WHITEPAPER

VERSION 1.0.1

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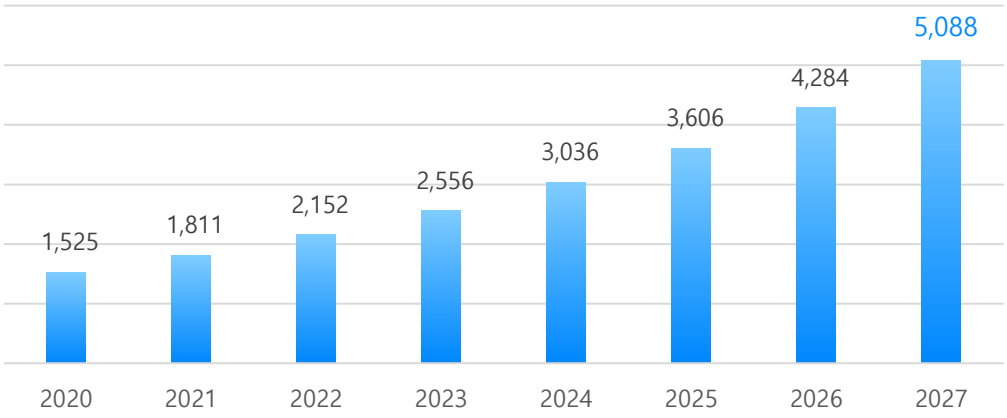
01 Abstract

1.1 Background of LFIT project

Recently, with the increasing interest in information technology and data, the global healthcare paradigm is shifting towards the digital healthcare industry. The digital transformation has changed the paradigm to active user participation in healthcare, non-face-to-face treatment, prevention-centered healthcare, and data-based personalized healthcare. Notably, the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 forced existing services to be handled remotely, which highlighted the potential of digital healthcare. Consequently, the development of the digital healthcare industry has accelerated.

According to a report by Global Industry Analysts (GIA), the global digital healthcare market is expected to grow at a CAGR of 18.8% from $152.5 billion in 2020 to $508.8 billion in 2027.

(* Unit: USD 100 million)



< Global Digital Healthcare Market Outlook and Trends>

Blockchain is considered a key technology driving the growth of digital healthcare in the midst of major healthcare technology trends. With the combination of blockchain and healthcare, blockchain-related spending in the healthcare industry is expected to increase from approximately $170 million (approximately KRW 212.84 billion) in 2018 to $5.61 billion (approximately KRW 7.0237 trillion) by 2025. In addition, it is predicted that applying blockchain to the healthcare industry will result in savings of up to $100 billion (approximately KRW 125.2 trillion) by 2025.

The LFIT project aims to create a digital healthcare ecosystem by responding to the rapidly growing digital healthcare industry and market, as well as expanding blockchain-based businesses and services.

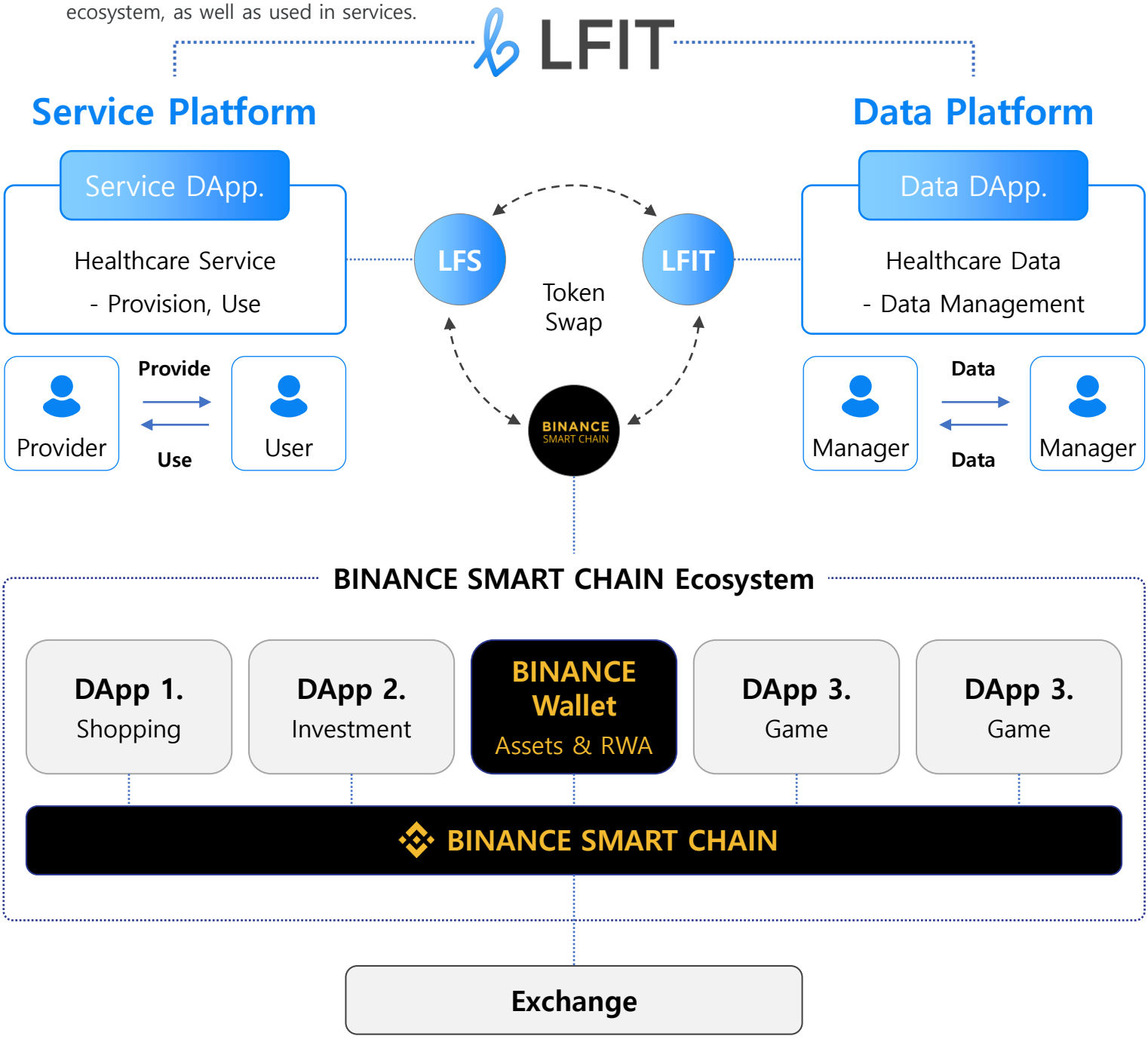
01 Abstract

1.2 Structure of LFIT project

The LFIT project consists of LFS (LFIT Stable Token) and LFIT(Platform Token).

LFS is a stable token used by users on the healthcare service platform as a means of payment to service providers, and LFIT is a platform token used by managers as a means of payment for fees incurred when storing and transmitting healthcare data on the healthcare data platform.

Holding LFIT gives you the power to decide on key policies of the LFIT blockchain. Both tokens are issued on the Binance Smart Chain and can be exchanged with various tokens within the Binance Smart Chain ecosystem, as well as used in services.



