WHITE PAPER

version 2.0

Utilizing Blockchain Technology

Real Estate Development Information Platform

2023. 8

World Real estate Coin - NARIN token

The World Inc.

Contents

Abstract

The Real Estate Development Information Platform is a platform
that provides information on implementation projects that develop real estate
and provides a place to participate in real estate development projects.

This white paper describes how The Real Estate Development Information Platform is built and operated by utilizing blockchain technology.

The World Inc. reviews and discloses information on the implementation projects of organizations and companies that implement real estate implementation projects. In the process of recruiting participants for enforcement, we provide a service platform that utilizes blockchain technology to connect more securely and transparently. Through this, it operates an ecosystem where corporations, individuals, and general participants interested in real estate implementation projects can make real estate implementation projects successful.

A company that implements real estate development gathers the information necessary to develop a real estate product, analyzes its value, and commercializes it through a plan that includes efforts to eliminate various risk factors. A commercialized real estate implementation project recruits initial participants, establishes an SPC, and promotes the project.

Unlike a regular investor, a General Participant is a participant who works alongside the Implementer of the Project to receive the Implementer's Outcomes. The more General Participants the Implementer has to receive the Outcomes from the Implementation, the more smoothly the Implementation funds can be prepared to help the Implementer implement the Project and receive the applicable Project Implementation Outcomes.

Historically, implementers' funding needs have been privately raised, thought of as the preserve of a few capital investors, and perceived as monopolizing the project and profiting handsomely, or as a non-transparent transaction.

This real estate development information platform is an ecosystem for planning better real estate projects by broadening the participation of general participants who want transparent and stable implementation outcomes, so that implementers and general participants can live together in a symbiotic relationship.

The implementer who plans such a project will register the completed project in the Project Marketplace through the real estate development information platform for recruitment of general participants, and legal entities or individuals interested in the implementation project can select a project with a sound and good plan and participate as a general participant after purchasing NARIN tokens on the exchange. Through the implementation information provided on the real estate development information platform, the implementation process can be monitored, participating in decision-making as needed, and providing outcomes when completed.

Therefore, the utility token used to participate as a general participant will be rewarded with implementation outcomes according to the [NFT proof of stake] issued by [NARIN] payment in the project marketplace when the project is completed.

In this way, the real estate development information platform utilizing blockchain technology is a project created for the net function of the real estate implementation business and is an ecosystem that provides fairer participation opportunities for general participants who want to participate in real estate implementation.

1. New ecosystems with blockchain

1.1 Traditional Real Estate Execution

Real estate development is developed through implementation by the government or the private sector based on land and forest land. In short, implementation is a project to purchase land, establish building plans through commercial district analysis, population analysis, environmental evaluation, and traffic evaluation, and build and sell with PF funds and pre-sale funds.

There are three main phases of a real estate development implementation project: early, mid, and late, and each phase is summarized below.

item	early	mid	late
overview	• Time from land acquisition to project approval to construction	• Time from groundbreaking to completion (construction period)	• Time period after completion • Post-sale or unsold period of time
risk factors	• Licensing risk	• Completion risk • Market risk	• Market risk
cosideration	• Business authorization • Land acquisition and resgistration • Stakeholder consultation	• Suspension/delay of construction • Construction cost/period fluctuations • Sales rate • Payment of sales price	• Sales rate • Payment of sales price • Building disposability

Understand the 'risk factors' and 'consideration factors' in each step, identify various risks that may be incurred by the implementer, hedge the risks based on the consideration factors, and strive to reduce costs and maximize implementation profits through smooth business execution.

There are two types of implementers: organizations and companies, and participating organizations and companies that establish SPCs. At this time, an initial participant is formed. This initial participant prepares the funds needed to implement the project, and most of them borrow funds through PF(Project Financing) from financial institutions to

proceed with the project, and after deducting land costs, construction costs, design costs, compensation costs, license costs, interest, utilities, sales costs, demolition costs, and taxes, the remaining profits are obtained, and the profits are shared in proportion to the amount invested by the initial participant.

In evaluating real estate PF securitizations, the level of credit enhancement is determined based on the level of risk in addition to the review of the project evaluation report conducted by an external evaluation agency for the development project.

However, PF is often affected by market conditions in the financial market, and if the initial participant lacks capital, it has a negative effect on hedging of risk factors, and in some cases, difficulties in implementation arise from excessive restrictions by financial companies, making it more stable. In order to ensure implementation, The World Inc.'s real estate development information platform wants the participation of general participants using The World Inc.'s tokens.

Existing real estate implementation projects have been considered to be occupied by big capitalists. The real estate development information platform (real estate implementation project marketplace and blockchain technology certification platform), which allows ordinary people to transparently participate in implementation projects with little capital, can provide a positive innovation in the real estate development implementation business.

1.2 Blockchain technology in the ecosystem

The World Inc., as a foundation that operates a real estate development information platform, utilizes blockchain technology to be fair and transparent, strictly sets rules, implements and manages them, and discloses operational information transparently.

The use of blockchain technology is used to issue utility tokens [NARIN] and proof-of-stake (NFT) tokens for participating in the real estate implementation business of the real estate development information platform as general participants. It is also utilized to provide wallets and DApps for decentralized transactions used for trading [NARIN] tokens and proof-of-stake, and to provide a secure way to trade them.

The [NARIN] token that will be listed on the exchange can be purchased on the exchange, stored in a cryptocurrency wallet, transacted between wallets through DApp, and cashed out through the exchange.

This utility [NARIN] token is a functional token that can participate in real estate implementation projects registered in the project marketplace of the real estate development information platform, and when you pay [NARIN] tokens to participate as a general participant, you can obtain a proof of stake (NFT) of the calculated results of the real estate implementation project analysis issued by the project. This proof of stake is stored in the wallet and can be transferred through the DApp.

The [NARIN] tokens paid by the general participant in the project marketplace will be sent to the project wallet of the implementer, which will utilize them for the implementation, and pay the general participant the implementation outcomes when

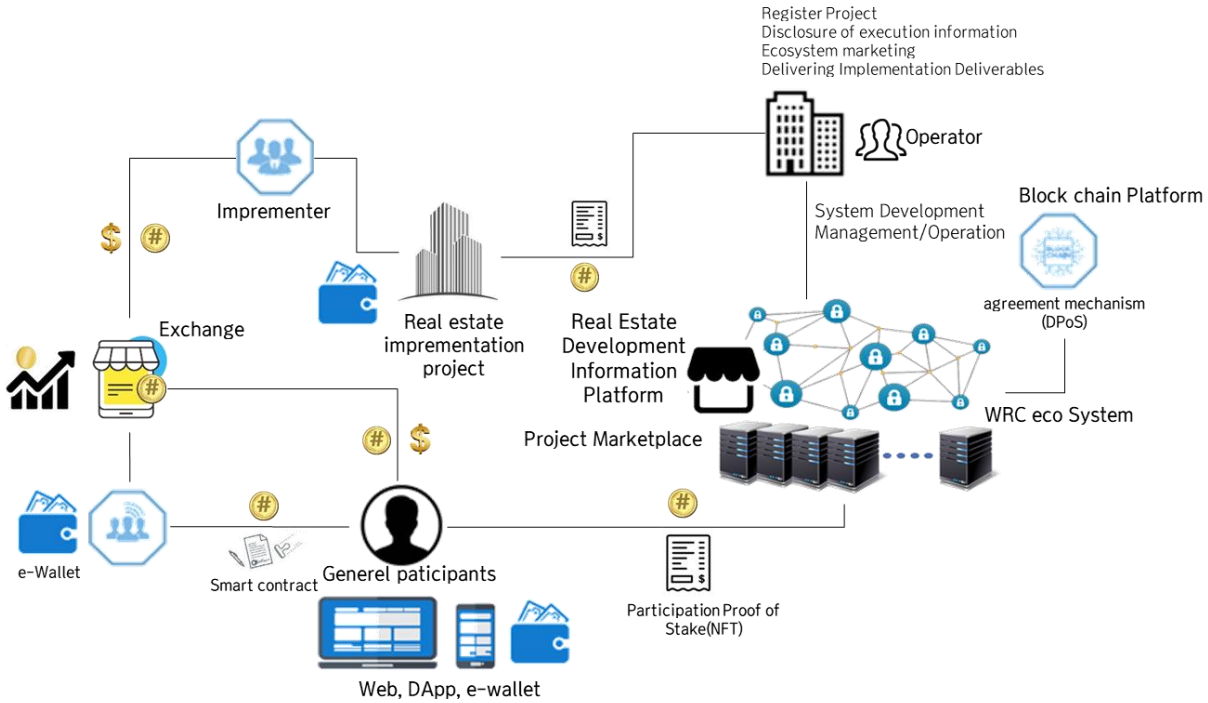
the implementation is completed. If the project is terminated midway, the general participant who owns the NFT can request the [NARIN] tokens corresponding to the NFT to the Foundation.

