

BANK OF FINLAND MONTHLY BULLETIN

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THE FINNISH MARKET REVIEW.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The Finnish money market did not undergo any change during May, the position continuing to be marked by the same easy tendency that had existed for a long time.

Deposits in the Joint Stock banks increased in May by 38.4 million marks, i.e., appreciably less than during the earlier months of the year, though more than in May, 1937, when the corresponding increase only amounted to 21.9 millions. Credits, too, only increased slightly, by 22.6 million marks as against 120.4 millions last year and over two hundred millions in April. The total deposits of the Joint Stock banks thus amounted to 10,899.7 million marks at the end of May and credits to 9,370.2 mil-The surplus of deposits, which had amounted to 1,421.6 million marks at the end of last year, and 1,513.7 millions at the end of April, grew to 1,529.5 millions at the end of May and thus attained a higher figure than ever before.

The foreign payment position of the Joint Stock banks improved in May. Their foreign balances grew by 22.2 million marks to 479.3 millions, while their combined foreign indebtedness was reduced by 3.0 million marks to 308.4 millions. Thus their net foreign balances, which had fallen off as usual during February—April, increased in May by 25.2 million marks and

amounted to 170.9 millions as against 122.9 millions a year ago.

The credits granted by the Bank of Finland that had been rising since the beginning of the year, increased in May by 58.8 million marks and thus amounted to 1,585.4 millions at the end of May in comparison with 1,134.5 millions a year ago. During the first half of June, however, credits displayed a slight falling tendency. The foreign balances of the Bank fell off in May by 181.3 million marks and during the first fortnight in June by a further 108.5 millions. In this way the reserve of foreign currency decreased to 2.089.2 million marks. In comparison with previous years, however, this reserve was still very large; a year ago it amounted to 1,866.7 millions and was several hundred millions less in the previous years. The seasonal reduction of the note circulation continued in May, when the decrease amounted to 88.7 million marks. 15th the note circulation totalled 2,110.7 million marks as compared with 1,859.0 millions a year before. The note reserve amounted to 225.4 million marks at the end of May and was 13.5 millions larger than a month earlier. but 84.5 millions less than on the same date in 1937.

The level of prices is still characterised by falling foreign trade prices. The index for

articles of import dropped 1 point in May to 96 points as against 110 points a year ago. The index for articles of export fell much more; the drop in May amounted to 3 points and the index stood at 99 as against 123 points in May, 1937. The relation between prices for articles of import and articles of export, which proved so favourable to the Finnish balance of trade last year, has changed again and an unfavourable tendency of prices seems to be developing. This unfavourable tendency has been delayed, however, by the fact that a large part of the exports was sold on a long term of delivery; the goods delivered now were therefore sold at a higher level of prices. The index for goods in Finnish wholesale trade also dropped 1 point in May. It stood at 98 as against 104 a year ago. The cost of living index and the consumption price index also displayed a slight falling tendency.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

As usual in the spring, foreign trade grew during May, higher figures being recorded than for any previous month of this year. In comparison with conditions in May, 1937, however, both imports and exports were reduced in volume, the former by over 5 per cent, the latter by close on 9 per cent. The value of imports in May amounted to 782.7 million marks as against 886.5 millions during the same month last year, while the value of exports increased to 641.9 millions from 620.6 millions in May, 1937. The balance of trade thus produced a surplus of imports amounting to 140.8 million marks in comparison with 265.9 millions a year ago.

During the past five months the value of imports, compared with last year, has increased by 184.7 million marks to 3,415.0 millions owing to an increase in volume, average prices having fallen. The value of exports has in-

creased by 215.5 million marks to 2,717.0 millions owing to prices, consequent on long delivery, having been higher than last year, while the volume has diminished. The surplus of imports amounted to 698.0 million marks as against 728.8 millions last year.

If we examine the course of development of imports and exports of the more important goods and classes of goods, we find that imports of grain, for instance, as well as pig iron and hot rolled and sheet iron have fallen off appreciably, whereas imports of machinery and means of transport, e.g., were larger than last year. Exports of mechanical pulp, sulphite cellulose, cardboard and paper display a falling tendency, while exports of sulphate cellulose have increased slightly owing to a considerable increase in the productive mechanism. Butter exports, too, have increased.

The state of the timber market has not yet experienced any change. Sales of sawn timber were estimated at about 350,000 standards in the middle of June. In well-informed circles it is expected, however, that the demand will soon grow livelier, as consumption in Great Britain is good. The market for woodworking products continues to be depressed, so that work has been stopped for longer or shorter periods at a large number of mills.

THE LABOUR MARKET.

Apart from the suspension of work at many mills just referred to, there is still plenty of employment, among other things owing to lively building operations and seasonal work in agriculture and forestry. The number of unemployed registered at the labour exchanges amounted to 2,963 at the end of May as against 4,579 at the end of January, when winter unemployment was at its height, and 3,126 at the end of May, 1937.

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STATISTICS.
1. — WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF FINLAND.

	1937 Mill. mk)38 . mk	
	¹⁵ / ₆	²⁸ / ₅	³¹ / ₅	8/6	15 / / 6
ASSETS.	603.0	690 *	620.4	620.4	620.4
I. Gold reserve	1 866.7	620.5 2 190.7	2 197.7	2 100.9	2 089.2
II. Foreign Bills	94.5	12.3	18.1	21.4	25.7
Foreign Bank Notes and Coupons	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.2	0.9
Inland Bills	979.7	1 403.9	1 404.7	1 404.4	1 410.6
	156.7 40.1	50.1	50.1	50.1	50.1
Loans on Security	58.5	72.1	68.6	61.9	60.7
Bonds in Foreign Currency	127.6	166.1	166.7	166.8	166.9
» » Finnish »	329.6	273.6	272.2	262.8	262.5
Bank Premises and Furniture	12.0	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.3
Sundry Assets	423.2	363.4	368.4	354.0	368.3
· Total	4 692.6	5 166.1	5 180.5	5 056.2	5 067.6
LIABILITIES.					
Notes in circulation Other Liabilities payable on demand:	1 859.0	2 124.6	2 183.5	2 156.5	2 110.7
Bank-Post-Bills	8.9	7.2	18.3	18.7	15.7
Balance of Current Accounts due to the Treasury	346.1	343.7	291.9	231.1	192.8
» » » » Others	816.7	1 098.3	1 050.2	1 043.1	1 109.5
Foreign Correspondents	25.9 167.7	50 4 71.3	50.4 70.1	44.7 88.1	49.8 85.7
Foreign Clearing Accounts Sundry Accounts	10.1	3.7	47.9	4.4	31.9
Capital	1 000.0	1 000.0	1 000.0	1 000.0	1 000.0
Reserve Fund	363.0	415.2	415.2	415.2	415.2
Bank Premises and Furniture	12,0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
Earnings less Expenses	32.5 50.7	39.7	41.0	42.4	44.3
Undisposed Profits		<u> </u>		ļ <u> —</u>	<u> </u>
Total	4 692.6	 5 166.1	5 180.5	5 056.2	5 067.6

2. - NOTE ISSUE OF THE BANK OF FINLAND.

	1937		19	38	
	15/ ₆	²³ / ₅	⁸¹ / ₅	8/6	¹⁵ / ₆
RIGHT TO ISSUE NOTES:					
Gold Reserve and Foreign Correspondents	2 469.7 1 200.0	2 811.2 1 200.0	2 818.1 1 200.0	2 721.3 1 200.0	2 709.6 1 200.0
Total	3 669.7	4 011.2	4 018.1	3 921.3	3 909.6
USED AMOUNT OF ISSUE:					
Notes in circulation	1 859.0 1 375.4 86.7	2 124.6 1 574.6 77.0	2 183.5 1 528.8 80.4	2 156.5 1 430.1 87.1	2 110.1 1 485.4 88.5
NOTE RESERVE:	3 321.1	3 776.2	3 792.7	3 673.7	3 684.
Immediately available Dependent on increased supplementary Cover	223.8 124.8	235.0	225.4 —	247.6	225.
Total	348.6	235.0	225.4	247.6	225.
Grand total	3 669.7	4 011.2	4 018.1	3 921.3	3 909.

Bank Rate since December 3, 1934, 4 0 $|_{0}$. (Former Rate 4 1 $|_{2}$ 0 $|_{0}$).

3. - BANK OF FINLAND. NOTES IN CIRCULATION AND FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS.

End of		Not	es in circul Mill. mk	ation				End of			
Month	1935	1936	1937	1938	Monthly Movement	1935	1936	1937	1938	Monthly Movement	Month
Jan. Febr. March April May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov.	[1 277.4] 1 268.1 1 371.5 1 441.5 1 469.5 1 327.6 1 309.7 1 317.2 1 336.0 1 301.6 1 319.4	1 341.5 1 444.7 1 520.3 1 546.1 1 500.9 1 465.0 1 460.1 1 502.8 1 551.4 1 560.8 1 565.3	1 600.0 1 756.6 1 912.7 2 007.9 1 899.6 1 859.1 1 840.9 1 898.2 2 004.8 2 019.6 1 995.8	2 015.1 2 188.7 2 291.5 2 272.2 2 183.5	- 36.7 +173.6 +102.8 - 19.3 - 88.7	[1 328.0] 1 329.8 1 267.7 1 317.2 1 385.9 1 415.9 1 333.7 1 352.8 1 242.2 1 259.4 1 280.7 1 239.9	1 286.9 1 263.3 1 328.3 1 354.5 1 247.9 1 114.4 1 150.0 1 147.4 1 118.1 1 254.6 1 353.3	1 655.3 1 746.7 1 764.2 1 789.2 1 807.1 1 948.7 2 046.9 2 159.1 2 048.7 2 029.0 2 050.2	2 169.7 2 272.1 2 320.9 2 379.0 2 197.7	+113.5 +102.4 + 48.8 + 58.1 -181.3	Jan. Febr. March April May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov.

¹⁾ Credit balances with foreign correspondents.

4. - BANK OF FINLAND. ORDINARY COVER, NOTE RESERVE AND HOME LOANS.

End of	Р	Ordinary Cover Percentage of Liabilities				Note Reserve Mill. mk				Home Loans 1) Mill. mk			
Month	1936	1937	1938	Monthly Movement	1936	1 Movemen				1937	1938	Monthly Movement	of Month
Jan. Febr. March April May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.	[83.69] 81.25 82.99 80.96 80.09 78.63 73.36 74.09 72.93 74.68 77.29 75.12	75.04 77.13 75.61 74.22 73.03 76.25 78.44 78.56 78.19 80.87 80.36 78.42	78.15 78.00 75.43 75.22 74.30	0.27 0.15 2.57 0.21 0.92	[861.0] 791.1 840.8 769.7 738.6 724.6 602.5 580.2 595.3 561.0 570.1 625.2 506.3	448.9 503.2 436.5 368.8 309.9 405.2 471.7 446.3 460.5 577.6 468.3	425.0 389.2 247.7 211.9 225.4	- 35.8	1 002.3 1 021.3 1 016.9 1 004.7 953.9 933.2 963.3 937.5 894.9	976.0 1 051.1 1 085.2 1 129.5	1 156.8 1 331.8 1 456.2 1 526.6 1 585.4	+175.0 +124.4 +70.4	Jan. Febr. March April May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.

¹⁾ Inland Bills, Loans on Security and Advances on Cash Credit.

5. - BANK OF FINLAND. RE-DISCOUNTED BILLS AND BALANCES OF CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

End of Month]		nted Bills i. mk	ı ¹)	II	due to		Accounts asury	II .	hers th		counts due Treasury	End of Month
Month	1933	1934-35	1936-37	1938	1936	1937	1938	Monthly Movement	1936	193 7	1938	Monthly Movement	
Jan. Febr. March April May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.	[301.1] 298.8 147.2 95.5 61.8 44.1 31.9 23.1 13.2 5.6		111111111	11.11	[161.7] 297.2 236.3 172.2 35.2 14.5 	390.6 530.9 466.6 414.6 396.2 267.6 241.1 325.0 160.4 88.8 33.3 136.3	471.6 611.7 428.2 368.8 291.9	+335.3 +140.1 -183.5 - 59.4 - 76.9	[401.7] 387.4 307.2 419.6 600.3 583.4 620.0 602.4 559.7 623.7 605.3 522.6 571.3		884.9 1 089.1 1 050.2	$-168.9 \\ +226.1 \\ +204.2$	Jan. Febr. March April May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.

¹⁾ Included in home loans, see table 4. Re-discounted Bills according to the monthly statements of the Bank of Finland. The figures in brackets [] indicate the position at the end of the previous year.

6. - RATES OF EXCHANGE QUOTED BY THE BANK OF FINLAND.

		Yearly	average			Monthly	average		
	Parity	1936	1937		1937	1		1938	
		1000	10.51	March	April	Мау	March	April	Мау
			Ì			. [
New York	23: 45	45: 82	46: 06	46: 60	46: 33	46:08	45: 69	45: 76	45: 84
London	193: 23	227: —	227: —	227: —	227: —	227:	227: —	227:	227: —
Stockholm	1 064: 07	1 171: —	1 171: —	1 171:	1 171: —	1 171: —	1 171:	1 171: —	1 171: —
Berlin	945: 84	1 844: 42	1 848: 33	1 870: 78	1 859: 69	1 848: 39	1 834: 12	1 834: 57	1 836: 64
Paris	155: 56	280: 02	187: 09	214:66	209: 62	207: 65	144: 89	143: 67	131: 17
Brussels	397: 50	773: 79	776: 10	784: 30	779: 96	776: 43	771: 04	771: 17	771: 92
Amsterdam	<i>1 596:</i> —		2 531: 14		2 533: 27	2 528: 30	2 533: 65	2 535: 39	2 533: 20
Basle	766: 13		1 054: 86		1 055: 54	1 052: 17	1 052: 19	1 050: 17	1 046: 44
Oslo	1 064: 07		1 141: —		1 141: —	1 141: —	1 141: —	1 141:	1 141: —
Copenhagen	1 064: 07		1 014:		1 014: —	1 014: —		1 014: —	1 014:
Prague	117: 64		161: 58		162: 35	161: —		160: 35	159: 88
Rome	208: 98		243: 70		245: 27	244: —		241: 17	241:20
Tallinn	1 064: 07	1 255:	1 255: —		1 255: —	1 255:		1 255: —	1 255: —
Riga	766: 13		911: 95		915:	912: 83		910: —	905: 60
Madrid	766: 13		406: 48	453: 4 8	396: 15	390:		350: —	350:
Warsaw	445: 42		872: 77	882: 57	880: 46	875: —		863: 22	863: 92
Montreal	39: 70	45: 77	46: 05	46: 60	46: 37	46: 14	45: 59	45: 51	45: 48

¹⁾ Since September 11th, 1936, only a nominal rate is quoted.

7. - HOME DEPOSITS IN THE JOINT STOCK BANKS.

	Due to the Public Cheque accounts Deposits Mill. mk Mill. mk					ther cre-		Total	•	Mon	thly	
End of Month						itutions . mk		Mill. mk			ment	End of Month
	1937	1938	1937	1938	1937	1938	1936	1937	1938	1937	1938	
Jan. Febr. March April May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.	[1 541.4] 1 553.2 1 586.0 1 582.7 1 709.0 1 737.9 1 743.4 1 676.7 1 720.7 1 675.2 1 749.6 1 613.7	1 755.3 1 648.5 1 714.7 1 863.1 1 854.6	[6 132.3] 6 206.0 6 254.0 6 364.1 6 456.0 6 491.0 6 652.8 6 711.1 6 720.7 6 699.2 6 721.0 6 750.3 6 872.9	6 980.3 7 067.8 7 250.4 7 332.0 7 389.4	1 208.5	1 412.0 1 565.0 1 656.9 1 666.2 1 655.7	8 251.5	8 768.7 8 839.6 9 078.7 9 373.5 9 394.4 9 604.3 9 779.3 9 804.2 9 714.0 10 030.2	10 147.6 10 281.3 10 622.0 10 861.3 10 899.7	+70.9 +239.1 +294.8	+117.4 +133.7 +340.7 +239.3 + 38.4	Febr. March April

Tables 7--9 according to Finnish Official Statistics VII, D. Bank Statistics. Mortgage banks are not included.

8. - HOME LOANS GRANTED BY THE JOINT STOCK BANKS.