02 Introduction

2.1 Current State of Smart Healthcare Ecosystem

The smart healthcare industry, which innovatively utilizes information technology (IT) and artificial intelligence (AI) in the healthcare sector, is gaining importance as a center of innovation in the era of the 4th industrial revolution. By integrating biotechnology, information technology, and artificial intelligence, we can provide 'smart' healthcare and medical services anytime, anywhere, thereby seeking both the effect of reducing medical expenses, which are increasing significantly along with the aging population trend, and the effect of economic growth.

As traditional treatment-focused healthcare shifts to data-based smart healthcare, the paradigm of the healthcare ecosystem is evolving. The era of the 4th Industrial Revolution is beginning with a 'data-based revolution'. Healthcare big data is being created through the integration and linkage of various technologies such as cloud computing, IoT, big data, and artificial intelligence. The smart healthcare industry can now provide 'customized products and services for individuals' by leveraging personal data and information.

Despite these changes in the healthcare paradigm and the global innovation environment, the smart healthcare ecosystem has not yet been fully activated. Most healthcare ecosystems focus on 'information protection,' addressing privacy issues arising from the data economy, healthcare data management concerns, as well as compliance with the Personal Information Protection Act and the Medical Act. However, they lack a perspective on 'information utilization.'

Additionally, smart healthcare is expected to improve quality of life, expand welfare, and drive economic growth by creating new growth engines. However, domestic and international medical information systems are primarily operated by medical institutions, leading to various conflicts and hindering the establishment of a foundation for industrial development.

To maximize the socio-economic ripple effects of smart healthcare and establish it as a future growth engine, it is most urgent to transparently and openly activate the 'healthcare data information utilization environment' within the smart healthcare ecosystem. Specifically, it is necessary to develop smart healthcare ecosystem services that promote the efficient disclosure, sharing, and integration of data and information, which were previously shared and utilized in a fragmented and linear manner.

02 Introduction

2.2 Importance of Smart Healthcare Ecosystem

As innovative biotechnology, big data, information and communication technology (ICT), and artificial intelligence (AI) are rapidly converging in the healthcare sector, we are entering the era of the 4th industrial revolution.

Medicines, medical devices, and medical services are evolving into smart medicines, smart diagnostics, smart medical devices, and smart healthcare services through the use of big data, artificial intelligence, mobile devices, and hyper-connected networks. Digitalization and artificial intelligence are enhancing the productivity and efficiency of products and services at each stage of the healthcare value chain.

Moreover, as biotechnology rapidly advances, the cost of personal health and medical analyses, such as genome analysis, is decreasing. Consequently, personal health and medical information is rapidly increasing, and the convergence of ICT in health management and medical services is accelerating.

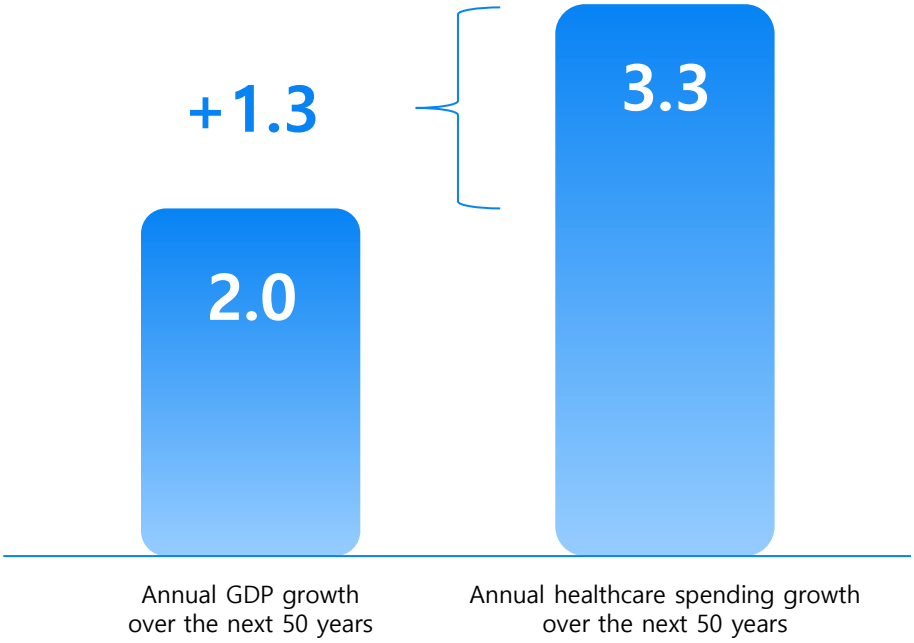
Healthcare and medical service providers, including hospitals and health insurance providers, are actively utilizing digital technologies. Healthcare big data is being leveraged for the research and development of new drugs and medical technologies. Smart healthcare companies are creating innovative products and services for disease prevention, diagnosis, and management through technological convergence, leading to the emergence of diverse business models that blur the boundaries between service industries.

While the average annual GDP growth rate of OECD countries is projected to be 2.0% over the next 50 years, medical expenses are expected to increase by an average of 3.3% per year, highlighting the need for a global response. As the burden of medical expenses due to aging continues to rise, the healthcare paradigm is undergoing significant changes. The necessity to reduce medical expenses through smart healthcare, which focuses on prevention and management, is becoming increasingly prominent.

02 Introduction

2.2 Importance of Smart Healthcare Ecosystem

< Projected GDP and Healthcare Expenditure Growth Rates for OECD Countries over the Next 50 Years>



[Source: UK Life Science Industrial Strategy Board(2017), *Life sciences industrial strategy: A report to the government from the life science sector.*]

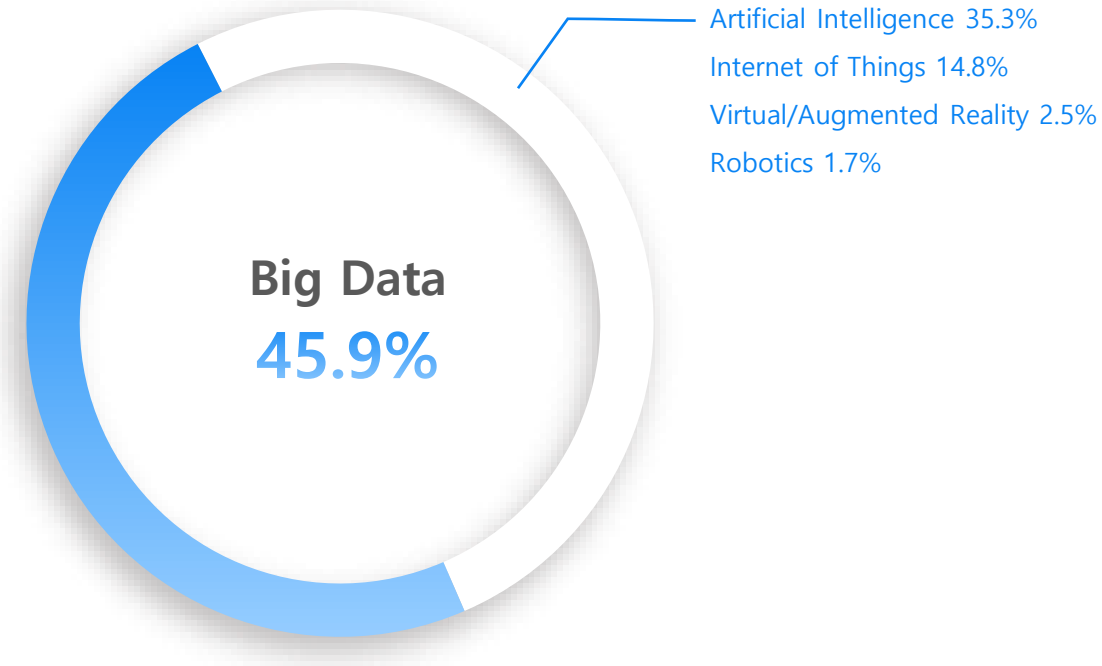
If cost efficiency is increased, the resulting economic savings can be distributed to stakeholders in various ways, thereby encouraging their active participation in the smart healthcare ecosystem.

