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An Investigating Zeros Elimination of the National Currency and Its Effect on National Economy (Case study in Iran)

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ABSTRACT

The value of national currency in each country is dependent on many factors, including: Position in the global economy, efficiency and cost of government, political stability, legal and judiciary to attract foreign capital, and the principles of international law and Both sides with international developments and so on. Reduction in the value of national currency leads to psychological and social effects, when, the national currency has low value, people tend to feel a kind of contempt with stronger currencies. Such as, a transaction can amount to 10 thousand dollars of America and the Iranian Riyals and one Saudi Riyals to be traded to the 2700 Iranian Riyals thus, it leads to excessive mental work for Iranian. Also, changes in currency value and volume leads to numerous health effects. With the devaluation of national currency, if the citizens move towards greater use of foreign currencies for their daily transactions, immediately, the government should allow its agenda to zeros elimination of the national currency. In economy, the most important of zeros elimination application is maintain the value of national currency. The results of this paper show that success rate is related to its implementation plan and the authorities, like many other projects. Naturally, in the end, correct and complete implementation of this project is to evaluate the benefit of the economy.

Keywords: Zeros Elimination, National Currency, National Economy

INTRODUCTION

Experienced in removing three zero or more, has happened many times in different countries, something that was done two or three times in Turkey and removed several zeros from the national currency. However, be noted that remove the zeros from the national currency can be effective only if the at the same time, be carried out disinflation policies. However, the psychological dimension, the positive effects can be followed. Prior to this billionaire who have become millionaires. Therefore, the nostalgia that makes people remember the past memories of their own pockets to pay less money to buy goods however, the positive economic effects of such action to be sure with this action, it should be done side-effective policies such as anti-inflation policy and liquidity management until it can be used to eliminate multiple zero of the national currency in the country's monetary policy goals [1].

The main question in this research is that, what are the factors of this issue raised? In Iran from 1350 to 1389, consumer price index of goods and services in constant prices of 1383 is almost 570 times and the biggest cut bill is from 10 thousand Riyals to 100 thousand Riyals in 1389. Bill to cut the price increase, in 1389, the largest and highest bills 6 million Riyals coins were about 20 thousand Riyals. In fact, reducing the purchasing power of money has accumulated to about 4 decades. With this condition, if acute problem in the settlement of transactions and economic activity is not observed, in terms of strategy, the central bank is not usable for a long time, in the Czech Iran because of a temporary solution and legal problems of its monitoring [2]. In fact, recently, has issued orders to remove the Iranian central bank checks are 100 Riyals. On the other hand, due to large barriers for printing banknotes, the volume of banknotes in circulation, has been increased to meet spiraling demand for social exchange so that, at the end of last February's volume to 7.4 million Riyals bill came to about 105 leaves per shoot and leaf Per capita in 1350 compared with the 15 leaves of the ordinary remedies for the situation of the country's payments system [3]. The high volume of banknotes in circulation has consequences that its effects are visible in the community for financial transactions. Also, with checks collected 500 thousand Riyals in Iran's central bank, these problems will be exacerbated also, burnout machines (ATMs), due to their frequent use, is due to the high volume of paper required. If you add such reasons of safety problems and theft carry high levels of cash, obviously, to solve existing problems, there is no choice but to change its currency [4].

