



BANK OF FINLAND

MONTHLY BULLETIN

Vol. XXVII. Nos. 11—12 NOVEMBER — DECEMBER

1953

THE FINNISH MARKET REVIEW

GENERAL SURVEY

Contrary tendencies still prevail in the economic situation of Finland. In some respects, the factors that set back economic activity have been gaining strength and extending, but in other respects economic activity is improving in many branches. For the last few months most indices of production show a level that far exceeds the figures for the same months of the top year of 1951. In spite of some marked improvement the economy as a whole is, however, still suffering from difficulties originating in the time when the contraction set in two years ago. High costs still reduce the ability of Finnish exports to compete on international markets, even though export markets have slightly improved of late. Demand has increased and some prices have risen, such as the price of timber and cellulose, but the tendency has not been uniform. The high costs also check exports to Eastern markets to some extent, as indicated by the recent trade agreement with the Soviet Union. Finland gained some essential points in the agreement, and the important question of the conversion of the Finnish rouble balances to Western currencies will be discussed with Soviet authorities in negotiations to be opened in Moscow already in January 1954.

The high level of production for other purposes than exports does not in every respect rest on a solid, lasting base. The tight currency situation caused by the re-

duction of exports limits the imports of foreign goods. This has increased the demand for domestic goods and thereby also the activity of the home market industry. The ampleness of supplies is partly based on stocks laid up in the period of expansion. As the situation has clearly tightened in regard to the raw material for some important consumption goods, the supply of goods can be expected to remain satisfactory only if the improvement in export markets proves a lasting one allowing an increase in imports in the next few months. Total demand has stayed large no sudden change being registered in consequence of the setback in exports, the increase in unemployment and other deflationary factors.

The number of unemployed has increased rather fast week by week. By the late arrival of winter, which has prevented lumbering from starting as planned, the employment situation has been aggravated. On the other hand, active building has improved the situation particularly in the population centres. Unemployment is still most serious in rural parts, in the most important lumbering districts. Financing unemployment work means a very heavy burden being added to the State economy, which has already been strained before.

THE MONEY MARKET

September and October are very quiet months in the collecting of deposits. In September total deposits in *all credit institu-*

tions somewhat decreased, but in October they again rose, chiefly thanks to the rise in cheque accounts. By the end of October the total deposits had increased much more in 1953 than in 1952, by 26,000 million marks as against 18,000 million. Yet, deposit accounts increased much more slowly in 1953 than in the previous year the favourable result being brought about by the movement on cheque accounts only. In 1952 cheque accounts had decreased by 12,300 million marks by the end of October, in 1953 they had increased by 8,500 million. Advances had still increased. From the beginning of the year the increase was 25,000 million marks. Yet, this increase is only a full half of the increase in 1952, and it includes 4,700 million marks of advances to the State as a new item.

The position of the *commercial banks* has not changed. Advances have slightly risen, and so have cheque accounts and deposit accounts.

The *Bank of Finland* reports a welcome but slow rise in foreign currencies and the balances on foreign clearing accounts. Re-discounts have stayed within reasonable limits.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Towards the end of the year foreign trade has been more favourable than expected. Export incomes are relatively small indeed, but imports and exports balance or have even rendered a small surplus of exports, which has been of essential importance considering the foreign payment situation. By the end of November the export surplus amounted to 10,000 million marks. It should be stressed that the export surplus has been achieved by restricting imports, it is not the natural result of an actual decrease in the demand for import goods.

The volume index of industrial production calls for some remarks. The index for the industrial production rose higher for September and October than in 1951, the top year so far. Not only did the index of home market production reach a record level, also the figures for the export industry are higher than in the same period of 1951,

although slightly only. In spite of this the whole year was below 1951 but about the same as 1952. The index of the consumption goods industry was as much as 161 in October (1948 = 100). For the production of capital goods the corresponding index was 136.

Among the different industrial groups the chemical industry, the textile industry and the food industry report a particularly large volume of production in October, with indices between 182 and 191. In the home market group only the metal industry had a small volume of production with an index of 129 at an average. Among the export industry branches, paper industry reached 140 in spite of the fact that it comprises also the cellulose industry which does not work at full capacity. The paper industry proper does work at full capacity and has even increased its capacity by additions of new machinery in the last few years. In consequence more paper was exported in 1953 than in 1951 and 1952. The index of production of the wood industry group was lower or 123.

The statistics collected by the Ministry of Communications and Public Works on building show a great activity in this branch. In the third quarter of 1953 the completion of 6.31 million cubic metres of buildings was reported, which is 6 per cent more than in the same quarter of 1952. Less industry buildings were erected, whereas the erection of housing accommodations, and schools and other official buildings had increased. The volume still in the course of work was 26.29 million cubic metres or one per cent less than correspondingly in 1952. It comprised more dwelling houses and business buildings than last year while there was a reduction in respect of factory and farm buildings.

Unemployment has been increasing at a higher rate than in 1952 in spite of the high degree of economic activity. On December 12 the number on the unemployment registers was 40,700. One year previously the corresponding number was below 25,000.

December 17, 1953.

CONTENTS OF THE TABLES

I. MONEY MARKET

Bank of Finland

1. Statement
2. Note issue
3. Notes in circulation, foreign currency and cover for the issue of notes
4. Note reserve, home loans and rediscounted bills
5. Bills and balance of current accounts
6. Foreign clearing accounts
7. Rates of exchange

Commercial Banks

8. Home deposits and credits from the Bank of Finland
9. Home loans
10. Position towards foreign countries
11. Foreign payment position of all banks
12. Post Office Savings Bank, deposits and giro accounts
13. Deposits in the savings banks
14. Deposits in co-operative credit societies and consumers' co-operative societies
15. Deposits in all credit institutions
16. Insurances in life assurance companies
17. Changes in number and capital of limited companies
18. Bankruptcies
19. Stock Exchange
20. Stock Exchange index

II. STATE FINANCES

21. Public Debt
22. State revenue and expenditure
23. Collection of taxes and charges

III. TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Foreign trade

24. Value of imports and exports
25. Value of imports and exports in different classes of goods
26. Imports of the most important articles
27. Exports of the most important articles
28. Unit value index of imports and exports
29. Foreign trade with various countries

Home trade and industry

30. Wholesale trade
31. Sales of petrol
32. Volume index of industrial production
33. Building activity

IV. TRAFFIC

34. Foreign shipping
35. State Railways

V. LEVEL OF PRICES

36. Wholesale price index
37. Cost of living index
38. Bank of Finland building cost index

VI. LABOUR MARKET

39. Index of working hours in industry
40. Number of unemployed
41. Cessation of work

SOME ARTICLES IN EARLIER ISSUES OF BANK OF FINLAND MONTHLY BULLETIN

1952 Nos.	5—6	Recent Development in Power Plant Construction in Finland.	1953 Nos.	3—4	Finland's Foreign Trade in 1952
„	7—8	Finland's Foreign Trade during the Past Half-Year.	„	„	Employment Policy in Finland
„	„	Finland's Balance of Payments for 1951.	„	5—6	The Finnish Commercial Banks in 1952.
„	9—10	The Foreign Exchange Situation and Prospects.	„	„	The Mechanization of Farming in Finland.
„	„	Public Finances in 1951.	„	7—8	Public Finances in 1952
„	11—12	Finnish War Reparations.	„	„	The Finnish Railways in Post-War Conditions
„	„	Post-War Building in Finland.	„	9—10	The Foreign Exchange Situation and Prospects
1953	1—2	The Bank of Finland in 1952.	„	„	Finland's Balance of Payments for 1952
„	„	The Economic Position in Finland in 1952.			

STATISTICS
1. STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF FINLAND

	1952	1953					
	Mill. mk	Mill. mk					
	15/12	31/7	31/8	30/9	31/10	30/11	15/12
ASSETS							
Gold Reserve	5 863	5 862	5 862	5 862	5 862	5 862	5 862
Foreign Currency	9 892	11 658	12 821	12 882	13 734	13 986	14 112
Foreign Bills	5 281	5 418	5 442	5 633	5 774	5 868	5 947
Foreign bonds	—	—	—	—	—	—	208
Foreign Bank Notes and Coupons	178	129	127	149	154	110	110
Foreign Clearing Accounts	3 753	5 651	5 938	7 016	8 122	8 925	9 581
IMF & IBRD cover ¹⁾	1 662	1 662	1 662	1 662	1 662	1 662	1 662
Inland Bills ²⁾	40 546	40 557	41 036	20 224	20 121	19 023	21 411
Treasury Bond Loan 1953	—	—	—	20 000	20 000	20 000	20 000
Loans on Security	57	33	33	33	33	33	33
Advances on Current Accounts	474	210	195	321	176	275	359
Bonds	1 161	1 652	1 641	1 705	2 306	2 261	2 256
Sundry Assets	820	645	758	259	526	604	885
Total	69 687	73 477	75 515	75 746	78 470	78 609	82 426
LIABILITIES							
Notes in circulation	44 562	42 615	45 075	43 185	42 759	45 590	44 822
Other Liabilities payable on demand:							
Current Account of the Treasury	—	—	—	1 814	5 077	3 143	7 770
Other Current Accounts less Banker's cheques	1 675	4 165	4 349	4 972	3 980	2 882	2 262
Bank-Post-Bills	85	33	93	48	125	35	51
Mark Accounts of holders abroad	4 156	5 513	5 057	4 417	3 774	3 264	3 026
IMF & IBRD ¹⁾	2 697	3 847	3 847	3 387	3 387	3 387	3 387
Sundry Accounts	53	230	163	302	272	331	521
Foreign Debt	2 550	2 643	2 643	2 874	4 237	5 032	5 596
Equalization Accounts	5 419	5 811	5 579	5 933	5 939	5 890	5 639
Capital	5 000	5 000	5 000	5 000	5 000	5 000	5 000
Reserve Fund	2 242	2 848	2 848	2 848	2 848	2 848	2 848
Earnings less Expenses	1 248	772	861	966	1 072	1 207	1 504
Total	69 687	73 477	75 515	75 746	78 470	78 609	82 426

2. NOTE ISSUE OF THE BANK OF FINLAND

	1952	1953					
	Mill. mk	Mill. mk					
	15/12	31/7	31/8	30/9	31/10	30/11	15/10
RIGHT TO ISSUE NOTES							
Gold Reserve and Foreign Balances ²⁾	21 214	23 067	24 252	24 526	25 524	25 826	26 239
Additional Right of Issue	50 000	50 000	50 000	50 000	50 000	50 000	50 000
Total	71 214	73 067	74 252	74 526	75 524	75 826	76 239
AMOUNT OF ISSUE USED							
Notes in circulation	44 562	42 615	45 075	43 185	42 759	45 590	44 822
Other Liabilities payable on demand	8 666	13 788	13 509	14 940	16 615	13 042	17 017
Undrawn Advances on Current Accounts	553	816	830	703	849	749	665
Total	53 781	57 219	59 414	58 828	60 223	59 381	62 504
NOTE RESERVE							
Available	9 641	8 068	7 536	5 922	5 422	5 468	5 146
Dependent on supplementary cover	7 792	7 780	7 302	9 776	9 879	10 977	8 589
Total	17 433	15 848	14 838	15 698	15 301	16 445	13 735
Grand total	71 214	73 067	74 252	74 526	75 524	75 826	76 239

¹⁾ IMF & IBRD = International Monetary Fund & International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

²⁾ All Treasury bills converted into a bond loan on Sept. 16, 1953. See "Items".

³⁾ Foreign currency, bills payable abroad in foreign currency, foreign bonds listed on foreign Stock Exchanges, bonds and interest coupons in foreign currency which have fallen due and foreign money.

3. BANK OF FINLAND — NOTES IN CIRCULATION, FOREIGN CURRENCY AND COVER FOR THE ISSUE OF NOTES

End of Month	Notes in circulation Mill. mk				Foreign Currency ¹⁾ Mill. mk				Cover for the Issue of Notes Percentage of Liabilities payable on demand				End of Month
	1951	1952	1953	Monthly Movement	1951	1952	1953	Monthly Movement	1951	1952	1953	Monthly Movement	
	<i>34 383</i>				<i>5 510</i>				<i>108.0</i>				
Jan.	31 820	40 134	41 104	-5 049	5 445	22 496	11 079	+1 433	110.2	107.2	117.2	+ 2.5	Jan.
Feb.	36 647	43 428	44 238	+3 134	6 111	22 654	11 698	+ 619	106.6	103.8	114.4	- 2.3	Feb.
March	37 447	44 044	44 078	- 160	5 133	20 937	11 620	- 78	102.6	105.8	110.9	- 3.5	March
April	38 329	44 338	43 804	- 274	4 235	18 005	11 355	- 265	101.6	106.2	111.7	+ 0.8	April
May	39 055	46 579	45 962	+2 158	4 328	17 400	11 106	- 249	107.5	108.2	113.7	+ 2.0	May
June	39 670	45 052	43 247	-2 715	4 457	14 478	11 176	+ 70	105.4	112.1	116.7	+ 3.0	June
July	39 826	44 173	42 615	- 632	7 352	12 831	11 658	+ 482	107.7	116.2	114.1	- 2.6	July
Aug.	41 446	45 193	45 075	+2 460	12 421	11 836	12 821	+1 163	109.0	119.3	112.7	- 1.4	Aug.
Sept.	42 272	43 768	43 185	-1 890	13 484	9 741	12 882	+ 61	111.0	122.5	110.1	- 2.6	Sept.
Oct.	42 014	42 440	42 759	- 426	15 730	9 467	13 734	+ 852	112.5	119.5	109.0	- 1.1	Oct.
Nov.	44 053	45 497	45 590	+2 831	16 826	9 583	13 985	+ 251	107.8	117.7	109.2	+ 0.2	Nov.
Dec.	44 774	46 153			24 123	9 646			105.2	114.7			Dec.

¹⁾ Net credit balances with foreign correspondents.

4. BANK OF FINLAND — NOTE RESERVE, HOME LOANS AND REDISCOUNTED BILLS

End of Month	Note Reserve Mill. mk			Home Loans ¹⁾ Mill. mk				Rediscounted Bills (included in Home Loans) Mill. mk				End of Month
	1951	1952	1953	1951	1952	1953	Monthly Movement	1951	1952	1953	Monthly Movement	
	<i>13 553</i>			<i>40 535</i>				<i>6 913</i>				
Jan.	18 173	32 897	18 235	36 453	20 661	41 525	-5 390	5 735	217	14 315	-2 902	Jan.
Feb.	14 900	30 482	18 610	38 520	21 901	39 695	-1 830	10 652	1 995	13 242	-1 073	Feb.
March	11 658	30 467	18 987	39 810	22 961	37 314	-2 381	8 090	4 994	9 781	-3 461	March
April	11 687	29 011	18 195	39 451	24 593	38 653	+1 339	10 888	7 655	11 093	+1 312	April
May	13 734	26 823	14 429	40 285	28 004	43 711	+5 058	11 345	8 332	9 788	-1 305	May
June	10 821	24 774	16 966	42 318	31 859	42 474	-1 237	15 560	9 961	8 273	-1 515	June
July	13 616	26 091	15 848	40 749	32 311	42 462	- 12	11 930	7 346	3 756	-4 517	July
Aug.	17 206	21 048	14 833	37 566	39 447	42 926	+ 464	4 346	5 716	1 338	-2 418	Aug.
Sept.	19 745	21 152	15 698	36 123	40 657	42 240	- 686	3 945	7 411	4 442	+3 104	Sept.
Oct.	25 975	20 223	15 301	30 522	40 199	41 992	- 248	723	8 422	5 665	+1 223	Oct.
Nov.	24 169	15 976	16 445	30 251	44 294	40 993	- 999	18	9 512	5 149	- 516	Nov.
Dec.	32 359	11 939		20 694	46 915			16	17 217			Dec.

