



ELIKIA DIAMOND

ANTWERPEN

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In a Nutshell...

The purpose of this whitepaper is to explain the current problem that diamond producers are facing and Elikia Diamond's proposed solution. The project addresses the main issues in the diamond industry, including liquidity, as well as the market developments and trends. It then discusses Elikia's proposed solutions, including transparency on the origin and traceability of diamonds and ease of trading.



Traceable diamonds will be the new standard

Worldwide, blockchain technology is starting to become more and more widely adopted. Most of the time, blockchain is brought up in relation to cryptocurrencies, but people are slowly discovering the uses of this new technology in other areas.

Indeed, the usefulness of blockchain extends far beyond cryptocurrencies. In particular, it can facilitate the process of mining and manufacturing diamonds. As in all other industries, customers want access to multiple pieces of information about the specific products they wish to purchase so that they can make informed decisions. Another key factor that comes into play is the value for money. Competition in the industry is constantly evolving and has taken on another dimension with the introduction of synthetic or laboratory grown diamonds. As a result, customers are increasingly concerned about the origin of the diamonds they purchase.

By ensuring the transparency of the various processes of the creation of diamonds through its distributed registry, the blockchain allows for certification of the origin of the precious stones. It will also allow for better traceability of them by providing information on the characteristics of the diamond, such as the different participants in the manufacturing process or the conditions of transport. Elikia has understood the potential of this. As such, the aim of their project is to allow any buyer wishing to acquire diamonds to obtain a certificate of authenticity. In order to issue this certificate, Elikia will create an NFT represented by a 3D design for each of its precious stones. Therefore, to buy a diamond from the Elikia project, it will first be necessary to acquire its associated digital token.

Elikia Diamond

In 1990, Mr. Justin-Marie Lokumba Bomboko (1928-2014), one of the signatories of the bill of independence of the current Democratic Republic of the Congo, bought a majority stake in a Congolese mining company previously owned by a Greek businessman. The mine, which still goes by the name of MiniCo (La Minière du Congo), was specialized in diamond extraction.

In 2013, Mr. Bomboko transferred the majority of his stakes to one of his sons, Mr. Sese Bomboko, who, at the time, owned and ran a company that transformed precious lumber from the Congolese rainforest into wood floor panels and furniture, installed them for their customers, and coordinated teams both in the forest and in the factory.

When Mr. Sese Bomboko took over the mining company, the idea was to start offering jewelry with diamonds coming directly from the mine. Thus, the Elikia Diamond company in Antwerp, Belgium, was launched. With complete control of the process from the mine to the final customer, Elikia Diamond aims to bring the mining sector closer to its end customers, and advocate for transparency and traceability in general.

Mr. Bomboko's vision is to modernize the diamond industry and set new standards in transparency and market accessibility.



The world diamond market consists in the mining and trading of rough diamonds. Most of the world's diamond mining is concentrated in nine countries, which account for up to 99% of world production in physical terms. The world's three largest natural diamond producing countries are Russia, the Democratic Republic of Congo, and Botswana, which together account for more than 60% of global diamond production.

9 COUNTRIES - 99% MARKET SHARES

Let's review all the players in the market in the order in which diamonds are produced.

First in the chain are the producers or miners, i.e., the people who extract diamonds from the ground. Next come the refiners who polish the diamonds to reflect and refract an optimal amount of light. Then there are the distributors who will sell large quantities of diamonds to retailers, who are in direct contact with the final customers and who inform and advise them in their purchase. The final player in this market is the end customer. Customers hold the power in directing the market. As a result, diamond producers will have to adapt to new generations who do not have the same expectations as their predecessors. Indeed, Generation Y and Generation Z consumers are showing a strong interest in social causes and responsible sourcing. Thus, tracking technologies such as blockchain can help address this issue and ensure that the industry remains adaptable to the changing market.

In 2019, the global diamond jewelry market was worth approximately 79 billion dollars. Nearly half of the global demand for polished diamonds comes from the United States, with a 48% share of global demand in 2019. The diamond market is expected to continue to grow as demand exceeds supply.

