

BANK OF FINLAND

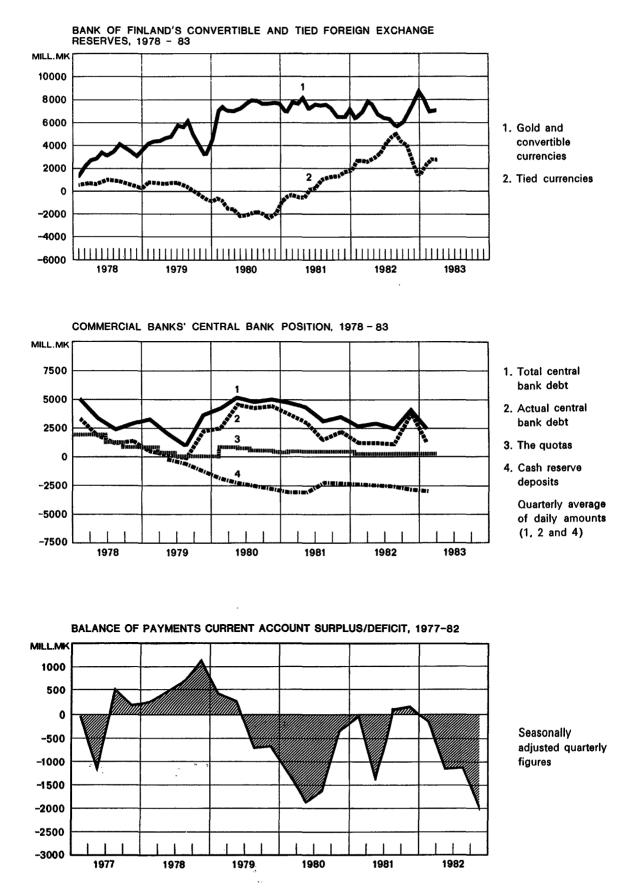
Monthly Bulletin

The 1983 income agreements

The Finnish economy in 1982 and the current outlook

New monetary policy regulations

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THE 1983 INCOME AGREEMENTS

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DEVELOPMENTS IN THE PREVIOUS AGREEMENT PERIOD

The comprehensive incomes policy agreement concluded between labour market and industrial organizations in March, 1981, on the basis of a proposal submitted by the government-appointed incomes policy mediator, involved average wage and salary increases totalling 13 per cent over a two-year period.¹ In addition, the settlement included an index clause, by virtue of which earnings rose by slightly less than one per cent. However. collective agreements at the industry level provided for higher pay increases than the general settlement. In the public sector and some branches of the private sector, additional rises were effected on the basis of earlier agreements. Wage drift amounted to 5 per cent during the agreement period. Indeed, by the final guarter of 1982 the earnings index had risen by 23 per cent compared with the corresponding guarter of 1980. Furthermore, the comprehensive agreement included an earnings guarantee clause providing for special compensation at the end of the 2-year period in branches where wage drift had been less than average.

With the prolongation of the recession, it became clear that the level of pay settlements incorporated in the comprehensive agreement was too high. Admittedly, the rate of inflation was curbed, but price competitiveness continued to deteriorate. Though the devaluations of the mark in October 1982 improved competitiveness, at the same time the slowdown in inflation was brought to a halt. A prime economic policy goal is to secure the competitiveness of Finnish industry. To this end, the Bank of Finland lowered interest rates in June 1982 while the Government endeavoured to create an environment conducive to moderate incomes policy in 1983 through the customary means of inflation-adjustment of personal income and wealth taxes and limitation of increases in public charges. In connection with the autumn devaluations, a package of measures was approved with a view to reducing the rise in corporate costs and improving the purchasing power of households. However, to finance these measures, the sales tax rate will be raised as from the beginning of June 1983

THE NEW AGREEMENTS

The two-year collective agreements expired at the end of February 1983. A few sectors have longer-term agreements, covering slightly less than 10 per cent of wage and salary earners. In most cases these include provisions for the adjustment of wages — on top of the rises agreed for this year — in accordance with the overall rise in wages in the new pay round.

This time a comprehensive incomes policy agreement was not reached. Negotiations between the central labour market organizations on a comprehensive settlement became deadlocked in early January. The employers felt that, in view of the economic situation, only a pay settlement could be justified and they therefore rejected the employees' demands for social reforms. Moreover, they found it impossible to accept either indexation or an earnings guarantee clause.

¹ See the front article, »The 1981 incomes policy agreement», in the August 1981 issue of the Bulletin.

After negotiations had been transferred to union level, the first agreement was concluded in the metal industry in March. It was almost a pure wage settlement, including neither an index clause nor an earnings guarantee. Over a 12-month period, wages and salaries in the branch are to be raised by a total of 5.4 per cent. As from March, the increase is 70 pennies per hour — 2.7 per cent on average — and, as from October, 2 per cent. Various other increases in remuneration are estimated to contribute a further 0.7 per cent to the rise in the level of wages in this branch.

The collective agreement concluded in the metal industry set the general trend for pay settlements this spring, although pay increases in other sectors have tended to be slightly higher. This is mainly because of compensation for wage drift in these branches, a carry-over from the two-year comprehensive agreement of 1981, to which the metal industry was not a party. Even so, pay increases in other sectors exceed that in the metal industry by only about one percentage point on average.

The breakdown of the pay increases into flat-rate and percentage rises varies from sector to sector. Furthermore, in many cases the settlements include provisions for using part of the pay increase for the adjustment of remuneration at branch and company level.

There are virtually no provisions in the new collective agreements for reforms in working conditions. Certain issues, such as shortening working hours through longer winter holidays and reduced overtime, improving job security and increasing unemployment benefits for workers temporarily laid off, were discussed but were subsequently referred to the unions and employers' organisations for further consideration.

By mid-April, a quarter of all wage and salary earners were still without an agreement. Especially in local government service branches, such as health care, social work and teaching, employees have claimed special increases this year and next to compensate for the falling behind in their earnings during the last few years. In some cases the failure to reach agreement has led to strikes.

After the autumn devaluations, there was a two-month price freeze, followed by a period of extended price control. When normal price control conditions were restored at the end of March, the coverage of the price notification scheme was reduced, but the monitoring and reporting of price formation were intensified in branches where competition functions inadequately.

Agreement was reached in March between representatives of the Government and farmers on rises in agricultural income. Farm incomes are set to rise by 11 per cent in 1983, part of the increase being compensation for a higher increase in the general wage level over the two-year agreement period than forecast at the time the comprehensive agreement was concluded. The increases will chiefly be effected through rises in the prices of agricultural products.

Finland is currently experiencing its third consecutive year of recession. Hence, capacity utilization and productivity growth are likely to remain low this year. Against this background, the pay increases envisaged under the new agreements are large.

The carry-over from 1982 — the level of earnings at the end of the year as compared with average earnings for the year as a whole was quite substantial. It alone will raise average earnings by 4 per cent this year. Even if wage drift proves minimal, average earnings this year are expected to increase by almost as much as in 1982, when they rose by 10.6 per cent.

The rise in corporate costs will, however, be mitigated by certain measures decided on in conjunction with the devaluations and as a result of which indirect labour costs, as a percentage of wages and salaries, will be 1.5 percentage points lower than in 1982.

(continued on page 34)

BANK OF FINLAND

	1	982		19	83	
	April 30	Dec. 31	April 8	April 15	April 22	April 29
Assets						
Gold and foreign exchange receivables	10 842	10 552	10 251	10 402	10154	10156
Gold	1 382	1 382 609	1 382 569	1 382 569	1 382 570	1 382 569
Special drawing rights IMF reserve tranche	567 394	453	456	456	456	456
Foreign bonds	1 117	765	276	275	213	232
Convertible currencies	4 293	5813	4 489	4 353	4133	4122
Tied currencies	3 089	1 530 3 963	3 079 3 976	3 367 3 974	3 400 3 981	3 395 3 979
Other foreign receivables	1 606	1 843	1 843	1 843	1 843	1843
Mark subscription to Finland's IMF quota Term receivables	1 000	2 1 2 0	2 1 3 3	2 1 3 1	2138	2136
Receivables from financial institutions	3 872	5 409	5 417	5 949	5 303	4 990
Banks' cheque accounts	320	169	505	539	425	355
Call money market advances	2 069	3126	2 788	3 345	2 763	2 510
Till-money credits Bonds	720 726	889 1 179	822 1 275	757 1 278	796 1 290	801 1 290
Other financial institution receivables	37	46	.27	30	29	34
Receivables from the public sector	965	1 040	1 513	1 526	1 506	1 477
Government promissory notes			210	210	210	210
Bonds Total acience	423	435 559	675 595	687 598	669 599	639 602
Total coinage Other public sector receivables	524 18	46	33	31	28	26
Receivables from corporations	4 667	4 990	5 002	4 9 9 5	5 000	5 053
Financing of exports	1 685	1 788	1 758	1 727	1 7 3 4	1 769
Financing of domestic deliveries	2 270	2 514	2 661	2 683	2 688	2 705
Bonds	185	163	157	157	152 426	152 427
Other corporate receivables Other assets	527 92	525 99	426 99	428 100	102	103
Total	22 044	26 053	26 258	26 946	26 046	25 758
Liabilities						
Foreign exchange liabilities	31	22	38	65	78	69
Convertible accounts Tied accounts	26 5	17 5	27 11	53 12	65 13	54 15
Other foreign liabilities	3 2 1 8	5 410	4 636	4 628	4 6 3 5	4 6 3 3
IMF mark accounts	1 812	1 927	1 890	1 890	1 890	1 890
Allocations of special drawing rights	726	833	839	839	840	839
Term liabilities	680	2 650 6 062	1 907 5 842	1 899 5 853	1 905 5 831	1 904 5 984
Notes and coins in circulation	5 383	5572	5 356	5 368	5 3 4 5	5 497
Coins	4 929 454	490	486	485	486	487
Deposit certificates in circulation	2 1 5 0	1 700	2 100	2 700	2 700	1 650
Claims of financial institutions	4 382	4 791	5 305	5 355	4 3 3 6	4971
Banks' cheque accounts	15	6	1	1	1	0
Call money market deposits	1 600	1 470	1 505	1 507	513	740
Cash reserve deposits	2 644	3 132 177	3 726	3 726 56	3 726 56	4 128 56
Capital import deposits Other financial institution claims	110 13	6	56 17	50 65	40	47
Claims of the public sector	195	50	0	1	1	1
Cheque accounts	1		0	T	1	
Counter-cyclical reserves	117					
Counter-cyclical deposits						
Capital import deposits Other public sector claims	77 0	49 0	0	0	0	0
Claims of corporations	1 464	1 687	1 712	1 701	1 700	1 687
Deposits for investment and ship purchase	1 251	1 416	1 294	1 279	1 278	1 271
Capital import deposits	188	265	412	410	413	409
Other corporate claims	25	6	6	12	9	7
Other liabilities	15	23	19	14	15	17
Equalization accounts	798	1 609	1 792	1 805	1 916	1 902
Capital accounts	4 408	4 699	4 814	4 824	4 834	4 844
Primary capital	3 000	3 000	3 000	3 000	3 000	3 000
Reserve fund	1 0 3 2	1 032	1 365	1 365	1 365	1 365
Undisposed profits	281 95	667	334 115	334 125	334 135	334 145
Net earnings Total	22 044	26 053	26 258	26 946	26 046	25 758

Total

22 044

26 053

26 258

26 946

26 046

25 758

Mill. mk

BANK OF FINLAND

			For	eign sec	tor			Pu	blic se	ctor	
End of year or month	Gold SDRs, IMF reserve tranche	Foreign bonds	Convert- ible cur- rencies, net	Total convert- ible reserves (1+2+ 3)	Tied cur- rencies, net	Other receiv- ables, net	Net receiv- ables (4+5+ 6)	Receiv- ables	Liabili- ties	Net liabili- ties (9—8)	Deposit certifi- cates in circula- tion
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1977	337	543	1 212	2 092	496	-2 031	557	391	328	- 63	200
1978	728	872	3 080	4 680	471	-1 099	4 052	633	114	519	1 090
1979	1 728	1 749	2 964	6 441	678		4 999	884	387	-497	1 700
1980	1 850	2 125	3 823	7 798	-757		6 151	1 225	591	-634	1 900
1981	2 408	1 405	3 645	7 458	1 909	991	8 376	1 236	578	658	1 600
1982	2 444	765	5 7 9 6	9 005	1 525	—1 447	9 083	1 040	50	990	1 700
1982											
April	2 343	1 1 1 7	4 267	7 7 2 7	3 084	-1 612	9 1 9 9	965	195	—770	2 1 5 0
May	2 305	1 064	3 498	6 867	3 456		8 7 4 2	964	171	793	2 000
June	2 286	910	3 335	6 531	4 314		9 262	977	143		2 200
July	2 286	899	3 280	6 465	4 909		9 7 9 1	987	163		2 000
Aug.	2 348	851	2 657	5 856	5 207		9 508	985	147	838	1 600
Sept.	2 348	857	2 920	6125	4 306	2 537	7 894	973	107		2 000
Oct.	2 348	709	4 0 4 2	7 099	4 1 2 8	-4 427	6 800	- 986	112	874	2 000
Nov.	2 310	752	4 946	8 008	2 697		7 410	978	50	928	2 800
Dec.	2 444	765	5 796	9 005	1 525	—1 447	9 083	1 040	50	990	1 700
1983											
Jan.	2 450	523	5142	8 1 1 5	2 488	121	10 724	1 113	0	—1 113	1 580
Feb.	2 405	600	4 1 0 9	7 114	2 922	180	10216	1 209	0	—1 209	1 650
March	2 408	278	4 560	7 246	2 91 9	664	9 501	1 555	1	-1 554	1 800
April	2 407	232	4 068	6 707	3 380	654	9 433	1 477	1	-1 476	1 650