¹⁾ IMF & IBRD cover, inland bills, loans on security, advances on current accounts and, since Sept. 1953 a State bond loan

5. BANK OF FINLAND — BILLS AND BALANCE OF CURRENT ACCOUNTS

End of Month	Claims on the state ¹⁾ (included in Home Loans) Mill. mk			Private Bills (included in Home Loans) Mill. mk			Balance of Current Accounts due to others than the Treasury Mill. mk				End of Month	
	1951	1952	1953	1951	1952	1953	1951	1952	1953	Monthly Movement		
	<i>19 730</i>			<i>13 516</i>			<i>1 270</i>					
Jan.	16 730	8 115	11 886	13 647	12 253	14 777	318	2 599	4 148		+ 115	Jan.
Feb.	13 230	6 656	10 226	14 215	12 803	15 720	292	2 160	1 118		-3 030	Feb.
March	16 630	4 874	10 701	14 870	12 543	16 347	2 029	2 095	801		- 317	March
April	12 530	3 180	10 581	15 652	13 247	16 489	641	1 171	254		- 547	April
May	11 922	4 153	15 824	16 554	14 973	17 857	1 418	1 517	1 653		+1 399	May
June	9 707	5 443	15 133	16 649	16 134	18 906	2 735	2 671	2 027		+ 374	June
July	13 777	8 769	21 005	14 595	15 752	17 459	1 093	633	4 367		+2 340	July
Aug.	20 542	18 057	25 192	12 620	15 247	16 168	1 704	2 635	4 531		+ 164	Aug.
Sept.	20 459	16 935	21 662	11 447	15 725	15 782	1 335	2 001	5 279		+ 748	Sept.
Oct.	18 369	15 874	21 662	10 938	15 406	14 456	993	2 584	4 277		-1 002	Oct.
Nov.	18 032	18 983	21 662	11 777	15 230	13 874	2 071	3 389	3 180		-1 097	Nov.
Dec.	8 686	14 739		11 567	14 678		4 071	4 033				Dec.

¹⁾ Up to August 1953 Treasury bills which in September were converted into a bond loan; the IMF & IBRD cover is included, and so was the Current accounts due to the Treasury from May 1951 to August 1953.

The figures in italics indicate the position at the end of the previous year.

Bank Rate since December 16, 1951, 5 3/4 %.
(Former Rate 7 3/4 %)

**6. BANK OF FINLAND
FOREIGN CLEARING ACCOUNTS**

End of Month	Net Claims (+) or Net Indebtedness (—) Mill. mk				
	1950	1951	1952	1953	Monthly Movement
	<i>—1 297</i>				
Jan.	— 446	— 647	+3 361	+4 174	— 256
Feb.	— 277	+ 355	+4 545	+4 666	+ 492
March	+ 125	+ 676	+6 427	+6 154	+1 488
April	— 28	+ 893	+6 930	+6 473	+ 319
May	— 134	— 347	+6 269	+5 300	—1 173
June	— 9	—1 644	+4 970	+4 434	— 866
July	+ 120	—1 711	+3 859	+5 651	+1 217
Aug.	— 151	—1 922	+2 048	+5 938	+ 287
Sept.	+ 62	— 763	+1 672	+7 016	+1 078
Oct.	—1 638	+ 846	+3 243	+8 122	+1 106
Nov.	—2 127	+1 373	+3 867	+8 925	+ 803
Dec.	—1 662	+3 297	+4 430		

**7. RATES OF EXCHANGE
QUOTED BY THE BANK OF FINLAND**

		1953 1 st /12
New York	1 Dollar	231: —
London	1 Pound	646: —
Stockholm	100 Kronor	4 450: —
Copenhagen	100 Kroner	3 340: —
Oslo	100 Kroner	3 235: —
Paris	100 Francs	66: —
Brussels	100 Francs	462: —
Amsterdam	100 Guilders	6 090: —
Zürich	100 Francs	5 300: —
Frankfurt a/M	100 DM	5 500: —
Prague	100 Koruny	3 208: —
Montreal, nom.	1 Dollar	236: —
Rio de Janeiro	100 Cruzeiros	1 260: —
Moscow, nom.	100 Rubel	5 775: —

8. COMMERCIAL BANKS — HOME DEPOSITS AND CREDITS FROM THE BANK OF FINLAND

End of Month	Due to the Public				Due to other Credit institutions		Total			Credits from the Bank of Finland		End of Month	
	Cheque Accounts		Time Deposits		Mill. mk		Mill. mk			Mill. mk			
	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1951	1952	1953	1952	1953		
	<i>42 768</i>		<i>46 678</i>		<i>7 740</i>		<i>65 973</i>						
Jan.	38 478	26 624	48 051	60 629	8 348	8 137	67 205	94 877	95 390	—	204	13 420	Jan.
Feb.	35 190	25 397	49 528	61 798	8 466	8 265	64 731	93 184	95 460	1 983	12 907	12 907	Feb.
March	36 897	27 423	50 704	62 734	8 464	8 511	72 442	96 065	98 668	4 972	9 749	9 749	March
April	30 681	27 361	51 512	63 489	7 652	8 855	69 231	89 845	99 705	7 311	11 088	11 088	April
May	30 493	28 523	52 259	63 906	7 433	8 221	72 486	90 185	100 650	7 502	9 270	9 270	May
June	32 803	31 951	52 251	63 922	6 786	8 152	77 369	91 840	104 025	8 345	7 704	7 704	June
July	31 221	31 198	53 426	64 781	8 184	10 021	74 551	92 831	106 000	8 517	3 093	3 093	July
Aug.	30 396	33 206	55 654	66 183	8 873	9 795	82 033	94 923	109 184	5 696	413	413	Aug.
Sept.	31 937	33 815	55 754	65 907	7 409	7 847	81 033	95 100	107 569	6 553	1 982	1 982	Sept.
Oct.	29 354	35 132	55 802	65 888	7 583	8 014	84 955	92 739	109 034	7 406	2 531	2 531	Oct.
Nov.	31 788	34 124	56 059	66 017	7 006	8 082	93 428	94 853	108 223	8 114	2 595	2 595	Nov.
Dec.	28 020		59 742		6 856		97 186	94 618		15 294			Dec.

Tables 8—10 according to Finnish Official Statistics VII, D, Bank Statistics. Mortgage banks are not included.

9. COMMERCIAL BANKS — HOME LOANS

End of Month	To the Public				To other Credit institutions		Total				End of Month	
	Inland Bills		Other Credits		Mill. mk		Mill. mk					
	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1951	1952	1953	Monthly Movement		
	<i>49 884</i>		<i>35 694</i>		<i>3 660</i>		<i>70 531</i>					
Jan.	52 380	65 354	36 466	40 962	3 629	4 901	73 841	92 475	111 217	+ 1 741	Jan.	
Feb.	55 207	66 714	36 663	40 708	3 770	4 489	75 047	95 640	111 911	+ 694	Feb.	
March	58 481	67 776	37 019	40 264	4 139	4 470	76 714	99 639	112 510	+ 599	March	
April	60 339	68 942	36 697	40 597	3 691	4 429	80 447	100 727	113 968	+ 1 458	April	
May	61 144	68 119	36 892	41 232	3 818	4 601	83 585	101 854	113 952	— 16	May	
June	61 153	66 743	37 595	41 628	3 656	4 761	87 699	102 404	113 132	— 820	June	
July	63 550	65 925	37 797	41 442	3 750	6 224	87 831	105 097	113 591	+ 459	July	
Aug.	62 124	64 040	37 779	44 207	4 321	6 269	85 796	104 224	114 516	+ 925	Aug.	
Sept.	61 998	63 439	37 779	45 960	4 440	5 680	86 140	104 217	115 079	+ 563	Sept.	
Oct.	62 979	63 568	37 689	48 528	4 494	5 892	86 829	105 162	117 988	+ 2 909	Oct.	
Nov.	63 267	63 660	39 011	47 156	4 324	6 443	89 299	106 602	117 259	— 729	Nov.	
Dec.	64 809		40 072		4 595		89 238	109 476			Dec.	

The figures in italics indicate the position at the end of the previous year.

10. COMMERCIAL BANKS — POSITION TOWARDS FOREIGN COUNTRIES

End of Month	Claims Mill. mk			Indebtedness Mill. mk			Net Claims (+) or Net Indebtedness (—) Mill. mk				End of Month	
	1951	1952	1953	1951	1952	1953	1951	1952	1953	Monthly Movement		
	<i>4 867</i>			<i>4 454</i>			<i>+ 413</i>					
Jan.	4 579	10 052	8 002	4 287	9 238	7 417	+ 292	+ 814	+ 585	+ 328	Jan.	
Feb.	5 047	9 535	6 735	4 360	9 572	6 794	+ 687	— 37	— 59	— 644	Feb.	
March	5 475	9 078	7 383	5 309	9 834	6 902	+ 166	— 766	+ 481	+ 540	March	
April	6 718	7 800	6 952	6 563	11 107	6 200	+ 155	— 3 307	+ 752	+ 271	April	
May	7 570	7 429	4 581	6 929	10 968	3 824	+ 641	— 3 539	+ 757	+ 5	May	
June	9 581	8 158	5 329	7 198	10 016	3 938	+ 2 383	— 1 858	+ 1 391	+ 634	June	
July	7 528	8 769	5 717	7 108	9 698	3 923	+ 420	— 929	+ 1 794	+ 403	July	
Aug.	9 365	8 549	5 556	8 569	8 669	4 165	+ 796	— 120	+ 1 391	— 403	Aug.	
Sept.	8 483	9 091	4 671	8 426	9 457	3 854	+ 57	— 366	+ 817	— 574	Sept.	
Oct.	9 134	8 906	5 184	8 125	9 276	4 693	+ 1 009	— 370	+ 491	— 326	Oct.	
Nov.	11 375	8 338	6 404	8 361	8 125	5 528	+ 3 014	+ 213	+ 876	+ 385	Nov.	
Dec.	10 608	7 539		8 202	7 232		+ 2 406	+ 257			Dec.	

11. FOREIGN PAYMENT
POSITION OF ALL BANKS ¹⁾

End of Month	Net Claims (+) or Net Indebtedness (—) Mill. mk				End of Month
	1951	1952	1953	Monthly Movement	
	<i>— 2 250</i>				
Jan.	— 1 104	+ 24 494	+ 10 250	+ 1 007	Jan.
Feb.	+ 908	+ 24 972	+ 10 537	+ 287	Feb.
March	— 165	+ 24 214	+ 12 296	+ 1 759	March
April	— 955	+ 20 427	+ 12 471	+ 175	April
May	+ 1 058	+ 19 952	+ 10 477	— 1 994	May
June	+ 1 779	+ 17 880	+ 10 415	— 62	June
July	+ 1 059	+ 15 779	+ 12 518	+ 2 103	July
Aug.	+ 7 661	+ 12 680	+ 14 044	+ 1 526	Aug.
Sept.	+ 9 687	+ 10 030	+ 14 036	— 8	Sept.
Oct.	+ 16 023	+ 10 270	+ 16 724	+ 2 688	Oct.
Nov.	+ 19 351	+ 10 737	+ 17 972	+ 1 248	Nov.
Dec.	+ 27 718	+ 9 243			Dec.

¹⁾ For the Bank of Finland the net result of the debit and credit accounts with foreign correspondents, foreign clearing transactions and the foreign debt as well as foreign bills and the debt to IFB are taken into account, and for the Commercial Banks their net position is taken into account according to table 10 above.

²⁾ According to figures supplied by the Post Office Savings Bank. Giro accounts include all private accounts except those of Commercial Banks.

12. POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK
DEPOSITS AND GIRO ACCOUNTS ²⁾

End of Month	Giro Accounts Mill. mk		Deposits Mill. mk				End of Month
	1952	1953	1951	1952	1953	Monthly Movement	
	<i>11 203</i>		<i>13 892</i>				
Jan.	6 692	6 366	14 024	19 461	24 190	+ 628	Jan.
Feb.	7 260	6 598	14 448	20 490	24 817	+ 627	Feb.
March	12 153	12 068	14 962	20 849	25 057	+ 240	March
April	6 322	6 619	15 091	20 927	25 014	— 43	April
May	6 086	6 875	15 191	21 087	25 227	+ 213	May
June	16 155	16 143	15 397	21 202	25 181	— 46	June
July	6 628	6 851	15 675	21 375	25 072	— 109	July
Aug.	5 921	6 548	16 595	22 350	25 691	+ 619	Aug.
Sept.	12 238	11 680	16 828	22 449	25 722	+ 31	Sept.
Oct.	6 738	7 382	16 981	22 534	25 700	— 22	Oct.
Nov.	6 233	7 066	17 263	22 826	25 883	+ 183	Nov.
Dec.	10 765		18 243	23 562			Dec.

13. DEPOSITS IN THE SAVINGS BANKS

End of Month	Savings Accounts Mill. mk			Current Accounts Mill. mk			Total Mill. mk				End of Month	
	1951	1952	1953	1951	1952	1953	1950	1951	1952	1953		Monthly Movement
	<i>39 687</i>			<i>2 208</i>			<i>37 461</i>					
Jan.	40 171	53 546	66 937	2 414	2 862	2 996	38 279	42 585	56 408	69 933	+ 998	Jan.
Feb.	41 029	54 870	68 146	2 264	2 815	3 153	38 789	43 293	57 685	71 299	+ 1 366	Feb.
March	41 791	56 054	69 111	2 364	2 977	3 196	39 133	44 155	59 031	72 307	+ 1 008	March
April	42 647	57 223	70 117	2 568	3 476	3 451	39 691	45 215	60 699	73 568	+ 1 261	April
May	43 166	58 137	70 634	2 599	3 201	3 529	39 209	45 765	61 338	74 163	+ 595	May
June	43 401	58 604	70 372	2 405	3 201	3 412	38 732	45 806	61 805	73 734	— 379	June
July	44 166	59 995	71 061	2 743	3 791	3 851	39 294	46 909	63 786	74 912	+ 1 128	July
Aug.	45 201	61 128	71 641	2 756	3 521	4 043	39 457	47 957	64 649	75 684	+ 772	Aug.
Sept.	45 621	61 041	71 452	2 695	3 576	3 689	39 208	48 316	64 617	75 141	— 543	Sept.
Oct.	47 062	61 783	72 085	3 281	3 987	4 120	39 637	50 343	65 770	76 205	+ 1 064	Oct.
Nov.	48 187	62 289	72 764	3 311	3 557	3 698	39 868	51 498	65 846	76 462	+ 257	Nov.
Dec.	52 307	65 788		2 897	3 147		41 895	55 204	68 935			Dec.

According to figures supplied by the Central Statistical Office.

The figures in italics indicate the position at the end of the previous year.