\$79 BILLION IN 2019

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, diamond mines around the world have been closed, polishing centers have been shut down or have faced shortages in the supply of rough diamonds, and consumer demand has collapsed. For example, Antwerp World Diamond Center's (AWDC) rough diamond imports between January and June 2019 fell by 20% over the same period in 2020 due to the pandemic.



Main problems

The diamond market faces a liquidity problem. Indeed, the vast majority of diamond buying and selling transactions are private, which means that an investor is not guaranteed to be able to resell his diamond stock at any time in addition to not being able to supply diamond authenticity documents. To facilitate exchange, online diamond buying and reselling platforms are emerging. With the rise in interest and applications of NFTs, it will be easier for the average investor to buy or sell a diamond with a certificate of authenticity explaining all the characteristics of the diamond being traded. Elikia expects this to become a new standard in the near future.

The Market Regulation

Any market in which large sums of money are at stake, including the diamond market, attracts many investors and swindlers alike, which is why regulation is imperative. To do this, certificates are distributed to ensure the authenticity of diamonds. The most recognized certificates are GIA, HRD, and IGI. In addition, the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme instituted in 2003 prevents conflict diamonds from entering the international market. These are rough diamonds that are used by rebel movements to finance their military activities.

Entry barriers

On the one hand, there are structural barriers to entry that include high fixed costs. The purchase of equipment is necessary to extract the diamonds from the ground as well as to refine them. You'll also need the right land to find and mine diamonds. In addition, most diamond dealers have a long history and have been in the market for a long time. Buyers are more likely to trust companies that have built up an image over the years.

On the other hand, there are strategic barriers, which are all the legal and illegal actions a company might take to prevent competitors from entering the market.



Evolutions and Trends

While diamonds are usually admired for their aesthetic qualities, they are also valuable due to their structural properties, namely that they are extremely hard. This is why they are a popular material for cutting and grinding tools, and therefore have a high industrial value.

Currently, most of the industrial demand for diamonds is met by synthetic diamonds. These laboratory-grown diamonds are also seen in the jewelry industry as an ethical and less expensive alternative to conventionally mined diamonds. However, this type of diamond has some major drawbacks. Artificial diamonds are much smaller than the largest natural diamonds discovered, such as the rough Cullinan with its 3,106 carats. This is due to the different growth form of an artificial diamond and a natural diamond. Another disadvantage is that artificial diamonds have certain types of impurities that are not found in real diamonds. These impurities are a consequence of the high pressure/high temperature (HPHT) method, a technique for manufacturing synthetic diamonds that consists of mixing an abundant quantity of carbon with transition metals (which act as catalysts) and subjecting the whole to a very high pressure (about 58,000 atmospheres) and temperature (about 1,400°C). However, another manufacturing method, called chemical vapor deposition (CVD), results in less of the famous impurities, but produces stones that turn out to be much less solid.

Between 2016 and 2019, the lab-grown diamond market has grown from 1% of the \$14 billion rough diamond market to around 2-3%. The problem with this increase is that these falsely identified synthetic stones are sometimes difficult to detect. One technique to verify the authenticity of the gemstone is the heat test. Indeed, it is enough to heat the stone for about 30 seconds with a lighter and then plunge it directly into a glass of cold water. A real diamond will be hard enough to withstand the sudden change in temperature, whereas fake diamonds will break from the inside.

Currently, the global diamond market is worth over \$70 billion. Although rough diamond sales brought in \$15.7 billion in 2018. On average, 80 kg of diamonds are mined worldwide every day. This corresponds to 29,400 kg of diamonds, or 147 million carats, mined worldwide per year, with the Democratic Republic of Congo leading the way with 19 million carats of production. About half of the diamonds mined each year by the global industry have no value in the various jewelry or gem markets around the world. These diamonds are used for industrial purposes because of their hardness.

