## RULES OF THE




## ABOUT THE GAME

## 《 Create your signature product, sell it in shops, compete with other food startups to attract customers and become a millionaire! >>

* The game requires reasonable resource allocation, creativity and social cooperation.
$\star$ The game introduces such processes as taking into account the needs of customers, creating a marketing strategy for the promotion of the product, etc.
* The game shows that the food industry is abundant in combinations and opportunities for creativity and success.

| Number <br> of players | 4 to 6 people |
| :--- | :--- |


| Round <br> duration | $60-90$ minutes |
| :--- | :--- |

Age


## Upgrading

+50 to your mood
+30 to creative potential
+20 to commercial acumen
+15 to communication skills

## GAME STRUCTURE

## CHARACTERS \| 6 pcs

Cards are used to assign functions among the players

## 1. Banker

The Banker is responsible for all transactions with Foodcoins, such as:

- Issuing Foodcoins by the bank
to the players;
- Withdrawing Foodcoins in favor of the game bank;
- Getting and redirecting investments from one player to another;
- Tracking financial transactions throughout the game.

Only the Banker can manipulate Foodcoins (issue, withdraw, redirect investments).


Banker's card

Banker's
chip

$5,10,25,50,100$
Foodcoins notes

The Banker informs the players about the Mabius field's terms in the gameboard.

## Mabius <br> food staftup centre



INVESTMENTS:
By investing 5 F into
a player, every time
their product is bought
you get 15 from the bank

## 2. Journalist

The Journalist is responsible for the Event deck and the Advertising field in the gameboard.
The Journalist performs the following functions:

- Issuing the Event cards to the players at the end of each round;
- Informing the players about the Advertising field's terms;
- Recording names and taglines of the players' products during their presentations;
- Announcing the total list of products
by all players before the voting.

Only the Journalist can manipulate Event cards (issue, watch the players' actions, manipulate the deck).

Journalist's
card

Journalist's chip



Events cards


## 3. Farmer

The Farmer is responsible for all transactions with the Product and Ingredient decks.
The Farmer performs the following functions:

- Issuing Product cards to the players at the beginning of each round;
- Issuing Ingredient cards to the players at the beginning of each round;
- Taking extra Ingredient cards back from the players;
- Placing played Ingredient cards at the bottom of the Ingredient deck.

Only the Farmer can manipulate Ingredient and Product cards (issue, stack a deck, shuffle).


Product cards


| Farmer's | Farmer's <br> chip |
| :--- | :--- |



Ingredient cards

## 4. Politician

The Politician is responsible for all transactions with the Customer deck and cards.
The Politician performs the following functions:

- Placing Customers cards
on the gameboard;
- Issuing extra Customers cards;
- Taking back played Customers cards;
- Counting votes and announcing the winner.

If a player runs out of Customers cards during the round, then the Politician takes all played cards, shuffles them thoroughly, and puts them back face down in the corresponding field on the gameboard.

Only the Politician can manipulate the deck and Customer cards (put them on the gameboard, shuffle them).


Politician's card

Politician's chip


Customers cards

## 5. Retailer

The Retailer is responsible for all transactions with the Shop deck and cards, as well as for the Marketing field in the gameboard. The Retailer performs the following functions:

- Placing Shops cards face up on the gameboard;
- Announcing shopping terms as the cards are in place;
- Taking back played shop cards and placing them at the bottom of the deck;
- Informing the players about the Marketing field's terms.

Only the Retailer can manipulate the deck and Shop cards (put them on the gameboard, put them in the deck and shuffle it).

The Retailer informs the players about the Marketing field's terms.


Marketing field


Shop cards

## 6. Prosecutor

The Prosecutor is responsible for dealing game chips and compliance with the Rules. The Prosecutor performs the following functions:

- Dealing game chips at the beginning of the game;
- Dealing extra game chips to the winners of votes;
- Monitoring compliance with the Rules and keeping things fair;
- Solving disputes as suggested by the Rules (or as decided by the majority of players when the Rules provide no clear options).


Prosecutor's card

Prosecutor's chip

The Prosecutor can fine any player for 5 foodcoins an unlimited number of times as violations are committed.


The Prosecutor gives the players 3 chips at the beginning of the game and one extra chip for each voting they won.


## FOODCOINS | 100 pcs

Foodcoin ( $F$ ) is the game currency which is used to purchase finished products.

There are 5 types of notes in the game worth 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100 foodcoins. 20 pcs in each group.


## INGREDIENTS \| 84 pcs

All ingredients are divided into three price categories: economy, medium and premium. The ingredient category is indicated on the card's face.

Ingredient price:
Economy \| 5 F
Medium | 10 F
Premium | 20 F

Card elements


## PRODUCTS \| 20 pcs

Products are cards of product forms from different categories.

