

2.5 LETTERS WITH DECLARED VALUE - INLAND RATES

(Note, this section deals with the fees charged in additional to postal fees)

2.5.1 Introduction

From the time of the founding of post, sending anything of value had to be done through the *Fahrpost* (coach mail), which was much more secure than the *Briefpost* (letter post). These were separate organisations until 1842, when they came under unified control. For a given item sent using the *Fahrpost*, there were charges by weight and distance, plus a charge by value (essentially an insurance premium in case of loss), plus the cost of a receipt or return receipt to be paid for. The rates for these charges changed frequently, especially during the early decades of the 1800s. Information on these changes are summarised in reference [1] and are given in detail in [2].

The charges for items sent by the *Kocsiposta/Fahrpost* were thus complex, and initially large rate tables were required for different forms of item, for example for ordinary goods, for silver in cash or gold in cash. Further information can be found in the section concerning parcels.

The collector of early material is probably most interested in *Értéklevél/Wertbriefe* (addressed cover sheets or entire letters originally containing items of value, such as banknotes, small quantities of coins, small items of jewellery or jewellery materials, stocks, shares, bonds, *etc.*) which still exist in quantity. These mail items had initially to be taken to the post office open for inspection of the contents by the postal official, after which they were sealed by both customer and post office wax seals. This was to ensure that the correct contents were written on the front of the letter as a check against claiming a lower than actual value in order to reduce insurance charges, and as a check against pilfering *en-route*.

The rules for inspection of the value of sendings changed at various times, with inspection by the postal official becoming an option in 1850, but all letters had to be wax-sealed in a prescribed way. From 1850 it was possible to send an item pre-sealed by the customer, but this mail had to be stamped *Nach Angabe*, *Angeblich* or *Laut Angabe* (or *Allitolag* in Hungarian) meaning 'as handed in' or 'allegedly', *i.e.* effectively 'not inspected and checked'. In 1870, the need for a post office seal on pre-sealed mail was abandoned, although it remained possible to have the inspection take place for a raised price (by then, 1.5 times the value fee) presumably because of the extra effort on the part of the post office staff. By 1876, the *Allitolag* stamp was no longer needed (**PTRT 42, 28.12.1875**), but open mail must be marked with the inscription '*olvasva*' (counted) on the address side below or above the money specification, and underlined in red ink to make it stand out.

As the railway system developed from the mid-1800s, more and more mail was sent by train, and the delivery service became more secure. A more unified system of dealing with valuable mail developed with charges by declared value applying to both letters and parcels. Distance charges disappeared. For letters, the cost was then the basic letter fee plus registration plus a value/insurance fee. All the following tables deal only with the additional value fee.

Note that stamps were not used on value letters until decreed by both Austrian and Hungarian post offices from 1892.

References:

- [1] Brandon, K, Morrell, R, Taylor, A., *The story of the Austrian post up to 1850*, Austrian Philatelic Society, 2021, pp.99-101.
- [2] Kainbacher, P., *Handbuch der Brief- und Fahrpost in Österreich-Ungarn 1588-1918, Vol. 1*, Köflach, Austria, 2000.

2.5.2 Value fees

Table 1: *Fahrpost* value fees from 1867

A: value less than 100 *Fl/Ft*:

Date	Fee type	Up to 20 <i>Meilen</i>		20 to 80 <i>Meilen</i>		Over 80 <i>Meilen</i>
15.03.1867	Value fee	3 <i>kr</i>		5 <i>kr</i>		10 <i>kr</i>
		Up to 5 <i>Meilen</i>		5 to 50 <i>Meilen</i>		50 to 180 <i>Meilen</i>
	Weight fee (<50 <i>Fl/Ft</i> , <5 <i>Zoll-Loth</i>)	10 <i>kr</i>		15 <i>kr</i>		20 <i>kr</i>
		Up to 5 <i>Meilen</i>	5 to 20 <i>Meilen</i>	20-35 <i>Meilen</i>	35-50 <i>Meilen</i>	More than 50 <i>Meilen</i>
	Weight fee (>50 <i>Fl/Ft</i> and < 5 <i>Zoll-Loth</i> , and all sendings up to 1 <i>Zoll-Pfund</i>)	10 <i>kr</i>	15 <i>kr</i>	20 <i>kr</i>	25 <i>kr</i>	30 <i>kr</i>

