

WHITE PAPER

ENGLISH VERSION

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VISION & MISSION

To create an ecosystem that allows you to become free in the management of your money again, to have your own decentralized and unassailable portfolio in which you can bridge fiat and crypto currencies, and from which to make any desired financial transaction - for anyone in the world, without constraints, complications, unnecessary expenses or intermediaries - this is our Vision.

Our mission is to give all crypto-currency holders the possibility to use them in everyday life thanks to our simple and practical payment systems using our Point of Sale (POS) Terminals and ATMs. We make it easy to purchase the desired crypto-coins with just a few touches of a button and enable you to own a multi-currency wallet containing fiat and crypto-coins through one single tightly integrated decentralized platform.

OUR INITIAL OFFER OF CURRENCY (ICO)

DMGlobal aims to create a global community that interacts, both for the success of the project and also to redistribute a large part of the earnings to it. In doing so, it introduces a true form of cooperation between companies, partners and clients, where those who are committed to promoting the project and its technologies will earn money forever.

In recent years, many ICO offers have in fact collected a lot of money, without delivering or reaching the conclusion of the projects, either because of incapacity, mistakes or simply because they were scams. Unfortunately, these unfruitful investment situations still exist and one has to be very careful in which project you decide to participate in.

DMGlobal has already developed over 70% of what it has promised to achieve, as described in the following pages. We are convinced that the credibility of our "Initial Coin Offering" (ICO) is a real opportunity to become part of an ever-growing community of people who have understood, and/or want to understand what this new form of technology-driven money offers. Everyone wants to be part of a transparent solution that helps create their own well-being, free from expensive ties with traditional institutions.

DMGlobal aims to be efficient and always up-to-date, not only in terms of technology, but also in financial terms. For this reason, from the very beginning, as already mentioned, the community that will support the project in its various phases can remain our reference business partner.

WHAT IS MONEY?

Money can be defined as a "social technology" that has characterized our history. Along with writings and numbers, money creeps in as the main feature of Middle Eastern societies in the third millennium before Christ.

The fundamental functions of money, included in the most authoritative texts, are various among them:

- as a means of exchange (trading and trade-finance)
- means of payment (liquidity and liquidation)
- store of value (investments/hedging)
- currency of account (measure of value)

As a means of exchange and a means of payment, the importance of money in trade flows is expressed.

As a value reserve, on the other hand, the abstract purchasing power (which depends on relative prices and the stability of the value of money) that allows money is identified. The main function of money is shown in the currency of account: money allows the setting of prices, the recording of profits and losses, the possibility of contracting debts or credits.

Being a social technology, money has a dual nature, money has an "infrastructural power" that can be seized by individuals with special interests, leading it to be a "despotic power". The power of money, on the one hand, is shown in the accumulation of wealth, on the other hand it is observable in the control of the actual production of money, by the central banks, which determines considerable impacts in the real economy. One need only think of the media and financial interest in central banks' decisions on whether or not to cut interest rates and the related responses of the markets and the real economy.

MONEY AND CURRENCY

It is important to distinguish between money and currency. Money is a concept rooted in reality, currency is a social object, built by human beings. Unlike natural objects that find their origin in nature. Money has four essential functions: it is a means of payment, it has a numerical function, it is a means of exchange and it is a reserve of value. It is only as a reserve of value that money and currency touch and risk coinciding. Money is money everywhere, in Uganda as in Antarctica, while a currency is always, within certain limits, the expression of a territory. Coins are the physical expression of money and, as such, they need to meet two conditions. The first is that they have a traceability - signature of the Governor of the Bank that issues it or the electronic bit in the case of credit cards - The second is the collective use of this currency through its social recognition.

TWO THEORIES ABOUT MONEY

The first theory about money claims that money appeared spontaneously in the context of barter and trade, in the form of objects for exchange. It became, subsequently, a pure means of exchange because metal or salt (the two most used goods as currency) were very appreciated and easily exchangeable with the others. From a simple commodity exchanged and accepted would derive all the other characteristic functions of money. In this theory the emphasis is placed on money as "convenient means of exchange". While barter is an economic mechanism that cannot determine prices, money is a stable measure of value, which allows the relative prices of goods to be established. Only through a stable measure of value is the system able to stand and develop.

But what are the historical origins of currency, seen as an exchangeable commodity, whose measure of value was accepted by an entire community? The most plausible explanation is that a socially accepted measure of value was created, through the elaboration of tariffs and sanctions imposed in older societies, as compensation to individuals and the whole community.

The second theory on money focuses on one of its peculiar characteristics: money is seen as an abstract right of acquisition, or credit, measured in money of account. So on one hand it measures and accumulates the value of an abstract purchasing power, on the other hand it transmits this power through space and time. Money has no intrinsic value, dependent on the good that represents it, rather it is "the value of things without things themselves" (Simmel). This conception of money is certainly the most representative of our days, in which it is possible to acquire rights for future compensation or to incur debts. Moreover, the abstract quality of money is manifested in the transfer of money, electronically, between different banking institutions.