FOREIGN EXCHANGE POSITION

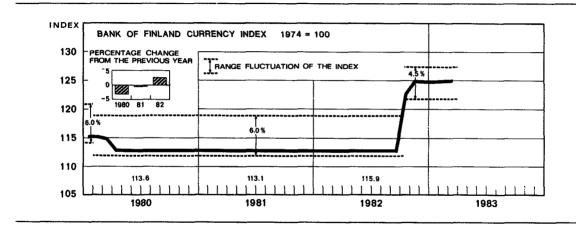
Net holdings, Dec. 31, 1982 Net holdings March 31, 1983 Change Bank of Finland Bank of Other Total Other Total Mar. Jan.-Mar. Finland Gold 1 382 1 382 1 383 1 383 +1 Special drawing rights 609 609 570 570 +2 -39 — -----IMF reserve tranche 453 453 456 456 +1 +3 _ Foreign bonds 764 764 278 278 -321 ---486 ____ ____ +892 --630 Convertible currencies 5 796 ----5 253 4 559 -10 442 ---5 883 7 246 -10 442 -11 049 -2 045 -3196 +574 -1 151 Total 9 0 04 --200 2719 —10 +1 408 **Tied currencies** 1 5 2 6 -215 1 311 2919 +257 10 530 -11 264 -734 10165 -10642 ---477 +564 Grand total

4

Mill, mk

Mill. mk

	D	omestic	financi	al secto	r		Corp	orate se	ector	
Dis- counted and redis- counted bills	Cheque account receiv- ables, net	Demand for call money by deposit banks	Supply of call money by deposit banks	Cash reserve deposits	Other liabili- ties, net	Net receiv- ables (1+2+3 456)	Perma- nent special financing schemes	Liabili- ties net	Net receiv- ables (8—9)	- Notes and coins in circu- lation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3 091	107	1 804	850	_	—74	4 2 2 6	1 416	242	1 1 7 4	3 167
970	136	2 213	2 075		69	1 1 7 5	1 948	356	1 592	3 822
	229	3 870	1 1 3 1	1 764		1 495	2 182	65	2 117	4 375
<u> </u>	480	3 674	290	3 317	-1 064	1 6 1 1	3 063	642	2 421	4954
·	495	1 796	1 080	2 492	—1 174		3 865	749	3 1 1 6	5 5 9 5
	163	3126	1 470	3 1 3 2	—1 931	618	4 302	999	3 303	6 062
_	305	2 069	1 600	2 644	—1 360	—510	3 955	752	3 203	5 383
_	511	1 888	1 420	2 707	—1 510	218	4 058	684	3 374	5 5 3 4
	429	2 006	1 640	2 7 3 2	—1 568		4118	929	3 1 8 9	5 752
	290	1 2 2 3	1 042	2 777	—1 467	839	4 084	1 1 3 6	2 948	5 706
_	435	929	1 260	2 783	1 461		4117	983	3 1 3 4	5 5 5 7
	351	2 409	290	3 0 9 5	—1 537	912	4 1 5 6	982	3 1 7 4	5 616
	328	3 867	39	3 1 0 5	—1 530	2 581	4 415	977	3 4 3 8	5 670
_	311	3 902	_	3128	—1 690	2 775	4 404	973	3 4 3 1	5 663
	163	3 1 2 6	1 470	3 1 3 2	—1 931	618	4 302	999	3 303	6 062
—	347	708	1 308	3 2 5 4			4 331	994	3 337	5 711
<u> </u>	198	1 1 5 1	1 1 4 0	3 2 9 4	-2 106	979	4 360	871	3 4 8 9	5 803
	262	2 106	710	3 7 2 7	-2 035	34	4 418	1 1 3 5	3 283	5 966
	355	2 510	740	4128	-2 022	19	4 474	1 1 0 8	3 366	5 984
	Counted and redis- counted bills 1 3 091 970 — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	Dis- counted and redis- counted bills Cheque account receiv- ables, net 1 2 3 091 107 970 136 — 229 — 480 — 495 — 163 — 305 — 511 — 429 — 290 — 435 — 351 — 328 — 311 — 163	Dis- counted and redis- counted bills Cheque account receiv- ables, net Demand for call money by deposit banks 1 2 3 3 091 107 1 804 970 136 2 213 - 229 3 870 - 480 3 674 - 495 1 796 - 163 3 126 - 305 2 069 - 511 1 888 - 429 2 006 - 290 1 223 - 435 929 - 351 2 409 - 311 3 902 - 163 3 126 - 347 708 - 198 1 151 - 262 2 106	$\begin{array}{c c} \hline Dis-\\ counted and account receiv-ables. net by by deposit banks banks by deposit banks by deposit banks banks by deposit banks banks banks by deposit banks by deposit banks by deposit banks banks by deposit banks banks banks by deposit banks by deposit banks banks banks banks by deposit banks banks by deposit banks banks banks by deposit banks b$	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	counted and redis- counted billsCheque for call money by deposit banksof call money by deposit banksCash reserve depositsOther liabili- ties, net1234563 0911071 804850749701362 2132 075692293 8701 1311 7642914803 6742903 3171 0644951 7961 0802 4921 1741633 1261 4703 1321 9313052 0691 6402 7321 5682901 2231 0422 7771 4674359291 2602 7831 4613512 4092903 0951 5303113 9023 128-1 6901633 1261 4703 132-1 9312622 1067103 7272 035	$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $



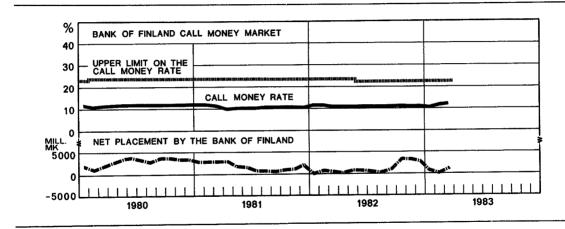
MONETARY POLICY INDICATORS

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	Cash reserve deposits of the deposit banks mill. mk	Cash reserve deposits of the commercial banks mill. mk	Bank of Fin!and placements in the call money market, mill. mk	Base rate %	Call money interest rate %	Average cost of total central bank debt %	Average lending rate of the commercial banks ¹ %
<u> </u>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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
1979	2 629	820	475	447	389	321	7.46	9.74	8.99	8.03
1980	4 963	4 097	783	2 542	2 220	3 31 3	9.20	12.38	12.37	9.77
1981	4 087	2 754	595	2 795	2 442	2 161	9.25	11.48	11.61	9.84
1982	3166	1 985	417	2 777	2 426	1 571	8.81	11.64	11.99	9.33
1982 April	3 049	1 062	400	2 637	2 2 9 9	664	9.25	11.50	11.51	9.78
May	2 908	1 429	400	2 645	2 313	1 034	9,25	11.50	11.64	9.77
June	3 090	1 528	400	2 706	2 356	1 1 3 4	8.50	11.50	11.42	9.06
July	2 686	1 213	400	2 731	2 386	814	8.50	11.50	11.09	9.04
Aug.	2 312	1 010	400	2 771	2 418	611	8.50	11.50	10.63	8.99
Sept.	2 703	1 597	400	2 794	2 439	1 1 98	8.50	11.45	11.25	8.97
Oct.	4 4 1 2	4148	400	3 091	2 699	3 750	8.50	11.70	13.08	8.97
Nov.	4 247 ^r	4 088	400	3 1 0 0	2 714	3 690	8.50	11.50	13.24	8.95
Dec.	4 2 4 2	3 765	400	3119	2 723	3 367	8.50	11.50	13.30	8.95

1983	
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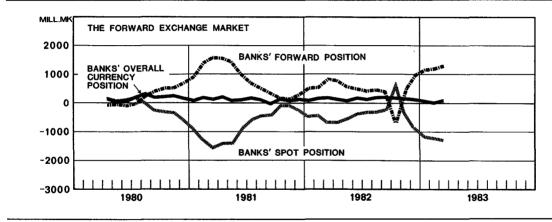
Jan.	2 963	1 410	400	3 1 3 5	2 751	1 011	8.50	11.00	12.10	8.99
Feb.	1 853	870	400	3 2 4 0	2 853	475	8.50	12.00	11.73	8.97
March	2 718	1 807	400	3 308	2 888	1 408	8.50	13.00	13.62	8.95
April	3 2 5 6	2 065	400	3 7 5 3	3 279	1 666	8.50	13.00	••	

¹ End of period.



I	Banks' For	ward Posi	tions in r	nill. mk wit	h	Banks Ri	' Forward ates for US	Selling SD
	Domestic Firm	ńs	Foreign Banks	Bank of Finland	Overall			
Assets	Liabilities	Net	Net	Net	Net	1 month	3 months	6 months
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5 183.0	1 619.8	3 563.2			583.5	4.4	4.1	—3.6
11 128.0	2 116.7	9 011.4	865.1	6 827.2	1 104.0	3.9	3.8	3.4
5 967 6	1 788 5	2 470 2	698.6	2 424 4	201 7	0.0	0.7	0.7
							····	0.7
5 183.0	1013.0	3 563.2	001.0		083.0	0,1	0.3	0.1
4 984.2	1 581.2	3 402.9	666.0	-2 242.9	607.4	1.3	0.7	_1.0
5 054.0	1 666.4	3 387.6	660.0	-2 081.1	666.8	-2.6	2.3	-2.4
5 596.8	1 693.5	3 903.3	522.1		1 292.4	1.3	1.5	_1.7
5 936.4	1 596.8	4 339.6	-671.8		666.5	1.9	—1.9	—2.0
6 035.1	1 950.0	4 085.1	-486.4		559.9	1.3	—1.1	1.1
5 942.0	1 703.4	4 238.6	704.5	-2 797.7	637.3	1.7	-1.7	—1.6
5 781.5	1 653.2	4 128.3	871.0		322.1	-0.6	0.9	1.3
7 045.1	1 679.3	5 365.8		4 114.5	309.8	2.4	1.8	1.0
6 618.6	2 282.4	4 336.1	-711.3			2.6	2.6	2.3
6 898.2	2 557.1	4 341.1	805.2	—3 937.2		4.0	· 4.1	4.0
8 921.5	2 199.9	6 721.6	692.8	5 027.6	917.4	4.7	4.6	4.5
11 128.0	2 116.7	9 011.4		6 827.2	1 104.0	3,9	3.8	3.4
11 271.6	2 189.0	9 082.6		6 643.2	1 515.5	3.8	3.9	3.7
	2 1 4 4 . 9		-960.0					3.4
	2 048.9							5.0
10 551.4	2 048.9	8 502.5			1 761.6	5.4	5.4	
	Assets 1 5 183.0 11 128.0 5 267.6 5 183.0 4 984.2 5 054.0 5 596.8 5 936.4 6 035.1 5 942.0 5 781.5 7 045.1 6 618.6 6 898.2 8 921.5 11 128.0 11 271.6 10 436.2	Assets Liabilities 1 2 5 183.0 1 619.8 11 128.0 2 116.7 5 267.6 1 788.5 5 183.0 1 619.8 11 128.0 2 116.7 5 267.6 1 788.5 5 183.0 1 619.8 4 984.2 1 581.2 5 054.0 1 666.4 5 596.8 1 693.5 5 936.4 1 596.8 6 035.1 1 950.0 5 942.0 1 703.4 5 781.5 1 653.2 7 045.1 1 679.3 6 618.6 2 282.4 6 898.2 2 557.1 8 921.5 2 199.9 11 128.0 2 116.7 11 271.6 2 189.0 10 436.2 2 144.9	Domestic Firms Assets Liabilities Net 1 2 3 5 183.0 1 619.8 3 563.2 11 12 3 5 183.0 1 619.8 3 563.2 11 128.0 2 116.7 9 011.4 5 267.6 1 788.5 3 479.2 5 183.0 1 619.8 3 563.2 4 984.2 1 581.2 3 402.9 5 054.0 1 666.4 3 387.6 5 596.8 1 693.5 3 903.3 5 936.4 1 596.8 4 339.6 6 035.1 1 950.0 4 085.1 5 942.0 1 703.4 4 238.6 5 781.5 1 653.2 4 128.3 7 045.1 1 679.3 5 365.8 6 618.6 2 282.4 4 336.1 6 898.2 2 557.1 4 341.1 8 921.5 2 199.9 6 721.6 11 128.0 2 116.7 9 011.4 11 271.6 2 189.0 9 082.6 10 436.2	Domestic Firms Foreign Banks Assets Liebilities Net Net 1 2 3 4 5 183.0 1 619.8 3 563.2 581.0 11 128.0 2 116.7 9 011.4 865.1 5 267.6 1 788.5 3 479.2 698.6 5 183.0 1 619.8 3 563.2 581.0 4 984.2 1 581.2 3 402.9 6666.0 5 054.0 1 666.4 3 387.6 660.0 5 596.8 1 693.5 3 903.3 522.1 5 936.4 1 596.8 4 339.6 -671.8 6 035.1 1 950.0 4 085.1 -486.4 5 942.0 1 703.4 4 238.6 -704.5 5 781.5 1 653.2 4 128.3 -871.0 7 045.1 1 679.3 5 365.8 -854.4 6 618.6 2 282.4 4 336.1 -711.3 6 898.2 2 557.1 4 341.1 805.2 8 921.5 2 199.9 6 721.6	$\begin{tabular}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	BanksFinlandGroupAssetsLiabilitiesNetNetNet1234565183.01619.83563.2 581.0 -2 246.3583.511128.02116.79011.4 865.1 6 827.21104.05267.61788.53479.2 698.6 2 424.4291.75183.01619.83563.2 581.0 2 346.3583.54984.21581.23402.9 666.0 -2 242.4291.75183.01619.83563.2 581.0 -2 346.3583.54984.21581.23402.9 666.0 -2 242.4291.75183.01619.833563.2 581.0 -2 346.3583.54984.21581.23402.9 666.0 -2 242.4291.75054.01666.43387.6 -660.0 -2 242.9607.45936.41596.84339.6 -671.8 -2 287.4666.56035.11950.04085.1 -486.4 -2 953.6559.95942.01703.44238.6 -704.5 -2 <	Banks Forward Positions in mill. mk with R Domestic Firms Foreign Bank of Finland Overall Deviati per deviation deviate deviate deviation deviation deviated deviation deviation devi	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$

