

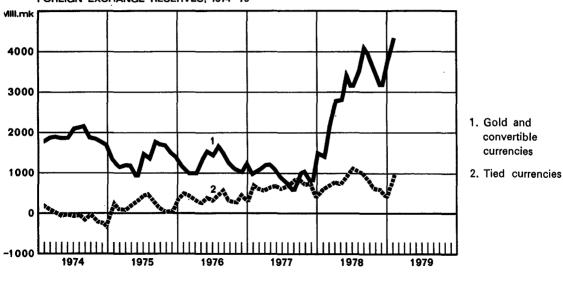
BANK OF FINLAND

Monthly Bulletin

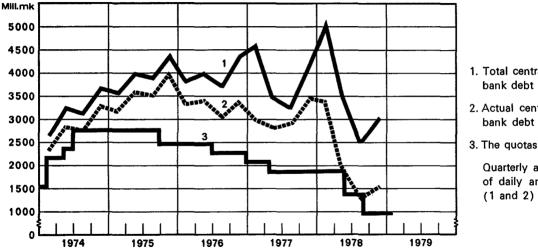
inland's foreign assets and liabilities Employment in Finland in the 1970s mendments to the Foreign Exchange egulations

MARCH 1979 Vol. 53 No. 3

BANK OF FINLAND'S CONVERTIBLE AND TIED FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES, 1974-79

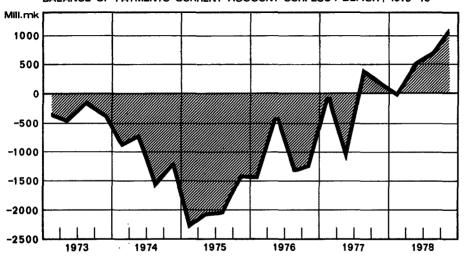






- 1. Total central bank debt
- 2. Actual central bank debt
- Quarterly average of daily amounts (1 and 2)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS CURRENT ACCOUNT SURPLUS / DEFICIT, 1973-78



Seasonally adjusted quarterly figures

FINI AND'S FORFIGN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The external balance of the Finnish economy continued to improve in 1978. The current account showed a surplus of 2 300 million marks, as against a deficit of 700 million marks for 1977: a strengthening attributable both to a growth in the volume of exports and to a low level of corporate investment which contributed to a curbing of capital goods imports.

Due to weak investment activity, corporations' demand for long-term foreign capital for financing new investment projects remained slack. On the other hand, there was unusually high demand by corporations for new foreign loans to finance redemptions of loans which were too short-term relative to the period of returns on investment

As a result of the favourable developments in both the international capital market and the external balance of the Finnish economy, the needs of corporations and the financial institutions for long-term foreign capital and the sharply increasing central government borrowing requirement could be met without departing from the general line of financial policy.

Owing to favourable developments in the foreign exchange reserves, the Bank of Finland was able to repay the reserve credits it had drawn in 1977 to support the foreign exchange reserve position.

As a result of the current account surplus, the increase in Finland's net foreign debt was stemmed, as shown by the table, although due to exchange rate changes, the decline in net foreign debt was less than the current account surplus. According to preliminary figures, the net debt amounted to 25 090 million marks at the end of last year, or about 2 000 million marks less than at the end of 1977, representing a fall of about 3 percentage points in the ratio of net foreign debt to GDP at market prices. to 19.2 per cent.

Preliminary data indicates a significant change in the structure of Finland's net foreign debt during 1978; the short-term net debt of 1 383 million marks was transformed into net assets of 4 570 million marks. The growth rate of longterm net debt fell from 29 per cent to 15 per cent.

Despite the decline in the net foreign debt. interest expenses on net debt increased by

FINLAND'S FOREIGN LIABILITIES AND ASSETS, 1974—1978, END-OF-YEAR FIGURES, MILLION MARKS

	1974	1975 ⁻	1976	1977	1978
Long-term liabilities, gross ¹	12 650	18 902	23 721.	30 356	35 444
Long-term assets, gross ¹	2 964	3 459	3 790	4 61 5	5 784
Net long-term debt	9 686	15 443	19 931	25 741	29 660
Short-term liabilities, gross	12 221	15 326	15 499	16 000	14 715²
Short-term assets, gross	10 473	10 826	12 393	14 617	19 285 ²
Net short-term debt (+)/Net short-term assets (—)	+1 748	+4 500	+3 106	+1 383	4 570²
Net foreign debt	11 434	19 943	23 037	27 124	25 090²
As a percentage of GDP at market prices	13.6	20.4	20.9	22.3	19.22

¹ The mark values of long-term liabilities and assets have been calculated by using the end-of-year exchange rates.
² Preliminary figures.

about 12 per cent in 1978, largely due to a rise in the level of interest rates applied to credits with a variable rate.

At the end of 1978, Finland's gross long-term foreign debt amounted to 35 444 million marks, an increase in the stock of loans outstanding of 5 088 million marks during 1978. A rise in the foreign exchange rates increased the mark value of the debt by 1 635 million marks in the course of the year. The net inflow of long-term capital thus amounted to 3 453 million marks, which was 12 per cent less than in the previous year.

Drawings of long-term foreign loans amounted to the equivalent of 9 273 million marks, or 38 per cent more than in 1977. This growth was markedly affected by the central government's foreign borrowing. In addition, the increase in drawings was attributable to the raising of new loans on more favourable terms, in place of prematurely amortized old loans.

The central government's net drawings of foreign loans quadrupled from the previous year and amounted to 2 988 million marks, raising its share in the total stock of loans outstanding from 12 per cent to 20 per cent.

Corporations' net drawings of foreign loans, at 1171 million marks, maintained their previous year's level. However, gross drawings and redemptions were substantially larger than in the previous year, which was attributable to the premature repayment of loans and the replacement of these with new loans on more favourable terms. The share of corporations in the total stock of loans outstanding declined slightly, reaching 59 per cent at the end of last year. Net drawings of foreign loans made by financial institutions (excl. the Bank of Finland's drawings) remained at the same level as in the previous year and amounted to 386 million marks, representing 16 per cent of the total stock of loans outstanding.

16 Finnish bond issues, together worth 3 500 million marks, were floated abroad in 1978 (Imatran Voima Ov: Sfr 80 million: Rautaruukki Ov: DM 50 million: the Finnish Government: DM 150 million: the Finnish Government: \$ 100 million: the Finnish Government: 25 000 million ven: the Finnish Government: Dfl 75 million; the Finnish Government: Sfr 80 million: the Finnish Government: \$ 100 million: the Finnish Government: DM 150 million: the Finnish Government: 10 000 million yen; the Finnish Government: 10 000 million ven: the Industrial Bank of Finland Ltd: 15 million EUA: Finnish Export Credit Ltd: KD 7 million: the Industrialization Fund of Finland Ltd: 5 000 million ven: Teollisuuden Voima Ov: DM 80 million; and Teollisuuden Voima Ov: \$ 25 million). The total mark value of the bonds issued was about 3.5 times the value of the issues in the previous year.

The Bank of Finland continued to adopt a cautious attitude towards the use of long-term import and leasing credits. Drawings of these amounted to 634 million marks, or 37 per cent of drawings in the previous year.

Redemptions of gross long-term foreign liabilities almost doubled from the previous year and totalled 5 784 million marks. This increase in redemptions was attributable, not only to the growth in the country's indebtedness in the previous years, but also to repayments of oil and reserve credits and to the abovementioned premature redemptions. Interest expenses on the gross foreign debt increased by 17 per cent and amounted to 2 620 million marks. Excluding the repayments of oil and reserve credits, debt service charges on the gross debt amounted to 7 006 million marks, 15.9 per cent of current account earnings, as against 13.3 per cent in 1977.

February 22, 1979

BANK OF FINLAND	107		1979				
	Feb. 28	Dec. 30	Feb. 8	Feb. 15	Feb. 23	Feb. 28	
Assets							
Gold and foreign exchange receivables	2 985	4 339	5 197	5 231	5 460	5 378	
Gold	133	169	169	169	169	169	
Special drawing rights IMF reserve tranche	187 —	316 243	439 243	458 243	458 243	458 243	
Convertible currencies	1 916	3 1 2 6	3 467	3 475	3 675	3 5 7 6	
Tied currencies Other foreign receivables	749 2 093	485 1 968	879 2 076	886 2 081	915 2 099	932 2 120	
Foreign bills 1	484	<u> </u>					
Foreign bonds	681	872	979	984	1 002	1 023	
Mark subscription to Finland's IMF quota Receivables from financial institutions	928 5 505	1 096 3 695	1 097 3 902	1 097 4 898	1 097 3 957	1 097 3 923	
Cheque accounts of the commercial banks	149	137	133	142	133	169	
Discounted bills	2 658	970	929	929	926	891	
Bonds Call money market advances	535 2 124	361 2 213	380 2 432	369 3 430	352 2 519	404 2 431	
Other financial institution receivables	39	14	28	28	27	28	
Receivables from the public sector	401	633	796	797	796	798	
Government promissory notes Bonds	64	188 93	346 91	346 91	346 92	346 94	
Total coinage	319	336	340	340	341	341	
Other public sector receivables	18	16	19	20	17	17	
Receivables from corporations Financing of exports ²	1 504 208	1 948 904	<u>1 965</u> 887	1 974 883	1 976 889	1 973 886	
Financing of domestic deliveries	784	752	777	780	784	783	
Bonds	. 209	207	203	203	202	202	
Other corporate receivables Other assets	303 60	· 85 64	98 67	100 66	101 66	102 66	
Total	12 548	12 647	14 003	15 043	14 354	14 258	
Liabilities							
Foreign exchange liabilities	55	60	55	52	54	56	
Convertible accounts Tied accounts	36 19	46 14	42 13	39	42 12	44	
Other foreign liabilities	3 393	2 195	2 335	13 2 335	2 335	12 2 213	
IMF mark accounts	1 838	1 881	1 881	1 881	1 881	1 759	
Allocations of special drawing rights Term liabilities	300 1 255	314	454	454	454	454	
Notes and coins in circulation	3 040	2 822	3 480	3 498	3 5 6 4	3 653	
Notes	2 759	3 509	3 1 7 6	3 194	3 259	3 348	
Coins Deposit certificates in circulation	281 180	313 1 090	304 1 718	304 1 718	305 1 718	305 1 718	
Claims og financial institutions	2 441	2 520	3 462	4 492	3 730	3 663	
Cheque account of Postipankki	0	1	0 102	0	1	0 000	
Cheque accounts of the commercial banks	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Call money market deposits Capital import deposits	2 056 290	2 075 405	2 905 504	3 921 503	3 183 503	3 135 494	
Other financial institution claims	94	38	52	67	42	33	
Claims of the public sector	297	114	113	114	114	114	
Cheque accounts	0 38	2 40	0 40	0 40	0 40	0 40	
Counter-cyclical reserves Capital import deposits	258	70	70	71	71	71	
Other public sector claims	1	2	3	3	3	3	
Claims of corporations	331	356	351	343	341	341	
Deposits for investment and ship purchase Capital import deposits	33 279	32 303	31 305	31 296	30 296	30 297	
Import levy deposits	17	6	5	5	5	5	
Other corporate claims	2	15	10	11	10	9	
Other liabilities	15	12	14	13	13	13	
Equalization accounts	711	350	332	332	336	335	
Capital accounts	2 085 1 400	2 128 1 400	2 143 1 400	2 146 1 400	2 149 1 400	2 152 1 400	
Primary capital Reserve fund	1 400 545	1 400 545	636	636	636	636	
Undisposed profits	109		92	92	92	92	
Net earnings	31	183	14.003	15 042	21	14 259	
Total	12 548	12 647	14 003	15 043	14 354	14 258	

¹ From Dec. 31, 1978 included in Financing of exports, ² Until Dec. 31, 1978 New export bills.

