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.

Smart Cycle 2 is the ecosystem’s current product core. Participants use their own wallets, choose a tariff and sign a transaction on BNB Smart Chain. The smart contract determines the terms of each created cycle. The first cycle has ended; its documents and parameters are kept separately in the archive. Atlas continues to develop through new cycles, partner tools, education and community decisions.

1.2 Financial opportunities (Smart Cycle profitability calculation)

Smart Cycle’s financial opportunity is described through the calculated Delta. This indicator helps participants understand a possible scenario for their chosen cycle, but is not guaranteed profit, fixed income or a commitment by the system.

Atlas has two types of Smart Cycle. The first returns the participation principal plus calculated Delta at the end of the chosen term. The second provides calculated daily accruals throughout the participation period.

The first model is called Lockup Flow. Participants choose a tariff, fix the amount and term, and the calculated scenario consists of the participation principal plus calculated Delta at cycle completion. The second model is Daily Flow. It shows the daily accrual calculation and the total calculated scenario for the entire period.

The tariff range and calculated cash flow can be summarised as follows:

Cycle type	Tariff	Term	Amount	Delta	Payout example
Lockup Flow	**Contract Test**	**5 minutes**	**10 USDT**	**0%**	**10 USDT**
Lockup Flow	**Momentum**	**5 days**	**from 10 USDT**	**2%**	**1 020 USDT**
Lockup Flow	**Confident**	**10 days**	**from 10 USDT**	**5%**	**1 050 USDT**
Lockup Flow	Trust	20 days	from 10 USDT	12%	1 120 USDT
Lockup Flow	Premiere	30 days	from 10 USDT	21%	1 210 USDT
Lockup Flow	President	40 days	from 10 USDT	32%	1 320 USDT
Lockup Flow	Imperium	50 days	from 10 USDT	45%	1 450 USDT
Lockup Flow	Marshal	60 days	from 10 USDT	60%	1 600 USDT
Daily Flow	Core	200 days	from 10 USDT	140% per cycle	12 USDT per day; 2 400 USDT total

Daily Flow Core: 1.2% per day for 200 days. Of this, 0.5% returns the original amount and 0.7% is Delta. Total calculated scenario: 240% = 100% participation amount + 140% Delta. Contract Test is available once per wallet, for exactly 10 USDT. Payout examples use a cycle amount of 1 000 USDT, except Test.

Premiere example: cycle amount 1 000 USDT, term 30 days, Delta 210 USDT, calculated payout 1 210 USDT. On entry, 6% goes to the platform and 2% to the fund; the recorded cycle amount equals gross. No additional fee is deducted from Delta. Gas is paid separately.

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 Partner programme prospects

The Atlas partner programme, or Invite & Earn, is a community growth mechanism through which participants can invite people, build their own structure and receive partner rewards from team activity under the published programme rules.

Partner bonuses are calculated on the Delta of the relevant cycles in the structure, not on the entire incoming amount. The rate depends on qualification: from 10% at Start to 70% at Top Leader 3. The main bonus is distributed up the structure according to positive rate differences.

Smart Cycle 2 logic determines partner reward accrual and payment. Matching is available from Master 1 and is calculated on a personally invited participant's partner income when programme conditions are met. Rank alone does not entitle anyone to an unconditional payment. Full conditions appear in the partner programme rules.

Status	Personal active volume	1st line	Depth volume	Delta bonus	Matching bonus
Start	10	not required	not required	10	—
Builder 1	50	100	not required	12	—
Builder 2	100	300	1 000	14	—
Builder 3	200	700	2 000	16	—
Builder 4	300	1 200	4 000	18	—
Builder 5	500	2 000	7 000	20	—
Builder 6	700	3 000	12 000	22	—
Master 1	1 000	4 500	18 000	24,5	1
Master 2	1 500	7 000	28 000	27	3
Master 3	2 000	10 000	40 000	29,5	5
Master 4	2 500	13 000	60 000	32	7
Master 5	3 000	17 000	85 000	34,5	9
Master 6	4 000	25 000	120 000	37	11
Architect 1	5 000	35 000	200 000	40	14
Architect 2	6 000	45 000	300 000	43	17
Architect 3	7 000	60 000	450 000	46	20
Architect 4	8 000	80 000	600 000	49	23
Architect 5	10 000	100 000	800 000	52	26
Architect 6	12 000	120 000	1 100 000	55	29
Top Leader 1	15 000	150 000	1 500 000	60	33
Top Leader 2	20 000	200 000	2 000 000	65	37
Top Leader 3	30 000	300 000	3 000 000	70	41

The Smart Cycle 2 career ladder has 22 statuses: Start, Builder 1–6, Master 1–6, Architect 1–6 and Top Leader 1–3. Qualification depends on personal active volume, first-line volume and structure volume. Matching unlocks at Master 1.

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.

For Lockup Flow qualification, personal volume and lines 1–3 count at 100%; lines 4–6 at 60%; 7–10 at 40%; 11–20 at 20%; and line 21 onward at 5%. Daily Flow Core uses half these coefficients. Only active cycles count; Contract Test is excluded from qualification volume.

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.

The partner programme helps maintain and develop the community between cycles. Smart Cycle 1 has ended; current Smart Cycle 2 terms and qualifications are published separately. Joining a new cycle does not automatically guarantee recovery of previous losses.

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 website, analytics, notifications and support operate off-chain
- the backend indexes contract events and performs reconciliation;
- referrer binding and partner calculations are implemented in Smart Cycle 2 code
- manager has limited authority over admission of new cycles

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

Onchain and Offchain Boundaries

Onchain	Offchain
SC2 cycles and partner calculations	Interface and structure display
Order creation through a wallet	Event indexing and reconciliation
Contract checks and Claim	Analytics and service functions
Blockchain events and transactions	Notifications and reference materials
Public addresses and balances	Community and operational support

The blockchain is the source for verifying Smart Cycle 2 operations. The website and indexers display data and help prepare transactions. Referrer binding and partner calculations are implemented in the contract; the former Transport / Distribute model does not apply to SC2.

