

Financial and economical base knowledge in BGRG, Hungary

Zsolt Udvari (www.uzsolt.hu)

2022. június 25.

Table of Contents

1. Money

History
Inflation

2. State

Cash flow
Public opportunities

3. Others

1. Money
History
Inflation

2. State
Cash flow
Public opportunities

3. Others

1. Money

History

Inflation

2. State

Cash flow

Public opportunities

3. Others

Before money

- self-supporting, without any trading (— 3500 BC)

Before money

- self-supporting, without any trading (— 3500 BC)
- exchange of goods: goods for goods (3500 BC — 500 BC), drawbacks:

Before money

- self-supporting, without any trading (— 3500 BC)
- exchange of goods: goods for goods (3500 BC — 500 BC), drawbacks:
 - proper partner (he need this, you need this)

Before money

- self-supporting, without any trading (— 3500 BC)
- exchange of goods: goods for goods (3500 BC — 500 BC), drawbacks:
 - proper partner (he need this, you need this)
 - what the value of product

Before money

- self-supporting, without any trading (— 3500 BC)
- exchange of goods: goods for goods (3500 BC — 500 BC), drawbacks:
 - proper partner (he need this, you need this)
 - what the value of product
- commodity money (2500 BC — 1600 AD): type of product which

Before money

- self-supporting, without any trading (— 3500 BC)
- exchange of goods: goods for goods (3500 BC — 500 BC), drawbacks:
 - proper partner (he need this, you need this)
 - what the value of product
- commodity money (2500 BC — 1600 AD): type of product which
 - valuable

Before money

- self-supporting, without any trading (— 3500 BC)
- exchange of goods: goods for goods (3500 BC — 500 BC), drawbacks:
 - proper partner (he need this, you need this)
 - what the value of product
- commodity money (2500 BC — 1600 AD): type of product which
 - valuable
 - partible

Before money

- self-supporting, without any trading (— 3500 BC)
- exchange of goods: goods for goods (3500 BC — 500 BC), drawbacks:
 - proper partner (he need this, you need this)
 - what the value of product
- commodity money (2500 BC — 1600 AD): type of product which
 - valuable
 - partible
 - homogenic

Before money

- self-supporting, without any trading (— 3500 BC)
- exchange of goods: goods for goods (3500 BC — 500 BC), drawbacks:
 - proper partner (he need this, you need this)
 - what the value of product
- commodity money (2500 BC — 1600 AD): type of product which
 - valuable
 - partible
 - homogenic
 - transportable

Before money

- self-supporting, without any trading (— 3500 BC)
- exchange of goods: goods for goods (3500 BC — 500 BC), drawbacks:
 - proper partner (he need this, you need this)
 - what the value of product
- commodity money (2500 BC — 1600 AD): type of product which
 - valuable
 - partible
 - homogenic
 - transportable
 - accepted

Before money

- self-supporting, without any trading (— 3500 BC)
 - exchange of goods: goods for goods (3500 BC — 500 BC), drawbacks:
 - proper partner (he need this, you need this)
 - what the value of product
 - commodity money (2500 BC — 1600 AD): type of product which
 - valuable
 - partible
 - homogenic
 - transportable
 - accepted
- e.g. salt, shell, farm animal, spice, cigarette (in prisons)

Precious metal money (700 BC —)

- gold, silver, copper

Precious metal money (700 BC —)

- gold, silver, copper
 - without value in use (vs. commodity money)
 - its value is face amount

Precious metal money (700 BC —)

- gold, silver, copper
 - without value in use (vs. commodity money)
 - its value is face amount
 - drawbacks:

Precious metal money (700 BC —)

- gold, silver, copper
 - without value in use (vs. commodity money)
 - its value is face amount
 - drawbacks:
 - damage of coins
 - high value of production
 - unsafe transport

Precious metal money (700 BC —)

- gold, silver, copper
 - without value in use (vs. commodity money)
 - its value is face amount
 - drawbacks:
 - damage of coins
 - high value of production
 - unsafe transport
 - consequence: face value \neq metal value

Money substitutes (500—)

- coins to deposit at money-change \Rightarrow acknowledgment: „classic paper money” which

Money substitutes (500—)

- coins to deposit at money-change \Rightarrow acknowledgment: „classic paper money” which
 - represents gold
 - face value can convert to gold (or silver)

Money substitutes (500—)

