



**ANOTHER
PROJECT
BY GDI FUND**

**MEDICAL
RESORT
AND
RESEARCH
CENTER**



"It is much more important to know what sort of a patient has a disease than what sort of a disease a patient has. "

- William Osler

GDI FUND

GDI Fund is another subsidiary of GDI corporation that is active in Stock exchange brokerage, fund Management, assets management, forex brokerage and recently active in crypto currency trading.

GDI Fund offers wide range of products in financial market to help our clients and investors increase their wealth rapidly.

GDI managed successfully over a billion Euro since 2019.

We are champions of investors and those who serve them. Since day one, we've set out to challenge the status quo, looking for ways to offer our clients more value and a better experience. We're confident our approach can help people take ownership of their financial futures.

The G.D.I Way was built around a simple idea: put the client first. Lots of companies say that, but we work to keep clients at the heart of everything we do by offering a better, more modern way to build and manage wealth.

Our values are a way of doing business—not just a plaque on the wall.

We place the highest value on:

Earning our clients' trust by treating them in an ethical, empathetic, and proactive way.

Constantly improving the client experience through innovation that benefits clients.

Constantly improving the client experience through innovation that benefits clients.

Respecting fellow employees and reinforcing the power of teamwork.

Being good stewards of our brand and

stockholder value.

GDI FUND, is a place for everyone who wants to simply trade Stocks, ETF, Crypto, Bonds. Deposit funds using your Visa/MasterCard or bank transfer. Join over 100,000 users from all over the world satisfied with our services.

For over 20 years, we've been empowering clients by helping them take control of their financial lives. Today, we're proud to continue to deliver exceptional access to education, resources, and service to help you pursue your goals with confidence.

At GDI, we create better futures and seek to deliver better outcomes for the customers and businesses we serve by constantly innovating and challenging the status quo in order to deliver more value to our customers. That's why we have an obsession with anticipating and delivering what our customers want. Throughout our history, we've dedicated nimble, passionate, empowered teams in solving some of our customers' biggest challenges. It is our employees who make the difference, and investing in them means we offer them the opportunity to do something important—something that allows them to thrive both inside and outside of work.

HISTORY

MEDICAL TOURISM IS FAST GROWING BUSINESS WORLDWIDE

The first recorded instance of people traveling for medical treatment dates back thousands of years to when Greek pilgrims traveled from the eastern Mediterranean to a small area in the Saronic Gulf called Epidauria. This territory was the sanctuary of the healing god Asklepios.

Spa towns and sanatoria were early forms of medical tourism. In 18th-century Europe patients visited spas because they were places with supposedly health-giving mineral waters, treating diseases from gout to liver disorders and bronchitis.

It was the Europeans in the sixteenth and seventeenth century that are responsible for the development of a modern pleasure resort concept. Seaside resorts in the United Kingdom (such as Blackpool or Margate) were built due to the belief of the British elite that there are real curative powers in sea waters and sea air.

Spas and mineral water were used to cure illnesses such as various skin infections, poor digestion and rheumatism. In mainland Europe, Switzerland offered a plethora of towns grown up around mineral springs (St. Moritz, Lausanne, Interlaken and Baden). People also flocked to Austria (Vienna), Hungary (Budapest) and Germany (Baden-Baden and Wiesbaden). The formation of the railways increased the flow of people to more remote coastal and seaside resorts, providing in turn a unique and escapist environment from urbanization, as well as the opportunity to practice what was viewed as a healthy pleasure of sun-seeking.

North America

The discovery of the New World revealed new destinations for medical travelers from Europe. Dutch and English colonists assembled log cabins alongside mineral springs in the 1600s. During this period, Native Americans in the New World were notably adept in the healing arts.

In the United States and Canada, mineral springs were used for the development of spa tourism, around which the first national parks have been established. The physical morphology of springs can result in distinctive natural landscapes that also helped draw visitors from all corners of the world (e.g. Yellowstone National Park in Wyoming, USA).

In the nineteenth century, wealthy tuberculosis sufferers from Europe often traveled to (and lived) in south-west United States, seeking different climate conditions in order to improve their health. That kind of behavior arguably predates modern-day lifestyle retirement and second home migration for similar reasons of extending quality of life.

However, traveling with the intention of receiving treatments, such as cosmetic surgery, dental care and other complex procedures is a relatively new phenomenon, having begun only several decades ago throughout the world.