All of these processes are evidenced by blockchain transactions, and the proof of stake issued as NFTs can be traded, but it should be recognized that they are recorded for identity verification and financial transaction monitoring in accordance with KYC (Know Your Customer) and AML (Anti-Money Laundering) regulations.

1.3 Online marketplace integrations

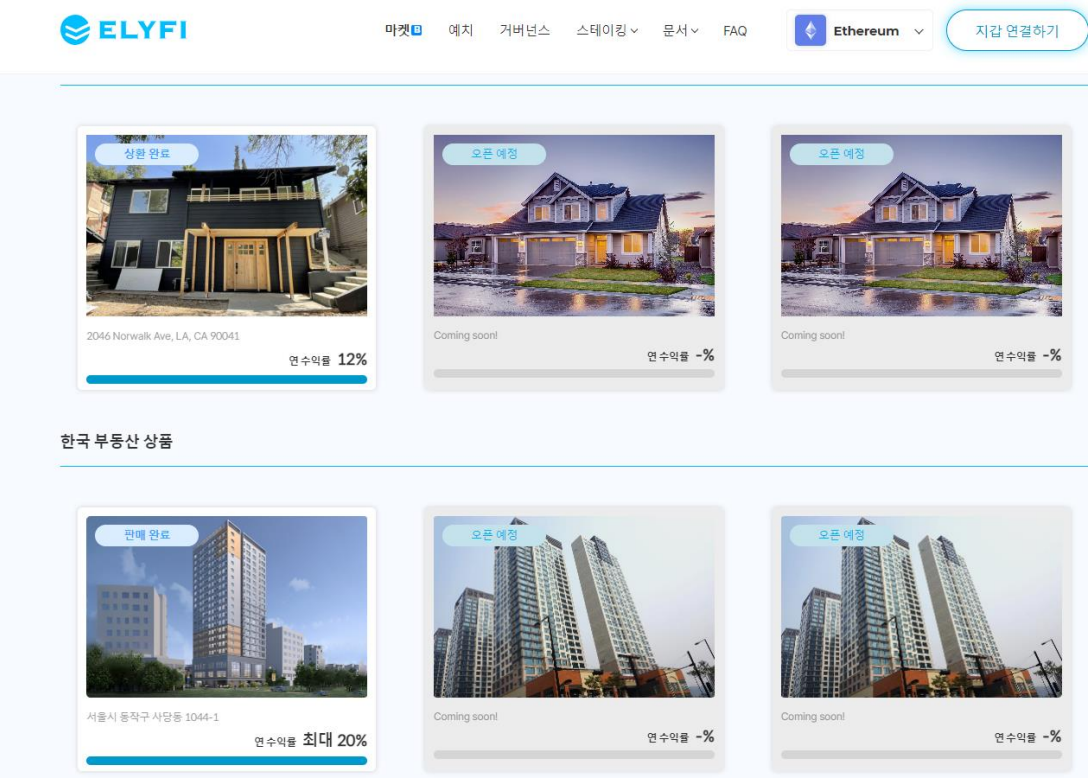
The real estate development information platform includes

- About us, ecosystem introduction, documentation, FAQs
- Connect your wallet
- Project Marketplace
- My Participating Projects and more



[The real estate development information platform process diagram]

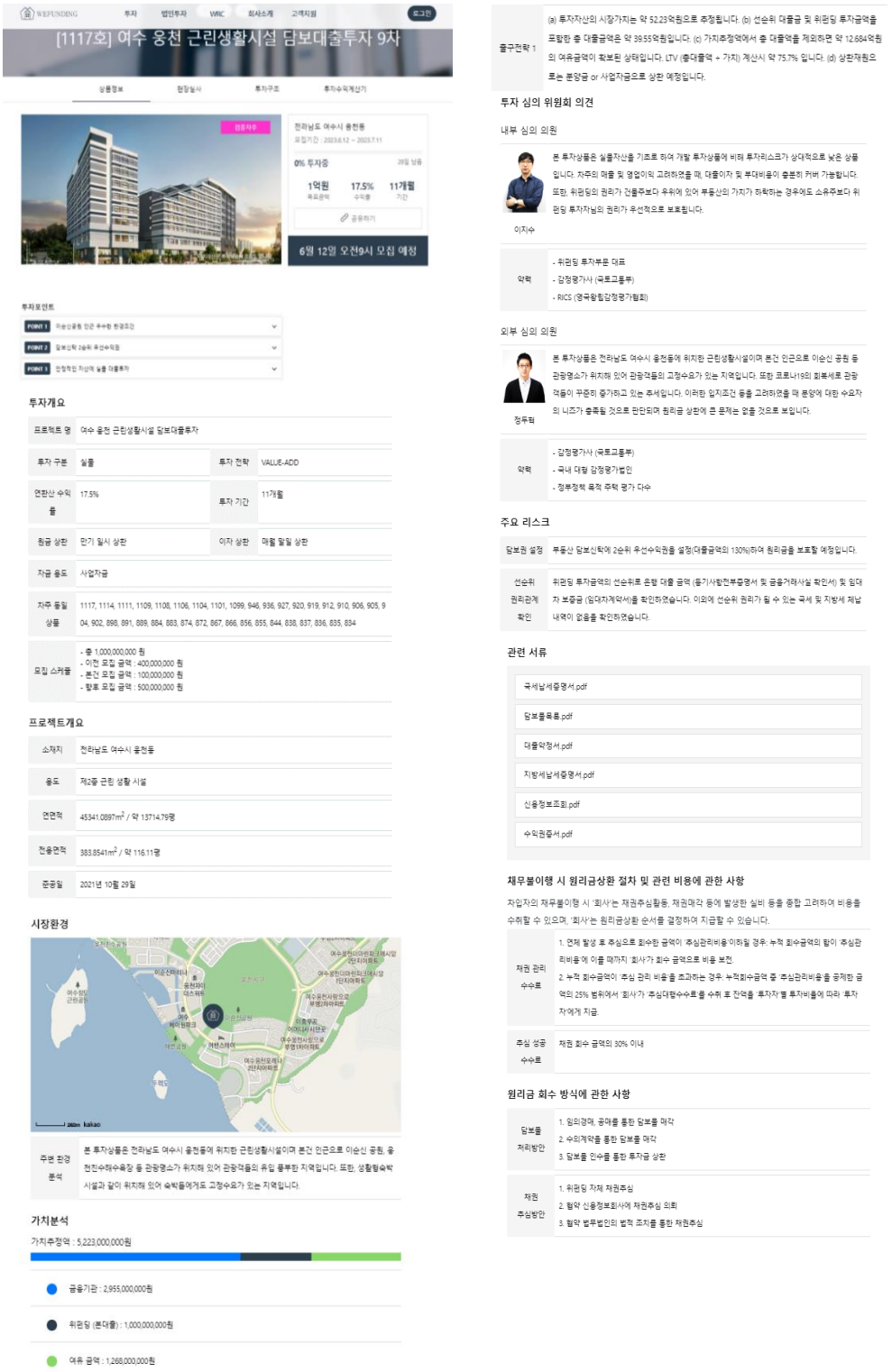
The following marketplace is available on the web to introduce projects that want to recruit general participants in real estate implementation.