B: value more than 100 *Fl/Ft* and/or weight more than 1 *Zoll-Loth*:

Date	Fee type	Up to 5 <i>Meilen</i>	5-15 <i>Meilen</i>	15-50 <i>Meilen</i>	More than 50 <i>Meilen</i>
15.03.1867	Value fee, 100-150 <i>Fl/Ft</i>	3 <i>kr</i>	5 <i>kr</i>	10 <i>kr</i>	15 <i>kr</i>
	Each additional 150 <i>Fl/Ft</i>	3 <i>kr</i>	5 <i>kr</i>	10 <i>kr</i>	15 <i>kr</i>

For weight fees see **Inland parcel rates**.

Source: Austrian *Fahrpostordnung* in the *Reichsgesetzblatt* 29, 31.01.1867, i.e. before the State Compromise.

Table 2: *Fahrpost* value fees - 01.11.1878 – 31.12.1899

Basic fee		Closed (sealed) items, local letters		Closed (sealed) items, distance letters			Open (unsealed) items, >150 <i>Ft</i> , <250 g
<75 km	>75 km	<150 <i>Ft</i>	<300 <i>Ft</i>	<50 <i>Ft</i>	<300 <i>Ft</i>	then each 150 <i>Ft</i>	each 150 <i>Ft</i>
12 <i>kr</i>	24 <i>kr</i>	3 <i>kr</i>	6 <i>kr</i> (?)	3 <i>kr</i>	6 <i>kr</i>	3 <i>kr</i>	1.5 times sealed rates

Source: Austro-Hungarian *Handelsministerium* decree 129, 16.10.1878. Copied in PTRT 27, 22.10.1878. The basic fee was re-confirmed in PTRT 36, 22.06.1892.

Note: These fees also applied to mail destined for Germany.

Introduction of the use of postage stamps on value letters:

PTRT 23, 16.05.1888: Stamps are to be applied to money (value) letters sent by coach mail, as well as to parcels, telegrams and money orders, for the first time: ‘The postage stamps shall be affixed by the sender himself to the designated place on the delivery note belonging to the consignment or to the envelope of the money letter, and in the case of telegrams, to the page on which the text of the telegram is written. In the case of money letters, the postage stamps should be affixed to the upper right-hand corner of the address page, so that they do not extend over the edges of the letter and that **a space of approximately one centimetre is left around each postage stamp***. If the postage stamps do not fit on the address side due to space constraints, they should be affixed to the seal side of the money letter, the back of the delivery note, or the telegram.’

* The reason for this peculiar requirement is not stated. It did not apply in the rest of the Empire.

Table 3: Value fees - 01.01.1900 – 30.09.1916

Basic fee		Closed (sealed) items				Open (unsealed) items			
<75 km	>75 km	<100 K	100-600 K	600-900 K	then each 300 K	1000-1200 K	1200-1500 K	1500-1800 K	then each 300 K
24 <i>f</i>	48 <i>f</i>	6 <i>f</i>	12 <i>f</i>	18 <i>f</i>	6 <i>f</i>	36 <i>f</i>	45 <i>f</i>	54 <i>f</i>	9 <i>f</i>

