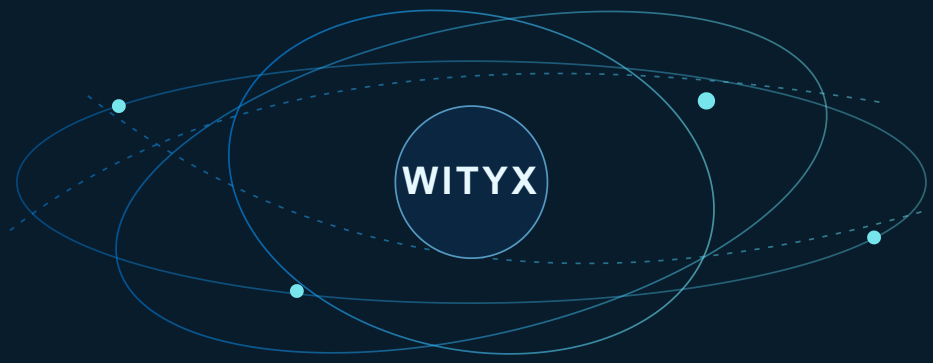
WHITEPAPER / V1.0

Business direction · Proposed technical design

# Connecting Asia. Bringing usage rights to everyday life.

WITYX WHITEPAPER

A Solana-based digital asset connecting DEEDRA's rights economy with the WITY platform.
We are designing an ecosystem where token holding connects to practical service use.




DEEDRA · VISION

WITY · CONNECTION

WITYX · UTILITY

| Network | Planned new issuance | Document version |
|---|---|---|
| **Solana** | 3,000,000,000 WITYX | 1.0 · 2026.09.11 |

**From holding to use. From use to wider connections.**

Service benefits → Broader participation → Platform growth → Expanded usage rights → Reasons to hold and participate. This cycle describes WITYX's intended business model, not a formula guaranteeing growth or financial returns.

This whitepaper describes a project preparing for issuance. The network and planned issuance amount have been selected as the project's direction. Holding requirements, token address, allocation, launch schedule and some technical choices remain undecided. Proposed designs require implementation, verification and publication before taking effect.

CHAPTER 01

Distinguishing selected directions from proposals

# Scope and key specifications

Reading guide · Overview · Contents

WITYX is a rights token intended for the DEEDRA project. The design would allow participants who meet the holding conditions to be announced to receive waivers of eligible platform fees. The new token will use Solana, with a planned issuance of 3 billion tokens. This description does not mean issuance is complete or benefits are active.

| Category | Current position |
| --- | --- |
| **Project direction** | Solana · 3 billion new WITYX · Platform usage rights · Asian expansion |
| **Proposed design** | Standard SPL token, 9 decimal places, wallet signature verification, service-specific benefit policies, benefit records |
| **To finalize before launch** | Mint address, holding amounts and periods, eligible participants and services, allocation and vesting, operational authorities and activation date |

## Page guide


| Page | Topic | Page | Topic |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **03** | DEEDRA · WITY · WITYX | 09 | Benefit policies and operational sustainability |
| **04** | Token uses and benefit scope | 10 | Business connections and Asian expansion |
| **05** | From holding to benefit application | 11 | Data, API and privacy architecture |
| **06** | An interconnected usage rights ecosystem | 12 | Security, failures and verification plans |
| **07** | Solana technical architecture | 13 | Pilots and phased execution |
| **08** | Issuance, supply and authority management | 14 | Governance, risks and pending decisions |
| | 15 pages including the cover | 15 | Glossary and references |


### Essential distinctions

Selecting a network and issuing a token are separate stages. Holding tokens and receiving service benefits are also distinct. Actual application requires all published policies, verified eligibility requirements and the relevant service conditions to be satisfied.

Member asset ledgers, previous token addresses, internal valuation rates and reward rates are not carried over as specifications of this new token. Legal rights and service terms must be defined separately. This whitepaper alone creates no equity, dividend or redemption claim.