In 2020, 51.5% of the diamonds produced in the Democratic Republic of Congo was exported to Antwerp. However, this doesn't even account for half of what Antwerp imported in rough diamonds that year. The rest came from other countries, like Russia, Botswana, Canada, etc. In January 2022, the USA was the leading exporter of polished diamonds, with 45k carats for \$234M, while India was first in polished diamond imports with 288k carats for a total of \$214M. The polished diamond market in 2021 exported 3,7M carats and imported 5M carats, while the rough diamond market exported 105M carats and imported 90M carats respectively, an increase of 31% and 15% compared to the previous year.

There are 3 diamond markets in the world:

- The market for quality rough diamonds (gems) intended for fine jewelry. It is dominated by countries like Botswana and Russia.
- The market for industrial rough diamonds is dominated by the Democratic Republic of Congo, Russia, South Africa, and Australia.
- The market for synthetic diamonds, of which 90% is supplied by China.

The peak of diamond production occurred in 2005-2007, when miners produced more than 170 million carats each year. This is about 50 million carats above the average for the past 10 years. The diamond market therefore appears to be stagnating, if not declining.

The Competitors

The companies De Beers, Rio Tinto, and Alrosa from Luxembourg, Australia, and Russia respectively account for 60% of the total diamond mining industry. However, since Elikia is going to start selling NFTs for its diamonds, new direct competitors would be diamond dealers who have also chosen NFTs as a solution to traceability and transparency issues. These are players such as Icecap Diamonds or DiamondNFT. Let's take a closer look at two of these direct competitors:

DiamondNFT wants to revolutionize the world of diamonds by offering diamonds mined on the ethereum and polygon blockchains instead of diamonds manufactured in the real world. By doing so, they want to address the problem of blood diamonds. Moreover, since the diamonds are 100% digital, it is impossible to lose or misplace them, making them truly eternal. A limited set of 3,333 NFTs of 3D designed and rendered diamonds with real diamond characteristics and sizes is minted on the Ethereum network. The same number of diamonds is mined on the Polygon blockchain. Finally, 10,000 NFT of diamonds are mined on the Polygon blockchain. This collection provides access to the Platinum collection at an affordable price.

Icecap's goal is to provide a blockchain-based NFT diamond marketplace. Icecap uses Ethereum-based non-fungible tokens to represent ownership of individual diamonds. Consumers can exchange tokens without friction while the diamonds are vaulted and insured. Therefore, each NFT has its diamond in the real world that is stored in a vault. Once you buy a token, you can either:

- Keep it as a token, so it can be easily traded.
 - Redeem the token and physically receive your diamond.
- At this point, the diamond is entirely yours. The token is destroyed, but there is a possibility to re-create your diamond if you decide to sell it later.

Of course, these projects are not exactly the same as what Elikia Diamond wants to create, although Icecap is very close. However, compared to Icecap, Elikia proposes an integrated solution to manage the Diamonds' purchase whereas Icecap's marketplace is directly on Opensea. Last but not least, Elikia Diamond controls the entire production chain, owning its own mine, which means that Elikia sells its own diamonds.

ELIKIA DIAMOND

SWOT ANALYSIS



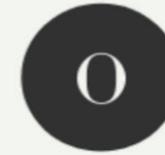
STRENGTHS

- Over 30 years in diamond mining
- Almost 10 years in the diamond jewelry market
- Stable financial performance
- Network presence



WEAKNESSES

- Not a major market player
- Does not have the best diamond mining machines



OPPORTUNITIES

- Improving traceability and transparency of processes through blockchain.
- Be among the first to offer NFTs
- Create rarity in the diamond range
- Consider partnerships to become better known



THREATS

- Stagnant or declining market
- Changes in consumer preferences
- Sanitary containment following covid-19 or another virus

Added value provided

Elikia's project stands out from most diamond sellers with its NFT proposal to address the lack of transparency and traceability of diamonds. Thus, buyers will be able to get a glimpse of the history of each of Elikia's diamonds. Very few projects in the diamond world currently offer this kind of innovative solution.