Asia

Asia has a history of medical tourism as well. Japan's affluence of natural mineral springs (also known as onsen) has represented a favorite health retreat for centuries, and they are also a central feature of Japanese tourism today. These springs are known to have healing powers derived from its mineral content. Different warrior clans also took notice of these springs and used them to heal wounds, alleviate pain and recuperate from their battles.



Yoga and Ayurvedic medicine grew in popularity five thousand years ago in India, wherein constant streams of medical travelers and spiritual students flocked to pursue the benefits of these alternative-healing methods. India procured reputation as the center of Eastern spiritual, cultural and medicinal progress when Buddhism came along 2500 years later. Today it is one of the most popular destinations for medical tourists.





SPECIALIST HOSPITAL
PROJECTED INVESTMENT
OF € 1.5 BILLION

MARKET ANALYSIS

Factors that have led to the increasing popularity of medical travel include the high cost of health care, long wait times for certain procedures, the ease and affordability of international travel, and improvements in both technology and standards of care in many countries. The avoidance of waiting times is the leading factor for medical tourism from the UK, whereas in the US, the main reason is cheaper prices abroad. Furthermore, death rates even in the developed countries differ extremely, i.e. UK versus seven other leading countries, including the US.

Many surgical procedures performed in medical tourism destinations cost a fraction of the price they do in other countries. A large draw to medical travel is convenience and speed. Countries that operate public health-care systems often have long wait times for certain operations, for example, an estimated 782,936 Canadian patients spent an average waiting time of 9.4 weeks on medical waiting lists in 2005. Canada has also set waiting time benchmarks for non-urgent medical procedures, including a 26-week waiting period for a hip replacement and a 16-week wait for cataract surgery.

In First World countries such as the United States, medical tourism has large growth prospects and potentially destabilizing implications. A forecast by Deloitte Consulting published in August 2008 projected that medical tourism originating in the US could jump by a factor of ten over the next decade. An estimated 750,000 Americans went abroad for health care in 2007, and the report estimated that 1.5 million would seek health care outside the US in 2008. The growth in medical tourism has the potential to cost US health care providers billions of dollars in lost revenue.

An authority at the Harvard Business School stated that "medical tourism is promoted much more heavily in the United Kingdom than in the United States".

Additionally, some patients in some First World countries are finding that insurance either does not cover orthopedic surgery (such as knee or hip replacement) or limits the choice of the facility, surgeon, or prosthetics to be used.

Popular medical travel worldwide destinations include: Canada, Cuba, Costa Rica, Ecuador, India, Israel, Jordan, Malaysia, Mexico, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, United States.

Popular destinations for cosmetic surgery include: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Mexico, Turkey, Thailand and Ukraine. According to the "Sociedad Boliviana de Cirugia Plastica y Reconstructiva", more than 70% of middle and upper class women in the country have had some form of plastic surgery. Other destination countries include Belgium, Poland, Slovakia and South Africa.

Some people travel for assisted pregnancy, such as in-vitro fertilization, or surrogacy, or freezing embryos for retro-production.

However, perceptions of medical tourism are not always positive. In places like the US, which has high standards of quality, medical tourism is viewed as risky. In some parts of the world, wider political issues can influence where medical tourists will choose to seek out health care.

Medical tourism providers have developed as intermediaries which unite potential medical tourists with surgeons, provider hospitals and other organizations. In some cases, surgeons from the United States have signed up with medical tourism providers to travel to Mexico to treat American patients. The hope is that using an American surgeon may alleviate concerns about going outside the country, and persuade self-insured American employers to offer this cost-effective option to their workers as a way to save money while still provide high-quality care. Companies that focus on medical value travel typically provide nurse case managers to assist patients with pre- and post-travel medical issues. They may also help provide resources for follow-up care upon the patient's return.

Circumvention tourism is also an area of medical tourism that has grown. Circumvention tourism is travel in order to access medical services that are legal in the destination country but illegal in the home country.

This can include travel for fertility treatments that aren't yet approved in the home country, abortion, and doctor-assisted suicide. Abortion tourism can be found most commonly in Europe, where travel between countries is relatively simple. Ireland and Poland, two European countries with highly restrictive abortion laws, have the highest rates of circumvention tourism. In Poland especially, it is estimated that each year nearly 7,000 women travel to the UK, where abortion services are free through the National Health Service. There are also efforts being made by independent organizations and doctors, such as with Women on Waves, to help women circumvent draconian laws in order to access medical services. With Women on Waves, the organization uses a mobile clinic aboard a ship to provide medical abortions in international waters, where the law of the country whose flag is flown applies.



