

# BANK OF FINLAND MONTHLY BULLETIN

Vol. XXV. Nos. 3—4

MARCH - APRIL

1951

# THE FINNISH MARKET REVIEW.

GENERAL SURVEY.

Information available for March and the first part of April indicate that all sections of economic life, and especially production, were more active than at the corresponding time last year. Building continued to expand despite difficulties of financing and scarcity of materials. Foreign trade has been exceptionally favourable all this year: in the first three months trade yielded a surplus of exports though usually there is a surplus of imports in those months. Exports were under very favourable auspices, demand on the world market was brisk and the prices of woodworking products firm. Export prices rose considerably more than import prices so that the terms of trade improved. This tendency was further enhanced by the world market prices of certain raw materials falling without affecting Finland's export prices but only those of some important imports. Thanks to this, imports could continue on a large scale though their volume for the first quarter fell slightly short of that for the corresponding period of 1950. Quantities exported were greater than last year.

These favourable circumstances have influenced decisively the latest economic movement. Mainly on this account — but unfortunately in part, too, on account of the inflation — production and employment have remained on a high level, higher than a year before. Besides this, the prevailing conditions have to a great extent contributed to the improvement of the supply

of goods after the shortage experienced last autumn. On the money market, too, a slight easing is noticeable, deposits have increased somewhat and the inflationary pressure has weakened to some extent though the value of the currency is still threatened.

# THE MONEY MARKET.

The stringency on the money market continues, although saving has slightly revived; in February and March deposits exceeded the corresponding amounts last year. The demand for credit has been exceptionally great, mainly for seasonal needs, above all the financing of lumbering. This extensive demand, not nearly covered by deposits, has compelled the credit institutions to have resort to the central bank, and even so they have had to be extremely careful in their credit granting.

Deposit business was quite good in February and March, if all credit institutions are considered. In February the deposit accounts increased by altogether 2,596 million marks or 500 million more than in February 1950. The March increase, 2,391 million marks, though less than that of the previous month, exceeded the figure for March 1950, which was 1,837 million. The greater part of this increase probably originated outside the towns as a result of higher incomes from lumbering, judging by the fact that deposits increased most in

savings banks and co-operative credit societies. In the Commercial Banks, which may be said to represent the town population, deposits were less. From the beginning of the year to the end of March deposits in all credit institutions increased by 7,096 million marks as against 6,445 million in 1950. The deposit accounts of the public show more clearly than the cheque accounts, which have moved unevenly and are influenced by other factors, that the circulation of money is improving and the propensity to save reappearing. Yet the accumulation of capital is still insufficient for currents needs.

Data regarding the granting of credit are available for the Commercial Banks only. This was far greater than last year both in March and in the first three months as a whole. The increase during the first quarter in the loans to the public was 6,505 million marks as against 3,286 million last year. It was only with the aid of the central bank that the credit institutions, the Commercial Banks in particular, could grant loans far beyond the limit set by their own liquidity.

The lending business of the Bank of Finland during the winter and spring has been characterized by a great increase in the advances to other credit institutions. Rediscounts reached an all-time record in February by exceeding 10.000 million They subsequently decreased but marks. still remained unusually high, and towards the end of April they increased again. The amount of Treasury bills discounted was considerably lower than before owing to the favourable cash position of the State. The loans to the public have been kept within very narrow limits but a small seasonal increase may be noted. The note circulation increased greatly after its usual decrease in January. On April 30 it amounted to 38,329 million marks.

#### PRICES.

The rising tendency of prices continued on a moderate scale. The real changes are best seen from the wholesale price index. This index has risen every month of the current year. In March it reached 1.693 points (1935 = 100), an increase of 18 per cent over the December index 1.439. The movement of the cost of living index is somewhat different. By means of various subsidies the Government has endeavoured to prevent it from rising in order to avoid an increase in wages, which has been the prime cause of the inflation of the last few years. The critical index number was 1.032, and in January and February the index could be kept below that level, though by one point only in February, but in March the index passed the limit and rose to 1,037. The Government has not yet consented to the 5 per cent wage increase that is due to follow as a complete stoppage in prices and wages is its aim. Negotiations between the parties concerned are still going on.

#### TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

The foreign trade figures for the first quarter of the current year illustrate the improvement referred to above. In February imports exceeded exports in value. but in January and March there was a surplus of exports: by no means great, but enough to provide an export surplus of 109 million marks for the whole quarter. Last year there was an import surplus of 6,297 million marks in the first quarter. The value of exports in January—March was 23.216 million as against 13.072 million last year. The corresponding import values were 23,107 and 19,369 million respectively. Exports increased in volume and also their prices rose, but the greater value of imports was entirely due to a rise in prices, as the quantities imported were somewhat reduced.

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

		1950 Mill. mk			19 Mill.	-	
	15/4	<sup>80</sup> / <sub>11</sub>	30/12	31/1	28/2	81/3	<sup>15</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
ASSETS.							
Gold Reserve	357	2 230	2 673	2 676	2 676	3 120	3 120
Foreign Currency		3 959	5 510	5 445	6 111	5 133	4 335
Foreign Bills	934	1 708	1 740	1 839	1 838	1 976	2 020
Foreign Bank Notes and Coupons	54	69	79	66	62	97	82
Foreign Clearing Accounts	84	-	_	_	355	676	929
Inland Bills	39 544	43 756	40 159	36 113	38 097	39 590	37 474
Loans on Security		22	22	22	22	22	22
Advances on Current Accounts	273	296	354	318	401	198	299
Bonds in Finnish Currency		844	805	793	791	778	771
» » Foreign »		184	185	176	173	179	181
Sundry Assets	1225	2 750	4 634	4 435	4 930	6 259	6 978
Total	48 903	55 818	56 161	51 883	55 456	58 028	56 211
LIABILITIES.			]			]	
Notes in circulation	29 953	33 916	34 383	31 820	36 647	37 447	36 860
Other Liabilities payable on demand:							
Current Accounts due to the Treasury		2	34	_	_		_
» » » Others	2 710	747	1 270	318	292	2 030	629
Bank-Post-Bills	126	48	61	238	75	136	67
Mark Accounts of holders abroad	5 791	4 613	4 670	4 452	4 387	4 420	4 531
Foreign Clearing Accounts		2 126	1 662	647	1	i	_
Foreign Debt	2 426	3 465	3 581	3 581	3 696	3 696	3 696
Sundry Accounts	441	71	139	116	67	113	2
Capital	5 000	5 000	5 000	5 000	5 000	5 000	5 000
Reserve Fund	1 025	1 025	1 025	1 527	1 527	1 527	1 527
Earnings less Expenses Undisposed Profits	333	1 030	1 004	116	229	320	371
Undisposed Profits				502	502		
Sundry Liabilities		3 775	3 332	3 566	3 034	3 339	3 528
Total	48 903	55 818	56 161	51 883	55 456 i	58 028	56 211

# 2. - NOTE ISSUE OF THE BANK OF FINLAND.

		1950 Mill. mk			198 Mill.		
	14/4	30/11	30/12	81/1	28/2	<sup>31</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	15/4
RIGHT TO ISSUE NOTES.			_				
Gold Reserve and Foreign Currency 1) According to Law of Dec. 13, 1939 2)	1 668 36 564	7 966	10 002	10 026	10 687	10 326	9 557
Additional Right of Issue	1 800	50 000	50 000	50 000	50 000	50 000	50 000
Total	40 032	57 966	60 002	60 026	60 687	60326	59 557
AMOUNT OF ISSUE USED.							
Notes in circulation Other Liabilities payable on demand Undrawn Advances on Current Accounts	27 972 5 814 545	33 916 11 072 707	34 383 11 417 649	31 820 9 351 681	36 647 8 517 623	37 447 10 395 826	36 860 8 925 726
Total	34 331	45 695	46 449	41 852	45 787	48 668	46 511
NOTE RESERVE.		ļ			ļ	İ	
Available Dependent on supplementary cover	5 701	6 027 6 244	3 712 9 841	4 286 13 887	2 997 11 903	1 248 10 410	520 12 526
Total	5 701	12 271	13 553	18 173	14 900	11 658	
Grand total	40 032	57 966	60 002	60 025	60 687	60 326	59 557

<sup>1)</sup> From April 29, 1950, 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.

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

End. of			ill. mk	ion			n Curren Iill. mk	ey <sup>1</sup> )	Pe	rcentag	e of Lial on dem	oilities	S	End of
Month	1949	1950	1951	Monthly Movement	1949	1950	1951	Monthly Movement	1949	1950	1951	Mont Movez		Month
Jan. Feb. March April May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.	27 353 27 407 27 741 28 198 27 934 28 252 28 677 28 389 28 036 28 613	27 790 29 491 29 935	36 647 37 447	-2 563 +4 827 + 800	1 685 1 755 1 208 1 310 1 304 2 204 2 080 1 988 1 579 1 636	2 888 4 160 4 734 5 316 5 016 4 930 6 230 6 250 6 423		- 65 + 666 - 978	115.6 112.4 113.6 115.2 113.8 113.2 115.1 108.5 108.6 107.2	108.4 109.7 106.4 112.8 114.1 110.9 112.0 112.5 114.3 114.9 113.2 108.0	110.2 106.6 102.6	<u>-</u> -	2.2 3.6 4.0	Jan. Feb. March April May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.

<sup>&#</sup>x27;) Net credit balances with foreign correspondents.

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

End. of	N	Iote Reser Mill. mk				Loans 1) ill. mk		(inc	luded in	nted Bills Home Lo . mk		End of
Month	1949	1950	1951	1949	1950	1951	Monthly Movement	1949	1950	1951	Monthly Movement	Month
Jan. Feb. March April May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.	5 963 6 317 6 828 6 018 6 498 7 023 6 484 6 746 7 337 5 076 5 167 4 622 4 964	4 924 5 748 4 473 16 292 16 585 16 677 15 340 15 111 14 388 13 937 12 271 13 553	18 173 14 900 11 658	35 023 34 502 35 409 36 211 37 682 37 904 37 725 39 766 39 704 39 725 40 569 40 309 40 302	37 360 39 720 38 876 39 493 39 663 39 157 40 795 41 386 42 493 43 024 44 074 40 535	36 453 38 520 39 810	-4 082 +2 067 +1 290	1 697 764 3 634 927 130 2 523 1 165 196 335 710 822 2 073 2 428	1 005 1 969 830 20 2 312 3 102 2 244 1 486 2 612 2 335 3 283 6 913	5 735 10 652 8 090	-1 178 +4 917 -2 562	Jan. Feb. March April May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.

<sup>1)</sup> Inland bills, loans on security and advances on current accounts.

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

End of		reasury B ed in Hom Mill, mk	ie Loans)	Mill, mk					o others	urrent Acthan the		End of
Month	1949	1950	1951	1949	1950	1951	Monthly Movement	1949	1950	1951	Monthly Movement	Month
Jan. Feb. March April May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.	19 230 19 530 15 230 17 530 19 030 16 430 16 730 20 230 20 430 20 230 21 930 21 030 22 030	21 130 21 630 21 830 23 430 21 230 19 830 25 230 25 530 26 230 25 730 19 730	16 730 13 230 16 630	19 -407 -239 - 26 581 294 311 - 99 13 -399 -364 -132 80		— 276 — 194 — 8	— 310 + 82 + 186	1463 2019 680 2130 1415 1083 1221 3163 1928 1618 2099 1671 1865	1 839 2 618 3 293 2 540 1 149 1 010 2 138 2 023 3 503 1 614 747 1 270	318 292 2 029	952 26 +1 737	Jan. Feb. March April May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.

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 $^3/_4$ %).

