Atlas System

White Paper

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1. Executive Summary. Brief Overview Of Atlas System

1.1 General information (what it is)

Atlas System is an international Web3 ecosystem for voluntary mutual financing, built around the Smart Cycle mechanism, a smart contract, a partner program, and a long-term community of participants.

Atlas System is not a bank, a deposit, an investment fund, a trading company, an ICO, a token sale, or a product with guaranteed returns. Atlas does not promise the user a fixed financial outcome and does not undertake to return funds within a predetermined timeframe.

The central idea of Atlas System is to offer the market a more honest and understandable model of participation. Instead of cover story about hidden trading, external investments or closed-off sources of profit, Atlas System describes its mechanism directly: participants create a Smart Cycle, voluntarily provide support to other participants in the system, and gain the ability to request support back under the rules of a specific cycle.

The key feature of Atlas System lies in combining three levels: understandable economic mechanism, verifiable Web3 infrastructure, and an active international community. A participant should see not only a polished presentation but also the rules, parameters, limitations, risks, data sources, and a means of verifying everything independently.

Atlas System is built for people who are tired of opaque online projects, short launches, bold promises, and the absence of direct proof. The system does not try to remove all risks. Its goal is to make participation more deliberate: first explain the mechanism, then show a calculated scenario, disclose the limitations, and only after that give a person the opportunity to make their own decision.

The first product core of the ecosystem is Smart Cycle 1. This is the starting cycle of Atlas System, through which a participant can enter the system, study its mechanism, see the rules in action, and become part of the community. At the same time, each Smart Cycle has its own lifecycle, and the ecosystem can develop through new cycles, partner tools, education, governance mechanism, and other products.

1.2 Financial opportunities (calculating Smart Cycle profitability)

The financial opportunity of a Smart Cycle is described through the calculated delta. This is an indicator that helps a participant understand a possible scenario for the chosen cycle, but it is not a guaranteed profit, a fixed income, or an obligation of the system.

Atlas System has two kinds of Smart Cycle. The first kind is cycles that return the participation amount plus a calculated delta at the end of the chosen term. The second kind is cycles with daily calculated accruals throughout the entire participation period.

The first model is called Lockup Flow. A participant chooses a plan, fixes an amount and a term, and the calculated scenario presents the calculated delta as a participation amount plus an additional amount by the moment the cycle completes. The second model is called Daily Flow. In it, a participant sees the daily calculated logic of accruals and the overall calculated scenario for the entire period.

In brief form, the plan lineup and calculated cash flow can be presented as follows:

Kind of Smart Cycle	Name	Term	Participation amount	Calculated delta	Calculated example (before gas)
Lockup Flow	**Contract test**	**10 minutes**	**10 USDT**	**0%**	-
Lockup Flow	**Launch**	**1 day**	**10 USDT**	**+0.3%**	**1,003 USDT**
Lockup Flow	**Momentum**	**5 days**	**10 USDT**	**+2%**	**1,020 USDT**
Lockup Flow	**Premiere**	**10 days**	**10 USDT**	**+5%**	**1,050 USDT**
Lockup Flow	President	20 days	10 USDT	+12%	1,120 USDT
Lockup Flow	Imperium	30 days	10 USDT	+22.5%	1,225 USDT
Daily Flow	Core	200 days	10-2,000 USDT	1.1% per day; Delta +120%; total 220%	11 USDT per day; gross 2,200 USDT; net 2,080 USDT*
Daily Flow	Elite	200 days	over 2,000 USDT	1.3% per day; Delta +160%; total 260%	26 USDT per day; gross 5,200 USDT; net 4,880 USDT*

For Daily Flow, principal and Delta must be separated. Core: 220% total = 100% principal + 120% Delta. Elite: 260% total = 100% principal + 160% Delta. Platform Fee is charged only on Delta; gas is paid separately.

Lockup Flow Imperium example: for a participation amount of 1,000 USDT, the calculated Delta is 225 USDT, Gross Claim is 1,225 USDT, Platform Fee is 22.5 USDT (10% of Delta), and Net Claim is 1,202.5 USDT before gas. This is a calculated scenario, not a payout guarantee.

The outcome of participation depends on the rules of the specific Smart Cycle, the state of the smart contract, available liquidity, participant activity, network fees, the correctness of the user's actions, and other factors disclosed in the documentation. If the conditions for fulfilling a support request are insufficient, the participant does not receive the expected outcome or may encounter a delay in execution.

This is precisely why Atlas System separates financial attractiveness from a financial guarantee. The system may show a calculated opportunity, cycle tables, delta examples, and participation scenarios, but every such example must be accompanied by a clear warning: the result is not guaranteed, participation is voluntary, and the decision is made by the user.

This approach makes the mechanism more honest. The participant sees not only the potential benefit but also the conditions on which it depends. Atlas System does not hide the fact that a Smart Cycle requires the movement of liquidity and the activity of the community. The calculated delta does not come from external trading, from company promises, or from miraculous returns — it comes from the rules of the cycle and the further movement within the system.



1.3 Prospects of the partner program

The Atlas System partner program, or Invite & Earn, is a community-growth mechanism in which a participant can invite people, build their own structure, and receive partner rewards from the team's activity under the published rules of the program.

The first key condition of the program: partner bonuses are calculated not from the full Smart Cycle amount, but from the calculated additional delta. For example, if an invited participant creates a cycle of 100 USDT with a calculated delta of 22.5 USDT, the partner percentage is applied specifically to that delta, not to the participation amount.

The second key condition: the inviter does not need to wait for the downline partner's cycle to complete. When a partner creates a Smart Cycle, the system sees the amount, the term, the calculated future delta, and the inviter's status. Based on this data, the referral bonus is calculated under the rules of the partner program. For Lockup Flow, the bonus is accrued once at the moment the Smart Cycle is created. For Daily Flow, a separate logic applies: part of the bonus is accrued when the cycle is created, and the remaining part is distributed over the cycle's operating period.

Status	Personal active volume	1st line	Deep volume	Bonus from delta	Matching bonus
Start	10	Not required	Not required	15	—
Builder 1	50	100	Not required	18	—
Builder 2	100	300	1.000	21	—
Builder 3	200	700	2.000	24	—
Builder 4	300	1.200	4.000	27	—
Builder 5	500	2.000	7.000	30	—
Builder 6	700	3.000	12.000	33	—
Builder 7	1.000	4.500	18.000	36	—
Master 1	1.500	7.000	28.000	38	5%
Master 2	2.000	10.000	40.000	40	7%
Master 3	3.000	17.000	70.000	42	9%
Master 4	4.000	25.000	120.000	44	11%
Master 5	5.000	35.000	200.000	46	13%
Master 6	6.000	45.000	300.000	48	15%
Master 7	7.000	60.000	450.000	50	17%
Strategist	8.000	80.000	600.000	52.5	19%
Ambassador	10.000	100.000	800.000	55	21%
Director	12.000	120.000	1.100.000	57.5	23%
Executive	15.000	150.000	1.500.000	60	25%

The career ladder shows how a participant can grow from Start to Executive: through personal participation, development of the first line, and growth of the structure's deep volume. Builder levels are the entry tier of the partner program, Master levels are the advanced tier for participants with a stronger structure, and Strategist, Ambassador, Director, and Executive are the highest statuses, backed by large and stable teams.

Atlas System also uses a compression mechanism. It is needed so that partner payouts are accrued to active members of the structure in accordance with their real status and their contribution to the team's development. If a downline partner has a lower percentage, the upline partner may receive the difference between their own percentage and the percentage of the lower status. If a downline partner catches up with or overtakes the inviter in status, they can claim the higher percentage themselves under the rules of the program. The advantage of this model is that it is considered fairer: the one who earns more is not simply whoever stands higher, but whoever builds the structure more strongly, develops the team, and reaches a higher status.

To calculate statuses, not only the actual volume of the structure is used, but also the calculated volume that accounts for depth. The volume of lines 1–5 is counted at 100%, the volume of lines 6–10 at 50%, and the volume of line 11 and deeper at 10%. Therefore, the closer a participant is to the partner in the structure, the more strongly their volume influences the fulfillment of the qualification.

The Atlas System partner structure is unified across the ecosystem: a participant who is invited once is anchored in the structure and may be taken into account in future Atlas System products and programs under the published rules. In their personal dashboard, a partner sees the first line, the depth of the structure, the current status, the volume of activity, and the accrued partner rewards.

In the long run, the partner program is meant to solve one of the market's main problems: a leader does not lose their team after an individual product or Smart Cycle ends. If Smart Cycle 1 runs through its lifecycle, the structure can be preserved within Atlas System and used for subsequent cycles, new products, and the further development of the ecosystem.

At the same time, the partner program is not a salary, passive income, an investment guarantee, or a promise of a fixed commission. Rewards depend on the published rules, the participant's status, the activity of the structure, the correctness of the data, technical conditions, the limitations of the system, and adherence to communication rules. A strong Atlas System partner must explain not only the opportunities but also the risks of participation.

In this way, Atlas System combines the calculated mechanism of the Smart Cycle, Web3 verifiability, and partner infrastructure into a single ecosystem. The meaning of the project does not reduce to a single cycle or a single launch: participants understand the rules, leaders keep their teams, and the community develops around the idea of digital mutual aid.

2. What Atlas System Is

2.1 What Atlas System Is: Web3 Classification and Architectural Model

Atlas System is a hybrid Web3 dApp with DeFi components, onchain Smart Cycle mechanics, and a community-driven model built on BNB Smart Chain.

This classification describes Atlas System from a product and technical perspective. It helps distinguish the system's actual architecture from the broader concepts of DeFi, DAO, and full decentralization.

Classification Summary

Category	Atlas System Status	Explanation
Web3 application	Yes	Uses Web3 wallets, BNB Smart Chain, and smart contracts.
dApp	Yes, hybrid dApp	Part of the user operations and Smart Cycle logic is executed onchain.
Fully decentralized dApp	No	Backend components and administrative processes are present.
DeFi	Partial	Contains financial mechanics executed through smart contracts.
Fully decentralized DeFi protocol	No	Some functions remain offchain or depend on authorized operators.
DAO	No	Governance and key parameters have not been fully delegated to decentralized voting.
Community-driven platform	Yes	The community and partner network participate in developing the ecosystem.
Architecture	Onchain + offchain	Combines smart-contract execution with backend infrastructure.

Why Atlas System Is a dApp

Atlas falls within the dApp category because users interact with the system through a Web3 wallet and publicly accessible smart contracts deployed on BNB Smart Chain.

- Users connect their own Web3 wallets and independently confirm transactions.
- Smart Cycle creates an onchain order according to the logic of the production contract.
- Addresses, transactions, and events can be verified through a blockchain explorer.

Atlas System is more accurately classified as a hybrid dApp rather than a fully decentralized application: smart contracts are an important part of the system, but not all functionality is executed exclusively onchain.

2.2 DeFi Components and Architectural Boundaries

DeFi Components Present in Atlas

Atlas contains DeFi components because selected operations with digital assets are executed through smart contracts, while users interact through their own Web3 wallets and onchain transactions.

- wallet-based access to the product;
- interaction with digital assets through smart contracts;
- creation of a Smart Cycle order;
- contract-based recording of parameters and statuses;
- user-initiated Claim operations where supported by the contract;
- public verifiability of transactions and published production addresses;
- use of blockchain liquidity infrastructure where provided by the Smart Cycle architecture.

Why Atlas Is Not a Fully Decentralized DeFi Protocol

Atlas has a hybrid architecture. Alongside onchain mechanics, it retains offchain functions and operational responsibility on the part of the team.

- the partner structure and selected partner metrics are maintained through the backend;
- the backend indexes contract events and performs reconciliation;
- partner payouts may be initiated through a separate Transport process;
- selected technical and administrative actions are performed by authorized operators.

The most accurate classification is: Hybrid Web3 dApp with DeFi components or DeFi-adjacent Web3 application.

