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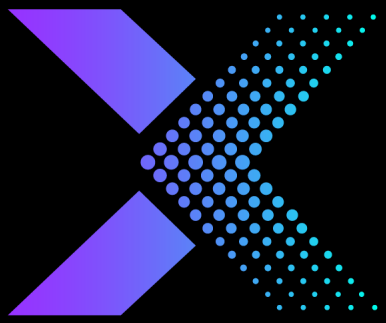


WebX

Realize the Value of your data

WHITEPAPER

01 SUMMARY

Once historical data has been aggregated or linked, what was deemed to be the contribution of the data somehow becomes visible. However, through the research and development of the 4th industry, we are doing and competing to record the compensation of the 4th industry nationwide so that it can be as diverse as it is. The core of the 4th industrial revolution is to receive new technologies in six fields such as big data analysis, artificial intelligence, robotic scope, the Internet of Things, unmanned vehicles, and three-dimensional nanotechnology, and in the case of this voltage big data and AI, the industry In the case of , it is 'data' that receives that much. The direction towards the board is becoming mainstream as these 'data leaders' maintain a strategy of data that validates and exploits the value that provides a key responsibility in independent business organizations.

However, although these data are created by individuals, the ownership of them is becoming a problem as companies, not individuals. Social network apps such as Google, YouTube, and Facebook, which are global companies that utilize data, operate based on the same value creation as users' data, and do not seek consent for the use of data created here, or use data beyond the scope of consent. There are also cases where they are collected and sold. Digital devices are being copied all over the world as a video, and the amount of personal data generated by this is not recognized below sovereignty and is bringing profits to many companies.

To break this phenomenon, WebX will pursue blockchain, one of the core technologies of the fourth industrial revolution. Based on decentralization, which is a characteristic of blockchain, we aim for an ecosystem that restores the value of data by restoring sovereignty over data and utilizing data. Users can provide data as it recovers beyond WebX's platform, spreading the benefits of AI, which has recently been a hot buzzword in the IT market, ultimately eliminating traditional data silos and enabling data to be supplied and transacted globally. The goal is to provide an environment in which innovative advancements and artificial intelligence can be developed in various industries.

WebX aims to reveal the global potential of WebX through cooperation and expansion by connecting with a number of data-related businesses.

02 WebX

WebX aims to be reborn as a next-generation platform that can be used in the global market by building a data utilization platform using blockchain and providing a solution using proprietary security technology. In order to improve the problems that have occurred in the existing data-related market, it was developed to introduce an objective, transparent, and safe blockchain to the platform, and to participate in the platform ecosystem by utilizing WEBX, a key token. A next-generation platform that provides various benefits to users participating in the platform ecosystem, with the goal of providing a next-generation blockchain protocol through a better environment and policies. want to establish itself as WEBX, a key token, is a utility token that will be used for staking, governance for community funding, and data trading. WebX plans to expand its business areas such as partnerships and collaborations with various related companies and platforms in the future in order to provide various services and expand its business areas.

WebX can create simple tools for data marketplaces, and aims to unlock the benefits of AI by providing access to and monetization of data. Tools built on WebX can publish and consume data as decentralized data tokens, which provide access to data sets, providing data to users who need it or don't have the resources to store it. In this way, users can participate in the WebX ecosystem and receive WEBX as a reward.

What's difference?

Unlike existing blockchain platforms related to data utilization, WebX's platform actually utilizes big data and processes data by applying strict standards through the role of an arbitrator based on blockchain for the processing and utilization of data parts that can be Alized. and preserve.

Why Blockchain?

Blockchain refers to an algorithm that combines multiple transactions to form a block, connects multiple blocks like a chain using a hash, and then copies and distributes storage by multiple people. Blockchain technology makes it impossible to forge and alter data, so you can process reliable and safe transactions and data even without authoritative intermediaries.

Even if there is no third-party intermediary such as a bank, blockchain technology enables anyone to conduct reliable and safe transactions. Blockchain can be used not only for cryptocurrency, but also for all data processing that has online transaction history and requires history management. Blockchain-based Smart Contract, logistics management system, document management system, medical information management system, copyright management system, social media management system, etc.

Through blockchain technology that does not require intermediaries, people are expected to enjoy social changes and benefits based on new transaction methods and organizational operating principles. In addition, utilizing blockchain provides the following benefits:

Reliability

Build trust by recording and securely storing all kinds of information on the blockchain

Efficiency

Access relevant information through complex digital transactions, record, store and track detailed product information.

Transparency

Numerous records are recorded on computers by converting various types of information into codes using mathematical cryptographic algorithms.