# . - RATES OF EXCHANGE QUOTED BY THE BANK OF FINLAND.

		1950 <sup>30</sup> / <sub>9</sub>	1950 <sup>81</sup> / <sub>10</sub>	1950 <sup>80</sup> / <sub>11</sub>	1950 <sup>80</sup> / <sub>12</sub>	1951 <sup>81</sup> /1	1951 <sup>28</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1951 <sup>31</sup> / <sub>3</sub>
New York London Stockholm Paris Brussels Amsterdam Zürich Oslo Copenhagen Prague Montreal, nom. Lisbon	1 Dollar 1 Pound 100 Kronor 100 Francs 100 Francs 100 Guilders 100 Kroner 100 Kroner 100 Koruny 1 Dollar 100 Escudos	231: — 646: — 4 450: — 66: — 6 690: — 5 300: — 3 231: — 3 330: — 462: — 210: — 804: —	462: — 6 090: — 5 300: — 3 231: — 3 330: —	646: — 4 450: — 66: — 462: — 6 090: — 5 300: — 3 231: — 462: — 222: —	646: — 4 450: — 66: — 462: — 6 090: — 5 300: — 3 231: — 3 330: — 462: — 220: —	646: — 4 450: — 66: — 462: — 6 090: — 5 300: — 3 231: — 462: — 218: —	646: — 4 450: — 66: — 462: — 6 090: — 5 300: — 3 231: — 3 330: — 462: — 219: —	646: — 4450: — 66: — 462: — 6 090: — 5 300: — 3 231: — 3 330: — 462: — 220: —
Rio de Janeiro Moscow, nom.	100 Cruzeiros		1 260: —	1 260: —		<b>1</b> 260: —	1 260: —	1 260: —

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

End of		Due to Accounts l. mk		e posits l. mk	dit ins	other Cre- titutions		Total Mill. mk		Bank o	s from the of Finland ll, mk	End of
Month	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1949	1950	1951	1950	1951	Month
Jan. Feb. March April May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.	23 276 24 659 21 856 25 021 25 789 23 663 25 312 25 886 25 697 26 504 24 885 24 209 24 461	24 247 21 534 28 762	31 079 32 013 32 728 33 446 33 623 33 768 33 433 33 692 34 570 34 134 34 071 34 205 36 579	37 344 37 824 37 882	7 625 7 889 7 354 6 699 6 738 6 689 5 472 5 928 5 720 5 821 4 976 4 893 4 933	5 614 5 373 5 798	50 125 53 171 50 155 55 161 56 407 53 990 55 766 59 443 58 225 57 822 61 059 59 773 61 980	64 561 61 938 65 166 66 150 64 120 64 217 65 506 65 987 66 459 63 932 63 307 65 973	67 205 64 781 72 442	1842 801 1955 817 	4 625 10 289 7 852	Jan. Feb. March April May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov

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

# 8. — COMMERCIAL BANKS. HOME LOANS.

End of	Inland Mill.	Bills	Public Other ( Mill	Credits . mk	institu	r Credit utions . mk			<b>ľota</b> l ll. mk		End of
Month	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1949	1950	1951	Monthly Movement	Month
Jan. Feb. March April May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.	31 196 31 402 32 110 32 351 33 123 33 469 32 692 31 789 31 385 31 157 31 869 32 688 34 498	36 189 38 141 39 768	25 965 27 470 27 819 28 096 29 051 28 949 29 887 30 873 30 786 30 978 31 530 32 539 32 941	34 762 34 085 34 176	2 635 2 536 2 268 2 348 2 444 3 427 2 938 2 991 3 078 3 585 2 966 3 089 3 092	2 890 2 821 2 770	46 458 49 554 50 683 52 371 54 944 55 095 54 410 55 648 55 464 57 005 58 935 59 780 59 796	61 408 62 197 62 795 64 618 65 845 65 517 65 653 65 249 65 720 66 365 68 316 70 531	73 841 75 047 76 714	+3 310 +1 206 +1 667	Jan. Feb. March April May June Juny Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.

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

# 9. — COMMERCIAL BANKS. POSITION TOWARDS FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

End of		Claims Mill. mk		]	Indebtedne Mill. mk		1	Indebted	(+) or Ne ness () ill, mk	nt .	End of
Month	1949	1950	1951	1949	1950	1951	1949	1950	1951	Monthly Movement	Month
Jan. Feb. March April May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.	2 194 2 128 2 034 2 399 2 397 2 227 2 828 2 969 2 756 2 756 2 714	2 804 2 279 2 342 2 726 2 377 2 968 3 136 3 911 3 552 4 184 4 275 4 867	4 579 5 047 5 475	2 087 2 008 2 117 2 077 2 107 2 325 2 454 2 592 2 384 2 600 2 425 2 464 2 220	1 939 1 928 1 879 2 150 2 105 2 252 1 992 2 342 3 204 3 555 4 193 4 454	4 287 4 360 5 309	+ 107 + 120 - 83 + 322 + 290 - 98 + 374 + 377 + 392 + 157 + 299 + 292 + 494	$\begin{array}{c} + & 865 \\ + & 351 \\ + & 463 \\ + & 576 \\ + & 272 \\ + & 716 \\ +1 & 144 \\ +1 & 569 \\ + & 348 \\ + & 629 \\ + & 82 \\ + & 413 \\ \end{array}$	+ 292 + 687 + 166	— 121 + 395 — 521	Jan. Feb. March April May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.

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

# 11. - POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK. DEPOSITS AND GIRO ACCOUNTS.2)

End of	Indebte	s (+) or Net dness (—) ll. mk	Giro Accounts Mill, mk			Deposits Mill. mk.			End of
Month	1949   1950	1951 Monthly Movement	1951	1948	1949	1950	1951	Monthly Movement	Month
Jan. Feb. March April May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c }\hline -1016 \\ -1167 & -2848 \\ -1607 & -2589 \\ -1235 & -1796 \\ -2991 & -1443 \\ -2361 & -2200 \\ -1726 & -1638 \\ -2922 & +377 \\ -2516 & +1262 \\ -4676 & +851 \\ -4963 & -2573 \\ -5099 & 4455 \\ -3787 & -2250 \\ \end{array}$	+ 908 +2 012 165 1 073	5 487 5 744 9 151	8 394 8 581 8 418 8 487 8 509 8 371 8 438 8 606 9 113 9 184 9 225 9 170 9 593	9 784 10 120 10 312 10 385 10 468 10 695 11 501 11 626 11 616 11 698 12 237	12 486 12 841 12 991 12 809 13 029 12 894 13 158 13 667 13 461 13 285 13 260 13 892	14 024 14 448 14 962	+ 132 + 424 + 514	Jan. Feb. March April May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.

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

# 12. - DEPOSITS IN THE SAVINGS BANKS.

End of	Sa	vings Acco Mill. mk		Cu	rrent Acc		-		Total Mill. mk		· <u>-</u>	End of
Month	1949	1950	1951	1949	1950	1951	1948	1949	1950	1951	Monthly Movement	Month
Jan. Feb. March April May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.	27 381 28 193 29 012 29 625 30 347 30 754 31 042 31 729 32 113 32 129 32 633 33 156 35 337	36 162 36 691 37 119 37 305 36 910 36 513 36 674 36 994 36 829 37 015 37 406 39 680*	40 171 41 029 41 791	1 953 1 973 1 806 1 871 2 083 2 073 2 004 2 331 2 267 2 153 2 576 2 409 2 124	2 117 2 098 2 014 2 386 2 299 2 219 2 620 2 463 2 379 2 622 2 452 2 192*	2 414 2 264 2 364	24 924 25 971 25 202 25 459 25 981 25 895 26 554 26 957 27 253 27 744 28 002 29 334	30 166 30 818 31 496 32 430 32 827 33 046 34 060 34 282 35 209 35 565 37 461	38 279 38 789 39 133 39 691 39 209 38 732 39 294 39 457 39 208 39 637 39 858 41 872*	42 585 43 293 44 155	+ 713 + 708 + 862	Jan. Feb. March April May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.

According to figures supplied by the Central Statistical Office.

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

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

\* Preliminary figures subject to minor alterations.

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

End of	Depo	sits in Co	-operative Mill. mk		ieties¹)	Deposits in Consumers' Co-operative Societies 2) Mill, mk						
Month	1948	1949	1950	1951	Monthly Movement	1948	1949	1950	1951	Monthly Movement	Month	
Jan. Feb. March April May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov.	11 373 11 382 11 384 11 687 12 015 11 982 11 971 12 408 13 085 13 043 18 212 13 271 14 028	14 248 14 550 15 124 15 408 15 660 15 731 16 118 17 015 16 984 17 196 17 235 18 189	18 441 18 876 19 358 19 527 19 380 19 099 19 402 20 115 20 059 20 092 20 464 21 570*	21 887 22 493 23 441	+ 317 + 606 + 948	2755 2824 2862 2938 3074 3201 3204 3249 3314 3343 3371 3441 3665	3 770 3 904 4 024 4 076 4 113 4 094 4 118 4 151 4 178 4 189 4 277 4 649	4 768 4 922 5 071 5 151 5 051 4 957 4 924 4 961 4 937 4 957 5 065 5 356	5 528 5 844 6 226	+ 172 + 316 + 382	Jan. Feb. March April May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.	

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

# 14. — DEPOSITS IN ALL CREDIT INSTITUTIONS. 1)

#### Total Deposits due to the Public End Mill. mk of Month Monthly 1948 1949 1950 1951 Movement 85 426 +1898Jan. 85 598 104 008 130 840 145 945 84 182 102 711 | 130 298 145 828 Feb. 117 +9963March 87 632 | 108 208 | 135 299 155 791 89 047 110 797 136 902 April 109 872 112 726 134 388 135 181 May 88 090 88 845 June July 91 806 116 996 136 906 117 726 Aug. 93 014 138 793 117 724 121 549 138 571 95 604 Sept. Oct. 98 157 137 256 Nov. 96 313 | 121 623 | 137 390 100 886 127 092 144 047\* Dec.

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

# 15. — INSURANCES IN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

	New risk	s accepted <sup>1</sup>	)	End
19	50	195	51*	of
Number	Amount Mill. mk	Number	Amount Mill. mk	Month
15 106 19 278 21 813 18 626 17 237 16 987 11 579 14 753 16 042 17 903 19 345	1947 2524 2902 2547 2292 2289 1547 1988 2201 2540 2759	13 789 17 251 18 551	2 189 2 796 3 085	Jan. Feb. March April May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov.
19 791	3 092			Dec.
208 460 56 197	28 628 7 373	49 591	8 070	Total Jan March

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

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

Year and	Companies founded		Companies with increased Capital			Companies liquidated		Companies with reduced Capital		rease (+) etion (—)	Year and
Quarter	Num- ber	Capital Mill. mk	Num- ber	Increase of Capital Mill, mk	Num- ber	Capital Mill, mk	Num- ber	Reduction of Capital Mill. mk	Num- ber	Capital Mill. mk	Quarter
1946 1947 1948 1949 1950	1 355 955 1 316 1 390 1 421	649 749 1 679 1 573 3 527	956 826 691 622 1 079	3 764 2 740 4 367 8 695 12 826	110 98 159 238 212	51 47 180 265 101	8 7 24 38 43	7 73 55 88 127	+1 245 + 857 +1 157 +1 152 +1 209	+ 4 355 + 3 369 + 5 811 + 9 915 +16 125	1947 1948 1949
1949 July-Sept. OctDec.	314 389	503 519	149 159	1 828 2 064	75 56	42 87	7 13	23 39	+ 239 + 333	+ 2 266 + 2 457	
1950 JanMarch April-June July-Sept. OctDec.	421 367 304 329	765 669 610 1 483	178 194 208 499	1 375 2 067 1 603 7 781	63 48 40 61	33 21 24 23	10 6 5 22	11 8 14 94	+ 319 + 264		April-June 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.