Onchain and Offchain Boundaries

Onchain	Offchain
Smart Cycle production contracts	Referral tree and partner accounting
Order creation through a wallet	Event indexing and reconciliation
Contract checks and Claim	Analytics and service functions
Blockchain events and transactions	Preparation of selected partner payouts
Public addresses and balances	Community and operational support

The backend must not replace the blockchain as the source for verifying user onchain transactions. Partner accounting is a separate offchain trust boundary and must be considered independently from a user Smart Cycle Claim.

2.3 Administrative Permissions and DAO Status

Administrative Permissions and Trust Boundaries

The presence of a smart contract does not automatically mean that administrative permissions are absent. Depending on the code of a particular production contract, authorized roles may have access to treasury management, fee settings, tokenId settings, Transport processes, technical parameters, or other operations provided for in the code.

The actual permissions must be disclosed separately for each production contract through:

- the Contract Registry and published address;
- verified source code
- a description of the owner and other administrative roles;
- proxy and upgradeability status;
- admin, multisig, and timelock policy, where applicable;
- a changelog and Security Review results.

Why Atlas System Is Not a DAO

Atlas System uses a community-driven model and may apply DAO-inspired governance mechanics to selected decisions. However, having a community, partner program, or selected voting mechanisms does not make the entire system a DAO.

- key technical and operational decisions remain with the Atlas System team;
- treasury management has not been fully delegated to decentralized voting;
- upgrades and administrative processes are not executed exclusively through a DAO;
- community voting does not replace the team's technical and product responsibility.

DAO-inspired mechanics may be used to discuss future Smart Cycles, select development directions, determine community priorities, and vote on selected future initiatives. They cannot retroactively change the conditions of existing Smart Cycles or automatically transfer control over all Atlas components to the community.

Atlas System is a community-driven Web3 ecosystem and may use selected DAO-inspired governance mechanics, but the current version of Atlas System is not a fully decentralized DAO.

2.4 Final Classification

Atlas is a hybrid Web3 dApp on BNB Smart Chain that combines:

- user-facing Web3 interface
- connection of users' own wallets
- onchain Smart Cycle mechanics
- DeFi components
- publicly verifiable smart contracts
- offchain partner-program infrastructure
- community-driven model
- operational and technical management by the Atlas team

Atlas has DeFi components, but is not positioned as a fully decentralized DeFi protocol. Atlas uses community and DAO-inspired mechanics, but is not positioned as a full DAO.

Atlas is a hybrid Web3 dApp with DeFi components, onchain Smart Cycle mechanics, and a community-driven model built on BNB Smart Chain.

Detailed architecture, administrative permissions, and production contracts are disclosed in the Atlas Contract Registry, Security Review, and the separate Atlas Web3 Architecture & Product Classification document.

This section provides a product and technical classification of Atlas and is not a standalone legal or regulatory opinion.

2.5 Atlas Quick Glossary

Only the core terms needed to read this White Paper are listed here. Detailed technical definitions appear in the relevant sections.

SMART CYCLE — an onchain mechanism for a voluntary cycle with defined parameters and conditions.

ORDER / ORDERID — the record of a created cycle and its identifier in the contract.

PRINCIPAL — the participation amount provided by the user when creating a cycle.

CALCULATED DELTA — a conditional calculated difference above principal; it is not a guarantee.

GROSS CLAIM — principal plus calculated Delta before Platform Fee.

NET CLAIM — the calculated amount after Platform Fee, excluding gas.

CLAIM — the user action requesting an available amount when the conditions are met.

DAILY FLOW V2 — the current 200-day flow with a daily calculated amount.

PLATFORM FEE — 10% of calculated Delta; principal is not charged.

TRANSPORT — the service route that prepares partner payouts.

DISTRIBUTE — the partner-payout contract that pays from its own USDT balance.

SAFE — a 2-of-3 multisig controlling key assets and permissions.

LP-NFT — the PancakeSwap V3 liquidity position; current tokenId #6928212.

CURRENT / LEGACY — the active contract / previous version for older operations.

These terms describe the calculated and technical model. They do not turn Delta or Claim into a guaranteed payout.

3. Why Did Atlas System Emerge? Problems Of The High-yield Online Project Market

3.1 Problem No. 1. The crisis of trust in online projects

The market of high-yield online projects is going through a deep crisis of trust. Projects have come to live shorter lives, launches have become more frequent, promises have grown louder, and real proof, transparent mechanism, and clear rules are often lacking. Participants increasingly find themselves in situations where the external image looks stronger than the project's actual architecture.

In recent years, this market has lived in a state of recurring negative scenarios. In different countries and in different languages, the picture has often been similar: a new company appears, a strong speaker, an expensive image, a confident presentation, claims about legal instruments, trading, funds, investments, or other mechanisms that supposedly generate profit regardless of the market situation.

But in reality, such stories often had no sustainable economic model behind them. The money did not work in the declared business, did not create independent external income, and was not confirmed by clear, verifiable logic. The funds were simply redistributed among participants until the inflow of new people began to run dry.

In many projects, the participant is shown a strong external image: a website, a personal dashboard, public events, documents, payouts, reports, active chats, media figures, success stories, presentations, and claims of legality. All of this creates the impression that they are dealing with a reliable company, an investment product, a trading business, a fund, a technology platform, or a financial service with clear obligations.

But the key problem often lies deeper. The external image of a project may not match its actual mechanism. A person makes a decision not because they truly understood the model, the sources of payouts, the risks, the limitations, and the conditions of completion, but because they believed in a manufactured image of reliability.

When such a project stops operating, delays payouts, changes the rules, or shuts down, a person feels not merely that they have lost money. They feel deceived, because they expected a different nature of product, a different level of protection, and a different responsibility on the part of the organizers. They believed not in the real rules of the model, but in the image that was created around the project.

This is how distrust forms — not only toward individual projects, but toward the entire market. Even if a new model appears with technology, open rules, and verifiable architecture, a participant already looks at it through the experience of past disappointments. They ask not only "how much can I get" but above all: what is really happening, can it be verified, and what will happen if expectations are not met.

The crisis of trust is made up of several layers:

- the opacity of the project's real mechanism
- the impossibility of verifying the movement of funds
- the participant's dependence on the manual decisions of the administration
- closed financial models
- the gap between the project's image and how it actually works
- inflated expectations formed by marketing rather than by an understanding of the rules
- the absence of a direct explanation of why a calculated result appears and under what conditions it may fail to materialize

The language of guaranteed benefit does especially heavy damage to trust. When a user is told about stable returns, passive income, trading profit, a reliable fund, or a guaranteed return, but the real model is not disclosed, the participant ends up in the wrong frame of reference. They perceive participation as a protected financial product, even though the actual risks may be significantly higher.

A separate problem arises from a false sense of security. If a participant sees legal documents, public speakers, large events, expensive design, and an active community, they often conclude that the project is vetted, reliable, and under control. But external scale in itself does not prove the sustainability of the model, the existence of a real source of payouts, or the project's ability to meet participants' expectations.

When a project collapses after bold assurances of reliability, the consequences become especially severe. The participant does not merely lose money. They feel they were misled by the entire packaging of the project: the myth, the presentation, the promises, the status of the leaders, the public proof, and the atmosphere of confidence. After that, distrust transfers not only to the organizers but to the entire segment of online projects.

After each such collapse, the market leaves behind scorched earth: shut-down websites, vanished chats, investigations, claims, broken teams, and participants who are no longer willing to believe even strong ideas. A small group of large leaders sometimes manages to earn, but most of the audience more often loses money, trust, and the willingness to examine yet another project again.

In recent years, this process has accelerated. Companies that could once exist for years now increasingly live for a matter of months. This no longer looks like a problem of individual weak projects. It looks like a crisis of the approach itself: the old formats no longer hold trust, while a new, understandable model for the market has not yet become the norm.

As a result, the market finds itself in a toxic state. People want opportunities, but they no longer believe presentations. They see beautiful numbers but suspect deception. They hear words about technology, legality, and community, but they remember past projects where similar words concealed opaque rules and shattered expectations.

3.2 Problem No. 2. The loss of leadership capital

The second major problem of the market is connected not only with money, but with the loss of teams. In high-yield online projects, a strong leader almost never comes alone. They bring a structure, a personal reputation, the trust of people, local chats, training materials, webinars, active helpers, and other leaders within their team.

As long as a team is built only around a single temporary project, leadership capital remains extremely vulnerable. It depends not on the strength of the leader and not on the quality of their community, but on how long the next platform survives. When the platform ends, the structure that the leader built throughout its existence often ends along with it.

But in most high-yield projects, this work ends up tied to a single short lifecycle. While the project is growing, the team looks active: new participants appear, chats are alive, leaders hold meetings, the structure expands. But as soon as the project shuts down, delays payouts, or loses the audience's interest, this whole construction begins to fall apart.

Participants who came through a leader often do not separate responsibility between the project and the person who invited them. For them, it is the leader who becomes the face of the project. If people lost money, they come back to the leader with complaints: why did you bring us in, why did you believe it, why didn't you warn us, it's because of you that we lost money.

As a result, the leader loses not only current income. They lose trust, reputation, part of the team, and the standing to speak confidently about the next opportunity. Even if they themselves did not run the project, did not control the finances, did not write the rules, and did not make the administration's decisions, it is they who take the blow to their trust.

After a project shuts down, the leader finds themselves in a difficult situation. They have to look for a new project, study the conditions anew, prepare a new presentation, convince people again, address doubts again, and assemble the structure again. Meanwhile, part of the former team is already disappointed, part has gone to other leaders, part no longer believes any offer, and part openly blames the leader for past losses.

This is how a vicious circle forms: a new project, a new presentation, a new dashboard, a new team, a new period of growth, and again the risk of the structure being destroyed. The more often this scenario repeats, the harder it becomes for the leader to preserve trust, and the harder it is for the team to take yet another opportunity seriously.

For MLM entrepreneurs, this is one of the most painful problems. The team is the leader's main asset, but in the old model this asset is constantly reset to zero along with each new project. A leader can build a structure of hundreds or thousands of people, grow strong partners, establish internal communication, and then lose a significant part of this work because the platform on which the whole team depended has shut down.

This is precisely why the market grows tired not only of financial losses, but of the constant destruction of communities. People grow tired of moving from project to project. Leaders grow tired of starting from scratch. Teams grow tired of believing all over again each time, registering all over again, learning all over again, and experiencing the consequences of someone else's shutdown all over again.

Such a team does not appear in a few days. A leader assembles it over months or years: explaining the idea, answering questions, training newcomers, supporting participants, building communication between groups, helping weaker partners become stronger, and gradually forming a living community around themselves.

4. What Does Atlas System Offer?

4.1 Solution to problem No. 1

The Atlas System answer to the crisis of trust is built not around yet another beautiful legend, but around an open description of what the system actually is. Atlas System should not persuade a person with a presentation alone, with the status of a leader, with grandiose words about Web3, and with an external image of reliability. A participant should first understand the mechanism, see the calculated scenario, study the limitations, and only after that make their own decision.

Atlas System offers an honest frame: this is not a bank, not a deposit, not an investment fund, not a trading company, and not a product with guaranteed income. Atlas System is a Web3 ecosystem of voluntary mutual financing, where participants interact through the Smart Cycle, a smart contract, an interface, public documentation, and partner infrastructure.

Instead of stories about hidden trading, funds, external business, or abstract returns, Atlas System places the emphasis on understandable mechanism. The participant is told what a Smart Cycle is, how the calculated delta is formed, what conditions affect Claim, why the result is not guaranteed, what role liquidity plays, which operations can be verified, and where zones of operational management remain.

This approach matters for a market tired of opacity. If a participant sees only a beautiful number in their dashboard but does not understand where it came from and under what conditions it can be fulfilled, trust remains weak. Atlas System seeks to replace this model with a more direct one: first the rules, then a calculated example, then a warning about risks, then the user's action.

