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ȘCOALA GIMNAZIALĂ „MIRON CRISTEA”
TOPLIȚA, HARGHITA, ROMÂNIA



ENTREPRENEURIAL SPIRITS

ESpirits

Nb. 2020-1-FR01-KA229-080542

Topic of the meeting:

***STRAT UP COMPANIES FROM ALL OVER
EUROPE***



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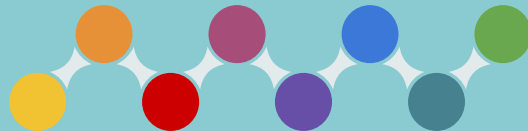
PARTNER SCHOOLS

1. LYCEE DES METIERS VUE BELLE –
FRANCE (Reunion)
2. Institut de Viladecans –SPAIN (Barcelona)
3. Kemalpaşa Ferizent Bulum Anadolu Lisesi –
TURKEY (IZMIR)
4. Școala Gimnazială „Miron Cristea” –
ROMANIA (Toplița)





Financial literacy and economy
Start up companies



What is money?

✿ Money is a centralised medium of exchange for various goods and services in an economy.

The money system varies with the governments and countries.

Different countries have different currencies.



Why do we need money?

✦ We use money to fulfil our **NEEDS** and **WANTS**

Needs

Needs are things that we must have in order to survive.

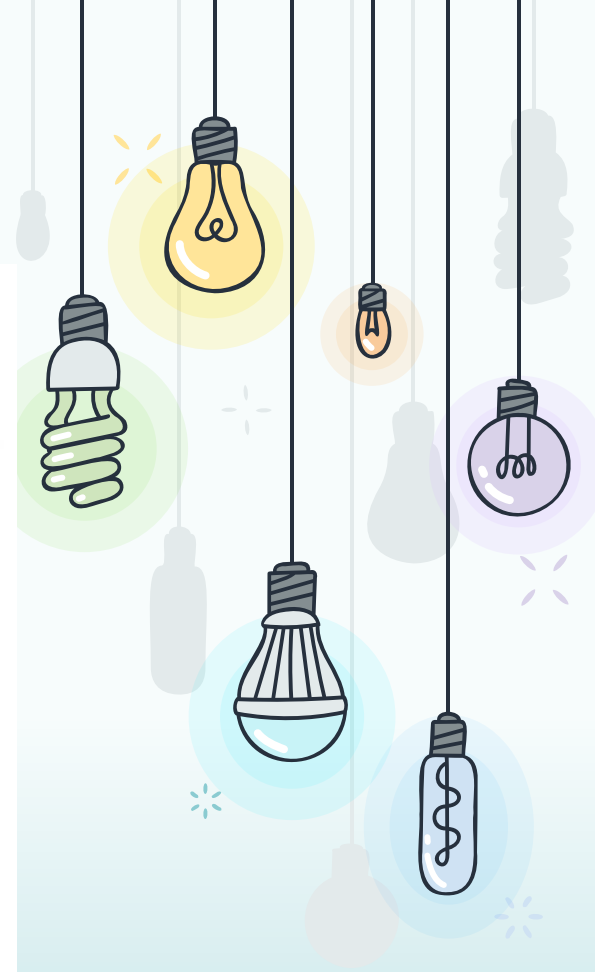
Examples:



Wants

Wants are things that we would like to have to simply enjoy.

Examples:



Money history - **bartering**

Many years ago our ancestors lived by hunting, fishing or working the land, so they were hunters, fishermen or farmers.

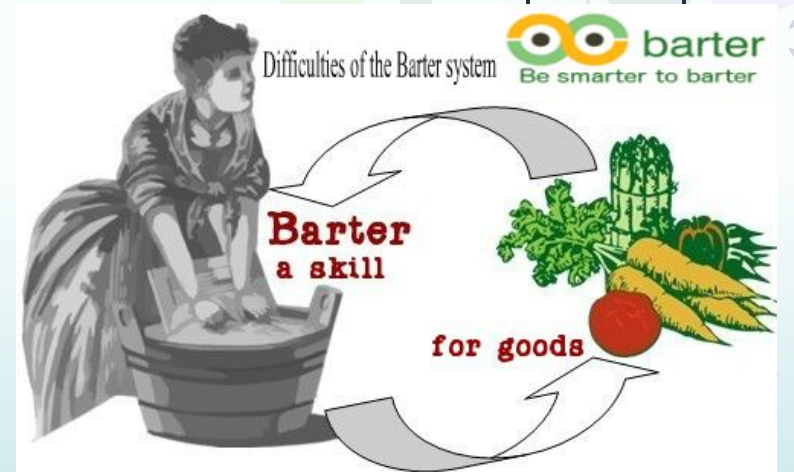
They **exchanged products** with each other. For example, those who had animals traded skins, meat, to farmers who traded grains and vegetables.

