

BANK OF FINLAND

Monthly Bulletin

The new income and wealth tax act

The role of the general government
in the Finnish economy in 1954—1974

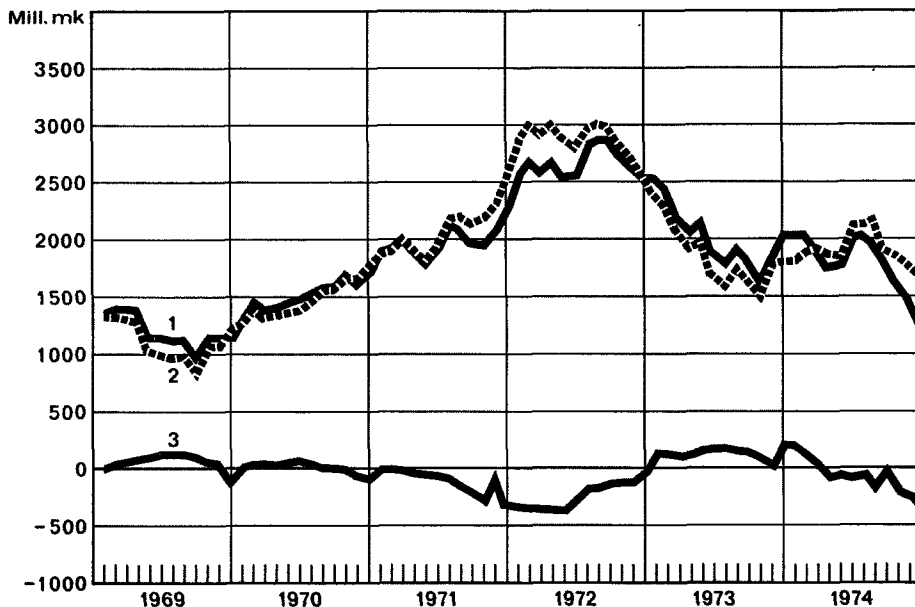
Investment inquiry

Research on investment criteria

FEBRUARY 1975

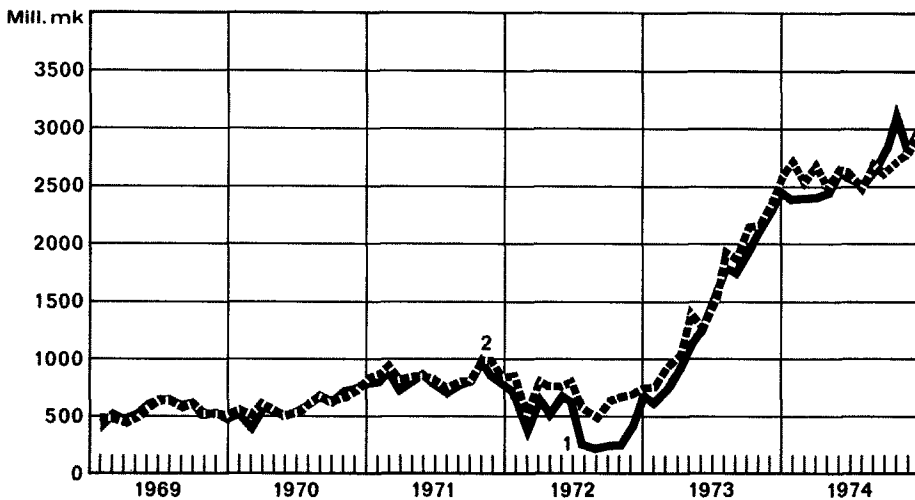
Vol. 49 No. 2

Bank of Finland foreign exchange reserve, 1969-1974



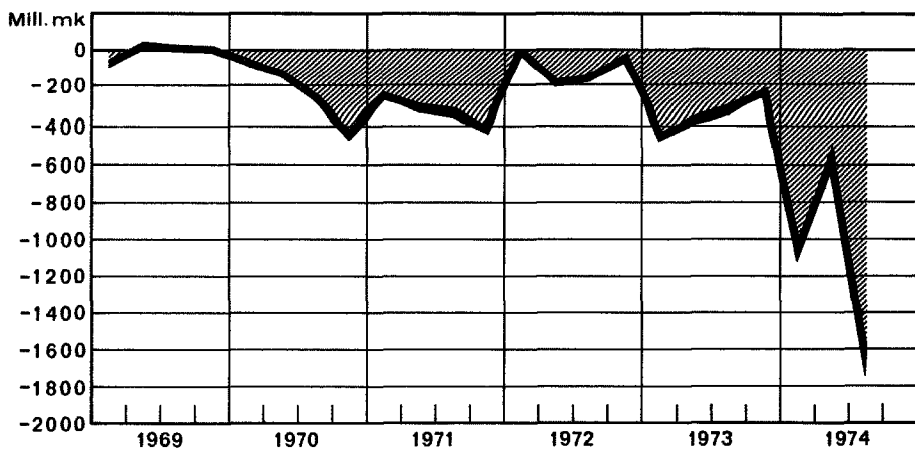
- 1. Total gold and foreign exchange
- 2. Gold and convertible currencies
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Bank of Finland's position in regard to the banks, 1969-1974



- 1. Net claims on the banks
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Balance of payments current account surplus / deficit, 1969-1974



Seasonally adjusted quarterly figures

THE NEW INCOME AND WEALTH TAX ACT

At the beginning of the year, new tax legislation came into force with the result that major changes were made in direct taxation. Preparations for these changes, which are part of the total reform of direct taxation in Finland, were started in the 1960s. The new legislation replaces the 1943 Income and Property Tax Act, which governed the taxation of income and property by the central government, and the 1873 and 1898 Statutes, which concerned local government taxation. However, the old legislation had been revised and supplemented so many times that it bore little resemblance to its original form. Some of the reforms had been implemented earlier. In 1968 the Agricultural and Forestry Income Tax Act and new legislation on the taxation of net wealth came into force, and in 1969 the Act on the Taxation of Business and Professional Income was brought in. (See Bulletins No. 3, 1968 and No. 8, 1968.)

The Income and Wealth Tax Act covers all taxpayers and includes general provisions on taxable income and wealth, as well as provisions on allowable deductions. The determination and allocation of income from agriculture and forestry, and from business and professional activities are governed by the Agricultural and Forestry Income Tax Act and the Act on the Taxation of Business and Professional Income. To a large extent, the present revision in legislation only meant that previous regulations were made more precise and up-to-date, or that they were transferred unchanged into the new act. However, the fact that central and local government income taxation was made more uniform than in the past and incorporated into the same act was a significant legislative reform.

The taxation of family income was one of the most vital and, at the same time, most debated

points in the tax reform. Since 1943 married couples in Finland have been taxed jointly in central government and net wealth taxation. In central government income taxation, three progressive tax scales were applied previously. Apart from marriage, the age of the taxpayer, the duty to support children and the length of the marriage determined which tax scale was used. The principle of joint taxation, the complexity of the tax system and the fact that tax scales and deductions were not adequately adjusted to keep up with rising nominal income led to much criticism of the old tax system. The system was also complicated by the fact that joint taxation was not taken into account in the advance collection of taxes from wage earners, so that a sizable amount of married couples' taxes had to be collected afterwards. In the new system couples are still taxed jointly, but now only two scales are used. The higher scale is applied to single taxpayers and the lower scale to married couples. The duty to support children now affects the determination of the scale only when single taxpayers are in question. In this case, those supporting a child are taxed according to the lower scale. Otherwise the number of children is taken into account in the deductions, which were increased in connection with the tax reform. The tax scales and the deduction system have been drawn up so that married couples in low- and medium-income brackets are treated more favourably as a result of the application of the »income splitting principle», while married couples in high-income brackets will face heavier joint taxation.

In the old legislation, central government income and net wealth tax scales were fixed by law, but since the 1940s, the tax scales actually used were determined on a yearly basis by temporary acts. This practice was confirmed in connection with the tax reform,

and the new legislation makes it possible to set tax scales for one year at a time. It provides scope for regulating flexibly central government income taxes. Municipalities will continue to decide upon local government income tax rates.

When the system of family taxation was being reformed, it became clear that some of the proposals dating from the 1960s which formed the basis for the reform were obviously out of date. The maintenance of joint taxation is not now recommended and is viewed as a temporary solution. Before the tax reform was finally approved, the Government announced that it will take immediate steps to introduce the separate taxation of married couples and that it will present a bill to Parliament in the near future. The introduction of separate taxation has been deemed necessary for reasons of equality and because a high labour participation rate for women is desirable in view of the anticipated structural shortage of labour.

Central government income tax scales and other provisions affecting the amount of taxes paid have scarcely been changed since 1967. Since nominal incomes have grown and since the local tax rate has risen, the household income tax burden grew substantially over these years. In 1967 central and local government income and property taxes paid by households amounted to 18.8 per cent of GDP at market prices while in 1973 they came to 25.9 per cent of GDP. Central government income taxes grew faster than other taxes. In 1973 central government income taxes levied on households amounted to 4 663 million marks, and property taxes came to 168 million marks. Local taxes totalled 5 090 million marks.

When presenting its Budget proposal for 1974, the Government announced that it would ease central government income taxation during 1974 and 1975, so as to create a basis for a longer-term comprehensive incomes policy agreement. The changes in taxation which were approved after the comprehensive incomes policy agreement was reached (see

Bulletin No. 5, 1974) meant that central government taxes on household income were reduced by nearly 1 000 million marks during 1974. These concessions were carried out within the framework of the old tax system by making certain revisions in tax scales and allowable deductions. It was estimated that the concessions which the Government proposed in connection with the reform of taxation in 1975 would entail an annual reduction of more than 500 million marks in central government revenue from taxes on household income and wealth in 1975. After Parliament had made certain changes in the Government's proposal, these concessions totalled more than 800 million marks. The tax reform will not greatly affect the total revenue from local taxes on households, even though the distribution of the local government tax burden will be changed so as to benefit low-income earners.

The concessions will affect the development of the income tax burden and household disposable income. It has been estimated that the concessions granted in 1974 entailed a maximum increase of 3.5 to 4.5 per cent in after-tax wage income. While the revisions of 1974 eased income taxation for all income earners, the reforms of 1975 will have varying effects. The structural changes to be carried out in connection with the reform would even entail heavier central government taxes for certain income groups. As a whole, the concessions will mean that the growth in central government income taxes will be reduced in 1974 and 1975 to about a half of what it would have been otherwise. Since Parliament passed the proposals for both 1974 and 1975 so late, they could not be taken fully into account in the advance collection of taxes. Part of the reductions for both years will be postponed until the final assessment in the following year, so that central government cash receipts will be affected slightly more slowly than final tax liabilities.

