



FLUX Whitepaper

CRYPTO PREDICTION ARBITRAGE

FLUX: Predictive MEV Arbitrage Infrastructure



In on-chain games,
capture deterministic structural gains



INTRODUCTION

After entering the deep waters of the cryptocurrency market, assets that rely solely on emotions, narratives, or short-term hot topics are rapidly losing their sustainability. The market is starting to reassess a more fundamental question: where does value come from and how is it carried over the long term. As the prediction market and on chain financial structure become increasingly complex, the prediction behavior itself is upgrading from "judging right or wrong" to "pre pricing future state changes". What truly holds value is not the predicted conclusion, but the entire process of being called, executed, and settled.

FLUX It is the key medium embedded in this execution layer

In the FLUX system, prediction is not an isolated behavior, but a starting point that directly connects MEV arbitrage, fund entrustment, strategy execution, and profit distribution. This means that the value of FLUX does not depend on whether external narratives are accepted by the market, but is continuously driven by the actual usage intensity and funding scale within the system. FLUX attempts to establish a financial infrastructure unit that can be repeatedly used, continuously consumed, and continuously recovered in the predictive MEV arbitrage track. In a market environment where uncertainty is constantly amplified, FLUX provides a deterministic value path based on the system's operation itself. In the process of the cryptocurrency industry gradually maturing, projects that rely solely on narrative drive are losing their living space, and infrastructure built on real games, real needs, and real benefits is becoming a new value anchor. FLUX focuses on a long-term proposition: when the on chain world inevitably enters the era of high-frequency games, who will define the rules and who can continue to profit from them. This white paper will focus on the core track of predictive MEV arbitrage, systematically elaborating on FLUX's judgment logic, structural design, and development path, attempting to answer a key question: how to transform uncertainty into permanent deterministic returns in a highly transparent yet highly competitive on chain environment.

CHAPTER ONE

CRYPTO PREDICTION ARBITRAGE

The Evolution of Predictive Markets and Structural Opportunities



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Chapter 1 | Predicting the Evolution and Structural Opportunities of the Market

1.1 Predicting the Origin and Evolution Path of the Market

The concept of predicting the market originated from gambling and event betting systems. In the early days, users earned profits by betting on future event outcomes, which was essentially a probabilistic aggregation tool. However, with the development of data, algorithms, and network technologies, the prediction market has gradually evolved from a simple gambling tool to a financial pricing system that can reflect collective intelligence and probabilistic expectations.

In the traditional financial system, asset prices and risk pricing mainly rely on historical data, expert judgment, or centralized models. This decision-making mechanism can play a certain role in a market environment with low volatility and linear changes. However, in environments with high volatility, strong nonlinearity, and rapid evolution, the limitations of traditional models are gradually becoming apparent. For example, historical data is difficult to predict sudden macro events, expert experience cannot cope with complex and multivariate interactions, and centralized decision-making is prone to information lag and bias. These factors collectively lead to a decrease in market efficiency and a mismatch of opportunities.

The rise of the prediction market is occurring against this backdrop of demand. From the single event bet of "judging right from wrong" to the "probability pricing" model that reflects the probability of future events in advance through market pricing, the market is gradually accepting this new mechanism. Probabilistic finance not only allows participants to value the future before an event occurs, but also provides a clear probability basis and price signal for systematic arbitrage

With the development of memory blockchain and smart contracts, the prediction market has entered a decentralized stage. The on chain prediction market not only improves transaction transparency, but also enables arbitrage and strategy execution to be automated, further promoting the transformation of the prediction market from a theoretical tool to an executable financial infrastructure. This infrastructure not only carries predictive information, but also gradually becomes the underlying support system for arbitrage, hedging, and strategy execution, providing core application scenarios for projects such as FLUX.

1.2 Market size prediction and capital verification

In recent years, with the increasing uncertainty of the global macro environment, the continuous maturity of the digital asset market, and the deep empowerment of cutting-edge technologies, it is predicted that the market is rapidly rising from a niche financial scene to a core track with great growth potential in the global capital market. The outline of its trillion level market volume has gradually become clear, and the dual entry of professional institutions and retail participants continues to promote the leapfrog growth of the track's capital volume and transaction frequency. The intensive layout of capital also indirectly confirms the long-term value and explosive potential of this track. The turning point of the trillion dollar track has arrived.



The most intuitive manifestation of predicting market expansion is the ability of a single individual event to gather funds, and the breakthrough in this ability precisely marks that the track has the foundation to carry large-scale funds and is one step closer to a trillion dollar scale. Taking the global leading prediction platform Polymarket as an example, during the 2024 US presidential election, its online "Trump vs Biden" victory prediction trading became the focus of global capital attention. The cumulative predicted fund size for a single event exceeded 3.6 billion US dollars. In the 48 hours before the election, as the certainty of the event gradually became clear, market trading enthusiasm was concentrated and released, and trading volume surged fourfold. The peak daily trading volume exceeded 800 million US dollars, setting a trading record for a single prediction event. This data is not an isolated case, but a true reflection of predicting the attractiveness of market funds - the uncertainty of everything in the world can be priced, traded, and bet on in the predictive market. This unique value attribute makes it an important carrier for capital to capture market sentiment and hedge event risks.

In addition to political events, the forecast contracts in the overall economic sector also demonstrate a strong ability to attract funds, further confirming the trillion dollar potential of the forecast market. The "Whether the Federal Reserve will cut interest rates by ≥ 25 BP in June 2024" prediction contract launched by the top compliance prediction platform Kalshi accurately meets the risk management needs of hedge funds and macro traders, attracting many professional institutions from around the world to enter the market. The monthly trading volume quickly climbed to nearly 1 billion US dollars. According to the latest industry data, Kalshi's trading volume has increased by 200 times in just the past year, reaching 50 billion US dollars, and the number of users has increased by 20 times. It now accounts for more than 60% of the global prediction market activity. Kalshi founder Mansour has publicly stated that the prediction market has evolved from a niche experiment to a mature financial asset class, with prices in all financial markets fluctuating based on real-world events. Only the prediction market allows people to trade directly based on these events. This fundamental shift will make it one of the largest asset classes in the world, with a trillion dollar scale being just a stage goal for the development of the track.

In the field of encryption, the expansion speed of the prediction market is more rapid, and the linkage with encrypted assets further broadens the growth space of the track and makes the argument for the trillion dollar track more supported. In the critical event of BTC spot ETF approval in the industry, Polymarket launched ahead of schedule the prediction of whether BTC ETF will be approved before January 2024. At the beginning of the launch, it attracted a large number of cryptocurrency institutions, quantitative funds, and retail investors to enter the market, with a peak predicted capital size exceeding 500 million US dollars. Before the ETF was officially approved, the market's expectation of "approval" continued to rise, and the predicted probability of contract YES increased to 87% ahead of schedule, with a synchronous surge in trading volume, fully demonstrating the high sensitivity and willingness of professional investors to participate in probability information. As the cryptocurrency market continues to mature, especially with Ripple CEO Brad Galinghouse predicting that the cryptocurrency market will reach a historic high in 2026, the interest of large financial institutions in cryptocurrency has not yet been fully unleashed. As the core link connecting cryptocurrency assets with real events, the size of the cryptocurrency prediction market will explode synchronously with the growth of the cryptocurrency market, becoming the core growth pole of the trillion dollar track.



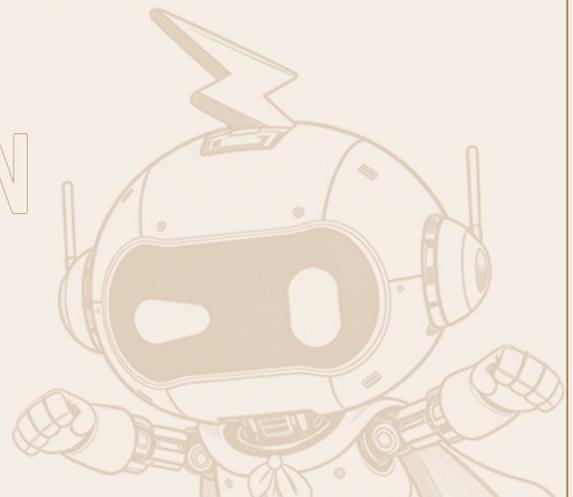
The trillion dollar potential of predicting the market is not only reflected in the breakthrough of transaction scale in a single event, but also in the overall platform's capital volume, user participation depth, and the industry wide scale aggregation effect. At present, a number of leading prediction platforms such as Polymarket, Kalshi, Augur, Gnosis, Thales have emerged globally, covering multiple segmented scenarios such as compliance macro prediction, decentralized prediction, cryptocurrency prediction, sports prediction, etc., forming a diversified market pattern. Among them, decentralized prediction markets such as Augur, Gnosis, Thales, etc., in the early stages of industry development and when user education was not yet fully popularized, only attracted hundreds of thousands to millions of users to participate. However, their cumulative transaction volumes have reached the levels of one billion and hundreds of millions of dollars respectively, demonstrating strong market resilience and growth potential.