2.3 Administrative Permissions and DAO Status

Administrative Permissions and Trust Boundaries

The final Smart Cycle 2 code has no functions for arbitrarily replacing fixed addresses, transferring the LP-NFT, granting external NFT approvals or administratively withdrawing funds. Manager controls admission of new cycles within the code's limits. These powers do not suspend claim for existing cycles.

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.

- the website, support and operational processes remain the team's responsibility
- voting does not grant the right to arbitrarily withdraw SC2 liquidity
- manager powers are limited by executable SC2 code
- 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
- off-chain interface, analytics and support
- 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 — a participation record with a tariff, amount and creation time.

CYCLE ID — a cycle's identifier in the SC2 contract.

GROSS / PRINCIPAL — the full incoming amount and calculation base of the cycle; fee distribution does not reduce principal.

DELTA — an additional amount calculated under tariff rules; not a guarantee.

CLAIM — calling the function to receive an available payout.

ABI — a description of contract functions, parameters and events.

LOCKUP FLOW / DAILY FLOW — modes within one Smart Cycle 2 contract.

PLATFORM FEE — 6% of the incoming amount on the main tariffs. A separate 2% goes to the first-cycle compensation fund.

TREASURY — the recipient of the platform fee.

MANAGER — an address with limited authority over admission of new cycles.

LP-NFT — PancakeSwap V3 liquidity position No. 7682306; owned by the SC2 contract.

SC1 ARCHIVE — historical terms of the first cycle.

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.

Precise descriptions therefore matter in Atlas. In Smart Cycle 2, cycles and partner calculations are implemented in the smart contract. The interface, analytics and support operate off-chain. Manager powers are limited by code and disclosed in the documentation. Payout execution depends on cycle conditions and available liquidity.

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

Atlas develops as an ecosystem of successive Smart Cycles. The first cycle has ended, and Smart Cycle 2 is the current core. The next version should reflect the results and experience of the current stage; its parameters and timing are published separately.

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 leaders, the team's ability to keep developing between cycles matters. Trained partners, materials, local communities and experience retain their value. Participation in Smart Cycle 2 nevertheless requires studying its own rules and conditions.

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.

Atlas aims to preserve its community between development stages. The first cycle has ended; Smart Cycle 2 uses its own contract and published rules. Participants' knowledge, connections and experience help assess new conditions, but do not guarantee results.

5. The core of the Atlas ecosystem — Smart Cycle 2

Product core

5.1 What is a Smart Cycle

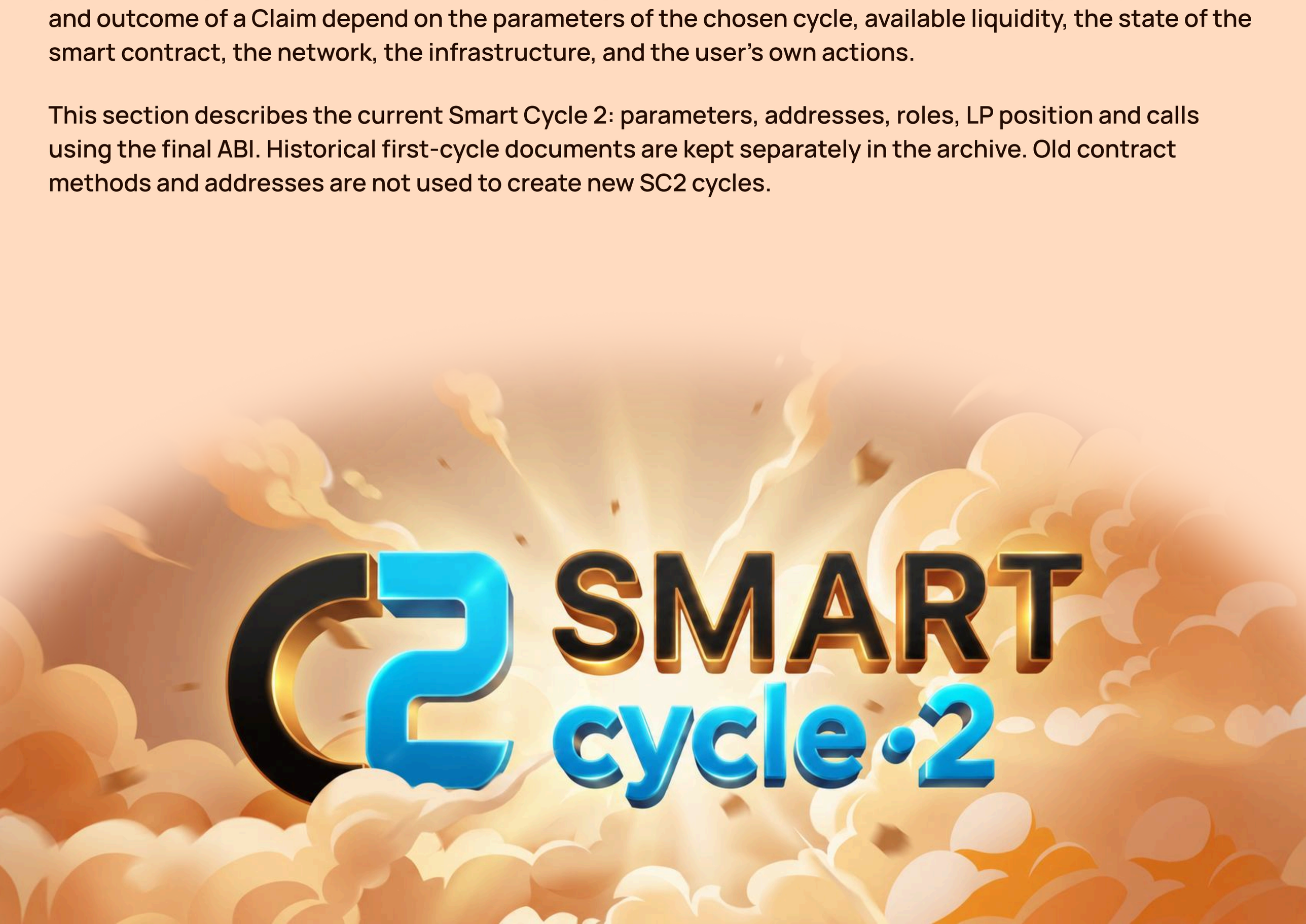
A Smart Cycle is a programmable cycle of mutual aid in Atlas System. In simple terms: a participant chooses the conditions of the cycle, provides support to the system, receives an on-chain order, and after the cycle's conditions are met can initiate Claim — request the provided support back together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

