPOWER.NETWORK

Join the conversation on:



TELEGRAM



BITCOINTALK



GITHUB



MEDIUM



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FACEBOOK



GRAPHENE
POWER