



BANK OF FINLAND

MONTHLY BULLETIN

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THE FINNISH MARKET REVIEW.

GENERAL SURVEY.

During the autumn the economic situation was dominated by widespread and stubborn wages disputes which chiefly affected the metal industry, but spread to other spheres, too, such as some branches of the woodworking industry. As negotiations did not lead to an agreement, strikes occurred in many spheres, the number of workers affected being close on one hundred thousand at its height. When the Government mediators failed in their task, the Confederation of Finnish Trade Unions (SAK) decided to support the strike and force the employers to an agreement by proclaiming a general strike from October 23. However, the joint committee appointed by the Government, on which both employers and workers were represented, reached a settlement satisfactory to both parties before that date, so that the general strike was avoided.

It is not yet quite clear, what effect the settlement will have on wages, but evidently it will raise them to some extent and increase inflation. On the other hand, it may be expected that the pacifying of the labour market will further economic stability. The detrimental effects of the strikes were very widespread. In addition to the losses which the workers have suffered in the form of lost earnings and some industries in the stoppage of production, exports have suffered directly and building activity indirectly by the interruption of work. The adverse effects can also be observed in the money market in the falling off in deposit business and

in the reduction in demand in many branches of the home market. In order to encourage savings and limit investments the financial institutions raised their rates of interest on October 1, and the Bank of Finland its discount rate on November 3, both by 2 per cent.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Total deposits by the public in the credit institutions, which had increased considerably in August, fell off in September by 222 million marks as against 2 million a year ago. Deposit accounts alone fell off by 937 million marks, whereas in September last year they grew by 348 million. From the beginning of the year to the end of September they had increased by 7,812 million marks as against 14,667 million last year. At the end of September the total deposits amounted to 107,951 million marks.

September is generally a bad month for deposits, so that the poor result obtained in that month may partly be considered a normal phenomenon. Besides, the strike movement reduced the possibility of many people of making deposits, caused the withdrawal of deposits and in general created uneasiness among depositors. The ending of the labour disputes and the increase in rates of interest should have an enlivening influence on the desire and ability to make deposits.

This tendency was noticeable in the September statements of the Commercial Banks. Their deposit accounts decreased by 436 million marks, but owing

to a large rise on cheque accounts, total deposits increased by 371 million and from the beginning of the year by 6,283 million as against 6,385 million in the same period a year ago. The weakness of deposit business and the strict credit policy of the central bank forced the Commercial Banks to exercise restraint in granting credit, which is indicated by the circumstance that in September their advances decreased by 36 million marks, whereas a year ago there had been an increase of close on 900 million.

In the position of the Bank of Finland no great changes occurred during the autumn. Its advances fluctuated to some extent, mainly owing to the fluctuations in the Government's credit requirements, but, broadly speaking, it remained on the same level throughout the year. Treasury bills tended to rise, being at their peak, 26,230 million, in the last week of October, but the advances to the business world remained unaltered or were slightly reduced. On account of the stringency of the money market the central bank was obliged to grant further credit to other credit institutions, though such credits did not increase to the same extent as in the spring and early summer.

PRICES.

The upward tendency of prices, which has obtained for a long time, continued. In the cost of living index this tendency was not equally visible, for the Government endeavoured, by means of some measures of economic policy, to prevent too rapid a rise of this index, as otherwise a general rise in wages would have been necessary, owing to wages being dependent on the index. Owing to these measures the official cost of living index (August

1938—July 1939 = 100), which had risen abruptly in June to 936 points, dropped both in July and August, standing at 926 points in the latter period. In September, in spite of everything, the index rose again to 939 points, though not so much as to render a rise in wages necessary. The wholesale price index (1935 = 100), on the other hand, advanced from 1,290 points in August to 1,325 points in September. The rise of prices in the world market caused a similar tendency in Finland's foreign trade prices. The former unfavourable terms of trade have improved in the last few months.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

Imports continued to be of record proportions. In September they were nearly 2,000 million marks higher in value than in the corresponding month last year and over 1,000 million higher than in August this year, thus exceeding any previous month during the current year. Exports, on the contrary, fell off about 1,500 million marks as compared with August, though they were slightly above the value of exports in September last year. The value of imports during January—September this year amounted to 62,784 million marks and last year to 44,584 million, while the value of exports was correspondingly 58,462 and 42,478 million. The surplus of imports was 4,322 million marks as against 2,106 million marks last year.

Industrial output in the third quarter is not yet known, but the index of working hours shows that it was appreciably greater than a year ago. Export industry, especially, expanded. The strike movement in the autumn had not affected these data.

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

	1949	1950						
	Mill. mk	Mill. mk						
	15/10	31/5	30/6	31/7	31/8	30/9	14/10	
ASSETS.								
Gold Reserve	269	1 787	2 230	2 230	2 230	2 230	2 230	
Foreign Currency	1 558	5 016	4 930	6 230	6 250	6 423	5 594	
Foreign Bills	503	1 154	1 161	1 156	1 157	1 162	1 460	
Foreign Bank Notes and Coupons	27	38	80	81	71	79	82	
Foreign Clearing Accounts	—	—	—	120	—	62	—	
Inland Bills	41 308	39 274	37 877	39 987	40 468	42 110	41 710	
Loans on Security	22	22	342	622	622	22	22	
Advances on Current Accounts	230	367	438	186	296	361	234	
Bonds in Finnish Currency	691	870	867	855	849	849	848	
» » Foreign	157	208	219	227	182	184	189	
Sundry Assets	877	1 193	1 960	1 267	1 325	1 367	1 251	
Total	45 642	49 929	50 604	52 961	53 450	54 849	53 620	
LIABILITIES.								
Notes in circulation	27 899	30 326	31 328	32 734	34 014	34 004	32 953	
Other Liabilities payable on demand:								
Current Accounts due to the Treasury ..	307	248	—	261	—	—	28	
» » » Others	2 340	1 149	1 010	2 138	2 023	3 503	2 361	
Bank-Post-Bills	56	218	316	64	83	193	74	
Mark Accounts of holders abroad	3 454	5 713	5 641	5 089	4 329	3 910	3 951	
Foreign Clearing Accounts	2 440	134	9	—	151	—	612	
Foreign Debt	1 224	2 795	2 795	3 234	3 234	3 234	3 465	
Sundry Accounts	1 092	183	59	70	56	20	32	
Capital	5 000	5 000	5 000	5 000	5 000	5 000	5 000	
Reserve Fund	554	1 025	1 025	1 025	1 025	1 025	1 025	
Earnings less Expenses	869	473	557	678	753	843	886	
Undisposed Profits	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sundry Liabilities	390	2 665	2 864	2 718	2 782	3 112	3 233	
Total	45 642	49 929	50 604	52 961	53 450	54 849	53 620	

2. — NOTE ISSUE OF THE BANK OF FINLAND.

	1949	1950						
	Mill. mk	Mill. mk						
	15/10	31/5	30/6	31/7	31/8	30/9	14/10	
RIGHT TO ISSUE NOTES.								
Gold Reserve and Foreign Currency ¹⁾	1 827	7 995	8 401	9 697	9 708	9 894	9 366	
According to Law of Dec. 13, 1939 ²⁾	41 838	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Additional Right of Issue	1 800	50 000	50 000	50 000	50 000	50 000	50 000	
Total	45 465	57 995	58 401	59 697	59 708	59 894	59 366	
AMOUNT OF ISSUE USED.								
Notes in circulation	27 899	30 326	31 328	32 734	34 014	34 004	32 953	
Other Liabilities payable on demand	10 913	10 440	9 830	10 806	9 876	10 860	10 523	
Undrawn Advances on Current Accounts	779	644	566	817	707	642	769	
Total	39 591	41 410	41 724	44 357	44 597	45 506	44 245	
NOTE RESERVE.								
Available	5 874	5 859	4 554	5 327	5 579	6 498	6 831	
Dependent on supplementary cover		10 726	12 123	10 013	9 532	7 890	8 290	
Total	5 874	16 585	16 677	15 340	15 111	14 388	15 121	
Grand total	45 465	57 995	58 401	59 697	59 708	59 894	59 366	

¹⁾ From April 29, 1953, including bills payable abroad in foreign currency, foreign bonds listed on foreign Stock Exchanges, bonds and interest coupons in foreign currency which have fallen due, and foreign money.

²⁾ Bills payable abroad in foreign currency, foreign bonds listed on foreign Stock Exchanges, interest coupons in foreign currency which have fallen due, foreign bank notes, and inland bills falling due not later than within three months. — This Law was abolished by the Law of April 14, 1950.

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

End of Month	Notes in circulation Mill. mk				Foreign Currency ¹⁾ Mill. mk				Cover for the Issue of Notes Percentage of Liabilities payable on demand				End of Month
	1948	1949	1950	Monthly Movement	1948	1949	1950	Monthly Movement	1948	1949	1950	Monthly Movement	
Jan.	<i>25 162</i>	25 782	27 790	— 1 816	<i>621</i>	2 003	2 888	+ 460	<i>113.2</i>	114.0	108.4	+ 0.4	Jan.
Feb.	23 258	27 353	29 491	+ 1 701	1 395	1 685	4 160	+ 1 272	115.3	115.6	109.7	+ 1.3	Feb.
March	24 448	27 407	29 935	+ 444	1 799	1 755	4 734	+ 574	114.4	112.4	106.1	— 3.6	March
April	26 776	27 741	30 266	+ 331	2 452	1 208	5 316	+ 582	109.4	113.6	112.8	+ 6.7	April
May	27 850	27 741	30 266	+ 331	446	1 208	5 316	+ 582	110.6	113.6	112.8	+ 6.7	May
June	27 112	28 198	30 326	+ 60	577	1 310	5 016	— 300	112.6	115.2	114.1	+ 1.3	June
July	27 204	27 934	31 328	+ 1 002	652	1 304	4 930	— 86	113.6	113.8	110.9	— 3.2	July
Aug.	27 371	28 252	32 734	+ 1 406	592	2 204	6 230	+ 1 300	111.6	113.2	112.0	+ 1.1	Aug.
Sept.	28 078	28 677	34 014	+ 1 280	545	2 080	6 250	+ 20	112.2	115.1	112.5	+ 0.5	Sept.
Oct.	28 189	28 389	34 004	— 10	611	1 988	6 423	+ 173	110.5	108.5	114.3	+ 1.8	Oct.
Nov.	28 011	28 036			575	1 579			109.9	108.6			Nov.
Dec.	27 400	28 613			1 275	1 636			114.1	107.2			Dec.
	27 369	29 606			2 027	2 428			112.6	108.0			

¹⁾ Net credit balances with foreign correspondents.

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

End of Month	Note Reserve Mill. mk			Home Loans ¹⁾ Mill. mk				Rediscounted Bills (included in Home Loans) Mill. mk				End of Month	
	1948	1949	1950	1948	1949	1950	Monthly Movement	1948	1949	1950	Monthly Movement		
Jan.	<i>5 926</i>			<i>34 897</i>				<i>3 496</i>					Jan.
Feb.	6 205	6 317	4 924	31 843	34 502	37 360	— 2 942	530	764	1 005	— 1 423		Feb.
March	6 092	6 828	5 748	32 470	35 409	39 720	+ 2 360	3 384	3 634	1 969	+ 964		March
April	4 927	6 018	4 473	33 855	36 211	38 876	— 844	2 197	927	830	— 1 139		April
May	5 470	6 498	16 292	37 617	37 682	39 493	+ 617	2 570	130	20	— 810		May
June	6 042	7 023	16 585	37 119	37 904	39 663	+ 170	4 436	2 523	2 312	+ 2 292		June
July	6 433	6 484	16 677	37 627	37 225	39 157	— 506	3 980	1 165	3 102	+ 790		July
Aug.	5 860	6 746	15 340	38 072	39 766	40 795	+ 1 638	1 077	196	2 244	— 858		Aug.
Sept.	6 155	7 337	15 111	39 124	39 904	41 386	+ 591	1 419	335	1 486	— 758		Sept.
Oct.	5 501	5 076	14 388	38 350	39 725	42 493	+ 1 107	648	710	2 612	+ 1 126		Oct.
Nov.	5 393	5 167		38 920	40 569			78	822				Nov.
Dec.	6 400	4 622		35 826	40 309			1 325	2 073				Dec.
	5 963	4 964		35 023	40 302			1 697	2 428				

¹⁾ Inland bills, loans on security and advances on current accounts.

5. — BANK OF FINLAND. TREASURY BILLS AND BALANCES OF CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

End of Month	Treasury Bills (included in Home Loans) Mill. mk			Balance of Current Accounts due to the Treasury Mill. mk				Balance of Current Accounts due to others than the Treasury Mill. mk				End of Month	
	1948	1949	1950	1948	1949	1950	Monthly Movement	1948	1949	1950	Monthly Movement		
Jan.	<i>18 500</i>			<i>114</i>				<i>2 834</i>					Jan.
Feb.	17 830	19 530	21 130	— 20	— 407	— 65	— 145	1 182	2 019	1 839	— 26		Feb.
March	14 600	15 230	21 630	— 32	— 239	— 249	— 184	1 048	680	2 618	+ 779		March
April	16 900	17 530	21 830	— 653	— 26	— 923	— 674	1 587	2 130	3 293	+ 675		April
May	18 400	19 030	23 430	190	581	— 669	+ 254	1 356	1 415	2 540	— 753		May
June	14 730	16 430	21 230	56	294	248	+ 917	1 024	1 083	1 149	— 1 391		June
July	15 430	16 730	19 830	— 364	311	— 502	— 750	1 046	1 221	1 010	— 139		July
Aug.	20 030	20 230	23 330	72	— 99	261	+ 763	1 372	3 163	2 138	+ 1 128		Aug.
Sept.	20 830	20 430	25 230	112	13	— 163	— 424	1 308	1 928	2 023	— 115		Sept.
Oct.	21 230	20 230	25 530	— 39	— 399	— 152	+ 11	2 057	1 618	3 503	+ 1 480		Oct.
Nov.	23 730	21 930		190	— 364			3 265	2 099				Nov.
Dec.	19 830	21 030		— 215	— 132			1 335	1 671				Dec.
	19 230	22 030		19	80			1 463	1 865				

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

Bank Rate since November 3, 1950, 7 ³/₄ %.

(Former Rate 5 ³/₄ %).