This type of exchange is called **barter**.



Bartering system

The barter system sustained early economies for millennia, and it probably predates recorded history. But, that doesn't mean it always worked well. It had a lot of disadvantages that the invention of currency solved.



Difficulties of barter system

You had to find a partner who had the products you needed and who was also interested in your products (e.g. to find someone who had apples and wanted to exchange them for a chicken; but what if that person was a vegetarian and didn't want the chicken in exchange?)

Most of the products could not be kept for too long (fruits, meat).

It was difficult to reach an agreement with the exchange partner (e.g. how much fruit should he get for a sheep?)



Difficulties of barter system

* The objects used for mediation had various shortcomings:

- they could not be divided into smaller pieces without losing their value
- they were not standardized (some furs were bigger, others were smaller, some were thicker, some thinner, some were silver fox, others rabbit furs...).
- they were also difficult to preserve (salt got wet in water, furs rotted, weapons rusted)



“



A CHANGE WAS NEEDED...

Another solution was needed, an object that:

- would be accepted as a medium of exchange for everyone
- could be kept for a long time
- would be easy to store and transport



That's how money appeared

✿ Exchanges became easier when people learned to make coins.

Money as we know it today, as metal coins on which a drawing is printed, began to be produced 2.800 years ago, in **Asia Minor**, in **the Kingdom of Lydia**.



Where is Lydia territory today?

Asia Minor or **the Kingdom of Lydia** is on the territory of today's **Turkey**. The region covered all of western Anatolia, spreading in the modern western Turkish provinces of Uşak, Manisa and inland Izmir).



Coins appeared first

At first coins were handmade, from an alloy of gold and silver (**electrum**) that did not rust, and had irregular shapes.

What Is Electrum?

Electrum is a natural alloy of gold and silver, with small amounts of copper and other metals.

It ranges in color from bright yellow to pale yellow, depending on the ratio between the gold and silver.



Electrum stater, Carthage,
c. 300 BC



Electrum trite of Alyattes of Lydia,
610–560 BC

Paper money appeared later

✧ Paper money was used for the first time in China (when Marco Polo visited China in 1271, various paper banknotes were already being used there).

In Europe, paper money began to be used around the year 1500

Until then, coins were preferred, due to the abundance of precious metals brought from the conquered colonies.



Paper money

✿ The first **French** paper money was issued in 1701 by *La Banque Royale*.

The **French franc** was the national currency of France prior to its adoption of the euro.

In **Spain**, the first issue of paper money in **pesetas** was made in July 1874 coinciding with the concession granted to *the Bank of Spain* for the sole right to issue banknotes.

Both France and Spain have been using euro since 2002.



Paper money

On April 14, 1867, the LEU was declared as the national currency during the reign of Carol I, King of Romania.

The *Grand National Assembly of Türkiye* decided to issue the first Turkish banknotes by passing a law on 30 December 1925. With this law, Series 1 banknotes were put into circulation on 5 December 1927.

Romania and Turkey are not using euro currency.



Romanian LEU – 155 years of existence

- ✦ In 1880, the first issuing bank was founded in Romanian: Banca Națională a României – National Bank of Romania (the only bank able to issue coins and banknotes)



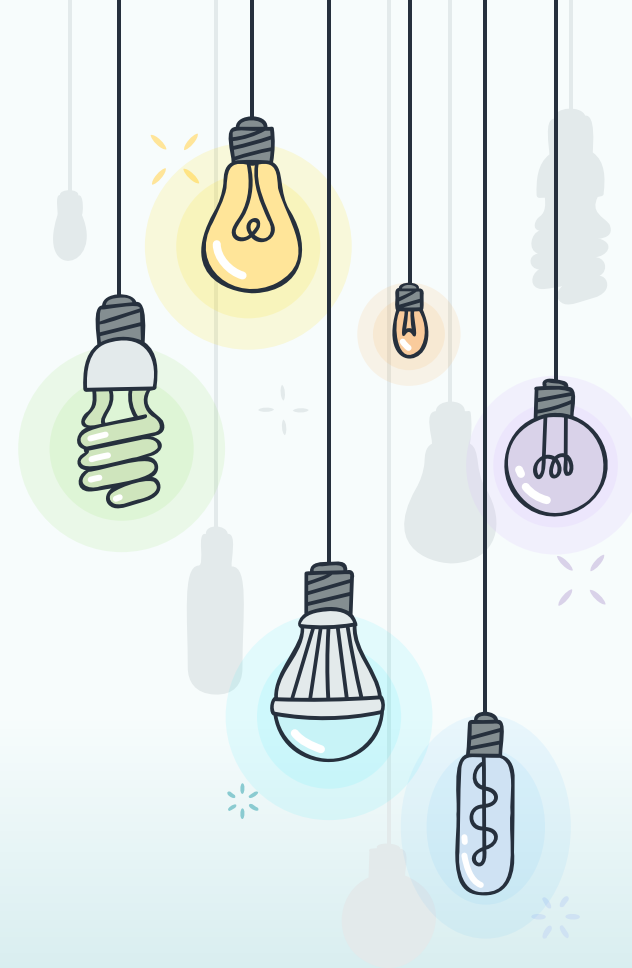
Where is Romanian money produced now?