On the card face, there are 3 windows to put ingredients in. The product price and flavor properties are determined by its ingredients.
Here is a list of all product shapes: pastry, pickles, canned food, drink, frozen food, boiled sausage, salami, yoghurt, chocolate, soup, garnish, salad, tea, pizza, cake, sauce, snacks, porridge, chips, milk drink.


## CUSTOMERS | 44 pcs

Customers are playful characters from different walks of life, for whom a new product is created.

All customers are divided into three financial categories depending on their budget: economy, medium и premium.

Economy | color: beige, budget: 20 F Medium | color: blue, budget: 40 F Premium | color: pink, budget: 60 ₹


## SHOPS \| 20 pcs

These cards indicate places where products are sold to customers.

The card face contains the shop name, terms of bonuses when selling products, two product shapes, and six cells for game chips.


## EVENTS | 40 pcs

These cards describe various situations that add an element of randomness to the game, helping or hindering players in the pursuit of their goals.

These cards are dealt to each player at the beginning of $2^{\text {nd }}$ and $3^{\text {rd }}$ Rounds after selecting shops and promotion channels.

## CORPORATE WAR

Steal 20 foodcoins from another player

## CHIPS | 48 pcs

There are six types of game chips for players to select shops and product promotion channels.

At the beginning of the game, each player receives three chips corresponding to their game character to make game choices.
During the game, the number of chips a player has can change.


## CAMEBOARD

## The gameboard is designed

 to resemble a city map.In the central part of the gameboard, there are six empty fields for Shop cards. Retailer is able to put Shop card here during the game.


There are special fields on the gameboard's sides on which you can put the decks.


# GETTING READY FOR THE GAME 

## 1. Place the gameboard in the center of the table.

## 2. Shuffle the character deck and deal one card to each player.

Now each player has a role in the game according to their character cards.

### 3.1 Banker

This character takes foodcoin notes, divides them into five stacks by their value, and puts them in the corresponding fields in the right part of the gameboard.

### 3.2 Journalist

The player who receives the Journalist card takes the Event deck, shuffles it thoroughly, and puts it face down in the corresponding field in the left corner of the gameboard.

### 3.3 Retailer

The player who receives the Retailer card takes the Shop deck, shuffles it thoroughly, and puts it face down in the corresponding field in the left part of the gameboard.

### 3.4 Politician

The player who receives the Politician card takes the Customer cards deck, shuffles it thoroughly, and puts it face down in the corresponding field in the top left corner of the gameboard.

### 3.5 Farmer

The player who receives the Farmer card takes the Ingredient deck, shuffles it thoroughly, and puts it face down in the corresponding window in the left part of the gameboard.

### 3.6 Prosecutor

The player who receives the Prosecutor card takes the game chips and deals three chips to each player in line with their character cards.


## GAMEPLAY

《 The game consists of three rounds，and the winner is determined by the end of the $3^{\text {rd }}$ round．Each new round，players create new products to add to the existing ones

# －DEALING CHARACTER CARDS AND CHIPS 三 

1．Stack all character cards in a single deck face down and shuffle them． The cards can be shuffled by any player．

2．The player who shuffled the deck deals one Character card to each player．

## 3．When each player has a character

 card，the player who received the Prosecutor card deals three game chips to each player according to their characters

## 2 <br> CREATING A SIGNATURE PRODUCT

1. The Farmer deals one random product shape to each player.

2. The Farmer deals six random ingredient cards to each player.
3. Each player keeps three ingredients of their choice. The players can exchange Ingredient cards to achieve the desired combination.


## 4. Each player comes up with

 a name and a tagline for their product.

# －PRODUCT PRESENTATION 

## 《 Players present their products and announce their names and taglines 》

The Journalist notes all products and their names and announces the entire list of created products． Then each player votes for one product they like．

The Politician counts the votes and announces the winner． The Prosecutor deals the winner one extra game chip．


## 《 For each vote their product receives players get 5 ₹ from the game bank 》



The extra chip allows the winner to：
＊select an additional shop（then the player will be able to receive bonuses from three shops instead of two）；
＊select an additional promotion channel（the player will have two promotion channels instead of one）．
＜The player with the largest number of votes receives one extra chip 》）


# | PLACING PRODUCTS IN SHOPS 

## 1. The Retailer picks six random

 cards from the Shop deck and puts them face up in the field reading Shop in the central part of the gameboard.
2. Each player, upon reviewing the terms of bonuses from shops given in the card, selects two shops and places one of their chips in each.

When their products are purchased and the shop's terms are met, they receive the bonus specified in the shop card. Also, each shop specifies two product shapes. If the shape of the purchased product matches, the player gets extra $\mathbf{1 0} \mathbf{\mp}$.


One player can't place two chips in the same shop.