End of Month	Inland Mill.	mk	Other of Mill.	mk	To other institu	tions mk		Total Mill. mk			ment	End of Month	
	1937	1938	1937	1938	1937	1938	1936	1937	1938	1937	1938		
Jan. Febr. March April May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov.	[1 347.4] 1 379.1 1 444.6 1 568.1 1 680.3 1 719.1 1 707.6 1 627.7 1 628.4 1 645.1 1 662.8 1 694.7 1 692.0	1 811.2 1 891.0 1 969.8 2 031.7 2 029.8	5 869.5] 5 942.4 6 125.2 6 145.4 6 341.1 6 450.0 6 445.2 6 457.4 6 381.4 6 513.6 6 593.2 6 561.3 6 603.3	6 664.4 6 824.4 6 810.8 6 974.2 6 999.1	[155.9] 183.7 169.0 210.0 225.1 197.8 188.8 256.9 248.3 259.7 269.1 313.3	266.7 327.0 344.2 341.7 341.3	7 448.6] 7 465.6 7 541.2 7 520.0 7 578.6 7 706.8 7 658.8 7 535.5 7 388.0 7 410.9 7 423.7 7 445.8 7 372.8	7 505.2 7 738.8 7 923.5 8 246.5 8 366.9 8 341.6 8 343.5 8 266.7 8 407.0 8 515.7 8 608.6	8 742.3 9 042.4 9 124.8 9 347.6 9 370.2		+133.7 +300.1 + 82.4 +222.8 + 22.6	Febr. March April	

The figures in brackets [] indicate the position at the end of the previous year.

9. - POSITION OF THE JOINT STOCK BANKS TOWARDS FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

End of Month		Claims ¹) Mill. mk		Indebtedness 2) Mill. mk				ims (+) a btedness (Mill. mk			Movement Claims	End of Month
	1936	1937	1938	1936	1937	1938	1936	1937	1938	1937	1938	Í <u></u> [
Jan. Febr. March April May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.	[372.3] 493.9 471.1 518.2 491.8 351.2 440.1 532.9 609.9 703.6 608.6 598.7 560.1	572.3 583.5 546.1 520.9 424.2 357.6 403.7 489.8 507.8 376.8 376.8 379.9	491.8 581.2 582.8 457.1 479.3	[190.4] 202.3 178.3 190.3 195.2 207.4 230.3 192.4 177.4 202.5 214.8 222.4 250.7	251.0 252.6 272.0 279.6 301.3 337.3 322.6 297.5 282.4 269.1 265.0 271.9	283.3 274.7 307.6 311.4 308.4	[+181.9] +291.6 +292.8 +327.9 +296.6 +143.8 +209.8 +340.5 +501.1 +393.8 +376.3 +376.3	+ 321.3 + 330.9 + 274.1 + 241.3 + 122.3 + 20.3 + 81.1 + 192.3 + 225.4 + 107.7 + 114.9 + 92.3	+208.5 +306.5 +275.2 +145.7 +170.9	+ 9.6 56.8 32.8		Febr. March April

¹⁾ Credit balances with foreign correspondents and foreign bills. — 2) Due to foreign correspondents.

10. — FOREIGN PAYMENT POSITION OF ALL BANKS.1)

11. — CLEARING.2)

	II .						Monthly	19	37	19	38	
End of			Mil	l. mk			Move-	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Month
Month	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	ment		Mill. mk	1	Mill. mk	
Jan. Febr. March April May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov.	[540.9] 804.4 927.2 941.2 925.4 898.0 905.9 994.9 1 070.0 1 008.9 1 108.7 1 270.2	1 564.5 1 514.0 1 487.5 1 386.1 1 336.4 1 341.7 1 340.9 1 570.4 1 601.0 1 479.0 1 669.8	1 881.7 1 783.2 1 644.4 1 668.2 1 684.1 1 573.6 1 619.5 1 497.5 1 526.0 1 443.8 1 342.9	1 637.3 1 623.5 1 724.1 1 695.6 1 461.0 1 403.4 1 554.5 1 652.6 1 671.3 1 698.6 1 785.4	1 946.9 2 058.5 1 998.4 1 944.0 1 825.4 1 854.3 2 024.4 2 277.3 2 189.5 2 030.3 2 068.0	2 371.6 2 543.2 2 550.4 2 454.5 2 266.2	+248.9 +171.6 + 7.2 - 95.9 -188.3	157 014 139 024 148 565 163 054 161 863 160 321 160 625 144 402 161 701 166 354 170 385 182 647	2 619.9 2 813.4 3 228.9 3 194.8 3 048.7 3 277.4 2 872.4 3 122.3 3 475.4 3 259.3		3 421.6 3 085.4 3 160.5 3 028.7 3 215.6	Febr. March April

¹⁾ For the Bank of Finland the net result of the debit and credit accounts with foreign correspondents and of foreign clearing transactions as well as foreign bills are taken into account, and for the Joint Stock banks their net position is taken into account as in table 9 above.

a) Indicates the clearing operations participated in by the Joint Stock banks at the Head Office and six Branch Offices of the Bank of Finland.

12. — DEPOSITS IN THE SAVINGS BANKS.

End of Month	In	the town	18	In the country Mill. mk				Total Mill. mk		I	nthly ement	End of Month
	1936 1937 1938			1936	1937	1938	1936 1937		1938	1937 1938		
Jan. Febr. March April May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.	[2 761.8] 2 793.8 2 820.4 2 859.3 2 889.5 2 901.1 2 916.3 2 941.3 2 956.0 2 979.2 3 009.0 3 033.1 3 137.9	3 180.7 3 211.0 3 261.4 3 295.6 3 320.1 3 842.3 3 369.5 3 397.2 3 428.5 3 472.4 3 514.1 3 639.0	3 693.2* 3 748.2* 3 824.1* 3 874.5* 3 894.6*	2 460.2 2 485.7 2 500.9	2 787.5 2 845.7 2 900.1	3 324.2* 3 387.8* 3 449.7* 3 496.3* 3 547.0*	5 280.6 5 345.0 5 390.4	5 934.8 5 998.5 6 107.1 6 195.7 6 267.0 6 326.0 6 370.3 6 434.6 5 576.7 6 664.3	7 017.4* 7 136.0* 7 273.8* 7 370.8* 7 441.6*	+63.7 +108.6 +88.6	+137.8* + 97.0* + 70.8*	Febr. March April

Deposits in the Savings Banks, including long-term deposits and current accounts, according to figures supplied by the Central Statistical Office.

Increased by 223.5 mill. mk interest for 1936. — *) Increased by 242.3 mill. mk interest for 1937. The figures in brackets [] indicate the position at the end of the previous year.
 *) Preliminary figures subject to minor alterations.

13. — DEPOSITS IN POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK AND IN CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES.

End of Month		osits in Savings Mill.		ice	H	athly ement	De	Credit S	Co-opera ocieties. ³ 1. mk		H	thly ment	End of Month
	1935	1936	1937	1938	1937	1938	1935	1936	1937	1938	1937	1938	
Jan. Febr. March April May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.	[355.9 358.0 361.3 365.1 364.3 363.1 362.7 364.5 365.4 365.4 364.5 364.2	378.4 380.9 383.8 384.1 382.5 382.5 384.6 387.9 387.9 387.2 387.8 4)401.7	404.1 408.3 413.7 415.3 415.8 418.5 423.8 428.6 432.1 435.4 438.3 5)454.5	460.3* 467.9* 474.8* 476.2* 476.6*	+ 1.6	+ 5.8* + 7.6* + 6.9* + 1.4* + 0.4*	539.0 554.7 565.9	621.2 635.1 655.9 667.9 674.9 693.8 703.1 713.9 725.0 741.6 763.2 793.9	815.6 845.2 887.8 928.2 954.6 989.6 1 002.6 1 024.3 1 049.1 1 078.3 1 104.8 1 148.0	1 175.6 1 219.3 1 267.8 1 309.9	+21.7 +29.6 +42.6 +40.4 +26.4 +35.0 +13.0 +21.7 +24.8 +29.2 +26.5 +43.2	+ 27.6 + 43.7 + 48.5 + 42.1	

1) According to Finnish Official Statistics VII, D. Bank Statistics. — 2) Figures supplied by the Central Bank for Co-operative Agricultural Credit Societies. — 3) Increased by 13.8 mill. mk interest for 1935. — 4) Increased by 14.8 mill. mk interest for 1936. — 5) Increased by 14.9 mill. mk interest for 1937.

14. — DEPOSITS IN CONSUMERS' CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

15. — INSURANCES IN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

1	Denos	its on Sa	vings					New riel	ks accepted			1
End of Month	h	Accounts Mill. mk	-	13	nthly ement	19	936		37	19	38	End of Month
	1936	1937	1938	1937	1938	Number	Amount Mill. mk	Number	Amount Mill. mk	Number	Amount Mill. mk	Monu
Jan. Febr. March April May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.	[450.4] 456.0 464.3 475.0 478.6 476.7 484.2 484.5 485.8 487.2 490.7 496.4 504.6	515.6 529.6 547.9 561.3 566.9 579.9 586.3 590.8 598.2 606.3 615.2 624.1	662.2 684.6 694.9 697.5	+13.4	+18.8 +19.3 +22.4 +10.3 + 2.6	5 072 7 212 9 001 7 665 7 684 7 455 6 069 7 168 8 838 9 792 10 586 14 183	63.9 85.7 104.6 95.0 97.9 94.5 74.9 89.7 114.1 122.0 128.9 197.2	6 875 8 457 9 286 9 581 9 210 8 752 7 003 8 228 10 011 11 399 12 492 15 440	84.6 109.8 119.5 124.9 122.2 114.4 90.9 109.4 131.6 149.3 163.4 223.6	7 223* 9 959* 12 450* 9 998* 9 369*	93.4* 134.5* 163.9* 135.3* 130.7*	Jan. Febr. March April May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.
	According	to data s	upplied b	y the Fin	nish Co- Whole-	100 725 36 634	1 268.4 447.1	116 734 43 409	1 543.6 561.0	48 999*	657.8*	Total JanMay

operative Wholesale Society and the Co-operative Wholesale Association. Interest added to capital in June and December.

| 36 634 | 447.1 || 43 409 | 561.0 || 48 999* | 657.8* || Jan.-May |
| According to information supplied by the Finnish Life Assurance Companies.

16. — CHANGES IN NUMBER AND CAPITAL OF LIMITED COMPANIES.

Year and		panies inded		ase of pital		panies Idated		anies with ed capital	1	rease (+) etion ()	Year and
Quarter	Num- ber	Capital Mill. mk	Num- ber	Mill. mk	Num- ber	Capital Mill. mk	Num- ber	Reduction of capital Mill. mk	Num- ber	Capital Mill. mk	Quarter
1935 1936 1937	600 679 874	92.9 246.5 264.5	203 218 358	242.5 356.6 728.1	136 117 133	49.9 58.3 210.7	24 21 22	23.3 37.3 42.1	$\left \begin{array}{c} +464 \\ +562 \\ +741 \end{array} \right $	$+262.2 \\ +507.5 \\ +739.8$	1935 1936 1937
1937 Jan.—March April—June July—Sept. Oct.—Dec.	252 242 185 195	106.8 49.4 63.2 45.1	76 116 59 107	147.6 310.9 96.3 173.3	33 47 14 39	60.3 83.7 8.2 58.5	6 5 3 8	7.4 13.2 0.9 20.6	+219 +195 +171 +176	+186.7 $+263.4$ $+150.4$ $+139.3$	1937 Jan.—March April—June July—Sept. Oct.—Dec.
1938 Jan.—March April—June July—Sept. Oct.—Dec.	214	39.8	98	208.0	34	44.0	5	3.0	+180	+200.8	1938 Jan.—March April—June July—Sept. Oct.—Dec.

Figures supplied by the Central Statistical Office.

The figures in brackets [] indicate the position at the end of the previous year.

Preliminary figures subject to minor alterations.

17. - STOCK EXCHANGE. BANKRUPTCIES. PROTESTED BILLS.

		over of		Ban	kruptel	es ²)			Pro	tested I	Bills*)				
Month	Е	xchange Mill. m			Number			Nur	nber				ount mk		Month
	1936	1937	1938	1936	1937	1938	1935	1936	1937	1938	1935	1936	1937	1938	
January February March April May June July August September October November December	21.2 39.8 33.4 39.1 28.2 25.8 47.2 24.2 38.3 45.7 38.9 54.5	70.3 83.5 90.9 81.8 36.1 22.4 21.9 25.0 34.4 50.2 43.4 27.9	18.5 22.4 24.2 17.7	56 54 50 52 55 42 39 37 56 47 60 46	47 61 39 70 63 27 20 37 57 68 42 52	35 43 39 51	251 182 216 283 282 224 198 197 213 230 258	313 320 240 241 245 261 257 262 281 172	155 144 182 172 181 171 180 156 135 160 141	151 158 161 182 197	1.0 0.7 1.0 6.8 5.2 3.1 1.1 0.5 0.7 1.0 1.3	1.1 0.6 1.0 0.9 1.1 1.1 0.9 0.8 1.1 1.2 0.5	0.7 0.4 0.8 0.5 0.6 0.5 0.4 0.8	0.4 0.9 0.6 1.0 0.7	January February March April May June July August September October November December
Total JanMay	436.3 161.7	587.8 362.6	100.5	594	583		2 760 1 214	2 983 1 359	1 945 834	849	23.5 14.7	10.8 4.7	7.0 2.8	3.6	Total JanMay

¹⁾ According to data supplied by the Stock Exchange Committee. — *) Preliminary figures compiled by the Central Statistical Office from the reports sent in by the various Courts including all bankruptcy petitions, of which only about half will lead in due course to actual bankruptcy. — *) Preliminary figures published in the *Report of Bills Protested in Finland*

18. — STOCK EXCHANGE INDEX. 1985=100.

					OTTO:	prices					i	1	Bond 1	orices	ſ	
	AUk	inds			Bank s	shares		Îr	dustri	al shar	es		All k	inds		End of Month
935	1936	1937	1938	1935	1936	1937	1938	1935	1936	1937	1938	1935	1936	1937	1938	Month
100	101 104	144 152	135 132	104 102	98 98	123 130	127 124	98 99	104 108	155 166	140 137	99 100	100 100	103 103		
98 99	108 112	163 147	128 125	99 100	101 103	138 128	123 121	97 98	112 117	178 158	131 127	100	100 101	103 103	103 103	March April
100 100 101	114	147	126	100	103	130	121	100	121	157	129	100	102	103	102	May June July
102 100	12 4 128	158 147		102 100	110 112	137 132		103 100	132 138	168 154		100 101	102 102	103 103		August September
99	133	137		97	115	126	,	100	143	142		100	103	103		October November December
	00 00 98 99 00 01 02 00	35 1936 00 101 00 104 98 108 99 112 00 113 00 114 01 120 02 124 00 128 00 130 99 133	00 101 144 00 104 152 98 108 163 99 112 147 00 113 141 00 114 147 01 120 150 02 124 158 00 128 147 00 130 140 99 133 137	00 101 144 135 00 104 152 132 98 108 163 128 99 112 147 125 00 113 141 126 00 114 147 01 120 150 02 124 158 00 128 147 00 130 140 99 133 137	1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 104 102 102 103 104 105	1936 1937 1938 1935 1936	1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1936 1937 1936 1937 1936 1937 1936 1937	1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938	1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1937 1938 1937 1938 1937 1938	1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938	1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1937 1938	1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1936 1937 1938 1936 1937 1938 1936 1937 1938 1936 1937 1938 1937 1938	1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1937	1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1238 1277 1938 1937 1938 1238 1277 1938 1937 1938 1238 1277 1938	1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1937	1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1937 1938 1935 1936 1937 1938 1937 1937 1938

^{*}Unitas* index based on the prices quoted for the shares of 3 banks and 10 industrial firms and for the bonds belonging to 14 State Municipal and other bond loans.

19. — PUBLIC DEBT.