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

		1950	1950	1950	1950	1950	1950	1950
		29/4	31/5	30/6	31/7	31/8	30/9	31/10
New York	1 Dollar	231:—	231:—	231:—	231:—	231:—	231:—	231:—
London	1 Pound	646:—	646:—	646:—	646:—	646:—	646:—	646:—
Stockholm	100 Kronor	4 450:—	4 450:—	4 450:—	4 450:—	4 450:—	4 450:—	4 450:—
Paris	100 Francs	66:—	66:—	66:—	66:—	66:—	66:—	66:—
Brussels	100 Francs	462:—	462:—	462:—	462:—	462:—	462:—	462:—
Amsterdam	100 Guilders	6 090:—	6 090:—	6 090:—	6 090:—	6 090:—	6 090:—	6 090:—
Zürich	100 Francs	5 300:—	5 300:—	5 300:—	5 300:—	5 300:—	5 300:—	5 300:—
Oslo	100 Kroner	3 231:—	3 231:—	3 231:—	3 231:—	3 231:—	3 231:—	3 231:—
Copenhagen	100 Kroner	3 330:—	3 330:—	3 330:—	3 330:—	3 330:—	3 330:—	3 330:—
Prague	100 Koruny	462:—	462:—	462:—	462:—	462:—	462:—	462:—
Montreal	1 Dollar	210:—	210:—	210:—	210:—	210:—	210:—	219:—
Lisbon	100 Escudos	804:—	804:—	804:—	804:—	804:—	804:—	804:—
Rio de Janeiro	100 Cruzeiros	1 260:—	1 260:—	1 260:—	1 260:—	1 260:—	1 260:—	1 260:—
Moscow, nom.	100 Rubel	5 775:—	5 775:—	5 775:—	5 775:—	5 775:—	5 775:—	5 775:—

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

End of Month	Due to the Public				Due to other Credit institutions		Total			Credits from the Bank of Finland		End of Month
	Cheque Accounts		Deposits		Mill. mk		Mill. mk			Mill. mk		
	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1948	1949	1950	1949	1950	
	<i>19 577</i>		<i>24 468</i>		<i>6 080</i>		<i>44 336</i>				<i>1 533</i>	
Jan.	20 839	24 659	25 017	32 013	7 315	7 889	44 424	53 171	64 561	699	801	Jan.
Feb.	17 452	21 856	25 663	32 728	7 040	7 354	41 954	50 155	61 938	3 597	1 955	Feb.
March	20 641	25 021	26 406	33 446	8 114	6 699	44 659	55 161	65 166	910	817	March
April	21 400	25 789	26 889	33 623	8 118	6 738	45 220	56 407	66 150	114	—	April
May	19 554	23 663	27 027	33 768	7 409	6 689	43 608	53 990	64 120	2 489	2 293	May
June	21 822	25 312	27 137	33 433	6 807	5 472	43 837	55 766	64 217	1 132	3 097	June
July	23 725	25 886	27 755	33 692	7 963	5 928	46 832	59 443	65 506	33	1 409	July
Aug.	21 574	25 697	28 861	34 570	7 790	5 720	46 656	58 225	65 987	323	785	Aug.
Sept.	21 380	26 504	29 050	34 134	7 392	5 821	48 468	57 822	66 459	700	1 158	Sept.
Oct.	24 106		29 037		7 916		51 309	61 059		808		Oct.
Nov.	23 367		29 306		7 100		48 191	59 773		1 804		Nov.
Dec.	23 276		31 079		7 625		50 125	61 980		1 842		Dec.

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

8. — COMMERCIAL BANKS. HOME LOANS.

End of Month	To the Public				To other Credit institutions		Total				End of Month	
	Inland Bills		Other Credits		Mill. mk		Mill. mk					
	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1948	1949	1950	Monthly Movement		
	<i>23 999</i>		<i>20 318</i>		<i>2 141</i>		<i>37 660</i>					
Jan.	25 143	31 402	21 922	27 470	2 489	2 536	39 269	49 554	61 408	+ 1 612		Jan.
Feb.	26 229	32 110	22 121	27 819	2 333	2 268	39 740	50 683	62 197	+ 789		Feb.
March	27 186	32 351	22 372	28 096	2 813	2 348	40 074	52 371	62 795	+ 598		March
April	29 607	33 123	22 858	29 051	2 479	2 444	42 270	54 944	64 618	+ 1 823		April
May	29 899	33 469	23 134	28 949	2 062	3 427	43 022	55 095	65 845	+ 1 227		May
June	29 148	32 692	23 336	29 887	1 926	2 938	42 788	54 410	65 517	— 328		June
July	29 336	31 789	24 002	30 873	2 310	2 991	43 971	55 648	65 653	+ 136		July
Aug.	29 541	31 385	23 763	30 786	2 160	3 078	43 803	55 464	65 249	— 404		Aug.
Sept.	30 012	31 157	24 179	30 978	2 814	3 585	43 244	57 005	65 720	+ 471		Sept.
Oct.	31 002		25 136		2 797		45 371	58 935				Oct.
Nov.	31 267		25 626		2 887		45 936	59 780				Nov.
Dec.	31 196		25 965		2 635		46 458	59 796				Dec.

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

9. — COMMERCIAL BANKS. POSITION TOWARDS FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

End of Month	Claims Mill. mk			Indebtedness Mill. mk			Net Claims (+) or Net Indebtedness (-) Mill. mk				End of Month
	1948	1949	1950	1948	1949	1950	1948	1949	1950	Monthly Movement	
	<i>4 085</i>			<i>2 948</i>			<i>+1 137</i>				
Jan.	2 982	2 128	2 804	2 566	2 008	1 939	+ 416	+ 120	+ 865	+ 371	Jan.
Feb.	2 447	2 034	2 279	2 219	2 117	1 928	+ 228	- 83	+ 351	- 514	Feb.
March	2 380	2 399	2 342	2 161	2 077	1 879	+ 219	+ 322	+ 463	+ 112	March
April	2 890	2 397	2 726	2 340	2 107	2 150	+ 550	+ 290	+ 576	+ 113	April
May	2 583	2 227	2 377	2 232	2 325	2 105	+ 301	- 98	+ 272	- 304	May
June	2 496	2 828	2 968	2 217	2 454	2 252	+ 279	+ 374	+ 716	+ 444	June
July	2 394	2 969	3 136	2 184	2 592	1 992	+ 210	+ 377	+ 1 144	+ 428	July
Aug.	2 505	2 776	3 911	2 221	2 384	2 342	+ 284	+ 392	+ 1 569	+ 425	Aug.
Sept.	2 631	2 757	3 552	2 359	2 600	3 204	+ 272	+ 157	+ 348	-1 221	Sept.
Oct.	2 528	2 724		2 273	2 425		+ 255	+ 299			Oct.
Nov.	2 550	2 756		2 385	2 464		+ 165	+ 292			Nov.
Dec.	2 194	2 714		2 087	2 220		+ 107	+ 494			Dec.

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

End of Month	Net Claims (+) or Net Indebtedness (-) Mill. mk				
	1947	1948	1949	1950	Monthly Movement
	<i>-5 153</i>				
Jan.	-4 806	-1 631	-1 167	-2 848	+ 939
Feb.	-4 621	-1 525	-1 607	-2 589	+ 259
March	-3 762	-1 061	-1 235	-1 796	+ 793
April	-4 572	-3 185	-2 091	-1 443	+ 353
May	-3 722	-3 135	-2 361	-2 200	- 757
June	-3 360	-3 589	-1 726	-1 638	+ 562
July	-1 940	-4 101	-2 092	+ 377	+ 2 015
Aug.	-1 968	-3 930	-2 516	+ 1 262	+ 885
Sept.	- 690	-3 056	-4 676	+ 851	- 411
Oct.	- 588	-2 698	-4 963		
Nov.	- 364	-1 494	-5 099		
Dec.	- 335	-1 016	-3 787		

11. — DEPOSITS IN POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK. ²⁾

End of Month	Deposits Mill. mk				
	1947	1948	1949	1950	Monthly Movement
	<i>7 213</i>				
Jan.	7 365	8 581	9 784	12 486	+ 249
Feb.	7 481	8 418	10 120	12 841	+ 355
March	7 574	8 487	10 312	12 991	+ 150
April	7 527	8 509	10 385	12 809	- 182
May	7 609	8 371	10 468	13 029	+ 220
June	7 692	8 438	10 695	12 894	- 135
July	7 796	8 606	10 953	13 158	+ 264
Aug.	8 086	9 113	11 501	13 667	+ 509
Sept.	8 094	9 184	11 626	13 461	- 206
Oct.	8 123	9 225	11 616		
Nov.	7 956	9 170	11 698		
Dec.	8 394	9 593	12 237		

¹⁾ For the Bank of Finland the net result of the debit and credit accounts with foreign correspondents, foreign clearing transactions and foreign commercial debt as well as foreign bills are taken into account, and for the Commercial Banks their net position is taken into account according to table 9 above.

²⁾ According to figures supplied by the Post Office Savings Bank.

12. — DEPOSITS IN THE SAVINGS BANKS.

End of Month	Savings Accounts Mill. mk			Current Accounts Mill. mk			Total Mill. mk					End of Month
	1948	1949	1950	1948	1949	1950	1947	1948	1949	1950	Monthly Movement	
	<i>22 380</i>			<i>2 044</i>			<i>20 731</i>					
Jan.	23 102	28 193	36 162	1 969	1 973	2 117	20 865	25 071	30 166	38 279	+ 818	Jan.
Feb.	23 282	29 012	36 691	1 920	1 806	2 098	21 097	25 202	30 818	38 789	+ 510	Feb.
March	23 506	29 625	37 119	1 953	1 871	2 014	21 629	25 459	31 496	39 133	+ 344	March
April	23 951	30 347	37 305	2 030	2 083	2 386	22 154	25 981	32 430	39 691	+ 558	April
May	23 997	30 754	36 910	1 808	2 073	2 299	22 335	25 805	32 327	39 209	- 482	May
June	24 075	31 042	36 513	1 820	2 004	2 219	22 432	25 895	33 046	38 732	- 477	June
July	24 515	31 729	36 674	2 039	2 331	2 620	22 887	26 554	34 060	39 294	+ 562	July
Aug.	24 987	32 113	36 994	1 970	2 267	2 463	23 295	26 957	34 380	39 457	+ 163	Aug.
Sept.	25 233	32 129	36 829	2 020	2 153	2 379	23 513	27 253	34 282	39 208	- 249	Sept.
Oct.	25 407	32 633		2 337	2 576		23 723	27 744	35 209			Oct.
Nov.	25 676	33 156		2 326	2 409		23 601	28 002	35 565			Nov.
Dec.	27 381	35 337		1 953	2 124		24 924	29 334	37 461			Dec.

According to figures supplied by the Central Statistical Office.

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

* Preliminary figures subject to minor alterations.

18. — DEPOSITS IN CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES AND CONSUMERS' CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

End of Month	Deposits in Co-operative Credit Societies ¹⁾ Mill. mk					Deposits in Consumers' Co-operative Societies ²⁾ Mill. mk					End of Month
	1947	1948	1949	1950	Monthly Movement	1947	1948	1949	1950	Monthly Movement	
Jan.	8 391					2 262					Jan.
Feb.	8 339	11 332	14 248	18 441	+ 252	2 315	2 824	3 770	4 768	+ 119	Feb.
March	8 433	11 384	14 550	18 876	+ 435	2 354	2 862	3 904	4 922	+ 154	March
April	8 962	11 687	15 124	19 358	+ 432	2 414	2 938	4 024	5 071	+ 149	April
May	9 292	12 015	15 408	19 527	+ 169	2 459	3 074	4 076	5 151	+ 80	May
June	9 407	11 982	15 660	19 380	- 147	2 473	3 201	4 113	5 051	- 100	June
July	9 604	11 971	15 731	19 099	- 281	2 521	3 204	4 094	4 957	- 94	July
Aug.	9 838	12 408	16 118	19 402	+ 303	2 549	3 249	4 118	4 924	- 33	Aug.
Sept.	10 412	13 085	17 015	20 115	+ 713	2 573	3 314	4 151	4 961	+ 37	Sept.
Oct.	10 618	13 043	16 984	20 059	- 56	2 584	3 343	4 178	4 937	- 24	Oct.
Nov.	10 667	13 212	17 196			2 586	3 371	4 189			Nov.
Dec.	10 597	13 271	17 235			2 595	3 441	4 277			Dec.
	11 373	14 028	18 189			2 765	3 665	4 649			

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

14. — DEPOSITS IN ALL CREDIT INSTITUTIONS. ¹⁾

End of Month	Total Deposits due to the Public Mill. mk				
	1947	1948	1949	1950	Monthly Movement
Jan.	70 017				
Feb.	70 534	85 598	104 008	130 840	+ 3 748
March	70 066	84 182	102 711	130 298	- 542
April	72 866	87 632	108 208	135 299	+ 5 001
May	74 405	89 047	110 797	136 902	+ 1 603
June	75 290	88 090	109 872	134 388	- 2 514
July	76 046	88 845	112 726	135 181	+ 793
Aug.	77 264	91 806	116 996	136 906	+ 1 725
Sept.	79 070	93 014	117 726	138 793	+ 1 887
Oct.	81 102	95 604	117 724	138 571	- 222
Nov.	81 390	98 157	121 549		
Dec.	80 303	96 313	121 623		
	85 426	100 886	127 092		

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

15. — INSURANCES IN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

End of Month	New risks accepted ¹⁾			
	1949		1950	
	Number	Amount Mill. mk	Number	Amount Mill. mk
Jan.	14 406	1 687	15 111	1 949
Feb.	17 599	2 079	19 280	2 526
March	19 967	2 376	21 814	2 904
April	17 583	2 137	18 631	2 548
May	16 825	2 009	17 241	2 293
June	16 683	1 972	16 985	2 289
July	11 554	1 366	11 581	1 548
Aug.	14 636	1 746	14 761	1 990
Sept.	16 681	2 069	16 044	2 202
Oct.	18 913	2 428		
Nov.	22 038	2 791		
Dec.	23 954	3 027		
	210 839	25 687		
	145 934	17 441	151 448	20 249
				Total
				Jan.-Sept.