From the perspective of the industry as a whole, the cumulative trading volume of the current global prediction market has exceeded 100 billion US dollars and maintained an average annual growth rate of over 50%. According to this growth pace, the prediction market will smoothly break through the trillion scale in the next 3-5 years, becoming another trillion level financial track after cryptocurrencies, stocks, and bonds. More importantly, the intensive layout of capital has further injected strong momentum into the explosion of the trillion dollar track: Peter Thiel's Founders Fund, Sequoia Capital, Paradigm, Pantera and other top global VC firms have stepped down to lay out top prediction platforms such as Polymarket and Kalshi. Donald Trump's venture capital company has also placed bets on Polymarket, and Bloomberg's terminal has access to predictive market data, with quantitative funds following its trend. Giants have entered the market to promote the upgrading of gambling games and push the track from gray areas to standardization and specialization.

The entry of professional institutions not only brings large-scale funds, but also promotes the continuous improvement of the ecosystem of the prediction market, the continuous optimization of trading mechanisms, and further reduces the participation threshold of retail investors, forming a virtuous cycle of "institutional leadership and retail investors following", laying a solid foundation for the realization of the trillion dollar track. In summary, whether it is the ability to gather funds for a single event, the expansion speed of top platforms, or the intensive layout of capital and the overall growth momentum of the industry, all fully demonstrate that the predicted market has entered a period of high-speed development, and the outline of the trillion level track is clearly visible. With the continuous iteration of technology and the continuous improvement of the ecosystem, the prediction market will gradually penetrate into more segmented scenarios, releasing greater market value. FLUX, which focuses on technical arbitrage in the prediction market, will also seize early dividends in the explosion of this trillion dollar track, achieving mutual growth of its own value and industry value.

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FLUX





1.3 Predicting structural inefficiencies in the market

Despite the continuous expansion of the predicted market size, there are still significant structural inefficiencies in its operation. The inefficiency of the market mainly stems from two aspects: pricing bias dominated by human participation and arbitrage space caused by the fragmentation of multiple platforms.

1.3.1 Pricing deviation caused by manual participation leading

Most prediction markets still rely on manual judgment as the core, especially in the crypto track and emerging event directions. Investors' judgments are often influenced by information asymmetry, psychological biases, conformity behavior, and emotional fluctuations. For example, under the stimulation of popular events or major news, prices often deviate from the actual probability in the short term, causing the market pricing of certain events to be overvalued or undervalued. This deviation is an identifiable and quantifiable arbitrage opportunity for experienced strategies and automation systems.

In addition, manual operations have natural limitations in terms of time and execution speed. Cross platform arbitrage of complex events often requires millisecond level response speeds, which far exceed human operational capabilities. As a result, traditional participants are unable to fully capture the value brought by market fluctuations, leading to long-term market pricing deviating from the true probability and creating arbitrage space.

1.3.2 Arbitrage space caused by the fragmentation of multiple platforms

The current prediction market is highly fragmented, with platforms such as Polymarket, Kalshi, Augur, Gnosis, etc. operating independently, lacking unified data and trading mechanisms among them. This fragmentation has led to two important phenomena:

1. Price misalignment:

There are differences in market pricing for the same event on different platforms, and the probability deviation forms a clear arbitrage window. Arbitrageurs can use cross platform fund allocation to buy assets with underestimated probabilities and sell them on overvalued platforms, achieving risk adjusted returns.

2. Fragmentation of liquidity:

Each platform's fund pool operates independently with dispersed liquidity. Arbitrageurs need to balance slippage, fees, and liquidity depth when executing cross platform strategies, which puts higher demands on strategy optimization and execution efficiency. Meanwhile, due to the inability of manual or semi automated operations to monitor liquidity across multiple platforms simultaneously, arbitrage opportunities often disappear in an instant, resulting in structural inefficiencies that can be captured by algorithms.

This distributed inefficiency essentially provides an ideal scenario for systematic and automated arbitrage. The core value of FLUX lies in automating the capture of arbitrage opportunities that cannot be achieved manually through AI driven strategy generation, MEV execution, and multi chain fund scheduling, and transforming these structural inefficiencies into quantifiable on chain returns.



Based on the above analysis, we can conclude that:

1. Predicting the market's transition from gambling tools to probabilistic finance is gradually becoming a part of financial infrastructure.
2. The volume and participation of market funds continue to increase, but there are still significant structural inefficiencies.
3. The dominance of manual operations and the disconnect between platforms have created a sustainable and quantifiable arbitrage space.
4. For technology leaders, predicting the market provides a window period for early harvesting of structural dividends.

These facts and trends provide FLUX with a clear value proposition: not only does it have an advantage in the early stages of the market, but it can also transform the probability bias and arbitrage opportunities of predicting the market into sustainable returns through systematic and automated execution, forming a closed loop of long-term value carrying.



CHAPTER TWO

CRYPTO PREDICTION ARBITRAGE

Predictive Arbitrage: Unsystematized Blue Ocean Markets



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CHAPTER 2 | PREDICTIVE ARBITRAGE: UNSYSTEMATIC BLUE OCEAN MARKETS

2.1 Development and Evolution of the Global MEV Market

2.1.1 Basic concepts and connotations of EVs

MEV (Maximum Extractable Value) refers to an on chain structural benefit behavior in which transaction validators or sorters adjust the order of transaction execution, insert or exclude transactions, and maximize their own or partner's economic benefits in a memory blockchain. MEV is essentially a form of income that is deeply embedded in on chain consensus mechanisms, transaction transparency, and liquidity structures, rather than simply arbitrage.

Early applications of MEV include Ethereum's sandwich attack, clearing arbitrage, and preemptivetrading. On high-performance chains such as Solana and BSC, MEV has evolved into atomic trading, cross chain arbitrage, and auction sorting systems, exhibiting more complex forms. With the evolution of technology, MEVs are no longer exclusive tools for hackers or small-scale arbitrageurs, but gradually become on chain revenue infrastructure.

2.1.2 Market Boundary and Evolutionary Path of MEV

As of 2024, Flashbots and EigenPhi data show that the total extracted value of MEVs worldwide has exceeded \$1.5 billion, with an annual growth rate of over 80%. With the increasing scale of on chain assets, DEX agreements, and the popularity of Rollup/Layer 2 technology, structural opportunities for MEVs are further emerging.

Evolutionary trends include:

- Single chain arbitrage → multi chain collaboration: Cross chain arbitrage and multi platform arbitrage have become trends, expanding the profit space.
- Manual execution → AI decision-making: Strategy automation and intelligent optimization improve execution efficiency and profit certainty.
- Public Mempool → Private Channel&PBS Architecture: Reduce the risk of being hijacked and improve the controllability of returns.

Therefore, the development of MEV no longer relies on short-term opportunities, but has formed a sustainable and scalable systematic revenue model.

2.2 Structural pain points and inclusive opportunities

Despite its enormous potential, there are three major pain points in the current MEV market:





1. High threshold:

The requirements for professional node configuration, high-frequency strategy design, algorithm simulation, and hardware facilities are extremely high, making it difficult for ordinary investors to directly participate.

2. On chain users have no perception:

AMM DEX users are often rushed or sandwiched, with transaction prices deviating from expectations and significant loss of actual value.

3. Dependency on Mempool visibility:

Public mempool operations are easily manipulated, leading to high uncertainty in revenue and a significant increase in risk control costs.

And these pain points are reflected in predicting the market as:

Probability mismatch: The difference in probability pricing of the same event on different platforms creates a natural arbitrage space.

The execution threshold is lower than traditional MEV: AI+automation strategy can capture probability deviations across platforms, reducing the difficulty of manual participation.

Liquidity and information dispersion: The market is not yet fully integrated, providing a systematic arbitrage window for technology leaders.

2.3 The essential differences between predictive arbitrage and traditional quantitative/MEV

There are significant differences in the nature of market arbitrage prediction compared to traditional quantitative and MEV arbitrage. Understanding these differences is key to grasping the structural dividends:

1. Competition level

The traditional quantitative and DeFi MEV markets are highly competitive, with numerous institutions and algorithms vying for extremely small price differences, resulting in profits being squeezed by a large amount of capital. However, predicting market arbitrage is still in its early stages, market pricing is not yet fully mature, there is insufficient human and institutional participation, and there are a large number of structural opportunities that have not been captured.