End of			Acc	~	the Finan Iill. mk ¹)		its			IJ	viss Fres. ²) gold Fres.)	End of
Year and Month	F	unded Del	ot	Sho	rt-term Cr	edit	Tot	al Public	Debt	Total	Yearly and	Year and Month
	Foreign	Internal	Total	Foreign	Internal	Total	Foreign	Internal	Total	Public Debt	Monthly Movement	
1935 1936 1937	1 852.0 1 128.7 921.3	1 180.8 1 852.7 2 355.3	3 032.8 2 981.4 3 276.6	56.5	76.7 81.3 175.9		1 908.5 1 185.2 921.3	1 257.5 1 934.0 2 531.2	3 166.0 3 119.2 3 452.5	252.2	- 25.0 - 16.6 + 5.1	1935 1936 1937
1937 May	1 019.8	1 857.2	2 877.0		144.0	144.0	1 019.8	2 001.2	3 021.0	245.9	 4. 8	1937 May
1938 March April May	827.2 824.2 824.1	2 340.8 2 299.0 2 296.5	3 168.0 3 123.2 3 120.6	-	194.3 199.4 200.3	194.3 199.4 200.3	824.2	2 535.1 2 498.4 2 496.8	3 362.3 3 322.6 3 320.9	247.8	- 2.3 - 2.5 - 1.0	1938 March April May

¹⁾ According to data supplied by the Treasury. Internal loans are given at their nominal value and foreign loans in Finnish currency according to the rates ruling on the dates of the issue of the loans.—*) Calculated as follows: the outstanding amounts of both internal and foreign loans have been converted into Swiss Francs at the mouthly average rates of exchange of the respective currencies. From September, 1936, the amounts have been converted into Swiss Francs of former gold value, in order to eliminate the influence of fluoristing currencies.

fluctuating currencies.

* Preliminary figures subject to minor alterations.

20. - STATE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

	H		Curi	rent rev	enue¹) de	erived f	rom		044-1	E	xpenditu	IT0	
Month	Total revenue	Income and Property taxes	Excise on spirits, wines, etc.	Stamp duty	Interest and Divi- dends	Rail-	Posts and Tele- graphs ²)	State Forests*)	Capital reve- nue	Total	Current	Capital	Month
					Mill. mk						Mill. m	k	
			1)					
1937 JanApril	1 259.7	23.6	49.5	95.0	55.4	83.0	27.0	94.3	116.5	1 232,1	924.7	307.4	1937 JanApril
1938 JanApril	1 326.5	20.4	14.2	102.6	74.3	59.4	28.3	126.3	50.9	1 210.1	982.6	227.5	1938 JanApril
1938 Budget	4 436.2	724.0	161.5	230.0	272.6	209.7	56.8	250.9	304.6	4 435.3	3 154.3	1 281.0	1938 Budget

Tables 20—21 according to preliminary monthly accounts kept by the Treasury, the Customs and the Board of Excise Revenue.

1) The current revenue derived from Customs duty, and some other State receipts are specified in table 21 below. — 2) The figures given refer to net revenue.

21. — COLLECTION OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE DUES.

	Total	Customs	duty on	Fines,	Total		Exc	dse on		
Month	Customs Receipts	Imported goods incl. storage charges	Exported goods	Light Dues etc.	Excise Dues	Tobacco	Matches	Sweets	Cattlefood and Margarine	Month
		10	00 mk				1 000 mk			
1937 April May JanMay	155 548 177 973 712 108	152 337 174 826 699 673	72 77 223	3 139 3 070 12 212	24 034 24 407 122 175	17 623 18 203 92 606	2 038 1 686 8 567	1 761 2 189 9 860	2 612 2 329 11 142	1937 April May JanMay
1938 April May JanMay	159 853* 166 027* 777 887*	156 475* 163 051* 764 707*	123* 57* 230*	3 255* 2 919* 12 950*	26 919 27 130* 134 447*	20 664 20 562* 103 528*	_ _ _	2 133 2 869* 12 416*	3 699*	1938 April May JanMay
1938 Budget		1 620 000	500	_	_	227 000	_	22 500	25 000	1938 Budge

Comprising the State receipts collected by the Customs and the Board of Excise Revenue and included in table 20 above.

22. - VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Month		Imports (c. i. f.) Mill. mk			Exports (f. o. b.) Mill. mk			s of Impor r Exports (Mill. mk		Month
	1936	1937	1938	1936	1937	1938	1936	1937	1938	
January February March April May June July August September October November December	461.2 370.9 394.9 469.4 564.2 559.9 566.5 527.5 601.0 616.6 637.7 599.2	515.6 504.8 569.2 754.2 886.5 897.8 873.0 840.6 944.0 875.2	686.3* 578.1* 680.3* 687.6* 782.7*	437.0 360.5 396.8 398.4 573.7 703.7 820.7 761.5 712.4 794.3 662.2 601.4	484.8 383.7 483.8 528.6 620.6 924.7 1 132.4 1 053.4 1 058.3 999.1 901.4 808.9	522.2* 473.3* 546.8* 533.0* 641.9*	$\begin{array}{c} -24.2 \\ -10.4 \\ +1.9 \\ -71.0 \\ +9.5 \\ +143.8 \\ +254.2 \\ +234.0 \\ +111.4 \\ +177.7 \\ +24.5 \\ +2.2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{l} -30.8 \\ -121.1 \\ -85.4 \\ -225.6 \\ -265.9 \\ +26.9 \\ +212.8 \\ +212.8 \\ +215.1 \\ +55.1 \\ +26.2 \\ +8.0 \end{array}$	164.1* 104.8* 133.7* 154.6* 140.8*	January February March April May June July August September October November December
Total JanMay	6 369.0 2 260.6	9 306.4 3 230.3	3 415.0*	7 222.6 2 166.4	9 379.7 2 501.5	2 717.0*	$ +853.6 \ -94.2 $	+ 73.3 $ 728.8$	698.0*	Total JanMay

Tables 22—29 according to Finnish Official Statistics I. A. Foreign Trade of Finland, Monthly Reports.

The term imports covers all imported goods which are placed on the market either immediately after importation or after storage. Exports covers all goods exported from the open market, including re-exports. Goods are declared to the Customs by their owner, who must at the same time state the value of the goods as calculated at the frontiers of the country.

* Preliminary figures subject to minor alterations.

23. - VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS IN DIFFERENT GROUPS OF GOODS.*

Group	Classes of Goods			(c.	nports . l. f.) ill. mk					(f.	ports o. b.) l. mk		
No. of	•	May	April	Мау	Ja	nuary—1	Мау	Мау	April	May	Jan	uaryM	ay
		1938	1938	1937	1938	1937	1936	1938	1938	1937	1938	1937	1936
3	Food obtained from animals Cereals and their products Fodder and seed Fruit, vegetables, live plants,	2.7 3.1 24.9 14.2	0.1 2.6 31.8 14.5	2.2 2.2 66.8 10.6	3.2 14.5 183.5 102.5 82.1	4.0 10.4 232.1 105.5	1.2 8.8 228.8 111.5	2.6 70.9 0.2 0.1	0.6 52.1 0.1 1.3	0.1 54.0 0.6 0.0	3.4 285.8 0.5 3.3	0.4 240.9 1.0 2.0	1.4 217,7 0.4 2.4
6 7	etc. Colonial produce and spices Preserves, in hermetically sealed packages	52.1	50.5	45.3	266.9 2.9	197.9	189.5	0.9	1.2 0.1	0.1	3.5	0.3 0.7	0.9
9 10 11 12 13	Beverages Spinning materials Yarns and ropes Cloth Various textile products Timber and wooden articles Bark, cane, branches or	6.0 36.3 17.2 26.4 19.7 5.4	6.6 24.4 15.6 41.1 22.2 2.7	3.9 34.1 21.0 33.3 18.8 6.6	29.4 152.1 83.2 221.2 88.9 17.1	20.6 188.4 92.8 186.3 74.6 16.4	21.5 148.7 63.8 120.2 57.5 16.4	0.0 1.4 3.3 1.5 1.5 221.1	0.0 0.3 3.7 1.4 1.5	0.0 0.3 6.1 2.8 1.3 195.5	0.0 4.9 20.2 10.2 6.6 642.2	0.0 3.2 30.8 21.6 5.2 539.6	0.1 2.7 28.0 16.6 3.4 564.6
15	twigs, and articles made from same Pulp, cardboard and paper, and articles made from	3.0	2.2	3.3	13.4	12.4	11.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.1	1.0
16	same Hair, bristles, feathers together with bones, horn and other carvable goods not specifically mentioned and	4.2	4.1	3.6	16.8	14.2	10.5	270.3	257.1	292.1	1 448.4	1 355.4	1 130.2
17	articles made from same Hides and skins, leather-	3.9	3.6	3.4	17.8	14.4	10.5	0.5	0.3		2.4	1.4	1.6
19 20	goods, furs, etc	16.8 135.1 108.6 70.7	14.2 90.8 88.7 79.8	24.0 181.2 93.3 69.2		99.2 546.2 326.2 245.7	64.5 332.1 180.7 132.7	10.9 25.8 4.7 1.3	8.6 20.5 2.7 8.7	15.4 21.9 2.1 0.6	44.3 104.3 14.6 18.6	74.2 91.0 13.1 0.8	60.1 37.7 12.4 1.5
	ments, clocks and watches Minerals and articles made	10.0	8.7	6.8	41.9	27.7	17.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.1
23	from same	59.5	32.7	71.8	165.9	156.2	108.2	9.2	9.1	7.9	43.5	37.0	38.3
24	and products of same Oils, fats and waxes, and products of same	26.3 43.5	18.7 37.0	34.1 53.5	95.1 177.7	92.0 173.6	52.8 119.4	1.7	1.5 1.3	2.7 0.8	8.3 5.4	11.2 4.0	7.4 3.1
	Ethers, alcohols not speci- fically described, volatile oils, cosmetics, etc	1.7	1.7	2.4	7.7	8.1	5.4	0.4	0.7	0.7	1.8	1.4	1.3
	Colours and dyes Explosives, fire-arms and materials, fuses and fire-	10.2	10.2	11.2	39.6	45.9	30.8	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.2
28	works	34.4	25.7	32.0		5.2 99.0	68.5	0.6	2.0 0.4	0.4	11.9	9.7 3.5	3.9
	Fertilizers	8.7	19.6	20.2	46.4	48.4	31.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
31	office fittings, etc Articles not specified else-	6.7	11.4	9.8	33.4 82.1	29.8 58.4	22.1	0.3	0.5	0.4	2,0 3,1		[[
	Where Total	13.2 782.7	687.6				2 260.6	636.5		609.4	2 693.8	2 456.2	2 150.3
}	Re-exports Total	782.7	687.6	886.5	3 415.0	— 3 230.з	2 260.6	5.4 641.9	5.1 533.0				$\begin{array}{ c c c }\hline 16.1\\\hline 2166.4\end{array}$

^{*} Preliminary figures subject to minor alterations.

24. — IMPORTS OF THE MOST IMPORTANT ARTICLES.

Month		Rye Tons			Wheat Tons		Wheate	on Flour and of Wheat Tons	d Grain	Month
	1936	1937	1938	1936	1937	1938	1936	1937	1938	
January February March April May June July August September October November December	2 707.7 3 264.3 607.8	10 347.2 8 977.8 1 142.3 8 710.8 13 083.3 10 306.9 3 435.8 1 590.4 882.4 1 730.9 1 799.7 9 586.7	148.7* 242.6* 5 309.9* 2 161.2* 250.5*	6 621.7 3 955.6 6 392.6 7 674.4 6 200.3 8 719.2 8 985.6 8 772.5 5 483.1 4 000.6 3 335.1 2 933.5	7 193.7 3 961.5 5 477.4 8 580.2 6 374.0 6 415.0 4 315.9 3 500.3 3 871.5 2 605.9 832.9	3 336.6* 4 082.5* 3 262.5*	1 999.1 2 516.2 3 021.1 2 987.3 3 437.7 2 489.4 1 176.8 1 209.5 1 363.4	2 356.3 1 260.3 1 143.1 1 178.7 2 366.0 2 577.9 3 071.6 1 861.1 1 554.1 1 410.0 1 359.1 1 090.0	2 152.8* 1 938.6* 2 236.7* 2 491.7*	April
	66 826.0 44 896.9	71 594.2 42 261.4	8 112.9*	73 074.2 30 844.6	60 013.4 32 097.9	23 760.7*	27 778.7 13 565.2	21 228.9 8 304.4	13 321.6*	Total JanMay

Month	Rice	and Grain o	of Rice	Br	an and Ma	ize		Raw Hides Tons	ı	Month
	1936	1937	1938	1936	1937	1938	1936	1937	1938	
January February March April May June July August September October November December	1 006.1 710.1 811.0 758.9 1 372.1 1 067.4 2 206.4 1 084.3 1 439.2 1 886.7 1 598.5 1 646.8	1 677.3 1 174.4 957.7 1 055.4 2 468.2 794.2 1 894.4 1 173.7 1 595.3 1 187.6 1 388.6	1 224.8* 827.4* 879.7* 898.0* 1 153.6*	16 202.4 14 463.1 17 057.0 22 805.4 17 942.0 8 772.7 8 215.3 10 044.3 8 779.3 5 567.8 5 504.9 4 724.0	9 787.7 16 156.0 16 468.4 15 850.3 5 056.0 4 900.3 6 344.5 4 490.8 7 743.9 8 570.3 10 736.1 11 343.3	9 262.4* 11 279.8* 9 472.2* 5 744.2* 4 708.3*	1 007.3 705.6 528.8 400.9 501.8 423.8 646.5 475.5 425.1 625.1 600.4 890.9	654.2 561.6 945.8 711.7 993.1 891.1 1 002.1 703.2 909.9 896.1 860.5 682.9	693.7* 600.8* 657.1*	January February March April May June July August September October November December
Total JanMay	15 587.5 4 658.2	17 121.9 7 333.0	4 983.5*	140 078.2	117 447.6	40 466.9*	7 231.7 3 144.4	9 812.2 3 866.4		Total JanMay

Month		Coffee Tons		Refli	Sugar ned and Unr Tons	efined.	I	Raw Tobac Tons	Beo	Month
	1936	1937	1938	1936	1937	1938	1936	1937	1938	
January February March April May June July August September October November December	3 255.3 1 584.2 1 611.0 1 548.0 1 639.0 1 880.7 1 676.6 2 164.6 1 863.1 2 014.2 1 828.3 790.4	2 697.2 1 651.8 1 720.5 1 623.2 1 850.8 1 806.1 1 709.1 1 752.9 1 767.6 1 682.0 1 425.8 1 000.8	3 680.3* 1 986.1* 2 029.9* 1 971.3* 2 171.9*	9 536.4 6 409.8 7 318.0 8 205.8 9 896.2 10 782.9 17 065.4 13 197.9 5 304.3 3 458.1 10 563.7 6 030.9	5 412.4 3 917.2 5 812.9 7 106.8 9 420.7 11 075.4 9 630.8 9 346.6 10 295.9 6 870.1 4 819.3 3 091.1	10 746.6* 6 731.4* 8 819.5* 11 253.4* 11 468.3*	248.5 271.6	300.6 278.7 256.8 329.4 298.4 349.2 194.5 334.4 329.8 319.4 330.3 186.4	347.5* 315.9* 342.5*	January February March April May June July August September October November December
Total JanMay	21 855.4 9 637.5	20 687.8 9 543.5	11 839.5*	107 769.4 41 366.2	86 799.2 31 670.0	49 019.2*	3 108.6 1 292.2	3 507.9 1 463.9	1 668.9*	Total JanMay

[•] Preliminary figures subject to minor alterations.

24. — IMPORTS OF THE MOST IMPORTANT ARTICLES. — Continued.