THE PROJECT



ELIKIA DIAMOND

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Blockchain and diamonds

As mentioned above, a major problem in the diamond market is the lack of transparency and traceability throughout the diamond manufacturing process. This leads to a lack of confidence on the part of buyers and therefore to a depreciation of the price of the stones.

In order to remedy this problem, Elikia proposes to use a blockchain. This technology can be visualized as a sort of distributed register where all information concerning the extraction, manufacture, and characteristics of diamonds is stored in a decentralized way. This data, available to everyone on the blockchain, is immutable, thus preventing any type of fraud. For example, when a certified mine puts a diamond on the blockchain, it signs the transaction with its private key. Because the signature can be verified by anyone using the mine's public key and the data is immutable, the mining company cannot later deny that it is the source of the diamond. It also means that a dishonest company cannot put a diamond on the blockchain claiming to be the certified company, as the dishonest company's signature will immediately be considered invalid.

Elikia's goal is to use the blockchain through a collection of NFTs representing each piece of real-world jewelry in 3D digital form. These NFTs will contain the different types of information listed above, thus authenticating the diamonds.



Concept

An Initial NFT Offering (INO) is a cryptocurrency crowdfunding innovation based on the concept of Initial Coin Offering (ICO). The aim is to offer a set of limited edition NFTs for sale via an INO launch platform. As the NFT market matures, the initial NFT offering appears to be a solution to incentivise and reward investors and communities.

In our case, the idea would be to sell a first collection of NFTs based on early jewelry designs that will be produced later. Buyers will be able to pre-purchase their jewel by purchasing its accompanying NFT that will be linked to it and issued by Elikia. Note that the first NFTs of the designs sold will be access passes to receive the final NFT containing the official documents and the characteristics of each jewel once created. Each buyer will be able to have their jewel delivered if they wish.

The company is able to provide all certifications throughout every step of the process, from the diamond in the mine to its transformation, all the way to the piece of jewelry. Every jewelry piece made will be paired with a Non-Fungible Token (NFT) that will include references like the Kimberley certification and the laboratory certifications that will be registered in the blockchain.

The creation of NFTs for each diamond/jewel would give more liquidity to this market and open up new possibilities for speculation for investors.

The first step of the INO is to create and model a first digital collection of jewelry (including diamonds and grindings). This is done through 3 sub-stages:

- Identifying jewelry designers among the companies in the sector in order to create the Elikia Collection for the NFTs.
- Identify diamond cutting workshops capable of absorbing the quantity of rough diamonds to be cut.
- Identify jewelry manufacturing and assembly workshops for final production.

NFT Allocation

Each NFT will be backed by a real-world jewel. The ratio will be 1:1 for a total of 2520 NFTs comprising 7 different jewelry models spread over 3 levels in order to match, for example, 2 identical ring models whose central diamond differs in price because one of them is purer or larger. We should be able to match them to two different NFTs representing the same ring but with a different price point according to the stone purity or size.

Elikia will also create epic NFTs that will represent extremely valuable rare stones coupled with a unique design, which would allow these one-of-a-kind pieces to be offered for sale and thus raise the bidding.

The following table displays the distribution of the collection:

| Category | Level#1 | Level#2 | Level#3 |
|-------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Ring #1 | 120 | 120 | 120 |
| Ring #2 | 120 | 120 | 120 |
| Ring #3 | 120 | 120 | 120 |
| Earrings #1 | 120 | 120 | 120 |
| Earrings #2 | 120 | 120 | 120 |
| Pendant #1 | 120 | 120 | 120 |
| Pendant #2 | 120 | 120 | 120 |

From this collection of 2520, each NFT will be randomly linked to one jewel inside a specific level from a category. There will be 3 types of NFTs (level 1, 2, and 3) depending on the purity and size of the stones. For each level, the mintpass will randomly give access to an NFT linked to a jewel from a specific level but a random category such as a ring, a necklace or a pendant. This means that it is possible to find an exceptional stone because the stones have different purities and sizes, although we will subdivide them into 3 levels to avoid too big a gap.