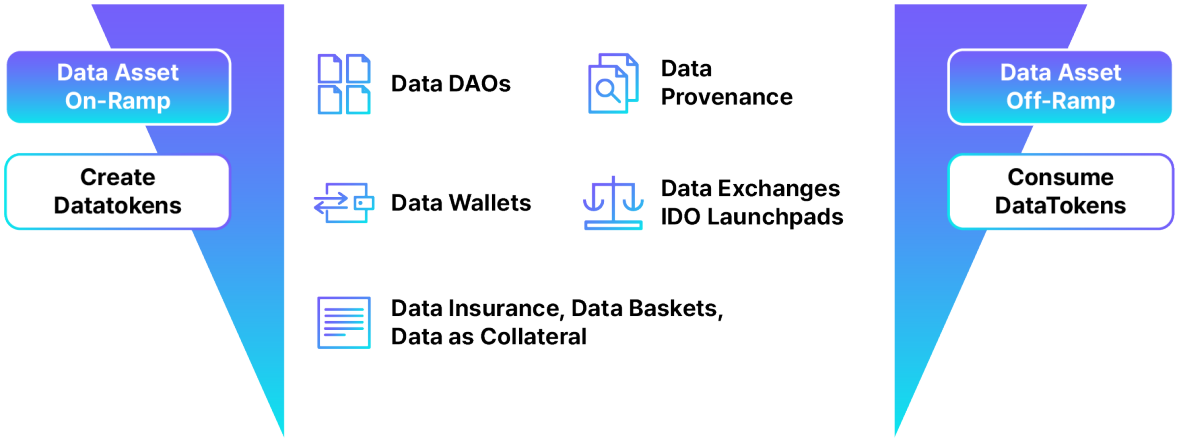
Security

Protect transaction information and user privacy on the blockchain.

WebX Platform

WebX allows publishers to monetize and monetize data while maintaining privacy and control, while maintaining privacy and control. Consumers have access to data sets that were previously unavailable or difficult to find, and these data sets can be found through WebX's Market Place, where they can buy, consume, and sell data. Data services provided within the ecosystem represent unique data tokens, and data is used to wrap Compute to Data (C2D) services. When integrated with other platforms, this helps third parties to work on the publisher's safe and secure realm. C2D strikes a balance between the benefits of using personal data and the risks of exposing it. Useful computing results such as averaging or building an AI model can be obtained when a third party executes a specific task while holding data in its own facilities rather than in a cloud environment and supporting operations.

A feature of WebX is that in addition to buying and selling data as a basic unit of exchange on Market Place, it utilizes WEBX, a utility token used for community governance and data staking, set by the data token AMM pool, from which demand and We will adjust the price of data tokens based on supply.



- **WebX Data Market Place**

  WebX Market Place enables data publishing, data staking, and buying. Data is published as an interoperable ERC-20 data token, and private data can be bought and sold utilizing C2D.

- **WebX AI Data Process**

  Leveraging the WebX Market Place and WebX ecosystem, you can find more data to improve your AI models, and have access to your AI modeling algorithms and previously inaccessible data on your personal data. All data disclosures, purchases, and consumption actions are recorded on the blockchain, making it tamper-proof, auditable, and traceable. You can earn money by selling your data and models and staking other people's data models.

- **C2D (Compute-to-Data)**

  C2D allows people to exchange data while protecting privacy as the data remains with the producer. Through linkage with other platforms, computing results such as averaging or building AI models can be obtained, and data producers agree to allow AI algorithms to execute data. An algorithm is a script that runs on a data set under specific conditions within an isolated and secure environment. In essence, personal data is not sold directly, only specific access to it is sold, and privacy is guaranteed because algorithms see data, not people.

- **WebX Staking**

  WebX Staking adds liquidity to the WebX Data Token AMM pool, and you can become a Liquidity Provider (LP) by staking. You can earn transaction fees for sales in this pool and staking rewards through WebX Data Mining. Creators of the WebX Data Token Pool can set a trading fee for staking participants, and this fee is a percentage of their sales volume, the higher the volume, the more profit they earn. Staking participants can be rewarded in proportion to the liquidity provided by comparison with other staking participants.

- **WebX Grants DAO**

  WebX provides subsidies to communities selected by WEBX holders to expand the ecosystem, and the subsidies can be used to build software, utilize data, and improve the WebX DAO itself. The WebX DAO is a key element in the growth and sustainability of the ecosystem, and you can participate by creating a project or voting on proposals that shape the future of the WebX DAO. WEBX holders can vote for the project they deem most valuable, and the weight of the vote varies depending on the amount of WEBX holdings.

WebX provides the ability to transform data services into an encryption ecosystem by utilizing data NFTs and data tokens. Data NFTs are composed of non-fungible ERC-721 tokens representing the copyright of data services, and data tokens are used to access services. It consists of fungible ERC-20 tokens. By utilizing WebX's smart contract and library, data services such as data NFTs and data token distribution and issuance can be easily published and consumed.

Way to WebX

Through the development of a blockchain platform, WebX aims to create a story that connects technology with the organization's strategic mission and connects users' intrinsic motivation and value through business language, as a bridgehead for data to play a role in creating business success. To this end, WebX will focus on securing various potential capabilities that can be used immediately beyond existing data-related technologies by attracting experts with various capabilities and providing necessary capabilities and technologies.

WebX will dispel the excessive misconceptions of AI technology, build a right use environment with data, organize the challenges AI needs to solve, understand the data ecosystem, and build a real data fabric. Analyze whether the best end-to-end strategy is being used across data generation, collection, access, and use; We provide an optimal ecosystem construction that reflects differentiated competitive factors for smooth decision-making based on By building a decision-making system through this data-based innovation, and by building an automated or augmented decision-making network, in addition to the existing data-based decision-making tree, artificial intelligence, machine learning, and various real-time data analysis techniques are utilized to optimize the user environment. aim to provide. WebX utilizes a next-generation data fabric architecture to build an optimal data pipeline for each data domain using existing data stores, prepare for various data-based analysis challenges by collecting and connecting data from all areas, and By providing an environment that can expand from data consumers to producers who can create and sell data, we will move forward to develop a shared data governance environment that connects them.