[Project Marketplace Screem Sample]

The real estate development information platform receives materials from organizations and companies seeking registration, examines them through a deliberative process by the foundation's examination committee, and registers the agreed-upon projects.

Provide documents and explanatory materials analyzing the risks of project implementation, such as the opinions of the expert panel during the review process and the value analysis, as shown in the screen below.



[Project Marketplace Detail Screen Sample]

2. The Role of NFTs

2.1 introduction of NFTs(Non-Fungible Tokens)

Non-Fungible Tokens (NFTs) are a form of digital asset based on blockchain technology, where "fungible" means interchangeable, while "non-fungible" means non-interchangeable. In other words, NFTs represent digital assets that have their own unique characteristics and identities and can be distinguished from each other.

A key feature of NFTs is that each token is unique. For example, an NFT issued by one project represents exclusive ownership based on participation in that project, and is distinct from a Proof-of-Stake [NFT] issued by another project. This uniqueness is ensured through blockchain technology, which is a decentralized, distributed system where each NFT transaction is recorded in a block and stored in an immutable, encrypted form.

NFTs can also contain a variety of rights and privileges, allowing those who own them to own a stake in the project, have voting rights, and more. This gives participants a new dimension of ownership and control over their digital assets.

In addition, NFTs provide transparency and reliability of transactions, and blockchain technology allows each transaction record to be publicly available, preventing tampering or forgery of transactions. This ensures the reliability and safety of NFT transactions.

2.2 NFT-based participation stake certificates for rewards

NFT-based certificates for project output rewards are digital certificates issued to general participants in real estate implementation projects on a real estate development information platform. The certificate proves the participation of the general participants in the project and gives them the right to receive the output rewards.

NFT-based certificates are issued on the blockchain platform, each with its own unique attributes, identification information, stake information, transaction information, etc. This ensures that the participant's participation and the right to the resulting rewards are securely recorded in the ledger.

The certificate details how many [NARIN] the participant paid for the real estate implementation project, what kind of project they participated in, etc. This can be verified by issuing NFTs to the general participants corresponding to the number of [NARIN] they participated in the project.

Upon completion of the implementation project, the participants who own the NFTs will be allocated the implementation outcomes achieved through the project as rewards,

which will be determined by the performance of the implementation project outcomes and distributed to the NFT owners.

NFT-based certificates offer a number of benefits to the general participant.

First, because they are recorded on the blockchain, they cannot be tampered with or forged, and they can be used as trusted certificates.

Second, it is issued digitally, making it easier and more efficient to possess and transfer.

Third, ensure fair and transparent distribution of deliverable rewards so that participants can participate in the project with confidence.

Therefore, NFT-based certificates serve as an important tool for performance rewards in real estate development information platforms, providing general participants with the performance rewards and credibility of joint participation.

2.3 NFT certificate holder rights and privileges NFT

NFT certificate holders will have the following rights and privileges on the real estate development information platform.

Proof of Participation: NFT certificates serve as proof of a general participant's equity participation. Each certificate contains information such as how much the participant paid and what kind of asset they paid for. This allows participants to clearly demonstrate their participation stake.

Reward rights: NFT certificates give participants the right to receive rewards for implementation outcomes upon completion of real estate implementation projects. After the successful completion of the project, for the completed Outcomes, the implementation Outcomes will be provided to the general participants who participated by paying [NARIN] based on the compensation Outcomes registered in the marketplace. General Participants who hold the Project's Proof of Stake [NFT] certificate per row can receive the due Outcome reward for the corresponding Outcome.

Ownership and transfer rights: An NFT certificate with a proof of stake grants the general participants ownership of the digital assets representing their participation stake in the project. This means that the general participants can own and manage their own NFTs. Additionally, since NFTs are transferable on the blockchain, general participants can exchange or transfer NFTs with other participants.

Transparency and trust: NFT certificates are securely recorded utilizing blockchain technology. This transparently discloses information about the participation history and rewards of the participants and prevents tampering or forgery

of the certificates. This allows participants to trust their rights and interests.

Community participation: General participants with NFT certificates can join the community of the project in which they own a stake on the real estate development information platform. This provides an opportunity to communicate and share information with other early and general participants, and participate in the project's progress and decision-making.

Therefore, the holders of the project's NFT stake certificates have various rights and privileges, including proof of participation, reward rights, ownership and transfer rights, transparency and reliability, and community participation. This allows ordinary participants to have trust and rewards in the project, and creates a fairer and more transparent ecosystem through blockchain technology.

3. Choosing a Blockchain Platform

Blockchain technology is an advanced database mechanism that allows information to be shared transparently within a business network. Blockchain databases store data in chained blocks. This data is recorded consistently and in chronological order, as the chain cannot be deleted or modified without the consensus of the network. While these blockchain technologies can organize their own networks to issue coins and tokens, creating and maintaining an ecosystem is time-consuming, costly, and technically demanding, so we want to leverage existing blockchain platforms and networks that are already proven and operational to create tokens and pay for and use consensus authentication.

3.1 Considerations when choosing a blockchain platform

There are a few important things to consider when choosing a blockchain platform.

1. Performance and scalability: The performance and scalability of a platform is an important consideration. Be sure to evaluate the performance of the platform in terms of transaction throughput, latency, scalability, etc. Choose a platform with high throughput and scalability to meet the requirements of your project.
2. security: As a distributed database, the security of a blockchain platform is very important. Evaluate what security mechanisms and encryption technologies the platform uses, how it manages vulnerabilities in smart contracts, etc.
3. Developer support and ecosystem: Make sure the platform chosen provides sufficient support for developers. Evaluate the level of activation of development tools, documentation, community, and developer ecosystem, and determine if the platform has an ecosystem that can grow.
4. Consensus algorithm: It is important to know what consensus algorithm the platform uses. There are various consensus algorithms, including Proof of Work (PoW), Proof of Stake (PoS), and Delegated Proof of Stake (DPoS), which affect the stability, decentralization, and security of the blockchain network, and you should choose an algorithm that suits the project's purpose and requirements.
5. Ecosystem interoperability: make sure the platform chosen has interoperability with other blockchains. Consider whether the movement of data and assets between platforms can be seamless.
6. Cost: The cost of building and operating the platform should also be considered. The platform's licensing, transaction fees, development and maintenance costs, etc. should be evaluated to ensure that it matches the project's budget.
7. Community and partnerships: The platform's community and partnerships play an important role in supporting the growth and development of the platform, and the

platform should identify opportunities for collaboration with other organizations.