Table 4: Value fees - First inflation and interwar periods - 1916 – 1943

Date	Declared value (closed)		Rate for the value	Addtn'l declared value, per <i>x K</i>	Rate to pay
	per <i>x K</i>	up to			
01.10.1916	300 <i>K</i>		10 <i>f</i>		Min. 50 <i>f</i> [1]
15.06.1918	300 <i>K</i>		10 <i>f</i> [2, 3]		Min. 60 <i>f</i> [1]
14.06.1919	-		-		Min. total 1 <i>K</i> 60 <i>f</i> [3]
01.01.1920	1000 <i>K</i>		60 <i>f</i>		Min. 4 <i>K</i> [4]
01.06.1920	1000 <i>K</i>		1 <i>K</i> [5]		Min. 8 <i>K</i> for 1000 <i>K</i> , 16 <i>K</i> for 2000 <i>K</i> , 24 <i>K</i> for 3000 <i>K</i> , 32 <i>K</i> for greater amounts
01.07.1921 [6]		20,000 <i>K</i>	6 <i>K</i>	10,000 <i>K</i>	8 <i>K</i>
01.01.1922		40,000 <i>K</i>	10 <i>K</i>	20,000 <i>K</i>	5 <i>K</i>
01.08.1922	15,000 <i>K</i>		5 <i>K</i>		
01.11.1922 [7]	120,000 <i>K</i>		40 <i>K</i> closed 80 <i>K</i> open		
16.04.1923	240,000 <i>K</i>		80 <i>K</i>		
01.07.1923 [8]		500,000 <i>K</i>	300 <i>K</i>	500,000 <i>K</i>	150 <i>K</i>
13.08.1923 [9]		1,000,000 <i>K</i>	1,000 <i>K</i>	1,000,000 <i>K</i>	150 <i>K</i>
01.10.1923		1,000,000 <i>K</i>	1,000 <i>K</i>	1,000,000 <i>K</i>	150 <i>K</i>
01.01.1924 [10]		2,000,000 <i>K</i>	2,000 <i>K</i>	2,000,000 <i>K</i>	500 <i>K</i>
21.02.1924 [11]		5,000,000 <i>K</i>	3,000 <i>K</i>	5,000,000 <i>K</i>	1,000 <i>K</i>
11.04.1924 [12]	10,000,000 <i>K</i>		3,000 <i>K</i>		
01.06.1924 [13]	5,000,000 <i>K</i>		8,000 <i>K</i>		
01.10.1925	5,000,000 <i>K</i>		6,000 <i>K</i>		
01.04.1926	5,000,000 <i>K</i>		5,000 <i>K</i>		
01.01.1927 [14]	400 <i>P</i>		40 <i>f</i>		
05.11.1930 [15]	400 <i>P</i>		40 <i>f</i>		
15.09.1941	500 <i>P</i>		80 <i>f</i>		
01.07.1943	500 <i>P</i>		80 <i>f</i>		

[1] Registered letter rate + declared value fee, with minimum total fee 50 *f* – see **PTRT 124, 24.09.1916**. Also, for values up to 1000 *K* delivered to a home address, a fee of 10 *f* is charged at the time of posting and paid in stamps. Additional 1000 *K* values required an additional 10 *f* per 1000 *K*. A notification fee of 5 *f* is required for other destinations (e.g. a post office for personal collection). No fees are charged for official bodies or serving service personnel in their units. **PTRT 125, 24.09.1916** says that the home delivery fee for a declared value letter is raised to 15 *f*.

[2] Plus 10 *f* war tax rate per letter. This applied to the interior, Austria, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Germany, the territories of Russia-Poland, Serbia, Montenegro and Albania occupied by the Austro-Hungarian troops, and to the territory of the German General Government of Warsaw and the German Eastern Command, regardless of the weight and value, 10 *fillér* each.

[3] In **PTRT 45, 14.06.1919**, the sending of closed money letters containing banknotes or coins was halted. All money letters had to be taken to the post office open for inspection. The value was inspected and if correct, the letter was sealed using the customer's seal. The customer had to bring his own wax! Securities could still be sent closed, but had to go via the Hungarian Postal Savings Bank for inspection. The minimum charge for a value letter was doubled on 14.06.1919, from 80 *f* to 1 *K* 60 *f* incorporating the original war tax element. See below for full text.

[4] In **PTRT 76, 22.12.1919**, the restriction at [3] was repealed.

[5] Includes Austria and Germany.

[6] New regime introduced with no minimum charge, no internal limit to the sum. Austria and Germany limited to 300,000 *K* (= 10,000 *francs*) 'for the time being'.

[7] In **PTRT 83, 27.10.1922**, there is the first mention of 'open' sending costing twice that of 'closed' sending.

[8] In **PTRT 48, 27.06.1923** there is no mention of doubling the cost for an 'open' letter as was the case in the previous change. Open letters can only carry cash in excess of 500,000 *K*.

[9] Open letters can only carry cash in excess of 1,000,000 *K*.

[10] Open letters can only carry cash in excess of 5,000,000 *K*.

[11] Fee is doubled for an open letter carrying cash in excess of 5,000,000 *K*. (**PTRT 15, 16.02.1924**).

[13] Fee is doubled for an open letter carrying cash in excess of 15,000,000 *K*. (**PTRT 38, 28.02.1924**).

[14] Fee is doubled for an open letter carrying cash in excess of 1,200 *P* (**PTRT 61, 18.12.1926**).

[15] In **PTRT 58, 12.12.1930**, the quantity of loose coins in a money letter is raised from 4 *P* 99 *f* to 9 *P* 99 *f*.