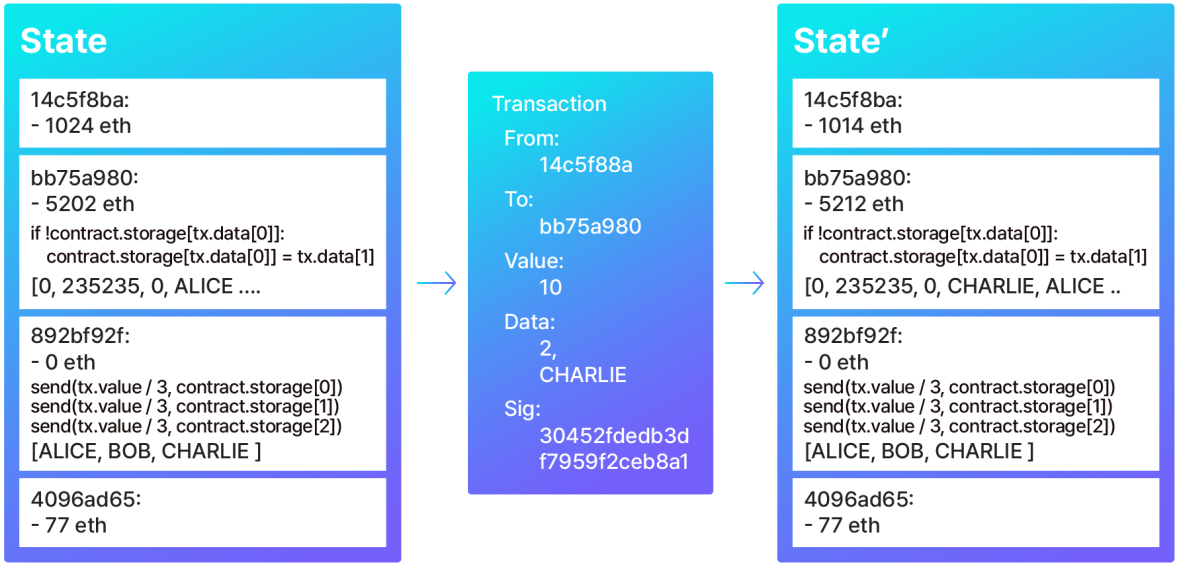
The ultimate goal of WebX is to spread the benefits of AI by providing equal opportunity to access and monetize data. In order to present a specific direction for this, we would like to achieve the following goals.

- Sustainable and growing overall platform ecosystem towards ubiquitous
- A community that is easy to design and understand even for beginners
- An ecosystem that gradually expands according to goals and values
  [Ex. Data Unlock, Privacy Preservation, Rights Control, Profit Diffusion, Integrity, etc.]

Technology

WebX was developed based on ERC-20, a standard token protocol set by the Ethereum blockchain network. WebX is a platform network designed to allow various decentralized applications to operate based on its own blockchain. The Ethereum platform is a blockchain with a built-in Turing complete language, providing an essential and fundamental foundation, enabling easy and fast blockchain transactions using smart contracts, and being compatible and usable with the Ethereum ecosystem. WebX plans to build its own mainnet ecosystem on ERC-20-based protocols in the future.

Smart Contract of ERC-20 refers to signing and fulfilling various types of contracts such as financial transactions, real estate contracts, and notarization based on blockchain. When the contract conditions written in the code are satisfied, the contract is concluded immediately. At this time, there is no need to worry about whether the other party to the contract is reliable, whether a third party who can guarantee in the middle is needed, and whether the contract is carried out safely, and so on. Since it is recorded on the blockchain as a program that runs exactly as programmed, without any downtime, censorship, fraud, or third-party interference, no one can change the conditions initially specified.



This is done through the Ethereum state conversion function, and APPLY(S, TX) -> S' can be defined as follows. It checks whether the transaction format is correct, whether it has the correct count value, whether the signature is valid, and whether the nonce matches the nonce of the sender's account. If not, it will return an error. STARTGAS * GASPRICE to calculate the transaction fee, and determine the sender address from the signature. Subtract this fee from the sender's account balance and increase the sender nonce. Returns an error if the source Django doesn't have enough, initializes GAS = STARTGAS, and subtracts a certain amount of gas per byte to pay for the bytes used in the transaction. Sends transaction values from the sender account to the destination account. If the destination account does not exist, a new one is created. If the destination account is a contract, the contract code is executed to the end or until gas is exhausted. If the value transfer fails because the sender doesn't have enough fees, or if the code runs out of gas, all state changes are undone. However, the fee payment is excluded, and this fee will be added to the miner's account. In addition to this, the fee for all remaining gas is returned to the sender, and the fee paid for the consumed gas is sent to the miner. For example, let's assume the following contract code.

```
if !self.storage[calldataload(0)]:
    self.storage[calldataload(0)] = calldataload(32)
```

Actually, the contract code is written in low-level EVM code, but in order to make this example easy to understand, Serpent, one of the high-level languages of Ethereum, is used as an example. This code can be compiled to EVM code. Assuming that the contract's storage is empty, and that the transaction sends 10 ether, 2000 gas, 0.001 ether gasprice, and 64 bytes of data (bytes 0-31 represent the number 2, bytes 32-63 represent the string CHARLIE) In this case, the process of the state transition function is:

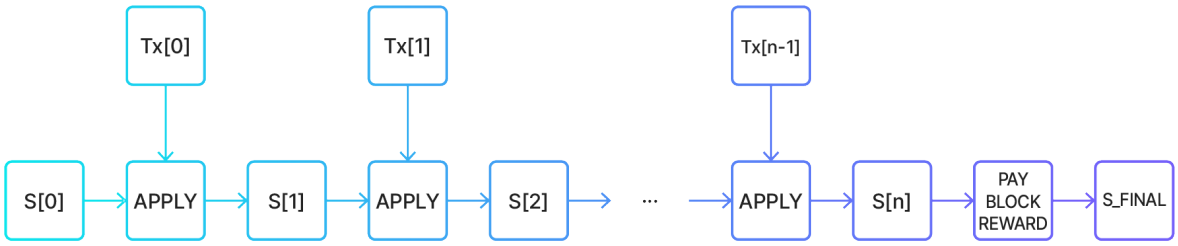
- Check that the transaction is valid and formatted properly.
- Check if the transaction sender has at least 2000 * 0.001 = 2 ether, and if so, subtract 2 ether from the sender's account.
- After initializing with gas = 2000, assuming that the transaction is 170 bytes long and the fee per byte is 5, you need to subtract 850, leaving you with 1150 gas.
- Subtract an additional 10 ether from the sender account and add it to the contract account.
- run the code This case is simple. It checks whether the storage corresponding to index 2 of the contract is used (in this case, it is not used) and sets the storage value corresponding to index 2 to CHARLIE. Assuming that 187 gas is consumed for this operation, the amount of remaining gas is 1150 - 187 = 963.
- 963*0.001 = 0.963 ether is returned to the sender's account, and the resulting status is returned.

If there is no contract at the destination of the transaction, the total transaction fee will be equal to the GASPRICE provided multiplied by the number of bytes in the transaction, and the data sent with the transaction will be irrelevant. It should be noted that a message undoes the state in the same way as a transaction, and if a message execution runs out of gas, the execution of that message and all other actions triggered by it will be reverted, but Its parent implementation does not need to be reverted. This means that it is safe for a Contract to call another Contract. When A calls B with G gas, A's execution is guaranteed to lose up to G gas. Looking at the opcode called CREATE that creates a contract, the execution method is generally similar to CALL, but the difference is that the execution result determines the code of the newly created contract.

This makes it possible to include not only transaction records in the WebX block, but also execution codes such as conditional statements and repeat commands, so that it can be used in various services, not just payment. It was developed to ensure the compatibility of tokens that can be circulated on the Ethereum network through this, and it is possible to implement a service that excludes central management through Smart Contract, which irreversibly unfolds certain actions during transactions in an online environment. While the transaction history on the P2P network is recorded in the blockchain, the smart contract or execution history is also recorded, and a list of all nodes connected for a certain period of time through bootstrap is provided through a protocol that makes it easy to find other nodes in the network even without a central server. keep.

When a peer connects to the WebX network, it is first connected to a bootstrap node that shares the list of peers connected within the last specified time, and is synchronized by connecting with other peers.

It is designed as the most efficient way to execute peer-to-peer communication on the blockchain through the ETH protocol for communication of transactions and block hashes.



The Ethereum blockchain, the heart of WebX's blockchain protocol, is similar to the Bitcoin blockchain in many ways, but there are some differences. The main difference between Ethereum and Bitcoin for each block chain structure is that, unlike Bitcoin, an Ethereum block has a list of transactions and a copy of the most recent state. Besides that, two other values - block number and difficulty - are also stored within blocks.

The basic Ethereum block validation algorithm is as follows.

- Check whether the previous block being referenced exists and is valid.
- Check if the timestamp of the current block is greater than that of the previous block referred to and at the same time less than 15 minutes from the current point in time.
- Check that the block number, difficulty, transaction root, uncle root, gas limit, etc. (and various other low-level concepts of Ethereum) are valid.
- Check that the proof-of-work included in the block is valid.
- Assume that S[0] is the last state of the previous block.
- Let TX be a list of n transactions in the current block. For 0 to n-1, let S[i+1] = APPLY(S[i], TX[i]). An error is returned if the application returns an error, or if the total gas consumed in the block up to this point exceeds GASLIMIT.
- S[n] is added to the reward block paid to the miner, and this is called S_FINAL.
- Verifies whether the merkle tree root of state S_FINAL is the same as the final state root of the block header. If these values are the same, the block is considered valid, otherwise it is determined to be invalid.

At first glance, this approach seems very inefficient due to the need to store all state in each block, but in practice it compares to Bitcoin in terms of efficiency. The reason is that the state is stored in a tree structure, and after every block only a small part of the tree changes. Usually, most of the contents of the tree are the same between two adjacent blocks, so once the data is stored, the pointer (sub hash of the tree).

A special tree of this kind, known as a Patricia tree, modifies the Merkle tree concept, allowing you to do this by not just modifying nodes, but inserting or deleting them efficiently. Also, since all state information is included in the last block, there is no need to store the entire blockchain history. If this method is applied to Bitcoin, the effect of saving storage space by 5 to 20 times will be achieved. From a physical hardware point of view, it's easy to ask the question “where” does the contract code run. The simple answer is: The process that executes the contract code is part of the definition of the state transition function, and it blocks It is part of the verification algorithm, so if a transaction is included in block B, the execution of the code caused by that transaction will be executed by all nodes currently or in the future downloading and validating block B.