14. DEPOSITS IN CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES AND CONSUMERS' CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

End of Month	Deposits in Co-operative Credit Societies ¹⁾ Mill. mk					Deposits in Consumers' Co-operative Societies ²⁾ Mill. mk					End of Month
	1950	1951	1952	1953	Monthly Movement	1950	1951	1952	1953	Monthly Movement	
	<i>18 139</i>					<i>4 649</i>					
Jan.	18 441	21 887	32 388	39 373	+ 95	4 768	5 528	8 989	11 091	+ 293	Jan.
Feb.	18 876	22 493	33 526	40 291	+ 918	4 922	5 844	9 440	11 621	+ 530	Feb.
March	19 358	23 441	34 639	41 206	+ 915	5 071	6 226	9 793	11 696	+ 75	March
April	19 527	24 001	35 426	41 295	+ 89	5 151	6 700	10 047	11 690	— 6	April
May	19 330	24 401	36 135	41 504	+ 209	5 051	6 794	10 374	11 694	+ 4	May
June	19 099	24 549	36 162	41 317	— 187	4 957	6 825	10 260	11 547	— 147	June
July	19 402	25 381	37 040	41 736	+ 419	4 924	6 913	10 293	11 461	— 86	July
Aug.	20 115	27 166	38 517	42 839	+1 103	4 961	7 024	10 292	11 461	± 0	Aug.
Sept.	20 059	27 548	38 106	42 553	— 286	4 937	7 170	10 204	11 388	— 73	Sept.
Oct.	20 092	28 667	37 753	42 191	— 362	4 957	7 459	10 200	11 347	— 41	Oct.
Nov.	20 464	29 645	37 529	42 197	+ 6	5 065	7 781	10 262	11 424	+ 77	Nov.
Dec.	21 609	31 696	39 278			5 356	8 442	10 798			Dec.

¹⁾ Figures supplied by the Central Bank for Co-operative Credit Societies. — ²⁾ According to data supplied by the Finnish Co-operative Wholesale Society and the Co-operative Wholesale Association.

15. DEPOSITS IN ALL CREDIT INSTITUTIONS¹⁾

End of Month	Time Deposits Mill. mk		Total Deposits due to the Public Mill. mk		
	1952	1953	1952	1953	Monthly Movement
	<i>155 530</i>		<i>203 611</i>		
Jan.	160 958	200 671	204 803	232 406	+ 1 685
Feb.	166 497	205 123	206 905	235 775	+ 3 369
March	170 526	207 991	213 104	241 013	+ 5 238
April	173 313	209 907	210 185	243 171	+ 2 158
May	176 108	211 145	212 285	245 517	+ 2 346
June	176 619	210 395	214 949	248 564	+ 3 047
July	180 171	212 148	217 802	250 795	+ 2 231
Aug.	186 003	215 949	222 396	255 890	+ 5 095
Sept.	185 580	214 996	223 516	255 210	— 680
Oct.	186 082	215 271	221 882	257 231	+ 2 021
Nov.	187 083	216 297	224 697	256 854	— 377
Dec.	197 306		230 721		

¹⁾ Commercial Banks, Post Office Savings Bank excl. postal giro accounts, Savings Banks, Co-operative Credit Societies, Central Bank for Co-operative Credit Societies, Consumers' Co-operative Societies, and Mortgage Banks.

16. INSURANCES IN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES

End of Month	New risks accepted ¹⁾			
	1952		1953*	
	Number	Amount Mill. mk	Number	Amount Mill. mk
Jan.	15 249	2 804	12 717	2 638
Feb.	17 279	3 158	13 312	2 797
March	17 336	3 240	14 113	2 984
April	15 380	2 881	12 958	2 795
May	15 412	2 863	11 754	2 473
June	14 282	2 723	10 792	2 322
July	9 811	1 819	7 913	1 733
Aug.	11 011	2 052	9 038	1 826
Sept.	13 166	2 714	10 698	2 372
Oct.	15 212	3 118	11 972	2 648
Nov.	15 879	3 147	12 448	2 720
Dec.	17 260	3 467		
Total	177 277	33 986		
Jan.-Nov.	160 017	30 519	127 715	27 308

¹⁾ According to information supplied by the Finnish Life Assurance Companies.

17. CHANGES IN NUMBER AND CAPITAL OF LIMITED COMPANIES

Year and Quarter	Founded		With increased Capital		Liquidated or with reduced capital		Net increase (+) or reduction (—)				Year and Quarter
	Number	Capital Mill. mk	Number	Increase of Capital Mill. mk	Number	Reduction of Capital Mill. mk	All companies		Housing companies		
							Number	Capital Mill. mk	Number	Capital Mill. mk	
1949	1 390	1 573	622	8 695	276	353	+ 1 152	+ 9 915	+ 173	+ 1 049	1949
1950	1 421	3 527	1 079	12 826	255	228	+ 1 209	+ 16 125	+ 243	+ 1 773	1950
1951	1 025	3 288	671	8 475	253	611	+ 782	+ 11 152	+ 172	+ 1 850	1951
1952	1 225	5 530	878	16 980	316	294	+ 915	+ 22 276	+ 237	+ 2 727	1952
1952											1952
April-June	301	1 254	172	2 400	69	31	+ 232	+ 3 623	+ 65	+ 828	April-June
July-Sept.	235	578	164	924	61	25	+ 174	+ 1 477	+ 45	+ 501	July-Sept.
Oct.-Dec.	419	2 142	346	7 680	111	131	+ 314	+ 9 691	+ 95	+ 1 052	Oct.-Dec.
1953											1953
Jan. - March	257	643	159	1 342	101	176	+ 156	+ 1 809	+ 31	+ 340	Jan. - March
April-June	295	1 410	143	1 455	80	450	+ 220	+ 2 415	+ 85	+ 1 136	April-June
July-Sept.	253	1 533	90	235	61	720	+ 194	+ 1 318	+ 71	+ 1 160	July-Sept.

Figures supplied by the Central Statistical Office.

The figures in italics indicate the position at the end of the previous year.

* Preliminary figures subject to minor alterations.

18. BANKRUPTCIES

Month	Bankruptcies ¹⁾				
	Number				
	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953*
January	22	48	20	54	32
February	25	55	26	47	74
March	42	55	12	28	43
April	38	38	26	41	26
May	43	21	15	32	22
June	19	19	10	12	22
July	27	15	4	12	37
August	12	5	15	10	11
September	28	44	8	18	48
October	22	36	41	75	
November	25	42	51	56	
December	76	28	11	44	
Total	379	406	239	429	
Jan.-Sept.	256	300	136	254	315

¹⁾ 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.

19. STOCK EXCHANGE

Month	Turnover of Stock Exchange ¹⁾				
	Mill. mk				
	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953*
January	89	148	287	187	106
February	84	155	248	166	127
March	217	235	264	203	127
April	189	358	281	194	214
May	84	299	219	243	172
June	157	226	238	107	201
July	76	185	162	148	207
August	124	235	230	156	301
September	151	318	216	136	283
October	141	340	192	169	118
November	181	228	215	127	144
December	174	229	229	148	
Total	1 617	2 956	2 781	1 984	
Jan.-Nov.	1 443	2 727	2 552	1 836	2 000

¹⁾ According to data supplied by the Stock Exchange Committee.

20. STOCK EXCHANGE INDEX 1948 = 100

Month	Share Prices									Month
	All kinds			Bank Shares			Industrial Shares			
	1951	1952	1953	1951	1952	1953	1951	1952	1953	
January	210	203	164	137	137	124	226	217	169	January
February	221	199	166	137	139	125	240	211	172	February
March	242	194	165	130	130	118	266	207	172	March
April	229	187	176	127	129	126	251	198	185	April
May	205	169	191	126	121	132	222	178	202	May
June	210	166	199	125	119	135	227	174	211	June
July	199	177	203	125	122	140	214	187	215	July
August	207	180	227	128	123	144	223	191	245	August
September	209	177	227	133	123	141	224	187	245	September
October	198	172	226	129	122	142	212	181	243	October
November	189	166	230	129	122	144	201	173	247	November
December	203	164		132	121		217	170		December
Whole year	210	180		130	126		227	190		Whole year

*Units: index based on the prices quoted for the shares of 8 banks and 10 industrial firms.

21. PUBLIC DEBT

End of Year and Month	According to the Finance Accounts									Mill. Dollars ¹⁾	End of Year and Month
	Funded Debt			Short-term Credit			Total Public Debt				
	Foreign	Internal	Total	Foreign	Internal	Total	Foreign	Internal	Total		
1948	38 512	53 523	92 035	5 093	24 489	29 582	43 605	78 012	121 617	894	1948
1949	57 487	48 162	105 649	5 666	28 550	34 216	63 153	76 712	139 865	605	1949
1950	60 426	42 650	103 076	5 453	27 176	32 629	65 879	69 826	135 705	587	1950
1951	70 686	42 845	113 531	4 126	13 294	17 420	74 812	56 139	130 951	567	1951
1952	63 857	41 481	105 338	3 874	19 901	23 775	67 731	61 382	129 113	559	1952
1953											1953
May	63 226	40 047	103 273	3 773	16 446	20 219	66 999	56 493	123 492	535	May
June	62 964	40 041	103 005	3 773	25 226	28 999	66 737	65 267	132 004	571	June
July	64 565	39 762	104 327	1 846	21 150	22 996	66 411	60 912	127 323	551	July
Aug.	64 507	39 562	104 069	1 825	29 649	31 474	66 332	69 211	135 543	587	Aug.
Sept. ²⁾	64 138	60 074	124 212	1 737	10 090	11 827	65 875	70 164	136 039	589	Sept. ²⁾
Oct.	64 137	60 730	124 867	1 513	9 252	10 765	65 650	69 982	135 632	587	Oct.
Nov.	64 083	60 873	124 956	1 472	6 767	8 239	65 555	67 640	133 195	577	Nov.

¹⁾ According to data supplied by the Treasury. Internal loans are given at their nominal value and foreign loans in Finnish currency according to current rates of exchange. — ²⁾ The outstanding amounts of both internal and foreign loans have been converted into United States dollars at the Helsinki rates of exchange of the respective currencies.

³⁾ All Treasury bills converted into a bond loan on Sept. 16, 1953.

* Preliminary figures subject to minor alterations.

22. STATE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Year and Month	Total Revenue	Current Revenue				Capital Revenue		Total Expenditure	Current Expenditure	Capital Expenditure		Year and Month
		Total	Taxes ¹⁾	Interest and Dividends ²⁾	Profits of Business enterprises ³⁾	Total	Loans			Total	Redemptions	
1951	204 633	182 448	150 152	1 892	4 387	22 185	19 712	206 987	143 924	63 063	20 009	1951
1952	205 017	196 555	161 437	2 210	6 295	8 462	5 358	204 180	145 844	58 336	13 396	1952
1953 Budget	180 063	171 414	141 436	2 139	4 485	8 649	6 220	179 972	129 905	50 067	7 475	1953 Budget
Suppl. ³⁾	5 536	— 16	—	—	— 17	5 552	5 000	25 345	3 015	22 330	139	Suppl. ³⁾
1952 Jan.-Oct.	159 055	152 895	123 074	1 764	247	6 160	4 022	154 438	117 164	37 274	12 684	1952 Jan.-Oct.
1953 Jan.-Oct.	172 522	145 774	118 148	1 806	-1 778	26 748	23 864	154 959	108 488	46 471	6 757	1953 Jan.-Oct.

Tables 22—23 according to the accounts kept by the Treasury.

¹⁾ Taxes here include the surplus of the Alcohol Monopoly. — ²⁾ The figures given refer to net revenue. — ³⁾ Passed in June

23. COLLECTION OF TAXES AND CHARGES

Year and Month	Direct taxes ¹⁾		Indirect taxes						Stamp duty	Employers' payments for Child allowances	Year and Month	
	Total	Income and Property tax	Total	Sales tax	Import duty	Spirits taxes ²⁾	Excise dues					
							Total	On Tobacco				On Coffee
Mill. mk												
1951	42 087	41 219	102 965	62 178	16 202	12 017	12 567	8 906	634	5 100	16 181	1951
1952	46 082	45 431	109 773	59 306	20 673	16 186	13 608	9 828	905	5 582	17 599	1952
1953 Budget	40 030	39 500	95 756	52 000	17 000	14 140	12 616	9 000	750	5 650	16 500	1953 Budget
1952 Jan.-Oct.	32 719	32 167	85 764	43 429	17 566	13 631	11 138	8 078	690	4 591	13 976	1952 Jan.-Oct.
1953 Jan.-Oct.	37 491	36 979	75 643	35 667	14 212	14 244	11 520	8 078	1 124	5 014	14 175	1953 Jan.-Oct.

¹⁾ Excluding direct taxes paid by the Alcohol Monopoly. — ²⁾ Surplus of the Alcohol Monopoly, direct taxes paid by it and excise on spirits.

24. VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Month	Imports (c. i. f.) Mill. mk			Exports (f. o. b., free exports) Mill. mk			Surplus of Imports (—) or Exports (+) Mill. mk			Month
	1951	1952	1953*	1951	1952	1953*	1951	1952	1953*	
January	7 516	15 197	12 051	8 286	14 637	8 417	+ 770	— 560	— 3 634	January
February	8 608	15 763	7 273	7 314	13 144	5 847	— 1 294	— 2 619	— 1 426	February
March	6 930	16 287	9 761	7 621	11 559	9 750	+ 641	— 4 728	— 11	March
April	11 285	17 305	11 767	10 187	11 389	9 345	— 1 098	— 5 916	— 2 422	April
May	13 231	19 513	10 093	16 297	13 010	9 186	+ 3 066	— 6 503	— 907	May
June	14 838	18 176	9 986	15 095	12 291	12 180	+ 257	— 5 885	+ 2 194	June
July	12 711	16 809	9 630	18 572	14 157	13 901	+ 5 861	— 2 652	+ 4 171	July
August	15 242	12 190	9 719	21 431	12 658	12 900	+ 6 189	+ 468	+ 3 181	August
September	15 432	11 894	9 388	20 344	13 537	11 815	+ 4 912	+ 1 643	+ 2 427	September
October	17 008	12 093	10 636	22 292	14 332	13 683	+ 5 284	+ 2 239	+ 3 047	October
November	16 506	13 278	9 406	20 030	13 333	12 543	+ 3 524	+ 55	+ 3 137	November
December	16 107	13 681	—	19 414	12 782	—	+ 3 307	— 899	—	December
Total	155 464	182 186	—	186 883	156 829	—	+31 419	—25 357	—	Total
Jan.-Nov.	139 357	168 505	109 710	167 469	144 047	119 467	+28 112	—24 458	+ 9 757	Jan.-Nov.

Tables 24—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.

25. VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS IN DIFFERENT CLASSES OF GOODS

Classes of Goods	Imports (c. i. f.) Mill. mk					Exports (f. o. b.) Mill. mk				
	Whole year		January—November			Whole year		January—November		
	1951	1952	1951	1952	1953*	1951	1952	1951	1952	1953*
Dairy produce, eggs, honey	1 554	473	1 301	382	411	1 816	2 826	1 732	2 531	1 812
Other animal products, live animals	939	638	825	505	511	286	153	247	134	164
Vegetables	178	123	166	123	91	0	—	0	—	1
Eatable fruit	1 260	3 594	1 007	3 155	1 804	98	152	66	142	9
Coffee, tea, spices	4 397	5 896	3 991	5 384	6 060	—	0	—	0	—
Cereals, milling products..	9 955	15 911	8 551	14 130	9 949	189	643	189	545	967
Certain seeds and fruit, plants for industrial purposes	457	483	412	472	565	304	472	232	312	579
Raw materials for tanning and dyeing	141	65	132	59	76	—	1	—	1	2
Animal and vegetable fats	3 478	2 678	3 169	2 411	2 198	6	21	3	21	38
Meat and fish products ..	345	593	277	522	410	3	3	1	3	0
Sugar, sweets	4 360	4 611	3 921	4 351	3 450	26	19	25	17	17
Beverages, vinegars	758	739	626	690	374	992	438	718	385	230
Fodder	1 973	2 593	1 775	2 387	1 026	—	89	—	44	179
Tobacco	1 284	1 551	1 194	1 465	1 436	—	—	—	—	—
Minerals, ore	2 377	2 049	2 148	1 844	1 027	365	693	333	655	1 036
Mineral fuel and oils	20 672	22 715	18 432	21 226	14 897	2	10	2	9	30
Chemical and pharmaceutical products	5 048	4 445	4 682	4 079	3 296	324	246	297	228	232
Tanning and dyeing extracts, varnishes	3 045	1 645	2 868	1 543	1 206	7	6	6	6	5
Casein, albumen, glues	691	407	647	381	301	0	3	0	3	2
Fertilizers	3 799	4 272	3 606	3 954	2 460	—	0	—	0	0
Hides, skins, leather and furs; manufactures of these materials	2 945	1 788	2 314	1 484	1 273	426	881	425	705	620
Rubber and rubber articles	3 840	1 941	3 590	1 846	1 271	6	7	6	6	15
Wood and wood goods ..	312	248	286	238	212	73 407	70 312	67 523	65 611	48 634
Woodpulp	7	14	6	14	11	61 818	36 307	54 519	34 030	20 089
Cardboard and paper, their applications	179	209	161	201	106	37 290	30 077	32 751	27 815	23 940
Textile materials, textile goods	26 907	24 081	24 511	22 781	13 210	1 257	1 213	1 183	1 188	1 022
Footwear	118	108	102	96	37	12	21	11	12	23
Articles of stone and of other mineral material, glass	1 126	1 313	970	1 250	712	600	494	506	452	417
Base metals; articles made therefrom	22 229	29 628	19 945	27 835	12 314	2 067	1 823	1 953	1 610	2 403
Machinery, apparatus	10 262	15 570	8 956	14 501	10 610	1 952	3 122	1 586	2 700	5 227
Electric machinery and apparatus	4 887	6 777	4 299	6 267	4 237	666	755	562	663	933
Transport material	11 258	19 975	9 894	18 245	10 868	2 301	5 083	1 987	3 326	9 909
Instruments, clocks and watches, musical instruments	1 172	1 676	1 037	1 567	972	48	62	45	60	39
All others	3 511	3 377	3 052	3 117	2 329	615	897	561	833	893
Total free trade	155 464	132 186	139 357	163 505	109 710	186 883	156 829	167 469	144 047	119 467
Reparation deliveries						12 396	8 215	11 668	8 215	—

* Preliminary figures subject to minor alterations.

26. IMPORTS OF THE MOST IMPORTANT ARTICLES

Month	Wheat Tons			Coffee Tons			Sugar Refined and unrefined Tons			Month
	1951	1952	1953*	1951	1952	1953*	1951	1952	1953*	
January	6 459	20 001	20 957	139	1 409	2 075	6 075	6 758	5 724	January
February	13 469	24 219	793	797	2 116	1 791	9 866	8 507	7 469	February
March	17 916	30 649	17 208	1 431	1 771	1 583	5 794	7 635	7 771	March
April	22 948	34 448	54 317	926	1 187	1 917	8 438	9 921	13 572	April
May	26 173	38 863	35 461	1 807	2 271	1 842	10 554	9 368	12 359	May
June	7 857	31 078	26 780	1 699	1 847	1 988	9 412	13 710	13 820	June
July	12 742	22 783	30 041	310	1 949	1 827	9 407	15 540	10 187	July
August	25 636	16 028	23 694	1 148	1 688	1 914	8 312	10 417	14 353	August
September	23 070	1 893	15 726	1 590	1 689	1 779	10 518	8 963	10 924	September
October	12 523	13 302	5 975	1 791	1 841	920	10 388	8 795	11 391	October
November	24 051	42 158	6 952	1 502	2 219	2 501	7 735	13 720	5 995	November
December	21 651	40 521		1 631	1 804		10 699	7 180		December
Total	214 495	315 948		14 771	21 791		107 198	120 514		Total
Jan.-Nov.	192 844	275 427	237 904	13 140	19 987	20 137	96 499	113 334	113 565	Jan.-Nov.

Month	Raw Tobacco Tons			Coal and Coke Tons			Petrol Tons			Month
	1951	1952	1953*	1951	1952	1953*	1951	1952	1953*	
January	388	443	411	187 312	245 332	188 777	13 235	20 012	15 094	January
February	403	425	396	145 243	190 350	99 657	18 733	17 260	20 200	February
March	339	387	407	95 080	120 097	82 223	21 068	20 436	19 680	March
April	397	362	399	106 882	173 122	84 619	17 546	20 787	25 797	April
May	395	461	366	242 342	253 915	87 770	21 034	24 681	20 251	May
June	442	435	375	167 149	308 438	165 568	24 842	26 130	39 597	June
July	115	240	229	202 822	250 309	193 076	27 459	28 099	31 299	July
August	499	443	455	169 090	300 973	203 479	26 498	19 213	30 141	August
September	416	469	497	236 888	234 381	230 275	23 259	29 688	28 333	September
October	470	511	395	284 008	115 359	245 954	25 287	35 408	22 907	October
November	439	430	439	302 154	228 464	253 010	24 721	20 780	21 638	November
December	310	266		244 744	180 654		22 424	21 771		December
Total	4 613	4 872		2 333 714	2 601 394		266 106	284 265		Total
Jan.-Nov.	4 308	4 606	4 369	2 138 970	2 420 740	1 834 408	243 682	262 494	274 937	Jan.-Nov.

Month	Mineral oils Tons			Fertilizers Tons			Raw Cotton Tons			Month
	1951	1952	1953*	1951	1952	1953*	1951	1952	1953*	
January	23 344	24 460	32 420	43 965	43 900	5 286	923	597	1 020	January
February	7 910	33 365	40 823	28 656	26 194	2 362	993	1 401	1 523	February
March	14 437	26 832	28 171	18 749	23 591	22 526	158	876	1 293	March
April	7 845	33 223	25 588	15 203	47 921	15 813	1 547	2 244	463	April
May	10 859	22 801	30 205	48 609	62 156	44 074	1 105	1 335	724	May
June	46 398	27 219	41 881	63 686	45 710	27 578	1 188	1 149	518	June
July	17 642	25 050	25 557	47 137	63 132	36 172	342	1 631	—	July
August	16 323	20 192	23 031	52 307	52 957	40 683	1 596	1	2 369	August
September	22 293	27 424	40 861	47 021	45 426	19 214	1 244	554	348	September
October	29 683	36 572	44 061	75 529	36 704	56 144	1 575	1 082	—	October
November	34 459	30 830	40 739	61 291	46 336	38 715	863	2 416	371	November
December	28 844	36 118		28 138	35 410		1 409	984		December
Total	260 037	344 036		530 291	529 437		12 943	14 270		Total
Jan.-Nov.	231 193	307 968	373 337	502 153	494 027	308 567	11 534	13 286	8 629	Jan.-Nov.

* Preliminary figures subject to minor alterations.

26. IMPORTS OF THE MOST IMPORTANT ARTICLES — Continued

Month	Pig Iron Tons			Bar Iron and Bar Steel Tons			Sheet Iron and Steel Tons			Month
	1951	1952	1953*	1951	1952	1953*	1951	1952	1953*	
January	50	1 630	124	5 042	10 512	9 388	8 748	11 066	7 846	January
February	14	1 515	20	7 889	11 258	3 614	7 543	13 689	7 893	February
March	40	50	29	6 552	14 462	2 813	6 515	12 356	7 605	March
April	260	3 339	130	8 433	11 628	2 841	6 928	11 779	5 968	April
May	254	3 016	57	9 885	11 746	3 037	10 296	12 377	6 518	May
June	3 917	1 274	50	13 914	15 493	2 320	8 955	12 004	2 786	June
July	127	4 757	327	12 465	12 469	1 945	11 516	11 276	5 899	July
August	656	2 073	5	11 940	11 355	1 588	10 939	6 657	3 660	August
September	111	2 703	272	14 687	10 813	1 519	8 829	8 829	4 731	September
October	1 056	968	150	12 598	8 680	2 768	16 158	7 735	5 655	October
November	210	80	1 857	10 481	7 384	4 083	10 168	8 278	8 906	November
December	823	70		13 294	7 096		9 632	8 500		December
Total	7 518	21 475		127 180	132 896		116 227	124 546		Total
Jan.-Nov.	6 695	21 405	3 021	113 886	125 800	35 916	106 595	115 046	67 467	Jan.-Nov.

27. EXPORTS OF THE MOST IMPORTANT ARTICLES ¹⁾

Month	Wooden Houses and Huts Floor area 1 000 m ²			Round Timber All kinds excl. fuel 1 000 m ³			Sawn Timber ²⁾ All kinds 1 000 standards			Month
	1951	1952	1953*	1951	1952	1953*	1951	1952	1953*	
January	106	43	19	112	144	47	40	35	49	January
February	72	88	36	109	137	24	29	23	13	February
March	93	70	119	108	139	76	22	21	27	March
April	85	129	109	135	148	66	18	13	34	April
May	116	80	49	247	617	172	54	32	40	May
June	96	62	5	498	678	318	75	40	79	June
July	62	76	93	850	888	381	109	71	120	July
August	98	57	103	1 002	874	349	148	71	85	August
September	111	53	71	835	666	297	118	76	67	September
October	83	144	118	636	477	262	104	92	56	October
November	79	133	78	475	203	208	96	73	63	November
December	37	114		298	141		62	64		December
Total	1 038	1 049		5 305	5 112		875	611		Total
Jan.-Nov.	1 001	935	800	5 007	4 971	2 200	813	547	633	Jan.-Nov.

Month	Matches Tons			Plywood 1 000 m ³			Bobbins (spools) Tons			Month
	1951	1952	1953*	1951	1952	1953*	1951	1952	1953*	
January	147	239	83	21	27	17	215	169	148	January
February	110	190	78	17	19	11	171	137	44	February
March	123	54	127	16	20	22	286	99	83	March
April	127	72	61	27	24	20	449	80	78	April
May	181	117	111	32	19	15	459	80	166	May
June	42	50	104	23	18	17	277	97	67	June
July	109	61	128	20	15	21	282	117	53	July
August	1	37	29	22	10	9	194	42	107	August
September	114	106	82	23	17	16	330	77	56	September
October	242	83	135	30	16	23	291	125	132	October
November	102	123	125	24	20	19	339	76	95	November
December	100	136		24	17		143	68		December
Total	1 398	1 268		279	222		3 436	1 167		Total
Jan.-Nov.	1 298	1 132	1 063	255	205	190	3 293	1 099	1 029	Jan.-Nov.

¹⁾ Free exports. — ²⁾ 1 standard sawn timber = 4.672 m³.

* Preliminary figures subject to minor alterations.

27. EXPORTS OF THE MOST IMPORTANT ARTICLES — Continued

Month	Mechanical Pulp ¹⁾ Tons			Sulphite Cellulose ¹⁾ Tons			Sulphate Cellulose ¹⁾ Tons			Month
	1951	1952	1953*	1951	1952	1953*	1951	1952	1953*	
January	19 752	6 914	18 038	47 872	49 647	39 984	32 189	29 197	22 268	January
February	8 906	11 830	6 911	34 942	48 897	23 542	19 760	24 524	13 872	February
March	13 684	8 124	12 420	34 502	41 843	50 328	21 360	15 118	41 821	March
April	25 182	14 456	19 496	51 287	48 180	37 233	28 683	20 198	25 483	April
May	22 282	20 286	18 892	63 585	29 725	35 430	47 246	19 799	22 964	May
June	20 050	8 835	14 839	53 527	26 413	33 103	29 937	13 174	36 780	June
July	25 118	9 000	13 245	48 888	17 867	27 655	39 022	8 091	22 974	July
August	20 439	2 834	17 498	49 028	22 976	49 017	35 223	7 967	23 253	August
September	23 102	11 549	26 622	38 523	39 765	43 035	29 796	23 077	29 309	September
October	16 352	17 632	18 656	60 335	49 671	42 922	30 806	17 229	27 801	October
November	10 488	17 709	20 739	48 450	52 881	36 351	40 247	32 691	26 153	November
December	4 383	14 274		62 779	48 637		33 555	34 358		December
Total	209 738	143 443		593 718	476 502		387 824	245 423		Total
Jan.-Nov.	205 355	129 169	187 356	530 939	427 865	418 600	354 269	211 065	292 678	Jan.-Nov.

Month	Cardboard All kinds Tons			Paper All kinds Tons			Newsprint (included in previous column) Tons			Month
	1951	1952	1953*	1951	1952	1953*	1951	1952	1953*	
January	13 347	13 285	9 983	37 774	52 270	48 944	28 187	35 768	35 637	January
February	11 221	11 547	8 666	40 937	44 992	30 401	27 218	27 795	18 699	February
March	9 532	9 074	11 096	36 691	41 623	68 284	24 653	25 338	42 733	March
April	13 107	10 474	9 906	49 588	47 864	57 866	29 359	36 967	34 040	April
May	21 542	7 419	9 004	70 326	50 133	55 299	46 721	39 000	34 553	May
June	12 408	6 339	10 711	50 197	36 184	56 412	32 234	28 576	32 564	June
July	14 555	6 107	9 984	56 962	44 957	53 396	33 858	34 731	33 697	July
August	14 602	4 729	7 011	48 229	37 083	62 111	29 010	28 773	35 279	August
September	12 425	6 794	9 630	57 330	50 557	53 196	36 192	34 865	31 377	September
October	13 502	10 350	10 866	52 994	59 928	67 726	32 936	38 814	36 762	October
November	13 212	11 479	11 545	45 478	54 134	58 849	25 082	32 982	32 222	November
December	15 311	11 604		58 686	49 363		36 994	28 833		December
Total	164 764	109 201		605 192	569 088		332 444	392 442		Total
Jan.-Nov.	149 453	97 597	108 402	546 506	519 725	612 484	345 450	363 609	367 563	Jan.-Nov.

¹⁾ Dry weight.

28. UNIT VALUE INDEX OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS 1935-100

Year and Month	Total Imports	Groups of Imported Goods				Total Exports	Principal Exported Goods				Year and Month
		Raw materials	Machinery	Food-stuffs	Other consumption goods		Sawn timber	Mechanical pulp	Dry cellulose	Paper	
1949	1 105	1 117	1 134	1 089	1 043	1 336	1 440	1 249	1 144	1 199	1949
1950	1 403	1 358	1 395	1 590	1 257	1 500	1 663	1 386	1 355	1 347	1950
1951	1 946	2 133	1 585	1 955	1 594	2 801	2 605	3 258	3 835	2 374	1951
1952	1 841	1 946	1 586	2 017	1 936	2 614	2 457	2 797	2 900	2 298	1952
1952											1952
Jan.-Nov.	1 852	1 967	1 586	2 030	1 394	2 669	2 460	2 923	3 043	2 331	Jan.-Nov.
1953											1953
Jan.-July	1 727	1 731	1 579	2 008	1 383	2 035	2 476	2 020	1 734	1 755	Jan.-July
Jan.-Aug.	1 728	1 727	1 613	2 000	1 373	2 072	2 484	2 016	1 724	1 761	Jan.-Aug.
Jan.-Sept.	1 719	1 712	1 611	1 998	1 359	2 091	2 491	2 027	1 705	1 761	Jan.-Sept.
Jan.-Oct.	1 709	1 706	1 590	1 979	1 357	2 100	2 503	2 024	1 705	1 761	Jan.-Oct.
Jan.-Nov.	1 699	1 691	1 596	1 955	1 358	2 089	2 500	2 015	1 697	1 759	Jan.-Nov.

