AET

CROSS-BORDER CSR PROGRAM

We always believe that

Technology Can Change Your Destiny

Contents

Current Situation

The US dollar has dominated the international financial market for many years as a global currency in circulation. The U.S. government has been printing U.S Dollars to make up for its foreign trade deficit and maintain the balance of its national economy. That has, inevitably, pushed up global asset prices causing inflation. At the same time, the global liquidity of the US dollar and Fed's monetary adjustments strategy, affected negatively the progress of the world's emerging markets and led to a spreading global wealth gap.

The 2008 U.S. financial crisis, triggered by series of economic and financial problems, caused by the over-issuance of the U.S. dollar, have led to the creation of Bitcoin and, in less than a decade, the use of blockchain as underlying technology has exploded via the creation of various cryptocurrencies imitating Bitcoin, decentralized finance, applications, smart contracts and metaverse amongst other technologies that are now shaping the vision of future world.

The “Blockchain” technology, first introduced by Satoshi Nakamoto, is a distributed database that is shared among “nodes” or computer networks. As a database, a blockchain stores information electronically in digital format. Blockchains are best known for their crucial role in cryptocurrency systems, such as Bitcoin, for maintaining a secure and decentralized record of transactions. The innovation with a blockchain is that it guarantees the fidelity and

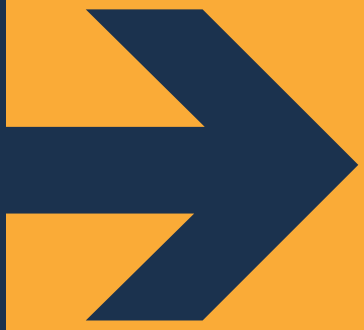
security of a record of data and generates trust without the need for a trusted third party. A blockchain collects information together in groups, known as blocks, that hold sets of information. Blocks have certain storage capacities and, when filled, are closed and linked to the previously filled block, forming a chain of data known as the blockchain.

Blockchain 1.0, first generation of blockchain technology which focuses on cryptocurrencies, i.e. Bitcoin, and decentralization of payment and circulation.

In 2014, "Blockchain 2.0" appeared as a concept for exchanging value in a decentralized and peer-to-peer fashion. Blockchain 2.0 is seen as “a programmed distributed trust infrastructure in particular, with additional scalable on-chain utility and extensible capabilities. Instead of focusing on the decentralization of money and payments, blockchain 2.0 broadens the capabilities of this technology to facilitate the decentralization of markets in general, allowing for the exchange of other types of assets such as certificates, rights, and responsibilities in shipping, intellectual property, art works, etc. For example, when profits reach certain level, there is an allowance of receiving revenue from completed shipping orders or dividends.

Blockchain 3.0 goes beyond the field of finance and aims to integrate the technology across different industries to optimize their performance in a decentralized fashion. It is the generation where this technology will be widely incorporated into our daily lives. In terms of applications, there are several industries where blockchain tech has already made revolutionary changes such as justice, health care, and transportation.

1. VARIOUS COUNTRIES ARE ACTIVELY STUDYING CENTRAL BANK DIGITAL CURRENCIES



1. Various countries are actively studying central bank digital currencies

With the speedy arrival of cashless and digitized society, countries around the world started considering the issuance of Central Bank Digital Currency (CBDC). Central Bank Digital Currency (CBDC), also known as digital fiat currency, is an electronic form of central bank money issued and backed by the central bank. It is essentially same as cash that citizens can use to make digital payments and store value.

In January 2020, Bank for International Settlements (BIS) released its on "Prudent Central Digital Currency Survey". The report showed that 70% of the participating central banks are (or will be) involved in CBDC research or development. This figure has increased by 15% in 2018 compared to 2017. Many countries are moving from the theoretical CBDC research phase to the validation and testing phase. According to BIS, half of the central banks have already started CBDC trials or proof-of-concept exercises.

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) believes that central bank digital currencies are likely to be issued by all central banks in the future. According to its July 1, 2019 report, some central banks (e.g.: Uruguay) have already piloted CBDC on a limited scale, while others are experimenting and exploring (e.g., Bahamas, China, Sweden, Ukraine). Some central governments support private digital fiat currency (DFCs) under regulatory sandbox regimes, such as Barbados and the Philippines.