# 18. — STOCK EXCHANGE.

Month	Bankrupteles <sup>1</sup> ) Number											
	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951*							
January	15	9	22	48	20							
February	14	8	25	55	9 5							
March	8	14	42	55	5							
April	10	12	38	38								
May	5	10	43	21								
June	12	5	19	19								
July	5	7	27	15								
August	8	12	12	5								
September	11	12	28	44								
October	8	15	22	36								
November	12	11	25	42								
December	7	25	76	28								
Total	115	140	379	406								
Jan.—March	37	31	89	158	34							

Т	urnover	1)	Month		
1947	1948	1951*			
83 84 70 81 106 75 70 53 166 151 110 200	122 105 106 147 89 120 100 91 93 99 113 91	89 84 217 189 84 157 76 124 151 141 131 174	148 155 235 358 299 226 185 235 318 340 228 229	287 248 264	January February March April May June July August September October November December
1 249 237	1 276 333	Total Jan.—March			

<sup>&#</sup>x27;) Figures compiled by the Central Statistical Office from the reports sent in by the various Courts including all bank-ruptcy petitions, of which only about half will lead in due course to actual bankruptcy.

#### 19. - STOCK EXCHANGE INDEX, 1948 = 100.

19. — STUCK EXCHANGE INDEA. 1998 = 100.												
				S	hare Prices	1				_		
Month		All kinds		В	ank Share	3	Indi	strial Sha	res	Month		
	1949	1950	1951	1949	1950	1951	1949	1950	1951			
January	91	116	210	95	115	137	89	116	226	January		
February	92	120	221	96	117	137	90	121	240	February		
March	93	128	242	87	112	130	90	132	266	March		
April	96	145		88	132	ľ	94	149		April		
May	97	157		89	140		96	162		May		
June	94	162	i	90	142	1	92	166		June		
July	95	175	J	91	145	J	92	183		July		
August	97	180		92	147		95	189		August		
September	99	181		93	144	l	98	190		September		
October	98	195		97	143	1	97	207		October		
November	97	. 198	- 1	99	138		95	212		November		
December	103	184		107	134		102	195		December		
Whole year	96	162		94	134		94	168		Whole yea		

<sup>•</sup>Unitas index based on the prices quoted for the shares of 3 banks and 10 industrial firms.

# 20. — PUBLIC DEBT

20. — PUBLIC DEBT.												
End of Year			A		the Financ Mill. mk <sup>1</sup> )	a Account	1			Mill. Dollars ')	End of Year	
and	JF	unded Deb	t	Sho	rt-term Cre	dit	Tota	d Public I	Pebt	Total Public	and	
Month	Foreign	Internal	Total	Foreign	Internal	Total	Foreign	Internal	Total	Debt	Month	
1947 1948 1949	33 484 38 512 57 487	57 292 53 523 48 162	90 776 92 035 105 649	5 073 5 093 5 666	22 251 24 489 28 550	27 324 29 582 34 216	38 557 43 605 63 153	79 543 78 012 76 712	118 100 121 617 139 865	868 894 605	1947 1948 1949	
1950 Oct. Nov. Dec.	60 366 60 470 60 426	44 984 45 065 42 650	105 350 105 535 103 076	5 482 5 471 5 453	28 006 27 120 27 176	33 488 32 591 32 629	65 848 65 941 65 879	72 990 72 185 69 826	138 838 138 126 135 705	601 598 587	1950 Oct. Nov. Dec.	
1951 Jan. Feb. March	60 261 61 283 61 502	41 289 41 706 41 906	101 550 102 989 103 408	5 424 4 404 4 388	19 664 15 706 23 910	25 088 20 110 28 298	65 685 65 687 65 890	60 953 57 412 65 816	126 638 123 099 131 706	548 533 570	1951 Jan. Feb. March	

<sup>1)</sup> 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.

<sup>1)</sup> According to data supplied by the Stock Exchange Committee.

<sup>\*</sup> Preliminary figures subject to minor alterations.

#### 21. — STATE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

			Current	Revenue	Capital	Revenue				oital diture	
Year, and Month	Total Re- venue	Total	Taxes1)	In- terest and nes Divi- dends¹)	Total	Loans	Total Expend- iture	Current Expend- iture	Total	Re- demp- tions	Year and Month
		Mill. mk Mill. mk									
1949 1950	125 981 137 219		94 639 109 278		14 579 26 7 576		132 827 143 342	92 926 102 006		13 478 10 014	1949 1950
1951 Budget	129 908	120 794	102 037	1 449 9	9 114	7 710	129 869	100 941	28 928	6 137	1951 Budget
1950 JanFeb.	14 874	12 574	10 068	68 20	2 300	2 003	18 179	10 471	7 708	2 530	1950 JanFeb.
1951 JanFeb.	20 496	19 350	16 367	37 —1 2	5 1 146	860	19 952	15 258	4 694	2 058	1951 JanFeb.

Tables 21—22 according to the accounts kept by the Treasury.

1) Taxes here include the surplus of the Alcohol Monopoly.

1) The figures given refer to net revenue.

#### 22. — COLLECTION OF TAXES AND CHARGES.

	Direct	taxes 1)			In	direct ta	K65	,,,,,			Em- ployers!				
Year		In- come					E	xcise du	8	Stamp	pay- ments	Year			
and Month	Tota	and Pro- perty tax	Total	Sales tax	Import duty	Spirits taxes 2)	Total	On To- bacco	On Coffee	duty	for Child allo- wances	and Month			
		Mill. mk													
1949 1950	25 084 35 063	18 576 30 618				13 363 11 493		7 238 7 942	1 742 1 993	3 105 3 691	8 238 11 105	1949 1950			
$1951 \\  ext{Budget}$	24 900	24 500	73 137	37 500	14 500	9 136	12 000	8 500	1 000	4 000	11 000	1951 Budget			
1950 JanFeb.	4 873	4 728	4 543	651	2 342	10	1 540	1 264	261	652	895	1950 JanFeb.			
1951 JanFeb.	10 001	9 856	5 528	1 281	1999	12	1 945	1 576	291	835	2 114	1951 JanFeb.			

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

#### 28. - VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

26. — VALUE OF IMPORTS AND MAIORIS.											
Month		Imports (c. i. f.) Mill, mk			Exports (f. o. b., free exports) Mill. mk			Surplus of Imports (—) or Exports (+) Mill. mk			
	1949	1950	1951*.	1949	1950	1951*	1949	1950	1951*		
January February March April May June July August September October November December	4 113 4 200 4 806 4 604 5 320 4 591 5 783 4 803 6 364 7 384 6 782 7 518	6 522 6 112 6 735 6 596 7 069 7 331 7 084 7 170 8 204 8 248 8 7 961 10 116	7 516 8 611 6 980	3 124 3 681 3 876 4 016 4 106 4 667 6 063 5 502 7 443 8 134 8 183 6 811	4 274 4 202 4 596 5 372 5 769 8 175 9 323 9 117 7 627 5 736 7 303 9 985	8 286 7 308 7 622		- 2 248 - 1 910 - 2 139 - 1 224 - 1 300 + 844 + 2 239 + 1 947 - 577 - 2 512 - 658 - 131	+ 770 1 303 + 642	January Fe bruzry March April May June July August September October November December	
Total JanMarch	66 278 13 119	89 148 19 369	23 107	65 606 10 681	81 479 13 072	23 216	- 672 - 2438	- 7669 - 6297	+ 109	Total JanMarch	

Tables 23—28 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.

<sup>·</sup> Preliminary figures subject to minor alterations.

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

			Imports (e. i. f.) Mill, mi	I		Experts (f. o. b.) Mill. mk						
Classes of Goods	Whole	year	Jan	uary—Ma	rch	Whole	year	Jar	uary—Ma	rch		
	1949	1950	1949	1950	1951*	1949	1950	1949	1950	1951*		
Dairy produce, eggs, honey Other animal products, live	414	589	12	424	3	799	1 750	12	729	670		
animals	554	527	88	119	183	802	270	71	98	56		
Vegetables   Eatable fruit	3 864	64 1 283	3 319	15 404	24 316	$\begin{bmatrix} 0\\94 \end{bmatrix}$	24 66	$\begin{vmatrix} & 0 \\ & 1 \end{vmatrix}$	3	0 7		
Coffee, tea, spices Cereals, milling products	1 201 3 359	3 387 5 361	180 998	693 113	748 1 510	114	350	17	 194	 38		
Certain seeds and fruit, plants for industrial					_				104			
purposes	219	239	96	87	159	98	216	10	154	100		
and dyeing Animal and vegetable fats	59 1 806	100 2 253	15 513	28 817	38 682	$-\frac{6}{6}$			_ 4	_ 1		
Meat and fish products	125	153	100	41	106	43	6	1	6	0		
Sugar, sweets Beverages, vinegars	2 116 371	3 533 315	403 87	596 47	842 36	$\begin{array}{c} 17 \\ 467 \end{array}$	20 650	2 156	6 3	4 3		
Fodder	1 065	789	161	150	335	_	_	_	-	-		
Tobacco	400 855	931	20 94	199 144	284 294	253	287	15	 53	21		
Mineral fuel and oils Chemical and pharmaceu-	6 296		857	2 043	2976	0	5	_	_	0		
tical products Tanning and dyeing	1 970	2 783	389	580	777	247	296	55	59	44		
extracts, varnishes	1 518	1 918	350	388	461	2	2	0	0	2		
Casein, albumen, glues	296 2 111	404 2 206	78 485	121 256	98 726	6	1	6	1			
Hides, skins, leather and furs; manufactures of	1.005	1 404	440	F00	010	000	!		400	0.0		
these materials Rubber and rubber articles	1 287 848	1 484 1 126	418 240	502 212	816 674	266 19	674 20	47 1	166 5	267 1		
Wood and wood goods	100	154	13	42	52	31 046	35 585	3 358	2 977	7 301		
Woodpulp Cardboard and paper, their	5	3	0	_	_	14 279	18 789	3 008	3 828	7 762		
applications	94	120	15	19	21	12 434	16 273	3 203	3 607	5 294		
goods	11 867	16 021	2 171	4 126	4 145	950	1 142	140	195	236		
Articles of stone and of other mineral material,	104	55	61	23	9	6	7	0	, 0	1		
glass	689	752	129	172	120	407	511	99	117	99		
therefrom	11 891	12 397	2 369	3 225	2 671	828	1 216	283	455	€05		
Machinery, apparatus Electric machinery and	5 601	7 399	1 063	1 438	1 259	404	1 298	58	138	274		
apparatus	2 966 3 446	3 812 4 086	677 530	855 867	711 1 367	164 1 315	356 1 049	17 59	102 52	139 156		
watches, musical instru- ments	463	721	89	150	185	37	27	8	9	8		
All others	1 315	2 038	195	474		503	570	54	111	127		
Total free trade	66 278	89 148	13 119	19 370	23 107	65 606	81 479	10 681	13 072	23 216		
Reparation deliveries		i				12 226	7 846	2 045	1 272	887		

<sup>\*</sup> Preliminary figures subject to minor alterations.