CHAPTER 02

Project direction

# Three roles, one direction

DEEDRA · WITY · WITYX

DEEDRA sets out a business direction centered on a digital rights economy. It aims to make platform users and service providers participants in an ecosystem, extending their relationship beyond individual transactions. Rights initially take concrete form as conditions and benefits that apply when using real services.

01
**DEEDRA**
**Business direction and rights economy**

02
**WITY**
**Everyday services and business connections**

03
**WITYX**
**Usage rights linked to holding**

## WITY's starting point

WITY's public service introduction describes connecting people traveling in the same direction and sharing travel costs. This mobility concept is the starting point for exploring connections with local shops, accommodation, tourism and other everyday services. It does not mean every service is operating or will become available simultaneously.

## WITYX's intended role

WITYX aims to become a digital asset connecting platform eligibility with benefits. The basic concept checks eligibility for specified platform-fee waivers while defined holding conditions are met, rather than consuming tokens with each transaction. Payment for services and market trading of the token are separate matters.

| Participant | Intended use | Required operating standards |
|---|---|---|
| **Users** | Predictable service benefits | Clear eligibility conditions and final prices |
| **Businesses** | Connections to new customers and services | Clear contracts, settlement and responsibility for benefit costs |
| **Platform** | Repeat use and better service quality | Sustainable costs and operational accountability |
| **Holders** | Access opportunities across more services | Transparent rights scope and change procedures |

Expansion across Asia is a shared vision. The countries and services to connect first will be announced after business readiness, operating conditions and applicable requirements have been assessed.

CHAPTER 03

Basic concept · Detailed conditions pending

# How is the token used?

Scope of specified platform-fee waivers

WITYX's first usage model is a holding-based platform-fee waiver. Service policies will define who must hold tokens, how many, for how long and which fees are covered. Each policy will specify whether it applies to users or businesses. Connecting a wallet alone does not grant every benefit.

| Item | Intended treatment |
| --- | --- |
| **WITYX holding** | A condition used to determine eligibility for covered services |
| **Platform fee** | The fee waived for transactions meeting eligibility and policy conditions |
| **Travel fares, accommodation charges and product prices** | Separate amounts payable to the service provider |
| **Taxes, payment processing and network costs** | Disclosed separately according to the transaction and payment method |
| **Token transfer or sale** | On-chain asset movement, separate from service refunds and settlement |

## A hypothetical transaction

Assume a service price of 100, a platform fee of 5 and separate costs of 2. The total is 107 without eligibility, or 102 if the fee of 5 is fully waived. This example uses no currency unit and illustrates scope; it does not establish actual rates or savings.

### Calculation principle

Final payment = service price + separate costs + base platform fee − applied waiver. In the basic model, the waiver equals the covered fee when conditions are met, and 0 otherwise. Benefits already used are not presented as cash returns.

Paying for every product with tokens or automatically burning tokens is not a confirmed basic feature. If deposits, staking, additional tiers or exchange features are needed, their purposes and risks will be reviewed and announced beforehand.

No proportional formula has been set under which larger holdings create unlimited rights. In this whitepaper, expanding rights means aiming to broaden services and opportunities for their use.

CHAPTER 04

Proposed technical design

# From holding verification to transaction completion

User journey and eligibility assessment

01 **01 Connect wallet** › 02 **02 Verify owner signature** › 03 **03 Check holdings and policy** › 04 **04 Confirm price and benefits** › 05 **05 Use service and record**

## 1. Connect the wallet and verify the owner’s consent

The service presents a message containing the domain, a one-time nonce, issuance and expiry times, and purpose, then verifies the wallet signature. Signing proves control of the wallet; it neither authorizes a transfer nor proves continuous holding. Private keys and recovery phrases are not collected.

## 2. Check chain state and service policy together

Query token accounts for the approved mint and total policy-eligible balances. Do not assume holdings exist only in an Associated Token Account. Record the queried slot and commitment level, then evaluate holding period, country, service, usage limits and policy version. Balances may move after a quote, so quote validity and recheck timing must be defined.