Zimbabwe is one of the more "extreme" cases of a country that is transitioning to cashless, with Zimbabwean banknotes going from "14-digital zeros" to " clearing zeros". Zimbabwe once experienced a hyperinflation phase, with inflation rates soaring sky-high. The most common commodity in Zimbabwe's markets is cash itself. “Cash stalls” could be found in every corner, displaying stacks of bundled cash bills. Tourists came to visit and witness the scene, while some will pay to buy a few pounds of Zimbabwean bills. The scene is explained by the fact that the value of money is not measured by the face value of the bills, but by physical weight in pounds. Today, this dramatic scene has disappeared, Zimbabwe has walked out of the most difficult period following the circulation fade out of Zimbabwe dollar. Cashless payments are popular in Zimbabwe, in which cashless payments is the way forward. In fact, the full implementation of cryptocurrency has put Zimbabwe at the forefront of the digital currency trend.

The IMF report shows that the motivation for launching central digital currencies varies from country to country. Developed countries are primarily looking to CBDC as a shift towards cashless society in the light of declining levels of cash used in payments. The advantages of CBDC are more tangible in countries of less developed financial infrastructure, whereas the launching of CBDC improves its financial payment system efficiency and financial inclusion. For countries suffering built-in inflation and international sanctions that seriously affect domestic economic stability, issuing CBDCs is an attempt to breakthrough.

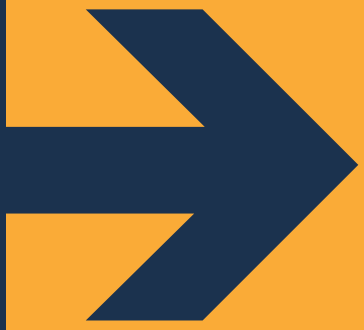
In general, CBDC offers the following:

1. Improves efficiency and reduce costs.
2. Expands financial inclusion to users not yet covered by banks and other financial institutions.
3. Provides privacy protection for users.
4. Prevents crime and anti-money laundering thanks to its traceable.
5. Enhances the effectiveness of monetary policy with a reasonably designed interest rate system.
6. Improves the country's control over its economy and increases competitiveness of its fiat currency.

Central Bank Digital Currencies may soon become a reality, according to researcher Zoltan Jakab in an IMF research commentary. CBDCs popularity and power of influence are due largely to their design features and that, while risky, they can impact monetary policies to reduce costs and increase returns.

On June 9, 2012, Salado Congress voted for the president's proposal to make Bitcoin as legal tender by 62 out of 84 votes, making it the first country in the world. The country's fiat currency is poorly backed by national sovereignty, but because of the over-issuance of US dollars, the global trust in the US dollar itself is declining, and the country is being charged a minting tax by the United States. Small countries do not have to the will to to fight against US dollar, they just need a new solution from the national perspective. But when this happens more often in small countries, it becomes the consensus of many small and third world countries. But because of the greater volatility of Bitcoin, it is more stable in practice to peg sovereign currencies to the Bitcoin.

2. DIGITAL CURRENCY AND DIGITAL BANKING



2. Digital Currency and digital banking

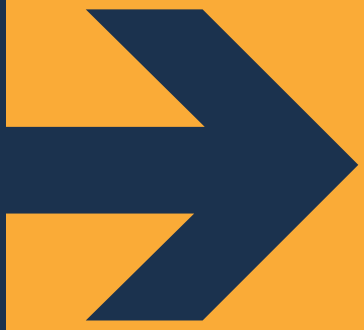
In addition to basic functions of traditional banks of Aggregation and Distribution (i.e.: accepting deposits from the public and advancing them loans, sending remittances, trade financing among other miscellaneous functions like clearing and settlement, risk management and Risk control), the digital currency banking system of decentralized Blockchain technology offers secure and less costly features such as non-tampering, openness, transparency, and privacy protection.

Digital Currency banks use blockchain technology to solve traditional banking three-dimensional shortcomings of deficiency, high cost and lack of trust. It creates a "self-loop" that combines technical analysis and regulatory forecasts.

Blockchain banking have two clear impacts on traditional banking system. First is a technological transformation of traditional banking in areas like cross-border remittances, credit investigation, clearance, and settlement. The European Union and Japan are the pioneers in this path. The second is its model and cost advantages in non-saving banking segments like payment, mortgage loans, bill financing, etc. Europe, Southeast Asia, South America, and other regions are among the most active and potential markets in that regards.