Month	1	Pig Iron Tons		Hot roll	ed and Sho Tons	eet Iron	C	oal and Cok Tons	9	Month
	1936	1937	1938	1936	1937	1938	1936	1937	1938	
January February March April May June July August September October November December	2 598.5 531.6 158.7 1 090.9 2 854.3 3 133.5 4 146.3 4 030.4 3 298.1 5 665.5 5 919.5	2 342.0 848.1 683.1 2 219.6 5 307.3 1 460.7 8 052.0 6 978.4 6 347.1 3 471.5 1 452.5 902.5	1 799.9* 326.0* 236.9* 191.6* 855.1*		24 361.8 24 975.1 17 840.0 13 797.5 11 862.4 10 296.2	7 824.1* 4 333.9* 4 388.2* 4 752.5* 10 494.5*	59 073.9 23 717.6 7 534.0 85 262.4 158 050.0 165 136.4 205 988.3 206 456.8 242 943.8 270 859.1 183 071.4 115 613.0	69 423.8 26 065.8 20 608.9 57 489.4 182 328.0 297 726.4 289 761.7 291 464.1 325 365.8 303 221.5 220 119.3 148 694.4	78 120.2* 42 838.4* 20 547.3* 70 775.0* 151 156.5*	January February March April May June July August September October November December
Total JanMay	38 763.1 7 234.0		3 409.5*	116 712.9 28 908.9		31 793.2*		2 232 269.1 355 915.9	363 437.4*	Total JanMay

Month	[Raw Cottor Tons	L		Wool Tons			Petrol Tons		Month
	1936	1937	1938	1936	1937	1938	1936	1937	1938	
January February March April May June July August September October November December	1 257.9 1 059.7 815.3 593.3 626.6 715.6 876.8 683.4 873.4 1240.6 1 137.9 2 993.2	993.1 878.7 770.6 1 066.0 508.9 1 569.0 859.4 1 089.1 775.4 1 319.0 1 754.8 3 498.1	1 407.1* 653.7* 699.9* 510.8* 1 394.8*	232.5 246.8	239.3 260.0 252.7 295.8 293.5 264.4 229.3 250.8 191.3 222.3 233.4 173.7	209.8* 253.1* 222.7* 256.6* 190.5*	5 580.7 4 930.1 4 992.7 4 985.5 7 629.7 10 595.6 9 346.0 8 390.4 8 899.6 7 116.2 5 821.2	7 696.5 6 823.6 7 958.0 7 715.9 11 819.7 11 238.8 11 791.9 11 403.7 11 040.2 10 562.7 9 560.4 9 397.7		January February March April May June July August September October November December
Total JanMay		15 082.1 4 217.3	4 666.3*	2 840.4 1 182.1	2 886.0 1 320.8	1 132.7*		117 009.1 42 013.7	46 867.5*	Total JanMay

25. - EXPORTS OF THE MOST IMPORTANT ARTICLES.

Month		Meat All kinds Tons			Butter Tons			Cheese Tons		Month
	1936	1937	1938	1936	1937	1938	1936	1937	1938	<u> </u>
January	687.4	619.8	606.9*	942.6	1 345.8	950.5*	247.1	319.2	490.6*	January
February	702.4	631.7	698.7*	1 115.4	1 114.3	1 202.3*	381.6	565.9	456.7*	February
March	771.9	615.1	637.1*	1 244.6	1 226.4	1 638.5*	519.8	418.2		March
April	455.1	415.6	332.6*	1 207.0	1 377.2	1 669.0*	390.7	500.5	521.0*	April
May	312.0	238.6	212.0*	1 117.3	1 490.1	1 925.6*	418.5	597.1	465.1*	May
June	257.1	206.1	ĺ	1 263.9	1 840.6		342.9	528.0	i I	June
July	269.0	206.5	l ii	1 440.7	1414.2		398.8	587.5	\	July
August	174.5	203.2	1	1 038.3	756.6	i	453.2	458.2		August
September	314.5	319.6	[[1 114.3	955.0	[454.4	729.2	i '	September
October	489.9	650.2	i II	1 186.8	859.2		493.4	862.4	Į.	October
November	496.6	712.8]	1 088.0	799.0		414.3	505.5	J	November
December	643.7	901.3		1 228.3	761.6		413.2	539.1		December
Total	5 574.1	5 720.5		13 987.2	13 940.0		4 927.9	6 610.8		Total
JanMay	2 928.8	2 520.8	2 487.3*	5 626.9	6 553. 8	7 385.9*	1 957.7	2 400.9	2 417.2*	JanMay

[•] Preliminary figures subject to minor alterations.

25. — EXPORTS OF THE MOST IMPORTANT ARTICLES. — Continued.

Month		Raw Hide Tons	8		Round Timb kinds excl. 1 000 m²			wn Timber All kinds 000 standard		Month
	1936	1937	1938	1936	1937	1938	1936	1937	1938	
January February March April May June July August September October November December	355.1 405.4 378.0 360.6 482.7 352.9 274.3 332.6 302.1 537.6 595.1 667.4	484.7 470.0 473.4 500.6 384.0 291.4 322.1 337.5 339.7 360.7 406.3 373.2	395.8* 346.9* 465.4* 557.6* 586.6*	29.8 46.1 300.5 489.9 650.7 663.9 535.9 323.1 231.1 85.1	27.4 2.5 5.3 23.5 234.4 607.8 790.1 863.8 598.5 498.2 266.0 133.0	23.6* 11.9* 12.0* 47.2* 323.1*	15.6 12.1 26.4 60.7 164.3 191.7 153.3 136.0 156.7 79.5 60.5	28.2 8.1 7.1 16.0 41.7 125.0 190.0 150.0 146.2 125.6 114.8 74.2	7.3* 12.3*	January February March April May June July August September October November December
Total JanMay	5 043.8 1 981.8	4 743.6 2 312.7	2 352.3*	3 443.1 463.4	4 050.5 293.1	417.8*	1 100.1 158.1	1 026.9 101.1	110.0*	Total JanMay

¹ standard sawn timber = 4.672 m³.

Month		Plywood Tons			Matches Tons			Bobbins Tons		Month
	1936	1937	1938	1936	1937	1938	1936	1937	1938	
January February March April May June July August September October November December	12 161.2 10 205.5 12 395.9 11 892.5 13 555.5 10 393.1 11 051.2 11 770.3 14 046.8 13 287.9 13 599.1	11 250.6 14 756.3 15 191.6 14 135.2 13 890.1 14 091.0 14 431.5 14 600.7 16 610.5 15 078.7 15 647.3	12 391.2* 13 568.7* 12 790.0* 13 043.2* 11 513.5*	162.3 151.0 117.1 161.2 128.3 142.2 142.5 226.2 282.8 266.8 213.5	275.2 273.4 291.5 283.2 218.8 234.6 157.8 150.4 127.0 81.6 75.6 193.7	66.6* 109.7* 136.1* 117.4* 115.6*	637.6 549.1 481.5 591.6 550.5 461.4 457.9 518.8 371.0 455.1 644.7 559.0	486.3 395.2 684.3 596.2 493.8 577.8 517.7 412.6 687.8 518.8 431.8 571.7	468.3*	May June July August September October November December
Total JanMay	146 091.1 60 210.6	171 272.1 66 922.3	63 306.6*	2 178.3 776.0	2 362.8 1 342.1	545.3*	6 278.2 2 810.3	6 374.0 2 655.8	2 199.8*	Total JanMay

Month	Med	chanical Pu Tons	lp ¹)	Sul	phite Cellu Tons	lose	Su	lphate Celli Tons	ılose	Month
	1936	1937	1938	1936	1937	1938	1936	1937	1938	
January February March April May June July August September October November December	22 891.0 24 129.3 23 482.4 21 758.4 30 359.7 20 856.2 22 822.9 20 668.0 21 261.8 26 132.9 18 723.2 24 590.4		23 228.1* 17 099.0* 17 441.0* 14 644.4* 12 583.2*	55 870.2 54 628.4	59 161.1 49 108.3 67 296.2 73 435.3 70 874.2 75 963.1 68 699.6 72 468.0 67 018.0 74 049.9 71 068.0 74 504.9	57 092.6* 57 158.6* 55 415.7* 48 558.3* 52 153.5*	23 260.1 25 532.7 23 706.7	26 236.1 16 081.7 32 510.7 32 915.1 26 700.5 31 826.5 31 349.2 27 584.0 32 675.4 30 544.0 33 658.8 33 608.8	31 391.3* 40 779.2* 23 318.7*	January February March April May June July August September October November December
		290 584.8 104 090.1	84 995.7*	757 637.2 285 410.0		270 378.7*	323 237.5 129 584.2		161 103.9*	Total JanMay

 ¹⁾ Dry weight.
 Preliminary figures subject to minor alterations.

25. - EXPORTS OF THE MOST IMPORTANT ARTICLES. - Continued.

Month		Cardboard All Kinds Tons			Paper All Kinds Tons		(Include	Newsprint i in previous Tons		Month
	1936	1937	1938	1936	1937	1938	1936	1937	1938	
January February March April May June July August September October November December	6 815.9, 5 778.1 7 877.6 7 591.9 8 164.0 7 302.5 7 718.6 7 702.0 7 766.0 8 986.6 9 459.3 9 948.9	10 956.2 10 063.2 9 968.8 10 579.6 10 889.0 9 997.5 10 434.0 10 166.7	7 954.7* 8 131.2* 8 535.4* 7 642.7* 6 821.0*	31 355.2 37 736.4 34 538.7 38 856.0 35 323.7 37 152.1 38 523.1 40 568.5 38 436.5 41 991.0 42 217.7	41 334.7 34 921.5 44 261.4 44 966.1 42 204.7 44 682.8 43 673.8 42 770.4 44 964.8 45 295.9 42 086.4 46 889.1	34 448.1* 33 310.6* 40 698.7* 33 076.0* 38 508.4*	23 941.4 28 986.7	31 457.6 26 404.6 32 467.6 34 721.2 30 735.3 33 428.8 30 858.5 32 162.4 33 177.8 34 309.1 29 284.8 33 377.7	20 690.0* 22 410.7* 32 663.7* 26 306.8* 32 190.2*	April
Total JanMay	95 111.4 36 227.5	120 303.4 48 038.6	39 085.0*	453 103.6 178 891.0		180 041.8*		382 385.4 155 786.3	134 261.4*	Total JanMay

26. - FOREIGN TRADE WITH VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

			Imports (c. i. f.)					Exports (f. o. b.)		
Country	Ja	nuary—Ma	ıy	Whole	Year	J	anuary—M	ay	Whole	Year
	19	38	1937	1937	1936	198	38	1937	1937	1936
Europe:	Mill. mk	%	%	%	%	Mill. mk	%	%	%	%
Belgium	157.5	4.6	5.5	5.6	4.7	70.5	2,6	3.7	4.5	5.1
Denmark	182.7	5.4	5.3	4.9	4.4	70.0	2,6	2.1	2.6	3.3
Estonia	30.3	0.9	1.3	1.0	1.4	25.3	0.9	1.3	1.0	0.5
France	69.9	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.4	101.2	3.7	5.0	4.8	4.2
Germany	684.4	20.0	19.1	19.5	18.9	417.0	15.3	12.7	13.1	9.9
Great Britain	687.0	20.1	18.4	22.2	23.6	1 151.7	42.4	40.6	44.7	47.9
Holland	127.3 40.5	3.7 1.2	4.9 1.1	4.4 0.9	3.9	73.6	2.7	2.3	3.7	2.8
Italy	40.5	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.3 0.8	90.9 4.2	3.3 0.2	1.5 0.2	$\begin{array}{c} 1.5 \\ 0.2 \end{array}$	0.8
Latvia	51.3	1.5	2.0	2.1	2.0	34.3	1.3	2.3	$\begin{array}{c} 0.2 \\ 2.1 \end{array}$	$0.1 \\ 1.3$
Poland (and Danzig)	71.3	2.1	3.0	2.4	2.8	26.9	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.1
Russia	27.8	0.8	0.8	1.5	2.0	12.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
Sweden	488.9	14.3	13.2	12.0	12.1	127.0	4.7	6.6	4.9	5.5
Switzerland	58.8	1.7	1.1	1.2	1.1	6.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4
Spain	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.5	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2
Other European countries	171.8	5.1	5.1	4.9	3.9	43.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	2.0
Total Europe	2 854.9	83.6	83.5	85.4	84.8	2 255.8	83.0	81.4	85.8	84.6
		_								
Asia	69.4	2.0	1.7	1.3	1.2	45.9	1.7	2.6	1.7	2.1
Africa	7.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	29.4	1.1	1.7	2.6	2.1
United States	318.9	9.3	8.4	8.4	8.2	301.3	11.1	11.4	7.9	9.2
Other States of North		0.0	0 -			,				
America	30.9	0.9	0.7	0.6	1.1	4.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
South America	125.3	3.7	5.3	4.0	4.5	63.7	2.3	2.5	1.6	1.6
Australia	8.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	16.8	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3
Grand Total	3 415.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	2 717.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The country of import indicates the land in which goods were purchased, the country of export the land to which goods were sold.

* Preliminary figures subject to minor alterations.

27. - VALUE INDEX OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS. 1918=100.

Year and	Total	Grou	s of Im	ported (Goods	Total		Prine	ipal Exp	orted Go	ods		Year and
Month	Imports	Food- stuffs	Raw ma- terials	Machi- nery	Industr. prod.		Butter	Cheese	Sawn Timber	Mecha- nical pulp	Che- mical pulp	Paper	Month
1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937	955 913 750 634 720 684 644 651 696 815	1 005 928 700 552 703 652 597 604 583 739	983 910 763 649 710 675 650 658 766 867	826 877 867 795 897 972 955 894 802 863	839 894 839 750 783 747 642 636 639 719	1 092 1 060 993 806 795 789 854 805 819 1 008	1 231 1 163 934 820 804 657 532 684 678 730	1 008 914 796 742 751 728 698 774 805 803	1 114 1 071 1 031 801 798 865 1 017 861 940 1 320	1 104 1 155 1 180 997 979 906 951 825 879 1 206	1 050 1 064 1 016 801 909 794 830 830 834 963	853 796 760 691 678 609 553 544 537 571	1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937
1937 JanMarch JanApril JanMay JanJune JanJuly JanAug. JanSept. JanOct. JanNov. JanDec.	777 792 793 806 817 818 817 815 817 815	715 718 731 735 734 731 727 730 734 739	849 868 858 868 881 883 881 874 873 867	803 832 820 847 880 861 843 853 860 863	664 680 686 707 708 718 724 719 721 719	805 812 832 879 930 961 983 998 1 005	680 670 667 659 662 667 686 702 717 730	770 777 777 788 791 791 794 798 802 803	1 172 1 187 1 196 1 236 1 259 1 274 1 290 1 305 1 315 1 320	1 192 1 149 1 131 1 122 1 120 1 154 1 190 1 195 1 196 1 206	913 918 921 929 938 943 949 952 954 963	553 553 556 557 562 563 565 566 570 571	1937 JanMarch JanMay JanJune JanJuly JanAug. JanSept. JanOct. JanNov. JanDec.
1938 January JanFebr. JanMarch JanApril JanMay	736 749 758 750 748	722 716 721 711 700	759 771 782 764 751	845 863 908 935 984	642 698 704 713 719	971 962 951 958 971	820 768 749 750 768	828 834 832 827 830	1 320 1 331 1 366 1 335 1 301	1 384 1 432 1 484 1 454 1 431	1 064 1 076 1 077 1 086 1 076	661 681 685 682 677	1938 January JanFebr. JanMarch JanApril JanMay

The indices are calculated by the Statistical Dept. of the Board of Customs in the following manner; after multiplying the quantities of imports and exports for the current year by the average price for the class of goods in question during the corresponding period of the basic year the values of imports and exports are calculated in percentage of the figures thus obtained.

28. — VOLUME INDEX OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS. 1926-100.

3543-			Imp	orts					Exp	orts			3543-
Month	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	Month
January February March April May June July August September October November December	85 84 88 73 94 102 104 97 94 102	129 130 123 115 122 117 127 113 105 110 109	145 136 141 118 117 119 139 123 113 128 124 110	197 173 148 136 132 143 161 139 142 131 144 140	196 202 181 185 173 179 197 177 173 178 169 166	248 229 218 178 163	217 193 192 156 130 145 120 113 111 108 115	206 234 209 182 165 166 116 128 110 111 120 172	251 233 229 200 165 143 119 133 117 123 137 207	307 295 283 229 221 164 137 139 132 144 147	319 297 327 280 210 178 146 150 151 142 155 201	292 315 319 234 187	January February March April May June July August September October November
Whole year JanMay		115 123	124 129	146 152	179 185	200	131 170	142 193	150 208	171 259	182 276	256	Whole yes

Unitas index based on the corresponding monthly figures in 1926. Although not exactly preliminary, the figures are sometimes subject to subsequent minor alterations.

29. - TOTAL SALES OF SOME WHOLESALE FIRMS.