Full text of PTRT 45, 14.06.1919:

Posting of securities by private parties and increase in their fees.

Until further notice, sendings containing banknotes and coins in domestic circulation may only be posted open (*i.e.* read), regardless of the declared value.

Therefore, the provision of Section 9, Point 4 of Decree No. 60.029, published in PTRT 124, 24.09.1916, that '— the open-posted value letter shall cease to exist and the post office shall only accept the sending (money letter) for delivery in closed form —' is hereby repealed.

Sendings containing securities may still be posted closed, however, regardless of the declared value, they must always be forwarded to the Hungarian Postal Savings Bank in Budapest for the purpose of registration in a current account.

The receipt of such mail submitted open (read) is carried out in the manner prescribed in Part II, Section 4, Section II. 28 of the 'Postal Tariffs and Postal Business Rules', *i.e.* the contents of the securities delivered in an envelope opened by one party and accompanied by a money order are counted by the receiving postal employee in front of the sender, compared with the list or the details on the envelope and, if found to be in order, placed in an envelope brought by the sender and sealed with the sender's seal on the corners and the post office's control seal in the middle with sealing wax.

The sender is obliged to provide the sealing wax and only good quality sealing wax may be accepted for sealing. At treasury post offices, the receiving postal employee is obliged to read and seal the contents of the sending in the presence of the office manager or a second postal employee designated by the latter. The receiving post offices affix their correct date stamp to the middle of the upper flap, and on the right and left sides, the receiving and closing postal employees apply their own, legible signatures. For example: 'Chief post office official', 'Deputy post office inspector'.

At non-treasury post offices, where in addition to the postmaster there is at least one other fully qualified postal employee, the receipt and closing of the value letter is carried out in the same way, and where only the postmaster or a qualified postal employee works, the contents of the value letter are read and closed in the presence of the party, but in this case, the place and date stamp and legible signature must also be applied to the rear closing flap of the securities.

The value of securities is generally not limited, however, if their recipient is a private individual and their amount exceeds 2,000 (two thousand) *K*, then in addition to indicating the name of the recipient, the sender must also indicate that the securities are to be delivered to the postal savings bank or another financial institution under the control of the Soviet Republic for crediting a current account in favour of the recipient; if the sender wishes to

deposit the amount as a postal savings bank deposit, this must be indicated, and it must also be indicated separately if the money is to be deposited in a postal savings bank check or current account. In the latter case, the name and number of the cheque account or current account holder must also be indicated. Since money can be delivered to private parties up to a maximum of 2,000 K per month, securities worth less than 2,000 K must also be checked upon delivery to ensure that the recipient has not already received a sum of money greater than 2,000 K within a month, or including this security. If so, the delivering post office is obliged to direct the item to the Hungarian Postal Savings Bank (Budapest).

Otherwise, the delivery of securities posted open (read) shall be carried out in the manner prescribed in Section 27, Part II, Section 16 of the 'P. T. and P. Sz.'.

If a securities note bearing the signature of a checker (only the receiving postal agent) is received for delivery and is to be delivered to a private party, the treasury post offices shall deliver the securities note to the addressee who is to be invited there at the post office, verify the integrity of the envelope together with the addressee, open the envelope by cutting it open on the front side (so that the seal side remains intact as much as possible), read its contents and check the correctness of the amount of money found inside, in addition to reconciling it with the banknotes and the value declaration.

Until further notice, I will increase the fee for certificates of deposit by 100%, meaning that from now on the previous weight and registration fee, certificate fee, delivery fee and war surcharge will be double. The lowest total fee for a certificate of deposit will therefore be 1 K 60 f instead of the previous 80 f.

This decree of mine applies exclusively to domestic traffic (unoccupied territories) and does not affect the rules for foreign traffic. Post offices shall prepare an accurate statement of the amount and number of domestic certificates of deposit received and sent, with daily details, for one month from the date of receipt of this decree, and shall submit this to their superior directorate after the deadline, and these shall submit it in a summary statement to the General Directorate of Posts and Telegraphs by the end of July of the current year at the latest.