Each stone and jewel will be laser marked with a serial number from the certification laboratory, which will link it to the corresponding NFT holding all its authenticity data. The mintpass will be randomly associated with an NFT by level. The algorithm responsible for this distribution will be available as open source.

NFT Staking

Holders of NFTs issued by Elikia will be able to stake them and benefit from an advantageous APY in ELK tokens. The APY will vary according to the number of holders; the earlier you arrive, the higher the APY will be because the ELK tokens will be partially distributed in this way. The quantity is therefore limited in time.



Future Collections

Every Elikia NFT holder joins the company's private club and will have privileged access to upcoming collections and events. Whether it is access to discounts or the first private sale, club members will be pampered. The rules will, of course, be defined as the collections are released.

NFT Auctions

Depending on the production, some extraordinary stones will be put up for auction. Only Elikia NFT holders will be able to participate in the auction.



NFT Delivery Process

Before any jewelry is delivered, it is necessary to be able to attest to the identity of the holder and the NFTs they hold in order to validate the delivery.

In practice, a holder will have to perform a KYC and sign with his wallet (e.g., Metamask) before being able to validate the NFTs in their wallet and proceeding with the delivery.

Each NFT will have a status recorded in an open source database maintained by Elikia, which will inform whether the jewel underlying an NFT has been delivered to the owner to avoid any dual ownership.



Diamond-Backed Token ELK

One of Elikia's visions is to issue a token backed on the carat stock held by the company. This token would be a new form of safe haven for the cryptocurrency market. In partnership with the largest players in precious materials tokenization, we plan to extend the ELK to the entire diamond industry, where any company will be able to tokenize their carat inventory in order to generate liquidity and issue more tokens to the market.

Tokenomics

The ELK token will therefore be backed by a carat. However, the price per carat varies according to the size of the stones once cut; the larger the stone, the higher the price per carat. Among the most frequently extracted diamonds, stones cut between 0.85 and 1 carat of J color and SI1 clarity will constitute our standard. The public price for this kind of stone per carat is currently around \$4,500, so one token is equivalent to \$4,500. With 5 decimal places, it will be possible to buy \$0.045 as the smallest unit.



Metaverses

We could also, in the longer term, propose a 3D version of the jewels in order to import them into existing metaverses and dress up one's avatar with class (decentraland, sandbox).

Collateralized Loan

It will be possible in the future to collateralize NFTs not issued to the holder in order to benefit from loans in cryptocurrencies or stablecoin. This allows for financial leverage and increases the usefulness of the NFT.

Purpose

The production strategy is to invest in the main characteristic of Elikia's mine, that is, the stripping capacity to eliminate landslide risks, allowing the extraction process to work at its full capacity without any interruptions. Given that the stripping capacity is operational in this specific case, it will make the gravel zone available and will improve the working conditions of the dredging pumps. The target is to produce 5,000 carats of diamonds per month. Referring to the company export Kimberley certificates that carries the evaluation per carats before export, the average value of the exported diamonds from the mine is at 400 US dollars per carat. As such, the monthly turnover is estimated at 2,000,000 US dollars.

The company would like to raise funds in order to increase its production by purchasing specific equipment.

The mine's soil type has two main characteristics that orient the strategy to produce more carats of diamond very efficiently that will have an impact on the competitiveness of the final product (jewelry):

The softness of the overburden soils of the region which make it difficult to exploit them through tunnels, with the consequent and frequent occurrence of failures and collapses.

The quasi-permanent presence of water at depths where the diamond gravel occurs, which requires extraction by pumping with a dredge.

The diamond production potential of the mine is particularly important, and the value level of US\$/Ct is among the highest thanks to the quality of the diamond resources in this geographical area. Elikia has a clear advantage of being a well-organized company with a competent staff involved in the

development of this project. It is therefore an easy progression to expand production quickly and efficiently.

