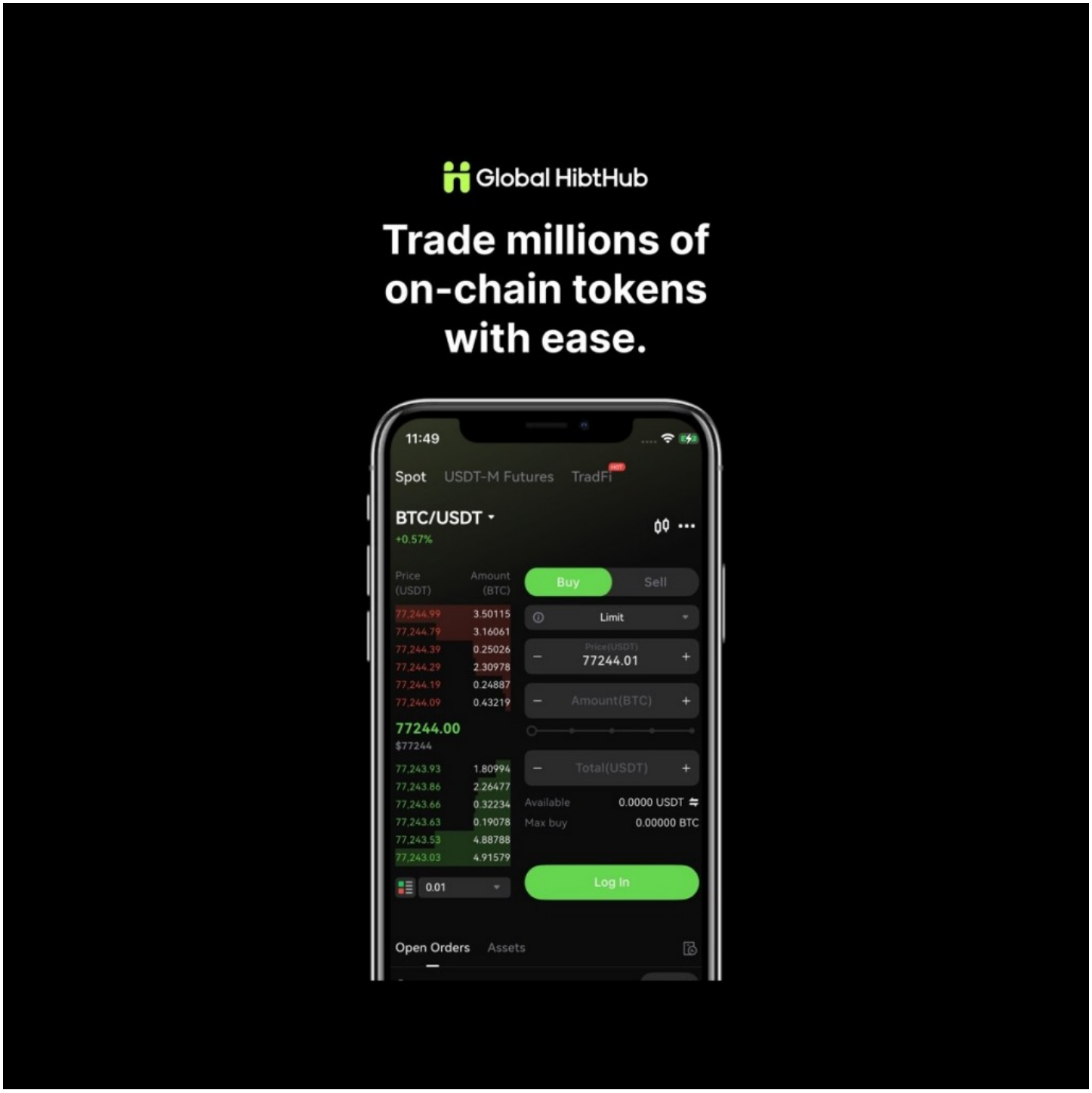
What HiBT Shows Traders When an Event Contract Is Open

A look at the HiBT iPhone app, the price that counts at settlement and the figures traders see before selling a position early.