2. Source of income

Traditional MEV arbitrage mainly relies on poor ranking of on chain transactions, sandwich attacks, or clearing opportunities; The source of profit for predicting market arbitrage is probability bias. The probability pricing of the same event may deviate from the true probability on different platforms and time windows, thus forming quantifiable arbitrage opportunities.

3. Technology Dividend Cycle

the traditional high-frequency arbitrage market, the window for technological gains is extremely short, and almost all opportunities are seized by automated trading and supercomputing; whereas AI + MEV arbitrage for predictive markets is still in the early stages of technology, allowing participants who are the first to build systematic strategies to capture deviation returns over the long term.



2.4 Determining the Window Period for Predictive Arbitrage

This is currently the golden era for technology leaders, for the following reasons:

1. The market has not fully priced it in:

The prediction market is still in a growth phase, with probability biases generally present, allowing early systematic arbitrageurs to harvest structural gains over the long term.

2. The Combined Benefits of AI and MEV Technology:

AI can model probability deviations in real time, and the MEV execution system can arbitrage in milliseconds; this technological combination is not yet widespread.

3. Fragmentation across multiple platforms creates arbitrage opportunities:

Platforms like Polymarket, Kalshi, and Augur are clearly fragmented, offering huge potential for cross-platform arbitrage.

4. Moderate capital scale, easy to leverage strategies:

The market has not yet been dominated by massive institutions, and small to medium funds can achieve quality returns through systematic strategies.

Case: In a certain BTC ETF approval event, the probability difference between Polymarket and Augur exceeded 10%, creating a quantifiable arbitrage window in a short period of time; traditional manual operations could not capture this, but automated AI + MEV execution strategies can complete cross-platform arbitrage at millisecond speed, maximizing profits.

2.5 Forecasting Arbitrage Dividend Analysis

The main sources of predictive arbitrage profits come from the following aspects:

1. Pricing Deviation Capture

- When market probabilities deviate from true probabilities, arbitrage strategies can buy undervalued events and sell overvalued events to achieve risk-adjusted returns.

2. Cross-Platform Arbitrage

- Price discrepancies caused by fragmentation across multiple platforms provide low-risk arbitrage opportunities.
- For example, differences in the same event markets on Polymarket, Kalshi, and Augur can be leveraged to make a profit through capital allocation and position management.

3. Liquidity Incentive Arbitrage

- Some prediction platforms offer liquidity rewards (LP rewards, fee rebates, etc.), allowing arbitrageurs to simultaneously capture probability mispricings and platform incentive gains.





4. Buyback and Burn Effect (Specific to FLUX Tokens)

- A portion of the platform's arbitrage profits is used for token buybacks and burns, which can increase token scarcity and further enhance users' potential earnings.

5. Advantages of Combining AI and MEV

- AI provides probabilistic modeling and strategy optimization, while MEV offers millisecond-level execution capability. The combination of the two can systematically capture structural arbitrage opportunities and achieve reproducible returns.

2.6 Arbitrage Threshold and Participation Conditions

Although the opportunities are enormous, not everyone can participate in arbitrage:

1. Technological Threshold

- Requires proficiency in probabilistic modeling, strategy optimization, and on-chain trade execution, which ordinary users find difficult to accomplish independently.

2. Capital and Risk Control Requirements

- Cross-platform arbitrage requires ensuring sufficient liquidity, precise execution order, and stringent risk exposure management.

3. Infrastructure Dependency

- High-speed nodes, MEV execution channels, and multi-chain asset scheduling are prerequisites for systematic arbitrage.

For this reason, there still exists a large amount of arbitrage opportunities in the market that have not been systematically captured, providing a sustainable, long-term blue ocean market for technology leaders and platform-based tools like FLUX.

2.7 Key Conclusions

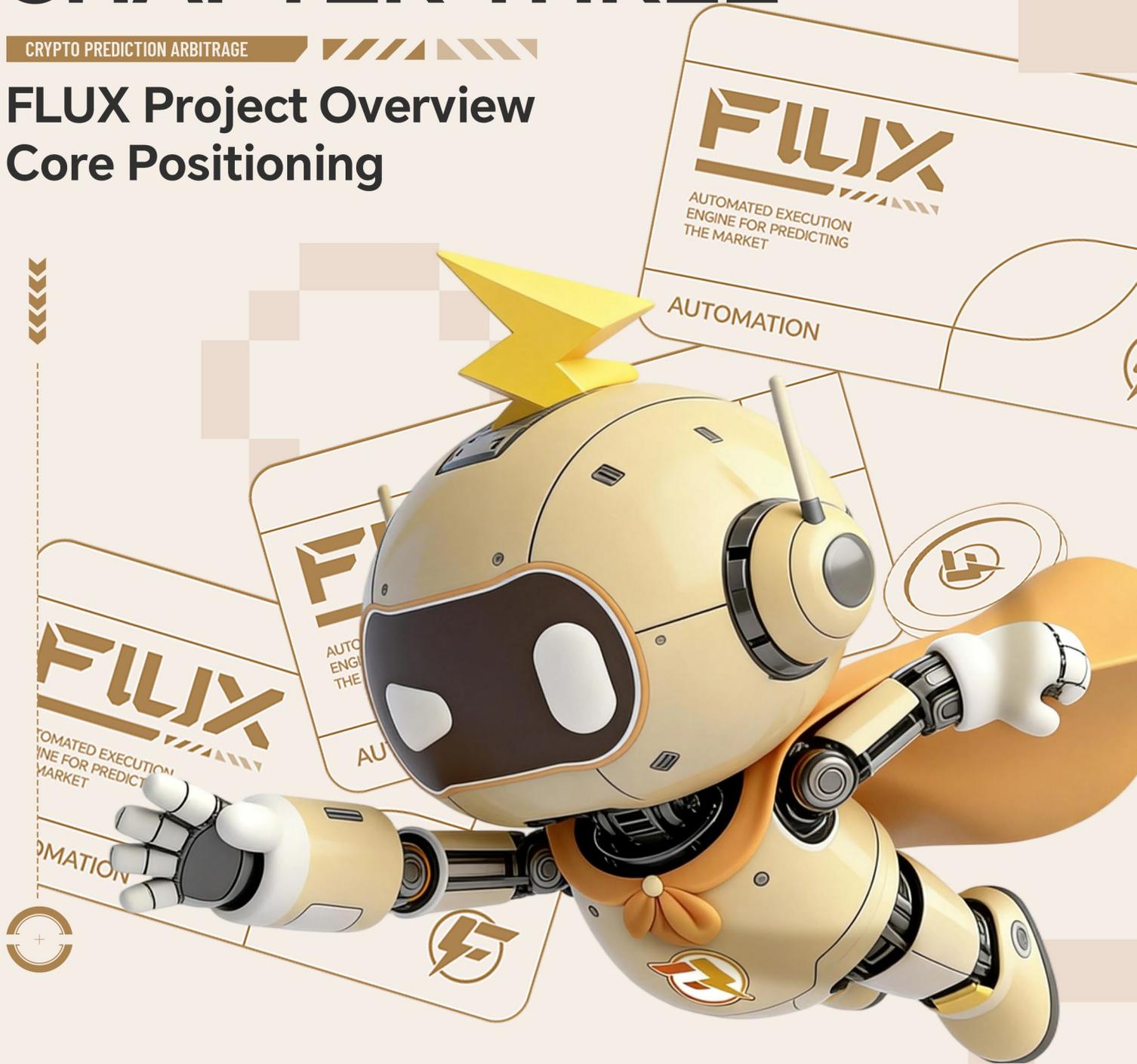
1. The prediction market has not yet been fully systematized and is a huge blue ocean arbitrage market.
2. The application of MEV technology in prediction markets can transform probability deviations that humans cannot detect into quantifiable profits.
3. There are obvious structural inefficiencies in the current market: probability mismatches, platform fragmentation, and high execution thresholds, which provide opportunities for AI + MEV automation systems.
4. Technology leaders can capture early-stage dividends through systematic strategies, achieving high-frequency, low-risk, and replicable arbitrage returns.
5. The core value of FLUX is precisely capturing this early window, automating and scaling the probability biases and arbitrage opportunities in predictive markets, to achieve structured returns and ecological value enhancement.



CHAPTER THREE

CRYPTO PREDICTION ARBITRAGE

FLUX Project Overview Core Positioning



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Chapter 3 | Overview and Core Positioning of the FLUX Project

FLUX: AI × MEV Execution Infrastructure for the Predictive Finance Era

3.1 Project Overview: The Background and Core Definition of FLUX

FLUX is an AI-driven MEV arbitrage infrastructure focused on crypto prediction markets. It is not a prediction application, nor a single trading strategy product, but an arbitrage system that deeply integrates probabilistic finance, AI decision-making systems, and on-chain MEV execution capabilities.