## 3. Review the result before using the service

Show the base fee, waiver, separate costs and final payment. Once eligibility is verified, create a short-lived benefit authorization and budget reservation, linking them to an actual order only once. When the transaction is confirmed, record the applied policy and benefit. Process cancellations and refunds against the original order without granting duplicate benefits.

### Handling transfers, delays and failures

A wallet signature or single balance query cannot prove continuous holding. Compare history monitoring, cooldown periods and order-specific reservations. If verification fails, do not authorize an unverified waiver. Let users choose a retry, the standard price or cancellation; never automatically charge standard fees without separate consent.

This whitepaper proposes this process. It does not establish that wallet integration, an eligibility server, benefit authorization or business settlement features have already been implemented or are operating.

CHAPTER 05

Proposed differentiation model

# A Connected Ecosystem of Usage Rights

From token holdings to verifiable service experiences

WITYX proposes to differentiate itself by connecting holding conditions, service policies, providers' delivery capabilities and actual transaction benefits. This document calls it the 'Connected Usage Rights Model.' The name does not establish a world first or the absence of similar models.

| Component | Core function | What users can verify |
|---|---|---|
| **Benefit policy registry** | Versions of eligible mints, services, conditions and validity periods | Which holdings qualify for which benefits |
| **Provider service catalogue** | Regions, services, eligible fees and operational availability | Whether a service is actually available |
| **Eligibility result** | Short-lived results based on policies and wallet state | Why eligibility was accepted or declined |
| **Benefit approval and budget reservation** | Single-use authorization tied to an order, with funding reserved | Whether the provider is prepared to fulfil the benefit |
| **Benefit usage record** | Preserves policies, orders, waived amounts and cancellations | Whether the stated benefit was actually applied |

## Comparison with conventional membership

Conventional membership can also offer fee benefits. Tokens let services reference a common mint and public holding records, but add wallet management, price volatility and query-failure risks. Pilots must assess whether cross-service eligibility verification and connections outweigh these additional costs.

## Connected rights do not mean automatic mutual recognition

Services may reference the same token while operating under different contracts and cost structures. We propose a common format for conditions, with each new service reviewed for accountability, funding and dispute procedures. Separation should prevent one provider's outage or lack of readiness from stopping every service.

01 **Usage benefits** › 02 **Broader participation** › 03 **Platform growth** › 04 **Expanded usage rights** › 05 **Reasons to hold and participate**

The cycle requires measurement. Repeat usage, successful benefit application, provider retention and customer complaints should show whether broader opportunities encourage participation. Token price appreciation alone is not a measure of success.

### Distinct from redeemable financial claims

Eligibility results and benefit records are service operating data. Turning them into separate tradable assets, cash claims or rights to provider profit distributions is outside this basic design.

CHAPTER 06

Network direction set · Proposed architecture

# Technical Architecture on Solana

On-chain assets and service operations

The new WITYX token will use Solana. The baseline proposal is a fungible token issued through the standard Token Program. Asset records and service-benefit decisions remain separate. The program and implementation specifications require wallet compatibility checks, audit and operational validation before finalization.

01
**Wallet and app**
**Consent and service use**

›

02
**Eligibility and policy server**
**Condition checks and order linkage**

›

03
**Solana**
**Mint, balances and asset transfers**

| Layer | Primary responsibility |
|---|---|
| **Solana mint account** | Token identity, decimals, supply, mint authority and freeze authority |
| **Token accounts and ATA** | Hold an owner’s balance for a mint. An ATA uses standard address derivation |
| **RPC and indexer** | Read chain state and collect history; monitor delays and missing data |
| **Policy and eligibility layer** | Evaluate benefit conditions, holdings, usage history and policy versions |
| **Transaction and provider layer** | Record prices, benefit approvals, completion, cancellations and settlement |

## Standard Token Program and Token-2022

A standard token can support basic balance queries and transfers. Token-2022 offers extensions, but transfer fees or hooks can affect holder experience and service compatibility. Availability alone is not a reason to adopt an extension. Any necessary extension requires a separate explanation of authority, costs and compatibility.

