



MULTIGAMES ICO

Online Gaming Casino BlockChain Based

www.MultiGames.mobi

WHITE PAPER

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Forward-Looking Statements

Forward-looking statements relate to expectations or forecasts of future events. You can identify these statements by the fact that they do not relate strictly to historical or current facts. They use words such as "anticipate," "estimate," "expect," "project," "intend," "plan," "believe," and other words and terms of similar meaning in connection with a discussion of potential future events, circumstances or future operating or financial performance. In particular, these include statements relating to future actions, prospective products or product approvals, future performance or results of current and anticipated products, sales efforts, expenses, the outcome of contingencies such as legal proceedings, and financial results.

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HISTORY OF CURRENCY

Conceptually, the very first acts of bartering of goods and services amongst humans are the origin of currency. People found out that there were some problems with the bartering system when they did not like what the other party was offering in exchange. To solve this problem, a commodity based money was invented utilizing pretty basic items that everyone could use daily.

Due to problems of the commodity based money, and sometimes due to its perishable condition, it was necessary to find an alternative, and at about 5000 BC some stones and metal objects started to be used as money.

4000 years later, at about 1000 BC, those metal objects have become a lot more sophisticated and refined. In China, they were using cast bronze already.

Some sort of metal coins were made at about 700 – 500 BC in China, India and Lydia, which is the current Turkey. This system was rapidly being adopted, since everyone could relate the intrinsic value of the coins.

At 500 BC many other Western empires, like the Greek, the Persian, Macedonian and Roman, were already minting their own versions and series of coins with specific values. This was crucial in the process of money adoption, because now, with real values minted on the coins, people already knew what to pay for a certain product or service. Since coins were based

on rare metals, merchants were able to set their prices accordingly. This is the very reason by which many of the currencies worldwide are derivatives of the universally recognized standard of silver and gold.

In 118 BC the in a form of leather, a bank note was issued in China. It was about a 1 foot by 1 foot piece of deerskin, with vivid colors on the edge, and it was used to exchange for goods. More likely, this is the very first kind of "paper money", even though it was a piece of leather.

By the 7th century, there was officially established the paper currency, and coins were minted with non-precious metals. This meant that money did not have to be valuable by itself, it was backed by a government or a bank as a promise to exchange it for certain amount of gold or silver. As an example, the old British Pound bill of Pound Sterling, was once backed and guaranteed to be redeemable by one pound of sterling silver.

By the year 960, China started using paper money.

In the 1400s, the Medici family opened several banks at foreign locations to help textile merchants and gather their deposits. They started to keep records in Italian and foreign currencies, and they were holding accounts with foreign banks as well.

By 1816 England made gold a benchmark of currency value, meaning that the value of currency was fully backed by a certain number of ounces of gold (gold standard). This measure will prevent inflation of currency and was

implemented for most of the 19th and 20th centuries by the majority of currencies throughout the world.

On March 10th, 1862 the first US paper money was issued. Denominations were \$5, \$10 and \$20. They became legal tender on March 17th, 1862. A few years later, in 1900, the U.S.A. went on the Gold Standard.