**MEDICAL &
RESEARCH RESORT**

MEDICAL RESORT

MEDICAL RESORT MARKET INTRO

For years, resorts have offered spas and other amenities that promote relaxation and happiness, but now some hotels, resorts, and spas are directly entering into medical tourism by offering programs that partner with hospitals and other health professionals to provide a completely holistic wellness experience.

“Ten years ago, no one ever thought of having a spa in a hotel,” says Dr. Yan Ang, Adventist Hospital’s lifestyle centre director and associate professor. “Now, every major hotel or resort has a spa. Now we have to ask, ‘What’s the next step after the spa?’”

Asia continues to be the top medical destination in medical travel. Asian medical destinations continue to offer more and better medical procedures and care than most other medical destinations.

However, the competitive environment is changing. Europe and the Middle East are now making it easier for medical travelers especially the growing numbers from Africa to access well-priced treatment. The continuing entry of more and better hospitals around the world and the energy by some government tourism boards in promoting medical tourism are forcing both providers and patients to review what makes good value in medical tourism and where and how to best get it..

Not all top hospitals around the world are keen to take international patients who live in other countries. The investment in treatment and care that is required is often considerable so they carefully evaluate the extent of their participation in medical tourism.



HIGH END MEDICAL RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

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MEDICAL RESORT

MEDICAL RESORT MARKET INTRO

American hospitals are generally not seen as open or caring of foreign patients or medical tourists as hospitals in Europe and elsewhere. Their priorities are directed at domestic patients.

Some renowned exceptions that attract international traveling patients for specific medical needs include the Mayo Clinic, Cleveland Clinic, Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, and Johns Hopkins Hospital.

GDI fund planning to build and operate a medical & research resort in Denmark. The construction covers an area of 100 hectares, with an estimated investment of €1.5 billion. It will provide six kinds of themed packages: recreation resort, health checks, clinics and cosmetic surgery, seminars & research center, specialist Hospital and Satellite TV network. The resort is expected to be completed within five years



SEMINAR
UP TO 30
MEDICAL FIELDS

MEDICAL RESORT

SEMINAR AND RESEARCH CENTER

The GDI's Medical Seminar and Research center planning to become one of Europe's major multi specialty medical practice, MSR center's hundreds practitioners cover more than 80 medical specialties and services internationally, with a focus on delivering patient-centered and coordinated care.

.The MSR center is an open resource platform that going to conducts 3000+ global events including International Conferences, Workshops, Symposia, Trade Shows, Exhibitions and Science Congresses in all the major scientific disciplines, including Clinical, Medical, pharmaceutical, Engineering, Technology, Business Management, and Life Sciences across America, Europe, The Middle East, and the Asia Pacific. It is going to reaching over 25 million researchers, scholars, students, professionals and corporate entities all over the globe.

With its world class state of innovation and information knowhow, our conferences facilitate knowledge dissemination through round table discussions, debates, workshops and, poster presentations. Corporate entities, academic and research institutions benefit from the dignitaries of world class, including CEOs and policy makers and can ripe the benefits through B2B meetings, networking, product launching and promotion.



OUTPATIENT SURGERY
130's SPECIALIST CLINICS

MEDICAL RESORT

SEMINAR AND RESEARCH CENTER

World renowned scientists, Noble laureates and scholars in their respective fields grace our events as keynote speakers, panel experts, and organizing committee members. Our speakers gain global visibility and recognition as we take them straight to the audience .



MULTI LANGUAGE TV NETWORK
COVER 4 LANGUAGES 3
CONTINENTS

MEDICAL RESORT

Medical Television network project is committed to offering medical programming by medical professionals, and it is this standard that truly sets us apart from the rest.

Our unique structure allows Medical Television network project affiliates to collaborate with international hospitals, medical schools and health organizations, becoming fully integrated into the health issues of their community. International partners can also draw upon the expertise of area medical professionals with full access to create targeted health updates and programs, as well as use the channel to promote health events in the community.