Key elements of the solution to the problem of trust:

- an open description of the Smart Cycle mechanism
- separation of the calculated opportunity from the guaranteed result
- rejection of the framing of a bank, a deposit, a fund, and trading income
- disclosure of risks before participation
- explanation of the on-chain and off-chain parts of the system
- use of a smart contract and public verification where applicable
- a single set of documentation that takes priority over verbal promises and marketing materials

Atlas System does not claim that the presence of a smart contract automatically removes all risks. A smart contract does not make the system entirely risk-free, does not guarantee liquidity, does not protect against user error, and does not eliminate the need to study the rules. But it can make part of the operations more verifiable and reduce the participant's dependence on words alone.

This is precisely why what matters in Atlas System is not only the technology, but the honesty of the description. If part of the partner logic is calculated off-chain, this must be stated. If administrative functions exist in the system, they must be disclosed. If the result depends on movement within the system, this must be explained in plain language. Such directness does not make participation safe automatically, but it makes the participant's decision more deliberate.

In this way, Atlas System offers the market not a new fabricated narrative, but a more transparent way of speaking about a high-risk online model: without disguising it as a traditional financial product, without promising guaranteed returns, without an invented source of profit, and without concealing key limitations.

4.2 Solution to problem No. 2

The Atlas System answer to the loss of leadership capital is connected with a simple but important idea: Atlas System should not be perceived as a single, solitary project that either works forever or disappears. Atlas System is built as an ecosystem of consecutive Smart Cycles. Smart Cycle 1 is the first stage, Smart Cycle 2 will become the next stage, and then Smart Cycle 3, Smart Cycle 4, and other versions will appear.

In the old model, the shutdown of a project is usually perceived as deception and the end of the whole story. People were told that the company would operate for a long time, that the money was being earned somewhere, that the model was reliable, that the risks were minimal. When such a project stopped, participants felt deceived, and the leader lost the team's trust.

Atlas System offers a different frame. The participant is warned in advance that a specific Smart Cycle has a limited lifecycle. It can launch, grow, go through a period of activity, slow down, and end. This is not a hidden defect, but part of an honest description of the model. A person understands in advance that they are participating in a redistributive system of voluntary mutual financing, where the result depends on the rules of the cycle, on liquidity, on participant activity, and on the chosen strategy.

Therefore, the completion of Smart Cycle 1 should not mean that Atlas System has ended. It means that the first cycle fulfilled its role: it gave the market a first product, gathered data, showed participant behavior, revealed the strengths and weaknesses of the mechanism, and prepared the foundation for the next version. In this logic, Smart Cycle 2 is not a random replacement, but the next level of Atlas System development.

For the participant, this changes the psychology of participation. If they knew in advance that the cycle is finite, that there are no guarantees, that late entry carries elevated risk, they do not perceive the cycle's completion as an unexpected betrayal. They may be upset by the result, but the logic itself was disclosed before entry. They retain the opportunity to study the next cycle, compare new parameters, choose a different amount, a different term, a different strategy, or decline to participate.

For the leader, this is even more important. Their team should not be destroyed each time along with a single product. If Smart Cycle 1 has ended, the leader does not have to start from absolute zero. They retain their people, the structure, trained partners, local chats, presentation experience, trust, materials, webinars, and an understanding of the Atlas System rules. This leadership capital carries smoothly over to Smart Cycle 2 and the subsequent stages of the ecosystem.

If some participants received a negative result in Smart Cycle 1, this should not be presented as a promise of automatic compensation in Smart Cycle 2. But in the ecosystem model, they may gain a new, deliberate choice: to study the next cycle, evaluate the updated parameters, adjust their risk, enter earlier or more cautiously, use the experience of the previous stage, and try to improve their result in the new version of the system.

Key elements of the solution to the problem of losing leadership capital:

- Atlas System is broader than a single Smart Cycle
- each cycle is described in advance as a finite product stage
- the completion of Smart Cycle 1 is a transition to Smart Cycle 2 and so on, not the end of the entire system
- participants understand in advance the redistributive nature of the model and the absence of guarantees
- the leadership structure, training, and communication are preserved between cycles
- new cycles can take into account the experience of previous versions
- participants can choose a new strategy instead of treating the completion of a cycle as an unexpected deception
- the partner program, documentation, webinars, and knowledge base help the team continue working within a single ecosystem

In such a model, the partner program is not merely a recruitment mechanism. It becomes the infrastructure for preserving and developing the community. Its task is to help participants understand the rules, not be left alone with the interface, study the risks, use the wallet correctly, verify operations, and distinguish calculated scenarios from guarantees.

Atlas System also reduces the burden on the leader through a single public frame. The leader should not have to invent an explanation of the system on their own or promise things that are not in the rules. They should have a White Paper, Smart Cycle Rules, FAQ, Risk Disclosure, Transparency Center, and other official materials to refer to when explaining the system.

This does not relieve the leader of responsibility for correct communication. On the contrary, Atlas System requires a responsible approach to recommending it: a participant who invites another person must explain not only the opportunities but also the limitations. But if the rules are published, the risks are named, and the mechanism are described the same way for everyone, communication becomes more honest and more sustainable.

In the long term, Atlas System seeks to become an environment where one cycle can end while the community continues to move forward. Smart Cycle 1 may end, Smart Cycle 2 may offer a new architecture, while the accumulated experience, connections, leadership capital, and participant experience remain within Atlas System. This is exactly what distinguishes an ecosystem from a one-time project: the cycle ends, but Atlas System moves to the next level.

5. The Core of the Atlas Ecosystem — Smart Cycle 1

Product core

5.1 What is a Smart Cycle

A Smart Cycle is a programmable cycle of mutual aid in Atlas System. In simple terms: a participant chooses the conditions of the cycle, provides support to the system, receives an on-chain order, and after the cycle's conditions are met can initiate Claim — request the provided support back together with a possible calculated delta.

The financial logic of a Smart Cycle is built around three actions: the participant creates a cycle, the system records its parameters in the smart contract, and then the participant acts according to the rules of the chosen flow. If the conditions are met and Claim is available, the participant can send a request to receive the amount calculated for that cycle.

Technically, a Smart Cycle operates through a set of interconnected smart contracts. They record the amount, the chosen mode, the term, the calculated delta, the fees, the order status, the Claim conditions, and the history of actions. As a result, the participant sees not just a promise on a website, but verifiable on-chain mechanism with rules published in advance.

It is important to understand: a Smart Cycle is not a bank deposit, a deposit account, an investment product, or a guarantee of fixed returns. It is a digital cycle of voluntary mutual financing. The possibility and outcome of a Claim depend on the parameters of the chosen cycle, available liquidity, the state of the smart contract, the network, the infrastructure, and the user's own actions.

Smart Cycle 1 is the first version of this general mechanism within Atlas System. Therefore, in this section, Smart Cycle 1 is described as a specific product and technical scope: with its own parameters, flows, addresses, roles, limitations, Claim scenarios, and verification rules.



5.2 Parameters, network, and addresses of Smart Cycle 1

Parameter	Value	Comment
Product core	Smart Cycle 1	The first product cycle of Atlas System
Network	BNB Smart Chain	BNB Smart Chain, Chain ID 56
Settlement token	USDT BEP-20	The token of participation and settlement in Smart Cycle 1
USDT contract	0x55d398326f99059fF775485246999027B3197955	USDT BEP-20 contract on the BNB Smart Chain network
Minimum participation amount	10 USDT	The minimum amount to create a Smart Cycle
Distribute (Current)	0xEF156690b98AEc4F805Ec820268B9092bd83B76f	Partner payouts from its own USDT balance; no access to the LP-NFT
Platform fee	10%	The platform's fee on any received delta from a Smart Cycle and on bonuses received under the partner program
Base pool	0x92b7807bF19b7DDdf89b706143896d05228f3121	PancakeSwap V3 USDT/USDC; fee tier 0.01%
SAFE / LP owner	0xB0E4699710f98BB13fDaAB887a5D821eDb5DB559	SAFE 2-of-3; owner of Atlas LP-NFT #6928212
Position Manager	0x46A15B0b27311cedF172AB29E4f4766fbE7F4364	PancakeSwap V3 Nonfungible Position Manager
Lockup Flow (Current)	0x8F6daC6F25A5038112E1A01f1cBBD682e4D64889	Verified production contract
Daily Flow V2 (Current)	0x8e61483d45a822cCB59482c47e1b6D28465605EC	Daily Flow V1 is retained with Legacy status
Transport (Current)	0x5a71807861dBFc41aB016271C3191bF96322D42e	Withdraws the partner amount from the LP and routes it to Distribute

5.3 The user journey within Smart Cycle 1

The flowchart below shows the basic journey of a participant within Smart Cycle 1: from connecting the wallet and studying the parameters to creating an on-chain order, waiting for the conditions, Claim, and verifying the result through the official explorer.

01
Wallet connect
The participant connects a Web3 wallet

02
Parameters
Amount, term, delta, fee, Claim, and risks

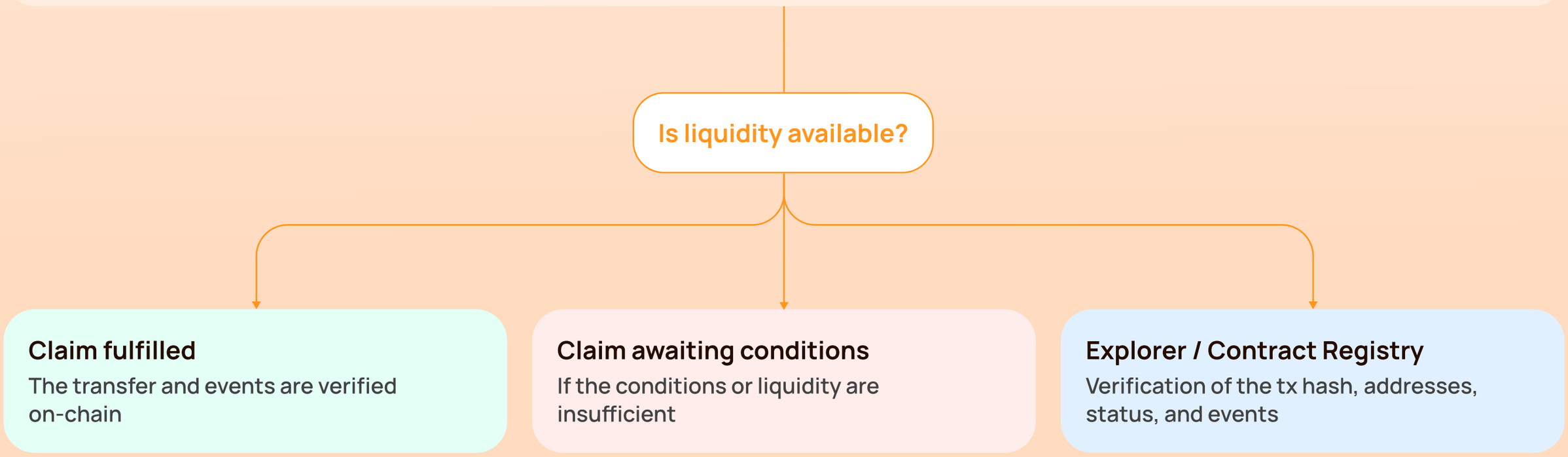
03
Participation amount
The user chooses an available flow

04
Wallet confirmation
The transaction is confirmed only in the wallet

05
On-chain order
The action is recorded in the interface and the blockchain

06
Waiting for conditions
Lock period or the mode of the chosen flow

07
Claim
The participant initiates a support request



Rule: before signing, the user checks the network, addresses, token, amount, Claim conditions, and the official Atlas System sources

1. The participant connects a Web3 wallet
2. They study the parameters of Smart Cycle 1: the amount, term, calculated delta, fees, Claim conditions, and risk warnings
3. They specify the participation amount
4. They confirm the transaction in their own wallet
5. The actions are recorded in the interface and, where applicable, in the blockchain
6. The participant waits for the lock period to end
7. After the cycle’s conditions are met, the participant can submit a Claim
8. The execution of a Claim depends on the rules of Smart Cycle 1, available liquidity, the state of the infrastructure, and the correctness of the user’s actions
9. The user can verify their transaction and the related operations through the official blockchain explorer

5.4 The economics of Smart Cycle 1

The economics of Smart Cycle 1 show how, within the first cycle, incoming support, the lock period, the calculated delta, the calculated Claim, the platform fee, and the the partner-payout burden are interpreted. This subsection does not promise a guaranteed result; its task is to explain the calculated model in plain and verifiable language.

