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The present work, the 38th annual volume of the Bank of Finland Year Book, has been prepared in the main in accordance with the principles employed in the previous Year Book. The first section of the text contains a review of the general economic development in 1957. The following, principal section is concerned with the activities of the Bank of Finland. In addition, a third section is now introduced, containing an account of Finland's relations with the international financial institutions. The statistical tables provide detailed information regarding the statements of the Bank and various banking transactions during 1957, and corresponding data for previous years.

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HEIKKI VALVANNE

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I. REVIEW OF THE ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN FINLAND IN 1957

General review. At the beginning of 1957 the prospects for Finland's economic progress were darkened by many difficulties. Winter unemployment had become far more than a seasonal phenomenon, which meant larger expenditure of public funds. As, on the other hand, some new items of expenditure, such as the higher national pensions that had come into force at the beginning of the year, were a drain on the public economy, it was essential to strengthen State finances. In the labour market most of the collective agreements remained unsettled, for the employers had not accepted the wage-earners' claim for full compensation for the rise in the cost of living index since the general strike in March 1956.

The position in regard to foreign trade appeared to be growing particularly difficult. Owing to the settlements on prices and wages consequent on the general strike in the previous year, the costs of the export industry had risen considerably, which caused production to be reduced in many branches of industry. To some extent this was also due to the tendency on the international market. Economic retardation in Western Europe and the United States and the strict monetary and credit policy pursued with a view to combating inflation and overcoming the difficulties in the balances of payments tended to restrict the demand for Finnish goods. At the same time the demand for imports was greatly on the increase, owing partly to the rise of nominal incomes and partly to high costs increasing the difference in price between Finnish and foreign goods. In such conditions it grew increasingly difficult to preserve the balance of payments by direct control of imports, and at the same time satisfy the need for essential imports and take account of trade policy aspects.

It was possible to improve the conditions for foreign trade indirectly by means of devaluation, but the prerequisite for such a step was the creation of conditions in which the rates of exchange could be raised and imports liberalised without grave inflationary consequences. For this purpose the Bank of Finland continued to pursue a strict monetary and credit policy in order that there should not be scope in the money market for rises in prices and wages.

The Government was short of cash from the very first months of the year, which called for measures of restoring the balance of the budget. In March the Government introduced a stabilisation plan containing proposals for dealing with the State economy, and with the problems of prices, wages and agricultural income. The plan also included the Bank of Finland's proposal for an act relating to a levy on export proceeds. According to it, when the rates of exchange were raised, exporters would have to surrender part of their additional receipts to the State in the form of a levy. By this means it was intended to prevent the additional receipts from exports from leading to an inflationary growth of purchasing power. Although the stabilisation plan was not passed in its original form, an essential part of its proposals was carried out, immediately or later. State finances were improved by the autumn in three stages by increasing revenue and reducing expenditure. All these measures did not, however, have an immediate effect, so that for a long time the Government had to resort to the deferment of payments. In regard to wages new collective agreements were concluded during the summer. In these agreements the former claim for full compensation for the rise in the cost of living index was abandoned and a two-thirds compensation was agreed to. The rise in the cost of living index that had already occurred was not compensated for, and further rises were limited to 2—5 per cent.

Unemployment decreased by the spring and ceased, practically speaking, entirely during the summer. Production did not, however, proceed on its former scale, but fell off considerably during the second quarter of the year. The position was most difficult in regard to foreign trade. During the first quarter, the volume of the export industry was still at a record height, but then it was reduced owing to marketing difficulties and the reduction of profits. As the value of imports constantly exceeded the value of exports, the deficit in the balance of trade for the first half of the year amounted to 22 000 million marks. At the same time the unfavourable trend of the world market seemed likely to continue.

In the middle of September the Bank of Finland undertook the devaluation of the mark and the new rates of exchange, about 39 per cent above the former rates, came into force on September 16. At the same time the Act relating to the Levy on Export Proceeds was issued, which the Diet had passed in an amended form on September 2. In connection with the devaluation it was decided to release the greater part of imports from quantitative restrictions from the beginning of October.

After the devaluation the Bank of Finland endeavoured to restrain the relaxation of the money market and arrest the rise in prices. The foreign exchange reserve increased very much up till the end of the year, but part of the larger export receipts was tied up by the export levy. The banks did

not avail themselves of the relaxation of the money market to extend their credits, but reduced their rediscounts in the Bank of Finland. The post-devaluation rise in prices was less than expected, the wholesale price index having risen by 10 per cent by the end of the year, and the cost of living index by only 2 per cent. The improved profits on exports were not able to exert any particular influence on the employment situation immediately, but the number of unemployed grew even higher than in the previous winter. The volume of production also remained at a lower level than a year before.

On the whole, productive activity was not very favourable during the year under review. Total production increased by merely one per cent, and even this was only an apparent increase, for the general strike had reduced production in the previous year by two per cent. Conditions varied very much between different branches and were most favourable in lumber work in which the volume of production increased by 7 per cent from 1956, mainly owing to more extensive felling of logs. Industrial production increased by 3 per cent, the increase being due exclusively to the favourable result for the first half of the year. At the end of the year the volume of industrial production was 8 per cent less than one year earlier. As the harvest was comparatively satisfactory in quantity, and the output of livestock products grew, agricultural production increased by about one per cent. In building, on the contrary, there was a falling off, as was also the case in home trade. In regard to foreign trade both the volume and value of exports reached higher figures than ever before, owing partly to the large quantities exported during the first few months, and partly to the devaluation. The quantity of imports remained at approximately the same level as in the previous year. The deficit in the balance of trade for the whole year amounted to 15 000 million marks.

Owing to the deterioration at home, the gross investments fell off from the previous year by about 3 per cent. The reduction related to the private sector, while public investment increased by about 12 per cent, in consequence of the unemployed being given work by the State, mostly on roads and waterways. Domestic consumption declined slightly. According to preliminary estimates, the gross national product was of about the same size in real values as in 1956. Calculated at market prices, it grew by about 6 per cent, owing to the rise in prices.

Agriculture. The volume of agricultural output is estimated to have been at about the same level as in the previous year. The harvest represented 3 694 million fodder units, which was over 6 per cent above the figure for the previous year, though still 6 per cent below the harvest in 1953, which was the largest since the war. In the early summer prospects

were very promising, but the heavy rainfall at the end of the summer and in the autumn lowered the quality of the crops considerably and interfered with harvesting. The quantity of cereals therefore proved to be about equal to that of the previous year, while the fodder crop was considerably above the 1956 level. The cultivated area represented 2 596 000 hectares or 16 000 hectares more than in 1956.

The yield of the principal crops was as follows, in millions of kilogrammes.

	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Potatoes	Root vegetables	Cultivated hay
1953	217.9	129.9	314.4	904.1	1 379.2	754.5	3 407.7
1954	235.4	132.1	262.2	773.7	1 089.6	748.7	3 390.4
1955	189.7	118.7	262.1	643.8	1 066.9	637.9	3 197.2
1956	198.7	123.7	286.4	658.9	1 693.4	615.2	3 222.2
1957	176.7	115.2	347.9	698.2	1 255.4	624.6	3 672.2

In cattle farming, too, there was an increase. The output of milk has been estimated at 3 115 million kg, which is more than 3 per cent above the output of the previous year. The number of cows increased slightly and amounted to 1 138 000 in June. The growth of the milk production led to an increase in the output of butter. The output of dairy butter amounted to 72.0 million kg compared with 65.7 million kg in 1956. In the output of cheese there was a reduction, and the quantity produced now was 23.5 million kg against 28.2 million kg in 1956. It is estimated that a slight increase occurred in the output of eggs and meat.

The retail prices of dairy products were raised during the year, mainly in order to reduce the Government subsidies. This, in turn, reduced the home demand, and as output increased at the same time, the surplus had to be disposed of in foreign markets. Butter exports amounted to 25.0 million kg compared with a net quantity of 10.3 million kg in the previous year. Cheese exports totalled 13.2 million kg against 12.5 million in the year before. The exports of dairy produce occasioned the Government considerable expenditure in subsidies, because prices in the international market were lower than the Finnish costs of production.

The income derived from agriculture is estimated to have dropped slightly as a whole from the previous year. The reduction was principally due to the prices of raw materials employed in agriculture having risen in connection with the lowering of Government subsidies.

Lumber work exceeded the quantity felled in the previous year by 12 per cent, notwithstanding the fact that conditions in the export industry were still bad and that the devaluation undertaken in September had not yet been able to exert very much influence on fellings. The following table illustrates the quantities of different kinds of timber felled in 1956 and 1957.

	Fellings for commercial purposes		Change, %
	1 000 cu. m. piled measure		
	1956	1957	
Softwood logs	8 693	7 429	— 14.5
Hardwood logs	1 475	1 342	— 9.0
Spruce pulpwood	12 076	13 000	+ 7.7
Pine pulpwood	5 085	6 281	+ 23.5
Pitprops	1 389	1 835	+ 32.1
Firewood	7 228	9 824	+ 35.9
Other timber	677	1 208	+ 78.4
Total	36 623	40 919	+ 11.7

The table does not, however, give a correct idea of the trend of fellings. In lumber work it is not the calendar year that constitutes a uniform period, but the felling season which starts in June. In 1957 a distinct change occurred in the trend, and the felling season of 1957/58 will in many respects be different from that of 1956/57. In the first half of 1957, fellings of firewood were particularly heavy. Other piled timber was also cut on a large scale, but the fellings of softwood and hardwood logs were considerably smaller than in the first half of 1956. After the half-year, the position changed very much. During the past felling season so much firewood had been cut that the stocks of it proved to be too large. This caused a steep reduction in the cutting of firewood during the last few months of 1957. Another important fact that altered the structure of felling was the devaluation carried out in September. The alteration in the rates of exchange specially affected the fellings of heavy timber, as there was unutilised capacity in the sawmills and plywood mills which could be brought into use thanks to the devaluation. In the chemical pulp and paper industries which had been working to full capacity, the devaluation did not bring about any particular increase, but the marketing difficulties of these branches led to a reduction of the felling of spruce pulpwood and a retardation of the increase in the fellings of pine pulpwood.

In spite of the larger quantities felled, the number of men engaged in lumbering was less than in the previous year. The average labour force was 74 400 against 80 600 in 1956. Those engaged in actual felling averaged 42 900 compared with 44 200 in 1956. The maximum number, reported at the end of January, was 165 000 in 1956, but only 137 000 in 1957.

Industrial production increased during the year about as little as in the previous year. The volume index for all industry rose to 179, thus exceeding the level of 1956 by 3 per cent. In 1956 the growth of production had been 2 per cent. During the first few months of 1957 production increased very greatly, so that the level of production for the whole year recorded a rise

despite a constant decline in the last three quarters. In the following table the change in different branches is illustrated by means of indexes for the volume of industrial production (1948 = 100).

	1956	1957	Change, %
Metal industry	160	163	+ 2
Stone, clay and glass industry	160	163	+ 2
Chemical industry	246	248	+ 1
Leather and rubber industry etc.	152	138	— 9
Textile industry	214	209	— 2
Food, drink and tobacco industry	219	218	— 0
Power stations and water works	220	248	+ 13
Graphic industry	159	174	+ 9
Total home market industry	184	187	+ 2
Paper industry	182	199	+ 9
Timber industry	108	109	+ 1
Total export industry	151	162	+ 7
All industry	174	179	+ 3

Output increased less in the home market industry on an average than in all industry. This was due in particular to a, partly considerable, reduction of output in the textile, leather and foodstuffs industries. In other branches of home market industry production was higher than in the previous year. The following figures show the changes in quarterly output in comparison with the corresponding periods of the previous year. It should be noted that the favourable result for the first quarter of the year is largely influenced by the general strike in March 1956.

	I quarter	II quarter	III quarter	IV quarter
Home market industry ...	+ 30 %	— 4 %	— 5 %	— 9 %

The output of the export industry increased considerably, after having fallen off to some extent in 1956. The advance was due, above all, to an increase by 9 per cent in paper production. In the timber industry, the increase was only 1 per cent. On the whole, the output of the paper industry, excepting during the last two months, was above the level of the output in 1956, whereas the output of the timber industry was for the greater part of the year lower than in the previous year but during the final months of the year clearly reflected the stimulating effect of the devaluation. The following figures show the changes in the quarterly output of the export industry in comparison with the corresponding periods of the previous year. (In this case also, the first-quarter figure was affected by the general strike in 1956.)

	I quarter	II quarter	III quarter	IV quarter
Export industry	+ 40 %	— 2 %	— 1 %	— 1 %

The course of development in regard to the different products of the export industry is examined below.

Exports of *s a w n g o o d s* were larger, but prices on an average lower than in 1956. Their output, which amounted to 810 000 stds in 1956, increased to 825 000 stds. Exports advanced from 648 000 to 719 000 stds. Exports to the United Kingdom, the principal buyer, which had dropped to 241 000 stds in the previous year, increased to 284 000 stds. The value of exports of sawn goods, which amounted to 29 100 million marks in 1956, grew to 35 600 million.

The output and exports of *p l y w o o d* were considerably larger than in 1956. Output increased from 260 000 to 295 000 cu. m and exports from 230 000 to 260 000 cu. m. As the prices for plywood also rose, the value of exports increased from 7 100 million marks to 8 500 million.

The market for *p r e f a b r i c a t e d h o u s e s* deteriorated still further during the year. The output, which amounted to 350 000 sq. m (floor space) in 1956, decreased to 126 000 sq. m. Exports of prefabricated houses also fell off by more than 70 per cent to 77 000 sq. m compared with 263 000 sq. m in the previous year. The receipts for exports which had amounted to 1 400 million marks in the year before, now amounted to 500 million.

The output of *m e c h a n i c a l w o o d p u l p* remained almost unchanged despite a fall in prices. It totalled 983 000 tons against 981 000 tons in the previous year. Exports amounted to 165 000 tons, whereas in the previous year 186 000 tons had been exported. Mechanical woodpulp was shipped mostly to the United Kingdom and France. The value of exports amounted to 3 000 million marks or 100 million less than in 1956.

The output of *c h e m i c a l w o o d p u l p* increased considerably, notwithstanding poorer markets. The quantity exported was 1 171 000 tons or slightly more than during the previous year. The total production of chemical woodpulp amounted to 2 076 000 tons against 1 859 000 tons in 1956. Exports of sulphite pulp totalled 679 000 tons in 1956 and rose to 697 000 tons in 1957, and exports of sulphate pulp increased from 452 000 to 474 000 tons. In spite of the level of prices having fallen, receipts from exports amounted to 39 000 million marks compared with 35 000 million in the previous year. The principal buyers of chemical woodpulp were again the United Kingdom, France, Western Germany and the United States.

The output of *p a p e r* exceeded the quantity of 1 102 000 tons produced in the previous year and amounted to 1 165 000 tons. This total consisted of 617 000 tons of newsprint, 223 000 tons of kraft paper and 325 000 tons of other qualities. In 1956, 592 000 tons of newsprint, 203 000 tons of kraft paper and 307 000 tons of other qualities of paper were produced. Exports of paper increased by 111 000 tons and totalled 1 108 000

tons. Exports of kraft paper increased in particular, the increase amounting to 80 000 tons. The income derived from exports increased to 47 000 million marks from 38 000 million. The principal buyers of paper were the United States, Western Germany and the United Kingdom.

The output of board and cardboard increased to 386 000 tons compared with 293 000 tons in the previous year. Exports, which amounted to 106 000 tons in 1956, grew during the year to 134 000 tons. Receipts from exports rose from 4 000 million marks to 5 900 million.

The output of fibreboard was of almost the same size as in the previous year. In 1956 it amounted to 131 000 tons and in 1957 to 132 000 tons. Exports of fibreboard, which represented 49 000 tons in the previous year, increased during the year to 60 000 tons. Receipts from exports amounted to 1 400 million marks compared with 1 100 million in the previous year.

Exports of round timber, which amounted to 4 424 000 cu. m in the previous year, fell off to 4 063 000 cu. m. Exports of pulpwood decreased from 2 457 000 to 2 308 000 cu. m, and exports of pitprops from 1 509 000 to 1 410 000 cu. m. There was only a slight fall in the level of prices. Receipts from exports amounted to 16 800 million marks compared with 17 100 million in the previous year.

Building. As the table below shows, the volume of buildings completed in 1955 and 1956 fell off in comparison with 1954. This decrease was principally due to a great reduction of rural building for which the increase in building in the towns and market towns was not fully able to make up.

	Completed buildings, million cu.m			
	1954	1955	1956	1957
Towns and market towns	7.84	8.40	10.95	10.89
Rural districts	14.18	11.85	8.97	9.92
Whole country	22.02	20.25	19.92	20.81

In 1957 the volume of buildings completed did not drop any more, but was 4 per cent larger than in 1956. In the rural districts there was an increase of 11 per cent, but in the towns and market towns about the same quantity of buildings was completed as in the previous year. The increase in building activity in the rural districts did not affect the volume of the completed buildings of brick which was approximately on the level of 1956, but the cubic contents of wooden buildings increased by 18 per cent. Changes occurred in the distribution of the completed buildings according to their use; in the case of schools, farm buildings, business premises and dwellings there was an increase, but in the case of industrial and public buildings — excepting schools — a decrease.

The marked falling off in house building during the latter half of 1957 thus did not show in the volume of the completed buildings. On the other hand, the division of the unemployed according to trades, in combination with the building licences issued and the volume of uncompleted buildings, shows that the poorer incomes and financing difficulties exerted a restricting influence on building during the latter half of 1957. In regard to completed buildings this will not be visible in the statistics until the first half of 1958.

The quantity of building licences issued was considerably lower from the second quarter of 1957 onwards than during the previous year. In 1957 licences were granted for 18.83 million cu. m, or 13 per cent less than in 1956. In populated centres the decrease amounted to 23 per cent and in rural districts to 5 per cent. With the exception of hospitals and some small classes of buildings, the decrease affected all categories. The largest relative decrease occurred in regard to business premises and industrial buildings.

At the end of 1957 there were 20.86 million cu. m of uncompleted buildings in the whole country or 9 per cent less than a year earlier. The reduction related to all classes of buildings excepting schools: the volume of uncompleted dwelling-houses was 8 per cent, of farm buildings 12 per cent, of industrial buildings 20 per cent, of business premises 18 per cent, and of public buildings 3 per cent less than a year before.

The reduced activity in house building was also reflected during the second half of the year in the output of building materials. During the whole year 10 per cent more window glass and 3 per cent more bricks were manufactured than in 1956. On the other hand, the output of cement was reduced by 1 per cent and of reinforcing iron and steel by 15 per cent.

The labour market. The state of employment was unsatisfactory throughout the year. The deterioration had already begun in 1956 and, allowing for seasonal fluctuations, employment grew worse throughout the whole of 1957. At the end of March the number of registered unemployed was 73 700 or more than in any post-war year. Subsequently, unemployment began to decrease in accordance with the seasonal tendency and in the summer months it was practically non-existent. Even at that time, however, the state of employment was not as good as in the preceding years. This is shown by the statistics of the employment exchanges. The number of applicants per hundred vacancies was as follows in June-August 1955—1957.

	1955	1956	1957
June	95	95	164
July	80	81	170
August	77	81	202

In the autumn the number of unemployed began to increase still more steeply than in 1956, but in November the increase was approximately equal and in December it was considerably less than in 1956. In spite of the increase being slower, the number of unemployed was 53 500 at the end of 1957 or 15 100 more than at the end of 1956. In addition to those actually unemployed, there was much shortage of employment in the form of shortened working weeks and temporary lay-offs, especially in the textile industry.

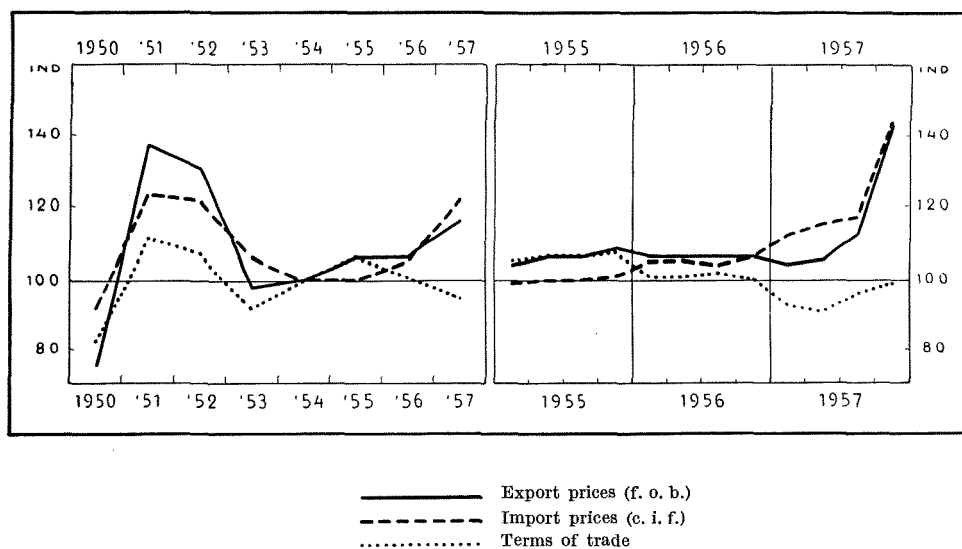
The following table illustrates the fluctuations in the number of unemployed entered in the registers of the labour authorities. Owing to changes in the statistics, the figures for 1956 are not exactly the same as those in the previous Year Book.