Month					Total Mill.						Month
	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	
January February March April May June July August September October November December	239.1 257.3 277.0 277.0 355.8 302.7 271.4 291.5 299.9 299.3 299.3 229.0 214.5	206.2 214.9 264.9 298.6 277.7 234.9 243.2 257.1 250.7 247.8 247.2 185.2	152.9 151.2 205.3 227.4 220.7 203.0 202.6 200.4 204.4 265.9 236.7 193.3	143.8 141.0 183.4 220.6 219.2 210.3 227.3 241.0 227.4 218.5 213.7 180.7	176.0 176.8 222.6 239.9 249.7 230.1 234.1 246.1 241.2 231.3 221.1 199.7	220.1 212.4 258.8 267.7 258.7 258.4 241.0 272.7 253.0 254.3 234.8 212.4	235.1 230.7 282.2 290.0 297.6 265.7 283.0 301.4 309.8 340.7 285.5 222.4	265.0 259.4 302.5 321.6 328.9 292.1 307.3 334.5 338.0 351.8 309.2 302.3	337.9 350.9 364.1 441.8 380.2 351.5 367.9 393.4 415.5 423.7 404.0 348.4	388.2* 346.0* 398.9* 431.6* 404.8*	February March April
Total JanMay	3 310.8 1 411.9	2 928.4 1 262.3	2 463.8 957.5	2 426.9 908.0	2 668.6 1 065.0	2 944.3 1 217.7	3 344.1 1 335.6	3 712.6 1 477.4	4 579.3 1 874.9	1 969.5*	Total

According to data supplied by nine wholesale firms — either co-operative or limited liability companies — the total sales of which represent about % of the whole turnover of all wholesalers in Finland.

30. - VOLUME INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION. 1926-100.

	i		rota.	1			Hom	e indu	stries			Expor	ting in	dustrie	8	
Month	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	Month
January February March April May June July August September October November December	132 136 135 141 141 145 139 147 146 143 141	148 144 142 146 147 133 146 143 143 153 154 151	165 159 159 157 160 148 168 162 172 171 165 174	184* 186* 172* 190* 167* 165* 182* 182* 189* 179* 176*	188* 185* 190*	121 126 129 132 133 143 129 137 131 136 131 122	147 142 142 143 143 138 153 149 148 160 156 140	162 151 152 152 155 148 172 165 177 184 167 177	191* 194* 171* 183* 154* 160* 182* 180* 186* 191* 183*	194* 185* 188*	145 148 143 153 152 148 152 160 164 152 154 149	150 149 148 150 152 127 138 136 136 145 152	168 170 167 163 166 148 164 157 165 155 163 171	175* 176* 173* 197* 183* 170* 181* 183* 191* 173* 164* 167*	184* 191*	January February March April May June July August September October November December
Whole year	140	146	165	179*		132	147	165	181*		151	148	164	178*		Whole yea

•Unitas• index based on seasonally adjusted monthly figures.

31. — BUILDING ACTIVITY.

Month	Co	nsumpti		ment in tons	Finland	¹)				in the Ca s, 1000 r			Month
	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	
January	4.7	4.4	7.6	8.7	14.5	10.5	25.9	23.8	32.3	27.3	67.4	57. 3	January
February	5.3	6.4	9.0	9.0	16.6	15.5	41.9	35.1	142.5	70.5	172.4		February
March	7.1	8,2	11.6	11.6	14.7	18.0	50.2	58.5	75.8	121.6	152.7	406.6	March
April	13.0	15.8	17.5	20.2	36.5	31.2	12.1	119.2	47.3	160.4	126.1	82.1	April
Mav	21,2	23.8	33.7	37.9	52.8	56.8	25.4	55.7	146.4	54.2	158.2	210.5	May
June	20.7	28.4	34.0	40.5	60.1		11.6	114.3	61,5	188.8	139.3		June
July	19.0	26.8	36.3	43.3	63.4		13.8	43.7	107.6	127.8	174.3		July
August	19.6	25.2	35.6	43.2	49.7		14.3	208.1	68.0	72.4	146.5		August
September	18.1	27.2	30.9	43.7	46.0		5.2	6.2	99.6	52.7	128.5		September
October	14.9	24.8	25.0	34.7	45.0		51.2	121.2	74.2	93.7	295.4		October
November	8.8	16.3	19.3	24.4	35.4		44.9	13.1	52.8	215.0	177.2		November
December	4.6	9.4	11.5	19.0	37.9		64.2	22.3	65.0	151.0	111.4	l Į	December
Total	157.0	216.7		336.2	472.6		360.7	821.2	973.0		1 849.4		Total
JanMay	51.3	58.6	79.4	87.4	135.1	132.0	155.5	292.3	444.3	434.0	676.8	867.6	JanMay

1) Comprising the total quantity of cement delivered by the country's 2 cement factories and including the quantity imported which is, however, only a part of the total consumption (viz., 0.1 — 7.8% annually).

3) According to data compiled by the Municipal Building Surveyor's Office in Helsinki (Helsingfors).

4 Preliminary figures subject to minor alterations.

32. — FOREIGN SHIPPING.

			Arrivals					Sailing	8		
Month	Number	of vessels		Net reg. tons	3	Number	of vessels		Net reg. to:	18	Month
WOHOL	Total	of which	Total	of w	hich	Total	of which	Total	of v	which	BOHOL
	10001	Finnish	10001	With Cargo	In Ballast		Finnish	Total	With Cargo	In Ballast	
1938 Jan. Febr. March April May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.	295 242 306 447 799	159 130 146 184 382	256 039 208 718 246 266 312 529 486 076	151 374 162 773 210 856	48 018 57 344 83 493 101 673 179 213	293 236 294 457 752	148 119 140 216 384	268 169 205 384 232 410 300 728 433 401	202 671 225 552 251 258	25 663 2 713 6 858 49 470 60 358	1938 Jan. Febr. March April May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.
JanMay 1937	2 089	1 001	1 509 628	1 039 887	469 741	2 032	1 007	1 440 092	1 295 030	145 062	JanMay 1937
JanMay	1 910	947	1 397 883	975 896	421 987	1 902	1 002	1 336 561	1 220 013	116 548	JanMay

Tables 32 and 33 according to figures supplied by the Statistical Office of the Shipping Board.

33. - PASSENGER TRAFFIC BETWEEN FINLAND AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

		Pass	engers arri	ved			Pa	assengers le	ft		
Month	1936	19	937	19	938	1936	19	937	1	938	Month
	Total	Total	Of whom Foreigners	Total	Of whom Foreigners	Total	Total	Of whom Foreigners	Total	Of whom Foreigners	
T	2 062	2 533	1 582	2 994	1 743	2 237	2 820	1 600	2 959	1 609	T
Jan.	2 149	1 867	1 162	2 748	1 695	2 275	2 316	1 157	2 746	1 589	Jan. Febr.
Febr.	2 194	2 694	1 416	3 080	1 582	2 302	2 523	1 399	3 292		March
March	3 275	2 700	1 665	3 479	1 791	3 650	3 248	1 530	4 305	1 856	
April	7 153	8 589	4 370	8 166	4 137	6 946	8 630	3 945	8 040	3 563	April
May June	19 235	20 122	14 223	O T00	4 10(15 506	16 965	9 896	0.040	3 003	May June
July	25 626	30 888	24 515		1 1	23 731	28 338	22 484			July
Ana	19 873	21 574	15 607		\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	21 274	24 062	19 495		1	Aug.
Aug. Sept.	6 172	6 139	3 740		1 1	7 003	7 651	4 860		1	Sept.
Oct.	3 342	3 821	2 101		1 1	3 366	4 289	2 397		1	Oct.
Nov.	2 548	3 134	1 724			2 713	2 986	1 686			Nov.
Dec.	2746	3 142	1 508		\ 	2 824	3 021	1 752		1	Dec.
Total	96 375	107 203	73 613		ĺ	93 827	106 849	72 201		i	Total
JanMay	16 833	18 383	10 195	$20\ 467$	10 948	17 410	19 537	9 631	$21\ 342$	10 453	JanMay

84. — STATE BAILWAYS.

Month	Weight	of Goods ported 1000 Tons		Go	kilometi ods-truc Vill. Km	ks	(less	Revenu Re-imburs Mill. m	ements)	Regul	ar Expen Mill, ml		Month
	1936	1937_	1938	1936	1937	1938	1936	1937	1938	1936	1937	1938	
Jan. Febr. March April May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.	1 017.5 1 161.5 1 125.2 1 078.2 1 201.8 1 233.4 1 292.8 1 166.5 1 160.1 1 137.5 1 064.7 1 031.8	1 043.2* 1 179.0* 1 208.4* 1 202.4* 1 312.5* 1 396.2* 1 454.6* 1 308.0* 1 330.8* 1 322.4* 1 312.5* 1 200.7*	1 158.8* 1 270.6* 1 127.7* 970.0*	66.4 73.7 59.7 61.0 61.5 65.1 62.5 59.8 58.6 55.5	59.8 68.3 77.9 77.8 67.0 67.5 71.2 67.7 64.9 68.7 67.9 65.3	72.5 72.6 67.4 57.7	68.4 73.0 79.7 76.1 75.5 79.8 86.1 80.4 76.8 75.4 70.6 84.1	74.0* 78.9* 90.6* 89.6* 83.3* 99.7* 92.9* 87.3* 90.4* 85.9* 100.1*	86.8* 85.6* 90.9* 88.7*	59.8 65.0 56.8 69.8 70.7 59.4 60.5 66.1 60.6 72.3	55.1* 61.6* 70.7* 62.8* 76.6* 62.7* 63.9* 71.8* 64.2* 66.1* 85.7*	75.1* 78.7* 70.7*	Jan. Febr. March April May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.
Total JanApril		15 270.7* 4 633.0*	4 527.1*	735.8 254.7	824.0 283.8	270.2	U-01-	1 066.0* 333.1*	352.0*	754.6 235.2	817.8* 250.2*	292.5*	Total JanApril

According to Monthly Statistics of the Finnish State Railways.

* Preliminary figures subject to minor alterations.

85. — WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX. 1926=100.

			Inde	x for	goods	in Fir	nish	wholes	ale tr	ade			A	rticles	of	A	rticles	of	
Month	To	tal ind	lex		oducts ricultu			oducts e indu		Imp	orted g	oods	l .	impor (c. i. f		l I	export f. o. b		Month
	1936	1937	1938	1936	1937	1938	1936	1937	1938	1936	1937	1938	1936	1937	1938	1936	1937	1938	
Jan. Febr. March April May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.	90 91 91 90 90 91 91 92 93 94	98 101 103 104 103 103 103 104 104 102	102 101 100 99 98	79 81 81 78 76 78 79 78 81 81	84 88 91 88 87 86 87 88 89 91 90	94 93 91 90 91	93 93 93 93 94 94 95 96 96 97	99 102 103 104 105 105 105 106 106 105	105 104 104 103 102	93 92 93 93 92 91 92 93 94 97	102 105 108 109 109 108 108 108 107 104 104	102 101 100 99 97	87 87 87 86 86 86 87 89 91 93	103 106 110 110 111 111 111 110 110 108 105	103 101 99 97 96	77 78 79 79 80 82 85 88 92 93 95 100	105 111 117 122 123 123 125 126 123 120 114 111	112 109 106 102 99	Jan. Febr. March April May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.
Whole year	92	103		79	88		94	104		93	107		89	108		86	118		Whole year

Calculated by the Central Statistical Office. The first group of indices refers to prices of goods appearing in local wholesale trade in Finland, whereas the indices for imported and exported goods refer to foreign trade prices. An indirect weighting has been applied, each class of goods being represented by the number of commodities corresponding to the calculated importance of this class in wholesale trade. The averages are arithmetical ones.

36. - COST OF LIVING INDEX.

]	1914=	=100					19	35 - 10	0					
Month	Total	index	7	Cotal inde	3.00	Food	stuffs	Clot	hing	Re	nt	Ta	xes	Month
	1937	1938	1936	1937	1938	1937	1938	1937	1938	1937	1938	1937	1938	
Jan. Febr. March April May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.	1 020 1 033 1 038 1 041 1 034 1 035 1 052 1 073 1 075 1 091 1 087 1 088	1 079 1 075 1 072 1 065 1 061	100 100 100 99 99 99 99 100 100 100 101 101	102 104 104 104 104 106 108 108 109 109	108 108 107 107 106	102 105 106 105 103 104 106 111 111 112 111	109 108 108 106 106	101	107 105	104	109	97	90 • 90 •	Jan. Febr. March April May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.
Whole)	1.051	_	100	105		107		103	-	105		97		{Whole year

Calculated by the Research Office of the Ministry for Social Affairs according to monthly reports from 36 different centres. For details concerning the calculation of the cost of living index see article in this Bulletin No. 6, 1937.

37. — BANK OF FINLAND CONSUMPTION PRICE INDEX. JULY 1931=100.

	77	otal index			In	dex of ser	asitive pri	ces			ex of rarel	у	1)
Month	1	out maer	·		All kinds]	Foodstuffs			changing prices		Month
	1936	1937	1938	1936	1937	1938	1936	1937	1938	1936	1937	1938	<u> </u>
Jan. Febr. March April May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.	100.3 100.8 100.8 100.8 99.5 99.1 99.2 99.5 99.8 99.3 100.5 100.8	101.3 103.0 103.6 103.4 103.0 104.7 106.2 106.8 108.4 108.1 108.5	107.7 106.9 106.4 106.2 106.2	106.8 107.6 107.6 105.5 104.9 105.7 106.5 106.5 106.8 106.9 107.4	108.1 110.9 111.9 111.6 110.8 111.1 115.6 116.4 118.1 116.9 117.3	116.0 115.0 114.0 113.6 113.4	110.6 111.9 111.1 107.6 106.7 107.3 108.3 109.7 108.5 110.4 111.3 111.6	112.5 116.5 117.7 116.6 114.7 115.1 118.6 122.2 123.2 125.5 123.8 124.8	122.7 121.5 119.8 119.2 119.0	86.5 86.5 86.5 86.5 86.4 86.4 86.4 87.4 87.4	87.2 86.9 86.8 86.8 87.2 87.2 87.2 87.5 89.0	89.0 89.0 89.2 89.2 89.3	Jan. Febr. March April May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.
Whole) year) 18. VI	100.0 99.3	105.0 103.2	105.7	106.4	113.5 111.0	112.5	109.6 107.5	119.2 114.9	117.5	86.7 86.4	87.5 87.2	89.4	(Whole year 18. VI

For details concerning the calculation of the consumption price index see article in this Bulletin No. 10, 1986.

38. - INDEX OF WORKING HOURS IN INDUSTRY. 1926-100.

				Branch of	Industry	7			Total	Of	which	
Quarter	Metal	Glass, Stone, etc.	Chemicals	Foodstuffs and luxuries	Leather	Textile	Paper	Timber	All Indus- tries	Home Indus- tries	Exporting Indus- tries	Quarter
1937 JanMch. AplJune July-Sept. OctDec.	142.3 142.8 151.3 162.6	160.7 152.4 109.5 137.6		98.2 105.7 99.9 102.1	109.8 114.7 111.6 126.4	119.9 133.2 139.4 121.1	91.3 81.1 93.5 95.9	87.6 101.2 94.1 79.2	109.4 117.3 114.2 104.5	127.5 131.4 136.2 125.5	102.0 99.1	1937 JanMch. AplJune July-Sept. OctDec.
1938 JanMch. AplJune July-Sept. OctDec.	167.3 149.5	191.2 170.4		99.5 111.4	122.8 128.0	128.4 131.2	101.8 85.6	91.0 96.1	120.0 119.1	141.5 134.8	101.9	1938 JanMch. AplJune July-Sept. OctDec.

The index, which is based on the number of working hours during the corresponding quarters in 1926, is calculated by the Research Office of the Ministry for Social Affairs.

39. — NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED.