January 27, 1975

BANK OF FINLAND

Mill. mk

	1973	1974	1975			
	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Jan. 8	Jan. 15	Jan. 23	Jan. 31
Assets						
Gold and foreign exchange receivables	2 210	1 791	1 845	1 834	1 870	1 806
Gold	121	121	121	121	121	121
Special drawing rights	285	286	286	286	286	286
IMF gold tranche	268	268	268	268	268	268
Convertible currencies	1 228	1 109	1 064	1 035	877	713
Tied currencies	308	7	106	124	318	418
Other foreign receivables	952	1 123	1 129	1 112	1 112	1 105
Foreign bills	103	252	255	238	239	232
Foreign bonds	319	341	344	344	343	343
Currency subscription to Finland's quota in the IMF	530	530	530	530	530	530
Receivables from financial institutions	2 745	3 414	3 201	3 248	3 393	2 953
Cheque accounts of the commercial banks	19	114	192	147	176	112
Discounted bills	2 556	3 034	2 743	2 840	2 990	2 572
Bonds	121	220	209	223	194	243
Other financial institution receivables	49	46	57	38	33	26
Receivables from the public sector	268	301	302	301	301	302
Bonds	53	71	71	70	70	70
Total coinage	200	224	225	225	225	227
Other public sector receivables	15	6	6	6	6	5
Receivables from corporations	613	631	632	629	633	631
New export bills	47	90	92	90	92	91
Financing of suppliers' credits	271	276	275	274	273	272
Bonds	255	231	231	231	231	231
Other corporate receivables	40	34	34	34	37	37
Other assets	34	37	37	36	37	37
Total	6 822	7 297	7 146	7 160	7 346	6 834
Liabilities						
Foreign exchange liabilities	147	457	203	207	201	168
Convertible accounts	73	62	62	63	57	56
Tied accounts	74	395	141	144	144	112
Other foreign liabilities	788	788	788	788	788	788
IMF mark accounts	530	530	530	530	530	530
Allocations of special drawing rights	258	258	258	258	258	258
Notes and coins in circulation	2 082	2 461	2 322	2 270	2 232	2 274
Notes	1 907	2 259	2 122	2 074	2 038	2 081
Coins	175	202	200	196	194	193
Deposit certificates in circulation	1 450	1 040	1 000	1 060	1 300	990
Claims of financial institutions	13	9	279	278	265	27
Cheque account of Postipankki	2	4	2	2	1	2
Cheque accounts of the commercial banks	7	4	3	1	2	2
Other financial institution claims	4	1	274	275	262	23
Claims of the public sector	535	560	558	554	565	555
Cheque accounts	2	7	7	3	14	4
Counter-cyclical reserves	509	543	543	543	543	543
Other public sector claims	24	10	8	8	8	8
Claims of corporations	239	195	196	206	218	231
Investment deposits	5	34	34	35	35	36
Counter-cyclical withholdings	—	49	50	50	50	76
Capital import deposits	214	98	98	95	93	89
Import levy deposits	6	6	7	7	9	11
Other corporate claims	14	8	7	19	31	19
Other liabilities	16	17	14	13	12	13
Equalization accounts	740	858	871	866	844	864
Capital accounts	812	912	915	918	921	924
Primary capital	600	600	600	600	600	600
Reserve fund	114	163	237	237	237	237
Undisposed profits	—	—	75	75	75	75
Net earnings	98	149	3	6	12	12
Total	6 822	7 297	7 146	7 160	7 346	6 834

BANK OF FINLAND

Mill. mk

End of year and month	Gold and foreign accounts						Treasury		
	Gold and foreign exchange	Liabilities on foreign exchange and mark accounts	Foreign exchange reserve (1-2)	Other foreign assets	Other foreign liabilities	Net foreign assets (3 + 4 - 5)	Cheque account	Term liabilities, net	Net liabilities to the Treasury (7+8) ¹
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1967	701	75	626	98	354	370	4	7	11
1968	1 353	62	1 291	125	34	1 382	3	354	357
1969	1 268	92	1 176	517	360	1 333	4	196	200
1970	1 844	106	1 738	639	518	1 859	2	119	121
1971	2 620	327	2 293	686	530	2 449	2	138	140
1972	2 685	121	2 564	757	530	2 791	1	48	49
1973	2 220	147	2 073	803	530	2 346	2	532	534
1973									
Oct.	1 861	169	1 692	768	530	1 930	49	30	79
Nov.	2 060	170	1 890	798	606	2 082	50	530	580
Dec.	2 220	147	2 073	803	530	2 346	2	532	534
1974									
Jan.	2 207	147	2 060	808	530	2 338	1	533	534
Feb.	2 214	143	2 071	817	530	2 358	3	530	533
March	2 104	168	1 936	831	530	2 237	49	529	578
April	1 986	196	1 790	855	530	2 115	51	528	579
May	2 005	203	1 802	874	530	2 146	5	528	533
June	2 231	197	2 034	888	530	2 392	1	527	528
July	2 251	189	2 062	888	530	2 420	48	527	575
Aug.	2 285	305	1 980	889	530	2 339	4	526	530
Sept.	2 008	176	1 832	899	530	2 201	43	521	564
Oct.	1 955	312	1 643	922	530	2 035	2	519	521
Nov.	1 868	350	1 518	936	530	1 924	2	518	520

¹ New series, see explanations on page 18.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE SITUATION

Mill. mk

	Net holdings, Dec. 31, 1973			Net holdings, Nov. 30, 1974			Change	
	Bank of Finland	Other	Total	Bank of Finland	Other	Total	Nov.	Jan.-Nov.
Gold	121	—	121	121	--	121	—	—
Special drawing rights	285	—	285	286	—	286	—	+ 1
IMF gold tranche	268	—	268	268	—	268	—	—
Convertible currencies	1 189	165	1 354	1 123	-338	785	— 67	-569
Other currencies	210	2	212	-280	— 21	-301	— 37	-513
Total	2 073	167	2 240	1 518	-359	1 159	-104	-1 081

End of year and month	Domestic banks					Other					
	Dis-counted and redis-counted bills	Cheque accounts ¹	Liabilities, Cheque accounts		Net claims on the banks (1+2-3-4)	Inland bills in Finnish marks	Other advances	Liabilities	Net claims on the rest of economy (6+7-8) ³	Deposit certificates ³	Notes in circulation
			Private banks ²	Posti pankki ²							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1967	868	—	155	35	678	197	383	56	524	—	1 052
1968	618	107	163	16	546	186	195	43	338	—	1 160
1969	550	87	93	12	532	192	269	25	436	—	1 298
1970	836	3	1	4	834	137	246	324	59	203	1 344
1971	849	—	9	2	838	121	234	385	-30	400	1 479
1972	753	5	—	2	756	44	277	73	248	790	1 730
1973	2 556	61	—	2	2 615	58	314	259	113	1 450	1 907
1973											
Oct.	2 363	54	—	320	2 097	57	302	301	58	1 400	1 683
Nov.	2 623	50	—	67	2 606	60	302	260	102	1 400	1 790
Dec.	2 556	61	—	2	2 615	58	314	259	113	1 450	1 907

1974											
Jan.	2 146	129	—	1	2 274	64	303	237	130	1 310	1 706
Feb.	2 227	113	—	4	2 336	64	304	229	139	1 380	1 744
March	2 530	103	—	78	2 555	72	296	230	138	1 450	1 792
April	2 677	156	—	80	2 753	79	293	244	128	1 450	1 806
May	2 719	93	—	3	2 809	81	289	230	140	1 490	1 907
June	2 794	127	—	3	2 918	81	297	221	157	1 600	2 134
July	2 688	158	—	43	2 803	84	305	213	176	1 600	1 970
Aug.	2 538	122	—	3	2 657	98	302	203	197	1 360	2 042
Sept.	2 703	249	—	9	2 943	114	301	181	234	1 390	2 060
Oct.	2 985	142	—	2	3 125	121	304	219	206	1 510	2 019
Nov.	3 108	167	—	1	3 274	108	314	224	198	1 400	2 169

¹ Including special index accounts

² Including cash reserve accounts

³ New series, see explanations on page 18.

SELLING RATES FOR FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Mk

January, 20, 1975

New York ¹	1 \$	3.560	Frankfurt o. M.	100 DM	150.00	Vienna	100 S	21.20
Montreal	1 \$	3.595	Amsterdam	100 FI	144.50	Lisbon	100 Esc	14.55
London	1 \$	8.390	Brussels ²	100 Fr		Madrid	100 Pta	6.35
Stockholm	100 Kr	87.90	Zurich	100 Fr	139.60	Tokyo	100 Y	1.190
Oslo	100 Kr	69.50	Paris	100 FF	81.50	Reykjavik	100 Kr	3.02
Copenhagen	100 Kr	63.10	Rome	100 Lit	0.5530	Moscow ³	1 Rbl	4.877

¹ As from Dec. 20, 1971 also applied to clearing accounts with Berlin, Budapest and Sofia.

² 10.050 commercial rate; 9.920 financial rate.

³ Clearing account; also Bucharest.

DEPOSITS BY THE PUBLIC

Mill. mk

End of year and month	Sight deposits			Term deposits						Total (2 + 3 + 9)
	Cheque accounts		Postal giro accounts	Commer- cial banks	Savings banks	Co-op. banks	Posti- pankki	Co-op. stores	All credit institutions	
	Commer- cial banks	All credit institutions								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1967	661.5	834.0	340.9	4 103.1	3 644.6	2 417.3	941.2	431.3	11 537.9	12 712.8
1968	856.2	1 087.6	428.4	4 597.8	3 966.4	2 683.1	1 027.2	465.0	12 739.8	14 255.8
1969	1 057.4	1 373.9	520.8	5 236.3	4 333.1	3 021.6	1 116.0	521.6	14 228.7	16 123.4
1970	1 142.7	1 507.7	603.3	6 098.7	4 846.9	3 458.4	1 287.6	574.2	16 265.8	18 376.8
1971	1 343.2	1 733.5	754.4	6 961.4	5 446.4	3 876.6	1 491.4	642.3	18 418.1	20 906.0
1972	1 851.2	2 371.4	979.2	8 095.8	6 231.8	4 499.8	1 805.6	720.0	21 353.0	24 703.6
1973*	2 153.3	2 900.5	1 360.2	8 973.8	7 117.1	5 238.7	2 158.7	804.9	24 293.2	28 553.9

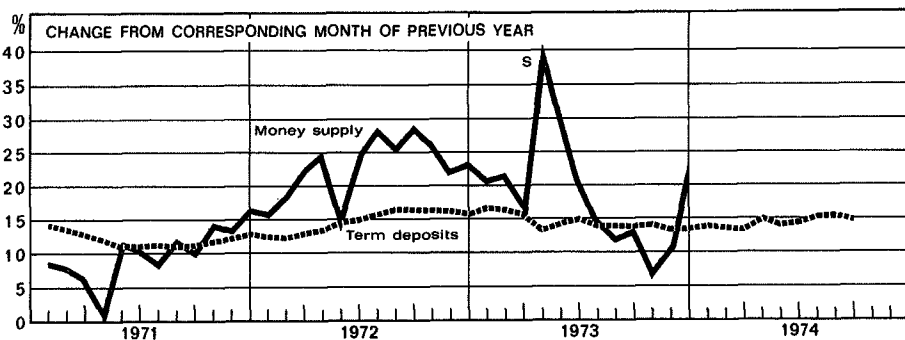
1973*

Oct.	1 690.5	2 234.4	932.0	8 524.6	6 756.3	5 013.2	2 017.6	783.2	23 094.9	26 261.3
Nov.	1 681.9	2 221.5	989.1	8 508.2	6 833.8	5 113.1	2 052.0	785.2	23 292.3	26 502.9
Dec.	2 153.3	2 900.5	1 360.2	8 973.8	7 117.1	5 238.7	2 158.7	804.9	24 293.2	28 553.9

1974¹

Jan.	1 896.2	2 478.1	1 272.5	9 113.6	7 227.8	5 377.5	2 207.4	814.2	24 740.5	28 491.1
Feb.	1 851.4	2 431.8	1 373.6	9 162.3	7 272.2	5 445.5	2 230.9	825.6	24 936.5	28 741.9
March	1 806.1	2 379.5	1 253.4	9 078.6	7 271.1	5 449.4	2 266.3	831.7	24 897.1	28 530.0
April	1 839.1	2 482.1	1 229.2	9 081.0	7 272.6	5 510.5	2 268.9	833.3	24 966.3	28 677.6
May	2 007.4	2 641.1	1 179.0	9 158.2	7 378.6	5 598.5	2 286.7	839.3	25 261.3	29 081.4
June	1 992.3	2 627.9	1 231.6	9 205.1	7 484.0	5 631.6	2 334.9	847.2	25 502.8	29 362.3
July	2 155.1	2 817.9	1 267.3	9 244.4	7 565.9	5 725.8	2 365.5	854.4	25 756.0	29 841.2
Aug.	2 157.9	2 855.2	1 201.4	9 366.3	7 705.0	5 838.6	2 395.5	859.8	26 165.2	30 221.8
Sept.	2 160.5	2 871.7	1 287.6	9 370.3	7 740.4	5 884.6	2 421.9	874.7	26 291.9	30 451.2
Oct.	2 224.3	2 958.4	1 183.7	9 501.4	7 815.3	5 981.7	2 457.3	891.8	26 647.5	30 789.6

¹ New series, see explanations on page 18.