Table 5: Value fees - Hyperinflation period – 1945-1946

Rate period	Start date	Data ex 'Black Book', Table 3.10.13
1	01.05.1945	2 <i>P</i> per 1,000 <i>P</i> [1]
2	02.07.1945	20 <i>P</i> per 4,000 <i>P</i> [2]
3	16.09.1945	20 <i>P</i> per 10,000 <i>P</i>
4	01.11.1945	- [3]
5	16.11.1945	-
6	14.01.1946	-
7	01.02.1946	200 <i>P</i> per 100,000 <i>P</i>
8	01.03.1946	3,000 <i>P</i> per 1,000,000 <i>P</i>
9	16.03.1946	-
10	26.03.1946	-
11	01.04.1946	-
12	11.04.1946	15,000 <i>P</i> per 5,000,000 <i>P</i>
13	23.04.1946	30,000 <i>P</i> per 10,000,000 <i>P</i>
14	01.05.1946	150,000 <i>P</i> per 50,000,000 <i>P</i>
15	10.05.1946	1,000,000 <i>P</i> per 200,000,000 <i>P</i>
16	20.05.1946	3,000,000 <i>P</i> per 500,000,000 <i>P</i>
17	27.05.1946	50 <i>mP</i> per 10 <i>mdP</i>
18	01.06.1946	150 <i>mP</i> per 30 <i>mdP</i>
19	11.06.1946	500 <i>mP</i> per 100 <i>mdP</i>
20	17.06.1946	3 <i>mdP</i> per 500 <i>mdP</i>
21	24.06.1946	50 <i>mdP</i> per 10 <i>bP</i>
22	01.07.1946	3 <i>bP</i> per 500 <i>bP</i>
23	04.07.1946	500 <i>bP</i> per 100,000 <i>bP</i>
24	08.07.1946	30,000 <i>bP</i> per 5 <i>mbP</i>
25	12.07.1946	10,000 <i>eAP</i> per 2 <i>mAP</i>
26	18.07.1946	50,000 <i>eAP</i> per 10 <i>mAP</i>
27	24.07.1946	300,000 <i>eAP</i> per 50 <i>mAP</i>
	01.08.1946	1 <i>Ft</i> per 1,000 <i>Ft</i>

[1] **Period 1:** These data are not likely to be correct because the insured service did not start until 01.08.1945, well into Period 2.

[2] **Period 2: PTRT 11, 26.07.1945:** Insured letter carrying was reinstated only between certain post offices and preferably only during daylight hours (because of the raised risk of theft in the immediate postwar period) from **01.08.1945**. The PTRT provides a list of these offices. Rate: 20 *P* per 4,000 *P* value, doubled if presented 'open'. Only contents exceeding 5,000 *P* can be sent 'open' for inspection.

[3] (-) implies no change.