Literature Review in world and Iran: Zeros Elimination of the National Currency in countries, the first time occurred in Germany after World War II. This country was experiencing severe inflation under economic pressure due to World War II and the remaining losses so; the economic policy of Germany was forced to remove zeros from the mark. Then, in the 60's and 70 AD, this happened repeatedly in countries around the world Economic and trade exchanges to be easy. Usually, removing the zero solution of the national currency is used in countries which, they note the number zero is high. Since 1960 in 71 cases, developing states have been compelled several zeros are removed from their national currency and the last sample in this area to which Zimbabwe is concerned, governments in these countries the national currency dropped to zero. Also, in January 2005, the Turkish lira was replaced by new rather than old lira. Accordingly, each million old Turkish lira, with the removal of six zeros were converted to a new lira. Also, in July this year, with the elimination of four zeros from the Romanian national currency, new currency introduced called Liu. In both cases, the governments of Turkey and Romania sent a clear message to the people and the international community and that, the government's economic policies have been wrong in the past. In 1992, the economic crisis in Argentina led to dramatic declines in the value of its currency crisis. Argentina was forced to implement an economic reform package, with a priority of zero to remove from national currencies to avoid high inflation. In some countries like Chile, Croatia, the policy of zero has been removed from the economic stabilization policies. In some countries like Angola, Congo Republic and Nicaragua, despite the removal of zeros from the national currency, economic crises such as inflation continues to stand. In Argentina, as noted, was to remove the zero in the year 1960, America dollar was trading at 3500 yen against the Argentine Peso in 1100. Argentina, along with removing two zeros from its currency, its value against the dollar increased. Also, in the early 1980s, America dollar was traded equal to 18000 peso so that the Argentine government, in 1983, dropped four zeros from its currency. It is apparent that, if the government adopts its own money to remove zeros and not implemented comprehensive economic reforms and a comprehensive policy alone will not remove the scratch, and it will happen soon revaluation. During World War II, 14 cases from a zero, 9 removal of six zeros, nineteen states have zero once removed ten countries have done it twice. Argentina 4 times, 5 times the former Yugoslavia and Brazil have done 6 times the action. If we use local currency/dollar ratios (rather than inflation rates) as indicative of the potential for redenomination, we observe a larger set of country-years than those listed in Table 1 [5]. In 360 country-years, this ratio exceeds 1,000. (And in 160 country-years, the ratio exceeds 5,000). This set contains most countries that ultimately elect redenomination (such as Mexico, Peru and Poland). For instance, 1422 Turkish lira purchased a dollar in 1988; by 2003, the number had grown to 1,500,890. In Romania, the *leu's* value sank to 1655 to the dollar in 1994, and further to 33200 by 2003. Turkey, like Romania, redenominated earlier this year.

Table 1. Inflationary Episodes and Redenomination Outcomes[5]

Country	Years & Annual Inflation Rates	Redenomination?
Albania	1992 (226%)	No
Angola	1992 (299%), 1993 (1379%), 1994 (949%), 1995 (2672%), 1996 (4145%), 1997-2002 (average, 194%).	Yes, 1995.
Argentina	1975-1982; average annual rate 267%	Yes, 1983.
Argentina	1983 (344%), 1984 (627%), 1985 (672%)	Yes, 1985.
Argentina	1987, 1988, 1989 (3080%), 1990 (2314%), 1991 (172%)	Yes, 1992.
Armenia	1994 (4962%), 1995 (176%)	No.
Azerbaijan	1992 (912%), 1993 (1129%), 1994 (1665%), 1995 (412%)	Yes, 1992.
Belarus	1993 (1190%), 1994 (2221%), 1995 (709%)	Yes, 1992.
Belarus	1999 (294%), 2000 (169%)	Yes, 2000.
Bolivia	1981-1986; peaked at 11749% in 1985	Yes, 1987.
Brazil	1981-1985, average annual rate 151%.	Yes, 1986.
Brazil	1986 (147%), 1987 (228%), 1988 (629%), 1989 (1431%)	Yes, 1989.