In Smart Cycle 2, Lockup Flow and Daily Flow operate within one contract. It records the amount, tariff, term, calculated Delta, cycle state and referrer binding. The website and indexers display this data; operations and results can be verified on the blockchain.

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.

This section describes the current Smart Cycle 2: parameters, addresses, roles, LP position and calls using the final ABI. Historical first-cycle documents are kept separately in the archive. Old contract methods and addresses are not used to create new SC2 cycles.



5.2 Smart Cycle 2 parameters

Parameter	Value	Comment
Product core	Smart Cycle 2	Lockup Flow and Daily Flow in one contract
Network	BNB Smart Chain	BNB Smart Chain, Chain ID 56
Settlement token	USDT BEP-20	USDT, 18 decimals
USDT contract	0x55d398326f99059fF775485246999027B3197955	USDT BEP-20 contract on the BNB Smart Chain network
Minimum participation amount	10 USDT	Contract Test — exactly 10 USDT; other tariffs — within limits
Treasury · 6%	0x5F0411975A5500dBC465cceE16dEa1C7b93440f7	Recipient of the platform fee on entry
Platform fee	6% of gross	An additional 2% of gross goes to the fund. No fee on Delta
Base pool	0x92b7807bF19b7DDdf89b706143896d05228f3121	PancakeSwap V3 USDT/USDC; fee tier 0.01%
LP NFT · 7682306	0x7E7BeDfcea906A1feF682ecb4e316F6bD87587E3	The position is owned by the Smart Cycle 2 contract
Position Manager	0x46A15B0b27311cedF172AB29E4f4766fbE7F4364	PancakeSwap V3 Nonfungible Position Manager
Smart Cycle 2	0x7E7BeDfcea906A1feF682ecb4e316F6bD87587E3	create / claim / getCycle / pendingClaim
Manager	0xd587ba178010A34F7cFeEC6bd41D86eBEfAa11D3	Limited control of future windows and limits
Fund · 2%	0x12aB84172C31DCE819aD2cbfcCFAD39C2D3d497f	Recipient of contributions supporting the first cycle

5.3 Participant journey in Smart Cycle 2

The flowchart below shows the basic participant journey in Smart Cycle 2: from connecting a wallet and reviewing parameters to creating an on-chain order, waiting for conditions, Claim and checking the result in 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

USDT approve and create are confirmed in the wallet

05

SC2 cycle

ID and parameters are checked via getCycle

06

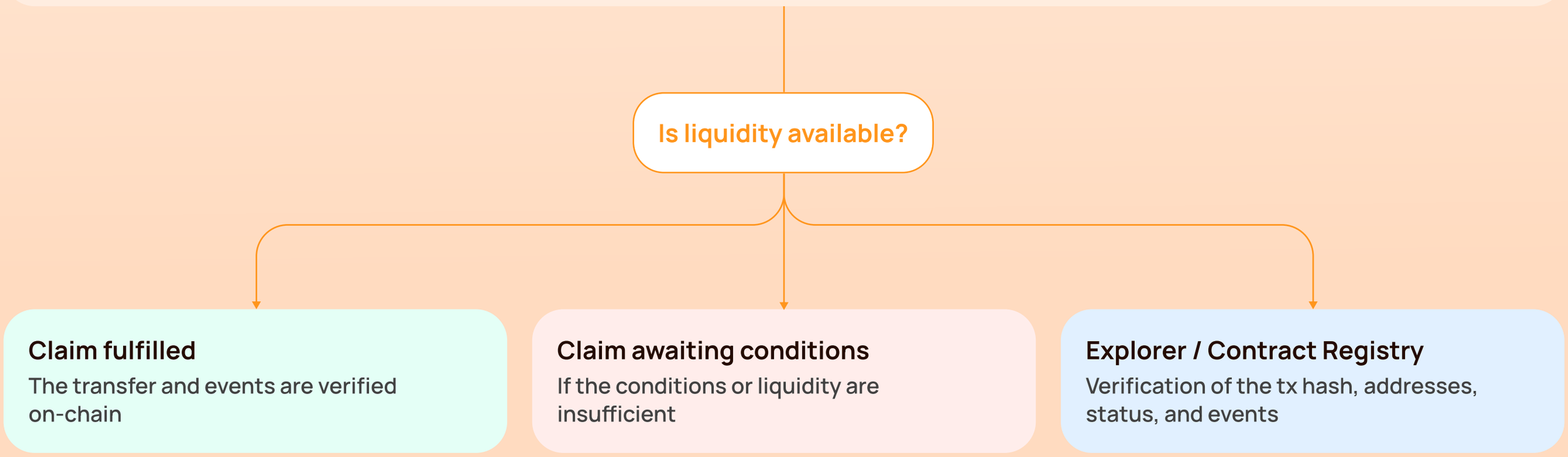
Waiting for conditions

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. Reviews Smart Cycle 2 parameters: tariff, amount, term, Delta, entry allocations and claim conditions.
3. Checks sponsor and approves the exact USDT amount for the SC2 contract via approve.
4. Signs create(tariffId, gross, sponsor) in their own wallet.
5. Checks the successful transaction and their cycle ID in contract events.
6. Waits for Lockup Flow to end or a Daily Flow portion to become available.
7. After the cycle’s conditions are met, the participant can submit a Claim
8. Claim execution depends on Smart Cycle 2 rules, available liquidity, infrastructure state and correct user actions.
9. The user can verify their transaction and the related operations through the official blockchain explorer

5.4 Calculation: Premiere, 30 days

Example for a cycle amount of 1 000 USDT. The contract records gross as the cycle amount; entry allocations do not reduce it to 920 USDT.