02 Introduction

2.3 Role of Healthcare Data

The most important resource in the smart healthcare ecosystem is healthcare data, and the 'efficient exchange and utilization of healthcare data and information' is the key prerequisite for activating the smart healthcare ecosystem. Specifically, utilizing healthcare data and information, such as genetic information, enables efficient new drug development and personalized medical services. Moreover, big data, including healthcare data and information, is expected to account for around half of the future major technologies in the healthcare field.

< Proportion of Future Major Technologies in the Healthcare Sector >



As healthcare data and information collected from various sensors and mobile devices are connected through the Internet of Things (IoT) EMD, big data is expected to expand continuously. Healthcare big data built in this way can be analyzed by artificial intelligence (AI) systems, such as IBM Watson for Oncology, to provide evidence-based personalized healthcare services and to develop more efficient new drugs.

02 Introduction

2.4 Mission of LFIT Project Team

"(Life) Our goal is to transform lives to be healthier and more vibrant, to seamlessly provide and manage the healthcare services people need,

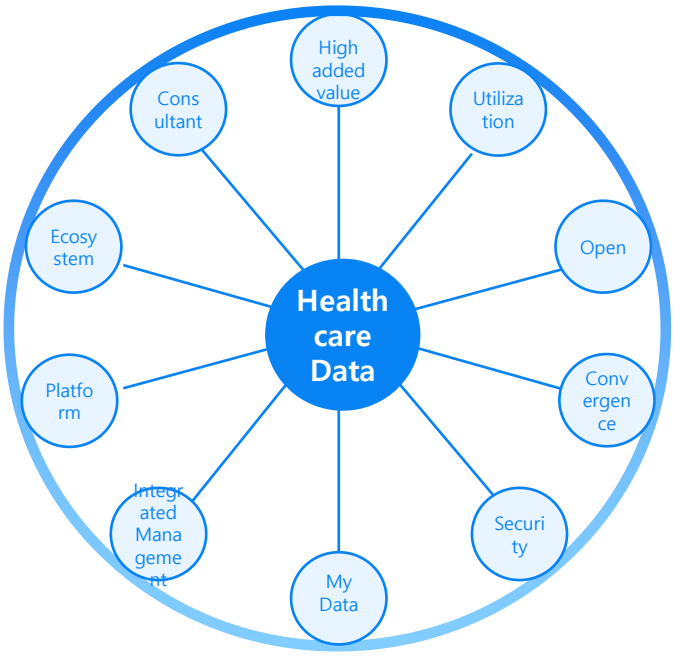
(FIT) and to safely manage healthcare data using blockchain, thereby delivering a trustworthy and comprehensive healthcare service experience."

Personal healthcare data collected through various medical institutions and wearable devices is valuable as an asset of the digital healthcare system. Even without existing healthcare services, personal healthcare data managed by a single standard can be utilized smoothly, and if there is pre-stored data, unnecessary processes can be omitted. Users can receive personalized diet recommendations based on their data, have these diets delivered, and undergo regular genetic tests within the ecosystem.

For this ecosystem, LFIT aims to create a user-centered data environment that protects personal privacy and maximizes the reliability of healthcare data by utilizing Binance Smart Chain, a high-performance blockchain optimized for data distribution and utilization.

The ultimate goal of LFIT is to decentralize personal information across various healthcare data fields and create a user-centered, life-cycle healthcare ecosystem to enable reliable information exchange, thereby addressing various healthcare-related issues in the short, mid-, and long-term. We plan to continuously and intensively research ways to enhance the rights of participants.

< Scope of Healthcare Data Utilization Envisioned by LFIT >



03 LFIT, A New Healthcare Data Ecosystem

We recognize users who participate in the ecosystem as a core value in data building and seek to form an active partnership with them rather than viewing them as passive participants. As partners in building the ecosystem, they will be involved in policy design and oversight, and will explore new consent models and user-centered approaches.

The LFIT ecosystem also aims to reduce information asymmetry between medical institutions and patients, increase patient participation, and enable consumer-driven healthcare services by making it easier for patients to access and utilize their own medical information. If users can view, download, and share their healthcare data with other medical institutions or family members, it can significantly alleviate the asymmetry of medical information by allowing them to manage their own medical information in a standardized digital format.

The main goals of the LFIT ecosystem are as follows:

① Free access to various healthcare services
② Fusion of scattered personal healthcare information
③ Secure management of healthcare data for individuals and groups
④ Provision of converged services in the wellness and medical fields

03 LFIT, A New Healthcare Data Ecosystem

3.1 High Authority of Data Users

The LFIT ecosystem consists of mobile device users, various healthcare devices and apps, hospitals, and electronic medical record (EMR) companies. Users have the authority to use their data and decide whether to store, access, or transmit it to other institutions.

When a user measures his or her biometric data through healthcare devices and apps, it can be stored and managed within the LFIT ecosystem. With the user's consent, this data can be linked with various other healthcare data in the LFIT ecosystem. Initially, the measured healthcare data and information are stored on the user's mobile device. With the user's consent, this data is then stored in the cloud. Specific apps installed on the user's mobile device can also access this health data, provided the user gives consent. The LFIT ecosystem primarily adopts an opt-out[1] method, whereby data use is stopped if the healthcare service provider or user expresses their intention to refuse data use after initially agreeing to provide it.

[1] Opt-out: In an opt-out procedure, users are presumed to consent to the use of their health data if they do not actively refuse the reuse of health data.

3.2 Strict Management Criteria for Services Participating in the Ecosystem

Services participating in the ecosystem are subject to significant financial penalties if they fail to adequately protect personal information, violate notice requirements, or breach specific mandates regarding consent, data controller and processor responsibilities, and the need for data protection assessments. Additionally, for "personal information requiring special consideration[2]," including medical data, consent must be obtained from the individual (opt-in[3]). An opt-out approach, where personal information is provided to a third party without the individual's clear knowledge, is not permitted.

Healthcare data anonymization service providers must be corporations that meet certain criteria, such as securing a high level of information security and possessing anonymization technology. They must be capable of properly and reliably implementing anonymization for the management and use of healthcare data. Healthcare data handling trustees are limited to corporations that can effectively and reliably perform the necessary measures to prevent leakage and damage of anonymized healthcare information and to safely manage anonymized healthcare information. These corporations can participate in services within the ecosystem.