Cryptocurrencies of decentralized nature like Bitcoin and digital currencies of legal backing have created a market value of hundreds of millions of dollars in recent years. Nowadays, cryptocurrency exchanges, brokers, and over-the-counter makers began to seek to buy shares in banks, or even act itself as banks. It is expected that digital currency will gradually revolutionize the banking industry providing new growth for the weak banking industry.

3. THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN DIGITAL CURRENCY AND ELECTRONIC MONEY

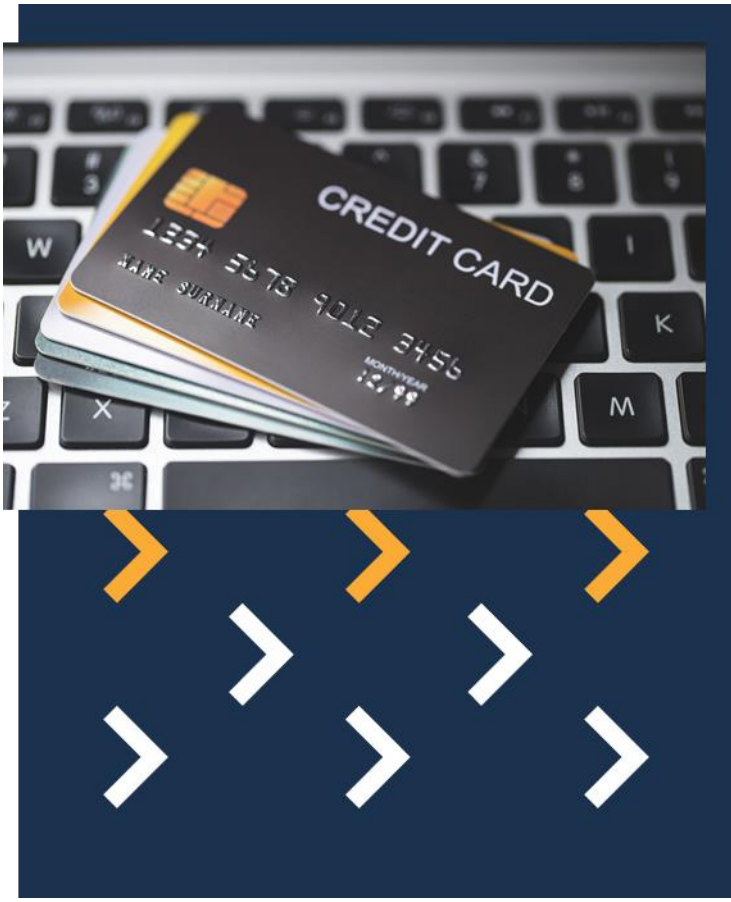


3. The difference between digital currency and electronic money

Digital Currency and Electronic Money Are Two Completely Different Concepts

Electronic money is electronic form of fiat currency. Electronic money is exchanged at a fixed amount of cash or deposits and stores data representing the same value through FBS services provided by banks or third parties. Electronic Money uses certain electronic channels to transfer funds via banks to complete the transactions. Electronic money uses sub-finance network, commercial electronic tools, various transaction cards as medium. Its monetary value is stored in the computer system of a bank in the form of electronic data (binary data) and used to make electronic payments.

In a narrow sense, electronic money can only be used in magnetic stripe cards or IC sensor components in physical locations. Mainly refers to the silver card with the function of online banking, and electronic cards used for small consumption, stored-value cards issued by various commercial institutions (shopping mall membership cards), flight credits, casino chips, etc. It broadly includes digital currencies (such as Bitcoin, Litecoin, etc.) and expands its refence to online consumption virtual wallets of online banks and third-party payment platforms such as Google Play and Paypal.



Electronic money is essentially an electronic form of fiat currency or an electronic expression of deposit money, the essence of which is the electronization of deposit money by means of technology. This includes bank cards, mobile payments, third-party payments, etc., based on the account system to achieve the storage and transfer of funds; The latter is based on the electronic money accounts of non-financial institutions or third-party payment. In June 2018, commercial banks and third-party payment institutions in China introduced internets links, with 100% reserve of third-party payment deposited in the central bank, which can be directly entered into the central bank balance sheet and become a real digital currency. Regardless of the form of these electronic currencies and which institutions are circulating, their origin is always the fiat currency issued by the central bank.