Economic parameter	Value	Explanation
Incoming support	**1,000 USDT**	**The amount that the participant voluntarily directed into Smart Cycle 1 through a Web3 wallet**
Lock period	30 days	The period after which, under the rules of the cycle, the possibility of Claim may arise
Calculated delta	22.5%	A calculated scenario for a 30-day cycle; not a guarantee of the result
Gross Claim	1,225 USDT	Gross Claim = 1,000 USDT principal + 225 USDT of calculated Delta. This is the amount before the Platform Fee is withheld and before gas.
Platform Fee	22.5 USDT	10% of Delta only: 225 × 10% = 22.5 USDT. The principal is not subject to the fee.

With a principal of 1,000 USDT the calculated Delta is 225 USDT, Gross Claim is 1,225 USDT, Platform Fee is 22.5 USDT, and Net Claim is 1,202.5 USDT before gas. This is an illustration of the calculated model, not a guarantee of execution or of a payout deadline.

5.4.1 Daily Flow Core Calculation

Calculated model for a 1,000 USDT participation amount over 200 days. The actual outcome depends on cycle conditions and available liquidity.

Input Parameters

1,000 USDT · 200 days

Core: calculated amount of 1.1% per day.

One-Day Calculation

11 USDT

1,000 × 1.1% = 11 USDT.

200-Day Calculation

2,200 USDT gross

11 × 200 = 2,200. Includes principal 1,000 + Delta 1,200.

Platform Fee and Net

120 → 2,080 USDT

Fee: 1,200 × 10% = 120. Net: 2,200 − 120 = 2,080 before gas.

1,000 principal + 1,200 Delta − 120 Platform Fee = 2,080 USDT

Gas is paid separately. Partner accounting does not change the user Claim calculation.

Important: 11 USDT per day is a calculated amount. Actual Claim availability depends on contract conditions and current liquidity.

5.5 Contract Map: the composition of the Smart Cycle 1 core

The Contract Map shows which technical components belong to Smart Cycle 1 and what role they perform. This block is needed for transparent verification of the architecture: where the user contracts are, where the liquidity layer is, where the ABI for the interface is, and where the separate Transport layer for partner accruals is.

Component	File / layer	Purpose	Who uses it
Lockup Flow	**LockupFlow.sol / ILockupFlow.sol**	**Lockup product flow: the user creates an order and can initiate Claim after the lock period**	**Frontend, user wallet, backend indexer**
Daily Flow V2 · Current	DailyFlowV2.sol / IDailyFlowV2.sol	Current Daily product flow. DailyFlow V1 is retained with Legacy status for active cycles and history.	Frontend, user wallet, backend indexer
Transport → Distribute	Transport.sol / Distrib.sol + interfaces	Transport receives the partner amount from the LP; Distribute performs the net payout to the partner and the fee to Treasury from its own balance.	Backend / owner; payout via Distribute
Position Handler	PositionHandler.sol	A shared contract layer with PancakeSwap V3: deposit / withdraw liquidity and interaction with tokenId	Lockup Flow, Daily Flow V1/V2, Transpo
Pancake interfaces	interfaces/*	Interfaces for the PancakeSwap V3 pool, factory, and position manager	Position Handler
Math libraries	libraries/*	Calculation of liquidity, ticks, and full precision math	Position Handler
ABI	abi/LockupFlow.json, DailyFlowV2.json, Transport.json, Distrib.json	Contract interface for frontend, backend, and audit tools.	Frontend, backend, audit tools

5.6 Flowchart of Claim and liquidity

This diagram shows how a user's support request passes through the interface, the wallet, the verification of conditions, and the availability of liquidity. It is important to distinguish the user Claim, the partner accruals through Transport, and the independent verification of the result.

Diagram 1. Creating a Smart Cycle

01

User

Chooses the flow, amount, and term of the Smart Cycle

02

Frontend

Shows the amount, fee, network, and warnings

03

Wallet

The participant signs the transaction themselves

04

Lockup / Daily

The contract creates an order under the rules of the flow

05

Position Handler

Sends the funds to the liquidity layer

06

Pancake V3

The shared liquidity position is updated

07

Event

Locked / Order Created are available in the explorer

08

Dashboard

The backend indexes and displays the cycle

The key idea: the user signs the action themselves, and the primary verification goes through an on-chain event and the Contract Registry

Diagram 2. Claim after the conditions are met

01

Cycle conditions

The term has ended or an available Daily portion has appeared

02

Frontend

Shows Claim, the amount, gas, network, and a warning

03

Wallet signature

The participant confirms the Claim in the wallet themselves

04

Flow.claim (orderid)

Checks owner, order, time, rewards, notClaimed, and the limitations

Are the conditions met?

no

Claim rejected

the conditions are not yet met or the contract returns a refusal

yes

Is liquidity available?

no

Waiting / explanation

No conditions or no liquidity — the Claim is not executed at the expected moment; the user needs a clear status in the interface and official channels

yes

Transfer + event

Position Handler withdraw, transfer to the user, fee, and Claimed event

Claim is a support request under the rules of the cycle. Execution depends on the conditions of the order and the available liquidity

Diagram 3. Partner payout: Transport → Distribute

01

Referral event

A downline participant creates a Smart Cycle

02

Backend accounting

Calculation of status, levels, compression, and limits

03

Authorized role

An authorized address initiates the payout

04

Transport → Distribute

Transport withdraws the partner amount from the LP and tops up Distribute without withholding a fee

Partner wallet

Distribute pays the partner the net reward from its own USDT balance

Platform fee

Distribute routes 10% of the partner reward to the Treasury

Explorer records

The transaction, addresses, amounts, and events are available for independent verification

Important: Transport does not pay the partner directly. The current route is Transport → Distribute → partner + Treasury. Distribute has no access to the LP-NFT and works only with its own USDT balance.

Diagram 4. How a user verifies a Claim

01

Dashboard

Shows the cycle status and the Claim

02

TX hash

The user checks the hash of the operation

03

BscScan

Verification of the event, addresses, and status

04

Registry

Cross-checking the official addresses and ABI

05

Rules

The rules of the Smart Cycle and Claim

Verification rule: if the dashboard, FAQ, partner message, and explorer diverge, the user verifies the action through the official Contract Registry, the verified contract, and the rules of the Smart Cycle.

5.7 Claim and liquidity

Claim is a support request after the conditions of a specific Smart Cycle are met. Claim should not be described as an unconditional payout at any moment. The correct phrasing: the participant gains the ability to submit a Claim under the rules of Smart Cycle 1, and its execution depends on the conditions of the cycle, available liquidity, the state of the smart contract, the network, and the infrastructure.

Element of the Claim mechanism	What it means	Example for the participant	Where to verify
Claim availability	**The moment when, under the rules of the cycle, the participant can send a support request**	**After the lock period ends, the Claim button may become available in the interface**	**Interface, Smart Cycle rules, cycle data**
Lock period completed	The condition that the chosen cycle term has ended	If the cycle was created for 30 days, Claim should not be available before the end of that term	Cycle status, timestamp, contract events where present
Claim amount	The calculated amount of the support request under the rules of the cycle	Example: the entry amount + the calculated delta, if the conditions of the cycle are met	Interface, formula, Contract Registry, events
Liquidity condition	The presence of available liquidity to execute the Claim	If liquidity is sufficient, the Claim may be executed; if not, the request may be delayed or not executed at the expected moment	Pool/liquidity status, explorer, public system status
One-time / repeated claim	The rule on whether a Claim can be performed once or whether there are additional limitations	After a successful Claim, a repeat Claim on the same cycle may be impossible	Smart contract, Security Review, interface status
Failed transaction	The scenario where the user signed a transaction but it was not executed	Network error, insufficient gas, contract refusal, incorrect Claim conditions	Wallet, explorer, error/status in the interface
Pending claim	The state where a Claim has been submitted or is available, but the result is not yet finalized	The participant sees a waiting status and should understand that there is no guarantee of instant payout	Interface, explorer, system status
Liquidity deficit	The state where the available liquidity is insufficient	The Claim may depend on new incoming cycles, the state of the pool, LP/liquidity, or operational conditions	Transparency Center, Security Review, pool data
Claim history	The history of requests and results for the cycle	The participant should see whether the Claim was submitted, executed, or awaiting conditions	Interface, events, explorer
User responsibility	The user signs the Claim with their own wallet and pays the network fee in BNB. Gas sponsorship is not an active feature.	The wrong network, a lack of BNB, or a wallet error can prevent the operation	Wallet, BscScan, official instructions

For the user, it is important to distinguish two different concepts: the right to send a request under the rules of the cycle and the actual execution of that request. The first is tied to the conditions of the cycle and the interface status. The second depends on available liquidity, the technical state, and the fulfillment of the contract’s conditions.

5.8 Frontend, backend, Transport, Distribute, and partner accruals

The partner program is not fully on-chain automation. The backend maintains the referral tree and partner accounting; Transport receives the amount from the LP and tops up Distribute; Distribute pays the net reward to the partner and the fee to Treasury.

Layer	What it does	Source of truth	Risk / disclosure
Frontend	**Wallet connection, order display, lockup/claim buttons**	**ABI + backend display + explorer links**	**May err in its display, but should not substitute for on-chain verification**
Backend	Web3 auth, referral structure, event indexing, partner accounting	Database + indexed events	Is not the source of truth for the user Claim
JSON-RPC provider	Receiving events and transactions	Blockchain node/provider	Delays, provider failures, and re-synchronization are possible
Transport → Distribute	Withdrawal of the partner amount from the LP and topping up Distribute	Transport events + on-chain configuration	Operator LP-NFT; onlyOwner; the current fee is verified on-chain
Owner process	Transport.claimReferral(Distribute, amount); Distribute.distribute(user, amount)	Owner/multisig policy	-

5.9 Powers and risks

The system combines automated operations with separate powers of the team, the owner, and the backend.

Action	Automatic / user	Team / owner	Comment
Creating a Lockup/Daily order	**Yes, through the wallet and the product contract**	**No**	**The user signs the transaction**
User Claim	**Yes, initiated by the user**	**No in the normal user flow**	**The contract checks owner, order, time, rewards, and the limitations**
Changing the conditions of an already created order	**No**	**Should not be used**	**Must be confirmed as deployed code and audit scope**
setTreasury	No	Yes, onlyOwner, if the function is in the deployed code	Must be disclosed in the admin policy
setFee	No	Yes, onlyOwner, if the function exists	The fee affects the economics of future actions; a changelog is needed
setTokenId	No	Yes, onlyOwner, if the function exists	Critical for the shared liquidity position
Transport funding + Distribute payout	No	Yes, through the owner/backend process	Not to be mixed with the user Claim; Distribute has no access to the LP-NFT
Backend referral accounting	No	Yes	Off-chain trust boundary

5.10 Failure scenarios of Smart Cycle 1

Failure scenarios are needed not to frighten the participant, but to describe in advance the system's behavior in difficult situations. Here, not only the normal scenarios are explained, but also what happens in the event of a failure, a liquidity deficit, or a disputed operation.