	1956	1957
January	29 599	53 575
February	38 236	66 966
March	40 932	73 693
April	35 761	58 309
May	19 320	20 581
June	2 716	3 487
July	2 443	2 189
August	3 744	5 132
September	4 833	14 441
October	7 311	31 231
November	24 660	48 408
December	38 392	53 474

The greater part of the unemployed were put on to relief work organised by the State and communes. The number of those entirely without work was at its height at the end of December, when it stood at 12 400 in 1957 and at 7 400 in 1956.

Foreign trade. The very good conditions for exports that had existed since the latter half of 1953 grew much worse in 1956 as regards the products of the mechanical woodworking industry. The quantities exported and export prices for these products, mainly sawn goods and plywood, fell considerably below those of the preceding years. During 1957, however, the position improved to some extent in this respect. On the other hand, there was a distinct change for the worse in the market for products of the chemical wood-processing industry. The output of mechanical woodpulp, unbleached chemical woodpulp and newsprint had to be reduced from the quantities planned owing to the small extent of sales. At the same time the slight rise that had continued in recent years in the export prices of the products of this category ceased and partly changed into a fall. In the state of the market for other articles of export there were no substantial changes during the year under review.

EXPORT AND IMPORT PRICES AND TERMS OF TRADE, 1954=100



The trend of prices in foreign trade during recent years will be seen in the above diagram. The unit value index of exports stood at 116 (1954 = 100) for the year under review and that of imports at 122. The corresponding figures for 1956 were 106 and 105. The terms of trade thus dropped from 101 to 95 or by 6 per cent. After the devaluation export prices, expressed in marks, rose by 36 per cent and import prices by 25 per cent. The fact that import prices rose far less than the rates of exchange is due on the one hand to the fall in world market prices for raw materials and rates of freight, and on the other to keener competition in prices caused by the liberalisation of imports. As a result of the devaluation the terms of trade, which had fallen to 91 in the second quarter of the year, rose to 99 or by 9 per cent during the last quarter.

The course of foreign trade is illustrated in the following table, in millions of marks.

	Exports	Imports	Total foreign trade	Excess of exports (+) or imports (-)
1953	131 555	121 860	253 415	+ 9 695
1954	156 618	152 137	308 755	+ 4 481
1955	181 259	176 960	358 219	+ 4 299
1956	177 987	203 558	381 545	- 25 571
1957	212 385	227 927	440 312	- 15 542

The value of both exports and imports increased during the year under review to higher figures than ever before. In the case of imports this was exclusively due to the rise in prices caused by the devaluation, whereas in the case of exports there was also a quantitative increase.

The volume index for exports stood at 117 (1954 = 100) or 9 per cent higher than in 1956 and also higher than ever before. The volume index for imports recorded 123, or 3 per cent below the peak attained in the previous year.

The value of the principal classes of exports in recent years was as follows, in thousand million marks.

	1954	1955	1956	1957	Change in 1957, %
Exports (f.o.b.)	156.6	181.3	178.0	212.4	+ 19.3
Agricultural produce ..	5.2	3.9	6.2	10.2	+ 64.5
Forestry products	13.6	19.9	17.3	17.1	— 1.2
Wood and wood products	49.7	51.3	40.5	48.3	+ 19.3
Products of the paper industry	61.6	75.8	81.8	97.6	+ 19.3
Metal and engineering products	21.0	24.8	25.1	30.4	+ 21.1
Other goods	5.5	5.6	7.1	8.8	+ 23.9

Of the total value of exports agricultural produce represented 4.8 per cent, forestry products 8.1, wood products 22.7, products of the paper industry 46.0, products of the metal and engineering industry 14.3 and other goods 4.1 per cent.

Exports of paper industry products were larger than ever before. The lack of uniformity in the development of the market is clearly illustrated by the quantities of the principal categories exported. Of mechanical woodpulp 11 per cent less was shipped than in the previous year. The quantity of sulphite pulp exported increased by 3 per cent, of sulphate pulp by 5 per cent and of newsprint by 3 per cent. These increases correspond in broad lines to the reductions in output and exports caused by the general strike in 1956. Exports of kraft paper, on the other hand, increased by 32 per cent and exports of other qualities of paper by 9 per cent. Total paper exports increased by 11 per cent from the previous year and exceeded one million tons for the first time. Exports of newsprint were smaller than the combined exports of other qualities of paper for the first time since the war. The quantities of paper and cardboard products exported increased greatly: board and cardboard by 26 per cent, articles of cardboard and paper by 35 per cent and fibreboard by 22 per cent.

Exports of sawn goods amounted to 719 000 stds, or 11 per cent more than in 1956. Exports of plywood exceeded the quantity for 1956 by 260 000 cu. m, or 13 per cent. The quantities of both articles exported were, however, considerably below the peak figures attained in 1955. Exports of spools increased by 10 per cent, exports of doors fell off by 23 per cent and of prefabricated houses by 71 per cent. In the course of the last three years the prefabricated houses have to a large extent lost their significance as an article of export.

The volume of exports of products of the forest industry, i. e., round and hewn timber, was reduced by 6 per cent from the previous year. This is the only main class of exports in which both the volume and value were less than in 1956.

The volume of exports of metal and engineering products attained a new peak. This was chiefly due to some large orders being completed for delivery during the year under review. The largest increase occurred in regard to electrical machinery and apparatus and in regard to machinery for the timber and paper industries.

The quantity of dairy produce exported increased proportionately most. Butter exports amounted to 25 million kg, or fully double the quantity in the previous year. Cheese exports increased to 13 million kg, which is 6 per cent more than in 1956. In both cases exports were larger than ever before.

The distribution of imports according to their purpose is illustrated in the following table, in thousand million marks.

	1954	1955	1956	1957	Change in 1957, %
Imports (c.i.f.)	152.1	177.0	203.6	227.9	+ 11.9
Raw materials and requisites	86.4	94.9	104.3	117.4	+ 12.6
Fuel and lubricants	17.3	21.6	27.5	40.2	+ 46.2
Finished producer goods	28.8	34.2	43.4	41.4	— 4.6
Finished consumer goods	19.6	26.3	28.4	28.9	+ 1.8

Of the total value of imports the share of raw materials and means of production amounted to 51.5 per cent, of fuel and lubricants to 17.7 per cent, of finished capital goods to 18.1 per cent and of finished consumer goods to 12.7 per cent. In comparison with the previous year a quantitative increase occurred only in the class of fuel and lubricants. Imports of finished goods fell off to some extent and imports of raw materials and means of production remained at their former level. The liberalisation of imports did not cause any great changes in their composition, at any rate not during the year under review.

The monthly distribution of foreign trade is shown in the following table, in millions of marks.

1957	Exports	Imports	Excess of exports (+) or imports (-)
January	13 330	19 104	— 5 774
February	11 647	16 390	— 4 743
March	11 261	18 787	— 7 526
April	14 272	16 023	— 1 751
May	14 919	18 376	— 3 457
June	17 625	16 325	+ 1 300
July	19 636	16 019	+ 3 617
August	18 702	15 454	+ 3 248
September	20 815	18 217	+ 2 598
October	23 589	21 321	+ 2 268
November	22 257	25 034	— 2 777
December	24 332	26 877	— 2 545
Total	212 385	227 927	— 15 542

During the first half of the year the level of exports, and still more of imports, was considerably higher than in the preceding years. This was partly due to very favourable weather conditions during the first months of the year. The growth of imports was also affected by the fact that the number of outstanding import licences was very large at the beginning of the year and that licences were made use of rather more speedily than before. The deficit in the balance of trade for the first half-year amounted in consequence to 21 900 million marks, or almost the same figure as one year previously, when severe weather conditions and the general strike had appreciably reduced production for export and held up shipments.

In the third quarter of the year, however, imports were greatly reduced by comparison with both the beginning of the year and the third quarter of the previous year. This was partly due to the issue of Western licences decreasing, but mainly to the decline in economic activity and the tightness of money. When imports were freed for the greater part in October, their volume tended to grow at first. Soon, however, the increase in the cost of foreign goods due to the devaluation, the general stringency of the money market and particularly the conditions of payment prescribed by the Bank of Finland, according to which imported goods, with the exception of raw materials and some producer goods, had to be paid for before being cleared through the Customs, reduced the possibilities of importing so that during the latter half of the year the volume of imports decreased still further. The volume of exports was also reduced to some extent. The balance of trade improved during the latter half of 1957 by 6 000 million marks and wound up with a deficit of 15 500 million marks for the whole year. For 1956 the deficit was 10 000 million marks more.

The relative distribution of foreign trade among different payment areas was as follows.

	Exports, %		Imports, %	
	1956	1957	1956	1957
Sterling area	25.2	24.9	21.3	18.4
Other OEEC countries	31.4	32.2	39.1	37.6
Eastern bloc	27.3	29.1	25.0	30.6
U.S.A. and Canada	6.7	5.1	6.7	5.7
Latin-America	6.0	4.8	5.6	5.1
Other countries	3.4	3.9	2.3	2.6

In consequence of the state of the export market and for reasons of foreign exchange policy there was some change during 1957 in the regional distribution of foreign trade, especially of imports.

As import licences in Western currencies had to be restricted in the spring on account of the stringent foreign currency position, imports from the OEEC countries, especially the United Kingdom, were less both absolutely and percentually during the first half of the year than in previous years. On the other hand, imports of coal, fuel oil and some raw materials for industry, which are obtained principally from the Eastern bloc, grew to record proportions. In consequence of this the value of Eastern imports during the first half of 1957 was more than 50 per cent above the corresponding value for the previous year. During the latter half of the year, on the contrary, the decrease in the volume of imports related chiefly to these commodities so that the proportion of Eastern imports was again reduced to some extent. For the whole year, however, it was considerably higher than in the previous year.

Imports from the United Kingdom were smaller during the year than imports from the Soviet Union. The share of the United Kingdom in the total value of imports amounted to 17.6 per cent and that of the Soviet Union to 17.7 per cent. In the previous year the corresponding figures were 20.4 and 13.9 per cent. In exports, however, the United Kingdom retained its traditional first place. Its share of the total value of exports was 21.8 per cent. The Soviet Union came second with 19.7 per cent. The next largest countries of export and import were, as in former years, Western Germany, France and the United States.

Internal trade. The total value of retail trade increased during the year by 3 per cent. In the case of co-operative retailers the increase was 8 per cent. The value of wholesale trade grew by 6 per cent. The course of both wholesale and retail trade was comparatively satisfactory during the first half of the year, but in the last quarter the value of the business done was in both cases about 3 per cent less than during the corresponding quarter of 1956. The following table illustrates the volume of internal trade by

quarters (1954=100). The statistics cover 65—70 per cent of wholesale trade, but only about one-third of the retail sales (co-operative retailers) in the whole of internal trade.

	Wholesale trade			Retail trade		
	1956	1957	Change %	1956	1957	Change %
I quarter	95	109	+ 15	95	101	+ 6
II »	129	117	— 9	120	118	— 2
III »	130	120	— 8	124	116	— 6
IV »	130	111	— 15	134	122	— 9

According to preliminary estimates of the national income, the net production of internal trade declined during the year by about 5 per cent.

Transport. According to provisional calculations of the national income, the net production of transport was approximately the same in 1957 as it had been in 1956. In the table below the volume of all transport for each quarter is compared with the corresponding quarter of 1956, the volume of which is taken as equal to 100.

I quarter	II quarter	III quarter	IV quarter
127	97	90	93

During the last three quarters of 1957 transport was less than during the corresponding period in 1956. The favourable result for the first quarter is partly explained by the fact that the general strike in March reduced transport appreciably during the first quarter of 1956.

The volume of shipping during each quarter of 1957, compared with the corresponding quarter of 1956, was as follows.

I quarter	II quarter	III quarter	IV quarter
154	96	90	99

Shipping recorded the greatest activity of all forms of transport. Owing to the devaluation, transport increased appreciably during the last quarter.

Motor traffic fell off most in 1957. Commercial motor traffic pursued the following course compared with the corresponding quarter of 1956.

I quarter	II quarter	III quarter	IV quarter
112	96	86	86

For the whole year the reduction was 6 per cent in comparison with 1956.

In railway traffic there was also a considerable falling off. By quarters, compared with the corresponding quarter of 1956, the trend was as follows.

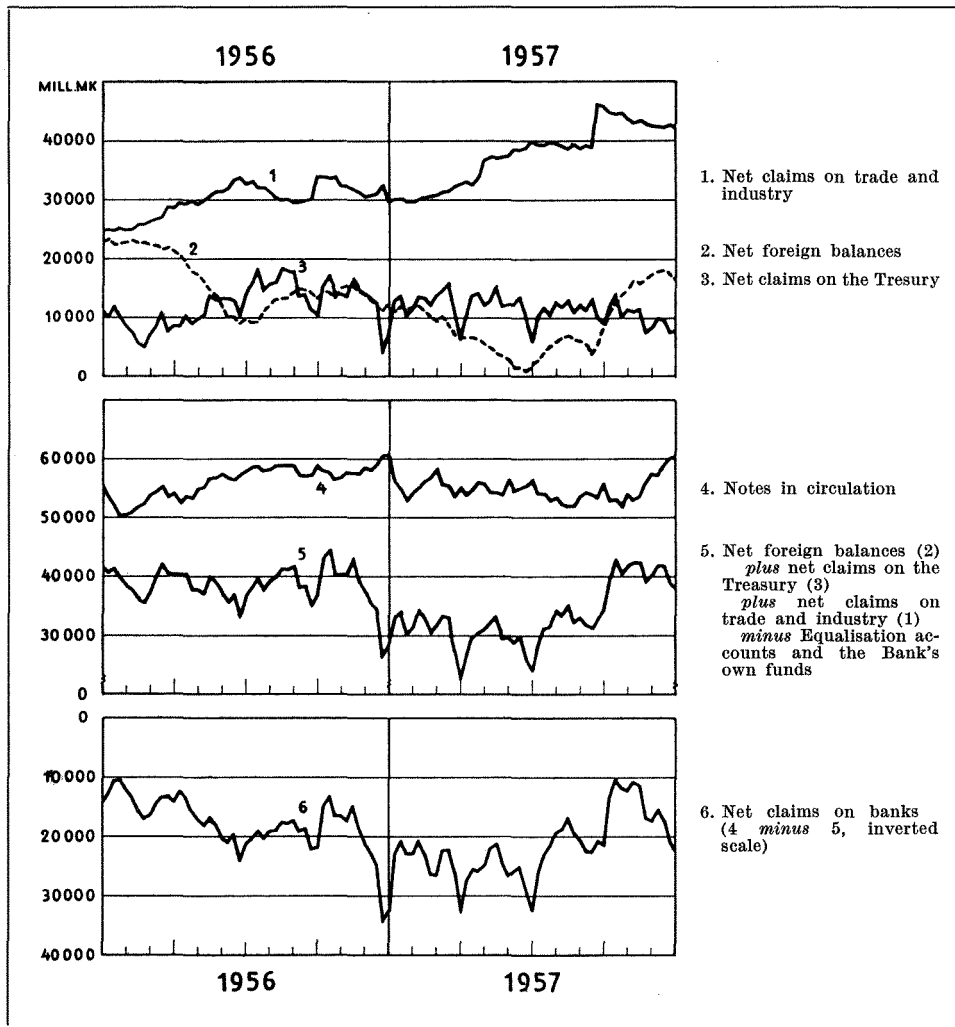
I quarter	II quarter	III quarter	IV quarter
134	90	87	89

The money market. During 1957 the money market was comparatively stringent and both the deposits and loans of the banking establishments recorded little increase. From the standpoint of monetary policy the year was divided into two clearly differing parts, the devaluation in September being the turning point. Prior to the devaluation the decrease of the foreign exchange reserve greatly reduced the supply of money, which necessitated compensatory measures to prevent too severe a stringency in the money market. After the devaluation, the foreign exchange reserve increased very much, for which reason the central bank and the Government had to take measures to prevent the money market becoming too easy, thereby to avoid inflationary consequences. As a result, the course of the money market differed considerably, both at the beginning and end of the year, from the usual seasonal trend.

The object of the monetary policy of the Bank of Finland during the first half of the year was to create such conditions in the money market, in which devaluation would have the smallest possible inflationary consequences. For this purpose, however, measures for directly restricting purchasing power did not prove necessary, because the foreign exchange reserve began to decrease already during the first months of the year, thus reducing the supply of money. In order to prevent in advance an increase in loans by the banks in the latter half of the year, the Bank of Finland announced on April 6 that it would impose an upper limit from the beginning of August on bills rediscounted on normal terms. However, the continuous fall of the foreign exchange reserve, due to declining exports and a consequent tightening of the money market, soon rendered steps in this direction unnecessary, and before long the Bank found it appropriate to introduce measures for preventing an excessive stringency of the money market. It was decided to abandon from the beginning of May the system of deposits against import licences, which had been employed since July 1955 as a means of restricting purchasing power. These licence deposits, which amounted to 3 800 million marks at the end of April, were transferred to the Treasury in order to improve its cash position, and the latter repaid all the funds to importers by August. In June the Bank withdrew its stipulations concerning the maximum limit for rediscounting bills and issued new regulations which were to come into force at the beginning of August, according to which an additional rate of interest was to be charged on rediscounts according to a progressive scale (see page 39).

After the devaluation the foreign exchange reserve began to increase greatly, so that the measures were now concerned with preventing an excessive relaxation of the money market. Part of the exporters' additional receipts was surrendered to the State in the form of a levy. For the rest, the increase in money supply due to the growth of the foreign exchange

NET BALANCE OF THE BANK OF FINLAND IN 1956 AND 1957



réserve became mainly visible in the position of the commercial banks easing. The banks, however, did not avail themselves of this assistance by extending their credits, but reduced their rediscounting debt to the Bank of Finland in order to lighten the burden of the additional interest on rediscounts. Similarly, the exporters reduced their liabilities to the Bank.

The course of the weekly statements of the Bank of Finland is illustrated by the accompanying diagram, the monthly data corresponding to which will be found in Table 3. The net claims on banks, curve 6, are plotted on an inverted scale for the better illustration of the interdependence between their trend and that of curve 5.

As the diagram shows, there was the usual large seasonal decrease in the note circulation and the net claims on banks in the first weeks in January, while the net claim on the Treasury increased. Later, the note circulation remained, in broad lines, at an unchanged level until, for seasonal reasons, it greatly increased once more at the end of the year. The net claims on the Treasury and the banks also remained almost at the same level during the first half of the year as in the last weeks in January, though the weekly fluctuations were considerable. The peaks at the end of both March and June were due to the quarterly collection of Government taxes. A counterweight to the reduction of the foreign exchange reserve during the first half of the year thus consisted of the growth of the net claims on trade and industry, which was due during the first months of the year to the seasonal credits which the Bank of Finland granted its customers and later mainly to the refunding of deposits against licences. During the period after the devaluation, the increase in the supply of money caused by the growth of the foreign exchange reserve was counterbalanced partly by a reduction of the Bank's lending and its net claims on the Treasury, but chiefly by the reduction of rediscounts. The growth of the note circulation at the end of the year caused the rediscounts by the banks to increase again in December.

The following table illustrates the principal changes that occurred in the statements of the Bank during 1957 and their tightening (—) or relaxing (+) influence on the money market, in thousand million marks. The table does not take into account the book-keeping changes due to the devaluation.

	Net influence
Net foreign balances (increase +)	+ 4.6
Net claims on Treasury (increase +) ¹	+ 4.2
Deposits against importlicences (reduction +)	+ 4.1
Net claims on trade and industry (increase +)	+ 3.2
Rediscounted bills (increase +)	— 8.8
Cheque accounts of banks (increase —)	— 1.2
Levy on export proceeds (increase —) ¹	— 3.3
Bank funds (increase —)	— 1.1
Other items (net change)	— 1.8
Net change = reduction of note circulation	— 0.1

¹ The redemption by 2 500 million marks of the Treasury Bond Loan by means of the levy on export proceeds is not taken into account.

The money market was relaxed during the year by the increase in the foreign exchange reserve and the net claims on the Treasury, the release of deposits against import licences and the increase in the Bank of Finland's own grants of credit. The combined influence of the relaxing factors represented 16 100 million marks. The tightening factors consisted of the levy on export proceeds, the increase in the Bank's own funds and »Other items», and their combined influence represented 6 200 million marks. Thus the relaxing factors exceeded the tightening factors by 9 900 million marks. This was counterbalanced on the one hand by the reduction of rediscounted bills and the increase in the cheque accounts of the banks, totalling 10 000 million marks in all, and on the other by the decrease of 100 million marks in the note circulation.

The loans of the commercial banks to the public were reduced by 2 300 million marks during the year. On the other hand, they bought bonds issued by the Government and by their customers, so that their holdings of shares and bonds increased by 5 700 million marks. The net foreign balances of the commercial banks increased by 1 100 million marks in the course of the year.

Deposits by the public in the commercial banks increased by only 5 500 million marks or by about the amount of interest with which the banks credited the deposit and cheque accounts. The liability to the Bank of Finland in rediscounted bills was reduced during the year by 6 900 million marks. The principal changes in the combined balance sheets of the commercial banks for 1957 are shown in the following table, in millions of marks.