《 Each time a round starts, you put shops on the gameboard. The players choose new shops to sell their products 》

## | PRODUCT PROMOTION

《 Each player reviews the terms of bonuses from promotion channels specified in the gameboard and selects one channel to put the remaining chips on in >>

Players choose promotion channels at the beginning of each round.
The game provides two ways for promoting products:
$\star$ Advertising - if the terms of the selected advertising channel are met, the player receives an extra personal customer at the end of the round.

Product promotion through advertising includes 5 channels:

- National
- Marketing buzz
- Sensation
- Bull's eye
- Top reviews
$\star$ Marketing - product promotion channels that work when customers purchase products.

Product promotion through marketing includes two channels:

- Flavor sampling
- Black Friday (see example on page 25)
$\star$ Mabius - this is a field for investing in other players' products.

Select a player to invest in before a new round starts. The player receives profit immediately after the product they invested in is purchased.



- The Journalist informs the players about the Advertising field's terms;
- The Retailer informs the players about those of the Marketing field;
- The Banker informs the players about those of the Mabius field.


# R SELLING PRODUCTS 

$\square$

1. The Politician picks top six cards from the Customer deck and puts them face down in the middle of the gameboard.
2. The Politician flips cards one by one revealing unique customers.

## HOW CUSTOMERS CHOOSE PRODUCTS

## 1. Flavor preferences

The customer first looks for products with the maximum number of taste matches - the hashtags on his card and the hashtags on the ingredients of all participating products.

Example 1 >

## 2. Product price

Having found products with a hashtag match, the customer looks at their price, which is based on the sum of the cost of the three ingredients. The customer looks at his budget and thus understands whether he has enough money to buy one product or another. In doing so, the customer chooses the product which price is closest to his or her budget.

Let's look at various purchase scenarios on the example of Mister Hipster card.

## Customer information

## Financial category:

medium
Budget: 40 F
Taste hashtags:
\#healthy, \#nutritious, \#dietary
Favorite product shape: yogurt


## 3. Finished product shape

If a customer hasn't found a product by matching taste preferences (hashtags), or can't choose between several products with the same price and number of hashtag matches, he looks at the product shape and buys the product that matches his favorite shape displayed on his card.

Example 3 >
gameplay

## EXAMPLE 1 > PRODUCT CHOICE

## BY FLAVOR PREFERENCES

<< Initially, the customer searches for products with a taste match - hashtags on his card.

chocolate

There are three products in front of Mister Hipster: chocolate, porridge and chips.

Chocolate
Flavor hashtags | \#stylish, \#dietary, \#caloric
Price | $20+5+10=35$ F

$5+5+20=$

porridge

Porridge
Flavor hashtags
\#sweet, \#exotic,
\#technological
Price $15+5+20=30$ F

## Chips

Flavor hashtags |
\#healthy, \#spicy,
\#nutritious
Price $\mid 10+5+10=25$ F

Mister Hipster chooses chips because of more hashtag matches.

## EXAMPLE 2 >

## PRODUCT CHOICE BY PRICE

« Having found a match for the hashtags, the buyer looks at the price of the product, and chooses the one which price is closer to his budget, but does not exceed it
(V) healthy
( $)$ nutritious
$10+10+20=40 \mp$

frozen food
( $)$ healthy
$20+20+10=5$

sauce

(V) healthy
$5+10+10=25$

canned food

Frozen food
Flavor hashtags
\#healthy, \#nutritious, \#pretentious
Price $10+10+20=40$ F

Sauce
Flavor hashtags |
\#strange, \#rich,
\#healthy
Price $\mid 20+20+10=50$ F

## Canned food

Flavor hashtags |
\#dietary, \#healthy,
\#dainty
Price $\mid 5+10+10=25$ F

After finding 2 products with 2 hashtag matches, Mister Hipster buys frozen food because the price of that product is closer to his budget.

| gameplay $\mid$ 5.Selling products $\mid$ | 23 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| PRICE |  |
| CATECORIES |  |

« When a product with a hashtag match is found, the customer chooses the product 》 which price is closer to his budget


The customer's budget limits him from buying more expensive products

## PURCHASING <br> POWER

## ECONOMY

MEDIUM
PREMIUM

Buys the cheapest
products
Buys medium-price and cheap products

Can buy
any product

## EXAMPLE 3 > PRODUCT CHOICE BY SHAPE

IF CHOOSING BY FLAVOR DOESN'T WORK

## 《 Thirdly, the customer examines the shape of products if unable to choose by flavor

(x) \#

soup
(X)


yogurt
(x) \#

chocolate

## Soup

Flavor hashtags |
\#sour, \#strange, \#advanced
Price | $10+20+10=40$ F
Yogurt
Flavor hashtags |
\#refined, \#caloric,
\#farm
Price | $10+10+20=40$ F

## Chocolate

 Flavor hashtags |\#bright, \#tasty, \#dainty
Price | $10+5+10=25$ F
With no hashtags matches, Mister Hipster searches for a product shape that matches his card.