Failure scenario	What happens	What the user sees	Where to verify
Lack of liquidity	The available liquidity is insufficient to execute the expected Claim	The Claim may be unavailable, awaiting conditions, or not executed at the expected moment	Interface, explorer, Transparency Center, pool status
Backend unavailable	Server functions, analytics, or the partner layer temporarily do not respond	The interface may show an error, outdated data, or a limited mode	Status page, interface, support channel
Frontend unavailable	The user cannot open their personal dashboard or perform an action through the interface	The site does not load, buttons do not work, data is not displayed	Official channels, mirror / backup URL, explorer
Network overload / high gas	Transactions become expensive or slow	The wallet shows high gas, a pending or failed transaction	Wallet, BscScan, BNB Smart Chain network status
User error	The user chose the wrong network, address, or token, or signed the wrong transaction	Funds may go to the wrong place, or the action may not be linked to Smart Cycle 1	Wallet, Contract Registry, explorer
Claim rejected by the contract	The contract does not accept the Claim because of unmet conditions	The transaction may be reverted / failed, or the interface shows a refusal	Explorer, error/status in the wallet, Smart Cycle rules
Mismatch between public parameters and the code	The White Paper, interface, or FAQ show a different model than the final contract	The user forms an incorrect expectation about the delta, fee, or Claim conditions	Product/contract consistency check, Security Review, changelog
Completion or slowdown of Smart Cycle 1	The cycle loses activity, liquidity, or is replaced by a new cycle	The Claim conditions and participation may depend on the phase of the cycle and the current liquidity	Section 5, Transparency Center, interface status

Changes, migrations, and incidents

CHANGES	MIGRATION	INCIDENT
Current addresses and statuses are published in the Contract Registry and the changelog.	A new contract does not change an existing order: it stays linked to the contract it was created with.	Stop any actions, cross-check the Registry and the explorer, then open a support ticket.

5.11 Security Review Status

Smart Cycle 1 uses basic protective mechanisms, local tests, and the published external reports from Beosin and Cyberscope. The current official Atlas clarification refers to Cyberscope Corrected Phase 2 dated June 30, 2026; the scopes of the sources are not combined.

Check	Status	What it means
Slither	Passed	Automated analysis revealed no critical or blocking zones for manual review
Solhint	Passed	The Solidity code passed quality and warning checks with no blocking remarks
Foundry build	Passed	The project builds successfully via solc 0.8.20 with via_ir=true
Mythril	Passed	LockupFlow, DailyFlow V1, Transport, and PositionHandler were checked by bytecode; DailyFlow V2 is assessed separately.
Aderyn	Passed	The core run is complete; no critical signals for manual review were detected
Foundry access-control	12/12 passed	Foreign claim, repeat claim, owner-only Transport, and fuzz scenarios were checked. All tests passed
Foundry stress	Passed	Stress scenarios for Lockup, Daily, and Transport were checked. No blocking deviations were found
Accounting invariants	3/3 passed	User net payout, treasury fee, and amountUnclaimed delta were checked. The invariants hold
Documentation / production consistency	Requires regular reconciliation	Addresses, Current/Legacy statuses, fee, tokenId, and LP permissions are reconciled against BscScan and the Contract Registry as of the snapshot date.
Testnet battle	Passed	A public challenge was conducted; no critical remarks were identified from the results of the check
Cyberscope	Corrected Phase 2 · June 30, 2026	Scope: PositionHandler, LockupFlow, DailyFlow V1, Transport, and Distrib. DailyFlow V2, added in July 2026, is not covered by this report. Beosin remains a separate public source.

5.12 BNB SMART CHAIN / PUBLIC VERIFICATION. Atlas System Smart Contract Registry and Interaction Methodology.

Snapshot of the production architecture: BNB Smart Chain, Chain ID 56. Addresses are verified through BscScan and the official Contract Registry; source code — commit 0d2014d026a155f1f19de1856309b595a953af92.

Network
BNB Smart Chain · Chain ID 56

Explorer
BscScan

Date
2026-08-05

1. Core Smart Contract Registry

Public Atlas System smart contract addresses on BNB Smart Chain. These addresses can be copied and verified through BscScan.

Module	Role in the system	Address
Lockup Flow	User-facing contract for fixed-term Smart Cycle participation: the participant provides help to the system for a selected term and, after completion, may claim according to the cycle rules.	0x8F6daC6F25A5038112E1A01f1cBBD682e4D64889
Daily Flow V2 · Current	The current Daily contract. Daily Flow V1 is retained for existing cycles and history with Legacy status.	0x8e61483d45a822cCB59482c47e1b6D28465605EC
USDT BEP-20	Settlement token used for cycle creation, accounting, and payouts.	0x55d398326f99059fF775485246999027B3197955

Atlas Infrastructure Contracts

Daily Flow V1 Legacy: 0x8F418e29a32AAB69Abf3DA742c43E7aDfBFbA3c3. LP Atlas: NFT #6928212; SAFE 2-of-3: 0xB0E4699710f98BB13fDaAB887a5D821eDb5DB559; Treasury: 0x20Cdf9839faC80cCDC38CE74D41bD55A93DD87F2; Position Manager: 0x46A15B0b27311cedF172AB29E4f4766fbE7F4364; Pool USDT/USDC: 0x92b7807bF19b7DDdf89b706143896d05228f3121; USDC: 0x8AC76a51cc950d9822D68b83fE1Ad97B32Cd580d. Pool TVL is not equal to Atlas assets.

Module	Role in the system	Address
Transport	Withdraws the partner amount from the LP and routes it to Distribute; it is not a user Claim.	0x5a71807861dBFc41aB016271C3191bF96322D42e
Distribute	Pays partner rewards from its own USDT balance and separates the Platform Fee; it has no access to the LP-NFT.	0xEF156690b98AEc4F805Ec820268B9092bd83B76f

2. Verification Links

Lockup Flow	https://bscscan.com/address/0x8F6daC6F25A5038112E1A01f1cBBD682e4D64889
Daily Flow V2 · Current	https://bscscan.com/address/0x8e61483d45a822cCB59482c47e1b6D28465605EC
USDT BEP-20	https://bscscan.com/address/0x55d398326f99059fF775485246999027B3197955
Transport	https://bscscan.com/address/0x5a71807861dBFc41aB016271C3191bF96322D42e
Distribute	https://bscscan.com/address/0xEF156690b98AEc4F805Ec820268B9092bd83B76f

3. User Interaction Methodology

The user goes through four basic stages: connects a wallet, approves USDT usage, creates a Smart Cycle, and then performs a claim when the selected scenario conditions are met

Connect Wallet	Off-chain wallet connection. Without an on-chain signature, no public blockchain transaction is created.
Approve USDT	Permission for the selected flow contract to use USDT. This is not yet cycle creation.
Create Smart Cycle	The user confirms the cycle creation transaction through Lockup Flow or Daily Flow V2.

4. Economic Logic and Potential Financial Benefit

Smart Cycle allows the user to provide help to the system under the rules of the selected cycle and, after the cycle conditions are met, request the return of the provided amount together with the calculated delta.

Scenario	How potential benefit may arise
Lockup Flow	The user selects a fixed cycle, term, and participation amount. After the term is completed, the user may request the participation amount and the calculated delta according to the contract rules.
Daily Flow	The user participates in a daily-cycle and may request the available amount according to the daily logic of the contract.
USDT	USDT is used as the settlement asset in which participation amounts, movements, and payouts are recorded.
Claim condition	The actual ability to claim depends on the rules of the selected cycle, the contract state, and available liquidity.

This economic logic description is not a guarantee of income. The user independently decides whether to participate and may verify transactions, contract addresses, and USDT movements in the public BscScan explorer.

5. How the Contracts Interact With Each Other

Lockup Flow and Daily Flow V2 are the user entry-point contracts. Partner route: Transport → Distribute → partner + Treasury. LP Atlas is NFT #6928212 in a public PancakeSwap V3 pool; total Pool TVL, Atlas LP assets, and contract balances are different metrics.

Contract	How it interacts with the system
Lockup Flow	Main entry point for fixed-term Smart Cycles. It receives the user transaction, creates the cycle record, and checks claim conditions.
Daily Flow V2	Current entry point for daily-cycle. V1 is retained only as Legacy for active cycles and history.
Transport	Withdraws the partner amount from the LP and tops up Distribute. It is not a user Claim and does not perform the final payout to the partner.
Distribute	Distribution layer for partner and referral payouts. It pays the user and automatically separates the platform fee according to system rules.

5.13 Ownership, Fees, and Operator Permissions

Snapshot of the current production configuration as of August 5, 2026. Recheck owner, platformFee, tokenId, and permissions onchain before use.

Current Configuration Matrix

CONTRACT	OWNER / CONTROL	FEE · TOKENID · LP ACCESS
Lockup Flow	SAFE Atlas · 2-of-3	10% · #6928212 · yes
Daily Flow V2	SAFE Atlas · 2-of-3	10% · #6928212 · yes
Daily Flow V1 · Legacy	SAFE Atlas · 2-of-3	10% · #6928212 · yes
Transport	SAFE Atlas · 2-of-3	0% · #6928212 · yes
Distribute	EOA 0x4c7445C39ee62d3F798f9Fd6a61e9399E3dc8Fae	10% · n/a · no

SAFE Atlas 2-of-3 and Signers

LP-NFT #6928212 and the core contracts are controlled by SAFE 0xB0E4699710f98BB13fDaAB887a5D821eDb5DB559.
Threshold: 2 of 3 signatures.
1) 0x7709e4eDcC55714F83027EF39062d7f9761273B6
2) 0x14F9b2cE2850057CAd8e1A9cFeD6eedA777D1C44
3) 0xD067C66C9f4D16130B118929B7BB7Fec5C6FD051

LP-NFT Access

Operator approval is granted to Lockup Flow, Daily Flow V2, Daily Flow V1, and Transport. Distribute has no LP-NFT access: it pays partner rewards only from its own USDT balance.

5.14 Liquidity and Direct Interaction

Public-pool liquidity, the Atlas LP position, and service-contract balances are different metrics. Direct function calls through BscScan require separate verification of addresses and parameters.

Liquidity Data Boundary

- Atlas liquidity = the current assets of the specific PancakeSwap V3 LP position #6928212.
- Pair: USDT / USDC; fee tier 0.01%; LP-position range: tick 46054–47007.
- Total Pool Liquidity includes other providers and is not the Atlas balance.
- Treasury, Distribute, temporary Flow-contract balances, and third-party wallets are accounted for separately.
- The LP position may hold USDT and USDC in different proportions; Claim value and availability depend on pool state, range, and external infrastructure.

Direct Interaction via BscScan

1. Verify BNB Smart Chain Mainnet, Chain ID 56, and the current address in the Contract Registry.
2. To create a new Smart Cycle, approve the exact USDT amount, then call lockup; a regular USDT transfer to the contract does not create a cycle.
3. USDT BEP-20 uses 18 decimals: amount = USDT amount × 10^{18}. Gas is paid in BNB.
4. After creation, find orderId in the Locked event or read methods and call claim from the same wallet.
5. Use Daily Flow V2 for new Daily cycles. Daily Flow V1 is Legacy for existing cycles and history.

Critical Warnings

BscScan does not validate entered addresses or parameters. Partner binding is created through the official interface and referral link; a direct lockup neither creates nor changes that binding. If instructions, an address, or a contract version differ from the current Contract Registry, do not confirm the transaction.

6. Smart Cycle Lifespan

6.1 The cyclical nature of the system

One of the key ideas of Atlas System is that a Smart Cycle is not perceived as an eternal product with an infinite lifespan. Each cycle has its own dynamics: launch, growth, a period of active movement, a possible plateau, a slowdown, a decline in liquidity, and completion. This is not a hidden flaw of the model, but part of its honest description.

In traditional high-yield online projects, the impression is often created that the system will operate for an indefinitely long time. Participants are shown stable percentages, recurring payouts, and confident rhetoric, but it is rarely explained what will happen when the incoming flow slows, liquidity declines, or liquidity is exhausted.

Atlas System is built differently. The system acknowledges cyclicality in advance. A Smart Cycle may be successful, active, and in demand at a certain stage, but this does not mean that its parameters remain relevant forever. Market conditions, participant behavior, the load on liquidity, technical parameters, the information backdrop, and the experience of use can change.