Calculated by the Statistical Department of the Board of Customs. For details concerning the calculation of the indices see article in this Bulletin No. 4, 1939.

* Preliminary figures subject to minor alterations.

29. FOREIGN TRADE WITH VARIOUS COUNTRIES

Country	Imports (c. i. f.)					Exports (f. o. b., free exports)				
	Whole year		January-November			Whole year		January-November		
	1951	1952	1952	1953*		1951	1952	1952	1953*	
	%	%	%	Mill. mk	%	%	%	%	Mill. mk	%
Europe:										
Belgium — Luxembourg ..	5.9	3.3	3.4	2 960	2.7	3.0	2.7	2.5	3 049	2.6
Bulgaria	0.1	0.0	0.0	56	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	175	0.1
Czechoslovakia	1.0	1.5	1.4	3 686	3.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	713	0.6
Denmark	5.7	3.7	3.9	3 236	2.9	4.5	3.4	3.5	4 207	3.5
France	6.8	10.1	10.2	6 215	5.7	5.9	7.0	7.1	5 249	4.4
Germany, Eastern	0.2	0.5	0.5	2 075	1.9	0.2	0.4	0.4	1 584	1.3
Western	9.5	12.4	12.6	8 819	8.0	7.1	9.2	9.5	8 524	7.1
Great Britain	21.1	18.8	19.3	16 893	15.4	30.8	23.8	23.9	26 253	22.0
Greece	0.4	0.5	0.4	909	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.4	665	0.6
Holland	7.6	5.6	5.3	7 095	6.5	5.0	4.9	5.1	5 517	4.6
Italy	3.0	1.3	1.3	1 261	1.1	2.3	1.2	1.2	959	0.8
Jugoslavia	0.1	0.1	0.0	130	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	128	0.1
Norway	1.3	1.7	1.7	1 797	1.6	1.8	1.2	1.3	976	0.8
Poland	6.5	5.0	5.0	7 533	6.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2 535	2.1
Rumania	0.0	0.0	0.0	16	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	145	0.1
Soviet Union	7.6	12.1	11.5	23 471	21.4	8.3	17.5	16.2	30 745	25.7
Sweden	5.6	5.8	5.7	4 730	4.3	3.1	4.0	4.1	3 848	3.3
Switzerland	0.7	1.2	1.2	1 788	1.6	1.1	1.3	1.4	314	0.3
Turkey	0.6	0.5	0.5	885	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.7	1 580	1.3
Rest of Europe	1.7	1.9	1.7	2 962	2.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	3 116	2.6
Total for Europe	85.4	86.0	85.6	96 517	87.9	78.6	82.1	81.7	100 282	83.9
Argentina	3.4	1.4	1.3	1 565	1.4	5.6	5.1	5.5	994	0.8
Brazil	1.1	1.4	1.5	2 225	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.5	1 250	1.0
Canada	0.3	0.3	0.3	222	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	121	0.1
United States	6.3	7.7	8.0	5 617	5.2	6.8	5.5	5.6	8 736	7.3
Rest of America	0.8	0.9	1.0	539	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.8	1 119	1.0
Africa	0.6	0.9	0.9	424	0.4	2.9	1.5	1.5	2 708	2.3
Asia	1.8	1.3	1.3	2 496	2.3	2.1	2.8	2.8	3 847	3.2
Oceania	0.3	0.1	0.1	4	0.0	1.3	0.6	0.6	410	0.4
Grand total	100.0	100.0	100.0	109 709	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	119 467	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.

30. WHOLESALE TRADE

Month	Total Sales Mill. mk			
	1950	1951	1952	1953
January	10 224	14 541	17 974	15 944
February	11 329	16 375	19 886	16 998
March	13 363	17 820	20 304	19 134
April	13 818	20 765	21 092	19 966
May	14 295	20 584	22 994	20 502
June	13 553	19 785	19 702	20 893
July	13 387	17 070	20 980	19 821
August	14 898	20 620	20 054	22 475
September	16 812	20 544	23 320	24 088
October	15 564	21 667	23 018	22 730
November	15 199	23 363	21 355	
December	16 048	21 722	20 551	
Total	168 490	234 856	251 230	
Jan.-Oct.	137 243	189 771	209 324	202 551

Calculated by the «Usui Suomi». The figures represent 80-90 % of the turnover of all wholesalers in Finland.

* Preliminary figures subject to minor alterations.

31. SALES OF PETROL

Wholesale for Traffic 1 000 tons					Month
1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	
15.0	34.4	17.4	15.2	22.2	January
13.5	9.1	16.8	18.4	21.0	February
15.7	16.1	18.3	19.2	21.6	March
15.6	18.8	19.3	20.0	22.2	April
17.7	25.4	22.5	26.1	29.4	May
18.7	21.0	24.2	27.0	29.0	June
18.8	23.3	26.1	28.4	23.8	July
22.2	21.5	24.7	28.1	28.4	August
17.1	19.9	23.4	25.6	28.0	September
18.0	21.5	24.8	25.7		October
15.7	18.7	23.0	20.9		November
15.8	22.3	26.2	22.1		December
203.8	252.5	266.7	276.7		Total
154.3	189.5	192.7	208.0	225.6	Jan.-Sept.

Figures supplied by the Ministry of Communications and Public Works.

82. VOLUME INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION 1948 - 100

Month	Total Industry			Home Market Industry			Export Industry			Month
	1951	1952*	1953*	1951	1952*	1953*	1951	1952*	1953*	
January	129	134	121	130	136	127	126	130	106	January
February	126	132	118	127	135	122	123	125	108	February
March	125	131	126	127	135	129	120	124	117	March
April	137	123	124	137	130	132	137	105	106	April
May	136	133	123	139	140	132	129	119	105	May
June	138	112	122	141	121	134	130	91	97	June
July	107	93	101	100	100	102	122	76	99	July
August	136	107	124	138	116	131	131	87	109	August
September	135	128	140	139	139	145	124	103	127	September
October	142	137	149	146	147	156	133	114	133	October
November	139	134		146	141		125	120		November
December	120	121		123	125		112	111		December
Whole year	131	124		133	130		126	109		Whole year
Jan.-Oct.	131	123	125	132	130	131	128	107	111	Jan.-Oct.

Calculated by the Central Statistical Office.

83. BUILDING ACTIVITY

Quarter	Consumption of Cement in Finland ¹⁾ 1 000 tons						Buildings completed in towns and boroughs ²⁾ 1 000 m ²						Quarter
							Total			Dwelling houses			
	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1951 ³⁾	1952	1953*	1951 ³⁾	1952	1953*	
Jan.-March	74	100	103	125	194	94	735	1 585	1 396	457	922	991	Jan.-March
April-June	160	192	240	201	205	272	938	1 190	1 490	607	566	691	April-June
July-Sept.	164	219	237	274	219	326	720	1 659	1 710	398	885	924	July-Sept.
Oct.-Dec.	129	133	182	205	133		1 617	2 556		955	1 288		Oct.-Dec.
Total	527	644	762	805	751		4 010	6 990		2 417	3 661		Total
Jan.-Sept.	398	511	580	600	618	692	2 393	4 434	4 596	1 462	2 342	2 606	Jan.-Sept.

¹⁾ Comprising the total quantity of cement delivered by the country's 2 cement companies and including the quantity imported which is, however, only a negligible part of the total consumption. — ²⁾ Compiled by the Research Office of the Ministry for Social Affairs. ³⁾ The figures for 1951 cover only ¼ of all house building in the centres of population.

84. FOREIGN SHIPPING

Year and Month	Vessels arrived				Vessels departed				Goods transported 1 000 tons		Year and Month
	Number		1 000 net reg. tons		Number		1 000 net reg. tons		Imports	Exports	
	Total	Finnish	Total	with Cargo	Total	Finnish	Total	with Cargo			
1949	5 595	2 460	3 979	2 487	5 585	2 468	3 980	3 328	3 223	4 705	1949
1950	7 118	2 845	4 876	2 948	7 088	2 823	4 834	4 199	4 021	6 001	1950
1951	9 079	3 051	5 853	3 590	9 052	3 051	5 846	4 978	5 537	7 527	1951
1952	8 443	3 131	5 946	4 046	8 426	3 094	5 957	4 607	5 475	5 911	1952
1952											1952
Jan.-Oct.	7 378	2 686	5 107	3 461	7 364	2 677	5 101	3 934	4 617	4 946	Jan.-Oct.
1953											1953
June	883	281	543	311	823	281	514	460	346	566	June
July	926	320	564	334	993	332	590	520	392	699	July
August	843	316	571	348	854	314	566	500	413	641	August
September	689	258	479	293	697	254	486	410	380	557	September
October	625	254	481	334	636	243	501	425	479	549	October
Jan.-Oct.	5 591	2 173	4 071	2 569	5 617	2 185	4 092	3 536	3 046	4 493	Jan.-Oct.

Figures supplied by the Statistical Office of the Shipping Board.

* Preliminary figures subject to minor alterations.

35. STATE RAILWAYS

Month	Weight of goods transported 1 000 tons			Axle-kilometres of goods trucks Mill. km			Revenue (less Re-imbursements) Mill. mk			Regular Expenditure Mill. mk			Month
	1951	1952	1953	1951	1952	1953	1951	1952	1953	1951	1952	1953	
January	1 394	1 622	1 145	75	87	63	1 202	2 178	1 666	1 189	1 667	1 609	January
February	1 285	1 433	1 019	74	79	63	1 438	2 015	1 531	1 597	1 981	1 922	February
March	1 316	1 473	1 328	77	80	80	1 672	2 082	1 898	1 592	1 957	1 965	March
April	1 435	1 385	1 200	78	75	69	1 693	2 101	1 843	1 579	1 940	1 849	April
May	1 703	1 565	1 233	81	75	67	1 771	2 058	1 753	1 818	2 193	2 175	May
June	1 752	1 421	1 390	85	72	71	1 880	2 046	2 012	1 778	2 045	2 059	June
July	1 853	1 419	1 355	87	74	74	2 042	2 180	2 125	1 660	1 990	1 820	July
August	1 889	1 246	1 284	90	69	72	1 971	2 034	1 947	1 624	1 870	1 810	August
September	1 700	1 341	1 398	87	73	75	1 734	1 893	1 806	1 794	1 945	1 868	September
October	1 880	1 441	1 478	91	78	77	1 822	1 965	1 878	1 782	1 976	1 823	October
November	1 733	1 466		87	74		1 708	1 864		1 851	1 973		November
December	1 497	1 316		78	65		2 303	1 983		2 241	2 465		December
Total	19 437	17 178		990	901		21 236	24 399		20 505	24 002		Total
Jan.-Oct.	16 207	14 396	12 830	825	762	711	17 225	20 552	18 459	16 413	19 564	18 900	Jan.-Oct.

According to Monthly Statistics of the Finnish State Railways.

36. WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX 1935 = 100

Month	Index for Goods in Finnish Wholesale trade												Articles of Import (s. l. f.)	Articles of Export (f. o. b.)	Month		
	Total index	Finnish Goods									Imported Goods						
		Total		Products of agri- culture		Products of forestry		Products of industry		Imported Goods							
		1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952				1953	1952	1953
Jan.	1 928		2 058		1 721		3 888		1 548		1 650		1 901		3 440		Jan.
Feb.	1 913	1 769	2 037	1 884	1 787	1 733	3 638	3 073	1 576	1 530	1 649	1 525	1 889	1 674	3 318	1 972	Feb.
March	1 849	1 771	1 956	1 891	1 782	1 765	3 275	3 065	1 568	1 535	1 619	1 516	1 886	1 653	3 257	1 977	March
April	1 849	1 755	1 960	1 866	1 797	1 717	3 275	2 988	1 568	1 534	1 613	1 517	1 866	1 653	3 138	1 970	April
May	1 817	1 752	1 916	1 869	1 751	1 736	3 149	2 988	1 552	1 534	1 606	1 502	1 873	1 629	2 717	1 963	May
June	1 808	1 738	1 909	1 856	1 768	1 743	3 105	2 920	1 551	1 534	1 592	1 484	1 865	1 590	2 546	1 952	June
July	1 799	1 726	1 906	1 843	1 773	1 725	3 105	2 865	1 545	1 535	1 570	1 477	1 819	1 566	2 108	1 933	July
Aug.	1 744	1 714	1 825	1 824	1 770	1 744	2 750	2 759	1 530	1 534	1 571	1 478	1 783	1 574	1 988	1 915	Aug.
Sept.	1 740	1 699	1 821	1 803	1 754	1 757	2 750	2 631	1 529	1 539	1 568	1 475	1 759	1 566	1 972	1 914	Sept.
Oct.	1 734	1 687	1 816	1 789	1 724	1 723	2 749	2 596	1 530	1 538	1 559	1 469	1 741	1 556	1 947	1 907	Oct.
Nov.	1 739	1 703	1 831	1 811	1 700	1 703	2 852	2 734	1 528	1 534	1 544	1 474	1 738	1 549	1 961		Nov.
Dec.	1 759	1 703	1 864	1 820	1 708	1 712	3 001	1 806	1 529	1 521	1 537	1 455	1 709	1 534	1 990		Dec.
Whole year	1 765		1 869		1 707		3 026		1 531		1 542		1 679		1 983		Whole year
Whole year	1 793		1 892		1 752		3 056		1 545		1 581		1 801		2 410		Whole year

Calculated by the Central Statistical Office. For details concerning the calculation of the index see article in this Bulletin No. 4, 1939.