Economic parameter	Value	Explanation
Incoming support	**1,000 USDT**	**gross and recorded cycle amount**
Lock period	**30 days**	**The period after which, under the rules of the cycle, the possibility of Claim may arise**
Calculated delta	**21%**	**1 000 × 21% = 210 USDT**
Calculated payout	**1 210 USDT**	**1 000 USDT + 210 USDT Delta**
Platform Fee	**60 USDT**	**6% of 1 000 USDT on entry; a separate 20 USDT goes to the fund**

Premiere: cycle amount 1 000 USDT, Delta 210 USDT, calculated payout 1 210 USDT. The 6% platform fee and 2% fund contribution are distributed on entry. No fee is deducted from Delta on claim. Gas is paid separately.

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

1.2% per day × 200 days

One-Day Calculation

12 USDT per day

1 000 × 1,2% = 12 USDT

200-Day Calculation

2 400 USDT

1 000 USDT original amount + 1 400 USDT Delta

Daily payout composition

5 USDT + 7 USDT

0.5% returns the amount; 0.7% is Delta

1 000 USDT × 240% = 2 400 USDT for a full cycle. No fee is deducted from Delta.

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

For a cycle amount of 1 000 USDT, the calculated daily portion is 12 USDT: 5 USDT return of principal and 7 USDT Delta. Receiving the available portion requires claim; execution depends on contract conditions and liquidity.

5.5 Contract Map: Smart Cycle 2 core components

Smart Cycle 2 component map. User cycles and partner logic reside in one contract; liquidity is held in its PancakeSwap V3 position. The final ABI is used by the interface and for independent verification.

Component	File / layer	Purpose	Who uses it
Smart Cycle 2	**Final SC2 source code**	**Lockup Flow, Daily Flow, sponsor, qualification and bonuses**	**User, interface, indexer**
USDT BEP-20	**Settlement token**	**Cycle amounts and payouts; 18 decimals**	**SC2 contract and wallet**
USDC BEP-20	Second token in the pair	USDT / USDC liquidity component	PancakeSwap V3 position
LP NFT 7682306	PancakeSwap V3	The position belongs to the SC2 contract	SC2 contract
Pool / Position Manager	PancakeSwap V3 interfaces	Pool interaction and position accounting	SC2 contract
Manager	schedulePolicy / scheduleOpening	Limited settings for future admission	The manager listed in the registry
ABI	Final SC2 ABI	Exact call and event signatures	Interface, indexer, verification tools

5.6 Flowchart of Claim and liquidity

The diagrams show cycle creation, claim requests, partner logic and independent result verification. All SC2 actions are checked against the current contract and its ABI.

Diagram 1. Creating Smart Cycle 2

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
SC2.create
Creates a cycle using tariffId, gross and sponsor

05
SC2 logic
Distributes incoming funds under the code's rules

06
Pancake V3
Liquidity is accounted for in LP NFT 7682306

07
Event
Cycle ID and result are checked in SC2 events

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

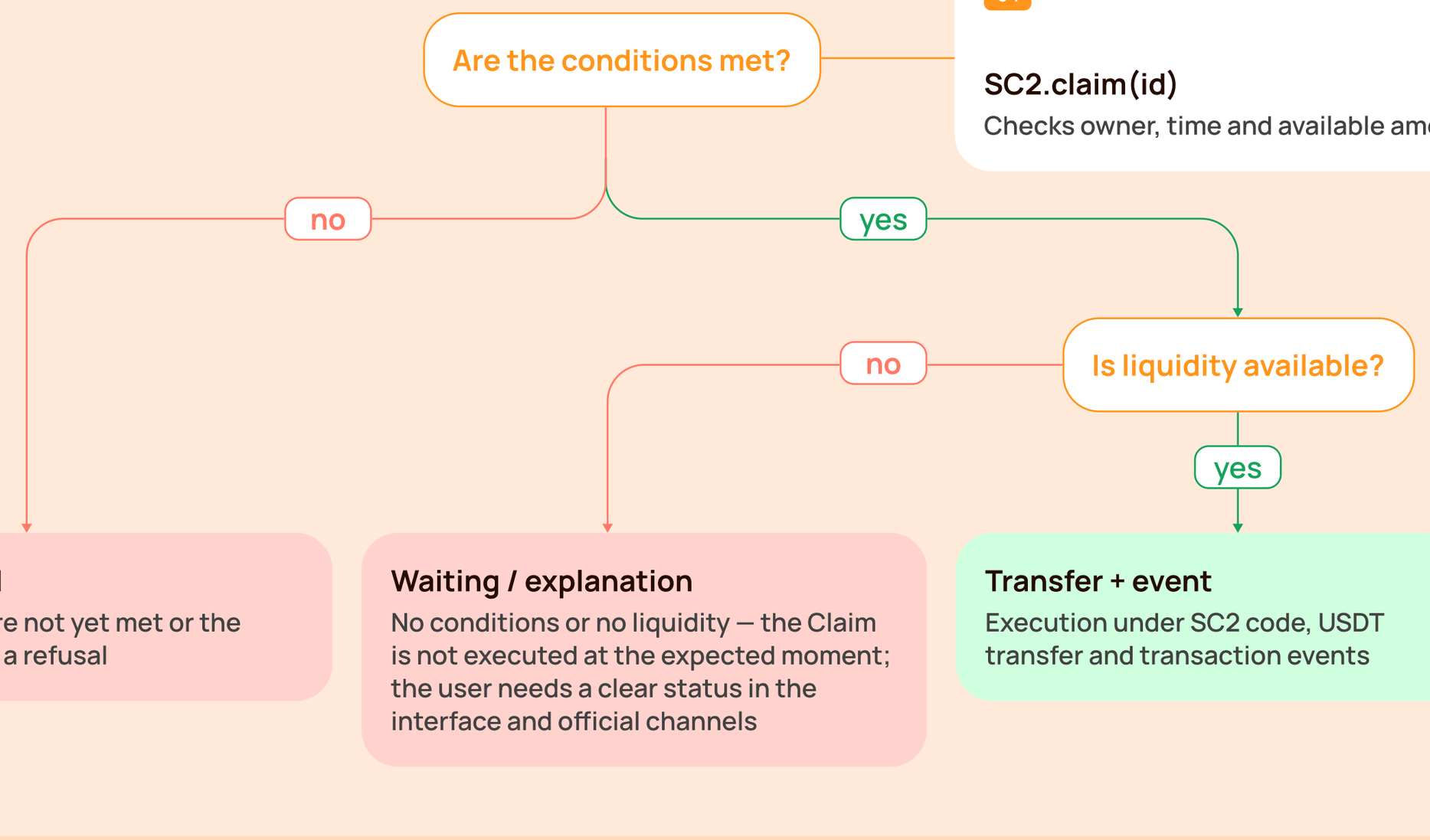
Diagram 2. Claim after the conditions are met