ADVANCES TO THE PUBLIC—MONEY SUPPLY

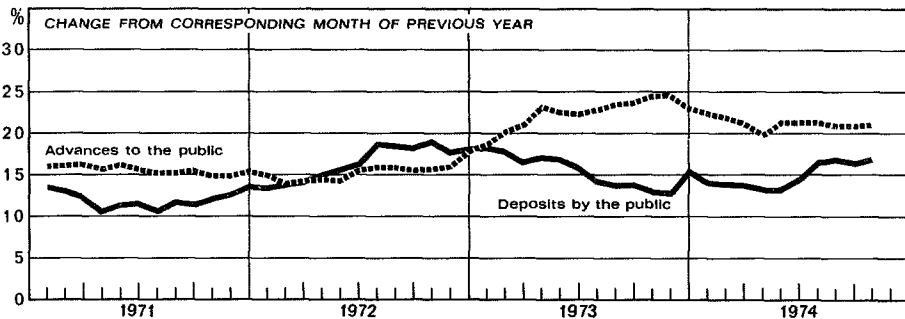
Mill. mk

End of year and month	Advances granted by					Types of advances		Total (1 to 5) (8 and 7)	Money Supply
	Commer- cial banks	Savings banks	Co-op. banks	Posti- pankki	Mortgage banks	Loans & Bills	Cheque credits		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1967	5 558.9	3 247.7	2 424.3	864.9	1 026.9	12 583.8	538.9	13 122.7	2 146
1968	5 865.5	3 448.4	2 600.5	927.9	1 053.0	13 392.0	503.3	13 895.3	2 642
1969	6 892.2	3 802.8	2 922.1	1 039.8	1 290.4	15 354.4	592.9	15 947.3	3 126
1970	7 963.5	4 342.1	3 403.8	1 341.9	1 454.0	17 814.9	690.4	18 505.3	3 445
1971	9 233.7	4 795.6	3 834.0	1 746.6	1 799.1	20 639.8	769.2	21 409.0	4 025
1972	10 667.3	5 503.0	4 482.6	2 244.8	2 374.4	24 472.6	799.5	25 272.1	4 959
1973*	13 293.1	6 495.5	5 302.5	3 398.6	2 696.4	30 214.3	971.8	31 186.1	6 114
1973*									
Oct.	12 968.1	6 320.2	5 116.5	3 173.2	2 592.9	29 142.5	1 028.4	30 170.9	4 749
Nov.	13 162.8	6 414.2	5 209.2	3 284.9	2 629.6	29 677.4	1 023.3	30 700.7	4 906
Dec.	13 293.1	6 495.5	5 302.5	3 398.6	2 696.4	30 214.3	971.8	31 186.1	6 114

1974¹

Jan.	13 386.6	6 609.8	5 361.4	3 570.9	2 741.2	30 656.7	1 013.2	31 669.9	..
Feb.	13 446.8	6 697.9	5 444.2	3 664.7	2 770.1	31 007.0	1 016.7	32 023.7	..
March	13 595.2	6 771.6	5 514.6	3 740.9	2 827.4	31 379.4	1 070.3	32 449.7	..
April	13 829.9	6 844.2	5 574.4	3 890.5	2 847.7	31 914.6	1 072.1	32 986.7	..
May	14 110.7	6 935.2	5 670.5	4 016.1	2 920.3	32 536.8	1 116.0	33 652.8	..
June	14 292.8	7 014.9	5 749.7	4 164.3	2 980.7	33 083.6	1 118.8	34 202.4	..
July	14 349.5	7 091.4	5 839.7	4 334.5	3 021.2	33 533.7	1 102.6	34 636.3	..
Aug.	14 500.3	7 190.6	5 953.4	4 359.1	3 038.9	33 962.9	1 079.4	35 042.3	..
Sept.	14 826.2	7 340.9	6 102.0	4 424.4	3 086.5	34 609.4	1 170.6	35 780.0	..
Oct.	15 225.3	7 478.7	6 224.7	4 531.7	3 130.5	35 397.7	1 193.2	36 590.9	..

¹ New series, see explanations on page 18.



STATE FINANCES

Mill. mk

Revenue	Jan.—Nov.		Expenditure	Jan.—Nov.	
	1973	1974		1973	1974
Income and property tax (net)	5 412	7 054	Wages, salaries, pensions etc.	2 479	3 061
Gross receipts	(10 939)	(14 012)	Repair and maintenance	357	474
Refunds & local authorities	(—5 527)	(—6 958)	Other consumption expenditure	1 119	1 334
Other taxes on income and property	116	147	Total consumption expenditure	3 955	4 869
Employers' child allowance payments	475	595	State aid to local authorities	2 198	2 989
Sales tax	3 873	4 728	State aid to industries	1 469	2 449
Revenue from Alcohol Monopoly	923	1 041	of which: agric. price subsidies	(963)	(1 669)
Customs duties & import charges	518	474	Child allowances	327	430
Counter-cyclical tax	—	—	Share in national pensions and health insurance	219	213
Excise duty on tobacco	470	549	Other transfer expenditure	1 705	2 029
» » on liquid fuel	755	853	Total transfer expenditure	5 918	8 110
Other excise duties	400	407	Machinery and equipment	488	656
Tax on autom. and motor cycles	609	428	House construction	310	367
Stamp duties	320	383	Land and waterway construction	951	1 042
Special diesel etc. vehicles tax	51	58	Total real investment	1 749	2 065
Other taxes and similar revenue ¹	354	396	Interest on State debt	227	181
Total taxes	14 276	17 113	Index compensations	25	33
Miscellaneous revenue	830	960	Net deficit of State enterprises	120	96
Interest, dividends etc.	318	423	Other expenditure	17	22
Sales and depreciation of property	3	4	Total other expenditure	389	332
Redemptions of loans granted	195	216	Increase in inventories	—1	+82
Total revenue	15 622	18 716	Lending	1 244	1 353
Foreign borrowing	18	11	Other financial investment	749	443
Domestic borrowing	200	217	Total expenditure	14 003	17 254
Total borrowing	218	228	Redemption of foreign loans	170	187
Deficit (+) or surplus (—)	(—968)	(—1 099)	Redemption of domestic loans	699	404
			Total redemptions	869	591
			Total	14 872	17 845

¹ Including supplementary turnover tax and import-equalization tax from June 1971.

State debt	1971	1972	1973	1974		
	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Foreign debt	1 524	1 517	1 395	1 262	1 161	1 156
Loans	2 467	2 268	1 758	1 592	1 574	1 571
Compensatory obligations	2	2	1	1	1	1
Short-term credit	61	56	39	38	37	37
Cash debt (net)	—528	—488	—468	—401	—537	—366
Domestic debt	2 002	1 838	1 330	1 230	1 075	1 243
Total State debt	3 526	3 355	2 725	2 492	2 236	2 399
Total debt, mill \$	849	804	710	653	586	642

FOREIGN TRADE

Mill. mk

Value mill. mk

Period	Value mill. mk		
	Exports f. o. b.	Imports c. i. f.	Surplus of exports (+) or imports (-)
1970	9 687	11 071	-1 384
1971	9 897	11 734	-1 837
1972	12 082	13 107	-1 025
1973	14 605	16 601	-1 996

1973			
Nov.	1 558	1 623	- 65
Dec.	1 331	1 460	- 131

1974*			
Jan.	1 540	1 950	- 410
Feb.	1 471	1 886	- 415
March	1 599	1 865	- 266
April	1 779	2 131	- 352
May	1 848	2 273	- 425
June	1 555	1 814	- 259
July	1 799	2 159	- 360
Aug.	1 550	2 253	- 703
Sept.	1 780	2 420	- 640
Oct.	2 239	2 401	- 162
Nov.	1 811	2 303	-492

Jan.-Nov.			
1973*	13 274	15 141	-1 867
1974*	18 971	23 455	-4 484

* New series, see explanations on page 18.

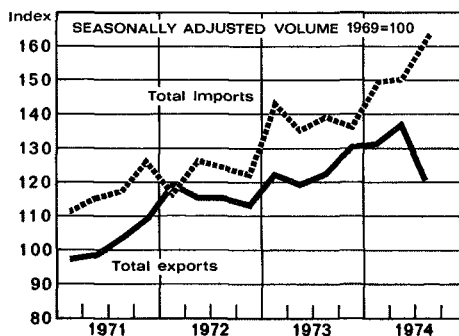
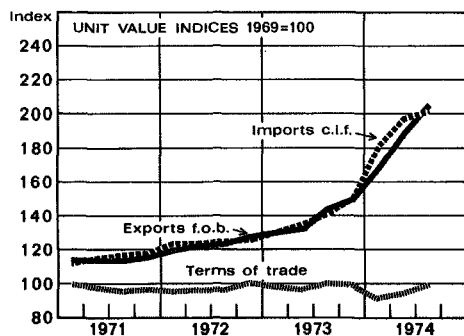
Indices of exports and
imports 1969 = 100¹

Period	Indices of exports and imports 1969 = 100 ¹				
	Volume		Unit value		Terms of trade
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	
1970	107	121	108	108	100
1971	103	119	115	116	99
1972	118	124	123	125	98
1973*	127	141	138	139	99

1972					
Jan.-Mar.	114	112	121	125	97
Apr.-June	112	124	123	125	98
July-Sept.	116	120	124	126	98
Oct.-Dec.	123	136	129	127	102

1973					
Jan.-Mar.	120	140	131	131	100
Apr.-June	115	133	133	136	98
July-Sept.	122	136	145	141	103
Oct.-Dec.	140	149	151	150	101

1974					
Jan.-Mar.	131	147	169	182	93
Apr.-June	131	147	190	198	96
July-Sept.	119	158	206	203	101



FOREIGN TRADE BY MAIN GROUPS

Mill. mk

Period	Exports, f.o.b.					Imports, c.i.f.				
	Agricultural and other primary products	Wood industry products	Paper industry products	Metal, engineering industry products	Other goods	Raw materials and producer goods	Fuels and lubricants	Finished goods		Other goods
								Investment goods	Consumer goods	
1970	286	1 536	3 883	1 828	2 154	6 891	422	1 949	1 750	59
1971	313	1 643	3 797	1 764	2 380	7 037	570	2 333	1 746	48
1972	346	1 809	4 376	2 547	3 004	7 842	609	2 354	2 250	52
1973	432	2 458	5 266	2 921	3 528	9 916	729	2 921	2 968	67

1973*

Nov.	21	282	524	376	355	1 046	98	243	230	6
Dec.	72	227	454	243	335	905	104	236	215	0

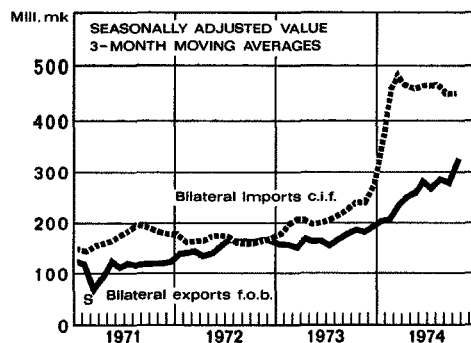
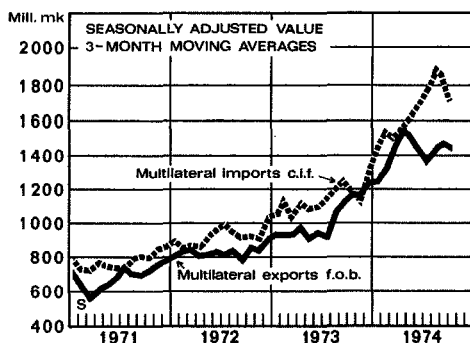
1974*

Jan.	89	249	513	378	311	1 252	172	292	233	1
Feb.	21	249	540	316	345	1 195	199	244	247	1
March	94	229	605	258	413	1 173	170	262	260	0
April	22	291	671	351	444	1 375	146	325	276	9
May	47	314	595	414	478	1 498	138	313	320	4
June	10	262	557	340	386	1 246	119	236	210	3
July	18	302	656	456	367	1 346	146	422	244	1
Aug.	25	339	673	168	345	1 525	169	291	266	2
Sept.	32	248	756	275	469	1 511	187	388	334	0
Oct.	27	251	852	618	491	1 550	192	339	319	1
Nov.	16	228	736	361	470	1 383	186	429	304	1

Jan.-Nov.