Brazil	1990 (2948%), 1991 (433%), 1992 (952%), 1993 (1928%), 1994 (2076%)	Yes, 1993 and 1994.
Bulgaria	1991 (338%), 1996 (122%), 1997 (1058%)	Yes, 1999.
Chile	1973 (362%), 1974 (505%), 1975 (375%), 1976 (212%)	Yes, 1975.
Congo, Dem. Rep.	1979 (101%), 1989 (104%), 1991 (2154%), 1992 (4129%), 1993 (1987%)	Yes, 1993.
Congo, Dem. Rep.	1994 (23773%), 1995 (542%), 1996 (542%), 1997 (176%)	Yes, 1998.
Congo, Dem. Rep.	1999 (285%), 2000 (514%), 2001 (360%)	No.
Croatia	1992 (625%), 1993 (1500%), 1994 (107%)	Yes, 1994.
Georgia	1995 (163%)	Yes, 1995.
Ghana	1977 (116%), 1981 (117%), 1983 (123%)	No.
Indonesia	1962 (131%), 1963 (146%), 1964 (109%), 1965 (307%), 1966 (1136%), 1967 (106%), 1968 (129%)	No.
Israel	1980 (131%), 1981 (117%), 1982 (120%), 1983 (146%), 1984 (374%), 1985 (305%)	Yes, 1980 and 1985.
Kazakhstan	1994 (1877%), 1995 (176%)	No.
Laos	1999 (128%)	No.
Latvia	1992 (243%), 1993 (109%)	Yes, 1993.
Lebanon	1987 (488%), 1988 (128%)	No.
Lithuania	1993 (410%)	Yes, 1993.
Macedonia	1994 (126%)	Yes, 1993.
Mexico	1983 (102%), 1987 (132%), 1988 (114%)	Yes, 1993.
Mongolia	1993 (268%)	No.
Nicaragua	1985-1991. Highest in 1989 (4770%), 1990 (7485%) and 1991 (2945%)	Yes, 1998.
Peru	1983 (112%), 1984 (110%), 1985 (163%)	Yes, 1985.
Peru	1988 (667%), 1989 (3399%), 1990 (409%)	Yes, 1991.
Poland	1982 (104%), 1989 (245%0, 1990 (555%)	Yes, 1995.
Romania	1991 (231%0, 1992 (211%), 1993 (255%), 1994 (137%), 1997 (155%)	Yes, 2005.
Russia	1993 (875%), 1994 (308%), 1995 (197%)	Yes, 1998.
Sierra Leone	1987 (179%), 1990 (111%), 1991 (103%)	No.
Sudan	1991 (124%), 1992 (118%), 1993 (101%), 1994 (115%), 1996 (134%)	Yes, 1992.
Suriname	1993 (144%), 1994 (368%), 1995 (236%)	No.
Turkey	1980 (110%), 1994 (106%)	Yes, 2005.
Uganda	1981 (109%), 1985 9158%), 1986 (161%), 1987 (200%), 1988 (196%).	Yes, 1987.
Ukraine	1993 (4735%), 1994 (891%), 1995 (377%)	Yes, 1996.
Uruguay	1968 (125%)	Yes, 1975.
Uruguay	1990 (113%), 1991 (102%)	Yes, 1993.
Zambia	1989 (123%), 1990 (107%), 1992 (166%), 1993 (183%)	
Zimbabwe	2002 (140%), 2003 (estimated 1000%)	No.

Sources: Inflation data from the World Bank, *World Development Indicators,* annual percent change in consumer prices.

Zeros Elimination of the National Currency in Iran: In Iran, the elimination of the national currency is zero, 16-year history, the case that, from 1993, was introduced in the Central Bank by Tahmasb Mazaheri but, gradually moved to the sidelines Until 2007, the mandate was to review the proposed by Gholamreza Mesbahi Moghadam as a member of Economic Commission and formed a special commission for it and is now pending. Iran, from 1353 until now, faced with inflation above 10 percent and nearly 50 percent and as a result of this, has reduced the value of national currency. After the Islamic Revolution in Iran, far below the national currency worth 200 times that of this work, some experts are encouraged to confirm the necessity of revising the national currency. Initially the Commission, examined and then removed three zeros, the right to remove four zeros The government will finalize the policy is announced by the doctor avalanche current chairman of the Central Bank of Iran but, it is explained although it is now the definitive elimination of the triple zero of the national currency, but still needs to implement this plan over time and this plan is not implemented yet. But over time, the inflation rate falls it will happen.

Brazil eliminated the zero record: Brazil, in the 60's and 70 deaths were likely to be one of the heaviest inflations. That way, the country would lose money this month, 30 to 40 percent of its value. Previously, from 1930 to 1942, Brazil's national currency was renamed twice. In 1967, for the first time, three zeros were removed from the national currency and the currencies of Brazil with Cruzeiro became New Cruzeiro. However, Brazil has been successful in controlling inflation, and until 1981, Inflation reached 151 percent in this country again, in the meantime, once again, remove three zeros from the national currency of Brazil. In 1989, Brazil's inflation rose and fell to 1431 percent, at this time, once again, Brazil's attempt to remove the zeros returned along with renaming the national currency. In 1993, when inflation was in this country on the border of 2000 percent, eliminating three zeros were applied again. This time, the government could be successful in curbing inflation. However, Brazil is considered one of the most expensive countries in Latin America. Since 1930, over six steps removed 18 zeros from the national currency in Brazil and have changed eight times the currency's name.

Netherlands, the experience developed: Now, Dutch disease is a familiar word in the economic literature. Log in unexpected income sources of gas extraction was facing the Dutch economy with unexpected inflation in the 60s. The government was forced to print large bills, to be responsive to the needs of the public exchanges. Meanwhile, inflation crossed the border 100 percent. Of course, this situation did not last long in government and government policy could have a severe contraction in monetary policy to control the money and with it, was removed four zeros from its banknotes. The Netherlands is a prime example of the responsiveness of the policy of zero to remove the bill when it is accompanied with other cash management policies.