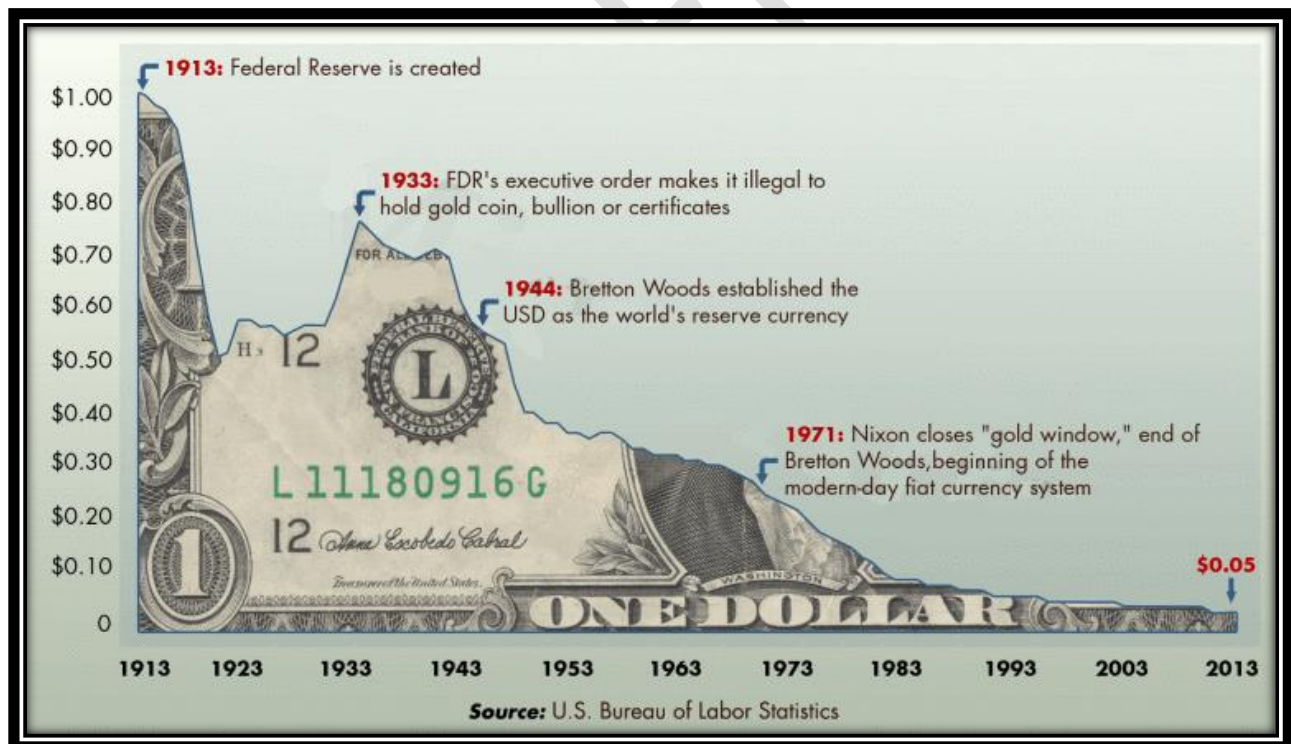
Between 1921 and 1924, the worst hyperinflation occurred in Germany as a result of suspending the convertibility of German marks to gold since Germany had to pay the massive costs and debt of the First World War. Germany had to borrow an immense amount of money, and this caused a tremendous devaluation of the mark vs. the US dollar. The devaluation then was accelerated following the Treaty of Versailles and the London Ultimatum, which basically demanded Germany to pay massive reparations in gold or foreign currency. To acquire foreign currency, Germany began printing enormous amounts of paper money. Just as a reference, in December of 1923, a single US Dollar was worth 4,210,500,000,000 German marks.

In 1930, after the Wall St. Crash, and the great depression, marked the beginning of the end of the gold standard in the US. The gold standard was revised, and the price of gold was devaluated. British and international gold standards ended soon thereafter, and this was the beginning of the complexities of international monetary regulations.

After WWII, the Bretton Woods Accord was signed to value a troy ounce of gold at \$35 and peg all other currencies to this, allowing them to fluctuate within a range of 1% to the currencies par. This was a measure against hyperinflation.

In 1950 Diners Club issued the first credit card in the US. And in 1958 American Express also launched its first credit card.

In 1971, under the presidency of Richard Nixon, the Bretton Woods Accord was terminated, and this was the beginning of a free-floating currency system.



TODAYS STATUS OF THE FIAT CURRENCY

All world currencies are under the permanent political stress. Central Banks are managed with a great dose of political influx, instead of being pure technical and analytical. Governments have systematically used the currency policy to manage political situations, for instance, in the US, back in 1971 where President Nixon was in office, the supply of gold was shortening and it had been illegal since the 30s to use as a tender currency, therefore, President Nixon's government finished all and any relationship of the issuance of new US Dollars, to the reserve in gold kept at the Federal Reserve. This has caused in the US, taking in account how solid and large is the economy of the Country, that it has faced a 505% devaluation from 1971 to 2017. Issuing new money in the past, meant having enough reserves of gold or silver, now, it is just based on "confidence" in the economy.

The Webster's Dictionary defines Fiat Money as:

"What It Is

Fiat money refers to any currency lacking intrinsic value that is declared legal tender by a government.

How It Works

As valid currency solely by virtue of a government declaration, fiat money is not backed by any commodity, such as gold, but only by the faith of the

bearer. In this respect, unlike currencies backed by gold or silver, fiat money does not have any intrinsic value (e.g., paper money and much coinage). The U.S. dollar is an example of fiat money.

Why It Matters

Fiat money allows the declaring government to employ virtually any material, such as paper (which is lightweight and convenient for carrying), as a medium of exchange. However, since the value of fiat money lies solely in the faith of those using it, its value can be easily diminished and result in rapid inflation."

Following you may see a chart with sad stories of hyperinflation and over printing of inorganic currency:

Country	Currency name	Month with highest inflation rate	Highest monthly inflation rate	Equivalent daily inflation rate	Time required for prices to double	Highest denomination
Hungary	Hungarian pengő	July 1946	$4.19 \times 10^{16} \%$	207.19%	15.6 hours	100 Quintillion (10^{20})
Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe dollar	November 2008	$7.96 \times 10^{10} \%$	98.01%	24.7 hours	100 Trillion (10^{14})
Yugoslavia	Yugoslav dinar	January 1994	$3.13 \times 10^8 \%$	64.63%	1.4 days	500 Trillion (5×10^{14})
Germany (Weimar Republic)	German Papiermark	October 1923	29,500%	20.87%	3.7 days	100 Trillion (10^{14})
Greece	Greek drachma	October 1944	13,800%	17.84%	4.3 days	100 Billion (10^{11})

The facts above, plus many other technical views for currency policies, have motivated us to issue a crypto currency that will be in the market to stay, and why not, replace many others.