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

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

Year and Quarter	Companies founded		Companies with increased Capital		Companies liquidated		Companies with reduced Capital		Net increase (+) or reduction (-)		Year and Quarter
	Number	Capital Mill. mk	Number	Increase of Capital Mill. mk	Number	Capital Mill. mk	Number	Reduction of Capital Mill. mk	Number	Capital Mill. mk	
1946	1 355	649	956	3 764	110	51	8	7	+1 245	+4 355	1946
1947	955	749	826	2 740	98	47	7	73	+ 857	+3 369	1947
1948	1 316	1 679	691	4 367	159	180	24	55	+1 157	+5 811	1948
1949	1 390	1 573	622	8 695	238	265	38	88	+1 152	+9 915	1949
1949											1949
July-Sept.	314	503	149	1 828	75	42	7	23	+ 239	+2 266	July-Sept.
Oct.-Dec.	389	519	159	2 064	56	87	13	39	+ 333	+2 457	Oct.-Dec.
1950											1950
Jan.- March	421	765	178	1 375	63	33	10	11	+ 358	+2 096	Jan.- March
April-June	367	669	194	2 067	48	21	6	8	+ 319	+2 647	April-June
July-Sept.	304	610	208	1 603	40	24	4	13	+ 264	+2 176	July-Sept.

Figures supplied by the Central Statistical Office.

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

* Preliminary figures subject to minor alterations.

17. — BANKRUPTCIES.

Month	Bankruptcies ¹⁾				
	Number				
	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950*
January	13	15	9	22	48
February	8	14	8	25	55
March	10	8	14	42	55
April	7	10	12	38	38
May	11	5	10	43	21
June	6	12	5	19	19
July	6	5	7	27	15
August	6	8	12	12	4
September	6	11	12	28	44
October	17	8	15	22	
November	13	12	11	25	
December	5	7	25	76	
Total	108	115	140	379	
Jan.-Sept.	73	88	89	256	299

¹⁾ Figures compiled by the Central Statistical Office from the reports sent in by the various Courts including all bankruptcy petitions, of which only about half will lead in due course to actual bankruptcy.

18. — STOCK EXCHANGE.

Month	Turnover of Stock Exchange ¹⁾				
	Mill. mk				
	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
January	54	83	122	89	148
February	75	84	105	84	155
March	65	70	106	217	235
April	57	81	147	189	358
May	144	106	89	84	299
June	87	75	120	157	226
July	59	70	100	76	185
August	40	53	91	124	235
September	87	166	93	151	319
October	170	151	99	141	
November	206	110	113	131	
December	144	200	91	174	
Total	1 188	1 249	1 276	1 617	
Jan.-Sept.	668	788	973	1 171	2 160

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

19. — STOCK EXCHANGE INDEX.

Month	Share Prices												Month
	All kinds				Bank Shares				Industrial Shares				
	1947	1948	1949	1950	1947	1948	1949	1950	1947	1948	1949	1950	
January	324	337	241	301	108	110	94	111	411	423	277	358	January
February	304	304	246	311	106	105	95	113	379	377	281	374	February
March	297	259	255	335	107	99	93	114	366	313	283	409	March
April	310	269	267	374	105	102	93	129	388	322	300	461	April
May	296	265	270	407	104	101	94	135	371	315	305	509	May
June	292	273	261	420	102	99	94	136	365	328	291	524	June
July	282	272	260	447	99	101	94	138	348	326	289	566	July
August	282	259	262	457	98	100	95	139	348	306	292	581	August
September	308	247	267	461	102	97	94	136	384	290	302	588	September
October	337	237	259		103	97	97		424	272	298		October
November	332	233	259		103	96	98		418	266	297		November
December	336	228	272		104	94	104		423	259	315		December
Whole year	308	265	260		104	100	95		385	316	294		Whole year

*Unitas index based on the prices quoted for the shares of 3 banks and 10 industrial firms.

20. — PUBLIC DEBT.

End of Year and Month	According to the Finance Accounts									Mill. Dollars ¹⁾	End of Year and Month
	Funded Debt			Short-term Credit			Total Public Debt				
	Foreign	Internal	Total	Foreign	Internal	Total	Foreign	Internal	Total		
1946	26 561	51 301	77 862	5 072	22 137	27 209	31 633	73 438	105 071	773	1946
1947	33 484	57 292	90 776	5 073	22 251	27 324	38 557	79 543	118 100	868	1947
1948	38 512	53 523	92 035	5 093	24 489	29 582	43 605	78 012	121 617	894	1948
1949	57 487	48 162	105 649	5 666	28 550	34 216	63 153	76 712	139 865	605	1949
1950											1950
March	58 752	46 713	105 465	5 528	29 560	35 088	64 280	76 273	140 553	608	March
April	58 772	46 783	105 560	5 525	27 200	32 725	64 297	73 988	138 285	599	April
May	58 805	46 901	105 706	5 519	24 935	30 454	64 324	71 836	136 160	589	May
June	58 741	46 764	105 505	5 513	26 784	32 297	64 254	73 548	137 802	597	June
July	58 882	46 400	105 282	5 500	26 587	32 087	64 382	72 987	137 369	595	July
Aug.	58 299	44 816	103 115	5 498	28 965	34 463	63 797	73 781	137 578	596	Aug.
Sept.	60 444	44 886	105 330	5 494	28 116	33 610	65 938	73 002	138 940	601	Sept.

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

21. — STATE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Year and Month	Total Revenue	Current Revenue ¹⁾ derived from						Capital Revenue	Expenditure			Year and Month
		Income and Property tax ²⁾	Stamp duty	Sales tax	Interest and Dividends	Railways, Posts, Telegraphs ³⁾	State Forests ⁴⁾		Total	Current	Capital	
Mill. mk												
1949												1949
Jan.-Aug.	65 974	16 801	2 150	15 731	246	-484	782	5 974	75 866	52 488	23 378	Jan.-Aug.
Whole year	125 981	23 315	3 105	29 743	9 208	-720	802	14 579	132 827	92 926	39 901	Whole year
1950												1950
Jan.-Aug.	79 189	18 977	2 366	16 155	6 015	-509	1 341	5 006	84 749	59 021	25 728	Jan.-Aug.
1950												1950
Budget	104 463	24 050	3 200	24 150	5 831	-447	654	9 184	104 379	77 583	26 796	Budget
Supplem. Budget ⁵⁾	6 252	4 600	—	—	—	—	25	— 11	— 20 354	11 918	8 436	Supplem. Budget

Tables 21—23 according to preliminary monthly accounts kept by the Treasury, the Customs and the Board of Excise Revenue.

¹⁾ The current revenue derived from Customs duty, and some other State receipts are specified in tables 22 and 23 below. — ²⁾ Including special and supplementary taxes on income and property but not the Capital Levy nor the inheritance tax. — ³⁾ The figures given refer to net revenue — ⁴⁾ Passed in June.

22. — COLLECTION OF CUSTOMS.

Year and Month	Total Customs Receipts	Customs duty on		Fines, Light Dues, etc.
		Imported goods incl. storage charges	Exported goods	
Mill. mk				
1949				
Jan.-Sept.	8 876	8 742	0	134
Whole year	12 924	12 725	1	198
1950				
Jan.-Sept.	10 312	10 128	1	183
1950				
Budget	11 354	11 200	0	154

23. — COLLECTION OF EXCISE DUES.

Year and Month	Total Excise Dues	Excise on			
		Tobacco	Spirits	Beer	Matches
Mill. mk					
1949					
Jan.-Aug.	7 166	4 788	76	273	157
Whole year	11 027	7 247	137	525	249
1950					
Jan.-Aug.	7 651	5 012	77	411	191
1950					
Budget	8 924	7 200	149	425	270

24. — VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Month	Imports (c. i. f.) Mill. mk			Exports (f. o. b., free exports) Mill. mk			Surplus of Imports (—) or Exports (+) Mill. mk			Month
	1948	1949	1950*	1948	1949	1950*	1948	1949	1950*	
January	3 963	4 113	6 522	2 505	3 124	4 274	-1 458	- 989	- 2 248	January
February	4 261	4 200	6 112	3 354	3 681	4 202	- 907	- 519	- 1 910	February
March	3 588	4 806	6 735	2 987	3 876	4 596	- 601	- 930	- 2 139	March
April	4 916	4 604	6 596	4 467	4 016	5 372	- 449	- 588	- 1 224	April
May	6 001	5 320	7 069	3 696	4 106	5 769	- 2 305	- 1 214	- 1 300	May
June	7 006	4 591	7 331	5 201	4 667	8 175	- 1 805	+ 76	+ 844	June
July	5 938	5 783	7 081	6 349	6 063	9 323	+ 411	+ 280	+ 2 242	July
August	5 397	4 803	7 160	5 407	5 502	9 117	+ 10	+ 699	+ 1 957	August
September	5 508	6 364	8 178	5 943	7 443	7 634	+ 435	+ 1 079	- 544	September
October	5 526	7 394		5 685	8 134		+ 159	+ 740		October
November	5 961	6 782		5 609	8 183		- 452	+ 1 401		November
December	8 304	7 518		5 402	6 811		- 2 902	- 707		December
Total	66 369	66 278		56 505	65 606		- 9 864	- 672		Total
Jan.-Sept.	46 578	44 584	62 784	39 909	42 478	58 462	- 6 669	- 2 106	- 4 322	Jan.-Sept.

Tables 24—29 according to Finnish Official Statistics I, A, Foreign Trade of Finland, Monthly Reports.

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

* Preliminary figures subject to minor alterations.

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

Classes of Goods	Imports (c. i. f.) Mill. mk					Exports (f. o. b.) Mill. mk				
	Whole year		January—September			Whole year		January—September		
	1948	1949	1948	1949	1950*	1948	1949	1948	1949	1950*
Dairy produce, eggs, honey	1 939	414	1 539	30	587	13	799	—	204	1 251
Other animal products, live animals	1 117	554	884	275	286	219	802	186	382	209
Vegetables	16	3	14	3	50	1	0	1	0	24
Eatable fruit	537	864	218	513	859	11	94	5	38	25
Coffee, tea, spices	710	1 201	476	723	2 166	—	—	—	—	—
Cereals, milling products ..	6 835	3 359	5 614	2 978	3 828	29	114	12	17	212
Certain seeds and fruit, plants for industrial purposes	425	219	334	174	168	9	98	6	11	158
Raw materials for tanning and dyeing	74	59	61	49	67	—	—	—	—	—
Animal and vegetable fats	1 685	1 806	994	1 333	1 590	1	6	1	4	12
Meat and fish products ..	351	125	200	34	72	0	43	0	32	6
Sugar, sweets	2 024	2 116	1 459	1 591	2 441	18	17	12	10	14
Beverages, vinegars	209	371	166	228	168	173	467	138	301	150
Fodder	1 000	1 065	674	619	412	0	—	—	—	—
Tobacco	1 301	400	566	216	684	—	—	—	—	—
Minerals, ore	1 168	855	769	502	797	133	253	97	176	187
Mineral fuel and oils	10 735	6 296	7 758	3 463	7 394	0	0	0	0	1
Chemical and pharmaceutical products	2 000	1 970	1 447	1 373	1 932	171	247	125	171	224
Tanning and dyeing extracts, varnishes	1 110	1 518	791	1 107	1 355	7	2	5	1	2
Caseine, albumine, glues ..	333	296	223	220	308	7	6	—	6	1
Fertilizers	2 033	2 111	1 306	1 578	1 471	—	—	—	—	1
Hides, skins, leather and furs; manufactures of these materials	1 206	1 287	658	1 089	1 114	312	266	265	201	563
Rubber and rubber articles	1 085	848	784	678	773	4	19	4	10	10
Wood and wooden goods ..	78	100	65	73	114	23 797	31 046	16 171	19 725	24 952
Woodpulp	4	5	4	5	3	16 010	14 279	11 745	9 367	14 185
Cardboard and paper, their applications	91	94	65	64	80	12 930	12 434	9 272	8 994	11 922
Textile materials, textile goods	6 493	11 867	4 197	7 645	11 871	907	950	631	627	901
Footwear	244	104	147	82	40	3	6	2	1	7
Articles of stone and of other mineral material, glass ..	523	689	346	423	522	323	407	275	253	365
Base metals; articles made therefrom	10 472	11 891	7 551	8 333	8 970	722	828	429	556	1 024
Machinery, apparatus	3 973	5 601	2 691	3 822	5 084	160	404	118	217	677
Electric machinery and apparatus	1 965	2 966	1 250	2 007	2 707	115	164	82	97	319
Transport material	3 233	3 446	2 406	2 238	2 992	60	1 315	57	714	654
Instruments, clocks and watches, musical instruments	305	463	210	299	471	15	37	9	21	21
All others	1 045	1 315	711	817	1 408	355	503	261	342	385
Total free trade	66 369	66 278	46 578	44 584	62 784	56 505	65 606	39 909	42 478	58 462
Reparation deliveries						11 546	12 226	8 533	7 650	6 070

* Preliminary figures subject to minor alterations.

26. — IMPORTS OF THE MOST IMPORTANT ARTICLES.

Month	Wheat Tons			Rye Tons			Sugar Refined and unrefined Tons			Month
	1948	1949	1950*	1948	1949	1950*	1948	1949	1950*	
January	1 871	16 140	0	14 840	—	—	4 130	4 774	8 551	January
February	9 328	21 138	—	21 825	—	—	3 688	5 582	8 469	February
March	10 917	25 646	3 662	8 382	—	—	4 172	6 146	5 960	March
April	14 820	19 368	23 071	2 129	—	—	6 861	7 361	9 827	April
May	10 793	18 908	10 405	14 445	6 000	3 327	8 635	10 878	8 250	May
June	18 354	20 144	10 564	26 580	—	2 067	8 159	8 504	6 765	June
July	3 281	29 873	44 656	20 034	—	5 610	10 072	7 788	9 343	July
August	—	168	40 681	14 093	—	4 586	11 804	9 592	10 589	August
September	6 096	0	17 438	31	—	6 544	9 075	8 804	11 462	September
October	5 954	—	—	—	0	—	7 974	6 662	—	October
November	12 941	—	—	3 495	—	—	8 168	8 218	—	November
December	15 103	236	—	—	—	—	9 668	6 594	—	December
Total	109 458	151 621	150 477	125 854	6 000	22 134	92 406	90 403	79 216	Total
Jan.-Sept.	75 460	151 385	150 477	122 359	6 000	22 134	66 596	68 929	79 216	Jan.-Sept.