FORWARD EXCHANGE MARKETS IN FINLAND



1	New York 1 US \$ USD	Montreal IC\$ CAD	1C\$	1C\$	London 1 £ GBP	Dublin 1 Ir£ IEP	Stockholm 100 Skr SEK	Oslo 100 Nkr NOK	Copenhagen 100 Dkr DKK	Frankfurt 100 DM DEM	Amsterdam 100 Hfl NLG	Brus 100 BEC	
			GDF	167		NOK		DEW	NLG	860			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
<u>1976</u>	3.864	3.922	6.983		88.86	70.95	64.04	153.78	146.42	10.030	9.812		
<u>1977</u>	4.029	3.791	7.042		90.21	75.83	67.23	174.15	164.59	11.277	11.267		
1978	4.117	3.617	7.917		91.43	78.93	75.06	205.53	190.77	13.152	12.959		
1979	3.896	3.330	8.275		91.12	77.22	74.38	212.75	194.43	13.338	12.979		
1980	3.730	3.194	8.691	7.689	88.43	75.81	66.53	205.58	188.02	12.818	12.635		
1981	4.315	3.602	8.731	6.976	85.74	75.54	60.96	191.31	173.43	11.688	11.095		
1982	4.820	3.913	8.423	6.854	77.03	74.84	57. 9 3	198.76	180.66	10.584	9.859		

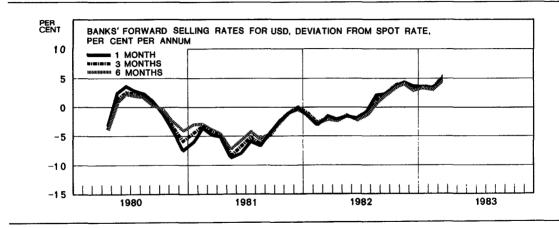
Average se lling rates for foreign exchange, mk

1982

March	4.574	3.751	8.275	6.751	78.51	76.01	57.01	192.48	174.93	10.334	9.346
April	4.613	3.772	8.179	6.675	78.12	75.94	56.66	192.74	173.74	10.214	9.228
May	4.512	3.664	8.180	6.767	78.12	75.72	57.60	195.56	176.05	10.361	9.477
June	<u>4.678</u>	3.681	8.237	6.669	77.88	75.76	56.23	193.17	174.76	10.164	9.271
July	4.735	3.729	8.224	6.624	77.56	74.65	55.57	192.36	_174.14	10.086	9.376
Aug.	4.757	3.824	8.225	6.618	77.60	71.36	55.20	192.25	174.70	10.050	9.507
Sept.	4.806	3.897	8.247	6.595	77.34	69.80	54.73	192.36	175.57	9.993	9.602
Oct.	5.358	4.362	9.104	7.223	75.18	74.80	60.21	212.11	194.50	10.952	10.472
Nov.	5.534	4.519	9.045	7.371	73.82	76.51	61.85	216.80	198.78	11.168	10.823
Dec.	5.353	4.331	8.673	7.390	72.92	76.25	62.86	221.55	200.75	11.297	10.980

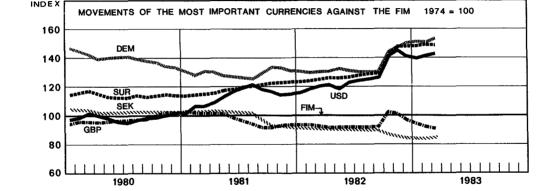
1983

<u>Jan.</u>	5.317	4.332	8.397	7.417	72.78	75.57	63.27	222.95	202.42	11.370	10.869
Feb.	5.389	4.395	8.270	7.391	72.62	75.88	62.91	222.26	201.55	11.314	10.898
March	5.429	4.433	8.112	7.362	72.75	75.80	63.08	225.76	202.86	11.475	10.886
April	5.436	4.417	8.389	7.061	72.74	76.28	62.87	223.29	198.24	11.212	11.103



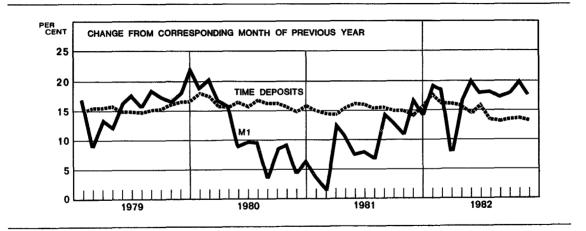
Zurich 100 Sfr CHF	Paris 100 FF FRF	Rome 100 Lit ITL	Vienna 100 ÖS ATS	Lisbon 100 Esc PTE	Reykjavik 100 lkr ISK	Madrid 100 Ptas ESP	Tokyo 100 Y JPY	Moscow 1 Cl Rbl SUR	l special drawing right SDR	Currency index 1974 = 100
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
154.86	81.09	0.468	21.59	12.89	2.14	5.80	1.307	5.125	4.450 99	99.9
168.70	82.16	0.459	24.47	10.65	2.04	5.37	1.512	5.475	4.695 56	106.1
231.83	91.77	0.489	28.45	9.55	1.57	5.42	1.983	6.037	5.136 33	117.2
234.36	91.88	0.473	29.19	8.13	1.14	5.84	1.797	5.941	5.016 78	117.3
222.87	88.65	0.440	28.90	7.60	0.81	5.25	1.662	5.741	4.842 55	113.6
220.34	79.92	0.385	27.17	7.17	60.35	4.72	1.967	5.986	5.071 40	113.1
237.79	73.65	0.358	28.31	6.13	40.79	4.41	1.943	6.624	5.305 63	115.9
242.70	74.70	0.355	27.43	6.53	45.94	4.40	1.904	6.307	5.129 23	113.1
235.81	74.09	0.351	27.45	6.42	44.99	4.37	1.896	6.378	5.138 80	113.1
231.86	75.17	0.353	27.79	6.44	42.99	4.39	1.910	6.353	5.107 78	113.1
225.93	71.66	0.347	27.44	6.07	42.20	4.31	1.870	6.397	5.147 87	113.1
226.29	69.30	0.344	27.36	5.66	40.60	4.26	1.862	6.458	5.159 48	113.1
226.15	68.97	0.344	27,38	5.59	36.89	4.26	1.844	6.498	5.160 27	113.1
225.33	68.26	0.343	27.40	5.53	33.51	4.27	1.834	6.522	5.179 44	113.1
247.28	75.17	0.374	30.21	6.02	35.48	4.67	1.983	7.219	5.724 37	122.8
252.26	76.87	0.378	30.92	6.07	34.70	4.67	2.096	7.434	5.896 66	125.1
261.40	78.33	0.385	31.52	5.90	32.80	4.27	2.217	7.446	5.847 79	125.0
270.53	78.77	0.389	31.79	5.79	29.19	4.21	2.289	7.450	5,837 67	125.0
267.72	78.50	0.387	31.66	5.90	28.34	4.17	2.287	7.506	5.865 42	125.1
263.75	77.75	0.383	32.13	5.82	26.65	4.09	2.287	7.498	5.884 14	125.2
264.97	74.60	0.376	31.78	5.59	25.76	4.02	2.294	7.489	5.876 33	125.2
		<u></u>							·····	
IP		IOVEMENTS	OF THE N	IOST IMPO	RTANT CUR	RENCIES A	GAINST TH	IE FIM 19	74 = 100	
	160					_		Statistics and		
	44 Mar	DEM				1				
	140	THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY	and and an and a state of the second s		STIMUS.	iltra				

Average selling rates for foreign exchange, mk



DEPOSITS BY THE PUBLIC

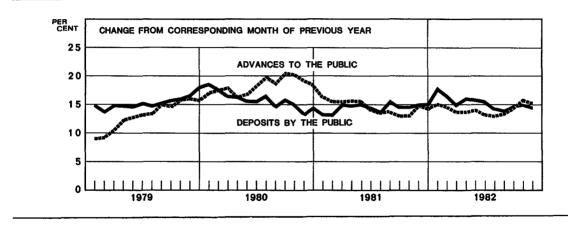
		Demand	deposits	3		ті	me depo	sits		
End of year and month	Commer- cial banks	Savings banks & Co-op. banks	Posti- pankki	All deposit banks	Commercial banks	Savings banks	Co-op. banks	Posti- pankki	All deposit banks	Totai (4+9)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1978	3 887	1 676	2 052	7 615	17 035	14 641	11 286	4 900	47 862	55 477
1979	4 697	2 255	2 714	9 666	19 794	17 177	13 348	5 599	55 918	65 584
1980	5 459	2 285	2 531	10 275	22 591	20 009	15 950	6 355	64 905	75 180
1981	5 791	2 879	2 952	11 622	26 094	22 937	18 598	7 448	75 077	86 699
1981										
Aug.	5 076	2 716	3 1 9 4	10 986	24 554	22 01 2	<u>17 596</u>	7 053	71 215	82 201
Sept.	5 070	2 804	3 2 2 6	11 100	24 239	22 056	17 723	7 058	71 076	82 176
Oct.	4 964	2 689	3 2 4 5	10 898	24 706	22 221	17 749	7 060	71 736	82 634
Nov.	5 386	2 689	3 1 1 5	11 190	24 732	22 280	17 892	7 080	71 984	83 174
Dec.	5 791	2 879	2 952	<u>11 622</u>	26 094	22 937	18 598	7 448	75 077	86 699
1982*										
Jan.	5 103	2 641	3 7 3 4	11 478	26143	24 721	<u>18 870</u>	7 651	77 385	88 863
Feb.	4 614	2 544	3 5 2 7	10 685	<u> 26 472</u>	23 673	<u> 19 275</u>	7 779	77 199	87 884
March	5 1 5 6	2 617	3 4 4 3	11 216	26 601	<u>23 537</u>	19176	7 604	76 918	88134
April	5 098	2 768	4 0 2 3	<u>11 889</u>	<u>27 175</u>	23 891	19 511	7 678	78 255	90 1 4 4
May	5 528	2 933	3 5 9 3	12 054	<u>27 129</u>	24 095	<u>19 700</u>	7 961	78 885	90 939
June	5 992	3 208	3 786	12 986	27 406	24 403	19858	8 057	79 724	92 710
July	5 573	3 2 5 2	3 668	12 493	2 <u>7 395</u>	24 709	20 058	8 096	80 258	92 751
Aug.	5 999	3 460	3 682	1 <u>3</u> 141	27 329	24 895	20 21 3	8 324	80 761	93 902
Sept.	6 439	3 5 2 5	3 480	13 444	27 382	24 950	20 270	8 280	80 882	94 326
Oct.	6 093	3 654	3 807	13 554	27 894	25 102	20 437	8 304	81 737	95 291
Nov.	6 742	3 599	3 325	13 666	27 782	25 1 1 1	20 417	8 390	81 700	95 366



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Mill, mk

	Adv	ances (granted	by	Types	ofadv	ances		Money	y Supply
End of year and month	Commercial 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)	Μı	M₁+Quasi- Money
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1978	26 324	14 092	12 181	6 847	52 517	1 723	5 204	59 444	11 496	60 682
1979	29 844	16 535	14 258	8 299	60 971	1 955	6 010	68 936	14 087	71 157
1980	35 994	19 097	16 760	9 973	70 466	2 347	9 011	81 824	14 979	81 601
1981	40 462	22 009	20 059	11 135	80 817	2 877	9 971	93 665	17 186	94 577
1981										
Aug.	39 011	20 845	18 686	10 474	76 295	2 948	9 773	89 016	15 856	89 507
Sept.	39 325	21 1 99	19079	10773	77 556	3128	9 692	90 376	16 045	89 787
Oct.	40172	21 466	19 363	10 797	78 871	3168	9 759	91 798	15 876	90 2 34
Nov.	41 040	21 732	19 730	11 1 29	80 208	3 4 9 5	9 928	93 631	16128	90 514
Dec.	40 462	22 009	20 059	11 135	80 817	2 877	9 971	93 665	17 186	94 577
1982*										
Jan.	40 501	22 278	20 279	11 064	81 630	3140	9 352	94 1 2 2	17 114	95 468
Feb.	40 908	22 451	20 436	10 966	82 174	3 483	9 104	94 761	16 205	95 993
March	41 214	22 698	20 636	10761	82 807	3 762	8 740	95 309	16 353	95 919
April	41 818	22 974	20 916	10 835	83 816	3 821	8 906	96 543	17 340	98 004
May	42 625	23 297	21 293	10 905	85 079	3 851	9 1 9 0	98 1 2 0	17 615	98 886
June	42 925	23 586	21 628	11 125	86 1 50	3 5 4 8	9 566	99 264	18 664	100 998
July	43 078	23 861	21 935	11 290	86 835	3 763	9 566	100 164	18 339	101 351
Aug.	43 314	24 250	22 260	11 514	88 026	3 682	9 6 3 0	101 338	18 652	102 090
Sept.	44 472	24 674	22 611	11 887	89 645	3 881	10118	103 644	18 958	102 482
Oct.	46 174	25 069	22 964	12 295	91 156	3 81 3	11 533	106 502	19 091	103 523
Nov.	47 033	25 408	23 252	12 485	92 269	3 927	11 982	108 178	18 982	103 579



