



# HNGJEIFVAR (HJI) WHITE PAPER

## Medical Tech and Blockchain Infrastructure

Build a trusted, collaborative medical data infrastructure network



**Version 3.2. 0**

### **Applicable objects**

Medical institutions and medical technology companies

Scientific research institutions and clinical research organizations

Medical artificial intelligence and data service provider    Hngjeivar Foundation

Digital Infrastructure & Compliance Technology Partner ©2026 All Rights Reserved

**In the medical system, technology is not the end, trust is.**

Every diagnosis, every data, and every collaboration depend on the common understanding of authenticity, integrity, and responsibility boundaries.

When the data cannot be verified, collaboration can only stay at promises;

When trust cannot be systematized, progress can only depend on individuals.

Hngjeivar chose to start from infrastructure and not chase the hustle and bustle of short-term applications,

Instead, it is to build a long-term credible underlying environment for medical technology.

Let data be respected, let collaboration be based,

Let technology return to its most essential role-

**Become a tool for trust to persist.**

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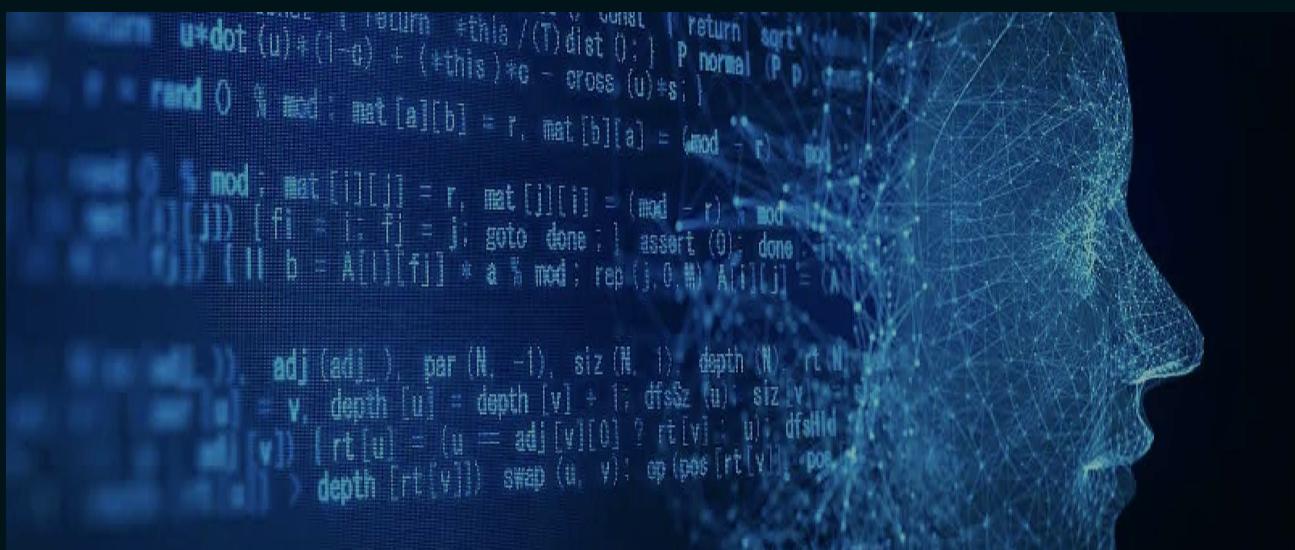
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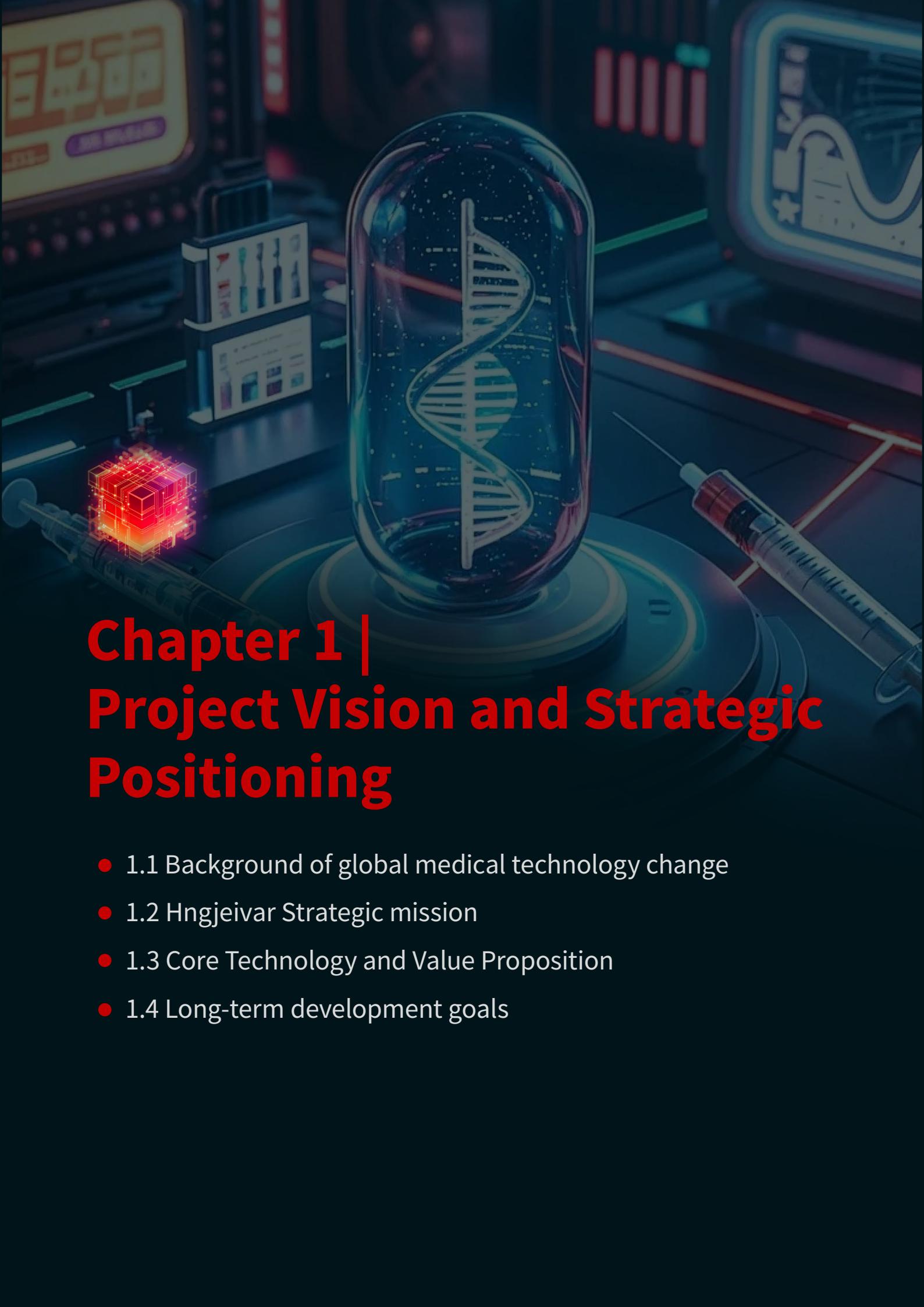
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# Chapter 1 | Project Vision and Strategic Positioning

- 1.1 Background of global medical technology change
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# Chapter 1 | Project Vision and Strategic Positioning

## 1.1 Background of global medical technology change

The global medical system is in a stage of deep restructuring. On the one hand, the aging population, the increasing proportion of chronic diseases and the frequent occurrence of public health events make the medical system face continuous resource pressure; On the other hand, the rapid development of digital medicine, precision medicine and artificial intelligence technology has put forward unprecedented requirements for the quality, credibility and collaborability of medical data.

In this context, the medical industry has gradually formed a consensus: data has become one of the core and rarest basic resources in the medical system. However, the current medical data is still in a state of fragmentation, closed, and low trust for a long time, making it difficult to support the development of cross-institutional collaboration, scientific research innovation, and large-scale intelligent applications.

## 1.2 Hngjeivar Strategic mission

Hngjeivar is a medical technology infrastructure project born under this industry transformation node. The strategic mission of the project is not to build a single application or short-term solution, but to build a future-oriented and credible medical data infrastructure system to provide long-term and stable underlying support for medical institutions, scientific research systems and medical technology innovation.

Hngjeivar is committed to establishing a credible, verifiable and collaborative basic environment for medical data through the combination of blockchain technology and modern data governance system, thereby promoting the evolution of medical technology system from "information island" to "trusted network".