The institutions responsible for manufacturing the Romanian leu are

- ❖ **Monetăria Statului (State Mint)** and
- ❖ **The Printing Office of the National Bank.**

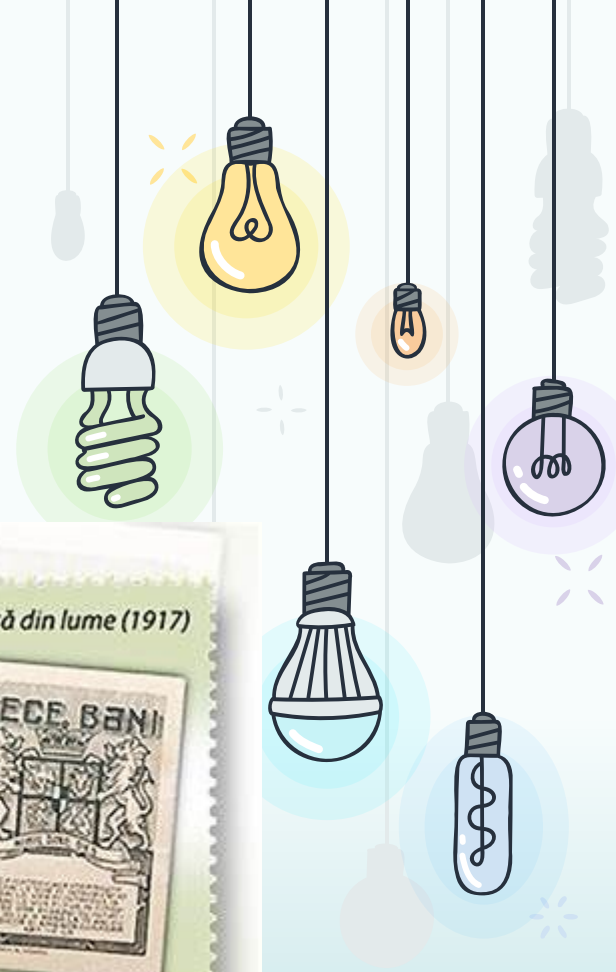
The first deals with minting the coins/producing coins, and the second with issuing banknotes.

The amount of money produced is confidential.



Did you know that...

The 10 bani banknote, issued in 1917 by the Ministry of Finance, is the smallest banknote in the world in terms of size, being included in the Guinness World Records.

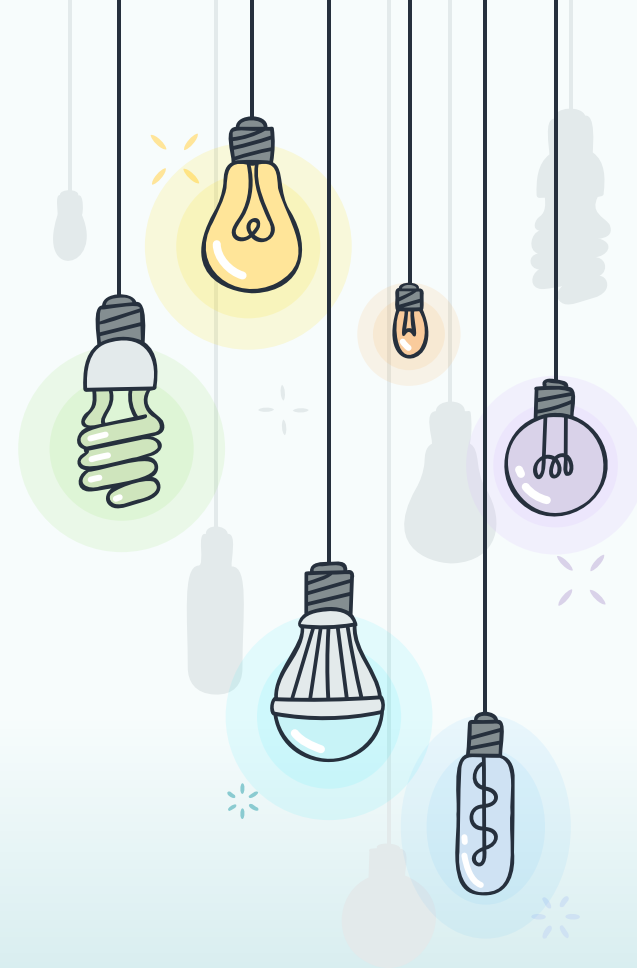




Did you know that...