## Network fees and limits of queries

Solana transaction fees are paid in SOL. A platform-fee waiver does not waive Solana transaction fees. A service could provide a fee-paying account, subject to a separate SOL budget and abuse controls. Fast processing potential does not guarantee completion times or fixed fees for individual transactions.

The preferred architecture keeps personal information and order details off-chain. Even if integrity-checking summaries are recorded later, disclosure of source data, deletion options and potential links to individuals require prior review.

CHAPTER 07

Total issuance direction set · Operational proposals

# Issuing and Managing 3 Billion Tokens

Integer units, issuance procedures and authorities

| Item | Basis of this whitepaper |
|---|---|
| **Network / Display name** | Solana / WITYX |
| **Planned new issuance** | 3,000,000,000 WITYX |
| **Decimal places** | 9 proposed; not finalized |
| **Total base units** | 3,000,000,000,000,000,000 assuming 9 decimals |
| **Official mint address** | Not published; to be announced after issuance and verification |
| **Allocation, vesting and circulation** | Not finalized; issued supply and circulating supply will be distinguished |

Solana token amounts use integer base units. 3 billion × 10 to the power of 9 is below the u64 maximum of 18,446,744,073,709,551,615. With 10 decimals, the same issuance would exceed that range. APIs should transmit base-unit amounts as strings; implementations should use exact integer arithmetic such as BigInt.

## Proposed issuance procedure

01 **Set mint and authorities** › 02 **Issue exact planned amount** › 03 **Reconcile recipients and supply** › 04 **Verify authority status** › 05 **Publish official details**

Removing mint authority after reconciling the exact quantity and recipient accounts is under consideration. Setting mint authority to None prevents further issuance from that mint and cannot be reversed. Holders may still burn tokens, reducing supply. ‘Preventing additional issuance’ differs from ‘maintaining exactly 3 billion forever.’ The proposal is to verify the finalized transaction result and re-read supply and authority state after issuance or authority changes, rather than treating submission acceptance as completion.

Freeze authority is separate from mint authority. As it affects holders’ asset control, its necessity, holder and procedures must be disclosed. Check frozen accounts before revocation: once freeze authority is removed, it cannot be used to thaw existing frozen accounts. This whitepaper declares neither a final freeze-authority policy nor completed revocation.

### Treasury and key management

Multiple approvals for issuance and token custody are under consideration. SPL multisig governs Token Program authorities; it does not automatically protect native SOL accounts or every program’s authorities. SOL operating wallets and other program authorities each need suitable controls.

Allocation percentages, team allocations, sale prices, exchanges, listing dates and buybacks are unconfirmed. A separate allocation document should follow review of purposes, quantities, controlling wallets, lock conditions and release schedules.

CHAPTER 08

Proposed economic and policy design

# Benefit Policies and Operational Sustainability

A model for explaining the cost of fee waivers

Fee waivers benefit users but may reduce platform revenue. Higher transaction volume alone should not be assumed to cover operating costs. Operations must be assessed against actual service revenue and costs, without depending on new participants or token price appreciation to fund them.

## What a benefit policy should contain

A policy version combines eligible participants, minimum holdings, holding periods, services, regions, recognized balances, usage and amount limits, quote validity, budgets and change-notice periods. Specific values remain unset. Responsibility for approved benefits and restrictions on new quotes when budgets are insufficient must be defined first.

| Illustrative monthly operations · USD | 60% waived | 90% waived |
|---|---|---|
| **Transaction volume 1,000,000 × assumed fee 5%** | 50,000 | 50,000 |
| **Fees waived for users** | 30,000 | 45,000 |
| **Remaining platform-fee revenue** | 20,000 | 5,000 |
| **Assumed revenue from optional provider tools, etc.** | 12,000 | 12,000 |
| **Assumed operating costs** | 28,000 | 28,000 |
| **Illustrative balance · before taxes, etc.** | **4,000** | **−11,000** |

This is a sensitivity illustration, not actual performance, fee rates or a revenue forecast. With volume and costs unchanged, a higher waiver share reduces operating capacity. Optional provider tools could be separate features, but should not re-charge a waived fee under another name.