This logic is easy to understand through an ordinary business. A restaurant may open brightly: the first guests, interest, recommendations, a line at the entrance. After a few years, the audience may grow used to the format, competitors may offer something new, the costs of rent, staff, taxes, and maintenance remain high, while the flow of guests grows weaker. In such a situation, strong owners do not pretend that nothing is happening. They update the menu, change the concept, carry out a rebrand, or launch a new format.

A similar dynamic exists for many technologies, tokens, applications, and digital products. First comes an idea, then early users, then rapid growth, then stabilization, then competition, audience fatigue, or a transition to a new version. Not every model is obligated to exist in the same form forever. Often the maturity of a project is shown not in an attempt to hold on to the old form at any cost, but in the ability to honestly acknowledge the phase of the lifecycle and move on to the next version.

A Smart Cycle works by a similar logic. Smart Cycle 1 may become the first strong stage of Atlas System, but it is not obligated to be the last and eternal format of the entire ecosystem. When one cycle runs through its lifecycle, Atlas System may prepare the next: Smart Cycle 2, Smart Cycle 3, and so on. This does not necessarily mean the failure of the previous cycle. It may mean the natural transition of the system to a new level, taking into account experience, data, participant behavior, and the state of the market.

In this logic, each Smart Cycle can be viewed as a separate version of the economic protocol. The first version tests the basic mechanism, shows the real behavioral models of participants, reveals the strengths and weaknesses of the rules, the load on liquidity, the quality of communication, and the resilience of the calculated model. Subsequent versions can take this experience into account and become more precise, more understandable, and more resilient.

Atlas System is therefore more like a living laboratory of digital cooperation than a one-time campaign. Each cycle gives the system data: how people choose terms, how they react to risks, how leaders operate, where overload arises, which parameters are clear, and which require improvement. This experience is needed not to justify mistakes, but to develop the subsequent Smart Cycles, the interface, the documentation, the partner program, and the protective safeguards.

The dynamics of a Smart Cycle depend to a significant degree on the behavior of the community. The organizers can prepare the rules, the interface, the documentation, the smart contract, the partner infrastructure, and the communication. But the duration of the cycle's active phase depends on how participants act within the system: whether they study the rules, whether they explain risks honestly, whether they support the team, whether they invite new people, whether they preserve trust, whether they avoid creating false promises, and whether they understand their role in the overall model.

Therefore, it is impossible to honestly predict the exact lifespan of a specific Smart Cycle. It may be measured in months, or it may live significantly longer. Activity may decline and then strengthen again; growth may depend on the market, the language, the region, the leaders, news environment, technical factors, and the behavior of the participants themselves. Atlas System speaks about this openly and does not create the illusion of an eternal mechanism.

In this logic, an Atlas System participant is not a passive spectator and not a client who simply pressed a button. They become part of a living system: a contribut, an observer, and in a sense a co-creator of the next version of Atlas System. Their actions, discipline, feedback, communication culture, and willingness to speak about risks honestly influence what the next version of the protocol will be.

By creating a Smart Cycle, learning, sharing official information, inviting people correctly, and supporting the culture of the community, a participant adds their own brick to the shared foundation of Atlas System. The more participants understand this responsibility and act deliberately, the stronger the ecosystem may be and the longer its active phase may be preserved.

At the same time, Atlas System does not promise eternity. Everything in a real economy has phases: a beginning, development, maturity, slowdown, and renewal. The strength of Atlas System lies not in the promise that a single Smart Cycle will live indefinitely, but in the honest acknowledgment of cyclicality and the ability to transition from one stage to the next.

Therefore, Smart Cycle 1 is viewed as the first stage of development, not as the final form of the entire ecosystem. It launches the Atlas System mechanism, demonstrates the operation of the model, generates the first data, attracts the first international community, and provides the foundation for subsequent decisions.

The lifecycle of a Smart Cycle can be described through several phases:

Phase	What happens
Preparation	**The rules, parameters, risks, interface, documentation, and technical information are published**
Launch	**Participants begin creating Smart Cycles, initial activity and liquidity are formed**
Growth	**The number of participants increases, the partner structure and training infrastructure develop**
Stabilization	**The system goes through a period of stable use, data on participant behavior and load appears**
Slowdown	**Activity may decline, Claim may depend on available liquidity, the risks of late participation increase**
Completion	**The cycle may exhaust its economic relevance and cause users to lose interest**
Transition	**The ecosystem analyzes the experience, updates the parameters, and prepares the next cycle or product**

This approach makes Atlas System more honest. A participant understands in advance that the lifespan of a specific Smart Cycle is not infinite. If the movement of liquidity declines, if there are not enough new Smart Cycles, or if the conditions of the model cease to match the market, the cycle may enter a phase of slowdown or completion.

The completion of an individual Smart Cycle does not mean the end of Atlas System. Atlas System is broader than a single contract, a single plan, and a single launch. The ecosystem includes a community, documentation, a partner program, training materials, governance mechanism, technical infrastructure, and the ability to launch subsequent cycles.

In the future, Atlas System may consider separate ecosystem support mechanisms to increase the resilience of the transition between cycles. For example, part of the ecosystem fees or a specially approved share of the calculated delta of new Smart Cycles may be directed into a transparent support reserve for previous cycles. Such a mechanism is described not as a guarantee of loss compensation, return of funds, or mandatory payout to participants, but as a separate rule with parameters, limits, sources of replenishment, distribution procedures, risk disclosure, and, if necessary, DAO-inspired governance approval published in advance.

If such a reserve is implemented, participants see its limitations in advance: the reserve may be insufficient, the distribution may cover only part of the needs, payouts may not take place, and the existence of support for a previous cycle does not negate the high-risk nature of a Smart Cycle. Atlas System does not create the expectation that each subsequent cycle automatically covers the results of the previous one. The correct frame is not a promise of compensation, but a possible transparent tool of ecosystem support, if it is separately approved and technically implemented.

It is also important to understand that the replacement or launch of a new Smart Cycle does not retroactively change the conditions of already active cycles, unless this is provided for by the published rules and technical logic. A participant studies the conditions of a specific cycle before entry and understands which rules apply specifically to their action.

If new parameters or a new smart contract are used for a new cycle, Atlas System publishes them separately: with addresses, rules, calculated scenarios, risks, an audit or security review, and a clear version status.

6.2 New Smart Cycles — Concept / Planned, not active

After Smart Cycle 1, the Atlas ecosystem may launch subsequent cycles: Smart Cycle 2, Smart Cycle 3, Smart Cycle 4, Smart Cycle 5, and so on. Each new cycle is viewed not as a random restart, but as a new version of the economic protocol that takes into account the experience of the previous stage: the technical results, participant behavior, the load on liquidity, community feedback, legal recommendations, the results of the security review, and product data.

The point of launching a new Smart Cycle is not simply to change the name and start over. The point is to take the accumulated experience and make the next version more understandable, more resilient, and more precise. If Smart Cycle 1 showed which terms work better, where participants make mistakes, which parameters overload liquidity, which explanations cause misunderstandings, and which risks need to be disclosed more strongly, Smart Cycle 2 can be designed with this data in mind.

A new Smart Cycle is not obligated to be an exact copy of the previous one. It may differ in terms, the calculated delta, fees, technical architecture, Claim conditions, the level of automation, the degree of involvement of the backend infrastructure, and the rules of the partner program. All key differences are published in advance and explained before participation.

Before the launch of a new Smart Cycle, a participant sees a separate version sheet:

What is published	Why it is needed
Name and version of the cycle	**So that the participant understands that Smart Cycle 2 is not Smart Cycle 1**
Main parameters	**Amounts, terms, calculated delta, fees, Claim, and limitations**
Differences from the previous cycle	**So that a person sees what has changed and why**
Contract addresses and networks	**To verify exactly the current version, not the old addresses**
Risk disclosure	**So that the risks of the new version are disclosed before participation**
Security status	**To understand which checks have been passed and which remain in progress**
Partner Program impact	**So that leaders understand how the new cycle relates to the partner structure**

Each new Smart Cycle is described as a separate version or a separate product stage. A participant understands which cycle they are participating in, which parameters apply specifically to that cycle, where the contract addresses are published, and which risks relate to the chosen version. Participation in Smart Cycle 1 does not mean automatic agreement to the conditions of Smart Cycle 2.

The final decision to launch a new Smart Cycle is accompanied by the publication of official parameters, a technical description, contract addresses, a risk disclosure, and updated documentation. If the new cycle uses a new contract, the user verifies precisely the new Contract Registry, rather than relying on old addresses or verbal messages.

A new Smart Cycle does not retroactively change the rules of the old cycle and is not an automatic promise of compensation to participants of the previous stage. If Atlas System uses mechanisms to support previous cycles, such rules are published separately: with the source of replenishment, the limits, the conditions of distribution, and a direct indication that this is not a guarantee of the return of funds.

The cyclical nature of Atlas System makes the system more adaptive. Instead of trying to hold on to a single product indefinitely, the ecosystem can develop in stages: launch a cycle, study the result, record the mistakes, improve the parameters, update the architecture, and move on to the next version. This approach is closer to the development of a software product: the first version launches the basic mechanism, the subsequent versions refine the architecture based on real use.

For the participant, this means a more honest expectation: a specific Smart Cycle may have a limited period of economic relevance. For leaders, this means the preservation of a long-term structure: even if one cycle has ended, the community, training, the partner network, and the experience can carry over to the next stage of Atlas System.

In this way, the lifespan of a Smart Cycle is not a threat to the existence of Atlas System, but part of the architecture. Cycles begin and end, while Atlas System continues to develop as an ecosystem that learns at each stage and can launch new mechanism based on experience, data, checks, and community participation.

6.3 DAO Governance — Concept / Planned, not active

DAO Governance is considered a future, separate decision-making mechanism. It is currently not active, does not substitute for the rules of the Smart Cycle, and does not make Atlas a full-fledged DAO in the legal or technical sense. The parameters will take effect only after a separate publication and launch.

After the completion or exhaustion of the activity of Smart Cycle 1, the Atlas System team may put several options for the next cycle up for discussion. For example, the community is offered different versions of Smart Cycle 2: with different terms, calculated delta, level of risk, liquidity requirements, Claim conditions, partner load, and technical architecture.

Instead of the administration choosing the next cycle solely at its own discretion, Atlas System uses a governance process: the team prepares the options, publishes the parameters, explains the risks, shows the differences, opens a discussion period, after which participants vote through a dedicated DAO Governance platform.

Such a platform operates as transparently as possible. Participants' votes are recorded through blockchain-based voting or another verifiable Web3 mechanism, if it is approved by the technical architecture. A participant sees which options have been put to a vote, what their voting weight is, how the result is counted, where the outcomes are published, and what status the adopted decision has.

The basic logic of voting weight in Atlas System may be built on a stake-based influence model: the more a participant has actually taken part in the economy of the ecosystem, the greater the weight of their vote.

Calculation of the voting rating:

Basis for accrual	Voting weight	Example
10 USDT directed into a Smart Cycle / Atlas System products	**1 vote**	**100 USDT of participation = 10 votes**
10 USDT received under the partner program	**1 vote**	**1,000 USDT of partner accruals = 100 votes**

An illustrative example of a future model: participation and partner activity may be taken into account when calculating voting weight. The formula 10 USDT = 1 vote is not approved, not active, and must not be treated as a current rule until a separate governance document is published.

This model is needed not to exclude small participants, but to protect governance from formal manipulation. If only the number of wallets is counted, voting can be distorted with a multitude of small accounts. If economic participation is counted, the weight more strongly reflects the real contribution to the development of Atlas System.

The voting rating may be cumulative and dynamic: it increases as participation in Smart Cycles, activity in Atlas System products, and the receipt of partner accruals grow, and it is also updated under the rules of the current governance model. The formulas, limitations, accounting periods, possible exceptions, and protection against abuse are published before voting begins.