## 1.3 Core Technology and Value Proposition

Hngjeivar's core value proposition lies in:

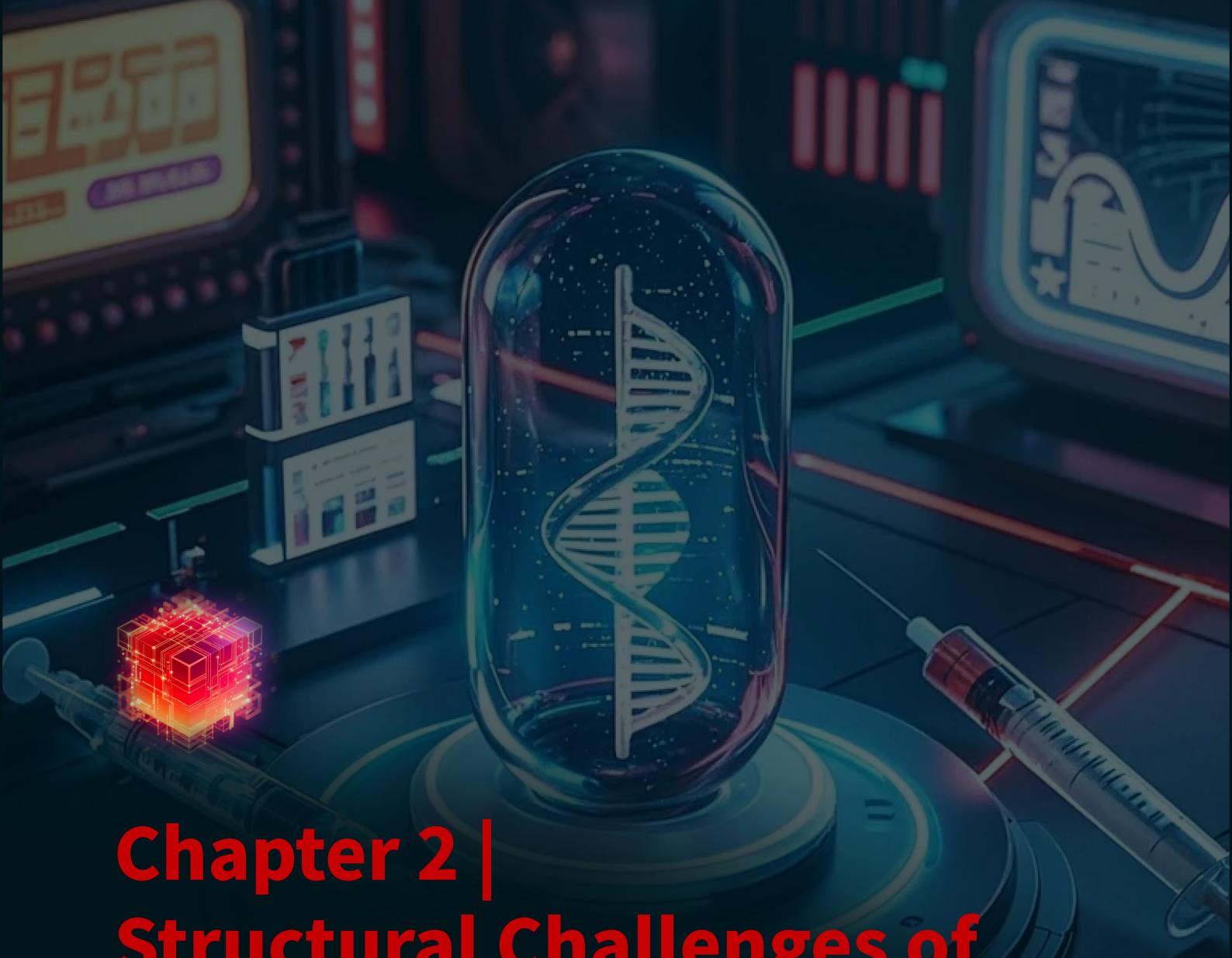
Through decentralization and encryption technology, it provides a trustworthy foundation for medical data that cannot be tampered with, and at the same time builds a scalable data collaboration and value transfer mechanism on this basis.

The project does not aim to replace the existing medical system, but serves as an underlying trust and collaboration layer embedded in the existing medical system to improve the credibility and availability of data without changing the original business logic and long-term value.

#### **1.4 Long-term development goals**

From a long-term perspective, Hngjeivar's goal is to gradually form a basic medical data network covering multiple regions, multiple institutions, and multiple application scenarios, so that medical data can be safely circulated and utilized efficiently under the premise of compliance and privacy protection, and become a driving force for medical technology. Key infrastructure for continuous innovation in science and technology.





## Chapter 2 | Structural Challenges of Medical Data Systems

- 2.1 Current status of global medical data system
- 2.2 Data dispersion and trust cost issues
- 2.3 Data security and privacy constraints
- 2.4 The impact of technological evolution on the medical system

# Chapter 2 | Structural Challenges of Medical Data Systems

## 2.1 Current status of global medical data system

At present, global medical data is mainly held by hospitals, clinics, testing institutions, scientific research organizations and other entities, and the data formats, standards and management methods are highly scattered. This fragmented structure can still maintain operation in the early medical system, but in the context of the rapid development of digital medical care and artificial intelligence, it has gradually become a key factor restricting the progress of the industry.

## 2.2 Data dispersion and trust cost issues

The high degree of dispersion of medical data not only leads to duplication of construction and waste of resources, but also significantly increases the trust cost of cross-agency collaboration. The lack of a unified data verification and traceability mechanism among different subjects makes the data face problems such as difficulty in verifying authenticity and unclear responsibility boundaries in the process of sharing and using.

In scientific research, clinical research, and medical technology innovation scenarios, this high trust cost has become an important obstacle to efficiency and large-scale development.

## 2.3 Data security and privacy constraints

Medical data is highly sensitive, and its security and privacy protection requirements are much higher than those of general commercial data. Traditional centralized systems often have a single point of risk when facing large-scale data storage and cross-institutional circulation. Once a security incident occurs, its impact scope and consequences are difficult to control.

How to achieve trusted management and secure sharing of data while ensuring privacy and compliance is one of the core issues that need to be solved urgently in the current medical technology field.

#### **2.4 The impact of technological evolution on the medical system**

With the development of artificial intelligence, large models, and data-driven medical care, the dependence of medical systems on high-quality, verifiable data continues to increase. The lack of credible data base will not only weaken the effect of technology application, but also bring systemic risks.

The medical system is changing from "institution-centered" to "data and collaboration-centered". This transformation puts forward new requirements for the underlying technical architecture.





# Chapter 3 | Hngjeivar Basic Technology Architecture

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# Chapter 3 | Hngjeivar Basic Technology Architecture

## 3.1 Overview of the overall technical system

Hngjeivar adopts a layered technology architecture design to build a complete system around the trusted storage, authority management and collaborative use of medical data. The architecture emphasizes stability, scalability and compliance adaptation capabilities, and can be flexibly deployed in different regions and medical system environments.

## 3.2 Blockchain underlying design logic

In terms of underlying technology selection, Hngjeivar uses blockchain as a trusted basic layer to record key data fingerprints, access behaviors and collaboration processes to ensure that data status and operation records are non-tamperable and traceable.

Blockchain does not directly carry large-scale medical raw data, but exists as a trust and verification layer, thus taking into account performance, security and compliance requirements.

## 3.3 Medical data management and verification mechanism

Hngjeivar introduces multiple authentication and permission control mechanisms in the data management layer to keep data in a controllable state during the process of generation, use and sharing. Every data call and collaboration behavior can be recorded and audited, thus forming a complete data life cycle management system.