### Criteria for launch decisions

Scope should follow validation of benefit funding, provider contributions, monthly costs, customer protection and deficit responses. Proposed policy-change procedures preserve confirmed transactions and explain new effective dates, eligibility and impacts in advance.

Applied benefits reduce service-use costs. They should not be combined with holders' cash income, token valuation gains or guaranteed dividends.

CHAPTER 09

Business direction · Proposed operating procedures

# From Provider Connections to Asian Expansion

Making services genuinely available for use

The project has stated that connections among businesses using the platform will begin soon. The countdown refers to that beginning, not a confirmed number of contracted providers, a fixed opening date or launches in every country. Specific participation details will be announced as readiness can be verified and disclosed.

| Connection stage | What must be checked |
|---|---|
| **Participation review** | Service type, location, accountable operator and delivery capability |
| **Agreement on benefit conditions** | Eligible fees, cost responsibility, price display, cancellations and refunds |
| **Technical integration** | Service identifiers, order status, benefit approval and duplicate prevention |
| **Limited pilot** | Verify actual application and customer guidance across a small service scope |
| **Operational transition** | Support, incident handling, settlement reconciliation and policy versioning |

## Regional expansion approach

The long-term vision starts in Southeast Asia and extends toward East, South, Central and West Asia. Payment methods, languages, currencies, consumer protection and operating conditions differ, so policies should not simply be copied across regions. Token identity must remain clear as regions are added, while service conditions are shown separately.

01
**Southeast Asia**
**Proposed starting point**

›

02
**Service pilots**
**Validate operations and benefits**

›

03
**Across Asia**
**Vision for phased expansion**

## Measure the quality of connections

Registered providers and providers actually available for use must be distinguished. Measure completion after benefit approval, cancellation and rejection reasons, settlement discrepancies, support responses and provider retention. Prioritize services customers can use over a list assembled for display.

Each country requires separate review. A review in one region does not ensure approval or suitability elsewhere. This document does not replace local legal advice or evidence of required authorizations.

CHAPTER 10

Proposed technical design

# Designing Data and Service Connections

Policy versions, single application and verifiable records

We propose recording assets on Solana, while recording benefit application and service transactions in the platform's operational systems. This separates proof of an on-chain transaction from evidence that a service was delivered. The new eligibility service should not integrate by directly modifying existing member asset ledgers.

| Example data object | Example required fields |
|---|---|
| **Benefit policy** | policy_id, version, mint, subject_type, minimum_balance, holding_rule, scope, effective_at |
| **Chain observation** | wallet, mint, slot, commitment, observed_at, eligible_balance |
| **Benefit approval** | entitlement_id, policy_version, service_id, order_id, expires_at, reservation_id |
| **Usage record** | receipt_id, order_id, waived_fee, currency, status, reversal_of |
| **Audit record** | actor, action, timestamp, reason, before_version, after_version |

## APIs and retries

Example integration steps cover eligibility queries, quotes, benefit reservations, usage confirmation and cancellations. An idempotency key tying order and benefit identifiers together should prevent repeated requests from causing duplicate effects. Approval, use, expiry and cancellation are distinct states. Corrections reference original records instead of deleting change history.

## Prices and personal information

Every amount should specify currency and units, distinguishing token base units, fiat amounts and service fees. Wallet addresses can identify individuals when linked to other data, so collection purposes and retention should be limited. The preferred approach keeps signed message contents, order details and contact information off the public chain.