In addition, it has scalability through automatic compatibility with services and software that support the ERC-20 standard. Although the Ethereum blockchain itself is a platform, many solutions implemented on the platform are based on blockchain-based decentralization rather than central control, and token exchange within the Dapp (Decentralized Application) created through it is as well as other Ethereum-based decentralization. It is designed to be exchangeable with Dapp's tokens. Through this, it has the characteristics of blockchain such as anonymity, statelessness, decentralization, and decentralization, and it is impossible to control directly from the state, and through Smart Contract, automated economic activities are possible through contracts with each object and numerous subjects. . ERC-20, which is compatible and easy to manage, promotes interaction between Dapps and reduces the possibility of errors and bugs when integrating different tokens.

Blockchain-based smart contracts basically have two databases: a blockchain database in which all transaction logs are stored and a database in which the state of the smart contract is stored, and the input value to change them is included in the transaction. The interface through the transaction is stored in the transaction database and changes the state of the Smart Contract, sharing all data so that a specific user cannot manipulate the execution result of the Smart Contract. The integrity of smart contracts can be guaranteed in the way that the blockchain guarantees the integrity of all transactions, and when the conditions are met, the contract is automatically fulfilled, reducing the cost of contract enforcement and the possibility of disputes. Smart Contract can also perform operations such as registration, execution, and result inquiry of contract details through interfaces with existing systems such as web server, mobile, and general PC applications. WebX's Smart Contract also aims to improve various disadvantages that have been fixed as business practices for a long time, and to create new value through innovation, with a low risk of hacking, reduced security costs, and reduced fees and data because there is no intermediary. It was developed to shorten the consistency and integrity verification time. In addition, contract transparency reduces regulatory costs, eliminates the risk of double spending, and reduces the cost of building information systems. It is expected to show the greatest synergistic effect in areas such as services that operate as a procedure according to mutually promised rules and require mutual trust.

We aim to provide an optimized ecosystem environment developed to suit the characteristics of the WebX platform, which requires more repetitive contracts of a certain format, contract signing between remote parties, and distribution tracking.

DApps based on Smart Contracts can execute arbitrary complex algorithm codes through EVM. All nodes participating in the network run EVM as part of the block verification protocol, and all nodes in the network execute it, which is related to Smart Contract through EVM. It is a structure in which all transactions are executed, all nodes perform the same calculations and store the same values. The bytecode stored in the blockchain runs on EVM, geth and EVM run in one process, and Smart Contract runs in EVM, so it is not dependent on a specific operating system.

It is also recognizable by most exchanges and wallets, is a universal project that can be applied to a wide range of exchanges and is also excellent for alternative trading applications, and since all transactions must be approved, the total supply simplifies the verification process by ensuring that there are no copies of the token in circulation. It has a feature that makes it smooth. Various scattered ERC20 standard compatible tokens can be converted into ETH at once and used. By having flexibility through setting essential elements and additional functions in the contract to comply with ERC-20, we aim to build a platform optimized for related businesses by developing additional functions and variables suitable for WebX platform development.

WebX's NFTs are composed of non-fungible ERC-721 tokens representing the copyright of data services, which provide functions to utilize data services such as distribution and issuance of tokens in data NFTs. ERC-721 is an NFT standard known as a certificate. It stands for Non Fungible Token, and all of them have their own value as non-fungible tokens.