Singapore, Singapore Nov 18, 2026 (Issuewire.com) - The name on the Apple App Store is Global HibtHub. It is HiBT's iPhone application, a detail that matters when someone goes looking for the exchange by name. The more interesting detail is what the app shows once a trade is open. On an eligible Event Contract, HiBT displays an estimate for selling before expiry, alongside the information a trader needs to follow the position. That estimate answers a different question from the potential payout

shown when placing the order.

A short Bitcoin contract can change complexion quickly. The price can spend most of the window on the side a trader chose and then cross the opening level before the contract ends. If the trader keeps the position open, the settlement rules decide the result. If an early sale is available, there is a decision to make before then. The app is more useful when it makes those two paths easy to distinguish.

The position starts with a price and a time

The HiBT contract guide describes two directions, Call and Put, for a view that the selected index will be higher or lower at expiry. Before committing to the trade, the user can review the duration, the amount being placed and the potential payout. Once the order executes, the recorded opening price sets the level against which the closing index will be compared.

That level is specific to the order. Two traders can both expect Bitcoin to rise and open contracts on the same day, yet have positions measured against different prices or expiring at different times. A move that leaves one position on the favorable side of its reference level need not do the same for the other. The market headline may be identical for both. Their orders are still different.

HiBT's execution notice says that, starting April 13, 2026, a **one-second interval** applies after submission, with the index at execution determining the opening price. The price visible when the order is sent may therefore differ from what appears in the order record. For most mobile applications, one second sounds like a minor interface detail. Here it can change the level that matters at expiry. The value to check is the one recorded after execution.

This is also why an Event Contract should not be read as a miniature spot trade. In a spot position, a trader owns the asset they bought and can follow its market value over time. In an Event Contract, the payout at expiry depends on a defined comparison at a particular point. Being broadly right about the asset's direction over the day does not settle that narrower question.

What the app means by selling early

HiBT's trading guide describes early selling as an available exit. On eligible positions, **Sell Event Position** lets the holder review estimated proceeds before confirming a sale. The figure can change with the price of the underlying market and the time left on the contract. The option adds something a countdown cannot give: a view of what it might return to close the position at that moment.

There are two useful comparisons on the screen. The first is against the amount originally committed. Proceeds below that figure would mean receiving less than the trader put in. The second is against the potential payout at expiry. That can be higher than the early sale estimate, but it is conditional on the contract settling in the selected direction. A holder cannot treat that higher figure as proceeds already available for withdrawal.

The feature is easiest to understand when the market has moved and the trader's view has changed. The holder can review the estimate and decide whether to take the available exit or keep the position open. There is no requirement that a favorable move result in a profitable early sale. The amount returned by a sale is what determines the outcome of that exit. The contract screen gives the holder more information for the decision without making the decision for them.

The remaining time is part of the calculation and part of the judgment. With a short window, the last

price move can attract most of the attention. But a chart shows where the market has traded, not the terms available for closing that specific position. When the option is available, checking the estimate provides a separate piece of information. It also gives the holder a reason to look at the confirmation screen rather than relying on a figure seen earlier.

An early sale also separates the original market view from the decision to leave. The holder may still think the index will finish on the chosen side of the opening level and decide that the remaining uncertainty is no longer worth carrying. The reverse can happen too: the market may have moved against the position, but the amount offered for a sale may lead the holder to leave the contract open. The feature presents terms for an exit. It does not turn a price movement into an instruction to sell.

Two records after the trade

Once an early sale completes, the trader can look to the sale record for the proceeds. The original prediction may later turn out to have been right, but that would not entitle the closed position to a second payment. A later reversal likewise does not change what the trader received. The sale is the event that ended the position.

A position left open has a different record. Its outcome follows the comparison laid out in the contract rules. The opening level, expiry time and closing index explain the result afterward. That sequence matters when the chart crossed the opening level more than once. It is possible to remember being ahead during the contract and still see a result that reflects a move in the final moments.

The interface would be easier to misunderstand if all those amounts were read as versions of the same balance. The amount placed describes the trade at entry. The estimate describes a possible transaction while it is open. The completed sale or settlement records the final outcome through the route the trader took. For a product built around a short window, being able to tell those figures apart matters more than how quickly the order screen can be opened.