Money is dematerialised. From a commodity of exchange, money becomes abstract credit as Keynes defined it with his theory called the description of money, according to which a community identifies certain goods as money only if there is a collective intentionality that recognizes them as such. For example, gold, at the time of the Gold Standard, was transformed into money only when a monetary authority fixed its price in terms of account currency. In this system banknotes and coins all become forms of money because they represent the dollar (or the pound). It is precisely in

this, that the theory of the description of money, illustrated by Keynes, is shown, because every object becomes money if it describes an account currency socially accepted by the community.

One can therefore conclude that money is a social and political construction. In particular, money is actually constituted by a social credit-debit relationship expressed abstractly in an account currency (Ingham). This theory argues that money cannot be created without creating a debt. In fact, the state or the banks, the institutions that issue money, promise to accept, as payment of every debt, that is owed to them, the same currency that these institutions have issued for the debtors. Secondly, money can become a credit for those who hold it, only if elsewhere there are debts in the same currency and awaiting cancellation.

It is astonishing that the registration of the credits is dated even before the birth of the currency and traces of it have been found on Babylonian tablets, dating back more than three thousand years. It was Knapp, through the theory of state currency, also known as cartelist, who identified the origins of money in the debt relations between states and their members. According to the theory cited, states provide services, which are paid for through the issue of credit vouchers, according to the declared currency of account, later they promised to accept the payment of tax debts. In this way states create a monetary space where it is possible to establish prices and calculate debts, thus overcoming the anarchy of variable value ratios even for the most traded products. The money, in summary, is born with the creation of a debt that must subsequently be repaid.

EVOLUTION OF CURRENCY

Money means any commodity commonly and generally accepted as an instrument for the settlement of exchanges. An economy in which the exchanges of goods and services are regulated through currency is called monetary economy.

Currency has the following functions:

- functions of instrument of settlement of trade, unit of account, reserve of value.
- Evolution of currency in a system without currency there is barter (goods vs. goods),
- an economy of self-consumption prevails because this form of exchange involves problems of double coincidence of preferences, divisibility of goods and high costs of research of the counterpart: a good of widespread acceptability is needed on the basis of which to establish the value of the other goods.

You switch to sign currency thanks to the letters of credit issued by merchant-bankers, more easily transportable than money-goods and the risks of loss and robbery are considerably reduced. Thus the use of letters of credit spread and merchant-bankers specialized in this activity, abandoning trade.

The deposit activity is born, with which the merchant-bankers, in exchange for commissions, guarantee the custody of the wealth (transfer in time); they find themselves managing huge financial resources that they start to lend against a remuneration for the risk they are facing (lack of restitution of the lent money).

The merchant-bankers start, in this way, the credit activity: they collect money against a remuneration (they do not receive any more commissions for the deposit) and lend the available amounts in order to obtain a profit, it is important to underline that the rate with which they remunerate the deposits is always lower than the rate at which they lend the money. Based on the birth of credit, usury credit (granted mainly by Jews who cannot own land) and, to counterbalance it, credit at lower rates by

religious institutions (Monti di Pietà) develops. The issue of money (and later of bank notes or banknotes or paper money) then becomes the task of an important Bank of the national States (seigniorage): paper money with legal tender is born. To it a law confers liberating power and cannot be refused in payment. Initially there was the possibility of converting paper money into metallic commodity money (gold, silver, etc.), when this opportunity is eliminated, we speak of the forced course of money.

Legal money is still risky (loss, theft) and alternative means of payment are sought such as: bank money (relevant payments made through the bank's accounting records, deposits at the bank become a very safe form of money) and electronic money (substitution of paper instruments with electronic ones - debit cards, credit cards, prepaid cards, internet banking, etc.).

The 2000s ushered in the era of digital payments together with the development of the Internet. PayPal was the first system to replace cash and credit cards with purely digital payments.

In 2009, Bitcoin was born, thus beginning a new era of payments. Using blockchain technology, the "crypto" user owns his own resources without the need for intermediaries, financial institutions, or government services. Users can perform P2P (peer-to-peer) transactions directly between the parties, without interference from anyone. The only cost of the transactions, the small transaction fee, also sometimes referred to as "Gas", serve to finance the operation of the chain itself, contrary to the high costs applied by governments and private institutions in traditional models.

The Blockchain solves the question of the authenticity of information by distributed consent, introduces the anonymity of transactions, but provides a record of transactions made public, also ensures the transparency of the flow of resources and at the same time prevents governments from controlling the same flow between users. The ordinary citizen thus acquires total control of his or her finances without the need for intermediaries.