[2] Personal information requiring consideration: Information about race, social status, and medical history that may cause discrimination, prejudice, or disadvantage
[3] Opt-in: A method of processing information based on the individual's prior consent

03 LFIT, A New Healthcare Data Ecosystem

3.3 Transparent Disclosure of Data Management Standards

By transparently disclosing healthcare data management standards, we can uncover hidden patterns, unknown associations, trends, and preferences. This transparency helps users and stakeholders make better, more informed decisions.

Velocity	Data generation velocity	Data Tools	Definition of big data analysis tools
Vocabulary	Data models, schemas, and other terms	Variability	Dynamic evolving behavior of data sources
Validity	Data quality, governance, and master data management	Venue	Distributed heterogeneous data generated across multiple platforms
Veracity	Data accuracy	Variety	Different types of data
Volume	Data size	Value	Useful data evaluation

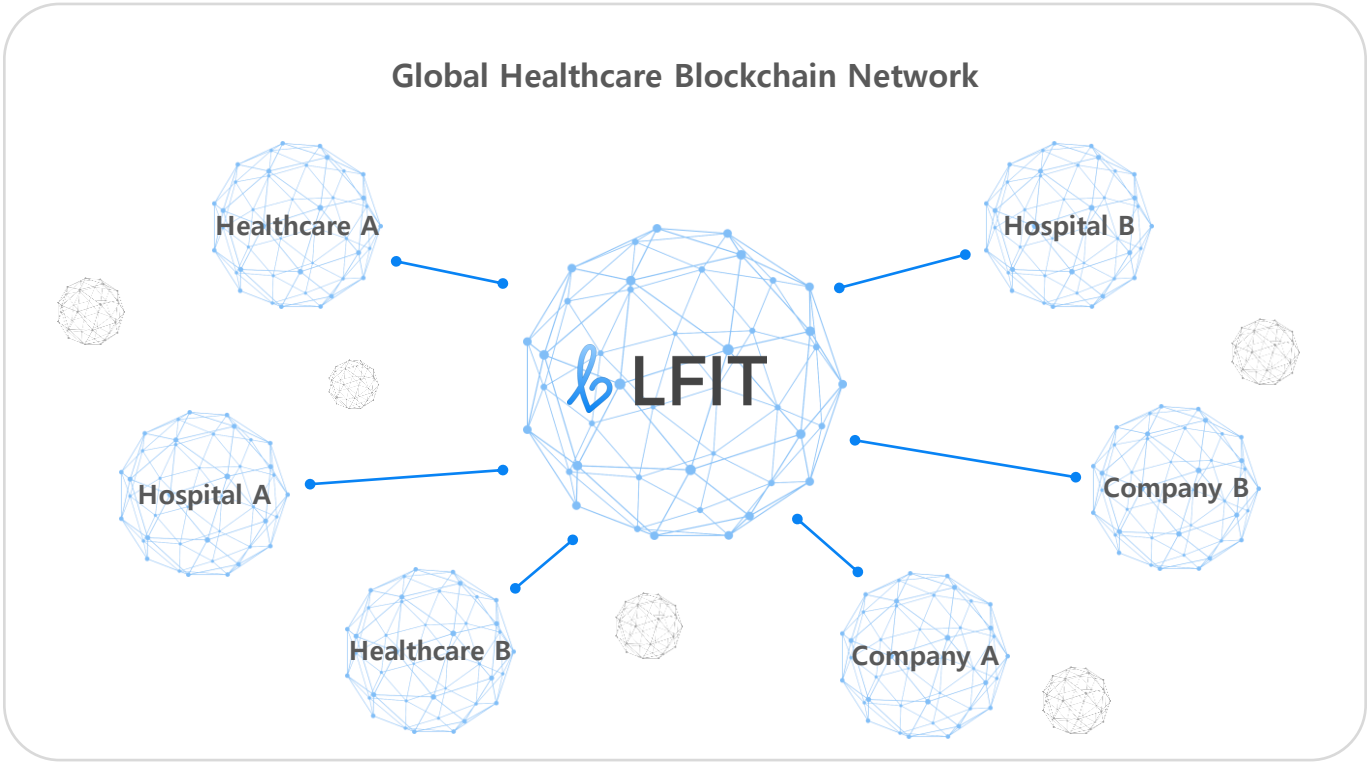
3.4 Structure of Private Blockchain Ecosystem

In the LFIT ecosystem, users can store their healthcare data records on the Binance Smart Chain and use cryptography to ensure data quality without third-party intervention. Users provide a private key for data access along with a signature and timestamp, and use digital signatures to verify all records stored on the blockchain, creating complete personal health information. Digital signatures and encryption technologies allow data to be moved securely, and only those with the appropriate public key can access the data.

When adding data to electronic medical records using blockchain, an immutable log of the event is stored, ensuring that all transaction records can be audited later if necessary. Additionally, the most recent version of the record can be accessed, and all data usage can be verified based on publicly available information. The LFIT ecosystem, based on a private blockchain, has a decentralized structure, eliminating concerns about data reliability or manipulation as long as the data is approved by the participants.