STATE FINANCES

STATE FINANCES							
Revenue	JanN		Expenditure		Jan		
	1981	1982			1981	1982	
Income and wealth tax (net)	16 134	<u>16 307</u>	Wages, salaries, pension	s etc.	8 353	9 654	
Gross receipts	37 218	<u>39 051</u>	Repair and maintenance		1 074	1 162	
Refunds & local authorities	<u>-21 084</u>	<u>—22 744</u>	Other consumption expe	nditure	4 748	5 741	
Other taxes on income and			Total consumption expen	nditure	14 175	16 557	
wealth	281	379	State aid to local author	ities	10 661	12 240	
Employers' child allowance			State aid to industries		7 477	8 7 3 8	
payments	58	1	of which: agric. price	subsidies	3 245	3 694	
Sales tax	12 484	14 017	Child allowances		1 668	1 611	
Customs duties and import			Share in national pensio	ns and			
charges and levies	1 292	1 483	sickness insurance sch	emes	504	769	
Excise duties	9 117	10 414	Other transfer expenditu		6 420	7 667	
Excise duty on alcoholic			Total transfer expenditur		26 730	31 025	
beverages	2 742	3 078	Machinery and equipme	• •	1 467	1 536	
Excise duty on tobacco	1 1 4 1	1 297	Construction of building		703	790	
Excise duty on liquid fuel	2 761	3 1 1 7	Land and waterway con		1 841	2 042	
Other excise duties	2 473	2 922		3110011011			
Tax on autom. and motor-cycles	1 517	1 732	Total real investment		4 011	4 368	
Stamp duties	1 082	1 261	Interest on State debt		1 284	2 047	
Special diesel etc. vehicles tax	174	199	Net deficit of State enter	rprises	—128	121	
Other taxes and similar revenue	1 1 5 5	1 330	Other expenditure		24	25	
Total taxes	43 294	47 123	Total other expenditure		1 1 8 0	1 951	
Miscellaneous revenue	3 105	3 456	Increase in inventories		—122	-105	
Interest, dividends etc.	977	1 439	Lending		3 003	3 541	
Redemptions of loans granted	776	932	Other financial investme	nt	497	530	
Total revenue	48 152	52 950	Total expenditure		49 474	57 867	
Foreign borrowing	2 635	3 304	Redemption of foreign I	oans	352	899	
Domestic borrowing	2 409	4 1 8 6	Redemption of domestic	loans	1 349	1 846	
Total borrowing	5 044	7 490	Total redemptions		1 701	2 745	
Deficit (+) or surplus ()	-2 021	172					
Total	51 175	60 612		Total	51 175	60 612	
	1979	1980	19811		1982		
State debt	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	
Foreign debt	8 964	10 341	13 331	16 331	18 339	18 302	
Long-term debt	6 051	7 585	8 762	9 955	10 425	10 94	
Short-term credit	174	40	9	62	73	90	

Mill. mk

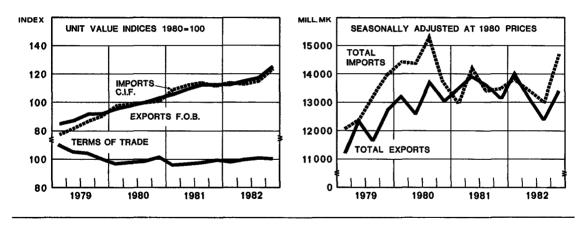
10 498 11 035 7 6 2 5 8771 10017 6 2 2 5 **Domestic debt** 26 348 28 837 29 337 15 189 17966 22 102 **Total State debt** 5 301 5 0 5 2 5 482 5 382 4 6 4 2 Total debt mill. \$ 4 061

Since December 1981 State debt has been expressed in gross terms. As a result cash assets are no longer deducted from domestic debt; foreign debt is unaffected by the change. The short-term debt of the State Granary is excluded from the figures.

FOREIGN TRADE

Mill, n	nk
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		Value, mill.	m k			Indices of	exports a 980 = 100	nd import:)	5
Period	Exports	Imports	Surplus of exports (+)	Period	Vol	ume	Unit	value	Terms of
	f. o. b.	c. i. f.	or imports (—)		Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	trade
1978	35 206	32 338	+2 868	1978	84	75	80	74	108
1979	43 430	44 222	792	1979	92	89	90	86	10,5
1980	52 795	58 250	5 455	1980	100	100	100	100	100
1981	60 308	61 269	961	1981	103	94	111	112	99
1982	63 026	64 751	—1 725	1982	101	95	118	117	101
1982									
Jan	5 330	5 004	+326	1980					
Feb	5 472	4 786	+686	July-Sept.	97	107	100	100	100
March	5 294	4 982	+312	OctDec.	107	101	104	102	102
April	5 079	5 379							
May	5 1 1 8	4 918	+200						
June	5 416	4 985	+431	1981					
July	4 284	4 849	-565	JanMarch	102	84	107	110	97
Aug.	4 260	5 461		AprJune	106	95	110	113	98
Sept.	4 785	5 004	—219	July-Sept.	95	94	113	115	99
Oct.	5 625	5 858	-233	OctDec.	108	100	114	113	100
Nov.	6 338	6 174	+164	<u> </u>					
Dec.	6 025	7 351	—1 326						
1983*				1982					
Jan.	5 026	5 553		JanMarch	107 ·	88	114	115	99
Feb.	5 620	5 062	+558	AprJune	102	92	116	114	101
				July-Sept.	86	90	118	116	101
JanFeb.				OctDec.	108	107	126	125	101
1982	10 802	9 790	+1 012						
1983*	10 646	10 615	+31						

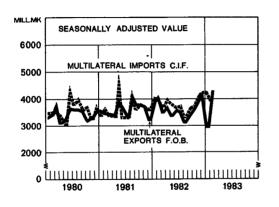


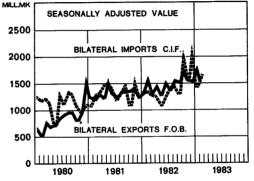
FOREIGN TRADE BY MAIN GROUPS

Exports, f.o.b.

Imports, c.i.f.

Period	Agri- cultural and other	Wood	Paper industry	Metal, en- gineering	Other	Raw materials and	Fuels and	Finished	l goods	Other
	primary products	products	products	industry products	goods	producer goods	lubricants	Investment goods	Consumer goods	goods
1978	966	4 641	10 402	9 593	9 604	20 431	2 224	4 801	4 830	52
1979	1 366	6 073	12 992	10 342	12 657	28 878	3 401	5 719	6 1 3 3	91
1980	1 403	7 742	15 751	11 546	16 353	38 622	4 088	7 989	7 440	111
1981	2 036	6 852	17 127	14 858	19 435	39 156	5 1 1 5	8 877	8 015	106
1982	1 676	6 278	17 502	18 908	18 662	41 144	4 869	9 1 9 5	9 1 3 0	413
1982										
Jan.	60	460	1 546	1 427	1 837	3 1 5 3	224	991	631	5
Feb.	352	457	1 438	1 398	1 827	3 089	267	649	778	3
March	356	461	1 622	1 240	1 615	3 1 8 9	231	736	823	3
April	57	569	1 453	1 266	1 734	3 492	265	777	843	2
May	220	536	1 469	1 280	1 613	3 2 4 9	267	701	682	19
June	80	583	1 445	1 789	1 519	3 2 3 1	470	639	639	6
July	45	421	1 293	1 570	955	3 0 4 7	449	713	613	27
Aug	58	481	1 398	1 029	1 294	3 583	499	626	728	25
Sept.	64	517	1 375	1 346	1 483	3158	391	640	771	44
Oct.	62	566	1 586	1 724	1 687	3 607	559	764	845	83
Nov.	56	596	1 355	2 674	1 657	3 602	657	975	895	45
Dec.	266	631	1 522	2 1 6 5	1 441	4 744	590	984	882	151
1983*										
Jan.	60	466	1 312	1 720	1 468	3 413	348	825	921	46
Feb.	336	563	1 422	1 550	1 749	3 205	248	665	901	43
JanFeb.										-
1982	412	917	2 984	2 825	3 664	6 2 4 2	491	1 640	1 409	8
1983*	396	1 029	2 7 3 4	3 270	3 217	6 618	596	1 490	1 822	89





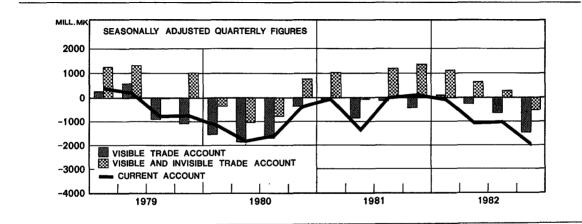
FOREIGN TRADE BY COUNTRIES

Mill. mk

		Export	s, f.o.b.			Import	ts, c.i.f.	
		JanuaryI	ebruary			January—	February	
Area and country	19	82*	19	83*	198	2•	19	83*
	%	Mill. mk	%	Mill. mk	%	Mill. mk	%	Mill. mk
OECD countries in Europe	56.7	6129	53.8	5723	54.7	5 353	53.2	5 648
Austria	0.6	67	0.7	70	1.2	117	1.3	140
Belgium and Luxembourg	1.5	162	1.6	169	1.7	170	1.9	203
Denmark	5.1	546	3.1	333	2.0	199	2.6	277
 France	4.9	531	4.6	493	3.3	324	3.5	368
Federal Republic of Germany	9.9	1 073	11.3	1 202	12.6	1 2 3 5	14.3	1 518
Italy	2.2	235	2.1	228	2.5	246	3.2	343
Netherlands	2.8	302	3.1	326	2.6	251	2.8	301
Norway	3.7	396	3.4	359	2.4	238	2.1	224
Portugal .	0.2	22	0.2	24	0.6	57	0.7	72
Spain	0.7	79	0.6	66	0.7	66	0.9	91
Sweden	11.6	1 256	11.6	1 2 3 4	16.0	1 561	11.1	1 1 8 2
Switzerland	1.3	141	1.4	150	1.7	167	1.7	178
United Kingdom	9.8	1 061	8.9	947	6.8	666	6.6	698
Other	2.4	258	1.2	122	0.6	56	0.5	53
OECD countries outside Europe	6.5	703	6.0	643	12.7	1 248	12.7	1 349
Canada	0.9	98	0.6	63	1.2	115	0.7	73
Japan	1.7	179	0.9	98	4.8	468	5.8	613
United States	2.8	304	3.7	391	6.6	651	5.7	607
Other	1.1	122	0.8	91	0.1	14	0.5	56
CMEA - autoria	27.0	2913	31.0	3 302	23.8	2 332	25.2	2 678
CMEA countries Czechoslovakia	0.2	2 313	0.6	<u> </u>	0.6	<u>2 332</u> 61	0.5	<u>- 2 070</u> 52
German Democratic Republic	0.5	51	0.0	48	0.6	63	0.5	<u>52</u> 68
Poland	0.0	9	0.4	<u> </u>	0.8	79	1.1	112
Soviet Union	25.4	2 7 4 5	29.4	3125	20.4	1 995	22.5	2 392
Other	0.8	87	0.4	40	1.4	135	0.5	54
	1.0	400	4.0	4.07	1.0	400		010
Latin America	<u> </u>	126	<u> </u>	137	<u> </u>	<u>183</u> 5	<u>2.1</u> 0.2	219
Argentina	0.1	11	.0.2	19	0.1			15
Brazil	0.2	<u>24</u> 12	0.2	26	0.5	<u>52</u> 52	0.6	68 44
Colombia	0.1	79		20	0.8	<u>52</u> 74		92
Other	0.0	/9	0.7	72	0.0	/4	0.9	
Other	8.6	931	7.9	841	6.9	674	6.8	721
GRAND TOTAL	100.0	10 802	100.0	10646	100.0	9 790	100.0	10 61 5
of which								
EFTA countries	17.5	1 894	17.3	1 845	22.0	2 1 5 7	17.0	1 805
EEC countries	38.1	4118	35.7	3 801	31.9	3124	35.4	3760
OECD countries	63.2	6 832	<u>59.8</u>	6 366	67.4	6 601	65.9	6 9 9 7

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

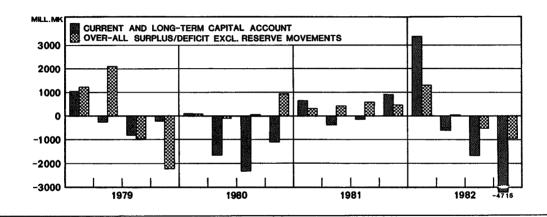
Period	Visible exports f.o.b.	Visible imports c.i.f.	Visible trade account	Transport, net	Travel, net	Other services, net	Visible and invisible trade account	Invest- ment income net	Un- requited transfers net	Other, net	Current account
							·				
<u>1979</u>	43 302	44 430	1 128	+3 010	+157		+2 398		430	+111	761
1980	52 860	58 315		+3 064	+320		<u>—1 484</u>		-454	+91	
1981*	60 260	61 688		+3 367			+3 448		<u> 495 </u>	+134	<u> </u>
1982*	62 950	65 200	2 250	+3 200		+900	+1 500		600	+100	4 500
1979 <u>OctDec.</u>	12 562	13 496	934	+821	+5	+36	72	-550	84	+29	677
1980											
JanMarcl	n 12 788	13 608		+878	-103	+338	+293	-787		5	-668
AprJune	12 470	14 029	1 559	+567	+80	+83	829	723	100	+55	<u> </u>
July-Sept.	12 864	15 643	<u> </u>	+855	+298	+100	-1 526	765	102	+34	-2 359
OctDec.	14 738	15 035	297	+764	+45	+66	+578	-1 033	83	+7	<u> </u>
1981*											
JanMarc		13 620	+849	+883	87		+1 749	984	129	+10	+646
AprJune	15 489	15 808	319	+827	+78	-145		<u> </u>	127	+50	
July-Sept.		15 736	1 636	+882	+443	+422		_1 023	108	+54	
OctDec.	16 202	16 524		+775	29	+723	+1 147		131	+20	64
1982*											
Jan,-Marc		14 895	+1 194	+803	158		+2 121		213	2	+809
AprJune	15 592	15 421	+171	+870	95		+1 043		—185	+60	—725
July-Sept.		15 447	-2 129	+864	+140	+263		<u> </u>	-160	+70	<u> </u>
OctDec.	17 951	19 437	1 486	+663	-237	+258	802		42	28	2 342