1973*	360	2 231	4 812	2 678	3 193	9 011	625	2 685	2 753	67
1974*	401	2 962	7 154	3 935	4 519	15 054	1 824	3 541	3 013	23

New series.



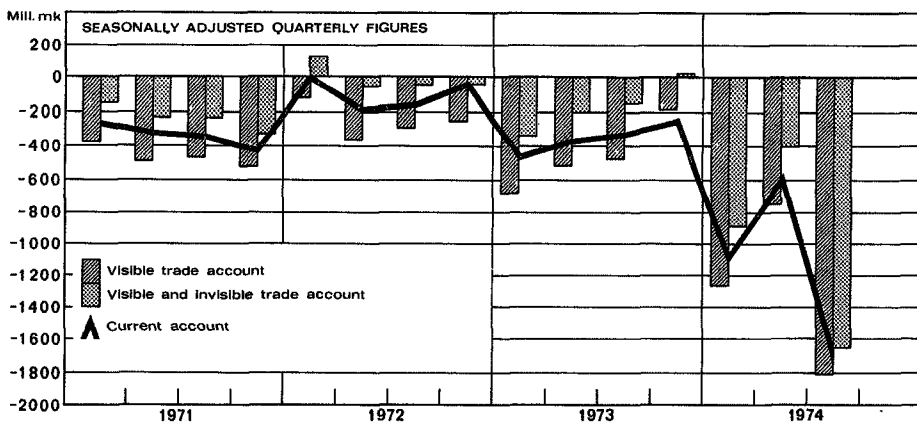
FOREIGN TRADE BY COUNTRIES

Mill. mk

Area and country	Exports, f.o.b.				Imports, c.i.f.			
	January—November				January—November			
	1973*		1974*		1973*		1974*	
	%	Mill. mk	%	Mill. mk	%	Mill. mk	%	Mill. mk
OECD countries in Europe	72.1	9 578	69.0	13 081	73.3	11 096	65.0	15 254
Austria	1.1	151	0.9	172	1.7	252	1.4	324
Belgium-Luxembourg	2.0	266	2.1	394	2.2	333	1.9	450
Denmark	4.3	574	3.7	694	3.5	536	3.4	793
France	4.1	546	4.3	816	3.3	496	3.1	727
Federal Republic of Germany	10.5	1 394	8.6	1 624	18.7	2 840	15.4	3 609
Italy	1.8	238	1.7	330	1.8	274	1.6	369
Netherlands	4.0	539	3.5	670	3.4	511	3.6	844
Norway	4.1	548	2.8	523	2.8	420	2.9	676
Portugal	0.4	47	0.4	77	0.8	122	0.7	161
Spain	1.1	149	1.3	247	0.6	92	0.4	97
Sweden	15.2	2 022	16.7	3 173	19.7	2 983	18.3	4 306
Switzerland	2.1	273	1.7	326	3.2	488	3.2	746
United Kingdom	19.7	2 608	19.4	3 679	11.1	1 676	9.0	2 106
Other	1.7	223	1.9	356	0.5	73	0.1	46
OECD countries outside Europe	6.5	858	6.1	1 166	7.7	1 164	9.2	2 157
Canada	0.6	77	0.6	122	0.4	54	0.5	106
Japan	0.7	99	0.9	167	2.3	352	1.4	340
United States	4.4	577	3.6	692	4.8	733	7.3	1 704
Other	0.8	105	1.0	185	0.2	25	0.0	7
CMEA countries	13.7	1 819	15.3	2 908	15.2	2 309	22.4	5 248
Czechoslovakia	0.4	47	0.4	75	0.5	77	0.3	82
Democratic Republic of Germany	0.5	71	0.5	92	0.5	81	0.6	127
Poland	0.8	110	0.8	155	1.4	210	2.1	504
Soviet Union	11.3	1 500	13.0	2 470	11.9	1 798	18.1	4 235
Other	0.7	91	0.6	116	0.9	143	1.3	300
Latin America	2.1	277	2.8	525	1.2	186	1.6	363
Argentina	0.4	54	0.6	114	0.0	6	0.1	12
Brazil	0.7	91	0.9	164	0.5	84	0.4	82
Colombia	0.1	15	0.1	23	0.5	71	0.4	97
Other	0.9	117	1.2	224	0.2	25	0.7	172
Other	5.6	742	6.8	1 291	2.6	386	1.8	433
GRAND TOTAL	100.0	13 274	100.0	18 971	100.0	15 141	100.0	23 455
of which								
EFTA countries	23.2	3 073	22.8	4 318	28.3	4 289	26.6	6 228
EEC countries	47.2	6 266	44.2	8 391	44.2	6 695	38.0	8 910
OECD countries	78.6	10 436	75.1	14 247	81.0	12 260	74.2	17 411

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

Period	Visible exports f.o.b.	Visible imports c.i.f.	Visible trade account	Transport, net	Travel, net	Other services, net	Visible and invisible trade account	Investment income, net	Transfer payments, net	Current account
1971	9 845	11 762	-1 917	+660	+247	+66	- 944	-477	- 1	-1 422
1972	12 012	13 087	-1 075	+731	+335	+72	+ 63	-586	+43	- 480
1973*	14 525	16 561	-2 036	+996	+341	+29	- 670	-753	-57	-1 480
Jan.-March										
1971 ^r	2 168	2 536	- 368	+208	- 13	+19	- 154	-135	- 1	- 290
1972	2 870	2 960	- 90	+217	+ 3	+ 1	+ 131	-142	-22	- 33
1973*	3 301	3 868	- 567	+257	- 5	+28	- 287	-139	-14	- 440
1974*	4 589	5 663	-1 074	+281	+ 10	+28	- 755	-233	-25	-1 013
Apr.-June										
1971 ^r	2 291	2 797	- 506	+141	+ 47	+21	- 297	-118	- 1	- 416
1972	2 856	3 298	- 442	+162	+ 57	+46	- 177	-155	- 8	- 340
1973*	3 182	3 842	- 660	+215	+ 48	+17	- 380	-190	-22	- 592
1974*	5 160	6 224	-1 064	+199	+ 74	+72	- 719	-239	-12	- 970
July-Sept.										
1971 ^r	2 501	2 864	- 363	+159	+166	+16	- 22	-119	- 4	- 145
1972	2 978	3 195	- 217	+170	+191	+19	+ 163	-140	+20	+ 43
1973*	3 638	4 086	- 448	+268	+240	+10	+ 70	-173	- 9	- 112
1974*	5 107	6 810	-1 703	+353	+243	-45	-1 152	-244	- 6	-1 402
Oct.-Dec.										
1971 ^r	2 885	3 565	- 680	+152	+ 47	+10	- 471	-105	+ 5	- 571
1972	3 308	3 634	- 326	+182	+ 84	+ 6	- 54	-149	+53	- 150
1973*	4 404	4 765	- 361	+256	+ 58	-26	- 73	-251	-12	- 336

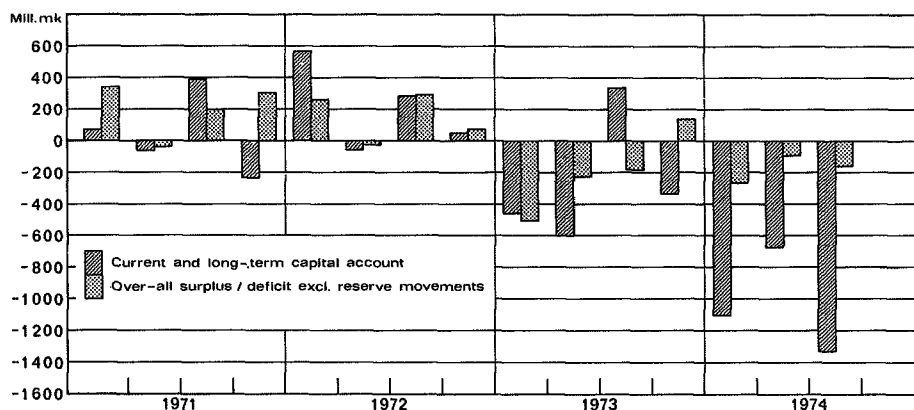


Drawings of long-term loans	Amortizations of long-term loans	Long-term export credits, net	Miscellaneous long-term capital items, net ¹	Long-term capital account	Current and long-term capital account	Short-term import credits and prepayments, net	Short-term export credits and prepayments, net	Miscellaneous short-term capital items incl. errors and omissions	Over-all surplus/deficit excl. reserve movements	Reserve movements	
										Bank of Finland	Other foreign exchange holders
+2 730	- 855	-208	- 85	+1 582	+ 160	+387	+197	+ 62 ²	+806	-555	-251
+3 014	-1 228	-376	-106	+1 304	+ 824	+104	- 90	-247 ²	+591	-271	-320
+1 858	-1 366	+ 34	-114	+ 412	-1 068	-246	+561	- 31	-784	+491	+293
+ 609	- 228	- 5	- 17	+ 359	+ 69	+ 21	+329	- 77	+342	-314	- 28
+ 968	- 273	-115	+ 17	+ 597	+ 564	-152	- 27	-124 ²	+261	-327	+ 66
+ 365	- 396	+ 34	- 24	- 21	- 461	+ 20	+ 7	- 73	-507	+353	+154
+ 481	- 522	- 23	- 26	- 90	-1 103	+270	+285	+279	-269	+138	+131
+ 596	- 201	- 11	- 30	+ 354	- 62	-140	+146	+ 19	- 37	+ 99	- 62
+ 655	- 180	-192	- 5	+ 278	- 62	+ 92	+ 25	- 84	- 29	+ 37	- 8
+ 308	- 265	- 48	- 9	- 14	- 606	+ 94	+323	- 38	-227	+301	- 74
+ 758	- 362	-115	+ 15	+ 296	- 674	+369	+182	+ 27	- 96	- 99	+195
+ 869	- 252	- 89	+ 5	+ 533	+ 388	- 60	+ 21	-150	+199	- 35	-164
+ 628	- 327	- 41	- 25	+ 235	+ 278	+265	-124	-131	+288	-314	+ 26
+ 774	- 370	+ 60	- 16	+ 448	+ 336	-401	-257	+136	-186	+ 66	+120
+ 543	- 385	- 61	- 22	+ 75	-1 327	+483	+523	+158	-163	+202	- 39
+ 656	- 174	-103	- 43	+ 336	- 235	+566	-299	+270	+302	-305	+ 3
+ 763	- 448	- 28	- 93	+ 194	+ 44	-101	+ 36	+ 92	+ 71	+333	-404
+ 411	- 335	- 12	- 65	- 1	- 337	+ 41	+488	- 56	+136	-229	+ 93

Assets: increase —, decrease +. Liabilities: increase +, decrease —.

¹ Including Direct investment, net.

² Including Allocations of special drawing rights 88 million in 1970, 85 million in 1971 and 85 million in 1972.



