

Plant Farm

**GROW PLANTS,
YOU CAN EARN MONEY !**

Become a plant grower on the Internet !

Whitepaper

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1. General introduction of the project

Plantfarm is a crowdfarming platform that connects the public with plant growers seeking funding.

Our website gives you the opportunity to earn money by helping small plant producers to grow and improve their productions.

The aim of the project is to create a large European platform with a large choice of plants so that everyone can become a plant producer on the Internet and help small productions.

This project is the first in Europe to offer crowdfarming on plant producers.

The offer is simple :

- You order a plant on the site.
- At the time of sowing, it is planted and grows.
- Once the growing and flowering period is over, the plants are harvested and sold.
- You get a capital gain.

2. Quotes

"Every new idea needs, like a plant, to sink its roots"
Monique CORRIVEAU

"Don't judge each day by the harvest you reap, but by the seeds you planted"
Robert STEVENSON

"Love for nature is the only one that does not deceive human hopes"
Honoré De BALZAC

"Nature reveals itself only to those who take the time to listen to it"
Laurent GOUNELLE

"Nature does things without rushing, and yet everything is done"
Lao TSEU

"The realities of nature exceed our loftiest dreams"
Auguste RODIN

"Someone is sitting in the shade today because someone else planted a tree a long time ago"
Warren BUFFET

3. State of the market for perfume, aromatic and medicinal plants in France (PAMP)

The Perfume, Aromatic and Medicinal Plants (PAMP) sector in France encompasses the cultivation of more than 300 species declined in more than 1000 products.

In 2018, the surface area occupied by the PAMPs was 53,237 ha for a number of producers of 5,287. This surface area has increased sharply since 2014.

Perfume plants represent the first surfaces in the sector. They are made up of farms with multiple profiles, ranging from industrial cultivation to very small farms in disadvantaged areas. The sector of perfume plants got the strongest growth since 2014 (25% per year).

Aromatic plants, cultivated by 1171 producers, is a sector which is also experiencing strong growth (18% per year).

453 producers cultivate medicinal plants, a sector which is also experiencing strong growth (16% per year). It is this sector that includes the greatest number of species.

The share of organic farming in this sector is around 16.50% with strong growth for several years.

- Perfume plants as well as dry aromatic plants are cultivated in the South East.
- The fresh aromatic plants are located in Brittany but also in the departments of Drôme, Ardèche and the Paris basin.
- Medicinal plants have historically developed in the Maine et Loire basin.

The transformations of the PAMPs are very diverse and feed several sectors of activity :

- For the perfume plant sector : essential oils and extracts for perfumery including functional perfumery, cosmetics, aromatherapy.
- For aromatic plants : essential oils and extracts, drying,

sorting, frozen for the food industry, herbalism, aromatherapy, food supplements, ...

- For medicinal plants : essential oils and extracts, drying, sorting for phytotherapy, homeopathy, aromatherapy, allopathy, herbalism, food supplements, ...

Food supplements : € 1.92 billion in sales in 2018 in France.

Flavors : € 543 million in sales in 2017 in France.

Organic and natural cosmetics : € 757 million in sales in 2018.

France imports 8,919 tonnes of essential oils per year.

The United States and Germany are France's two main customers in this sector.

The evolution of the number of medicinal plant operators increased by 42% between 2015 and 2018.

The aromatic plant sector is very diversified by the multiplicity of species. There are around thirty species, including parsley, coriander and thyme, respectively representing 31%, 20% and 12% of all aromatic plant surfaces and types of processing (frozen, fresh, dry and in extracts).

In 2016, coriander production experienced considerable development and its areas were linked to very significant market demand.

The growth of the fresh plant market is benefiting from the rise in the frozen products market.

The most representative aromatic plant by volume marketed in 2018 was basil.

The most representative aromatic plant in terms of market value (€) in 2018 was common thyme.

To gain a better foothold on the national market and meet consumer demand for authenticity, naturalness and traceability, French aromatic herb producers introduced the Herbes de Provence

Label Rouge blend in November 2003.

The herbs of Provence are a varied mixture of aromatic herbs. The Red Label guarantees consumers a fixed composition (19% thyme, 27% rosemary, 27% savory, 27% oregano) and allows Provençal production to stand out in a market dominated by imports by guaranteeing high organoleptic qualities.

