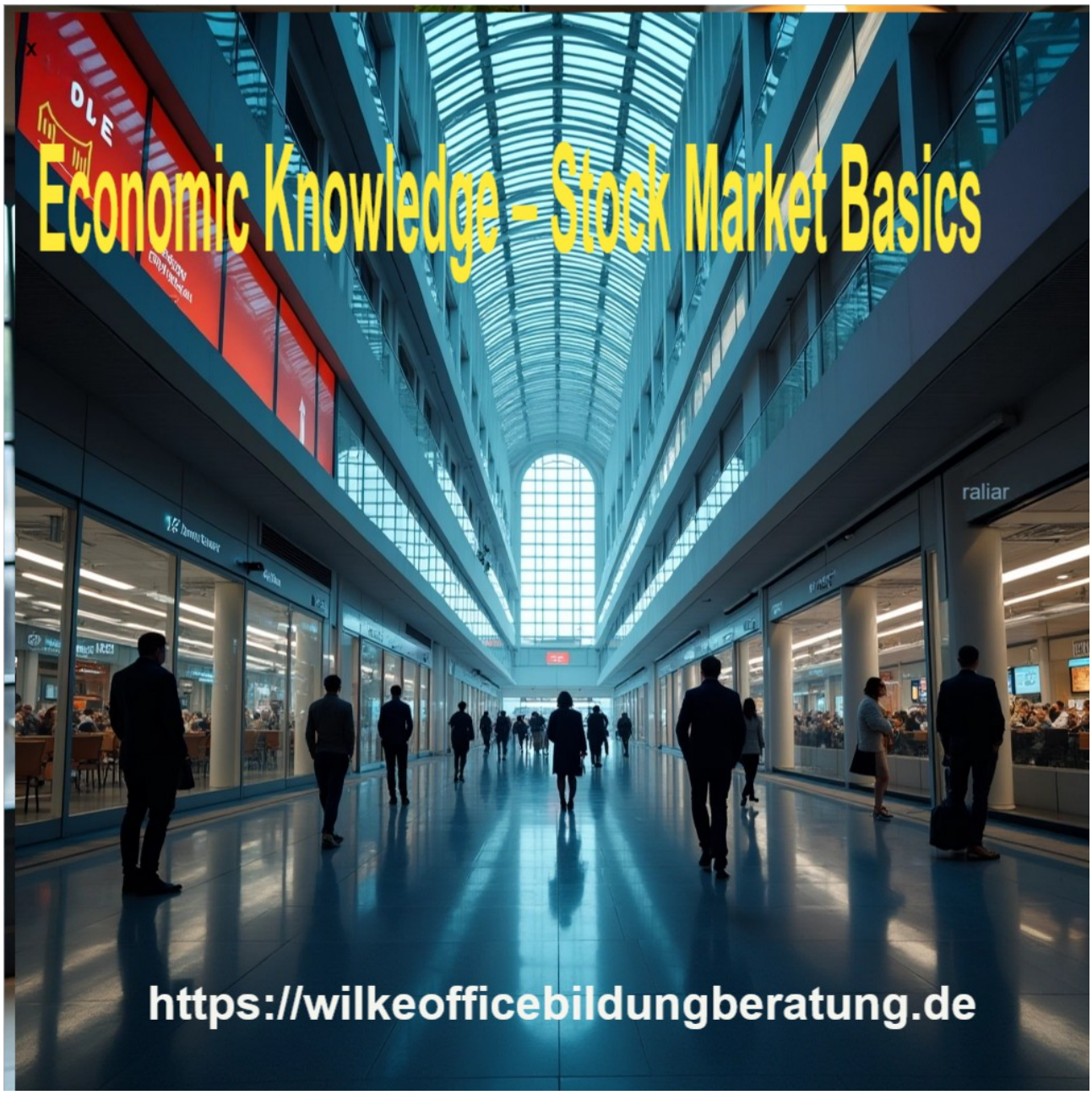
Economic Knowledge – Stock Market Basics



Definition

Stocks were originally created to provide companies with financial support and, in return, allow investors to participate in their profits. *(Simplified)*

The Bottomless Barrel Stock / The Black Hole

One example of such a stock is the electricity (energy) stock.
With a generally stable level of consumption, this type of stock would yield steady annual dividends, but with no possibility of capital growth.

It could therefore be viewed as a pre-calculated additional annual income — without income increase.
Maybe here and there a cent or two more, because someone fell asleep while watching a movie — and the TV became a kind of good-night whisperer, the light a guardian against shadow people.