PRICE INDICES

Period	Wholesale prices 1949 = 100									Building costs 1964 = 100		
	Total	Origin		Purpose			Stage of processing			Total	Wages in building trade	Building materials
		Domes- tic goods	Im- ported goods	Pro- ducer goods	Machinery & transport equipm.	Con- sumer goods	Raw materials and com- modities	Simply pro- cessed goods	More elab- orately processed goods			
1972	338	342	325	330	400	334	370	318	332	161	182	141
1973	398	401	385	403	447	378	435	395	378	188	202	176
1974	495	498	482	523	536	448	555	495	459	233	231	230
1974												
Jan.	452	453	448	479	487	407	509	452	417	214	217	209
Feb.	462	461	466	492	496	413	514	471	424	222	217	222
March	471	472	468	500	507	423	517	480	437	225	217	227
April	480	481	478	508	517	434	528	490	446	233	235	229
May	487	489	477	518	521	436	539	495	450	235	235	230
June	489	491	481	519	537	438	541	495	454	235	235	230
July	500	503	488	528	544	451	567	505	456	235	235	231
Aug.	505	507	497	532	549	457	567	510	463	235	235	231
Sept.	515	521	495	538	554	475	573	514	481	239	239	237
Oct.	524	531	497	549	570	478	595	510	489	241	239	238
Nov.	525	533	496	552	577	477	602	508	491	242	239	240
Dec.	525	535	489	551	578	478	602	507	491	243	239	237

Period	Cost of living Oct. 1961 = 100	Con- sumer prices Oct.-Dec. 1957 = 100	Consumer prices 1972 = 100									
			Total	Food	Bever- ages and tobacco	Clothing and foot- wear	Rent	Heating and lighting	Furniture, household equip. and operation	Traffic	Education and recreation	Other goods and services
1973	284	223	111	112	107	111	116	110	109	109	105	111
1974	333	261	129	130	109	128	144	161	129	128	118	127
1974												
Jan.	305	239	119	116	107	118	133	132	119	116	110	118
Feb.	314	246	122	117	107	121	135	162	122	124	114	118
March	317	248	123	118	108	123	137	158	123	124	114	121
April	324	255	126	126	108	124	140	159	125	126	115	121
May	328	257	127	128	108	126	141	160	127	127	115	124
June	329	258	128	129	108	126	141	150	128	128	116	125
July	335	263	130	131	108	127	146	151	129	129	119	130
Aug.	340	267	132	135	108	129	146	171	130	130	120	130
Sept.	348	273	135	142	109	133	147	172	131	130	121	132
Oct.	351	275	136	139	111	137	153	175	133	131	121	134
Nov.	353	277	137	139	111	138	154	172	136	132	123	136
Dec.	354	278	138	138	111	139	154	175	137	133	125	136

WAGES

Index of salary and wage earnings 1964 = 100

Period	By industries			By institutional sectors			All salary earners	All wage earners	All employees	
	Wage earners in			Employees in services	State employees	Municipal employees				Employees in private sector
	Agriculture	Industry	Construction							
1971	210	195	195	180	176	178	188	171	195	185
1972	253	222	222	196	189	194	212	188	220	206
1973*	317	260	261	223	213	223	247	214	258	239
1974*	402	313	318	262	251	261	294	250	309	283
1973*										
Jan.-March	287	235	238	206	197	206	224	196	234	217
Apr.-June	331	260	248	227	215	226	249	216	259	241
July-Sept.	313	268	271	229	220	230	259	220	271	249
Oct.-Dec.	340	275	286	231	221	230	261	222	273	251
1974*										
Jan.-March	361	283	292	233	226	233	265	224	278	254
Apr.-June	388	316	321	266	252	265	300	253	315	288
July-Sept.	410	323	324	268	255	268	306	256	323	294
Oct.-Dec.	430	330	334	279	269	279	309	265	325	300

PRODUCTION

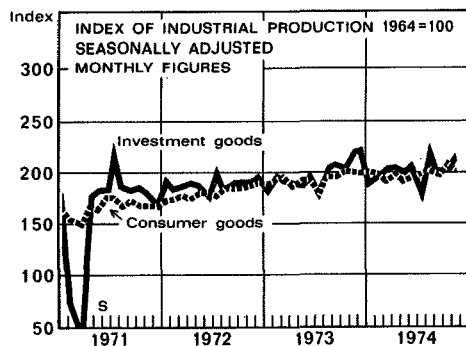
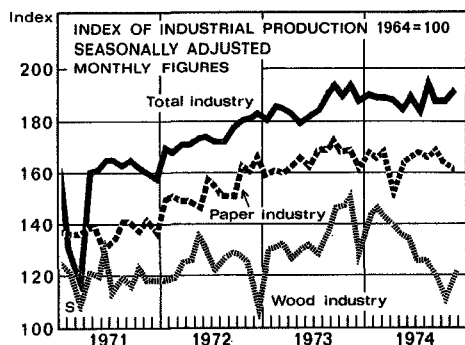
Volume indices of production 1964 = 100

Period	Gross domestic product	Industrial production	Services								
			Agriculture	Forestry	Construction of buildings	Land and waterway construction	Transport and communications	Commerce, banking and insurance	Ownership of dwellings	Public admin. and defence	
1971	136	157	96	106	138	99	134	140	135	135	140
1972	145	177	94	95	149	103	143	155	142	143	148
1973*	153	187	89	96	162	104	154	169	150	148	155
1974*	161	200	86	98	177	105	165	179	157	154	162
1973*											
July-Sept.	153	169	164	55	198	105	159	165	149	149	156
Oct.-Dec.	160	205	65	97	185	101	159	186	153	150	158
1974*											
Jan.-March	157	205	59	124	134	104	159	169	155	152	158
Apr.-June	154	188	62	113	156	113	161	170	157	153	160
July-Sept.	163	184	161	62	210	105	169	176	157	154	164
Oct.-Dec.	170	223	59	94	206	99	172	199	161	155	167

PRODUCTION

Index of industrial production 1970 = 100

Period	Total	Investment goods	Other producer goods	Consumer goods	Special indices of manufacturing						Total, adjusted for seasonal variations
					Food industry	Wood industry	Paper industry	Chemical industry	Non-metallic mineral industry	Metal industry	
1972	114	116	114	111	111	109	112	142	115	118	113
1973*	121	123	122	120	114	118	120	151	124	128	121
1973*											
April	116	117	115	117	104	112	101	157	127	122	119
May	128	132	126	131	126	133	124	151	96	140	116
June	110	121	108	114	110	113	95	131	71	125	119
July	85	56	92	73	110	65	120	115	116	59	120
Aug.	122	118	122	125	130	105	126	145	141	125	123
Sept.	122	126	123	118	114	121	126	157	132	129	125
Oct.	138	146	138	138	139	143	133	166	144	151	124
Nov.	135	145	134	135	126	134	128	161	143	148	126
Dec.	117	119	118	113	109	113	111	146	116	122	122
1974*											
Jan.	134	134	135	131	118	139	132	166	134	141	124
Feb.	124	127	125	121	106	134	121	155	127	132	123
March	134	139	136	128	107	139	136	179	140	144	123
April	123	133	121	126	121	130	95	160	137	138	122
May	132	140	132	131	127	139	123	156	135	145	120
June	113	122	111	113	114	110	97	145	116	126	124
July	86	58	91	79	120	65	121	129	88	61	120
Aug.	123	125	122	126	127	92	123	154	136	131	127
Sept.	123	129	123	122	116	106	123	150	134	133	122
Oct.	137	145	134	143	140	111	130	171	140	150	122
Nov.	130	139	127	134	123	102	125	169	134	144	125



LABOUR—TIMBER FELLINGS—INTERNAL TRADE—TRAFFIC

Period	Population of working age 1 000 persons	Total labour force, 1 000 persons	Employed 1 000 persons	Un- employed 1 000 persons	Unemploy- ment, % of total labour force	Commercial timber fellings 1 000 solid cu. m ¹	Retailers' sales volume index 1968 = 100	Wholesalers' volume index 1968 = 100
1969	3 480	2 189	2 127	62	2.8	40 107	108	117
1970	3 492	2 194	2 153	41	1.9	44 671	114	130
1971	3 507	2 199	2 150	49	2.2	41 264	118	137
1972	3 409	2 173	2 118	55	2.5	34 954	128	151
1973*	3 442	2 215	2 164	51	2.3	35 123	138	167

1974*

Jan.	3 471	2 187	2 134	53	2.4	3 510	119	156
Feb.	3 474	2 194	2 140	54	2.5	3 923	122	160
March	3 476	2 183	2 138	45	2.1	4 014	131	174
April	3 478	2 199	2 154	45	2.0	3 976	137	169
May	3 480	2 236	2 200	36	1.6	3 527	143	175
June	3 483	2 432	2 397	35	1.4	2 308	140	163
July	3 485	2 447	2 409	38	1.6	1 305	146	155
Aug.	3 487	2 355	2 318	37	1.6	1 545	148	185
Sept.	3 489	2 262	2 230	32	1.4	2 021	140	178
Oct.	3 491	2 249	2 219	30	1.3	2 476	151	196
Nov.	3 439	2 239	2 207	32	1.4

¹ New series.

CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS

Period	Building permits granted					Buildings completed					Buildings- works under con- struction
	Total	Residen- tial buildings	Farm buildings	Industrial and business buildings	Public buildings	Total	Residen- tial buildings	Farm buildings	Industrial and business buildings	Public buildings	
Million cubic metres											
1971	42.63	19.54	3.10	15.18	2.60	37.35	15.79	3.16	13.88	2.91	37.64
1972	47.73	20.56	3.08	16.50	4.28	40.00	18.15	2.84	14.19	2.99	40.57
1973*	54.96	24.68	3.82	20.96	2.81	40.20	18.81	2.91	13.63	2.82	51.42
1973*											
July-Sept.	16.23	7.86	0.84	6.06	0.76	10.71	4.67	0.99	3.47	0.80	55.01
Oct.-Dec.	11.13	4.98	0.45	4.09	0.92	13.85	6.66	1.11	4.51	1.13	51.42
1974*											
Jan.-March	10.33	3.65	0.68	4.79	0.76	8.72	3.98	0.45	3.31	0.69	49.20
Apr.-June	16.64	7.96	1.62	5.39	0.70	9.96	4.99	0.35	3.73	0.48	54.42
July-Sept.	14.53	6.15	0.56	5.82	1.26	10.39	4.51	0.40	3.65	0.81	57.01

EXPLANATIONS RELATING TO THE STATISTICAL SECTION

BANK OF FINLAND

Page 4. Since Dec. 31, 1969. *Gold and foreign exchange* = Gold (valued on basis of the value of the mark) + Special drawing rights + IMF gold tranche + Foreign exchange. *Liabilities on foreign exchange and mark accounts* = Foreign exchange accounts + Mark account of holders abroad. *Other foreign assets* = Foreign bills + Foreign bonds + Currency subscription to Finland's quota in the IMF. *Other foreign liabilities* = Foreign term liabilities + IMF mark accounts. *The Treasury cheque account* = The cheque account of the Treasury with the Bank of Finland; while *Treasury term liabilities* = Export levies + Governmental counter-cyclical fund + Counter-cyclical tax account — Treasury's IMF and IBRD bills (net). *Foreign exchange situation*: Gold holdings are valued on basis of the par value of the mark. Gold tranche position measures that part of Finland's quota which may be drawn essentially automatically in convertible exchange against payment in marks.

Page 5. *Other advances* = Inland bills discounted in foreign currency + Loans + Other claims (excl. Treasury's IMF and IBRD bills). *Liabilities* = Other cheque accounts + Other sight liabilities + Domestic term liabilities (excl. Export levies + Governmental counter-cyclical fund + Counter-cyclical tax account + Deposit certificates + Cash reserve accounts). *Deposit certificates* are interest bearing, freely transferable, term liabilities of the Bank of Finland. Their maturities range from one week to one year.

DEPOSITS BY THE PUBLIC —

ADVANCES TO THE PUBLIC — MONEY SUPPLY

Figures for deposits and advances are supplied by the Central Statistical Office. From the beginning of 1974 the figures include deposits by and advances to other credit institutions.

Page 6. *Cheque accounts in all credit institutions* relates to commercial banks, savings banks and co-operative banks.

Page 7. *Money supply* = Finnish notes and coins in circulation — Finnish notes and coins held by the banks + Cheque accounts of the public + Postal giro accounts of the public.

STATE FINANCES

Page 8. Official figures computed by the Economic Department of the Ministry of Finance. First date of publication: Bulletin No. 8, 1968. Revenue and expenditure: Extra-budgetary funds and the aggregated net current deficit of State enterprises are included. Figures are reported on a cash payment basis. Debt: Foreign debt includes promissory notes given to international organizations. Index-tied bond loans are taken at nominal values. Cash debt (net) = net debt to the Bank of Finland plus short-term debt to Postipankki less cash holdings (net) of State departments and funds.

FOREIGN TRADE

Pages 9—11. Figures supplied by the Board of Customs. *Indices* (p. 9). The volume indices are calculated according to the Paasche formula and the unit value indices according to the Laspeyres formula. *Terms of trade*: the ratio of export indices to import indices. *Foreign trade by countries* (p. 11): imports by countries of purchase exports by countries of sale.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

Pages 12—13. Figures are calculated by the Bank of Finland. In addition to the Board of Customs figures, exports include grants in kind but exclude stevedoring expenses and imports include seamen's duty-free imports, non-monetary gold, grants in kind and adjusted allowance for smuggling.