Month	Raw Tobacco Tons			Coal and Coke Tons			Petrol Tons			Month
	1948	1949	1950*	1948	1949	1950*	1948	1949	1950*	
January	319	12	358	203 586	93 321	220 603	13 325	14 006	23 373	January
February	355	62	333	88 621	54 542	142 476	12 473	13 201	16 710	February
March	336	62	375	32 167	5 906	79 096	15 028	14 422	16 488	March
April	398	108	311	111 205	12 698	65 864	15 406	17 135	16 179	April
May	328	161	402	267 139	31 335	108 371	11 040	17 655	20 161	May
June	318	137	434	297 835	80 076	161 158	24 908	17 808	20 355	June
July	130	144	109	313 171	63 530	156 373	18 007	21 386	18 412	July
August	382	195	496	163 571	109 238	151 304	18 961	23 380	17 928	August
September	358	269	424	257 148	159 837	276 046	17 138	20 415	30 791	September
October	383	315	—	260 432	210 884	—	18 062	19 032	—	October
November	421	360	—	233 013	212 952	—	19 191	20 086	—	November
December	2 902	304	—	187 030	165 669	—	15 980	17 962	—	December
Total	6 630	2 129	3 242	2 414 968	1 199 988	1 361 791	199 519	216 488	180 397	Total
Jan.-Sept.	2 924	1 150	3 242	1 734 493	610 483	1 361 791	146 286	159 408	180 397	Jan.-Sept.

Month	Raw Cotton Tons			Pig Iron Tons			Bar Iron and Bar Steel Tons			Month
	1948	1949	1950*	1948	1949	1950*	1948	1949	1950*	
January	1 154	538	578	613	18	175	4 006	6 889	4 383	January
February	1 088	1 609	454	598	1 126	376	8 320	6 325	8 204	February
March	1 000	1 465	305	632	2 890	1 843	7 605	6 727	6 458	March
April	15	46	689	325	1 741	135	9 261	8 350	4 405	April
May	1 178	34	1 126	575	1 055	362	8 773	6 398	5 136	May
June	—	1 678	1 281	1 695	3 479	567	10 804	5 699	5 801	June
July	—	2 884	846	1 079	5 852	375	11 556	5 712	7 707	July
August	2 570	1 037	69	2 620	3 290	100	9 540	7 789	5 811	August
September	—	278	1 368	35	766	100	6 182	9 351	6 178	September
October	905	216	—	543	1 032	—	6 842	9 877	—	October
November	534	1 173	—	2 326	525	—	4 997	5 692	—	November
December	1 412	1 377	—	7 925	1 725	—	7 617	5 362	—	December
Total	9 856	12 340	6 716	18 966	23 499	4 033	95 503	84 171	54 083	Total
Jan.-Sept.	7 005	9 569	6 716	8 172	20 217	4 033	76 047	63 240	54 083	Jan.-Sept.

* Preliminary figures subject to minor alterations.

27. — EXPORTS OF THE MOST IMPORTANT ARTICLES. 1)

Month	Wooden Houses and Huts Floor area 1 000 m ²			Round Timber All kinds excl. fuel 1 000 m ³			Sawn Timber *) All kinds 1 000 standards			Month
	1948	1949	1950*	1948	1949	1950*	1948	1949	1950*	
January	31	12	23	35	56	55	10	12	23	January
February	64	46	10	4	62	51	10	13	12	February
March	61	109	0	1	59	4	11	12	6	March
April	113	80	—	0	99	99	7	7	23	April
May	114	52	2	8	168	206	9	12	37	May
June	107	39	1	54	192	408	26	48	99	June
July	94	86	29	329	381	623	81	88	114	July
August	75	78	99	510	401	547	64	77	113	August
September	58	117	31	438	368	457	76	84	71	September
October	66	122		355	283		61	94		October
November	60	134		197	112		68	98		November
December	30	115		66	70		47	62		December
Total	873	990		1 997	2 251		470	607		Total
Jan.-Sept.	717	619	195	1 379	1 786	2 450	294	353	498	Jan.-Sept.

Month	Matches Tons			Plywood 1 000 m ²			Bobbins (spools) Tons			Month
	1948	1949	1950*	1948	1949	1950*	1948	1949	1950*	
January	26	37	156	9	12	16	158	147	147	January
February	98	96	251	14	22	16	357	181	256	February
March	100	87	277	9	21	21	184	200	358	March
April	189	77	220	13	21	21	380	378	174	April
May	73	123	226	14	18	19	322	300	224	May
June	11	80	105	16	17	16	311	280	247	June
July	55	143	160	14	12	19	109	314	177	July
August	16	67	69	12	11	13	355	89	129	August
September	56	144	247	15	21	12	322	254	111	September
October	49	209		19	16		371	190		October
November	160	162		16	19		426	341		November
December	227	367		24	18		192	211		December
Total	1 060	1 592		175	208		3 487	2 885		Total
Jan.-Sept.	624	854	1 711	116	155	153	2 498	2 143	1 823	Jan.-Sept.

Month	Mechanical Pulp *) Tons			Sulphite Cellulose *) Tons			Sulphate Cellulose *) Tons			Month
	1948	1949	1950*	1948	1949	1950*	1948	1949	1950*	
January	1 352	9 266	11 200	29 651	21 937	45 221	19 175	18 443	30 843	January
February	3 267	2 356	11 394	26 763	29 197	37 426	27 342	20 322	28 046	February
March	2 093	3 233	16 299	27 084	29 805	40 227	24 245	16 831	37 343	March
April	9 541	17 424	14 998	36 597	32 021	49 513	37 194	24 314	33 672	April
May	9 090	19 763	17 214	19 203	37 062	44 225	21 232	18 014	35 923	May
June	17 528	12 277	18 795	46 404	39 483	57 354	38 785	20 874	39 102	June
July	11 807	15 339	21 165	33 570	24 915	44 345	32 654	17 015	30 687	July
August	10 237	9 936	17 358	17 485	28 679	39 581	21 103	18 023	24 050	August
September	8 126	18 374	11 363	33 029	38 337	47 564	26 159	21 436	37 204	September
October	4 612	17 614		31 415	59 629		22 491	45 564		October
November	6 822	17 231		31 036	58 502		26 664	56 636		November
December	12 622	17 523		40 413	49 900		32 743	33 265		December
Total	97 097	160 336		372 650	449 467		329 787	310 737		Total
Jan.-Sept.	73 041	107 968	139 786	269 786	281 436	405 456	247 889	175 272	296 870	Jan.-Sept.

*) Free exports. — *) 1 standard sawn timber = 4.872 m³. — *) Dry weight.

* Preliminary figures subject to minor alterations.

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

Month	Cardboard All kinds Tons			Paper All kinds Tons			Newsprint (included in previous column) Tons			Month
	1948	1949	1950*	1948	1949	1950*	1948	1949	1950*	
January	5 921	7 043	9 471	23 848	34 950	30 209	16 318	24 960	23 590	January
February	8 021	7 450	11 354	32 121	41 058	46 024	17 935	31 692	35 817	February
March	8 230	7 031	12 787	21 699	35 528	48 282	11 337	24 901	37 825	March
April	8 620	6 720	14 695	45 207	37 508	48 727	31 769	28 911	38 165	April
May	8 132	9 136	18 349	37 564	35 074	42 020	26 217	28 261	29 034	May
June	7 974	6 787	9 876	36 018	34 711	42 045	26 341	26 853	31 522	June
July	10 084	6 182	12 400	40 466	33 292	41 799	29 054	26 082	31 086	July
August	9 076	4 188	12 962	36 369	27 715	35 967	27 467	23 005	25 811	August
September	9 632	8 396	11 867	28 013	50 909	47 597	18 587	38 767	36 332	September
October	10 405	9 087		44 151	44 795		32 908	34 873		October
November	9 317	10 260		35 344	37 332		24 770	28 573		November
December	12 649	9 165		35 677	41 755		26 072	31 098		December
Total	108 061	91 445	108 761	416 477	454 677	383 670	288 775	347 976	289 182	Total
Jan.-Sept.	75 690	62 933	108 761	301 305	330 745	383 670	205 025	253 432	289 182	Jan.-Sept.

28. — FOREIGN TRADE WITH VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country	Imports (c. i. l.)					Exports (f. o. b., free exports)				
	Whole year		January—September			Whole year		January—September		
	1948	1949	1949	1950*	1948	1949	1949	1950*		
	%	%	%	Mill. mk	%	%	%	Mill. mk	%	
Europe:										
Belgium — Luxembourg ..	4.9	4.9	5.1	2 658	4.2	3.8	4.2	4.1	2 359	4.0
Bulgaria	0.1	0.1	0.1	63	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	41	0.1
Czechoslovakia	1.0	1.9	1.7	1 610	2.6	0.5	1.1	1.2	506	0.9
Denmark	8.1	6.0	5.5	4 915	7.8	6.4	6.7	7.1	4 560	7.8
France	4.5	9.6	10.0	3 819	6.1	5.6	4.6	3.9	3 209	5.5
Germany Eastern	0.7	0.5	0.5	164	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.3	135	0.2
Western		0.9	0.8	2 981	4.7		3.0	1.8	3 133	5.4
Great Britain	25.1	22.1	21.5	14 239	22.7	28.3	27.2	29.4	14 434	24.7
Greece	0.6	0.4	0.2	497	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	378	0.6
Holland	6.0	9.0	8.6	4 005	6.4	7.2	7.0	6.2	5 063	8.7
Italy	0.5	1.9	1.3	1 876	3.0	0.5	1.5	1.3	1 320	2.3
Jugoslavia	0.3	0.1	0.2	116	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	44	0.1
Norway	2.2	1.5	1.4	1 053	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.4	807	1.4
Poland	6.9	4.8	3.7	4 977	7.9	2.0	2.3	1.9	1 544	2.6
Rumania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	434	0.7
Soviet Union	12.5	11.4	14.1	3 393	5.4	14.7	15.3	15.8	3 200	5.5
Sweden	4.8	6.6	6.3	4 324	6.9	5.5	4.1	4.4	2 504	4.3
Switzerland	1.1	1.0	1.1	450	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.2	264	0.4
Turkey	0.6	0.4	0.2	365	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.4	324	0.5
Rest of Europe	1.0	1.5	1.5	1 116	1.8	1.5	2.7	2.7	1 475	2.5
Total for Europe	80.9	84.6	83.8	52 621	83.8	81.0	83.4	83.6	45 734	78.2
Argentina	4.2	5.2	6.1	2 749	4.4	3.0	3.1	4.1	1 961	3.3
Brazil	1.0	0.2	0.1	832	1.3	0.9	1.0	0.8	834	1.4
Canada	0.3	0.1	0.1	24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37	0.1
United States	12.1	7.7	8.3	3 971	6.3	9.5	7.6	7.0	5 490	9.4
Rest of America	1.1	1.1	1.0	601	1.0	0.3	0.7	0.5	648	1.1
Africa	0.2	0.7	0.3	465	0.8	3.1	2.7	2.6	2 203	3.8
Asia	0.1	0.3	0.1	874	1.4	1.5	0.8	0.7	1 158	2.0
Oceania	0.1	0.1	0.2	647	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	397	0.7
Grand total	100.0	100.0	100.0	62 784	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	58 462	100.0

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

* Preliminary figures subject to minor alterations.

29. — UNIT VALUE INDEX OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS. 1935 = 100.

Year and Month	Total Imports	Groups of Imported Goods				Total Exports	Principal Exported Goods				Year and Month
		Raw materials	Machinery	Food-stuffs	Other consumption-goods		Sawn timber	Mechanical pulp	Dry cellulose	Paper	
1946	896	888	883	947	846	799	802	835	700	777	1946
1947	950	941	898	1 030	912	1 175	1 177	1 257	1 143	1 049	1947
1948	1 036	1 080	957	1 019	998	1 383	1 323	1 746	1 393	1 246	1948
1949	1 105	1 117	1 134	1 089	1 043	1 336	1 440	1 249	1 144	1 199	1949
1949											1949
Jan.-Sept.	1 062	1 068	1 076	1 069	1 009	1 349	1 420	1 324	1 204	1 203	Jan.-Sept.
1950											1950
Jan.-April	1 276	1 279	1 185	1 383	1 223	1 272	1 568	1 135	1 129	1 273	Jan.-April
Jan.-May	1 293	1 290	1 206	1 435	1 211	1 302	1 554	1 205	1 150	1 232	Jan.-May
Jan.-June	1 308	1 288	1 232	1 483	1 205	1 350	1 581	1 254	1 167	1 285	Jan.-June
Jan.-July	1 337	1 307	1 281	1 528	1 205	1 395	1 606	1 279	1 197	1 291	Jan.-July
Jan.-Aug.	1 367	1 353	1 288	1 560	1 205	1 430	1 618	1 298	1 223	1 298	Jan.-Aug.
Jan.-Sept.	1 371	1 348	1 293	1 572	1 217	1 453	1 631	1 313	1 254	1 311	Jan.-Sept.

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

30. — WHOLESALE TRADE.

Month	Total Sales Mill. mk			
	1947	1948	1949	1950
January	3 456	5 514	7 576	10 224
February	3 897	8 347	8 237	11 329
March	4 617	7 594	9 174	13 363
April	4 241	9 343	9 392	13 818
May	5 327	8 997	10 571	14 294
June	4 675	8 472	9 877	13 553
July	4 633	8 450	8 998	13 387
August	5 302	9 148	11 332	14 898
September	6 438	10 169	11 763	
October	6 470	10 383	12 706	
November	6 427	10 561	12 961	
December	7 311	10 755	13 103	
Total	62 794	107 733	125 690	
Jan.-Aug.	36 148	65 865	75 157	104 866

31. — SALES OF PETROL.

Wholesale for Traffic Mill. mk				Month
1947	1948	1949	1950	
7.0	14.2	15.0	34.4	January
7.1	12.4	13.5	9.1	February
9.1	14.4	15.7	16.1	March
9.5	15.9	15.6	18.8	April
10.3	18.2	17.7	25.4	May
13.3	25.7	18.7	21.0	June
14.8	18.2	18.8	23.3	July
16.1	16.6	22.2	21.5	August
15.6	16.5	17.1	19.9	September
15.4	17.5	18.0		October
12.6	16.6	15.7		November
13.2	13.4	15.8		December
144.5	199.6	203.8		Total
87.7	135.6	137.2	189.5	Jan.-Sept.

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

Figures supplied by the Ministry of Communications and Public Works.

32. — VOLUME INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION. 1935 = 100.

Quarter	Total Industry					Home Market Industry					Export Industry					Quarter
	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	
Jan.-March	87	111	138	154	166	110	135	176	193	210	56	77	85	98	106	Jan.-March
April-June	87	110	137	144	150	103	130	168	182	184	63	80	95	91	102	April-June
July-Sept.	95	105	124	126		115	128	150	159		66	74	87	80		July-Sept.
Oct.-Dec.	100	124	139	148		122	157	171	190		70	78	94	89		Oct.-Dec.
Whole year	92	113	135	142		113	138	166	178		64	78	90	89		Whole year

«Unitas» index based on seasonally adjusted quarterly figures.

33. — BUILDING ACTIVITY.