According to the Interprofessional Association of Herbs of Provence (AIHP in french), the production of Provence Label Rouge herbs has been growing steadily for 10 years.

Following its recognition by the European Commission on February 19, 2018, the Protected Geographical Indication "IGP thym de Provence" saw a clear increase in its turnover at the producer and processor stage, estimated at nearly 20%.

Despite the significant drop in areas (-21%) observed between 2017 and 2018, demand for chamomile has been growing strongly since 2015.

Conversely, the areas are increasing strongly for milk thistle (+25%) and angelica (+61%), mainly due to strong market demand for essential oils.

The most representative medicinal plant by volume marketed in 2018 is lemon balm.

The most representative medicinal plant in terms of market value in 2018 is officinal sage.

In 2018, the marketing value of fresh products increased by 25% compared to 2017.

In 2018, 1,593 producers declared 25,620 ha of lavender and lavandin (source PAC).

These areas have been constantly increasing since 2014 (+29%) as well as the number of producers (+15% between 2014 and 2018).

Market dynamics encourage the diversification of crops for new producers and the extension of areas for those who already own

them.

At the production stage and according to the survey conducted with producer groups, between 2017 and 2018, lavender prices are on the rise : +5% for clonal lavender and +11% for population lavender.

Lavandin : The prices of grosso, abrial and sumian varieties increased between 2017 and 2018, by +17%, +15% and +12% respectively.

After treatment by FranceAgriMer, the area of clary sage was estimated at 3,400 ha for the year 2018 (+59% compared to 2015). Since 2016, there has been an increase of 7 to 10% per year.

The blackcurrant bud is mainly used in perfumery. Volumes continued to increase since 2014 (around +200%).

The production of helichrysum essential oil has been increasing steadily since 2016. It reached 325 Kg in 2018, i.e. +60% compared to 2016.

For the past decade, the areas cultivated with organic PAMPs continued to increase. The increase in surface areas and the number of farms are respectively +173% and +280% between 2008 and 2018.

Between 2017 and 2018, the surface area of thyme increased by 26% due to the strong demand for all thyme.

The surface of the lemon balm grows by 12%.

Narcissus : The entire production is concentrated in Lozère in the heart of Aubrac and processed on site. Volumes have more than doubled from 2017.

Pharmacies represent the main distribution channel for food supplements with 50% of consumer purchases.

In pharmacies, herbal medicine (status of herbal food supplements)

represents a value of nearly 101 million euros in 2017 while these sales represented nearly 61 million euros in 2012, an increase of +65.50% in 4 years.

Essential oil complexes have grown by 67.70% in 5 years.

Unit essential oils also experienced very significant growth (+64.30% between 2012 and 2017).

Global trade in spices and dry aromatics is valued at 1,500,000 tonnes of aromatic plants and spices for a value of \$ 4 billion.

The share of organic herbal teas has been increasing since 2016.

By volume, the medicinal plant which knows the greatest success in supermarkets is verbena (231 tonnes). Indeed, it is a plant known for relaxation with a pleasant lemony taste. The "second" are mints (205 tonnes) grouped into a single category (sweet mint and peppermint in particular).

The third is chamomile, usually matricaria. Thyme is the fourth plant (88 tons). Over the past 3 years, it experienced particularly strong growth : +43.1% between 2016 and 2017 and +20.5% between 2017 and 2018.

We can note the explosion of detox : +52% between 2016 and 2017, +24% between 2017 and 2018 (in value), as well as the success of relaxing infusions : +26% between 2016 and 2017, +35% between 2017 and 2018 (in value).

Organic thyme can be sold for € 104.80 per kilo (€ 56.20 / Kg for the conventional).

The SNIAA brings together 90% of SMBs or VSBs, or 90% of family businesses. These companies supply 80% of the aromas made in France and 64% of the exported aromas made in France.

The turnover of food flavorings in France is increasing. It was € 543 million in 2017, or 15.3% increase compared to 2016. This increase is much stronger than that of the previous year, which was 3.7%.

According to the Cosmebio association, in the 1990s, sales of

natural cosmetics represented less than a billion dollars worldwide. In 2018, they represented a turnover of around US\$ 11 billion, or € 12.63 billion.

This is 6% of the world market, estimated at € 223 billion.

In Europe, for the past five years, the market for organic cosmetic products grew by 7% per year. The market thus grew from around € 2.7 billion to € 3.82 billion in 2018 (+7.2% between 2017 and 2018). Growth is expected to continue at an average rate of 6.3% per year by 2023, reaching a turnover of more than € 5 billion.