03 LFIT, A New Healthcare Data Ecosystem

3.5 GHBN (Global Healthcare Blockchain Network)

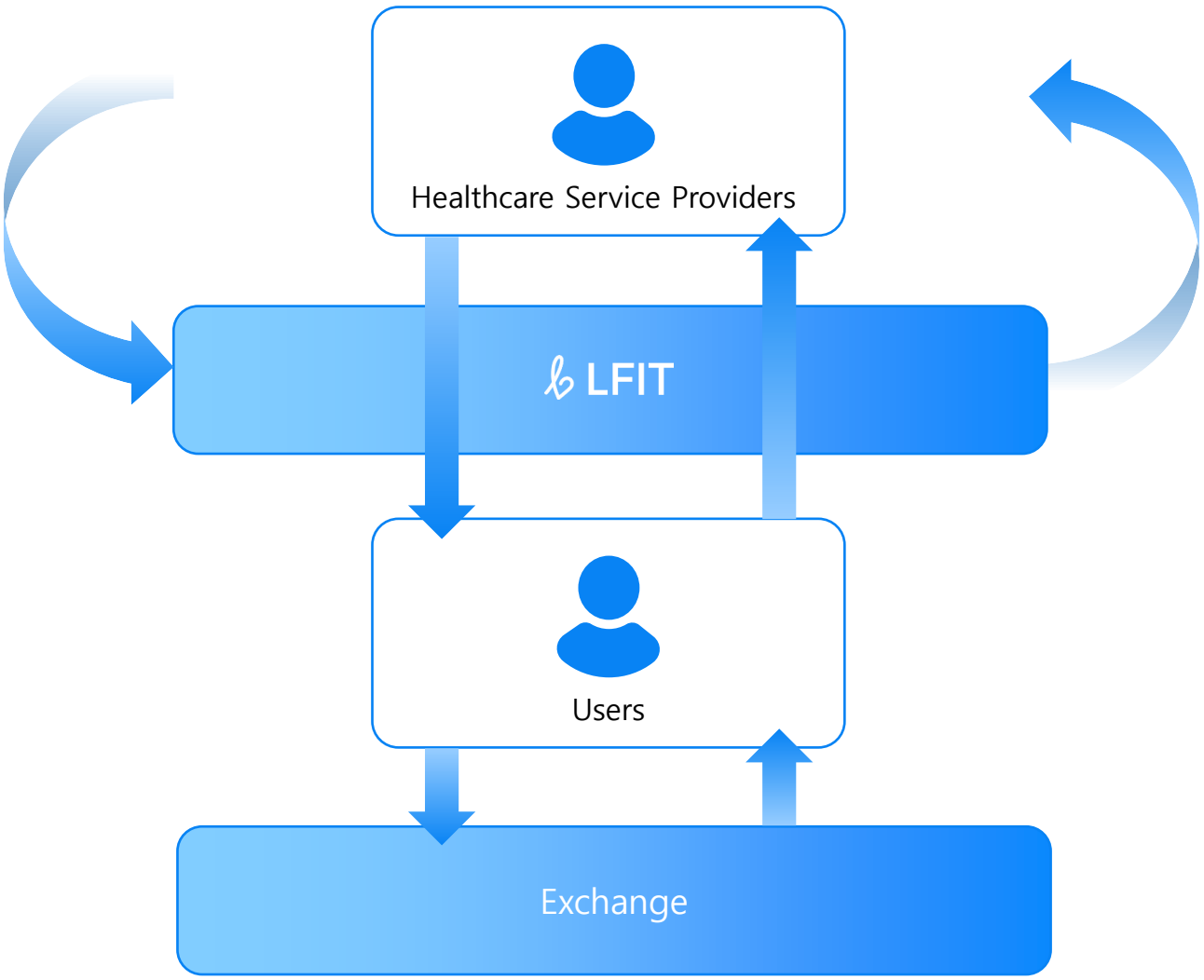


Healthcare data is stored individually, with different sizes and standards. Data recorded in electronic document form is typically small, around a few megabytes, but medical images and specific numerical measurement data can be tens or hundreds of megabytes in size.

Since storing all this data on a blockchain is impractical, an alternative method involves reducing the data, storing it on a specific cloud, converting it into a private code, and then storing each code on a private blockchain.

Another efficient method is to form a network, details of which will be disclosed later.

04 LFIT, Payment System



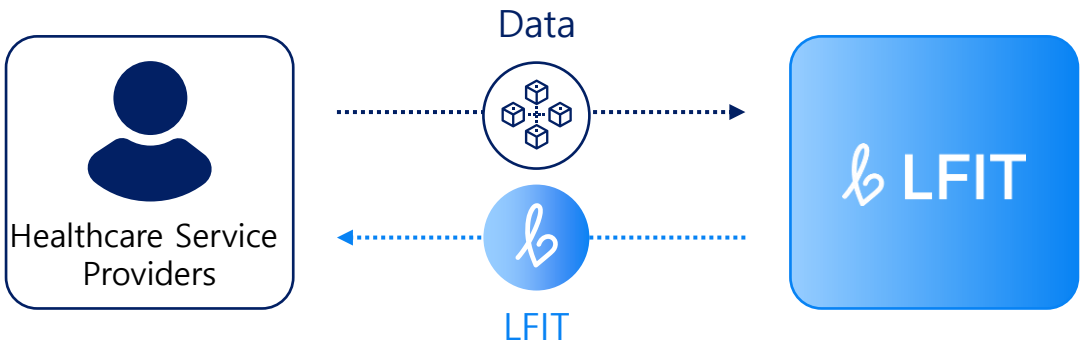
Users can use LFITs by moving them to the healthcare platform or the LFIT platform from the exchange where the LFITs are listed.

Payment using LFITs for healthcare services can be made on the platform provided by the healthcare service provider or on the LFIT platform, and users can pay for products such as vouchers and coupons on the platform using LFITs or LFIT stable coins.

LFIT and healthcare service providers will settle their accounts in stablecoins and LFIT tokens, as the case may be.

05 LFIT, Business Flow

5.1 Healthcare Services

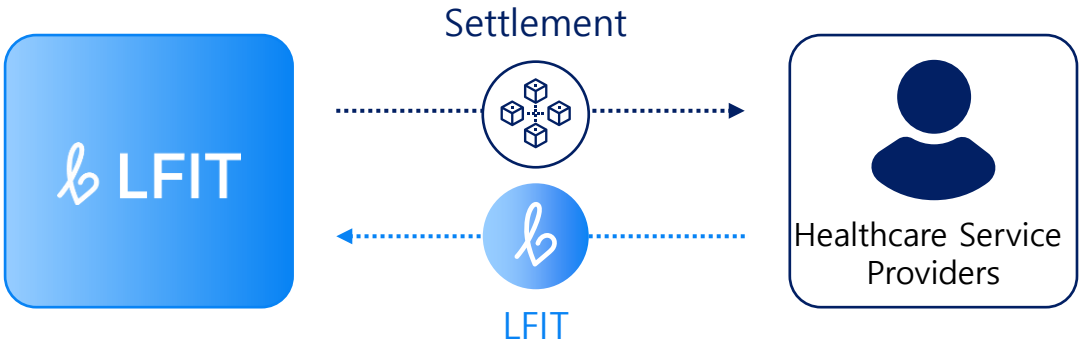


The most important factor in maintaining the LFIT ecosystem is cooperation with healthcare service providers across various fields.

Providers participating in the LFIT ecosystem can record users' healthcare data on the LFIT private blockchain as needed. LFIT securely stores and manages the received data.

05 LFIT, Business Flow

5.2 Payment



Once a contract for healthcare services is concluded, a payment process is required. This payment process is not limited to the costs associated with healthcare services but also includes all related transactions between suppliers and consumers. To facilitate this, LFIT tokens, which will be issued and used within the LFIT ecosystem, are provided alongside LFIT stablecoins and existing payment methods such as credit cards and cash for user convenience.

Since each participant in the LFIT ecosystem may have different preferences for fiat currency and LFIT tokens, or different timings for contracts and settlements, a settlement service provider (6.8 Additional Business Operators) is needed to address this issue. Any business operator with a proven ability to exchange fiat currency and LFIT tokens according to demand can participate as a settlement service provider.

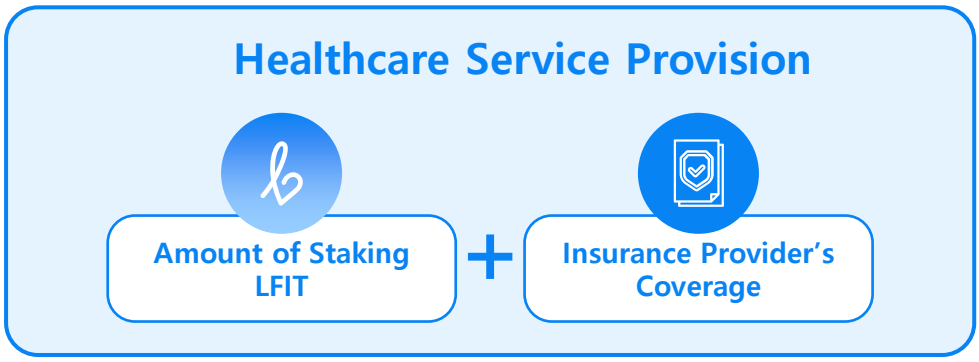
5.3 Payment of Fees

The fees paid by users of healthcare services are transferred to service providers through smart contracts. Each provider can request compensation for their contribution to the overall healthcare service. Payment is made once it is confirmed that there are no issues with the service provision. If the service provided by the service provider meets the required standards, the fee is automatically paid through the smart contract. Providers are compensated according to a predetermined ratio of fiat currency and tokens.