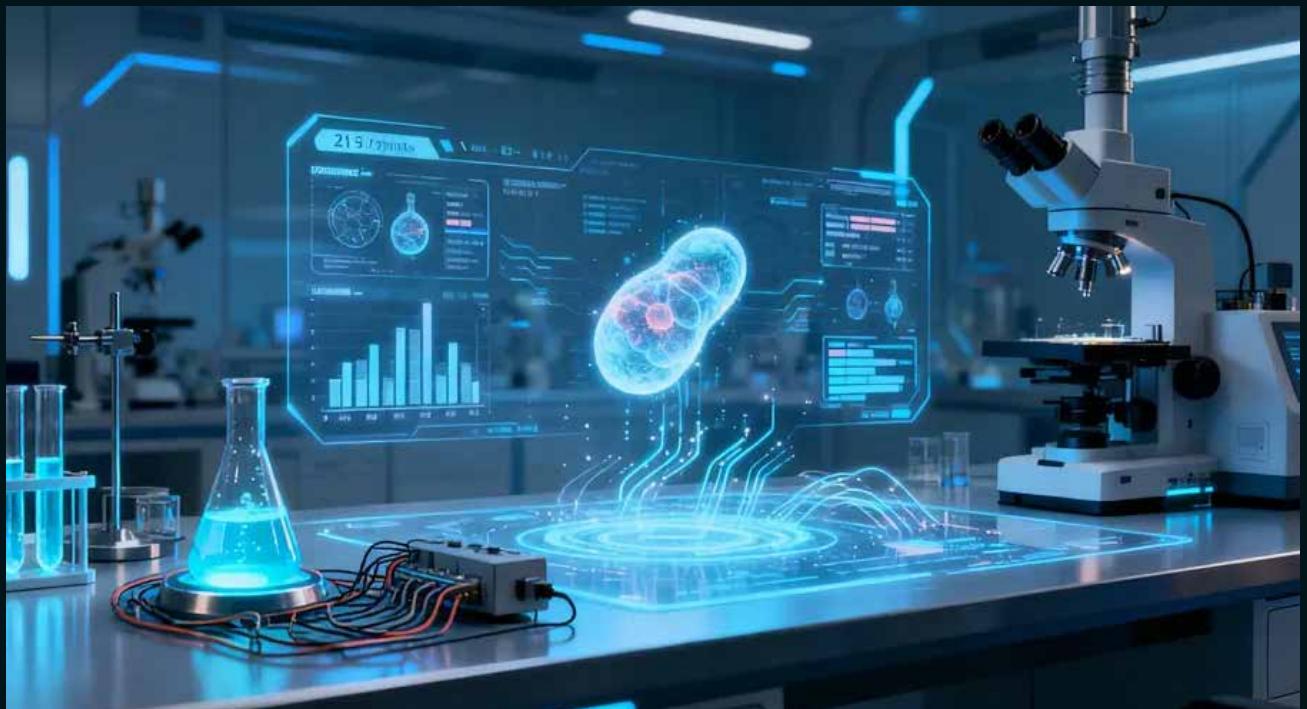
This mechanism provides a reliable data foundation for collaboration among medical institutions, the use of scientific research data and subsequent intelligent applications.

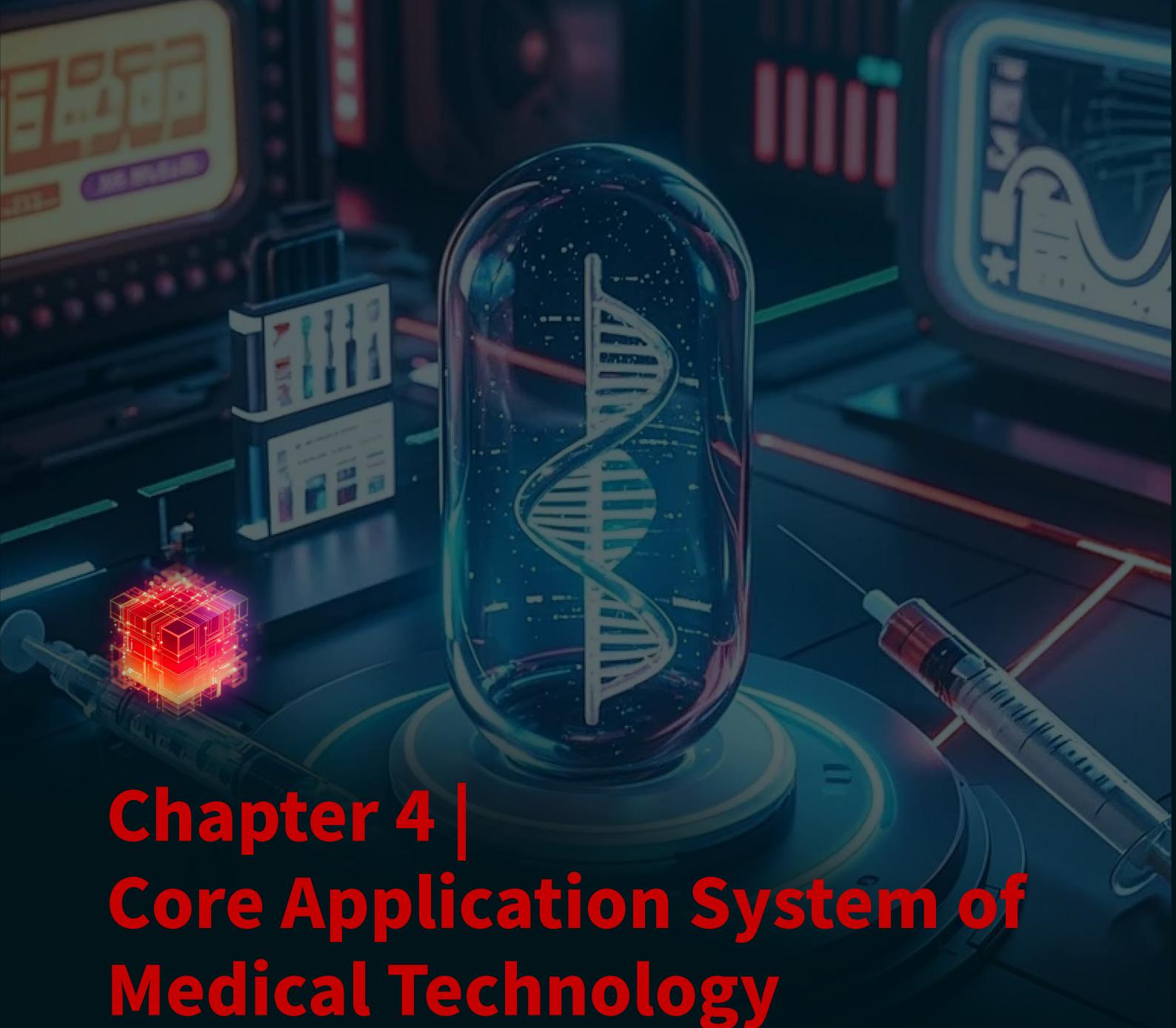
## 3.4 Security architecture and privacy protection system

In terms of security and privacy, Hngjeivar uses encryption technology, permission classification and access control policies to ensure that medical data always meets

privacy protection requirements in different usage scenarios. Compliance and risk control are included in the core consideration during the architectural design phase of the project, rather than as supplements after the fact.

Through the combination of technical means and governance mechanisms, Hngjeivar has built a sustainable medical data security system.





# Chapter 4 | Core Application System of Medical Technology

- 4.1 Medical data confirmation mechanism
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# Chapter 4 | Core Application System of Medical Technology

## 4.1 Medical data confirmation mechanism

In the medical technology system, the value of data does not come from the scale itself, but from its attributes that its source can be verified, its use can be traced, and its responsibility can be defined. By introducing a trusted record and verification mechanism, Hngjeivar establishes a clear data source and status identification for medical data, thereby realizing the basic ability of data confirmation.

This mechanism does not change the original ownership of data, but records and verifies the process of data generation, change and use at the technical level, so that the data has a consistent and trustworthy foundation in the process of cross-institutional circulation and collaboration.

## 4.2 Collaborative network of medical institutions

The medical system has long suffered from the problems of high inter-agency collaboration cost and low efficiency of information flow. The collaborative network built by Hngjeivar aims to provide a unified and trusted collaboration foundation between different medical institutions, so that data can be used safely and efficiently under the premise of authorization.

Through standardized interfaces and verification mechanisms, medical institutions can achieve necessary information collaboration without exposing core privacy data, thereby improving overall medical service and management efficiency.

## 4.3 Clinical research and scientific research data support

In the field of clinical research and scientific research, the authenticity and integrity of data directly determine the reliability of research results. Hngjeivar provides a credible data support environment for scientific research and clinical research, so that the data

the research process have verifiable sources and complete records.

This system helps to improve the efficiency of scientific research collaboration, reduce the cost of repeated verification, and provide a reliable basis for the audit and review of subsequent research results.