# 25. — IMPORTS OF THE MOST IMPORTANT ARTICLES.

Month		Wheat Tons			Coffee Tons		Refin	Sugar ed and un Tons	refined	Month
	1949	1950	1951*	1949	1950	1951*	1949	1950	1951*	
January February March April May June July August September October November December	16 140 21 138 25 646 19 368 18 908 20 144 29 873 168 0	0 3 662 23 071 10 405 10 564 44 656 40 681 17 439 20 688 11 313 20 770	6 459 13 469 17 916	177 662 1 268 334 1 454 827 516 1 897 470 837 1 841 1 045	734 1 688 1 407 769 1 372 1 261 529 991 1 680 1 669 1 718 1 101	139 797 1 431	4 774 5 582 6 146 7 361 10 378 8 504 7 788 9 592 8 804 6 662 8 218 6 594	8 551 8 469 5 960 9 827 8 250 6 765 9 343 10 589 11 462 11 743 11 541 8 398	6 075 9 866 5 794	January February March April May June July August September October November December
Total JanMarch	151 621 62 924	203 244 3 662	37 844	11 328 2 107	14 919 3 829	2 367	90 403 16 502	110 898 22 980	21 735	Total JanMarch

Month	R	Raw Tobacco Tons			Coal and Coke Tons			Petrol Tons		
	1949	1950	1951*	1949	1949	1950	1951*			
January February March April May June July August September October November December	12 62 62 108 161 137 144 195 269 315 360 304	358 333 375 311 402 434 109 496 424 379 438 211	388 403 339	93 321 54 542 5 906 12 698 31 335 80 076 63 530 109 238 159 837 210 884 212 952 165 669	220 603 142 476 79 096 65 864 108 871 161 158 156 373 151 303 276 046 212 053 138 197	187 312 145 243 95 080	14 006 13 201 14 422 17 135 17 655 17 808 21 386 23 380 20 415 19 032 20 086 17 962	23 373 16 710 16 488 16 179 20 161 20 355 18 412 17 928 30 648 19 129 18 569 25 650	13 235 18 733 21 068	January February March April May June July August September October November December
Total JanMarch	2 129 136	4 270 1 066	1 130	1 199 988 153 769	1 929 299 442 175	427 635	216 488 41 629	243 602 56 571	53 036	Total JanMarch

Month ,	1	Mineral oil Tons	s		Fertilizers Tons		]	n.	Month	
	1949	1950	1951*	1949	1950	1951*	,1949	1950	1951*	
January February March April May June July August September October November December	12 823 1 917 882 746 21 051 11 653 14 502 14 439 7 980 10 218 7 684 58 638	7 395 1 119 1 076 7 870 19 257 28 225 15 392 23 129 31 120 29 023 43 557 38 110	23 344 7 910 14 436	39 390 17 455 30 529 28 179 43 893 25 629 39 976 22 714 41 280 36 588 38 863 24 848	11 560 11 070 16 987 18 992 28 552 32 131 31 216 45 108 32 466 46 049 30 442 32 428	43 965 28 657 18 749	538 1 609 1 465 46 34 1 678 2 884 1 037 278 216 1 178 1 377	578 454 305 689 1 126 1 281 846 1 368 33 940 857	923 993 158	January February March April May June July August September October November December
Total JanMarch	162 533 15 622	245 273 9 590	45 690	389 344 87 374	337 001 39 617	91 371	12 340 3 612	8 546 1 337	2 074	Total JanMarch

<sup>\*</sup> Preliminary figures subject to minor alterations.

# 25. — IMPORTS OF THE MOST IMPORTANT ARTICLES. — Continued.

Month	Pig Iron  Tons			Bar Iron and Bar Steel Tons			Sheet	Month		
	1949	1950	1951*	1949	1950	1951*	1949	1950	1951*	
January February March April May June July August September October November December	18 1 126 2 890 1 741 1 055 3 479 5 852 3 290 766 1 032 525 1 725	175 376 1 843 135 362 567 375 100 1 056 678 2 146	50 14 40	6 889 6 325 6 727 8 350 6 398 5 699 5 712 7 789 9 351 9 877 5 692 5 362	4 383 8 204 6 458 4 405 5 136 5 801 7 707 5 811 6 178 7 672 6 715 7 105	5 042 7 889 6 552	3 513 5 376 5 153 6 093 6 077 5 773 5 839 7 018 6 202 11 285 9 091 5 765	8 317 6 153 6 662 8 408 7 626 9 791 7 379 4 322 3 547 7 170 5 981 6 675	8 748 7 543 6 515	January February March April May June July August September October November December
Total   JanMarch	23 499 4 034	7 913 2 394	104	84 171 19 941	75 575 19 045	19 483	77 185 14 042	82 031 21 132	22 806	Total JanMarc

# 26. — EXPORTS OF THE MOST IMPORTANT ARTICLES. 1)

Month	Wooden Houses and Huts Floor area 1 000 m <sup>2</sup>				Round Timber All kinds excl. fuel 1 000 m <sup>3</sup>			Sawn Timber <sup>3</sup> ) All kinds 1 000 standards			
	1949	1950	1951*	1949	1950	1951*	1949	1950	1951*		
January February March April May June July August September October November	12 46 109 80 52 39 86 78 117 122 134	23 10 0 -2 1 29 99 31 27 124	106 72 3	56 62 59 99 168 192 381 401 368 283 112	55 51 4 99 207 408 623 547 454 381 224	112 109 108	12 13 12 7 12 48 88 77 84 94	23 12 6 23 37 99 114 113 72 29	40 29 22	January February March April May June July August October November	
December   Total	990	131 477		70 2 251	213   3 266		62	86 683		December Total	
JanMarch	167	33	181	177	110	329	37	41	91	JanMar	

Month					Plywood 1 000 m²			Bobbins (spools) Tons			
	1949	1950	1951*	1949	1950	1951*	1949	1950	1951*		
January February March April May June July August September October November	37 96 87 77 123 80 143 67 144 209 162 367	156 251 277 220 226 105 160 69 247 195 341 234	147 110 123	12 22 21 21 18 17 12 11 21 16 19	16 16 21 21 18 15 19 13 12 3	21. 17 16	147 181 200 378 300 280 314 89 254 190 341 211	148 256 358 174 224 247 177 129 111 9 152 267	215 171 286	January February March April May June July August September October November December	
Total JanMarch	1 592 220	2 481 684	380	208 55	195 53	54	2 885 528	2 252 762	672	Total JanMarch	

<sup>\*</sup> Preliminary figures subject to minor alterations.

# 26. — EXPORTS OF THE MOST IMPORTANT ARTICLES. — Continued.

Month	Med	hanical Pu Tons	lp ¹)	Sulphite Cellulose <sup>1</sup> ) Tons			Sulp	)\$6 <sup>1</sup> )	Month	
	1949	1950	1951*	1949	1950	1951*	1949	1950	1951*	
January February March April May June July August September October November December	9 266 2 356 3 233 17 424 19 763 12 277 15 339 9 936 18 374 17 614 17 231 17 523	11 200 11 394 16 299 14 998 17 214 18 795 21 165 17 358 11 363 15 208 11 436 10 875	19 752 8 906 13 684	21 937 29 197 29 805 32 021 37 062 39 483 24 915 28 679 38 337 59 629 58 502 49 900	45 221 37 426 40 227 49 513 44 225 57 354 44 345 89 581 47 564 34 709 32 353 40 822	47 872 34 942 34 502	18 443 20 322 16 831 24 314 18 014 20 874 17 015 18 023 21 436 45 564 56 636 33 265	30 843 28 046 37 343 33 672 35 923 39 102 30 687 24 050 37 204 14 791 26 976 26 771	32 189 19 760 21 360	January February March April May June July August September October November December
Total JanMarch	160 336 14 855	177 305 38 893	42 342	449 467 80 939	513 340 122 874	117 316	310 737 55 596	365 408 96 232	73 309	Total JanMarch

Month		Cardboard All kinds Tons 1949   1950   1951*			Paper All kinds Tons			Newsprint (included in previous column) Tons			
	1949	1950	1951*	1949	1950	1951*	1949	1950	1951*	<u> </u>	
January February March April May June July August September October November December	7 043 7 450 7 031 6 720 9 136 6 787 6 182 4 188 8 396 9 087 10 260 9 165	9 471 11 354 12 787 14 695 13 349 9 876 12 400 12 962 11 867 9 694 8 783 11 633	13 347 11 221 9 532	34 950 41 058 35 528 37 508 35 074 34 711 33 292 27 715 50 909 44 795 37 382 41 755	30 209 46 024 48 282 48 727 42 045 41 799 36 967 47 597 42 526 38 366 41 768	37 774 40 937 36 691	24 960 31 692 24 901 28 911 28 261 26 853 26 082 23 005 38 767 34 873 28 573 31 098	23 590 35 817 37 825 38 165 29 034 31 522 31 086 25 811 36 332 31 087 29 264 29 218	28 187 27 218 24 653	January February March April May June July August September October November December	
Total JanMarch	91 445 21 524	138 871 33 612	34 100	45 4677 111 536	506 330 124 515	115 402	347 976 81 553	378 751 97 232	80 058	Total JanMarcl	

<sup>1)</sup> Dry weight.

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

		Gre	oups of In	nported (	doods		Pri	ncipal Ex	ported G	oods	
Year and Month	Total Imports	Raw ma- terials	Machi- nery	Food- stuffs	Other con- sumption goods		Sawn timber	Mechan- ical pulp	Dry cellu- lose	Paper	Year and Month
1947 1948 1949 1950	950 1 036 1 105 1 403	941 1 080 1 117 1 358	898 957 1 134 1 395	1 030 1 019 1 089 1 590	912 998 1 043 1 257	1 175 1 383 1 336 1 500	1 323 1 440	1 257 1 746 1 249 1 386	1 148 1 393 1 144 1 355	1 049 1 246 1 199 1 347	1947 1948 1949 1950
1951 January Jan Feb. Jan March	1 631 1 628 1 703	1 654 1 688 1 792	1 352 1 308 1 443	1 812 1 786 1 828	1 435 1 441 1 479	1 848 1 929 2 003	1 912	2 091 2 329 2 455	2 171 2 333 2 486	1 624 1 696 1 753	1951 January Jan Feb. Jan March

Calculated by the Statistical Department of the Board of Customs. For details concerning the calculation of the indices see article in this Bulletin No. 4, 1989.

<sup>\*</sup> Preliminary figures subject to minor alterations.

28. - FOREIGN TRADE WITH VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

			Imports (c. i. f.)				(f. o.	Exports b., free e		
Country	Whole	year	Jai	uary—Mar	ch	Whole	year	Jar	шагу—Маг	ch
	1949	1950	1950	195	1*	1949	1950	1950	195	1*
	%	%	%	Mill. mk	%	%	%	%	Mill, mk	%
Europe:										_
Belgium — Luxembourg	4.9	4.5	5.6	1 276	5.5	4.2	4.1	4.4	608	2.6
Bulgaria	0.1	0.1	0.1	25	0.1	0.1	0.1		1	0.0
Czechoslovakia	1.9	2.0	3.2	103	0.5	1.1	0.7	1.9	168	0.7
Denmark	6.1	8.0	9.8	1 452	6.3	6.7	7.4	6.0	1 120	4.8
France	9,6	6.1	7.4	1 621	7.0	4.6	5.4	9.8	1 189	5.1
Germany, Eastern	0.5	0.2	0.3	16	0.1	0.2	0,2	0.2	25	0.1
» , Western	0.7	4.4	2.5	1 202	5.2	3.0	5.5	4.5	1 320	5.7
Great Britain	22.1	23.3	20.1	4 718	20.4	27.2	23.4	23.0	5 526	23.8
Greece	0.4	0.8	1.1	150	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.8	116	0.5
Holland	9.0	6.9	7.1	2441	10.6	7.0	8.0	6.0	1 015	4.4
Italy	1.9	3.0	2.1	574	2.5	1.5	2.5	3.3	704	3.0
Jugoslavia	0.1	0.2	0.2	54	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	3	0.0
Norway	1.5	1.6	1.7	337	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.6	291	1.3
Poland	4.8	7.0	8.8	1 655	7.2	2.3	2.5	3.3	739	3.2
Rumania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.6	57	0.2
Soviet Union	11.4	7.9	2.7	2 300	10.0	15.3	7.7	4.3	3 361	14.5
Sweden	6.6	6.6	5.9	953	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	772	3.3
Switzerland	1.0	0.7	1.2	176	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.4	219	1.0
Turkey	0.3	0.5	0.3	£07	1.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	124	0.5
Rest of Europe	1.7	1.8	1.4	635	2.7	2.7	2.6	1.6	343	1.5
Total for Europe	84.6	85.6	81.5	19 998	86.6	83.4	78.2	76.1	17 701	76-2
Argentina	5.2	3.8	7.5	1 217	5.3	3.1	3.0	2.3	702	3.0
Brazil	0.2	1.1	0.5	5	0.0	1.0	1.4	2.1	495	2.2
Canada	0.1	0.0	0.1	9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1	0.0
United States	7.7	6.0	5.7	988	4.3	7.6	9.4	12.2	2 322	10.0
Rest of America	1.1	0.7	1.8	260	1.1	0.7	1.2	1.0	309	1.3
Africa	0.7	0.7	1.3	168	0.7	2.7	4.4	2.6	845	3.7
Asia	0.3	1.4	1.5	442	1.9	0.8	1.7	2.9	539	2.3
Oceania	0.1	0.7	0.1	20	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.6	€02	1.3
Grand total	100.0	100.0	100.0	23 107	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	23 216	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.