By carefully evaluating and selecting a platform based on these considerations, the success and efficiency of your project can be improved.

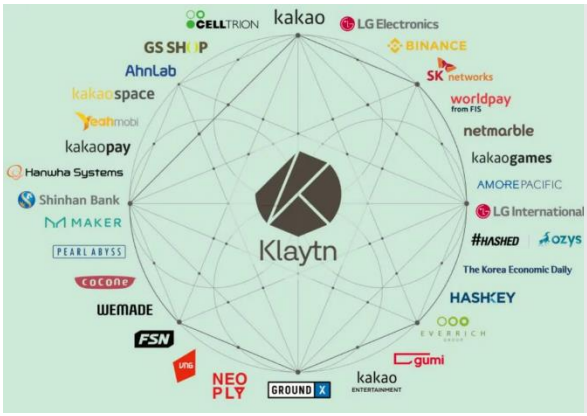
3.2 Rationale for choosing Klaytn Blockchain Platform

Recently, blockchain platforms that provide frequently used blockchain networks include Ethereum, which was first created in 2015 as an automated trading system for smart contracts and a new concept of platform coins, and is still the second most popular and influential cryptocurrency after Bitcoin; and Solana, which was listed in April 2020 and is used on the decentralized exchange Serum with a lot of support from FTX, the third largest exchange on Coinmarketcap; Klaytn, which is a platform coin developed in 2019 by Ground X, a Korean conglomerate created by Kakao; Avalanche, which was born with compatibility with Ethereum and low transfer fees and is ranked 10th in market capitalization; and Polygon, which is a coin used in the Ethereum ecosystem and provides fast transfer speeds based on Layer 2 and is ranked 15th in market capitalization, are receiving a lot of attention in Korea, so we have summarized the main reviews as follows.

Coin name	Ethereum	Solana	Klaytn	Avalanche	Polygon
TPS(max)	15(30)	2,500(700,000)	100(4,000)	10(4,500)	??(65,000)
Gas fee	$5	$0.00025	$0.003	$0.05	$0.002
Consensus Algorithms	POW(POS) LAYER 1	POS+POH LAYER 1	DPOS LAYER 1	POS LAYER 1	DPOS LAYER 2
Node numbers	5,000(290,000)	1,500	30	1,250	100
Market Cap	$341B (2nd)	$28B (8st)	$3B (44 st)	$19B (10 st)	$12B (15 st)
Circulation/Issues (Max)	1.2 B/1.2 B (no limit)	0.32 B/0.51 B (no limit)	2.6 B/10.7 B (no limit)	0.25 B/0.4 B (0.72 B)	7.5 B/10 B (10 B)
Merit	First platform coin Excellent development team and high reputation	Support from FTX High TPS	Accessibility using Kakao + Excellent UI/UX	High DeFi share, compatible with Ethereum	Ethereum market available, excellent development mentors
Disadvantages	slow transfer rate high fees	Vulnerable to DDOS FTX Handling, Inflation	Centralization, limited user base in Korea, inflation	Risks of Ethereum's Development Situation	Risks of Ethereum's Development Situation
Developers	Vitalik Buterin	from Qualcomm	Ground X	Cornell University Department of Computer Science	Indian
Number of top 20 DeFi exchanges	6	1	1	3	5

[Comparative table of noteworthy blockchain platforms in Korea]

The blockchain platform to be used in this service is mainly based on domestic users, and has low latency (1 second) and high processing speed (4,000 tps, scalability), low transaction fees ($0. 003), the formation of many domestic development teams, and the possibility of solving technical problems in the event of technical problems; KIP-7, a fungible token (FT), uses ERC-20 as a standard, and KIP-17, an NFT, uses ERC-721; the encryption algorithm is the same as the Ethereum platform, and the consensus algorithm has a small number of nodes, but reliable companies are participating, Based on the continuously expanding roadmap and progress, partnerships with many domestic companies, DEX (CleaWap), the best DeFi service in Korea by deposit size, and a number of operating DeFi services, a group of BApp partners using Klaytn, and accessibility using Kakao, we intend to issue tokens and NFTs based on the Klaytn platform.



[Klaytn participating companies]

[Klaytn BApp Partner]

[Representative DeFi service serviced on Klaytn Mainnet]

Klaytn is an independent, public blockchain platform that is more practical for DApps than Ethereum, without sacrificing decentralization.

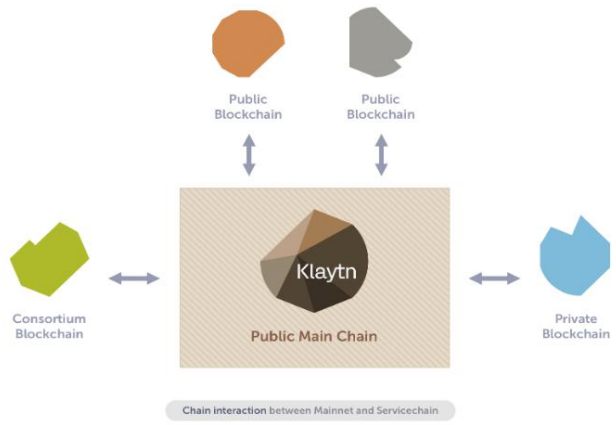
- Klaytn aims to be a fast public blockchain.
- It aims to be a blockchain service that can be used in real life.

- It has an accessible and friendly interface compared to other blockchains.
- Klaytn launched in 2019 with Cypress as its mainnet (self-documented).
  - 1 second block generation and confirmation time
  - 4,000 transactions per second
  - Low gas cost of 1/10th of Ethereum
  - Runs the Ethereum Virtual Machine (EVM) to support the execution of Solidity contracts
  - 19 globally reputable companies gathered to form the first Klaytn Governance Council and start operating consensus nodes (approximately 31 consensus nodes as of June 2023)

3.3 Scalability, security, and smart contract compatibility

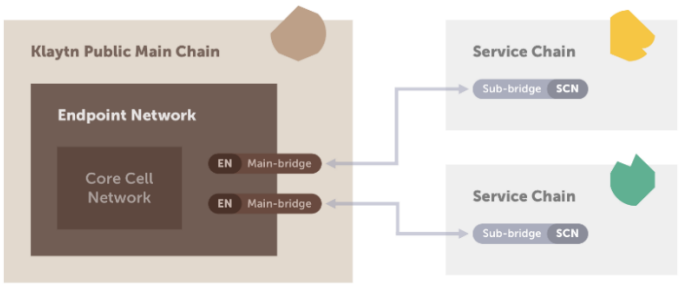
Klaytn's scalability is currently very high. The high TPS (4,000) and short block generation and confirmation times (1 second) provide an environment where more solutions can be used.

Klaytn also provides an independent secondary blockchain separate from the main chain called Service Chain, which can be specially configured with nodes for individual DApps.



[Klaytn Main Chain and Service Chain]

Service chains can extend Klaytn by providing data integrity mechanisms and supporting token transfers between different chains.



[Main chain and service chain connected using the Main/Sub-Bridge Model]

Klaytn's smart contracts support Solidity, like Ethereum, and are interoperable with Ethereum development toolkits like Remix and Truffle.

4. Token issuance and IEO

The token (utility token) used in the real estate development information platform is used for payment to participate as a general participant in real estate implementation projects registered in the project marketplace as [NARIN], and when paid, a proof of stake in the outcome of the project is issued as an NFT.