37. COST OF LIVING INDEX

Month	August 1938— July 1939 = 100			1935 = 100												Month	
	Total index			Total index			Foodstuffs		Rent		Fuel and light		Clothing		Taxes		
	1951	1952	1953	1951	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952		1953
Jan.	998		1 087		1 320		417		2 801		1 569		2 130				Jan.
Feb.	1 027	1 109	1 111	1 119	1 208	1 210	1 370	1 375	417	554	2 807	2 567	1 570	1 441	2 487	2 431	Feb.
March	1 031	1 103	1 119	1 124	1 202	1 219	1 362	1 394	417	554	2 744	2 564	1 565	1 441	2 487	2 431	March
April	1 037	1 101	1 119	1 130	1 199	1 219	1 364	1 396	417	554	2 745	2 555	1 537	1 440	2 487	2 431	April
May	1 047	1 096	1 119	1 141	1 194	1 219	1 374	1 399	417	554	2 731	2 544	1 476	1 428	2 487	2 431	May
June	1 054	1 099	1 122	1 148	1 197	1 223	1 382	1 406	417	554	2 720	2 546	1 463	1 433	2 487	2 431	June
July	1 062	1 097	1 117	1 157	1 195	1 217	1 378	1 393	417	554	2 695	2 521	1 465	1 439	2 487	2 431	July
Aug.	1 067	1 098	1 121	1 162	1 196	1 221	1 380	1 402	417	554	2 681	2 492	1 462	1 437	2 487	2 431	Aug.
Sept.	1 084	1 099	1 125	1 181	1 197	1 225	1 383	1 408	417	554	2 677	2 487	1 466	1 448	2 487	2 431	Sept.
Oct.	1 102	1 099	1 125	1 201	1 197	1 225	1 385	1 406	417	554	2 671	2 487	1 456	1 450	2 487	2 431	Oct.
Nov.	1 074	1 116	1 130	1 170	1 216	1 231	1 395	1 414	478	616	2 675	2 425	1 455	1 454	2 574	2 287	Nov.
Dec.	1 077	1 115	1 112	1 173	1 215	1 212	1 395	1 380	478	616	2 673	2 413	1 448	1 441	2 574	2 287	Dec.
Whole year	1 071	1 117		1 166	1 217		1 375		554		2 575		1 445		2 574		Whole year
Whole year	1 061	1 104		1 156	1 203		1 379		488		2 700		1 484		2 509		Whole year

Calculated by the Research Office of the Ministry for Social Affairs according to monthly reports from 38 different centres.

The figures in italics indicate the position at the end of the previous year.

88. BANK OF FINLAND BUILDING COST INDEX

Month	1935 - 100							1951 - 100						Month
	Total index			Index of the Contractor		Index of Overhead Costs		Total index			Index of the Contractor ¹⁾			
	1949	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1951	1952	1953	1951	1952	1953	
Jan.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87	103	101	87	104	101	Jan.
Feb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	102	100	90	103	101	Feb.
March	1 208	1 229	1 864	1 223	1 837	1 296	2 212	98	102	100	98	103	101	March
April	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98	103	101	98	104	102	April
May	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99	104	100	99	105	101	May
June	1 199	1 363	1 936	1 357	1 908	1 438	2 298	100	103	101	100	104	102	June
July	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	105	100	102	106	101	July
Aug.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	103	104	101	103	105	102	Aug.
Sept.	1 166	1 441	1 983	1 434	1 955	1 519	2 353	106	104	101	106	105	102	Sept.
Oct.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105	103	101	105	104	102	Oct.
Nov.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105	103	101	105	104	102	Nov.
Dec.	1 170	1 593	1 990	1 570	1 962	1 891	2 362	105	101	..	105	102	Dec.	
Whole year	1 186	1 407	1 943	1 396	1 916	1 536	2 306	100	103	..	100	104	..	Whole year

¹⁾ Total index less experts' fees and interest on building capital. For details concerning the calculation of the index see p. 33 in this Bulletin Nos. 3-4, 1952.

89. INDEX OF WORKING HOURS IN INDUSTRY

Quarter	All industries			Branch of Industry								Quarter	
	Total	Home Industries	Exporting Industries	Metal	Glass, Stone, etc.	Chemicals	Foodstuffs and luxuries	Leather	Textile	Paper	Timber		
1951													1951
July-Sept.	105.1	104.6	106.2	110.2	95.7	101.8	93.1	102.4	104.3	106.0	106.4	106.4	July-Sept.
Oct.-Dec.	102.0	102.1	101.8	105.3	100.9	103.2	97.4	94.9	100.7	108.4	97.0	97.0	Oct.-Dec.
1952													1952
Jan.-March	99.6	101.8	94.7	100.1	101.9	100.9	100.9	93.4	108.3	99.0	91.1	91.1	Jan.-March
April-June	94.6	96.3	89.4	98.5	97.3	84.6	101.4	85.5	96.8	98.0	82.6	82.6	April-June
July-Sept.	90.1	94.5	80.6	97.3	80.7	90.3	103.4	87.3	93.4	84.8	77.2	77.2	July-Sept.
Oct.-Dec.	93.7	95.9	88.5	96.4	81.3	83.6	96.6	101.0	100.2	95.3	83.0	83.0	Oct.-Dec.
1953													1953
Jan.-March	93.8	95.3	90.0	94.5	76.3	85.7	96.3	108.9	100.9	93.2	87.2	87.2	Jan.-March
April-June	93.7	94.3	91.9	89.7	73.7	92.1	96.4	114.0	104.3	90.7	93.0	93.0	April-June
July-Sept.	96.8	95.5	100.3	89.9	91.8	98.6	101.9	108.9	99.8	97.4	103.0	103.0	July-Sept.

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

40. NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED

End of Month	Unemployed qualified for registration					
	Total			On Relief Work		
	1951	1952	1953	1951	1952	1953
January	14 797	7 763	54 207	10 221	5 703	39 244
February	17 118	10 368	65 726	13 413	8 600	54 822
March	16 534	12 224	61 582	14 302	10 752	56 324
April	10 454	8 273	40 181	9 267	7 765	38 077
May	3 373	2 514	21 457	3 298	2 444	20 978
June	—	151	2 390	—	148	2 285
July	—	58	696	—	55	514
August	—	37	1 056	—	37	614
September	45	1 068	5 562	34	627	3 224
October	174	4 139	16 037	47	2 960	9 146
November	1 392	17 208	34 630	745	9 747	22 130
December	3 580	35 501	—	2 180	21 946	—

Statistics supplied by the Ministry of Communications and Public Works according to the Unemployment Records.

41. CESSATION OF WORK

Month	1952		1953		Month
	Employers affected	Work-people affected	Employers affected	Work-people affected	
	January	1	39	8		1190	January
February	9	726	14	1576	February
March	10	1 067	8	736	March
April	22	727	7	549	April
May	10	1 785	47	5 095	May
June	6	995	13	965	June
July	3	2 910	13	770	July
August	1	133	4	539	August
September	1	177	7	1 591	September
October	1	151	11	1 462	October
November	1	1 200	3	466	November
December	5	85	—	—	December

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 6, 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 President for the current period, March 1, 1950, to March 1, 1956, is Juho Kusti Paasikivi who has been in office since March 11, 1946.

The Diet, composed of 200 members, is elected by universal suffrage. The number of seats of the different parties in the Diet elected in 1951 are as follows: Social Democrats 53, Agrarians 51, People's Democrats 43, Conservatives 28, Swedish Party 15, Liberal Party 10.

2. LAND

THE AREA is 337,009 square kilometres (Great Britain's area is 245,000 sq. km. and Italy's area 301,000 sq. km.). Of the total area 9.4 % are inland waters. On an average 14.4 % of the land in the South of Finland is cultivated (1949), 2.0 % in the North, 8.2 % of the whole land. Of the land area 21.7 mil. ha (53.5 mil. acres) or 70.9 % are covered by forests.

3. POPULATION

NUMBER OF INHABITANTS (1952): 4.1 millions. Sweden (1950) 7.0, Switzerland (1950) 4.7, Denmark (1950) 4.3 and Norway (1950) 3.3 millions.

DENSITY OF POPULATION (1952): In South Finland 23.1, in North Finland 3.6 and in the whole country an average of 13.5 inhabitants to the square kilometre.

DISTRIBUTION (1952): 67.1 % of the population inhabit the country, 32.9 % the towns and urban districts. The largest towns are (1952): Helsinki (Helsingfors), the capital, 384,500 inhabitants, Turku (Åbo) 106,000, Tampere (Tammerfors) 105,000.

OCCUPATION (1950): Agriculture and forestry 39 %, industry, manual labour and construction 32 %, commerce 7 %, transport 6 %, services 9 %, unspecified industry and without profession 7 %.

LANGUAGE (1950): Finnish speaking 91.2 %, Swedish speaking 8.6 %, others 0.2 %.

RELIGION (1949): Lutheran 95.4 %, Greek-Orthodox 1.7 %, others 2.9 %.

EDUCATION (1952): Practically all persons over 15 years of age are literate. There are three universities (the oldest founded in 1640) and 12 colleges of university standard.

INCREASE OF POPULATION (1952): Births 23.0 ‰, deaths 9.5 ‰, increase 12.8 ‰. Deaths in France (1951) 13.2 ‰ and in Great Britain (1951) 12.6 ‰.

4. TRADE AND COMMUNICATIONS

NATIONAL INCOME (1952: in thousand million marks): Gross national income at market price 793. Net national product at factor cost, by origin: agriculture 80 (13 %), forestry and fishing 77 (13 %), manufacturing 191 (31 %), construction 56 (9 %), transport and communications 44 (7 %), commerce, banking and insurance 76 (12 %), public activities 55 (9 %), other services 31 (5 %), total 610. Volume index 120 (1948 = 100).

FOREST RESOURCES (1950): The growing stock comprises 1.370 million of solid cub. m. incl. bark (48,384 million cub. ft), of which pine is 45.5 %, spruce 32.2 %, the rest 22.3 % being leaf-trees, chiefly birch. Of the growing stock 7,471 million cub. ft, 65.0 % of them pines, are up to the standard required for logs (minimum for sawmill logs 18' × 6" and for veneer logs 18' × 7"). The annual growth is about 41 million of solid cub. m. green wood excl. bark (1,448 mil. cub. ft). The

total removal in 1949 calculated according to the use of wood was 40 million cub. m. (1,413 million cub. ft). In the years 1923 to 1938 in the then area of the country, it averaged 41 million cub. m. (1,448 million cub. ft) per year, the corresponding yearly growth being 46 million cub. m. (1,624 million cub. ft).

AGRICULTURE (1950): Cultivated land 2.5 million hectares, divided as follows: area under cultivation under 10 hectares 41.2 %, 10—50 ha 53.8 %, 50—100 ha 3.6 %, over 100 ha 1.6 %. Cultivated land (1950) is divided between the different kinds of crops as follows: 40.6 % hay, 9.7 % temporary grassland for grazing, 13.8 % oats, 7.6 % wheat, 5.9 % rye, 4.8 % barley, 3.4 % potatoes, 9.2 % other. Dairy units in operation in 1951 amount to 488.

OWNERSHIP OF LAND (1941): The land area is distributed among different classes of owners approximately as follows: private 49.2 %, State 41.6 %, joint stock companies etc. 7.1 %, communities 2.1 %.

INDUSTRY (1950): Number of industrial concerns 5,880, workpeople 259,813, gross value of products of industry 325,714 million marks.

LENGTH OF RAILWAYS (1952): 4,987 km., of which 4,800 km. State railways and 187 km. private. The gauge is in general 1,524 m.

MERCHANT FLEET (1.4.1953): Steamers 346 (461,072 gross reg. tons), motor vessels 184 (153,441 gross reg. tons), sailing vessels with auxiliary engines 127 (12,035 gross reg. tons), other sailing vessels 3 (299 gross reg. tons). Total 610 (626,847 gross reg. tons).

5. FINANCE AND BANKING

CURRENCY. Since 1860 Finland has its own monetary system. From 1877 up to 1914 the currency maintained its stable gold value, and after the disturbances caused by the war a gold standard was again introduced from January 1, 1926. The unit currency is the mark (Finnish 'markka' = 100 penniä). Since October 12, 1931, the redemption of bank notes in gold is, however, suspended. In 1948 Finland joined the International Monetary Fund and on June 27, 1951, the official par value of the mark was established at 230 marks per one U. S. dollar, the selling rate of the Bank of Finland being 231 marks and its buying rate 229 marks.

STATE FINANCES. According to the finance accounts for 1952 the State revenue was 205,017 million marks, of which 196,555 million marks were current revenue, and State expenditure 204,180 million marks, of which 145,844 million marks were current expenditure. See tables 21—23 in this issue.

MUNICIPAL FINANCES. According to the finance accounts for 1951 expenditure amounted to 81,026 million marks. Total revenue was 82,398 million marks, of which income from taxation was 45,693 million marks. The municipal income tax (non-progressive) averaged 10.5 % of the rate-payers' 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 (Uleåborg), Kuopio, Joensuu, Mikkel (St. Michel), Tampere (Tammerfors), Hämeenlinna (Tavastehus), Jyväskylä, Kotka and Lahti.

THE COMMERCIAL BANKS (1953): Number 6, possess 509 offices, where all kinds of banking business is transacted. There is one banking establishment per 8,419 inhabitants.

The largest banks are Kansallis-Osake-Pankki, Oy Pohjoismaiden Yhdyspankki — Ab Nordiska Föreningsbanken and Helsingin Osakepankki — Helsingfors Aktiebank, all with head office in the capital.

OTHER BANKS (1953): Mortgage Banks 5, Savings banks 435, Co-operative Credit Societies 619 and a Central Bank for the latter.

A SURVEY OF THE POPULATION IN FINLAND

BY

AARRE TUNKELO

HEAD OF DEPARTMENT, CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

In regard to population statistics Finland and Sweden are in the position of a precursor. They possess uniform and reliable data of their population since 1749. In that year the clergy in Sweden, with which Finland was then connected, were instructed to supply regular details of births, deaths and marriages. These figures were based on the continuous church registers introduced at the beginning of the 17th century. It is thus possible to follow the changes of population in the whole country by uninterrupted series of figures for over 200 years. The system was later developed and supplemented, but the main part of the data concerning the population of Finland has hitherto been collected through the clergy on the basis of the church registers. It was not until 1917 that another register of population was established, the civil register, which is kept by the Government authorities and which embraces people not belonging to any religious group.

The data concerning the structure of the population not collected annually have been based chiefly on the information contained in the church registers. Since 1870 a census of population has been undertaken every ten years in the biggest towns. The first census for the whole country was, however, not carried out until 1950, the data being based

on particulars supplied by each individual or family.

THE GROWTH OF THE POPULATION

In 1750 the population of Finland numbered 421,500. By the beginning of the next century, in 1800, the population had doubled and amounted to 832,700. During the next one hundred years the growth of the population was very favourable, as in other parts of the world. The population was fully trebled, as the following figures show.

1750	.....	421 500
1800	.....	832 700
1811	.....	1 053 400
1843	.....	1 507 000
1879	.....	2 032 700
1900	.....	2 655 900
1910	.....	2 943 400
1920	.....	3 147 600
1930	.....	3 462 700
1940	.....	3 695 600
1950	.....	4 029 800

The trend of the principal factors affecting population, the numbers of births, deaths and marriages, during the first half of this century will be seen in the following figures.

	Marriages		Live births		Deaths		Increase in population	
	Number	‰	Number	‰	Number	‰	Number	‰
1901—10	18 900	6.8	90 300	32.4	52 100	18.7	28 700	11.5
1911—20	18 900	6.2	83 000	27.0	58 300	18.9	20 400	6.9
1921—30	23 700	7.2	78 200	23.5	49 600	14.9	31 500	10.0
1931—40	28 500	7.9	70 600	19.7	50 200	14.0	23 300	6.7
1941—50	37 400	9.5	92 600	24.2	51 800	13.5	33 700	9.1

THE LATEST PERIOD

Two definite periods are clearly discernible in the conditions of population in the last few years: the war years 1939—1944 and the period of reconstruction in 1945—1950. The fluctuations caused by the world-wide depression at the beginning of the 1930s had just been stabilized, when the Second World War broke out in the autumn of 1939 affecting all spheres of social life. As to the

	Live births	
	Number	‰
1938	76 695	21.0
1939	78 164	21.2
1940	65 849	17.8
1941	89 565	24.2
1942	61 672	16.2
1943	76 112	20.5
1944	79 446	21.3

The growth of the Finnish population has followed the general changes observed throughout Europe, possibly with a lag. The downward trend of nativity has partly been compensated by the decrease in mortality. The large mortality and the reduction in nativity of the war years are also noticeable.