Electronic money has the following characteristics:

- Electronic money and paper currency (or physical currency) can be directly converted into each other
- The data of electronic money corresponds to the same value of physical currency
- The user needs to send electronic money to the sender (a financial institution such as a bank)
- The physical money can only be exchanged for the equivalent amount of electronic money

Electronic money can be understood as the "dematerialization" of physical money (banknotes, coins, etc.), usually the parties involved in electronic transactions are consumers, companies, and financial institutions that makes payments or transfer of funds to another party through the network. The characteristics of electronic money like issuance, diverse circulation channels, advanced technology and equipment, low cost, uniqueness, and being safe settlement method is foreseen to dominate the mainstream currency exchange for a long time in the future.

Digital currency, or DIGICCY, is an alternative currency in digital form. The Bank for International Settlements (BIS) defines electronic money as assets expressed in digital form, while digital currency includes anything that expresses value in a digital way.

According to technology enthusiasts and economists: digital currency is a digital circulation certificate that uses digital technology and has the characteristics of ubiquity, real-time, programmability, automation, distribution, disintermediation, global circulation, price stability, and publicity.

From a historical perspective, it is a product of the evolution of the currency system to post-modernization. Digital currency not only inherits and retains the basic properties of currency, but also has certain particularities. Sovereign credit currency is the main form of currency that has evolved over thousands of years to the present. For digital currency to become a real currency, it can only be in the form of fiat digital currency. Non fiat digital currency is just a limited payment tool or investment target that exceeds a specific virtual scope. Without the support and guidance of the policy governance environment, it is difficult to last a long-term competition.

4. BENEFITS OF ELECTRONIC BANKNOTES

4. Benefits of electronic money

As of the previous year, the currency has gone through three stages of development: commodity exchange, non-minted coins, money, and electronic money.

In early stages, people complete transactions through bartering. However, bartering could hardly meet the gradual expanding transaction needs of trade, so people regarded a certain fixed item as a general equivalent.

Later, a small portable non-tradable currency appeared. But when the transaction amount was too large, the weight of the non-tradable currency was too large to complete a transaction easily.

Nowadays, with the rapid development of retail economy and the advancement of computer technology, money have become inconvenient to carry, count, and store. As a result, various electronic currency forms appeared to replace part of the paper money in circulation and provide people with more convenient, efficient, and safer methods to transact.

With the emergence and wide spread of the Internet, electronic money has begun to step into the horizons. Electronic money uses sub-finance network, commercial electronic tools, various transaction cards as medium. Its monetary value is stored in the computer system of a bank in the form of electronic data and is used to make electronic payments.

Electronic money is different from traditional forms of currency. Electronic money does not exist in physical form but as a virtual electronic stored data. Compared to traditional paper currency, electronic money occupies a very small negligible space. Traditional money is cumbersome to carry and count which disqualifies its convenience to contract a trade. On the other hand, electronic money is stored on devices and transacted via the Internet, which makes it more convenient, time saving, cost effective and trade efficient and cross-boarders transfers friendly.

Advantages of Electronic money compared to traditional money in terms of security, anonymity, convenience, cost-effectiveness, and decomposability can be summarized in the following five aspects:

1. Security: Traditional money are easy to be forged, lost, and stolen; electronic money has strong anti-counterfeiting capabilities that reduces the risk of loss and theft.

2. Anonymity: Traditional money is anonymous but cannot be traced, while in payment transactions made in blockchain technology based electronic money, transfer of funds, transaction pairs, account information, etc. all processes are synchronized and recorded at any time Track qualifications.

3. Convenience: Traditional money can only be used at fixed places and times, while electronic money is not restricted by time or place; it's more flexible and convenient to use.

4. Cost: paper currency issuance, transportation, and transaction costs are relatively high, while electronic money does not require transportation, issuance costs, and its transaction costs are extremely low.

5. Decomposability: Traditional money cannot be decomposed, but the payment unit size of electronic money can be changed without restriction.

According to GlobalData, countries like Sweden, Denmark, South Korea, and China are gradually becoming cashless societies.