DAO-inspired mechanism may be used for:

- discussing the parameters of future Smart Cycles
- choosing development priorities for the ecosystem
- gathering feedback from participants and leaders
- voting on topics for webinars, training materials, and local initiatives
- evaluating options for the next architecture
- comparing several options for Smart Cycle 2 before the final decision
- choosing an option for a new Smart Cycle through weighted voting
- forming community signals before launching a new cycle

The scenario for launching a new Smart Cycle through governance may look like this:

Stage	What happens
1. Analysis of the previous cycle	The team records the results of Smart Cycle 1: the dynamics, risks, load, mistakes, feedback, and participant behavior data
2. Preparation of options	Several options for Smart Cycle 2 are published with different parameters and risk disclosure
3. Discussion	Participants, leaders, and the team discuss the options, ask questions, and propose refinements
4. Voting	Participants vote through the DAO Governance platform, taking voting weight into account
5. Counting the result	Not the number of wallets is summed, but the total voting weight for each option
6. The "none is acceptable" option	Participants can choose a separate option if the proposed options require rework
7. Final check	The winning option undergoes technical, legal, economic, and security review
8. Implementation	The team prepares the smart contract, the interface, the documentation, the audit / security review, and the launch date
9. Launch	The new Smart Cycle is published as a separate version with addresses, parameters, and official rules

If none of the options is acceptable to the community, the team can refine the parameters and put the updated options to a repeat vote. This is an important part of the model: participants do not merely choose from predetermined imposed options, but can show that the proposed architecture requires revision.

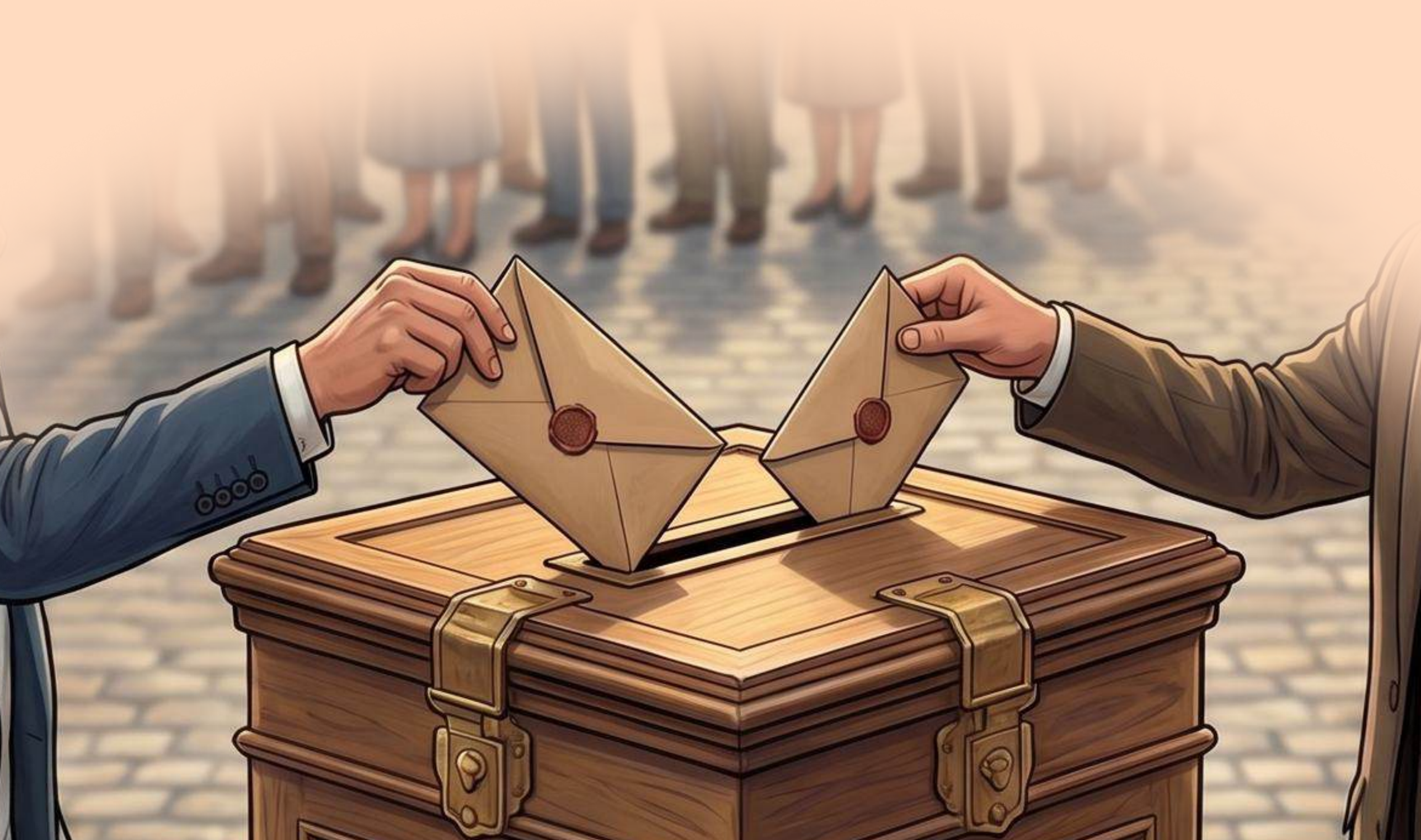
If one of the options receives the necessary support under the published voting rules, the team can begin preparing the new Smart Cycle. The preparation time may depend on the complexity of the architecture, development, testing, the audit, the security review, the preparation of the interface, and the documents. A reference point may be a period of about one to one and a half months, while the final timeframes are stated separately for each launch.

The decision threshold, the quorum, the minimum percentage of support, the duration of voting, and the list of participants with the right to vote are described in a separate governance document or the rules of DAO Governance. For example, a minimum support threshold may be used for individual votes, but a specific value, such as 33% or another, cannot be considered final without approved rules.

At the same time, DAO-inspired governance does not create the false impression that the community guarantees payouts through voting, removes risks, retroactively changes the conditions of active Smart Cycles, bypasses the smart contract, or turns Atlas System into a full-fledged DAO without a separate published governance document. Voting helps choose the direction, but it does not eliminate the technical, legal, and product responsibility of the team for the safe launch of a new version.

This approach helps participants not merely wait for a decision from above, but deliberately take part in the development of the next version of Atlas System. The administration proposes options and provides the technical implementation, while the community, through transparent voting, shows which path it considers the strongest and most acceptable.

DAO Governance may be used not only to choose the next Smart Cycle, but also to gather community signals on the development of Atlas System: product priorities, training materials, webinars, local initiatives, the parameters of future versions, and feedback from leaders of different regions.



6.4 Atlas Ecosystem and Roadmap

Atlas is developing as an ecosystem around Smart Cycle. The statuses below are a snapshot of the public website as of August 5, 2026: active products are separated from concepts and indicative timelines.

Active	Smart Cycle 1 Invite & Earn Knowledge Hub	Available in the current ecosystem
Q4 2026	Performance Partners Program Governance Atlas P2P Exchange	Plan / target, not a date promise
Q1 2027	Atlas Academy Talk Messenger	Planned / target, not active
Q2 2027	Crypto Wallet Swap DAO	Planned / target, not active
Q2 2028	Bank DAO	Concept / long-term concept

7. Partner Program

7.1 General information

The Atlas System partner program, or Invite & Earn, is a community-growth mechanism in which a participant can invite people, build their own structure, and receive partner rewards from the team's activity under the published rules of the program.

Invite & Earn is built as a linear partner model with a multi-level system of statuses and compression/decompression mechanisms. Its logic is oriented not toward who ended up higher in the referral tree first, but toward the participant's actual result: personal activity, the volume of the first line, the depth of the structure, the quality of training the team, and the overall volume of work done. Therefore, a participant who is lower in the structure may show a stronger result, may grow in status, overtake upline participants in qualification, and receive a higher partner percentage under the rules of the program.

Invite & Earn is not a replacement for the Smart Cycle and is not a guarantee of income. The Smart Cycle answers the question of how a participant interacts with the mutual-aid system. The partner program answers a different question: how participants can develop the community, train newcomers, preserve the team, and take part in the growth of the Atlas System ecosystem.

The key principle of the program: partner bonuses are calculated not from the full Smart Cycle amount, but from the calculated additional delta of the invited participant. For example, if an invited participant creates a cycle of 100 USDT with a calculated delta of 22.5 USDT, the partner percentage is applied specifically to that delta, not to the participation amount.

The partner program includes referral attribution, career statuses, bonuses from the calculated delta, compression, matching bonus, training roles, webinars, local teams, and other development tools. The specific conditions of accruals, qualifications, limits, and restrictions are described below in the Partner Program Rules and in the current version of the interface.

The career logic of the program is built around personal activity, the first line, and the overall volume of the structure. The higher a participant's status under the rules of the program, the higher their partner percentage of the team's calculated delta. At the same time, status does not create an unconditional right to a payout: correct attribution, the activity of the structure, the absence of violations, the technical state of the system, and the current Atlas System rules are all taken into account.

Compression is needed for a fairer distribution of partner rewards among active participants of different statuses. In the general logic, an upline partner receives the difference between their own partner percentage and the percentage of a downline partner, as provided for by the current rules of the program.

The matching bonus is intended for mature leadership levels. Its task is to support leaders who grow strong partners within their own team, rather than to block the growth of downline participants. The specific size and conditions of the matching bonus should be applied only under the published rules of the program.

An important long-term idea of Invite & Earn lies in the preservation of leadership capital. A leader builds not a temporary team for a single launch, but a structure within the Atlas System ecosystem. If Smart Cycle 1 runs through its lifecycle and new cycles or products are launched in the future, the partner structure is preserved within a single ecosystem.

The Atlas System partner program is not a salary, passive income, an investment guarantee, a dividend, or a promise of a fixed commission. Rewards depend on the published rules, the participant's status, the activity of the structure, the correctness of the data, technical conditions, the limitations of the system, and adherence to communication rules. A strong Atlas System partner must explain not only the opportunities but also the risks: the voluntary nature of participation, the absence of guarantees, the rules of the Smart Cycle, the role of liquidity, the Claim logic, Web3 risks, and the need to make one's own decision.



7.2 Career ladder

The Atlas System career ladder describes a participant's path from the starting status to the leadership levels. Growth along the career ladder occurs through: personal participation, development of the first line, growth of the structure, training the team, and reaching new volumes.

The current published model as of August 5, 2026 includes 19 statuses:

Status	Personal active cycles, USDT	Volume of active cycles of the 1st line of the structure, USDT	Volume of active cycles of the entire structure (infinite depth), USDT	Bonus from delta, %	Matching, %
Start	10	not required	not required	15	-
Builder 1	50	100	not required	18	-
Builder 2	100	300	1,000	21	-
Builder 3	200	700	2,000	24	-
Builder 4	300	1,200	4,000	27	-
Builder 5	500	2,000	7,000	30	-
Builder 6	700	3,000	12,000	33	-
Builder 7	1,000	4,500	18,000	36	-
Master 1	1,500	7,000	28,000	38	5
Master 2	2,000	10,000	40,000	40	7
Master 3	3,000	17,000	70,000	42	9
Master 4	4,000	25,000	120,000	44	11
Master 5	5,000	35,000	200,000	46	13
Master 6	6,000	45,000	300,000	48	15
Master 7	7,000	60,000	450,000	50	17
Strategist	8,000	80,000	600,000	52.5	19
Ambassador	10,000	100,000	800,000	55	21
Director	12,000	120,000	1,100,000	57.5	23
Executive	15,000	150,000	1,500,000	60	25

To activate a partner team, the requirements for the Start status must be met: the minimum personal activity per cycle is $10.

Builder levels reflect the stage of building the first teams and growing the structure. Master levels unlock more advanced leadership mechanism, including the matching bonus. The leadership statuses Strategist, Ambassador, Director, and Executive are intended for participants who develop large structures, international teams, and systematic educational work.

The bonus from delta is a calculated partner percentage of the received additional delta of the structure's partners, not a percentage of the entire Smart Cycle amount. This is an important distinction: a partner reward should not be described as a fixed profit or as an obligation of Atlas System to pay a participant a certain amount outside the rules of the program.