Quarter	Consumption of Cement in Finland ¹⁾						Buildings completed in towns and boroughs ²⁾						Quarter
	1 000 tons						1 000 m ³						
	Total			Dwelling houses			Total			Dwelling houses			
	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1948	1949	1950	1948	1949	1950	
Jan.-March	46	27	54	74	100	103	451	597	607	198	328	337	Jan.-March
April-June	89	79	112	160	192	240	442	457	590	204	280	306	April-June
July-Sept.	83	127	152	164	219	235	333	652	561	221	332	399	July-Sept.
Oct.-Dec.	63	96	103	129	133		1 136	864		565	469		Oct.-Dec.
Total	281	329	421	527	644		2 362	2 570		1 188	1 409		Total
Jan.-Sept.	218	233	318	398	511	578	1 226	1 706	1 758	623	940	1 042	Jan.-Sept.

¹⁾ Comprising the total quantity of cement delivered by the country's 2 cement companies and including the quantity imported which is, however, only a negligible part of the total consumption. — ²⁾ Compiled by the Research Office of the Ministry for Social Affairs from data covering fully $\frac{3}{4}$ of all house building in the centres of population.

34. — FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Year and Month	Vessels arrived				Vessels departed				Goods transported		Year and Month
	Number		1 000 net. reg. tons		Number		1 000 net. reg. tons		1 000 tons		
	Total	Finnish	Total	with Cargo	Total	Finnish	Total	with Cargo	Imports	Exports	
1947	4 020	1 926	3 569	2 363	3 989	1 895	3 493	2 684	3 595	3 791	1947
1948	5 244	2 544	4 017	2 850	5 276	2 557	4 072	2 863	4 592	4 049	1948
1949	5 595	2 460	3 979	2 487	5 585	2 468	3 980	3 323	3 223	4 705	1949
1949 Jan.-Sept.	3 879	1 761	2 704	1 667	3 810	1 778	2 652	2 225	1 964	3 079	1949 Jan.-Sept.
1950											1950
May	700	273	489	294	613	263	412	317	428	435	May
June	979	313	568	280	982	332	551	500	369	756	June
July	1 009	339	591	299	1 057	349	627	570	371	844	July
August	1 040	349	589	332	1 055	358	591	517	436	816	August
September	698	301	439	252	732	280	490	431			September
Jan.-Sept.	5 447	2 125	3 608	2 118	5 425	2 114	3 598	3 153			Jan.-Sept.

Figures supplied by the Statistical Office of the Shipping Board.

35. — STATE RAILWAYS.

Month	Weight of goods transported 1 000 tons			Axle-kilometres of goods trucks Mill. km		Revenue (less Re-imbursments) Mill. mk			Regular Expenditure Mill. mk			Month
	1948	1949	1950	1949	1950	1948	1949	1950	1948	1949	1950	
January	1 154	1 017	1 087	60	67	1 017	909	929	786	815	946	January
February	1 157	1 046	1 137	63	71	1 048	872	927	951	1 033	1 156	February
March	1 239	1 170	1 326	70	82	1 194	1 005	1 101	1 003	1 017	1 113	March
April	1 313	1 011	1 230	63	71	1 205	960	1 060	956	998	1 084	April
May	1 350	1 091	1 148	64	57	1 136	969	910	1 081	1 174	1 133	May
June	1 493	1 090	1 444	62	71	1 281	1 068	1 188	1 020	1 056	1 157	June
July	1 416	1 168	1 520	68	81	1 293	1 123	1 293	1 044	1 211	1 140	July
August	1 293	1 129	1 470	67	83	1 170	1 055	1 321	951	1 081	1 325	August
September	1 313	1 309		73		1 064	1 051		963	1 088		September
October	1 304	1 360		78		1 093	1 057		1 020	1 073		October
November	1 280	1 390		76		1 084	1 000		995	1 156		November
December	1 142	1 129		68		1 057	1 074		1 183	1 327		December
Total	15 454	13 910		812		13 642	12 143		11 958	13 079		Total
Jan.-Aug.	10 415	8 722	10 362	517	583	9 344	7 961	8 729	7 792	8 435	9 059	Jan.-Aug.

According to Monthly Statistics of the Finnish State Railways.

* Preliminary figures subject to minor alterations.

36. — WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX. 1935 - 100.

Month	Index for Goods in Finnish Wholesale trade										Articles of Import (e. i. f.)		Articles of Export (f. o. b.)		Month	
	Finnish Goods										Imported Goods					
	Total index		Total		Products of agriculture		Products of forestry		Products of industry							
1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	
	<i>1 104</i>		<i>1 126</i>		<i>1 269</i>		<i>1 522</i>		<i>950</i>		<i>1 049</i>		<i>998</i>		<i>1 238</i>	
Jan.	1 088	1 147	1 099	1 143	1 137	1 280	1 516	1 409	950	1 013	1 060	1 155	1 007	1 206	1 211	1 298
Feb.	1 083	1 148	1 088	1 142	1 117	1 264	1 485	1 409	948	1 017	1 068	1 161	1 003	1 221	1 201	1 303
March	1 075	1 163	1 078	1 154	1 082	1 285	1 485	1 410	943	1 030	1 065	1 182	1 003	1 293	1 200	1 305
April	1 071	1 181	1 074	1 177	1 067	1 286	1 480	1 425	946	1 059	1 061	1 196	984	1 335	1 195	1 342
May	1 057	1 211	1 055	1 214	1 017	1 290	1 418	1 510	949	1 089	1 060	1 209	996	1 316	1 189	1 344
June	1 058	1 248	1 063	1 268	1 060	1 394	1 418	1 558	951	1 130	1 044	1 211	989	1 323	1 178	1 351
July	1 102	1 274	1 113	1 301	1 157	1 447	1 409	1 564	1 004	1 166	1 074	1 217	1 061	1 353	1 206	
Aug.	1 112	1 290	1 112	1 331	1 144	1 422	1 394	1 703	1 010	1 176	1 109	1 204	1 091	1 375	1 222	
Sept.	1 124	1 325	1 118	1 372	1 187	1 459	1 373	1 844	1 014	1 185	1 135	1 225	1 121	1 414	1 225	
Oct.	1 134		1 130		1 228		1 393		1 015		1 141		1 140		1 191	
Nov.	1 134		1 128		1 218		1 392		1 015		1 144		1 176		1 196	
Dec.	1 138		1 135		1 244		1 409		1 012		1 144		1 184		1 203	
Whole year	1 098		1 099		1 136		1 431		980		1 092		1 063		1 201	

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

37. — COST OF LIVING INDEX.

Month	August 1938 - July 1939 = 100			1935 - 100										Month			
	Total index			Total index			Foodstuffs		Rent		Fuel and light		Clothing		Taxes		
	1948	1949	1950	1948	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949		1950	1949	1950
	<i>720</i>		<i>785</i>		<i>1 075</i>		<i>161</i>		<i>1 601</i>		<i>934</i>		<i>1 930</i>				
Jan.	763	795	833	831	866	907	1 057	1 108	161	221	1 593	1 438	954	1 023	1 900	1 857	
Feb.	753	780	839	820	850	914	1 023	1 113	161	221	1 569	1 436	959	1 044	1 900	1 857	
March	761	772	850	829	841	926	1 003	1 127	161	221	1 548	1 436	967	1 075	1 900	1 857	
April	765	775	856	833	844	932	999	1 137	161	221	1 550	1 448	971	1 076	1 900	1 862	
May	765	776	871	833	845	949	984	1 166	221	221	1 515	1 463	979	1 085	1 900	1 862	
June	773	782	936	842	852	1 020	992	1 263	221	262	1 521	1 498	982	1 136	1 900	1 862	
July	809	814	934	881	887	1 017	1 079	1 268	221	262	1 510	1 514	949	1 155	1 862	1 919	
Aug.	816	808	926	889	881	1 009	1 064	1 244	221	262	1 506	1 538	962	1 173	1 862	1 919	
Sept.	812	813	939	885	885	1 023	1 069	1 243	221	262	1 478	1 564	984	1 236	1 862	1 919	
Oct.	810	828		882	901		1 105		221		1 442		993		1 840		
Nov.	805	824		876	898		1 095		221		1 438		1 008		1 840		
Dec.	798	826		869	899		1 097		221		1 431		1 012		1 840		
Whole year	786	799		856	871		1 047		201		1 508		977		1 875		

Calculated by the Research Office of the Ministry for Social Affairs according to monthly reports from 32 different centres. For details concerning the calculation of the cost of living index see article in this Bulletin No. 6, 1937.

38. — BANK OF FINLAND BUILDING COST INDEX. 1935 - 100.

Year	Total index					Index of the Contractor					Index of Overhead Costs					Year
	I	II	III	IV	Aver.	I	II	III	IV	Aver.	I	II	III	IV	Aver.	
1939	129	130	134	141	134	130	130	134	141	134	124	124	128	134	128	1939
1940	151	157	165	172	161	152	158	165	173	162	141	147	154	157	150	1940
1941	180	189	195	199	191	181	191	196	201	192	164	173	178	182	174	1941
1942	212	226	231	243	228	213	227	233	245	230	193	206	204	215	205	1942
1943	244	252	259	264	255	246	254	261	266	257	216	223	230	233	226	1943
1944	267	271	272	283	273	269	273	274	286	276	236	240	241	245	241	1944
1945	299	396	503	529	432	302	399	507	534	436	259	342	435	457	373	1945
1946	564	613	657	683	629	570	619	664	689	636	489	530	569	591	545	1946
1947	706	733	781	935	789	708	734	782	937	790	679	715	762	911	767	1947
1948	1 125	1 194	1 206	1 210	1 184	1 115	1 182	1 192	1 197	1 172	1 246	1 348	1 380	1 385	1 340	1948
1949	1 208	1 199	1 166	1 170	1 186	1 196	1 188	1 160	1 164	1 177	1 365	1 346	1 230	1 234	1 294	1949
1950	1 229	1 363	1 442			1 223	1 357	1 436			1 296	1 438	1 521		1950	

Quarterly indices and yearly averages of them. For details concerning the calculation of the index see p. 35 in this Bulletin Nos. 4-6, 1946.

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

39. — INDEX OF WORKING HOURS IN INDUSTRY.

Quarter	All Industries			Branch of Industry								Quarter
	Total	Home Industries	Exporting Industries	Metal	Glass, Stone, etc.	Chemicals	Foodstuffs and luxuries	Leather	Textile	Paper	Timber	
1949												1949
Jan.-March	99.8	102.7	94.3	100.7	89.0	97.5	116.9	101.7	109.4	97.5	91.4	Jan.-March
April-June	98.1	102.6	89.3	99.8	93.1	99.3	108.9	107.0	108.8	90.6	88.1	April-June
July-Sept.	95.6	101.0	86.3	91.8	97.4	101.1	109.0	108.7	112.6	83.1	89.1	July-Sept.
Oct.-Dec.	101.1	105.9	92.1	102.3	99.4	112.8	108.8	111.8	110.8	88.6	95.3	Oct.-Dec.
1950												1950
Jan.-March	103.1	105.4	98.0	101.4	108.0	124.6	103.3	109.1	109.7	96.5	99.4	Jan.-March
April-June	104.2	104.0	104.8	97.0	103.5	133.4	109.7	107.1	111.1	101.4	105.2	April-June
July-Sept.	106.3	105.2	108.9	103.6	99.7	114.3	110.4	106.7	106.2	110.4	107.7	July-Sept.

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

40. — NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED.

End of Month	Unemployed qualified for registration											End of Month
	On Relief Work			Without Work			Total					
	1948	1949	1950	1948	1949	1950	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	
January	588	12 191	41 747	342	14 071	11 126	2 529	—	930	26 262	52 873	January
February	1 671	22 763	46 381	498	15 793	8 477	2 220	—	2 169	38 556	54 858	February
March	2 252	35 315	48 313	346	16 126	7 463	2 384	—	2 598	51 441	55 776	March
April	1 047	29 652	30 596	47	9 614	2 692	2 515	—	1 094	39 266	33 288	April
May	338	12 591	9 158	37	3 329	276	1 065	—	375	15 920	9 434	May
June	—	2 982	—	—	929	—	—	—	—	3 911	—	June
July	—	684	—	—	256	—	—	—	—	940	—	July
August	—	437	—	—	776	—	—	—	—	1 213	—	August
September	—	578	162	—	4 174	384	—	—	—	4 752	546	September
October	—	5 327	—	—	15 640	—	—	—	—	20 967	—	October
November	1 169	20 257	—	2 200	26 636	—	—	—	3 369	46 893	—	November
December	5 556	32 646	—	8 222	25 429	—	—	—	13 778	58 075	—	December

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

41. — CESSATION OF WORK.

Month	Initiated			Continued from previous month			Total			Month
	Number	affecting		Number	affecting		Number	affecting		
		employers	work-people		employers	work-people		employers	work-people	
1949										1949
June	3	3	677	4	13	205	7	16	882	June
July	12	14	4 742	2	4	259	14	18	5 001	July
August	14	540	43 953	10	13	3 047	24	553	47 000	August
September	—	—	—	17	423	37 326	17	423	37 326	September
October	—	—	—	2	82	1 862	2	82	1 862	October
November	—	—	—	2	81	1 832	2	81	1 832	November
December	1	1	22	2	74	1 702	3	75	1 724	December
1950										1950
January	1	1	75	1	23	818	2	24	893	January
February	4	4	1 219	—	—	—	4	4	1 219	February
March	4	4	323	1	1	722	5	5	1 045	March
April	3	3	622	2	2	302	5	5	924	April
May	6	6	13 143	—	—	—	6	6	13 143	May
June	9	13	1 861	—	—	—	9	13	1 861	June
July	10	16	1 760	—	—	—	10	16	1 760	July

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

CERTAIN PARTICULARS ABOUT FINLAND.

1. FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

Finland formed a part of the kingdom of Sweden from 1154 to 1809; from 1809 it was an autonomous Grand Duchy connected with Russia up to December 6, 1917, when Finland declared its independence, which was acknowledged by all the Powers including Soviet Russia. It became a republic in 1919. The legislative power of the country is vested in the Diet and the President. The highest executive power is held by the President chosen for a period of 6 years. The President for the current period, March 1, 1950, to March 1, 1956, is Juho Kusti Paasikivi who has been in office since March 11, 1946.