But since we all want — and are encouraged — to save electricity for the sake of the environment, the result is **lower revenues**, which in turn **reduces the stock's value**.
In other words, you cannot make money with energy stocks using a simple mathematical formula.
Quite the opposite: to avoid losses, the price per kilowatt hour must rise.

The Black Hole as a Metaphor

According to academics, a black hole is a tunnel with immense suction power — yet every tunnel has an exit.

Not scientifically expressed:
The stock is like a train full of business managers and modern teenagers entering a long, dark tunnel.
The managers become nervous because they have no Wi-Fi and can’t monitor their business activity.
The teenagers grow restless because they can’t see whether their selfie was uploaded or if they’ve set a new record for “likes.”

Some teenagers who once needed a nightlight to fall asleep now fear the dark,
only to discover that their phone batteries are dead once they leave the tunnel.
Some managers will have lost business opportunities because potential clients didn’t wait —

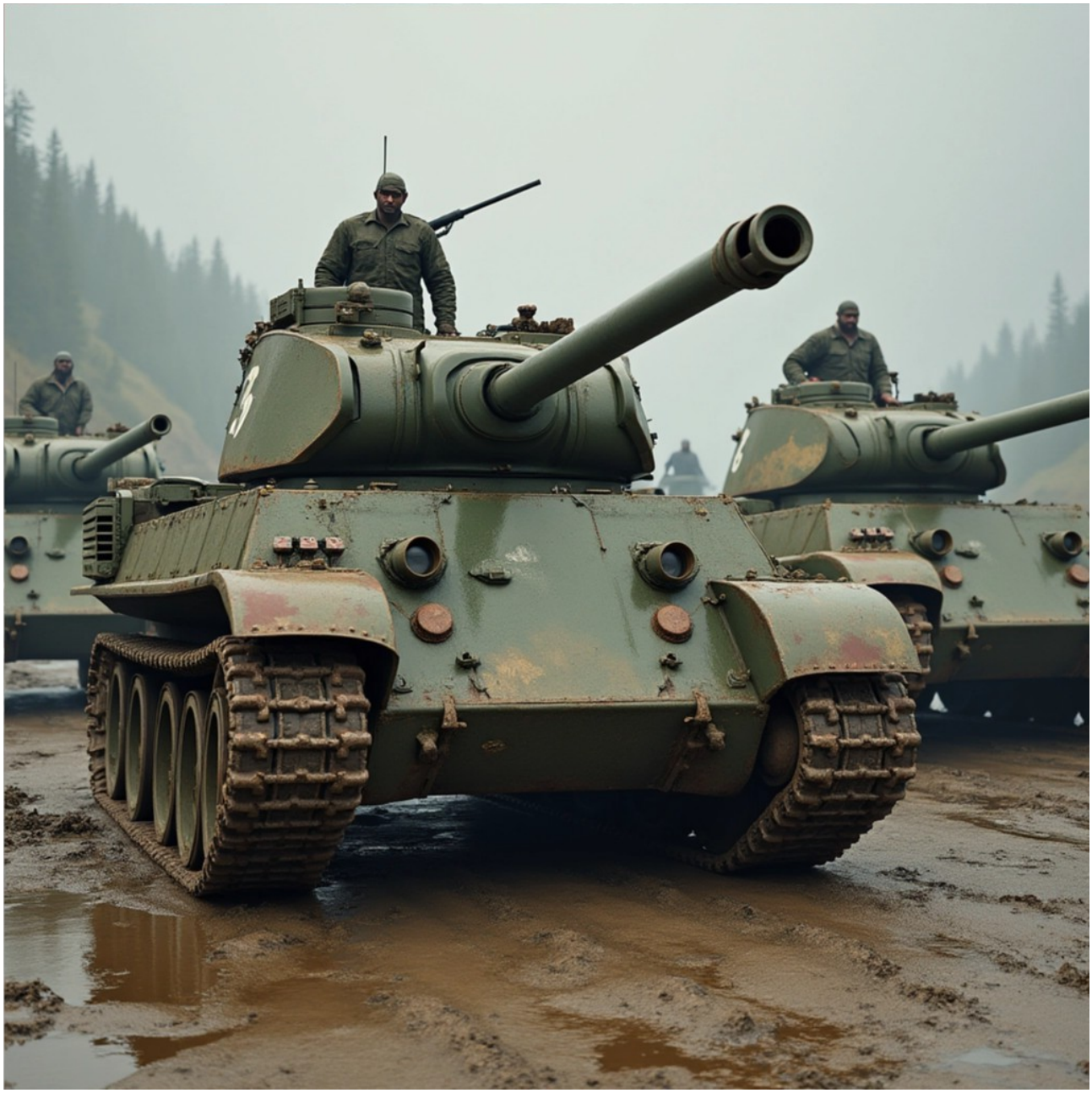
they never saw the chance, and and didn't wait till the train moved on exiting the tunnel.