#### **4.4 Medical artificial intelligence data infrastructure**

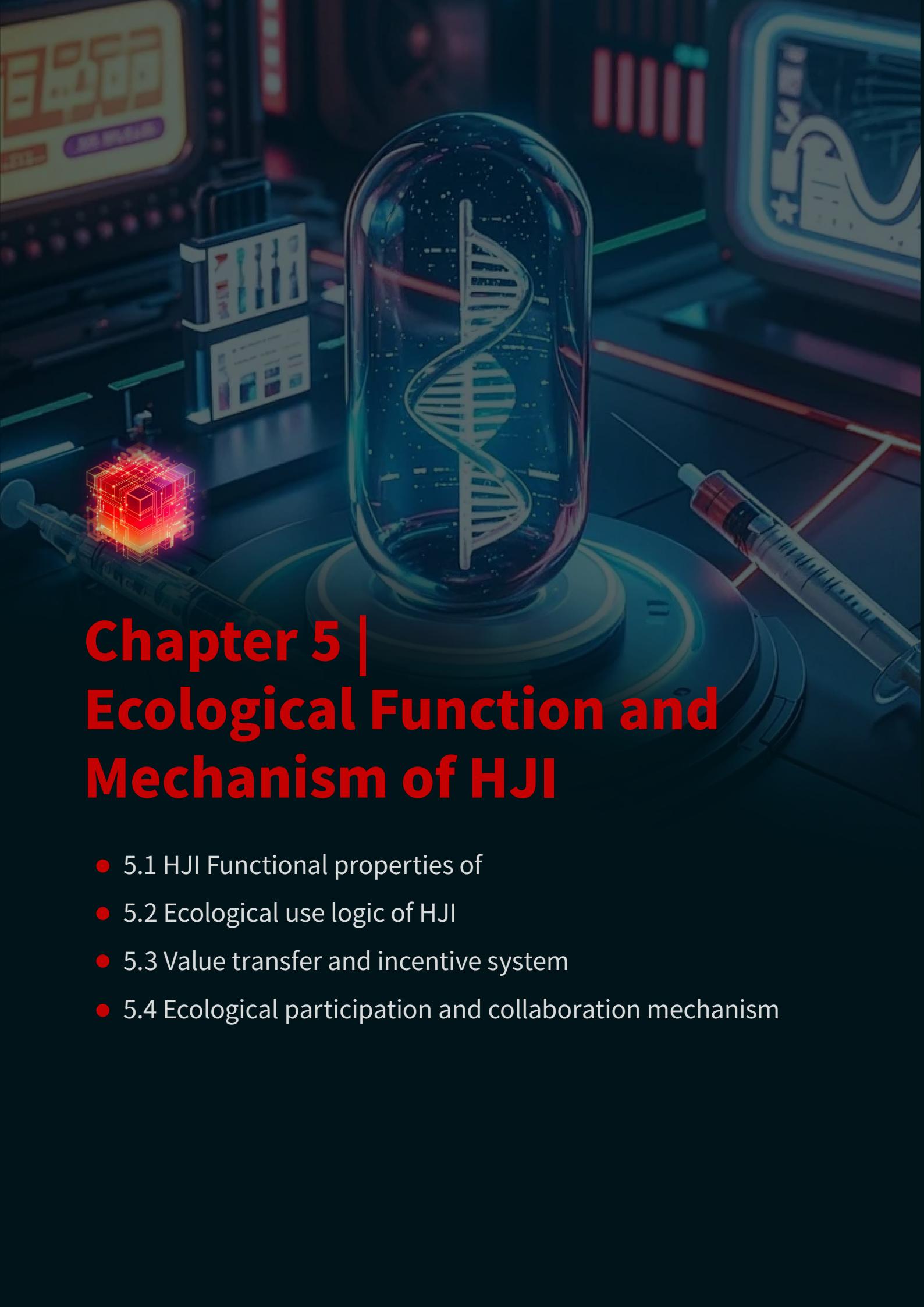
The application of artificial intelligence in the medical field is highly dependent on high-quality data input. Hngjeivar provides a stable and traceable data source for medical artificial intelligence model training and verification by building a trusted data infrastructure.

This infrastructure helps reduce data risks in the model training process, while improving the interpretability and credibility of algorithm output results, laying the foundation for the compliant application of medical artificial intelligence.

#### **4.5 Medical industry data circulation framework**

Under the premise of compliance and privacy protection, the demand for reasonable circulation of data within the medical industry is increasing. The data circulation framework constructed by Hngjeivar enables data to be used in an orderly manner within the scope of legal authorization, and records the circulation process through technical means.

This framework provides a clear and supervisable data usage path for medical industry collaboration, and helps promote the long-term healthy development of the medical technology ecosystem.



# **Chapter 5 | Ecological Function and Mechanism of HJI**

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- 5.2 Ecological use logic of HJI
- 5.3 Value transfer and incentive system
- 5.4 Ecological participation and collaboration mechanism

# Chapter 5 | Ecological Function and Mechanism of HJI

## 5.1 HJI Functional properties of

HJI is the basic functional unit in the Hngjeivar ecosystem. Its core positioning is not a financial tool, but a functional carrier used to support collaboration, incentives and resource allocation within the ecosystem.

The design goal of HJI is to promote synergy and contribution among ecological participants, rather than short-term value games.

## 5.2 Ecological use logic of HJI

In the Hngjeivar ecosystem, HJI is used to support key links such as data collaboration, system maintenance, and service invocation. Through clear usage scenario design, HJI becomes an important medium connecting technology systems and ecological participants.

This usage logic helps to ensure the stability and sustainability of ecological operation.

## 5.3 Value transfer and incentive system

The circulation of HJI is based on actual ecological behaviors, including but not limited to system maintenance, data contribution, technical support and ecological construction. Through mechanism design, the project effectively binds ecological value creation and incentive distribution.

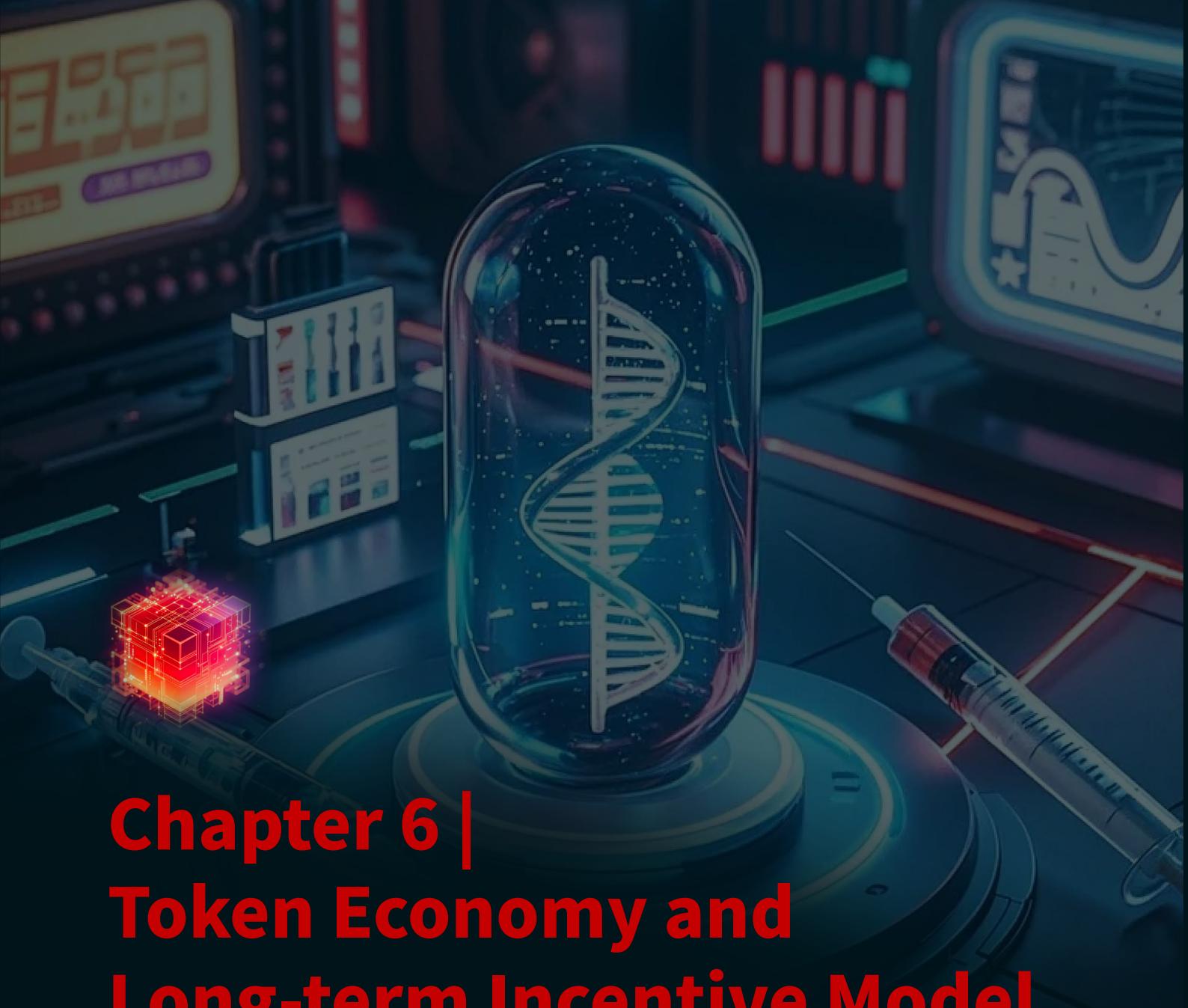
This system encourages long-term participation rather than short-term speculation.