29. — WHOLESALE TRADE.

Month	Total Sales Mill. mk									
	1948	1949	1950	1951						
January	5 514	7 576	10 224	14 541						
February	8 347	8 237	11 329	16 375						
March	7 594	9 174	13 363	17 820						
April	9 343	9 392	13 818							
May	8 997	10 571	14 295							
June	8 472	9 877	13 553							
July	8 450	8 998	13 387							
August	9 148	11 332	14 898							
September	10 169	11 763	16 812							
October	10 383	12 706	15 564							
November	10 561	12 961	15 199							
December	10 755	13 103	16 048							
Total	107 733	125 690	168 490							
Jan March	21 455	24 987	34 916	48 736						

Calculated by the \*Uusi Suomi\*. The figures represent 80—90 % of the turnover of all wholesalers in Finland.

\* Preliminary figures subject to minor alterations.

# 30. — SALES OF PETROL.

	Whole		Month		
1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	
7.0 7.1 9.1 9.5 10.8 13.3 14.8 16.1 15.6 15.4	14.2 12.4 14.4 15.9 18.2 25.7 18.2 16.6 16.5 17.5	15.0 13.5 15.7 15.6 17.7 18.7 18.8 22.2 17.1 18.0 15.7	34.4 9.1 16.1 18.8 25.4 21.0 23.3 21.5 19.9 21.5	17.4 16.8 18.3	January February March April May June July August September October November
13.2 144.5 23.2	13.4 199.6 41.0	203.8 44.2	22.8 252.5 59.6	52.5	Total JanMarch

Figures supplied by the Ministry of Communications and Public Works.

# 31. — VOLUME INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, 1948 = 100.

Month	T	Total Industry			Home Market Industry			port Indu	Month	
	1949	1950	1951*	1949	1950	1951*	1949	1950	1951*	
January February March April May June July August September October November December	106 107 100 115	108 110 122 110 118 116 89 119 87 82 129 119	127 124	109 111 105 117	112 114 123 114 120 120 120 85 119 87 82 131	127 124	99 98 91 108	100 103 118 101 112 109 99 117 87 81 125	127 125	January February March April May June July August September October November December
Total Jan Feb.	107	109 109	126	111	111 113	125	99	106 102	126	Total Jan Feb.

Calculated by the Central Statistical Office.

# 32. - BUILDING ACTIVITY.

0	Ga	nsumpt		ement in	ı Finlar	ıd ¹)		l					
Quarter								Total	ouses	Quarter			
	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951*	1949	1950	1951	1949	1950	1951	
JanMarch	27	54	74	100	103	125	597	607	735	328	337	457	JanMarch
April-June	79	112	160	192	240		457	590		280	306		April-June
July-Sept.	127	152	164	219	237		652	561		332	399		July-Sept.
OctDec.	96	103	129	133	182		864	1214		469	784		OctDec.
Total	329	421	527	644	762		2 570	2 972		1 409	1 826		Total

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 3/4 of all house building in the centres of population.

# 88. - FOREIGN SHIPPING.

		Vesse	ls arrive	d		Vessel	departe	ed	Goods transported		
Year and Month	Nu	mber	1 000 net reg.tons		Number		1 000 1	net reg.tons	1 000	tons	Year and Month
monon	Total	Finnish	Total	with Cargo	Total	Finnish	Total	with Cargo	Imports	Exports	жония
1948 1949 1950	5 244 5 595 7 130	2 544 2 460 2 860	4 017 3 979 4 889	2 850 2 487 2 952	5 276 5 585 7 075	2 557 2 468 2 821	4 072 3 980 4 837	2 863 3 328 4 208	4 592 3 223 4 033	4 049 4 705 6 010	1948 1949 1950
1950 JanFeb. November December	426 658 492	256 253 216	451 481 409	342 275 290	435 572 559	253 236 211	463 410 442	414 351 381	431 426 437	510 478 551	1950 JanFeb. November December
1951 January February JanFeb.	324 211 535	177 117 294	327 202 529	237 157 394	323 221 544	163 124 287	350 222 572	273 206 479	386 215 601	381 272 653	1951 January February JanFeb.

Figures supplied by the Statistical Office of the Shipping Board.

\* Preliminary figures subject to minor alterations.

# 34. — STATE RAILWAYS.

Month		of goods ported 1 000 tons		Axle-ki res of true Mill.	goods ks	(less E	Revenue s Re-imbursements) Mill, mk			ar Expen Iill, mk	diture	Month
	1949	1950	1951	1950	1951	1949	1950	1951	1949	1950	1951	
January February March April May June July August September October November December	1 017 1 046 1 170 1 011 1 091 1 168 1 129 1 309 1 360 1 129	1 087 1 137 1 326 1 230 1 148 1 444 1 520 1 561 1 303 1 221 1 433 1 378	1 394 1 285	67 71 82 71 57 71 81 83 76 72 78	75 74	909 872 1 005 960 969 1 068 1 123 1 055 1 051 1 057 1 000 1 074	929 927 1 101 1 060 910 1 188 1 292 1 321 1 061 1 051 1 146 1 214	1 202 1 487	815 1 083 1 017 998 1 174 1 056 1 211 1 081 1 088 1 073 1 156 1 327	946 1 156 1 113 1 084 1 138 1 157 1 140 1 325 1 349 1 327 1 400 2 573	1 189 1 597	January February March Apri l May June July August September October November December
Total JanFeb.	$egin{array}{c c} 13 & 910 \\ 2 & 063 \\ \hline \end{array}$	15 788 2 224	2 679	881 138	149	12 143 1 781	13 200 <sub> </sub> 1 856	2 639	13 079 1 898		2 786	Total JanFeb.

According to Monthly Statistics of the Finnish State Railways.

# 35. — WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX, 1985 = 100.

				00.	- ''	110111	2023.11.	H I I I	1013	11/10/12	20 10	30 <del>-</del> 10					
			I	ndex fo	r Good	in Fi	ınish W	holesa	e trade	•			Artic	sles	Art	icles	
					F	innish	Goods				١ ـ		0	f ·	l	of	
Month			Total		Products of agri- culture		of fo	- 1		lucts dustry	Impo		Imr (s. i			port . b.)	Month
	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	<u> </u>
	1 138		1 135		1 244		1 409	1	1 012		1 144	1	1 184		1 203	J.	
Jan.	1 147		1 143	1 632	1 280	1 561		2 237			1 155	1 520	1 206			2 239	Jan.
Feb.	1 148	1 637		1 678	1 264	1 610	1 409	2 320	1 017	1 483	1 161	1 551	1221			2 317	
March	1 163	1 693	1 154	1 742	1 285	1 593	1 410	2 543	1 030	1 520	1 182	1 588	1 293	1 748	1 305	2 511	March
April	1 181	1	1 177	1	1 286		1 425	J	1 059	ļ	1 196	,	1 335		1 342		April
May	1 211	l	1 214		1 290		1 510	i	1 089		1209		1 316	ļ	1 344		May
June	1 248		1 268		1 394		1 558		1 130		1 211		1 323	Ì	1 351		June
July	1274	ĺ	1 301		1 447		1 564		1 166		1 217		1 353		1 390		July
Aug.	1 290		1 331		$ 1\ 422 $		1 703	İ	1 176		1 204		1 375		1 418		Aug.
Sept.	1 325		1372		1 459		1844		1 185		1225		1 414		1 471		Sept.
Oct.	1371		1 420	İ	1 464		1970		1220		1 265		1 468		1.525		Oct.
Nov.	1 388		1 432		1 451		2 010		1 230		1 294		1 534		1 599		Nov.
Dec.	1 439		1 485	f	1 498		2 151		1 256		1 342		1 557		1 690		Dec.
Whole year	1 265		1 287		1 378		1 664		1 131		1 222		1 366		1 420		Whole year

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

# 36. — COST OF LIVING INDEX.

						90.	_ 00;	or Or	AAA V	T71.01	TMMT	44.0					
		ust 19 1939 -								1935 =	100						
Month	To	tal in	dex	To	tal in	dex	Food	stuffs	R	ent		and tht	Clot	hing	Ta	xes	Month
	1949	1950	1951	1949	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	
Jan. Feb. March April May June July Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.	798 795 780 772 775 776 782 814 808 813 828 824 826	839	1 027 1 031 1 037	869 866 850 841 844 845 852 887 881 885 901 898	914	1 130	1 113	1 269 1 271 1 271	221 221 221 221 221 221 262 262 262 262	323 323 323	1 431 1 438 1 436 1 436 1 448 1 463 1 498 1 514 1 538 1 564 1 629 1 677 1 716		1012 1023 1044 1075 1076 1085 1136 1155 1173 1236 1296 1349 1384	1 565 1 598 1 623	1857	2 317 2 317 2 317	Jan. Feb. March April May June July. Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.
Whole year		911	<u>'</u>	871	992		1 203		248		1 530		1 169		1987		Whole year

Calculated by the Research Office of the Ministry for Social Affairs according to monthly reports from 33 different centres. For details concerning the calculation of the cost of living index see article in this Bulletin No. 6, 1937.

37. — BANK OF FINLAND BUILDING COST INDEX, 1935 = 100.

Year	İ	1	Total i	ndex		Index of the Contractor				Index of Overhead Costs					Year	
I car	1	II	Ш	IV	Aver.	I	п	m	IV	Aver.	I	II	III	IV	Aver.	I Oal
1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948	151 180 212 244 267 299 564 706 1 125	157 189 226 252 271 396 613 733 1 194	165 195 231 259 272 503 657 781 1 206	172 199 243 264 283 529 683 935 1 210	161 191 228 255 273 432 629 789 1 184	152 181 213 246 269 302 570 708 1 115	158 191 227 254 273 399 619 734 1 182	165 196 233 261 274 507 664 782 1 192	173 201 245 266 286 534 689 937 1 197	162 192 230 257 276 436 636 790 1 172	141 164 193 216 236 259 489 679 1 246	147 173 206 223 240 342 530 715 1 348	154 178 204 230 241 435 569 762 1 380	157 182 215 233 245 457 591 911 1 385	150 174 205 226 241 373 545 767 1 340	1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948
1949 1950 1951	1 208 1 229 1 841	1 199 1 363	1 166 1 442	1 170 1 622	1 186 1 414	1 196 1 223 1 815	1 188 1 357	1 160 1 436	1 164 1 598	1 177 1 404	1 365 1 296 2 185	1 346 1 438	1 230 1 521	1 234 1 925	1 294 1 545	1949 1950 1951

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.

#### 88. - INDEX OF WORKING HOURS IN INDUSTRY.

	A	ll Indus	tries									
Quarter	Total	Home Indus- tries	Exporting Indus- tries	Metal	Glass, Stone, etc.	Chemicals	Foodstuffs and luxuries	Leather	Textile	Paper	Timber	Quarter
1949		l	,									1949
JanMarch	99.8	102.7	94.3	100.7	89.0	97.5	116.9	101.7	109.4	97.5	91.4	JanMarch
OctDec.	101.1	105.9	92.1	102.3	99.4	112.8	108.8	111.8	110.8	88.6	95.3	OctDec.
1950												1950
JanMarch	103.1	105.4	98.0	101.4	108.0	124.6	103.3	109.1	109.7	96.5	99.4	JanMarch
April-June	104.2	104.0	104.8	97.0	103.5	133.4	109.7	107.1	111.1	104.4		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.
OctDec.	104.0	102.5	107.5	98.3	100.1	108.1	105.5	106.7	108.4	101.5	112.3	OctDec.
1951												1951
JanMarch	104.3	101.8	110.4	103.4	101.8	98.6	104.1	101.8	97.9	103.8	116.4	Jan -March

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.