Since no power plants are shut down, where does the electricity go?

Where is electricity consumption increasing?

- Transmission power of 5G masts.
- Increasing performance of artificial intelligence computers.

The Killer Stock – The Stock of Death



Example: **Tanks.**
"Why not put a tank on your shelf?"

Profit is only made when the product is sold.
But not everyone buys a tank — and they certainly don't belong to the "reusable packaging" category.

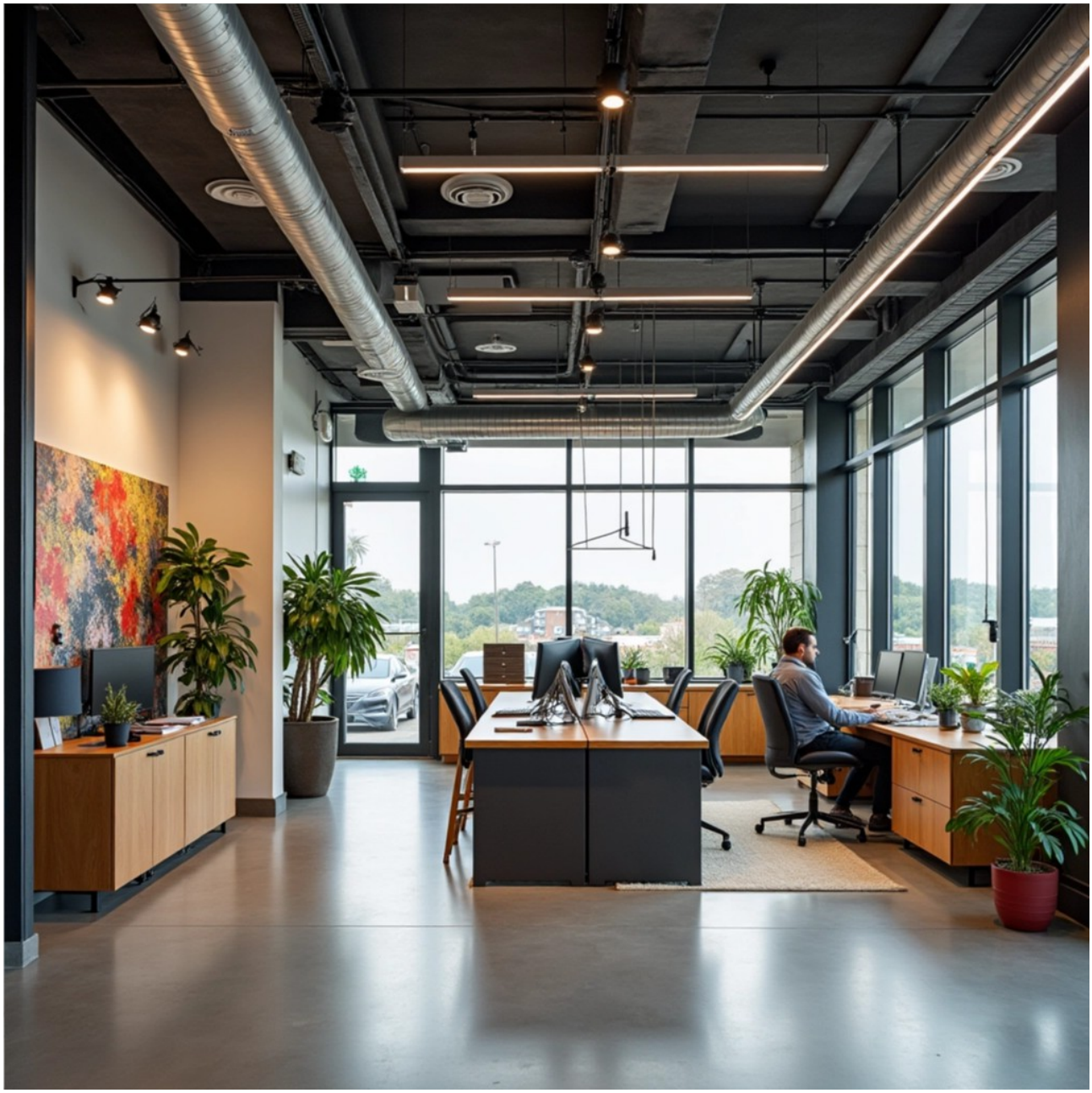
An investment in such a stock is either a **suizital gamble** or a **war bet** —
a sponsorship of the *Hunger Games.*

Case 1: The Life-Insurance Analogy
You die and leave your heirs money for the funeral.
The only difference: you want to take others with you —
regardless of whether they invested in the same kind of death policy.