Turkey's successful experience: Turkey is a European country with a Third World hospital so suddenly, dropped six zeros from their currencies in 2005. Inflation in Turkey began in the early 80s AD and went to grab. America dollar was exchanged in 1988 with Lear 1422 Old Turkey and in 2003 reached more than 1.5 million old Lear. In these circumstances, the price of a turkey sandwich on old Lear fell to 3 million. From 1981 onwards, Turkey will need two years to the larger bills. In a 25-year cycle, most large bills from the 5000 Turkey became a million Lear and countless number of zeros in the economic and trade figures, so sometimes reach several trillion Lear, had created many problems in the accounting operations and maintenance accounts. On the other hand, there was a high volume of bills held by the public creates problems for Turkish citizens and had a very hard life for its residents. According to reports in the early twenty-first century AD, the Turkish people have to buy a loaf of bread would cost several million Turkish Lear. On the first day of January 2004 AD, will provide instructions to remove six zeros from Turkish Lira and its implementation were postponed to early 2005. In the first day of January 2005, new notes and coins entered the market with new lira. Project area provides for economic growth, however, can be searched key influence on the policies of this growth factor.

Zimbabwe, a complete failure: Zimbabwe's government, in 2003, when a thousand percent inflation in this country, will attempt to remove the triple zero of the country's banknotes. However, the government has done virtually nothing about the containment of inflation and was dependent on the mental aspect of zeros removed. Obviously, this function will soon disappeared and there was a swelling ultimately, the economy devastated the country and the Zimbabwe dollar fell apart. Now, inflation is the last African country of eleven million percent and the state border is inevitably one hundred million dollar bills printed to supply the needed money. The new banknotes have little problem is not solved and has led to the creation of transactions and accounting issues and high volume of money in this country, Zimbabwe's citizens will suffer greatly. This is the case, the central bank has announced that his country does not have enough money to publish the paper needed the money.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

One of the main reasons is the existence of zero to remove barriers to the release notes larger. The main purpose of implementing the plan is in big notes into smaller notes in order to facilitate easier transactions and record the numbers from the accounting perspective. But, if there is high inflation, in the following few years weakening the national currency the central bank to print money to make larger and in practice be provided in return zeros removed. It leads also to facilitate business transactions. Negative effects are also obstacles to this plan include: Remove zero experience of the national currency in different countries shows that in the short term after this project a cross-sectional price increases and inflation is inevitable. Impose on society in hidden inflation, the prices of consumer goods or capital will not increase in the daily transactions of the Central Bank to ease the removal of the zeros and there will be resistance in this topic will impose a hidden inflation to the community. Zeros should be removed for project implementation in all accounting and financial systems are changing also, all checks coins and documents need to change and there are many challenges and changes printing and distribution costs should be considered in the new bank notes coins and change people's protest. It is worth mentioning that, this time explaining that there were no plans for electronic payments, but I do not need to carry money by using electronic payments. Very high cost of new money and old money collected is expensive. However, in France after five decades of implementing this policy, there are still new and old money problems among the elderly.

Another problem is the accounting problems that will not long record new and old figures it is also harm to the data archives and databases, which lose some of their comparative time series difficult trading trends among elderly people is another example of the difficulties in converting these trends, many mistakes will be committed. All software and computer programs should be changed to the new currency that the high costs imposed on the banking system will so overall, this policy should be implemented logically. Current will be equivalent to an IRR of 10 thousand riyals. In this case, if not design more fragmented unit of the IRR for the Iranian economy, all Items are currently less than the price one thousands, at least, so will the price of Tomans. This means that items such as bread, petrol, diesel etc. Tomans, which will be sold to more than one this will lead to higher growth rate. In the circumstances is any of a thousand riyals and a folly of the king are not defined for its cash value is converted to one-tenth ago. However, regardless of the impact of inflation on the purchasing power of money those who have cash or bank deposits are large they will be faced with devaluations. In addition, psychological inflation in the short-term plan is inevitable. The general notion that inflation is caused by a new Riyal is not worth it and is a former Toman thousands and more valuable. Psychological impact of inflation, commodity prices, especially of capital goods such as housing, gold and coins denominated in the new contract is over. Because, for example, for people to understand that the apartment cost 200 million USD from the current reduced to 20 tomans, this would not be acceptable in this section will further accelerate the growth of prices for the mentally disadvantaged owners.