		Increase (+) or decrease (-)
Cash		— 678
Foreign balances, net		+ 1 140
Loans to the public		
Bills	+ 160	
Cheque accounts	— 1 488	
Loans	— 956	— 2 284
Bonds and shares		+ 5 740
Assets		+ 3 918
Deposits by the public		
Time deposits	+ 6 417	
Cheque accounts	— 906	+ 5 511
Payments in transit, net		+ 48
Finnish banks, net		+ 3 443
Bank of Finland		— 6 911
Other items, net		+ 1 827
Liabilities		+ 3 918

Deposits in the other banking establishments also increased during the year by an amount approximately corresponding to the interest credited on deposit and cheque accounts at the end of the year. As the value of the currency fell during the year, it may be said that deposits were reduced in real value. In the Post Office Savings Bank there was even a nominal decrease. On the other hand, the money supply remained almost unaltered during the year, so that deposits maintained their relative importance as a means of payment.

The following table illustrates the changes in the total deposits in all the banking establishments in 1956 and 1957.

	Increase (+) or decrease (—) from previous year			
	1956		1957	
	Mill. mk	%	Mill. mk	%
Commercial banks	+ 1 039	+ 0.8	+ 5 511	+ 4.1
Savings banks	+ 3 995	+ 3.5	+ 5 546	+ 4.7
Co-operative Credit Societies	+ 2 139	+ 3.4	+ 4 279	+ 6.5
Post Office Savings Bank	+ 1 089	+ 3.3	— 202	— 0.9
Savings Departments of Co-operative Stores .	+ 758	+ 5.0	+ 810	+ 5.1
Central Bank of the Co-operative Credit Societies	— 97	— 23.8	+ 261	+ 64.2
Mortgage banks	+ 2	+ 4.2	+ 3	+ 5.4
Total	+ 8 925	+ 2.5	+ 16 208	+ 4.3

The time deposits of the public increased by 5.0 per cent during the year, whereas the increase in 1956 was 2.3 per cent. The increase in the balances of the public on cheque accounts was, on the contrary, only 0.3 per cent, while in 1956 it amounted to 3.7 per cent.

From the beginning of 1957 the banking establishments offered their depositors two kinds of index-tied deposit accounts. Funds on A-accounts are 100 per cent linked to the cost of living index and those on B-accounts are 50 per cent linked. Funds on A-accounts are subject to income and property tax and to communal and church taxes, but funds on B-accounts are exempt from taxation. At the end of 1957 there were deposits totalling 82 443 million marks on index-tied accounts or 24.3 per cent of the total deposits in the banking establishments. Of these, 46 249 million marks or 56.1 per cent were on A-accounts and 36 194 million on B-accounts. Thus the time deposits not linked to the index decreased by 43 897 million marks in 1957. The index-tied accounts increased by 59 981 million marks during the year.

The loans granted by the banks increased by only 0.8 per cent during 1957. The following table illustrates the changes in the loans granted by the banking establishments in 1956 and 1957.

	Increase (+) or decrease (-) from previous year			
	1956		1957	
	Mill. mk	%	Mill. mk	%
Commercial banks	+ 7 227	+ 4.6	- 2 284	- 1.4
Savings banks	+ 6 358	+ 6.6	+ 3 721	+ 3.6
Co-operative Credit Societies	+ 1 605	+ 2.3	+ 1 471	+ 2.1
Post Office Savings Bank	+ 1 367	+ 5.5	- 185	- 0.7
Central Bank of the Co-operative Credit Societies	+ 1 574	+ 37.4	- 605	- 1.0
Mortgage banks	+ 1 091	+ 8.0	+ 1 026	+ 7.2
Total	+ 19 222	+ 5.3	+ 3 144	+ 0.8

As the table indicates, the increase in loans granted by all classes of banking establishments was less, both in absolute figures and relatively, than in the previous year, or even turned into a decrease. The retardation was smallest in the mortgage institutions and largest in the commercial banks.

The bond market was again dominated by index-tied securities. In 1957, 12 private companies and co-operative societies were authorised to issue bond loans linked to the wholesale price index to the extent of 50 per cent, besides which the Finland Steamship Company Ltd. issued a loan, linked to the extent of 50 per cent to the sterling rate of exchange. In the course of the year a small quantity of bonds of previous issues, not subject to index conditions, was sold. The following table shows the most important transactions in the bond market in 1957, in millions of marks.

During 1957 the internal Public Debt was reduced by 1 500 million marks. On the other hand, Government lending increased by about 27 500 million marks, so that the Government lending to the public was 9 times the amount lent by all the banking establishments combined.

In the actual rates of interest no change occurred during the year. The official bank rate remained at 6 ½—8 per cent. The lowest discount rate charged in practice was 7 ½ per cent. From July 1 the Bank of Finland charged a commission of 1 per cent on its advances on cheque accounts instead of the former ½ per cent. At the same time, however, the rate of interest on such advances was lowered from 7 ½ to 7 per cent. With regard to the other classes of banking establishments an agreement on rates of interest was concluded on December 31, 1956, which was in force during 1957. There were no stipulations in the agreement concerning interest on

New bond loans

	Total issue planned	Sold
State loans		
Loan at a variable rate of interest	4 000	3 531
Loan from credit institutions at a variable rate of interest	6 000	3 633
Municipal loans		
Karjaa market town	40	14
Industrial loans		
Kajaani Oy	225	225
Saastamoisen Faneri Oy	100	100
Yhtyneet Paperitehtaat Oy	225	225
Lohja-Kotka Oy	137	137
Rauma-Repola Oy	350	350
Oy Kaukas Ab	330	330
W. Rosenlew & Co. Ab	500	500
Oy Vuoksenniska Ab	400	400
Other loans		
Central Co-operative Dairy Society Valio	400	400
Agricultural Co-operative Wholesale Society Hankkija	400	400
Producers' Central Meat Association	200	200
Finland Steamship Company Ltd.	330	330
Oy Uusi Suomi	100	100
Total	13 737	10 875

Bonds of earlier loans sold in 1957

	Year of issue	Sold
State loans ¹		
Highways loan at a variable rate of interest ..	1954	36
Municipal and church loans		
City of Helsinki	1950	28
Tampere Lutheran Church	1953	20
Other loans		
OTK (Co-operative Wholesale Association)	1956	3
SOK (Finnish Co-operative Wholesale Society)	1956	110
Vaasa Central Hospital	1953	2
Total		199

¹ Besides, the Government issued additional-indemnity bonds during the year to the value of 1 220 million marks.

loans. However, the banking establishments generally charged 8 per cent interest on loans with the exception of some small banking establishments whose rate was $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. On deposits the following rates were paid in 1957:

	%
on ordinary deposit accounts in all banking establishments	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
on index-tied deposit accounts in all banking establishments	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
on postal giro accounts and cheque accounts in the commercial banks	1
on cheque accounts in other banking establishments	1 $\frac{1}{2}$

In addition to interest the banking establishments charged their borrowers, as an extra debit, the amounts required to cover the index compensations due to depositors. These extra charges have grown along with the growth of index-tied deposits. The debiting system varies between different classes of banking establishments. By mutual agreement the commercial banks charged an additional rate of 1 per cent for this purpose on all loans from the beginning of April. The savings banks have no mutual agreement, so that in each bank the size of the index charge depended on: 1) the rise of the cost of living index; 2) the relation between loans and index-tied deposits; and 3) the proportion of A and B accounts. At the end of the year the average index charge of the savings banks on loans was 1.9 per cent. The co-operative credit societies formed a mutual index-crediting pool, so that at the end of the year they all charged their customers the same rate, which was 2.0 per cent for 1957. The Post Office Savings Bank linked its loans to the public to the extent of 25 per cent to the cost of living index.

In the stock market 1957 was a quiet year. The total turnover on the Stock Exchange was 2 600 million marks or 25.5 per cent less than in the previous year. The general index of shares listed on the Stock Exchange, which stood at 487 (1948 = 100) in the previous year, dropped to 430, or by 11.7 per cent. The fall in prices for bank shares was 11.3 per cent and for industrial shares 11.7 per cent. The peak values were attained in March. In September, after the devaluation, prices for industrial shares rose temporarily, but declined again up till the end of the year.

During the year 1 042 new companies were formed with a total capital of 9 317 million marks, while 598 companies increased their capital by a total of 16 457 million marks. Altogether 449 companies went into bankruptcy or ended business, their combined capital totalling 1 704 million marks.

The balance of payments. The excess of imports was considerably less than in the previous year, yet it caused a deficit in the total balance of payments. For, in addition to a deficit of 16 200 million marks in the balance of trade, the income from tourist traffic fell 2 600 million short of

the expenditure, besides which the net expenditure on interest etc. amounted to 2 800 million marks. On the other hand, some other items produced net receipts which covered a large part of the net expenditure referred to. The most important of these are freights which are estimated to have yielded a surplus of 18 900 million marks. The final deficit in the balance of payments is calculated at 1 600 million marks, which was covered partly by long-term credits and partly by employing short-term balances.

At the beginning of the year some earlier foreign loans were still available. Of the loans obtained from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, fully 4 000 million marks had not been drawn, and of the loans received by two State-owned companies about 1 800 million. No new official loans were obtained from abroad during the year, but instead some State-owned companies obtained credits, either with or without a State guarantee, to be drawn in different currencies. Similarly some private undertakings received small loans. As in previous years, the new loans were mostly tied up with the importation of certain commodities. Of the available amounts of credit in foreign currency obtained from various sources, 8 200 million marks were drawn in all, the largest item among them being the fresh credits obtained by shipowners, altogether 3 000 million marks. Owing to the devaluation, the value of the foreign debt, expressed in marks, increased by 27 300 million marks. The redemption of foreign loans during the year amounted to 4 800 million marks.

Regarding other long-term movements of capital it may be mentioned that, in accordance with the agreement, the Government repurchased, against gold and dollars, 800 million of the Finnish marks previously paid as subscription to the International Monetary Fund. Besides, owing to the devaluation, 600 million marks had to be paid to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in order that Finland's subscription to the bank should remain unchanged in dollars. For the same reason a bill for 2 600 million marks was issued to the International Monetary Fund, corresponding to the increase in marks in the subscription.

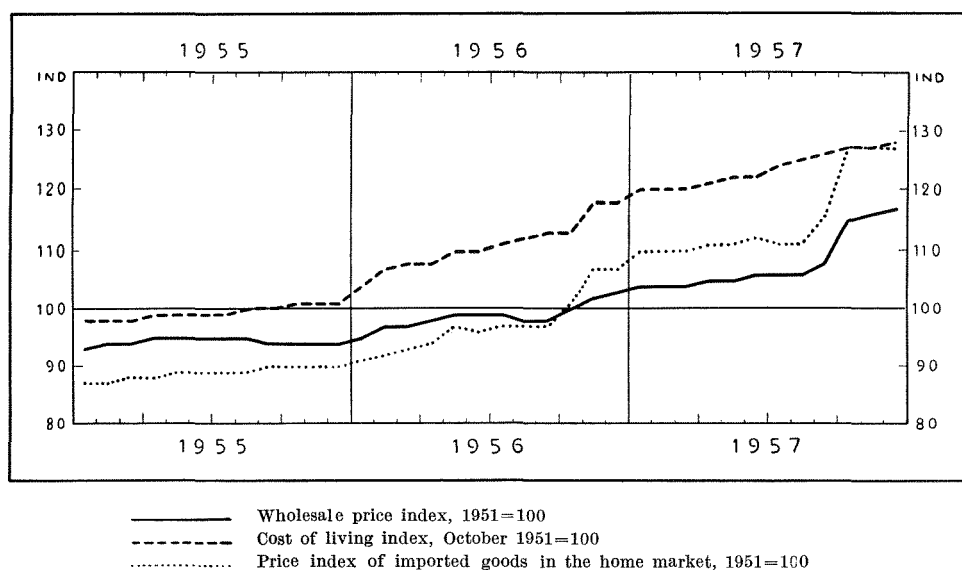
The short-term balances decreased during the year by 600 million marks, excluding the nominal increase due to the devaluation. The principal part of the foreign assets, the foreign currency at the disposal of the banks, increased during the year, but this increase was entirely cancelled out by the reduction in the foreign exchange that had already been sold to importers, but was still held by the banks as cover for documentary credits etc. Similarly the prepayments on imports decreased. The short-term liabilities were reduced by 500 million marks: the liabilities of the banks in foreign currency fell off, while, on the contrary, their foreign liabilities in marks increased, and the amount of prepayments received on exports was larger at the end of the year than at the beginning.

The State finances. State expenditure increased at the very beginning of the year owing to the new National Pensions Act coming into force and the state of employment growing worse. At the same time the export subsidies for farm produce increased State expenditure on subsidies although these had been reduced considerably in the previous autumn as regards home consumption. The cash deficit for the first two months of the year already amounted to about 6 000 million marks, although some Government payments had been deferred to ease the cash position. In March the Government drew up a plan for balancing the State economy and this was approved in part. Indirect taxes were raised, while some subsidies were reduced. The companies tax was increased retroactively from the beginning of 1957 and contributions to national pensions from the beginning of 1958. As even these measures did not produce a sufficiently rapid change in the position, and the Government had still to defer payments, some additional measures for reducing the deficit were proposed in a new plan in June. According to this plan some subsidies were cut still further, prices of alcoholic beverages and telephone charges were raised and a non-recurrent tax on motor vehicles was introduced. In August the Government issued a third stabilisation plan, in accordance with which the excise duties on matches and tobacco and the stamp duty were raised, the collection of the sales tax was expedited and a supertax on income and property was imposed for individuals. Owing to the steps taken, the payments position of the Government was considerably improved during the last few months of the year, and at the turn of the year almost all the deferred payments had been settled.

According to preliminary estimates, the total deficit in the State economy was slightly larger than in the previous year, when it amounted to 3 300 million marks as estimated according to the movement of cash. The total revenue and expenditure have not yet been established, but their level is indicated by the totals for December 1956 to November 1957. In that period the annual level of revenue was 285 000 million marks and of expenditure 287 000 million, which implied that the level of revenue was 6 per cent and the level of expenditure 5 per cent higher than the year before.

	31. 12. 1956	31. 12. 1957
Ordinary loans	54 271	73 181
Obligation to IMF	7 235	9 030
Foreign debt	61 506	82 211
Ordinary loans	50 695	52 707
Bill credits from private banks	—	—
Treasury Bond Loan of 1953	17 500	13 750
Indemnity bonds and similar obligations	7 075	7 385
Internal debt	75 270	73 842
Total Public Debt	136 776	156 053

MOVEMENT OF PRICES IN 1955—1957



The table above shows a calculation of the actual liabilities of the State and their composition, made on the basis of the official statement of the Public Debt. The figures for 1957 are partly provisional.

The increase in the foreign debt, expressed in marks, was due to the devaluation, for no new foreign loans were negotiated. In the ordinary loans the increase due to the change in the rates of exchange amounts to 20 772 million marks and in the obligation to the International Monetary Fund to 2 564 million. The internal debt decreased slightly as a whole. The reduction of the Treasury Bond Loan obtained from the Bank of Finland, is particularly noteworthy as 3 750 million marks were repaid, 2 500 million being financed by the levy on export proceeds. The total Public Debt amounted, according to preliminary calculations, to 156 053 million marks at the end of the year or 19 277 million more than a year earlier. These figures do not include the short-term liabilities and claims arising from the cash transactions of the Treasury.

Prices. Prices rose throughout 1957, dominated by home factors. Outside influence was of less significance, for, when the Suez crisis had been overcome, the prices of raw materials — imports of which are of considerable importance to Finland — fell steadily. Rates of freight were also falling throughout the year. The abolition of subsidies on foodstuffs in connection with the stabilisation plan, changes in some taxes and price equalisations

and the devaluation in September were therefore the factors that influenced the trend of the price indexes decisively. The cost of living index rose by 8 per cent during 1957, the wholesale price index by 14 per cent and the index for building costs by about 4 per cent. The prices of standing timber rose by 10—15 per cent in the autumn of 1957, chiefly owing to the increase in fellings in consequence of the devaluation.

The wholesale price index (1935 = 100) stood at 1 954 on an average in 1957, or 9 per cent above the average for the previous year, and in December reached 2 111. As the weight of imported goods is about one-third in the wholesale price index, the rise of the index was to a great extent due to the import prices at the end of the year.

Thanks to the fall of world market prices and freights, the raising of equalisation payments for sugar and fuel, and large old stocks, the total influence of import prices was, however, less than expected. Although the devaluation percentage was 39, the index for home market goods rose by only 10 per cent from August to December and the cost of living index by fully 2 per cent.

The price control that had been in force was replaced after the devaluation by a price stop, which from November did not, however, apply to those imported goods, imports of which had been liberalised. The price stop ended at the turn of the year, but about 40 prices and charges still remained subject to confirmation. The object was to control the trend of prices to a limited extent at least.

The index for building costs (1951 = 100) was fairly steady throughout the year, rising only by 4 points to 116 by December. The rise was principally due to the increase in the cost of building requisites caused by the devaluation.

The following annual averages of the indexes illustrate the trend of prices in recent years.

	Cost of living index October 1951 = 100		Wholesale price index 1935=100		
	General index	Food index	General index	Finnish goods	Imported goods
1952	101	107	1 793	1 892	1 581
1953	103	109	1 727	1 840	1 486
1954	103	106	1 724	1 841	1 475
1955	100	102	1 707	1 822	1 462
1956	111	117	1 785	1 869	1 605
1957	124	132	1 954	1 980	1 897

Wages and collective agreements. In 1957 the total of wages in the country was about 5 per cent higher than in the previous year. The general level of earnings rose by about 2.6 per cent from the last quarter of 1956 to the last quarter of 1957. During the corresponding period the average

hourly earnings of male industrial workers increased by 3.1 per cent and of female workers by 2.3 per cent. For farm labourers the corresponding figures were 2.3 and 0.8 per cent. As regards civil servants the index for basic wages rose by scarcely 1 per cent in 1957, because the settlement of their salaries was postponed to 1958. No definite decisions were reached concerning the linking of salaries to the index, or the increase in salaries called for by the rise of the general level of earnings.

In the latter half of 1956 the workers' organisations claimed full compensation for the rise of the cost of living index after the general strike. As negotiations between the two sides did not lead to an agreement and as the recommendation given by the Government in the spring of 1957 produced no results, work proceeded in many spheres during the first half of 1957 without any collective agreements. It was not until temporary agreements, in force up to the end of 1957, were reached in the metal industry at the beginning of July that negotiations entered upon a new stage and collective agreements were concluded very quickly in most spheres.

The majority of the agreements included an index clause in the form recommended by the Government in the spring. According to the agreements, basic wages were to be raised by 4 per cent, when the cost of living index rose to 130, and at 136 the increase in basic wages is to be a further 3 per cent. If the cost of living were to rise still further, two-thirds of the rise was to be compensated. In spite of the rise in prices caused by the devaluation, the cost of living index did not reach 130 in 1957, so that in most spheres the rise in wages was limited to the slight increases agreed on in the negotiations about collective wages. Agreements that depart from the general line to some extent are in force, e. g., in the graphic and shipping branches.

In many branches — e. g., in the paper and wood-processing industries — agreements were concluded to be in force up to the end of 1958. In some branches, such as the building trade, the agreements will expire in June 1958, but agreements were also made in small branches that are to be in force up to the spring of 1959.

II. THE BANK OF FINLAND IN 1957

1. THE BALANCE SHEET

The balance sheet of the Bank of Finland is drawn up four times a month. Its form was altered at the end of August 1955, and the rearrangement was explained in detail in the Year Book for 1955. The figures in the following review and in the statistical tables in this Year Book (Tables 1 to 6) relating to 1954 and earlier years are recalculated, for the sake of uniformity, so as to correspond to the present grouping of accounts.

The ordinary cover

According to the regulations, the ordinary cover consists of the gold reserve of the Bank and its undisputed foreign balances. The latter include bills in foreign currency that are payable abroad, bonds in foreign currency listed on foreign Stock Exchanges, matured bonds and interest coupons in foreign currency, and foreign bank notes and coin.

The gold reserve of the Bank, which is composed of gold coin and bullion held in Finland or elsewhere, remained almost unchanged during the year and at the end of the year amounted to 7 850 million marks. No change was made in the valuation of the gold. It is booked at 250 000 marks per one kilogramme of fine gold, which is the highest value permitted by the regulations. By a decree issued on December 19, 1954, the Bank was exempted up to the end of 1957 from observing § 8 of its regulations, according to which it is bound to redeem its notes in gold on demand. By a decree issued on November 8, 1957, this exemption was extended to cover the years 1958—1960.

Foreign exchange consists of both »free exchange» balances and clearing balances in those currencies in which there is a net credit balance in favour of the Bank of Finland — the currencies in which there is a net liability are booked on the »Foreign exchange accounts» among the liabilities. The foreign exchange also includes the foreign notes and coin held by the

Bank and matured bonds and coupons in foreign currency. The total amount of foreign exchange, which was 21 561 million marks at the beginning of the year, decreased considerably during the first half-year, in part owing to the difficulty of disposing of exports and partly owing to the heavy imports. The lowest point was reached on June 21, when the foreign exchange had dropped to 14 548 million marks. After that date, there began a customary seasonal rise, which was followed by a decrease during the first weeks in September, so that on September 14, before the devaluation, the foreign exchange represented no more than 17 934 million marks. On September 15, devaluation was undertaken and the new rates of exchange, which meant a rise of about 39 per cent in the selling rates, came into force on the following day. Mainly owing to the raising of the rates of exchange, the equivalent in marks of the foreign exchange amounted in the next statement on September 23 to 25 089 million marks. After the devaluation the course of the foreign exchange reserve recorded a powerful and almost continuous rise, which, as will be seen in Table 12, related particularly to the clearing balances. The peak for the year, 31 975 million marks, was attained on November 30, and at the end of the year the foreign exchange amounted to 30 579 million marks. At that date it was 9 018 million marks higher than at the end of 1956, the increase during the year being 42 per cent.