The Diet, composed of 200 members, is elected by universal suffrage. The proportions of the different parties in the Diet elected in 1948 are at present as follows:

	Number
Agrarians	56
Social Democrats	54
People's Democrats	38
Conservatives	33
Swedish Party	14
Liberals	5

2. LAND.

THE AREA is 337 000 square kilometres (Great Britain's area is 245 000 sq. km. and Italy's area 310 000 sq. km.). Of the total area 9.4 % are inland waters. On an average 13.5 % of the land in the South of Finland is cultivated, 1.8 % in the North, 7.5 % of the whole land. Of the land area 21.7 mill. ha (53.5 mill. acres) or 70.9 % are covered by forests.

3. POPULATION.

NUMBER OF INHABITANTS (1949): 4.0 millions (present-in-area). Sweden (1948) 6.9, Switzerland (1948) 4.6, Denmark (1948) 4.3 and Norway (1948) 3.2 millions.

DENSITY OF POPULATION (1949): In South Finland 22.2, in North Finland 3.4 and in the whole country an average of 13.0 inhabitants to the square kilometre.

DISTRIBUTION (1949): 74.9 % of the population inhabit the country, 25.1 % the towns and urban districts. The largest towns are (1949): Helsinki (Helsingfors), the capital, 359 813 inhabitants, Turku (Åbo) 99 274, Tampere (Tammerfors) 95 753.

OCCUPATION (1940): agriculture and forestry 51.5 %, industry and manual labour 21.0 %, commerce 5.1 %, transport 4.6 %, other occupations 17.8 %.

LANGUAGE (1940): Finnish speaking 90.0 %, Swedish speaking 9.8 %, others 0.4 %.

RELIGION (1947): Lutheran 95.8 %, Greek-Orthodox 1.7 %, others 2.5 %.

EDUCATION (1948): Practically all persons over 15 years of age are literate. There are three universities (the oldest founded in 1640) and 7 colleges of university standard.

INCREASE OF POPULATION (1948): Births 27.3 ‰, deaths 11.3 ‰ (deaths in France in 1947 13.0 ‰ and in the United Kingdom in 1947 12.1 ‰), increase 15.8 ‰.

4. TRADE AND COMMUNICATIONS.

FOREST RESOURCES (1950): The growing stock comprises 1 370 million of solid cub. m. incl. bark (48 384 million cub. ft), of which pine is 45.5 %, spruce 32.2 %, the rest 22.3 % being leaf-trees, chiefly birch. Of the growing stock 7 471 million cub. ft, 65.0 % of them pines, are up to the standard required for logs (minimum for sawmill logs 18' x 6" and for veneer logs 18' x 7"). The annual growth is about 41 million of solid cub. m. green wood excl. bark (1 448 cub. ft). The total removal in 1946 calculated according to the use of wood was 40 million cub. m. (1 413 million cub. ft). In the years 1923 to 1938, in the then area of the country, it

averaged 41 million cub. m. (1 448 million cub. ft) per year the corresponding yearly growth being 46 million cub. m. (1 624 million cub. ft).

AGRICULTURE (1941): Cultivated land 2.3 million hectares, divided as follows: area under cultivation under 10 hectares 33.1 %, 10-50 ha 54.4 %, 50-100 ha 7.3 %, over 100 ha 5.3 %. Cultivated land (1949) is divided between the different kinds of crops as follows: 39.1 % hay, 11.2 % temporary grass-land for grazing, 16.9 % oats, 6.9 % wheat, 5.8 % rye, 5.0 % barley, 4.0 % potatoes, 11.1 % other. The number of dairies in 1948 amounted to 476.

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

INDUSTRY (1947): Number of industrial concerns 5 999, workpeople 249 936, gross value of products of industry 156 852 million marks.

LENGTH OF RAILWAYS (1950): 4 969 km., of which 4 715 km. State railways and 254 km. private. The gauge is in general 1.524 m.

MERCHANT FLEET (1950): Steamships 387 (428 584 gross reg. tons), motor vessels 108 (78 975 gross reg. tons), sailing-ships with auxiliary engine 153 (14 965 gross reg. tons), other sailing-ships 9 (11 949 gross reg. tons). Total 657 (534 473 gross reg. tons).

5. FINANCE AND BANKING.

CURRENCY. Since 1860 Finland has its own monetary system. From 1877 up to 1914 the currency maintained its stable gold value, and after the disturbances caused by the war a gold standard was again introduced from January 1, 1926. The unit currency is the mark (Finnish markka, = 100 pennä). According to the monetary law of December 21, 1925, a gold coin of 100 marks' value shall contain 3 ¹/₁₀ grams of fine gold. Since October 12, 1931, the redemption of bank notes in gold is, however, suspended.

STATE FINANCES. According to the finance accounts for 1949 the State revenue was 125 981 million marks, of which 111 402 million marks were current revenue, and State expenditure 132 827 million marks, of which 92 926 million marks were current expenditure. The principal sources of revenue were as follows: direct taxes 29 810, indirect taxes 21 738, sales tax 29 743, interest and dividends, etc. 9 208, State property and undertakings (net) 1 402, and capital revenue 14 579. For Public Debt see table 20 in this issue.

MUNICIPAL FINANCES. According to the finance accounts for 1947 expenditure amounted to 19 581 million marks. Total revenue was 20 426 million marks, of which income from taxation was 11 575 million marks. The municipal income tax (non-progressive) averaged 8.8 % of the rate-payers' income.

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

THE COMMERCIAL BANKS (1950): Number 6, possess 460 offices, where all kinds of banking business is transacted. There is one banking establishment per 8 671 inhabitants.

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

OTHER BANKS (1950): Mortgage banks 5, Savings banks 444, Co-operative Credit Societies 726 and a Central Bank for the latter.

FINLAND'S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS FOR 1949.

BY

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Foreign intercourse grew more active in many respects in 1949. The volume of exports increased, more travellers crossed the frontiers in both directions, and more units had been added to the merchant fleet, increasing its earnings. The volume of imports was, however, reduced as less foreign credit was employed than in recent years, while more of the currency available was needed for the repayments on loans. As a matter of fact the demand for foreign goods still far exceeded the quantity for which import licences could be granted. This time it is impossible to get a real picture of the change in the foreign intercourse in terms of payments or receipts, because the two depreciations of the mark carried out in the course of the year brought about a nominal increase in all foreign values. In consequence of the situation on the Finnish export markets the foreign exchange rates were raised by 17.7 per cent on July 4, and on September 19 the mark followed the pound sterling, the dollar rate being again raised by 44.4 per cent and other rates to the extent in which they followed the dollar.

The year ended in a small surplus of current income which allowed a corresponding increase in net assets. Long-term borrowing still somewhat exceeded the refunding of debt, but some of this capital was evidently employed for the prepayment of 1950 imports. The relatively favourable result was possible because, statistically, the war reparations do not affect the net balance of payments and receipts, although actually they make a great additional demand on the resources of the country.

PRINCIPLES OF CALCULATION.

As before, the data for current transactions have been collected by the Central Statistical Office and those for capital movement by the Bank of Finland Institute for Economic Research. The following figures slightly differ from those recently published by the Central Statistical Office, because, in the interval, it has been possible to specify most of the factors not known at an earlier stage but constituting a large item of „errors and omissions”. The recent acquisition of more detailed information than that available when the original report for 1948 was made, has necessitated a thorough revision of the movement of official short-term capital as previously reported.

The balance has been drawn up according to the principles adopted by the International Monetary Fund. It is divided into current transactions and capital movement, which are counterparts of each other. War reparations are included in exports and counterbalanced by a debit item in donations. Thus they do not show in the net balance, which agrees with the fact that the deliveries do not involve any actual foreign payments.

CURRENT TRANSACTIONS.

The current receipts and payments and their net amount in the balance of payments for 1948 and 1949 are shown in the table below.

	1948			1949		
	Receipts Mill. mk	Pay- ments Mill. mk	Net receipts Mill. mk	Receipts Mill. mk	Pay- ments Mill. mk	Net receipts Mill. mk
Merchandise	67,940	67,440	500	77,240	69,480	7,760
Non-monetary gold movement	—	—	—	100	20	80
Foreign travel	500	500	—	600	1,500	-900
Transportation	7,250	2,710	4,540	9,620	3,190	6,430
Insurance	1,470	1,920	-450	2,360	2,366	-20
Investment income	—	1,260	-1,260	—	1,470	-1,470
Government, not included elsewhere	250	200	50	400	250	150
Miscellaneous	420	210	210	2,840	1,890	950
Donations	1,390	11,550	-10,160	880	12,320	-11,440
Total current transactions	79,220	85,790	-6,570	94,040	92,500	1,540
Errors and omissions			-206			-367

The real change in the balance of payments situation in 1949 as compared with the year before is obscured by the rise in the exchange rates of the foreign currencies referred to above. This rise has increased all the foreign values, apart from any real change in the quantity of goods and services interchanged with foreign countries, and the statistics do not suffice for an analysis of the material in this respect.

Current receipts amounted to 94,040 million marks and current payments to 92,500 million marks, leaving a total credit surplus of 1,540 million in 1949. As usual foreign trade formed the most important item of the balance. For exports the conditions were rather unfavourable; the volume of goods exported increased by 19 per cent, but the unit prices, in spite of the increase in the exchange rates, were reduced by more than 3 per cent on an average. In the table above the greater part of the merchandise receipts refer to free exports (f. o. b.), 55,360 million in 1948 and 64,480 million in 1949, with some minor adjustments of the official values. These figures exclude the exports to the Soviet Union on account of former German assets, 1,030 million marks' worth in 1948 and 530 million in 1949, as recorded in the special clearing account. The rest of the merchandise receipts consist of 11,550 million marks of reparations deliveries in 1948 and 12,230 million in 1949. The counter-entries of the reparations are entered as payments under donations. — The increase in imports was apparent only; actually there was a drop in the volume of imports, of about 7 per cent. This was, however, more than offset by

a rise in the unit prices of the imported goods as expressed in marks. A total of 67,440 million marks was paid abroad for merchandise in 1948 and 69,480 million marks in 1949. The payments for merchandise in the table above include the slightly adjusted official import figures, and for 1949 in addition an amount of 2,350 million marks, estimated to cover an undervaluation in these figures in connection with the depreciation of the mark. They also include smuggling, estimated at 230 million marks and the value of gifts in kind, 630 million in the same year.

Of the total transportation receipts in the table above 6,750 million marks consist of gross shipping freights in 1948 and 7,820 million in 1949. The rest represent harbour charges and repairs, besides which 1,090 million marks were received in 1949 as compensation for war embargo on ships. The corresponding payments include the estimated part of the gross freights used by Finnish ships abroad, 2,360 million marks in 1948 and 2,740 in 1949. The rest is repair costs. It should be remembered that, as usual, shipping freights are partly earned in transporting imported goods, i. e. from the point of view of the balance of payments, both freight incomes and the import value include amounts which do not involve any foreign payment. Yet, what is thus earned by shipping counterbalances what is paid for imports, raising the totals, but without influencing the balance. On the other hand, the passenger fares paid by Finnish residents to home ships have been estimated and deducted from the shipping receipts.

The payments on investments consist of interest, mainly on loans. This item has been increasing with the borrowing in recent years, and it will increase still more with the removal of the moratorium on the Swedish loans in 1950. Donations received consist of gifts in kind valued at 900 million marks in 1948 and 630 million in 1949, and money gifts of 490 and 250 million respectively. Donations paid represent the countervalue of war reparations. Figures have this time been available of miscellaneous receipts and

payments, such as personal services, commissions, copyright and royalties and other items of which the amounts have not previously been known. In 1949 this group totalled 2,840 million marks of receipts and 1,890 million of payments.

MOVEMENT OF CAPITAL AND MONETARY GOLD.

The net movement of assets and liabilities increasing and decreasing (—) is entered below for 1948 and 1949.

	1948			1949		
	Assets Mill. mk	Liabilities Mill. mk	Net assets Mill. mk	Assets Mill. mk	Liabilities Mill. mk	Net assets Mill. mk
Private (excluding Commercial Banks):						
Long-term capital	—	—47	47	—	—41	41
Short-term capital	180	—994	1,174	1,815	—1,346	3,161
Official and banking institutions:						
Long-term capital	1,034	4,090	—3,056	—	528	—528
Short-term capital	—4,231	1,524	—5,755	3,049	4,552	—1,503
Monetary gold	814		814	2		2
Total movement of capital and monetary gold	—2,203	4,573	—6,776	4,866	3,693	1,173

The term official institutions loans is used in a wide sense, including those guaranteed by the State. The short-term capital movement includes the real temporary operations where the investments mature on demand or within 12 months after the obligation was incurred. All other investments are entered as long-term.

In 1948 the considerable deficit in the current foreign transactions caused a reduction in assets of 2,203 million marks, while liabilities increased by 4,573 million. In 1949 the situation was reversed: current receipts exceeded current payments. The necessary repayments of loans were more than covered by new long-term advances. Total liabilities increased by 3,693 million marks, most of it in the form of short-term banking capital including liabilities on clearing accounts. On the other hand, assets increased still more. This was the case particularly with the assets on clearing accounts which, like the corresponding liabilities, increased in consequence of the expanding trade on a clearing basis with a number of countries. There was also an increase in the pre-

payments of imports, private as well as official, and in the currency reserve, while the monetary gold reserve remained practically unchanged. The total increase in assets was 4,866 million marks and the net outward capital movement 1,173 million marks. This leaves an amount of 367 million marks of the current transactions surplus, the employment of which cannot be accounted for owing to the inadequacy of the material on which these calculations are based.

The long-term private liabilities were slightly reduced by the repayment of non-guaranteed bond loans. Short-term private liabilities decreased by a net amount of 1,346 million marks because of a reduction in the prepayments received on exports. Private short-term assets increased as means were deposited or paid in advance for 1950 imports, partly in barter trade, goods having been sent abroad in exchange for other goods which did not arrive before the end of the year.

The rigorous currency control still maintained eliminates many categories of capital movement and restricts most of

the financial transactions to the banks or to the Treasury. Important private operations are carried out under State guarantee and therefore are here recorded as official transactions. However, this does not involve any essential change from earlier practice, because in Finland the private currency transactions have mostly been rather unimportant even in normal times. In the last two years the long-term official and banking liabilities, in the wider sense of these statistics, have changed as follows:

	1948		1949	
	Increase Mill. mk	Decrease Mill. mk	Increase Mill. mk	Decrease Mill. mk
Official loans ...	7,221	—	5,496	—
Bond loans	—	—84	1	—113
Amortization	—	—667	—	—507
Other contractual repayments ...	—	—934	—	—3,447
Other long-term capital movement	566	—2,012	26	—928
Total change in long-term official liabilities	7,787	—3,697	5,523	—4,995
Net change	4,090		528	

Of the foreign credits granted in earlier years large amounts were still undrawn in the beginning of 1949. In addition an official loan of 305 million Belgian francs was raised for the purchase of railway rails in Belgium. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development granted a loan of 12.5 million dollars to the Bank of Finland, partly for the purchases by the woodworking industry and partly for those by the cement industry and power-stations. Another loan of 2.3 million dollars was granted by the same bank, also to the woodworking industry through the intermediary of the Bank of Finland, none of which had been used before the end of the year. The government-guaranteed advances for the purchase of ships were further increased. Total official credits were utilized in 1949 to an amount of 5,496 million marks. The countries extending the loans are shown in the following table, indicating the amounts drawn in 1948 and 1949.