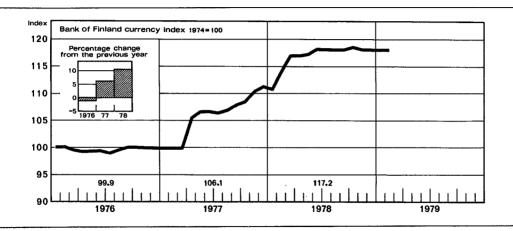
			Fore		Pub	Public sector					
End of year or month	Gold and convert- ible ex- change receiv- ables	Convert- ible ex- change liabilities	Gold and convertible exchange reserves (1—2)	Tied ex- change reserves	Other receiv- ables	Other liabilities	Net receiv- ables (3+4+ 5—6)	Receiv- ables	Liabili- ties	Net liabil- ities (9—8)	Deposit certifi- cates in circula- tion
·	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1972	2 613	43	2 5 7 0	— 6	757	788	2 533	175	49	126	790
1973	1 928	65	1 863	210	803	788	2 088	200	534	334	1 450
1974	1 784	62	1 722	388	1 123	788	1 669	302	560	258	1 040
1975	1 488	78	1 410	368	1 274	1 385	1 667	339	1 301	962	250
1976	1 361	50	1 311	389	1 660	1 923	1 437	447	1 133	686	
1977	1 602	53	1 549	496	1 959	3 447	557	391	328	— 63	200
1978	3 854	46	3 808	471	1 968	2 195	4 052	633	114	519	1 090
1978											
Feb.	2 236	36	2 200	730	2 093	3 393	1 630	401	297	— 104	180
March	2 854	40	2 814	822	2 1 4 2	3 391	2 387	405	288	—117	0
April	2 890	51	2 839	785	2 187	3 408	2 403	382	289	 93	
May	3 596	38	3 558	995	2 636	3 914	3 275	382	229	<u>—153</u>	
June	3 284	98	3 186	1 149	2 641	3 046	3 930	393	222	<u>—171</u>	400
July	3 583	40	3 543	1 084	2 659	3 038	4 248	404	203	—201	760
Aug.	4 237	43	4 194	1 019	2 407	2 786	4 834	453	202	<u>_251</u>	859
Sept.	4 039	53	3 986	842	2 428	2 756	4 500	464	199	265	1 209
Oct.	3 620	48	3 572	663	2 551	2 729	4 057	614	191	<u>-423</u>	1 359
Nov.	3 252	31	3 221	622	2 553	2 197	4 199	624	138	—486	890
Dec.	3 854	46	3 808	471	1 968	2 195	4 052	633	114	<u>—519</u>	1 090
1979											
Jan.	4 364	38	4 326	983	2 061	2 335	5 035	791	114	677	1 718
Feb.	4 446	44	4 402	920	2 1 2 0	2 21 3	5 229	798	114	684	1 718

FOREIGN EXCHANGE SITUATION

Mill. mk

	Net ho	ldings, Dec	31, 1977	Net he	oldings, Dec.	31, 1978	Change		
	Bank of Finland	Other	Total	Bank of Finland	Other	Total	Dec.	Jan.—Dec.	
Gold	133		133	169		169	+36	+36	
Special drawing rights	204		204	315		315	+160	+111	
IMF reserve tranche				243		243	-3	+243	
Convertible currencies	1 212	—2 785	—1 573	3 080	2 072	1 008	+218	+2 581	
Total	1 549	— 2 785	—1 236	3 807	<u>2 072</u>	1 735	+411	+2 971	
Non-convertible currencies	496	146	642	471	152	623	<u>—</u> 158	19	
Grand total	2 045	-2 639	— 594	4 278	<u>—1 920</u>	2 358	+253	+2 952	

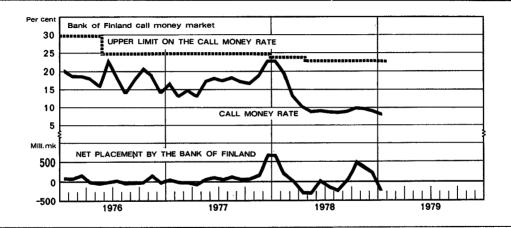
		Dо	mestic fi	Corp						
End of year or month	Dis- counted and redis- counted bills	Cheque account receivables, net, commercial banks	Demand for call money by deposit banks	Supply of call money by deposit banks	Other liabilities, net	Net receiv- ables (1+2+3 45)	Permanent special financing schemes	Liabilities, net	Net receiv- ables (7—8)	Notes and coins in circu- lation
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1972	753	5			2	756	321	73	248	1 879
1973	2 556	61	_	_	2	2 615	372	259	113	2 082
1974	3 034	110		_	<u> </u>	3 405	631	195	436	2 462
1975	3 385	130	372	95	343	4 135	933	539	394	2 855
1976	2 920	172	1 204	1 137	372	3 531	1 400	308	1 092	2 885
1977	3 091	107	1 804	850	— 74	4 226	1 416	242	1 174	3 1 6 7
1978	970	136	2 213	2 075	69	1 1 7 5	1 948	356	1 592	3 822
1978										
Feb.	2 658	149	2 124	2 056	<u>—</u> 189	3 064	1 504	331	1 173	3 040
March	2 454	122	1 894	2 034	88	2 524	1 477	386	1 091	3 333
April	2 346	154	1 444	1 653	—236	2 527	1 483	389	1 094	3 302
May	2 004	119	1 331	1 781	63	1 610	1 386	416	970	3 271
June	1 607	106	1 495	1 629	37	1 542	1 311	386	925	3 572
July	1 571	83	1 408	1 623	34	1 405	1 297	304	993	3 520
Aug.	1 320	80	1 229	1 628	108	893	1 288	505	783	3 414
Sept.	1 107	77	1 680	1 298	59	1 507	1 311	372	939	3 538
Oct.	1 113	69	2 013	1 413	87	1 695	1 298	344	954	3 431
Nov.	968	168	1 995	1 821	60	1 250	1 297	360	937	3 492
Dec.	970	136	2 21 3	2 075	69	1 175	1 656	64	1 592	3 822
1979										
Jan.	919	113	2 080	2 573	183	356	1 680	7.1	1 609	3 512
Feb.	· 891	168	2 431	3 1 3 5	95	260	1 669	37	1 632	3 653



Average for period	Total central bank debt of the commercial banks, mill. mk	Actual central bank debt of the commercial banks, mill, mk	Credit quotas of the commercial banks at the Bank of Finland, mill. mk	Bank of Finland placements in the call money market, mill. mk	Basic discount rate %	Call money interest rate %	Average cost of total central bank debt %	Average lending rate of the commercial banks ¹ %
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1972	805	795	1 224		7.75		7.75	7.87
1973	2 038	1 815	1 333		8.50		9.99	8.65
1974	3 204	2 840	2 494		9.25		10.57	9.52
1975	4 000	3 611	2 725	239 ²	9.25	26.80 ²	12.10	9.65
1976	4 001	3 345	2 400	79	9.25	18.40	12.38	9.69
1977	3 914	3 094	1 967	149	9.00	17.20	11.82	9.54
1978	3 573	2 070	1 475	90	7.58	11.99	8.88	8.22
4070								
1978	F 40F	0.405	1 000	0.4.4	0.05	40.77	40.44	0.00
Feb.	5 405	3 485	1 900	244	8.25	19.77	10.41	8.83
March	4 822	2 821	1 900	<u> </u>	8.25	13.08	8.31	8.82
April	3 950	2 325	1 900	<u>—331</u>	8.25	10.18	8.89	8.84
May	3 586	1 965	1 900	<u>—337</u>	7.25	9.12	7.51	7.99
June	3 110	1 611	1 400	<u> </u>	7.25	9.43	7.05	7.99
July	2 700	1 452	1 400	<u>—182</u>	7.25	9.14	7.87	7.86
Aug.	2 552	1 260	1 400	<u>—271</u>	7.25	8.97	7.61	7.94
Sept.	2 373	1 253	1 000	100	7.25	9.18	7.90	7.88
Oct.	2 961	1 754	1 000	524	7.25	10.04	8.59	7.88
Nov.	3 105	1 573	1 000	421	7.25	9.85	8.31	7,86
Dec.	3 134	1 397	1 000	287	7.25	9.29	7.94	7.87
1979								
Jan.	3 334	838	1 000	243	7.25	8.48	7.68	• •
Feb.	3 814	553	1 000	 509	7.25	8.40		

See explanations on page 22.

¹ End of period. ² 1. 9.—31. 12. 1975.



	Average selling rates for foreign exchange, mk										
Period	New York 1 US \$ USD	London 1 £ GBP	Stockholm 100 Skr SEK	Oslo 100 Nkr NOK	Copenhagen 100 Dkr DKK	Frankfurt 100 DM DEM	Zurich 100 Sfr CHF	Paris 100 FF FRF	Moscow 1 Cl Rbl SUR	Currency index 1974 = 100	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1972	4.146	10.368	87.20	62.97	59.72	130.07	108.64	82.25	4.960	102.1	
1973	3.816	9.355	87.76	66.64	63.47	144.34	121.22	86.10	5.159	102.5	
1974	3.774	8.833	85.22	68.44	62.17	146.21	127.19	78.65	4.995	100.0	
1975	3.679	8.155	88.80	70.59	64.21	149.80	142.64	86.00	5.093	101.1	
1976	3.864	6.983	88.86	70.95	64.04	153.78	154.86	81.09	5.125	99.9	
1977	4.029	7.042	90.21	75.83	67.23	174.15	168.70	82.16	5.475	106.1	
1978	4,117	7.917	91.43	78.93	75.06	205.53	231.83	91.77	6.037	117.2	
		2011 2 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16									
1978											
Feb.	4.090	7.961	88.54	78.56	72.57	197.72	215.72	84.97	5.882	114.1	
March	4.180	7.998	90.98	78.80	74.97	205.63	220.47	89.04	6.080	117.3	
April	4.193	7.777	91.42	78.50	75.05	205.73	220.71	91.80	6.099	117.2	
May	4.281	7.800	92.22	78.89	75.38	203.57	218.15	92.42	6.130	117.5	
June	4.285	7.887	93.22	79.61	76.27	205.94	227.55	93.87	6.132	118.5	
July	4.209	7.995	92.96	78.33	75.41	205.21	233.82	95.13	6.137	118.5	
Aug.	4.113	8.005	92.96	78.57	75.15	206.32	247.18	94.93	6.079	118.5	
Sept.	4.076	7.994	92.40	78.50	75.28	207.03	259.64	93.81	6.091	118.5	
Oct.	3.939	7.919	92.07	80.23	77.20	214.03	256.37	93.81	5.988	118.7	
Nov.	4.008	7.885	92.04	79.53	76.58	211.17	240.28	92.57	6.117	118.5	
Dec.	4.012	7.988	91.88	79.16	76.88	213.79	239.61	93.30	6.002	118.5	
1979											
Jan.	3.967	7.970	91 .55	78.66	77.65	214.91	237.78	93.88	6.018	118.5	

See explanations on page 22.

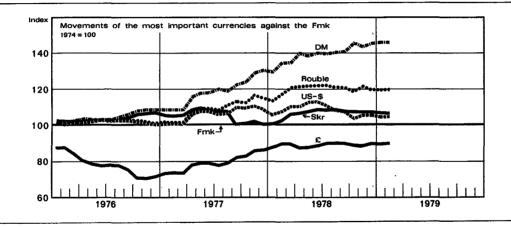
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Feb.



77.64

214.63

237.79

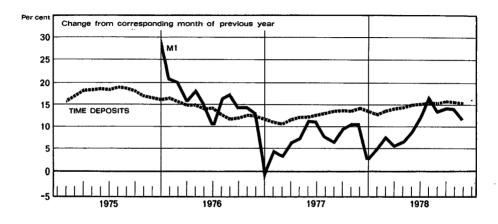
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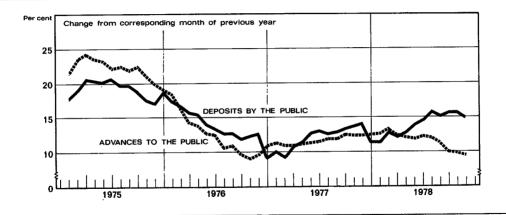
		Demand	d-eposits		Time deposits						
End of year and month	Commer- cial banks	Savings banks & Co-op, banks	Posti- pankki	All depos- it banks	Commer- cial banks	Savings banks	Co-op. banks	Posti- pankki	All depos- it banks	Total (4+9)	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1974	2 723	913	1 638	5 274	10 811	8 279	6 299	2 646	28 035	33 309	
1975	3 472	1 181	2 309	6 962	12 176	9 743	7 530	3 200	32 649	39 611	
1976	3,071	1 357	2 336	6 764	13 282	11 051	8 610	3 665	36 608	43 372	
1977	2 948	1 506	2 212	6 666	14 999	1 2 671	9 846	4 177	41 693	48 359	
1977											
July	3 031	1 407	2 131	6 569	13 828	11 995	9 330	3 954	39 107	45 676	
Aug.	3 271	1 486	2 049	6 806	13 960	12 120	9 474	3 989	39 543	46 349	
Sept.	3 042	1 431	2 053	6 526	13 966	12.101	9 471	3 978	39 516	46 042	
Oct.	3 147	1 495	2 027	6 669	14 167	12 152	9 491	4 012	39 822	46 491	
Nov.	3 342	1 508	2 027	6 877	14 382	12 350	9 697	4 066	40 495	47 372	
Dec.	2 948	1 506	2 212	6 6 66	14 999	12 671	9 846	4 177	41 693	48 359	
2.11.											
1978											
Jan.	3 096	1 351	2 330	6 777	14 890	12 747	9 903	4 203	41 743	48 520	
Feb.	3 106	1 468	2 478	7 052	15 191	12 901	9 996	4 243	42 331	49 383	
March	2 922	1 420	2 340	6 682	15 350	13.058	10 107	4 363	42 878	49 560	
April	3 068	1 414	2 415	6 897	15 596	13 190	10 225	4 368	43 379	50 276	
May	3 550	1 541	2 304	7 395	15 975	13 287	10 277	4 393	43 932	51 327	
June	3 713	1 517	2 359	7589	16210	13 523	10 458	4 485	44 676	52 265	
July	3 712	1 594	2 352	7 658	16 440	13 679	10 567	4 600	45 286	52 944	
Aug.	3 716	1 718	2 237	7 671	16 323	13 956	10 796	4 681	45 756	53 427	
Sept.	3 475	1 699	2 226	7 400	16 328	14 008	10818	4 707	45 861	53 261	
Oct.	3 792	1 756	2 106	7 654	16 484	14 081	10 890	4 696	46 151	53 805	
Nov.	3 774	1 793	2 039	7 606	16 550	14 342	11 139	4 820	46 851	54 457	