At the left bottom corner of his card, there is an icon of his favorite product shape. It is Yogurt.

With no matches in flavor hashtags, Mister Hipster buys Yogurt as it is his favorite product shape

## EXAMPLE 4 > BUYING A PRODUCT AT A DISCOUNT

IF THERE IS A CHIP IN THE "BLACK FRIDAY" FIELD

## 《 If their budget is low, the customer can purchase a product

 at a discount. This requires the player who sells the product to have a chip in the "Black Friday" field
porridge
(V) dietary

chocolate

chips

## Porridge

Flavor hashtags |
\#sweet, \#technological, \#exotic
Price | $5+5+20=30$ F

## Chocolate

Flavor hashtags |
\#trendy, \#dietary,
\#exotic
Price | $20+5+20=45$ F

## Chips

Flavor hashtags |
\#bright, \#spicy, \#marine
Price | $10+5+10=25$ F
Among all products, only chocolate has a match but costs 45 F, which exceeds the customer's budget. However, the player has a chip in the "Black Friday"
field that entitles them to give the customer a discount.
Mister Hipster chooses chocolate based on hashtag matches and buys it at a discount for 40 F

## MARKETING

\% BLACK FRIDAY:
\% If any consumer
can't afford buying
your product they

## EXAMPLE 5 > WHEN THERE'S NO CHOICE

IF PRODUCTS HAVE THE SAME PROPERTIES

## « If the customer can't choose a product, they don't buy anything and leave unhappy



## EXTRA PERSONAL

## CUSTOMER

## 《 An extra customer purchases a product only from the player who picked the extra customer card from the deck 》)



Let's take Mary Shoppins as an example of an extra customer. And let chips be an example product.

## Chips

Flavor hashtags |
\#bright, \#spicy, \#marine
Price $\mid 10+5+10=25$ F

The extra customer always buys a product from the player who picked the extra customer card from the deck.

Mary Shoppins belongs to the economy category with a budget of $20 \mp$.

The product price exceeds her budget, so Mary Shoppins buys this product at a discount, for the price equal to her budget of 20 F .

Shops offer no bonuses for extra customers.

## CUSTOMER CARD

## JOKER

## 《 The Joker buys an unlimited number of products for the amount of his budget, first choosing the most expensive



The Customer deck contains four black Joker cards.

Budget | 150 F
Flavor hashtags | 6 pcs.
Product shapes | 3 pcs.

The Joker buys an unlimited number of products, choosing by the highest number of hashtag matches or by the shape of the products if none of the hashtags are found.

Shops offer no bonuses
for Jokers.

## BONUSES FROM SHOPS

## WHEN PRODUCTS FROM PLAYERS ARE PURCHASED

## 《 The customer card goes to the player whose product they

 bought. The player keeps it until the end of the round

The card of each shop specifies its conditions for the sale of products, fulfillment of which gives the player a bonus.

## Chocolate

Flavor hashtags |
\#bright, \#dietary, \#exotic
Price $\mid 10+5+20=35$ F

## Sparget

+10 F for every purchase by a male customer.

## Wildmart

+15 ₹ for every shape match in a product purchased from you.

In this round, one customer (Mister Hipster) bought a product from the player.

Besides the profit from selling the product 35 F, the player receives bonuses from shops: 10 F from Sparget for male buyer and 10 F from Wildmart for a shape match.

# 7 ｜PLAYING EVENTS 

## 《 Before the start of each sales round，the Journalist deals one Event card to each player

When the players receive the cards， they perform the prescribed actions．
Events can give bonuses or fines，they have positive and negative effects on the game．Some events just make the game more fun．

Event cards that allow or require playing during another round or that can be played in a specific situation can be set aside and played at an appropriate time．

## INDUSTRIAL ESPIONAGE

Remove one ingredient from a product of one of the other players．Now their product＇s one ingredient less

## SAVING

Remove one ingredient from your product．Now it has one ingredient less

《 When playing three rounds，event cards are played twice》

# 0 DETERMINING THE WINNER 

## 《 The winner is the player who received the most foodcoins at the end of the game

After three rounds of purchases by six customers in each and two sets of event cards played, the game ends.

By the end of the game, each player has three shapes of the finished product.

## 《 If two players have the same amount of foodcoins at the end of the game >>

The Politician picks one random customer from the Customer deck, and the top players fight for the customer in the usual way. The player who received a purchase from the final customer is announced the winner.

This player has created the most sought-after and popular product, placed it in the right shops, and advertised it properly.

## GAME ACTION SCHEME


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