	Amounts drawn	
	1948 Mill. mk	1949 Mill. mk
Argentina	3,341	2,485
Belgium	—	408
Brazil	3	49
Colombia	538	—
Denmark	34	46
IBRD	—	236
Sweden	28	—
Great Britain	300	175
United States	2,977	2,097
Total amounts drawn	7,221	5,496

The currency situation has not been favourable of late to the repurchase of bonds or other noncontractual repayments on the foreign debt. Instead, both amortization in serial instalments and other contractual repayments have demanded considerable amounts, the former 667 million marks in 1948 and 507 million in 1949, the latter 934 and 3,447 million respectively in these two years. In 1949 the largest items of amortization consisted of the last instalments of the British and French war loans. The other contractual repayments were chiefly made on the cotton credits, the Argentine loans and the ship purchase credits. Generally the repayment on the new debt incurred in recent years has not started immediately; often it begins only after the termination of the war reparations period. On the debt to Sweden no repayment will begin until 1954. The other long-term capital movement registered a decrease in liabilities caused by payments to the Soviet Union on account of former German assets.

THE FINANCING OF INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS.

The capital movement in the balance of payments is the counterpart of the current transactions, but it also contains transactions which are necessary independently of the simultaneous current transactions. Such are the payments representing obligations under international agreements and contracts which have to be met regardless of the status of the balance of payments. Together they have been called the special official financing, which for 1948 and 1949 include the items listed below. In order to simplify the presenta-

tion such offsetting transactions as only involve shifts from one category of debt to another have been eliminated. Consequently the identification of these figures in the tables above may sometimes prove difficult.

	1948 Mill. mk	1949 Mill. mk
Reparations	-11,550	-12,230
Repatriation of bonds	-84	-112
Amortization	-667	-507
Other contractual repayments	-934	-3,447
Payments to the Soviet Union of former German claims, net	-1,446	-902
IBRD subscription, net ..	-104	—
Currency reserve under doc- umentary credits	3,597	1,544
Total special official financ- ing	-11,188	-15,654

Thus the obligations having first demands on the available supply of currency have been considerable, 11,188 million marks in 1948 and 15,654 million in 1949. In its study on the balance of payments of the countries of the world the International Monetary Fund has introduced a concept of compensatory official financing to indicate the financing undertaken by the monetary authorities, including the commercial banks, to provide the exchange necessary to cover these obligations as well as the surplus or deficit in current transactions, and the net private capital movement. The following specification shows the total amounts to be met by such compensatory official financing.

	1948 Mill. mk	1949 Mill. mk
Current receipts	79,220	94,040
Current payments (excluding donations equal to repa- rations)	-74,240	-80,270
Private capital, net		
Long-term	-47	-41
Short-term	-1,174	-3,161
Special official financing ..	-11,188	-15,654
Errors and omissions	-206	-367
Total to be covered by com- pensatory official financing	-7,635	-5,453

The amounts to be met by compensatory transactions totalled 7,635 million marks in 1948 and 5,453 million in 1949. They were met in the following way:

	1948 Mill. mk	1949 Mill. mk
Drawn on long-term credits	7,221	5,496
Short-term capital, net		
Clearing accounts	1,980	-1,164
Other liabilities	-885	3,550
Other assets	133	-2,427
Monetary gold	-814	-2
Total compensatory official financing	7,635	5,453

Broadly speaking the new long-term credits drawn in 1949 met the demand for compensatory capital referred to above. The changes in the various categories of short-term official capital offset each other: the increase in clearing assets exceeded the increase in clearing liabilities by 1,164 million marks, while the increase in other liabilities exceeded the increase in other (uncommitted) assets and monetary gold by 1,121 million.

THE BALANCE OF PAYMENTS IN 1947—1950.

The changes in the value of the mark prevent an exact comparison of the figures for different years, but the broad lines of movement are discernible. In 1947 current transactions nearly balanced, but considerable new long-term credits were used which covered contractual payments on debts and part of the increase in the assets set aside for certain future imports. In 1948 these reserves and the new credits again received in a large number of countries allowed such quantities of imports that they raised current payments to 6,570 million marks over current receipts in addition to the contractual payments of 3,047 million on the debt, as seen above. In 1949 the worst pressure of the need for imports had already been met and the most urgent arrears made up. In consequence current payments could be kept 1,540 million marks below current receipts, which made an increase in net assets possible, even though new borrowing was still necessary, chiefly in order to cover the contractual repayments on debts.

Data for 1950 are available for the first half of the year, but owing to seasonal variations they are not quite comparable

with those for a whole year. In the beginning of the year there is regularly a surplus of imports which is later more or less evened out by a surplus of exports when the shipping season opens in summer. In January—June of this year current payments amounted to 51,790 million marks and current receipts to 45,320 million, the surplus of payments thus being 6,470 million marks, figures that in some of their component items are based on rough estimates only. The deficit was financed by short-term funds; some foreign exchange that had been reserved for this purpose at the end of the previous year, and some free private and official assets were used for it. Short-term liabilities, on the other hand, were reduced, and the new long-term loans merely sufficed for the repayment of old loans. By the end of September the surplus of imports had already been substantially reduced.

The extensive system of control which has, by force of circumstance, dominated trade and currencies in the past decade still characterizes Finnish foreign connections. The balance of payments has therefore not been the result of the free demand for the exchange of goods and services with foreign countries, but is rather artificial in structure. The calculations above, although incomplete in many respects, attempt to show the nature of this structure. The totals indicate the great scope of the foreign transactions as compared with the national output, which for instance for 1949 has been estimated at about 325,000 million marks. It is also evident that by foreign borrowing the burden of reconstruction has been spread over a number of years. Without this arrangement the restoration of normal conditions would not have reached nearly its present extent.

THE FINNISH SAVINGS BANKS.

BY

LAURI LEVAMÄKI, MAG. PHIL.

MANAGING DIRECTOR OF THE LEAGUE OF FINNISH SAVINGS BANKS.

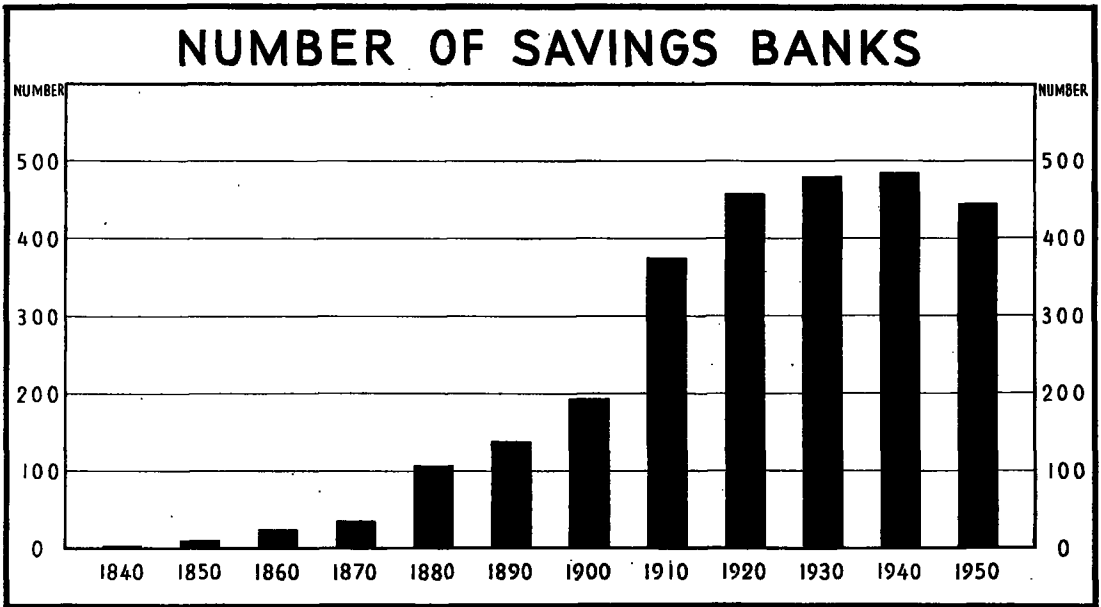
THE GROWTH OF SAVINGS BANKS BUSINESS.

With the exception of the Bank of Finland, established in 1811, the Savings Banks are the oldest credit institutions in Finland. Their business was started at the same time as in the other Northern countries. The first Savings Bank was founded in Turku in 1822 and the second in Helsinki in 1825. Subsequently new Savings Banks were not established until the 1840's, principally in the towns, and in rural districts essentially not until the 1870's, when local communes began to open savings banks. The number of Savings Banks increased particularly at the beginning of this century. They numbered as follows:

Year	Number of Savings Banks	Year	Number of Savings Banks
1840	2	1900	193
1850	11	1919	375
1860	24	1920	457
1870	35	1930	479
1880	107	1940	485
1890	136	1950	444

The reduction in the number of Savings Banks in the 1940's was mainly due to the fact that after the war almost all the Savings Banks of ceded Carelia and of the Porkkala district, leased to the Soviet Union, amalgamated with other Savings Banks.

At present 56 of the Savings Banks are situated in towns, 25 in urban districts and 363 in rural districts. Almost every town, urban district and rural commune



has its Savings Bank or a branch office of a Savings Bank.

THE STRUCTURE OF THE SAVINGS BANKS.

The first Savings Banks Act, containing provisions for the organization and activities of these banks, was issued in 1895, a second Act was passed in 1918, and the Act in force at present dates from 1931, although amendments to it were made later on several occasions.

According to the Savings Banks Act, a savings bank is a financial institution of public benefit with the object, without its founders or others having any right to derive profit from its business, of encouraging habits of thrift by accepting money on deposit and investing it in a trustworthy manner. A savings bank can be established by one municipal body or by several jointly or by not less than 20 Finnish citizens. The founders must obtain a licence from the Ministry of Finance and have their articles of association confirmed by it. A savings bank must have a capital of not less than 50,000 marks. The business of the savings bank is administered by the Trustees, who act as the representatives of the depositors, the Board, which manages the business of the bank, including grants of credit, and the Manager, under

whom the rest of the staff works. The largest Savings Banks have a staff of 10—50, the smallest only 1—2.

DEPOSITS.

Deposits in the Savings Banks consist of *Savings Accounts* and *Capital Accounts* (each bearing at present 7½ per cent interest or ½ per cent more than the commercial banks and the Post Office Savings Bank, though in some large Savings Banks the rate is only 7¼ per cent; not more than 50,000 marks may be withdrawn without notice from such accounts in the course of a calendar month) and *Current Accounts* (2 per cent interest; the right of withdrawal is unlimited).

Deposits were distributed as follows among these accounts at the end of 1949:

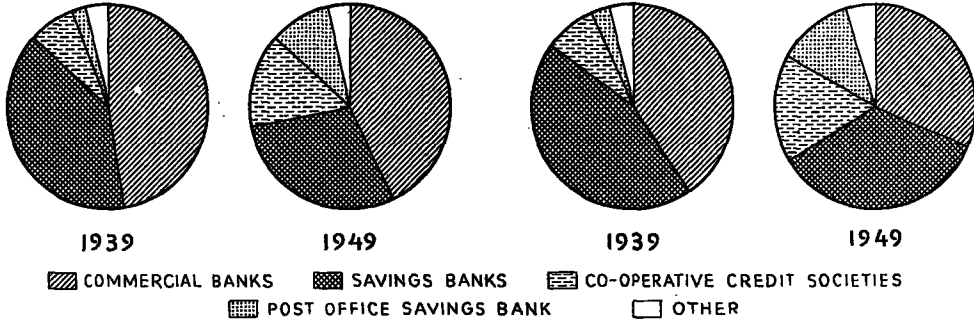
	Mill. mk	Per cent
Savings accounts	34,516	92.1
Capital accounts	821	2.2
Current accounts	2,124	5.7
Total	37,461	100.0

The course pursued by deposits in the Savings Banks during and after the second world war, expressed in current marks and converted into 1939 marks on the basis of the cost of living, was as follows:

DEPOSITS IN VARIOUS CREDIT INSTITUTIONS

TOTAL DEPOSITS

SAVINGS & CAPITAL ACCOUNTS



Year	In current marks	In 1939 marks
	Mill. mk	Mill. mk
1939	7,722	7,722
1940	8,137	6,211
1945	18,830	4,661
1949	37,461	4,535
1950, August	39,457	4,261

Owing to the constant severe fall in the value of the currency (the mark is at present about 1/10 of its pre-war value), the real value of deposits in the Savings Banks decreased appreciably during the 1940's and is now on the same level as at the beginning of the 1930's.

The number of savings accounts, on the contrary, grew very much during the same period, from 1,230,673 in 1939 to 1,944,184 in 1949 or by more than half. At present there is a Savings Bank book to almost every other Finnish citizen.

The following table affords a comparison between the recent development of the

deposit business of the Savings Banks and that of other categories of credit institutions.

The share of the Savings Banks (as of the Commercial Banks) in all deposits, as well as in all actual deposits (omitting current accounts) has thus fallen off. This is particularly due to the Co-operative Credit Societies and the Post Office Savings Bank having greatly developed their deposit business. Of the deposits, however, the Savings Banks still have a larger share in their care than any other credit institution in spite of keen competition, especially with the Co-operative Credit Societies in rural districts.

LOANS.

The funds of Savings Banks may be invested in *loans* repayable on demand or subject to a certain term of notice, or in

DEPOSITS IN VARIOUS CREDIT INSTITUTIONS.