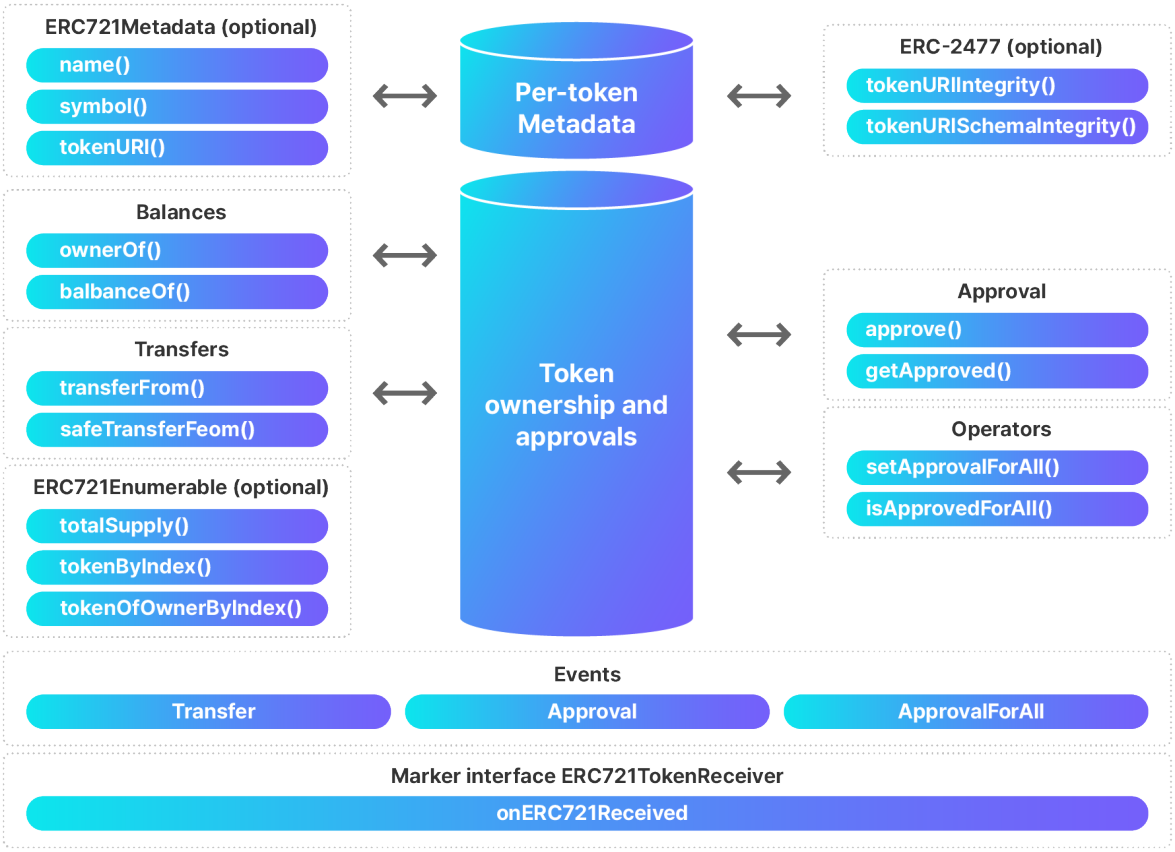
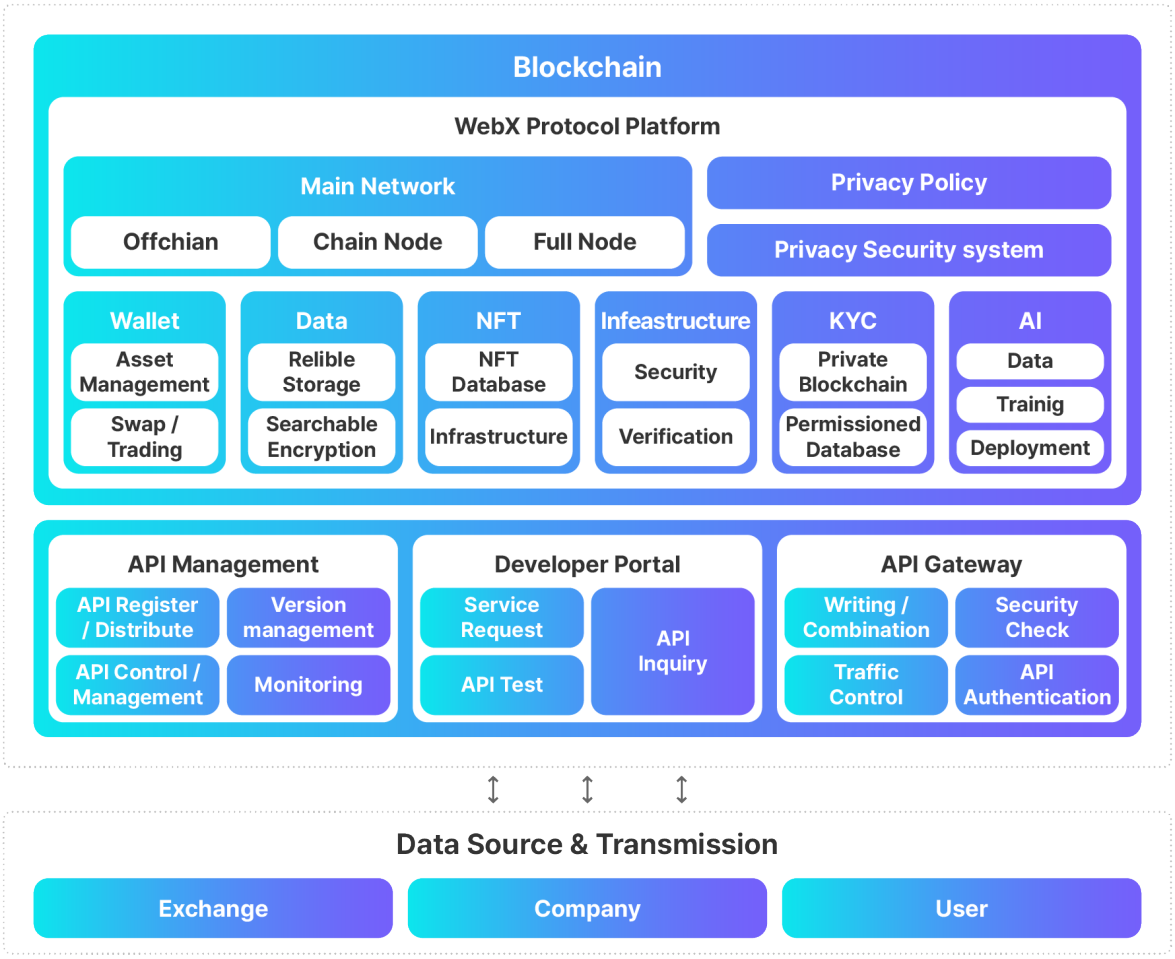


Image) ERC-721 structure and process

A protocol for creating non-fungible or unique tokens on the Ethereum blockchain, through which disputes over ownership of digital assets can be resolved. Another feature of ERC-721 is that ownership of tokens can be divided, which means that these sales and purchases are not limited to online marketplaces. All types of digital assets can be stored in the blockchain to ensure ownership and safe storage, eliminating the disadvantage that existing digital assets are not completely owned by users. Ownership will be proven through the information in the blockchain, and assets can be exchanged between users.

Architecture



Platform Structure

WebX proceeds with a flexible processing process between each technology layer to provide necessary information and results to users participating in the ecosystem based on enhanced stability, technology, and security than existing services. We aim to expand the platform ecosystem. WebX is composed of the following layers in order to maintain the transparency and security stability of blockchain and the performance and scalability of existing services.