Drawings of long-term loans	Amortiza- tions of long-term loans	Long- term export credits, net	Miscella- neous long-term capital items, net ¹	Long- term capital account	Current and long- term capital account	Short- term import credits and prepay- ments, net	Short- term export credits and prepay- ments, net	Short- term capital of authorized banks, net ²	Miscella- neous, short-term capital terms, incl. errors and omis- sions ²		Bank of Finland foreign exchange reserves
+6 220	4 843	541		+509		+831		+1 211		+122	-122
			<u> </u>	+182	-4 973	+3 255	967	+3 930	-250	+995	
	-4 643	518		+2 325	+1 053		+437	-406	+1 786		-1 803
	-4 712		<u> </u>	+900	_3 600	-700	0	+1 900	+2 274	126	+126
+1 503	872	+21		+465	212	+389	355	-474	—1 573	2 225	+2 225
	<u> </u>	171	65	+759	+91	+302	31	+518	<u> </u>	+83	83
+1 076	997	39	86	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	+1 498	32	+1 666	<u> </u>	95	+95
+1 126	913	—36	-146	+31	-2 328	+711	452	+1 189	+934	+54	54
+873	<u> </u>		131	562	-1 093	+744	-452	+557	+1 197	+953	953
+1 404	955			—13	+633	473	+789		—477 ³	+309	—309
+1 948		+11	233	+513	375	+867	+790	-21		+430	-430
+1 932	-797	91		+844		+95	571		+2 008	+588	
	-1 678	-211		+981		-1 556	571	+600	+1 086	+476	-476
+3 637	806	—114	—166	+2 551	+3 360	971	+569	—1 509	137	+1 312	-1 312
+2 332	-1 555			+126			+571	+108	5	+45	45
+1 859	883	—127		+596	1 646	632	+507	—516	+1 743	544	+544
+2 385	1 468	431	2 859	<u> </u>	-4 715	+933	—1 647	+3 817	+673	939	+939

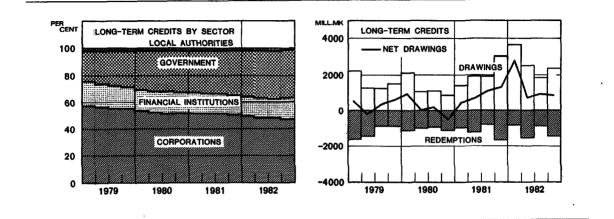
Assets: increase -, decrease +. Liabilities: increase +, decrease --

Including direct investment, net.
Reserve movements of other foreign exchange holders have been transferred to the short-term capital account. The short-term capital of the authorized banks is shown separately.
Including allocations of special drawing rights: 139 million in 1979, 133 million in 1980 and 131 million in 1981.



FINLAND'S FOREIGN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

		Long-ter	m asset:	s		Long-	term liabi	lities		
End of year and month	Export credits	Direct investment	Other	Totai (1 to 3)	Financial Ioans	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
1979	3 389	2 324	983	6 696	28 194	4 898	1 979	300	35 371	28 675
1980	3 872	2 806	1 051	7 729	29 730	4 377	2 075	340	36 522	28 793
1981	4 673	3 426	1 317	9 416	35 536	4 4 4 4	2 1 8 3	391	42 554	33138
1982*	6 628	4 626	3 796	15 050	47 547	4 608	2 223	752	55 1 30	40 080
1980										
March	3 625	2 456	932	7 013	29 1 22	4 692	1 971	288	36 073	29 060
June	3 5 3 4	2 539	967	7 040	28 887	4 517	1 990	268	35 662	28 622
Sept.	3 594	2 649	972	7 215	29 251	4 482	2 029	278	36 040	28 825
Dec.	3 872	2 806	1 051	7 729	29 730	4 377	2 075	340	36 522	28 793
1981										
March	4 254	2 945	1 229	8 428	30 523	4 455	2 1 3 8	442	37 558	29 1 30
June	4 473	3 1 6 1	1 278	8 912	32 814	4 467	2 180	406	39 867	30 955
Sept.	4 559	3 329	1 282	9170	34 414	4 377	2168	392	41 351	32 181
Dec.	4 673	3 426	1 317	9 416	35 536	4 4 4 4	2 183	391	42 554	33 1 38
1982*										
March	4 960	3 616	1 415	9 991	38 669	4 623	2 263	709	46 264	36 273
June	5 361	3 741	1 471	10 573	39 847	4 4 5 6	2 313	696	47 312	36 7 39
Sept.	5 5 5 6	4 084	1 466	11 106	41 198	4 51 5	2 345	687	48 745	37 639
Dec.	6 628	4 626	3 7 9 6	15 050	47 547	4 608	2 2 2 3	752	55130	40 080

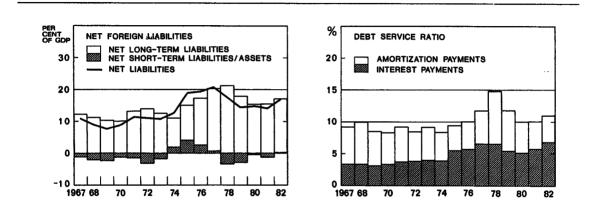


Short-term assets

Short-term liabilities

3	nort-ter	m asse	15	3 n	ort-tern		lites				
Bank of Finland	Authorized banks and other foreign exchange holders		Total (11 to 13)	Bank of Finland	Authorized banks and other foreign exchange holders	d Cor- porate	Total (15 to 17)	Net short-term liabilities (18—14)	Net liabilities (10 + 19)	Debt service, flow	Of which amortization payments, flow
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
7 918	6 579	9 970	24 467	2 340	9 333	7 816	19 489	4 978	23 697	6 457	3 472
9 895	9 560	12 532		3 089		11 849	31 1 78		27 984	6716	3 274
11 362	13749	14176		2 427		13 538	36 183	3 104	30 034	7 930	3 4 9 4
12 749	20 600	14 601		5 348	29 800	12 722	47 870		40 000	8 800	3 300
8 708	6 936	10 224	25 868	3 1 1 3	10179	7 865	21 1 57	-4 711	24 349	1 756	937
9 279	7 1 3 3	10 509	26 921	3 727	11 970	9 545	25 242	—1 679	26 943	1 518	730
9 250	7 478	11 469	28 197	3 605	13 539	10 567	27 711	-486	28 339	1 554	761
9 895	9 560	12 532	31 987	3 089	16 240	11 849	31 1 78	809	27 984	1 888	846
·											
9 701	10149	12 357	32 207	2 680	16 543	12 409	31 632	575	28 555	1 735	732
10125	11 464	12 299	33 888	2 437	18 080	14102	34 619	731	31 686	2 170	897
10817	12 627	13152	36 596	2 403	18 487	14 690	35 580	—1 016	31 165	1 638	595
11 362	13749	14176	39 287	2 427	20 21 8	13 538	36 183	3 104	30 034	2 387	1 270
12 795	13614	13583	39 992	3074	18 592	12 318	33 984	6 008	30 265	1 776	600
				00/4		12010	00004	-0.000	00200	1770	600

12 846 1	14 322	13118	40 286	3 077	19 349	12 530	34 956	5 330	31 409	2 691	1 017
12 456 1	17 078	12 512	42 046	4 097	21 737	12 068	37 902	4 144	33 495	1 843	542
12 749 2	20 600	14 601	47 950	5 348	29 800	12 722	47 870	80	40 000	2 490	1 1 4 1



PRICE INDICES

		Basi	c price in	ndex for	domestic s	upply 19	75 = 100	Bu	ilding (costs
	Wholesale		Ori	gin		Purpose			1980 = 1	
Period	price index 1949 = 100	Total	Domestic goods	imported goods	Raw materials	Consumer goods	Investment goods	Total	Wages in building trade	Building materials
1980	919	160.7	156.6	175.0	160.1	167.7	155.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
1981	1 044	182.4	178.6	196.0	185.3	185.3	173.3	110.1	109.6	110.0
1982	1 122	196.2	194.0	203.6	197.9	202.7	186.6	117.7	116.8	117.8
1982										
Aug.	1 118	195.4	194.1	200.2	195.6	204.3	187.7	118.1	116.1	118.6
Sept.	1 124	196.4	194.9	201.6	196.5	205.6	188.6	118.6	116.1	119.2
Oct.	1 150	200.9	196.4	216.8	202.6	208.5	190.4	120.7	120.4	120.7
Nov.	1 157	202.2	197.2	219.9	203.8	209.2	192.5	121.2	120.4	121.6
Dec.	1 163	203.3	199.3	217.4	205.2	209.6	193.4	121.5	120.4	122.0
1983										
Jan.	1 169	204.4	200.9	216.7	205.9	211.9	194.3	123.3	118.9	123.9
Feb.	1 1 7 0	204.4	201.9	213.4	204.8	213.2	196.1	123.8	118.9	124.6
March	1 166	203.8	201.7	211.2	203.2	214.5	196.4	124.5	118.9	125.6

	Consumer prices 1977 = 100												
Period	Total	Food	Beverages and tobacco	Clothing and footwear	Rent	Heating and lighting	House- hold goods and services	Health and medical services	Transport and communi- cation	Education and recreation	Other goods and services		
1980	129.3	122.8	140.9	131.9	122.4	141.1	127.4	137.6	136.4	123.4	132.6		
1981	144.8	138.9	157.4	146.6	140.4	168.1	138.0	150.1	148.9	136.3	150.8		
1982	158.3	155.7	177.7	156.0	155.1	181.0	146.7	164.7	158.8	146.2	165.3		
1982													
Aug.	159.7	157.6	176.4	156.2	159.2	178.8	148.3	166.3	158.5	148.2	167.7		
Sept.	160.1	158.0	176.6	159.4	158.3	179.4	148.8	166.3	158.8	149.0	167.9		
Oct.	160.7	158.8	176.6	160.4	158.3	182.8	149.3	165.1	159.9	148.9	168.7		
Nov.	161.3	159.6	176.6	161.8	158.3	181.6	149.6	166.4	160.4	150.3	169.5		
Dec.	163.4	157.7	190.2	161.4	158.4	188.9	149.7	166.4	166.5	150.6	171.6		
1983													
Jan	164.8	158.7	190.3	157.6	158.4	190.1	152.4	176,5	170.4	152.6	174.1		
Feb.	165.7	160.3	190.3	160.9	158.4	190.3	153.2	176.6	171.1	152.8	175.2		
March	166.6	163.2	191.2	163.4	159.7	187.8	154.0	176.6	169.5	153.0	176.1		

.		By i	ndustries		By i	nstitutional	sectors	<u> </u>	All wage earners	All employ- ees		
Period	v	Vage earner	s in	Employ-	State	Munic- ipal employ- ees	Employ- ees in private sector	Ail salary				
	Agri- culture	Industry	Con- struction	ees in services	employ- ees			earners				
1980	179.3	170.4	146.3	166.0	161.9	156.8	169.8	166.3	167.5	166.8		
1981	201.3	192.5	165.6	186.1	182.2	174.8	191.9	187.4	188.8	188.1		
1982*	219.8	213.2	181.6	206.9	201.2	194.8	211.9	207.6	208.4	208.0		
1981												
July-Sept.	201.0	193.7	166.9	187.7	183.5	175.7	193.8	189.2	190.4	189.8		
OctDec.	210.9	198.9	173.6	192.3	187.0	179.3	199.0	193.8	195.2	194.5		
1982*												
JanMarch	215.1	206.6	176.7	197.3	192.5	185.0	204.1	198.6	200.9	199.7		
AprJune	223.1	214.1	179.0	206.8	200.7	195.0	212.2	207.4	208.8	208.1		
July-Sept.	226.3	210.7	181.4	207.2	201.0	194.8	211.7	207.8	207.7	207.8		
OctDec.	233.6	221.4	189.4	216.4	210.8	204.4	220.0	216.5	216.5	216.5		

Index of wage and salary earnings 1975 = 100

PRODUCTION

	Volume indices of production 1975 = 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- tion	Commerce	Public sector services	Others			
1980													
OctDec.	126	136	84	168	121	92	131	114	127	120			
1981•													
JanMarch	114	129	73	143	79	89	111	95	129	116			
AprJune	118	132	90	155	76	93	119	107	129	121			
July-Sept.	116	119	160	80	100	91	124	108	130	117			
OctDec.	128	141	80	149	122	96	134	116	132	124			
1982*													
JanMarch	114	130	70	135	71	88	113	96	134	119			
AprJune	119	132	80	138	76	92	122	108	134	125			
July-Sept.	118	116	193	66	103	93	122	110	136	121			
OctDec.	131	136	89	158	129	97	135	126	138	128			

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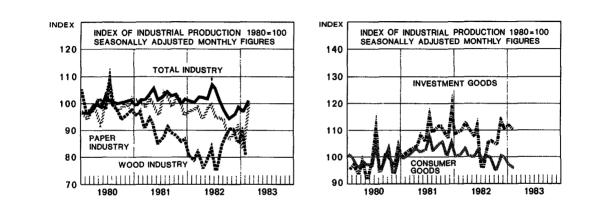
PRODUCTION