On the other hand, if there is a problem with the service, the payment is withheld and temporarily stored on the LFIT Blockchain. The withheld fees are released once it is confirmed that there are no issues based on the uploaded information about the service status provided to the user. If a problem is confirmed, compensation is provided by the insurance provider (6.9 Additional Business Operators).

05 LFIT, Business Flow

5.4 Healthcare Service Provision based on Staking



Service participants are required to stake LFIT tokens to guarantee their service performance. To enable collaborative healthcare services, it is necessary for linked participants to faithfully perform their duties and be accountable for costs incurred if they fail to fulfill their roles or if problems arise. To this end, the LFIT ecosystem requires participants to stake a certain amount of tokens as a guarantee for this, which is used as a means of compensation in the event of a problem.

Each participant stakes tokens as a guarantee for their service. To be allocated a larger number of service contracts within the LFIT ecosystem, they must stake a proportional amount of tokens. The amount of tokens available for staking is calculated based on the participant's previous performance, providing an incentive to faithfully fulfill their contracts.

If a participant wishes to provide a service beyond the tokens he or she has staked, he or she can insure the contract through an insurance provider.

05 LFIT, Business Flow

5.5 Dispute Resolution

The LFIT blockchain records the entire service process, minimizing the occurrence of disputes. However, various issues requiring third-party mediation may still arise during the process.

In the event of a dispute, the LFIT Steering Committee, formed by selecting representatives from each service area, is delegated the authority to mediate the dispute. The Steering Committee is composed of representatives from various groups, such as data providers, data users, and healthcare service participants, ensuring that it represents the diverse participants within the LFIT ecosystem.

5.6 Fees

When a payment is made, a certain portion is allocated as a fee to operate the LFIT ecosystem and compensate users. The total fee is lower than that of existing payment agencies, ensuring greater value is returned to ecosystem participants.

Each participant will be able to use the ecosystem at a lower fee when paying with LFIT tokens compared to using fiat currency. This provides incentives for participants to use tokens, thereby encouraging the use of LFIT tokens.

05 LFIT, Business Flow

5.7 Additional Business Operators

To operate the LFIT ecosystem smoothly, the participation of additional business operators who provide supplementary services, such as information service providers, settlement service providers, and insurance providers, is required in addition to the primary service providers. As the ecosystem develops, it is expected that a more diverse range of additional business operators will participate.

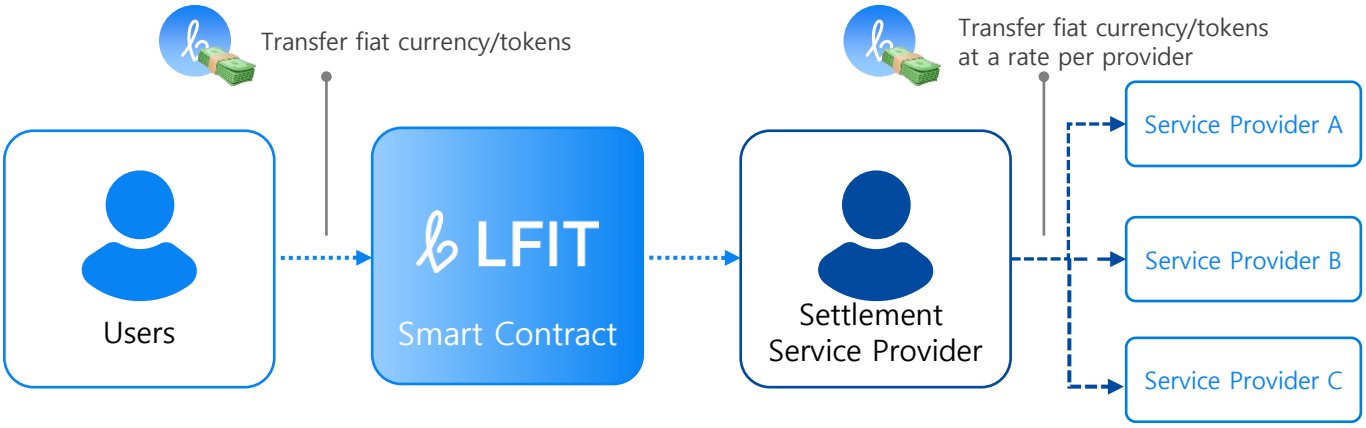
5.7.1. Information service providers

Information service providers are responsible for processing healthcare raw data to create value. LFIT ecosystem participants receive the necessary information from information service providers and pay a certain amount of tokens in return.

Information service providers help the ecosystem operate smoothly by suggesting optimal solutions for each service and providing information that can increase the efficiency of participants. Additionally, outside the ecosystem, they organize and analyze healthcare big data, refining it into data products desired by data demanders, thus facilitating the smooth operation of the data market.

05 LFIT, Business Flow

5.7.2. Settlement service providers



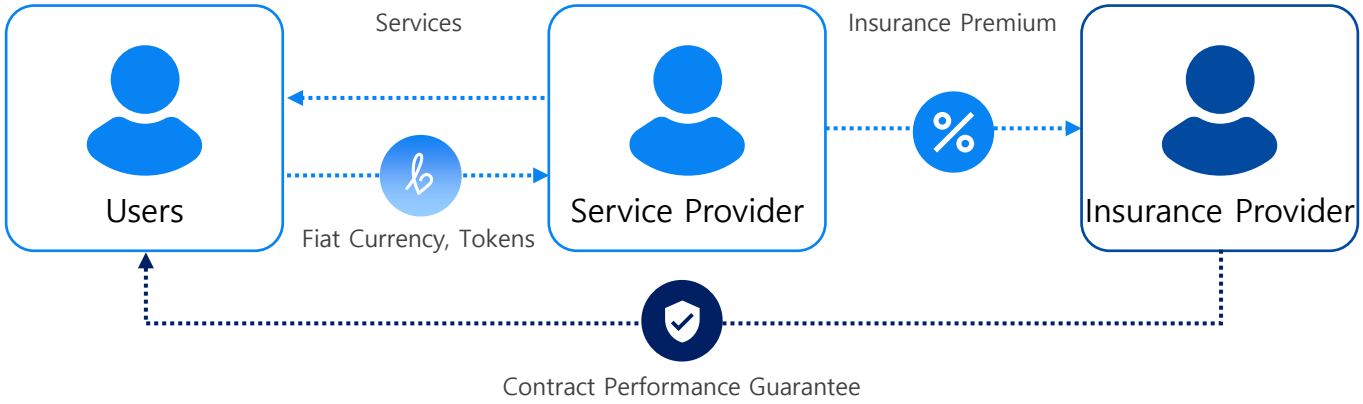
Settlement service providers are additional business operators who offer LFIT payment flexibility by converting fiat currency or LFIT tokens at the request of participants, or by bridging the gap between payment and receipt times. If the user's preferred payment method and the participant's preferred receipt method do not match, the user can select a settlement service provider to facilitate the transaction. For example, if the user wants to pay with a credit card and the service provider prefers to receive LFIT tokens, the settlement service provider processes the payment from the user via credit card and pays the service provider in tokens at the time of payment.