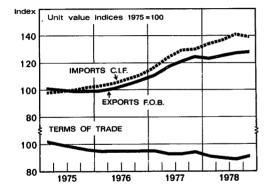
	A	dvances	granted	bу	Туре	s of adv	ances		Money	Supply
End of year and month	Commer- cial banks	Savings banks	Co-op. banks	Posti- pankki	Loans & bills in domestic currency	Cheque credits	Domestic credits in foreign currency	Total (1 to 4) (5 to 7)	М,	M ₁ +Quasi- Money
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1974	17 462	7 715	6 457	4 653	33 261	1 136	1 890	36 287	7 549	35 943
1975	20 799	9 108	7 797	5 597	38 285	1 281	3 735	43 301	9 772	43 165
1976	22 077	10 615	9 247	6120	42 617	1 569	3 873	48 059	9 601	47 014
1977	24 679	12 312	10 547	6 609	47 355	1 690	5 102	54 147	9 872	52 581
1977										
July	23 475	11 263	9 668	6 312	44 229	1 575	4 914	50 718	9 651	49 509
Aug.	23 598	11 430	9 791	6 351	44 670	1 660	4 840	51 170	9 818	50 103
Sept.	24 063	11 640	9 962	6 476	45 328	1 659	5 1 5 4	52 141	9 670	50 258
Oct.	24 149	11 823	10 120	6 598	45 946	1 717	5 027	52 690	9 732	50 614
Nov.	24 440	12 004	10 283	6 676	46 592	1 723	5 088	53 403	9 933	51 436
Dec.	24 679	12 312	10 547	6 609	47 355	1 690	5 102	54 147	9 872	52 581
1978										
Jan.	24 843	12 421	10 575	6 852	47 794	1 763	5 1 3 4	54 691	9 875	52 716
Feb.	25 472	12 509	10 636	6 731	47 977	1 787	5 584	55 348	10 137	53 709
March	25 599	12 553	10 650	6 500	47 817	1 732	5 753	55 302	10 058	54 272
April	25 820	12 661	10 743	6 488	48 095	1 641	5 976	55 712	10 272	
May	25 841	12 816	10 878	6 537	48 575	1 655	5 842	56 072	10 679	
June	26 123	12 914	11 023	6 707	48 930	1 771	6066	56 767	11 247	
July	26 017	13 048	11 148	6 753	49 217	1 761	5 988	56 966	11 351	
Aug.	25 771	13 241	11 367	6 650	49 649	1 659	5 721	57 029	11 177	
Sept.	25 774	13 477	11 596	6 682	50 317	1 769	5 443	57 529	11 071	58 328
Oct.	25 862	13 658	11 755	6 670	51 022	1 772	5 1 5 1	57 945	11 129	
Nov.	26 091	13 846	11 951	6 707	51 673	1 759	5 163	58 595	11 108	59 300

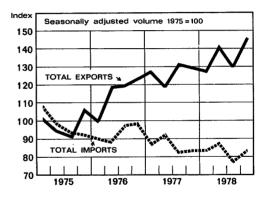




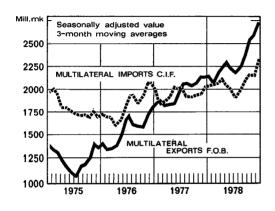
Revenue		n.—Nov.	Expen	diture	Jan 1977	.—Nov. 1978		
	1977	1978	-		19//	1970		
Income and wealth tax (net)	9 300	8 279	Wages, salaries,	pensions etc.	5 246	5 725		
Gross receipts	(24 197)	(24 524)	Repair and main	tenance	728	744		
Refunds & local authorities	(-14 897)	(-16 245)	Other consumpti	on expenditure	2 582	2 947		
Other taxes on income and			Total consumption	n expenditure	8 556	9 416		
wealth	244	258	State aid to loca	I authorities	6 350	7 249		
Employers'child allowance			State aid to indu	ıstries	4 324	4 378		
payments	1 101	977	of which: agric	c. price subsidie	s (2 430)	(2 256)		
Sales tax	7 299	8 535	Child allowances		1 050	1 1 3 8		
Customs duties and import			Share in nationa	I pensions and				
charges and levies	828	816	sickness insura		273	295		
Excise duties 1	5 083	5 910	Other transfer ex	penditure	3 680	4 175		
Excise duty on alcoholic			Total transfer exp		15 677	17 235		
beverages 1	1 605		Machinery and e		1 196	1 261		
Excise duty on tobacco	769		Construction of		572	656		
Excise duty on liquid fuel	1 721	2 075	Land and watery			1 387		
Other excise duties 1	988							
Tax on autom. and motor-cycles Stamp duties	811	802	Total real investr		3113	3 304		
	667		Interest on State		367	469 —131		
Special diesel etc. vehicles tax	118		Net deficit of St		<u> </u>			
Other taxes and similar revenue 1	770		Other expenditur		47	46		
Total taxes	26 221	27 206	Total other expe	nature	351	384		
Miscellaneous revenue	1 707		Increase in inver	ntories	52	131		
Interest, dividends etc.	558		Lending		2 721	2 548		
Redemptions of loans granted	292	427	Other financial in	nvestment	582	448		
Total revenue	28 778	30 294	Total expendit	ure	31 052	33 204		
Foreign borrowing	892	2 858	Redemption of f	oreign Ioans	108	270		
Domestic borrowing	1 025	1 856	Redemption of o	lomestic Ioans	292	476		
Total borrowing	1 917	4 714	Total redempti	ons	400	746		
Deficit (+) or surplus ()	+ 757	1 058						
Total	31 452	33 950		Tot	al 31 452	33 950		
1 New series.								
	1975	1976	1977		1978			
State debt	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.		
P 1 1.1.	4.000	0.040	0.070	0.404	0.004	0.400		
Foreign debt	1 603	2 248	3 679	6 404	6 301	6 492		
Loans	1 645	2 175	2 963	3 853	4 116	4 158		
Compensatory obligations	1	1	1	1	. 1	1		
Short-term credit	85	287	175	312	317	251		
Cash debt (net)	242	643	669	346	<u>660</u>	<u>—503</u>		
Domestic debt	1 489	1 820	2 470	3 820	3 774	3 907		
Total State debt	3 092	4 068	6 1 4 9	10 224	10 075	10 399		
Total debt, mill \$	798	1 069	1 493	2 508	2 558	2 595		

	\	'alue mill. m	k		Indices of exports and imports 1975 = 100					
Period	Exports f. o. b.	Imports c, i, f.	Surplus of exports (+) or imports	Period	Vol	u m e	Unit	value	Terms of trade	
	1, 0, 0.	U. I. I.	(-)		Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	uade	
1973	14 605	16 599	— 1 994	1973	121	93	60	64	94	
1974	20 687	25 666	—4 979	1974	121	100	85	92	92	
1975	20 247	28 002	 7 755	1975	100	100	100	100	100	
1976	24 505	28 555	—4 050	1976	117	96	103	107	97	
1977	30 931	30 708	+223	1977	129	88	119	124	96	
1978*	35 209	32 322	+2 887	1978*	138	84	126	138	92	
1977			. 100	1976		07	400	101	00	
Oct.	2 991	2 583	+408	JanMarch	99	87	100	104	96	
Nov.	2 960	2 891	+ 69	AprJune	114	84	102	106	96 96	
Dec.	3 141	3 050	+91	July-Sept.	116	98	105 108	109	96	
				OctDec.	130	107	100	112	30	
1978*										
Jan.	2 511	2 631	120	1977						
Feb.	2 524	2 188	+336	JanMarch	123	83	112	117	96	
March	2 750	2 570	+180	AprJune	115	88	118	125	94	
April	2 894	2 426	+468	July-Sept.	129	84	122	130	94	
May	2 942	2 935	+7	OctDec.	143	93	125	131	95	
June	2 823	2 668	+155							
July	2 684	2 635	+49							
Aug.	2 401	2 473	<u> </u>	1978*						
Sept.	3 240	2 718	+522	JanMarch	124	78	124	135	92	
Oct.	3 437	3 040	+397	AprJune	136	83	126	138	91	
Nov.	3 639	3 132	+507	July-Sept.	128	79	128	142	90	
Dec.	3 364	2 906	+458	OctDec.	160	93	129	140	92	





		E	xports, f.c	b.		Imports, c.i.f.				
Period	Agri- cultural and other primary products	Wood industry products	Paper industry products	Metal, en- gineering industry products	Other goods	Raw materials and producer goods	Fuels and lubricants	Finished Investment goods		Other goods
1973	432	2 458	5 266	2 921	3 528	9 916	729	2 919	2 968	67
1974	464	3 153	7 872	4 245	4 953	16 525	1 978	3 857	3 282	24
1975	449	2 177	7 225	5 357	5 039	17 058	1 670	5 222	3 989	63
1976	804	2 892	7 860	6 891	6 058	17 828	1 581	4 966	4 103	77
1977	1 087	3 854	8 798	9 184	8 008	19 128	2 066	4 828	4 603	83
1978*	968	4 641	10 402	9 593	9 605	20 41 5	2 224	4 801	4 830	52
1977*										
Oct.	41	321	753	1 106	770	1 650	222	321	389	1
Nov.	44	417	896	802	801	1 729	198	511	453	0
Dec.	143	346	836	963	853	1 876	230	526	415	3
1978*										
Jan.	160	322	721	656	652	1 567	193	493	376	2
Feb.	34	266	821	727	676	1 395	124	327	340	2
March	153	322	901	546	828	1 569	89	475	436	1
April	19	348	907	799	821	1 445	123	402	455	1
May	113	431	850	729	819	1 823	199	412	501	0
June	40	414	873	810	686	1 732	196	376	362	2
July	44	414	775	756	695	1 700	233	362	325	15
Aug.	33	330	750	553	735	1 558	215	328	370	2
Sept.	36	421	948	887	948	1 715	200	396	389	18
Oct.	36	454	1 002	987	958	1 942	195	448	453	2

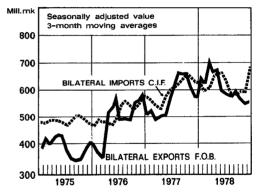


1 021

1 049

2 061

1 908



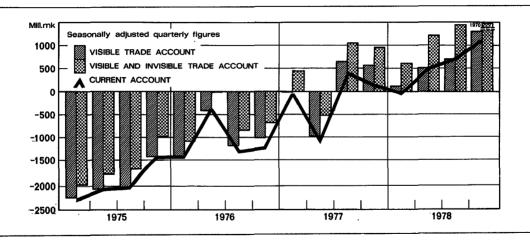
Nov.

Dec.

		Export	s, f. o. b.			l m p o r	t s, c. i. f.	
		January-	December			January-	-Decembe	ır
Area and country	1	977*		1978*	1	977*		1978*
	%	Mill. mk	%	Mill, mk	%	Mill. mk	%	Mill. ml
OECD countries in Europe	62.2	19 236	62.0	21 843	56.8	17 444	57.9	18 724
Austria	0.9	274	0.7	255	1.3	410	1.3	420
Belgium and Luxembourg	1.8	565	1.6	566	1.8	557	1.8	583
Denmark ·	3.8	1 175	4.1	1 433	2.6	807	2.7	873
France	3.3	1 029	3.8	1 339	2.7	820	3.3	1 059
Federal Republic of Germany	10.1	3 119	10.1	3 547	13.7	4 208	13.5	4 356
Italy	1.3	398	1.7	604	2,1	638	2.3	733
Netherlands	3,6	1 096	3.6	1 280	2.7	838	2.8	914
Norway	5.4	1 680	5.0	1 771	3.7	1 131	2.8	894
Portugal	0.3	85	0.2	59	0.4	112	0.3	116
Spain	0.9	271	0.8	294	1.3	414	0,9	308
Sweden	15,7	4 862	14.6	5 145	13.4	4 099	14.4	4 656
Switzerland	1,6	483	1.7	590	2.0	619	2.1	670
United Kingdom	11.8	3 663	12.6	4 432	8.7	2 665	9.2	2 961
Other	1.7	536	1,5	528	0.4	126	0.5	181
								YT., 1
OECD countries outside Europe	6.6	2 047	6.9	2 437	8.0	2 456	8.5	2 736
Canada	0.5	173	0.5	177	0.3	85	0.4	142
Japan	0.9	266	1.5	518	2.8	866	2.8	898
United States	4.4	1 370	3.9	1 387	4.7	1 435	5.0	1 624
Other	0.8	238	1.0	355	0.2	70	0.3	72
CMEA countries	22.3	6 897	20.6	7 233	23.8	7 296	23.1	7 466
Czechoslovakia	0.4	123	0.5	153	0.4	135	0.5	163
German Democratic Republic	0.9	266	0.7	226	0.6	177	0.6	202
Poland	0.7	228	0.6	217	2.2	682	2.3	730
Soviet Union	19.4	6 016	17.8	6 276	19.7	6 050	18.8	6 062
Other	0.9	264	1.0	361	0.9	252	0.9	309
Latin America	2.1	640	2.8	986	3.5	1 079	3.3	1 061
Argentina	0.2	80	0.9	330	0.2	53	0.2	62
Brazil	0.5	144	0.5	166	0.6	176	0.7	224
Colombia	0.1	25	0,1	44	1.1	331	1.1	360
Other	1.3	391	1.3	446	1.6	519	1.3	415
Other	6.8	2 111	7.7	2 710	7.9	2 433	7.2	2 335
GRAND TOTAL	100.0	30 931	100.0	35 209	100.0	30 708	100.0	32 322
of which								
EFTA countries	24.0	7 424	22.4	7 873	20.9	6 417	21.1	6 821
EEC countries	36.2	11 211	38.2	13 439	34.5	10 580	35.7	11 535