						Specia	l ndices o	n manufactu	uring		Total
Period	Totai	invest- ment goods	Consumer goods	Other producer goods	Food industry	Wood industry	Paper industry	Chemical industries	Non- metallic mineral industry	Metal industry	adjusted for seasona varia- tions
1981	102.7	109.5	103.9	101.0	105.2	90.7	101.3	104.1	100.1	106.9	103.0
1982*	101.2	109.3	100.8	99.9	103.8	83.8	95.5	97.6	97.8	107.6	101.3
1982*							٠				
Jan.	101.2	109.1	102.5	99.1	92.3	70.7	102.3	97.5	83.2	109.0	101.6
Feb.	97.6	109.7	97.8	95.3	86.1	75.7	94.8	93.1	82.2	108.3	101.3
March	111.6	122.1	112.9	109.0	104.8	98.1	105.5	111.9	100.3	119.9	103.1
April	100.0	111.5	101.9	97.0	96.4	86.0	84.6	106.0	93.3	110.6	102.9
May	105.4	118.8	104.5	103.4	102.2	96.3	97.9	108.3	99.9	118.3	102.2
June	105.5	125.0	100.0	104.6	104.5	91.6	87.6	93.6	101.1	118.1	108.1
July	69.2	45.5	64.1	75.9	92.9	33.1	96.2	62.6	61.5	46.9	106.4
Aug.	103,0	100.8	101.1	104.3	103.6	81.2	103.4	101.7	106.7	101.1	101.3
Sept.	106.3	116.3	106.4	104.4	109.3	101.5	96.5	101.2	122.1	115.3	97.7
Osct.	104.2	113.0	105.7	101.8	120.6	98.1	94.0	99.1	113.2	111.0	95.2
Nov.	108.6	126.0	110.2	104.7	124.7	97.7	94.8	100.8	106.8	120.9	96.3
Dec.	101.6	113.3	102.6	99.0	107.9	75.9	89.0	95.2	102.8	112.2	99.7

Index of industrial production 1980=1001

Jan.	99.7	110.7	98.2	98.4	91.0	82.6	87.3	90.5	102.5	110.2	97.9
Feb.	96.7	110.1	92.7	96.1	83.3	77.0	96.0	89.0	87.2	107.8	101.3

' New series calculated by the Central Statistical Office.



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	Retail sales volume index 1972 = 100	Whole- sale volume index 1972 ≖ 100
1979	3 593	2 223	2 134	139	6.1	44 020r	117	135
1980	3 606	2 315	2 203	112	4.8	47 840r	119	141
1981	3 629	2 369	2 2 4 4	125	5.3	44 360'	125	141
1982*	3 659	2 430	2 280	150	6.2	41 435	130	144
1982*								
Feb.	3 649	2 378	2 219	159	6.9	4 260	107	126
March	3 654	2 335	2 1 7 5	160	6.9	5 781	120	148
April	3 656	2 363	2 201	162	6.8	5 2 4 3	125	142
May	3 655	2 406	2 276	130	5.4	3 564	125	142
June	3 659	2 574	2 436	138	5.4	2 582	131	144
July	3 659	2 586	2 441	145	5.6	1 167	136	123
Aug.	3 659	2 512	2 368	144	5.8	1 383	130	145
Sept.	3 663	2 436	2 295	141	5.8	2 401	130	156
Oct.	3 667	2 399	2 255	144	6.0	3164	140	160
Nov.	3 667	2 401	2 255	146	6.1	4 1 6 5	137	160
Dec.	3 669	2 388	2 231	157	6.6	4 793	173	171
1983*								
Jan.						3 728	113	118

LABOUR-TIMBER FELLINGS-INTERNAL TRADE

CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS

	1	Building	permit	ts grant	ed	Buildings completed					Building-
Period	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										
1980	50.53	20.71	5.49	17.69	3.55	42.11	18.04	4.82	13.94	3.26	49.57
1981	44.92	18.76	5.78	14.65	2.75	41.08	17.20	4.39	14.35	3.01	47.14
1982*	51.83	19.23	6.71	18.93	3.46	41.80	17.32	5.72	13.61	2.64	50.48
1981											
July-Sept.	10.77	4.64	1.16	3.37	0.72	9.50	3.69	1.40	2.93	0.82	53.71
OctDec.	9.95	3.20	0.89	4.23	0.92	14.89	5.78	1.83	5.72	0.87	47.14
1982*											
JanMarch	8.53	3.16	1.27	3.01	0.69	6.80	3.11	0.59	2.45	0.27	46.13
AprJune	18.46	7.66	3.09	5.78	0.74	8.45	3.71	0.60	2.91	0.74	50.72
July-Sept.	12.35	4.41	1.35	4.53	1.03	8.33	3.41	1.44	2.11	0.84	56.60
OctDec.	10.63	3.29	0.88	4.75	0.93	15.37	5.83	2.62	5.33	0.69	50.48

BANK OF FINLAND

Page 4. Public sector: Receivables = Government promissory notes + Bonds + Total coinage + Other public sector receivables. Liabilities = Cheque accounts + Counter-cyclical reserves + Coun-ter-cyclical deposits + Capital import deposits + Other public sector claims.

Deposit cerificates 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 mport deposits + Other financial institution claims — Till-money credits — Bonds — Other financial institution receivables.

Corporate sector: Permanent special financing schemes = Foreign

Corporate sector: Permanent special financing 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 + Export 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. The annual figure of the Average lending rate is an unweighted average of the weighted average monthly rates

rates. Total central bank debt of the commercial banks = Discounted and rediscounted bills (until 30. 6. 1979, subsequently the banks have not been allowed to discount or rediscount bills) + net cheque account receivables from the commercial banks + call money debt + bond transactions with repurchase obligation — call money deposits by the commercial banks.

posits by the commercial banks. Actual central bank debt of the commercial banks = Total central bank debt — Postipankki's call money placements (or + Posti-pankki's call money overdrafts). 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 are

Credit quotas of the commercial banks at the Bank of Finland are the sum of individual quotas specifying the amount each bank eligible for central bank credit can borrow at the base rate. Before July 1979, a progressively rising interest rate was charged on credit in excess of the quota up to an absolute ceiling on quota-related debt. From July 1979, no bank may exceed its quota on average ovar the month. On any given day quota-related borrowing may not exceed 1.3 times the pueter. The interest as this berrowing may not exceed 1.3 times the guota. The interest on this borrowing is the base rate.

Bank of Finland placements in the call money market = Demand Bank of Finland placements in the can move market - Common 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,

FORWARD EXCHANGE MARKETS IN FINLAND

Page 7. The figures for columns 1-6 are calculated by the Bank of Finland on the basis of monthly reports from the banks on their outstanding forward exchange positions at the end of each month. The figures for columns 7-9 are based on monthly averages of daily representative quotations, as reported by the banks to the Bank of Finland.

The banks' foreign currency positions shown in the chart at the bottom of bage 7 are monthly averages of daily spot and forward positions vis-a-vis the Finnish mark as reported by the commercial banks to the Bank of Finland. The spot position includes all foreign currency-denominated assets and liabilities of the banks, excluding their outstanding forward contracts.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE BATES

Pages 8-9 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. The chart at the bottom of page 8 shows the banks' forward selling rates for the US dollar as deviations from the spot rate.

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

Page 10. 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

foreign currency.

Page 11. Advances to the public. The central government and the financial institutions are not included in the public.

Postipankki advances do not included in the public. Postipankki 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 M_1 = 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).

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

STATE FINANCES

Page 12, Official figures computed by the Economics Department of the Ministry of Finance. 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

FORFIGN TRADE

Pages 13-15. Figures supplied by the Board of Customs Indices (p. 13): The volume indices are calculated according to the Paasche (p. 15): The volume induces are calculated according to the Pascene 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. 15): from January 1980 imports by countries of origin exports by countries of consignment.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

Pages 16—17. Figures are calculated by the Bank of Finland. In the current account, the figures for visible and invisible trade have been revised from 1970 so that they are in accordance with the revised System of National Accounts. In addition to the Board of Customs figures, exports include fuel for carriers but exclude stevedoring expenses and imports include seamen's duty-free imports, fuel for carriers and adjusted allowance for smuggling. On Jan. 1, 1980, foreign bonds were included in the corvertible foreign exchange reserves of the Bank of Finland and not in the short-term capital account as earlier. The figures for other years have also been revised accordingly. have also been revised accordingly.

FOREIGN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Pages 18-19. Figures calculated by the Bank of Finland. Long-term assets: Other = financial loans development credits + Finland's subscriptions to international foans development clouds term liabilities: Other = Leasing credits + subscriptions to inter-national financial institutions paid in the form of bonds. Short-term assets: From 1978 the Bank of Finland's foreign bills are included n financing of exports and reclassified under the corporate sector. Column 21. Debt service = Net investment income of short-term and long-term assets and liabilities + net amortisation payment of long-term foreign assets and liabilities, excl. amortisation payments of the Bank of Finland's reserves and oil credits.

Columns 21 and 22 during the year and the quarter.

Chart Debt service ratio: Debt service as a per cent of current account earnings. 1978 and 1979 debt service does not include amortisation of the Bank of Finland's reserve and oil credits.

PRICE INDICES

Page 20. All indices calculated by the Central Statistical Office.

WAGES - PRODUCTION

Pages 21—22. Figures supplied by the Central Statistical Office. Page 22. 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 inter-national comparisons between Finnish statistics and corresponding data from countries which use the ISIC. The seasonally adjusted series is calculated by the Bank of Finland on the basis of the index of industrial production per working day according to a method resembling the U.S. Bureau of Census Method II.

LABOUR - TIMBER FELLINGS - INTERNAL TRADE - CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS

Page 23. Labour figures supplied by the Central Statistical Office. Commercial timber fellings compiled by the Forest Research Institute, 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 S affected by strike — Break in series.

SOME PARTICULARS ABOUT FINLAND

FORM OF GOVERNMENT

From 1 155 to 1 809 Finland formed a part of the kingdom of Sweden. Connected from 1 809 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. The President for the current term, January 27, 1982, to March 1, 1988, is Mauno Koivisto.

Parliament, comprising 200 members is elected by universal suffrage for a period of 4 years. The number or seats of the different parties in Parliament elected in 1983 is as follows: Social Democratic Party of Finland 57, National Coalition Party 44, Centre Party 38, Democratic League of the People of Finland 27, Finnish Rural Party 17, Swedish People's Party 11, Christian League of Finland 3. The Greens 2 and Finnish People's Constitutional Party 1

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, IDB 1977 and AfDB 1982.

LAND

THE AREA is 337 000 square kilometres (Great Britain s area is 244 000 sq. km and Italy's area 301 000 sq. km). Of the total, inland waters form 9.4% Of the land area (1980) 2.5 mill. ha (8.2%) are cultivated and 19.7 mill. ha (64.5%) are covered by forests.

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

POPULATION

NUMBER OF INHABITANTS (1980): 4.8 million. Sweden 8,3, Switzerland 6.4, Denmark 5.1, and Norway 4.1 million.

DENSITY OF POPULATION (1980): In South Finland 46.8, in East and Central Finland 14.0, in North Finland 4.1 and in the whole country an average of 15.7 inhabitants to the square kilometre.

DISTRIBUTION BY AREA (1980): 40% of the population inhabit the rural areas, 60% towns and urban districts. The largest towns are: Helsinki (Helsingfors), the capital, 483 036 inhabitants, Tampere (Tammerfors) 166 228, Turku (Åbo) 163 680.

EMPLOYMENT (1981): Agriculture and forestry 11%, industry and construction 35%, commerce 14%, transport and communication 8%, financing, insurance, real estate and business services 6%, community and personal services 26%.

LANGUAGE (1980): Finnish speaking 93.5%, Swedish speaking 6.3%, others 0.2%.

EDUCATION (1981): Practically all persons over 15 years of age are literate. There are 6 universities (the oldest founded in 1 640) and 14 colleges of university standard.

CHANGE OF POPULATION (1980): births $13.2 \circ/_{00}$ deaths $9.3 \circ/_{00}$, change + 2.8 $\circ/_{00}$, net immigration — 0.3 $\circ/_{00}$. Deaths in France 10.1 $\circ/_{00}$ and Great Britain 11.8 $\circ/_{00}$.

TRADE AND TRANSPORT

NATIONAL INCOME (1981). in million marks: Gross domestic product at factor cost by industrial origin: agriculture 6758 (4%) forestry and fishing 9580 (5%). manufacturing 60991 (33%). construction 13447 (7%). trade. restaurants and hotels 21508 (11%). transport and communication 15358 (8%). banking and insurance 7816 (4%). ownership of dwellings 13066 (7%) other services 40280 (21%). total 188814. Index of real domestic product 121 (1975 = 100).

FOREST RESOURCES (1980). The growing stock comprised of 1 631 million m³ (solid volume with bark) of which 44 % was pine and 38 % spruce the remaining 18 % being broad-leaved trees chiefly birch. Of he growing stock 690 million m³ was up to the standard required for logs, 56 % of these being pine. The annual growth was 65 million m³ and the total drain calculated on the basis of roundwood consumption was 59 million m³

AGRICULTURE (1981). Cultivated land 2.4 million hectares Number of holdings 218 904 of which 151 956 are of more than 5 ha. Measure of self-sufficiency in bread cereals (1982) 56%.

INDUSTRY (1981). Gross value of industrial production 193 314 mill. marks number of workers 419 443, salaried employees 144 692, motive powerr 8.0 mill. kW. Index of industrial production 132 for 1981 (1975 = 100).