01
Cycle conditions
The term has ended or a Daily portion has become available

02
Frontend
Shows Claim, the amount, gas, network, and a warning

03
Wallet signature
The participant confirms the Claim in the wallet themselves

04
SC2.claim(id)
Checks owner, time and available amount



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

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

Transfer + event
Execution under SC2 code, USDT transfer and transaction events

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. Smart Cycle 2 partner logic

01
Referral event
A downline participant creates a Smart Cycle

02
SC2 contract
Accounts for referrer binding and qualification

03
Bonus calculation
Applies partner programme rates and rules

04
SC2 accounting
Contract code determines accrual and payment

Partner wallet
Receipt of USDT is verified through SC2 transactions

Platform fee
6% of the incoming amount; no separate fee on the bonus

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

Verification sources are the Smart Cycle 2 contract, events and official rules. The interface displays data; the first-cycle Transport / Distribute model does not apply to SC2.

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 request for assistance once the conditions of a particular Smart Cycle are met. Claim should not be described as an unconditional payout at any time. More accurately: a participant becomes eligible to submit Claim under Smart Cycle 2 rules, while execution depends on cycle conditions, available liquidity and the state of the smart contract, network and 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 Interface, indexer and partner logic

Partner logic is implemented in the SC2 contract. The website, server and indexers help display the structure, state and operation history. Code and blockchain data are the sources for verifying accruals and transfers.

Layer	What it does	Source of truth	Risk / disclosure
Frontend	**Wallet connection, cycle display, create / claim**	**ABI + backend display + explorer links**	**May err in its display, but should not substitute for on-chain verification**
Backend	**Interface authentication, indexing and structure display**	**Database + indexed events**	**Displays data without changing claim or accrual rules**
JSON-RPC provider	Receiving events and transactions	Blockchain node/provider	Delays, provider failures, and re-synchronization are possible
SC2 partner logic	sponsor binding, qualification, bonus calculation	SC2 code, events and state	Payout conditions and availability are checked in the contract
Manager	schedulePolicy / scheduleOpening	Final SC2 code and state	Only limited settings for future admiss

5.9 Powers and risks

The contract defines participant rights and limits manager powers. The manager address has no arbitrary access to the LP position or participant funds.

Action	Automatic / user	Manager / administration	Comment
Cycle creation	**create from the participant's wallet**	**No**	**The user signs the transaction**
User Claim	**Yes, initiated by the user**	**Not required**	**Cycle owner, term and available amount are checked**
Changing a created cycle	**No**	**No function for arbitrary changes**	**Created cycle parameters are preserved**
Changing Treasury / Fund	**No**	**No**	**Addresses are set as immutable parameters**
Future limits	**No**	**schedulePolicy**	**Take effect from the next weekly period**
Opening a window	No	scheduleOpening	Within the day of a window that has not yet opened
Arbitrary LP withdrawal	No	No	No administrative withdrawal or transfer of LP NFT
sponsor migration	Calls are open	Fixed set	Once only, with count and hash verification

5.10 Smart Cycle 2 failure scenarios

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	The server, indexer or partner structure display is temporarily unavailable	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 reach the wrong destination or the action may not be associated with Smart Cycle 2	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
Smart Cycle 2 ending or slowing down	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

Final source code and ABI have been received for SC2. A reproducible build has been matched to the deployed runtime code. An independent SC2 audit report has not yet been published; reviews and reports for the previous cycle do not establish an audit of the new contract.

Check	Status	What it means
Slither	SC2 report not published	An earlier result does not carry over to the new contract
Solhint	SC2 report not published	Confirmation requires a separate result for the final code
Reproducible build	Matched to runtime	solc 0.8.20; deployed runtime — 21 469 bytes
Mythril	SC2 report not published	A review of previous contracts is not a review of SC2
Aderyn	SC2 report not published	Status is confirmed by a separate SC2 report
Powers	Checked against code	No administrative changes to created cycles or arbitrary LP withdrawal
Manager	Limited by code	schedulePolicy and scheduleOpening for future limits and windows
LP NFT 7682306	Owned by SC2	Ownership and approvals are checked in Position Manager
Documentation consistency	Regular reconciliation	Addresses, tariffs, roles and calls are checked against the ABI and network
Final source code and ABI	Received	Used for documentation and independent verification
Independent audit	SC2 report not published	After publication, verify the address, code version and review scope

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

Smart Cycle 2 · BNB Smart Chain · Chain ID 56. Addresses and roles have been checked against the final ABI, source code and deployed contract. Network state is checked again before an operation.