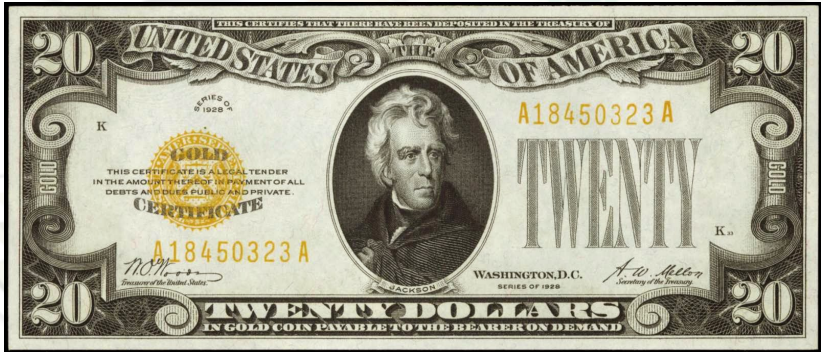


Money substitutes (500—)



© CoolSerialNumbers.com

Money substitutes (500—)



Money substitutes (500—)

- coins to deposit at money-change \Rightarrow acknowledgment: „classic paper money” which
 - represents gold
 - face value can convert to gold (or silver)

Money substitutes (500—)

- coins to deposit at money-change \Rightarrow acknowledgment: „classic paper money” which
 - represents gold
 - face value can convert to gold (or silver)
- promissory note (note payable): customer promises in writing to pay money at a fixed *future time*

Money substitutes (500—)

- coins to deposit at money-change \Rightarrow acknowledgment: „classic paper money” which
 - represents gold
 - face value can convert to gold (or silver)
- promissory note (note payable): customer promises in writing to pay money at a fixed *future time*
- classic banknote: promissory note, made by a bank

Today

- growing cash flow \Rightarrow tearing from gold

Today

- growing cash flow \Rightarrow tearing from gold
- without inner value

Today

- growing cash flow \Rightarrow tearing from gold
- without inner value
- created by state

Today

- growing cash flow \Rightarrow tearing from gold
- without inner value
- created by state
- can't exchange gold

Today

- growing cash flow \Rightarrow tearing from gold
- without inner value
- created by state
- can't exchange gold
- types:

Today

- growing cash flow \Rightarrow tearing from gold
- without inner value
- created by state
- can't exchange gold
- types:
 - representative money
 - commercial bank
 - digital (electronic)

1. Money

History

Inflation

2. State

Cash flow

Public opportunities

3. Others

Inflation

- general increase in the prices of goods and services

Inflation

- general increase in the prices of goods and services
- yearly percent

Inflation

- general increase in the prices of goods and services
- yearly percent
- one of main reasons: increasing quantity of money

Inflation

- general increase in the prices of goods and services
- yearly percent
- one of main reasons: increasing quantity of money
- other reasons

Inflation

- general increase in the prices of goods and services
- yearly percent
- one of main reasons: increasing quantity of money
- other reasons
 - export of goods \Rightarrow few goods in country \Rightarrow demand \gg supply \Rightarrow increasing prices

Inflation

- general increase in the prices of goods and services
- yearly percent
- one of main reasons: increasing quantity of money
- other reasons
 - export of goods \Rightarrow few goods in country \Rightarrow demand \gg supply \Rightarrow increasing prices
 - increasing costs \Rightarrow increasing prices

Inflation

- general increase in the prices of goods and services
- yearly percent
- one of main reasons: increasing quantity of money
- other reasons
 - export of goods \Rightarrow few goods in country \Rightarrow demand \gg supply \Rightarrow increasing prices
 - increasing costs \Rightarrow increasing prices
- hyperinflation: bigger than monthly 50 %

Inflation

- general increase in the prices of goods and services
- yearly percent
- one of main reasons: increasing quantity of money
- other reasons
 - export of goods \Rightarrow few goods in country \Rightarrow demand \gg supply \Rightarrow increasing prices
 - increasing costs \Rightarrow increasing prices
- hyperinflation: bigger than monthly 50 %
 - world record: Hungary, prices double per 15 hours

Inflation

- general increase in the prices of goods and services
- yearly percent
- one of main reasons: increasing quantity of money
- other reasons
 - export of goods \Rightarrow few goods in country \Rightarrow demand \gg supply \Rightarrow increasing prices
 - increasing costs \Rightarrow increasing prices
- hyperinflation: bigger than monthly 50 %
 - world record: Hungary, prices double per 15 hours
 - August 1., 1946: 1 Ft = 4×10^{29} pengó

Inflation

- general increase in the prices of goods and services
- yearly percent
- one of main reasons: increasing quantity of money
- other reasons
 - export of goods \Rightarrow few goods in country \Rightarrow demand \gg supply \Rightarrow increasing prices
 - increasing costs \Rightarrow increasing prices
- hyperinflation: bigger than monthly 50 %
 - world record: Hungary, prices double per 15 hours
 - August 1., 1946: 1 Ft = 4×10^{29} pengó