In Sweden, the cashless trend is going global. No coin-operated transportation vehicles; many bank branches have no cash reserves, so robbers won't have no money to steal; many shops and museums stopped dealing in cash. Swish (mobile payment app) is now one of the top online payment methods in Sweden. This alternative payment method is followed by various banks and international debit and credit card brands. Flea markets in Sweden are now using Swish. The Uppsala church, built in the 13th century, now accepts credit cards. The government's strong policy planning and wide usage of smart phones and computer devices contributed towards cashless society in Sweden.

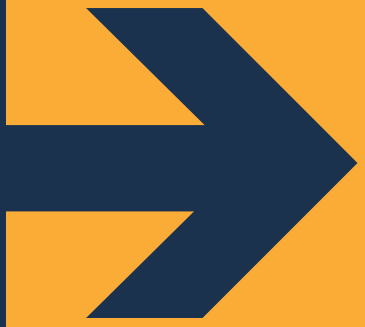
Government and private sector collaborative work towards cashless society in Sweden, have produced many related innovations, substantiated many low cost, and user-friendly alternative services. At the same time, cashless trend has participated in reducing the crime rate in Sweden; no cash to grab, thus there is no criminal motive. The cashless trend not only has increased the government's control over the economy, but also brought benefits. If Sweden achieves full financial inclusion in the future, the central bank's monetary policy will become stronger.

On the other side of the globe, China has become the first country worldwide to launch a sovereign digital currency or Digital Yuan (e-CNY) as a legal tender accepted all over the country. The e-CNY, or digital yuan, is a centralized, cash-like digital currency that is expected to be primarily used for retail payments (DCEP) in China. The People's Bank of China (PBOC), the central bank, and e-CNY operating institutions have conducted large scale e-CNY pilot programs in multiple cities. e-CNY has been applied in over a million cases, covering utility payments, catering, transportation, shopping, and government services.

While some experts see that e-CNY cannot completely replace banknotes, CCTV Finance once reported that China's Digital Currency aims to replace the paper money. Given its convenience, the central bank digital currency does not need to be bound to any bank account. Since it is stored in digital wallets on mobile devices, a transaction can be completed by "tapping" the two devices without the need of internet connection.

In coming future, it is expected that use of physical money will gradually reduce as e-CNY expands to cover other fields like Health Care, Education, Electronic Business Services, Tourism, and Cultural activities.

5. THE PROBLEMS FACING POOR COUNTRIES



5. The problems facing poor countries

5.1 Regulating Offshore Finance

Since there were no restrictions on offshore transfers of funds, small jurisdictions with few populations and poor economy like the Caribbean became an attractive hosting environment of secrecy to foreign capitals which have raised global concerns on tax regulation of offshore centers and the illicit nature of some offshore businesses like tax evasion and money laundering. After 9/11 terrorist attacks, low tax rate countries like Seychelles, Panama and Bermuda were accused of being havens for international criminal money laundering and a series of programs have taken place by the U.S to address unfair taxation practices, money laundering and inadequate financial regulation issues.

5.2 Weak Banking Infrastructure

Interest in the innovative technology of Bitcoin has grown widely in many parts of the world that have begun to use, adopt, or study its implementation. However, some of the problems facing this growing tendency is that lack of good infrastructure, national unrest, and distrust in the government and banking system in some places. There are many underdeveloped regions where the public have no access to basic banking services. The Caribbean is one of these places. It is reported that there are 44 million people living in the Caribbean region, with more than 60% of them having no access to banking services.

5.3 High inflation

Inflation plays serious role in regional economies growing and political stability. Venezuela, once a rich oil country, is battling Hyperinflation and its GDP has collapsed. Today, Venezuelans (over 1.6 million) are emigrating to find work and supplies elsewhere while the rest of population is eating one meal a day. It took Venezuela less than 20 years to go from being a rich Latin American country to being in debt. Government policies and economic mismanagement of President Maduro doesn't seem to change, so the standard of living in the country is not expected to improve significantly anytime soon. The Country's economic deterioration has led to further political turmoil as U.S backed Opposition leader Juan Guaidó was declared "interim president", following the disputed re-election of President Maduro. Abroad, U.S. and a coalition of Latin American demanded the ouster of the current president and posed various verbal threats.