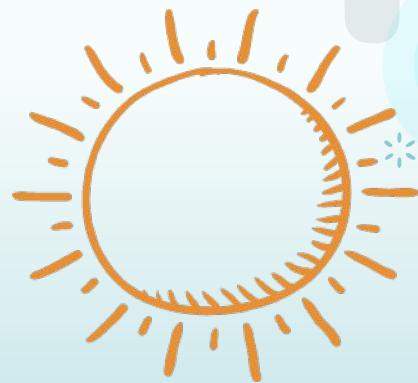
Initially, Central banks were established with the purpose of financing wars.

Romania and Australia are the only countries using plastic banknotes – **polymer banknotes.**



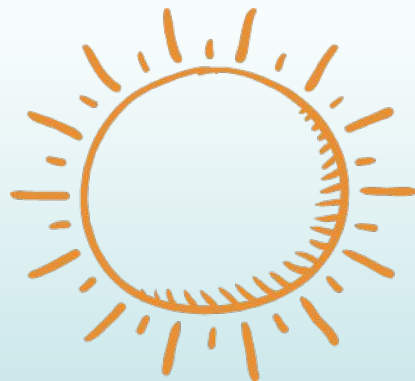
✧ All this 'money'
introduction leads us to the
question...

**How can people 'make'
money?**





BY WORKING



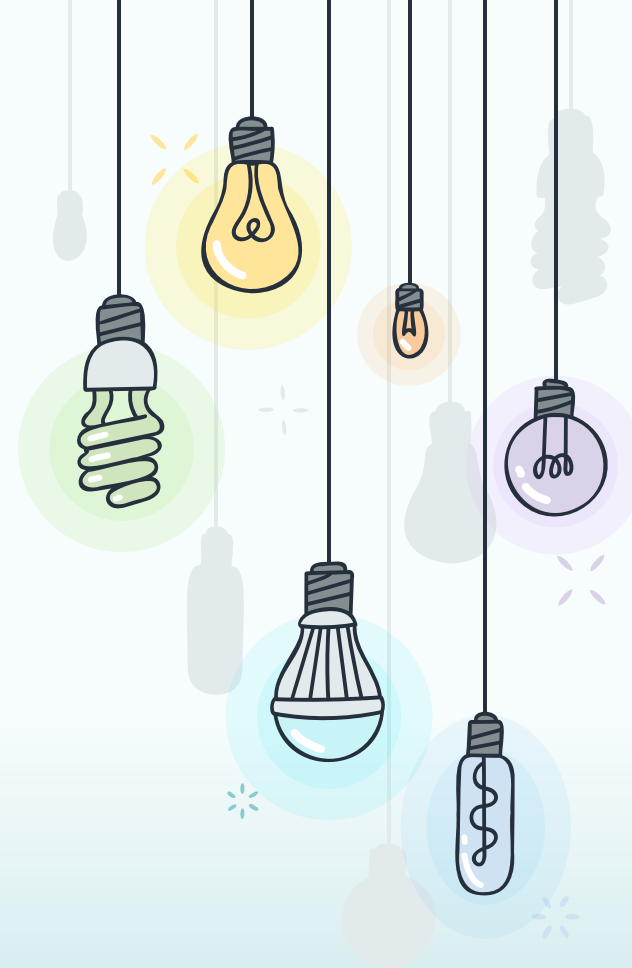
What is 'work'

As a noun, *work* is an

'activity involving mental or physical effort done in order to achieve a result';

As a verb *work* means to:

'be engaged in physical or mental activity in order to achieve a result'.



WHO CAN/SHOULD WORK?

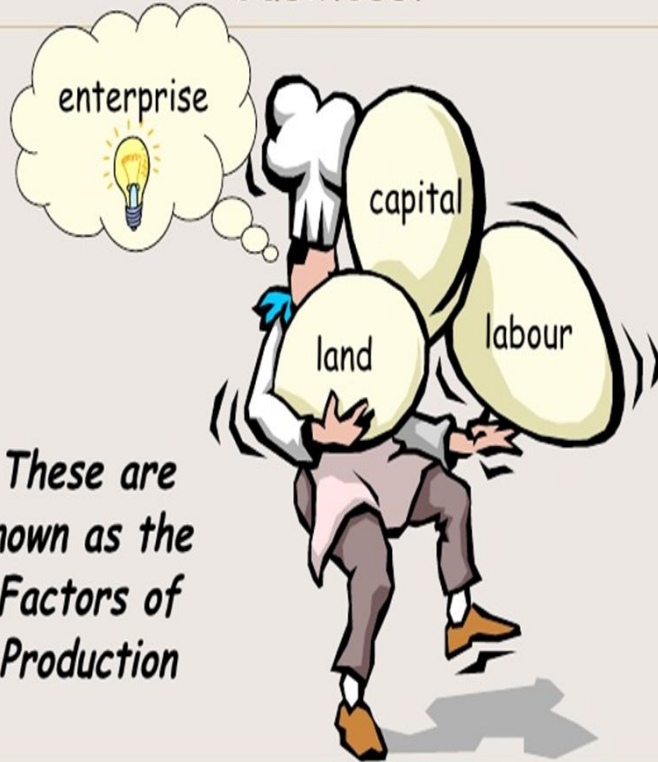
Every person capable of carrying out mental or physical activities;