The matching bonus is intended for more mature leadership levels. Its task is to support strong leaders who grow other strong leaders beneath them, rather than to block the growth of the team. If a downline partner develops faster, builds a strong structure, and reaches a high status, the system can take this into account through the matching mechanism under the published rules.

To calculate the structural volume, a depth coefficient is used. In the current working model, the first 1–5 lines are counted as 100% of the volume, lines 6–10 as 50%, and line 11 and deeper as 10%. The interface should show both the actual structural volume and the calculated structural volume after the coefficient is applied.

7.3 Additional conditions and opportunities

The additional opportunities of the partner program include training, webinars, leadership roles, local teams, promotional materials, quality ratings, applications to host webinars, and other community-development tools.

The Atlas System personal dashboard provides a separate set of branded materials for promoting the ecosystem: banners, presentation images, landing pages, texts, visual elements, training materials, and other approved assets. These materials help partners explain Atlas System in a unified style, use correct phrasing, and avoid creating fragmented communication around the project.

The use of branded materials does not relieve the partner of the obligation to follow the communication rules. The materials must be used in their current version, without distorting their meaning, without promises of guaranteed income, and without statements that are not confirmed by official Atlas System documents.

Activation of the partner program occurs automatically after the creation of the first Smart Cycle of 10 USDT or higher, if this is confirmed by the current rules of the interface. After this, the participant can use the referral link, see the team structure, the statuses, partner activity, accruals, and the history of partner operations in their personal dashboard.

For Lockup Flow cycles, the partner bonus is accrued as a percentage of the calculated additional delta of the invited participant at the moment they create the Smart Cycle, without waiting for the actual completion of the cycle. The size of the bonus is determined by the inviter's status at the moment the invited participant creates the Smart Cycle.

For Daily Flow cycles, the partner accrual is distributed in stages: 20% is accrued at the creation of the cycle, and 80% in equal parts over 200 days.

Webinars are an important part of the Atlas System partner infrastructure. They help participants in different languages and different time zones understand the mechanism of the Smart Cycle, the safety rules, how the wallet works, the partner program, and the key risks. The application to host a webinar will be available to participants from the status of Builder 4 or higher.

A monetary bonus is provided for speakers for the quality hosting of webinars. The size of such a bonus ranges from 30 to 150 dollars and depends on the number of participants, the quality of the presentation, the speaker's rating, adherence to approved materials, and the benefit to the community. Such a bonus is not a salary, guaranteed payment, or an automatic right for any performance.

To avoid a conflict of interest between leaders, educational webinars should not become a tool for poaching other leaders' participants. The main task is the explanation of the system, the risks, and the rules, not the personal sales of the speaker. If the rules allow the use of referral links in certain formats, this must be described separately and must not infringe on the interests of other leaders and participants.

Atlas System partners are obligated to use correct phrasing. It is prohibited to:

- promise guaranteed income
- call a Smart Cycle a deposit, a savings account, or an investment
- conceal the risks and the absence of guarantees
- pressure with urgency or the fear of missing out
- use outdated materials
- promise a result on behalf of Atlas System, the team, or the smart contract
- ask for a seed phrase, private key, or access to a participant's wallet
- mislead participants regarding the status of the project, the audit, the DAO, or payout guarantees

The partner program should strengthen the transparency of Atlas System, not create new false expectations. If a leader builds a team, they must build it on a correct understanding: Atlas System provides calculated opportunities, partner tools, training, and infrastructure, but it does not remove the risks and does not guarantee a financial result.

In the event of a violation of communication rules, abuse, phishing, manipulation, self-referral schemes, the use of counterfeit materials, or the promise of guaranteed income, a participant may lose the right to certain partner functions, bonuses, access to webinar applications, or other opportunities of the program in accordance with the current Atlas System rules.

In this way, the Atlas System partner program is a tool for the long-term development of the community. It helps preserve leadership capital, train participants, and build an international structure around the idea of transparent digital mutual aid. Its meaning is not to replace the Smart Cycle with a promise of earnings, but to give active participants a clear path of growth, responsibility, and contribution to the development of the ecosystem.

8. Atlas System — A Platform For Voluntary Peer-to-peer Funding

8.1 The principle of operation (a mutual-aid fund)

Atlas System is a digital platform for voluntary peer-to-peer funding. In everyday terms — it is a mutual-aid fund: participants voluntarily provide support to other participants under rules described in advance and unchangeable, embedded in a smart contract, where the system records the parameters, statuses, calculated indicators, and the history of operations.

Atlas System is not a bank, an investment fund, a broker, a management company, a payment system with a guaranteed return of funds, or an asset-management service. A participant does not hand money to the Atlas System team for trading, investing, mining, staking, or any other activity from which the team undertakes to generate a profit and return it to the participant.

The logic of Atlas System is built differently. A participant interacts with a digital system and smart-contract infrastructure, chooses an available Smart Cycle, studies the parameters of the cycle, makes a decision about participation, and creates the cycle on a voluntary basis. After this, the system applies the published rules: it records the parameters of the cycle, calculates the indicators, displays the status, and, when the conditions for a Claim are present, allows the participant to perform the corresponding action.

The key idea of such a model is not the promise of income from the company's activity, but transparent participation in the rules of mutual aid. Atlas System is meant to replace the market's opaque legends with a more honest construction: a participant should understand what happens to their action, what conditions are embedded in the cycle, what risks exist, and why the result cannot be guaranteed in advance.

The model of voluntary mutual funding requires a mature attitude. It may be of interest to participants who understand the high-risk nature of such systems, are able to verify information independently, do not use their last money, do not take out loans to participate, and do not perceive the calculated delta as an obligation of the system to pay out income under any circumstances.

8.2 Creating a cycle is voluntary support for other participants

The creation of a Smart Cycle should be viewed as a voluntary action by a participant, aimed at taking part in the mutual-aid system. A participant does not buy a security, does not acquire a share in the Atlas System company, and does not enter into an investment-management contract.

When a participant creates a cycle, they confirm that they understand the nature of the model: their action is connected with supporting the system and other participants, while a possible subsequent Claim depends on the rules of the specific cycle, the state of the system, available liquidity, participant activity, the technical operability of the infrastructure, and other factors described in the documentation.

It is important to describe this principle correctly in communications. One cannot say that a participant "invests at interest", "buys returns", "hands money over for management" or "is guaranteed to receive a profit at the end of the cycle's term". A more correct phrasing: a participant voluntarily creates a Smart Cycle under the published rules and gains the ability to interact with the system within those rules.

The calculated delta stated in the interface or documentation shows a mathematical parameter of a specific cycle. It helps a participant understand the economic model and a potential calculated scenario, but in itself it does not turn Atlas System into an investment product and does not create a guaranteed obligation to pay a participant a result in any case.

This approach is important not only legally but also ethically. Atlas System should not be built on the illusion that risk is absent. On the contrary, a participant should see the opportunities and the risks at the same time: the calculated parameters of the cycles, the partner infrastructure, the transparency of the smart contract, but also the absence of guarantees, the dependence on the state of the system, and the possibility of losing funds.

8.3 The absence of guarantees

Atlas System directly proceeds from the premise that participation in a Smart Cycle is high-risk. Neither the Atlas System team, nor the interface, nor a partner, nor a webinar speaker, nor another participant should promise a guaranteed return of support, a guaranteed delta, a fixed income, stable returns, a definite payout timeframe, or the absence of losses.

The absence of guarantees means the following:

- the outcome of participation cannot be promised in advance
- the calculated delta is not a guaranteed profit
- a Claim may depend on the conditions of the cycle, liquidity, and the state of the system
- the operation of the interface, server infrastructure, wallets, the blockchain, and third-party services may be accompanied by technical risks
- the participant independently bears responsibility for connecting the wallet, confirming transactions, and storing the seed phrase and private key
- the rules, interface, partner program, and new Smart Cycles may evolve as the ecosystem grows
- participation may lead to the full or partial loss of funds

This position does not contradict the financial opportunities described in the Executive Summary. Atlas System may show the calculated parameters of a Smart Cycle, the possible delta, the career ladder, and the partner mechanism, because a participant should understand not only the risk but also the economic meaning of participation. However, such parameters should be read as a calculated model, not as a promise of a result.

For Atlas System, it is especially important that a participant make a decision without self-deception. If a person expects a bank guarantee, an investment contract, a regulated financial product, or an obligation of the team to compensate losses, Atlas System is not suitable for them. If a person understands that before them is a high-risk Web3 model of mutual aid with open rules, calculated parameters, and voluntary participation, they can independently assess whether the system matches their personal risk profile.

In this way, Atlas System is positioned as a platform for voluntary mutual financing, not as a tool for guaranteed earnings. The meaning of the system lies in transparent rules, independent verification, deliberate participation, and the development of a community around the idea of digital mutual aid.



9. Vision

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Atlas System was created as an attempt to change the very format of the high-yield online project industry. In this market, there has long been a strong demand for additional financial opportunities, the building of strong partner teams, an international movement, and an understandable economy. But along with this, people have grown tired of legends, closed-off models, bold promises, artificial legal packaging, and projects that disappear faster than participants manage to understand how they were even structured.

The vision of Atlas System lies not in simply launching yet another Smart Cycle. The broader task is to create an international Web3 ecosystem where participants understand the rules of the game in advance, see the calculated model, study the risks, verify the architecture, and make a decision without the illusion that before them is a banking product or a guaranteed investment.

Atlas System offers an honest and understandable frame: a Smart Cycle is a high-risk model of voluntary mutual financing; the calculated delta shows an economic scenario but does not guarantee a result; the partner program helps develop the community but does not turn participation into a salary or passive income; DAO-inspired mechanism may be used for individual community decisions, but Atlas System does not claim full DAO decentralization of the current version.

If the high-yield online project industry wants to develop further, it needs a more mature model of communication. Participants do not need to be promised the impossible. They need to be honestly shown the mechanism, the calculated opportunities, the limitations, the technical architecture, the administrative powers, the risks, and the rules. It is precisely this approach that Atlas System seeks to make the norm: not to hide the difficult places, but to explain them before entry.

For the ordinary participant, the value of Atlas System may lie in understandable access to the Smart Cycle, the interface, the documentation, training, webinars, verifiable data, and an international community. For a leader, the value may be broader: Atlas System provides the opportunity not to start from scratch each time after the shutdown of yet another project, but to build a team within an ecosystem where new cycles, new products, new rules, and new levels of participation may appear.

This is especially important for team building. In the old model, a leader often builds a structure around a single short project. After the project ends, the structure falls apart, trust is lost, and the leader is again forced to look for a new venue, explain a new legend, and gather people again. Atlas System seeks to offer a different path: not a one-time project, but an ecosystem where leadership capital, training, materials, partner infrastructure, and community can be preserved between cycles.

On this vision, Smart Cycle 1 is the first core, not the final point. In the future, new Smart Cycles, additional mechanism, educational products, international webinars, local communities, analytics tools, voting elements, updated rules, and new formats of participation may be launched. Each new stage should be built on the experience of the previous one, the feedback of the community, and a more precise understanding of the risks.

Atlas System may also become an example of how Web3 tools are applied not for the sake of a buzzword, but for the sake of practical benefit: connecting a wallet, the verifiability of transactions, smart-contract logic, the transparency of individual operations, open rules, and a digital infrastructure for an international community. At the same time, Atlas System honestly acknowledges where automation already works, and where, in the current version, administrative functions and the responsibility of the team remain.

The long-term goal of Atlas System is to form the largest international community of like-minded people around the idea of digital mutual aid, transparent rules, and independent choice. This is not a promise of a financial result and not a guarantee of the system's success. This is a direction of development: fewer vague promises, more understandable rules; fewer one-time launches, more long-term infrastructure; less blind faith, more independent verification.

By holding to this principle, Atlas System will become not just another project on the market, but a new format: an open, rigorous, honest, and technologically capable ecosystem for people who understand the risks, see the opportunities, and want to take part in building an international Web3 community of mutual support.