The turnover in foreign exchange was considerably larger than in the previous year owing to the altered rates. In 1957 the Bank bought foreign exchange to a total value of 182 000 million marks, whereas the corresponding figures for 1956 and 1955 were 138 000 and 136 000 million respectively.

The *gold and foreign exchange reserve* of the Bank is arrived at by deducting the indebtedness on the foreign exchange accounts among the liabilities from the total of the gold reserve and foreign exchange stated above. The net reserve, calculated in this manner, increased during the year by 9 051 million marks or a full 36 per cent. The increase was thus less than the alteration in value due to the raising of the rates of exchange, but it should be borne in mind that the booked value of gold had not been altered after the devaluation.

The foreign exchange reserve at the end of 1955—1957 is shown in the following figures, divided into the four principal categories, in thousand millions of marks.

	31. 12. 1955	31. 12. 1956	31. 12. 1957
Gold and U. S. dollars	15.6	19.0	25.6
EPU currencies	16.6	6.4	8.3
Eastern bloc currencies	2.4	2.5	2.0
Other currencies	— 2.5	— 3.1	— 2.0
Total	32.1	24.8	33.9

The Bank of Finland continued to quote rates of exchange variable within a limited range for sterling, Swedish, Norwegian and Danish crowns, Belgian francs, Dutch guilders, Swiss francs, D-marks and French francs. On January 3 a variable rate was introduced for Austrian schillings, too. At the end of the year the Bank decided also to quote a variable rate for Italian lire from the beginning of 1958. Table 18 shows the parities of exchange and the official selling rates on those dates on which a change occurred.

In connection with the devaluation the travellers' special rates were abolished on September 16 as well as the subsidies for certain exports granted through a foreign trade clearing agency (Clearingkunta). Thus all foreign exchange was to be sold at a uniform rate of exchange from that date.

Foreign bills remained unchanged at 115 million marks up to the time of the devaluation and then rose to 136 million marks in consequence of their revaluation. The value of foreign bonds experienced no change and their total was 2 775 million marks at the end of the year as before.

The total ordinary cover grew under the influence of the factors referred to by 9 040 million marks or from 32 300 million to 41 340 million.

The supplementary cover

The supplementary cover consists of inland bills maturing within three months, for the payment of which at least two trustworthy persons or firms are responsible, and bonds of the Treasury Bond Loan of 1953. The bills are either bills discounted by the Bank, in foreign or Finnish currency, or bills rediscounted by the Bank.

The bills in foreign currency provide the cover for foreign loans negotiated by the Bank for Finnish companies. Of these loans, one was obtained from the Soviet Union in 1954, the others being granted by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development prior to 1956 — since 1956 the Mortgage Bank of Finland Oy, established in connection with the Bank of Finland, has negotiated long-term foreign loans. The total of bills in foreign currency increased by 3 874 million marks. The increase is due almost entirely to the revaluation, and is counterbalanced by an increase in long-term foreign liabilities. At the end of the year the total of these bills amounted to 13 240 million marks.

Discounted bills in Finnish currency, which form the main part of the direct loans granted by the Bank to its own customers,

were reduced during the year by 2 013 million marks to 12 909 million. During the first half of the year their total increased, and immediately before the devaluation represented 17 206 million marks. Thus the reduction occurred during the period after the devaluation, when the customers, mostly exporters, were able to redeem their credits to an appreciable extent.

The amount of rediscounted bills was very high, 33 665 million marks, at the beginning of the year in consequence of some Government payment arrangements. Immediately after the turn of the year the circulation of money grew steadier and by January 15 the amount of the bills had dropped to 22 439 million marks. During the first half of the year the rediscounted bills remained in general above this level, amounting temporarily to over 30 000 million at the end of March and June owing to the quarterly collections of some Government charges. On September 14 they totalled 22 814 million marks. After the devaluation the position of the commercial banks became considerably easier, principally owing to the growth of the foreign exchange reserve. The lowest figure, reached on November 8, was only 11 176 million marks. Subsequently the levying of Government taxes again increased the rediscounts temporarily, but at the end of the year they amounted to 24 912 million marks. Thus the rediscounted bills were reduced by 8 753 million marks in the course of the year.

The Bank of Finland charged the same rate of interest on rediscounted bills as the rediscounting bank charged its customers. In order to restrain the banks in granting credit the Bank of Finland charged additional interest on rediscounts. In regard to those banks whose rediscounts were of long duration this additional rate was in practice a full 3 per cent in 1956 on account of the large amount of rediscounted bills. From the beginning of August 1957 the Bank of Finland altered the regulations, so that the additional rate was to be 3 per cent on an amount that represented the same proportion of the credit institution's total liability to the Bank of Finland as that liability was proportionate to double the amount of the credit institution's own funds. The additional rate was, however, not to exceed 5 per cent of the total liability to the Bank of Finland. This meant that additional interest was charged on a decreasing scale, so that, if the total liability was, e. g., equal to double the amount of a bank's own funds, the additional rate was 3 per cent of the total liability, but if the liability equalled the amount of the bank's own funds, the additional rate was only 1.5 per cent of the total liability. Those banking establishments that resorted to rediscounting only for seasonal requirements, were granted further alleviation. In practice, the alteration appreciably reduced the burden of the additional interest. For August-December it averaged only 1.9 per cent of the total liability to the central bank, whereas formerly it had been 3 per cent.

Of the Treasury Bond Loan of 1953, nominally amounting to 25 000 million marks, the Treasury had drawn 20 000 million marks, when the loan was granted. In accordance with the terms of the loan, redemption had begun in 1956, when 2 bonds or 2 500 million marks in all fell due. At the beginning of 1957 the outstanding amount of the loan was therefore 17 500 million marks, while 4 bonds or 5 000 million marks had not been drawn; according to an agreement concluded with the Government at the beginning of 1956, this sum was retained as cover for the interest-free pre-payments which the Bank of Finland had advanced to business concerns that carried on exports to the Soviet Union.

The third bond of this loan fell due on March 16, but, in view of the cash difficulties of the Treasury, the Bank of Finland agreed to payment in the first week in May. For the same reason the Treasury was allowed to use one of the bonds that had remained undrawn for redemption of the fourth bond, which fell due in the middle of September.

After the devaluation the Treasury Bond Loan was considerably reduced by the funds accumulated in the form of an export levy. On September 15, an act concerning a levy on export proceeds was issued by which exporters were bound to surrender a proportion of the increase, due to devaluation, in the mark value of foreign exchange received. These funds were deposited on a special account with the Bank of Finland, to be employed primarily in redeeming the Treasury Bond Loan to the extent of 50 per cent, the latest bond to mature being redeemed each time. As the amount of the loan withdrawn was 21 250 million marks, when this Act came into force, the amount of export levy to be employed for redemption was 10 625 million marks. Funds accruing in excess of that sum are to be distributed, beginning in July 1, 1958 at the earliest, as loans at low rates of interest, mainly for extension of the wood-processing industry. By the end of 1957, 3 251 million marks had accumulated, of which 2 500 million had been employed for redeeming two bonds of the Treasury Bond Loan. At the end of the year therefore 13 750 million marks of the bond loan were still outstanding, besides which 3 750 million remained undrawn.

Other assets

The category of »Other assets» consists of all the funds of the Bank that cannot be included in the ordinary or supplementary cover according to the regulations.

Finnish bonds represent the Bank's holding of bonds issued by the State, municipalities, banking establishments and industrial undertakings. The debentures of the Mortgage Bank of Finland Oy are also entered

on this account. No new bonds were bought during the year, and the amount of the bonds was reduced, by drawings, redemption and depreciation, by 536 million marks. At the end of the year it totalled 1 258 million marks, of which 922 million were in Finnish currency and 336 million were Finnish bonds issued in foreign currency. The State bonds amounted to 431 million marks and other bonds to 827 million.

The assets on c h e q u e a c c o u n t s, which represent the sums drawn out of cheque credits granted by the Bank, decreased by 243 million marks and amounted to 619 million at the end of the year. The undrawn amount of cheque credits, which appears in the statements of the note issue, totalled 624 million marks at the end of the year, or 308 million more than one year previously.

F i n n i s h c o i n represents the metal coinage held by the Bank. Its amount fluctuated between about 300 and 400 million marks and totalled 299 million at the end of the year.

Among the o t h e r c l a i m s, the largest items is formed by prepayments for exports, that is to say advances made to enterprises that export to the Soviet Union. These prepayments are not available for financing imports from the Soviet Union until the deliveries concerned have been effected. The amount of prepayments on exports was 8 381 million marks at the beginning of the year. In the course of the year it increased by 6 350 million marks, of which, however, part consisted of the increase in marks, due to the devaluation, and at the end of the year it totalled 14 731 million marks. The system of prepayments was discontinued at the end of 1957, so that the amount of prepayments will decrease as deliveries are effected.

»Other claims» also include the Government's bill, free of interest, given to the Bank of Finland to cover the Government's subscriptions to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and to the International Monetary Fund. At the beginning of the year the amount of the bill was 1 660 million marks and during the year it was reduced by 3 million marks. On the other hand, as the subscription to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, deposited with the Bank, was credited at the end of the year with the amount in marks corresponding to the reduction of the parity of exchange, or with 614 million marks, the covering bill was also increased by that amount and thus rose to 2 271 million marks.

»Other claims» further include loans on security, documentary credits and other incidental claims, the total of which amounted to 566 million marks at the end of the year, and the liability account of the Mortgage Bank of Finland Oy, the balance of which represented 42 million marks at the end of the year. Altogether the »Other claims» amounted to 17 610 million marks at the end of the year, the increase during the year representing 7 250 million marks.

Notes in circulation

At the beginning of the year the amount of notes in circulation was comparatively large, 60 735 million marks, owing partly to normal seasonal fluctuations and partly to some exceptional payment arrangements made by the Treasury. During the first weeks in January it decreased as usual and amounted to 53 046 million on January 23. Thereafter it began to grow and the peak for the first quarter of the year was reached, as usual, at the end of February, when the notes in circulation amounted to 58 245 million marks. They remained below this limit up to December, the lowest point, or 51 924 million marks, being reported for August 23. At the end of November and in December there was again a seasonal rise which the exceptionally heavy State taxes tended to increase. The peak for the year was attained on the last day of December, when the amount of notes in circulation totalled 60 640 million marks. Thus the reduction during the year was 95 million marks.

Short-term liabilities

The foreign exchange accounts include those foreign currencies, the balances of which record a net liability of the Bank of Finland. These liabilities, which totalled 4 601 million marks at the beginning of the year, displayed an almost continuous tendency to rise before the devaluation, and on September 14 they represented 8 600 million marks. Owing to the devaluation, their booked value was raised in correspondence with the higher rates of exchange. Subsequently, the liabilities in foreign currency began to fall off very much and at the end of the year they amounted to 4 569 million marks. Thus, in terms of marks, these liabilities were almost the same as at the beginning of the year, which means that the amounts of foreign currency, had been considerably reduced.

The mark accounts of holders abroad relate to the subscriptions to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund, which are deposited with the Bank of Finland. In addition, this item includes foreigners' accounts, which may be employed on a more or less restricted scale for purchases in Finland or for other payments in Finland. The mark accounts of holders abroad increased by 854 million marks and amounted to 7 901 million at the end of the year. The increase was principally due to the subscription to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, deposited with the Bank, being credited with 614 million marks in consequence of the change in the parity of exchange.

The Treasury, the Board of Posts and Telegraphs, and the Post Office Savings Bank all have cheque accounts at the Bank of Finland. The accounts of the last two are transferred daily to the cheque account of the Treasury. Owing to exceptional circumstances the Treasury had very considerable funds, 10 550 million marks, on its cheque account at the beginning of the year, but during the first week in January the balance dropped to 4 768 million marks. Throughout the year this account remained very low owing to cash difficulties, except during the peak periods at the end of March and June due to Government receipts and payments. At the end of the year there were 5 145 million marks on the account or 5 405 million less than at the end of the previous year.

The cheque accounts of banks were very small at the beginning of the year, because the banks endeavoured to employ their surplus cash for reducing rediscounts. These cheque accounts, from which the banker's cheques held by the Bank of Finland are deducted, increased by 1 238 million marks and amounted to 2 405 million marks at the end of the year. Other cheque accounts were reduced by 178 million marks and totalled 189 million at the end of the year.

Other short-term liabilities include the voluntary deposits in Finnish currency made by exporters in the wood-processing industry; these deposits amounted to 430 million marks at the beginning of the year and by the first half of March they had decreased to 175 million, at which figure they remained until the end of the year. Further, this category includes sums collected, but not yet accounted for, bank-post-bills payable by the Bank and bills collected. The cheque account of the Mortgage Bank of Finland Oy was also entered on this account; at the beginning of the year it had a balance of 280 million marks, but all the funds were withdrawn before the end of the year. The total of »other short-term liabilities» decreased by 621 million marks in all and represented 372 million at the end of the year.

In total, the short-term liabilities amounted to 20 581 million marks at the end of the year, the reduction during the year being 4 144 million. As will be seen from the above, the decrease was mainly caused by the cheque account of the Treasury.

Long-term liabilities

The foreign long-term liabilities consist entirely of loans granted by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development which the Bank relends to industrial undertakings and power stations, obtaining from them as cover bills made out in foreign currency. The loans can be drawn

upon in various currencies according to agreement and as goods are imported from abroad. There are four loans, of which about 400 million marks have not yet been drawn (see page 57 below). The Bank of Finland redeemed these loans partly in advance, before the industrial undertakings had redeemed the corresponding covering bills. These foreign liabilities increased by 3 994 million marks during the year, this being due almost entirely to the devaluation. At the end of the year they amounted to 12 284 million marks.

The Finnish long-term liabilities include the first gold loan granted to the Government by the Soviet Union in 1954 which the Government, in its turn, passed on to the Bank of Finland. The amount of the liability, which was 2 310 million marks at the beginning of the year, increased by 904 million marks in consequence of the devaluation and totalled 3 214 million marks at the end of the year.

At the beginning of the year, these liabilities included the deposits made against import licences. In July 1955, the Bank of Finland had introduced a system, aimed at tightening the money market, according to which importers had to deposit with the Bank a certain part of the value of the licence granted. The obligation to make deposits was greatly relaxed in 1956, so that at the beginning of 1957 the licence-deposits on the account amounted to 4 125 million marks. At the beginning of May the procedure was discontinued. In order temporarily to relieve the cash difficulties of the Treasury, the deposits were transferred at the end of April from the account of long-term Finnish liabilities to the cheque account of the Treasury, from which they were returned to the importers by the end of August. The amount of deposits against import licences at the end of the different months was as follows (the sums on the cheque account of the Treasury are in brackets), in millions of marks.

1957	
January	4 151
February	4 057
March	4 074
April	(3 763)
May	(2 950)
June	(1 688)
July	(394)

The long-term Finnish liabilities also included the levy on export proceeds, collected after the devaluation; this was accounted for above in connection with the Treasury Bond Loan. As soon as a balance of 1 250 million marks in levies had accumulated, this sum was employed in redeeming one bond of the Treasury Bond Loan. At the end of the year there were 751 million marks on the account.

The amount of long-term Finnish liabilities was reduced by 2 470 million marks and totalled 3 965 million at the end of the year. The total of all long-term liabilities increased by 1 524 million marks, and was 16 249 million marks at the end of the year.

Equalisation accounts and Bank funds

The Equalisation accounts which are formed by changes in the rates of foreign currency and certain reserves, increased by 6 384 million marks during the year and amounted to 14 458 million marks at the end of the year. The increase was chiefly due to the revaluation undertaken in connection with the devaluation.

The Capital of the Bank was raised to 10 000 million marks in 1955, when it was prescribed that at least half of the Bank's profits were to be employed in increasing the Reserve Fund until the total of the Capital and Reserve Fund reached 20 000 million marks. The remainder of the profits is disposed of by the Diet. Of the profit of 2 052 million marks for 1956, 1 026 million were transferred to the Reserve Fund in the year under review and the remaining 1 026 million marks were placed at the disposal of the State. The profit for 1957 amounted to 2 171 million marks. Taking this into account, the total funds of the Bank amounted to 14 009 million marks at the end of the year, while at the end of 1956 they amounted to 12 864 million.

2. THE BALANCE SHEET BY NET GROUPS

A general survey of the business of the Bank is obtained by combining the assets and liabilities into main groups according to their nature and examining the net groups thus obtained. The assets can be divided into internal loans and foreign assets. By deducting the appropriate liabilities the net internal loans and net foreign assets are arrived at.

Internal loans

The Bank of Finland grants direct loans to trade and industry and the Treasury and rediscounting credits to the banking establishments. The principal forms of loans are bill credits, cheque credits, prepayments for exports and, in the case of the State, the Treasury Bond Loan.

The *gross amount* of loans granted in this way, details of which are given in Table 2, was 86 675 million marks at the beginning of the year. It fluctuated considerably, reaching a maximum of 89 851 million marks at the

end of June and a minimum of 72 000 million marks on November 8. At the end of the year the gross amount of loans was 83 040 million marks or 3 635 million less than a year before.

By deducting the Bank's liabilities to the recipients of the loans from the gross amount of loans, the *net internal loans* are arrived at. At the beginning of the year the net loans amounted to 67 163 million marks and at the end to 71 715 million, so that the increase during the year represented 4 552 million marks.

The internal loans may be divided, according to categories of borrowers, into loans to the Treasury, to the banks, and to trade and industry.

Loans to the Treasury. The following table illustrates the course of the Bank's loans to the Treasury, in millions of marks.

	31.12.1956	31.12.1957	Change
Treasury Bond Loan	17 500	13 750	— 3 750
IMF and IBRD bill	1 660	2 271	+ 611
Assets	19 160	16 021	— 3 139
Treasury cheque account	10 550	5 145	— 5 405
Gold loan from the USSR	2 310	3 214	+ 904
Liabilities	12 860	8 359	— 4 501
Net loans to the Treasury	6 300	7 662	+ 1 362

The changes in these items have already been described. As regards the redemption of the Treasury Bond Loan, it should be added that, 1 250 million marks were paid out of the normal receipts of the Treasury and 2 500 million out of funds accumulated from the levy on export proceeds. The increase in the bill covering the IMF and IBRD accounts was entirely due to the revaluation of the subscription to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development owing to the devaluation. The increase in the gold loan obtained from the Soviet Union was also a result of revaluation. Altogether the net loans to the Treasury increased by 1 362 million marks, and amounted to 7 662 million marks at the end of the year. If only the reduction of the Treasury's cheque account and the normal redemption of the Treasury Bond Loan by 1 250 million marks are included, and the additional redemption financed by the export levy, and the increase due to devaluation are omitted, the normal cash economy of the Treasury caused an increase by 4 155 million marks in the net liability to the Bank of Finland.

Loans to the banks. The loans granted by the Bank to other banks are shown in the following table, in millions of marks.

	31.12.1956	31.12.1957	Change
Rediscounted bills	33 665	24 912	— 8 753
Other assets	—	42	+ 42
Assets	33 665	24 954	— 8 711
Cheque accounts of the banks	1 167	2 405	+ 1 238
Other short-term liabilities	280	—	— 280
Liabilities	1 447	2 405	+ 958
Net loans to the banks	32 218	22 549	— 9 669

The loans granted to the commercial banks and the Central Bank of the Co-operative Credit Societies by rediscounting bills fell off by 8 753 million marks. Among the »Other short-term liabilities» there were 280 million marks on the account of the Mortgage Bank of Finland Oy at the beginning of the year, but at the end of the year this bank had a credit balance of 42 million marks among the »Other claims». Taking into account the cheque accounts, the net loans to the banks were reduced by 9 669 million marks and amounted to 22 549 million at the end of 1957.

Loans to trade and industry. The direct loans of the Bank to the business world are illustrated by the following figures, in millions of marks.

	31. 12. 1956	31.12.1957	Change
Bills in Finnish currency	14 922	12 909	— 2 013
Bills in foreign currency	9 366	13 240	+ 3 874
Cheque accounts	862	619	— 243
Other assets	8 700	15 297	+ 6 597
Assets	33 850	42 065	+ 8 215
Other cheque accounts	367	189	— 178
Other short-term liabilities	713	372	— 341
Long-term Finnish liabilities	4 125	—	— 4 125
Liabilities	5 205	561	— 4 644
Net loans to trade and industry	28 645	41 504	+ 12 859

The bills in Finnish currency decreased by 2 013 million marks, mainly for the reason already referred to that the exporters who were customers of the Bank reduced their loans appreciably after the devaluation. This is also shown in the following table in which the proportionate distribution of bills in Finnish currency is given according to the different branches of trade and industry. The figures relate to the last day of each year.

