

FICTITIOUS CAPITAL

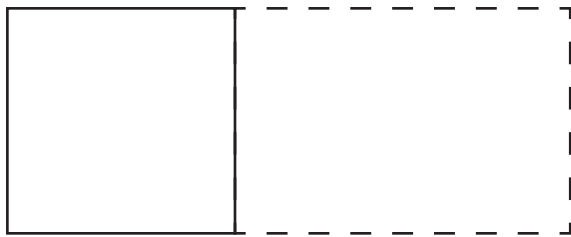
How to read a fictitious.cash banknote:



The data source for the parametric design of the bills comes from Cédric Durand's Book named **Fictitious Capital: How Finance Is Appropriating Our Future** published by Verso in 2017.



Each banknote represents one year of data (1990 - 2014) in one of three countries: **Germany, The United States of America or Japan.**

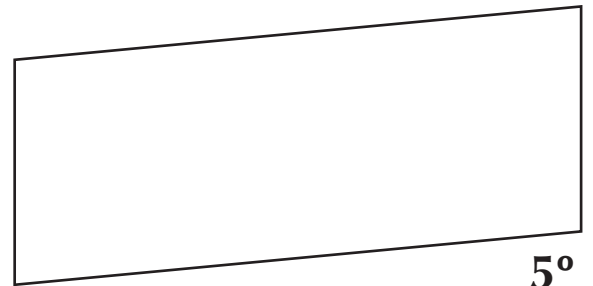


$$100\% + 150\% = 250\%$$

Length is correlated to the total weight of the three basic forms of fictitious capital (credit money, government bonds and shares) **relative to GDP.**

100% equals 7cm, which is the constant height of all bills. In this example, where the weight of the fictitious capital is 250%, the banknote is two and a half times wider as it is tall.

Tilt corresponds to the financial and insurance activities gross operating surplus (% of total). This is how much money did companies creating fictitious capital gained that year in that country. In this example, the gross operating surplus would be 5% so it's a 5 degree tilt.



Denomination of each bill is equivalent to Gross value added by financial and insurance activities (% of GDP) divided by 10,000,000 and then converted to local currency (with exchange rates of 1:0.89 for Euros and 1:111 for Yens).

Map distortion reflects the ratio of financial revenue for non-financial companies. This figure is related to a lack of reinvestment while shareholders still expect to generate revenue through stock valorization and other financial operations.