# 39. — NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED.

•	Ι τ	Jnemploy	ed quali	fied for	registrati	on				
Month		Total		On Relief Work						
	1949	1950	1951	1949	1950	1951				
January	26 262	52 873	14 797	12 191	41 747	10 221				
February	38 556	54 858	17 118	22 763	46 381	13 413				
March	51 441	55 776	16 534	35 315	48 313	14 302				
April	39 266	33 288		29 652	30 596					
May	15 920	9 434		12 591	9 158	i				
June	3 911			2 982						
July	940	_	İ	684						
August	1 213			437	_					
September	4 752	546		578	162					
October	20 967	4 506		5 327	1 939					
November	46 893	7 965		20 257	4 605					
December	58 075			32 646	6 648					

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

# 40. — CESSATION OF WORK.

195	50	198	51	
Employers affected	Work- people affected	Employers affected	Work- people affected	Month
24 4 5 5 6 13 16 599 672 796 473 9	893 1 219 1 045 924 13 143 1 861 1 760 54 317 87 750 87 575 16 582 766	15 21	967 6 708	January February March April May June July, August September October November December

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

# CERTAIN PARTICULARS ABOUT FINLAND.

# 1. FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

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

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

	MUTHORI
Agrarians	. 56
Social Democrats	. 55
People's Democrats	. 37
Conservatives	. 33
Swedish Party	. 14
Liberals	. 5

#### 2. LAND.

THE AREA is 337 009 square kilometres (Great Britain's area is 245 000 sq. km. and Italy's area 301 000 sq. km.). Of the total area 9.4 % are inland waters. On an average 13.5 % of the land in the South of Finland is cultivated, 1.6 % 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 (1950); 4.0 millions (present-in-area). Sweden (1949) 7.0, Switzerland (1949) 4.6, Denmark (1949) 4.2 and Norway (1949) 3.2 millions.

DENSITY OF POPULATION (1950): In South Finland 23.1, in North Finland 3.4 and in the whole country an average of 13.1 inhabitants to the square kilometre.

DISTRIBUTION (1950): 68.7 % of the population inhabit the country, 31.3 % the towns and urban districts. The largest towns are (1950): Helsinki (Helsingfors), the capital, 368 500 inhabitants, Turku (Åbo) 99 900, Tampere (Tammerfors) 99 700.

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 9.6 %, others 0.4 %.

RELIGION (1948): Lutheran 95.8 %, Greek-Orthodox 1.7 %, others 2.5 %.

EDUCATION (1950): 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 (1949): Births 25.8  $^{\circ}/_{e_0}$ , deaths 11.1  $^{\circ}/_{e_0}$  (deaths in France in 1949 13.8  $^{\circ}/_{e_0}$  and in the United Kingdom in 1949 11.7  $^{\circ}/_{e_0}$ ), increase 13.5  $^{\circ}/_{e_0}$ .

#### 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  $18' \times 6''$  and for veneer logs  $18' \times 7''$ ). 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 'ear the corresponding yearly growth being 46 million cub. m. (1 624 million cub. ft).

AGRICULTURE (1941): Cultivated land 2.5 million hectares, divided as follows: area under cultivation under 10 hectares 33.1%, 10—50 ha 54.4%, 50—100 ha 7.2%, over 100 ha 5.3%. Cultivated land (1950) is divided between the different kinds of crops as follows: 40.6% hay, 9.7% temporary grassland for grazing, 18.8% oats, 7.6% wheat, 5.9% rye, 4.8% barley, 3.4% potatoes, 9.2% other. The number of dairies in 1948 amounted to 473.

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 (1948): Number of industrial concerns 6 082, workpeople 258 906, gross value of products of industry 239 221 million marks.

LENGTH OF RAILWAYS (1951): 4 990 km., of which 4 799 km. State railways and 191 km. private. The gauge is in general 1.524 m.

MERCHANT FLEET (1951): Steamships 376 (457 643 gross reg. tons), motor vessels 123 (90 103 gross reg. tons), salling-ships with auxiliary engines, 146 (14082 gross reg. tons), other sailing-ships 7 (6013 gross reg. tons). Total 652 (567 841 gross reg. tons)

#### #5. FINANCE AND BANKING.

CURRENCY. Since 1860 Finland has its own monetary system. From 1877 up to 1914 the currency maintained its stable gold value, and after the disturbances caused by the war a gold standard was again introduced from January 1, 1926. The unit currency is the mark (Finnish markka» = 100 penniä). According to the monetary law of December 21, 1925, a gold coin of 100 marks' value shall contain 3 ½, 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 1948 expenditure amounted to 34 853 million marks. Total revenue was 36 547 million marks, of which income from taxation was 22 250 million marks. The municipal income tax (non-progressive) averaged 9.7 % 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 (S:t Michel), Tampere (Tammerfors), Hämeenlinna (Tavaste hus), Jyväskylä, Kotka and Lahti.

THE COMMERCIAL BANKS (1951): Number 6, possess 472 offices, where all kinds of banking business is transacted. There is one banking establishment per 8 475 inhabitants.

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

OTHER BANKS (1951): Mortgage banks 5, Savings banks 414, Co-operative Credit Societies 684 and a Central Bank for the latter,

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# FINLAND'S FOREIGN TRADE IN 1950.

BY

# T. G. MATHELIN, MAG. PHIL.

HEAD OF THE STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS.

The great activity in various economic branches and the further increased purchasing power in the hands of the public created favourable conditions for foreign trade. In spite of the rise in domestic prices the export industry could compete on foreign markets as prices were raised by the growing demand. Yet import prices rose at the same time, chiefly in consequence of the devaluation of the mark in 1949 but also of the rise of the prices of some goods in special demand because of the war preparations abroad. As the rise in import prices was greater than the corresponding rise in export prices, the purchasing power of exports was proportionately lower than in 1949. The terms of trade decreased from 121 to 107. Thus the price movement did not allow the hopedfor increase in trade.

The rise in import and export prices raised the money-value of total trade in 1950. A survey of the total exchange of goods is given in the following table which includes war indemnities to the Soviet Union.

	1949 Mill, mk	1950 Mill, mk
Free exports (f. o. b.) Transfer of German assets	64,458 1,148	81,479 754
War reparation deliveries	12,226	7,846
All exports	77,832	90,079
Imports (c.i.f.)	66,278 11,554	89,148 931
imports	1,820	<b>7,669</b>

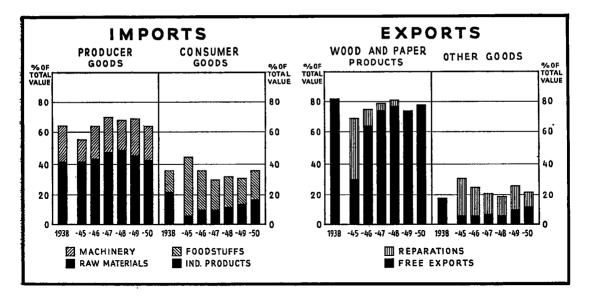
The balance of trade was much less favourable than in 1949 and may best be compared to that of 1948 when the export surplus of total trade was 1,682 million marks and the import surplus of free trade 11,117 million. In dealing with the balance of commercial trade it should, however, be borne in mind that while exports are based on f. o. b. prices, imports are based on c. i. f.

prices which also include freight and other charges. As the imports and exports are largely carried by Finnish ships, the deficit caused by them in the balance of payments is not nearly so great as indicated by the above figures. If the freight income in foreign traffic is estimated at 6,000—7,000 million marks for 1950, the deficit is actually only about 1,000 million marks.

#### EXPORTS.

It has been estimated that the output of the woodworking industries increased by about 7 per cent from the previous year. Demand was brisk and there was a large reserve of orders at the mills at the end of the year. As regards sawn timber this was because the mills had been idle for about two months during the strikes in the best sawing and shipping season. output of sawn timber exceeded the quantity of the year before, although by 3 per cent only, but the total output of wood goods was slightly less than in 1949. The paper industry only increased its production by increasing its efficiency. Although the production of the metal and workshop industries was much hampered by strikes as compared with 1949, it increased its exports. As the exports of agricultural produce, cheese, eggs and butter, have also somewhat increased, the total volume of exports was greater by about 10 per cent than the year before, the index (1935=100) rising from 80 to 88.

Free exports have still been much below pre-war values. The war reparation deliveries and the transfer of German assets were considerably reduced in 1950, reparations being only 9 per cent of total exports as against 16 per cent in 1949 and 17 per cent in 1948.



Free exports were made up as follows:

	1949 Mill. mk	1950 <b>Mi</b> ll, <b>m</b> k
Wood and wood goods		35,585 35,062
Total	57,759	70,647
Animal foodstuffs	1,590 5,109	1,952 8,880
Total exports	64,458	81,479

The value of wood and wood goods increased from 31,046 to 35,585 million marks, or by 15 per cent. The increase in volume was less than 4 per cent, the increase in value thus being almost entirely due to the rise in export prices as expressed in Finnish marks. The value of the paper industry exports rose very much, from 26,713 to 35,062 million marks, or by 31 per cent. This was an increase in volume, about 14 per cent, and a rise in prices, about 16 per cent. The volume, 104 (1935 = 100), of the paper industry products was higher than at any time since the war, but in spite of this, their prices were lower than in the top year of 1948. The volume of wood goods, 80 points, was also a post-war maximum, and their prices were higher than ever before. As to the share of wood goods and paper industry products in total exports, it decreased from 90 to 87 per cent, mainly in consequence of the increase in the exports of other goods" from 5,109 million marks to 8,880 million, or by as much as 74 per cent. The share of these goods in total exports increased from 8 to 11 per cent.

Exports of war reparation goods are illustrated by the following figures:

	1949 Mill. mk	1950 Mill, mk
Vessels	5,163	4,492
Machinery	4,941	2,356
Electric machinery and equipment	600	382
Railway rolling-stock		360
Motor vehicles	216	164
Other goods	760	92

Total reparation exports 12,226 7,846

War reparations differ entirely in structure from free exports. They consisted mainly of shipbuilding products (tug-boats, sailing vessels and barges), and the rest of machinery and means of transport (steam engines, machinery for paper and woodworking factories etc, electric generators and motors, and other electric machinery, narrow gauge locomotives, lorries for timber transport etc.). The transfer of German assets without any return, 754 million marks in 1950 and comparable to the war indemnities, referred almost only to motor vessels (fishing vessels).

If reparation deliveries and the transfer of German assets are taken into account, total exports differed very much from free exports. Timber and paper industry products only amounted to 78 per cent, and other goods (excluding animal foodstuffs) to 19 per cent. The relatively large share of the latter may be attributed to the importance of shipyard and workshop products in those special deliveries. This fact is important considering that efforts are being made to utilize at least part of the capacity of the war reparation industry for commercial exports when the reparations end in 1952.

The free exports of the principal goods in 1949 and 1950 are shown in the following table. Roundwood and sawn timber recorded an increase, while exports of plywood and prefabricated houses fell off. The latter exports were not important until the second half of the year, after a trade agreement had been made with the Soviet Union on June 13. Paper industry goods show a general increase, particularly wallboards (65%), cardboard and pasteboard (45%), and printing paper (38%). Also the other articles mentioned in the table increased, especially electric and other machinery. It is worth noting that this item included 6,832 tons of free export goods and 13,154 tons of war reparation goods.