	1955	1956	1957
Export industry	73.2	71.7	50.2
Home market industry	7.2	7.8	12.3
Power stations	10.7	9.5	15.5
Commerce	8.9	11.0	22.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

The growth of bills in foreign currency was due, as already mentioned, almost entirely to the devaluation. The reason for the increase in prepayments for exports, entered under »Other claims», was to a large extent the same. At the beginning of the year the prepayments for exports amounted to 8 381 million marks and at the end to 14 731 million. The documentary credits and loans on security included in the »Other claims» remained small.

The Bank's liabilities to trade and industry for the greater part consist of »Long-term Finnish liabilities». At the beginning of the year 4 125 million marks in deposits against import licences were entered on this account. These deposits were refunded by the end of August.

Altogether the net loans of the Bank to trade and industry increased by 12 859 million marks and amounted to 41 504 million marks at the end of the year.

The official bank rates remained unchanged during 1957, the minimum rate being 6 ½ per cent and the maximum rate 8 per cent. In practice the minimum rate charged was 7 ½ per cent.

Net foreign assets

The changes in the net foreign assets are shown in the following table, in millions of marks.

	31. 12. 1956	31. 12. 1957	Change
Gold	7 849	7 850	+ 1
Foreign exchange	21 561	30 579	+ 9 018
Foreign bills	115	136	+ 21
Foreign bonds	2 775	2 775	—
Assets	32 300	41 340	+ 9 040
Foreign exchange accounts	4 601	4 569	— 32
Mark accounts of holders abroad	7 047	7 901	+ 854
Long-term foreign liabilities	8 290	12 284	+ 3 994
Liabilities	19 938	24 754	+ 4 816
Net foreign assets	12 362	16 586	+ 4 224

The gross amount of the foreign assets increased by 9 040 million marks, owing almost entirely to their revaluation. The increase of 4 816 million marks in the foreign liabilities was due to the same cause. In all, the net foreign assets increased by 4 224 million marks and totalled 16 586 million marks at the end of the year.

The *gold and foreign exchange reserve*, which is arrived at by deducting the liability on foreign exchange accounts from the total holdings of gold and foreign exchange, increased by 9 051 million marks. At the end of the year it amounted to 33 860 million marks.

The net balance

If, in addition to the net internal loans, the holdings of bonds, export levies and Finnish coin are taken into account, the net internal assets are obtained. The total of the net internal and foreign assets will then be equal to the note circulation, the Equalisation accounts and the Bank's own funds. The changes in this net balance, additional particulars of which are given in Table 3, are illustrated by the following table, in millions of marks.

	31. 12. 1956		31. 12. 1957		Change	
	Assets	Liabil- ities	Assets	Liabil- ities	Assets	Liabil- ities
Net claims						
on Treasury	7 216		7 641		+ 425	
on banks	32 545		22 757		— 9 788	
on trade and industry ..	29 550		42 123		+ 12 573	
Net internal claims	69 311		72 521		+ 3 210	
Net foreign claims	12 362		16 586		+ 4 224	
Notes in circulation		60 735		60 640		— 95
Equalisation accounts and Bank funds		20 938		28 467		+ 7 529
Total	81 673	81 673	89 107	89 107	+ 7 434	+ 7 434

Owing to the alterations in the booked value made in consequence of the devaluation, it is rather difficult, on the basis of the above table, to see the significance of the change in the net balance from the standpoint of monetary policy. It is better illustrated by the table on page 25 in the first part of this Year Book. It should be mentioned briefly that the reduction by the banks of their net liability by 9 788 million marks was made possible by the actual increase principally of the net claims on trade and industry, but partly, too, of the net foreign claims.

3. STATEMENT OF THE NOTE ISSUE

The Bank's right of note issue is limited by the regulations in such a manner that the upper limit is equal to the ordinary cover plus a fixed sum. The note issue may, however, exceed the ordinary cover only if the Bank possesses supplementary cover equivalent to the excess. According to the standing regulations, the maximum amount by which the note issue may exceed the ordinary cover is 50 000 million marks. By a decree issued on December 23, 1955, this amount was provisionally raised to 58 000 million marks up to the end of 1956, and by a decree issued on November 16, 1956, the same figure was fixed for the period 1957—1959.

At the end of 1956 the ordinary cover amounted to 32 300 million marks. The Bank held funds that were valid as supplementary cover to a total of 75 453 million, so that the whole maximum amount of 58 000 million marks could be used as note cover, and the total right of issue amounted to 90 300 million marks. By the end of 1957 the ordinary cover had increased to 41 340 million marks. The funds valid as supplementary cover had decreased to 64 811 million marks, but still exceeded the limit for the supplementary cover. Thus at the end of the year the right of note issue amounted in all to 99 340 million marks or 9 040 million more than a year before.

According to the regulations, the *n o t e i s s u e* consists of the notes in circulation, the Bank's drafts and other sight liabilities in marks, as well as the amounts undrawn on cheque credits. At the end of 1956 the notes in circulation totalled 60 735 million marks and the short-term liabilities mentioned to 24 725 million. If the undrawn amounts of cheque credits, 316 million marks, are added, the whole note issue amounted to 85 776 million marks. At the end of 1957, the whole note issue amounted to 81 845 million marks, of which the notes in circulation represented 60 640 million, the short-term liabilities 20 581 million and the undrawn amounts on cheque credits 624 million. The difference between the right of note issue and the note issue, or the *n o t e r e s e r v e*, was thus 17 495 million marks at the end of 1957. It increased by 12 971 million marks during the year, owing principally to the revaluation of the foreign exchange, but partly also to the reduction of the Treasury's cheque account having reduced the short-term liabilities of the Bank.

4. NOTES AND COINS

Gold coin

Gold coin has not been put into circulation since the redemption of notes in gold was suspended in 1931 by force of circumstances. Nominally there are 1 010 000 marks' worth of gold coins in circulation, but in reality these coins are in the hands of collectors or have been melted down.

Notes

The total amount of *existing notes* for which the Bank is responsible was 105 259 million marks at the beginning of 1957. During the year notes to the value of 60 337 million marks were printed and notes to the value of 71 496 million were destroyed, so that the amount in existence at the end of the year was 94 100 million marks. The quantities of different denominations

printed and destroyed are given in Table 11. At the beginning of the year there were notes in the vaults of the Bank to the value of 44 524 million marks and at the end to the value of 33 460 million, so that the amount of the notes in circulation was reduced from 60 735 million marks to 60 640 million.

The *composition of the note circulation*. The proportion of 10 000 mark notes in circulation dropped during the year from 39.5 to 38.9 per cent and the proportion of 5 000 mark notes from 33.0 to 32.9 per cent of the total value of the notes in circulation. As a counterweight to the reduced demand for these notes, the proportion of 1 000 mark notes in use rose from 19.7 to 20.4 per cent. The proportion of all the lower denominations remained unchanged. Notes of 50 marks and lower denominations have not been printed since 1954.

The composition of the note circulation is illustrated in Table 9, and to supplement it the following table shows the number of notes of different denominations in circulation at the end of 1955—1957, in thousands.

	1955	1956	1957
10 000 mk	1 382	2 397	2 363
5 000 »	5 222	4 015	3 993
1 000 »	11 178	11 977	12 361
500 »	4 642	4 810	4 775
100 »	23 081	21 706	21 672
50 »	815	739	709
20 »	2 604	2 359	2 266
10 »	3 498	3 326	3 256
5 »	3 540	3 514	3 499
Total	55 962	54 843	54 894

The *printing and destruction of notes*. In 1957 new 500 and 100 mark notes of an improved style were issued, the former on January 2 and the latter on October 7.

Both the number and total value of the notes printed during the year were below the figures for the previous year which had, indeed, been exceptionally high, because the supply of notes of the 1955 type had had to be replenished. In 1957, notes were printed to the number of 103.6 million in all in comparison with 109.0 million in 1956 and 109.8 million in 1955. The total value of the printed notes was 60 337 million marks, of which 2 372 million consisted of 100 mark notes of the new style. In 1956 notes had been printed to the value of 85 650 million marks and in 1955 to the value of 70 205 million.

Owing to the withdrawal of notes of the old type, more notes were destroyed than during the year before. In all, 116.0 million notes were de-

stroyed compared with 104.0 million in 1956 and 115.8 million in 1955. The total value of the destroyed notes amounted to 71 496 million marks in comparison with 56 576 million in 1956 and 63 602 million in 1955.

Coins

The Bank of Finland buys coins, produced by the Mint, from the State. For this reason the balance sheet of the Bank does not show the coins in circulation but those held by the Bank. At the end of 1957 coins were in circulation to the value of 3 618 million marks, the corresponding value having been 2 858 million at the end of 1956 and 2 230 million at the end of 1955. Of the quantity in circulation at the end of 1957, 322 million marks were coins of the old type which were not actually in circulation, as they had either been lost or placed in numismatists' collections. The coins in circulation are shown according to their denominations in Table 9 and some further particulars are given below.

Silver coins were in circulation at the beginning of 1957 to the value of 677 328 200 marks and at the end to the value of 1 390 205 000 marks, so that the amount had risen during the year by 712 876 800 marks. The increase was due to the 200 and 100 mark silver coins put into circulation in September 1956. These new coins were in circulation at the beginning of 1957 to the value of 477 830 200 marks and at the end of the year to the value of 1 169 546 000 marks. Besides, 500 mark silver coins, struck to commemorate the Olympic Games of 1952, were in circulation, although they have not been employed as means of payment, but have been kept as souvenirs. At the beginning of the year 199 498 000 marks' worth of Olympic coins were circulating and at the end 220 659 000 marks' worth.

Aluminium-bronze coins, which are in denominations of 50, 20 and 10 marks, were struck only in 20 marks' denomination during the year under review. At the end of the year only 1 per cent more aluminium-bronze coins were in circulation than at the beginning of the year.

Iron coins were struck again only in two denominations of 5 marks and 1 mark. Their circulation increased by about 5 per cent during the year. Table 9 also includes 1 mark coins of the old type, of other metal than iron, which have evidently gone out of circulation.

Small change has not been struck since 1948, but a considerable quantity of it is still outstanding. These coins are no longer in use as means of payment and the greater part of them has evidently been lost. Nominally, there were 50 penni coins for 23 090 000 marks, 25 penni coins for 18 432 000 marks, 10 penni coins for 5 527 000 marks, 5 penni coins for 4 486 000 marks and 1 penni coins for 736 950 marks in circulation.

Altogether there were *coins* in circulation to the nominal value of 3 618 million marks at the end of the year. This amount was 760 million or 27 per cent larger than at the end of 1956. The increase was due, practically entirely, to the greater use of 200 and 100 mark silver coins. The *total amount of money in circulation*, i. e., notes and coins combined, increased by 665 million marks during the year. The total was as follows at the end of the last few years, in millions of marks.

1952	47 009
1953	46 684
1954	49 949
1955	58 113
1956	63 593
1957	64 258

5. PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

According to the Profit and Loss Account in Table 4, the income of the Bank in interest was 2 290 million marks for 1957 or 413 million marks less than for the previous year. Owing to this, the total income was reduced to 2 944 million marks from 3 314 million. On the other hand, the expenditure also fell off, as the cash reserve system had been abandoned and thus no longer involved payment of interest. As depreciation was also reduced, the total expenditure amounted to 773 million marks against 1 262 million in the previous year. The profit of the Bank represented 2 171 million marks or 119 million marks more than a year before.

One half of the profit or 1 086 million marks was transferred to the Reserve Fund. The disposal of the other half is subject to the decision of the Diet.

6. CASH AND CASH TURNOVER

The cash of the Bank of Finland, which consists of notes in Finnish currency, coin, and bank bills and cheques payable by the commercial banks, amounted to 44 900 million marks at the beginning of 1957. As will be seen in detail in Table 13, the cash receipts amounted to 1 784 500 million marks and the cash payments to 1 795 600 million marks, so that the cash balance at the end of the year totalled 33 800 million marks. In 1956 the cash receipts represented 1 982 200 million marks. Of the cash turnover during 1957, 41 per cent related to the branch offices of the Bank, and at the end of the year 46 per cent of the cash balance were held by them.

Of the cash balance at the end of 1957, 33 500 million marks consisted of notes and 300 million marks of coin. As already stated, only the value of the coins appears in the balance sheet of the Bank, for the notes held by the Bank are deducted from the total amount of existing notes and the difference represents the »Notes in circulation» among the liabilities in the balance sheet.

The cash turnover mentioned above does not include the mutual payment orders of the banking establishments, nor their credit orders, dealt with in the *clearing operations*. The total of these amounted to 1 327 000 million marks in 1957 compared with 1 250 000 million in the previous year. The clearing operations in the various offices of the Bank are shown in Table 16.

7. THE MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK OF FINLAND

The Bank Supervisors, delegated by the Diet. During the year under review the Bank Supervisors, delegated by the Diet to supervise the management and business of the Bank of Finland, consisted of the following members, appointed by the Diet in 1955: KUSTI ESKOLA (Chairman), VÄINÖ TANNER (Vice-Chairman), Professor ERKKI LEIKOLA, AIMO AALTONEN, ONNI PELTONEN, ARVO KORSIMO, Dr. J. O. SÖDERHJELM, YRJÖ MURTO and EEMIL LUUKKA. The first three form the Executive Committee.

The Board of Management of the Bank of Finland. The Governor of the Bank, R. v. FLEANDT, occupied his post until almost the end of the year. On his appointment as Prime Minister on November 29, he tendered his resignation which the President of the Republic accepted on December 18. On December 20 the President appointed Dr. KLAUS WARIS, the former Deputy Governor, to the post of Governor of the Bank. The other members of the Board of Management during the year under review were Dr. K. T. JUTILA, ESKO K. LEINONEN and AARRE SIMONEN, the last-named having entered upon his duties on November 1 in place of C. G. SUNDMAN who had been a member of the Board ad interim.

III. FINLAND'S RELATIONS WITH THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

The Bank of Finland acts as Government agent for contacts with the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and the International Finance Corporation, of which Finland is a member, and with the Bank for International Settlements in which the Bank of Finland is a shareholder. Particulars are given below of Finland's relations with these international financial institutions. As this is the first time such a report has been included in the Year Book, it has been extended to cover the whole period during which Finland has been connected with these institutions.

The International Monetary Fund (IMF)

Finland became a member of the IMF on January 14, 1948. Her membership subscription was fixed at 38 million United States dollars, of which about 2 per cent, or 760 222.44 dollars, equalling 175 million marks, were paid in gold in July 1951. The remainder was settled in marks by 90 million marks being paid into the account of the IMF at the Bank of Finland, and by the Government issuing non-interest bearing, non-negotiable notes, payable on demand, for 8 475 million marks. To cover the liability of the Bank of Finland for the mark account of the IMF, the Government issued to the Bank a bill to the same amount.

In January 1956, Finland redeemed 1 240 million marks' worth of the notes held by the IMF with 5 392 500 United States dollars paid in gold and dollars, and in February 1957, 770 million marks' worth of notes with 3 347 500 dollars. The total of marks held by the IMF was thus reduced to 75 per cent of Finland's membership subscription, as stipulated by the articles of the IMF. The devaluation in 1957 involved the supplementary

payment of 2 564 million marks, in order that the value of the membership subscription, expressed in dollars, should remain unaltered. The increase was settled on December 30, 1957, by giving the IMF a note to that amount. Thus, at the end of the year, the total of the notes issued in payment of the membership subscription amounted to 9 030 million marks. The total value of the subscription, according to the new rate of exchange, is 12 160 million marks.

On June 28, 1951, the IMF determined the par value of the mark as being 230 marks to the dollar, the rate which had in fact been applied since September 19, 1949. The par value determined remained in force until September 16, 1957, since when it has been 320 marks to the dollar, on the basis of approval by the IMF given the previous day.

Finland has availed herself of the privilege of purchasing the currency of another member from the IMF in exchange for her own currency. As the foreign exchange reserve had been reduced owing to the large excess of imports in the balance of trade, the Bank of Finland purchased, with marks, 4.5 million dollars in 1952, and a further 5 million dollars in the following year. The marks were repurchased to the value of 2 million dollars in 1953, 4.5 million dollars in 1954 and 3 million dollars in 1955.

In 1957, the Governor of the Bank of Finland, R. v. FIEANDT, subsequently Prime Minister, represented Finland on the Board of Governors of the IMF. Until June 6 his Alternate was Professor REINO ROSSI, Head of the Bank of Finland Institute for Economic Research up to the end of February, and from June 6 EERO ASP, Secretary for foreign affairs in the Bank of Finland.

All the five Nordic countries combined at present appoint one Executive Director and one Alternate. In 1957 TORBEN FRIIS, of Denmark, served as Executive Director representing the Nordic countries and JOUKO J. VOUTILAINEN, of the Bank of Finland, as Alternate.

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)

Finland joined the IBRD at the same time as it joined the IMF, i. e., in January 1948. Her subscription was fixed at 38 million United States dollars. Of this amount, 2 per cent was payable in gold or United States dollars and 18 per cent in marks on the day of joining. In April 1948, Finland paid the IBRD 760 000 dollars, the equivalent of 103 million marks at the current rate of exchange (136 marks), and to account with the Bank of Finland 930 million marks, or the equivalent of 840 000 dollars. As cover for the liability of the Bank of Finland thus ensuing, the Government gave the Bank a bill for the same amount.

Owing to the rates of exchange being raised in July and September 1949, the payment in marks of the membership subscription had to be increased in order to keep its value in dollars unchanged. For this reason, 643 million marks was paid into the account of the IBRD at the Bank of Finland in July 1951, the covering bill given to the Bank of Finland being correspondingly increased by the Government. In consequence of the devaluation undertaken in September 1957, the payment in marks had to be further raised. On December 30, the account of the IBRD was therefore credited with 614 million marks, and the Government correspondingly increased the amount of the covering bill which it had given the Bank of Finland. At the end of 1957, there were 2 183 million marks on the account of the IBRD.

Up to the present, Finland has obtained from the International Bank six loans totalling 65 279 464 dollars, the equivalent of 20 889 million marks at the present rate of exchange. The following table gives some particulars of these loans.

Date	Nominal value \$	Rate of interest %	Term of loan, years	Redeemed	Outstand-	Balance on
				per 31. 12. 1957 \$	ing on 31. 12. 1957 \$	31. 12. 1957 \$
Aug. 1, 1949	12 500 000	4	15	4 499 000	8 001 000	—
Oct. 17, 1949	2 300 000	3	2	2 300 000 ¹	—	—
April 30, 1952	20 000 000	4 ³ / ₄	18	3 494 000	16 342 375	163 625
Nov. 13, 1952	3 479 464	4 ³ / ₄	18	248 202	3 093 391	137 871
March 24, 1955	12 000 000	4 ⁵ / ₈	15	—	8 242 348	3 757 652
May 22, 1956	15 000 000	4 ³ / ₄	20	—	1 077 111	13 922 889
Total	65 279 464			10 541 202	36 756 225	17 982 037

The loans were issued in dollars, with the exception of the loan received in November 1952, which was issued in Swedish crowns to the nominal value of 18 million Skr. They were obtained for financing certain supplies from abroad, and are in different currencies according to the country of import. The greater part of the loans was obtained for the supply of machinery for the wood-processing industry, but a considerable part was also intended for water power stations. The loan received in October 1949 was for the Finnish Government. The other loans prior to 1956 were obtained by the Bank of Finland with a Government guarantee. All of these loans were re-lent by the Bank of Finland to the factories and power stations concerned, the Bank receiving bills in foreign currency from them as cover. The sixth loan, obtained in 1956, was raised by the Mortgage Bank of Finland Oy with Government guarantee, and re-lent to power stations in the form of long-term loans on security. At the end of 1957, the total amount

¹ Of this amount, 197 869 dollars were cancelled.

drawn against these loans and not yet redeemed was 36.8 million dollars, or 11 762 million marks at the present rate of exchange. A total of 17 982 037 dollars, or 5 754 million marks, of the various loans had not been drawn by the end of the year.

During 1957 Dr. KLAUS WARIS, Deputy Governor, and subsequently Governor, of the Bank of Finland, represented Finland as a member of the Board of Governors, and RALF TÖRNGREN, Head of the Treasury, as an Alternate.

As in the case of the IMF, the five Nordic countries combined at present appoint one Executive Director and one Alternate. In 1957 SVEN VIIG, of Norway, served as the Executive Director representing the Nordic countries. TORFINN OFTEDAL, of Norway, served as Alternate up to February 15, and from that date BJÖRN TRYGGVASON, of Iceland.

The International Finance Corporation (IFC)

Finland became a founder-member of the IFC in 1956, and her subscription of 421 000 dollars was paid in dollars in the same year. So far, Finland has not had any business transactions with the Corporation.

The Governors, Executive Directors and Alternates of the IBRD serve as Governors, Executive Directors and Alternates of the Corporation.

The Bank for International Settlements (BIS)

The Bank of Finland has been a shareholder in BIS since the establishment of this bank in 1930.