### Linking policy changes with evidence

Benefit records should reference the policy version and approval result used at the time. Past transactions must remain explainable under their original rules after policies change. Record both the chain-query slot and service-approval time: they are different values.

These fields and APIs are implementation examples, not existing public APIs or finalized database specifications. Finalization requires data-minimization design, security review and integration testing.

CHAPTER 11 Proposed pre-launch validation

# Security, Incidents and Validation

Standards for protecting assets and benefits

| Threat or failure | Proposed response |
|---|---|
| **Fake mints and phishing** | Consistently publish the official mint and network; maintain an asset allowlist |
| **Reused signatures or wrong domains** | Validate nonce, domain, purpose and expiry; mark requests as used |
| **RPC delays or conflicting chain state** | Check observation time, slot and commitment; define fallback paths and suspension criteria |
| **Duplicate benefits after balance transfers** | Short approval validity, rechecks, order reservations and history monitoring |
| **Multiple accounts or repeated use by one person** | Account and order duplication signals, proportionate checks and appeals |
| **Provider or administrator misuse** | Separate roles, require multiple approvals, log policy changes and review releases |
| **Repeated cancellations or refunds** | Reference original orders, process cancellations once, reconcile and audit |

## Suspension and user communication

Unreliable eligibility checks should not result in unconditional waivers. Clearly explain delays and offer a retry or the standard price. Do not add charges after users accept a price. Budget reservations, compensation and support procedures must define how approved benefits are fulfilled.

## Validation stages

Development tests should cover integer amounts, holding conditions, limits, expiry and duplicate requests. Devnet can test behavior, but cannot prove actual Mainnet fees, liquidity or operating quality. Before issuance, review the mint, authorities and allocation plan. Custom programs or deposit features require separate independent security review.

### What an audit means

Writing and reviewing this whitepaper is not a smart-contract audit or operational security certification. Audit-completion claims require disclosure of the code version, scope, findings and follow-up actions. No such completed audit report is included in this document.

Operations should monitor authority changes, eligibility failures, budget anomalies, duplicate attempts and settlement discrepancies. Incident drills and recovery procedures belong in functional testing. Unlimited collection of personal data is not a substitute for security.

CHAPTER 12

Proposed phased plan

# An Execution Roadmap for Validation Through Pilots

Define readiness criteria before dates

Provider connections create an opportunity to define service utility. Token issuance, eligibility systems and provider operations must each meet readiness criteria. These stages propose execution and disclosure steps, not confirmed launch dates. Pre-issuance pilots involve limited validation using test tokens or simulated eligibility; they do not imply that the planned new token is already in circulation.

| Stage | Main outputs | Criteria for moving forward |
|---|---|---|
| **1. Define policies and business scope** | Target services, participants, cost structure and draft benefit conditions | Review responsibility, scope and customer guidance |
| **2. Technical validation** | Mint specifications, wallet verification, eligibility and transaction models | Pass security, integer, duplicate-request and cancellation tests |
| **3. Limited pilot** | Apply benefits with selected providers and services | Validate settlement reconciliation, support and budget controls |
| **4. Prepare issuance and application** | Publish address, supply, authorities, allocation and final policies | Complete launch reviews and operational approval |
| **5. Operate and expand** | Add validated services and disclose quality metrics | Maintain cost, incident and customer-protection standards |

## Which indicators matter?

| Indicator | Question to assess |
|---|---|
| **Successful benefit application** | Were stated benefits applied to transactions with verified eligibility? |
| **Waiver reconciliation differences** | Do user, provider and platform records agree? |
| **Repeat usage and provider retention** | Do the benefits and services have continuing utility? |
| **Benefit costs and operating contribution** | Does revenue support waivers and service delivery? |
| **Errors, disputes and recovery time** | Are incorrect rejections, duplicate benefits and outages resolved promptly? |

Pilot samples, observation periods and comparison conditions must be disclosed to interpret results. Set suitable criteria in advance and record failures and improvements alongside successes. Until specific targets are finalized, do not present invented user, provider or transaction-volume targets as achievements.