¹ New series. See explanations on page 22

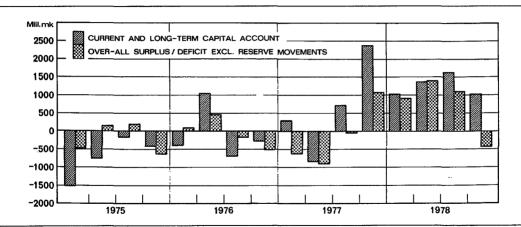
Period	Visible exports f.o.b.	Visible imports c.i.f.	Visible trade account	Transport, net	Travel, net	Other services, net	Visible and invisible trade account	Investment income, net	Transfer payments, net	Current account
1975	20 181	27 939	<u>_7 758</u>	+ 984	+105	+217	<u>6 452</u>	<u>—1 414</u>	<u>—108</u>	<u>-7 974</u>
1976	24 372	28 472	<u>-4 100</u>	+1193	+ 22	+245	2 640	<u>—1 749</u>	<u>—118</u>	<u>—4 507</u>
1977	30 766	30 625	+ 141	+1 392	3	+411	+1 941	<u>_2 434</u>	147	<u> </u>
1975 July-Sept.	4 482	6 649	— 2 167	+237	+142	+ 57	<u>—</u> 1 731	— 308	— 6	—2 045
OctDec.	5 861	7 234	<u>—2 107</u> —1 373	+234	- 142	+206	— 940	<u>—308</u> —411	<u> </u>	<u>—2 045</u> —1 381
	0 001			. 204				_411_		
1976										
JanMarch		6 307	<u>—1 320</u>	+252	50_	+ 65	<u>—1 053</u>	<u>—347</u>	-35	<u>—1 435</u>
AprJune	5 864	6 224	<u> </u>	+252	+ 49	+ 26	<u> </u>	<u>485</u>	<u>—26</u>	<u> </u>
July-Sept.	6 098	7 515	<u>—1 417</u>	+365	+ 62	+110	— 880	434	17	<u>—1 331</u>
OctDec.	7 423	8 426	<u>—1 003</u>	+324	<u> </u>	+ 44	 674	483	<u>40</u>	<u>—1 197</u>
1977		0.705	. 040	. 001	00	. 00	. 545	500	40	-,
Jan -Marci		6 765	+ 212	+ 331	<u>— 80</u>	+ 82	+ 545	<u> </u>	<u>46</u>	
AprJune	6 817	7 689	<u> </u>	+ 299	+ 10	+ 49	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>—12</u>	<u>—1 252</u>
July-Sept.	7 931	7 671	+ 260	+ 377	+118	+180	+ 935	<u> </u>	<u>—30</u>	+ 373
OctDec.	9 041	8 500	+ 541	+ 385	51	+100	+ 975	<u> </u>	<u>—59</u>	+ 246
1978*										
JanMarch		7 359	+ 386	+ 399	<u> </u>	+165	+ 884	<u> </u>	63	+ 208
AprJune	8 616	8 018	+ 598	+ 298	+ 11	+213	+1 120	<u> </u>	<u>—21</u>	+ 278
July-Sept.	8 266	7 810	+ 456	+ 494	+222	+104	+1 276	<u> </u>	<u>—25</u>	+ 608



D	A	Long-	Miscella-		Current	Short- term	Short- term	Miscella- neous	Over-all surplus/	Reserve n	novements
Drawings of long-term loans	Amortiza- tions of long-term loans	term export credits net	neous long-term capital items, net ¹	Long-term capital account		import credits and prepay- ments, net	export credits and prepay- ments, net	short-term capital items, incl. errors and omissions	deficit excl. reserve move- ments	Bank of Finland	Other foreign exchange holders
+6 729	—1 445	<u>214</u>	+ 62	+5 132	2 842	+ 638	+1 449	+ 8	— 747	_ 444	+1191
+6130	—1 785	-191	+ 48	+4 202	— 305	+ 138	—1 288	+1 327	128	+ 78	+ 50
+6 454	—2 745	—241	229	+3 239	+2 599	—1 547	— 470	-1 071	- 489	 170	+ 659
					4						
+2 121	287	<u> 3 </u>	+ 57	+1 888	<u>— 157</u>	+ 131			+ 205	+ 91	<u> 296</u>
+1 532	<u> </u>	<u>—139</u>	<u> </u>	+ 963	<u> </u>	+ 337	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	+ 165	+ 467
+1 404 +2 096 +1 239 +1 391	374394568449	+ 5 — 95 — 11 — 90	+ 11 - 7 - 25 + 69	+1 046 +1 600 + 635 + 921	— 389 +1 056 — 696 — 276	628 158 + 565 + 359	+ 120 764	+ 722	+ 98 + 458 — 173 — 511	+ 373 — 485 + 263 — 73	- 471 + 27 - 90 + 584
+1 022	 550	127	24	+ 321	+ 314	 799	+ 149	269	60E	_ 140	+ 745
+1 273	— 857	+ 35	— 24 — 37	+ 414	— 838	— 799 — 333		+ 116	— 906 — 906	+ 358	+ 548
+1 252	— 647	156	— 37 — 89	+ 360	+ 733	- 333 + 227			— 55	- 338	+ 374
+2 907	— 691	+ 7		+2 144		— 642			+1 077	— 69	-1 008
	,								na i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i		
+1 876	<u> 854</u>	-16/	14	+ 841	+1 049 -	568		+ 845	+ 924		+ 632
+2 900	1 733		<u> </u>	+1116	+1 394	+ 232			+1 400	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
+2 265	<u>—1 089</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	+1 039	+1 647 -	<u> </u>		 386	+1 117	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

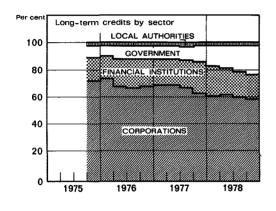
Assets: increase --, decrease +. Liabilities increase +, decrease --.

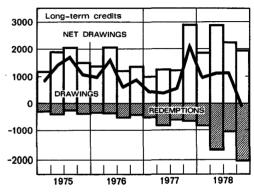
Including Direct investment, net.
 Including Allocations of special drawing rights: 88 million in 1970, 85 million in 1971 and 85 million in 1972.



		Long-terr	n asset	s		Long-	term liabi	lities		
End of year and month	Export credits	Direct investment	Other	Total (1 to 3)	Financial loans	Import credits	Direct investment	Other	Total (5 to 8)	Net long-term liabilities (9—4)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1975	1 871	1 224	364	3 459	14 295	3 373	1 125	109	18 902	15 443
1976	1 969	1 342	479	3 790	17 484	4 571	1 497	169	23 721	19 931
1977	2 269	1 596	750	4 615	22 695	5 775	1 717	169	30 356	25 741
1978*	2 978	1 850	956	5 784	27 716	5 612	1 885	231	35 444	29 660
1975										
Sept.	1 699	1 184	320	3 203	13 488	3 228	1 066	88	17 870	14 667
Dec.	1 871	1 224	364	3 459	14 295	3 373	1 125	109	18 902	15 443
1976										
March	1 813	1 250	369	3 432	14 915	3 786	1 165	106	19 972	16 540
June	1 878	1 259	392	3 529	16 690	3 901	1 216	130	21 937	18 408
Sept.	1 910	1 310	425	3 645	17 045	4 321	1 273	155	22 794	19 149
Dec.	1 969	1 342	479	3 790	17 484	4 571	1 497	169	23 721	19 931
1977										
March	2 094	1 312	489	3 895	17 598	4 974	1 632	163	24 367	20 472
June	2 175	1 404	508	4 087	19 150	5 483	1 708	156	26 497	22 410
Sept.	2 238	1 499	713	4 450	20 364	5 509	1 700	156	27 729	23 279
Dec.	2 269	1 596	750	4 615	22 695	5 775	1 717	169	30 356	25 741
1978*										
March	2 499	1 673	837	5 009	25 107	6 068	1 774	159	33 108	28 099
June	2 517	1 759	859	5 135	26 769	6 1 3 4	1 865	159	34 927	29 792
Sept.	2 548	1 785	863	5 1 9 6	28 212	5 812	1 885	187	36 096	30 900
Dec.	2 978	1 850	956	5 784	27 716	5 612	1 885	231	35 444	29 660

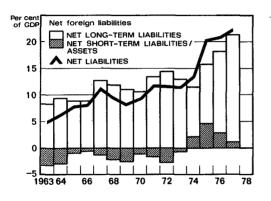
See explanations on page 22.

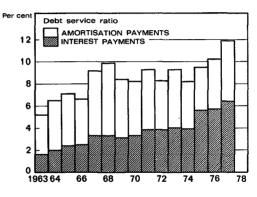




S	hort-tern	n asse	t s	Sh	ort-term	liabi	lities				
Bank of Finland	Authorized banks and other foreign exchange holders	Cor- porate sector	Total (11 to 13)	Bank of Finland	Authorized banks and other foreign exchange holders	Cor- porate sector	Total (15 to 17)	Net short-term liabilities (18—14)	Net liabilities (10 + 19)	Debt service, flow	Of which amortisation payments, flow
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
3 363	2 779	4 684	10 826	1 242	4 519	9 565	15 326	4 500	19 943 -	2 414	996
3 630	3 087	5 676	12 393	1 201	4 812	9 486	15 499	3 106	23 037	3 103	1 354
4 306	3 863	6 448	14 617	1 423	6 335	8 242	16 000	1 383	27 124	4 516	2 082
								••	••		
3 569	2 853	4 767	11 189	1 275	4 272	9 360	14 907	3 718	18 385	496	187
3 363	2 779	4 684	10 826	1 242	4 519	9 565	15 326	4 500	19 943	645	235
											-
3 187	3 061	4 817	11 065	1 301	4 519	9 293	15 113	4 048	20 588	639	292
3 610	3 095	4 949	11 654	1 201	4 215	9 377	14 793	3 139	21 547	763	278
3 517	3 307	5 313	12 137	1 298	4 379	9 497	15 174	3 037	22 186	882	448
3 630	3 087	5 676	12 393	1 201	4 812	9 486	15 499	3 106	23 037	819	336
3 798	2 641	5 690	12 129	1 187	4 997	8 779	14 963	2 834	23 306	778	272
3 686	2 504	5 703	11 893	1 295	5 444	8 606	15 345	3 452	25 862	1 418	692
4 042	2 984	6 076	13 102	1 406	6 382	8 905	16 693	3 591	26 870	1 114	582
4 306	3 863	6 448	14 617	1 423	6 335	8 242	16 000	1 383	27 124	1 206	536
6 091	3 409	6 632	16 132	1 293	6 594	7 475	15 362	<u> </u>	27 329	1 392	779
7 387	4 097	6 815	18 299	1 772	6 610	7 574	15 956	<u>-2 343</u>	27 449	2 351	1 530
7 641	4 412	6 903	18 956	1 483	6 264	7 534	15 281	<u>—3 675</u>	27 225	1 650	1 007
			.,								

See explanations on page 22.