The conversion rate and fees are determined by each settlement service provider, and participants can choose the settlement service provider they want based on this.

Settlement service providers receive a settlement fee and generate profits by trading on the difference between the time of payment and the time of disbursement. Given the nature of offline visits to medical institutions, which can take a long time, there may be a significant gap between the time of payment and disbursement. Various profit models based on financial techniques have emerged from this difference. It is expected that numerous business models will develop to provide efficient settlement methods that meet the needs of participants.

05 LFIT, Business Flow

5.7.3. Insurance providers

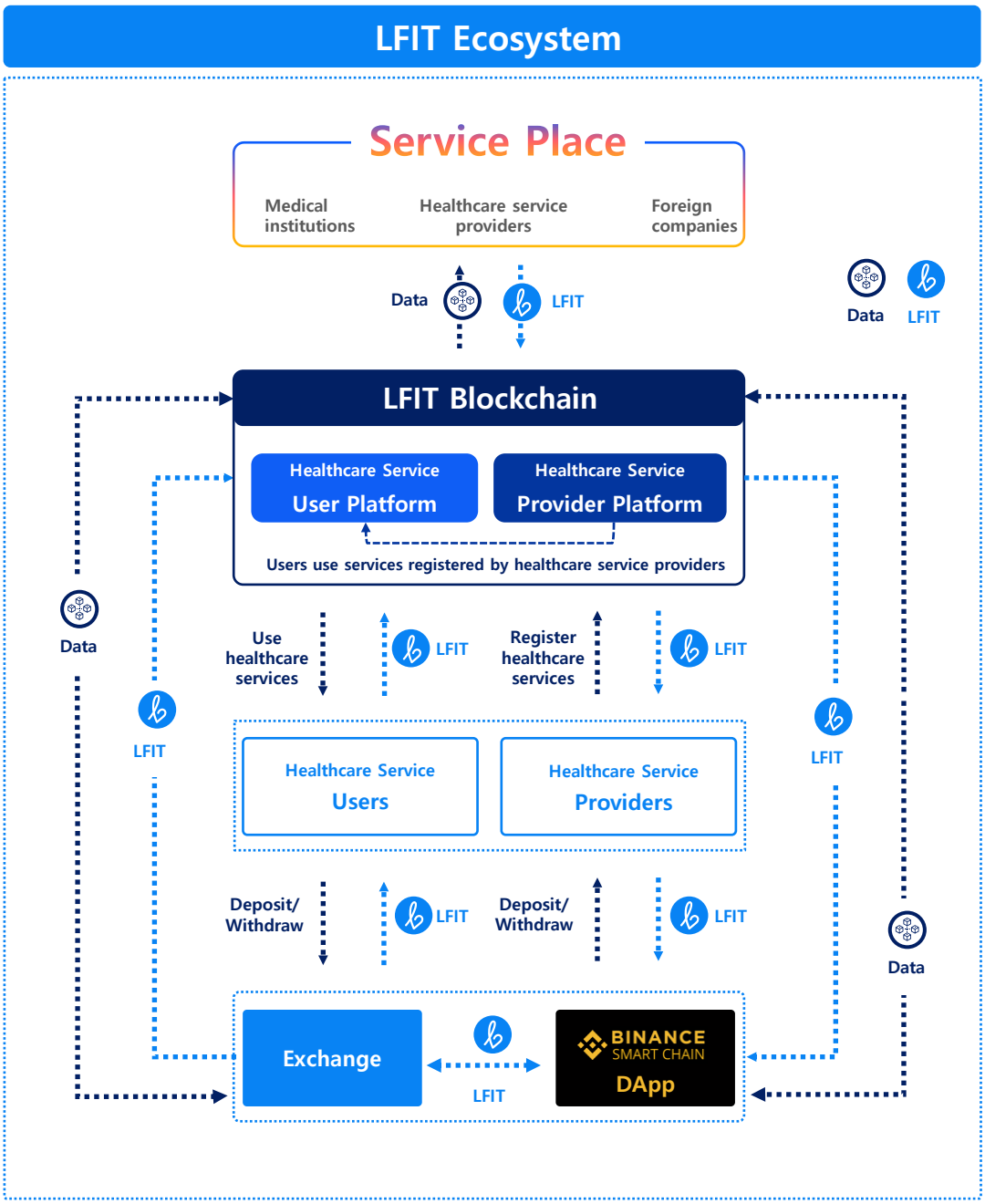


Insurance providers are additional business operators that enable LFIT ecosystem participants to offer services exceeding the amount of tokens they have staked. They guarantee contract performance on behalf of service providers. Each service provider can increase the number of services they can perform simultaneously by obtaining additional contract performance guarantees through insurance providers. In return, they pay a certain amount of fees to the insurance provider.

Insurance providers compensate for damages on behalf of service providers when they default on their service contracts. To do this, insurance providers must stake a certain amount of LFIT tokens. They enter into insurance contracts in proportion to the number of tokens staked and can calculate risks based on each service provider's past history to adjust insurance premiums. Insurance providers facilitate the participation of new entrants in the LFIT ecosystem at lower costs.

05 LFIT, Business Flow

5.8 Service Place



LFIT Healthcare Service is divided into a user platform for service utilization and a provider platform for service registration. Users holding tokens can access various healthcare services on the user platform and use tokens as a means of payment. Providers can register their healthcare services on the provider platform to receive tokens and can also offer individual healthcare services on their own platforms.