Tables:
Activity of the Bank of Finland

1. Balance sheet, 1950—1957

	31/ 1950	31/ 1951	31/ 1952	31/ 1953	31/ 1954	31/ 1955
ASSETS						
1 <i>Ordinary note cover</i>	10 959	34 317	22 099	28 107	37 545	38 314
2 Gold	2 674	5 865	5 863	5 862	6 934	7 849
3 Foreign exchange	8 285	28 452	16 236	22 036	29 639	28 089
4 Foreign bills	—	—	—	0	115	115
5 Foreign bonds	—	—	—	209	857	2 261
6 <i>Supplementary note cover</i>	40 817	21 119	49 129	48 060	47 142	65 576
Inland bills discounted						
In foreign currency	1 588	2 513	4 158	5 980	6 737	8 511
In Finnish currency	13 516	11 567	14 678	13 812	11 940	14 437
9 Rediscounted bills	6 913	16	17 217	8 268	8 465	22 623
10 Treasury Bond Loan ¹	18 800	7 023	13 076	20 000	20 000	20 000
11 <i>Other assets</i>	6 333	6 530	11 651	13 686	11 544	11 616
12 Finnish bonds	990	949	1 161	2 238	2 248	1 915
13 Cheque accounts	906	596	225	398	—	490
14 Finnish coin	29	21	290	241	242	195
15 Other claims	4 458	4 964	9 975	10 809	9 054	9 016
16 Total	58 159	61 966	82 879	89 853	96 231	115 506
LIABILITIES						
17 <i>Notes in circulation</i>	34 333	44 774	46 153	45 019	47 902	55 883
18 <i>Short-term liabilities</i>	9 693	5 740	20 365	24 010	29 060	20 054
19 Foreign exchange accounts	8 170	3 594	13 141	8 737	7 017	3 855
20 Mark accounts of holders abroad	1 226	1 845	2 951	3 521	3 595	3 898
21 Cheque account of the Treasury	34	—	—	7 281	15 470	9 816
22 Cheque accounts of banks	—	—	2 088	2 157	2 187	1 706
23 Other cheque accounts	64	29	1 319	1 787	69	155
24 Other short-term liabilities	199	272	866	527	722	624
25 <i>Long-term liabilities</i>	3 581	1 848	2 573	5 716	6 507	22 268
26 Foreign	3 581	1 848	2 573	5 716	6 507	7 719
27 Finnish	—	—	—	—	—	14 549
28 <i>Equalisation accounts</i>	3 473	1 662	5 334	5 590	2 522	5 689
29 <i>Bank's own funds</i>	7 029	7 942	8 454	9 518	10 240	11 612
30 Capital	5 000	5 000	5 000	5 000	5 000	10 000
31 Reserve fund	1 025	1 527	2 242	2 847	3 683	—
32 Profits undisposed	—	—	—	—	36	—
33 Earnings less expenses	1 004	1 415	1 212	1 671	1 521	1 612
34 Total	58 159	61 966	82 879	89 853	96 231	115 506

¹ For 1950—1952 Treasury bills.

Mill. mk

31/12 1956	31/12 1957	1957						
		8/1	15/1	23/1	31/1	8/2	15/2	
32 300	41 340	31 506	31 559	31 653	31 477	31 336	30 524	1
7 849	7 850	7 849	7 849	7 849	7 849	7 849	7 849	2
21 561	30 579	20 767	20 820	20 914	20 738	20 597	19 785	3
115	136	115	115	115	115	115	115	4
2 775	2 775	2 775	2 775	2 775	2 775	2 775	2 775	5
75 453	64 811	67 853	64 677	65 175	65 517	64 385	66 147	6
9 366	13 240	9 368	9 384	9 385	9 402	9 423	9 436	7
14 922	12 909	15 143	15 354	15 374	15 427	15 675	15 789	8
33 665	24 912	25 842	22 439	22 916	23 188	21 787	23 422	9
17 500	13 750	17 500	17 500	17 500	17 500	17 500	17 500	10
13 370	19 786	13 206	13 147	12 897	12 749	12 850	12 933	11
1 794	1 258	1 779	1 765	1 755	1 755	1 753	1 753	12
862	619	672	641	433	479	453	490	13
354	299	360	387	424	442	426	422	14
10 360	17 610	10 395	10 354	10 285	10 073	10 218	10 268	15
121 123	125 937	112 565	109 383	109 725	109 743	108 571	109 604	16
60 735	60 640	56 183	54 975	53 046	54 160	55 127	56 339	17
24 725	20 581	20 684	18 630	20 659	19 368	17 087	16 737	18
4 601	4 569	4 947	4 601	5 039	4 528	3 967	3 832	19
7 047	7 901	7 001	6 974	6 897	6 888	6 883	7 199	20
10 550	5 145	4 768	4 011	7 411	6 420	4 193	4 318	21
1 167	2 405	2 829	1 760	151	472	1 057	414	22
367	189	218	383	280	321	288	281	23
993	372	921	901	881	739	699	693	24
14 725	16 249	14 546	14 550	14 720	14 785	14 837	14 764	25
8 290	12 284	8 294	8 310	8 309	8 324	8 374	8 387	26
6 435	3 965	6 252	6 240	6 411	6 461	6 463	6 377	27
8 074	14 458	8 242	8 254	8 261	8 356	8 396	8 596	28
12 864	14 009	12 910	12 974	13 039	13 074	13 124	13 168	29
10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	30
812	1 838	1 838	1 838	1 838	1 838	1 838	1 838	31
—	—	1 026	1 026	1 026	1 026	1 026	1 026	32
2 052	2 171	46	110	175	210	260	304	33
121 123	125 937	112 565	109 383	109 725	109 743	108 571	109 604	34

1. (Cont.) Balance sheet, 1950—1957

		1957					
		23/2	28/2	8/3	15/3	23/3	30/3
ASSETS							
1	<i>Ordinary note cover</i>	29 609	29 119	29 439	28 131	26 764	26 248
2	Gold	7 849	7 849	7 849	7 849	7 849	7 849
3	Foreign exchange	18 870	18 380	18 700	17 392	16 025	15 509
4	Foreign bills	115	115	115	115	115	115
5	Foreign bonds	2 775	2 775	2 775	2 775	2 775	2 775
6	<i>Supplementary note cover</i>	68 324	69 752	66 682	65 954	69 983	76 558
	Inland bills discounted						
7	In foreign currency	9 440	9 460	9 463	9 468	9 559	9 559
8	In Finnish currency	15 611	15 755	16 216	16 330	16 885	17 181
9	Rediscounted bills	25 773	27 037	23 503	22 656	26 039	32 318
10	Treasury Bond Loan	17 500	17 500	17 500	17 500	17 500	17 500
11	<i>Other assets</i>	13 547	13 155	12 997	12 884	13 171	13 280
12	Finnish bonds	1 756	1 756	1 752	1 740	1 740	1 620
13	Cheque accounts	1 024	580	652	425	553	647
14	Finnish coin	401	396	375	371	363	358
15	Other claims	10 366	10 423	10 218	10 348	10 515	10 655
16	Total	111 480	112 026	109 118	106 969	109 918	116 086
LIABILITIES							
17	<i>Notes in circulation</i>	56 897	58 245	55 863	55 384	53 562	54 967
18	<i>Short-term liabilities</i>	17 788	16 755	16 276	14 315	18 457	22 808
19	Foreign exchange accounts	4 056	4 089	3 760	3 815	3 997	3 677
20	Mark accounts of holders abroad	7 169	7 169	7 164	7 155	7 146	7 144
21	Cheque account of the Treasury	5 731	4 103	3 202	1 982	6 492	11 414
22	Cheque accounts of banks	—	553	1 261	649	6	—
23	Other cheque accounts	229	201	297	221	326	197
24	Other short-term liabilities	603	640	592	493	490	376
25	<i>Long-term liabilities</i>	14 718	14 772	14 665	14 667	14 826	15 009
26	Foreign	8 386	8 405	8 414	8 515	8 611	8 624
27	Finnish	6 332	6 367	6 251	6 152	6 215	6 385
28	<i>Equalisation accounts</i>	8 874	9 020	9 027	9 296	9 715	9 909
29	<i>Bank's own funds</i>	13 203	13 234	13 287	13 307	13 358	13 393
30	Capital	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000
31	Reserve fund	1 838	1 838	1 838	1 838	1 838	1 838
32	Profits undisposed	1 026	1 026	1 026	1 026	1 026	1 026
33	Earnings less expenses	339	370	423	443	494	529
34	Total	111 480	112 026	109 118	106 969	109 918	116 086

Mill. mk

1957								
$\frac{8}{4}$	$\frac{15}{4}$	$\frac{23}{4}$	$\frac{30}{4}$	$\frac{8}{5}$	$\frac{15}{5}$	$\frac{23}{5}$	$\frac{31}{5}$	
26 031	26 065	26 259	26 139	26 313	25 962	25 749	25 968	1
7 849	7 849	7 849	7 849	7 849	7 849	7 849	7 849	2
15 292	15 326	15 520	15 400	15 574	15 223	15 010	15 229	3
115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	4
2 775	2 775	2 775	2 775	2 775	2 775	2 775	2 775	5
72 507	69 594	70 866	68 526	64 734	63 735	67 396	69 483	6
9 543	9 545	9 545	9 556	9 582	9 590	9 596	9 641	7
17 187	17 152	17 850	16 984	16 706	16 589	17 222	16 943	8
28 277	25 397	25 971	24 486	22 196	21 306	24 328	26 649	9
17 500	17 500	17 500	17 500	16 250	16 250	16 250	16 250	10
13 453	13 035	13 511	13 690	14 165	14 064	13 949	14 199	11
1 613	1 583	1 583	1 583	1 581	1 556	1 556	1 556	12
500	308	513	607	622	532	440	477	13
374	385	373	375	380	385	382	372	14
10 966	10 759	11 042	11 125	11 582	11 591	11 571	11 794	15
111 991	108 694	110 636	108 355	105 212	103 761	107 094	109 650	16
53 967	54 780	56 035	55 764	54 273	54 346	53 993	56 311	17
19 646	15 472	16 429	18 213	17 397	15 678	19 334	19 511	18
3 878	3 713	4 265	4 833	5 740	6 413	6 473	7 104	19
7 212	7 208	7 205	7 208	7 190	7 173	7 176	7 227	20
7 137	3 851	3 526	5 466	3 541	1 028	4 588	4 210	21
1 013	217	610	—	266	432	79	186	22
127	140	152	102	169	179	200	260	23
279	343	671	604	491	453	818	524	24
15 018	15 002	14 720	10 894	10 861	10 928	10 927	10 977	25
8 584	8 624	8 625	8 584	8 551	8 618	8 617	8 667	26
6 434	6 378	6 095	2 310	2 310	2 310	2 310	2 310	27
9 933	9 981	9 974	9 995	10 186	10 287	10 278	10 262	28
13 427	13 459	13 478	13 489	12 495	12 522	12 562	12 589	29
10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	30
1 838	1 838	1 838	1 838	1 838	1 838	1 838	1 838	31
1 026	1 026	1 026	1 026	—	—	—	—	32
563	595	614	625	657	684	724	751	33
111 991	108 694	110 636	108 355	105 212	103 761	107 094	109 650	34

1. (Cont.) Balance sheet, 1950—1957

		1957					
		8/6	15/6	21/6	29/6	8/7	15/7
ASSETS							
1	<i>Ordinary note cover</i>	25 818	25 568	25 287	25 995	26 591	27 002
2	Gold	7 849	7 849	7 849	7 849	7 849	7 849
3	Foreign exchange	15 079	14 829	14 548	15 256	15 852	16 263
4	Foreign bills	115	115	115	115	115	115
5	Foreign bonds	2 775	2 775	2 775	2 775	2 775	2 775
6	<i>Supplementary note cover</i>	68 834	67 936	72 448	75 886	69 853	66 532
	Inland bills discounted						
7	In foreign currency	9 547	9 549	9 556	9 568	9 581	9 585
8	In Finnish currency	17 438	17 256	17 364	17 485	17 268	17 156
9	Rediscounted bills	25 599	24 881	29 278	32 583	26 754	23 541
10	Treasury Bond Loan	16 250	16 250	16 250	16 250	16 250	16 250
11	<i>Other assets</i>	15 048	14 843	14 950	15 850	16 031	15 665
12	Finnish bonds	1 545	1 545	1 546	1 547	1 507	1 507
13	Cheque accounts	685	689	887	693	762	562
14	Finnish coin	354	344	333	338	353	359
15	Other claims	12 464	12 265	12 184	13 272	13 409	13 237
16	Total	109 700	108 347	112 685	117 731	112 475	109 199
LIABILITIES							
17	<i>Notes in circulation</i>	54 694	55 002	55 362	56 177	54 204	54 127
18	<i>Short-term liabilities</i>	20 879	19 009	22 770	26 994	23 638	20 421
19	Foreign exchange accounts	8 438	8 197	8 203	7 939	7 789	6 687
20	Mark accounts of holders abroad	7 335	7 332	7 560	7 579	7 565	7 576
21	Cheque account of the Treasury	4 105	2 815	6 188	10 543	6 122	4 638
22	Cheque accounts of banks	1	—	189	328	1 140	813
23	Other cheque accounts	126	139	319	134	202	138
24	Other short-term liabilities	874	526	311	471	820	569
25	<i>Long-term liabilities</i>	10 961	10 961	10 962	10 980	10 967	10 971
26	Foreign	8 651	8 651	8 652	8 670	8 657	8 661
27	Finnish	2 310	2 310	2 310	2 310	2 310	2 310
28	<i>Equalisation accounts</i>	10 551	10 734	10 908	10 832	10 885	10 877
29	<i>Bank's own funds</i>	12 615	12 641	12 683	12 748	12 781	12 803
30	Capital	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000
31	Reserve fund	1 838	1 838	1 838	1 838	1 838	1 838
32	Profits undisposed	—	—	—	—	—	—
33	Earnings less expenses	777	803	845	910	943	965
34	Total	109 700	108 347	112 685	117 731	112 475	109 199

Mill. mk

1957								
$\frac{23}{7}$	$\frac{31}{7}$	$\frac{8}{8}$	$\frac{15}{8}$	$\frac{23}{8}$	$\frac{31}{8}$	$\frac{7}{9}$	$\frac{14}{9}$	
28 045	28 470	28 883	29 392	29 592	29 600	29 173	28 674	1
7 849	7 849	7 849	7 849	7 847	7 847	7 847	7 850	2
17 306	17 731	18 144	18 653	18 855	18 863	18 436	17 934	3
115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	4
2 775	2 775	2 775	2 775	2 775	2 775	2 775	2 775	5
65 574	63 148	62 170	61 446	62 614	63 857	65 748	65 785	6
9 592	9 599	9 491	9 494	9 496	9 492	9 493	9 515	7
17 776	17 484	17 691	17 679	17 571	17 213	17 039	17 206	8
21 956	19 815	18 738	18 023	19 297	20 902	22 966	22 814	9
16 250	16 250	16 250	16 250	16 250	16 250	16 250	16 250	10
15 771	15 547	15 013	14 576	15 199	15 267	15 531	15 187	11
1 510	1 510	1 510	1 511	1 515	1 514	1 514	1 514	12
627	381	540	364	519	661	777	348	13
345	343	336	344	338	333	318	319	14
13 289	13 313	12 627	12 357	12 827	12 759	12 922	13 006	15
109 390	107 165	106 066	105 414	107 405	108 724	110 452	109 646	16
53 003	53 471	52 166	51 935	51 924	53 736	54 418	54 004	17
21 790	19 035	19 192	18 870	20 769	20 290	21 148	20 535	18
6 642	6 274	5 858	6 057	7 116	7 343	7 341	8 600	19
7 606	7 628	7 660	7 611	7 602	7 596	7 648	7 674	20
5 882	3 799	4 622	3 329	5 608	4 148	5 026	3 177	21
640	776	366	1 361	—	457	682	549	22
220	152	167	145	159	434	134	148	23
800	406	519	367	284	312	317	387	24
10 977	11 015	11 038	11 037	11 067	11 077	11 075	11 096	25
8 667	8 705	8 728	8 727	8 757	8 767	8 765	8 786	26
2 310	2 310	2 310	2 310	2 310	2 310	2 310	2 310	27
10 767	10 763	10 769	10 645	10 687	10 642	10 785	10 946	28
12 853	12 881	12 901	12 927	12 958	12 979	13 026	13 065	29
10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	30
1 838	1 838	1 838	1 838	1 838	1 838	1 838	1 838	31
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32
1 015	1 043	1 063	1 089	1 120	1 141	1 188	1 227	33
109 390	107 165	106 066	105 414	107 405	108 724	110 452	109 646	34

1. (Cont.) Balance sheet, 1950—1957

		1957					
		23/9	30/9	8/10	15/10	23/10	31/10
ASSETS							
1	<i>Ordinary note cover</i>	35 850	37 696	38 724	39 377	40 803	41 066
2	Gold	7 850	7 850	7 850	7 850	7 850	7 850
3	Foreign exchange	25 089	26 935	27 963	28 616	30 042	30 305
4	Foreign bills	136	136	136	136	136	136
5	Foreign bonds	2 775	2 775	2 775	2 775	2 775	2 775
6	<i>Supplementary note cover</i>	67 794	66 240	60 328	57 226	57 118	57 483
	Inland bills discounted						
7	In foreign currency	13 222	13 227	13 228	13 233	13 233	13 252
8	In Finnish currency	17 049	16 269	15 868	15 816	15 586	15 088
9	Rediscounted bills	21 273	20 494	14 982	11 927	12 049	12 893
10	Treasury Bond Loan	16 250	16 250	16 250	16 250	16 250	16 250
11	<i>Other assets</i>	18 864	19 753	18 858	18 708	18 923	18 514
12	Finnish bonds	1 515	1 515	1 511	1 477	1 473	1 474
13	Cheque accounts	423	1 224	645	350	697	422
14	Finnish coin	334	340	346	374	378	377
15	Other claims	16 592	16 674	16 356	16 507	16 375	16 241
16	Total	122 508	123 689	117 910	115 311	116 844	117 063
LIABILITIES							
17	<i>Notes in circulation</i>	53 480	55 828	52 876	53 017	52 125	54 094
18	<i>Short-term liabilities</i>	24 959	24 087	21 302	18 701	21 256	19 522
19	Foreign exchange accounts	10 942	9 687	7 979	7 297	7 175	6 433
20	Mark accounts of holders abroad	7 629	7 624	7 562	7 540	7 691	7 675
21	Cheque account of the Treasury	5 405	6 406	3 071	1 289	5 224	4 008
22	Cheque accounts of banks	553	—	2 142	1 931	553	771
23	Other cheque accounts	125	119	147	246	209	130
24	Other short-term liabilities	305	251	401	398	404	505
25	<i>Long-term liabilities</i>	15 325	15 336	15 343	15 370	15 391	15 441
26	Foreign	12 103	12 101	12 100	12 102	12 101	12 122
27	Finnish	3 222	3 235	3 243	3 268	3 290	3 319
28	<i>Equalisation accounts</i>	15 616	15 284	15 190	14 994	14 804	14 673
29	<i>Bank's own funds</i>	13 128	13 154	13 199	13 229	13 268	13 333
30	Capital	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000
31	Reserve fund	1 838	1 838	1 838	1 838	1 838	1 838
32	Profits undisposed	—	—	—	—	—	—
33	Earnings less expenses	1 290	1 316	1 361	1 391	1 430	1 495
34	Total	122 508	123 689	117 910	115 311	116 844	117 063

Mill. mk

1957								
8/11	15/11	23/11	30/11	7/12	14/12	23/12	31/12	
41 828	41 610	42 296	42 736	42 570	42 533	41 718	41 340	1
7 850	7 850	7 850	7 850	7 850	7 850	7 850	7 850	2
31 067	30 849	31 535	31 975	31 809	31 772	30 957	30 579	3
136	136	136	136	136	136	136	136	4
2 775	2 775	2 775	2 775	2 775	2 775	2 775	2 775	5
55 390	55 406	60 242	60 864	58 313	58 667	62 135	64 811	6
13 300	13 385	13 425	13 436	13 246	13 251	13 252	13 240	7
14 664	14 190	13 741	13 625	13 444	13 272	13 481	12 909	8
11 176	11 581	16 826	17 553	16 623	17 144	20 402	24 912	9
16 250	16 250	16 250	16 250	15 000	15 000	15 000	13 750	10
18 435	18 946	18 843	18 652	18 728	18 716	19 115	19 786	11
1 463	1 463	1 451	1 451	1 387	1 387	1 387	1 258	12
630	514	306	505	657	469	940	619	13
362	361	334	348	321	305	291	299	14
15 980	16 608	16 752	16 348	16 363	16 555	16 497	17 610	15
115 653	115 962	121 381	122 252	119 611	119 916	122 968	125 937	16
53 142	53 650	55 971	57 477	57 326	58 802	59 991	60 640	17
18 981	18 610	21 234	20 161	18 512	17 335	18 057	20 581	18
5 468	5 870	6 086	5 947	5 304	5 045	4 760	4 569	19
7 710	7 696	7 284	7 145	7 129	7 129	7 160	7 901	20
4 309	3 919	7 091	6 041	4 214	4 235	5 684	5 145	21
720	618	333	558	1 487	446	—	2 405	22
205	142	175	134	132	170	190	189	23
569	365	265	336	246	310	263	372	24
15 517	15 622	16 250	16 630	15 549	15 667	16 539	16 249	25
12 170	12 255	12 266	12 277	12 279	12 242	12 285	12 284	26
3 347	3 367	3 984	4 353	3 270	3 425	4 254	3 965	27
14 625	14 676	14 448	14 418	14 588	14 407	14 517	14 458	28
13 388	13 404	13 478	13 566	13 636	13 705	13 864	14 009	29
10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	30
1 838	1 838	1 838	1 838	1 838	1 838	1 838	1 838	31
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32
1 550	1 566	1 640	1 728	1 798	1 867	2 026	2 171	33
115 653	115 962	121 381	122 252	119 611	119 916	122 968	125 937	34

2. Internal loans, 1950—1957

Date	Direct					
	To trade and industry					
	Bills		Drawn on cheque accounts	Prepay- ments for exports	Other advances	Total
in foreign currency	in Finnish currency					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
31. XII						
1950	1 588	13 516	354	364	3 164	18 986
1951	2 513	11 567	378	1 644	1 658	17 760
1952	4 158	14 678	225	7 024	1 289	27 374
1953	5 980	13 812	398	8 120	1 027	29 337
1954	6 737	11 940	—	7 234	158	26 069
1955	8 511	14 437	490	7 051	305	30 794
1956	9 366	14 922	862	8 381	319	33 850
1957	13 240	12 909	619	14 731	608	42 107
1957						
8. I	9 368	15 143	672	8 364	371	33 918
15.	9 384	15 354	641	8 334	360	34 073
23.	9 385	15 374	433	8 281	344	33 817
31.	9 402	15 427	479	8 066	347	33 721
8. II	9 423	15 675	453	8 170	388	34 109
15.	9 436	15 789	490	8 249	359	34 323
23.	9 440	15 611	548	8 346	360	34 305
28.	9 460	15 755	580	8 429	334	34 558
8. III	9 463	16 216	652	8 213	345	34 889
15.	9 468	16 330	425	8 353	335	34 911
23.	9 559	16 885	553	8 507	348	35 852
30.	9 559	17 181	592	8 648	347	36 327
8. IV	9 543	17 187	500	8 960	346	36 536
15.	9 545	17 152	308	8 759	340	36 104
23.	9 545	17 850	513	8 990	392	37 290
30.	9 556	16 984	512	9 042	423	36 517
8. V	9 582	16 706	622	9 097	825	36 832
15.	9 590	16 589	532	9 111	820	36 642
23.	9 596	17 222	440	9 077	834	37 169
31.	9 641	16 943	477	9 429	705	37 195
8. VI	9 547	17 438	685	9 739	1 065	38 474
15.	9 549	17 256	607	9 537	1 068	38 017
21.	9 556	17 364	887	9 464	1 060	38 331
29.	9 568	17 485	693	10 721	891	39 358

¹ Bills.