	Total deposits				Savings and capital accounts			
	Mill. mk		Per cent		Mill. mk		Per cent	
	1939	1949	1939	1949	1939	1949	1939	1949
Commercial banks	9 399	54 355	47.5	42.8	6 940	31 079	40.8	31.1
Savings banks	7 722	37 461	39.1	29.5	7 525	35 337	44.2	35.3
Co-operative Credit Societies	1 484	18 156	7.5	14.3	1 425	16 649	8.4	16.6
Post Office Savings Bank	453	12 237	2.3	9.6	453	12 237	2.7	12.2
Consumers' Co-operative Societies	656	4 649	3.3	3.7	656	4 649	3.8	4.6
Central Bank of the Co-operative Credit Societies	49	191	0.3	0.1	28	152	0.1	0.2
Mortgage Bank of Finland	6	9	0.0	0.0	—	5	—	0.0
Total	19 769	127 058	100.0	100.0	17 027	100 108	100.0	100.0

loans repayable after a certain time not exceeding six months; in *overdrafts on current accounts* repayable in not more than six months or within a certain period of notice; in *bills* maturing within three months or less (only 154 Savings Banks transacted business in bills in 1949); in irrevocable *mortgage loans* transferable to others (not exceeding 10 per cent of the deposits; this form of lending is not in use); further in deposits in public credit institutions carrying on business under State guarantee or subject to public supervision; in bonds; in shares in a bank owned by the Savings Banks; in housing companies established for public benefit; and in real estate owned by the Savings Banks. The security for a loan must consist of a mortgage on real estate, a pledge or personal security, except when the State, a commune or a parish is the borrower.

In 1949 the loans granted by the Savings Banks were distributed as follows:

	Mill. mk	Per cent
Long-term loans	26,583	91.5
Short-term loans	965	3.3
Bills	754	2.6
Overdrafts on current accounts	763	2.6
Total	29,065	100.0

The long-term loans were divided as follows in 1949, according to their form of security:

	Mill. mk	Per cent
Mortgages		
on dwelling houses	11,048	41.6
on farm buildings and land	4,049	15.2
on other real estate	2,942	11.1
Guaranteed by a commune, parish or the State	3,344	12.6
Personal guarantees	4,345	16.3
Pledges	855	3.2
Total	26,583	100.0

Thus, 67.9 per cent of the long-term loans, which are the principal form of credit granted by the Savings Banks, were granted on security in the form of real estate.

A committee on credits set up on the initiative of the Bank of Finland has carried out an investigation into the distribution of the total volume of credit according to categories of activity in 1948 and 1949. This showed that the proportion of

the different categories in the credits granted by the Savings Banks (loans and bonds) was as follows (the slight differences from the official Savings Banks statistics are of no importance; settlement loans negotiated out of State funds are not included):

	Mill. mk		Per cent	
	1948	1949	1948	1949
Industry	1,328	1,833	5.5	6.0
Waterpower and electric stations	382	531	1.6	1.7
Building operations	10,566	13,185	43.8	43.3
Trade and transport	1,451	2,292	6.0	7.5
Agriculture	3,497	5,072	14.5	16.7
Communes	2,147	2,544	8.9	8.3
Personal and sundry credits	1,805	2,253	7.5	7.4
Credit and insurance institutions	116	195	0.5	0.6
The State	2,822	2,585	11.7	8.5
Total	24,114	30,490	100.0	100.0

The proportionate share of the Savings Banks in the total credits in the different categories was as follows:

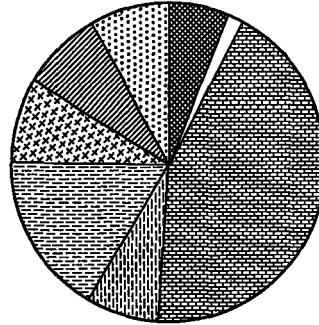
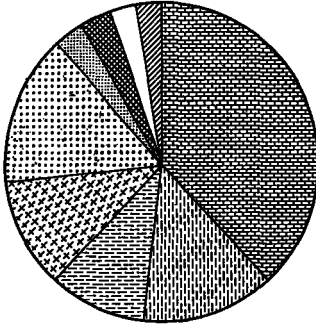
	1948	Per cent	1949
Industry	3.6		3.9
Waterpower and electric stations	5.4		5.0
Building operations	49.0		48.8
Trade and transport	7.1		8.5
Agriculture	33.3		37.5
Communes	34.2		30.1
Personal and sundry credits	30.0		30.4

During the whole of their existence the Savings Banks have made it their first object to satisfy the demand for *mortgage loans*. The largest part of their loans has in recent years, too, fallen to the share of building operations, both in the towns and rural districts. The Savings Banks are still the largest creditors for building activity, approximately half of the building loans having been obtained from the Savings Banks. In granting *agricultural loans* the Co-operative Credit Societies have gained appreciable importance of late, but in this sphere, too, the Savings Banks continue to play a considerable part: of the volume of agricultural credit in 1949 close on half came from the Co-operative Credit Societies and more than one third from the Savings Banks. In meeting the credit requirements of the *communes* the Savings Banks occupy the first place.

SAVINGS BANK CREDITS

FORMS OF CREDIT

BORROWERS



- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MORTGAGES ON DWELLING HOUSES " " FARM BUILDINGS " " OTHER REAL ESTATE GUARANTEED BY COMMUNE, PARISH OR THE STATE PERSONAL GUARANTEES PLEDGES SHORT-TERM LOANS BILLS OVERDRAFTS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> INDUSTRY WATER-POWER AND ELECTRIC STATIONS BUILDING OPERATIONS TRADE AND TRANSPORT AGRICULTURE COMMUNES PERSONAL AND SUNDRY CREDITS THE STATE |
|---|--|

The total volume of credit of the country was distributed among the different credit institutions as follows in 1948 and 1949 according to the investigations referred to:

	Mill. mk		Per cent	
	1948	1949	1948	1949
Bank of Finland ..	15,432	17,137	14.1	12.1
National Pensions Fund	4,899	8,202	4.5	5.8
Commercial banks ...	45,254	57,896	41.6	41.0
Savings banks ...	21,176	27,710	19.5	19.6
Mortgage banks ..	2,384	1,567	2.2	1.1
Post Office Savings Bank	1,303	3,072	1.2	2.2
Co-operative Credit Societies and their Central Bank ...	11,914	16,310	10.9	11.6
Insurance companies	6,574	9,353	6.0	6.6
Total	108,936	141,247	100.0	100.0

At present the Savings Banks generally charge 9 1/2 per cent interest on first-class mortgage loans. The rates on other loans fluctuate between 9 3/4 and 10 1/2 per cent.

OTHER BUSINESS.

In addition to accepting deposits and granting credits the Savings Banks perform many other duties. They collect Government, communal and church taxes, sell bonds and redeem them and coupons on

them, receive insurance premiums, take part in bank giro business, sell bank-post-bills and take charge of the funds of communes and parishes.

Through the Central Bank of the Savings Banks a transfer of savings has been organized: on a pass-book issued by any Savings Bank money can be withdrawn or deposited in any other Savings Bank.

Most of the Savings Banks also perform tasks in inculcating thrift in the home, in schools and at places of employment.

LIQUIDITY AND PROTECTION OF DEPOSITORS' BALANCES.

In order to preserve their liquidity the Savings Banks must, in accordance with the Savings Banks Act, maintain a *cash reserve* equal to at least 10 per cent of their deposits. This reserve must be invested in bonds issued or guaranteed by the State or deposited with the Bank of Finland or with a credit institution subject to the Bank Act. The proportion of the cash reserves to the deposits was 21.0 per cent in 1949 or double the proportion prescribed by law. In addition to the cash reserve the Savings Banks must maintain a *cover* for honouring cheques,

which amounted on the same date to 83.1 per cent of the overdrafts granted on current accounts or four times as much as the law stipulates.

The greater part of the net profit made by the Savings Banks is employed in forming and increasing *reserve funds*. As the profits of the Savings Banks have fallen off very much of late, owing to the rise in costs, the increase of reserves has been affected. Expenses were 0.67 per cent of the balance sheet total in 1939 and 1.34 per cent in 1949, net profits 0.57 per cent in 1939 and 0.37 per cent in 1949. The proportion of the capital and reserve funds to the deposits was 9.2 per cent in 1939 and 2.6 per cent in 1949.

To ensure their solvency and to protect depositors' balances the Savings Banks, on their own initiative, established a Savings Banks Security Fund in 1924, to which they make contributions in accordance with the Savings Banks Act. The capital of this fund amounted to 83 million marks in 1949.

Since 1896 the business of the Savings Banks has been supervised by the Savings Banks Inspectorate in Helsinki, subordinated to the Ministry of Finance (the present organization dates from 1939), which carries out inspections in the Savings Banks in addition to the audits performed by the annual auditors appointed by the Trustees. The costs of the inspection are borne by the Savings Banks themselves.

During the whole period, in which savings banks business has been transacted in Finland, depositors of the Savings Banks have not suffered the smallest loss through neglect in the management of the banks.

COLLABORATION AMONG THE SAVINGS BANKS.

All the Savings Banks in the country are members of the League of Finnish Savings Banks (established in 1906) which has its office in Helsinki and to which 20 local Savings Banks Associations are affiliated. The object of the League is to encourage the development and collabora-

tion of the Savings Banks, protect their interests and promote thrift. It engages in publicity in the interests of thrift and of Savings Banks, encourages the professional training of Savings Banks staffs by means of education, advice and publications, and acts as agent for various supplies.

The Central Bank of the Savings Banks (Helsinki; established in 1908, the first in the Northern countries) acts as the central financial institution of the Savings Banks. It accepts the cash reserves and other funds of the Savings Banks on deposit and pays the highest possible rates of interest on them, supports the liquidity of the Savings Banks by granting them temporary credit and acts as an intermediary between the Savings Banks and the outside world. The shares of the bank can be held only by Savings Banks.

In 1920 the Savings Banks Pensions Fund was started with the object of affording the safeguard of insurance for the staff of Savings Banks, and in 1928 the Mutual Cash Insurance Company of the Savings Banks which refunds to its shareholders losses caused by robbers and burglars.

The League of Finnish Savings Banks is represented on the Delegation of the Savings Banks Associations of the Northern Countries (in Stockholm), founded in 1931, and is a member of the International Thrift Institute (in Amsterdam), founded in 1924.

* * *

The Savings Banks are old-established in Finland. They have done memorable work in improving the economic and cultural conditions of the country. Side by side with the other credit institutions they retain their important position. By developing old methods of business and introducing new ones they perform valuable services to the community. Even the hard period of inflation failed to cripple their activities, and it seems probable that, as economic conditions in the country recover, they will become an increasingly powerful factor in promoting the welfare of the people.

ITEMS.

Ministerial change. At a session on September 30, 1950, the President of the Republic released Mr Sakari Tuomioja, Governor of the Bank of Finland, from his duties as Minister of Trade and Industry and appointed Mr Teuvo Aura, Director General of the Post Office Savings Bank, as his successor. Mr Tuomioja will retain a seat in the Government and will deal with questions concerning foreign trade.

*

The rates of interest. The Bank Supervisors of the Diet have raised the interest rates of the Bank of Finland by 2 per cent as from November 3, 1950. Thus, the present minimum discount rate of the Bank is $7\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.

The Commercial Banks, the Savings Banks and other credit institutions, on the suggestion of the joint delegation of the financial institutions, raised their deposit rates by 2 per cent to $7-7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent and their rate on cheque accounts by 1 per cent to 2 per cent as from October 1. Lending rates were correspondingly increased.

*

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

Switzerland. The agreement refers to the exchange of goods during one year from September 1, 1950, and stipulates that during the period covered by the agreement Finnish exports should amount to 11 million Swiss francs and imports to 9.6 million francs. The difference between exports and imports is to be employed in reducing Finland's present indebtedness in the balance of payments between the two countries. Finland's exports will include skins, hides and furs, butter, salmon, seeds, lichen, rubber goods, sawn timber, birch sheets, matches, bobbins, plywood, wallboard, doors, mechanical pulp, chemical pulp, various paper and cardboard products, household china and earthenware, sanitary and glass ware, and iron and steel goods. The principal articles of import consist of textiles, machin-

ery, apparatus and implements, watches, parts of watches and watchmakers' instruments, chemical and pharmaceutical products, typewriters and calculating machines, dentists' requisites, and fruit.

Norway. During the year covered by the agreement, beginning on November 1, 1950, the value of trade in either direction is estimated at about 39 million Norwegian crowns. Among the exports from Finland pulpwood, plywood, cotton yarn and other textiles, china and earthenware, and electric and other machinery should be mentioned. Imports will include raw materials for the margarine and soap works, aluminium, potassium nitrate, sulphur, titanium, pig-iron and raw materials for the plastic industry.

In connection with the signing of the treaty on October 25, 1950, it was further agreed that the repayment of the credit of 4 million Norwegian crowns received by Finland in 1946 should be made by the delivery of goods from Finland to Norway in the course of two years, beginning on November 18, 1950.

Czechoslovakia. The agreement refers to the exchange of goods during one year from October 1, 1950, and provides for trade in either direction valued at about 1,150 million marks. Finnish exports include seeds, wooden spools and bobbins, mechanical pulp, chemical pulp, birch and aspen logs, plywood, resin, oil of turpentine, various kinds of paper and cardboard, machinery for the chemical pulp and paper industry, excavating machines and steam rollers and other machinery, apparatus and implements, copper, gypsonite sheets, and sports articles. Imports from Czechoslovakia will consist of chemicals, rolling mill products, fireclay and a variety of machinery, apparatus and iron and metal goods, such as automatic weaving machines, textile machines, machinery for the boot and shoe, leather and weaving industries, and metal work machinery.

*

Finnish Fair. In connection with the celebrations of the 400th anniversary of Helsinki the fourth Great Fair was held

on September 30—October 15, 1950. Almost all Finnish industries were represented at the Fair which numbered over 600 exhibitors and covered an area of 34,000 sq. m. Altogether 372,000 people visited the Fair. This is the largest number of visitors to any exhibition in Finland and is probably,

too, the largest in the Northern countries in this sphere. There were many foreigners among the visitors, and the organizers of the Fair, Suomen Messut, supported by the Government and industry, had invited over 30 foreign buyers from 20 different countries.

BANK OF FINLAND

(Cable address Suomenpankki)

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT:

Tuomioja, Sakari, Governor, Member of Government

Kivialho, K.

Raittinen, Paavo

Kekkonen, Urho, absent as Prime Minister

Sundman, C. G., ad. int.

Leinonen, Esko K., temporary member

HEADS OF DEPARTMENT:

Leinonen, Esko K., Secretariat

Tudeer, A. E., Institute for Economic Research

Engberg, G., Personnel

Blomquist, P., Accounts

Kajantie, A., Control

Tauriala, T., Foreign currency

Aspelund, B. K. A., Cash

Jens, J., Foreign correspondence

Helander, J., Foreign currency control

Österlund, P.-E., Documentary credits

Jussila, Eino, Office

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