Case 2: Sponsor of the Hunger Games
You invest in a team of the doomed, hoping they'll put on a good show —

and maybe, just maybe, some will survive.

The Original Stock



Example: **Grain.**
A new grain farmer needs a bit of credit to sow the seed
and then invest time and care until the harvest.
His movable capital: just the seed.

Agricultural Facts (AI Search Result)

(You can adjust or expand these figures depending on updates)

1. How large is a typical wheat field?
In Germany, the average farm size is about **61 hectares**, though this includes multiple fields.
A single field often ranges from **10 to 50 hectares**, depending on layout and terrain.
For calculation, we'll assume **20 ha (200,000 m²)** as a mid-size field.

2. How much seed grain (in tons) is needed for sowing?
Typical seeding rates for winter wheat range between **180–300 kg/ha**.
At an average of **250 kg/ha**, a 20-ha field requires **5 tons of seed grain**.

3. What is the current purchase price?
With an average market price of **€230 per ton**, the cost for 5 tons of seed would be **€1,150**.

4. What is the average yield (output)?
Average wheat yield: **5.5 t/ha** → total harvest ≈ **110 tons**.
Seed input 5 t → output/input ratio ≈ **22×** (≈ 2,200%),
though this is not a financial yield percentage, just a physical production ratio.

Example Summary

Parameter	Value
Field size	20 ha
Seed input	5 t (250 kg/ha)
Seed cost	€1,150
Harvest yield	110 t total
Gross output/input ratio	22×

Summary with an example Assume:

Field size: 20 ha

Seed: 250 kg/ha → 5 t

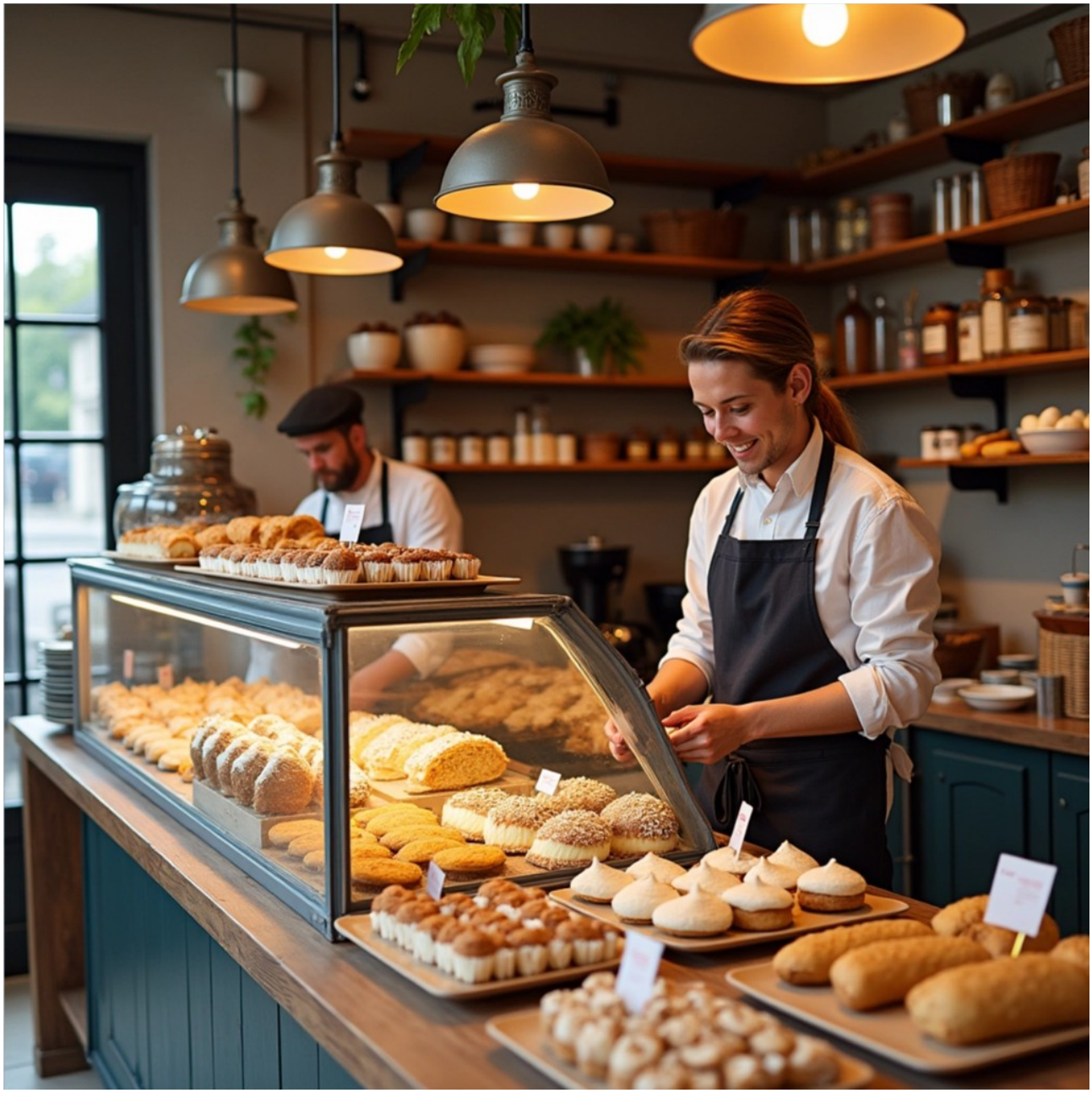
Seed price: €230/t →

Cost: €1,150

Yield: 5.5 t/ha → Total harvest = 110 t

Then you can use this to calculate revenue, costs, profit, etc. Agricultural share – example calculation Let's use a field size of 20 ha as the basis for calculation. With your share, you support the farmer with 10% = €115. Since the harvest yield is approximately 110 t, approximately 105 t remain after deducting the seed. Disregarding the costs of fertilization, irrigation, etc., your share at the time of the harvest sale would be the proceeds of 10.5 t of grain. If the price remains constant from sowing to harvest, the sale value portion of your investment is €2,415. From sowing to harvest, the buyback value of the investment is zero.

Food Stock – Example Bakery



Here, unlike farming, the buy-back value is independent of the season.

Example (materials only — flour):
From point A (your investment of €100) to point B (resale request),
the bakery spent **€900** on flour and earned **€5,000** from sales.
After flour costs, **€4,000** profit remains.
With a **10% investment**, your share of profit is **€400** at point B.

Annual Calculation

The bakery spends €1,000 per month on flour.
You invest 10% (€100).

- **Easter:** demand +5% (→ €1,050)

- **Pentecost:** demand +15% (youth confirmations, graduations)
- **September:** +5% (back-to-school celebrations)
- **Harvest Festival:** +15%
- **Christmas:** +30%

(These figures are illustrative examples, not real profit data.)

	Example 1 Bruttogain	Example 2 Bruttogain	Example 3 Bruttogain	Example 4 Bruttogain
11x100 €	4.400,00 €			
12 x 100 €		4.800,00 €	4.800,00 €	
Easter 5 €	20,00 €	20,00 €		20,00 €
Harvest Festival15€	60,00 €	60,00 €		60,00 €
September (School starter Celebration) 5€	20,00 €	20,00 €		20,00 €
Harvest Festival 15 €	60,00 €	60,00 €		60,00 €
Christmas 30 €	120,00 €	120,00 €		120,00 €
Total Bruttogain	**4.680,00 €**	**5.080,00 €**	**4.800,00 €**	**280,00 €**

Investor Type Examples

Example 1
Invests at Easter, Pentecost, and Harvest Festival only.
Needs money for a child's school celebration in September and sells the base 10%.
Sells all shares before Christmas.
→ *Occasional saver.*

Example 2
Invests continuously and takes all seasonal opportunities.
→ *Risk-taking investor.*

Example 3
Invests regularly, ignores seasonal fluctuations.
→ *Steady investor.*

Example 4
Invests only in seasonal peaks.
→ *Stock market speculator* — tracks demand cycles and invests short-term.

If each "seasonal" investment binds money for one week,
the speculator invests €70 for 5 weeks per year and earns **€210**.
The steady investor invests €100 per month and earns **€3,600 per year**,
but keeps €100 tied up for 52 weeks.

The speculator, however, reinvests profits:
Using €10 personal funds and €45 from gains,
he covers all later investments and ends with **€270 total profit** —
using **market timing and seasonal knowledge**.

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