			WI	holesa	le prices	1949 =	100			Bu	ilding	osts
		Ori	gin		Purpose		Stag	e of proc	essing		0	
Period	Total	Domes- tic goods	lm- ported goods	Pro- ducer goods	Machinery & transport equipm.	Con- sumer goods	Raw materials and com- modities	Simply pro- cessed goods	More elab- orately processed goods	Total	Wages in building trade	Building materials
1977	692	713	610	667	804	695	7 28	654	695	171	154	176
1978	727	740	675	691	890	732	743	678	749	181	161	186
1978												
March	716	731	658	683	869	719	736	670	733	178	155	184
April	717	733	658	683	869	725	740	669	736	178	156	185
May	721	734	669	687	877	726	737	675	741	180	160	185
June	721	734	674	687	884	725	737	673	743	180	160	185
July	730	742	685	691	902	739	752	677	752	180	160	186
Aug.	730	742	686	690	905	739	745	679	756	180	160	186
Sept.	735	747	688	696	909	743	744	681	765	184	168	188
Oct.	741	752	697	704	920	744	748	691	769	185	168	189
Nov.	744	756	700	710	918	744	753	695	771	185	168	189
Dec.	747	758	704	712	925	747	758	696	774	185	168	189
1979	750	70.4	707	-47						100		
Jan.	752	764	707	717	932	753	757	702	783	188	170	193

				Cons	umer pr	ces 1972	= 100			
Period	Total	Food	Beverages and tobacco	Clothing and footwear	Rent	Heating and lighting	Furniture, household equip, and operation	Transport	Education and recreation	Other goods and services
1977	196.4	216.1	174.1	180.8	182.9	220.9	181.2	196.9	187.5	208.9
1978	211.3	224.7	198.1	192.9	194.4	235.9	191.1	216.7	204.4	231.6
1978										
March	207.3	223.9	189.9	189.7	19 1 .7	234.8	188.8	211.7	198.0	222.7
April	208.1	224.3	189.9	192.1	191.7	235.6	190.2	213.2	199.7	223.4
May	211.3	224.4	204.0	192.9	195.3	235.0	190.0	217.7	200.7	228.8
June	211.4	223.8	204.1	192.5	195.3	234.8	189.6	217.9	201.2	230.4
July	211.8	224.8	204.1	187.3	195.3	236.4	190.1	218.9	201.4	233.6
Aug.	212.7	224.0	204.0	191.4	195.7	236.4	190.3	219.2	208.6	234.7
Sept.	214.3	227.0	204.1	194.8	195.7	236.6	190.8	219.0	209.3	239.0
Oct.	215.3	227.4	204.1	199.8	195.7	237.1	193.0	218.4	211.5	241.2
Nov.	216.5	227.1	204.2	202.0	196.7	237.6	196.9	221.4	212.9	242.4
Dec.	216.1	224.6	204.1	203.0	196.7	237.8	197.4	222.0	212.9	242.4
1979										
Jan.	217.8	223.1	222.1	200.4	196.7	238.2	199.0	221.9	217.4	245.9

			Ind	ex of sala	ry and w	age earn	ings 1964	= 100		
		By in	dustries		By i	nstitutional s	ectors			
Period		Vage earne	rs in	Employ-	State	Munic-	Employ-	All salary	All wage	Ali employ-
	Agri- culture	Industry	Con- struction	ees in services	employ- ees	ipal employ- ees	ees in private sector	earners	earners	ees
1977	671	484	457	386	387	378	453	373	479	433
1978*	747	523	482	411	406	394	489	397	513	462
1977*										
JanMarch	652	457	440	372	373	365	428	357	453	411
AprJune	666	488	456	386	390	382	457	374	485	437
July-Sept.	672	493	462	389	390	382	461	377	488	440
OctDec.	708	499	468	398	394	382	468	385	492	445
1978*										
JanMarch	728	501	471	398	396	383	471	385	496	448
AprJune	736	516	477	403	401	386	482	390	508	456
JulySept.	744	528	483	413	407	396	495	399	520	467
OctDec.	777	547	498	429	420	411	508	413	532	480

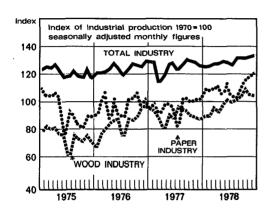
PRODUCTION1

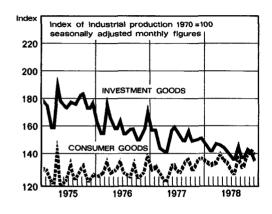
			Vol	ume in	dices of p	roductio	on 1975 = 1	100		
Period	Gross domestic product	Indus- trial pro- duction	Agri- culture	For- estry	Construc- tion of buildings	Land and waterway construc- tion	Transport and com- munica- tions	Commerce	Public sector services	Others
1976 *										
AprJune	100	103	89	108	70	102	99	100	105	102
July-Sept.	100	89	192	64	92	93	101	100	106	98
OctDec.	108	110	75	121	107	98	114	111	108	104
1977*										
JanMarch	98	106	71	110	78	96	94	84	111	101
AprJune	100	103	87	112	74	95	97	95	110	103
July-Sept.	100	90	153	63	94	90	106	96	111	100
OctDec.	108	110	75	110	105	93	114	101	113	106
1978*										
JanMarch	99	107	71	115	74	92	97	84	116	102
AprJune	104	109	89	104	76	95	107	93	115	104
July-Sept.	101	92	154	60	94	90	110	94	117	102

¹ New series

Inday	٥f	inde	etrial	produc	tion	1970 =	100

Period Invest- Other Consumer Total ment producer goods Food Wood Paper Chamical metallic Metal 8					index of	industri	ial prod	uction	1970 = 100)		
Total Investigation Food goods Food							Spec	ial indices	of manufa	cturing		Total,
1976 125 162 116 132 110 85 99 153 121 150 1977* 127 153 119 133 108 91 98 153 119 151 1978* 130 143 125 137 114 100 112 165 117 145 1977* Sept. 140 171 132 146 114 100 117 162 137 167 Oct. 139 168 132 145 123 94 113 154 133 165 Nov. 142 173 133 149 127 99 112 166 127 172 Dec. 129 149 122 135 111 84 94 164 108 152 1978* Jan. 136 159 130 139 103 88 111 175 122 158 Feb. 128 <t< th=""><th>Period</th><th>Total</th><th>ment</th><th>producer</th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th>Paper industry</th><th>Chemical industries</th><th>metallic mineral</th><th></th><th>adjusted for seasonal varia- tions</th></t<>	Period	Total	ment	producer				Paper industry	Chemical industries	metallic mineral		adjusted for seasonal varia- tions
1977* 127 153 119 133 108 91 98 153 119 151 1978* 130 143 125 137 114 100 112 165 117 145 1977* Sept. 140 171 132 146 114 100 117 162 137 167 Oct. 139 168 132 145 123 94 113 154 133 165 Nov. 142 173 133 149 127 99 112 166 127 172 Dec. 129 149 122 135 111 84 94 164 108 152 1978* Jan. 136 159 130 139 103 88 111 175 122 158 Feb. 128 147 123 134 94 87 113 164 118 146 March 136 156 130 141 104 104 107 183 121 156 April 134 148 129 140 106 114 115 179 128 149 May 140 159 134 147 119 126 112 165 127 161 June 124 146 116 136 114 111 97 126 129 146 July 67 53 67 72 101 43 72 98 49 50 Aug. 135 145 128 146 124 97 112 177 117 150 Sept. 138 148 134 142 114 107 129 182 129 154 Oct. 147 161 142 152 137 120 133 199 133 163 Nov. 148 162 141 157 141 116 131 173 124 165	1975	122	178	110	130	113	76	95	143	128	150	122
1977* Sept. 140 171 132 146 114 100 117 162 137 167 Oct. 139 168 132 145 123 94 113 154 133 165 Nov. 142 173 133 149 127 99 112 166 127 172 Dec. 129 149 122 135 111 84 94 164 108 152 1978* Jan. 136 159 130 139 103 88 111 175 122 158 Feb. 128 147 123 134 94 87 113 164 118 146 March 136 156 130 141 104 104 107 183 121 156 April 134 148 129 140 106 114 115 179 128 149 May 140 159 134 147 119 126 112 165 127 161 June 124 146 116 136 114 111 97 126 129 146 July 67 53 67 72 101 43 72 98 49 50 Aug. 135 145 128 146 124 97 112 177 117 150 Sept. 138 148 134 142 114 107 129 182 129 154 Oct. 147 161 142 152 137 120 133 199 133 163 Nov. 148 162 141 157 141 116 131 173 124 165	1976	125	162	116	132	110	85	99	153	121	150	125
1977* Sept. 140 171 132 146 114 100 117 162 137 167 Oct. 139 168 132 145 123 94 113 154 133 165 Nov. 142 173 133 149 127 99 112 166 127 172 Dec. 129 149 122 135 111 84 94 164 108 152 1978* Jan. 136 159 130 139 103 88 111 175 122 158 Feb. 128 147 123 134 94 87 113 164 118 146 March 136 156 130 141 104 104 107 183 121 156 April 134 148 129 140 106 114 115 179 128 149 May 140 159 134 147 119 126 112 165 127 161 June 124 146 116 136 114 111 97 126 129 146 July 67 53 67 72 101 43 72 98 49 50 Aug. 135 145 128 146 124 97 112 177 117 150 Sept. 138 148 134 142 114 107 129 182 129 154 Oct. 147 161 142 152 137 120 133 199 133 163 Nov. 148 162 141 157 141 116 131 173 124 165	1977*	127	153	119	133	108	91	98	153	119	151	128
Sept. 140 171 132 146 114 100 117 162 137 167 Oct. 139 168 132 145 123 94 113 154 133 165 Nov. 142 173 133 149 127 99 112 166 127 172 Dec. 129 149 122 135 111 84 94 164 108 152 1978* Jan. 136 159 130 139 103 88 111 175 122 158 Feb. 128 147 123 134 94 87 113 164 118 146 March 136 156 130 141 104 104 107 183 121 156 April 134 148 129 140 106 114 115 179 128 149 </td <td>1978*</td> <td>130</td> <td>143</td> <td>125</td> <td>137</td> <td>114</td> <td>100</td> <td>112</td> <td>165</td> <td>117</td> <td>145</td> <td>130</td>	1978*	130	143	125	137	114	100	112	165	117	145	130
Oct. 139 168 132 145 123 94 113 154 133 165 Nov. 142 173 133 149 127 99 112 166 127 172 Dec. 129 149 122 135 111 84 94 164 108 152 1978* Jan. 136 159 130 139 103 88 111 175 122 158 Feb. 128 147 123 134 94 87 113 164 118 146 March 136 156 130 141 104 107 183 121 156 April 134 148 129 140 106 114 115 179 128 149 May 140 159 134 147 119 126 112 165 127 161	1977*								_			
Nov. 142 173 133 149 127 99 112 166 127 172 Dec. 129 149 122 135 111 84 94 164 108 152 1978* Jan. 136 159 130 139 103 88 111 175 122 158 Feb. 128 147 123 134 94 87 113 164 118 146 March 136 156 130 141 104 104 107 183 121 156 April 134 148 129 140 106 114 115 179 128 149 May 140 159 134 147 119 126 112 165 127 161 June 124 146 116 136 114 111 97 126 129 146 <td>Sept.</td> <td></td> <td>171</td> <td></td> <td>146</td> <td></td> <td>100</td> <td>117</td> <td>162</td> <td>137</td> <td>167</td> <td>132</td>	Sept.		171		146		100	117	162	137	167	132
Dec. 129 149 122 135 111 84 94 164 108 152 1978* Jan. 136 159 130 139 103 88 111 175 122 158 Feb. 128 147 123 134 94 87 113 164 118 146 March 136 156 130 141 104 104 107 183 121 156 April 134 148 129 140 106 114 115 179 128 149 May 140 159 134 147 119 126 112 165 127 161 June 124 146 116 136 114 111 97 126 129 146 July 67 53 67 72 101 43 72 98 49 50 Aug. 135 145 128 146 124 97 112			168				94	113	154	133	165	130
1978* Jan. 136 159 130 139 103 88 111 175 122 158 Feb. 128 147 123 134 94 87 113 164 118 146 March 136 156 130 141 104 104 107 183 121 156 April 134 148 129 140 106 114 115 179 128 149 May 140 159 134 147 119 126 112 165 127 161 June 124 146 116 136 114 111 97 126 129 146 July 67 53 67 72 101 43 72 98 49 50 Aug. 135 145 128 146 124 97 112 177 117 150 Sept. 138 148 134 142 114 107 129 182 129 154 Oct. 147 161 142 152 137 120 133 199 133 163 Nov. 148 162 141 157 141 116 131 173 124 165	Nov.		173		149	127	99	112	166	127	172	129
Jan. 136 159 130 139 103 88 111 175 122 158 Feb. 128 147 123 134 94 87 113 164 118 146 March 136 156 130 141 104 107 183 121 156 April 134 148 129 140 106 114 115 179 128 149 May 140 159 134 147 119 126 112 165 127 161 June 124 146 116 136 114 111 97 126 129 146 July 67 53 67 72 101 43 72 98 49 50 Aug. 135 145 128 146 124 97 112 177 117 150 Sept. 138 148 </td <td>Dec.</td> <td>129</td> <td>149</td> <td>122</td> <td>135</td> <td>111</td> <td>84</td> <td>94</td> <td>164</td> <td>108</td> <td>152</td> <td>127</td>	Dec.	129	149	122	135	111	84	94	164	108	152	127
Feb. 128 147 123 134 94 87 113 164 118 146 March 136 156 130 141 104 104 107 183 121 156 April 134 148 129 140 106 114 115 179 128 149 May 140 159 134 147 119 126 112 165 127 161 June 124 146 116 136 114 111 97 126 129 146 July 67 53 67 72 101 43 72 98 49 50 Aug. 135 145 128 146 124 97 112 177 117 150 Sept. 138 148 134 142 114 107 129 182 129 154 Oct. 147<												
March 136 156 130 141 104 104 107 183 121 156 April 134 148 129 140 106 114 115 179 128 149 May 140 159 134 147 119 126 112 165 127 161 June 124 146 116 136 114 111 97 126 129 146 July 67 53 67 72 101 43 72 98 49 50 Aug. 135 145 128 146 124 97 112 177 117 150 Sept. 138 148 134 142 114 107 129 182 129 154 Oct. 147 161 142 152 137 120 133 199 133 163 Nov. 14			159		139	103	88	111	175	122	158	126
April 134 148 129 140 106 114 115 179 128 149 May 140 159 134 147 119 126 112 165 127 161 June 124 146 116 136 114 111 97 126 129 146 July 67 53 67 72 101 43 72 98 49 50 Aug. 135 145 128 146 124 97 112 177 117 150 Sept. 138 148 134 142 114 107 129 182 129 154 Oct. 147 161 142 152 137 120 133 199 133 163 Nov. 148 162 141 157 141 116 131 173 124 165						94	87	113	164	118	146	127
May 140 159 134 147 119 126 112 165 127 161 June 124 146 116 136 114 111 97 126 129 146 July 67 53 67 72 101 43 72 98 49 50 Aug. 135 145 128 146 124 97 112 177 117 150 Sept. 138 148 134 142 114 107 129 182 129 154 Oct. 147 161 142 152 137 120 133 199 133 163 Nov. 148 162 141 157 141 116 131 173 124 165						~						128
June 124 146 116 136 114 111 97 126 129 146 July 67 53 67 72 101 43 72 98 49 50 Aug. 135 145 128 146 124 97 112 177 117 150 Sept. 138 148 134 142 114 107 129 182 129 154 Oct. 147 161 142 152 137 120 133 199 133 163 Nov. 148 162 141 157 141 116 131 173 124 165											149	128
July 67 53 67 72 101 43 72 98 49 50 Aug. 135 145 128 146 124 97 112 177 117 150 Sept. 138 148 134 142 114 107 129 182 129 154 Oct. 147 161 142 152 137 120 133 199 133 163 Nov. 148 162 141 157 141 116 131 173 124 165	May											130
Aug. 135 145 128 146 124 97 112 177 117 150 Sept. 138 148 134 142 114 107 129 182 129 154 Oct. 147 161 142 152 137 120 133 199 133 163 Nov. 148 162 141 157 141 116 131 173 124 165	June		146	116		114	111	97	126	129	146	129
Sept. 138 148 134 142 114 107 129 182 129 154 Oct. 147 161 142 152 137 120 133 199 133 163 Nov. 148 162 141 157 141 116 131 173 124 165	July		53	67	72	101	43	72	98	49	50	128
Oct. 147 161 142 152 137 120 133 199 133 163 Nov. 148 162 141 157 141 116 131 173 124 165	Aug.											132
Nov. 148 162 141 157 141 116 131 173 124 165	Sept.					··	107				_,	132
						137	120	133	199	133	163	132
Dec. 129 132 125 137 113 90 109 160 104 140												133
	Dec.	129	132	125	137	113	90	109	160	104	140	134