End of	Registere	d at the M	unicipal La	bour Excl	anges¹)	Registe	ered at the	e Unempl	oyment Bo	ards²)	End of
Month	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	Month
January	20 109	12 479	10 117	6 805	4 5 79	87 857	76 862	43 172	22 026	19 912	January
February	17 510	11 280	8 257	5 383	4 544	89 874	69 386	42913	22 590	20 591	February
March	14 026	9 780	6 687	4 482	3 635	90 489	64 300	39 723	22 193	18 665	March
April	9 942	8 369	5 836	3 554	3 462	75 507	53 386	32 178	18 076	13 323	April
Mav	5 996	5 804	2 795	3 126	2 963	53 387	42 402	23 695	12 698	8182	May
June	5 946	3 948	1 877	2 076		32 444	27 384	15 979	6 205	2 409	June
July	5 691	3 122	2 129	2 089		23 189	19660	10 988	3 732	1 647	July
August	6 0 6 4	4 003	2 431	2 794		28 645	22 646	11041	4 684	996	August
September	6 834	4 755	3 086	3 450		54 807	31 306	12 420	5 786	1 702	September
October	7 629	6 446	4 594	3 705	-	67 819	42 151	15712	9 739	3 097	October
November	9 708	8 538	5 348	3 924		81 022	45 362	18598	14 841		November
December	10 680	7 427	4 398	3 770		82 626	41 026	19208	17 778		December

Figures provided by the Research Office of the Ministry for Social Affairs, comprising ') regular statistics from the Municipal Labour Exchanges in the majority of towns and urban districts only; ') statistics covering the whole country, temporarily compiled by the Unemployment Boards which owing to the disappearing unemployment have discontinued the compilation of statistics from the beginning of 1937.

40. — CESSATION OF WORK.

		Initiated		Continu	ed from p month	I		Total		
Month		affec	ting	,	affec	ing		affec	ting	Month
	number	employers	work- people	number	employers	work- people	number	employers	work- people	
1937										1937
May	12	116	1 066	1	5	3 500	13	121	4 566	May
June	6	13	200	7	122	724	13	135	924	June
July	1	1	70	8	100	620	9	101	690	July
August	2	.2	180	4	85	393	6	87	573	August
September	1 1	4	21	4	85	393	5	89	414	September
October	3	3	138	3	5	93	6	l 81	231	October
November	1 1	1	8	5	7	190	6	8	198	November
December	2	2	153	2	3	81	4	5	234	December
1938							į			1938
January	l _		!	2	2	122	2	2	122	January
February	1 —	\\	_	$\begin{vmatrix} 2\\ 2 \end{vmatrix}$	$\bar{2}$	122	2	$\bar{2}$	122	February
March	3	39	499		$ \bar{\mathbf{i}} $	52	4	40	551	March
April	4	19	570		l —		4	19	570	April
May	8		615	1	4	60	$\tilde{9}$		675	

The above particulars which are of a preliminary nature, are compiled by the Research Office of the Ministry for Social Affairs.

CERTAIN PARTICULARS ABOUT FINLAND.

1. FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

Finland formed a part of the kingdom of Sweden from 1154 to 1809; from 1809 it was an autonomous Grand Duchy connected with Russia up to December 6th, 1917, when Finland declared its independence, which was acknowledged by all the Powers including Soviet Russia. It became a republic in 1919. The legislative power of the country is vested in the Diet and the President. The highest executive power is held by the President chosen for a period of 6 years. The present President Kyōsti Kallio is elected for the term March 1st, 1937, to March 1st, 1943.

The Diet, composed of 200 members, is elected by universal suffrage. The proportions of the different parties in the Diet elected in 1936 are as follows:

	7.	Immac
Social-Democratic party		8
Agrarian party		5
Swedish party		2
Unionist party		20
Patriotic National Movement's party .		1
Progressive party		
Small farmers' party		:
People's party		:
-		

2. LAND.

THE AREA (excluding lake Laatokka) is 382,801 square kilometres = 147,761 square miles (Great Britain's area is 89,047 sq. m. and Italy's area 117,982 sq. m.). Of the total area 9.0 % are inland waters. On an average 11.8 % of the land in the South of Finland is cultivated, 1.1 % in the North, 6.6 % of the whole land, Of the land area 25.3 mill. ha (62.5 mill. acres) or 73.6 % are covered by forests.

THE AVERAGE TEMPERATURE in the coldest month is in S. Finland — 3° to — 8° C., in Lapland — 12° to — 14° C. and in the warmest month + 16° to + 17° and + 12° to + 14° C. resp. The average temperature in Helsink (Helsingfors) is + 4.6° (in Oslo + 5.4° , in Montreal + 5.4° , in Moscow + 3.6°). The ground is covered by snow in the South for about 110 days, in Central Finland for about 150 days, in Lapland about 200 days.

3. POPULATION.

NUMBER OF INHABITANTS (1936): 3.8 millions (of whom 0.2 million emigrants), Sweden (1936) 6.3, Switzerland (1935) 4.2, Denmark (1936) 3.7 and Norway (1936) 2.9 millions,

DENSITY OF POPULATION (1936): In South-Finland 18.7, in North-Finland 2.7 and in the whole country an average of 10.9 inhabitants to the square kilometre.

DISTRIBUTION (1936): 79.1 % of the population inhabit the country, 20.9 % the towns and urban districts. The largest towns are (1936): Helsinki (Helsingfors), the capital, 283,598 inhabitants, Vilpuri (Viborg) 73,227, Turku (Åbo) 70,688, Tampere (Tammerfors) 61,208.

OCCUPATION (1930): agriculture 59.6 %, industry and manual labour 16.8 %, commerce 4.3 %, transport 3.8 %, other occupations 15.5 %.

LANGUAGE (1930); Finnish speaking 89.4 %, Swedish speaking 10.1 %, others 0.5 %.

RELIGION (1986): Lutheran 96.0 %, Greek-Orthodox 1.8 %, others 2.2 %.

EDUCATION (1980): Amongst persons over 15 years of age only 0.9 % are illiterate. There are three universities founded in 1640, 1917 and 1920.

INCREASE OF POPULATION (1986): Births 18.1 $^{\circ}/_{\circ \circ}$, deaths 18.1 $^{\circ}/_{\circ \circ}$ (in France in 1935 15.7 $^{\circ}/_{\circ \circ}$, and in England in 1935 11.7 $^{\circ}/_{\circ \circ}$), natural increase 5.0 $^{\circ}/_{\circ \circ}$.

4. TRADE AND COMMUNICATIONS.

FOREST RESOURCES. The growing stock of the forests is 1,620 million m² (57,214 million cubic feet). The merchantable timber

(measuring 20 cm at breast height = 6 in. at a height of 18 ft.) amounts to 1,557 million trees. Of this number pine is represented by 60.7 %, spruce by 28.1 %, the conifers thus constituting 88.8 % or 1,383 million trees; leaftrees, mostly birch, 11.2 % or 174 million trees. The annual increment is 44.4 million m³ (1,568 million cub.ft.). The annual fellings according to earlier calculations are 40 million m³ (1,413 million cub.ft.).

AGRICULTURE (1936): Cultivated land 2.2 million hectars, divided as follows: area under cultivation 0.3—10 hectars 33.4 %. 10—50 ha 52.1 %, 50—100 ha 8.4 %, over 100 ha 6.1 %. Cultivated land is divided between the different kinds of crops as follows: 51.4 % hay 17.6 % oats, 9.1 % rye, 5.1 % barley, 3.4 % potatoes 13.4 % other. The number of dairles in 1936 amounted to 598.

OWNERSHIP OF LAND (1923): The land area is distributed among different classes of owners approximately as follows: private 52.1%, State 39.7%, Joint Stock Companies 6.5%, communities 1.7%.

INDUSTRY (1936): Number of industrial concerns 4,078, workpeople 184,441, gross value of products of industry 16,122 million marks.

LENGTH OF RAILWAYS (1937): 5,907 km, of which 5,651 km State railways and 256 km private. The gauge is in general 1,524 m,

MERCHANT FLEET (1938): Steamships 558 (304,738 reg. tons net), motor vessels 182 (21,577 reg. tons net), sailing ships 110 (34,288 reg. tons net). Total 850 (360,603 reg. tons net).

5. FINANCE AND BANKING.

CURRENCY. Since 1860 Finland has its own monetary system. From 1877 up to the Great War the currency maintained its stable gold value and after the disturbances caused by the war Finland has again from January 1st, 1926, a gold standard. The unit of currency is the mark (Finnish markka: 100 pennis). According to the monetary law of December 21st, 1925, a gold coin of 100 marks' value shall contain 3.11/19 grams of fine gold. Since October 12th, 1931, the redemption of bank notes in gold is, however, suspended.

STATE FINANCES. According to the finance accounts for 1937 the State revenue was 5,984.5 million marks of which 4,315.6 million marks were current revenue, and State expenditure 5,898.1 million marks, of which 3,557.2 million marks were current expenditure. The principal sources of revenue were as follows: State property and undertakings (net) 525.8, direct taxes 743.0, indirect taxes 2,1994. stamp duty 268.3, charges 109.5, interest and dividends 296.3 and capital revenue 1,668.9. The value of State property in 1922 was estimated at 11,150.6 million marks. For Public Debt see table 19 in this issue.

MUNICIPAL FINANCES. According to the Budget for 1937 expenditure amounted to 1,681.1 million marks. Income from taxation was calculated at 548.6 million marks, taxed income at 6,547.8 million marks. The municipal income tax (non-progressive) averaged 8.4 % of the ratepayers' income.

THE BANK OF ISSUE. The Bank of Finland (founded in 1811) is a State Bank. Its head-office is in Helsinki (Helsingfors) with branches in Turku (Åbo), Pori (Björneborg), Vaasa (Vasa), Oulu (Uleáborg), Kuopio, Joensuu, Sortavala, Viipuri (Viborg), Mikkeli (St Michel), Tampere (Tammerfors), Hämeenlinna (Tavastehus), Jyväskylä and Kotka.

THE JOINT STOCK BANKS (1938): Number 9, possess 464 offices, where all kinds of banking business is transacted. Including all banks, there is one banking establishment per 7,200 inhabitants.

The largest banks are: Kansallis-Osake-Pankki, Oy. Pohjois-maiden Yhdyspankki and Helsingfors Aktiebank, all with head offices in the capital.

OTHER BANKS (1938): Mortgage banks 5, Savings banks 482, Co-operative Credit Societies 1,158 and a Central Bank for the latter.

THE FINNISH STATE FINANCES IN 1937.

BY

A. E. TUDEER, PH. D.

STATISTICIAN TO THE BANK OF FINLAND.

GENERAL REVIEW FOR 1932-1937.

Last year, during which economic activity was lively in all spheres and in the majority of them even of record proportions, led automatically to greatly increased State revenue, in consequence of which the expenditure also grew. The weakening of the trade cycle, which set in during the latter part of the year in the world markets and of which some signs were visible also in Finland, was not able to affect the State revenue, for it is characteristic in general that cyclical fluctuations in the State finances, though very distinct, lag behind the phenomena in economic life.

The principal figures in the State finances will be found in the following table, which also illustrates the course of development during the period, for which figures drawn up on the same principles are available.

These figures reflect the course of the State finances from the depression through the period of recovery to the period of prosperity. The cyclical trend is mainly responsible for the progressive and considerable increase in both revenue and expenditure. In examining the figures for 1937 it should be noted, however, that some items of accountancy exerted an appreciable influence on them and contributed towards the large growth of the capital revenue and capital expenditure as well as of the totals of revenue and expenditure.

The influence of the cyclical improvement is visible most clearly and directly in the increase of the current State revenue. In spite of some remission of taxation, this increase amounted in 1937 to 590.4 million marks or 15.8 per cent of the amount of revenue in 1936. During the whole period from 1932 to 1937 the current

FINNISH STATE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
	Mill. mk	Mill. mk	Mill. mk	Mill. mk	Mill. mk	Mill. mk
Revenue:						
Current revenue Loans issued Other capital revenue	2 438.1 214.6 272.4	2 872.6 200.0 227.9	3 366.9 503.6 265.2	3 482.2 860.0 217.2	3 725.2 900.0 245.1	4 315.6 845.7 823.2
Deficit Total	2 925.1 76.6	3 300.5 —	4 135.7	4 559.4 —	4 870.3	5 984.5
Grand total	3 001.7	3 300.5	4 135.7	4 559.4	4 870.3	5 984.5
Expenditure:	i					
Current expenditure Redemption of loans Transfer to the Budget Equalisation Fund Other capital expenditure	2 484.6 58.2 — 458.9	2 543.6 68.9 — 634.7	2 599.2 394.2 300.0 807.3	2 872.7 815.3 65.0 780.5	2 983.6 915.0 31.0 932.0	3 557.1 623.3 709.7 1 008.0
Surplus	3 001.7	3 247.2 53.3	4 100.7 35.0	4 533.5 25.9	4 861.6 8.7	5 898.1 86.4
Grand total	3 001.7	3 300.5	4 135.7	4 559.4	4 870.3	5 984.5

revenue increased by 1,877.5 million marks or 77.0 per cent.

The next item, "loans issued", represented during the depression borrowing for covering extraordinary State expenditure. During the last few years such borrowing has not been necessary, but when State loans have been converted, the new loans have been included under Conversions were undertaken this heading. for the sake of securing a lower rate of interest and transferring the State loans from abroad This item should therefore be to Finland. viewed in conjunction with the item "redemption of loans" in the expenditure, this heading including both amortisation and redemption of entire loans. In making this comparison, however, it should be noted that, as the old loans, which were issued in foreign currency, were booked at the lower rates of exchange formerly current, the State suffered a loss in exchange that was not entered under this heading, but among the current expenditure involved by the service of the Public Debt. If this loss is included in the "redemption of loans", it will be found that last year, as in 1936 and 1935, larger sums were employed for the redemption of the Public Debt than the new loans produced.

"Other capital revenue" experienced small changes until 1937, when it increased by 578.1 million marks. This increase is due to the fact that an amount of 625.3 million marks of loans due to the State was included in both revenue and expenditure and was transferred to the Budget Equalisation Fund.

In regard to the current expenditure of the State there was as regular an increase from year to year as in the current revenue, though it was not quite so large. Last year this expenditure grew by 573.5 million marks or approximately the same amount as the corresponding revenue, but during the whole period dealt with this increase in expenditure was 1,072.5 million marks or 43.2 per cent.

The expenditure on redemption of loans already referred to will be dealt with below. Considerable sums have been transferred to

the Budget Equalisation Fund during the last four years. It has been stated that a book-keeping transfer of 625.3 millions was made last year in order to increase this fund. In addition, 84.4 millions were transferred to it from the surplus for the year, so that the fund, excluding the loans due to the State mentioned above, amounted to 500.0 million marks, the amount provided for by law.

Finally we see that the item "other capital expenditure" has been growing year by year. This item consists of the various investments made by the State, which had to be reduced as much as possible during the depression, but have been increased again according to the possibilities afforded by the growing revenue.

The total revenue increased more than the total expenditure. As a final result there was a surplus of 86.4 million marks as against only 8.7 millions for the previous year. In reality the surplus was about twice as large, viz., 170.8 millions, but, as already mentioned, 84.4 millions of it were transferred to the Budget Equalisation Fund.

EXPENDITURE.

In drawing up the Budget for 1937 it was estimated that the expenditure would amount to 4,680.5 million marks. Of this amount 2,912.3 millions represented current expenditure and the balance capital expenditure, including 328.7 millions for redemption of the Public Debt and 625.0 millions representing the transfer to the Budget Equalisation Fund of the State assets referred to. In the course of the year, as the State revenue came in more abundantly than had been expected, some new grants were made and former items were increased. By this means the final total of the Budget was brought up to 5,318.6 million marks. Of this increase of 638.1 millions, an amount of 157.5 millions referred to current expenditure and the main part or 480.6 millions to capital expenditure. of which 289.9 millions were set aside for conversion of loans.

However, the actual expenditure was considerably higher than the estimates, the increase in the current expenditure being 487.3 million marks and in the capital expenditure 92.2 millions. The increase was due partly to the rising level of prices, but principally to the conversion of a loan and to the fact that the amount of the annual surplus referred to was transferred to the Budget Equalisation Fund.

The distribution of expenditure according to main groups is given in the following table:—

EXPENDITURE.