The solution is to increase on one hand the stripping capacity by acquiring several excavation machineries such as bulldozers, front loaders, excavators, and dump trucks, and, on the other hand, to increase the extraction capacity by acquiring several robust pumping units. By way of comparison, the current dredger we operate has a pumping capacity of 117 m³ per hour of gravel, whereas the proposed unit from Italdraghe, a manufacturer, is a dredger with a capacity of 350m³ per hour, a threefold extraction capacity by pumping units with similar fuel consumption and with more efficient pumps, thanks to a state-of-the art rotor design. As a result of increased stripping capabilities, landslides at exploited sites could be eliminated to allow dredges to pump pure gravel in an uninterrupted manner. With several pumping units of 350 m³ per hour, current capacity of extracted gravel would be scaled in excess of 1,000m³ per hour. The company's technical and realistic goal is to export between 3,000 Ct and 5,000 Ct of diamond per month in comparison with 200 Ct to 250 Ct that is under production over a month when the work is done on a regular basis.

After the mining production process, the rough diamonds must pass inspection at the local province to be estimated in order to calculate local taxes. Afterwards, the diamonds are shipped to the capital for a similar inspection to prepare national and export taxes followed by the issuance of the Kimberley documents once all inspections are completed.

From there, the diamonds are shipped to Antwerp, Belgium, where they are inspected together with all the information shown in the Kimberley certificate followed by delivery to the office at Elikia Diamond bv, the partner company that owns all the diamond import licenses needed. All rough diamonds

are sorted, cut, and polished before heading to the certification laboratory.

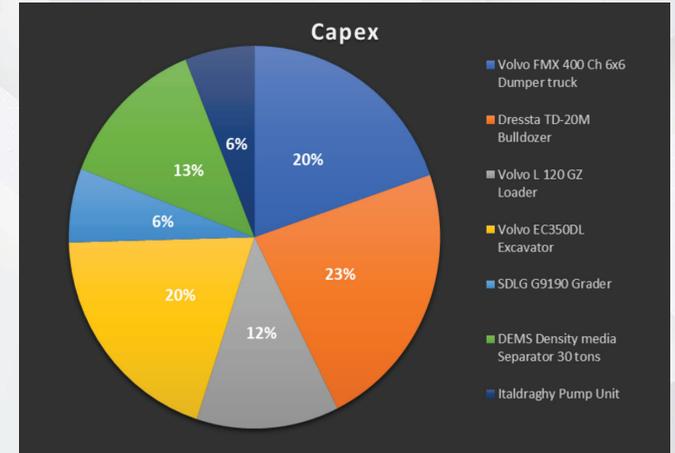
Clients can choose, very early on in the process, the diamond for their jewelry creation, be it an engagement ring, a bracelet, or even a special present. The entire process is kept transparent, and we vow to make it an unparalleled experience.

The company would like to incorporate this whole process on the blockchain by attaching an NFT to each stone to further enhance transparency and user experience.

Equipment

To meet our production targets, we need to invest in state-of-the-art mining equipment. We have already drafted our purchase order. See on the right side.

This makes a total of 9,411.780€ or 10M€ as the rest will be used for paying the mint of the Jewels' NFT. Indeed 2520 NFT minted on Ethereum generate a lot of fees.



| Capex | UNIT | €/Units | € Total |
|--------------------------------------|------|--------------|-----------------------|
| Volvo FMX 400 Ch 6x6 Dumper truck | 8 | 140.599,00 € | 1.124.792,00 € |
| Dressta TD-20M Bulldozer | 5 | 261.359,00 € | 1.306.795,00 € |
| Volvo L 120 GZ Loader | 5 | 141.673,00 € | 708.365,00 € |
| Volvo EC350DL Excavator | 6 | 185.676,00 € | 1.114.056,00 € |
| SDLG G9190 Grader | 3 | 118.814,00 € | 356.442,00 € |
| DEMS Density media Separator 30 tons | 1 | 750.000,00 € | 750.000,00 € |
| Italdraghy Pump Unit | 5 | 69.000,00 € | 345.000,00 € |
| TOTAL | | | 5.705.450,00 € |

