

Vladislaus Jagiellon's fiscal situation was problematic from the very beginning of his reign. The royal sources of revenue were considerably limited. The most important incomes came from the crown property, the escheat of noblemen's estates, the mine regal, the mining undertaking, the royal mint, and the general tax. Initially, the young king was supported by his father, Casimir IV the king of Poland, who granted him probably less than 72 000 Hungarian florins during the years 1471–1473.

The crown property which was part of royal chamber embraced royal towns, monasteries, castles, and domains. The incomes produced by them, especially the so called special tax, were reduced considerably by pawning. This was especially true in case of the monasteries and castles whose importance for the royal chamber was negligible.

Vladislaus held permanently only three castles, Karlštejn, the Prague Castle, and Krivoklát. There was about 35 royal towns in Bohemia. The towns paid in chamber the so called town census besides the special tax; despite of the pawning, this all together still was an important king Vladislaus' source of revenue. The towns and partially also the monasteries sought to redeem their own property or chamber payments pawned by the king. The Jews also belonged to the royal chamber, paying to it a special Jew tax.

Vladislaus did not try to expand the crown property by means of using his escheat rights. He used to leave these rights mostly to high land and court officials, members of the court or persons from his suite, probably solving in this way the problem with the outstanding payments for the service. In part, he used also to give up his escheat right after having been demanded.