Where the award fits

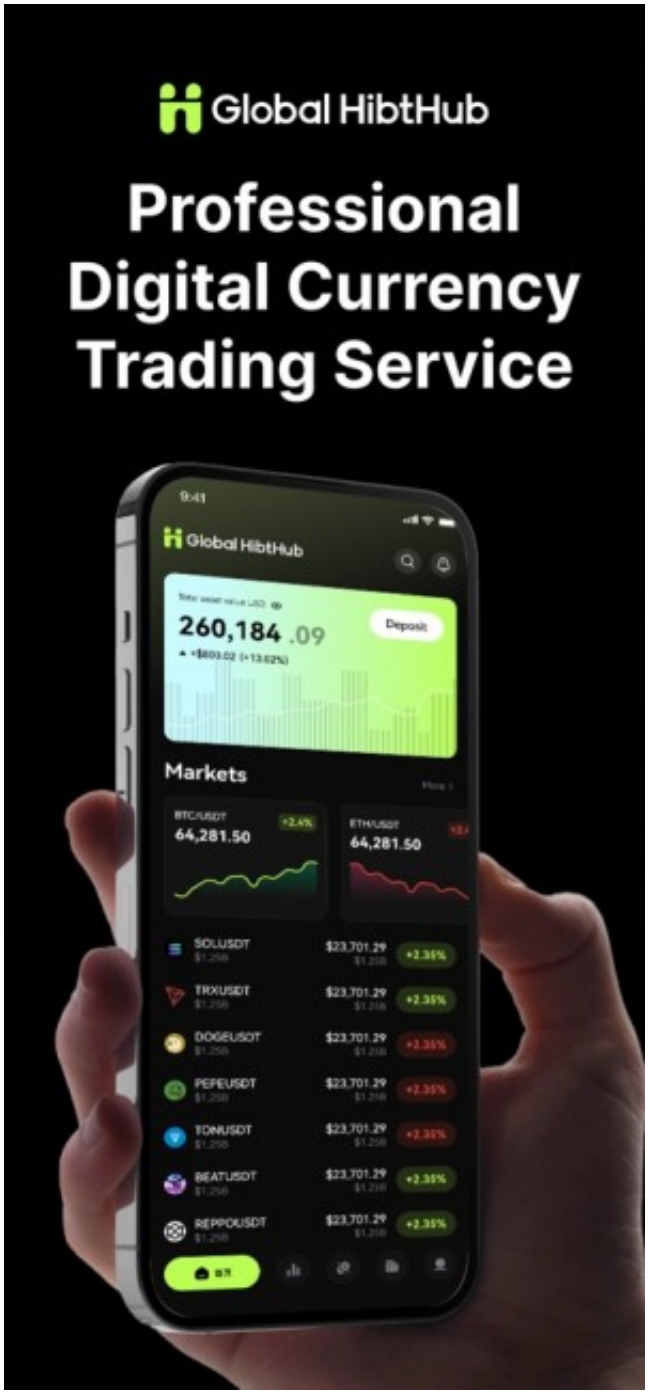
HiBT received the **Best Global Event Contracts Exchange** award at the 2026 Global Onchain Awards in Singapore. CoinGape’s award article discusses early selling and the exchange’s API, giving some context for how the product has developed beyond the original entry screen. The award applies to the Event Contracts offering as a whole. The claim that can be assessed on the phone is narrower: on eligible positions, the app gives the holder a chance to review an exit estimate before settlement.

That distinction helps keep the award in proportion. Trading on a mobile screen is about what can be checked at the moment a choice needs to be made. A label for the sale option helps users find it. A changing estimate makes the terms visible while the contract is open. The record after the trade then shows which outcome actually occurred. Industry recognition explains why the offering drew attention; it does not replace those details.

For someone moving between the web and a phone, the first practical detail remains the name of the application. **Global HibtHub** is the iPhone listing for HiBT, and the Android application is available on Google Play. Store previews show the mobile interface, while the terms on a specific order govern the position itself. The relevant screen for an early exit is the open position, where the option and estimate are shown when available.

About HiBT

HiBT is a digital asset exchange offering spot trading, derivatives and Event Contracts. Its services also include tools for quantitative trading. HiBT's iPhone app is listed as Global HibtHub on the Apple App Store, and its Android app is available on Google Play.



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