Payment Guarantee Token

[NARIN] is a general participant in the [NARIN] ecosystem of the real estate development information platform. If the project is paid for and proof of stake is received, the tokens and stakes involved will be received when the project is completed.

일반사항 General details

Token name	**NARIN**
Token type	Kalytn KIP-7
total issuance	10,000,000,000
echange listing	step by step (planning)
프라이빗 세일즈	B2B transaction after disclosure
지불 보증 토큰	first in the industry

The funds generated by the listing of [NARIN] on the exchange will be used for the participation costs of the initial participants in the real estate development implementation project (real estate implementation development), payment guarantees for the suspended implementation project, service and system research and development costs, ecosystem marketing costs and operating costs of the foundation, and payment guarantees in the event of project problems.

[NARIN World]

* NARIN : Next Asset Real estate Information Network platform

Spending token proceeds

Real Estate Enforcement Development, Payment Assurance	**70%**
Research and development (R&D)	10%
Marketing	10%
Foundation operations	10%

4.1 Utility Token [NARIN] and its uses

A utility token is a type of token based on blockchain technology that is issued for the purpose of using a specific platform or service. The [NARIN] token is used to perform functions for participating as a general participant in a real estate development information platform or to set a stake in the project.

[NARIN] can be purchased on exchanges and freely transacted with wallets and wallets on the real estate development information platform.

In addition, [NARIN] can perform various functions such as voting rights for the project, reward and incentive system among users, membership benefits, etc. according to the rules of the project's execution on the proof of stake acquired by paying within the platform. For example, you can view information such as progress, decision-making, participant opinions, and notifications provided by the project in question in My Participating Projects on the real estate development information platform, leave comments to the project if necessary, and participate in decision-making.

The [NARIN] utility token will cause dynamic economic activity within the platform and attract more participation and interaction of general customers interested in real estate implementation to the real estate development information platform. This will increase the value of the token and promote the development of the ecosystem and the interests of its participants.

In addition, the implementation project will issue a proof of stake in the project, utilize the coins (funds) paid for this purpose to smoothly promote the fundraising activities required for implementation, and provide the implementation outcomes as a reward when the successful implementation is completed.

The [NARIN] utility token is issued on the basis of the Klaytn blockchain platform, through which we aim to develop services so that users can enjoy various functions and benefits within the platform. In addition, the [NARIN] utility token contributes to the growth and development of the real estate development information platform, and plays a role in facilitating economic activities and interactions between participants.

4.2 IEO(Initial Exchange Offering) Overview

IEO (Initial Exchange Offering) is a process in which a cryptocurrency-based foundation issues and sells [NARIN] tokens on an exchange in order to construct an ecosystem that follows the purpose of activating the net function of real estate development implementation business, and the exchange platform directly supports and conducts the token sale.

Typically, an IEO goes through the following steps

1. Project screening: The exchange will screen and review new projects to assess their investment value, technical reliability, legal compliance, etc. If the project passes the screening, it will conduct an IEO on the exchange's platform.
2. Token Issuance and Allocation: The Project shall issue and allocate tokens in accordance with the instructions of the Exchange. The amount, price, and allocation of tokens will be determined in consultation with the exchange.
3. Conducting an IEO: The exchange announces the IEO and sets a timeframe for tokens to be sold, the exchange runs its own IEO platform, and investors can purchase tokens on that platform.
4. KYC and AML procedures: To participate in an IEO, investors must complete Know Your Customer (KYC) and Anti-Money Laundering (AML) procedures, which are designed to verify investor identity and prevent financial crimes such as money laundering.
5. Exchange Listing: Once the IEO is complete, the exchange will list the token and make it available for trading on the exchange, making the token liquid on the exchange.

IEOs have the advantage of securing the project's credibility through the exchange's screening process and utilizing the exchange's image and investor trust to conduct token sales. In addition, by utilizing the exchange's marketing and user database to promote and sell tokens, it can attract more attention from investors than ICOs..

The [NARIN] token is based on the listing on the exchange through the IEO, and through various project promotion methods (homepage, SNS online advertisements, offline briefings, small token airdrops, etc.), the general public interested in real estate development implementation is induced to encounter project information displayed in the project marketplace of the real estate development information platform, and is paid by directly paying tokens in the wallet or purchasing tokens on the exchange as a means to participate as a general participant in the project.

4.3 Compliance and regulatory considerations

[NARIN] Consider the following compliance and considerations for IEOs

1. Legal Compliance: The token issuance and IEO must comply with the legal

regulations of the country or jurisdiction. The opinion of a local legal reviewer is that conducting an IEO alone does not violate current laws, but selling securities-type tokens through an IEO may violate the capital market laws of the exchange that sells them, and if the exchange guarantees that the tokens will increase in value while selling them to investors, and it is later found that the tokens are actually worth very little, the exchange's actions may constitute quasi-receipt or fraud. Therefore, the IEO itself is not the problem, but the legal evaluation of the IEO may vary depending on whether the token is a 'worthless token' or a 'token that secures some actual value' and whether the exchange guarantees investment returns or value appreciation during the IEO process. Therefore, the [NARIN] token is a token that is paid to secure real value through the real estate implementation project stake certificate, and has a structure that secures profits by distributing the profit of the stake certificate according to the results of the implementation project rather than the profit on the increase in the value of the token, so it does not guarantee the increase in the value of the token.

2. KYC and AML procedures: KYC (Know Your Customer) and AML (Anti-Money Laundering) procedures are necessary to verify investor identity and prevent money laundering. As this process has already been carried out on the exchange, the additional parts that need to be verified will be carried out through the security verification process. The KYC and AML procedures for purchasing [NARIN] tokens on exchanges are already in place and there is no problem, but in order to sell through the IEO without these procedures, KYC and AML procedures must be completed, and systems and procedures for this purpose will be prepared as necessary to ensure that additional systems and procedures used on exchanges are not missing.
3. Exchange rules and requirements: Each exchange has its own rules and requirements. Before proceeding with the IEO, you must review the exchange's rules and comply with its procedures and requirements, and you will be required to demonstrate the reliability and stability of your project in order to pass the exchange's screening and review process.
4. Investor protection and transparency: As an IEO is a way to offer investment opportunities to investors, investor protection and transparency should be considered. Share project whitepapers, token economics, team information, etc. with investors, and clearly explain investment risks and token usage.
5. Market research and competitiveness: Before selling tokens through an IEO, conduct market research to analyze the competitive landscape and investor demand, highlight your differentiators and value proposition from similar projects, and develop an appropriate marketing strategy to ensure your tokens are competitive.
6. Liquidity and exchange support: After selling tokens through an IEO, it is important to secure exchange support and liquidity. To ensure that the token is listed on the exchange and liquidity is secured so that investors can trade the token, a partnership with the exchange should be formed and the appropriate exchange should be selected..
7. Token value and use cases: When issuing a token through an IEO, it is recommended to clearly explain the value and use cases of the token, so that the

usefulness and potential value of the token can be presented to investors to increase the demand for the token.

By fully complying with these regulations and considerations, the trusted [NARIN] token will be safely traded on exchanges through the IEO, contributing to the revitalization of the real estate development information platform ecosystem.

5. Ecosystem reward and distribution

The [NARIN] token is a functional token for registering as a general participant in real estate implementation projects registered on the project marketplace provided by the real estate development information platform.

5.1 Compensation mechanism

The [NARIN] token consists of compensation for the rise and fall of tokens listed on the exchange and project compensation for individual users' trading activities.