Mill. mk

loans				Loans to Finnish credit institutions		Total internal loans (col.10+12)	Date
To the Treasury		Total direct loans		Redis-counted bills and cheque credits	% of total internal loans (col. 14)		
Treasury Bond Loan of 1953	Cover for IMF and IBRD accounts	Amount (col. 7+8+9)	% of total internal loans (col. 14)				
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
							31. XII
18 800 ¹	930	38 716	83.8	7 465	16.2	46 181	1950
7 023 ¹	1 662	26 445	99.1	234	0.9	26 679	1951
13 076 ¹	1 662	42 112	71.0	17 217	29.0	59 329	1952
20 000	1 662	50 999	86.0	8 268	14.0	59 267	1953
20 000	1 662	47 731	84.9	8 465	15.1	56 196	1954
20 000	1 660	52 454	69.9	22 628	30.1	75 082	1955
17 500	1 660	53 010	61.2	33 665	38.8	86 675	1956
13 750	2 271	58 128	70.0	24 912	30.0	83 040	1957
							1957
17 500	1 660	53 078	67.3	25 842	32.7	78 920	8. I
17 500	1 660	53 233	70.3	22 439	29.7	75 672	15.
17 500	1 660	52 977	69.8	22 916	30.2	75 893	23.
17 500	1 660	52 881	69.5	23 188	30.5	76 069	31.
17 500	1 660	53 269	71.0	21 787	29.0	75 056	8. II
17 500	1 660	53 483	69.5	23 422	30.5	76 905	15.
17 500	1 660	53 465	67.1	26 249	32.9	79 714	23.
17 500	1 660	53 718	66.5	27 037	33.5	80 755	28.
17 500	1 660	54 049	69.7	23 503	30.3	77 552	8. III
17 500	1 660	54 071	70.5	22 656	29.5	76 727	15.
17 500	1 660	55 012	67.9	26 039	32.1	81 051	23.
17 500	1 660	55 487	63.2	32 373	36.8	87 860	30.
17 500	1 660	55 696	66.3	28 277	33.7	83 973	8. IV
17 500	1 660	55 264	68.5	25 397	31.5	80 661	15.
17 500	1 660	56 450	68.5	25 971	31.5	82 421	23.
17 500	1 660	55 677	69.4	24 581	30.6	80 258	30.
16 250	1 660	54 742	71.2	22 196	28.8	76 938	8. V
16 250	1 660	54 552	71.9	21 306	28.1	75 858	15.
16 250	1 660	55 079	69.4	24 328	30.6	79 407	23.
16 250	1 660	55 105	67.4	26 649	32.6	81 754	31.
16 250	1 660	56 384	68.8	25 599	31.2	81 983	8. VI
16 250	1 660	55 927	69.1	24 963	30.9	80 890	15.
16 250	1 660	56 241	65.8	29 278	34.2	85 519	21.
16 250	1 660	57 268	63.7	32 583	36.3	89 851	29.

2. (Cont.) Internal loans, 1950—1957

Date	Direct					
	To trade and industry					
	Bills		Drawn on cheque accounts	Prepay- ments for exports	Other advances	Total
in foreign currency	in Finnish currency					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1957						
8. VII	9 581	17 268	762	10 846	903	39 360
15.	9 585	17 156	562	10 774	803	38 880
23.	9 592	17 776	627	10 824	805	39 624
31.	9 599	17 484	381	10 846	807	39 117
8. VIII	9 491	17 691	540	10 396	571	38 689
15.	9 494	17 679	364	10 224	473	38 234
23.	9 496	17 571	469	10 576	591	38 703
31.	9 492	17 213	661	10 653	446	38 465
7. IX	9 493	17 039	777	10 818	444	38 571
14.	9 515	17 206	348	10 892	454	38 415
23.	13 222	17 049	423	14 484	448	45 626
30.	13 227	16 269	659	14 562	452	45 169
8. X	13 228	15 868	645	14 257	439	44 437
15.	13 233	15 816	350	14 295	552	44 246
23.	13 233	15 586	697	14 164	551	44 231
31.	13 252	15 088	422	14 048	533	43 343
8. XI	13 300	14 664	630	13 790	530	42 914
15.	13 385	14 190	514	14 415	533	43 037
23.	13 425	13 741	306	14 568	527	42 567
30.	13 436	13 625	505	14 173	518	42 257
7. XII	13 246	13 444	657	14 188	518	42 053
14.	13 251	13 272	469	14 391	507	41 890
23.	13 252	13 481	658	14 331	509	42 231
31.	13 240	12 909	619	14 731	608	42 107
Average	10 613	16 167	549	10 815	553	38 697
Fluctua- tion	4 068	4 941	581	6 665	734	11 905

Mill. mk

Loans				Loans to Finnish credit institutions		Total internal loans (col.10+12)	Date
To the Treasury		Total direct loans		Redis-counted bills and cheque credits	% of total internal loans		
Treasury Bond Loan of 1953	Cover for IMF and IBRD accounts	Amount (col. 7+8+9)	% of total internal loans			12	13
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
							1957
16 250	1 660	57 270	68.2	26 754	31.8	84 024	8. VII
16 250	1 660	56 790	70.7	23 541	29.3	80 331	15.
16 250	1 660	57 534	72.4	21 956	27.6	79 490	23.
16 250	1 660	57 027	74.2	19 815	25.8	76 842	31.
16 250	1 660	56 599	75.1	18 738	24.9	75 337	8. VIII
16 250	1 660	56 144	75.7	18 023	24.3	74 167	15.
16 250	1 660	56 613	74.5	19 347	25.5	75 960	23.
16 250	1 660	56 375	73.0	20 902	27.0	77 277	31.
16 250	1 660	56 481	71.1	22 966	28.9	79 447	7. IX
16 250	1 660	56 325	71.2	22 814	28.8	79 139	14.
16 250	1 660	63 536	74.9	21 273	25.1	84 809	23.
16 250	1 660	63 079	75.0	21 059	25.0	84 138	30.
16 250	1 660	62 347	80.6	14 982	19.4	77 329	8. X
16 250	1 660	62 156	83.9	11 927	16.1	74 083	15.
16 250	1 660	62 141	83.8	12 049	16.2	74 190	23.
16 250	1 660	61 253	82.6	12 893	17.4	74 146	31.
16 250	1 660	60 824	84.5	11 176	15.5	72 000	8. XI
16 250	1 660	60 947	84.0	11 581	16.0	72 528	15.
16 250	1 657	60 474	78.2	16 826	21.8	77 300	23.
16 250	1 657	60 164	77.4	17 553	22.6	77 717	30.
15 000	1 657	58 710	77.9	16 623	22.1	75 333	7. XII
15 000	1 657	58 547	77.4	17 144	22.6	75 691	14.
15 000	1 657	58 888	74.0	20 684	26.0	79 572	23.
13 750	2 271	58 128	70.0	24 912	30.0	83 040	31.
16 536	1 672	56 905	72.2	21 961	27.8	78 866	Average
3 750	614	10 655	.	21 407	.	17 851	Fluctua- tion

3. Net balance, end-of-period figures, 1950—1957

Mill. mk

Year and month	Assets					Net balance (col. 5+6 = 8+9)	Liabilities	
	Internal net balance				Foreign net balance		Notes in circulation	Equalisation accounts and Bank's own funds
	With Treasury	With credit institutions	With trade and industry	Total				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1950	20 007	7 673	19 223	46 903	— 2 018	44 885	34 383	10 502
1951	8 984	433	17 931	27 348	27 030	54 378	44 774	9 604
1952	15 559	15 320	25 628	56 507	3 434	59 941	46 153	13 788
1953	15 111	6 398	28 485	49 994	10 133	60 127	45 019	15 108
1954	6 938	6 528	26 772	40 238	20 426	60 664	47 902	12 762
1955	11 157	14 453	24 732	50 342	22 842	73 184	55 883	17 301
1956	7 216	32 545	29 550	69 311	12 362	81 673	60 735	20 938
1957	7 641	22 757	42 123	72 521	16 586	89 107	60 640	28 467
Change in								
1951	—11 023	— 7 240	— 1 292	—19 555	+29 048	+ 9 493	+10 391	— 898
1952	+ 6 575	+14 887	+ 7 697	+29 159	—23 596	+ 5 563	+ 1 379	+ 4 184
1953	— 448	— 8 922	+ 2 857	— 6 513	+ 6 699	+ 186	— 1 134	+ 1 320
1954	— 8 173	+ 130	— 1 713	— 9 756	+10 293	+ 537	+ 2 883	— 2 346
1955	+ 4 219	+ 7 925	— 2 040	+10 104	+ 2 416	+12 520	+ 7 981	+ 4 539
1956	— 3 941	+18 092	+ 4 818	+18 969	—10 480	+ 8 489	+ 4 852	+ 3 637
1957	+ 425	— 9 788	+12 573	+ 3 210	+ 4 224	+ 7 434	— 95	+ 7 529
1957								
I	11 421	22 809	29 623	63 853	11 737	75 590	54 160	21 430
II	13 692	26 553	30 798	71 043	9 456	80 499	58 245	22 254
III	6 260	32 628	32 578	71 466	6 803	78 269	54 967	23 302
IV	12 225	24 767	36 742	73 734	5 514	79 248	55 764	23 484
V	12 207	26 681	37 304	76 192	2 970	79 162	56 311	22 851
VI	5 841	32 388	39 721	77 950	1 807	79 757	56 177	23 580
VII	12 574	19 189	39 489	71 252	5 863	77 115	53 471	23 644
VIII	12 216	20 645	38 602	71 463	5 894	77 357	53 736	23 621
IX	9 040	21 301	45 641	75 982	8 284	84 266	55 828	28 438
X	11 388	12 259	43 617	67 264	14 836	82 100	54 094	28 006
XI	8 293	17 298	42 503	68 094	17 367	85 461	57 477	27 984
XII	7 641	22 757	42 123	72 521	16 586	89 107	60 640	28 467

4. Profit and loss account, 1952—1957

Mill. mk

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
EARNINGS						
Interest on internal loans	1 108	1 373	1 163	1 180	1 997	1 655
Interest on current accounts abroad	129	208	146	251	415	293
Interest on bonds	108	163	204	332	291	342
Commission	220	192	190	186	166	173
Agio profit	496	561	577	442	382	417
Other earnings	71	72	61	64	63	64
Total earnings	2 132	2 569	2 341	2 455	3 314	2 944
EXPENSES						
Salaries and fees	272	278	277	296	372	386
Pensions	24	18	19	23	33	33
Family pensions	—	6	7	7	9	10
Fees and expenses of Bank Supervisors ..	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fees of Branch controllers	1	1	1	1	1	1
Payments for children's allowances and national pensions	14	14	15	16	17	16
Interest on cash reserve accounts	—	—	—	166	296	—
Manufacture of bank notes	157	132	118	141	182	156
Other expenses	73	80	70	77	92	90
Amounts written off	378	368	312	115	259	80
Total expenses	920	898	820	843	1 262	773
Net profit	1 212	1 671	1 521	1 612	2 052	2 171
Grand total	2 132	2 569	2 341	2 455	3 314	2 944

5. Notes in circulation, monthly averages, 1950—1957

Mill. mk

Month	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
I	28 033	31 342	40 084	41 673	41 801	44 568	51 684	54 591
II	28 470	34 451	42 081	43 068	44 159	46 476	52 293	56 652
III	29 136	36 619	43 368	43 348	44 511	47 448	54 406	54 944
IV	29 933	37 170	44 162	43 277	45 640	48 798	53 625	55 137
V	30 211	38 763	45 653	45 190	46 555	50 992	56 587	54 731
VI	30 096	39 224	45 288	43 051	44 898	49 104	57 133	55 309
VII	32 211	40 286	44 116	42 426	44 453	49 365	58 423	53 701
VIII	33 192	40 803	44 692	44 678	46 077	50 343	58 890	52 440
IX	33 446	41 403	43 414	43 038	44 904	49 898	57 573	54 433
X	32 634	41 791	42 615	42 218	45 432	51 037	57 262	53 028
XI	32 820	43 374	44 422	44 623	47 716	52 446	57 818	55 060
XII	34 024	44 391	45 146	44 946	48 538	54 437	59 669	59 190
Average	31 184	39 135	43 753	43 461	45 390	49 576	56 280	54 935

6. Note issue, 1950—1957

Date	Right of note issue			Used right of issue			
	Ordinary cover	Supplementary cover (maximum 58 000 mill. mk ¹)	Total	Notes in circulation	Short-term liabilities	Undrawn on cheque credits	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
31. XII							
1950	10 959	41 747	52 706	34 383	9 693	649	44 725
1951	34 317	21 119	55 436	44 774	5 740	646	51 160
1952	22 099	49 129	71 228	46 153	20 365	802	67 320
1953	28 107	48 060	76 167	45 019	24 010	625	69 654
1954	37 545	47 142	84 687	47 902	29 060	1 009	77 971
1955	38 314	58 000	96 314	55 883	20 054	494	76 431
1956	32 300	58 000	90 300	60 735	24 725	316	85 776
1957	41 340	58 000	99 340	60 640	20 581	624	81 845
1957							
8. I	31 506	58 000	89 506	56 183	20 684	501	77 368
15.	31 559	58 000	89 559	54 975	18 630	533	74 138
23.	31 653	58 000	89 653	53 046	20 659	740	74 445
31.	31 477	58 000	89 477	54 160	19 368	694	74 222
8. II	31 336	58 000	89 336	55 127	17 087	721	72 935
15.	30 524	58 000	88 524	56 339	16 737	678	73 754
23.	29 609	58 000	87 609	56 897	17 788	628	75 313
28.	29 119	58 000	87 119	58 245	16 755	594	75 594
8. III	29 439	58 000	87 439	55 863	16 276	522	72 661
15.	28 131	58 000	86 131	55 384	14 315	749	70 448
23.	26 764	58 000	84 764	53 562	18 457	621	72 640
30.	26 248	58 000	84 248	54 967	22 808	581	78 356
8. IV	26 031	58 000	84 031	53 967	19 646	674	74 287
15.	26 065	58 000	84 065	54 780	15 472	865	71 117
23.	26 259	58 000	84 259	56 035	16 429	660	73 124
30.	26 139	58 000	84 139	55 764	18 213	661	74 638
8. V	26 313	58 000	84 313	54 273	17 397	602	72 272
15.	25 962	58 000	83 962	54 346	15 678	691	70 715
23.	25 749	58 000	83 749	53 993	19 334	783	74 110
31.	25 968	58 000	83 968	56 311	19 511	746	76 568
8. VI	25 818	58 000	83 818	54 694	20 879	538	76 111
15.	25 568	58 000	83 568	55 002	19 009	616	74 627
21.	25 287	58 000	83 287	55 362	22 770	336	78 468
29.	25 995	58 000	83 995	56 177	26 994	530	83 701

¹ 50 000 million marks until December 22, 1955.

Mill. mk

Note reserve		Ordinary cover		Total note cover		Date
Amount (col. 4—8)	% of right of issue (col. 4)	% of notes in circulation (col. 5)	% of used right of issue (col. 8)	% of notes in circulation (col. 5)	% of used right of issue (col. 8)	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
						31. XII
7 981	15.1	31.9	24.5	153.3	117.8	1950
4 276	7.7	76.6	67.1	123.8	108.4	1951
3 908	5.5	47.9	32.8	154.3	105.8	1952
6 513	8.6	62.4	40.4	169.2	109.4	1953
6 716	7.9	78.4	48.2	176.8	108.6	1954
19 883	20.6	68.6	50.1	172.3	126.0	1955
4 524	5.0	53.2	37.7	148.7	105.3	1956
17 495	17.6	68.2	50.5	163.8	121.4	1957
						1957
12 138	13.6	56.1	40.7	159.3	115.7	8. I
15 421	17.2	57.4	42.6	162.9	120.8	15.
15 208	17.0	59.7	42.5	169.0	120.4	23.
15 255	17.0	58.1	42.4	165.2	120.6	31.
16 401	18.4	56.8	43.0	162.1	122.5	8. II
14 770	16.7	54.2	41.4	157.1	120.0	15.
12 296	14.0	52.0	39.3	154.0	116.3	23.
11 525	13.2	50.0	38.5	149.6	115.2	28.
14 778	16.9	52.7	40.5	156.5	120.3	8. III
15 683	18.2	50.8	39.9	155.5	122.3	15.
12 124	14.3	50.0	36.8	158.3	116.7	23.
5 892	7.0	47.8	33.5	153.3	107.5	30.
9 744	11.6	48.2	35.0	155.7	113.1	8. IV
12 948	15.4	47.6	36.7	153.5	118.2	15.
11 135	13.2	46.9	35.9	150.4	115.2	23.
9 501	11.3	46.9	35.0	150.9	112.7	30.
12 041	14.3	48.5	36.4	155.3	116.7	8. V
13 247	15.8	47.8	36.7	154.5	118.7	15.
9 639	11.5	47.7	34.7	155.1	113.0	23.
7 400	8.8	46.1	33.9	149.1	109.7	31.
7 707	9.2	47.2	33.9	153.2	110.1	8. VI
8 941	10.7	46.5	34.3	151.9	112.0	15.
4 819	5.8	45.7	32.2	150.4	106.1	21.
294	0.4	46.3	31.1	149.5	100.4	29.