The project is jointly developed by Fireblocks (an institutional-grade digital asset security infrastructure) and ASTER, a decentralized perpetual contract exchange, aiming to build an automated arbitrage execution layer specifically designed for prediction markets, through:

- AI Probabilistic Modeling and Bias Identification
- MEV-level transaction path calculation and execution
- Asset allocation and risk hedging across multiple chains and platforms

Turn the long-term pricing biases that exist in prediction markets but are difficult to capture manually into scalable, replicable, and sustainable on-chain revenue sources.

3.2 Core Project Positioning: Not a forecasting platform, but an arbitrage execution engine

3.2.1 The Essential Positioning of FLUX

In the predictive market ecosystem, FLUX's positioning is not:

- A new prediction market
- An event prediction or opinion trading platform
- A tool that lets you make money if you bet on the right outcome

But rather: an AI-driven predictive market MEV arbitrage infrastructure

Its core function is not to generate predictive results, but to build a complete arbitrage loop around three elements: 'probability × pricing × execution.' In this system, judgment itself is not valuable; the core value lies in the ability to execute judgments in a stable, continuous, and scalable way.



3.2.2 FLUX's Long-Term Vision

FLUX's vision does not end with the current arbitrage in prediction markets.

From a longer-term perspective, FLUX aims to build an execution infrastructure layer for the probabilistic financial era. That is, in all future financial scenarios where "probability" serves as the pricing basis, including macro policies, interest rates, industrial events, RWA cash flows, risk hedging, etc., FLUX can exist as the underlying system for capturing probability deviations and executing returns.

This means that the ceiling of FLUX is not a certain prediction platform, but the execution layer of the entire probabilistic financial system.

3.3 Backing Institutions and Technological Foundation: Why FLUX Can Do This

3.3.1 Fireblocks: Institutional-level Asset Security and Dispatch Infrastructure

Fireblocks was founded in 2018 and is currently one of the most influential institutional-level digital asset infrastructure providers worldwide.

Its core service targets include:

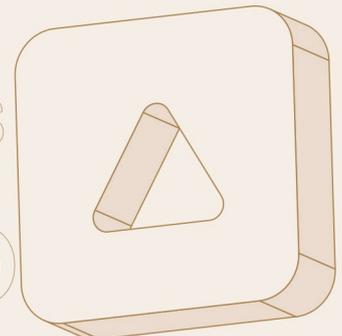
- Global large banks and financial institutions
- Cryptocurrency exchanges and clearing platforms
- Hedge funds, asset management institutions, and payment companies

As of now, Fireblocks has:

- Served over 2,000 institutional clients
- Processed digital asset transfers worth over 10 trillion US dollars cumulatively
- Covered over 100 blockchain ecosystems and hundreds of millions of wallet addresses

Fireblocks' position in the industry is similar to that of SWIFT plus the custodial clearing system in the traditional financial system. It is one of the few digital asset security infrastructures that have been trusted by large institutions for a long time.

Fireblocks
Fireblo





Key Technical Advantages

· MPC (Multi-Party Secure Computation) Wallet System:

Eliminates the risk of single points of failure for private keys at the architecture level, meeting the demands of high-frequency, large-scale, and institutional-level asset management.

· Institutional-Level Internal Control and Strategy Engine:

Supports complex permission models, approval processes, risk control, and asset flow rules, making it essential for high-frequency arbitrage and fund custody.

The addition of Fireblocks established that FLUX was not a "retail tool" from the outset, but a professional system capable of handling large-scale capital.

3.3.2 ASTER: The Essential Risk-Neutral Layer in Predictive Arbitrage

ASTER is a next-generation decentralized perpetual contract exchange initiated by the core members of Binance Tech and Derivatives Systems, receiving long-term attention and support from Binance Labs.

As one of the key initiatives by CZ (Hao Changpeng) in the direction of decentralized financial infrastructure, ASTER is seen as an extension and upgrade of Binance's engineering system into the DEX world.

CZ's public opinion: "Future exchanges will definitely be decentralized, but the experience must be as good as centralized."

— Zhao Changpeng CZ (public tweet)

ASTER is the direct embodiment of this concept, with its core value not in providing speculative trading, but rather in:

- High-concurrency matching capability
- Chain-based transparent settlement
- Native support for complex hedging and portfolio positions

In predictive arbitrage, ASTER plays a crucial role: the risk-neutral and hedging execution layer. The real challenge in predictive arbitrage lies not in identifying probability discrepancies, but in hedging directional, temporal, and liquidity risks before those probabilities materialize.



ASTER provides:

- Sustainable contract hedging
- Multi-position portfolio management
- Probabilistic directional reversal protection

This allows FLUX's arbitrage strategy to move beyond being a "one-sided bet" and instead capture structural returns.

3.4 The Technological Architecture of FLUX: A Trinitarian Arbitrage Operating System

FLUX's overall architecture is composed of three core modules:

3.4.1 Fireblocks | Asset Security and Institutional-Level Orchestration Layer

- MPC-level asset security
- Multi-platform, multi-chain fund orchestration
- Risk controllability under high-concurrency arbitrage

This is the prerequisite for FLUX to handle scaled capital.

3.4.2 ASTER | Derivatives and Risk Hedging Execution Layer

- Supports hedging execution based on prediction results
- Performs risk neutralization before probability convergence
- Provides stable exit points for arbitrage strategies

This is the key guarantee for FLUX to achieve long-term stable returns.

3.4.3 FLUX AI | Prediction, Decision-Making, and MEV Execution Brain

FLUX AI is the core of the entire system, responsible for three tasks:

1. Probability Modeling and Bias Identification

Real-time analysis of odds changes, capital concentration, and sentiment shifts across different prediction platforms.

2. Arbitrage and Hedging Strategy Generation

Automatically generates optimal strategy combinations based on the magnitude of deviations, time windows, and liquidity conditions.

3. MEV-Level Execution and Path Optimization

Calculates the optimal transaction order, avoids frontrunning, sandwich attacks, and slippage absorption, and completes cross-market execution in milliseconds.





When these three elements form a closed loop, market arbitrage for the first time achieves:

- Asset custody
- Scalable strategy
- Replicable returns

3.5 Chapter Summary: FLUX's Unique Position in Predictive Arbitrage

In the uncharted, unsystematized blue ocean of predictive markets, FLUX is not merely "competing," but directly redefining the competitive landscape. It will:

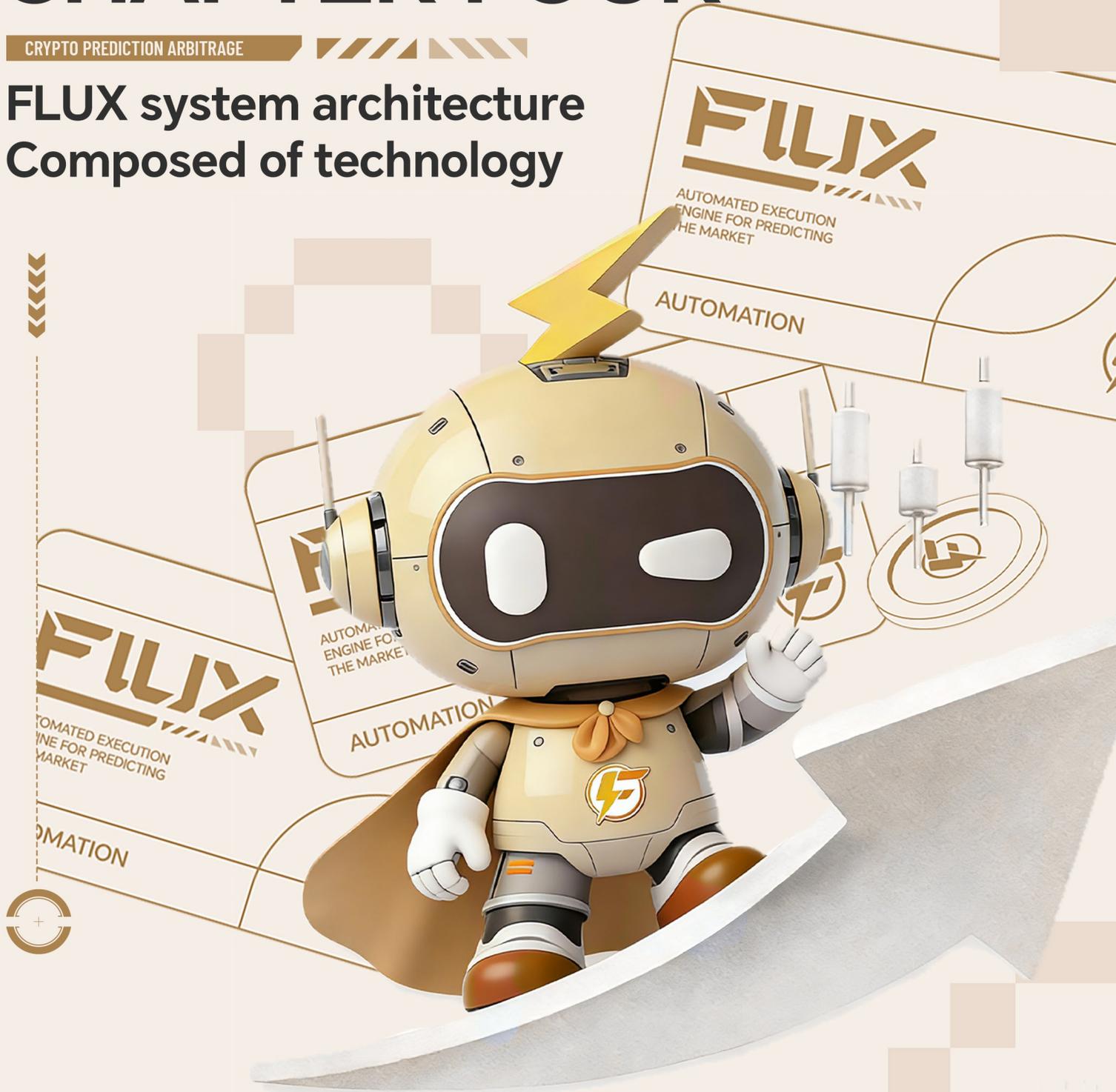
- Manual judgment → AI probability modeling
- Dispersed operations → Systematic arbitrage
- High-risk betting → Risk-neutral execution