- Compensation for project results: Compensation for results obtained by participating as a general participant
- Compensation received for participating as an institutional participant
- Compensation for fluctuations in project progress on listed exchanges
- Compensation for individual users' trading activities

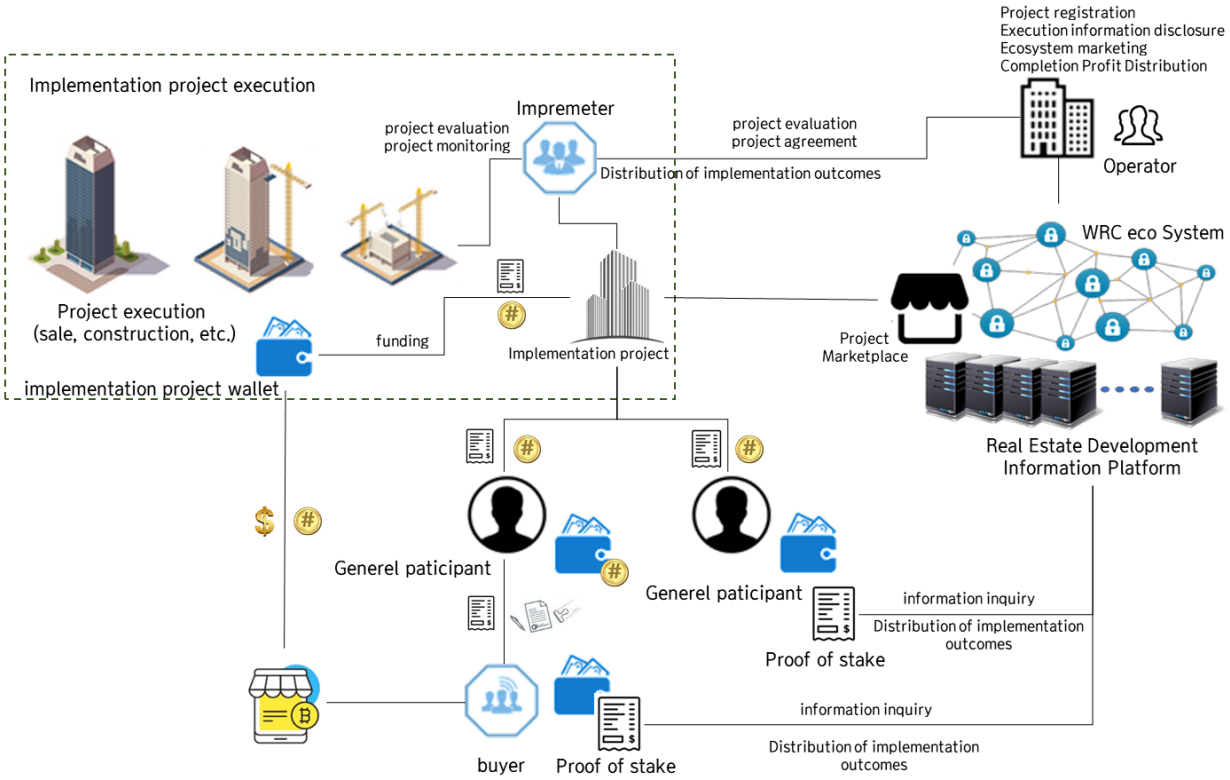
items	Project Reward
overview	• Compensation for implementation results according to the Proof of Stake (NFT) issued in the project paid with [NARIN]
Tarket	• General participants with Proof of Stake (NFT)
Compensation entity	• Project imprementer
Compensation period	• At the end of the project (the end point is specified in the description of the implementation product) • Changes in the end time are made through the agreement of the project participants.
Compensation contents	• Compensation for results according to the product description in the project marketplace • Outcomes of implementation (ex – shares in apartments, offices, shopping malls, etc.)
Risk hedge	• When a project problem occurs → The Foundation actively mediates • When the project is terminated in the middle → Participated tokens are paid by the foundation (payment guarantee) • The foundation manages payment guarantee costs for risk hedging
System	• Search in My Projects on the platform

[main reward contents]

5.2 Revenue sources and distribution formula

The source of revenue for compensation varies by compensation, but basically, the main revenue source is the result generated from real estate implementation.

1. Source of revenue for compensation for project results



[Project Compensation Process Overview]

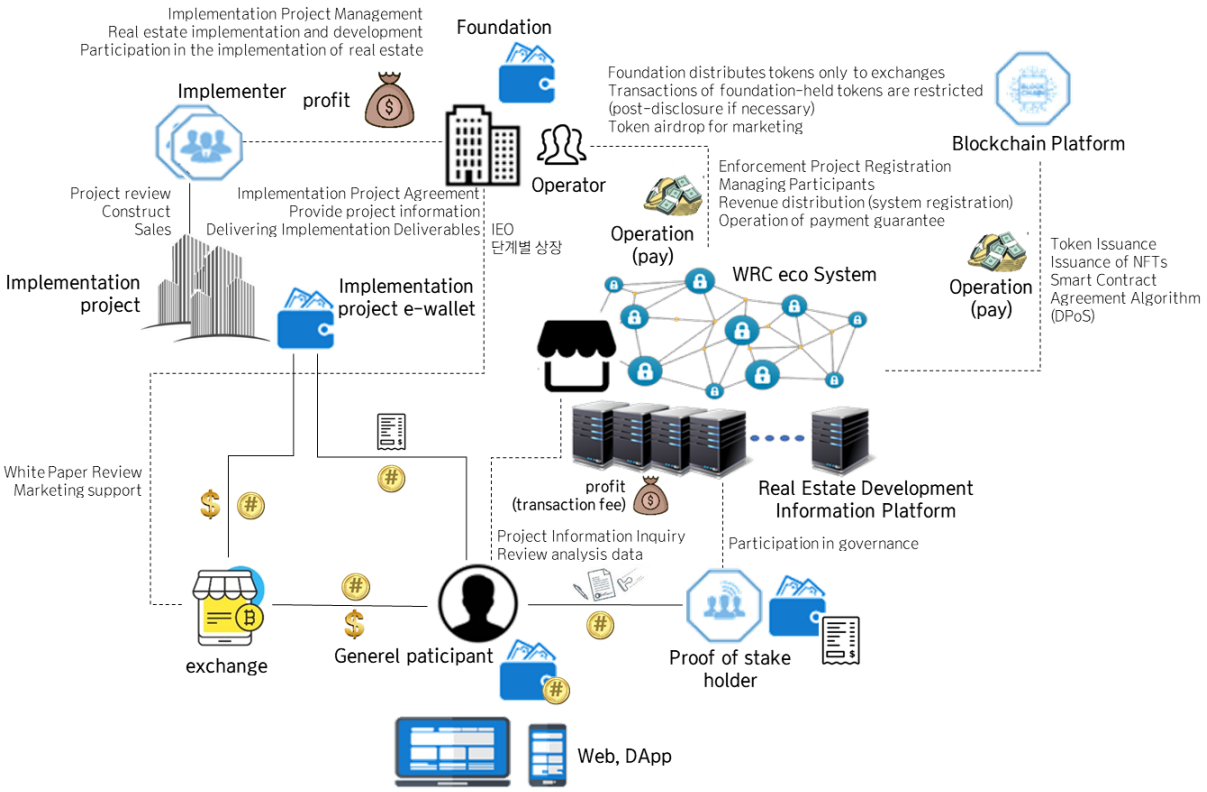
Implementer

- The revenue source of the real estate implementation project is revenue from real estate implementation. In short, real estate implementation is a business that purchases land, establishes a construction plan, and sells it to the general public in advance to build with the funds and obtain implementation profits. This revenue is reviewed by the developer based on the future value of the real estate when it is developed, the necessary funds are calculated, and the result of the implementation is commercialized and proposed to the foundation.
- In addition to the evaluation of the foundation, agree on products and provide information (for registration)
- Recruitment of general participants during the registered period
- When recruitment is closed, tokens are cashed and used as implementation funds
- Provision of information on the project implementation process (Foundation)
- Project completion – providing the corresponding implementation results