Table 6: Value fees - 1946 - 2010

Date	Value charge	Minimum charge	Postal sealing charge
01.08.1946	1 Ft per 1,000 Ft	-	-
01.02.1982	2 Ft per 1,000 Ft	10 Ft	-
21.01.1985	4 Ft per 1,000 Ft	20 Ft	-
01.06.1987	4 Ft per 1,000 Ft	20 Ft	-
01.02.1989	4 Ft per 1,000 Ft up to 50,000 Ft 50,000 – 100,000 Ft, 36 Ft, Above 100,000 Ft, 36 Ft per 100,000 Ft	20 Ft	10 Ft
16.01.1991	4 Ft per 1,000 Ft up to 50,000 Ft 50,000 – 100,000 Ft, 236 Ft, Above 100,000 Ft, 36 Ft per 100,000 Ft	20 Ft	10 Ft
01.02.1992	6 Ft per 1,000 Ft up to 50,000 Ft 50,000 – 100,000 Ft, 360 Ft, Above 100,000 Ft, 60 Ft per 100,000 Ft	30 Ft	15 Ft
01.01.1993	8 Ft per 1,000 Ft	40 Ft	20 Ft
01.01.1994	10 Ft per 1,000 Ft	50 Ft	25 Ft
01.01.1995	12 Ft per 1,000 Ft	60 Ft	25 Ft
01.01.1996	14 Ft per 1,000 Ft	70 Ft	40 Ft
01.01.1997	14 Ft per 1,000 Ft	70 Ft	50 Ft
01.01.1998	16 Ft per 1,000 Ft	112 Ft	50 Ft
01.01.1999	18 Ft per 1,000 Ft	126 Ft	60 Ft
01.01.2000	19 Ft per 1,000 Ft	133 Ft	65 Ft
01.01.2001	20 Ft per 1,000 Ft	140 Ft	69 Ft
01.02.2002	Up to 10,000 Ft, 169 Ft, above 10,000 Ft, for each 1,000 Ft, 29 Ft.	169 Ft	Not stated
01.04.2002	Up to 10,000 Ft, 160 Ft, above 10,000 Ft, for each 1,000 Ft, 20 Ft	160 Ft	75 Ft
15.11.2002	Up to 10,000 Ft, 180 Ft, above 10,000 Ft, for each 1,000 Ft, 20 Ft	180 Ft	100 Ft
01.08.2003	Up to 10,000 Ft, 200 Ft, above 10,000 Ft, for each 1,000 Ft, 20 Ft	200 Ft	100 Ft
16.03.2004	Up to 10,000 Ft, 250 Ft, above 10,000 Ft, for each 1,000 Ft, 20 Ft	250 Ft	120 Ft
01.09.2005	Up to 10,000 Ft, 260 Ft, above 10,000 Ft, for each 1,000 Ft, 30 Ft	260 Ft	150 Ft
01.02.2006	Up to 10,000 Ft, 280 Ft Above 10,000 Ft, for each 1,000 Ft, 30 Ft	280 Ft	170 Ft??
01.01.2007	Up to 10,000 Ft, 280 Ft Above 10,000 Ft, for each 1,000 Ft, 30 Ft	280 Ft	170 Ft
01.01.2008	Up to 10,000 Ft, 310 Ft, above 10,000 Ft, for each 1,000 Ft, 30 Ft	310 Ft	185 Ft
01.01.2009	Up to 10,000 Ft, 320 Ft, above 10,000 Ft, for each 1000 Ft, 35 Ft	320 Ft	Not stated
01.01.2010	Up to 10,000 Ft, 335 Ft, above 10,000 Ft, for each 1,000 Ft, 35 Ft	335 Ft	220 Ft

Note: after 15.11.1968, the weight charge was only for a non-standard letter.

After 2010, insurance fees are no longer separately stated on the published rates sheet.

Table 7: Value fees - 2011 - 2021

Date	To 10,000 <i>Ft</i>	To 20,000 <i>Ft</i>	To 30,000 <i>Ft</i>	To 40,000 <i>FT</i>	To 50,000 <i>Ft</i>	To 75,000 <i>Ft</i>	To 100,000 <i>Ft</i>	To 150,000 <i>Ft</i>	> 150,000 <i>Ft</i>	Sealing Cost, <i>Ft</i>
01.01.2011	350	570	930	1,440	1,810	2,715	3,625	5,445	6,880	230
01.01.2012	365	595	970	1,500	1,885	2,825	3,770	5,665	7,155	245
01.01.2013	380	615	990	1,555	1,980	2,950	3,900	5,900	7,155	255
01.01.2014	395	635	1,020	1,605	2,040	3,040	4,020	6,080	7,390	265
01.01.2015	410	660	1,060	1,665	2,120	3,160	4,180	6,325	7,680	275
01.01.2016	425	685	1,100	1,730	2,205	3,280	4,340	6,580	7,990	290
01.01.2017	440	710	1,140	1,790	2,280	3,390	4,500	6,800	8,250	300
01.01.2018	440	710	1,140	1,790	2,280	3,390	4,500	6,800	8,250	300
01.02.2019	535	860	1,380	2,165	2,760	4,105	5,445	8,230	9,980	370
01.07.2020	615	990	1,590	2,490	3,175	4,720	6,260	9,465	11,480	425
01.01.2021	675	1090	1,750	2,740	3,495	5,190	6,885	10,410	12,650	470

Table 8: Value fees - 2022 onwards

Date	Rate	Sealing
01.07.2022	Values over 50,000 <i>Ft</i> : 390 <i>Ft</i> per 10,000 <i>Ft</i>	-
01.01.2023	Values over 50,000 <i>Ft</i> : 390 <i>Ft</i> per 10,000 <i>Ft</i>	-
01.03.2023	Values over 50,000 <i>Ft</i> : 425 <i>Ft</i> per 10,000 <i>Ft</i>	-
01.07.2024	Values over 50,000 <i>Ft</i> : 470 <i>Ft</i> per 10,000 <i>Ft</i>	-
01.01.2025	Values over 50,000 <i>Ft</i> : 470 <i>Ft</i> per 10,000 <i>Ft</i>	-