Zimbabwe is a more "extreme" example in countries where the currency is gradually transitioning to cashless. Zimbabwe's banknotes are changing from "14 zeros" to "zeros" completely. Zimbabwe also experienced a period of hyperinflation and inflation rates soared to astronomical figures. The most common commodity in Zimbabwe's market is money. In every corner of the country, there are many "money stalls", with dozens of bundles of money placed around. Many tourists who "come here" will spend a few catties of Zimbabwean money. Locally, the value of money is not measured by numbers, but by catty. But now, this dramatic scene has disappeared, and Zimbabwe has walked out of the most difficult period. The Zimbabwean dollar with a face value of one hundred billion has already withdrawn from market circulation. Cashless payment methods are also popular in Zimbabwe, and cashless payment is a development direction. In fact, the full implementation of encrypted electronic currency has put Zimbabwe at the forefront of the digital currency trend.

5.4 Goals

AET aims to extend helping hands to developing countries and change lives with technology.

IT ALL STARTS WITH **THE NEW DIGITALIZED E-MONEY.**

ACU assists countries to develop its new national digital currency and adopt it in everyday life dealings, thus digital currency will act as national currency. This policy will improve the standard and quality of life and boost the economy and international image of the country significantly.

5.5 Content of implementation

Asia Ecology Token

The Most Basic Community Consensus

In 2017, digital currencies have attracted a lot of attention from investors due to their investment concept, and the underlying blockchain architecture behind Bitcoin - the decentralised ledger - has come under the spot light. Peer-to-peer transactions, network-wide broadcasting, cross-validation and decentralised bookkeeping are just some of the blockchain fundamentals that address the challenges of uneven value across multiple currencies and ethnic diversity in Asia. Open, transparent, cryptographically layered, traceable and tamper-proof, digital currencies also provide a solid foundation for future monetary models. By using digital currencies as a vehicle to fuse with legal tender through a linked exchange rate system, and by regaining the torch of the Asian dollar ACU, when the Asian dollar ACU is reborn through blockchain and digital currencies, it takes on another mission to help promote a new generation of electronic currencies, facilitate mutually beneficial international cooperation and build a community of human destiny, a mission given by the times.

Under this circumstances, we have initiated the establishment of the AET Foundation and the issuance of the Asia Ecology Token (AET) to gather the consensus of global aspirants and reach a strategic cooperation with the Asian Yuan ACU on a global scale to jointly build a global digital financial system ecology and promote The AET is a strategic partnership with ADACU to build a global digital financial system ecosystem, promote a global pass-through economy and community governance, and create a financial infrastructure for the global pass-through economy. ACU is an independently functioning electronic currency. It helps to promote global e-monetisation. When the Asian Dollar ACU

enters different countries and starts to land, AET will simultaneously establish supporting application payment systems and digital currency asset exchanges, in order to strive to serve as the national digital exchange of this country, and at the same time establish supporting digital currency banks for the free exchange of digital currencies with local national fiat currencies, and a series of digital financial infrastructures and supporting services such as me - inquiry, etc. This is a whole set of ecological system The Asia Ecology Token (AET) is the representative of these ecological businesses.

5.5.1 Issuance of new digitalized e-money

The mission of AET Eco is to build a global financial infrastructure based on the concept of a pass-through economy and to introduce a global decentralised

The mission of AET Eco is to build a set of global financial infrastructure based on the concept of the pass-through economy, and to introduce a decentralized form of community governance to manage it, giving full play to the wisdom and power of the community.

In the next five years, AET Eco will build the following five ecological businesses: membership rewards programme, digital asset trading business, digital currency banking business, blockchain investment and incubation, and global blockchain education and consulting, in order to support the AET Eco to continue to fracture and grow globally, and generate a constant stream of revenue to be distributed to AET holders, creating more value for them and continuously realising The AET economy will expand and the value of the AET itself will grow.