	1949 000'	1950 omitted
Roundwood, cub. m	2,251	3,266
Sawn timber, stds		683
Prefabricated houses and		
huts, sq. m	990 1)	477 2)
Plywood, cub. m	208	195 ^
Mechanical pulp 3), kgs	160,336	177,305
Sulphite cellulose 3), kgs	449,467	513,340
Sulphate cellulose 3), kgs	310,737	365,408
Board and cardboard, kgs	60,890	88,563
Wallboard, kgs	30,555	50,308
Newsprint, kgs	347,976	378,751
Printing paper, other quali-	•	•
ties, kgs	38,602	53,272
Wrapping-paper, kgs	60,451	67,971
Pig iron, kgs	13,843	22,896
Copper, raw, kgs	3,502	4,325
Machinery, electric and other,	,	,
kgs	2,316	6,832
Ceramics, kgs	3,413	3,716
		•

# IMPORTS.

As already stated, the value of total imports increased from 66,278 million marks in 1949 to 89,148 million, or by 35 per cent. The main part of this was an increase in prices and exchange rates, the price index of import goods (1935 = 100) increasing from 1,105 to 1,403 or by 27 per cent at the same time. The volume index, on the other hand, rose by only about 7 per cent, to

120 or one point below the maximum of 1948.

The general composition of imports is shown by the following figures:

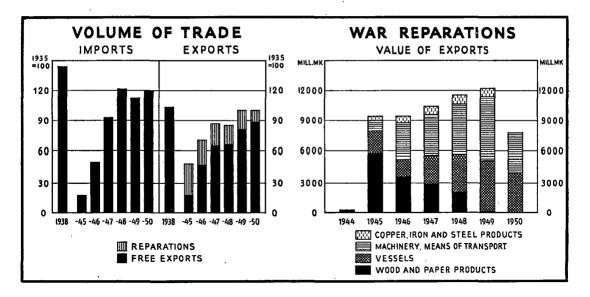
	19 <b>49</b> Mill, mk	1950 Mill. mk
Raw materials and semi-manufac-		
tured goods		38,214
Machinery and vehicles	15,191	19,218
Foodstuffs	9,370	16,786
Other consumer goods	11,469	14,930
Total imports	66,278	89,148

All categories of imports have increased in value since 1949. The increase in foodstuffs was relatively the highest, 79 per cent, chiefly because of the rise in prices, but the volume also increased by 22 per cent. The imports of other goods also increased in volume, although moderately. "Other consumer goods" increased most, by 9 per cent. Foodstuffs and ..other consumer goods" represented nearly 36 per cent of the total import value, producer goods fully 64 per cent. This implies that imports are now back to their pre-war composition for the first time since the war. As supplies decisively improved after 1946, the imports of consumer goods were limited as far as possible in order to further reconstruction and stimulate production. Producer goods therefore represented 68-70 per cent of total imports in 1947—1949, consumer goods only 32—30 per cent. In 1950 there was a great step backward in this respect.

The imports of some principal articles are shown by the following figures:

	1949	1950
	1,000 kgs	1,000 kgs
Wheat, grain	151,621	203,244
Rye, grain	6,000	34,500
Raw coffee	11,328	14,919
Sugar	90,403	110,898
Raw tobacco	2,129	4,270
Nitrogenous fertilizers	51,228	72,863
Phosphatic fertilizers	244,649	208,255
Potassic fertilizers	93,467	55,883
Oil cakes and groats	67,656	41,867
Raw cotton	12,340	8,546
Wool	4,948	6,265
Cotton fabrics	2,775	3,952
Woollen fabrics	1,283	1,191
Coal	944,788	1,458,309
Coke	250,526	469,053
Iron and steel bars	84,171	75,575
Iron and steel sheets and	•	,
plates	77,185	82,031

<sup>1) 12,323</sup> units. — 2) 7,434 units. — 3) Dry weight.



	1949 1,000 kgs	1950 1,000 kgs
Petrol	216,498	243,602
other electric machinery  Motor vehicles and chassis	4,629 4,899 1)	4,657 5,332 1)

More wheat and rye were imported than before because of the qualitatively poor harvest. More coffee was also imported. about half as much as before the war. The increased imports of sugar have satisfied the demand fairly well. Raw tobacco was sufficient in quantity but its quality was not satisfactory. It should be noted that about half the tobacco consumed in 1949 was imported already in 1948. In spite of the decrease since 1949, the imports of fertilizers were still much larger than before the war. Even though reduced, the imports of oil-cake and groats were probably sufficient. Imports of raw materials for textiles, and cotton and woollen fabrics were satisfactory, except that raw cotton was short of the demand. Imports of coal and coke increased very much from 1949 when they were below normal because of the large supply at the end of 1948. The imports of coke in 1949 nearly equalled the pre-war amount, but the amount used for metallurgy and fuel has grown very much lately, so that the amount imported in 1950 was not quite sufficient. Imports of iron and steel bars had decreased from 1949

but was of pre-war volume. Imports of iron and steel sheets and plates were larger than at any previous time. Imports of petrol have increased yearly as the number of lorries has increased since the war. Imports of generators, motors and other electric machinery would have been considerable had not home industry satisfied most of the demand; imports were less than exports in 1950. Imports of motor vehicles increased slightly but did not nearly satisfy the demand.

# TRADE WITH DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

The following list gives the distribution of imports from and free exports to the most important countries arranged in the order of the total trade in 1950.

	Imports Mill, mk	Exports Mili, mk
Great Britain	20,745	19,033
Soviet Union	7,070	6,239
Denmark	7,072	5,992
United States	5,323	7,639
Netherlands	6,169	6,552
France	5,424	4,411
Sweden	5,881	3,396
Western Germany	3,936	4,460
Poland	6,222	2,020
Belgium—Luxembourg	3,996	3,331
Argentina	3,391	2,417
Italy	2,737	2,002
Norway	1,461	1,204
Czechoslovakia	1,793	601
Egypt	334	1,911
Brazil	995	1,156

<sup>1)</sup> Number of units.

These 16 countries altogether represented nearly 97 per cent of the total foreign trade turnover. As in the last few years, Great Britain was at the head with about 29 per cent of the total turnover. Trade with the Soviet Union was much below 1949, because the trade agreement was not made until June. The agreement is made for five years, so that trade with the Soviet Union may be expected to increase considerably already in 1951. Trade with Denmark, the United States and Nether-

lands was about of the same volume as trade with the Soviet Union, 12,000—13,000 million marks. Trade with France and Sweden exceeded 9,000, and trade with Western Germany, Poland and Belgium-Luxembourg exceeded 8,000 million marks. Of the other countries Argentina and Italy deserve mention as the turnover with them exceeded 6,000 and 5,000 million marks respectively. In all other cases it remained below 3,000 million.

# DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IN FINLAND.

BY

EINO H. LAURILA,
CHIEF ACTUARY OF THE CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE.

#### STATISTICAL BASIS.

The possibilities for observing the development of Finland's industrial production have increased considerably since the war, owing to the statistical reforms of recent years. The annual index of imdustrial production is now based in practice on the whole primary material of the annual industrial statistics proper, and gives a picture, both concentrated and very detailed, of the changes in the volume of industrial output. Furthermore, a monthly index has been computed since the beginning of 1950; it is based on samples covering some 70 per cent of the total industrial output, and promptly presents the changes in production at any given time.1) In addition to these new post-war statistics, the annual industrial statistics proper are still being compiled to the same extent as before; in these statistics, the details on the output side, viz. the volume and value of goods produced, have always received

close attention. As in other countries, national income statistics have greatly improved in recent years also in Finland. In this way it has become possible to follow regularly the changes in the relationship of industrial production and the total national output. However, the data on the industrial production are still far from complete. On the one hand, our knowledge of the output of small-scale industries and handicrafts — which fall outside the scope of the factory industries proper - is very incomplete; on the other hand, too little is known about the input side even of the latter. An improvement in the statistics, e.g. on these points, is at present under consideration in Committees.

# INDUSTRY AND THE TOTAL ECONOMY.

Many interesting features emerge in studying the development of the total output of Finland's economy during the last 25 years in the light of the aforementioned statistics. In this connection there is reason to call attention to only two very important circumstances. One is the sharp increase in production, the other the changes in its structure. In 1949 the

<sup>1)</sup> The basis of the annual index has been described in detail in the Recueil de Statistique, Publication du Bureau Central de Statistique de Finlande, 1949: Nos. 1—2; a description of the monthly index is found in the same publication 1950: Nos. 11—12.

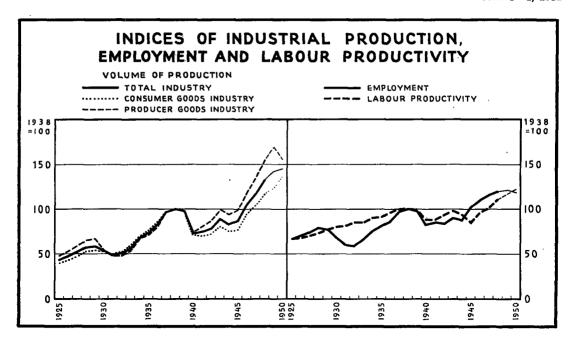
volume of the total economic output — the national product — was 1.8 times as high. as in 1925. In the same period the volume of the industrial output had increased 3.3 The average (annual) percentage increase of the industrial output - calculated from a linear trend — was 5.5 in 1925—1938 and 4.0 in 1938—1949, while the precentage increase of the aggregate national output was 3.5 and 1.9 respectively. These figures indicate that the increase, in percentages, of the whole national output and of industrial output has been very great as compared with available figures from other countries; and that the rise in industrial output over both these periods has been much greater than the average rise in other spheres. Especially agriculture and forestry, for long the chief means of livelihood, have lost much of their former importance. In the structure of production the emphasis has thus fallen increasingly on industry, and at the same time, of course, the relative importance of industry in the national income has increased greatly. In 1926 industry (including handicrafts) accounted for 24 per cent of the national income, in 1938 for 26 per cent, in 1947 for 29 per cent, and in 1949 for 33 per cent. The total national income in 1949 was roughly 322,000 million marks; of this, industry accounted for about 106,000 million, agriculture for about 62,000 million, and forestry for about 33,000 million.

# DEVELOPMENT OF PRODUCTION IN DIFFERENT SECTIONS OF INDUSTRY.

Important changes have occurred in the total production and at the same time also in the separate sections of industry. These are seen in the accompanying tables and charts. In 1925 the total number of industrial plants was 3,300 occupying 141,000 workers. By 1949 industrial plants had increased to 6,100 and the number of workers to 259,000. The gross value of the aggregate industrial output was 10,000 million current marks in 1925, and 264,000 million in 1949. To study the changes in the production in the different branches of industry, and the importance of these changes for industry as a whole, it is appropriate to use the net value of output

rather than the gross. The net value of production means in principle the difference between the gross value of the output and the value of the raw materials, fuel etc., consumed in the production, and thus constitutes the value added to national income by different branches of industry. Table 1 shows the net value of production in the different sections of industry in 1925, 1937 and 1949. The net value of production has here been computed as the difference between the gross value of production and the consumed raw materials, because for the other items on the input side no figures are available for the industrial sections separately. As the price level underwent substantial changes from 1925 to 1949 it has been found desirable to present also figures for the volume of production in the different branches of industry. Table 2 shows the volume indices of production for the different sections in 1925, 1937 and 1949, and their rise in 1925-1937 and in 1937—1949. The indices show the changes in the net output reckoned in constant prices — here 1938 prices.

It appears from table 1 that in 1925 woodworking was still the most important section of industry in Finland. From 1925 to 1937 (this latter a favourable year both for woodworking and the paper industry) the output of the woodworking industry did in fact increase although less than the total industrial output. Since 1937 the same trend has continued. It is true that in 1949 the output of the woodworking industry was larger than before the war though its share in the total industrial output had been still further reduced but this is attributable to the establishment of new lines of production. The output of the sawmill and plywood industry, for instance, continued to be lower than the pre-war level. The period 1925 to 1937 was one of great progress for the paper industry. Table 2 shows that its production volume tripled, and in 1937 it was the most important industrial branch. During the war, however, the paper industry suffered heavy losses, and its output has not even yet reached the level of 1937. It may be added that the output of chemical pulp, the most important product of the paper industry, in 1949 (an unfavourable year) was only 70 per cent of



the 1937 output, rising in 1950 to 80 per cent.