In France, between 2017 and 2018, turnover increased by 18.7% to reach € 757 million. Thus, organic and natural products represent 6.4% of sales in global cosmetics value (estimated at € 10 billion - cash out in 2017).

France is ranked 3rd for the sale of natural and organic cosmetic products, behind Germany (€ 1.34 billion) and the United States (€ 4.32 billion).

According to a survey conducted by OpinionWay for Cosmébio in 2019, 28% of French people buy organic cosmetics (+3% compared to 2017). Young consumers are the most affected by these purchases : 35% of women aged 25-34 say they bought natural and organic cosmetics in the six months preceding the survey.

Organic stores, which record 38% of sales, are the leading distributors of organic cosmetics, ahead of pharmacies / drugstores (33% of sales). Large and medium-sized generalist stores represent 7% of sales. Finally, 23% of natural skin care products are sold in Europe through other distribution channels.

The turnover of fragrances at the national level represents 924 million euros for the year 2018, for the 17 companies out of 70 members of Prodarom. The turnover of natural products, which represents 21% of fragrances, reached € 198.5 million in 2018, an increase of +5.7% compared to 2017. This increase follows the growth of total fragrances (+5% between 2017 and 2018).

Globally, in 2017, consolidated sales for the fragrance and flavoring industry are estimated at US\$ 26.3 billion. It is over US\$ 20.5 billion for the 11 leading companies worldwide. With € 1.87 billion, the worldwide turnover of companies and groups headquartered in France (Mane, Robertet) occupies an important place of around 7% among the 11 leaders.

4. Problems

Several problems can arise when growing plants :

- Pests
- Diseases
- Environmental issues

Beyond that, farmers also have problems :

- Suicide of a farmer every 2 days in France
- Economic problems / debt (more than half of French farmers earn less than 354 euros per month)
- Lack of recognition
- Physical work
- Stress of not being able to harvest enough
- Loneliness
- Deferred payments (income uncertainties)
- Agriculture weighs almost nothing in the French economy (1.70%).
- The share of agricultural jobs in the overall labor market represents 3.30%
- Excessive standards

5. Plantfarm's solutions

- Create a platform that will provide funding to the world of agriculture.
- Promote plants.
- Increase the speed of expansion of small farms.
- Lower production costs.
- Pre-income for farmers.
- Marketing for farms.
- Increase in product quality.

6. Vision and explanation of the Plantfarm project

We see Plantfarm as a simple solution to start a profitable business in plant production.

Plantfarm allows you to become a plant grower on the Internet without fields to cultivate, without debt and without the risks of starting a business.

Starting a plant production business takes time and money. Not to mention the different standards you will have to meet. However, well organized, it can be a profitable business.

Demand is increasing and therefore it is necessary to be efficient to be successful. But not everyone is qualified to be effective in this sector.

There are 2 ways of looking at it : Services and mass distribution and culture and direct sales.

The first involves less risk, but success is dependent on market growth. In addition, this approach implies exposure to changes in laws and regulation, a great knowledge of know-how and capital.

The second enables a faster road to success. This sector is mainly based on culture and distribution. Achieving size and financial strength depends on the desire and energy of the producer, not on the growth of the market.

Today, it is possible to have even greater efficiency by using the following strategy :

- Have a production and distribution network
- Have qualified employees
- Make capital and real estate work
- Have good cultivation techniques
- Have the ability to grow
- Know how to make profit

By using the principle of crowdfarming, new "web entrepreneurs" can easily start a business with less risk and more control over their

income.

Crowdfunding allows you to bypass licenses, expertise in culture and distribution, networking, real estate and start-up capital. This business model offers entrepreneurs lower risk, efficiency and the fact that they can easily start a business from zero.

Benefits ? Less risk and regular income.

7. Crowdfunding

Crowdfunding harnesses the power of partnerships. Private investors who want to become plant growers on the Internet are teaming up with growers.

A grower needs :

- Authorizations
- Capital
- Fields
- Employees
- To train his employees
- Accountants, lawyers, ...

All these costs prevent many people from starting a business in this sector. However, demand continues to grow.

Thanks to crowdfunding, distribution networks, processes, authorizations, employees and expertise are already in place through partnerships.

7.1 Partners

Partners are given money to grow and reduce costs to become more competitive.