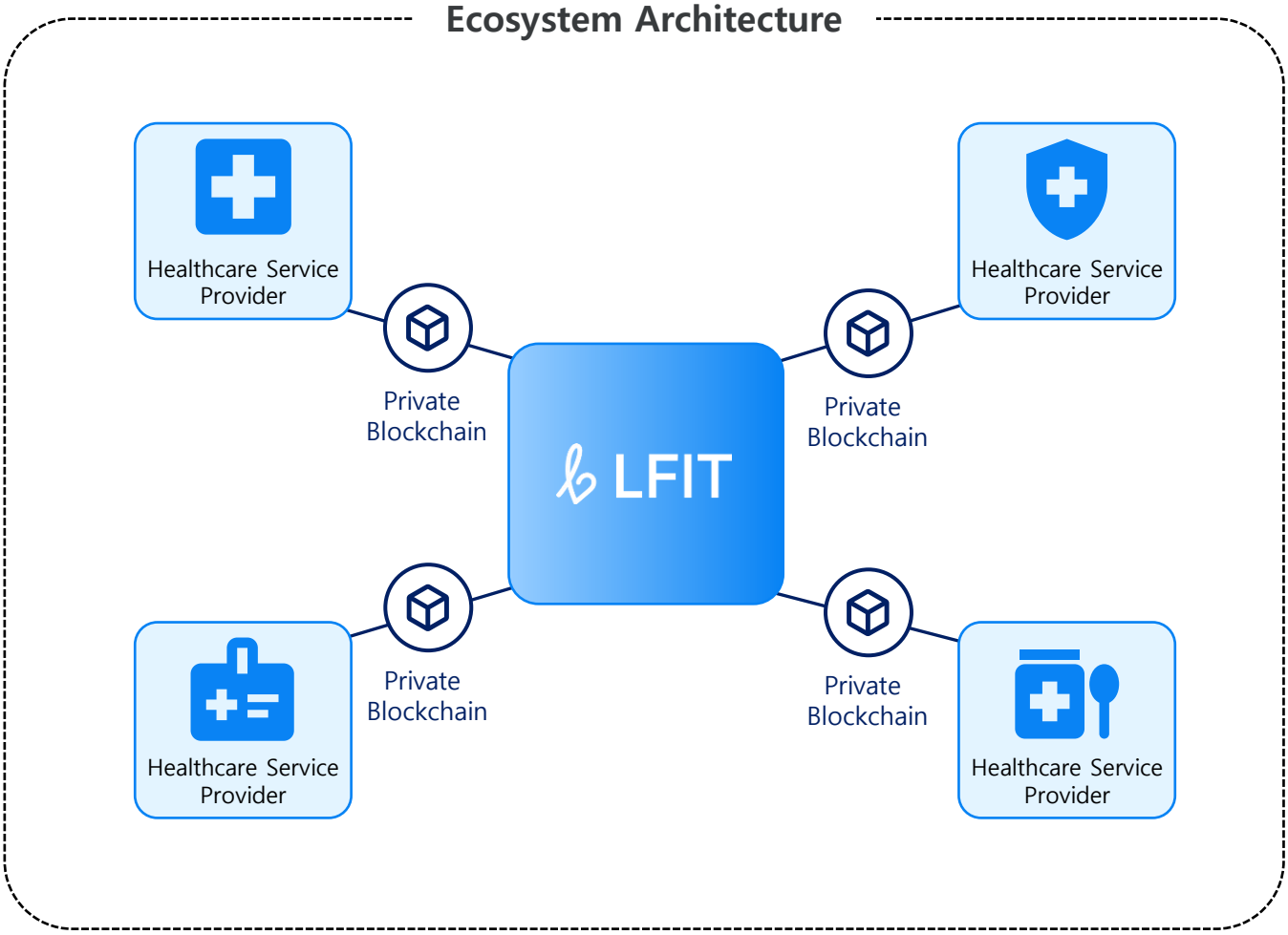
Users can purchase tokens to use on the user platform from the Exchange and use them for other DApp services on Binance Smart Chain, and providers can also redeem tokens received from the provider platform on the Exchange or use them for DApp services on Binance Smart Chain.

06 Future of LFIT Ecosystem

6.1 Adoption of 'Healthcare Data & Service' Convergence Method

We will provide a system that integrates different healthcare data and services within the LFIT ecosystem. By combining the protocols of numerous healthcare data and services, new secondary and tertiary processed data and services will be created. These will be accessible to a much larger number of users and will be cost-effective and efficient to process.

The LFIT ecosystem builds an ecosystem with medical institutions interconnected through private blockchains. Each medical institution connected to LFIT can interconnect medical data and medical services, and can operate and manage medical information through the construction of an independent private blockchain.



07 Token Model

7.1 LFIT Token Overview

LFIT serves as a medium for interactions between ecosystem participants and is used as collateral for service payments and guarantees of contract performance.

LFIT tokens are issued based on Binance Smart Chain, and may be converted to other protocols depending on the requirements for achieving the roadmap. In this case, the already issued LFIT tokens will be converted to tokens based on the new protocol.

07 Token Model

7.2 LFIT Token Information

LFIT Symbol

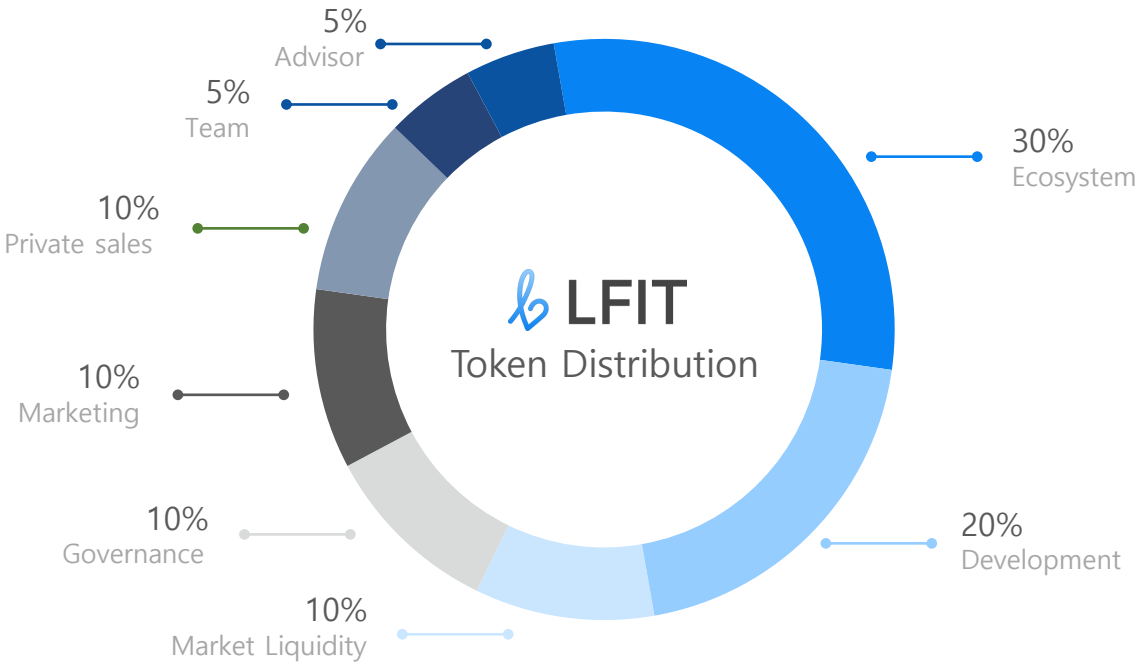
LFIT Logo

LFIT Token Basics

Token Name	**LFIT**
Symbol (Ticker)	**LFIT**
Type	**Utility**
Blockchain Network	**BINANCE SMART CHAIN**
Project Name	**LFIT Project**
Total Supply	**3,000,000,000 LFIT**

07 Token Model

7.3 Token Allocation



Distribution	Ratios	Quantity
Ecosystem	30%	900,000,000
Development	20%	600,000,000
Market Liquidity	10%	300,000,000
Governance	10%	300,000,000
Marketing	10%	300,000,000
Private sales	10%	300,000,000
Team	5%	150,000,000
Advisor	5%	150,000,000

08 Timeline

2024

1Q
- Building the LFIT ecosystem with healthcare service providers

2Q
- Developing the LFIT platform

3Q
- Launching pilot service on LFIT platform
- Developing stable LFIT
- Applying and developing GHBN Phase 1

4Q
- Activating LFIT platform services
- Issuing stable LFIT

2025

1Q
- LFIT Platform Update 2.0

2Q
- Applying and developing GHBN Phase 2

3Q
- Launching gaming services within the LFIT platform

4Q
- Applying and developing GHBN Phase 3

To Be

- Activating GHBN service
- Activating LFIT platform
- Expanding healthcare service supply chain
- Providing healthcare services
- Providing a variety of healthcare services covering all aspects of life and health

09 Others (Legal Notices, etc.)

Others (Legal Notices, etc.)

Please read carefully and understand the following notice before participating in token trading.

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09 Others (Legal Notices, etc.)

Others (Legal Notices, etc.)

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