| Opex (3 years) | UNIT | €/Units | € Total |
|------------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| Salaries | 36 (months) | 35.000,00 € | 1.260.000,00 € |
| Fuel fu | 5.500 | 312,00 € | 1.716.000,00 € |
| Hydro oils | 27 | 1.190,00 € | 32.130,00 € |
| SAE 40 Motor oils | 50 | 818,00 € | 40.900,00 € |
| F&B Ration 100 persons | 36 (months) | 1.500,00 € | 54.000,00 € |
| Maintenance & repairs | 36 (months) | 15.000,00 € | 540.000,00 € |
| Admin & accounting | 36 (months) | 800,00 € | 28.800,00 € |
| National Taxes | 3 (years) | 9.000,00 € | 27.000,00 € |
| Ministry of Mines tax | 3 (years) | 2.500,00 € | 7.500,00 € |
| TOTAL | | | 3.706.330,00 € |



Sésé Bomboko - CEO

Founder of Elikia Diamond by and Ambassador of the Antwerp Diamond World Center (AWDC) for the diamond sector in Belgium. Managing director of La Minière du Congo (MINICO), a mining company based in DR Congo specialized in diamond extraction since 2013. Bomboko is now founder of the ELIKIA DIAMOND project, bringing the mining sector closer to the end customer with the concept “from the mine to the jewelry.”



Gael Baheha - IT

IT development and digital marketing consultant since 2017. He is now a web developer for the ELIKIA DIAMOND project and responsible for social networking.



Special Advisor: Prof. Jean-Pierre T. KATSHIDIKAY

Full-time professor and head of the Mining Engineering Department of the Faculty Polytechnic of the University of Mons. Adviser for the mining department of the ELIKIA DIAMOND project. Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bakwanga Mining (MIBA) in R.D. Congo between May 2014 and July 2017.



Marc Luanghy - Legal & Intellectual Property Advisor

Marc has broad experience in advising entrepreneurs on how to best capitalise on their intangible assets. Having a profound interest in industrial property and new technologies he embraces new finance propositions in the blockchain and assets' tokenisation space.



Harold Kinet - Blockchain Expert

Considered as «Mr Blockchain» in Wallonia Belgium, Harold is the CEO and cofounder of Be Blockchain, the main blockchain consultancy and development firm in Wallonia. He co-initiated WalChain, Wallonia's business blockchain cluster. He is a reviewer on LN24 (Belgian first news channel) and is solicited for many conferences and workshops (including the European Interreg programme).



Steve Vansimpson - Blockchain & Financial Advisor

With an MBA and more than 5 years of experience in the Forex market and then as a chartered accountant and consultant in Belgian and European taxation for the Belgian State, private companies, and associations, Steve has acquired technical training in management, analysis, finance, and economics. He is also cofounder and CFO at Be Blockchain SRL

PARTNERS



MINICO SARL
La Minière du Congo



ALGT
Antwerp Laboratory for Gemstone Testing

It's in our  DnA

Diamonds
& Antwerp



 HRD Antwerp

Europe's
leading authority in
diamond certification



BE THE FUTURE
BE BLOCKCHAIN

● **Q1 / 2022 - White paper publication**

● **Q1 / 2022 - New website**

● **Q2 / 2022 - NFT design**

● **Q2 / 2022 - INO Whitelist launch**

● **Q2 / 2022 - INO Private sale**

● **Q2 / 2022 - INO Public sale**

● **Q2-Q3 / 2022 - Investment phase starts:**

Construction kick off of the new camp for workers at the mine

Mining equipment acquisition and transport

Delivery of new equipment at the mine

Extraction with the new equipment

Diamond delivery at the Antwerp office and building process for jewelry and collaboration with our first Brand Ambassador

Official launch of the jewelry brand

Welcoming clients for a special mining to jewelry experience (the peak of transparency)

● **Q1 / 2023 - NFT distribution to mintpass holders**



ELIKIA DIAMOND
ANTWERPEN

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