A "web entrepreneur" joins the business by choosing a plant and buying it from the site. The plant represents future income for the "Internet farmer".

Plantfarm uses the money to grow the farms and therefore their productions, as well as all that is marketing, tests and other necessary expenses (products, machines, ...).

While the "Internet farmer's" plant grows up and he waits for the harvest, the grower works to produce a product that is cheaper to produce and of higher quality. Everyone wins.

7.2 Crowdfunding and investing are different

When an investor buys a stock on the stock exchange, he hopes that the price of it will go up. The increase is based on several criteria : management of the company, financial conditions, market conditions, analyst reports, other investors, etc. The share's value is based on future estimates.

Income from crowdfunding is not dependent on the general conditions of the distribution market or financial markets.

Plantfarm gives you the opportunity to join the plant production market in just a few clicks.

7.3 The advantages of the system

- An efficient business model for the cultivation and distribution of plants.
- Quality products to meet consumer demand.
- Low costs.
- A profit for every harvest. And several harvests are possible per year !
- A start-up capital much less than it would take to build a full farm.

8. How does it work ?

Choose on the site which plant you want to grow and then choose how many you want to have. Our partners will then cultivate the plants. You can get profit in 4 months !

The risks for the investor are minimal. We estimate them at 1% (natural disasters or government / military actions). For everything else, we guarantee that your plants will give a harvest that will be sold.

9. Roadmap

February 2021 : Project launch (website + social networks) and writing / publication of the whitepaper.

March 2021 : Establishment of press relations + launch of the first seedlings.

April 2021 : Communication and addition of new plants if possible.

May 2021 : Communication and addition of new plants if possible.

June 2021 : Communication and addition of new plants if possible.
First harvests.

July 2021 : Communication and addition of new plants if possible.
First harvests.

August 2021 : Holidays.

September 2021 and beyond : Site development + communication

10. Why use Plantfarm ?

- Finance plant producers.
- Obtain additional income.
- Because crowdfarming is cool !

Regular productions can generate a lot of money if you grow your farm on the Internet.

Plant production businesses often have a lot of expense to get started. Crowdfarming makes it possible to provide these funds and to bet on the development of the market for the production of plants.

Plantfarm provides communication around the different plants that are on the platform and improves the experience of the "Internet farmer".

11. Project profitability and use of funds

- As soon as a few plants simply start their seedlings and Internet users have placed an order, the project immediately becomes profitable a few months later.
- Income will be generated from sales of crops.
- The network is growing through the constant interest in crowdgrowing, as well as through word of mouth.

Plantfarm aims to become a super platform. We prioritize development, so you can have plants to order.

Secondly, the funds will be used for marketing, so that more and more people can know about this system.

12. Legal notions

Cryptocurrencies are computer code with cryptographic elements that are sold as tokens over the Internet to make peer-to-peer payments.

Those used by Plantfarm are based on the Bitcoin, Ethereum and Waves blockchains.

These cryptocurrencies only work inside Blockchain ecosystems.

Their creation is conditioned by the need to develop an Internet economy that will establish transparent and fair relationships.

Cryptocurrencies are intended to be used by their holders only for the purposes assigned to them. The number of these utilities may increase over time due to the creation of new services or features.

They are available on crypto-exchanges, which will allow everyone to simply sell them (if this is legal in your country).

A person wishing to access the services provided by Plantfarm will need to have an address for the relevant cryptocurrency.

It may also sell them against legal tender currency at its sole discretion.

When obtaining cryptocurrencies, the investor should be aware of the restrictions that apply to their subsequent sale and therefore is required to follow the exchange's instructions regarding sales.

Cryptocurrency holders will be able to use them to purchase services or products offered on the Internet.

Cryptocurrencies are not securities in any country. This whitepaper does not constitute a prospectus or a solicitation for an investment. It is also not a stock offering.

They are not intended to be used, in any form whatsoever (purchase, sale, exchange, ...), in a jurisdiction where this is

prohibited by law.

They do not represent a loan, nor a debt instrument, nor an obligation towards the issuing company. They do not confer any claim on the financial assets of the issuing company.

The holders are not entitled to any guaranteed form of dividends, distributions of income or voting rights within the issuing company.

They are not refundable. Additionally, no promise of future performance or value is made, including no promise of intrinsic value and no guarantee that the tokens will retain any particular value.