Inflation

the one-day salary of the wheelbarrow was hurried home after work, but his wife received only two eggs for an hour

The price of 1 kilogram of bread in August 1945 was 6 pengos, 27 in November, 80 at the beginning of November and 135 at the end of the month. 310 in the first half of the year and 550 in the second half of January 1946. 700 at the beginning of the month, 7 000 at the end of the month and 8 000 000 at the beginning of May, at the end it was 360,000,000 and in June 5,850,000,000 pengos

Inflation

- general increase in the prices of goods and services
- yearly percent
- one of main reasons: increasing quantity of money
- other reasons
 - export of goods \Rightarrow few goods in country \Rightarrow demand \gg supply \Rightarrow increasing prices
 - increasing costs \Rightarrow increasing prices
- hyperinflation: bigger than monthly 50 %
 - world record: Hungary, prices double per 15 hours
 - August 1., 1946: 1 Ft = 4×10^{29} pengó

Inflation

- general increase in the prices of goods and services
- yearly percent
- one of main reasons: increasing quantity of money
- other reasons
 - export of goods \Rightarrow few goods in country \Rightarrow demand \gg supply \Rightarrow increasing prices
 - increasing costs \Rightarrow increasing prices
- hyperinflation: bigger than monthly 50 %
 - world record: Hungary, prices double per 15 hours
 - August 1., 1946: 1 Ft = 4×10^{29} pengó
 - Zimbabwe, 2008: prices doubles per 24 hours

Deflation

- negative inflation: deflation

Deflation

- negative inflation: deflation
- harmful, because:

Deflation

- negative inflation: deflation
- harmful, because:
 - why should buy it when half year later will be cheaper?

Deflation

- negative inflation: deflation
- harmful, because:
 - why should buy it when half year later will be cheaper?
 - demand decrease!

Deflation

- negative inflation: deflation
- harmful, because:
 - why should buy it when half year later will be cheaper?
 - demand decrease!
 - companies can't sell their products

Deflation

- negative inflation: deflation
- harmful, because:
 - why should buy it when half year later will be cheaper?
 - demand decrease!
 - companies can't sell their products
 - less produce \Rightarrow less worker \Rightarrow unemployment increasing

Deflation news — Japan

The government has admitted deflation is destroying the Japanese economy (November, 2009.)

https://hvg.hu/gazdasag/20091120_japan_gazdasag_deflacio_tultermeles

...

And at the press conference of Finance Minister Fuji Hirohisa whether or not it is called deflation, the price reduction is in any case harmful and a cause for concern. this is one of the main economic and political issues in Japan. THE Minister emphasized that deflation was a budgetary hardly preventable, as even if large sums of money are spent on public works, it will not raise prices

Deflation news — Japan

The government has admitted deflation is destroying the Japanese economy (November, 2009.)

https://hvg.hu/gazdasag/20091120_japan_gazdasag_deflacio_tultermeles

...

Japan has already undergone between June 1998 and January 2006 during a period of deflation which, inter alia, worsens the prospects for the profitability of companies and discourages investors

Deflation news — Japan

The government has admitted deflation is destroying the Japanese economy (November, 2009.)

https://hvg.hu/gazdasag/20091120_japan_gazdasag_deflacio_tultermeles

...

The current negative inflation is mainly due to that the production capacity of Japanese companies exceeds domestic and foreign demand for

1. Money
History
Inflation

2. State
Cash flow
Public opportunities

3. Others

1. Money
History
Inflation

2. State
Cash flow
Public opportunities

3. Others

Incomes

- tax, toll, fee
- from foreign land
- privatization

Expenditures

- public tasks (health care, education, police, fire department, infrastructure, . . .)
- supports
- paying debts

1. Money
History
Inflation

2. State
Cash flow
Public opportunities

3. Others

Economical policy

- monetary policy

Economical policy

- monetary policy
 - central bank

Economical policy

- monetary policy
 - central bank
 - issuance of money

Economical policy

- monetary policy
 - central bank
 - issuance of money
 - interest rates

Economical policy

- monetary policy
 - central bank
 - issuance of money
 - interest rates
- fiscal policy

Economical policy

- monetary policy
 - central bank
 - issuance of money
 - interest rates
- fiscal policy
 - government

Economical policy

- monetary policy
 - central bank
 - issuance of money
 - interest rates
- fiscal policy
 - government
 - taxes, supports,...



1. Money
History
Inflation

2. State
Cash flow
Public opportunities

3. Others

Out of time

- taxes in Hungary
- households (loans, savings)
- deceptions
- business, how it works