Transforming into a long-term sustainable predictive financial infrastructure. FLUX is not gambling on the future, but rather making the probabilities of the future computable, executable, and continuously amplified.

CHAPTER FOUR

CRYPTO PREDICTION ARBITRAGE

FLUX system architecture Composed of technology



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Chapter 4 | FLUX System Architecture and Technological Composition

A fully automated execution system from probability discovery to on-chain yield

As mentioned earlier, we have repeatedly argued that prediction markets are not gambling venues for "guessing outcomes," but rather "probability pricing markets" that have yet to be fully financialized. The core judgment of FLUX is that when the true probability has not been fully reflected by the market, the price deviation itself becomes an asset that can be systematically captured.

Chapter 4 will fully reveal how FLUX transforms "probability discovery" into a "sustainable, scalable on-chain MEV yield system," as well as the underlying design logic of this system in terms of architecture, capital security, execution efficiency, and risk control.

4.1 Overall Architecture Overview

A four-layer architecture forming a complete loop for predictive MEV arbitrage

FLUX is not a single-strategy bot but a modular system centered on "Prediction → Decision → Execution → Settlement." The entire system is divided into four core, independent, yet highly coordinated levels:

4.1.1 Prediction Layer

The prediction layer is the source of the FLUX system and the essential distinction from traditional MEV arbitrage systems. This layer primarily undertakes three core tasks:

- Real-time access to multiple prediction markets and on-chain/off-chain data sources
- Deconstructing the implied probabilities behind odds
- Constructing a "true event probability model from the machine's perspective"

FLUX does not rely on a single prediction platform but simultaneously monitors odds changes, capital concentration, order distribution, and sentiment shifts across multiple prediction markets. Through cross-validation and dynamic weighting, the system can identify probability distortion intervals that the market has yet to correct. In this layer, prediction is no longer a viewpoint but a continuously adjusted probability curve.

4.1.2 Decision Layer

The core function of the decision layer is to transform the probability deviations output by the prediction layer into quantifiable, executable, and controllable trading strategy models. At this layer, FLUX AI simultaneously evaluates:



- Probability deviation range
- Time window length
- Available liquidity depth
- Potential slippage and failure rate
- Correlation risk when multiple strategies run in parallel

The system does not mechanically "place an order just because it sees a deviation." Instead, it uses a strategy scoring mechanism to screen and rank arbitrage or hedging opportunities, only entering the execution queue when the expected return-to-risk ratio meets the system thresholds. This layer determines FLUX's earnings stability, rather than relying on luck in individual trades.

4.1.3 Execution Layer

The execution layer is the most technologically intensive module of FLUX, consisting of the AI strategy engine and the MEV execution system. Its core goal is singular: to achieve optimal execution without being frontrun, sandwiched, or having profits eaten by slippage.

The execution layer handles simultaneously:

- On-chain transaction ordering optimization
- Multi-contract matching path computation
- Timing selection for cross-chain/cross-market execution
- Dynamic trade-off between gas costs and success rates

By monitoring the mempool in real-time and using path analogies, FLUX can execute cross-market and cross-contract operations collaboratively in milliseconds.

4.1.4 Settlement Layer

The settlement layer is responsible for on-chain clearing and data aggregation of all transaction results. All profits, costs, execution records, and strategy performance can be traced and verified on-chain, ensuring the system's transparency and auditability.

4.2 Asset Security and Scheduling System

In predictive MEV arbitrage, execution efficiency is important, but capital security is an uncompromisable baseline.



4.2.1 Institutional-Level Custody and Fund Security Model

FLUX adopts a multi-layered fund security architecture:

- User funds are logically isolated from the strategy execution modules
- Permission minimization design to avoid single-point failure
- Key operations require multiple authorizations and risk control verification

In the asset management mode, user assets are always under independent custody, and the system only receives authorization to execute strategies, not ownership of the assets.

4.2.2 Multi-Platform, Multi-Chain Fund Allocation Mechanism

To adapt to the fragmented nature of the prediction and derivatives markets, FLUX has built a cross-platform, cross-chain fund allocation system. This system can dynamically adjust fund distribution based on:

- Changes in market liquidity
- Density of arbitrage opportunities
- Network congestion and fee fluctuations

This ensures that funds are always positioned for maximum return efficiency.

4.3 Probability-Driven Strategy Generation, MEV Execution, and Risk Control Loop

FLUX does not rely on subjective judgment or event betting but treats "probability changes" in prediction markets as continuously captureable price signals. Through modeling, automation, and MEV execution, it stably converts probabilistic advantages into on-chain returns.

4.3.1 Probability Discovery and Pricing Deviation Identification

In prediction markets, the price corresponding to an event outcome is essentially a "market-implied probability."

FLUX first standardizes odds from different prediction platforms into probability expressions:

$$P_{\{M\}}(E) = \frac{1}{\text{ODDS}(E)}$$

This probability reflects the current consensus level at which the market is willing to price this outcome, rather than the true probability itself.





Since a single platform is prone to emotional and liquidity fluctuations, FLUX weights and combines data from multiple platforms to generate a more stable overall probability.

$$P_{\{C\}}(E) = \sum_{i=1}^N W_i \cdot P_{\{M,i\}}(E)$$

The weights w_i are dynamically adjusted based on the platform's liquidity depth, historical pricing errors, and correction speed, bringing the model closer to a "market-wide perspective."

When the market experiences short-term emotional focus and rapid capital inflow into a specific direction, the system will introduce a correction for concentration to prevent being misled by sentiment-driven pricing.

Finally, FLUX obtains the probability of events from a machine perspective and compares it with the current market probabilities:

$$\Delta P = P_{\{AI\}}(E) - P_{\{M\}}(E)$$

When this deviation exceeds the system's preset minimum execution threshold (covering fees, slippage, and MEV costs), the system determines that an executable pricing error window has occurred.

4.3.2 Strategy Generation and Risk Control

Arbitrage is about probability regression, not the outcome itself.

FLUX's strategy logic does not care whether an event "eventually occurs," but rather focuses on price changes during the correction process. Once a valid probability bias is detected, the system calculates the expected return of the strategy under current conditions:

$$E(R) = \Delta P \cdot V - \text{COST}$$

Where:

ΔP : Arbitrage probability deviation

V: Participating capital amount

Cost: Includes transaction fees, slippage, and execution costs

The strategy will only be included in the execution queue if the expected return is positive.

At the same time, to avoid systemic risk arising from a single event or a single direction, FLUX sets clear capital exposure limits for each event:

$$\text{EXPOSURE}_{\{E\}} \leq \beta \cdot \text{TVL}$$



This mechanism ensures that any single point of failure does not cause structural shocks to the overall system.

When multiple strategies run concurrently, the system automatically reduces the weight of highly correlated strategies, preventing profits and risks from accumulating in the same direction, ensuring the stability of the overall curve.

4.3.3 MEV Execution and Path Optimization

Turning Mathematical Advantage into Reality

In an on-chain environment, theoretical arbitrage opportunities are often eroded by frontrunning, sandwich attacks, or slippage.