## 5.4 Ecological participation and collaboration mechanism

Hngjeivar ensures that ecological participants with different roles can cooperate under a unified framework through clear participation rules and collaboration mechanisms. HJI

plays a coordinating and stimulating role in it, so that ecological collaboration has the intrinsic motivation for sustainable operation.





# Chapter 6 | Token Economy and Long-term Incentive Model

- 6.1 Basic token parameters
- 6.2 Token allocation and equity design
- 6.3 Release rhythm and circulation management
- 6.4 Long-term stability and risk balance mechanism

# Chapter 6 | Token Economy and Long-term Incentive Model (Revised Locked Version)

## 6.1 Basic token parameters

Token Name: Hngjeivar

Token abbreviation: HJI

Total issuance: 30,000,000,000 pieces

Issuance mechanism: fixed total amount, no additional issuance

Initial issue price: 0.00028

Token attributes: ecological functional tokens

The total amount of HJI is fixed in the creation stage and is used to support the long-term operation of Hngjeivar's medical technology infrastructure without any form of inflation mechanism.

## 6.2 Token allocation and quantity structure

The distribution of HJI follows the principle of "giving priority to long-term construction, giving priority to ecological contribution, and controllable circulation rhythm", as follows:

Token Allocation Details

Ecological construction and application incentive: 40% (12,000,000,000 HJI)

It is used in ecological scenarios such as medical institution access, data collaboration, scientific research support, and AI data use, and is gradually released with actual ecological behaviors.

Technology R&D and infrastructure: 20% (6,000,000,000 HJI)

It is used for long-term technical investment such as blockchain underlying development, data security system, privacy computing, and cross-system integration.

Team and core contributors: 15% (4,500,000,000 HJI)

Used for project core teams and long-term key contributors, set clear lock-in and release cycles to ensure long-term consistency.

**Strategic cooperation and institutional support: 10% (3,000,000,000 HJI)**

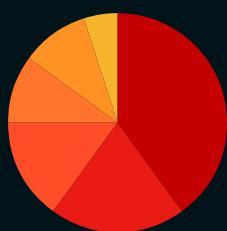
It is used for the introduction of strategic cooperation between medical institutions, scientific research organizations, and industrial partners.

**Market liquidity and underlying liquidity: 10% (3,000,000,000 HJI)**

Used for initial market liquidity and basic ecological operation needs.

**Risk Reserve and System Security Fund: 5% (1,500,000,000 HJI)**

Used for system risk response, security incident handling and long-term ecological stability guarantee.



Ecological construction and application incentives: 40%  
Strategic cooperation and institutional support: 10%

Technology R&D and infrastructure: 20%  
Market flow and basic circulation: 10%

Team and core contributors: 15%  
Risk Reserve and System Security Fund: 5%

### **6.3 Release rhythm and circulation management**

The release of HJI takes place in a phased, traceable, and predictable manner:

Parts related to ecological construction and technology are released according to actual application progress

The team and core contributors part set a long-term lock-up period and release it linearly in batches

The strategic cooperation part is bound to the progress of cooperation implementation

The market circulation part remains relatively restrained to avoid short-term concentrated release

All releases follow public rules and are subject to community and governance supervision.

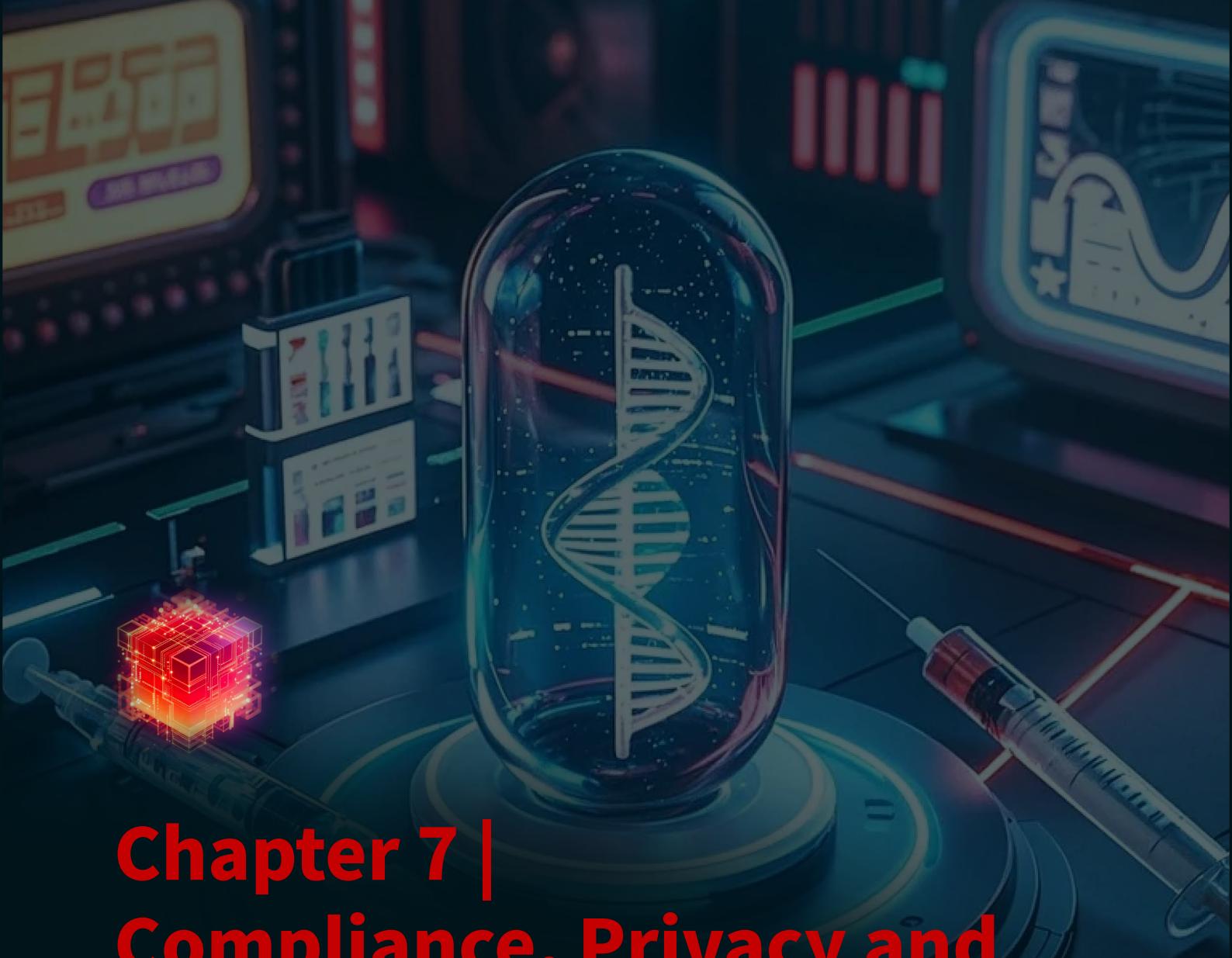
## 6.4 Long-term stability and risk balance mechanism

Hngjeivar prioritizes system stability over short-term liquidity in the token economy model.

Through the fixed total amount, phased release and usage scenario binding mechanism, it is ensured that HJI always serves the medical technology ecosystem itself, rather than idling away from the value of practical applications.

The model aims to provide clear, long-term, and sustainable incentive expectations for ecological participants.





# **Chapter 7 | Compliance, Privacy and Risk Governance**

- 7.1 Medical Data Compliance Principles
- 7.2 Privacy protection and access control
- 7.3 Risk identification and governance system
- 7.4 Development direction of international compliance

# Chapter 7 | Compliance, Privacy and Risk Governance

## 7.1 Medical Data Compliance Principles

Hngjeivar clearly follows the basic principles of "minimized use, limited use, and controllable authorization" of medical data at the system design level. The project does not store, process or trade any original medical privacy data, but only credible records of data status, fingerprints and usage behavior to ensure that the system is always within compliance boundaries.