Period	Population of working age 1 000 persons	Total labour force, 1 000 persons	Employed 1 000 persons	Un- employed 1 000 persons	Unemploy- ment, % of total labour force	Commercial timber fellings 1 000 solid cu. m	Retailers' sales volume index 1972 = 100	Whole- salers' volume index 1972 = 100
1975	3 513	2 272	2 221	51	2.2	29 133	122	127
1976	3 547	2 254	2 163	91	4.0	27 305	123	127
1977	3 561	2 248	2 111	137	6.1	27 814	113	120
1978*	3 578	2 253	2 084	169	7.5	29 021		
1978*								
Jan.	3 572	2 199	2 007	192	8.7	2 625	94	102
Feb.	3 571	2 187	2 001	186	8.5	3 076	92	110
March	3 572	2 195	2 007	188	8.5	3 641	105	123
April	3 576	2 172	2 004	168	7.7	3 443	107	120
May	3 575	2 228	2 073	155	7.0	2 436	112	124
June	3 576	2 420	2 241	179	7.4	1 379	111	120
July	3 579	2 418	2 243	175	7.2	613	109	95
Aug.	3 579	2 326	2 171	155	6.7	1 080	113	127
Sept.	3 580	2 233	2 086	147	6.6	1 829	110	126
Oct.	3 584	2 219	2 066	153	6.9	2 559	111	131
Nov.	3 583	2 224	2 061	163	7.3	3 046	109	125
Dec.	3 586	2 211	2 047	164	7.4	3 294	• •	• •

CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS

Period	Building permits granted					Buildings completed				Building-	
	Total	Residen- tial buildings	Farm buildings	Industrial and business buildings	Public buildings	Total	Residen- tial buildings	Farm buildings	Industrial and business buildings	Public buildings	works under con- struction
	Million cubic metres										
1975	51.42	19.65	3.79	21.62	3.39	47.85	20.59	2.80	18.68	3.64	52.45
1976	46.89	19.95	3.93	15.81	3.84	41.25	17.74	3.16	15.40	2.59	51.85
1977*	41.62	18.82	4.23	11.90	3.72	43.12	17.89	3.01	16.57	3.28	48.38
1977 *	٠										
JanMarch	6.73	2.92	0.66	1.91	0.83	9.43	3.59	0.47	4.51	0.57	47.95
AprJune	13.22	7.00	1.71	2.69	0.80	8.76	4.16	0.38	2.76	0.99	51.52
July-Sept.	11.41	4.72	1.06	3.85	0.91	10.92	4.04	1.05	4.02	0.99	52.69
Oct.—Dec.	10.47	4.23	0.80	3.60	1.18	14.01	6.10	1.11	5.28	0.73	48.38
1978*											
JanMarch	10.21	3.72	1.02	4.06	0.92	8.36	3.81	0.66	2.80	0.75	45.37
AprJune	12.92	6.51	2.17	2.59	0.69	9.54	4.21	0.54	3.38	0.91	47.13
July-Sept.	11.07	4.12	1.04	4.33	0.85	9.57	3.58	1.10	2.95	1.07	49.12

EXPLANATIONS RELATING TO THE STATISTICAL SECTION

BANK OF FINLAND

The balance sheet of the Bank of Finland was revised on Dec. 31, 1974 in connection with the revision of accounting legislation. New series have been built according to the revision. The balance sheet was re-organized from Dec. 31, 1978. Foreign bills were included in corporate sector receivables rather than in receivables from the foreign sector as was the case before. Changes in the domestic financial sector and the corporate sector are explained below. When the figures are not fully comparable to the previous ones, the series is broken by a line.

Page 4. Foreign sector: Gold and convertible exchange receivables = Gold + Special drawing rights + IMF reserve tranche + Convertible currencies

Gold and convertible exchange reserve = Gold and convertible

exchange receivables — Liabilities in convertible currencies.

Non-convertible exchange reserve = Receivables in tied currencies

Liabilities in tied currencies.

Other receivables = Foreign bonds + Currency subscription to Fin-

canal receivances - Foreign bonds + Currency subscription to Fin-land's quota in the IMF. Other liabilities = IMF mark accounts + Allocations of special drawing rights + Term liabilities.

Public sector: Receivables = Government promissory notes + Bonds + Total coinage + Other public sector receivables. Liabilities = Cheque accounts + Counter-cyclical reserves + Capital

import deposits + Other public sector claims.

Deposit certificates are interest bearing, freely transferable, term liabilities of the Bank of Finland. Their maturities range from one

week to one year.

Page 5. Domestic financial sector: Other liabilities, net = Capital import deposits + Cheque account liabilities to Postipankki + Other financial institution claims — Bonds — Other financial institution receivables

Corporate sector: Permanent special financing schemes = Foreign

Corporate sector: Permanent special triancing schemes = Poreign bills + New export bills + Financing of suppliers credits. Liabilities, net = Deposits for investment and ship purchase + Counter-cyclical withholdings + Capital import deposits + Import levy deposits + Other corporate claims — Bonds — Other corporate receivables.

MONETARY POLICY INDICATORS

Page 6. All the figures except the Average lending rate of the commercial banks are mean values of daily figures for the month or year in question. The Average lending rate of the commercial banks is the mean value of end of the month lending rates weighted by credit outstanding.

Total central bank debt of the commercial banks = Discounted and rediscounted bills + net cheque account receivables from the commercial banks + call money debt + bond transactions with repurchase obligations — call money deposits by the commercial hanks

Danks.

Actual central bank debt of the commercial banks = Total central bank debt — Postipankki's call money placements. Postipankki accounts for the bulk of the supply of call money from the deposit banks (supply of call money, see column 4 on page 5).

Credit quotas of the commercial banks at the Bank of Finland is

Credit quotas of the commercial banks at the Bank of Finland is the sum of individual quotas specifying the amount each bank eligible for central bank credit can borrow at the discount rate. A progressively rising interest rate is charged on credit in excess of the quota. There is an absolute ceiling on quota-related debt, which is currently 170 per cent of the quota. Bank of Finland placements in the call money market = Demand for call money by the deposit banks — Supply of call money by the deposit banks. Average cost of the total central bank debt of the commercial banks: Net costs paid to the Bank of Finland by the commercial banks, as a percentage of their total central bank debt, per annum.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Page 7. Exchange rates are annual and monthly averages of the Bank of Finland's daily quotations. Currency index is annual and monthly average of daily index numbers.

DEPOSITS BY THE PUBLIC ADVANCES TO THE PUBLIC - MONEY SUPPLY

Figures for deposits and advances are supplied by the Central Statistical Office.

Page 8. Deposits by the public. The central government and the financial institutions are mainly excluded from the public. From 1974 deposits include domestic deposits denominated in

Page 9. Advances to the public. The central government and the financial institutions are not included in the public. Postipankki's (Post Office Bank's) advances do not include loans granted by the State Investment Fund (INRA). Domestic credits in foreign currency are mainly granted by the commercial banks and the rest by Postipankki.

Money Supply. M₁ = Finnish notes and coins in circulation — Finnish notes and coins held by the banks + Demand deposits held by the public (incl. Demand deposits at the Bank of Finland) Quasi-Money = Time deposits held by the public (incl. Time deposits at the Bank of Finland).

deposits at the Bank of Finland).

Note: Domestic deposits in foreign currency included in money supply since 1974. In the money supply the public includes non-monetary financial institutions.

STATE FINANCES

Page 10. Official figures computed by the Economic Department of the Ministry of Finance. First date of publication: Bulletin No. 8. 1968. Revenue and expenditure: Extra-budgetary funds and the aggregated net current deficit of State enterprises are included. Figures are reported on a cash payment basis. Debt: Foreign debt includes promissory notes given to international organizations. Index-tied bond loans are taken at nominal values. Cash debt (net) = net debt to the Bank of Finland plus short-term debt to Postipankki less cash holdings (net) of State departments and funds.

FOREIGN TRADE

Pages 11—13. Figures supplied by the Board of Customs. *Indices* (p. 11): The volume indices are calculated according to the Paasche formula and the unit value indices according to the Laspeyres formula. Terms of trade: the ratio of export indices to import indices, Foreign trade by countries: (p. 13): from January 1978 imports by countries of origin exports by countries of consumption.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

Pages 14—15. Figures are calculated by the Bank of Finland. In addition to the Board of Customs figures, exports include grants in kind but exclude stevedoring expenses and imports include seamen's duty-free imports, non-monetary gold, grants in kind and adjusted allowance for smuggling.

FOREIGN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Pages 16—17. Figures calculated by the Bank of Finland. Long-term assets: Other = financial loans + Finland's subscriptions to international financial institutions. Long-term liabilities: Other = Leasing credits + subscriptions to international financial institutions paid in the form of bonds.

Column 21 Debt service = Net investment income of short-term and long-term assets and liabilities + net amortisation payments of long-term foreign assets and liabilities.

Columns 21 and 22 during the year and the quarter.

Chart Long-term credits by sector: Quarterly figures available since 1976. Chart Debt service ratio: Debt service as a per cent of current account earnings.

PRICE INDICES

Page 18. All indices calculated by the Central Statistical Office.

WAGES - PRODUCTION

Pages 19-20. Figures supplied by the Central Statistical Office. Pages 19—20. Figures supplied by the Central Statistical Office. Page 20. Index of industrial production calculated by the Central Statistical Office. The grouping by branches of industry is in accordance with the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) which is a version of the 1968 edition of the ISIC. The SIC facilitates international comparisons between Finnish statistics and corresponding data from countries which use the ISIC. The seasonally adjusted series is calculated by the Bank of Finland on the basis of the index of industrial production are working day asserting to the seasonal of the series is calculated by the Bank of Finland on the basis of the index of industrial production per working day according to a method resembling the U.S. Bureau of Census Method II. Commodities according to use: Investment goods weight 7.0, other producer goods weight 67.0 and consumer goods weight 26.0. The weights for the special manufacturing indices are food manufacturing (SIC 311-2) 9.8, manufacture of wood, and wood and cork products (SIC 311-2) 8.0, manufacture of paper and paper products (SIC 341) 15.2, manufacture of industrial chemicals (SIC 361-2) 5.2. manufacture of non-metallic mineral products except products of petroleum and coal (SIC 361-9) 3.6, and metal industry (SIC 37—38) 25.9.

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

Page 21. Labour figures supplied by the Central Statistical Office. Commercial timber fellings compiled by the Ministry of Labour. Retailers' and Wholesalers' volume indices supplied by the Central Statistical Office. Construction of buildings figures calculated by the Central Statistical Office.

SYMBOLS USED: . Preliminary, r Revised, 0 Less than half the final digit shown, . Logically impossible, . . Not available — Nil S affected by strike, — Break in series.

SOME PARTICULARS ABOUT FINLAND

FORM OF GOVERNMENT

From 1155 to 1809 Finland formed a part of the kingdom of Sweden. Connected from 1809 with Russia, Finland was an autonomous country with the Emperor as Grand Duke until December 6, 1917, the date of Finland's declaration of independence. The republican constitution was adopted in 1919. The legislative power of the country is vested in Parliament and the President. The highest executive power is held by the President, elected for a period of 6 years, Mr. Urho Kekkonen has been President since 1956 and he was re-elected for the period March 1, 1978, to March 1, 1984.