			_
	1935	1936	1937
Main groups	Mill. mk	Mill. mk	Mill. mk
4 Decile 4 Call Decilio		0.1	
1. President of the Republic	2.3	2.1	2.1
2. Diet	14.5		
3. Government		6.0	6.4
4. Chancellery of Government		6.1	6.3
5. Ministry for Foreign Af-	44.0	44 -	٠,,
fairs	41.8	41.7	
6. Ministry of Justice	107.3		
7. Ministry of the Interior	339.5		
8. Ministry of Finance	49.9		
9. Ministry of Defence	529.4		
10. Ministry of Education	501.2		
11. Ministry of Agriculture	328.5		
12. Ministry of Communications	159.1	176.4	207.4
13. Ministry of Trade and			
Industry	74.9		94.1
14. Ministry for Social Affairs	58.7		
15. Miscellaneous expenditure	128.0	149.2	287.2
16. Pensions and relief pay-			
ments	90.4	94.0	102.6
17. Interest and expenditure			
on the Public Debt	436.3	343.4	638.1
18. State industrial under-			
takings	ļ <u> </u>	_	_
Total current expenditure	2 872.7	2 983.6	3 557.1
20002 000020 0000000			
19. Revenue-producing capital			
expenditure	1 239.7	1 345.2	1 821.6
20. Capital expenditure not			- 0_1.0
producing revenue	421.1	532.8	519.4
Total capital expenditure			
Grand total	4 522 5	4 961 g	5 202 1
f Grand total	* 500.0	# OOT'0	ויספס ה

Most of the main groups record an increase, but the current expenditure grew principally in the case of defence, education, communications, the Public Debt and miscellaneous expenditure. In this connection it is worth mentioning that the interest on the foreign loans of the State amounted to 74.0 million marks last year as against 119.7 during the previous year, while

the interest on the internal loans of the State increased from 79.9 to 111.2 millions. The current expenditure on interest was therefore 185.2 million marks last year or rather less than for the previous year, 199.6 millions. The large increase in the expenditure on the Public Debt was due to the loss in exchange and expenses on loans amounting last year to 452.9 millions as against 143.8 millions in 1936, this rise being a consequence of the conversion of a big foreign loan.

To illustrate the nature of the capital expenditure we give two tables below. The first shows the manner, in which the revenue-producing capital expenditure was divided into main items during the last three years:—

	1985 Will mk	1936 Mill. mk	1937 Will mk
Investments in State busi-	mm. ma	MIII. IIIK	mur. ma
ness undertakings, forests			
and landed property	241.7	252.1	390.5
Auxiliary grants	45. 3	44.1	35.4
Redemption of Public Debt	815.3	915. 0	623.3
Transfers to State funds	85.4	95. 0	749.4
Relief of unemployment	52.0	39.0	23.0

Total 1,239.7 1,345.2 1,821.6

The principal differences in comparison with 1936 have already been dealt with above.

The twentieth main group, capital expenditure not producing revenue, was divided into four main items, viz.:—

	1985 Mill. mk	1936 Mill. mk	1987 Mill. mk
Purchases of essential re-			
quirements	220.1	240.7	243.0
New buildings	92.5	147.7	137.2
Various public works	73.5	94.4	121.2
Relief of unemployment	35.0	50.0	18.0
Total	421.1	532.8	519.4

REVENUE.

When the Budget for 1937 was passed by the Diet in the autumn of 1936, the total revenue was estimated at 4,683.7 million marks, of which 3,716.8 millions were current revenue and the balance of 966.9 millions was capital revenue. The latter was estimated appreciably higher than usual, as it included an amount of 625.0 million marks of booked revenue transferred from the former balances of State loans to the Budget Equalisation Fund. In the course of the year the budgeted revenue was increased by 711.5 million marks, mainly by means of the issue of new loans for the purpose of converting existing loans.

The actual revenue, however, exceeded the estimates to a considerable extent, as is usually the case during a rising cycle. The current revenue exceeded the estimates by 595.2 million marks, while the capital revenue fell 5.9 millions short of the amounts estimated. All the principal items of revenue contributed to the increase, i.e., both the yield from the business undertakings of the State and the yield from direct and indirect taxes.

As already stated, the actual State revenue was considerably in excess of the corresponding figures for the previous year. To illustrate this change we give the following table which shows the division of the State revenue into main groups according to the finance accounts for 1936 and 1937:—

REVENUE.

	1936		1937	
Main groups	Mill. mk	%	Mill.[mk	%
1. Taxes	2 838.5 102.6	58.3 2.1	3 210.7 109.5	53.7 1.8
3. Interest, dividends and share in profit of Bank of Finland 4. Sundry revenue	284.8 141.0	5.8 2.9		4.9 2.9
5. State undertakings and landed property	358.3	7.4	525.8	8.8
Total current revenue	3 725.2	76.5	4 315.6	72.1
6. Capital revenue	1 145.1	23.5	1 668.9	27.9
Grand total	4 870.3	100.0	5 984.5	100.0

The considerable increase in the current revenue of the State was chiefly due to the yield from taxation having increased by 372.2 million marks or 13.1 per cent. The second place was occupied by revenue from State

undertakings and landed property which increased by 167.5 millions and proportionately in a very high degree or by 46.7 per cent. For the reasons already mentioned the increase in the capital revenue was very large or 523.8 million marks, equal to 45.7 per cent.

If the current State revenue is divided, as in former reviews, according to the nature of the revenue into three main groups, we obtain the following table:—

CURRENT REVENUE.

	1936	1937
	Absolut	e amount
Income from undertakings and	Mill. mk	Mill. mk
landed property	643.1	822.1
Receipts from taxation	2 838.5	3 210.7
Other revenue	243.6	282.8
Total	3 725.2	4 315.6
. •	In % of	revenue
Income from undertakings and	Per cent	Per cent
landed property	17.3	19.0
Receipts from taxation	76.2	74.4
Other revenue	6.5	6.6
Total	100.0	100.0
	Per head of	population
Income from undertakings and	mk	mk
_ landed property	179	228
Receipts from taxation	789	889
Other revenue	68	78
Total	1 036	1 195

As in former years, the State obtained about three-quarters of its current revenue last year from taxes of various kinds. In consequence of the lively economic activity the business undertakings of the State and its other investments brought in a comparatively larger portion of the current revenue last year than in the previous year, the State obtaining close on one-fifth of its current revenue from this source. The other current revenue was comparatively insignificant.

REVENUE FROM TAXATION.

The revenue of the State from taxation was divided into main groups as shown in the table below:—

REVENUE FROM TAXATION.

	1936	1937
-	Absolute	amount
Ţ	Mill. mk	Mill. mk
Direct taxes	619.3	743. 0
Indirect taxes	2 020.1	$2\ 199.4$
Miscellaneous taxes	199.1	268.3
Total	2 838.5	3 210.7
	In % of total revenu	
ľ	Per cent	Per cent
Direct taxes	21.8	23.1
Indirect taxes	71.2	68.5
Miscellaneous taxes	7.0	8.4
Total	100.0	100.0
	Per head of	population
	mk	mk
Direct taxes	172	206
Indirect taxes	562	609
Miscellaneous taxes	55	74
Total	789	889

These figures show that the yield from all groups of taxes increased very much. The increase was largest in the revenue from indirect taxes, their yield growing by 179.3 million marks or 8.9 per cent. Direct taxes yielded 123.7 millions or 20.0 per cent more than in 1936, while the increase in miscellaneous taxes amounted to 69.2 millions or 34.8 per cent.

Direct taxes yielded 23.1 per cent of the total revenue from taxation in 1937. The only direct tax of importance is the State income and property tax which produced 741.5 million marks last year. Thus the increase since the previous year was 123.7 millions and the yield exceeded the revenue estimated in the Budget by almost the same amount. This form of revenue is very susceptible to cyclical fluctuations. During the last boom in 1928 the yield from this tax amounted to 562.9 million marks, but dropped to 437.9 millions in 1932, when the depression was at its worst. The increase to 1937 was therefore 303.6 million marks or 69.3 per cent.

The indirect taxes produced slightly more than seven-tenths of the total receipts from taxation. The most important of them are given in the following table:—

		ATIO	

INDIANO, IMPERIOR.				
	193	1936		7
	Absolute amount Mill. mk	% of total revenue from taxation	Absolute amount Mill. mk	% of total revenue from taxation
Customs revenue: Import duties Export duties	1 619.7 0.7	57.1 0.0	1 721.5 0.9	53.6 0.0
Excise: Tobacco Matches Sweetstuffs Beer tax Spirits and berry wines	210.9 15.3 18.7 56.7 81.1	7.4 0.5 0.7 2.0 2.9	246.3 16.1 23.1 68.6 94.5	7.7 0.5 0.7 2.1 3.0
Margarine products and cattlefood	17.0	0.6	28.4	0.9
) Total	2020.1	71.2	2 199.4	68.5

By far the most important source of revenue for the Finnish State consists of the yield from import duty. The State obtained more than half of the total revenue in taxes and close on four-fifths of the revenue from indirect taxes from this source. In 1937 this source of revenue yielded 101.8 million marks more than during the previous year in spite of some rates of duty having been lowered. Revenue from excise has risen considerably during the last few years, principally owing to the greater purchasing power of large classes of the population, but also owing to this form of taxation having been extended. Last year excise produced altogether 477.0 million marks which represents an increase of 77.3 millions or 19.3 per cent since 1936.

In regard to the principal source of taxation, the import duties, their yield is calculated to have been divided among the most important goods imported as shown in the table below:—

CUSTOMS REVENUE.

	1936	1937
	Mill. mk	Mill. mk
Wheat, wheaten flour and grain		
of wheat	153.8	122.8
Other cereals	121.6	92.9
Coffee	197.0	171.4
Sugar	397.8	323.1
Tobacco	93.5	107.3
Spirits	34.3	45.8
Total	998.0	863.3
Other commodities	646.4	891.5
Grand total	1 644.4	1 754.8

The reduction in the yield from duty on, e.g., wheat, coffee and sugar was chiefly due to imports of these commodities having fallen off in quantity, while the higher yield in other cases was caused mainly by heavier imports.

If we calculate the height of the import duty on an average in proportion to the value of the imported goods, we will find that the import duty last year amounted to 18.9 per cent of the value of the imports. In comparison with the corresponding figures for the preceding years, 25.8 per cent for 1936, 28.4 per cent for 1935 and 31.5 per cent for 1934, the burden of duty was comparatively low last year. The reduction is partly due to lower rates of duty and partly to a rise in the price of goods which would have decreased the relative burden of duty, even if the rates of duty had remained unaltered.

STATE UNDERTAKINGS.

The income of the State from its landed property, business undertakings and investments in shares and loans was divided into the following categories:—

INCOME FROM LANDED PROPERTY, BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS AND OTHER INVESTMENTS.

	1936	1937
	Mill. mk	Mill. mk
Interest on loans, bonds and depo- sits	38.2	27.6
of State business undertakings Dividends Share in profit of the Bank of	11.2 185.4	10.4 208.3
Finland Net income from State business	50.0	50.0
undertakings and property	358.3	525.8
Total	643.1	822.1

The most important part of this revenue consists of the yield from the business undertakings of the State and its landed property which last year produced about 64 per cent of such revenue. The difference between this item and the next largest, "Dividends", is small in practice, for the greater part of the dividends is obtained from companies that belong entirely to the State, although for practical reasons

they exist in the form of limited companies. The most important of these concerns are the woodworking mills of the State, the Outokumpu copper works, the Imatra power station, the superphosphate and sulphuric acid works and the monopoly for the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors.

The income derived from the business undertakings and landed property of the State is given in the following table:—

STATE UNDERTAKINGS.

		1937		1936
	Gross revenue	Gross expen- diture	Surplus	Surplus
	Mill. mk	Mill. mk	Mill, mk	Mill. mk
Means of communication: State railways	1 066.0	817.8	248.2	171.3
State railways' workshops State railways' timber	160.2			_
business	44.9		 69.2	
Canals	277.3 10.3		3.0	55.4
Canais	10.3	1.3	3.0	2.3
Works of the Ministry of Defence: Powder Works, Cartridge Works, Rifle Factory, Aircraft Works, Ship- yard and Tailoring Shop		96.0	_	
Other undertakings: Margarine factory	14.9	13.5	1.4	1.5
Government Printing	40.		0 -	ا ہے ا
Works	13.4			3.5
Official Gazette	1.5	0.5	1.0	1.2
Board of Survey	1.1	0.8	0.3	0.5
State forests:				
Forest Service	374.4			110.3
Forest Research Institute	5.4	2.8	2.6	2.4
State landed property:	90	22.5		
In all	38.5	26.6		9.9
Total	2 103.9	1 578.1	525.8	358.3

This table shows that the increase in the revenue from the business undertakings of the State was mainly due to the net surplus of the State Railways increasing by 76.9 million marks and the net income from the State forests by 75.6 millions. Apart from these it was only the Posts and Telegraphs that were of any financial importance to the Treasury. The majority

of the "business undertakings" enumerated in the table were, indeed, not established with the object of securing revenue for the Treasury, but in order to satisfy some public requirements.

The net income from the business undertakings of the State does not indicate, as we have pointed out in previous reviews, the earnings of the different concerns, as their accountancy is based chiefly on cameral principles.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

In 1937 the Public Debt increased according to the entries in the finance accounts from 3,119.2 to 3,452.5 million marks. The changes are shown in the following table:—

Funded debt:	31 D ec. 1936 Mill. mk	31 Dec 1937 Mill. mk
Foreign	1,128.7	921.3
Internal	1,852.7	2,355.s
Tot	al 2,981.4	3,276.6
Floating debt:	•	•
Foreign	56.5	
Internal		175.9
Tot	al 137.8	175.9
Grand tot	al 3,119.2	3,452.5

It is particularly striking that the floating foreign debt, which amounted to 358.9 million marks as recently as 1933, has now been repaid entirely. On the other hand the short-term internal debt, consisting of loans from the Post-Office Savings Bank, has increased. These changes do not influence the finance accounts, but are only connected with the cash position of the Treasury.

The funded debt, the changes in which appear as State revenue or State expenditure, has already been dealt with. The most important change was due to the fact that the 4 1/2 per cent State loan of 1909, of which bonds of about 16.4 million Dutch florins were outstanding at the beginning of the year, was redeemed in its entirety. Besides, both the Liberty loans of 1918, issued in Finnish currency and bearing 5 1/2 per cent interest, and the premium bond loan of 1932 were converted. To finance these transactions two 4 per cent bond loans were issued in the home market, to a nominal amount of 750.0 million marks, and a premium bond loan for 100 millions. By means of these conversions the foreign debt was reduced, while the internal debt grew.

As the loan of 1909 was valued in the books at former rates of exchange current before the Great War, its redemption caused a considerable loss in exchange, as has already been mentioned. This circumstance explains, why the booked value of the Public Debt increased last year, for, if the Public Debt is converted at current rates of exchange, it will be seen that at the beginning of 1937 it amounted to 3,818 million marks, while at the end of the year it totalled 3,828 millions. The actual Public Debt was therefore practically unchanged during the year under review.

THE EXCHANGE CLEARING SYSTEM IN FINLAND'S FOREIGN TRADE.

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ROBERT HORMI,

ACCOUNTANT OF THE CLEARING DEPARTMENT OF THE BANK OF FINLAND.

THE ORIGIN OF THE SYSTEM.

About the middle of 1931 some countries in Central and South-Eastern Europe, as well as some agricultural countries overseas, were compelled, in order to safeguard the value of their currency and maintain their internal pricelevel, to resort to autoritarian measures with a view to neutralising the evil consequences of the deficit in their balance of payments' that were proving more and more detrimental owing to the world crisis and were accentuated by simultaneous changes in the movements of international capital. The imposition of exchange restrictions in turn forced the countries that had financial or commercial relations with the states which had introduced restrictions, to discover means for protecting their threatened interests, while the countries imposing restrictions endeavoured to maintain an indispensable minimum of imports for satisfying their primary requirements in spite of the growing difficulties of transferring funds. Such attempts at arriving at a solution, by means of which at any rate payments arising out of commercial transactions might be freed from the disastrous influences of the increasing variety of exchange restrictions, led to the gradual adoption of an Exchange Clearing System embodied in numerous bilateral clearing agreements. Once the system was adopted, it displayed an inevitable tendency to spread, seeing that countries outside it were soon bound to find themselves at a disadvantage in selling to countries that had established exchange clearing with each other.

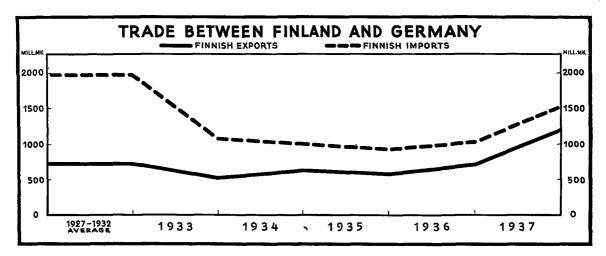
These considerations are evident, if we follow the course of events that resulted in Finland resorting to the clearing system in settling payments arising out of commercial intercourse with countries, in which the control of foreign exchange had been introduced.