13. Development team

Guillaume THUILLET : CEO / CIO / Project manager

Diploma : commercial engineer

Blockchain entrepreneur and crypto youtuber / Champion of Val d'Oise and Ile-de-France 1991 cadet category volleyball / In the Internet since 1998 / Created his first company in 2003 (Linux / PHP / MySQL web hosting, resold in 2009 to a competitor). Managed a second company in the field of dried fruits and sprouted seeds + 2 associations.

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14. Company structure

Plantfarm was created by THUILLET-NOKENCHAIN, a French company registered under SIREN number 451.361.315 in 2003 (in the form of EURL, then 2012 in the form of an "autoentreprise"), the aim of which is to organize and lead the development of the Plantfarm project as a subsidiary of Nokenchain.

All stakeholders in the development team function as freelancers with a common goal.

We do not want a salary type structure for this project, as much as possible.

If the creation of a larger structure becomes necessary, a company, under another status, will be created, but we want to decentralize the operation as much as possible to leave everyone their independence and allow total decentralization in the long term (a kind of blockchain cooperative operating via all users).

Plantfarm is therefore a decentralized company without employees, with a vocation for a cooperative Internet system.

Anyone can come and work there (use the system) to earn a living.

The "Nokenchain" brand, registered trademark number 204.665.617, is the property of Guillaume THUILLET.

15. Warning

Information in this whitepaper may not cover all aspects and does not imply any element of a contractual relationship. Its content is not binding on the issuing company and is subject to change based on research and development by Plantfarm and Nokenchain. This whitepaper does not constitute investment, legal, tax, regulatory, financial, accounting or other advice, and is not intended to serve as a basis for a valuation of a cryptocurrency acquisition transaction.

Before obtaining cryptocurrency, a potential investor should consult their own legal, investment, tax, accounting, and other advisors to determine the potential benefits, burden, and other consequences of such a transaction.

Nothing in this whitepaper will be construed as constituting a prospectus, an investment solicitation, or an offer or solicitation of an offer to purchase any security in any country.

This document is not composed in accordance with any laws or regulations of any jurisdiction, nor is it subject to any such law which prohibits or in any way restricts transactions relating to digital tokens or their use.

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

Cryptocurrencies may not be resold or alienated by their holder to natural or legal persons having their habitual residence or registered office in the United States of America (including their States and the District of Columbia), Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands of United States, any other possessions of the United States of America, or in the country or territory where token transactions are prohibited or otherwise restricted by applicable laws and

regulations.

If the Restricted Person recovers cryptocurrency, he does so in an illegal, unauthorized or fraudulent manner and, in this regard, will draw negative consequences.

Activity in Singapore, the People's Republic of China, or other countries or territories where transactions related to crypto-coins fall under restrictive regulations or require the issuing company to be registered or licensed by any applicable government authority. Cryptocurrency owners are reminded that this white paper has been presented to them on the grounds that they are persons legally authorized to read it in their country of residence.

It is the responsibility of each investor to determine if they can legally obtain cryptocurrency in their country of residence.

This English-language whitepaper is the main official source of information on the Plantfarm project. The information contained in this document may be translated into other languages.

During translation, some information may be lost, changed or misrepresented.

The accuracy of these alternative versions cannot be guaranteed. In the event of any conflict or inconsistency between these translations, this English-language whitepaper and its provisions shall prevail (as well as the French-language whitepaper).

16. Risk factors

Obtaining cryptocurrency involves a high level of risk. Every investor should consider the following information carefully before making a purchase from the website.

If some of these risks occur, the Plantfarm platform and the value of cryptocurrencies may be affected.

The risks listed below may not be the only ones that can happen.

1. Risks on the value of cryptocurrency

1.1. Rights and features

Cryptocurrencies have no rights, uses, purposes and functionality on the platform other than being sent to customers after the crops are sold.

The issuing company does not guarantee buyers that cryptocurrencies have rights.

1.2. Lack of market development

Since cryptocurrencies were not introduced by a public crypto-exchange, selling cannot be all about liquidity and the price can be volatile. Even if cryptocurrencies are tradable on crypto-exchanges afterwards, there may not be enough buyers and sellers. It may take time for owners to obtain liquidity. In the worst case scenario, the exchange may not be possible.

Crypto-exchanges may not be regulated.