Every person who has got **specific skills, knowledge and experience.**

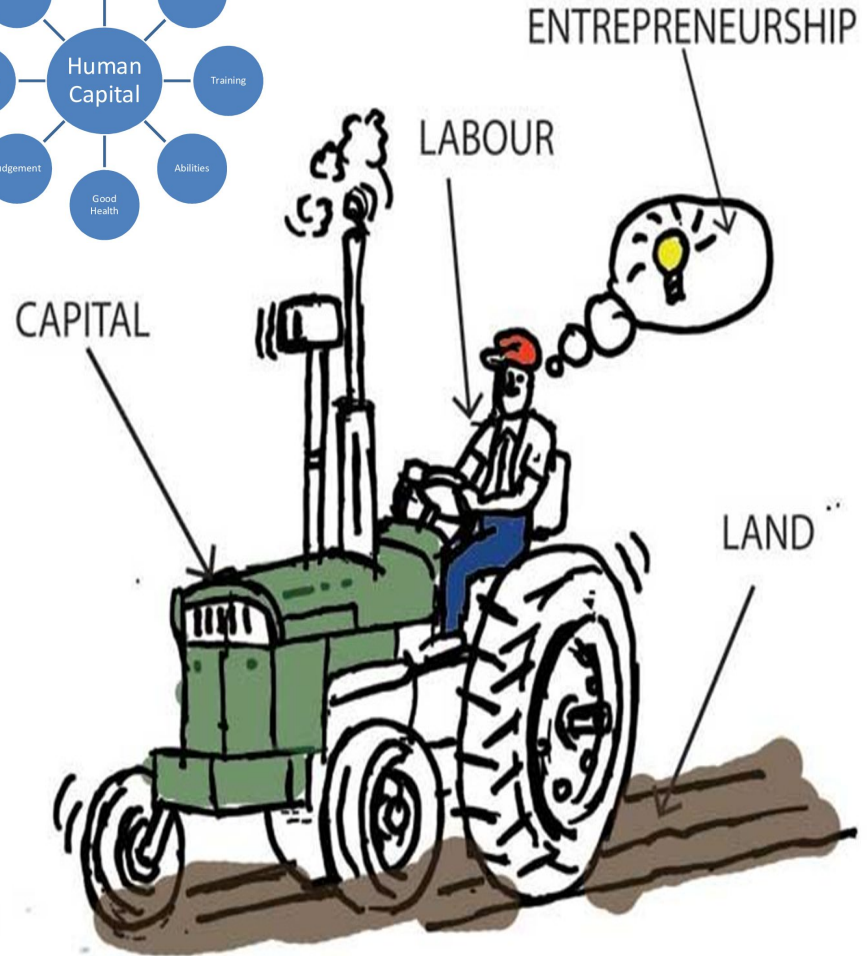
In order for a country to be a rich one, every person capable of work has to take the responsibility of working in a responsible way.



What is needed to start a new business?



These are known as the Factors of Production



ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT



Economic development is due to the progress of the **PRODUCTION FACTORS**, both in terms of **QUANTITY** and **QUALITY**.



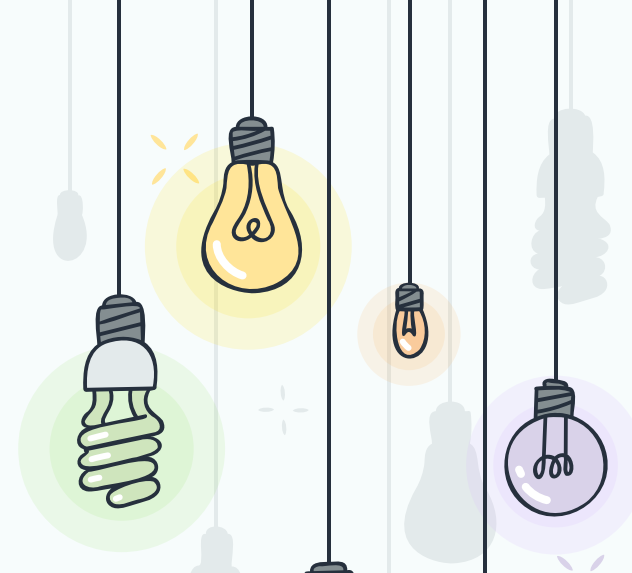
- LABOR MARKET** is an economic space in which transactions are concluded between the
- ❖ **capital holders** as BUYERS (demand) and
 - ❖ **labor owners** as SELLERS (offer).