## 7.2 Privacy protection and access control

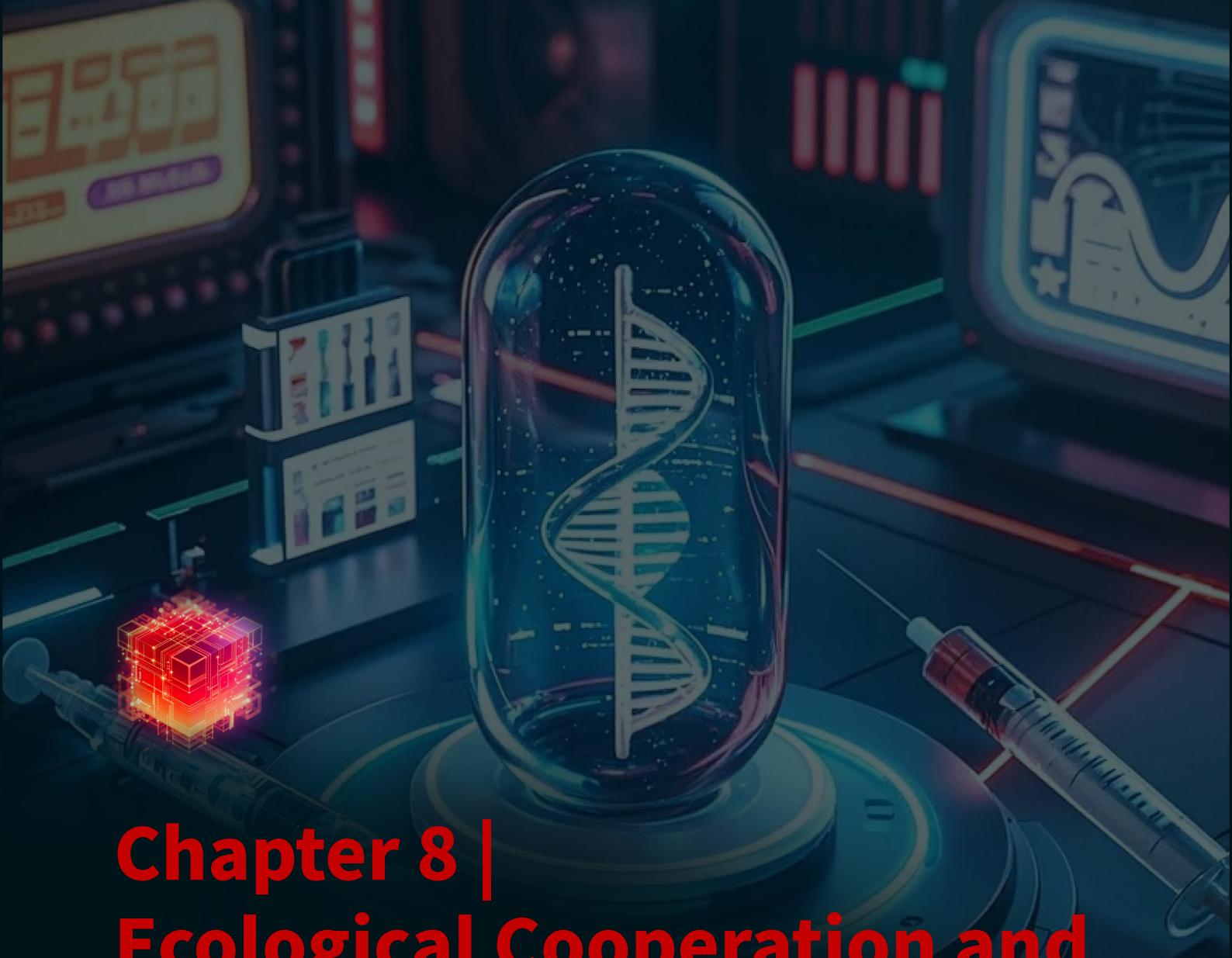
The data operation behavior of different roles is strictly controlled through the project permission classification, encryption identification and access record mechanism. All data-related operations are traceable and auditable, avoiding the risk of unauthorized data calls and abuse.

## 7.3 Risk identification and governance system

Hngjeivar continuously identifies and manages technical risks, system operation risks and ecological collaboration risks, and reduces the impact of systemic risks on medical scenarios through technical review, authority restrictions and process constraints.

## 7.4 Development direction of international compliance

During the cross-regional deployment process, the project adopts modular and regional isolation design, enabling the system to independently adapt according to the medical data and privacy regulatory requirements of different judicial areas, supporting long-term international development.



## Chapter 8 | Ecological Cooperation and Industrial Layout

- 8.1 Cooperation mode of medical institutions
- 8.2 Synergy between scientific research and pharmaceutical industry
- 8.3 Technology partners and platform cooperation
- 8.4 Global ecological expansion planning

# Chapter 8 | Ecological Cooperation and Industrial Layout

## 8.1 Cooperation mode of medical institutions

Hngjeivar has carried out system-level cooperation with regional general hospitals, specialized medical institutions and medical imaging testing centers, focusing on data storage and access, cross-institutional collaborative process verification and compliance data usage testing. Current cooperation covers private medical service network in Hong Kong, regional medical groups in Southeast Asia and domestic medical imaging service institutions.

## 8.2 Synergy between scientific research and pharmaceutical industry

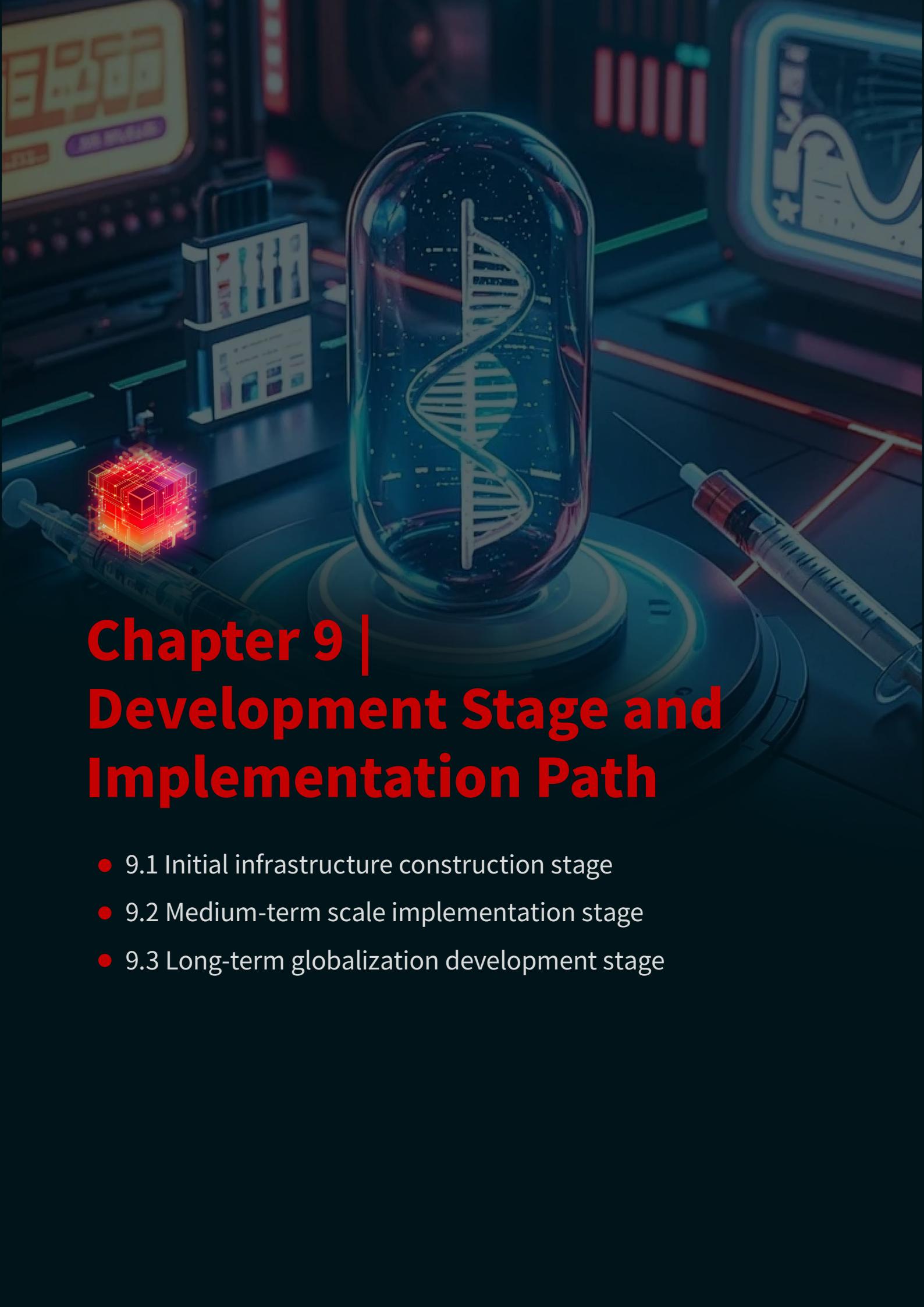
The project provides credible data support for medical colleges, scientific research institutions and clinical research organizations, and is used for data storage and verification of multi-center clinical research, so as to improve the efficiency of scientific research collaboration and the credibility of research results.