Foundation

- The foundation creates implementation projects on its own or reviews and evaluates proposed implementation projects, and finalizes commercialization through consultation.
- Receive registration information, register on the project marketplace, and recruit general participants during the applicable period. Marketing if necessary
- Project implementation management (information registration, site monitoring)
- Purchase of NFTs that are requested to be retrieved upon completion of the project
- Case sharing

2. Revenue for operation (payment)



[Operating Revenue Process Overview]

The foundation develops projects as an initial participant for the real estate implementation ecosystem and participates as a general participant to further vitalize the project ecosystem. The profits generated at this time are used as a source of revenue and paid for operation.

- Profit from real estate development promotion as a real estate project developer
- Fees for registering and using the real estate development information platform
- Fees for implementation project management and revenue distribution agency
- Transaction agreement authentication fee between wallets

5.3 Automation and transparency of reward distribution

The automation and transparency of reward distribution is implemented using blockchain technology and smart contracts, through which rewards are automatically distributed, and the distribution process is made in a transparent way that anyone can view.

The automated reward distribution system is operated on a real estate development information platform based on a blockchain network. Project outcome compensation is systematized so that the proof of stake is issued as NFT, returns the NFT to the foundation (the foundation returns to the project) on the compensation page of the project, and the implementation result (exchange or equity) is paid as compensation. At this time, if the implementation result is a separate independent unit that can exercise property rights, the implementer goes through the certification process and pays the exchange right for the result, otherwise, the equity right is paid, and the equity right pays the difference in cash to obtain the implementation result. It is divided into the case of including the right to sell, and the case of holding the right to sell if there is more than a certain share, which will be announced in the implementation project.

The smart contracts in this process are stored in the distributed ledger to share and update related information. In this way, the information on the distributed reward can be agreed upon by the participants in the blockchain network to ensure transparency. In addition, the reward distribution record is protected so that it cannot be falsified or changed through the immutability and safety of the blockchain.

Through this, participants receive fair compensation for results, the reward distribution process is protected by the transparency and safety of the block chain, and interaction between participants and the platform can be promoted to promote growth and development.

6. Governance and Transparency

Real estate development information platform governance using blockchain technology is a framework designed to ensure efficient operation and transparency.

6.1 Governance model overview

The governance model supports the overall system management of the real estate development information platform by coordinating the interaction between participants, the decision-making process, and resource distribution.

Overview of blockchain-based real estate development information platform governance model

1. Participants: key members of the platform governance model
   - Developer: Responsible for the technical aspects of the platform and making improvements
   - General Participants: General participants who own tokens to refer to real estate information and use services
   - Real estate developer: a company that implements or invests in real estate development projects
   - Experts: Individuals or organizations that provide professional knowledge such as real estate market analysis, evaluation, and advice
2. Decision-making mechanism: The governance model provides a mechanism for participants to make decisions about platform operation. This allows participants to participate and provide opinions on the platform's policies, improvements, resource allocation, and more. The decision-making mechanism is implemented using a survey system or smart contract.
3. Resource distribution: The distribution of resources within the platform is based on fairness and transparency. The resource distribution rules are defined using smart contracts, and they are recorded on the blockchain so that participants can view them.
4. Transparency: The governance model leverages the characteristics of blockchain to ensure transparency. All transactions and decision-making processes are recorded on the blockchain, which can be viewed by participants. Through this, all participants can check and verify the operational status of the platform in real time.
5. Decentralization: The Klaytn blockchain platform improves processing speed and activates DApps by limiting the number of nodes participating in the consensus process. Consensus is performed using IBFT (Istanbul Byzantine Fault Tolerance)

as the consensus algorithm. Through this, decentralization is less compared to other blockchains, but data integrity and transparency are guaranteed to prevent forgery or alteration of real estate development information and to prevent concentration of power among participants.

This governance model can build a real estate development information platform into a transparent and reliable ecosystem, promote participation and cooperation of participants, and improve the efficiency of the real estate market. Through this, participants receive fair compensation, the reward distribution process is protected by the transparency and safety of the block chain, and interaction between participants and the platform can be promoted to promote growth and development.

6.2 Token holder voting mechanism

The token holder voting mechanism is a mechanism that allows token holders to participate in decision-making and influence platform operation in a blockchain-based project or platform. This mechanism enhances transparency and decentralization, and covers the process of making decisions considering the interests of token holders.

[NARIN] Token holder voting mechanism

- Voting Rights: Token holders have the right to participate in voting only when they hold tokens issued on the platform. Tokens are given voting rights according to their holdings.
- Voting Topic: The voting topic is a matter for token holders to make decisions, and is mainly created by the Foundation.
- Voting process: Voting takes place on a blockchain network and is programmed using smart contracts. Token holders can present questionnaires or opinions on voting topics, and their votes are recorded during the voting period.
- Voting results: When the voting period ends, the voting results are recorded by consensus. The decision is recorded and the voting result is transparently disclosed.
- Influence and rewards: Depending on the voting results, token holders can influence platform operation and receive rewards.

The token holder voting mechanism improves the governance and decision-making process of the platform, and promotes participant participation and transparency. In addition, it has the advantage of utilizing collective intelligence for platform operation in consideration of the interests and interests of token holders.

6.3 Decision-making process and participation

The decision-making process and participation decision-making process are the process of collecting opinions and finally making decisions within an organization or group, and effective decision-making processes have a significant impact on the success and performance of the organization and can promote participation and cooperation.

Decision-making process and participation

1. Problem definition: The first step in decision-making is to clearly define the problem or goal, collect and analyze the information necessary to clearly understand the problem and find a solution to it.
2. Information collection: This includes methods such as collecting and analyzing information necessary for decision-making, collecting data from internal and external sources, seeking expert advice or conducting research.
3. Derivation of alternatives: It is a process of deriving various alternatives to solve problems, having participants consider various scenarios or options, presenting possible alternatives, and discovering creative ideas.
4. Evaluation of alternatives: Evaluate and compare the derived alternatives to identify the best option. This is analyzed and evaluated by considering the strengths and weaknesses of alternatives, risk factors, costs and benefits, etc. At this time, the evaluation is performed by reflecting the various viewpoints and opinions of the participants.
5. Decision Selection: Choose the most appropriate decision among the evaluated alternatives. This is the stage in which the final decision is made, taking into account the merits of the alternative and the organization's goals, resources, and constraints.
6. Implementation and Evaluation: Implement the determined alternatives and evaluate the results. In this phase, follow-up actions are taken, such as monitoring the effectiveness and performance of decisions and taking necessary actions.

Participation is an important factor in the decision-making process, and participation of participants with diverse perspectives and expertise improves the quality of decision-making, promotes continuous support for decision-making, and teamwork. Participation takes place in various forms, such as collecting opinions from individual participants, discussions, and team-based decision-making, and provides opportunities for all stakeholders who affect decision-making to participate at an appropriate time.