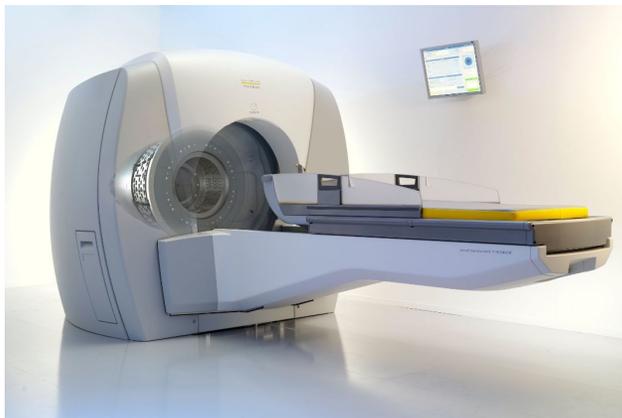
SPECIALIST HOSPITAL
Da Vinci S1 SURGICAL

HOSPITAL HIGHLIGHTS

We meet high standards by often investing in cutting edge technology which sets us apart from the rest.



THE
ROBOTIC-ASSISTED
MINIMALLY
INVASIVE
SURGERY



GAMMA KNIFE
RADIOSURGERY

A modern spa lounge with a curved glass wall on the left. Three people are relaxing on white lounge chairs with blue patterned mats. A staff member in a white uniform is walking towards them, holding a rolled-up white towel. The ceiling features dark wood slats and a blue sky mural. The floor is covered in a light-colored pebble tile pattern.

SURGERY REHABILITATION

LIFE IN DENMARK



INTRODUCTION TO DENMARK

Denmark is in Northern Europe and is part of Scandinavia. The official language is Danish.

Denmark has an area of 43,094 km² and a population of 5.7 million people.

Greenland and the Faeroe Islands are part of the Kingdom of Denmark but have autonomous self-rule.

Copenhagen is the capital of Denmark and the most populated city with an urban population of 1.3 million people.

Enacted in 1849, the Danish Constitutional Act lays down the framework of Danish democracy. The Act outlines the citizens' rights or human rights such as freedom of expression and freedom of assembly.

The political system of Denmark is that of a multi-party structure where several parties can be represented in Parliament (Folketinget) at any one time. Danish governments are often characterised by minority administrations with one or more supporting parties. Since 1909, no single party has held the majority in Parliament.

Denmark is a member of the European Union, the Nordic Council of Ministers, the United Nations and NATO.

Denmark has the highest employment rate in Europe (74 per cent in 2015). In the last three years, the World Bank has ranked Denmark as the best country for business in Europe and third best in the world after Singapore and New Zealand. In addition, Transparency International ranked Denmark as the least corrupt country in the world in 2015.

In 2016, a new national healthcare quality programme was launched by the government together with the regions and the municipalities. The programme establishes a framework for continuously improving the quality of care in the healthcare system.

Over the past 10-15 years, the quality of care in Denmark has improved, and the vision is to further enhance the quality of healthcare and to provide world-class treatment for each patient. Hence, the vision of the new quality programme is to provide even better quality for the individual patient but also to generate higher treatment standards in a more efficient way. The Danish Healthcare Quality Programme introduces a new approach that puts even stronger emphasis on the expertise and skills of healthcare professionals and less emphasis on process-related registration requirements. In this way, the new Danish Healthcare Quality Programme is about cutting red tape as well. The Danish Healthcare Quality Programme thus represents a new and non-bureaucratic way of addressing quality in healthcare, serving as a driving force for regional and local quality improvements. The programme is implemented through different initiatives. As a first step, Denmark has established a set of ambitious national goals for the quality of care. The national goals reflect the top political priorities in the healthcare system and will serve a governance tool to ensure that all levels of the system – state, regions, municipalities and GPs – will work towards the same goal of providing world-class healthcare.

The national goals are supported by a number of local goals and activities aiming to achieve local improvements across Denmark. The national goals will also make it easier to assess which areas are in need of improvements and identify efforts that make a positive difference for patients in the Danish healthcare system. Besides the national goals, the Danish Healthcare Quality Programme presents the following initiatives:

- Systematic consideration of the needs of the individual patient
- Good management at all levels in the healthcare system
- Learning teams that disseminate knowledge and best practice
- Systematic use of data that creates visibility of results
- Governance and incentives to support high treatment standards for the patient

The Danish Healthcare Quality Programme is inspired by inputs from healthcare professionals and their organisations, patients and patient associations as well as by successful approaches abroad. The framework will be further developed and implemented in cooperation with all parts of the healthcare system including the regions, municipalities and patient associations. A pictogram of the national goals can be found on page 57.