## 8.3 Technology partners and platform cooperation

Hngjeivar conducts system integration cooperation with medical information service providers, medical AI enterprises and data governance technology providers to embed trusted data recording capabilities into existing medical technology platforms to support the operation of actual business scenarios.

## 8.4 Global ecological expansion planning

The project adopts a sub-regional promotion strategy, giving priority to the deployment of systems in areas with a high degree of medical digitalization and a clear compliance environment, and gradually forming a multi-regional replicable medical technology ecological network.



# **Chapter 9 | Development Stage and Implementation Path**

- 9.1 Initial infrastructure construction stage
- 9.2 Medium-term scale implementation stage
- 9.3 Long-term globalization development stage

# Chapter 9 | Development Stage and Implementation Path

## 9.1 Initial infrastructure construction stage

**Time:** first half of 2026

The construction of blockchain trusted record layer, data storage and authority management module has been completed, and the system is officially put into operation, and the first batch of medical institutions and scientific research scenarios are supported.

## 9.2 Medium-term scale implementation stage

**When:** Second half of 2026

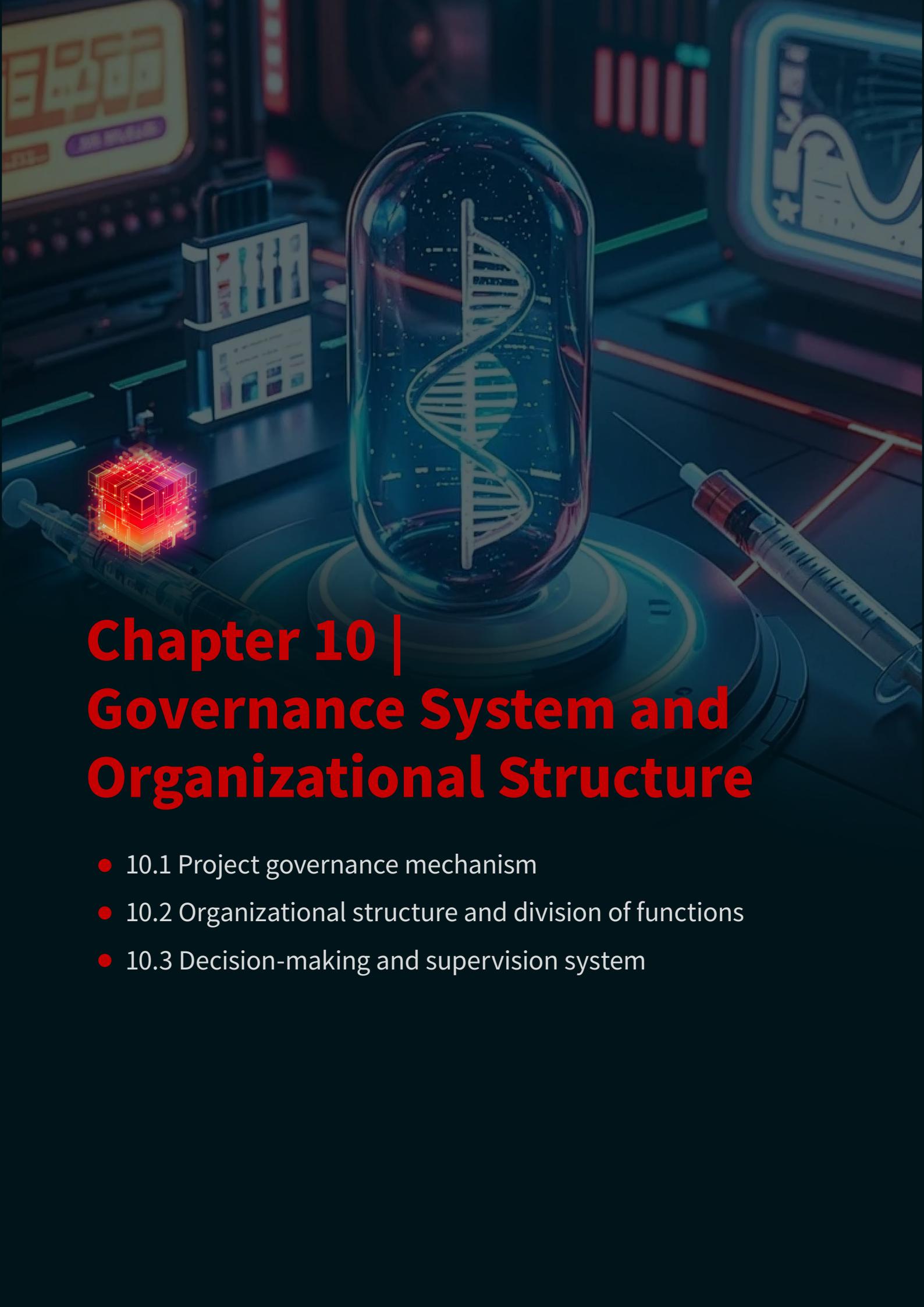
Medical institution collaboration, clinical research and medical AI data support scenarios have been put into actual operation, HJI has been enabled for system services and ecological incentives, and the ecosystem has entered a stable operation state.

## 9.3 Long-term globalization development stage

**When:** From 2027

Promote multi-regional system deployment, expand medical technology and scientific research application scenarios, and the project has entered the stage of long-term operation and continuous evolution from the construction period.





# Chapter 10 | Governance System and Organizational Structure

- 10.1 Project governance mechanism
- 10.2 Organizational structure and division of functions
- 10.3 Decision-making and supervision system

# Chapter 10 | Governance System and Organizational Structure

## 10.1 Project governance mechanism

Hngjeivar's governance mechanism is built on the core principles of medical compliance priority, technology neutrality, and long-term system stability.

The goal of project governance is not to rapidly iterate or frequently adjust rules, but to ensure that medical data-related infrastructure has sustainable operation capabilities and credibility in different application scenarios and judicial environments.

All adjustments involving the protocol layer, data governance rules and key system modules follow the following governance constraints:

Do not break through the boundaries of medical data privacy and compliance

Does not affect the system stability of existing medical institutions and partners

Not changing technology and governance neutrality due to market behavior

The project clearly does not provide medical services or participate in any medical decision-making, and its governance scope only covers technical infrastructure, data governance rules and ecological collaboration framework.

## 10.2 Organizational structure and division of functions

Hngjeivar adopts the organizational structure of "founding team + professional execution team" to ensure effective division of labor and checks and balances among strategic judgment, technical execution and compliance constraints.

### 10.2.1 Founding team (person in charge of core direction)



Medical Technology and Data Governance Direction | Co-Founder

Eric Topol

Scripps Research Translational Institute Founder and director, a famous American cardiologist and opinion leader in the field of digital medicine.

Main responsibilities:

Control of medical data application boundaries and compliance principles

Technical adaptation evaluation of clinical and scientific research scenarios

Professional guidance for cooperation between medical institutions



Blockchain Protocol and Infrastructure Direction | Co-Founder

Gavin Wood

Co-founder of Ethereum, founder of Polkadot and Web3 Foundation.

Main responsibilities:

Underlying Protocol Architecture and Scalability Design

Decentralized governance model and long-term evolution route

System-level safety and stability technology direction



Security and Systemic Risk Governance Direction | Co-founder

Bruce Schneier

An internationally renowned security expert who has long been engaged in security strategy, cryptography and systemic risk research.

Main responsibilities:

Medical Data Security and Threat Modeling

System Audit and Risk Control Framework Design

Planning of major security incident response mechanism



Medical artificial intelligence and engineering implementation direction | Co-founder

**Regina Barzilay**

Professor at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and important scholar in the field of medical AI and machine learning.