Network
BNB Smart Chain · Chain ID 56

Explorer
BscScan

Date
2026-10-19

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
Smart Cycle 2	One contract for Lockup Flow, Daily Flow and partner logic. Owner of LP NFT 7682306.	0x7E7BeDfcea906A1feF682ecb4e316F6bD87587E3
Manager	Limited control of future limits and admission windows for new cycles.	0xd587ba178010A34F7cFeEC6bd41D86eBEfAa11D3
USDT BEP-20	Settlement token used for cycle creation, accounting, and payouts.	0x55d398326f99059fF775485246999027B3197955

Atlas Infrastructure Contracts

LP NFT 7682306 · Position Manager: 0x46a15b0b27311cedf172ab29e4f4766fbe7f4364. Pool USDT/USDC: 0x92b7807bf19b7dddf89b706143896d05228f3121. USDC: 0x8ac76a51cc950d9822d68b83fe1ad97b32cd580d. Deployer: 0x61726fbe5eC6b98d67dC4eA4B308FdFa0a18B424. SYSTEM_SPONSOR: 0x28498D22Ff08fc0309d0a82335E8960336003C6b. Factory: 0x0bfbcf9fa4f9c56b0f40a671ad40e0805a091865. Total pool TVL does not equal SC2 position assets.

Module	Role in the system	Address
Treasury · 6%	Recipient of the platform fee from the incoming gross amount.	0x5F0411975A5500dBC465cceE16dEa1C7b93440f7
Fund · 2%	Recipient of gross contributions supporting first-cycle participants.	0x12aB84172C31DCE819aD2cbfcCFAD39C2D3d497f

2. Verification Links

Smart Cycle 2	https://bscscan.com/address/0x7E7BeDfcea906A1feF682ecb4e316F6bD87587E3
Manager	https://bscscan.com/address/0xd587ba178010A34F7cFeEC6bd41D86eBEfAa11D3
USDT BEP-20	https://bscscan.com/address/0x55d398326f99059fF775485246999027B3197955
Treasury · 6%	https://bscscan.com/address/0x5F0411975A5500dBC465cceE16dEa1C7b93440f7
Fund · 2%	https://bscscan.com/address/0x12aB84172C31DCE819aD2cbfcCFAD39C2D3d497f

3. User Interaction Methodology

Creating a cycle involves three steps: connect a wallet, approve the use of USDT and create a Smart Cycle. Once the selected cycle's conditions are met, the participant requests payment separately through claim.

Connect Wallet	Off-chain wallet connection. Without an on-chain signature, no public blockchain transaction is created.
Approve USDT	Permission for the SC2 contract to use the exact USDT amount. This alone does not create a cycle.
Create Smart Cycle	create(tariffId, gross, sponsor) in the Smart Cycle 2 contract.

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

One SC2 contract serves both cycle modes and partner logic. Liquidity is accounted for in PancakeSwap V3 LP NFT 7682306. On entry, Treasury receives 6% of gross and the fund 2%; the recorded cycle amount equals gross.

Contract	How it interacts with the system
Smart Cycle 2	Accepts create, records the cycle and sponsor, and executes claim under code conditions.
LP NFT 7682306	The PancakeSwap V3 position belongs to the SC2 contract. Arbitrary administrative withdrawal is not provided for.
Treasury	Receives 6% of the incoming amount. No additional fee is deducted from Delta or the partner bonus.
Fund	Receives 2% of the incoming amount. Its balance is accounted for separately from the LP position.

5.13 Ownership, fees and powers

Smart Cycle 2 configuration as of 19 October 2026. Roles are checked against source code and network state; a manager address does not imply arbitrary access to funds.

Current Configuration Matrix

COMPONENT	ROLE	CONDITIONS
Smart Cycle 2	Cycles and partner logic	Parameters set by code
LP NFT 7682306	Owned by the SC2 contract	No arbitrary withdrawal
Manager	Future limits and windows	Limited by code
Treasury	Platform fee	6% of gross
Fund	First-cycle support	2% of gross

Current management addresses

SC2 contract: 0x7E7BeDfcea906A1feF682ecb4e316F6bD87587E3

Manager: 0xd587ba178010A34F7cFeEC6bd41D86eBEfAa11D3

Deployer: 0x61726fbe5eC6b98d67dC4eA4B308FdFa0a18B424

The deployment address receives no additional rights beyond those defined by code.

Access to the LP position

LP NFT 7682306 belongs to the SC2 contract. The final code has no administrative functions to transfer the NFT, approve an external operator or arbitrarily withdraw liquidity. The position can only be used under contract logic. Code and liquidity availability risks remain.

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

- SC2 liquidity means the assets of the specific PancakeSwap V3 NFT 7682306 position.
- USDT / USDC pair; pool fee 0.01%; position range: ticks 1000–2000.
- Total Pool Liquidity includes other providers and is not the Atlas balance.
- Treasury, fund and external wallet balances are accounted for separately from the SC2 LP position.
- The LP position may contain USDT and USDC in different proportions; value and Claim availability depend on pool state, range and external infrastructure. Position: https://pancakeswap.finance/liquidity/7682306

Direct Interaction via BscScan

1. Check BNB Smart Chain, Chain ID 56, and the SC2 address in the registry.
2. Call approve for the exact USDT amount for SC2, then create(tariffId, gross, sponsor).
3. gross = USDT amount × 10^{18}. Gas is paid in BNB.
4. Find your cycle ID in successful transaction events, check getCycle(id) and pendingClaim(id).
5. Call claim(id) from the owner's wallet. cycleCount is a global counter, not a list of your cycles.