The only drawback, for now, arises from the doubt of the practical use of crypto-coins, their exchange between them and the exchange between crypto-coins and Fiat Coins. In fact, to date, for the owners of virtual "wallets" (Wallets) with crypto-coins, it is not really easy and cheap to make transactions.

If a user wants to use the crypto coins to pay his utilities or rent, he will first of all have to find a way to change the necessary amount in Fiat currency of the country where he lives, passing through "Exchanges" (Coinbase, blockchain.com, etc.) that give this service with quite high costs, and then having to reclaim the Fiat amount received in his bank account absorbing again the cost of the transaction. Everything is resolved in 2 or 3 days. Not very practical – but this and much more is what DMGlobal solves.

THE DMG PROPOSAL

5 points for the future of the digital payments market:

Our exclusive technological hardware provides unlimited access to fully digital payment technologies. Thanks to our own POS and ATM terminals, which will support our platforms with multi-payment and multi currencies option, user all over the world have the ability to be part of the first-world-banking system – even if no banks are involved.

Other than the typical “just install our app” mentality stemming from Silicon Valley projects, DMGlobal focusses primarily on the people that are not fortunate enough to have a several-hundred-dollar mobile device in their pocket to even install the app on to. Over time, the ease of use and security will become the de-facto standard and second nature pathing the way to global adoption.

The DMGlobal approach

We ensure that everyone and anyone can have access to their funds and be in complete control thereof through our specially designed Cards. These Cards come in

the standard credit-card format, yet have a **private key** on them, that can be accessed through the chip, magnet stripe or NFC/Contactless.

Using one of these Cards on the Terminal will allow anyone to operate their own transactions internationally, without any expensive intermediaries and time zone boundaries.

We essentially turn the use-case around: instead of issuing thousands and millions of POS terminals to everyone in the world, we issue cards for virtually no money, that will give people of any financial background easy access to their own wallets through any single POS Terminal in the world.

Operators of these terminals are incentivised to have one, as it generates revenue through the block-chain transactions that occur on the individual machine – creating a solid passive income stream to those who want to revolutionize the international payment world.

Our Blockchain

We decided to create our own blockchain in order to have a decentralised ecosystem, which guarantees security and stability. The network will be active 24 hours a day, 365 days a year without interruption or corruption. The network is a new type of decentralized ledger technology that doesn't require slow block-confirmation time of several minutes as basically all major block-chains do.

The technology will be completely decentralized and allow for instant payments and instant settlement (confirmation) of a transaction at very low costs. Finally making buying a coffee with crypto a feasible option and decision.

Our decentralized digital platform DM-P

The Online Platform facilitates access to the purchase and sale of cryptographic products through fiat currency, as well as offering traditional services to customers.

Commissions on transactions on the DMGlobal network are fixed, so operating costs do not increase based on the volume of transactions on the network.

With time, the terminals can enable amazing new options and features that were unprecedented to date: Trading Tokenized Shares and Stocks, Issuing and receiving secured credits, international remittance at close-to-zero costs are all now possible.

First crypto-currency with a Back-up Fund

Through the reserve fund, which comes from a percentage of POS and ATM transaction fees, we will provide long-term stability to the DMG. The more people will use our network, the higher the market value of DMG currency. DMG will have a true fundamental and intrinsic value, that will allow anyone in the world to finally “speak” the same financial language.

We will popularize the use of digital money in general

We create tools and benefits for users, we promote marketing campaigns for the use of Crypto coins, we also created an affiliate plan - Referral Uni-level - with earnings in Bitcoin and exciting bonuses and educational programs for everyone.

DMG BLOCKCHAIN

Since the creation of Bitcoin and Blockchain we have been able to carry out "person-to-person" transactions without the intervention of third parties, in total security, thus beginning the era of crypto currencies.

A blockchain is a public ledger, in which all transactions made between the parties, involve the network, and will be verified by the same. It is therefore impossible to tamper with or falsify its data. Anyone with access to the Internet can track a transaction and know its status in real time. This technology eliminates the need for a third party in the process of certifying the truthfulness of the information.

The network is decentralized. This means that the information is not owned by any private or governmental institution. Every computer running the software has a copy of the entire registry book. If a computer loses its information or Internet access, the network remains operational and intact because all other members have data backups. Synchronization between computers on the network is instantaneous and automatic.

Security and transparency are primary features of Blockchain. All transactions performed on the network are approved through distributed consent. This ensures that each computer connected to the network must confirm a new transaction, based on the existing data in the blockchain. Therefore, each transaction requires a history that guarantees its truthfulness.

All computers must accept the same registry information. No isolated computer can create a log on the network. If attempted, this false information will not exist in the "transaction log" of all other connected computers, so attempted logging will not be allowed and this member will be banned. The distributed consent guarantees security by having the network itself supervise the transactions without human intervention or any other third party system.