1.3. Risks associated with speculation

The value of a cryptocurrency / token on an exchange is generally non-transparent and very speculative. Cryptocurrencies are not, in general, backed by tangible assets. The value can fluctuate greatly in a short period. There is a risk that the owner will lose his capital. In the worst case scenario, cryptocurrencies can reach a value of 0.

1.4. Cryptocurrencies may have no value

Cryptocurrencies may be of no value and there is no guarantee that there will be liquidity. The issuing company cannot be responsible for market value or liquidity.

1.5. Obtained cryptocurrencies are not refundable

The issuing company has no obligation to provide the owners of the cryptocurrency with a refund. No promises about future performance or price can be made. Therefore, recovering its payment may be impossible or subject to foreign laws which may not be the same as the laws of the owner's country of residence.

2. Blockchain and software risks

2.1. The risk of blockchain delay

On Bitcoin and Ethereum blockchains, the timing of block production is determined by the Proof of Work, so block production can happen at any time.

Even if everything is done at the technological level to overcome this problem, the issuing company cannot guarantee the transaction time on these blockchains.

2.2. Risk of blockchain congestion

Bitcoin and Ethereum blockchains sometimes have bottlenecks during which transactions are put on hold.

Some people can also spam the network, thinking they might benefit from it.

Although the Plantfarm ecosystem addresses this issue as much as possible, the issuing company cannot guarantee anything about it.

2.3. Software security risks

The concept of smart contracts which create the mechanism for creating and distributing tokens as well as the IOTA / Tangle protocol and the Plantfarm platform, are still young technologies.

There is no guarantee that the token management process will experience no interruptions or errors.

There is an inherent risk that the software will experience a vulnerability or bug that could lead to loss of tokens.

2.4. Risks associated with new technologies

The platform, the cryptocurrencies that will be sent, and all of the things discussed in this whitepaper are new and have very little time-tested. Although everything is done so that there are no problems, the platform and the cryptocurrencies can have problems. Owners should not rely 100% on the platform, smart contracts or functionality associated with the platform.

Technology changes rapidly and tools can become obsolete.

3. Security risks

3.1. Risk of loss of private keys

Cryptocurrencies can be stored in a wallet, which requires a private key. The loss of this key will result in the definitive loss of cryptocurrencies and access to the wallet.

Anyone with access to the private key can steal the funds stored on the wallet.

The issuing company cannot be held responsible if you lose, or have your private key stolen.

3.2. Lack of security of cryptocurrencies

Cryptocurrencies can be stolen. Hackers or organizations can attempt to attack smart contracts.

Since many blockchains are open source, there is a risk that smart contracts contain bugs or unwittingly generate vulnerabilities.

In the event of an attack, it is not possible to guarantee that the cryptocurrencies will not be lost.

3.3. Risks associated with cryptomining

As the IOTA protocol does not require cryptomining, the risks associated with mining do not exist. The same is true of the Waves protocol, which works in Delegated Proof of Stake (delegated proof

of stake). This is not the case for Bitcoin and Ethereum.

3.4. Risks associated with wallets

The wallet used must be compatible with the cryptocurrencies sent by Plantfarm. The owner must make sure of this. The use of official smartphone wallets is recommended.

4. Risks related to the development of the platform

4.1. Risks associated with third parties

Even if everything is done so that there is no problem, the platform will use third-party code. There is no assurance that the third-party code will do its job properly.

4.2. Dependence of the Plantfarm platform on the development team

The success of the project, also having for objective to maintain a competitive position, depends on the servitude and the seriousness of the management and development team.

A change in the team can affect development.

The search for qualified and expert partners is intense due to the small number of individuals capable of carrying out the planned operations.

4.3. Dependence on different factors

Development of the platform can be abandoned for a variety of reasons, including lack of public interest, lack of funds, lack of business results, or the departure of key members.

4.4. Lack of interest in the platform

Even if the platform is programmed, launched and adopted, its sustainability depends on the interest and participation of developers and the public. There is no guarantee that there will be enough interest or participation.

4.5. Changes on the platform

The platform is constantly evolving. There may be changes in the future.

5. Business risks

Risks of conflicts of interest.

Legal risks.

Transactional risks.

Risks associated with emerging markets.

6. Government risk

Risks associated with regulation.

Failure to obtain, maintain or renew licenses or permits.

Risks associated with government actions.

Risks related to the complexity / heaviness of laws, regulations and standards.

Illegal or arbitrary government actions.