Critical Warnings

For a new participant, sponsor = 0 selects SYSTEM_SPONSOR; for a registered participant, it preserves the existing binding. A non-zero sponsor must match the existing binding. An ordinary USDT transfer to the contract does not create a cycle. Step-by-step guide: atlas-system.global/direct-interaction-with-smart-contracts/.

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.

Every Smart Cycle has its own lifecycle. Smart Cycle 1 has ended; Smart Cycle 2 is the current core. Further development draws on data, participant experience and system state, not a promise that any cycle will run indefinitely.

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.

The first Smart Cycle provided experience with the model and community development. Smart Cycle 2 continues the ecosystem's development with its own contract, parameters and documentation.

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.

Smart Cycle 2 allocates 2% of the incoming gross amount to a separate fund supporting first-cycle participants. The recipient and contribution rate are listed in the registry; the fund balance is not included in SC2 LP position assets.

A fund contribution does not automatically compensate all losses. Distribution terms and available amounts are determined by separate rules. A new cycle does not retroactively change the result of participation in the previous one.

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 Smart Cycle 2 and subsequent versions

Smart Cycle 2 is Atlas's current core. Smart Cycle 1 has ended and is archived. Smart Cycle 3 will replace the second cycle; its launch date is not determined. Each version has its own parameters, addresses and rules.

The next version takes account of technical results, participant behaviour, pressure on liquidity and feedback. Naming a new cycle does not mean it has launched or its parameters are approved.

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 Community voting and DAO Governance

Community voting and the DAO Governance smart contract are different mechanisms. The community can vote through a separate off-chain service; this does not change the code or conditions of active Smart Cycles. A separate DAO Governance smart contract is considered a future mechanism and has not yet launched.

When preparing the next cycle, the team may present several options with different terms, Delta, claim conditions, liquidity requirements and technical architecture. Smart Cycle 2 is already described as the current version; proposals for future versions are published separately.

When selecting the next cycle, the team prepares options, publishes parameters, explains risks and differences, and opens discussion. Participants vote through a separate service under the published rules of that particular vote.

Voting rules define participant eligibility, voting weight, counting and how to verify the result. Participants should be able to see the options, how votes are counted, the published results and the status of the decision.

Eligibility, vote weight and counting procedures follow the rules of each vote. A single formula cannot automatically be applied across different votes.

What to check in voting rules:

Basis for accrual	Voting weight	Example
Eligibility	**Under the voting conditions**	**Eligibility and participant snapshot date**
Vote weight	**Under the published formula**	**Verifiable input data and counting**

Vote weight, quorum, deadlines and the approval threshold are published for each vote. Participants check these conditions before signing their choice.

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 options for a future Smart Cycle version
- 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 current-cycle results: trends, risks, errors and feedback
2. Preparation of options	Next-cycle options are published with 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.

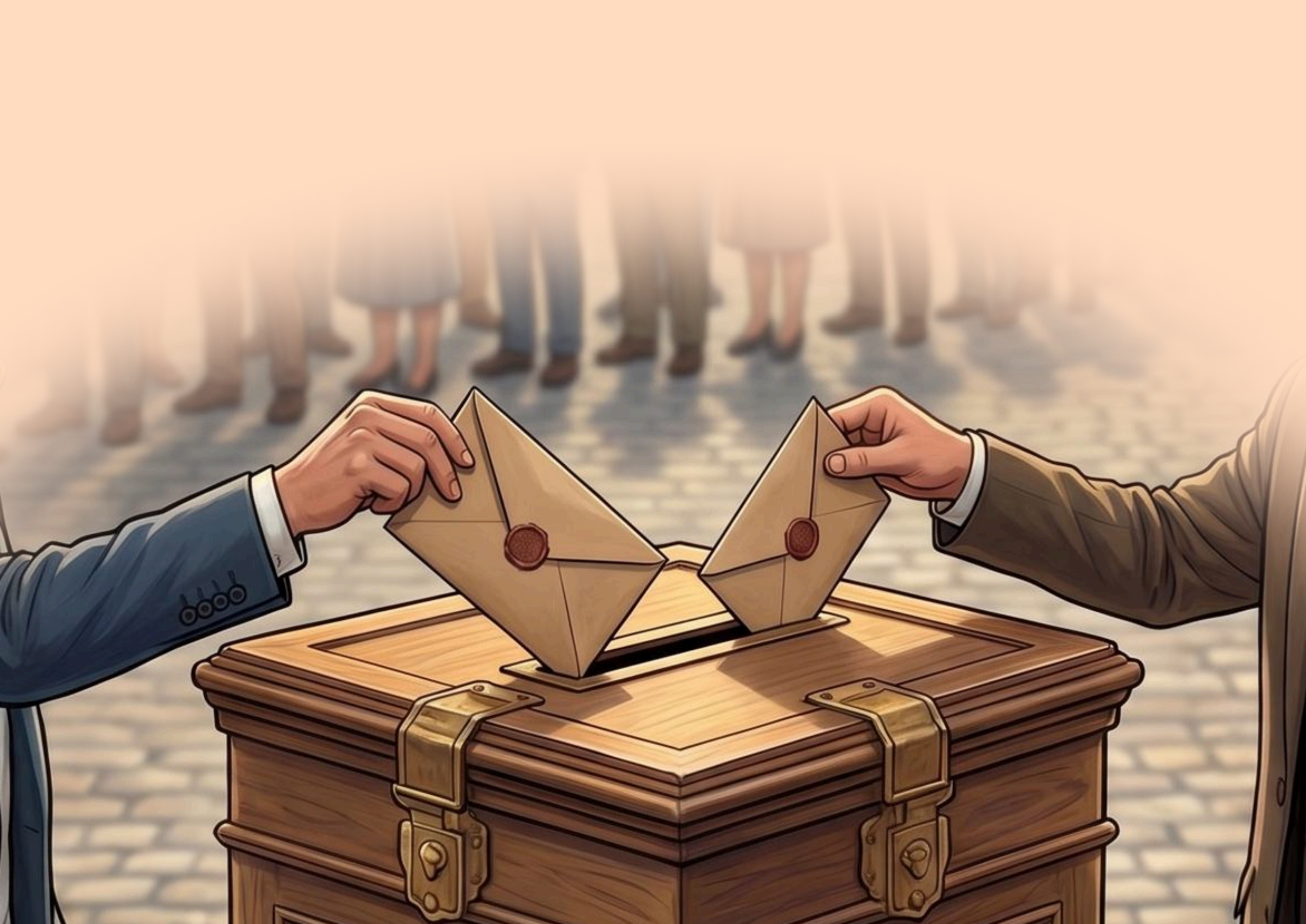
The supported option enters preparation: development, testing, technical review, interface and document preparation. Timelines are published separately; voting alone does not make a new version available.