Good decision-making processes and participation increase organizational efficiency and collaboration, and strengthen the will and commitment of participants. Through this, the operating organization of the foundation can flexibly respond to changes and achieve continuous growth and development.

7. Security and Compliance

7.1 Ensuring Ecosystem Security

Ecosystem security is a key element to ensure the continuous and stable operation of the real estate development information platform. Because users need to have confidence that their information and assets are safely protected and that the system is stably operated, they want to focus on security management and improvement.

Key points to ensure ecosystem security

1. Utilization of blockchain technology: The real estate development information platform can utilize blockchain technology to enhance security. The consensus process of the Klaytn blockchain platform guarantees the integrity and reliability of data, and secures data safety by using encryption technology. Through this, all transactions and information within the ecosystem can be safely recorded and protected.
2. Smart contract security: The real estate development information platform utilizes the Klaytn consensus algorithm to automate the rules and conditions between transactions and participants, and anyone can request, query, and verify transactions on the blockchain. Also, since the Klaytn blockchain platform is a decentralized network, no single malicious node can compromise data integrity. The execution results and assets of smart contracts are immutably recorded on the blockchain platform, providing transparency and reliability.
3. User data protection: The real estate development information platform properly protects users' personal information and confidential data, and to this end, it intends to introduce strong data protection and encryption technologies, and enforce strict policies on access control and data processing.
4. Response to vulnerabilities and threats: Because ecosystem security requires continuous monitoring and response to vulnerabilities and threats, the real estate development information platform has security experts in the foundation to identify system vulnerabilities and take action to address them. In addition, it establishes a response plan for hacking attempts or malicious acts and enables it to be quickly executed.
5. External audit and certification: In order to strengthen ecosystem security, cooperation with external audit and certification organizations is required, through which the security level of the system can be independently verified and appropriate security certifications can be obtained.

7.2 Smart contract audit and vulnerability assessment

Smart contract audit and vulnerability assessment refers to the process of evaluating the security and safety of smart contracts in the real estate development information platform.

The Importance and Key Approaches of Smart Contract Auditing and Vulnerability Assessment

1. Importance:

- Security Reinforcement: Smart contracts can have vulnerabilities due to their programmatic nature, and the security of smart contracts is strengthened by discovering and supplementing these vulnerabilities through audits and vulnerability assessments.
- Trust building: Smart contracts play an important role in building trust between project participants, and increase trust between participants by verifying the correctness and reliability of smart contracts through audits and vulnerability assessments.
- Legal compliance: Some countries may require legal responsibility for smart contracts, so auditing and vulnerability assessment are necessary procedures to comply with legal requirements and minimize legal risks.

2. Approach:

- Code verification: It is important to analyze the code of smart contracts to find vulnerabilities and potential errors, and code verification can include static analysis tools and code reviews to help discover programming mistakes or security issues.
- Compliance with Secure Coding Guidelines: Smart contracts must comply with secure coding principles and guidelines. Smart contract developers follow appropriate security approaches and coding practices.
- Testing and simulation: By simulating and testing the operation of smart contracts, unexpected behaviors or vulnerabilities can be discovered, and the safety of smart contracts is verified by testing various scenarios.
- External Audit: It is recommended that an independent security expert or audit company conduct an audit and vulnerability assessment of smart contracts, so external audits ensure neutrality and independence, and provide accurate assessments and advice.

Smart contract auditing and vulnerability assessment are key steps in improving the safety and reliability of smart contracts, thereby increasing trust in smart contracts and enhancing project security.

7.3 KYC and AML compliance

KYC (Know Your Customer) and AML (Anti-Money Laundering) is a framework for financial and non-financial institutions to comply with legal regulations and conduct identity verification and surveillance of financial transactions to prevent money laundering, terrorist financing and criminal activities in financial transactions. It is an important factor.

1. KYC (Know Your Customer):

- KYC refers to the process by which financial institutions and other organizations verify and verify the identity of their customers.
- The KYC process collects and verifies the personal information, ID card, address proof, etc. provided by the customer to confirm the identity of the individual or company.
- KYC plays an important role in preventing financial crimes such as financial fraud and money laundering and in complying with relevant laws and regulations.
- For KYC, it is important to keep the customer profile up-to-date through periodic monitoring and updating even after customer identity verification.

2. AML (Anti-Money Laundering):

- AML means Policies, Procedures and Measures to Prevent Money Laundering
- AML is a legal regulation enforced by financial institutions and other related corporations to identify and prevent criminal activities such as money laundering and terrorism financing.
- AML regulations include monitoring of financial transactions, reporting and investigation of suspicious transactions, review of high-risk customers, etc.
- Financial institutions are required to strengthen AML policies and procedures and establish their own monitoring and reporting systems to ensure AML compliance.

KYC and AML compliance plays an important role for financial institutions and other organizations to detect and prevent criminal activity in financial transactions. Through this, the safety and reliability of the financial system can be maintained and damage from financial crimes can be minimized. In addition, as KYC and AML compliance is a legal requirement, all organizations are encouraged to strictly comply with these regulations.

8. Conclusion

This white paper provides information on a real estate development information platform built using blockchain technology. The platform provides an ecosystem in which organizations and companies that implement real estate projects using FT and NFT (non-fungible token) technology, as well as general participants interested in the project, can make the project successful and be rewarded for the results.

The real estate development information platform of The World Inc. provides a transparent and secure environment for participants, enabling them to monitor the progress of their projects on the platform, and also provides the ability to manage participants' participation and rewards safely, transparently, and efficiently through tokenization/NFT technology.

The ecosystem provided by the real estate development information platform using blockchain technology is expected to be an innovative solution that can reduce the problems caused by the ongoing real estate implementation business and transform it into a safer and more reliable business field.

In addition, the Foundation is the first in the industry to offer a payment guarantee for participating tokens that de-risks the implementation project, allowing the public to have a safer and fairer opportunity to participate and the implementers to have an improved capital environment, which it expects to provide a net function for the real estate implementation business.

Disclaimer: Please consult with your professional and regulatory authorities before making any investment decisions

In case of ambiguity in interpretation in English, Korean will be prioritized.

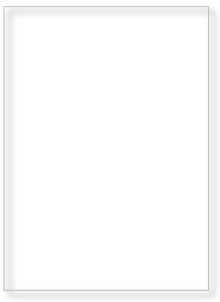
Appendix.

1. Our Teams
2. Partners

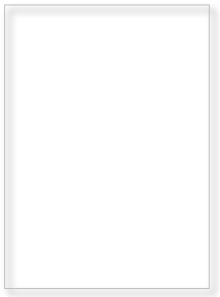
Appendix

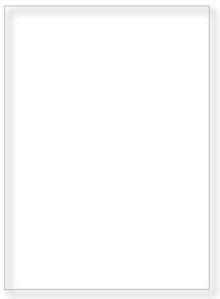
1. Our Teams

CEO

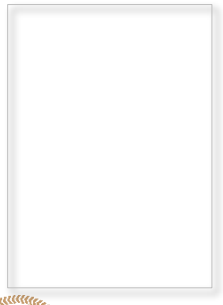


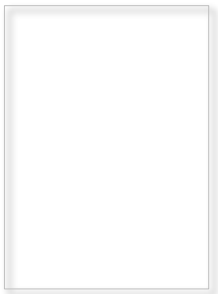
real estate expert

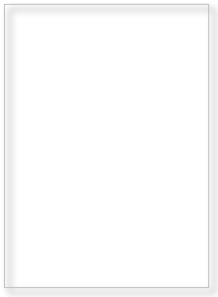




financial expert







Appendix

2. Partners