### Distinguish growth from token value

Platform growth or increased benefit usage does not guarantee higher token prices, tradability or liquidity. This roadmap is evaluated through actual service quality and operational evidence.

CHAPTER 13
Current position and preparation requirements

# Operational Responsibility and Open Decisions

Governance, risks and disclosure principles

Token holdings do not automatically confer voting rights over all business decisions. At this stage, we propose separate policy, technical operations, financial approval and review roles, with recorded policy changes. Participant consultation or on-chain voting requires defined scope, authority and execution responsibility before consideration.

| Finalize and disclose before launch | Required explanation |
|---|---|
| **Issuer and accountability** | Legal entity, jurisdiction, service responsibility and official contact |
| **Token identity and authorities** | Mint, program, decimals, supply, mint and freeze authorities |
| **Allocation and circulation** | Quantities by purpose, controlling wallets, locks, releases and circulation calculation |
| **Usage rights** | Eligible participants, holding amounts and periods, recognized balances, countries, services and limits |
| **Costs and changes** | Waiver funding, separate charges, change notices and treatment of existing transactions |
| **Review and protection** | Applicable requirements, security scope, refunds, disputes and privacy policies |

## Risks to understand

Risks include price volatility, insufficient liquidity, wallet or key loss, network or service outages, vulnerabilities and regulatory changes. Services and provider connections may not develop as planned; available benefits may be limited. Holding tokens does not create guaranteed returns or principal protection.

A service usage right's legal nature is not determined by its name alone. Review must consider actual sales methods, benefits, authorities and regional conditions. This whitepaper provides no legal, tax or investment advice and claims no completed authorization, listing or audit.

### Updating information

Confirmed information will be published through official channels with versions and effective dates. Do not assume automatic exchange or succession between old and new tokens before their relationship is separately explained. Assets with unverified networks or addresses must not be presented as official WITYX.

This public whitepaper explains direction and design. Actual rights must be checked in final service policies and related documents. New policies should include procedures for user understanding and consent where required.

CHAPTER 14

Source reference date · 2026.09.11

# Glossary and References

Checking the evidence and reading future versions

| Term | Meaning |
|---|---|
| **Mint** | A Solana account identifying a token and recording supply and authority information |
| **Token account / ATA** | An account holding tokens of a specific mint / a token account with a standard derived address |
| **RPC / Slot / Commitment** | Chain-query interface / chain progress position / confirmation level of the state read |
| **Benefit policy / Eligibility** | Which benefits apply under which conditions / whether those conditions are met |
| **Benefit approval / Usage record** | Conditional approval for an order / a record of actual application and cancellation |
| **Idempotency / Vesting** | Repeated requests have no duplicate effect / release of allocated tokens over defined periods |

## Public references


B1 WITY · Service introduction ↗

B2 WITY · Business vision ↗

T1 Solana · Token fundamentals ↗

T2 Solana · Create a mint ↗

T3 Solana · Token accounts & ATA ↗

T4 Solana · Token extensions ↗

T5 Solana · Transaction fees ↗

T6 Phantom · Sign In With Solana specification ↗

T7 Solana · getTokenAccountsByOwner ↗

T8 Solana · RPC & commitment ↗

T9 Solana · Set authority ↗

T10 SPL Token · Multisignatures ↗

T11 SPL Token · Mint account source ↗

T12 Solana · Fee abstraction ↗

T13 Solana · sendTransaction ↗


Business direction combines the project operator's explanation on September 11, 2026 with related DEEDRA and WITY materials. NotebookLM and Gemini supported document discovery; AI responses were not treated as evidence of issuance, contracts or technical validation. Token addresses, amount tables and reward conditions from earlier business documents were excluded from the new specifications.

### Document information

WITYX Whitepaper 1.0 · English edition · 15 A4 pages. The Korean and English editions describe the same project direction and design scope. Corrections and future versions will be announced in the whitepaper download area of the official WITYX introduction website.