PRICE INDICES

Page 14. All indices calculated by the Central Statistical Office.

WAGES — PRODUCTION

Pages 15—16. Figures supplied by the Central Statistical Office.

Page 16. *Index of industrial production* calculated by the Central Statistical Office. The grouping by branches of industry is in accordance with the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) which is a version of the 1968 edition of the ISIC. The SIC facilitates international comparisons between Finnish statistics and corresponding data from countries which use the ISIC. The seasonally adjusted series is calculated by the Bank of Finland on the basis of the index of industrial production per working day according to a method resembling the U.S. Bureau of Census Method II. Commodities according to use: Investment goods weight 7.0, other producer goods weight 67.0 and consumer goods weight 26.0. The weights for the special manufacturing indices are food manufacturing (SIC 311-2) 9.8, manufacture of wood, and wood and cork products (SIC 311-2) 8.0, manufacture of paper and paper products (SIC 341) 15.2, manufacture of industrial chemicals (SIC 351-2) 5.2, manufacture of non-metallic mineral products except products of petroleum and coal (SIC 361-9) 3.6 and metal industry (SIC 37-38) 25.9.

LABOUR — TIMBER FELLINGS — INTERNAL TRADE — TRAFFIC — CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS

Page 17. *Labour* figures supplied by the Central Statistical Office. *Commercial timber fellings* compiled by the Ministry of Labour. *Retailers' and Wholesalers' volume indices* supplied by the Central Statistical Office. *Construction of buildings* figures calculated by the Central Statistical Office.

SYMBOLS USED

- Preliminary
- r Revised
- 0 Less than half the final digit shown
- . Logically impossible
- .. Not available
- Nil
- S affected by strike

SOME PARTICULARS ABOUT FINLAND

FORM OF GOVERNMENT

From 1155 to 1809 Finland formed a part of the kingdom of Sweden. Connected from 1809 with Russia, Finland was an autonomous country with the Emperor as Grand Duke until December 6, 1917. The date of Finland's declaration of independence. The republican constitution was adopted in 1919. The legislative power of the country is vested in Parliament and the President. The highest executive power is held by the President, elected for a period of 6 years. Mr. Urho Kekkonen has been President for three 6-year periods. His last term of office was extended by four years and will end on March 1, 1978.

Parliament, comprising 200 members, is elected by universal suffrage for a period of 4 years. The number of seats of the different parties in Parliament elected in 1972 is as follows: Social Democrats 56, People's Democrats 37, Centre Party 35, Conservatives 33, Finnish People's Unification Party 13, Swedish Party 9, Liberal Party 6, Finnish Farmers Party 5, Christian League 4 and Finnish People's Constitutional Party 2.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Finland became a member of BIS 1930, IMF 1948, IBRD 1948, GATT 1950, UN 1955, IFC 1958, IDA 1960, EFTA 1961, ADB 1966 and OECD 1969.

LAND

THE AREA is 337 000 square kilometres (Great Britain's area is 245 000 sq. km and Italy's area 301 000 sq. km). Of the total, inland waters form 9.4 %. Of the land area (1970) 2.7 mill. ha (9.6 %) are cultivated and 19.1 mill. ha (68.4 %) are covered by forests.

OWNERSHIP OF LAND (1970): The total land area was distributed among different classes of owners approximately as follows: private 60.7 %, State 29.4 %, joint stock companies etc. 8.0 %, municipalities and parishes 1.9 %.

POPULATION

NUMBER OF INHABITANTS (1973): 4.7 million. Sweden 8.1, Switzerland 6.4, Denmark 5.0 and Norway 4.0 million.

DENSITY OF POPULATION (1973): In South Finland 44.9, in East and Central Finland 14.0, in North Finland 3.9 and in the whole country an average of 15.3 inhabitants to the square kilometre.

DISTRIBUTION BY AREA (1973): 57 % of the population inhabit the rural areas, 43 % towns and urban districts. The largest towns are: Helsinki (Helsingfors), the capital 505 700 inhabitants, Tampere (Tammerfors) 164 400, Turku (Åbo) 162 200.

EMPLOYMENT (1973): Agriculture and forestry 17 %, industry and construction 35 %, commerce 16 %, transport and communications 7 %, services 25 %.

LANGUAGE (1971): Finnish speaking 93.2 %, Swedish speaking 6.6 %, others 0.2 %.

EDUCATION (1974): Practically all persons over 15 years of age are literate. There are 6 universities (the oldest founded in 1640) and 11 colleges of university standard.

CHANGE OF POPULATION (1973): births 12.2 ‰, deaths 9.3 ‰, change + 4.1 ‰, net immigration 1.2 ‰. Deaths in France 10.7 ‰ and Great Britain 12.0 ‰.

TRADE AND TRANSPORT

NATIONAL INCOME (1973, in million marks): Gross domestic product at factor cost by industrial origin: agriculture 3 378 (6 %), forestry and fishing 3 728 (6 %), manufacturing 18 561 (32 %),

construction 5 788 (10 %), transport and communication 5 617 (10 %), commerce, banking and insurance 7 620 (13 %), public administration 2 624 (4 %), ownership of dwellings 2 770 (5 %), services 8 490 (14 %), total 58 576. Index of real domestic product 153 (1964 = 100).

FOREST RESOURCES (1973): The growing stock comprised of 1 501 million m³ (solid volume with bark), of which 44 % was pine and 38 % spruce, the remaining 18 % being broad-leaved trees, chiefly birch. Of the growing stock, 618 million m³ was up to the standard required for logs, 56 % of these being pine. The annual growth was 56.9 million m³ and the total removal, calculated on the basis of roundwood consumption, was 55.4 million m³.

AGRICULTURE (1972): Cultivated land 2.7 million hectares. Number of holdings 286 500, of which 189 100 are of more than 5 ha. Measure of self-sufficiency in bread cereals 105 % in the crop year 1972/73.

INDUSTRY (1972): Gross value of industrial production 44 958 mill. marks, number of workers 404 033, salaried employees 114 534, motive power (1971) 5.7 mill. kW. Index of industrial production 114 for 1972 (1970 = 100).

STATE RAILWAYS (Jan. 1, 1975): Length 5 908 km.

MERCHANT FLEET (Dec. 31, 1974): Steamers 27 (13 800 gross reg. tons), motor vessels 361 (756 700 gross reg. tons) tankers 61 (853 400 gross reg. tons). Total 449 (1 623 900 gross reg. tons).

MOTOR VEHICLES (Dec. 31, 1973): Passenger cars 894 100, lorries and vans 119 900, buses 8 400, others 5 700. Total 1 028 100.

FINNISH AIRLINES (April 30, 1974): Finnair and Kar-Air have in use 4 DC-8-62s, 1 DC-6s, 8 Super Caravelles 8 DC-9s and 5 Convair Metropolitans. Companies have scheduled traffic outside of Finland to 27 airports and to 20 domestic airports.

FINANCE AND BANKING

CURRENCY. Since 1860, Finland has had its own monetary system. From 1877 until 1914 the country was on the gold standard, and returned to it in 1926. In 1931, the Central Bank's duty to redeem bank notes in gold was suspended and at the end of 1962 was entirely cancelled. The monetary unit is the mark (Finnish markka). Since Oct. 12, 1967, the par value of the mark is 0.21159 grams of fine gold per mark (equivalent to 4.20 marks per one SDR). On Feb. 15, 1973 a central rate of 3.90 marks to one U.S. dollar was set, and since June 4, 1973 the mark has been allowed to float.

THE CENTRAL BANK. The Bank of Finland (estab. 1811) functions under the guarantee and supervision of Parliament. Its Board of Management is appointed by the President of the Republic; the Bank Supervisors, nine in number, are elected by Parliament. The Bank has a head office in Helsinki and 12 branches in other towns.

OTHER CREDIT INSTITUTIONS (Dec. 31, 1973). There are two big and five small commercial banks with in all 846 offices, 298 savings banks, 398 co-operative banks, six mortgage banks, and Postipankki. The co-operative stores accept deposits from their members. The Social Insurance Institution and fifty-eight private insurance companies also grant credits.

RATES OF INTEREST (Jan. 1, 1975). The official discount rate of the Bank of Finland (the basic rate applied by the Bank of Finland for discounts and rediscounts of commercial banks) is 9 ¼ %. The range of rates for other credits granted by the Bank of Finland is between 7 ½ and 10 ½ %. Other credit institutions: term deposits 5 ¾ %; 6 month deposits 6 ¼ %; 12 month deposits 6 ¾ %; 24 month deposits 7 ¾ %; 36 month deposits 9 % + savings premium; 36 month deposits 8 ¼ % + tax concession and sight deposits 1 ½ %; highest lending rate 12 ½ %.

THE ROLE OF GENERAL GOVERNMENT IN THE FINNISH ECONOMY IN 1954—1974

by Aino-Elina Mäkimattila, M.Pol.Sc.
and Tauno Ylinen, M.Pol.Sc.

Ministry of Finance

The purpose of this article is to survey the activities of the general government sector in Finland during 1954—1974, to examine changes in its role as a provider of welfare services and to assess its impact on the distribution of income.

The general government sector includes both central and local government. In Finland, the local authorities are fairly independent in that they can collect taxes and levies, of which the municipal income tax is the most important. For present purposes the central government sector includes the Budget, the Social Insurance Institution and certain funds not included in the central government Budget. The local government sector includes local authorities, municipal federations and the Province of Åland, which has considerable autonomy.¹

PUBLIC DEMAND

In 1954—1974 the volume of public demand grew at an average annual rate of 5.1 per cent, which was slightly slower than total domestic demand. During this period, public consumption grew on average by 5.5 per cent per annum or slightly faster than total domestic demand. On the other hand, the annual increase in the volume of public investment was only 4.2 per cent, mainly because of sluggish growth after 1965 (See Chart 1).

Public consumption prices have risen on average 2 percentage points faster than those

for total domestic demand. The rise in public investment prices was also more rapid than average, and, all in all, the average annual growth in public prices was 1.7 percentage points higher than the rise in prices for total domestic demand. As a consequence of these price developments, the share of public demand in domestic total demand, valued at current prices, has continued to grow. It was 16 per cent in 1954, whereas it came to 22 per cent in 1974 (See Chart 2).

In order to cast light on the development of public demand, it is worthwhile analyzing the public activities both by function and sector. In national accounting statistics, the functions of general government are broken down into general administration, national defence, education, health services, other social services and transportation services. General administration includes activities serving industries other than transportation.

PUBLIC CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE

When the breakdown of consumption expenditure between central and local government is examined by function, it can be seen that local authorities have taken over nationwide activities which require knowledge of local affairs; these activities are financed jointly by central and local government. The central government has concentrated on income transfers and investment. This shift is also clearly reflected in the breakdown of public consumption.

The share of local authorities and municipal federations in public consumption has grown notably. In 1954 it was 54 per cent, whereas

¹ State-owned enterprises (excluding those directly linked with the government), non-profit institutions mainly financed and controlled by public authorities, and private social security funds providing compulsory insurance, which should be included in the public sector according to present national accounting practices, are not dealt with in this review.