In 1940 and 1942 the birth-rates were the lowest ever recorded in Finland. About 79,000 people lost their lives in the war, less than 2,000 of them civilians. The rest of the mortality among the civilian population already showed a slight decline, although the death-rate for small children and old people of the refugees increased temporarily while

	Live births	
	Number	‰
1945	95 758	25.5
1946	106 075	27.9
1947	108 168	28.0
1948	107 759	27.5
1949	103 515	26.1
1950	98 065	24.5
1951	93 063	23.0
1952	93 899	23.0

Nativity increased rapidly above the pre-war conditions and mortality decreased appreciably. In 1947 the nativity reached its peak at 108,168 live births, which represented an average of 28 births per thousand inhabitants. Since that year nativity has remained comparatively high in spite of a slight reduction since 1949.

population, it was actually reduced in one year of war only, by 4,100 in 1940, in the other years it grew but slightly. At the end of 1938 the population amounted to 3,670,000, in 1940 to 3,700,000, in 1944 to 3,740,000, and in 1950 to 4,030,000.

THE WAR YEARS

The principal changes in the population during this period were as follows.

Deaths		Increase in population	
Number	‰	Number	‰
46 930	12.8	31 900	8.8
52 614	14.3	27 600	7.5
71 042	19.2	— 4 100	— 1.1
73 334	19.8	12 500	3.4
56 141	15.1	1 300	0.4
46 634	13.3	24 000	6.5
70 570	18.9	4 900	1.3

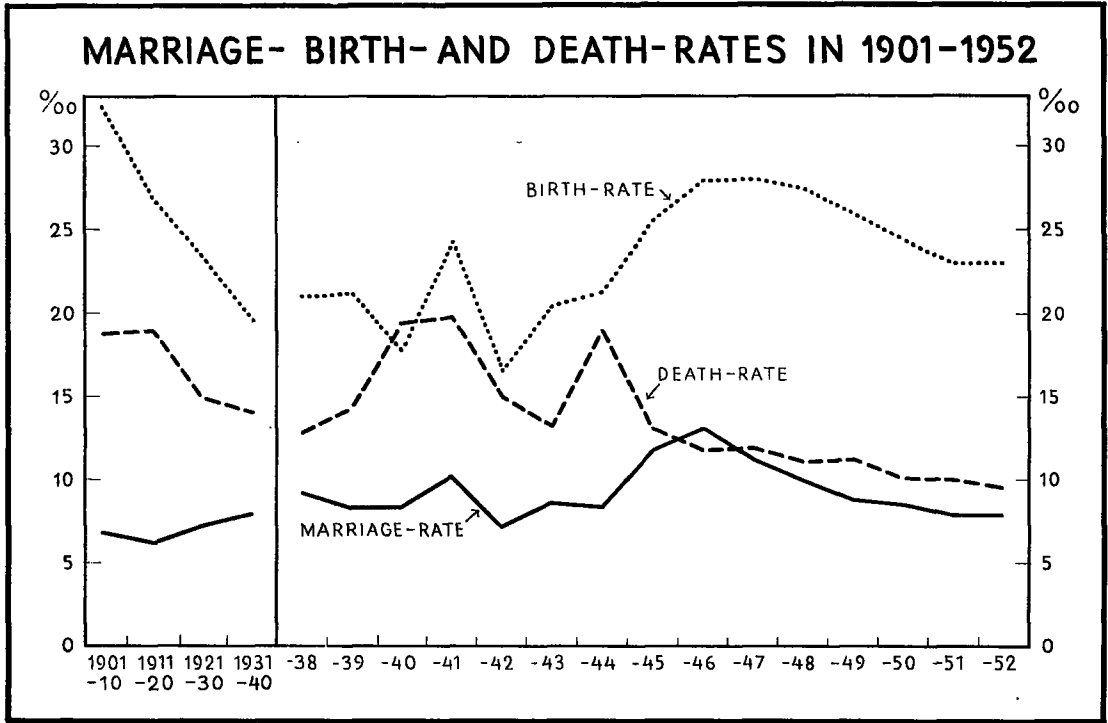
they were displaced. Nativity remained in general at the same level as during the depression at the beginning of the 1930s. It fluctuated according to the phases of the war and was at its lowest in 1940 and 1942.

THE PERIOD OF RECONSTRUCTION

When Finland came out of the war in the autumn of 1944, a period of powerful development set in, during which many war-time losses were made good. The changes in population in those years are illustrated by the following figures.

Deaths		Increase in population	
Number	‰	Number	‰
49 046	13.1	42 100	11.3
44 748	11.8	54 500	14.4
46 053	11.9	52 500	13.7
43 668	11.2	52 800	13.6
44 501	11.2	50 400	12.8
40 681	10.1	42 100	10.5
40 386	10.0	35 200	8.7
39 024	9.5	52 100	12.8

In the post-war years mortality has decreased by about one-third owing to preventive measures in public health and new medicines. Infant mortality has been cut to nearly half of the pre-war rate, while the numbers dying of tuberculosis have been steadily reduced. Mortality in Finland is now one of the lowest in the world.



In 1950 the population attained the four million mark. Whereas the number of inhabitants grew in the six years of war by only 67,000 people, it recorded an increase of 293,000 in the next six years, 1945—1950. The increase during the last few years has continued to be large, although considerable emigration in 1950 and 1951 retarded it.

MARRIAGES

From the point of view of keeping up the population the marriages are of great importance. In Finland the marriage rate has never been particularly high, but on the other hand marriages have generally taken place at a fairly young age. Of the men who married in 1901—1910 37.2 per cent were under 25 and of the women 59.5 per cent. In 1931—1940 the corresponding figure for men was 28.1 per cent and for women 50.8 per cent, so that the general marriage age had risen to some extent. On the other hand the number of marriages has risen. In proportion to the population, marriages in the towns are much more numerous than in the rural districts. This is largely due to the

fact that the marriageable age-classes are appreciably larger among the urban population than among country dwellers owing to migration.

The unsettled conditions of the war years tended, at any rate at first, to reduce the marriage rate. But, when peace was restored, exceptionally many people married. This was partly due to marriages having been postponed during the war and partly to conditions of employment being good after the war. The figures in the following table show the number of marriages and divorces in recent years.

Year	Marriages		Divorces Number
	Number	Average in ‰ of population	
1939	30 614	8.3	1 433
1940	30 788	8.3	1 325
1941	37 662	10.2	1 580
1942	26 891	7.3	1 954
1943	31 954	8.6	3 166
1944	31 535	8.4	3 246
1945	44 380	11.8	5 605
1946	49 743	13.1	5 164
1947	43 518	11.3	4 944
1948	38 977	10.0	4 170
1949	34 806	8.8	3 693
1950	34 205	8.5	3 687
1951	32 206	8.0	3 602
1952	32 284	7.9	3 394

In 1946, when the number of marriages was larger than ever before, the average rate was 13 per thousand of the population. The corresponding rate in 1931—1935 had been only 7.2. The full employment prevailing in the country enabled people to marry young. During the war and immediately after people married comparatively late, but from 1946 onwards the average marriage age has dropped.

During the war people married even though they had known each other for a short time only and these marriages did not last in peaceful conditions. In other respects, too, the abnormal conditions of war caused an increase in the number of divorcees. In the post-war years the divorcees reached a disturbingly high number which in some years was fully one-third of the marriages ended by death. In the last few years the number of divorcees has fallen off to some extent, but is appreciably higher than before the war. This is also due to its having become easier to obtain a divorce.

EMIGRATION

Before and after the turn of the century there was a great wave of emigration to the United States. It was partly for political reasons, but mainly so as to get away from their poor social conditions that 47,600 emigrants left Finland in 1892—1900 and 158,800 in 1901—1910.

This period of emigration ended at the beginning of the First World War, when the United States began to restrict immigration. Consequently, after the war, emigration did not attain its former extent, especially as there was sufficient employment for all in the home country. In 1911—1920 there were 67,400 emigrants, in 1921—1930 they numbered 58,600 and in 1931—1940 only 8,800.

It was characteristic of Finnish emigration over the ocean that after a decade or two the emigrants returned home. Nevertheless, according to the census, in 1940 there were in the United States 117,200 and in Canada (in 1941) 24,400 persons born in Finland.

During the Second World War emigration existed in name only. There was no possibility of reaching the United States and Canada, the countries to which Finnish emigration had been mainly directed. During

the war a considerable number of children were transferred to Sweden, Denmark and Norway as refugees from the war, but they were subsequently brought home.

Since the war the character of emigration has changed entirely, as countries closer at hand have become the destination of the emigrants. In particular, the considerable labour shortage in the neighbouring country of Sweden and its high standard of living have attracted candidates at tempting wages. Sweden has, indeed, been the principal goal for emigrants since the war. Some of the emigrants have settled there permanently, but many have returned after employment of various length. Emigration has been most active in the Swedish speaking districts of Ostrobothnia from which considerable numbers have emigrated to Sweden from time to time. However, this emigration has largely been seasonal, for many of the emigrants return to their own country after a comparatively short period of employment.

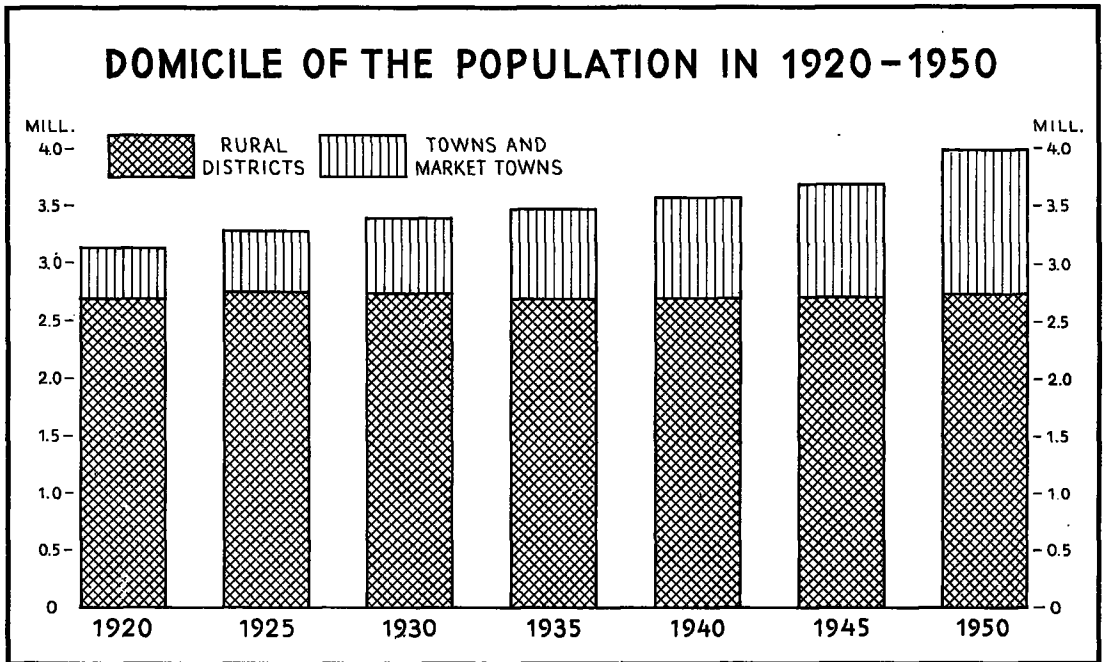
THE DISPLACED POPULATION

A population problem of a special kind arose, when a part of South-Eastern Finland was ceded to the Soviet Union by the peace treaty, and the Porkkala area, close to Helsinki, was leased to it. The inhabitants of these areas moved all of them to the remaining part of the country and they have now been finally settled in new districts. This population consisted of over 400,000 people and it was established by the census of 1950 that of those who lived in the ceded or leased territory in September 1939, 362,102 were alive.

PRESENT POPULATION

This resettlement has increased the density of the population in many parts of the country and created new centres of population. Whereas the density of the population was below 10 per square kilometre at the beginning of 1939, it was 12.1 at the beginning of 1945 and 13.5 per sq. km at the beginning of 1952. In the southern districts the density of population is 23.1, in the northern districts it is 3.6.

Since the war the population has settled more than formerly in the towns and other



populated centres. The number of towns is 35 and their total number of inhabitants 1,079,000 (January 1952). The population of Helsinki is 385,000 and that of two more towns, Turku and Tampere, exceeds 100,000. There are 30 market towns, of which 6 were established after the war. The number of inhabitants in the market towns was 276,800 at the beginning of 1952. The largest market towns are comparable to towns in

size, but none of them have wished to acquire the rights and prerogatives of a town. At present about one-third of the population lives in the towns and the market towns. The diagram above illustrates the distribution of the population among the centres of population and rural districts in different years.

An article in one of the next year's numbers of this Bulletin will deal with the results of the census in 1950.

SUGAR-BEET GROWING AND THE BEET-SUGAR INDUSTRY IN FINLAND

BY

ENSIO OILA

THE CENTRAL UNION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCERS

THE EARLY STAGES

The year 1953 marks an important stage in the cultivation of sugar-beet in Finland, for the establishment of three new beet-sugar factories in addition to the two existing ones will considerably extend the growing of sugar-beet and the supply of home-grown sugar.

The cultivation of sugar-beet was not started in earnest in Finland until in the early 1920s. The severe food shortage in the preceding period made the home-growing of sugar timely.

When the Government undertook in 1918 to guarantee a minimum price for sugar produced from beet grown in the country, farmers combined with some industrial and commercial concerns in establishing the Salo Beet-sugar Factory. The factory was started in February 1920 and in its first season worked for about a month.

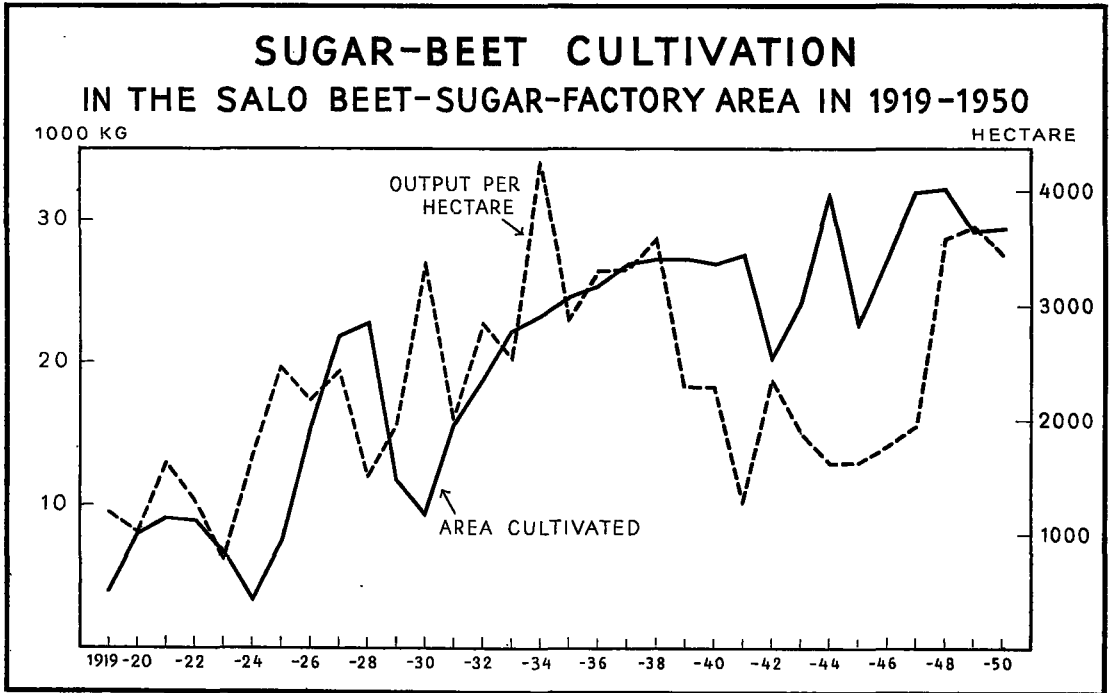
The new factory had to overcome great difficulties. In particular, the insufficient supply of sugar-beet rendered the business unprofitable, especially after the Government guarantee for the price of sugar was withdrawn in 1922. The position improved when the State granted subsidies for sugar-beet in 1924, and in 1925 the Diet approved a law for encouraging the cultivation of sugar-beet. Increased experience also helped to make cultivation more profitable and by 1926 sugar-beet growing had developed so much

that the factory had to be enlarged in the following year.