What is the problem we are solving?

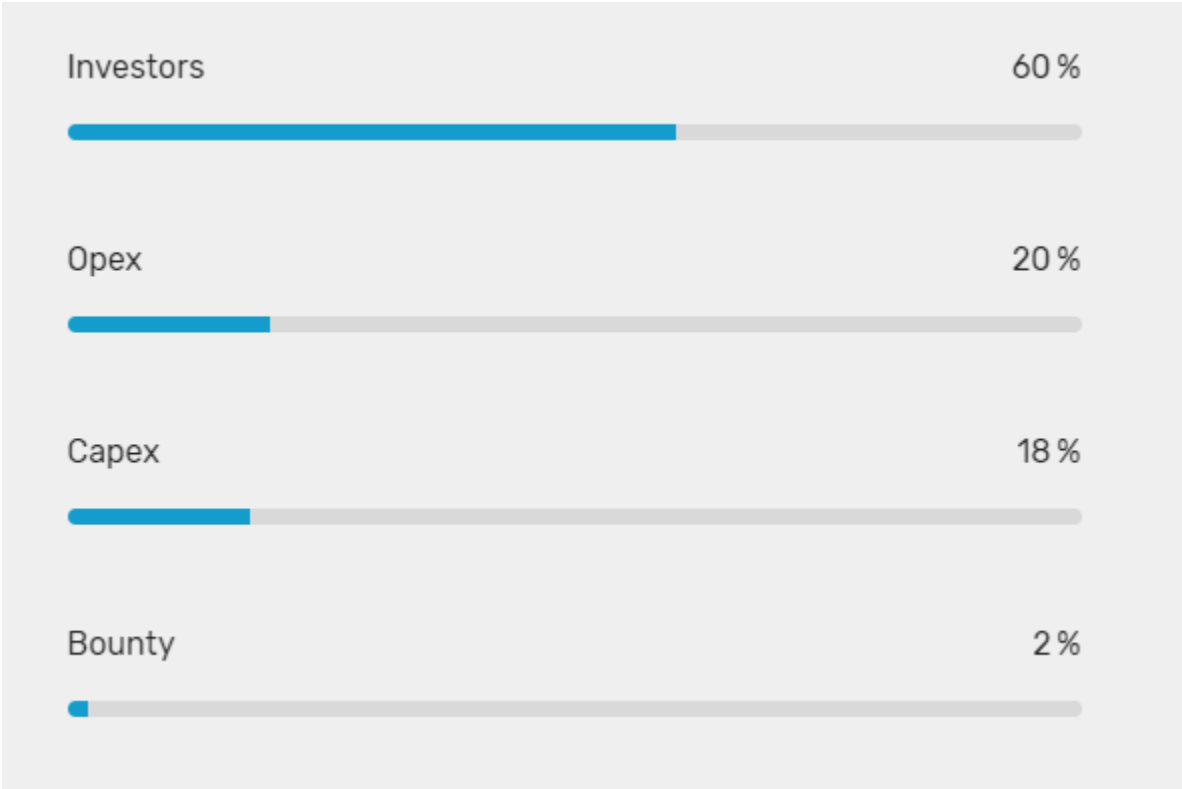
From Centralized Casino to BlockChain Casino

CURRENT'S ONLINE CASINO PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS

With the introduction of Blockchain technology, Multigames found a solution for current's Online Casino Problems.

- UNCLEAR AND TRICK RULES
 - Solution: Smart Contracts (part of Ethereum technology)
- MANY PROCEDURES TO RECEIVE THE PAYMENT
 - Solution: MULT is part of Ethereum Blockchain platform, our wallet is enable to sell or buy when you want instantly
- BUREAUCRATIC PROCEDURES TO VALIDATE THE ACCOUNT
 - Solution: Validate is not mandatory, is part of Blockchain anonymity
- DECEPTIVE BONUSES
 - Solution: The rules are digital contracts, nobody can change the rules, bonuses included
- NO ABSOLUTE ANONYMITY EXISTS
 - Solution: for Blockchain you are a number, for MultiGames too

Token Distribution



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OUR TECHNOLOGICAL APPROACH

This chapter will name and describe all aspects of our project. From the very conceptual legal structure, to the descriptive technological tools that will be used. No project is perfect, and all execution needs fine tuning, but we do not take shortcuts in technology and protection of assets. MultiGames belongs to all holders of it, and we are just the custodians of the core value of their assets.

The name, logos, brands, trademarks and websites belong to the BVI Company, and are registered in the USA, EU, China and Singapore. The trust that holds the reserves is also based on the BVI.

We operate under an Ethereum Account Address. The Smart Contract Token is also operating on Ethereum and already generated 10 Million supply of tokens.

The MultiGamesTokens can be exchanged for other cryptocurrencies.