5.5.2 Technical Support

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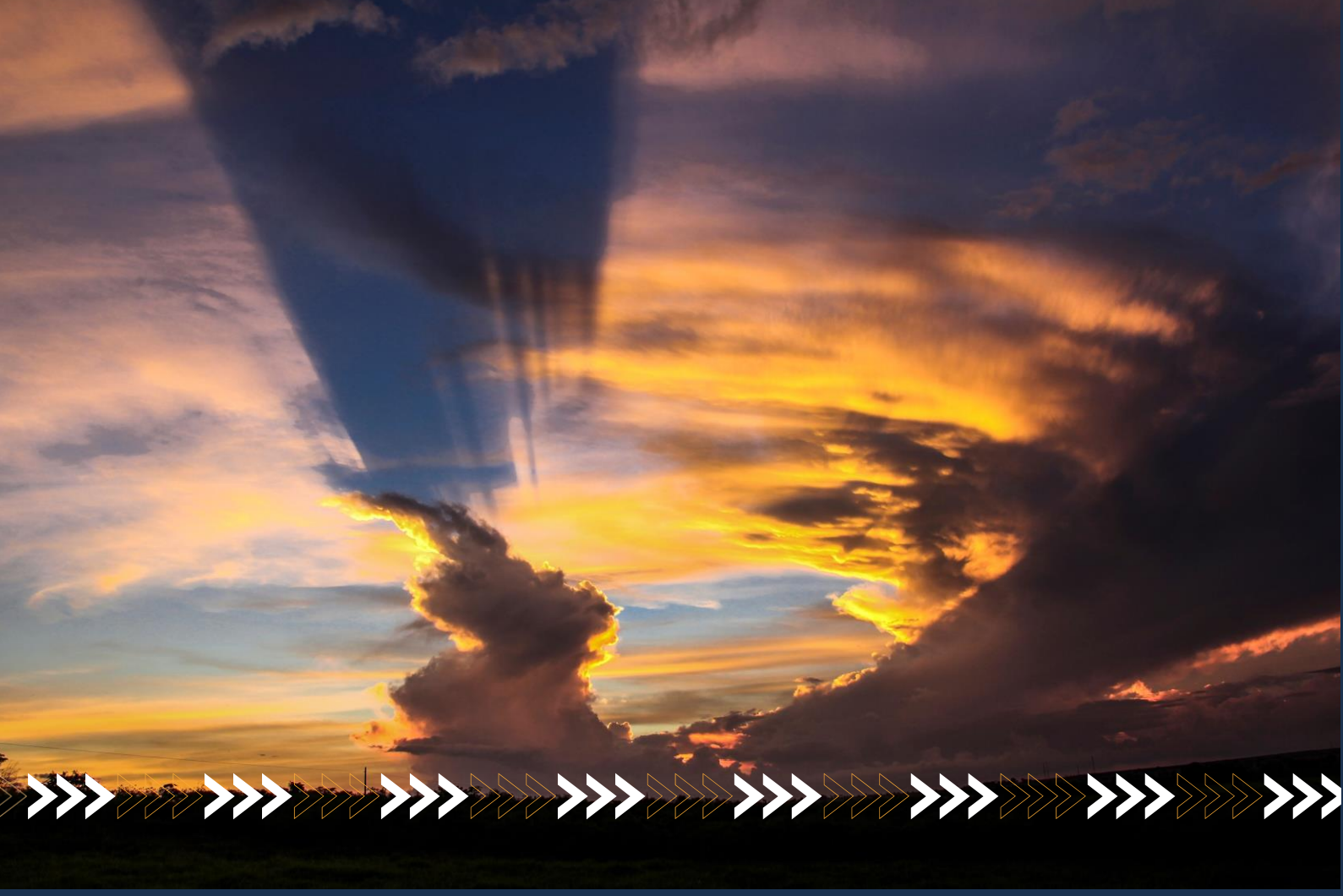
5.5.3 Deepen strategic cooperation

AET follows a win-win situation policy and deploys all its expertise and technical resources to promote better life and healthier economy for friend governments that would are willing to adopt the new digitalized e-money, ACU.

AET provides support to governments in the following ways:

- The new electronic money issued by the government of the country will be directly converted to the digital currency AET. The team will work extensively on increased awareness and acceptance of the new electronic money in the country and the world at large.
- AET has a long-standing network in South-east Asia. Any country in need can directly tap into the application with their electronic money, enabling the country to make a leap and globalize through their new electronic money.
- ACU Group shares its extensive experience in the domains of digital currencies, blockchain, metaverse and invests its wide-range client base, talents, volunteers, and other resources to build international exchange channels for cooperative governments and improve its international image and economic situation.



6. Prospect

AET firmly believes that relevant cooperation will provide appropriate innovation and technology assistance to countries in need and, at the same time, create new trends in the future:

Brand New Digitalized e-Money

Payment & Settlement System

Drive the win-win situation of the country's technology, finance and economic development and promote global development.

Change Starts With You

Contact Us Now