In the latter half of the 1920s the company still experienced some trouble owing to the area of cultivation varying too much from year to year and to the price of sugar in the world market having dropped very much. In the 1930s the financial position of the company again improved after prolonged efforts and with the expansion of the growing area. By the early years of that decade the cultivation of sugar-beet was finally ensured within the area of the Salo factory. The diagram on page 26 illustrates the fluctuations in the growing area and the average crop per hectare from 1919 to 1950.

When the factory had overcome its initial difficulties and as a great advance had been made in agriculture, plans were laid in other southern parts for establishing beet-sugar factories, especially when the Salo factory was no longer able to accept all the cultivation agreements that it was offered. Of the plans only one was achieved before the second world war and resulted in the foundation of the East-Finnish Beet-sugar Factory in 1937. It was built in 1938, but after its second season it had to be relinquished, as it was in the territory ceded by the Moscow peace treaty. Its start had been very promising and encouraged new enterprises.

Notwithstanding earlier discouragement and in accordance with plans made before the war, the Turenki Beet-sugar Factory was



established in 1940 for the central parts of Southern Finland. Owing to the war the erection of the factory could not begin until the spring of 1945 and business was started in 1948. With the exception of the first two years the factory has had sufficient raw material at its disposal. Subsequent extensions made it possible to increase the area of sugar-beet growing for several years to almost any extent that the farmers wished.

PROGRESS DURING AND AFTER THE SECOND WORLD WAR

During the war the Government appointed a „Production Commission” for planning the development of the productive forces of the country. In its report for 1942 the agricultural section of the commission proposed that in view of the essential requirements of the exceptional times the production of sugar should be developed to about 30—35 million kilogrammes. It was estimated that four beet-sugar factories would be necessary to carry this proposal into effect.

After the war more and more interest was shown in the cultivation of sugar-beet. There were many reasons for this which will be

dealt with later. In 1948 and 1949 the fear that the factories would not be able to accept all the raw material offered gave birth among farmers in many districts to fresh plans for establishing factories. The Central Union of Agricultural Producers held the opinion that one factory should be built at a time, as it could be more easily financed by Government and bank funds that way. The views of the Central Union differed considerably from those of the Production Commission in regard to the desirable factory capacity. This was due to the experience gained during the war. When cultivation suffered from the shortage of manpower and fertilizers and grew less intensive, crops fell off to about half the average pre-war quantity. In order to ensure the necessary supply of sugar even in times of emergency, a domestic output of 60—70 million kg should, in the opinion of the Central Union, be normally aimed at so that in times of emergency an output of 35—45 million kg should be obtained. A normal output of this size would mean that Finland would be about 50 per cent self-sufficient, seeing that the total consumption was estimated at 120—130 million kg for the next few years.

The views of the Central Union were strongly supported, especially by farmers. The plan at first seemed successful and preparations for establishing a third factory were begun. However, at the beginning of 1951, on the initiative of some circles outside agriculture, especially the sugar refining industry, the establishment of two new beet-sugar factories was initiated. In this way three new factories were simultaneously being erected.

It was very difficult to obtain foreign currency for equipping all the factories with machinery. Now when the factories have been completed, some of them will run short of raw materials for some years, for it is impossible to double or treble the beet-growing area suddenly. Yet, by now the three new factories are in working order, or five beet-sugar factories in all. Particulars regarding them are given in the following table.

BEET-SUGAR FACTORIES IN 1953

Factory	Established in	Beets used, tons per day	Beet-growing area	Beet-growing areas in per cent of all fields in the communities	Number of growers	Average size of beet-growings, ha
Salo	1920	1 200	3 628	0.9—12.0	4 544	0.80
Turenki	1948	1 600	3 142	0.1—3.8	4 566	0.69
Säkylä	1953	800	1 928	0.1—2.3	4 067	0.47
Naantali	1953	800	1 470	0.2—5.5	2 258	0.65
Kyminlinna	1953	600	614	0.1—0.7	1 047	0.59
All factories		5 000	10 772		16 482	0.65

The normal working season of the beet-sugar factories is about 80 days. If the average crop is 22,000 kg of beet per hectare, the present capacity of the factories would call for a growing area of about 20,000 ha. The factories are planned and partly built so that their total capacity can rather easily be increased by 1,900 tons per day, which would call for a growing area of about 28,000 ha. The annual quantity of granulated sugar obtained from the present area is 25—31 million kg depending on the size and quality of the crop.

In 1953 an exceptionally large crop was gathered. The factories received more raw material than expected considering a deficiency in the growing area. Precise information regarding the average crops from the areas supplying the different factories is not yet available.

As the table indicates, the beet-growing area is still very moderate in proportion to all fields in the supply area of the new factories. Cultivation may therefore increase in the next few years. This year's good crop has come at a very suitable time for the new factories struggling to overcome their initial difficulties, as it may increase interest among farmers in beet-growing. The unfavourable weather conditions and consequent bad crops in 1951 and 1952 had

already made many farmers give up cultivating this plant.

Should the good start made in mechanizing the cultivation of sugar-beet, above all in regard to lifting apparatus, proceed satisfactorily, the increase in growing may prove more rapid than expected. It is also desirable to develop species of sugar-beet with a shorter period of growth. These would be better suited to the Finnish climate, as they would ripen better and could be gathered earlier than those cultivated at present. The weather conditions would then be more stable during the harvest which would also facilitate the use of lifting apparatus.

REASONS FOR INCREASING SUGAR-BEET CULTIVATION

There must be special reasons for the recent increase in the cultivation of sugar-beet. The area used has been trebled and the capacity of the factories has been increased five times since the war. There are, indeed, several reasons.

After a destructive war Finland had to cede about 10 per cent of her area and about 11 per cent of her fields to the Soviet Union. The population of these districts moved on the conclusion of peace to the present territory of the realm. More than half of it came from rural parts and they have to a large

extent been afforded an opportunity of carrying on their former occupation. A large number of new smallholdings was established by special legislation, partly by reducing existing holdings. As the farms are now smaller than before it has been necessary to engage in more intensive cultivation, of which sugar-beet growing is one kind. In addition to the beets delivered to the factories the plant gives about twice as many fodder units as some more ordinary fodder plants. This is very important on many farms, for the quantity of livestock has in general not been reduced to the same extent as the farm area.

Another factor that encourages cultivation is the relation between the controlled prices for farm produce and the costs of production. The price to be paid to growers of sugar-beet has been fixed yearly separately from the prices of other farm produce. Consequently especially in 1945—1951, when inflation constantly raised the cost of production, the price of sugar-beet kept close pace with the cost. This meant that it paid about best to cultivate sugar-beet. When farming yielded a poor return and efforts were made to arrest the rise in the cost of living by checking the rise in prices of most agricultural products, the price of sugar-beet was for some years in a special position. Since 1951 the price of sugar-beet has not been raised, though the prices of many other farm products have risen. This has evened prices and some farmers consider that it is not worth while growing sugar-beet at present.

An incentive has probably also been that, while sugar is rationed and the ration at times amounted to only $\frac{1}{4}$ —1 kg per month, growers of sugar-beet have been entitled to retain sugar off the ration. Small quantities of sugar have also been allowed separately for the labourers participating in the growing of beet in quantities fixed by the authorities for each year.

PROTECTION AND PRICES

Prior to the Second World War there was a fiscal duty on sugar which was a very considerable source of revenue. The duty on granulated sugar fluctuated between 3:80 and 4:80 marks per kg and was up to 170 per cent of the import price. After the war, when other rates of duty were raised with the growth of inflation, the duty on sugar was left far behind. Thus, in 1953 duty was levied, with some exceptions, at ten times the rate in 1939, but the duty on granulated sugar was only 26 marks per kg or less than 6 times the 1939 rate. This is due to the endeavour to arrest the rise in the price of foodstuffs, as wages are tied to the cost of living index. The current duty on sugar is about 90 per cent of the import price.

During the period of rationing either the Government or the Ministry of Supply has fixed the price to be paid annually to growers of sugar-beet, and the price-control authorities have fixed the selling price of sugar to be charged by the beet-sugar factories. From 1951 to 1953 a basic price of 6 marks per kg has been paid for sugar-beet with the addition of some storage and transport charges. In those areas in which the cost of production has risen above normal owing to the conditions of cultivation or to growing being unusual, an additional 0:20 mark per kg has been paid.

The political tension throughout the world has been a strong motive for starting the cultivation of sugar-beet and the establishment of the beet-sugar industry in Finland. Although the costs of production are so high that these factories are generally unable to compete with the prices in the world market, it has been necessary to ensure self-sufficiency as regards one of the most indispensable foodstuffs. This is not possible in the conditions prevailing without a large measure of protection.

ITEMS

Change of Government. Mr. Kekkonen's fourth cabinet resigned on November 5 owing to the Diet voting against a proposal which was made a question of confidence by the Government. The President entrusted the Governor of the Bank of Finland, Sakari Tuomioja, with the formation of the new Government. Mr. Tuomioja formed a Government consisting chiefly of economic experts belonging to the right and centre. The new Government set to work on November 17. Mr. Ralf Törnngren is the Foreign Minister, Mr. Teuvo Aura is Minister of Trade and Industry. Both of them were members of the former Government. Mr. Tuure Junnilla is Minister of Finance.

*

General Election. On the advice of the Government the President has decided to dissolve the Diet. The next general election will take place on March 7 and 8, 1954. The present Diet is in office until then.

*

Trade agreements. Finland has recently concluded trade agreements with the following countries:

Eastern Germany. An agreement on the exchange of goods during 1954 was signed on October 29. Finnish exports will total about 13 million and imports over 16 million clearing dollars. The gap will be balanced by tripartite arrangements. Finland will export chiefly sawn timber, plywood, cellulose, kraft paper and other paper qualities, pitprops, cheese and sulphur-concentrate. The main imports are brown coal briquettes, sulphate of sodium, sulphate of ammonium, potash fertilizer, lorries and cars.

Greece. On October 10, an agreement was concluded to cover the 12-months period ending September 30, 1954. According to the agreement Finland exports to Greece such articles as plywood, newsprint, cigarette paper, cellulose and mechanical pulp. Greek

exports consist of tobacco, dried fruit, resin etc.

Turkey. On October 27, minutes were signed which supplement the trade agreement of June 12, 1948, and include indicative lists of goods.

Jugoslavia. An agreement was signed on November 24, covering the exchange of merchandise between January 1, 1954 and June 30, 1955. Finland will export newsprint, kraft paper and other paper qualities, and various machines and import chemicals and hardwood.

Norway. An agreement was signed on November 24, for the year ending November 30, 1954. A great part of the goods Norway imports from Finland is on the free lists. Finnish exports to Norway cover spruce and pine logs, plywood, parchment paper, cotton yarn, cement, china and faience ware, and electric apparatus. Norway will supply to Finland herring and other fish, train-oil, blubber and seal-fat, sulphonied oils, nitrate of lime, sulphur, pig iron, ferroalloys, aluminium and aluminium products, various iron and steel products, and machinery.

Hungary. An agreement for 1954 was signed on December 2. Finland will export sawn goods, round timber, mechanical pulp, cellulose, rayon stable fibre, and ilmenite. Among the Hungarian export commodities are various agricultural products, e.g. rice, pharmaceutical products and medical herbs, bitumen, machines and electric appliances, cotton fabrics and other textiles.

The Soviet Union. An agreement for 1954 was signed in Moscow on November 25. It provides for the exchange of goods on a larger scale than agreed on in 1950 in the five-year trade agreement and in 1952 in the supplementary agreement. The exchange of merchandise will, however, be smaller in 1954 than in 1953. Finland exports vessels, floating cranes, machines and apparatus for the

woodworking industry, prefabricated timber houses, sawn timber, paper, cardboard, cellulose, rayon stable fibre, etc. The Soviet Union deliveries will include naphtha products, rolling-products, grain, sugar, cotton, motor cars, and several industrial machines and apparatus, fertilizers, ferroalloys, asbestos, chemicals, dyes, etc.

*

Changes in the Board of Management of the Bank of Finland. The Governor of the Bank, Mr. Sakari Tuomioja, has been appointed Prime Minister and Mr. K. Kivialho is acting Governor. Mr. K. T. Jutila, Member of the Board of Management, has been appointed Minister of Agriculture. Mr. Urho Kekkonen, former Primer, has returned to his duties as a member of the Board of

Management of the Bank. Mr. C. G. Sundman, Head of Department, is acting director.

Mr. Unto Varjonen, Member of the Board of Management ad int., has temporarily moved to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development as an alternate Executive Director representing the Northern Countries. The functions of his office are discharged by Mr. Esko K. Leinonen of the Secretariat.

*

The Bank of Finland Monthly Bulletin. Owing to the exceptional conditions after the war the Bulletin has been published only four or six times a year. From the beginning of 1954 it will be published monthly as before the war.

BANK OF FINLAND

(Cable address Suomenpankki)

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

Tuomioja, Sakari, Governor, absent as Prime Minister
 Kivialho, K., Governor ad. int.
 Jutila, K. T., absent as Minister of Agriculture
 Kekkonen, Urho
 Waris, Klaus, ad. int.
 Varjonen, Unto, ad. int., absent as Executive Director of the IBRD
 Leinonen, Esko K., ad. int.
 Sundman, C. G., ad. int.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENT

Leinonen, Esko K., Secretariat	Tauriala, T., Foreign currency
Tudeer, A. E., Institute for Economic Research	Aspelund, A., Cash
Engberg, G., Personnel	Helander, J., Foreign currency control
Sundman, C. G., Foreign currency	Österlund, P.-E., Documentary credits
Blomquist, P., Accounts	Jussila, Eino, Office
Kajantie, A., Control	Nenonen, A., Foreign correspondence



THE BANK OF FINLAND MONTHLY BULLETIN

is sent free of charge to anyone wishing to receive it. Finnish booksellers are, however, allowed to sell it at a price of 20 marks per copy. Should extracts from the Bulletin be printed, the source should be stated. Correspondence with regard to the Bulletin should be addressed to the Bank of Finland Institute for Economic Research, Helsinki, Finland.