Parliament, comprising 200 members is elected by universal suffrage for a period of 4 years. The number of seats of the different parties in Parliament elected in 1975 is as follows: Social Democrats 54, Centre Party 41, People's Democrats 40, Conservatives 35, Swedish Party 10, Liberal Party 8, Christian League 8, Finnish Farmers Party 2 and Finnish People's Constitutional Party 2.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Finland became a member of BIS 1930, IMF 1948, IBRD 1948, GATT 1950, UN 1955, IFC 1956, IDA 1960, EFTA 1961, ADB 1966, OECD 1969, and IDB 1977.

LAND

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

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

POPULATION

NUMBER OF INHABITANTS (1977): 4.7 million. Sweden 8.3, Switzerland 6.3, Denmark 5.1, and Norway 4.0 million.

DENSITY OF POPULATION (1977): In South Finland 46.4, in East and Central Finland 13.9, in North Finland 4.0 and in the whole country an average of 15.5 inhabitants to the square kilometre.

DISTRIBUTION BY AREA (1977): 40% of the population inhabit the rural areas, 60% towns and urban districts. The largest towns are: Helsinki (Helsingfors), the capital 487 519 inhabitants, Tampere (Tammerfors) 166 118, Turku (Abo) 165 215.

EMPLOMYENT (1977): Agriculture and forestry 13 %, industry and construction 35 %, commerce 15 %, transport and communication 7 %, services 30 %.

LANGUAGE (1977): Finnish speaking 93.4%, Swedish speaking 6.4%, others 0.2%.

EDUCATION (1978): Practically all persons over 15 years of age are literate. There are 6 universities (the oldest founded in 1640) and 14 colleges of university standard.

CHANGE OF POPULATION (1977): births 13.9 $^{\circ}$ /₀₀, deaths 9.4 $^{\circ}$ /₀₀, change + 2.2 $^{\circ}$ /₀₀, net emigration — 2.2 $^{\circ}$ /₀₀. Deaths in France 10.1 $^{\circ}$ /₀₀ and Great Britain 11.7 $^{\circ}$ /₀₀.

TRADE AND TRANSPORT

NATIONAL INCOME (1977, in million marks): Gross domestic product at factor cost by industrial origin: agriculture 6 308 (6 %), forestry and fishing 5 345 (5 %), manufacturing 33 593 (30 %), construction 9 979 (9 %), transport and communication 11 604 (11 %), commerce, banking and insurance 14 903 (14 %), public administration 5 956 (5 %), ownership of dwellings 4 030 (4 %), services 17 543 (16 %), total 109 261. Index of real domestic product 163 (1964 = 100).

FOREST RESOURCES (1977): The growing stock comprised of 1520 million m³ (solid volume with bark) of which 45% was pine and 37% spruce, the remaining 18% being broad-leaved trees, chiefly birch. Of the growing stock, 637 million m³ was up to the standard required for logs, 56% of these being pine. The annual growth was 574 million m³ and the total removal, calculated on the basis of roundwood consumption, was 40.7 million m³

AGRICULTURE (1976): Cultivated land 2.3 million hectares. Number of holdings 242 700 of which 164 600 are of more than 5 ha. Measure of self-sufficiency in bread cereals 150% in the crop year 1976/77.

INDUSTRY (1976): Gross value of industrial production 95 790 mill, marks, number of workers 412 718, salaried employees 136 890, motive power (1976) 6.8 mill, kW. Index of industrial production 125 for 1976 (1970 = 100).

STATE RAILWAYS (Jan. 1, 1979); Length 6 063 km.

MERCHANT FLEET (Dec. 31, 1978): Passenger vessels 121 (192 505 gross reg. tons), tankers 47 (1 112 323 gross reg. tons), dry cargo vessels 212 (998 901 gross reg. tons), other vessels 79 (10 509 gross reg. tons), total 459 (2 314 238 gross reg. tons).

MOTOR VEHICLES (Dec. 31, 1977): Passenger cars 1 075 400, lorries and vans 136 200, buses 8 800, others 7 200, total 1 227 600.

FINNISH AIRLINES (Aug. 1, 1978): Finnair and Kar-Air have in use 4 DC-8, 1 DC-6-ST, 8 Super Caravelles, 9 DC-9s, 6 DC-9-51s, 2 DC-10-30 and 4 Convair Metropolitans, Companies have scheduled traffic outside of Finland to 30 airports and to 20 domestic airports.

FINANCE AND BANKING

CURRENCY. Since 1860, Finland has had its own monetary system. From 1877 until 1914 the country was on the gold standard, and returned to it in 1926. In 1931, the Central Bank's duty to redeem bank notes in gold was suspended and at the end of 1962 was entirely cancelled. The monetary unit is the mark (Finnish markka). The last par value of the mark was set on Oct. 12, 1967 and was 0.21159 grams of fine gold per mark (equivalent, at the time, to 4.20 marks per U.S. dollar). Since Nov. 1, 1977 the external value of the mark has been officially expressed in terms of a currency index. This index is tradeweighted and indicates the average change in the currencies which are important in Finnish foreign trade. The present currency weights are Rbl 20.3, Skr 17.1, £ 13.7, DM 13.2, \$ 9.7, other currencies 26.0. The permissible range of fluctuation is 2.25 per cent on either side of the arithmetic mean. The fluctuation limits are 121.7 and 116.4.

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

OTHER CREDIT INSTITUTIONS (Dec. 31, 1978). There are two big and five small commercial banks with in all 858 offices, 280 savings banks, 374 co-operative banks, six mortgage banks. Postipankki and three development credit institutions. The co-operative stores accept deposits from their members. The Social Insurance Institution and fifty-seven private insurance companies also grant credits.

RATES OF INTEREST (May 1, 1978). The official discount rate of the Bank of Finland (the basic rate applied by the Bank of Finland for discounts and rediscounts of commercial banks) is 7 ½%. The range of rates for other credits granted by the Bank of Finland is between 5½ and 8½%. Other credit institutions time deposits 3½%; 6 month deposits 4½%; 12 month deposits 5½%; 24 month deposits 6½%; 36 month deposits 7¼% + savings premium; 36 month deposits 7½% + tax concession. The highest lending rate 10½%.

EMPLOYMENT IN FINLAND IN THE 1970s

by Lauri Korpelainen, D.Pol.Sc. Ministry of Labour

Labour market developments during the current decade are characterized by a distinct dichotomy. The first half of the decade was a period of high employment, and even labour shortage. In the second half, however, there was a continuing deterioration in the situation which led to a rate of mass unemployment never before experienced in Finland.

This article examines developments in the Finnish labour market in terms of both supply and demand. With regard to unemployment and its prevention, attention is focussed on recent years.

THE SUPPLY OF LABOUR

From 1970 to 1978 the population of working age¹ grew by 230 000 to 3 580 000 persons, at an average rate of nearly 29 000 persons per annum. During the first half of the decade, the growth of population was slightly accelerated by net immigration reaching 6 000 persons of working age between 1971—1974. However, from 1975 this flow reverted to a net emigration, totalling 26 000 persons of working age during 1975—1978.

The average labour participation rate has varied between about 63 and 65 per cent during the current decade. The long-term trend shows a marked decline in the participation rate of men, which the simultaneous increase in the participation rate of women has not been able to offset fully. Particularly during the first half of the current decade, the supply of labour was restrained by a pension policy reform, which caused an exceptionally rapid rise in the number of recipients of invalidity pensions.

People's willingness to seek work is very strongly affected by the overall employment situation. Hence, despite the restraining effect of the pension policy on the supply of labour, average participation rose during the boom from 1972 to 1974 by 1.5 percentage points, corresponding to an increase of almost 50 000 persons in the supply of labour. Similarly labour participation fell with the deterioration in employment by about 2 percentage points between 1974—1978. Some 75 000 persons have voluntarily either left the labour market or refrained from entering it during these years. This has partly alleviated pressures on the growth of open unemployment.

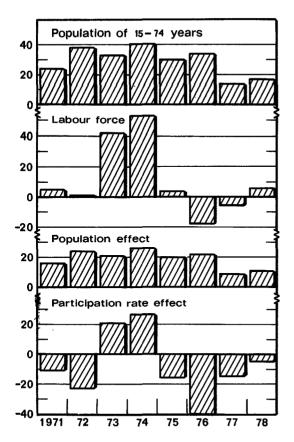
Annual changes in the population of working age and the labour force are shown graphically in Chart 1. Changes in the labour force have been further divided into two components: a) changes caused by the population effect and b) changes caused by the participation rate effect. This last-mentioned effect reflects labour supply elasticity under different cyclical conditions. Annual labour statistics are presented in Chart 2

THE DEMAND FOR LABOUR

Total output and the demand for labour increased quite rapidly and almost continuously from the late 1960s until the mid-1970s. The growth in the demand for labour was particularly strong in the two boom years. The strength of the demand is indicated by the fact that between 1972 and 1974 the number of employed persons grew by 110 000, or more than 5 per cent. The tightness of the labour market was also reflected in a rapid increase in the number of unfilled vacancies (Chart 2).

¹ The population of 15—74 years. This definition is used in the Labour Force Survey. Actually employed persons of 65 years (the general retirement age) and over account for less than 1 per cent of total labour force.

CHART 1. POPULATION AND LABOUR FORCE: CHANGES FROM THE PREVIOUS YEAR, IN THOUSANDS



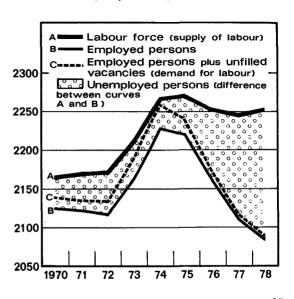
Although the supply of labour was elastic, these years saw an unprecedented shortage of almost all categories of personnel in several sectors.

In addition to an overheating of the economy, the labour shortage was also attributable to certain special factors. Labour hoarding by companies was perhaps the most important of these, occuring especially in industry but also in the trade sector. As a result, while certain enterprises had tied plenty of excess labour, others suffered from labour shortage. Undue fears of shortage and of its remaining permanent may have been the basic reasons for this hoarding phenomenon. The increased turnover of the labour force and growing absenteeism further increased the tightness of the labour market and firms' hoarding efforts.

Competition for the same employees, not only between different firms but also between different industries, tended to accelerate wage drift and to increase cost pressures, thus reducing the country's international competitiveness. As a consequence, Finland had extremely poor prospects for maintaining production and employment as the international economy moved into recession.

Although the growth of output stopped during the latter half of 1974, the decline in demand for labour and the rise in unemployment has occurred only gradually. Firms' willingness to maintain an unnecessarily large labour force until the middle of 1976 may be explained by lagged reactions to the earlier shortage of labour, and especially skilled labour, unknown in the postwar period. Employers were reluctant to cut their labour force in line with the reduced level of production, as long as a revival in demand in the near future was foreseeable. The profits accrued during the previous boom permitted the maintenance of surplus labour. particularly among industrial firms. However, when expectations became gloomier and government policy tightened, firms reduced their labour forces substantially during the latter half of 1976. Once started, this process

CHART 2. DEMAND FOR AND SUPPLY OF LABOUR, IN THOUSANDS



advanced rapidly. From 1974 to 1978, employment declined by 145 000 persons, or by 6.5 per cent (Chart 2).

This adjustment was made by means of one or several of the following measures:

- cutting-down of overtime work
- refraining from recruiting new labour
- use of reduced working weeks
- lay-offs
- early retirements
- dismissals

Firms first responded to declining sales by reducing overtime work or, whenever possible, ceasing it. As a result, overtime as a share of manufacturing industry's labour inputs has fallen by more than a half (from 3.7 per cent to 1.7 per cent) since 1974.

The cut-back in recruitment has probably been the most important labour adjustment measure used by firms. Combined with natural turnover, which has not been offset by recruitment, this cut-back has enabled firms to shed labour often at quite a rapid rate. As a result, however, the unemployment rate of young people entering the labour market for the first time has risen sharply.

Lay-offs and reduced working weeks were introduced increasingly by firms especially in the industrial sector, in response to deteriorating economic conditions. The number laid off reached its record in 1977, when the annual average of lay-offs was 20 000 persons, or almost five times the number in 1974. The number of persons working a reduced working week did not reach its peak of almost 25 000 persons until 1978, when it was about 12 times the number in 1974. The widespread use of reduced working weeks also explains the fact that during 1974-1978 the number of aggregate man-days declined by 1.7 percentage points more than the number of employed persons, i.e. by 8.2 per cent.

The largest firms, in particular, have been able to cut down their labour force somewhat by paying an early-retirement pension to those employees approaching the retirement age. This year experiments designed to promote youth employment through this policy will be conducted, using state funds.

There have also been dismissals, mainly where unprofitability has necessitated the closure of a production line or a firm.

CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

Variations in the demand for labour can be described more precisely by examining the structure and changes in employment by industry (Chart 3 and Table 1).