UNEMPLOYMENT

Definition of `unemployment`:
lack of a paid job





SALARY

Definition of `salary` :

the amount of money an employee receives in return for the service or work performed at a work place



4 DIFFERENT KINDS OF PEOPLE

1

NO JOB



- ✓ TIME
- ✗ TRAVEL
- ✗ MONEY

2

9-5 JOB



- ✗ TIME
- ✗ TRAVEL
- ✓ MONEY

3

SELF EMPLOYED



- ✗ TIME
- ✓ TRAVEL
- ✓ MONEY

4

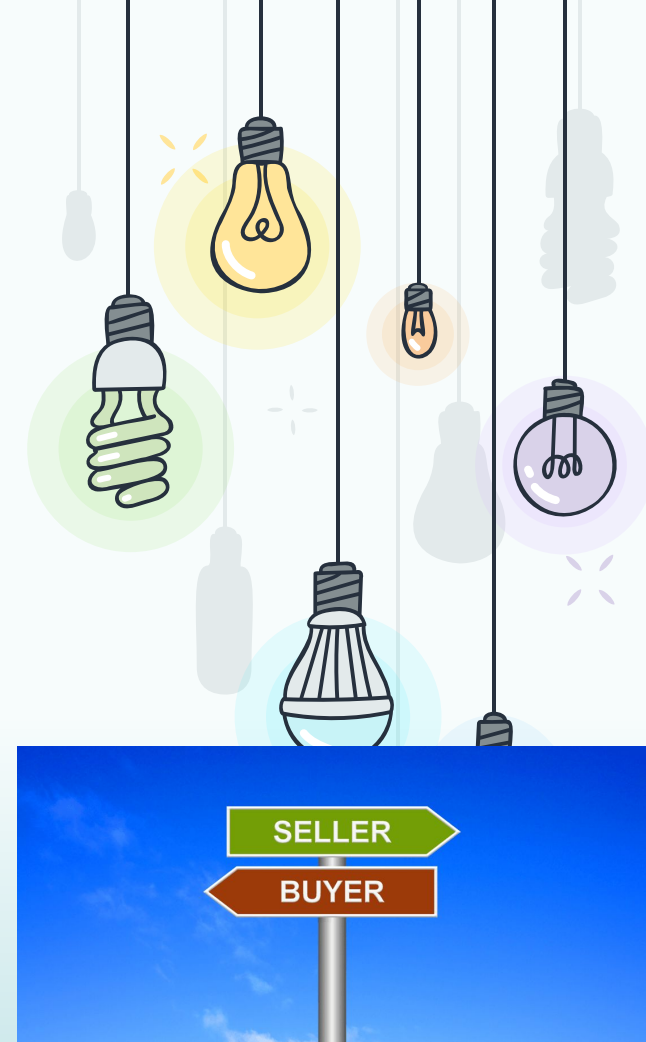
BUSINESS OWNER

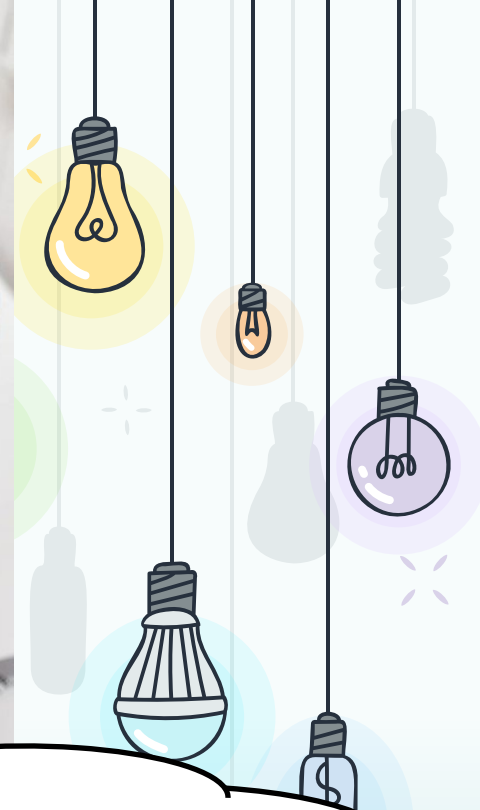


- ✓ TIME
- ✓ TRAVEL
- ✓ MONEY

@ianbreczewski

WHICH ONE ARE YOU?