STATE RAILWAYS (Dec. 31, 1982): Length 6 071 km

MERCHANT FLEET (March 31, 1983): Passenger vessels 154 (257 088 gross reg. tons), tankers 44 (1082 517 gross reg. tons), dry cargo vessels 187 (842 460 gross reg. tons), other vessels 100 (15 474 gross reg. tons), total 485 (2 197 539 gross reg. tons).

MOTOR VEHICLES (Dec. 31, 1982): Passenger cars 1 352 055 lorries and vans 161 680, buses 9 066, others 9 896, total 1 532 697

FINNISH AIRLINES (May 1, 1983): Finnair has in use 1 DC-8, 8 DC-9-10, 6 DC-9-41, 12 DC-9-51, 3 DC-10-30, 3 DC 9 Super 82 and 2 Fokker F-27. Company has scheduled traffic outside of Finland to 38 airports and to 21 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 24.2 Skr 16.4, £ 13.2, DM 13.2, \$ 8.9, other currencies 24.1. The permissible range of fluctuation is about 2.25 per cent of either side of the arithmetic mean. The fluctuation limits are 127.5 and 121.9.

THE CENTRAL BANK. The Bank of Finland (estab. 1811) functions under the quarantee 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, 1982). There are two big and five small commercial banks with in all 900 offices,272 savings banks, 371 co-operative banks, five mortgage banks, Postipankki and three development credit institutions. The co-operative stores accept deposits from their members. The Social Insurance Institution and fifty-four private insurance companies also grant credits.

RATES OF INTEREST (May 1, 1983). The base rate applied by the Bank of Finland on credit extended to the banks in the context of the quota facility is 8 % %. The range of rates for other credits granted by the Bank of Finland is between 6 % and 11 %. Other credit institutions: time deposits 4 % % 6 month deposits 5 % %; 12 month deposits 7 %; 24 month deposits 8 % % and sight deposits 1 % %. The highest lending rate 13 %.

THE FINNISH ECONOMY IN 1982 AND THE CURRENT OUTLOOK

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INTRODUCTION

Although Finland experienced only modest economic growth in 1982 and certain imbalances existed, the performance was nevertheless satisfactory by international standards. Real GDP grew by more than one per cent. whereas there was a small decline in countries important for Finnish exports. With exports decreasing, the growth of output was based on domestic factors, primarily a marked increase in private and public consumption engendered by economic policy supporting demand. Since demand was largely focussed on production in labour-intensive industries, the number of emploved persons grew further and there was only a moderate increase in the rate of unemployment.

With the recovery of the international economy. there is every chance of a reasonable economic upswing in Finland. Even so, uncertainty surrounds the medium-term prospects for both the world economy and Finland, and growth is likely to be only modest. Economic policy will therefore have to attach particular attention to structural issues in addition to cyclical considerations. In fact, for several years now, efforts have been made to promote the structural adjustment of the economy, in part so as to remove unemployment of a more permanent nature. To provide a background for the analysis of recent cyclical developments, the following section discusses some major trends over a longer time span.

STRUCTURAL TRENDS

Also during the post-1973 period of oil crises and low rates of growth, the Finnish economy has continued to display pronounced cyclical fluctuations. After several years of exceptionally modest growth, total output increased by a total of 14 per cent in 1979—80, but has subsequently advanced by only about one per cent per year. On average, growth has nevertheless been slightly faster than in the OECD area as a whole.

Although there is no doubting the importance of strong export-led cyclical upswings for long-term growth in Finland, efforts have increasingly been directed towards reaching a more stable growth path. In particular, large devaluations with far-reaching consequences for income distribution and cost developments have been replaced by a more flexible exchange rate policy. Instead of exchange rate changes the maintenance of international competitiveness has come to rely more on moderate incomes and pricing policies as well as on the improvement of the real external competitiveness of the economy.

The strengthening of real competitiveness has been a prime policy objective especially since 1977, when the emphasis of policy was reorientated towards the expansion of the open sector. The basic thrust of policy has been to enhance the overall operating conditions of firms and to foster structural change through such measures as tax concessions and reductions in social security contributions, whilst at the same time adopting a fairly reserved attitude towards supporting ailing firms and branches. A fundamental principle underlying the medium-term strategy has been to contain the growth of the public sector.

Hence, the growth of output in Finland has largely rested on the expansion of the open sector. In 1973—82, industrial production in Finland increased by nearly 30 per cent, whereas there was virtually no growth at all

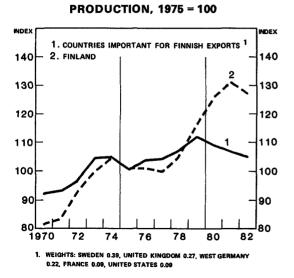


CHART 1 VOLUME OF INDUSTRIAL

in countries important for Finnish exports (Chart 1). Apart from the faster growth of total output in Finland, this development has also been evident in the fact that in recent years the external balance has not assumed the central significance in limiting the scope for policy action that it did in the past.

In addition to demand management, another factor bolstering industrial output in times of escalating oil prices has been Finland's bilateral trade with the Soviet Union. Since Finland imports the bulk of her oil requirements from the Soviet Union, it has been possible to meet the higher oil bill by substantially increasing exports. Indeed, during the past ten years, the share of the Soviet Union in Finnish exports has risen by over 10 percentage points to about a quarter of Finland's total exports. Deliveries to the Soviet Union have provided a particularly welcome boost to certain consumer goods industries which otherwise would have faced serious difficulties on account of the slackening of demand in western markets.

INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENT AND EXPORTS IN 1982 ¹

It was generally assumed that the world economy would show a distinct improvement in the course of 1982, but forecasts were subsequently lowered as the year progressed. The stringent economic policies pursued in most of the OECD countries quickly reduced the rate of inflation but at the cost of large losses in production and employment. The losses were particularly large in countries important for Finnish exports, where GDP decreased by even more than the 0.2 per cent estimated for the OECD area as a whole.

Besides the weak growth of markets, changes in exchange rates abroad together with cost developments in Finland worsened the prospects for exports. The volume of Finland's western exports declined for the second year running, this time by 2 per cent (Chart 2). Forest-industry exports, most of which are sold in western markets, decreased by 5 per cent. In the metal and engineering industry, new orders fell off but exports nevertheless increased because of deliveries of goods ordered earlier.

A sharp turnaround took place in the bilateral trade position. The steep rise in the price of oil in 1979 had opened up new outlets for exports to the Soviet Union, and in 1980—81 deliveries to that country expanded in volume

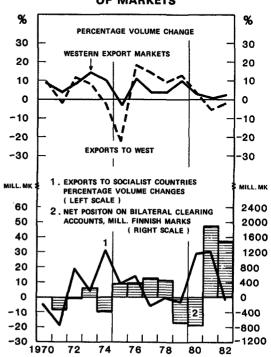


CHART 2. EXPORTS AND GROWTH OF MARKETS

¹ For more detailed information, see the back article of the March 1983 Bulletin.

by about a third each year. Subsequently, however, the trade account swung into a sizable surplus in Finland's favour and in 1982 a slight cutback in exports was called for in order to obtain reasonable balance in payments between the two countries.

An overall decline of 3.5 per cent in exports of goods and services weakened Finland's trade account. Since imports increased at the same time, net exports imparted a negative contribution of some one and a half percentage points to growth in 1982.

ECONOMIC POLICY

BASIC AIMS

To mitigate the deflationary effects of the weakening of foreign demand, economic policy had already been eased in early 1981. The relaxation was particularly noticeable in monetary policy, and was made possible by the good external balance of the economy as compared with corresponding cyclical phases in the past. Fiscal policy was relatively cautious in 1981, but an expansionary stance was adopted last year.

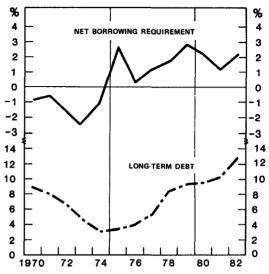
A key policy objective was to prevent a cyclical rise in unemployment, but at the same time it was emphasized that the rate of inflation would have to be brought down in order to secure Finland's external competitiveness. In endeavouring to achieve these goals, which were contradictory in the short term, the expansionary stance of fiscal and central bank policies was kept moderate, while specific measures were implemented to counter unemployment and inflation. The budget proposal for 1982 had already stressed the need for the readiness to undertake expansionary action should the recession persist, and measures of this type were subsequently resorted to in the course of the year.

Clarifying the nature of the task facing demand management were the two-year pay settlements concluded in the spring of 1981. The indexation clause contained in these agreements underlined the need to refrain from action that might accelerate inflation. The two-year agreements were reached at a time when the outlook for growth was still optimistic. When, however, the forecasts of a relatively quick recovery failed to materialize, the agreements proved to be more inflationary than anticipated.

FISCAL POLICY AND PUBLIC FINANCE 1

With the relaxation of fiscal policy, the central government's net financing requirement doubled last year, but even so it still amounted to no more than 2 per cent of GDP (Chart 3). In contrast to the expansionary phase in 1977-1978, the widening of the deficit was mainly due to a substantial increase in expenditure. Personal income tax scales were adjusted for inflation in the usual fashion and it was also judged necessary for recovery purposes to retain the tax concessions granted to industry. Moreover, increases in public charges were strictly limited. In conjunction with the devaluation of the Finnish mark in the autumn, the fiscal concessions were expanded: for instance, the temporary 33 per cent sales tax reduction on investment in industrial machinery and equipment was raised to 80 per cent and extended indefinitely. The net tax ratio declined because of an increase in current

CHART 3. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES, PER CENT OF GDP



¹ For a more detailed description, see the forthcoming back article in the June—July 1983 issue of the Bulletin. transfers; the gross tax ratio stood at 36.5 per cent.

The State's borrowing requirement (excluding redemptions) amounted to 5.1 billion marks, of which slightly more than half was taken up abroad. In addition, 0.4 billion marks of the counter-cyclical funds held in the Bank of Finland was utilized. The State debt also increased as a result of the adverse impact of exchange rate changes, but at the end of the year the gross debt was still equivalent to no more than 13 per cent of GDP.

CENTRAL BANK POLICY AND FINANCIAL MARKETS

The expansionary stance of monetary policy was maintained in 1982. Liquidity stemming, in particular, from the surplus in the bilateral trading account led at times to excessive ease in financial markets, and during the year measures were taken to tighten the liquidity position of the banking system. In the autumn, for example, the cash reserve requirement of the banks was raised from 3.0 per cent to 3.3 per cent. The most significant general monetary policy action was the lowering of the overall level of interest rates by three-quarters of a percentage point from the beginning of June, the aim being to encourage a further weakening in inflationary expectations.

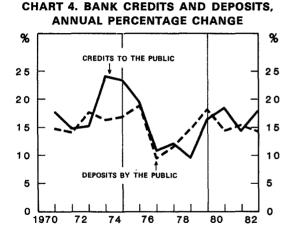
After the mark had been revalued three times by a total of 5 per cent in 1979—1980, the principal objective of exchange rate policy had been to keep the external value of the mark unchanged as measured by the currency index. However, Finland's international competitiveness gradually weakened and with the continuation of the recession in 1982 as well as mounting pressures against the Swedish krona expectations of a devaluation of the mark began to strengthen. In September and October there was a substantial outflow of shortterm capital.

The Finnish authorities reacted to the situation by lowering the value of the mark, first by 4 per cent and then by a further 6 per cent following the 16 per cent Swedish devaluation. To keep the size of the devaluation as small as possible, the government at the same time took other action to help support corporate income developments. In the same context, the Bank of Finland tightened slightly the terms of commercial banks' central bank finance.

The initial response of the financial markets to the devaluation was cautious, but towards the end of the year most of the speculative currency that had fled the country in the autumn returned. Capital imports were sustained by the decline in foreign interest rates in the course of the year. However, the longterm capital account would have shown a deficit had it not been for net borrowing of 3.2 billion marks by the State.

Indicative of the ease prevailing in financial markets in 1982 was the continued strength of monetary expansion. Banks' lending to the public increased by 18 per cent, while deposits grew by 14 per cent (Chart 4). The figures were influenced by movements of so-called market money, part of which show up in bank balance sheets, but notwithstanding the problems of interpretation associated with monetary aggregates there is no doubting that there was ample liquidity in the financial markets practically throughout the year.

With the reversal in the upward trend of oil prices, the large surplus in Finland's trade with the Soviet Union threatened to lead to a sharp and - from the cyclical point of view - illtimed fall in bilateral exports. To forestall this, the credit limit applied to the Bank of Finland's clearing account was raised under an agreement between Finland and the Soviet Union to approximately 2.2 billion marks, twice the previous limit. In addition, an equivalent amount of Finland's assets was transferred from the clearing account to a special interest-bearing term account, which is due to be run down into the clearing account in 1984-1986. Thanks to these measures and certain other arrangements it was possible to prevent a drastic decline in Finland's exports to the Soviet Union in 1982-1983.



THE POSITION OF FIRMS AND HOUSEHOLDS

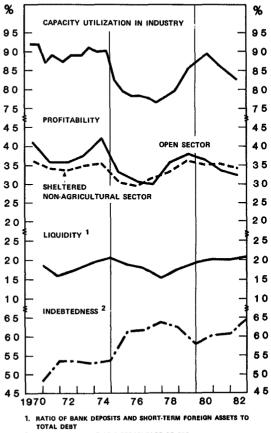
The distribution of income between the corporate sector and households had been largely determined by the two-year collective agreements concluded in the spring of 1981. The agreements included an indexation clause. Since the index threshold had been slightly exceeded in 1981, the 8 per cent rise in negotiated wages last year contained a 0.6 per cent index adjustment. The threshold for the period January-November 1982 was 7 per cent. Consumer prices included in the wage revision index actually rose 7.6 per cent, but as Finland's terms of trade over the period stipulated in the agreement deteriorated by a little over 1 per cent, the threshold was exceeded by only 0.2 per cent. The corresponding adjustment to wages and salaries was made earlier this year. Taking into account wage drift, nominal earnings rose by about 10.5 per cent, while real earnings grew by 1.2 per cent.