Main responsibilities:

Medical AI data trusted input standards

Traceability mechanism for model training and validation

Engineering and actual implementation path of AI scenarios

### **10.2.2 Function Division of Core Executive Team**

Within the strategic framework of the founding team, the project has the following core executive functions:

#### **Technology & Infrastructure Team**

Responsible for blockchain trusted record layer, permission management module, system performance and security optimization.

#### **Medical and Compliance Support Team**

Responsible for medical scenario adaptation, privacy boundary assessment, compliance strategy implementation and risk control.

#### **Ecology and Cooperation Promotion Team**

Responsible for system access and collaborative promotion of medical institutions,

scientific research organizations, and medical technology enterprises.

### **10.3 Decision-making and supervision system**

Hngjeivar adheres to the governance principle of separating suggestion power, decision-making power and execution power, and avoids systemic risks caused by concentration of governance power.

#### **A. Advisory Board (Independent Support Role)**

Members of the Advisory Board provide independent, non-binding professional advice and are not involved in the day-to-day operation of the project and have no executive responsibilities.

Medical Technology and Clinical Digitization Consultant

Eric Topol

Provide medical digitalization trend judgment, clinical feasibility assessment and medical data application boundary suggestions.

Blockchain and Decentralized Governance Consultant

Gavin Wood

Provide long-term technical guidance on protocol governance, system evolution and decentralized architecture.

Security and Risk Governance Consultant

Bruce Schneier

Provide safety audit methodology, system risk assessment and emergency management suggestions.

Regulatory and Policy Advisor

Timothy Massad

Former chairman of the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission, long-term research on financial technology and regulatory frameworks.

Responsible for cross-regional regulatory trend analysis and compliance strategy suggestions.

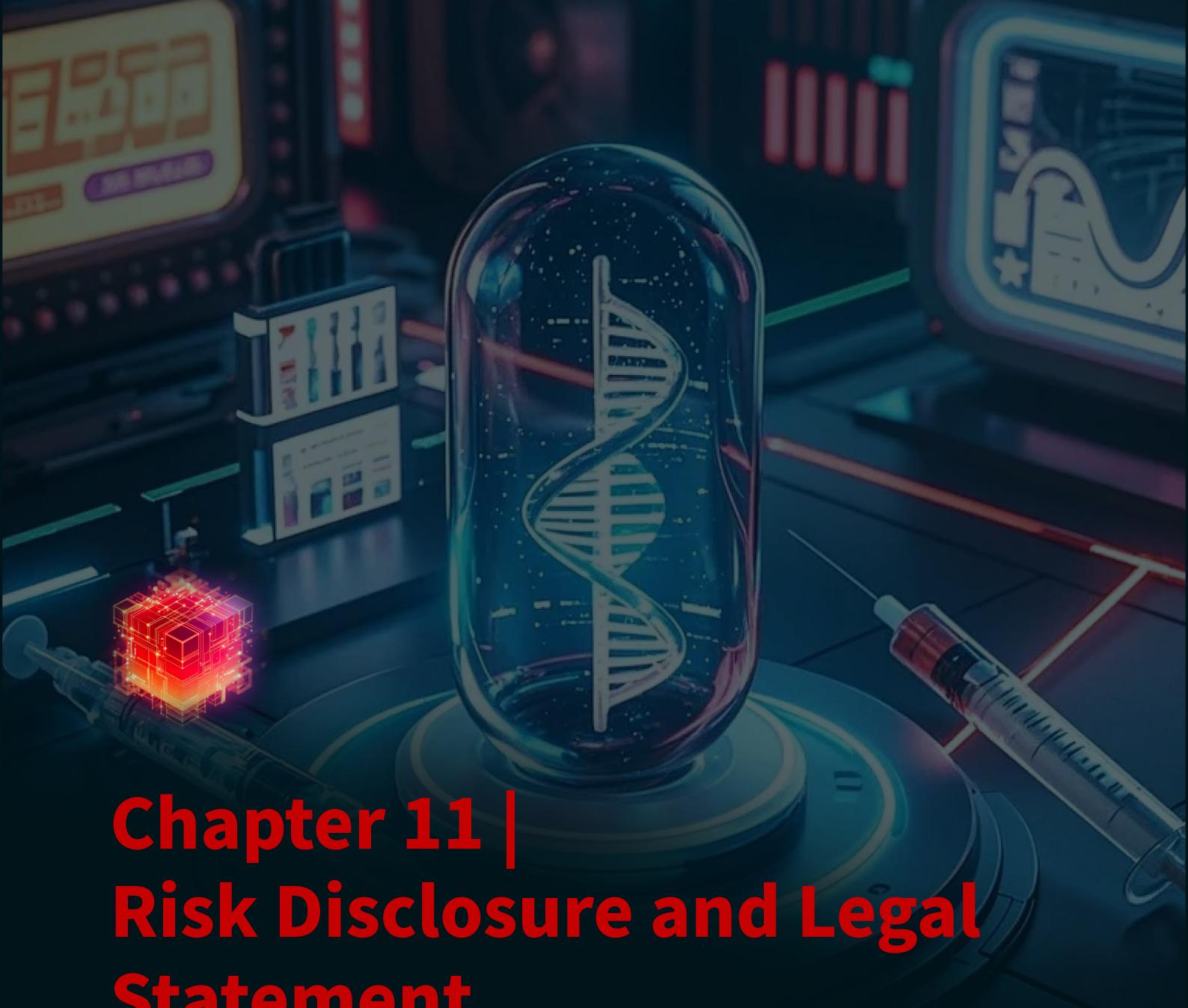
### B. Decision-making process and oversight principles

Core protocol upgrades and key rule adjustments require technical review and compliance assessment

Complete records of major governance decisions to ensure traceability and auditability

Risk events are handled according to established procedures, giving priority to ensuring the stability of medical scenarios and data security





# Chapter 11 | Risk Disclosure and Legal Statement

- 11.1 Technical and systemic risks
- 11.2 Market and Operational Risks
- 11.3 Legal and regulatory statements

# Chapter 11 | Risk Disclosure and Legal Statement

## 11.1 Technical risk description

Hngjeivar builds medical technology infrastructure based on cutting-edge technologies such as blockchain, encryption and distributed systems. Although the project has fully considered system stability, security and scalability in the architecture design, it may still face technical uncertainties including but not limited to performance bottlenecks, system upgrade compatibility, security vulnerabilities and third-party dependent component risks.

The project will reduce related risks through continuous technical optimization, security audits and architectural iterations, but there is no guarantee that all potential technical risks will be completely eliminated.

## 11.2 Operational and ecological risks

The ecological development of Hngjeivar depends on the participation of medical institutions, scientific research organizations and technical partners. The speed of ecological expansion, application scale, and pace of cooperation promotion may be affected by multiple factors such as the industry environment, policy changes, market conditions, and partner decisions.

The project does not make any guarantee commitments on ecological scale, number of users, application coverage or development progress.

## 11.3 Legal and regulatory risks

Legal and regulatory requirements for healthcare data, privacy protection, digital infrastructure and encryption technologies differ significantly across countries and regions and may change over time. The adjustment of relevant regulatory policies may

impact on the system deployment mode, functional opening scope and operation mode of the project.

Hngjeivar will make technical and architectural adjustments to the extent reasonable in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, but does not guarantee that the project will be accessible in all jurisdictions.

#### **11.4 Statement of Medical Liability and Use Boundary**

Hngjeivar does not provide medical services of any kind, is not involved in diagnosis, treatment, prescribing or medical decision making, and is not responsible for any medical practices or medical outcomes.

The project does not hold, store, or trade any original medical privacy data, and its function is limited to providing technical recording and verification support for data status, usage behavior, and collaboration process.

#### **11.5 Token Related Statements**

HJI is a functional token in the Hngjeivar ecosystem, used for system services, ecological collaboration and resource allocation, and does not represent any form of equity, debt, income rights or investment contracts.

HJI does not constitute securities, financial products or investment advice. Any use or circulation of HJI should be assessed by the participants themselves and bear the corresponding risks.

#### **11.6 Forward-Looking Statements**

The project planning, technical route, ecological development and future expectations involved in this white paper are forward-looking statements and may change subject to various uncertainties. The relevant content does not constitute a promise, warranty or

offer of any kind.

## **11.7 Disclaimer**

This white paper is only used to introduce the technical architecture, application direction and ecological planning of the Hngjeivar project, and does not constitute legal, medical, investment or financial advice. Any individual or institution should conduct adequate professional consultation and risk assessment before making a decision based on the contents of this white paper.