Prior to strategy execution, FLUX evaluates MEV risk and incorporates the success rate of execution into the profit calculation:

$$E(R_{\{EXEC\}}) = E(R) \cdot P_{\{EXEC\}}$$

Here, $P_{\{exec\}}$ reflects the overall probability that the strategy will be successfully executed in the current network environment without being front-run or squeezed.

If the expected return after execution is insufficient to cover the risk, the system will automatically abandon the strategy.

At the execution level, FLUX controls slippage to remain within a certain proportion of the arbitrage space through private trading channels, optimal path computation, and millisecond-level scheduling, thereby ensuring that the 'probability advantage is not consumed by the execution layer.'

4.3.4 Profit Settlement and Risk Control Closed Loop

Long-term stability is prioritized over single-instance profit maximization.

All executed strategies are included in a real-time monitoring system, with the system continuously tracking position changes and risk exposure.

When a single strategy or a combination of strategies experiences an abnormal drawdown, the system will trigger an automatic position reduction or liquidation mechanism:

$$DD_{\{MAX\}} \leq \Delta$$

This risk control logic ensures that even in extreme market conditions, the system prioritizes the safety of funds and long-term sustainability.

As historical data of the strategy continues to accumulate, FLUX will dynamically adjust position sizes and risk parameters based on actual performance, keeping the system consistently operating within a controllable and replicable profit range.





4.4 FLUX AI × MEV Execution System

A Four-Step Closed Loop from Probability Discovery to Revenue Settlement

Step 1 | Probability Capture

The system tracks the odds changes, capital concentration, and sentiment shifts across multiple forecasting platforms in real time, dynamically modeling the probability of events to form a true probability curve from a machine's perspective.

Step 2 | Strategy Generation

AI automatically generates arbitrage or hedging strategies based on probability deviation amplitude, time window, and liquidity conditions, and synchronously evaluates risk exposure and execution costs.

Step 3 | MEV Optimization Execution

The MEV module calculates the optimal trading path, avoiding rush and slippage, and completes cross market execution in milliseconds.

Step 4 | Dynamic Risk Control

The system continuously monitors position risk and automatically adjusts or exits when conditions change.

4.5 Real time verification: Strategy performance and return level

arbitrage opportunity

1800次

Capture an average of over 1800 arbitrage opportunities per minute

execution rate

92%

The success rate of a single execution is 92%

Monthly income range

35% - 120%

The measured monthly return range is 35% - 120%, which varies depending on the risk level of the strategy

Support mainstream assets:

BTC, ETH, USDT, and mainstream DeFi tokens

All data can be verified through on chain traceability to ensure transparency and openness



Why can FLUX be established for a long time?

- 
Diverse strategies Continuous iterative algorithm strategy library
- 
Multi chain coverage Support mainstream public chains such as ETH/BSC/Solana
- 
Risk Identification Parallel monitoring of over 100000 trading pairs with an accuracy rate of 99.7%
- 
Intelligent Risk Control Automatically avoid slippage, liquidity depletion, and abnormal trading positions
- 
Full time monitoring 24/7 tracking and prediction of market position and fund changes

Data coverage capability

- 30000+ encrypted wallets
- 15+ mainstream cryptocurrency exchanges
- 8+ Mainstream Public Chain Monitoring
- Insights from 7000+ Tagged Addresses



Chapter Summary

The core advantage of FLUX lies not in “predicting more accurately”, but in transforming probability differences into a computable, executable, and risk controllable on chain arbitrage system. In FLUX, every transaction is based on clear mathematical conditions, rather than emotions, opinions, or luck. What FLUX is doing is not forecasting, but transforming predictive capabilities into a trustable, replicable, and scalable on chain revenue system.

CHAPTER FIVE

CRYPTO PREDICTION ARBITRAGE

Product form and user
Participation
mechanism



In on-chain games,
capture deterministic structural gains





Chapter 5 | Product Forms and User Engagement Mechanisms

Upgrade from "can predict" to "system works for you"

In traditional prediction markets, the entry barrier is often mistakenly understood as "the ability to judge the outcome of events." However, in the FLUX system, what truly generates profit is not the ability to judge, but execution ability, discipline, and scaled risk management. Therefore, FLUX divides the user participation path into two completely different yet related product forms: strategy subscription (for individual use) and capital entrustment (for systematic participation), to suit different users' risk preferences and levels of engagement.

5.1 Strategy Subscription Products

Strategy subscription products are aimed at users who wish to control their own funds but do not have the capability for systematic trading.

5.1.1 Usage Channel

Users subscribe to prediction arbitrage and hedging strategy packages offered by FLUX through on-chain contracts. Once the subscription takes effect, the system automatically converts probability changes in the prediction market into executable trading instructions and executes and settles them on-chain. The entire process requires no manual order placement or constant monitoring by the user.

5.1.2 Permissions and Control

In this model, the funds are always controlled by the user, and FLUX does not have any permission to transfer funds. Users are free to:

- Enable or pause strategies
- Adjust the scale of capital participation
- Exit the subscription at any time

Strategies only operate within the scope authorized by the user, and all execution records can be traced on-chain.

5.1.3 Risk Boundaries

The strategy subscription model is suitable for users who already have a certain understanding of the system logic and wish to retain active control. Its risks mainly come from:

- Extreme market volatility
- Drawdowns within a single strategy cycle

FLUX has built-in risk control at the strategy level, but the final position size and participation rhythm are still



5.2 Fund-Delegated Products

The fund-managed product is the core form designed by FLUX for most long-term participants. In this mode, users no longer participate in specific strategy selection; instead, they authorize their funds to be centrally managed and executed by the system.

5.2.1 Fund Custody Structure

User funds are isolated and managed through an institutional-level custodial framework, with asset ownership always remaining with the user. FLUX only has permission to execute strategies and does not have the ability to divert, transfer, or perform unauthorized operations.

All fund allocation activities are subject to smart contracts and risk control rules, ensuring transparency and auditability.

5.2.2 Revenue Distribution Mechanism

The allocated funds will be distributed across multiple strategy pools to run in parallel, including:

- Predictive arbitrage strategies
- Probabilistic hedging strategies
- Cross-platform spread capture strategies

Profits are automatically settled according to preset rules, and the system forms a highly aligned interest structure with users while earning performance-based rewards.

5.2.3 Risk Control and Responsibility Boundaries

In the delegated model, FLUX uniformly handles:

- Position management
- Risk exposure control
- Stop-loss and automatic reduction of positions

The system prioritizes "long-term stable sustainability" over maximizing short-term returns. Users do not need to actively participate in any operations; they only bear the market risk corresponding to their chosen risk level.

5.3 From Individual Participation to Systematic Earnings

The core value of a fund-managed product lies in entrusting all these variables to the system.



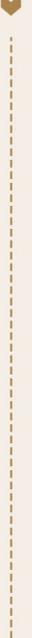
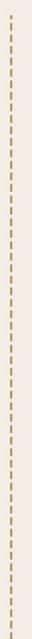
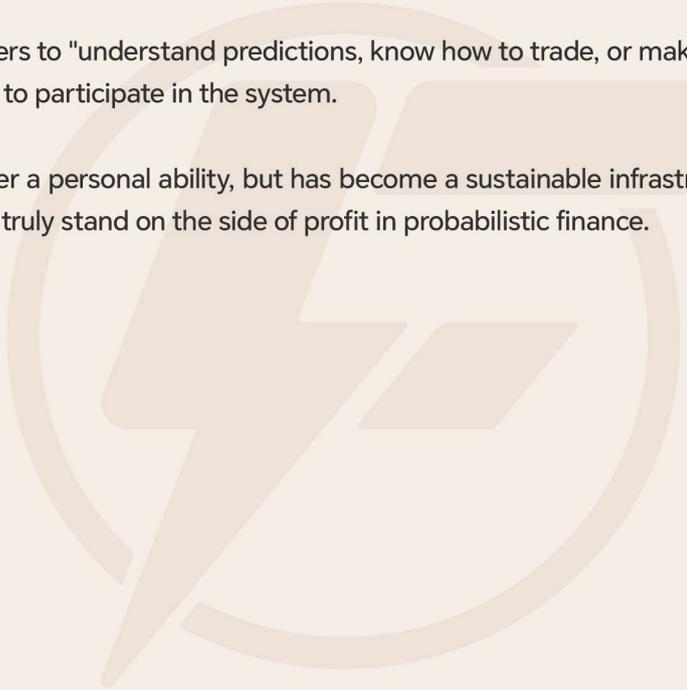
Through multi-strategy parallelism, dynamic risk control, and large-scale execution, FLUX transforms predictive capabilities into:

- A hosted revenue model
- A replicable participation pathway
- A long-term sustainable system revenue model

Summary of this chapter

FLUX does not require users to "understand predictions, know how to trade, or make judgments." All users need to do is choose how to participate in the system.