Reduction in the national currency zeros does not lead to an exchange rate between dollars and Riyals. Because, given the inflationary situation in Iran will form a new parity rate of speed, so with an estimated purchasing power of the Iranian Riyal it will be calculated according to the set of indicators and the macroeconomic conditions. Aside from this likely will provide opportunities for entrepreneurs many of them are convinced that the dollar is cheap and should be more expensive for the Protection of National Production General admission rates will be easier since every dollar equals 3 Riyals, the government will be more Riyal gains at the expense of petro-dollars. While this rate means 30 Thousand Riyal to Dollars in the current circumstances. But now, so it not only undermines Iran's political stance against America but, it greatly reduces the exchange rate of public assets in the global market so, their prices will be making progress. Also, it will be more expensive imports of consumer goods and raw materials and capital goods which cause prices to rise in domestic production. Increase in the dollar exchange rate and the IRR with the removal four zero mentioned in national currency, it has an impact and it is Non-cash assets will grow, people's reasons and to maintain its parity with the previous value. Other consequences are such people in the queue and wait for banks to change money, spending money to collect and eliminate printing and distribution of old and new bills. Zeros may be omitted, at first, cause the effect of inflation on economic activity so that will be part of the psychological effects on people. Other possible are disorder between previous and new information in books and databases and financial statements, the impossibility of replacing all the money in the timeframe stated the confusion between the

duality of money, Counterfeit money printed to inform people of the period of currency movements.
The positive effects include in the first instance, can provide only improve the appearance of the national currency against other currencies and also, the macro will stop printing money and thus, is less than the cost of printing money on the other hand, low currency leads to creating a positive psychological effect on people and believes in short-term induction is so cheap prices and this will be effective in reducing swelling. It is also reducing costs and eliminating the release notes and after this, you will not have a lot of people and delivered to the owners of banks to count bills also, remove the extra zeros in the banking system leads to lower costs and a reduction in trading costs. Other positive effects of the plan include Simplifying and reducing depreciation up ATM machines, money and transportation easy and convenient, eliminating the influence of zeros in foreign currencies in the economy, reducing inflation in the long run, reduction in operating costs and administrative monetary system Cause to feel better mentally and increase the confidence of people due to the stronger currency and a reduction in the number of bills paid in trade, to facilitate people in banking, increase in foreign investment in the country, paying less money in terms of number of daily deals, easier to get goods to currency conversion and also by removing the zeros, no longer need to transport large volumes of money for a small purchase.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

An American economist in an analytical paper referring to 71 eliminating the zero of the national currency in the world of the past half century since he wrote: The plan, if done correctly in the context of a series of important economic reforms then may inhibit inflammation. Layna Mosla [5] is a professor at American University in North Carolina and in an article shows subject to review and analyze the zero removal of the national currency. In this paper, Mosla [5] remove the background and history of zeros in the world has to be qualified to perform this action and results and benefits. Based on this belief in the America University of North Carolina, remove zeros itself could be useful in controlling inflation, and this must be done within a series of important economic reforms. However, if the correct implementation of this act is controlling inflation and increase the credibility of the national currency, it will promote the national spirit and will increase foreign investment in the country.
Mosla believes that since 1960 in 71 cases developing states have been forced to eliminate several zeros from the national currency. The latest example in this context is related to Zimbabwe during which in this country the government removed 10 zeros from the national currency in this country. In January 2005, the Turkish lira was replaced by new to the old Lira. Accordingly, every one million Turkish lira became old in a new lira. In July this year, Romania will remove four zeros introduced its new currency called Liu. In both cases, the governments of Turkey and Romania sent a clear message to the people and the international community that the government's economic policies have been wrong in the past. Although removal of the national currency and the introduction of zero new money rather than a political act an act is a technical expert but, government control over national currency is the sign and the characteristics of a modern nation state. Governments from the mid-nineteenth century took control of monetary policy. Today there are many challenges for the control of monetary policy. Zero is excluded from the national currency of political and economic reform package plus, it happened in Afghanistan in October 2002. Afghan government Tuesday to zero with the removal of his money as he introduced the new Afghan national currency.
According to the report, remove the zeros from the national currency is a monetary policy tool to support the government's authority. If people lose confidence in their national currency, foreign currency will be introduced especially, those who have more prestige. However, psychological and economic pressure on governments will have to enter. Economic policies are not only influenced by foreign central banks would affect international financial markets but also on economic policy. Zeros will be removed from the influence of foreign currencies and foreign economies. For example, if people have enough confidence in Turkish lira relative to the new, they will refrain from the use of Euros and dollars. Usually, the zero of the national currency will be removed after the economic crisis and the government intends, with this action, the public is convinced that all the