In view of the exchange restrictions imposed on a large scale by some countries that purchased Finnish goods and of the great inconvenience and risk involved in transferring funds, Finland was also obliged to abandon the ordinary channels of transfer in her relations with these countries and introduce the clearing system for settling such payments. Exchange clearing was therefore adopted by Finland as a technical measure of emergency, a necessary evil, the adverse effects of which on the commercial transactions that were subjected to the system were evident, but which had to be endured for the time being to avoid a still greater evil, the freezing of Finnish claims, and to afford at least some possibility of maintaining Finnish exports to those countries, in which exchange restrictions were in force.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SYSTEM IN FINLAND.

The first clearing agreement concluded by Finland was signed with *Estonia* in May, 1933. The subsequent improvement in Estonia's supply of foreign exchange, however, enabled the two

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countries to dispense with the clearing process and gradually to restore ordinary, free transfer conditions between them from the beginning of 1936. The clearing agreement that had been signed with Roumania in 1935 was also cancelled in September, 1937; since then payments are effected in free currency. On the other hand, the clearing agreements concluded with some other countries have as yet proved indispensable, as these countries have so far been unable to make a natural readjustment of their transfer conditions. At present there are clearing agreements in force between Finland and Germany, Turkey, Italy, Bulgaria, Greece and Lithuania, besides which there are certain regulations concerning payments in respect of goods produced or manufactured in Spain and imported into Finland.

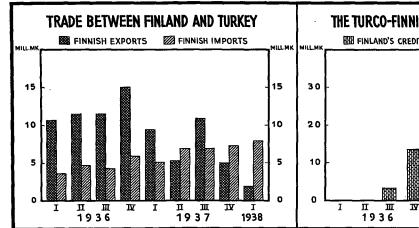
In proceeding to a closer survey of these clearing arrangements and their effect on the trade concerned, we must devote our attention in the first place to the clearing methods adopted in the agreement with Germany, in view of the great importance of commercial intercourse with that country for Finland's foreign trade in general. In 1937, for instance, imports from Germany amounted to about 16 per cent of the total Finnish imports, while the value of Finnish exports to Germany represented approximately 12.5 per cent of the total Finnish exports during that year.

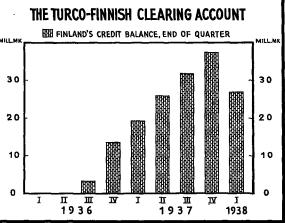
As the "Sonder-Konto" system that had been adopted since 1933 had gradually proved unsatisfactory, especially as it had led to an increase in frozen Finnish claims, the clearing system was adopted for regulating payments between Finland and Germany, an agreement to this effect being signed in Berlin on October 2nd, 1934.

The agreement, with minor alterations that are still in force, covers all payments, including advances, arising out of trade in commodities produced or manufactured in the contracting countries, transit trade being excluded from the clearing system. In addition the agreement provides for all remittances for freight, insurance, fees, commission, expenses of commercial travellers and similar purposes arising out of the commercial intercourse between the two countries.

The clearing system is operated and technical questions, including matters concerning the direct settlement of certain contentious debts, are decided by agreement between the Bank of Finland and the Reichsbank, Deutsche Verrechnungskasse. A clearing account, bearing no interest, was opened in both banks for working the system, the clearing unit being the Finnish mark.

Payments for Finnish imports of German goods must be made to the Bank of Finland either directly or through a Finnish bank in





Finnish marks. Debts expressed in other currencies must be converted into Finnish marks at the sight selling rate of the Bank of Finland ruling at the time of payment. The Bank of Finland issues a receipt for each payment or stamps the paid invoice, such receipt or stamp constituting a proper discharge for the amount specified in it. The receipt or stamped invoice must be presented by the importer to the Customs, when the goods are cleared. In case goods are cleared before payment has been made, a copy of the invoice with an undertaking that payment will be made to the Bank of Finland within a specified time, must be supplied to the Customs. The invoice with this undertaking is returned, when the original invoice, duly stamped by the Bank of Finland or a receipt for the payment is presented to the Customs.

The Deutsche Verrechnungskasse is advised daily by the Bank of Finland of the payments received, and the German creditors are paid in due course by the Verrechnungskasse in accordance with such advices. The corresponding amounts advised by the Verrechnungskasse are paid by the Bank of Finland to Finnish exporters in chronological order according to the receipt of the advices; if the funds available on the clearing account are insufficient, preferential treatment is given to the extent of 50 per cent to payments that arise out of exports of Finnish butter and cheese, remit-

tances for commercial commission and certain fees also being given priority.

As the technicalities connected with the working of the other clearing agreements adopted by Finland are similar, in broad lines, to the system in force with Germany, it is worth while considering the effects of exchange clearing on Finland's foreign trade with the countries concerned.

EFFECTS ON FOREIGN TRADE.

It is, of course, difficult to draw definite conclusions between cause and effect in this respect, as in general in dealing with economic questions, especially owing to the difficulty of eliminating the influence of other causes that may be relevant, more particularly import quotas and other restrictions imposed by the countries, with which Finland has clearing agreements. In certain cases, however, the connection may be considered sufficiently obvious to permit speculation on the present subject.

Exchange clearing is a system introduced in order to enable the settlement of (commercial) payments between the two countries concerned, without transfer in currencies from one to the other, by bilaterally clearing the (commercial) debts to the other country against (commercial) claims from that country. For the smooth working of the clearing the necessity of a

certain equilibrium in value of the corresponding trade thus becomes evident. Without entering into the problems concerning the economic disadvantages created by forcing international trade into bilateral channels and towards reciprocal equilibrium, it might merely be stated that the clearing system itself, owing to its compulsory nature, directly tends to further the development of trade in that direction.

This influence is distinctly visible in the development of trade between Finland and Germany during the time, in which the present clearing has been applied by the two countries.

As is seen from the diagram on page 30 there seems to be a certain tendency towards a lower level of the total value of this trade, more especially if it is compared with the remarkable recovery in Finnish foreign trade in general since the depression. The principal alteration in its structure is, however, produced by the strong tendency towards equilibrium. The net balance has gradually declined to about 26 per cent from the pre-clearing figure and to about 12 per cent of the total value of this trade compared with about 47 per cent before the introduction of clearing. This tendency becomes even more explicit, if we consider that according to the agreement in force a certain proportion of the funds that accumulate to Germany's credit on the clearing account are transferred for free disposal by that country, thus permitting German net exports of a corresponding value without the danger of an adverse clearing balance.

The balancing influence of the clearing system on trade is caused, as already mentioned, by the accumulation of a frozen clearing balance to the credit of the country with an export surplus. Since a bilateral equilibrium of trade can scarcely ever be created solely by increasing imports, the consequence is a reduction of the surplus exports, the result of this being naturally a decline in the total value of the trade concerned. This is distinctly visible, if the course of the Turco-Finnish trade is reviewed and

compared with the course pursued by the Turco-Finnish clearing account.

The correlation of the facts that emerge from the diagram on page 31 is obvious: by the strict application of clearing, which was adopted on July 1st, 1936, the large Finnish surplus of exports created a heavy clearing balance to the credit of Finland. Gradually, however, by delaying payments due to Finnish exporters, this balance made the Turkish market unremunerative for Finnish exports and finally brought about an almost complete stagnation in Finnish exports to Turkey, seeing that in the latter half of 1937 the period of delay had grown to about a year and a half. On the other hand, Turkish exports to Finland, owing to the funds available on the clearing account, proceeded without interruption and even increased slightly, thereby reacting to the tendency of international trade to recover after the depression. Owing to the stagnation of Finnish exports, the continued importation of Turkish goods into Finland should presumably improve the balance by degrees to some extent from the Finnish point of view until a revival of Finnish exports again renders the influence of the present system effective once more.

The evil influences that are inherent in a strict application of clearing, whenever there is a discrepancy in the trade concerned, have in some cases led to a modification of its application. This has been attempted especially by a partial settlement of certain constant surplus-payments in free currency. The effect of thus slightly opening the door to freer intercourse has in most cases proved favourable.

For instance, the comparatively smooth working of the clearing system with Italy is, no doubt, due to a great extent to the inclusion of provisions in the agreement to the effect that payments arising out of imports of Finnish cellulose into Italy should only be subject to clearing to a limited extent, the rest being made in free currency. In this way at any rate the accumulation of a heavier adverse clearing balance between the countries in the present

state of trade is prevented. At the same time, the clearing account was never charged in the ordinary course with the settlement of Finnish commercial claims frozen in Italy before the present agreement came into force, as these were cleared separately.

The clearing with Greece, again, has been confined to the settlement of payments arising out of transit trade between the two countries. It has therefore been adopted merely in order to promote direct commercial intercourse between the countries. However, the modification of clearing by means of partial payments in free currency, though far preferable, is seldom practicable, owing to the general inability of the clearing countries to afford transfers in foreign exchange. Consequently the accumulation of a clearing balance must be avoided by measures that aim at preventing a discrepancy in the trade concerned, by quantitative regulations. This has been realised in the clearing agreement between Finland and Bulgaria, which contains provisions for a general compensation of mutual trade and thus creates a "natural" equivalence of the commercial payments.

But even this manner of preventing a clearing balance is limited. Besides essentially constituting a violation of international trade, the value of the results of this system is only too often doubtful, to say the least of it. This is due to the fact that a lasting bilateral discrepancy created by a natural adjustment of trade between two countries is, after all, very seldom economically unreasonable, as it is due in the last resort to the international division of labour and wealth.

In conclusion, a review in this sense is scarcely possible in regard to the measures introduced by Finland in blocking the payments that have arisen out of imports into Finland of goods produced or manufactured in Spain, owing to the purely provisional character of these emergency measures adopted by Finland, like so many other countries, merely in order to safeguard the commercial claims frozen in Spain. The influence of the present state of things on the commercial relations of the two countries has naturally been most disastrous and a return to normal conditions as soon as circumstances in Spain permit would consequently be of the utmost importance.

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ITEMS.

Sunila sulphate mill. The sulphate mill of Sunila Oy. started work in the middle of May. It is situated on the south coast in the immediate neighbourhood of Kotka, its storehouses being along the deep-water harbour of the city. The raw material can be brought straight to the mill either by floating or by rail.

The annual capacity of the mill is 80,000 tons, but it can easily be raised to 120,000 tons. The machinery was mostly manufactured in Finland. The establishment also comprises modern dwelling houses for the staff and work-people.

The new ironworks at Imatra. On June 1st the new ironworks were inaugurated at Imatra, in the Vuoksen valley in Eastern Finland.

The Imatra ironworks obtain their raw material from the copper mine at Outokumpu. After the extraction of copper and sulphur, this ore contains 58 per cent of iron and it is now being further refined. The annual output of the ironworks is about 80,000 tons of refined ore, containing 60 per cent of iron. About half of this is exported at present the rest being converted into 25,000 tons of pig iron, the greater part of which is used for the manufacture of steel. The output of steel will be about 26,000 tons a year, but the capacity of the rolling mill is about three times as large. This means that the Finnish output of iron has been doubled. Among other things the whole quantity of rails needed, 15,000 tons a year, will be supplied by the works.

The pig iron turned out at Imatra has proved to be of a very high grade.

Collaboration of electric power companies. Two large companies for the distribution of electric power, Etelä-Suomen Voima Oy. (The Power Co. of South Finland) and Länsi-Suomen Voima Oy. (The Power Co. of West Finland) have determined to form a company jointly under the name of Kolsinki Oy., for the mutual exchange of electric power between the This will make for as comparent companies. plete and profitable employment of the available electric power as possible. The new company will build a high tension line of 110,000 volts from the Harjavalta power station on the Kumo river to the vicinity of Helsinki (Helsingfors). The line will be built of copper wire of 15 square mm and it will be completed within two years, at a calculated aggregate cost of 35-40 million marks.

Building activity in the towns. Current data have been given in this Bulletin regarding building activity in Helsinki (Helsingfors). In addition annual statistics are available regarding building operations in all towns. Since 1934 this production has been constantly increasing, but as yet it has not nearly reached the extent of 1927—1929. The number of flats and living rooms completed during the last four years was as follows:—

	Flats			Living rooms		
	In the capital	In other towns	Total	In the capital	In other towns	Total
1934	759	487	1,246	1,837	1,358	3,195
1935	1,939	944	2,883	4,205	2,398	6,603
1936	2,434	1,596	4,030	4,938	3,791	8,729
1937	3,522	2,720	6,242	7,773	6,087	13,860

Particularly in the larger country towns there has lately been a considerable increase in building activity. In 1937, however, 56 per cent of the dwelling houses were still built in the capital. The new flats are mostly In Helsinki 34 per cent of rather modest. them contained only one room, mostly provided with a kitchenette, 42 per cent had two rooms and 9 per cent three rooms. Large as the number of one-room flats is, there is, however, a proportionate decrease since 1936. In the other towns there is on the other hand a trend towards types of smaller flats, the one-room flats being 33 per cent of all those built in 1937, while 38 per cent had two rooms and 17 per cent three rooms.

Figures are also available concerning new buildings in the towns for commercial, factory and other purposes. Their total floor space was 452,178 m² in 1937 as against 203,147 m² in 1936.

The merchant fleet. The merchant fleet of Finland consisted, on April 1st, 1938, of 850 vessels of 609,823 gross tons and 360,603 net reg. tons. The different kinds of vessels were represented as follows:—

	Number	. Cross tons	Net reg. tons
Steamers	558	532,787	304,738
Motor-ships		21,710	11,323
Sailing vessels with			
auxiliary engines	144	15,119	10,254
Sailing vessels	110	40,207	34,288
Tota	850	609,823	360,603

Since April 1st, 1937, the total number was reduced by 16, whereas the total tonnage was increased by 25,168 gross and 11,717 net reg. tons. Small sailing vessels have disappeared and small steamers have been replaced by newer and larger ones, most of them of over 1,000 net reg. tons. This last year has been very important to Finnish ship-building and navigation, continuing the trend which has marked the last twenty years. The merchant fleet was greatly reduced during the war, so that in the early 'twenties a large part of the imports and exports were carried by foreign vessels, in 1923

e.g., 75 per cent of the imports and 84 cent of the exports. During the last few years, on the other hand, only about 50 per cent of the imports and 65 per cent of the exports have been carried by foreign ships.

Weather conditions and crop prospects. The weather has been favourable almost everywhere to cereals sown in the spring. As conditions with regard to rain and temperature have also been fairly satisfactory, it is expected that spring cereals will be above medium in all districts and autumn cereals, particularly rye, will yield an average crop, despite the fact that in many places, owing to snow mould, they have stood the winter badly. Root vegetables promise an average crop, although to a certain extent they have been damaged by insects, and hay promises a crop above medium.

According to the preliminary estimates of the Board of Agriculture the crop prospects were as follows in the middle of June. In the table a scale of figures is employed, 8 signifying a very good crop, 7 a good crop, 6 above medium, 5 medium, 4 below medium, 3 a poor crop, 2 almost a failure of crop and 1 a failure of crop.

	Middle of June			
	1938	1937	1936	1935
Wheat	5.4	6.1	5.1	4.9
Rye	5.1	6.5	4.7	4.7
Bardey	5.8	5.7	5.6	$\bf 5.2$
Oats	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.4
Hay	6.2	6.1	6.2	5.4

As the Board of Agriculture has now published definite figures regarding the harvest in 1937, we are able to give the following figures in comparison with the results for previous years:—

	1937	1936	1935	1931—35 Average
		Mill	_	
Autumn wheat	58.4	44. 0	44.9	33.2
Spring wheat	150.2	99.1	70.3	35.8
Ryle	431.4	308.2	349.5	352.3
Barley	176.0	185.2	165.9	179.5
Oats	724.5	692.5	608.9	672.0
Mixed grain	14.5	24.8	23.5	23.7
Potatoes	1,387.4	1,432.9	1,269.0	1,130.3
Root vegetables	706.1	754.1	716.2	717.2
Green fodder	53.7	66.1	75.7	89.6
Field hay	3,546.8	3,452.9	3,312.8	3,011.5
Meadow hay	239.7	246.9	253.9	280.1

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