A lot of people I know would say that, in life, money isn't important. I belong to the category that believes that money has its importance in the life of any person.

From the financial point of view, people see life in two different ways:

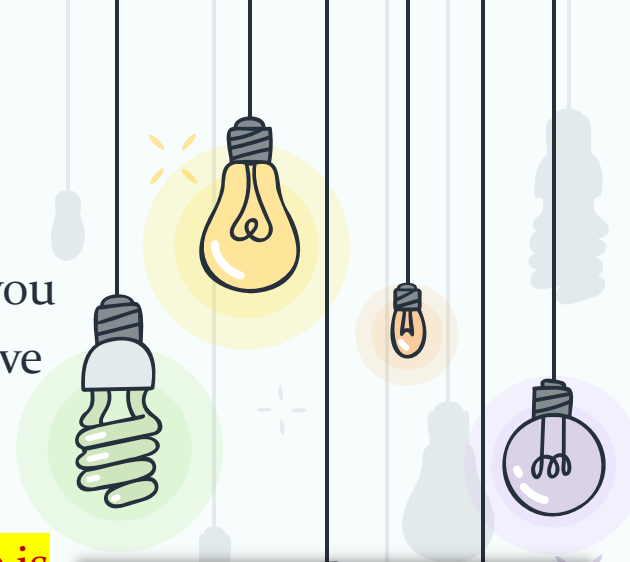
The first category is represented by people who have a normal job which at the end of the month brings them a certain sum of money.

In the second one, there are people who are willing to risk their income for a more productive life.



Follow your passions...

- + In case you want to start your own business, I could give you some examples and advice that I hope will help you achieve your dream.
- + First of all, you could **start by thinking about what you would like to do**, because **the most important thing in life is to love your activities and to do them with pleasure**.
- + If you like computers, phones and things like that, you could consider photo editing or developing.
- + If your favorite activity is sports, walking or anything related to it, you could walk animals, be a personal trainer, or many others.



"NEVER GIVE UP."

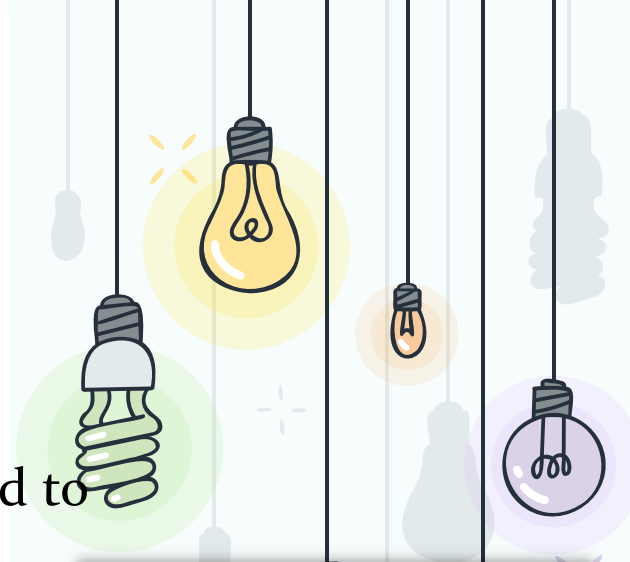
- + If you want to have a business but you are still afraid to risk, I just want to say this:

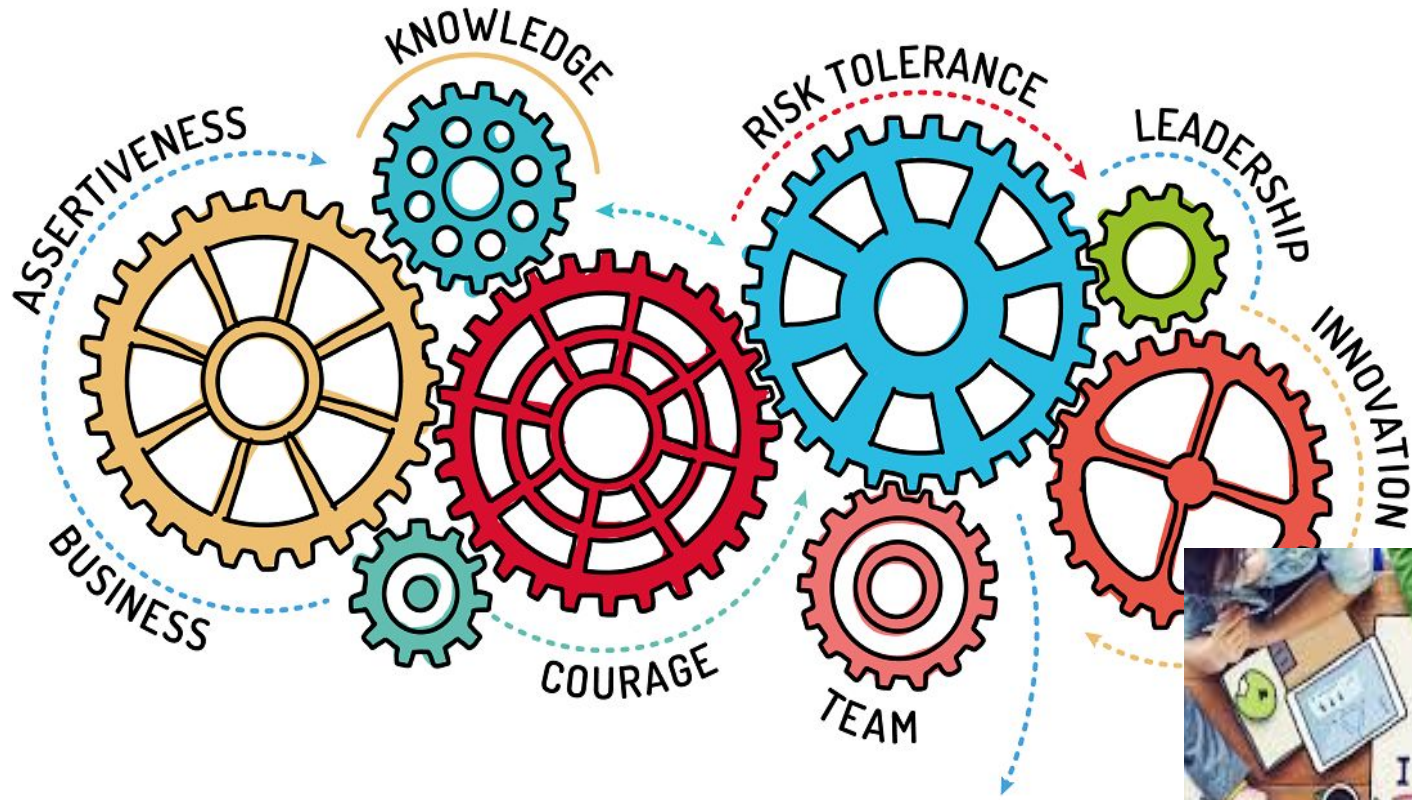
- + **Trust in yourself!**

Dream a lot and follow your dreams!

Work hard for what you want!

If you fail, get up and try again!





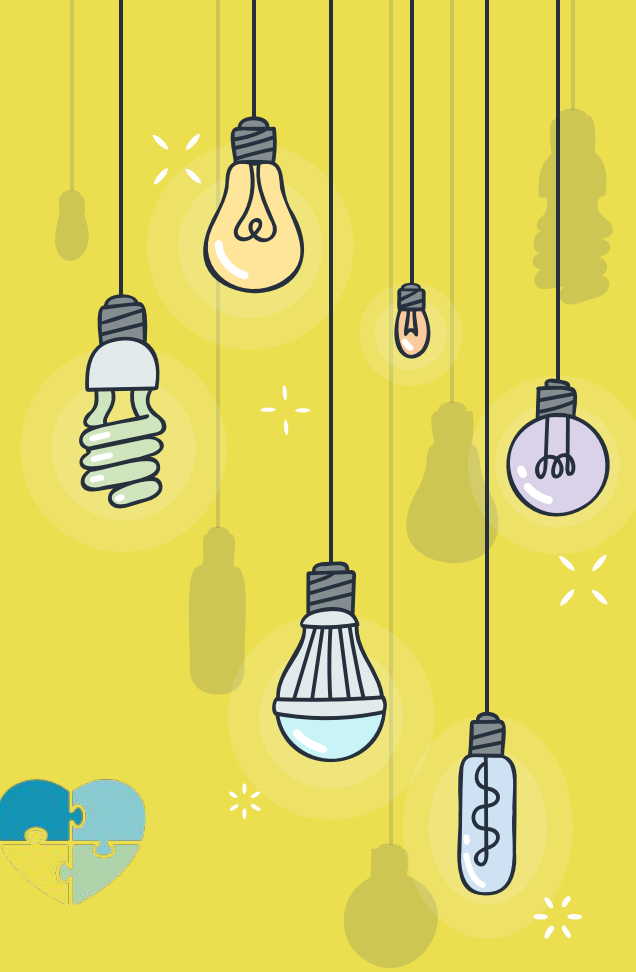
Entrepreneur



“



**Thank you for
your attention!**





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**Prepared by the students from the Lower Secondary School 'Miron Cristea'
Toplița - Harghita – Romania**

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