CHART 1. CHANGES IN THE VOLUME OF TOTAL DOMESTIC DEMAND AND PUBLIC DEMAND IN 1954—1974

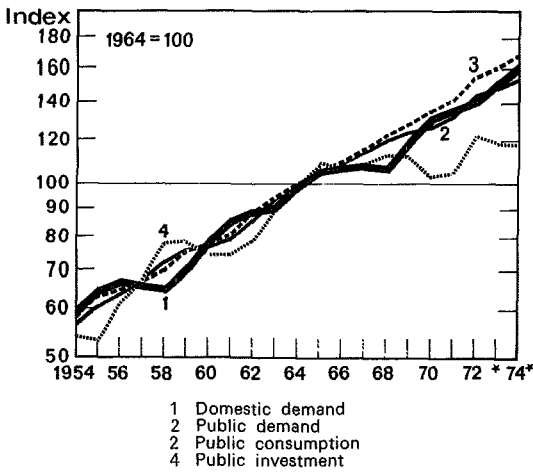
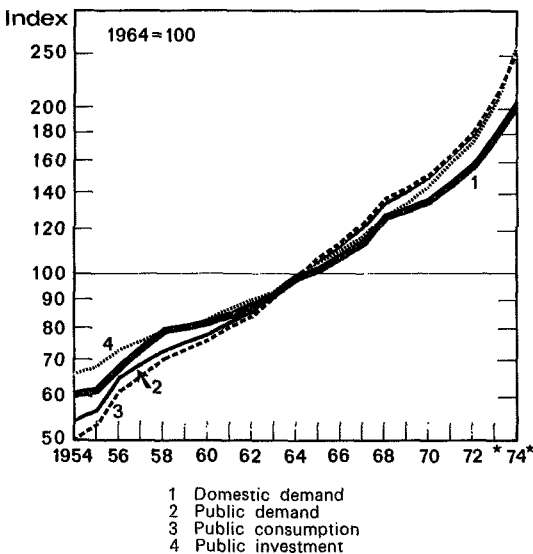


CHART 2. PRICE DEVELOPMENTS IN TOTAL DOMESTIC DEMAND AND PUBLIC DEMAND IN 1954—1974



When examining consumption expenditure in 1954—1973 by type of activity, it can be seen that health service expenditure grew much more rapidly than other expenditure. Expenditure on general administration, national defence and education seem to have increased at a slightly slower pace than expenditure on average, while expenditure on other social services grew much more slowly than expenditure on average (See Chart 3). Since the 1960s, local government consumption expenditure has grown faster than corresponding central government expenditure.

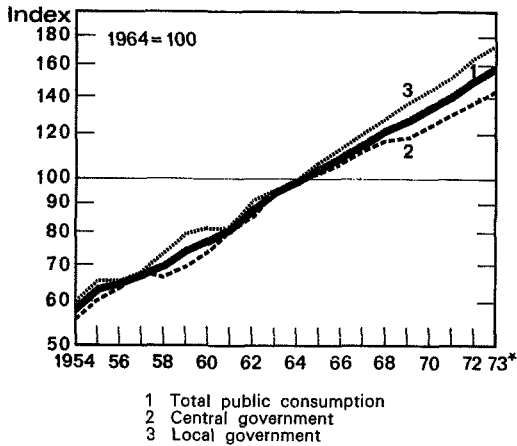
The volume of central government expenditure on general administration has grown slightly less than public expenditure on average. However, because of changes in relative prices, its share in central government expenditure has remained about 37 per cent throughout the whole period under review. Local government expenditure on general administration continued to grow very slowly until the early 1960s, but then accelerated very strongly as a result of extensive reforms in the organization of local administration. Since the late 1960s, the growth in local government expenditure on general administration seems to have kept pace with the growth in total public consumption. At present, general administration accounts for about 16 per cent of local government consumption expenditure (See Chart 4).

PUBLIC CONSUMPTION AND INVESTMENT EXPENDITURE IN 1973, 1 000 MILL. MK

	Consumption expenditure			Investment expenditure		
	Central government	Local government	Total	Central government	Local government	Total
General administration	1.7	1.1	2.8	0.2	0.6	0.8
National defence	1.0	—	1.0	0.1	—	0.1
Education	1.0	2.4	3.4	0.2	0.3	0.5
Public health	0.3	2.3	2.6	0.1	0.2	0.3
Other social services	0.1	0.8	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.2
Transportation services	0.5	0.1	0.6	1.0	0.3	1.3
Total	4.6	6.7	11.2	1.5	1.6	3.2

in 1974 it came to 59 per cent. Education and health services each account for more than a third of local government expenditure, while administration, other social services and transportation services account for less than a third together. Local authorities account for about 70 per cent of total public expenditure on education and almost 90 per cent of total expenditure on health services and other social services. General administrations and national defence together account for more than half of central government expenditure. (See Table.)

CHART 3. CHANGES IN THE VOLUME OF PUBLIC CONSUMPTION IN 1954—1973



Until the late 1950s the growth in expenditure on national defence followed roughly the same lines as total public consumption, but in the early 1960s it accelerated notably. During the past decade, the volume of expenditure on national defence has grown quite slowly, or by only about 1.5 per cent per annum.

Throughout the period under review, the volume of expenditure on education has grown rather steadily, at roughly the same rate as total public consumption. However, after the middle of the 1960s the volume of local government expenditure on education grew more slowly than other expenditure, mainly as a consequence of a fall in the number of pupils in primary schools. The measures designed to improve the quality of education and the extension of vocational training did not raise the growth rate to its former level. The introduction of comprehensive school, which started at the beginning of 1970s, has increased local government expenditure on education since private secondary schools have been taken over by the local authorities. Moreover, the great extension of higher education has increased central government expenditure on education.

Throughout the period under review, the structure of expenditure on health services has been greatly affected by the gradual transfer of almost all the hospitals from the care of the

central government to that of the local authorities and municipal federations. As a result, local government expenditure on health services has increased very fast, whereas corresponding central government expenditure has grown more slowly and fluctuated sharply. In recent years, the re-organization of out-patient health care has also accelerated the growth of local government expenditure on health services.

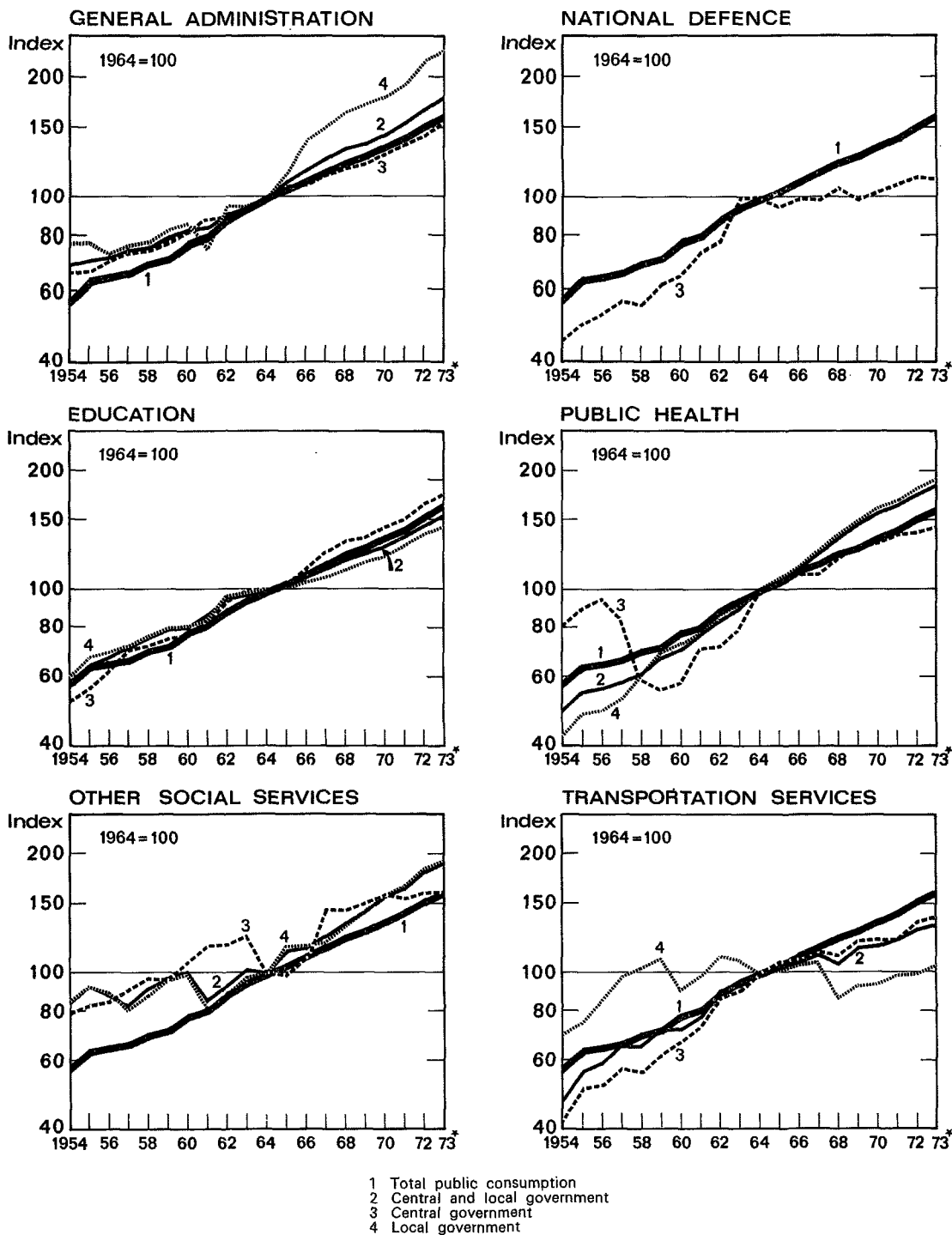
Expenditure on other social services, particularly those provided by the central government, has also fluctuated sharply, largely because this item is so small. The growth of local government expenditure on other social services was fairly slow until the middle of the 1960s, but then accelerated strongly, mainly as a consequence of the vigorous extension of children's day-care, the care of the aged and the handicapped.

Public consumption expenditure on transportation services continued to grow rapidly until the middle of the 1960s, when it slowed down. Central government expenditure on transportation services, which was first boosted by the increase in the number of roads and the growth of road transport, could be levelled out once road maintenance costs had been reduced as a result of paving. The distribution of expenditure on transportation between the central and local government has been most strongly affected by the reform of road legislation in the 1960s. On the basis of this reform, about 30 000 kilometres of local roads were taken over by the central government.

PUBLIC INVESTMENT EXPENDITURE

Until the middle of the 1960s, public investment grew more rapidly than total domestic demand and total public demand, partly as a result of the manpower policy followed and partly because of the need to develop the transportation network. Subsequently, the growth in the volume of public investment slowed down clearly. On average it was less than 2 per cent in 1964—1973. The growth was mainly in local government investment which

CHART 4. CHANGES IN THE VOLUME OF PUBLIC CONSUMPTION IN 1954—1973, BY TYPE OF ACTIVITY



increased at an annual rate of 3.5 per cent, whereas the annual growth of central government investment was not more than 0.5 per cent. The bulk of local government investment

goes for general administration, education and transportation. Of central government investment, transportation accounts for three fifths (See Table).

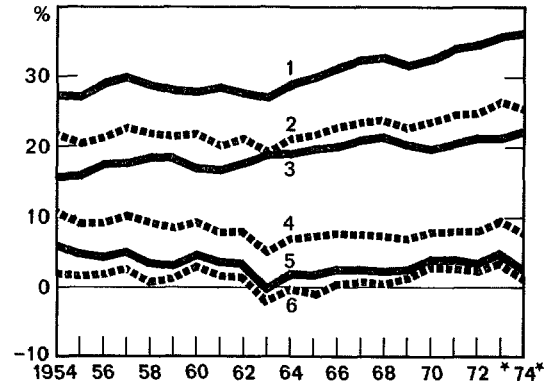
INCOME TRANSFERS AND THE DISPOSABLE INCOME OF THE PUBLIC SECTOR

In 1954 the share of public sector taxes and other income transfers in gross domestic product at market prices was less than 28 per cent, and the share remained at this level until the early 1960s. Subsequently it rose quite steadily and reached 37 per cent in 1974. As the share in GDP of income transfers from the public to the private sector rose from 5.5 per cent in 1954 to almost 8 per cent in 1963, the share of the public sector's disposable income in GDP at market prices fell from more than 22 per cent to less than 20 per cent. The share of income transfers from the public to the private sector has steadily grown since 1963, and came to more than 11 per cent of the GDP at market prices in 1974. As the rise in the gross tax burden has exceeded the growth in income transfers, the disposable income of the public sector rose to almost 26 per cent of GDP at market prices in 1974 (See Chart 5).