- **Wallet**

  Provides a private key to access your own account in the WEBX ecosystem, and enables you to safely manage essential key information to participate in economic activities within the platform ecosystem through the wallet module. Based on this, it provides stability related to contracts in the WEBX ecosystem and guarantees closed operation to prevent key information leakage and provide security functions that can be safely used.

- **Data**

  It provides reliable storage space and objectively navigable encryption, which are great features of blockchain platforms. Each data is created as a block and managed as a decentralized distributed ledger, which provides an objective, safe and fair blockchain platform ecosystem that cannot be arbitrarily manipulated.

- **NFT**

  WebX's NFT is composed of non-fungible ERC-721 tokens that represent the copyright of data services, and utilizes smart contracts and libraries to provide functions to utilize data services such as distribution and issuance of data NFT tokens.

- **Infrastructure**

  As a layer built to connect WEBX to real businesses and various projects, the layer provides security and authentication functions. Through this layer, WEBX can expand the platform through linkage with various ecosystems as well as the WEBX ecosystem through linkage with other ecosystems such as games, shopping malls, payments, and blockchain projects.

- **KYC**

  Due to the platform characteristics of WEBX, which is closely related to the real economy, it provides a safe and reliable platform through authentication and identity verification. Personal information provided to the platform is safely stored and managed through blockchain, and unlike existing identity authentication methods, it is cheaper than the management and operation costs of financial institutions, and enhanced identity information management is possible. This has the characteristics of increasing transparency in transactions within the platform and increasing visibility of transaction monitoring.

- **AI**

  In terms of data utilization, it provides data assets and service exchange for decentralized AI, and through this tokenization of data, AI learning materials are provided to promote the enhancement and development of artificial intelligence.

- **API Management**

  As an entry point for WEBX users' participation in the ecosystem, it provides the ability for participants to intuitively and safely access ecosystem services. It provides access to services and has the characteristics of exchanging various information easily and conveniently. Through this layer, you can easily access the blockchain and access various services provided by the service layer. WEBX aims to provide a more advanced platform ecosystem through steady management and research and development.

- **Developer portal**

  This is an area that proceeds inside the platform, and is an actual process area that determines how data is created, saved, and changed. Transaction information within the ecosystem is shared in various ways and logic is built outside the UI for unit testing. By optimizing the variously processed areas within the platform, a smoother and more pleasant user experience is provided.

- **API Gateway**

  It is a layer that provides API authentication associated with the platform, API request routing to the correct backend, rate limit application to prevent system overload, and various functions for handling errors and exceptions, optimizing interoperability with real-time APIs. This is a layer that provides a role in handling the API traffic associated with WEBX's platform quickly and is the most important component for real-time architecture.

03 Ecosystem

WebX Using Market Place

WebX's ecosystem participants can sell their own proprietary data, the proprietary data of others for which they have acquired rights, and the public data to which they have added value, or additionally purchase them in the Market Place. These courses offer the following methods

- **Proprietary Data**

  Create or dig your own datasets, then sell them on the WebX Market Place

- **Other's Proprietary Data**

  Find data rights holders and sell data on their behalf on WebX Market Place, alleviating privacy and control concerns with C2D

- **Value-added Open Data**

  Those who want to use open/free datasets can download them directly from the platform, which means that webx will never run out, but can create value through open/free datasets and then sell value-added datasets.

WebX Wallet

Individual blockchain wallets are created for users who have completed KYC. This allows you to check the quantity of various virtual currencies, including your KYC tokens, and exchange them for WEBX equivalent to the corresponding value through linkage with the real-time exchange API.