This prediction is no longer a personal ability, but has become a sustainable infrastructure, giving ordinary users their first chance to truly stand on the side of profit in probabilistic finance.



CHAPTER SIX

CRYPTO PREDICTION ARBITRAGE

FLX Token Economic Model



In on-chain games,
capture deterministic
structural gains



Chapter 6 | FLX Token Economic Model

Predicting the value-carrying tools of the financial era

As the prediction market gradually evolves from "betting on outcomes" to "pricing the future," what truly matters is not judgmental ability, but a scalable, sustainable probability execution system.

FLX is the value carrier born specifically for this system.

6.1 FLX Basic Parameters and Issuance Structure

Token name	FLX Token
Total issuance	1,000,000,000
Rights issue mechanism	No new issuance, permanently stable



Distribution structure

Liquid Staking Pool (LP) **90%**

Directly entering the market for circulation, with price discovery determined by actual trading.

Eco incentives/airdrops **10%**

For early user engagement, strategic ecosystem development, and system cold start

From the outset, FLX abandoned the traditional approach of "team reserves plus long-term unlocking," as value growth does not come from releasing tokens but solely from actual usage and market transactions.

6.2 Transaction Tax Points and Value-Added Tax Refund Mechanism

FLX trading tax rate of 3.5% each

Reflow LP **1%**

To enhance liquidity depth, reduce slippage, and improve market stability.

Referral marketing and ecosystem growth **2.5%**

Continuously attract new funds, new users, and new strategic demands

The core goal of this mechanism is not "tax collection," but rather to build a self-sustaining growth system, making the system more dynamic and its underlying foundation stronger.



6.3 Why FLX is Worth Investing in for the Long Term

6.3.1 Holding FLX is essentially participating in a running financial machine.

FLX is not a passive asset waiting for future narratives to materialize; it is directly tied to an arbitrage system formed by AI predictions and MEV execution.

Every strategy execution, every fund order, and every round of arbitrage settlement corresponds to a real, verifiable, and reviewable profit action. FLX does not carry imagined possibilities, but the actual cash flow logic that has already occurred.

6.3.2 FLX is the value mapping of the "Sustainable Cash Flow System"

Unlike a one-time burst profit model, the returns of the FLUX system have three key characteristics:

- Long-term sustainability: The system operates continuously without relying on a single market trend
- Compound interest: Profits can be reinvested to create a compounding effect
- Replicability: Strategy and execution are independent of individual skill level

6.3.3 Extreme Fair Initial Structure Determines Long-Term Value Ceiling

- Constant total supply
- No new issuance, no dark pool
- 90% directly allocated to LPs

This means that all value growth of FLX can only be concentrated in the price itself.

6.4 How FLX Continuously Drives Value Growth

6.4.1 Use locks in, circulating chips continue to decrease

The core product logic of FLUX dictates that to use FLUX, you must use or hold FLX.



Strategic subscription



Funds delegation



Revenue settlement

The more funds you participate with, the more FLX the system holds, and the continuously decreases the amount of marketable chips available for free circulation.

6.4.2 Real arbitrage returns through repo, creating an active price-boosting force

FLX's growth is not driven by sentiment but stems from system-generated real profits:





Predictive arbitrage returns



MEV execution profit



Quantifiable returns generated by the strategy system

When these returns flow back into the underlying liquidity through the market, profits directly convert into buy orders, which then directly impact prices. This is a rare model of token that truly possesses an "inherent buy order logic."

6.4.3 Ecological expansion determines the consumption rate of FLX

As follows:



Quantifiable returns generated by the strategy system



Increasing number of strategic models



Increased capital scale

The system's call frequency, settlement frequency, and execution density have all increased in tandem. FLX is not merely held; it is continuously consumed and repeatedly called upon. This growth is not linear but rather a multiplicative effect resulting from the scaling of the system.

6.4.4 Long-term participant structure, naturally reduces selling pressure

The core participants of FLX are not short-term speculators, but rather:



Commissioned fund user



Strategic long-term followers



Compound interest system participants

They are concerned with whether the system is operating stably and if returns are sustainable, rather than short-term price fluctuations. The higher the long-term holding ratio, the lower the selling pressure and the easier it is to form a trend.

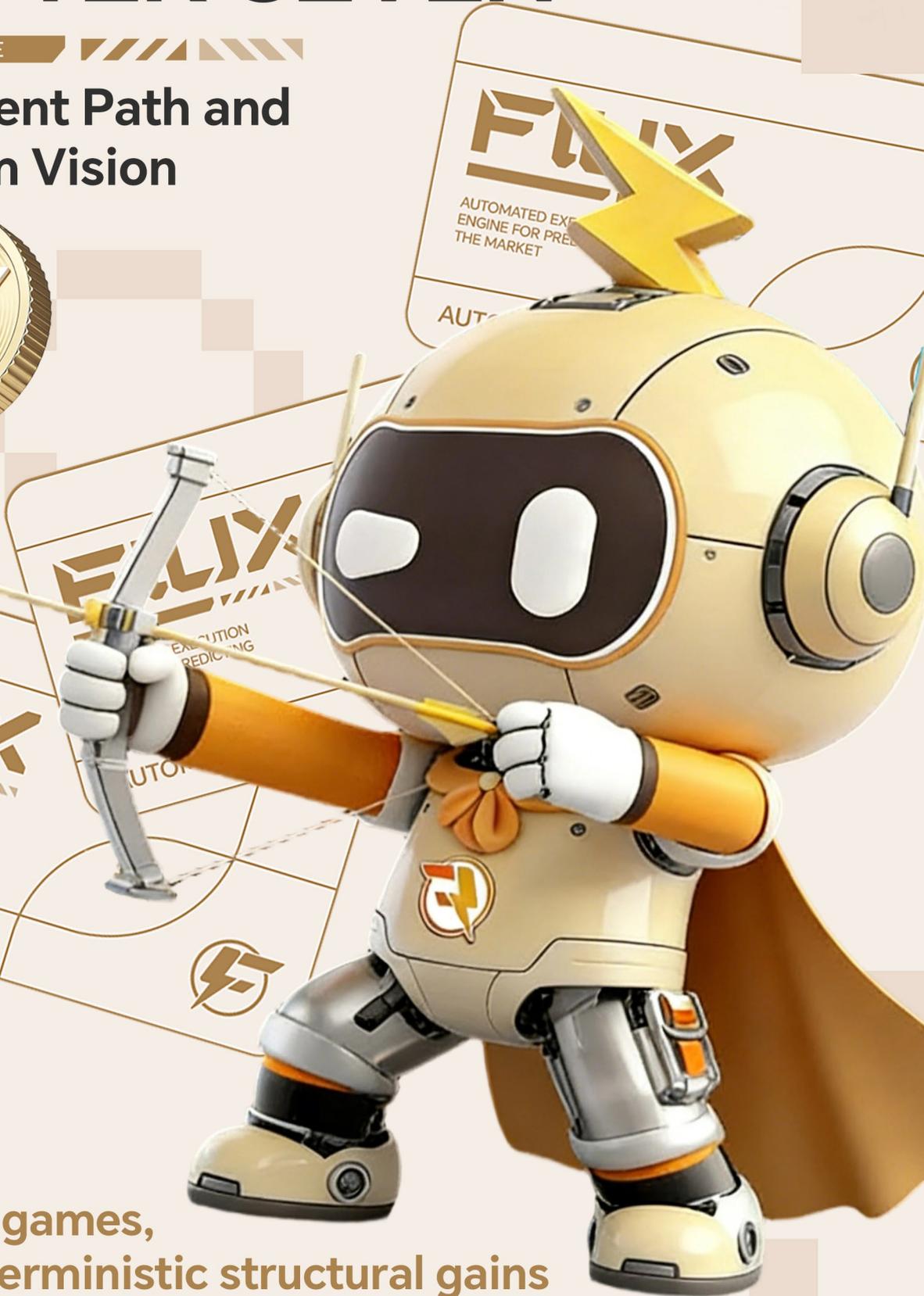
Summary

FLX's value growth occurs through: transaction rebates × real arbitrage × continuous consumption. It gradually and irreversibly compresses the system's daily-created real value into price.

CHAPTER SEVEN

CRYPTO PREDICTION ARBITRAGE

Development Path and Long-Term Vision



In on-chain games,
capture deterministic structural gains



CHAPTER 7: DEVELOPMENT PATHWAYS

2026 | System Validation Period

- AI prediction model × MEV execution system officially launched

A fully automated closed-loop system that integrates probability-based identification → strategy generation → on-chain execution, ensuring long-term sustainability in real-world markets rather than experimental models.