CHART 3. EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRY: GHANGES FROM THE PREVIOUS YEAR, IN THOUSANDS

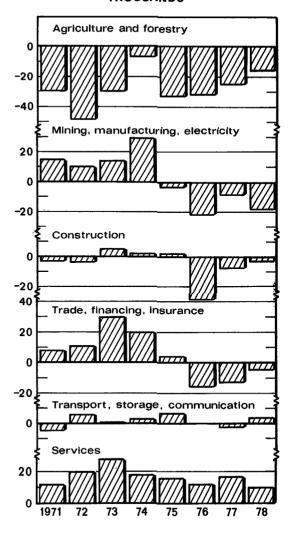


TABLE 1. EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

Industry	1970 Ir	1978* thousan	1970 1978* Percentage distribution		
Agriculture and					
forestry	478	256	-222	22	12
Mining, manufactur-					
ing, electricity	545	560	+ 15	26	27
Construction	187	151	— 36	9	7
Trade, financing,					
insurance	380	420	+ 40	18	20
Transport, storage,					
communication	149	162	+ 13	7	8
Services	387	519	+132	18	25
Total (incl. the cate-					
gory »unknown»)	2 1 2 6	2 084	— 42	100	100

The strongest reaction to changes in economic conditions has occurred in the »Mining. manufacturing and electricity», and »Construction» sectors and — perhaps slightly surprisingly - in »Trade, financing and insurance». Due to the present economic recession, the first sector has reduced its labour force by almost the same amount as it increased it during 1971—1974. In the »Construction» sector, employment was maintained, even in 1975, owing to building projects started during the boom, but it fell sharply in the following year. Employment in this sector now seems to have settled at a level about a fifth lower than that prevailing at the beginning of the decade. The decline in employment in the trade sector partly reflects the cost crisis in this sector in recent years and the subsequent rationalization.

Employment has been most stable in the »Transport storage and communication» and »Services» sectors. Since the beginning of the decade, employment in the former has increased by 13 000 persons, or by 9 per cent. Similarly, the labour force in »Services» has grown by 132 000 persons, or by one third. Most of this increase in employment has occurred in the public service sector (education, public health and social services).

Employment in agriculture and forestry is also of special interest, showing a continuing decline during the current decade approximately in line with its former trend. The year

of severest labour shortage, 1974, was the only exception: in that year unusually few labourers left the primary industries. This phenomenon may be partly explained by the fact that income formation at that time was exceptionally strong in agriculture and particularly in forestry. The share of primary industries in the total labour force has fallen to 12 per cent, but its decline is clearly decelerating.

UNEMPLOYMENT

In terms of unemployment, the first half of this decade was a favourable period. In 1970—1975 the average unemployment rate was 2.1 per cent, and even at its highest in 1972 it did not exceed 2.5 per cent. The situation began to deteriorate in the autumn of 1975. In line with the weakening in the demand for labour, the unemployment rate has since then risen annually, approaching 8 per cent in 1978 (Charts 2 and 4). For each day of the year there was then on average 175 000 unemployed persons seeking work. During the winter months of 1978, the number of unemployed came close to 200 000 persons, and reached the same level in January 1979.

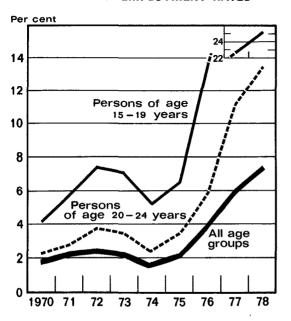
Turning to the regional distribution of unemployment, here the sharpest increase is evident in the industrialized regions of Southern Finland, where unemployment has previously been quite insignificant. The share of production workers in total unemployed has thus gone up to more than a third, after being only slightly more than a quarter at the beginning of the decade. As the recession has continued, men seem to have been more prone to unemployment than women, which may have been caused by factors related to the occupational breakdown of the labour force and the pay policies pursued.

Unskilled and semi-skilled workers tend to be most prone to unemployment. According to an inquiry conducted in November 1978, three quarters of the unemployed persons seeking work did not have any basic vocational training. The duration of unemployment was also the longest for those who lacked vocational training.

Unemployment has been particularly heavy among young people entering the labour market for the first time (Chart 4). At its highest, the share of the 15—24 year old category in total unemployment has been more than 40 per cent. Highly educated persons, most of whom are newly graduated young people, represent a significant new group amongst the unemployed.

It has been claimed that the unemployment of young people has been attributable, to not only the weak demand for labour, but also to special factors, such as high entry level wages relative to their vocational skills, high additional wage expenses (social security contributions and similar), a decline in the total turnover of the labour force, a strengthening in the protection against dismissal among the employed persons, reduced recruitment, an increase in the labour participation rate of women, the low intensity of job search among the young, and the inadequate capacity of the public employment service under present circumstances. The fact that the young unem-

CHART 4. UNEMPLOYMENT RATES



ployed are a heterogeneous group without any political or organizational power may also be a significant factor.

In summary, the difficulties of the young unemployed (and often even of the older ones) fall into three basic categories: the overall shortage of vacancies, the price of labour and the level of vocational skills.

PREVENTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

The Government has been compelled to explore new approaches to the unemployment problem in view of the changing industrial structure, the concentration of unemployment in the secondary and tertiary sectors, and also the plight of the young unemployed. Thus, highly mechanized public works, for example, no longer play the same role in employment policy as they did two decades ago.

In recent years, the central government has introduced special reflationary packages comprising both selective and general measures to promote production and employment. Although certain new employment measures had been introduced in 1976, the first main package was released in June 1977, followed by four more, the most recent being in January 1979.

The successful combat of unemployment depends basically on the efficiency of general economic policy measures in stimulating production and thereby the demand for labour. At best, selective manpower measures can only alleviate problems in those subsectors of the labour market where difficulties are most severe.

Since the results of job creation schemes have so far been modest, a supply side approach has also been adopted. These two manpower strategies are examined separately. A uniform subsistence system for the unemployed, proposed in response to the current situation, is still being drafted by a committee, and therefore will not be considered in this article.

PROMOTION OF FMPI OYMENT

Measures designed to promote employment can be classified according to whether they are incident on

- firms
- the unemployed themselves
- the public sector as an employer.

The first category comprises measures aiming to maintain or increase vacancies, either through financial support or the reduction of labour costs.

In order to prevent lay-offs and dismissals in 1976, the Government introduced countercyclical subsidies and loans to promote employment. Support has also been granted for firms' own training schemes. Furthermore, since 1976 the state budget has included a special appropriation for government purchases from firms struggling with employment problems. These appropriations, directed mainly to small and medium-sized industrial firms, have been rather small, however, and their impact on employment has been of only minor importance (at most on average 3 500 persons in 1977).

In order to promote the employment of young people, the Government started to pay a youth employment subsidy to firms. This subsidy is granted on the condition that the firm concludes an apprenticeship contract with a young unemployed person or employs him for on-the-job training. By this means, 3 400 young persons were employed in 1977 and 6 000 in 1978, and the scheme will be extended in 1979.

A bill concerning an additional employment subsidy to firms was recently passed by Parliament. This subsidy will be paid for a new employee recruited permanently during the first half of 1979 and it will amount to 6 000 marks or 3 000 marks, depending on the date of employment. It is estimated that this subsidy will contribute to creating more than 20 000 new jobs in the corporate sector. Some steps have also been taken to implement a programme whereby about 1 000 unemployed technical

or commercial graduates would be placed for one year in planning, marketing and similar iobs in firms, with state support.

The reduction of employers' social security contributions, applied to varying extent since 1977, should also be mentioned as measure achieving a widespread cut in labour costs.

Measures directed at unemployed job-seekers have included not only the intensification of vocational guidance and employment services but also certain training schemes. The amount of employment training has increased notably each year. In 1978 the employment training course was completed by 27 000 persons, representing 1.2 per cent of total labour force.

A temporary vocational training programme for 16 to 17 years old unemployed persons lacking basic vocational training was set up in 1976. Special arrangements are made for training lasting from 1 to 2 years in ordinary vocational institutes and, in 1978 on average 11 500 young people were studying under this programme.

In modern society, the public sector plays an important role as an employer and a stabilizer of employment. Taking into account the permanent labour force of the central government, state-owned companies and local authorities, and the workers engaged in public works plus the direct employment effects of various central government measures, the public sector's share in employment amounts to slightly more than a quarter of total labour force.

Public sector programmes implemented to combat unemployment, particularly among salaried employees and young people, include supplementary office works and employment subsidies paid to municipalities from state funds. In recent years supplementary office works have employed less than 2 000 salaried employees, but since late 1978 the programme has been strongly expanded, the target being 8 000 jobs in 1979. Employment financed by municipal employment subsidies also increased sharply during 1978: the number of persons

employed during the latter half of the year was more than 20 000. Under both these programmes, the employment impact has been extended by widespread introduction of parttime work

On the basis of the Employment Act, manpower authorities are also allowed to regulate the recruitment and use of labour in those investment programmes for which loans, grants or interest subsidies have been granted from the state budget.

CURBING OF THE SUPPLY OF LABOUR

With the economic recession continuing further, the supply of labour has automatically become elastic downwards, which has been reflected in a fall in the labour participation rate. The average labour input of employed persons, measured in terms of man-hours, has also shown a marked downward trend in recent years.

In public discussions the representatives of various interest groups have suggested the following measures to curb the supply of labour:

- general shortening of working hours
- work sharing
- early retirement
- lengthening of training periods
- family policy measures

Since a general shortening of working hours would not be possible, in the short run, without a corresponding reduction in earnings, it has gained little support as an employment policy measure. According to certain studies, even a marked cut in working hours would not significantly increase the demand for new labour.

Work sharing might be implemented both by reducing overtime work and by increasing part-time work. Overtime work which is relatively small in Finland may have already reached its potential minimum. With regard to

part-time work this does not seem to have increased in popularity anywhere other than in the above-mentioned employment programmes of the public sector.

Turning to pensions policy, retirement on an unemployment pension has been encouraged by reducing the age limit temporarily from 60 vears to 58 years for persons who have been unemployed for a long time. The impact of this scheme is only small. As mentioned earlier, the Government is intending to experiment in 1979 with a state-subsidized system. in which employees approaching the retirement age (63 years or over) may voluntarily choose early retirement, provided that the firm replaces the person retired early with a young unemployed seeking work. A general reduction in the retirement age has been rejected on the grounds that the costs incurred would be unreasonably high relative to the gain achieved.

Since a total reform of the medium-level education is at present under consideration, the extension of the comprehensive school by a further year has not generally been regarded as feasible. It has been used as a temporary solution in certain regions with high unemployment in which there is also a shortage of places for further education. The recruitment of additional volunteers for military service is another supply-curbing measure.

The birth rate in Finland has for the past decade been below the level required to maintain balanced population development. This, combined with current unemployment, has prompted interest in the potential role of family policies, although the only concrete measure implemented so far has been the extension of the parents' leave by two weeks. The question of a mother's pay or a housework subsidy is still the subject of a political debate.

There are a number of problems associated with reducing the supply of labour. First, it entails a conscious effort to refrain from using the nation's labour resources effectively, thereby abandoning the full-employment target as a corner stone of active manpower policy.

Secondly, such measures tend not to be reversible when the employment outlook improves. Moreover, unlike many other countries, the population structure of Finland is such that growth in the supply of labour is already

decelerating strongly and should reach zero during the latter half of the next decade. Such a prospect represents a serious challenge for employment policy both at present and in the years to come.

BANK OF FINLAND

Amendments to the Foreign Exchange Regulations. The Bank of Finland has made certain amendments to its Foreign Exchange Regulations which became effective on March 1, 1979. The cash payment scheme for imports has been abolished, so that imports of goods previously subject to the scheme can now be financed with normal short-term import credits. The gradual easing of the financial market allowed some relaxation in its scheme in May and November of last year, with the result that goods subject to the cash payment obligation accounted for no more than about 18 per cent of the total value of visible imports. The scheme has been abolished in order to help maintain the overall ease in the financial market.

The Foreign Exchange Regulations have been further relaxed as follows: the maximum amount of travel exchange which may be taken out of the country without the Bank of Finland's special permission has been raised from 3 000 marks to 5 000 marks per person per journey: the authorized banks are allowed to sell foreign exchange for a business trip or an official journey up to an amount considered reasonable by them; the maximum amount of foreign exchange available for the payment of foreign road traffic costs has been set at 15 000 marks per driver per journey. In addition, it has also been decided to prohibit exports and imports of Finnish notes with a nominal value of more than 100 marks.

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Erkki Vehkamäki

Automatic Data Processing

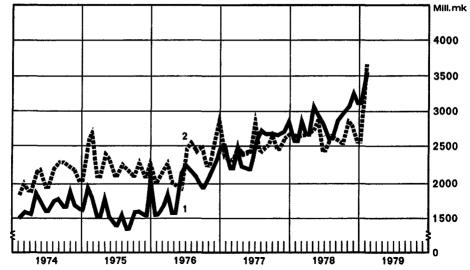
Stig G Björklund

Banking Services

Antti Luukka Cash

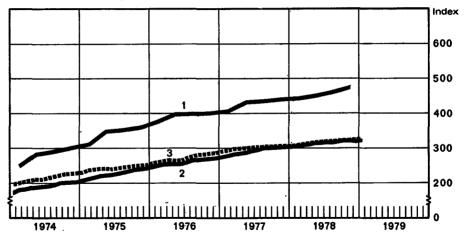


- 1. Exports f.o.b.
- 2. Imports c.i.f.
 Seasonally
 adjusted monthly
 figures



PRICES AND WAGES, 1974-79

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



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