The weak growth of export earnings strained corporate profitability, especially in the forest industries (Chart 5). Overall, export prices increased last year by 6.6 per cent, but in the wood products industry, for example, prices did not advance at all. On the other hand, companies in several branches benefited from the 2 per cent improvement in the terms of trade. There were quite large differences in profitability between different branches: whereas the wood industry encountered serious difficulties, profitability was still good in parts of the metal and engineering industry.

Apart from the positive contribution stemming from the improvement in the terms of trade, incomes and demand were boosted by the expansionary domestic economic policy. Virtually all key components of private domestic demand grew more than would have been expected under normal cyclical conditions (Chart 6). On the other hand, the trade-off between real demand and inflation was perhaps unexpectedly good. Even if the prices of certain capital goods, notably stock market prices and the prices of dwellings, increased sharply, the rate of overall inflation kept falling until the October devaluations.

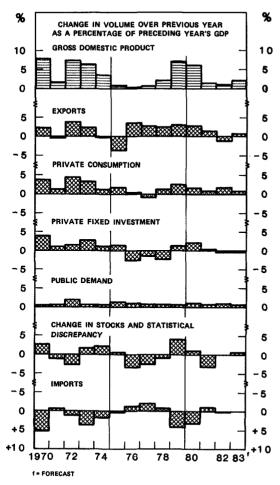
Corporate fixed investment suffered an overall decline, but only of some 2 per cent. Investments in the forest industries shrank by 12 per cent following the completion of a number





2. TOTAL GROSS DEBT AS A PERCENTAGE OF GDP

CHART 6. CONTRIBUTION TO THE GROWTH OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT IN 1970-1983



of large projects. Corporate investment in machinery and equipment remained at the level of the previous year. In particular, firms in small and medium-size industries as well as in service branches carried out investments under the stimulus of tax concessions and the ready availability of finance. Investments in the service industries received a boost from the phased dismantling in 1981—1982 of the special investment tax in force since 1980. There were considerable fluctuations in inventory investment in the course of the year, but for the year as a whole they did not have the negative impact on total output typical of this cyclical phase.

Household consumption rose by over 3 per cent in 1982, appreciably more than forecast. There was a slight rise in the propensity to

consume (Chart 7). To a larger extent than usual the growth of consumption rested on the use of credit. The propensity to consume rose towards the end of the year under the influence of the devaluations and the ensuing price freeze. On the other hand, even the easy credit conditions in the home loan market were not enough to encourage a marked revival in residential investment, which has been declining since its peak in the mid-1970s.

TOTAL OUTPUT AND EQUILIBRIUM OF THE ECONOMY

Altogether, domestic demand increased by 2 ½ per cent last year, but total output nevertheless grew by only about one per cent because of the weak external developments. Manufacturing output declined by about 1 ½ per cent, largely influenced by the 6 per cent drop in production in the forest industry. By contrast, output in the metal and engineering industry grew slightly on the strength of previous orders.

Reflecting, in particular, the steady growth of the demand for services, the number of em-

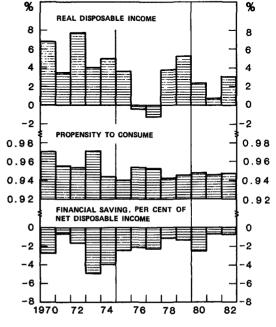
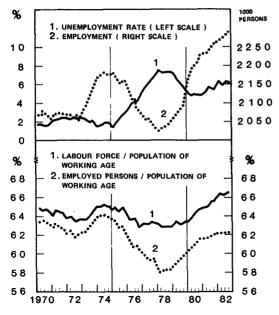


CHART 7. HOUSEHOLD SECTOR INDICATORS 1

¹ Including non-profit institutions.

CHART 8. LABOUR MARKET



ployed persons climbed further and was some 1 ½ per cent greater than in the previous year (Chart 8). The supply of labour increased by even more, however, owing to a higher participation rate and net immigration. Hence, the unemployment rate rose by about one percentage point to over 6 per cent.

Even though the increase in consumer prices was somewhat faster than in the OECD area on average, until the autumn inflation decelerated at a slightly faster rate than in other OECD countries. In the 12 months to October, consumer prices rose by 7.6 per cent and

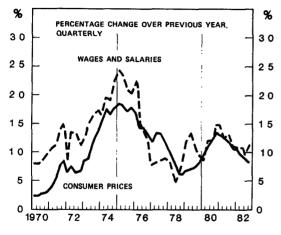


CHART 9. PRICES AND WAGES

wholesale prices by slightly less (Chart 9). Contributing to lower inflation was a marked slowdown in the rise in foreign trade prices and the moderation shown by the central government in raising public charges. After the devaluations, however, the pace of inflation quickened and the year-on-year rate had accelerated almost two percentage points by the end of the year. Consumer prices increased on average by 9.3 per cent in 1982.

Finland's external balance weakened in 1982 but the deterioration appears to have been largely of a temporary nature. There was a deficit of about 2 billion marks in the trade account. This originated entirely in western trade, since there was a small surplus in bilateral trade with socialist countries. The current deficit in convertible currencies increased to 7.0 billion marks but the surplus in the tied currency accounts limited the total current deficit to 4.5 billion marks. Owing to the current account deficit and exchange rate changes, Finland's total net external debt in relation to GDP increased by about 3 percentage points to 17 per cent of GDP.

Viewed in terms of the overall financial balance of the economy, the widening in the current account deficit was due primarily to a decline in the saving rate. The gross saving rate was 21 per cent. In particular, there was a decline in public saving and a slowdown in the growth of pension funds. Total saving of the economy was at an historically low level, but still fairly satisfactory when compared internationally.

THE CURRENT OUTLOOK AND POLICY PROBLEMS

The slowdown in inflation in industrial countries has improved the outlook for recovery in the international economy and thus also for demand conditions for Finnish exports in western markets. Western exports are expected to increase in the current year, but a significant expansion cannot be expected until 1984. Since, however, lower oil prices are also expected to lead to a substantial contraction in exports to the Soviet Union, the contribution of total exports to the growth of output will be modest by past standards.

Although the increase in real income stemming from, inter alia, the improvement in the terms of trade should provide a stimulus to domestic demand, the growth of industrial production is likely to remain more moderate than usual in the next upturn. Also militating against vigorous growth is the fact that the current recession has not been very deep. After an exceptionally high rate of growth last vear, consumption is likely to increase only slowly. Nor is fixed investment expected to post a strong recovery, not even in 1984. Owing to a further increase in the participation rate, unemployment is forecast to rise in the current year. Countercyclical policy tools alone will not be sufficient to bring unemployment down significantly in the next few years from its current level of about 6 per cent.

The new 12-month pay settlements concluded this spring are projected to raise the average level of earnings by a little over 3 per cent in the current year.¹ When the carry-over effects from the previous year and wage drift are taken into account, the rise in nominal earnings could approach 10 per cent. Cost pressures emanating from foreign trade prices have been small in recent months, and this gives grounds for expecting consumer price inflation to slow down to 8-9 per cent Though Finland's cost developments and the depreciation of the currencies of competitor countries have to some extent eroded the competitive edge gained by the autumn devaluations, Finland's external competitiveness can nevertheless be regarded as relatively satisfactory.

The fairly large deficit in western trade over the past six months or so and uncertainties relating to the exchange rates of certain major currencies have been important factors behind the decline in the convertible foreign exchange assets of the Bank of Finland during the spring. Facilitating the currency outflow has been the good liquidity position of the public, which, in turn, has been sustained by an increase in tied reserves. On the other hand, monetary policy has been tightened. The cash reserve requirement for banks has been raised in a series of steps to 4.7 per cent of deposits. Effective May 1, the call money market rate was raised to 15 per cent; the simultaneous removal of the penalty interest surcharges completed the gradual shift towards a uniform call money rate.

Central government operations will continue to exert an expansionary impact in the current year. The net financing requirement is estimated to rise by one percentage point to about 3 per cent of GDP, although, inter alia, the two percentage point increase in the sales tax at the beginning of June should reduce the size of the deficit towards the end of the year. Preliminary plans point to a distinctly tighter budget for 1984. It is expected that the State will continue to cover roughly half of its financing requirement through borrowing abroad, but the external indebtedness of the total economy is expected to decrease in relative terms as firms repay foreign loans at a time when their interest in direct investment abroad has also increased noticeably.

From the point of view of demand management, the reduction of State deficits and the balancing of bilateral trade could constitute stabilizing factors in the expected economic upturn. The need to depress inflation to the level prevailing in competitor countries will no doubt require a quite restrictive policy stance. A rapid rise in export prices could easily generate cost increases and, although competitiveness as measured by the profitability of firms might prove satisfactory for the next few years, it would probably weaken sharply with the onset of recession. Lower inflation will also facilitate the achievement of a reasonable real rate of interest, thereby supporting important structural aims, such as increasing efficiency in investment.

¹ See the front article of this Bulletin.

ITEMS

New monetary policy regulations. As of 1st May 1983, the lending rate controls applying to the deposit banks and the regulations governing the call money market have been modified.

The banks can now pass on in their lending rates 40 per cent of the cost of funds obtained in the unregulated rate market. Previously the limits on the banks' average lending rates took no account of the cost of funding in this market, which has grown rapidly in recent years.

The Bank of Finland has asked that the increase in average lending rates be made by raising rates on new and renegotiated credits. Interest rates on credit supplied within the context of special financing arrangements are not to be raised. Rates on housing finance are also not to be raised or to be raised by the smallest possible amount. The maximum allowable lending rate was lifted from 12.5 per cent to 13 per cent, and the recommendations concerning interest rate differentiation were abolished. The Bank of Finland's base rate remains unaltered at 8 ½ per cent.

The Bank of Finland has also decided to abolish the surcharges on call money borrowing. This means that all participants in the call money market face the same marginal interest rate irrespective of whether they deposit funds or borrow.

These measures do not constitute a change in the Bank's present monetary policy stance. They were made in response to disintermediation and the emergence of tensions between different segments of the financial market. The measures are significant in that they represent a modification in policy approach, but they are not expected to have a major impact on the financial market or the conduct of monetary policy in the short-run. It has been estimated that the changes in lending rate controls will not cause average lending rates to rise by more than 0.2 per cent in the near future.

(continued from page 2)

The year-on-year rise in the consumer price index in the first quarter of 1983 was 8 per cent. Thus, the short-term inflationary effects of the devaluations have been slightly smaller than anticipated. But, the rate of inflation is unlikely to decelerate in the course of the year, in part because of the upward pressures on consumer prices emanating from the income settlements and the increase in the sales tax rate.

As in 1982, average earnings and household disposable income are estimated to grow somewhat in real terms this year. Unemployment is expected to show a further — albeit slight — rise, with the average rate of unemployment in 1983 amounting to 7 per cent. Growth of private consumption is likely to be small and fixed investment will, at best, remain at last year's level. The growth of output is not expected to pick up until demand for Finnish products in western markets recovers later this year.

Several factors suggest that the forthcoming cyclical upswing will not have the same strength in Finland as it did in 1979 and 1980, for example. The surplus in Finland's favour which has built up in the bilateral trade account will restrict the scope for exports to the Soviet Union. Expansionary economic policy has helped to sustain the growth of domestic demand during a recessionary phase in exports and consequently investment activity is unlikely to be as vigorous as during earlier upturns. Since, moreover, average growth in western markets will evidently continue to be slow in the longer term, safeguarding price competitiveness will remain a key objective and problem of Finnish economic policy over the next few years.

April 22, 1983

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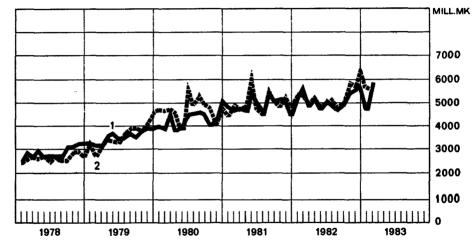
Seppo Kostiainen Deputy, Economics Dept.

Erkki Vehkamäki Data Processing

FOREIGN TRADE, 1978-83



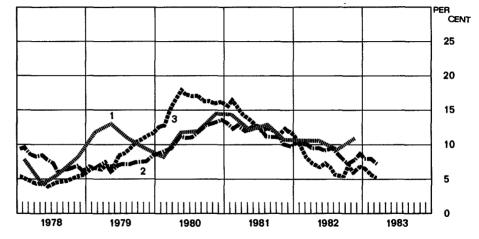
2. Imports c.i.f. Seasonally adjusted monthly figures



PRICES AND WAGES, 1978 - 83

- 1. Index of wage and salary earnings 1975 = 100. quarterly figures
- 2. Consumer price index $1977 \approx 100$. monthly figures
- 3. Basic price index for domestic supply 1975 =100, monthly figures

Percentage change on previous year



INDEX

120

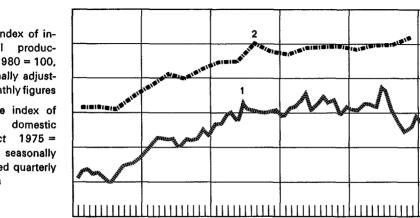
110

100

90

80

1983



1980

1981

1982

1979

PRODUCTION. 1978 - 83

1978

- 1. Total index of industrial production 1980 = 100, seasonally adjusted monthly figures
- 2. Volume index of gross product 1975 = 100, adjusted quarterly figures

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