The approval threshold, quorum, duration and eligible participants are defined in the published rules of each vote. Figures from previous discussions do not apply automatically.

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.

The future DAO Governance smart contract may expand community participation in selecting product priorities, educational materials, local initiatives and parameters for new versions. Its capabilities remain a concept until a separate launch; this does not preclude voting through the existing service.



6.4 Atlas Ecosystem and Roadmap

Smart Cycle 2 is the current core. Other areas below are ecosystem development plans; inclusion in the roadmap does not mean launch. Dates are published separately after confirmation.

Active	Smart Cycle 2 Invite & Earn Knowledge Hub	Available in the current ecosystem
Development	Performance Partners Program Governance Atlas P2P Exchange	Development areas; dates not determined
Concepts	Atlas Academy Talk Messenger	Future products; not yet active
Concepts	Crypto Wallet Swap DAO	Future products; not yet active
Long term	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.

Partner bonuses are calculated on the Delta of cycles in the structure, not the entire incoming amount. Qualification rates range from 10% to 70%; the main bonus is distributed up the structure by positive rate differences. A 70% rate does not mean that every upline participant receives another 70% of the same Delta.

The partner program includes referral attribution, career statuses, bonuses from calculated Delta, compression, matching bonus, educational roles, webinars and local teams. Accrual conditions, qualifications, limits and restrictions are provided in the separate Partner Program Rules document and the current 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.

Matching is available from Master 1. It is calculated on a personally invited participant's partner income when programme conditions are met. The rate depends on qualification and appears in the status table's last column.

Invite & Earn helps maintain and develop the community between cycles. The first cycle has ended; Smart Cycle 2 has its own accrual and qualification rules. Historical SC1 conditions do not transfer automatically to the new contract.

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 career ladder describes the participant's path from entry status to leadership levels. Progress comes through personal participation, first-line development, structure growth, team training and reaching new volumes.

The Smart Cycle 2 model has 22 statuses:

Status	Personal volume, USDT	1st line, USDT	Structure, USDT	Rate, %	Matching, %
Start	**10**	**not required**	**not required**	**10**	**—**
Builder 1	50	100	not required	12	—
Builder 2	100	300	1 000	14	—
Builder 3	200	700	2 000	16	—
Builder 4	300	1 200	4 000	18	—
Builder 5	500	2 000	7 000	20	—
Builder 6	700	3 000	12 000	22	—
Master 1	1 000	4 500	18 000	24,5	1
Master 2	1 500	7 000	28 000	27	3
Master 3	2 000	10 000	40 000	29,5	5
Master 4	2 500	13 000	60 000	32	7
Master 5	3 000	17 000	85 000	34,5	9
Master 6	4 000	25 000	120 000	37	11
Architect 1	5 000	35 000	200 000	40	14
Architect 2	6 000	45 000	300 000	43	17
Architect 3	7 000	60 000	450 000	46	20
Architect 4	8 000	80 000	600 000	49	23
Architect 5	10 000	100 000	800 000	52	26
Architect 6	12 000	120 000	1 100 000	55	29
Top Leader 1	15 000	150 000	1 500 000	60	33
Top Leader 2	20 000	200 000	2 000 000	65	37
Top Leader 3	30 000	300 000	3 000 000	70	41

Start requires personal active qualification volume of 10 USDT. Contract Test does not count towards qualification volume.

Builder 1–6 are the initial team-building stages. Master 1–6 unlock Matching when its conditions are met. Architect 1–6 and Top Leader 1–3 represent subsequent qualification levels. Volume thresholds and rates appear in the table.

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.

Lockup Flow qualification coefficients: personal volume and lines 1–3 — 100%; 4–6 — 60%; 7–10 — 40%; 11–20 — 20%; line 21 onward — 5%. Daily Flow Core coefficients are half these values. These are volume weights, not partner payout percentages. Completed cycles and Contract Test are excluded.

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.

Referrer binding is fixed by the first successful create operation in Smart Cycle 2. A zero sponsor selects SYSTEM_SPONSOR for a new participant and preserves the existing binding for a registered participant. If the operation reverts, the new binding also reverts.

The current Smart Cycle 2 contract defines bonus accrual, payment and accumulation. The personal account displays state and operation history. Published addresses, ABI, events and partner programme rules support independent verification.

The current SC2 contract determines Daily Flow partner accrual calculations. Conditions are published at atlas-system.global/partner-program-rules/.

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.

Legal entity: ATLAS SYSTEM WEB3 PTY LTD, ACN 701 573 524, New South Wales, Australia. Registered on 19 August 2026. Certificate and official ASIC search link: atlas-system.global/documents/. Company registration alone does not establish a financial licence.

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

9. Vision

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.

Smart Cycle 2 is Atlas’s current core, not the endpoint of its development. Subsequent cycles, education, international communities and new tools may develop in light of participant experience. Each new stage’s parameters and availability are published separately.

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.