severe swelling. In some cases, this policy will respond and remove the zero can be prevented from rising inflation, but in some cases, removal of zero is not able to reduce the swelling faster. Referring to the long history of removing zeros, in the nineteenth century, governments when faced with a shortage of gold and silver were adjusting their national currencies. Therefore, one of the issues that will require the removal of zeros from the national currency, it is steep rise in inflation. In Argentina during 1960, each American dollar was trading at 1100 to 3500 the Argentine Peso. Argentina, along with removing two zeros from its currency its value against the dollar increased. In the early 1980s, the American dollar was trading at 18000 to 180000 pesos. Argentine government in 1983 to remove four zeros from its currency. If the government adopts a national currency and remove zeros does not implement the comprehensive economic reforms policies alone will not remove the zero.

In democratic political systems, eliminating the use of zero in the national currency can have a significant impact on a party's re-election. Of course, remove the zero in the national currency can have a negative impact and cause the failure of economic policies and a government party. According to many experts opinion, money-mediated is exchanges so that it will facilitate the exchange in the economy. Some experts believe that, because of money are not only economic exchanges but also affect the national identity of citizens and the state authority. Thus, money can be considered as a tool to strengthen national identity and national politics. Thus, eliminating the zero of the national currency could affect the economic status of citizen’s view their country and national identity. If you always expect a country's citizens to their national currency devaluation and this leads to concern officials. The government should increase the confidence of its citizens by maintaining the value of national currency is the national currency of the country and prevent citizens from dealing in foreign currencies. If citizens in a country move toward greater use of foreign currencies for their daily transactions and public confidence, it is lower than in the national currency, the government should put on its agenda to remove the zero of the national currency. Based on statistical models, inflation and exchange rates are in effect excluded zero indicators of the national currency. In fact, there is a significant relationship between inflation, exchange rate of national currency and remove zero this issue is seen well in econometric models and statistical models. Democracy and democratic political system as well, has great impact on national policy to remove zeros from the currency. As a result, it is a country more democratic political system, political system, it has less resistance to the removal of zeros from the national currency. The other point is to remove the zero pressure the IMF to implement programs of national currency. The external factors and variables influence the policies of the national currency and remove zero and facilities for lending to countries, the IMF wants them to carry out structural reforms in its economy within a given so, part of these amendments is to remove the zeros from the national currency. The influence of operating pressure, the IMF has adopted this policy. Another, if a country has in the past is used to remove zeros from the national currency of the policy, this policy will increase the likelihood of reuse and the next government will have less resistance against the implementation of this policy.

CONCLUSSION

Iran's economy requires serious action in the macro economy. Therefore, should be considered serious structural problems such as chronic inflation in the past four decades, the oil income in the economy, government budget deficits and the effects of overt and covert unfavorable foreign exchange policies If they do, then we can reform the economy by the monetary unit if this is not correct, you must eliminate multiple zero once every few years. Zeros will reduce the life accountants only slow, but, if we have this illusion that this is the real alternative inflation measures, removal of large losses will triple zero. For example, Japan is a country with a small currency like the dollar compared with currencies but, we will see that this country has done in raising the face value of its currency. Among these, we see that, in countries that have no real economy, they have a very strong currency for an attractive appearance, show very high strength of its economy, while the reality is another thing. If you delete the zeros has had positive economic effects, was then considered the policy to remove zeros from the national currency, but numbers alone do not affect the current economic exchanges. The result will be gained only marginal problems. Consider what may be the only politicians, it is this ambiguity that the induction the power of money is increased by decreasing the number of zeros, If not, remove the zeros from the national currency has no effect on the purchasing power of money in any way and will not change the general level of prices and even, in terms of psychological effect will be on the purchasing power of consumers. Positive effect of currency changes will not solve the problem of money growth in the economy.

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