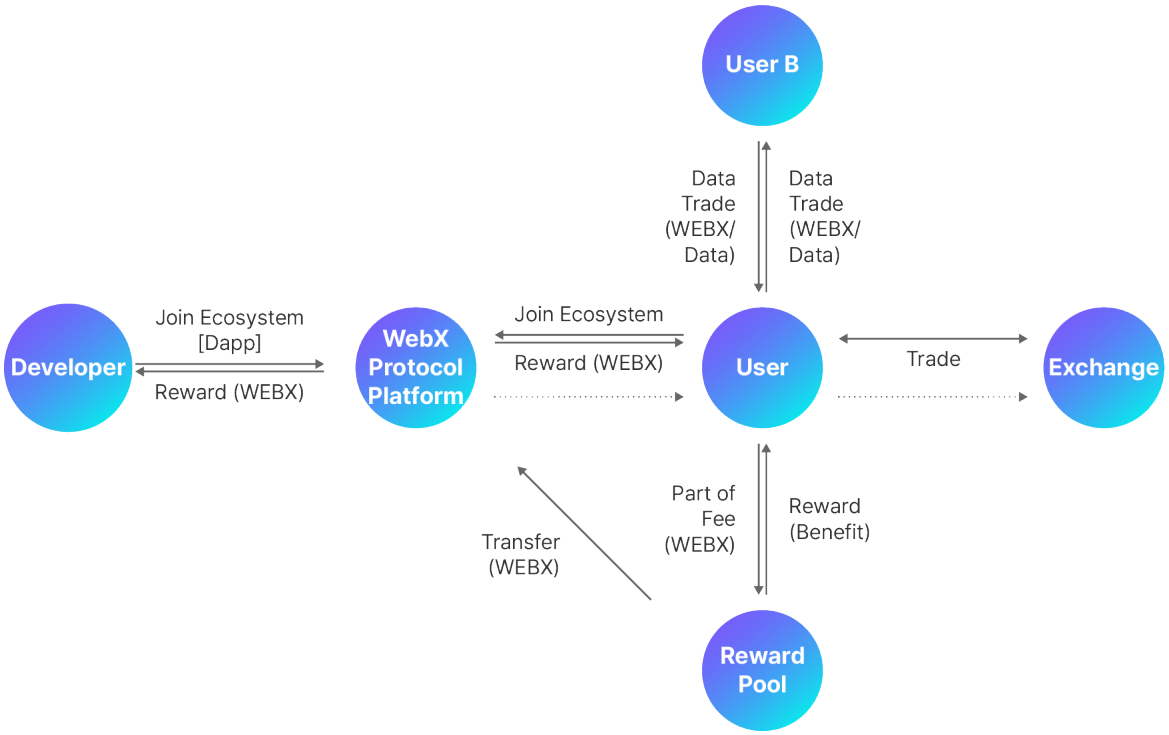
WebX Dapp / Tool

Using the data provided by the WebX platform, it is possible to identify and utilize various Dapps by selecting projects that shape the future of the new data economy and participating in the ecosystem. It also provides direction to build open-source Web3 solutions within the platform, use data to open innovation, and create value for the ecosystem. Webx is designed so that the value generated increases as usage increases. The more WebX Tool is utilized within the ecosystem, the more network revenue is generated and converted to WebX DAO.

Reward Pool

WebX's Reward Pool provides various benefits to participants by establishing various reward systems for ecosystem participants. It is a virtuous cycle structure that provides ecosystem participants with WEBX deposited in the reward pool as a reward, and aims to expand and build the platform ecosystem.

Token Economy



WEBX, which is used as a key token for WebX, is a utility token that supports the ecosystem and is designed to support everything related to blockchain technology and cryptocurrency to individuals and businesses, developers and ecosystem participants.

- **Token Purchase**

  In order to use the services provided by the WebX platform, users can purchase coins directly from the WebX platform itself or through an exchange where WEBX is listed.

- **Ecosystem participation**

  Creators participating in the WebX ecosystem can participate in the ecosystem by providing content, users using services provided by the WebX platform, and participating in events, through which rewards are paid according to contributions to the ecosystem.

- **Purchase of services**

  Users can use their WEBX to utilize and trade data-related services provided on the WebX platform.

- **Utilization of cryptocurrency exchange**

  Ecosystem participants who own WEBX can use listed exchanges to manage additional investment operations. Through this, you can expect to generate additional revenue, and through the revenue secured here, you can participate in the WebX ecosystem again.

04 Token Information

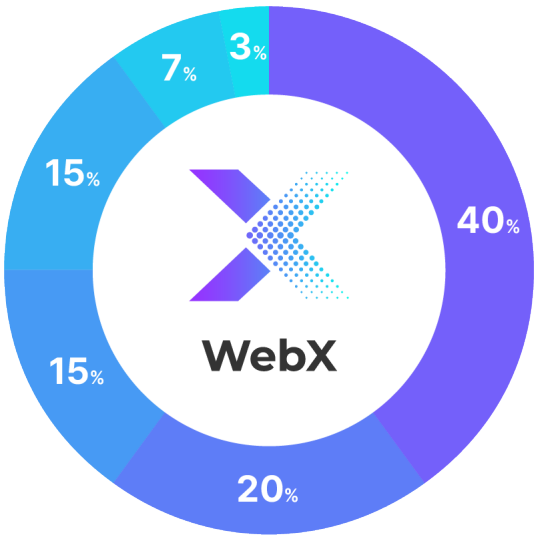
WEBX token distribution plan

[1] WEBX information

WEBX, which is used as a key currency within the WebX platform, is issued as an ERC20 standard token within the Ethereum blockchain network. The issuance of WEBX is issued for the purpose of developing, trading, and participating in the ecosystem for investment and information utilization in applications that can be used in the WebX ecosystem, and is conducted to create an ecosystem for transparent recording and management of information. Starting with ERC20, WebX plans to build and operate its own mainnet according to the future business direction. In addition, it will be used for marketing for the expansion of the WebX ecosystem, such as partnerships and cooperation with other businesses, listing and independent blockchain network development, maintenance, platform construction, and preparations for changes in market conditions.

Token Name	token type	Total issuance	Decimal point
WebX (WEBX)	ERC-20	400,000,000 WEBX	18

[2] Token Allocation



- **WebX Platform (40%)** 160,000,000 WEBX
- **Foundation (20%)** 80,000,000 WEBX
- **Marketing (15%)** 60,000,000 WEBX
- **Development (15%)** 60,000,000 WEBX
- **Legal advice (7%)** 28,000,000 WEBX
- **Airdrop (3%)** 12,000,000 WEBX

05 Road Map

2023

Q2

>> WebX project concept establishment
>> Scheduled to be listed on the global exchange

Q3

>> Establish WebX Ecosystem
>> WebX Policy Studies
>> WebX platform development planning
>> Scheduled to be listed on global and domestic exchanges

Q4

>> Start developing WEBX Token
>> WebX platform development progress
>> Scheduled to be listed on additional exchanges

2024

Q1

>> WEBX development completed
>> Extended WebX partnership
>> WebX platform test progress and launch

Q2

>> Expansion of WebX partnership and planning to enter the global market
>> Listing on global exchanges

06 disclaimer

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