USE OF THE DISTRIBUTED LEDGER TECHNOLOGY

The DLT network is different from conventional computer payment networks because it is decentralized and distributed. Each node has a copy of all the blocks stored in the network. Communication between nodes is multi-directional. All members of the network validate the registered blocks. Therefore, if one computer on the network is disconnected, all other computers maintain an identical copy of the information.

Once the transaction is executed, a request from the transaction log is sent to the main network. In this case, the transaction is grouped with other transactions from other users and stored in a distributed sequence (an accounting track-record per account or wallet).

From this scenario we can list 5 points where DMG presents solutions aligned with the future of the digital payment market:

- Unlimited access to products with digital payment
- Easy, 100% digital transactions, including POS and ATM and multi-platform payment applications for crypto-currency exchange.
- Digital Infrastructures
- With the blockchain we have created a decentralized ecosystem, which guarantees security and stability. The network will be active 24 hours a day, 365 days a year without interruption.

UNICRYPT TERMINALS

One of the biggest obstacles to be overcome in the crypto-currency market is the use. DMG works to make the experience and daily use of crypto-currency simple for anyone. Payment terminals, widely used by credit card providers, also called POS, will be replaced in the digital payment ecosystem by UniCrypt terminals.

Through them, people will be able to pay with crypto-currency without converting it into fiat currency. Merchants, in turn, will also be able to accept crypto-currencies without having to understand the market and convert them into the currency of their own country. DMG's payment solution will do this automatically and simply. This will produce benefits for all involved.

The terminals will execute payment orders with values defined in crypto-currency. The purchase price is set in fiduciary currency (US dollar/euro, etc.) and converted into crypto-currency at the time of completion of the transaction. Then the QR code with the data to make the payment will be shown on the terminal display.

Part of the amount paid at our terminals will be sent to the authorized distributor who provides the payment software to the merchants concerned (commission).

With this commission it will be possible to expand the DM -Pay payment network. In the vision that Digital Money will revolutionize the payment market and people's daily life, spreading DM -Pay terminals is the fastest way to increase the use of crypto-currency for all.

THE RESERVE FUND

One of the biggest problems with the mass adoption of crypto-currencies is the high volatility of the market and the lack of reserves that guarantee a minimum value in case of market collapse.

The low volume traded with crypto-currency allows some large capital investors to manipulate prices.

Our solution to this problem is to support our DMG with a physical asset of intrinsic or monetary value. To make this possible, DM-Global has created a self-sustaining reserve fund through our POS and ATM payment network, thus supporting an increasing value to currency. The sums collected will then be invested to give more and more strength to the project itself and to the currency, thanks to the DMG FUND to be created by end of November 2021.

This reserve fund will be fed by POS and ATM transaction fees.

DM-UNICRYPT PLATFORM

The crypto-currency market in the current model requires specific skills so that the average user can make a simple purchase of crypto-currencies. You need to open an exchange account and exchange between the fiduciary currency and the desired crypto-currency. To make this trade you need to create buy and sell orders in order books, understanding quotes and various other factors of the financial market.

DMG introduces in its ecosystem the design of a distributed digital bank that aims to simplify the process of buying and selling crypto-currency. In DM-UniCrypt the user deposits the credit to his account via a simple bank transfer and can immediately convert this value into the crypto-currency of his choice. The user can deposit fiat currency and convert it into crypto-currency or the reverse by simply pressing a button.

The account balance can be used for all conventional banking functions. You can make payments from invoices, deposits and interbank transfers. No complex business processes or transactions to buy or sell crypto-currency.

The inclusion of DM-UniCrypt completes the cycle of user-friendliness that DMG is aiming for in its design. The DMG user will have in a single platform the entire payment ecosystem used for use in conventional banking networks.

PROJECT TIME LINE

Phase 1 - 7 of July 2020

Launch of the DMG Platform to allow all networkers to participate.
Token price : 0,45 euro

Phase 2 - 7 of September 2020

Launch of first beta transaction system for blockchain based POS and Crypto payments.
Token Price : 0.65 euro

Phase 3 - 7 of November 2020

Launch of online transaction system.
Token Price : 0.85 euro

Phase 4 - 7 of January 2021

Start of JFL Trading Packages
Token Price : 0.85 euro

Phase 5 - 7 of March 2021

First rollout of POS beta testing live
Token Price : 0.95 euro

Phase 6 - 7 of May 2021

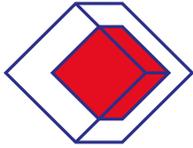
POS & ATM Preorders - Continue testing on the field.
Token Price : 1.05 euro

Phase 7 - 7 of July 2021

First orders delivery.
Token Price : 1.15 euro

Phase 8 - 7 of September 2021

GO LIVE - The DMG token starts to be used in the ecosystem.
Token Price : 1.25 euro



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