In Finland the public sector has traditionally accounted for a substantial part of the economy's saving. The share of net public sector saving in GDP at market prices fluctuated around 10 per cent at the middle of the 1950s. Subsequently it fell rapidly, so that it was only about 5 per cent in 1963. Then the share started to rise again, but did not reach the level of the 1950s until 1973. The share of public sector saving will again fall in 1974—1975 as a result of tax deductions and simultaneous increases in subsidies and other transfer expenditure.

The share of the financial surplus of the public sector in GDP fell until 1963, partly as a result of a decline in the share of public sector savings and partly because of the vigorous growth in public investment. Changes in the financial surplus depend on how it is defined. In 1963 the financial surplus, defined as the difference between public sector savings and administrative investment, was 0.6 per cent.

CHART 5. INCOME TRANSFERS, DISPOSABLE INCOME AND DEMAND OF THE PUBLIC SECTOR IN 1954—1974, PER CENT OF GDP AT MARKET PRICES



- 1 Income transfers to the public sector
- 2 Disposable income of the public sector
- 3 Public demand
- 4 Public sector savings
- 5 Financial surplus/deficit (public savings less administrative investment)
- 6 Financial surplus/deficit (public savings less administrative investment and entrepreneurial investment)

However, if it is calculated by deducting both administrative and entrepreneurial investment from public sector savings, it was clearly negative. Thus total public sector lending, investment in public corporations and even the major part of public entrepreneurial investment had to be financed by increasing the public debt which is done only infrequently in Finland. After 1963 the financial surplus of the public sector began to grow gradually so that its share in GDP reached the level of the 1950s in the early 1970s. This financial surplus has been used to reduce the public debt and to increase lending, particularly for residential construction, which has expanded vigorously especially in the early 1970s. The tax deductions scheduled to be carried out during 1974—1975 and the simultaneous increase in transfers will again reduce the financial surplus notably.

ASSESSMENT OF PAST AND FUTURE TRENDS

According to OECD statistics, both the share of the public sector in the demand for final products and the growth of this share has

been smaller in Finland than in the other industrialized countries of Western Europe.

The gross tax burden in Finland has also been relatively low compared with other industrialized OECD countries, despite the fact that the public sector's propensity to save has been clearly higher in Finland than in the major OECD countries. This has been partly the result of the fairly low share of the public sector in income transfers which is a consequence of the importance of private funding of pensions. However, the relatively small share of the public sector in total demand has also held back the rise in the tax burden.

The implementation of the extensive reforms now under way — the introduction of the comprehensive school system, the expansion of the public health system and the increase in children's day-care — will obviously tend to increase expenditure in the years to come. Similarly, the public sector will have to make substantial investments, e.g., in energy production and environmental protection. It has been calculated that public consumption should grow at an annual average of 4 per cent to allow implementation of these projects and to maintain other services, but if this target is to be reached, attention will have to be paid to efficiency and economy in the public sector.

ITEMS

Investment inquiry. The investment inquiry which the Bank of Finland has conducted since 1962 is designed to shed light on fixed investment by Finnish industrial firms. The inquiry is based on a stratified sample consisting of some 600 industrial enterprises. The sample covers all large enterprises (500 or more employees) and a proportion of the smaller enterprises. The firms are asked to provide information on their investment in the previous year, their investment plans and the anticipated rate of capacity utilization in the current and the coming year. The investment data provided by the enterprises are in absolute figures and at current prices. Changes in relative changes calculated from the two sources are roughly in line with one another.

Since as a rule more than 90 per cent of the enterprises, weighted by the number of employees, complete their investment questionnaires, the results of the inquiry can be considered very reliable. The figures obtained through the investment inquiry do not fully accord with the industrial statistics, but the relative changes calculated from the two sources are roughly in line with one another.

The growth in industrial investment which started in 1973 accelerated rapidly during 1974. According to the inquiry of November 1974, the volume of fixed industrial investment grew by about 20 per cent during 1974. The growth in industrial investment centred clearly on building investment. Production capacity in industry had been almost fully utilized since the latter half of 1973, which helped to keep investment high.

Of various industrial branches, the metal and the forest industries experienced the fastest growth in investment. The demand for the products of these branches has grown vigorously since 1972. However, capacity utilization

in the forest industry decreased clearly in the latter half of 1974, whereas in the metal industry it remained relatively high. On the other hand, the volume of fixed investment in other manufacturing, electricity, gas and water grew at a rather moderate rate, instead of at the fairly vigorous pace of the past few years. Large power station projects made up the major part of investment in electricity, gas and water.

The industrial enterprises investment plans for the current year indicate that investment will grow at only a slightly slower rate than in 1974. Building investment was brisk in 1974, but in 1975 investment in machinery and equipment is expected to be the most expansive component. According to the inquiry, the rapid growth in investment will be partly maintained by the fact that part of the investment planned for 1974 was put off until the current year. The postponement was caused by various capacity constraints, like the shortage of labour. The investment projects of certain state-owned firms will also play a dominant role in the investment picture for 1975.

ANNUAL CHANGE IN THE VOLUME OF INDUSTRIAL FIXED INVESTMENT IN 1971—1974, PER CENT

Type of investment	1971	1972	1973	1974
Building investment	— 5	— 4	— 6	+29
Investment in machinery and equipment	+24	—13	+14	+18
Total	+13	—10	+ 9	+20

THE VALUE OF INDUSTRIAL FIXED INVESTMENT IN 1971—1974, MILL. MK

Type of investment	1971	1972	1973	1974
Building investment	1 410	1 480	1 780	2 760
Investment in machinery and equipment	2 850	2 690	3 460	4 890
Total	4 260	4 170	5 240	7 650

Research on investment criteria. Last year the Research Department of the Bank of Finland conducted a study of the allocation of investment and the use of investment criteria in Finland. At first an attempt was made to lay the theoretical foundation for examining the relation between so-called macroeconomic investment criteria and the growth of production, the balance of payments, employment, the distribution of income and regional policy.

In the second stage the both macroeconomic and microeconomic investment criteria were examined empirically. In the final phase, the relation between the criteria and the goals of economic policy was considered by trying to set out a range of acceptable values for the investment criteria and by seeing how they could be used in the current institutional framework.

In the beginning Heikki Koskenkylä, Head of the Research Department, and Ilmo Pyyhtiä, M.Pol.Sc., worked on these questions. Later Alpo Willman, M.Pol.Sc., joined the project.

To date, the following papers concerning the allocation project have appeared:

Heikki Koskenkylä and Ilmo Pyyhtiä: *Problems of Resource Allocation in Finland*, Bank of Finland, D: 34, 1974.

Heikki Koskenkylä and Ilmo Pyyhtiä: »The Capital-Output Ratio as an Investment Criterion», *The Finnish Economic Journal*, 1973: 3 (in Finnish with an English summary).

Heikki Koskenkylä: »If Investment in Industrial Projects is Favoured, Does the Balance of Payments Automatically Improve?», *The Finnish Economic Journal*, 1974: 1 (in Finnish with an English summary).

Heikki Koskenkylä and Ilmo Pyyhtiä: »Shadow Prices and Tools of Economic Policy», *The Finnish Journal of Business Economics*, 1974: 3 (in Finnish with an English summary).

Heikki Koskenkylä and Ilmo Pyyhtiä: *Energy Intensity as an Investment Criterion*, Bank of Finland, A: 38, 1974 (in Finnish).

BANK OF FINLAND

Board of Management

Mauno Koivisto

Governor

A. Simonen

Deputy Governor

Ahti Karjalainen

*Absent as a Member
of Government*

Päiviö Hetemäki

Pentti Uusivirta

Rolf Kullberg

Pertti Tammivuori

ad int.

Directors

Jouko J. Voutilainen

Jorma Aranko

Pertti Tammivuori

Markku Puntila

Seppo Lindblom

Senior officials

Pertti Kukkonen

Director, ADP-planning

Pauli Kanerva

Eino Helenius
Administration

K. Ignatius

Personnel

Reino Airikkala

Monetary Policy

Antti Lehtinen

*Domestic Financial
Operations*

Kalle Koski

Capital Transfers

Kari Nars

Foreign Exchange Policy

Raili Nuortila

Eastern Trade

J. Ojala

Foreign Exchange Control

Kari Puumanen

Economics Dept.

Heikki Koskenkylä

Research Dept.

Stig Törnroth

Cash

K. Eirola

Automatic Data Processing

A. Nenonen

Foreign Correspondence

Stig G Björklund

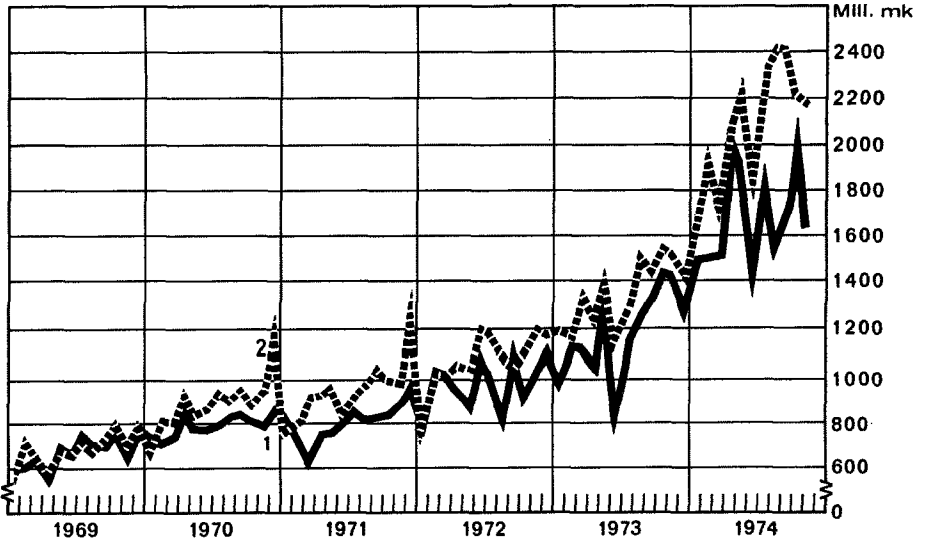
Banking Services

Eino Suomela

Internal Audit

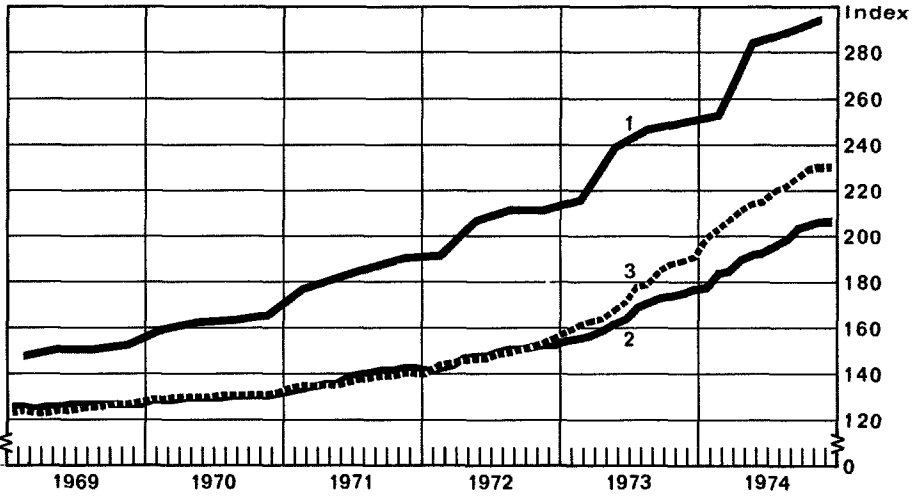
Foreign trade, 1969-1974 1

- 1. Exports f.o.b.
 - 2. Imports c.i.f.
- Seasonally adjusted monthly figures



Prices and wages, 1969-1974

- 1. Index of salary and wage earnings 1964 = 100, quarterly
- 2. Cost of living index 1964 = 100, monthly
- 3. Wholesale price index 1964 = 100, monthly



Production, 1969-1974

- 1. Total index of industrial production 1964 = 100, seasonally adjusted monthly figures
- 2. Volume index of gross domestic product 1964 = 100, seasonally adjusted quarterly figures

