The monetary by itself is non-physical. This leads to the erroneous assumption that money can be created out of nothing. But the non-physical also has genuine laws. Thus, certain properties or regularities are associated with the monetary:

Monetary Laws

Theses of the General Theory of Money

1.Equivalent (goods) exchange leaves no monetary traces. Consequently, monetary documents (usually called "monetary funds") are not means of exchange but documents of an issuer about valuable benefit claims still to be fulfilled in the hands of a benefit claimant. When the benefit entitlement is fulfilled, this also means the end of the monetary document. It is returned to the hand of its issuer, who can then destroy it.

2. The monetary system is a dualistic system, which consists on the one hand of claim and on the other hand of debt and is the basis of every currency. It is, with the number of its elements (documents, contracts), a weak, complex chain letter system which, left to itself, collapses in a self-controlling manner over time.

3. In a purely monetary system, it is only possible to differentiate between profit and loss of a previously determined value (e.g. currency or a certain quantity of a precious metal). By itself, this system is incapable of generating surplus value (casino principle). Left to its own devices, it generates few winners and many losers (monopolization).

4. The larger the monetary subsets in the hands of individuals or corporations, the greater their chances of winning.

5. The interest is a component of the profit

6. As a corporation grows, it can also take greater risks.

7. In an uncontrolled monetary system, profit and loss are triggered by chance. Instantaneous value changes hands without performance (without added value).

8. The monetary system is, on its own, a closed system.

9. A closed system, left to itself, will always strive for the state of greatest disorder (consequence of the second law of thermodynamics).

10. A boundless growth to a large subset can endanger the existence of the monetary system (monopolization of claim and debt).

11. Real performance fulfillments eliminate monetary claims (nominal goods).

12. Real performance fulfillments can only take place in the present.

13. All performance claims are directed into the future and represent debts that must be repaid by the entirety of the issuers.

14. The issuer is liable with his valuable property.

15, The perpetual existence of any monetary system implies that new debt instruments must

be constantly generated by new issuers and new issues (into the future). (weak snowball or chain letter system).

16. All agreements relating to the future are speculative. The monetary system is speculative.

17. Speculation does not involve performance. It refers to the amount of a value and represents a profit on the one hand and a loss on the other. Profits can also be obtained manipulatively (outsourcing *).

18. In order to secure the monetary system, its corruptibility and the self-referentiality of the issuer must be reduced by the presence of a liable trustee (e.g. bank, notary).

19. In money issuance, the trustee is liable for the solvency of its issuers with its invested property (bank; equity). A one hundred percent equity ratio (hedging) prevents the money issue and is therefore not possible.

20. Monetary systems that are based solely on self-referentiality (e.g. without a jointly liable bank) are not capable of development or only pretend to be so.

*) The outsourcing of labor costs to low-wage countries is the special focus here. This can happen especially under the aspect if there is a shortage of labor in the outsourcing country. This measure has a deflationary effect on this country and it can thus control the value of its means of payment (currency) according to its needs. However, a problem can arise if supplier countries can no longer deliver or no longer want to deliver. This poses the risk of a prolonged inflationary phase for the outsourcing countries.