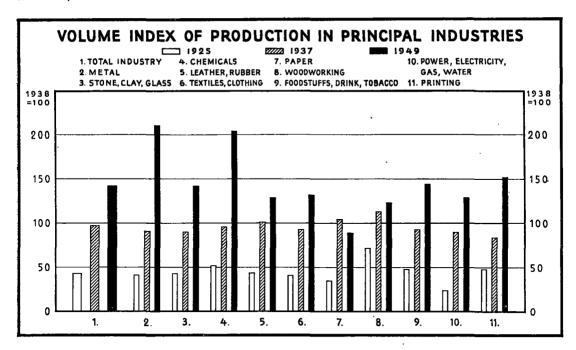
The metal industry has taken the first place held by the paper industry. In 1937 it had already outdistanced the woodworking industry as to its net value of production and was second to the paper industry. But the greatest stride has taken place since the war, owing chiefly to reparation deliveries to the Soviet Union. Table 2 indicates that the output of the metal industry — on a high level throughout the war — reached in 1949 more than twice the pre-war volume.

The increase in the metal industry's output has meant a change in the configuration of industry also in that the

ratio between the producer goods and the consumer goods industry has altered. Between 1925 and 1937 the latter made more progress than the former, but since 1937 the reverse has been true. As for the output in industrial sections other than the above, the reader is referred to the tables. The substantial increase in the output of electricity plants from 1925 to 1937 still deserves special notice. The output of electric energy in 1937 was five times as great as in 1925, though owing to a marked decline in prices over the same period it does not clearly appear in table 1. This naturally was of great importance for the simultaneous rapid development of industrial production. Since the war the

TABLE 1. NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES IN 1925, 1937 AND 1949.

	1925		1937		1949	
	Mill.mk	%	Mill, mk	%	Mill, mk	%
Metal industry	709	14.8	1,726	18.6	37,042	29.0
Stone, clay and glass industries	269	5.6	607	6.6	8,869	6.9
Chemical industry	134	2.8	248	2.7	4,542	3.6
Leather and rubber industries	181	3.8	339	3.7	5,031	3.9
Textile and clothing industries	421	8.8	953	10.3	15,041	11.8
Paper industry	970	20.3	2,166	23.4	18,757	14.7
Woodworking industry	1,015	21.3	1,613	17.4	16,631	13.0
Foodstuffs, drink and tobacco industries	673	14.1	973	10.5	12,435	9.7
Power and electricity plants, gas and waterworks	284	6.0	431	4.7	6,247	4.9
Printing industry	120	2.5	197	2.1	3,199	2.5
Other industries	3_	0.0	3	0.0	90_	0.0
Total	4,779	100.0	9,256	100.0	127,884	100.0



electric power situation has been less favourable as it is still affected by wartime losses.

### LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY IN INDUSTRY.

The diagram on page 26 shows annual indices for the volume of industrial production, employment and labour productivity in 1925—1950. The changes in employment are indicated by the number of industrial workers as there are no statistics regarding working hours. The number of workers for 1925—1949 is obtained from the annual industrial statistics; for 1950 it is based on the employment statistics of the Research Office of the Ministry for Social Affairs, taking into account, how-

ever, that the loss of working days due to strikes in 1950 was 5 per cent of the year's total of working days. The index of labour productivity has been obtained by simply dividing the volume index of production by the index of employment and thus indicates the changes in the net value of production as quantum per worker. As the index of labour productivity has been calculated only for industry as a whole, it has been impossible to eliminate the effects on productivity of the structural changes in industry.

The diagram also shows that the productivity of industry has considerably increased in normal years. In the estimate of the national income, the average annual

TABLE 2. VOLUME OF PRODUCTION IN PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES IN 1925, 1937 AND 1949.

	Production index 1938=100			Increase		
				1925—1937	1937 - 1949	
	1925	1937	1949	%	%	
Metal industry	41.2	90.9	209.6	120.6	130.6	
Stone, clay and glass industries	43.4	89.9	141.5	107.1	57.4	
Chemical industry	52.2	96.3	203.6	84.5	111.4	
Leather and rubber industries	43.5	100.7	129.4	131.5	28.5	
Textile and clothing industries	41.0	92.6	131.5	125.9	42.0	
Paper industry	34.6	104.0	88.5	200.6	14.9	
Woodworking industry	71.8	112.6	122.7	56.8	9.0	
Foodstuffs, drink and tobacco industries	47.8	93.3	144.2	95.2	54.6	
Power and electricity plants, gas and waterworks	24.3	90.1	129.4	270.8	43.6	
Printing industry	43.7	84.0	151.7	92.2	80.6	
Total	43.4	96.9	141.9	123.3	46.4	

increase in productivity in Finland's total economy was 2.2 per cent in 1926—1938, but in industry 3.2 per cent. The latter figure is rather high compared with the figures published in other countries. Also last year productivity increased and would appear even more favourable compared

with the pre-war period, if it could be computed as the net value of production per hour worked. The number of manhours worked, namely, has decreased. Before the war a worker's total working hours per month averaged 200, in the last two years only about 190.

# ITEMS.

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

Great Britain. This agreement regarding trade during the current year, signed on March 22, 1951, also concerns Finland's exports to other countries of the sterling area: Australia, New Zealand, India, Pakistan, South Africa, Ceylon and the British colonies, and Egypt. Exports to these countries are estimated to total about 80 million pounds or fully 52,000 million marks. Last year they amounted to 60 million pounds. Much of the increase is due to the rise in prices. Exports of sawn timber will amount to 220,000 stds, nearly 100,000 stds more than last year. In addition, Finland will export plywood, mechanical pulp, cellulose, newsprint and other paper, cardboard, round timber, bobbins, telegraph poles, aspen and birch wood, granite, etc. Imports direct from England will total 10 million pounds only and will comprise about the same articles as last year: iron and steel products, especially ship plates for the war reparations vessels, wool, cotton, rubber, motor cars and tractors. The possibilities of obtaining coal from England have been further reduced, and there are no prospects of getting coke.

Sweden. An agreement has been signed for one year from April 1, 1951. The exports to Sweden are preliminarily estimated at 100 million crowns and the corresponding imports at an equal amount, about 4,500 million marks. Imports will consist mainly of iron, steel, machinery, means of

transport, electric motors and apparatus, telephone and telegraph equipment, and instruments. Exports will comprise round timber, sawn and hewn timber, pig iron, machinery and apparatus, chinaware, meat and fish.

Argentina. On March 2, 1951, an agreement was concluded according to which Finland's exports will amount to 45 million dollars and comprise mainly cellulose, mechanical pulp, paper and paper products, machinery for industry and agriculture, sawn timber, household china, and earthenware. Finland will import Argentinian standard products, such as hides, wool, oil cake, linseed oil, rye, and casein. Imports will amount to about 33.4 million dollars.

Netherlands. An agreement has been signed fixing import and export quotas for one year beginning April 1, 1951. Finland will receive metallurgic coke, iron, steel and other metals, yarn, fabrics, chemicals, dyes and paints, machinery and apparatus, and accessories for the wireless industry. Exports will comprise woodworking products, machines and metal products. Imports and exports are to amount to about 170 million guilders each.

Indonesia. A trade agreement to last one year from April 1, 1951, has been concluded. Finland will export mainly woodworking products and import spices, raw rubber, tobacco, and raw material for the margarine industry.

Soviet Union — Poland. The tripartite agreement between Finland and these two countries, signed on March 22, 1951, is a supplement to the five-year agreement

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concluded last year. It fixes the quota for the near future. Part of Finland's exports to the Soviet Union will be paid for by means of Polish exports to Finland.

Price equalization fund for woodworking In view of the inflationary products. effect of the relatively high export prices the question of introducing export taxes and forming a price equalization fund arose last autumn. After prolonged negotiations a voluntary agreement was reached in April, according to which the exporters of cellulose, mechanical pulp, paper, and cardboard and pasteboard undertake to pay an excess profits contribution to a special fund. The payments will be made according to a gliding scale in such proportions that the fund will amount to at least 6.000 million marks by the end of the year, unless a force majeure, such as a very heavy fall in prices, occurs. Of these payments 80 per cent will be earmarked for promoting forestry. This amount will be paid back in 1958-1960 without compensation for any increase in the price index. The remaining 20 per cent will be transferred to the extra-budgetary price equalization fund formed in 1944, to be used for levelling import prices.

Motor vehicles in use. The total number of motor vehicles increased by 5,100 to 61,300 during 1950. In 1938 the corresponding number was 45,800 and after the war, in 1946, 32,400. The increase is yet insufficient. considerable, the demand for motor vehicles, especially cars, is very great and many of the cars in use are practically worn out. At the end of 1950 there were 26,500 lorries, 26,800 cars and 3,300 buses. The number of tractors in use was estimated at 13,000-14,000 which means an increase of more than 100 per cent over the pre-war number, about 6,000. The need of tractors is great, but

the shortage of foreign currency hinders adequate imports. Motor cycles numbered 9,800 at the end of 1950.

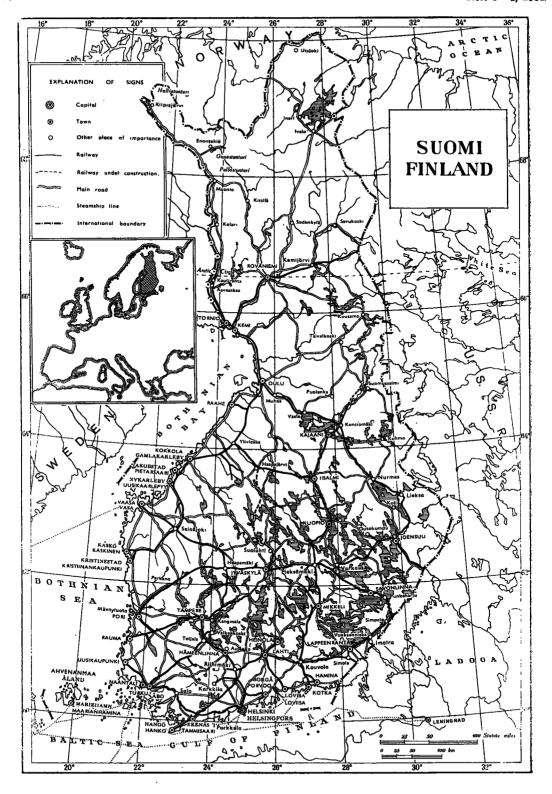
Rearrangement of statistical tables. The private postal giro accounts except those of the Commercial Banks have been added to table 11. Post Office Savings Bank.

Tables 21—22 showing State revenue and expenditure are a combination of the former tables 21—23. Some minor items of revenue have been replaced by more important ones.

Table 19 shows a new series of the Stock Exchange index, based on the year 1948. The basic material is the same as before on the whole, only more representative. It comprises the shares of the three big banks of the country that form nearly 100 per cent of all banks, while the industrial shares represent 60 per cent of the stock exchange value of the share capital, or 70 per cent of the total turnover of such shares on the Stock Exchange.

In table 26 (previously 27), showing imports of the most important articles, rye has been omitted, while coffee, mineral oils, fertilizers, and sheet iron and steel have been included.

Table 31 (previously 32) shows a new index series for the volume of industrial production, based on the year 1948. It is calculated monthly by the Central Statistical Office and replaces the former Unitas index, now discontinued. It is intended to show the real changes in the volume of production in the spheres covered by the industrial statistics proper; it thus includes "mining" and "power and electricity plants, gas and waterworks" but excludes dairies and slaughter-houses. The index is weighted according to each industry's share in the total net value of output in 1948. It is not adjusted for seasonal variations. output volume in each month is compared with the arithmetic mean of all the months of the basic year.



# BANK OF FINLAND

(Cable address Suomenpankki)

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