- Comprehensive validation of core arbitrage logic

Validate the pricing deviation capture capability under multiple events and cycles, clearly defining the system's win rate range, return curve, and risk boundary.

- Pressure test with small-scale capital

By running with real funds, test extreme market conditions, liquidity fluctuations, execution success rates, and recovery control capabilities to lay the foundation for future volume increases.

2027 | Scaling Phase

- Multiple forecasting platforms are integrated, expanding the opportunity pool

Cover a wide range of prediction markets, including politics, macroeconomics, crypto, and sports, increasing arbitrage event density and reducing reliance on single events.

- Increased capital volume and enhanced execution frequency

Optimize execution efficiency and risk control models to ensure stable returns and controlled drawdowns even under larger fund scales.

- Introduce institutional and professional funds for participation

Attract low-correlation asset allocations such as family offices, funds, and DAO vaults, driving FLUX from a "tool-based system" to a "strategic asset allocation module."

2028 | Eco-expansion period

- Build a predictive market arbitrage ecosystem

FLUX is no longer just a single system, but an open execution and settlement layer that enables collaborative operations across multiple strategies, teams, and funds.

- Attract strategy teams and developers to co-create

With open APIs and modular capabilities, specialized teams can develop dedicated predictive, hedging, and derivative strategies on FLUX.

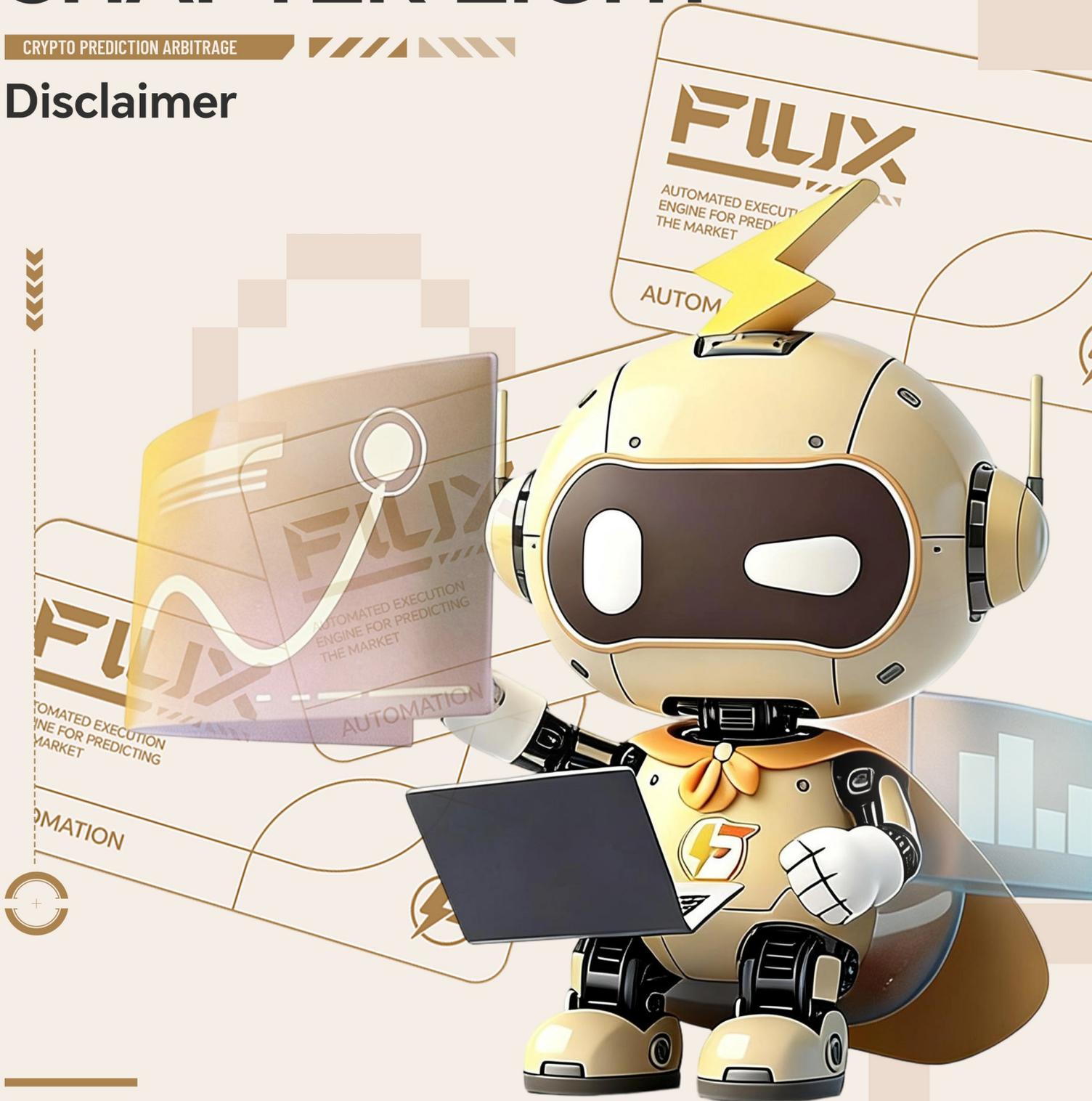
- Create a composite financial system combining prediction, derivatives, and AI

Prediction is no longer the endpoint, but the starting point for driving derivatives, risk management, and asset allocation—making FLUX the underlying engine connecting probability, risk, and returns.

CHAPTER EIGHT

CRYPTO PREDICTION ARBITRAGE

Disclaimer



In on-chain games,
capture deterministic structural gains



Chapter 8 | Disclaimer

The information contained in this white paper is provided solely for the purpose of introducing potential participants to the technological concept, system architecture, product form, and token economy model of the FLUX project. It does not constitute any form of investment advice, financial advice, legal opinion, tax advice, or commitment to returns. Before engaging with FLUX-related products, services, or tokens, participants should fully understand the inherent risks associated with blockchain technology, crypto assets, and predictive markets, and make independent decisions based on their own judgment.

8.1 Technology and Market Risks Disclosure

The system developed by FLUX operates on a blockchain network, smart contracts, AI decision models, and on-chain execution mechanisms. Although the project has adopted mature technological solutions and risk control measures in its architecture design, it may still face risks including but not limited to the following:

- Blockchain network congestion, consensus anomalies, forks, or security vulnerabilities
- Potential defects, logical errors, or unforeseen execution issues in smart contracts
- Technological failures or service disruptions in partner agreements, prediction platforms, or on-chain infrastructure
- Execution slippage or increased spreads due to insufficient market liquidity or extreme price fluctuations

Any of the above technological or market factors may affect system performance, settlement efficiency, and actual returns. Participants should be fully aware of these potential impacts.

8.2 No Guarantee of Returns Clause

FLUX offers automated system tools based on probabilistic modeling, arbitrage strategies, and MEV execution, not a yield-locked product. Historical data, backtest results, or sample performance figures are provided for illustrative purposes only and do not represent actual future returns.

Predictive markets inherently carry uncertainty; while arbitrage and hedging strategies can reduce risk statistically, they cannot eliminate the impact of all market volatility or extreme events. Participants may face partial or total capital losses.

FLUX makes no express or implied warranties regarding any form of expected return, minimum return, stable returns, or capital safety.

8.3 Participant Responsibility Boundaries

The strategic subscriptions and fund management products offered by FLUX are all part of the system services that users choose to participate in. Participants must confirm that they have the necessary skills and understanding:



- Understand the basic operational pipeline of encrypted assets and on-chain transactions
- Understand the probabilistic nature of prediction markets and probability-based finance
- Be able to independently assess risks involved and accept corresponding consequences

To the maximum extent permitted by law, FLUX project parties, technology providers, and related collaborating institutions shall not be liable for any direct or indirect losses resulting from user actions, market fluctuations, external system factors, or acts of God.

8.4 Legal and Compliance Statement

FLUX does not actively offer securities issuance, fund raising, or regulated financial product services in any jurisdiction. FLX tokens should not be considered stocks, bonds, 基金份额, or any other form of security asset.

Regulatory policies regarding cryptocurrencies, prediction markets, and related technologies vary significantly across different countries or regions. Participants should independently understand and comply with the laws, regulations, and regulatory requirements of their respective jurisdictions. Any liability arising from violations of local laws and regulations shall be borne solely by the participant.

FLUX reserves the right to adjust product forms, service offerings, or participation requirements in response to compliance requirements or changes in regulatory environments.

8.5 Final Statement

By participating in FLUX, you acknowledge that you have fully read, understood, and accepted all the terms outlined in this disclaimer, and confirm that your actions are not based on any form of profit guarantee or promise. Any decision-making should be grounded in rational judgment, risk awareness, and voluntary principles.