6. (Cont.) Note issue, 1950—1957

Date	Right of note issue			Used right of issue			
	Ordinary cover	Supplementary cover (maximum 58 000 mill. mk)	Total	Notes in circulation	Short-term liabilities	Undrawn on cheque credits	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1957							
8. VII	26 591	58 000	84 591	54 204	23 638	461	78 303
15.	27 002	58 000	85 002	54 127	20 421	661	75 209
23.	28 045	58 000	86 045	53 003	21 790	596	75 389
31.	28 470	58 000	86 470	53 471	19 035	843	73 349
8. VIII	28 883	58 000	86 883	52 166	19 192	683	72 041
15.	29 392	58 000	87 392	51 935	18 870	860	71 665
23.	29 592	58 000	87 592	51 924	20 769	754	73 447
31.	29 600	58 000	87 600	53 736	20 290	563	74 589
7. IX	29 173	58 000	87 173	54 418	21 148	447	76 013
14.	28 674	58 000	86 674	54 004	20 535	875	75 414
23.	35 850	58 000	93 850	53 480	24 959	800	79 239
30.	37 696	58 000	95 696	55 828	24 087	564	80 479
8. X	38 724	58 000	96 724	52 876	21 302	579	74 757
15.	39 377	57 226	96 603	53 017	18 701	873	72 591
23.	40 803	57 118	97 921	52 125	21 256	526	73 907
31.	41 066	57 483	98 549	54 094	19 522	802	74 418
8. XI	41 828	55 390	97 218	53 142	18 981	593	72 716
15.	41 610	55 406	97 016	53 650	18 610	709	72 969
23.	42 296	58 000	100 296	55 971	21 234	918	78 123
30.	42 736	58 000	100 736	57 477	20 161	718	78 356
7. XII	42 570	58 000	100 570	57 326	18 512	566	76 404
14.	42 533	58 000	100 533	58 802	17 335	754	76 891
23.	41 718	58 000	99 718	59 991	18 057	565	78 613
31.	41 340	58 000	99 340	60 640	20 581	624	81 845
Average	31 752	57 846	89 598	54 935	19 581	658	75 174
Fluctuation	17 449	2 610	17 449	8 716	12 679	582	13 253

Mill. mk

Note reserve		Ordinary cover		Total note cover		Date
Amount (col. 4—8)	% of right of issue (col. 4)	% of notes in circulation (col. 5)	% of used right of issue (col. 8)	% of notes in circulation (col. 5)	% of used right of issue (col. 8)	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
						1957
6 288	7.4	49.1	34.0	156.1	108.0	8. VII
9 793	11.5	49.9	35.9	157.0	113.0	15.
10 656	12.4	52.9	37.2	162.3	114.1	23.
13 121	15.2	53.2	38.8	161.7	117.9	31.
14 842	17.1	55.4	40.1	166.6	120.6	8. VIII
15 727	18.0	56.6	41.0	168.3	121.9	15.
14 145	16.1	57.0	40.3	168.7	119.3	23.
13 011	14.9	55.1	39.7	163.0	117.4	31.
11 160	12.8	53.6	38.4	160.2	114.7	7. IX
11 260	13.0	53.1	38.0	160.5	114.9	14.
14 611	15.6	67.0	45.2	175.5	118.4	23.
15 217	15.9	67.5	46.8	171.4	118.9	30.
21 967	22.7	73.2	51.8	182.9	129.4	8. X
24 012	24.9	74.3	54.2	182.2	133.1	15.
24 014	24.5	78.3	55.2	187.9	132.5	23.
24 131	24.5	75.9	55.2	182.2	132.4	31.
24 502	25.2	78.7	57.5	182.9	133.7	8. XI
24 047	24.8	77.6	57.0	180.8	133.0	15.
22 173	22.1	75.6	54.1	179.2	128.4	23.
22 380	22.2	74.4	54.5	175.3	128.6	30.
24 166	24.0	74.3	55.7	175.4	131.6	7. XII
23 642	23.5	72.3	55.3	171.0	130.7	14.
21 105	21.2	69.5	53.1	166.2	126.8	23.
17 495	17.6	68.2	50.5	163.8	121.4	31.
14 424	16.1	57.8	42.2	163.1	119.2	Average
24 208	Fluctua- tion

7. Notes in circulation, end-of-month figures, 1953—1957

Mill. mk

Month	1953		1954		1955		1956		1957	
	Amount	Change	Amount	Change	Amount	Change	Amount	Change	Amount	Change
I	41 104	—5 049	42 230	—2 789	44 764	—3 138	50 539	—5 344	54 160	—6 575
II	44 238	+3 134	46 225	+3 995	48 151	+3 387	53 870	+3 331	58 245	+4 085
III	44 078	— 160	44 658	—1 567	48 746	+ 595	54 252	+ 382	54 967	—3 278
IV	43 804	— 274	45 508	+ 850	49 713	+ 967	54 951	+ 699	55 764	+ 797
V	45 962	+2 158	47 169	+1 661	51 344	+1 631	57 361	+2 410	56 311	+ 547
VI	43 247	—2 715	44 605	—2 564	49 584	—1 760	57 911	+ 550	56 177	— 134
VII	42 615	— 632	44 720	+ 115	49 903	+ 319	58 281	+ 370	53 471	—2 706
VIII	45 075	+2 460	45 849	+1 129	50 376	+ 473	58 927	+ 646	53 736	+ 265
IX	43 185	—1 890	45 080	— 769	50 634	+ 258	58 831	— 96	55 828	+2 092
X	42 759	— 426	46 497	+1 417	51 433	+ 799	56 795	—2 036	54 094	—1 734
XI	45 590	+2 831	48 711	+2 214	53 493	+2 060	58 468	+1 673	57 477	+3 383
XII	45 019	— 571	47 902	— 809	55 883	+2 390	60 735	+2 267	60 640	+3 163

8. Coins of 5 to 500 marks in circulation, end-of-month figures, 1950—1957

Mill. mk

Month	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
I	294	325	382	564	1 333	1 676	1 833	2 517
II	292	327	417	586	1 359	1 667	1 813	2 659
III	292	331	449	622	1 414	1 667	1 827	2 762
IV	294	334	472	658	1 477	1 699	1 840	2 863
V	296	336	497	738	1 518	1 716	1 856	2 918
VI	299	340	504	850	1 559	1 741	1 887	2 990
VII	304	346	522	966	1 577	1 776	1 910	3 003
VIII	308	351	535	1 079	1 608	1 799	1 932	3 032
IX	314	356	538	1 177	1 623	1 804	2 091	3 083
X	318	359	547	1 258	1 649	1 829	2 213	3 115
XI	320	364	554	1 314	1 689	1 856	2 342	3 166
XII	325	372	565	1 368	1 740	1 902	2 507	3 247
Average	305	345	499	932	1 546	1 761	2 004	2 946

9. Notes and coins in circulation, end-of-year figures, 1950—1957

Mill. mk

Denomination	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Notes in circulation								
10 000 mk	—	—	—	—	—	13 821	23 971	23 627
5 000 »	19 927	28 774	30 611	30 306	33 087	26 109	20 076	19 966
1 000 »	10 074	11 117	10 624	10 253	10 498	11 178	11 977	12 361
500 »	1 796	1 966	1 981	1 967	2 049	2 321	2 405	2 388
100 »	1 716	1 924	1 914	1 990	2 090	2 308	2 171	2 167
50 »	399	452	462	112	49	41	37	36
20 »	287	327	344	308	71	52	47	45
10 »	163	195	198	65	40	35	33	32
5 »	21	19	19	18	18	18	18	18
Total notes	34 383	44 774	46 153	45 019	47 902	55 883	60 735	60 640
Percentage of total note circulation								
10 000 mk	—	—	—	—	—	24.7	39.5	38.9
5 000 »	58.0	64.3	66.3	67.3	69.1	46.7	33.0	32.9
1 000 »	29.3	24.8	23.0	22.8	21.9	20.0	19.7	20.4
500 »	5.2	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.2	3.9	3.9
100 »	5.0	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.1	3.6	3.6
50 »	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
20 »	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
10 »	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 »	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Coins in circulation								
500 mk	—	—	165	183	188	191	199	220
200 »	—	—	—	—	—	—	279	697
100 »	—	—	—	—	—	—	199	472
50 »	—	—	—	513	570	610	642	630
20 »	46	46	44	76	395	464	507	525
10 »	41	41	48	295	315	351	376	385
5 »	239	284	308	301	272	286	305	317
1 »	187	213	236	243	254	275	298	319
Small change	57	56	55	54	53	53	53	53
Total coins	570	640	856	1 665	2 047	2 230	2 858	3 618

10. Printing and destruction of notes, 1953—1956

Mill. mk

Denomination	Notes printed				Notes cancelled			
	1953	1954	1955	1956	1953	1954	1955	1956
10 000 mk	—	—	16 000	26 000	—	—	—	2 350
5 000 »	21 565	18 100	25 455	28 100	15 195	21 335	37 695	22 630
1 000 »	12 000	14 480	16 600	20 000	11 365	16 816	13 067	19 875
500 »	2 580	5 420	4 380	4 340	3 367	3 931	4 324	4 790
100 »	8 780	7 600	7 770	7 210	7 420	7 784	8 482	6 920
50 »	250	—	—	—	878	67	9	4
20 »	662	22	—	—	816	352	20	5
10 »	—	—	—	—	186	27	5	2
5 »	—	—	—	—	1	0	0	0
Total	45 837	45 622	70 205	85 650	39 228	50 312	63 602	56 576
Number in thousands	147 393	106 060	109 751	109 000	172 435	128 493	115 814	103 972

11. Notes and coins, 1957

Mill. mk

Denomination	Total issue 31. XII 1956	Issued in 1957	Destroyed in 1957	Total issue 31. XII 1957	Held by the Bank of Finland 31. XII 1957	In circulation 31. XII 1957
Notes						
10 000 mk	39 650	15 400	16 070	38 980	15 353	23 627
5 000 »	38 469	13 750	19 275	32 944	12 978	19 966
1 000 »	19 191	19 000	22 364	15 827	3 466	12 361
500 »	4 422	5 200	6 234	3 388	1 000	2 388
100 »	3 390	6 987	7 547	2 830	663	2 167
50 »	38	—	2	36	0	36
20 »	48	—	3	45	0	45
10 »	33	—	1	32	0	32
5 »	18	—	0	18	0	18
Total	105 259	60 337	71 496	94 100	33 460	60 640
Number in thousands	83 612	103 560	116 043	71 129	16 235	54 894
Coins						
500 mk	302	—	—	302	82	220
200 »	310	432	—	742	45	697
100 »	301	223	—	524	52	472
50 »	692	—	1	691	61	630
20 »	537	21	1	557	32	525
10 »	402	—	1	401	16	385
5 »	315	21	10	326	9	317
1 »	300	29	8	321	2	319
Small change	53	—	0	53	0	53
Total	3 212	726	21	3 917	299	3 618

12. Foreign exchange reserve, at end of year or quarter, 1950—1957

Thousand million marks

Currency	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956				1957			
							I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Gold and US\$	5.0	11.3	8.7	12.5	13.6	15.6	17.1	17.9	19.1	19.0	17.2	17.3	24.1	25.6
EPU	-0.9	17.4	-9.3	3.5	16.5	16.6	13.4	6.0	7.6	6.4	4.1	2.8	7.8	8.3
Eastern Bloc	-1.2	1.0	6.8	3.7	2.1	2.4	2.2	-0.7	0.9	2.5	0.4	-3.2	-2.9	2.0
Other	-0.1	1.0	2.8	-0.5	-2.7	-2.5	-1.7	-2.7	-2.5	-3.1	-2.0	-1.7	-3.9	-2.0
Total	2.8	30.7	9.0	19.2	29.5	32.1	31.0	20.5	25.1	24.8	19.7	15.2	25.1	33.9

13. Turnover on various accounts, 1957

Thousand million marks

Account	Balance 31. XII 1956 + = asset - = liability	Turnover in 1957		Balance 31. XII 1957 + = asset - = liability
		+ Debitings	- Creditings	
Cash accounts				
Head office	+ 26.8	1 043.5	1 052.0	+ 18.3
Turku	+ 1.8	124.4	124.0	+ 2.2
Pori	+ 1.7	58.4	59.0	+ 1.1
Vaasa	+ 1.7	64.5	64.5	+ 1.7
Oulu	+ 2.2	145.3	145.9	+ 1.6
Kuopio	+ 1.4	49.4	49.6	+ 1.2
Joensuu	+ 1.2	20.6	20.9	+ 0.9
Mikkeli	+ 0.9	17.5	17.6	+ 0.8
Tampere	+ 1.2	115.9	115.7	+ 1.4
Hämeenlinna	+ 1.0	23.4	23.5	+ 0.9
Jyväskylä	+ 1.8	31.2	31.9	+ 1.1
Kotka	+ 1.9	36.9	37.1	+ 1.7
Lahti	+ 1.3	53.5	53.9	+ 0.9
Total	+ 44.9	1 784.5	1 795.6	+ 33.8
Gold	+ 7.8	—	—	+ 7.8
Foreign exchange accounts	+ 17.0	182.2	173.2	+ 26.0
Discounted bills	+ 24.4	101.4	99.5	+ 26.3
Rediscounted bills	+ 33.7	170.9	179.7	+ 24.9
Treasury Bond Loan	+ 17.5	1.2	5.0	+ 13.7
Bonds	+ 4.6	0.1	0.7	+ 4.0
Sundry accounts	+ 9.3	53.6	45.6	+ 17.3
Note account	- 105.3	71.5	60.3	- 94.1
Mark accounts of holders				
abroad	- 7.0	11.0	11.9	- 7.9
Cheque account of Treasury	- 10.6	639.0	633.5	- 5.1
Other cheque accounts	- 0.7	1 186.2	1 187.5	- 2.0
Long-term liabilities	- 14.7	13.2	14.7	- 16.2
Equalisation accounts and				
Bank funds	- 20.9	2.1	9.7	- 28.5
Grand total	± 159.2	4 216.9	4 216.9	± 153.8

14. The Bank's own funds, end-of-year figures, 1926—1957

Mill. mk

Year	Capital	Reserve Fund	Value of premises and furniture	Profits undisposed	Total
1926	500	133	12	107	752
1927	500	240	12	117	869
1928	500	357	12	144	1 013
1929	500	501	12	151	1 164
1930	1 000	76	12	131	1 219
1931	1 000	142	12	111	1 265
1932	1 000	197	12	116	1 325
1933	1 000	204	12	112	1 328
1934	1 000	206	12	111	1 329
1935	1 000	262	12	100	1 374
1936	1 000	313	12	101	1 426
1937	1 000	363	12	102	1 477
1938	1 250	415	12	105	1 782
1939	1 250	469	12	103	1 834
1940	1 250	522	12	203	1 987
1941	1 250	625	12	212	2 099
1942	1 250	737	12	231	2 230
1943	1 250	868	32	232	2 382
1944	1 250	1 001	32	222	2 505
1945	1 250	1 154	32	237	2 673
1946	1 250	1 291	32	242	2 815
1947	1 250	1 433	—	604	3 287
1948	5 000	137	—	834	5 971
1949	5 000	571	—	908	6 479
1950	5 000	1 025	—	1 004	7 029
1951	5 000	1 527	—	1 415	7 942
1952	5 000	2 242	—	1 212	8 454
1953	5 000	2 847	—	1 671	9 518
1954	5 000	3 683	—	1 557	10 240
1955	10 000	—	—	1 612	11 612
1956	10 000	812	—	2 052	12 864
1957	10 000	1 838	—	2 171	14 009

15. Appropriation of profits, 1926—1957

Mill. mk

Year	Profits at disposal at beginning of year	Of which:			Annual profit
		Transferred to Reserve Fund	Transferred to the disposal of the Diet	Undisposed at end of year	
1926	83	83	—	—	107
1927	107	107	—	—	117
1928	117	117	—	—	144
1929	144	144	—	—	151
1930	151	76	75	0	131
1931	131	66	65	0	111
1932	111	55	55	1	115
1933	116	6	110	—	112
1934	112	2	110	—	111
1935	111	56	55	—	100
1936	100	50	50	—	101
1937	101	51	50	—	102
1938	102	52	50	—	105
1939	105	55	50	—	103
1940	103	53	50	—	203
1941	203	103	100	—	212
1942	212	112	100	—	231
1943	231	131	100	—	232
1944	232	132	100	—	222
1945	222	122	100	—	237
1946	237	137	100	—	242
1947	242	142	100	—	604
1948	604	304	300	—	834
1949	834	434	400	—	908
1950	908	408	500	—	1 004
1951	1 004	502	502	—	1 415
1952	1 415	715	700	—	1 212
1953	1 212	606	606	—	1 671
1954	1 671	835	800	36	1 521
1955	1 557	796	761	—	1 612
1956	1 612	812	800	—	2 052
1957	2 052	1 026	1 026	—	2 171

16. Internal clearing operations: number and value of bank-post-bills, cheques and transfers of accounts, 1954—1957

Number in thousands

Value in mill. mk

Month and year	Head office		Branch offices		Total	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
1957						
I	238	86 617	82	25 925	320	112 542
II	212	76 960	78	22 766	290	99 726
III	234	83 108	84	24 159	318	107 267
IV	226	84 418	85	27 044	311	111 462
V	237	81 745	90	26 174	327	107 919
VI	226	80 858	86	26 458	312	107 316
VII	220	81 594	87	23 885	307	105 479
VIII	208	79 092	86	23 922	294	103 014
IX	222	83 317	87	25 808	309	109 125
X	250	95 613	95	27 851	345	123 464
XI	241	88 162	89	25 874	330	114 036
XII	278	97 555	92	28 144	370	125 699
Total	2 792	1 019 039	1 041	308 010	3 833	1 327 049
1956	2 562	955 807	967	294 355	3 529	1 250 162
1955	2 450	888 976	915	267 510	3 365	1 156 486
1954	2 167	794 285	827	232 637	2 994	1 026 922

Number in thousands

Value in mill. mk

Branch office	1954		1955		1956		1957	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Turku	116	46 994	125	54 150	133	63 632	126	60 897
Pori	63	18 353	69	19 297	75	21 649	85	24 834
Vaasa	113	16 973	122	22 459	125	26 045	131	25 997
Oulu	72	22 103	91	27 658	97	32 037	103	29 322
Kuopio	46	11 559	51	13 224	52	12 573	54	12 576
Joensuu	24	4 321	26	5 381	26	6 921	28	7 462
Mikkeli	24	5 514	25	6 030	27	5 418	31	5 284
Tampere	137	58 683	146	64 947	155	69 855	163	77 670
Hämeenlinna	32	6 915	36	7 115	39	7 531	44	8 930
Jyväskylä	68	11 740	74	13 151	71	12 939	86	14 741
Kotka	32	13 452	34	13 256	34	12 322	38	13 988
Lahti	100	16 030	116	20 842	133	23 433	152	26 309
Total	827	232 637	915	267 510	967	294 355	1 041	308 010

17. Minimum discount rate, 1867—1957

From	%	From	%	Annual averages					
				Year	%	Year	%		
1. I	1867	6	19. V	1916	5	1867	6.00	1914	5.62
20. III	1868	5	8. I	1919	6	1868	5.22	1915	5.51
1. I	1870	4 1/2	18. XI	1919	7	1869	5.00	1916	5.19
1. I	1871	4	23. III	1920	8	1870	4.50	1917—	
1. I	1876	4 1/2	10. XI	1920	9	1871—		1918	5.00
1. VI	1877	5	17. X	1922	8	1875	4.00	1919	6.10
1. I	1879	5 1/2	13. IX	1923	9	1876	4.50	1920	7.91
1. I	1880	5	28. X	1923	8	1877	4.79	1921	9.00
1. IX	1880	4 1/2	30. XI	1923	10	1878	5.00	1922	8.79
4. XII	1886	4	6. III	1924	9	1879	5.50	1923	8.30
18. III	1890	4 1/2	15. VIII	1925	8	1880	4.83	1924	9.18
18. XI	1890	5	30. X	1925	7 1/2	1881—		1925	8.54
2. XII	1891	5 1/2	23. III	1927	7	1885	4.50	1926	7.50
3. XII	1893	5	11. VIII	1927	6 1/2	1886	4.46	1927	6.87
10. II	1895	4 1/2	25. XI	1927	6	1887—		1928	6.26
4. X	1895	4	8. VIII	1928	6 1/2	1889	4.00	1929	7.00
21. X	1896	4 1/2	16. XI	1928	7	1890	4.45	1930	6.49
18. X	1898	5	29. IV	1930	6 1/2	1891	5.04	1931	6.52
5. X	1899	5 1/2	27. VIII	1930	6	1892	5.50	1932	6.77
29. X	1899	6	1. X	1931	7 1/2	1893	5.46	1933	5.58
19. IX	1901	5 1/2	12. X	1931	9	1894	5.00	1934	4.46
9. II	1902	5	26. X	1931	8	1895	4.43	1935—	
28. II	1907	5 1/2	13. II	1932	7	1896	4.10	1946	4.00
7. XI	1907	6	19. IV	1932	6 1/2	1897	4.50	1947	4.32
28. XI	1907	6 1/2	1. II	1933	6	1898	4.60	1948	7.06
8. VIII	1908	6	3. VI	1933	5 1/2	1899	5.21	1949	6.29
20. IX	1908	5 1/2	5. IX	1933	5	1900	6.00	1950	6.07
25. IV	1909	5	20. XII	1933	4 1/2	1901	5.86	1951	7.67
16. XII	1910	5 1/2	3. XII	1934	4	1902	5.05	1952—	
19. II	1911	5	6. VI	1947	4 1/2	1903—		1953	5.75
17. V	1911	4 1/2	15. XII	1947	5 1/4	1906	5.00	1954	5.69
28. I	1912	5	6. II	1948	7 1/4	1907	5.54	1955	5.00
10. XI	1912	6	1. II	1949	6 3/4	1908	6.16	1956	6.06
25. XI	1913	5 1/2	1. VII	1949	5 3/4	1909	5.16	1957	6.50
1. IV	1914	5	3. XI	1950	7 3/4	1910	5.02		
4. VIII	1914	7	16. XII	1951	5 3/4	1911	4.76		
6. IX	1914	6	1. XII	1954	5	1912	5.10		
10. I	1915	5 1/2	19. IV.	1956	6 1/2	1913	5.95		

18. Rates of exchange: par rates and selling rates at sight, 1957

From	1 Dollar New York	1 Pound sterling London	100 Kroner Stockholm	100 Kroner Copen- hagen	100 Kroner Oslo	100 Francs Zurich	100 D. Mark Frankfurt a/M
Par rate							
—15. IX	230	644: —	4 446	3 330	3 220	5 260	5 476
16. IX—	320	896: —	6 186	4 633	4 480	7 318	7 619
Selling rate							
2. I	231	646: —	4 472	3 335	3 242	5 277	5 516
3.	231	646: —	4 467	3 335	3 242	5 277	5 512
4.	231	646: 50	4 467	3 335	3 242	5 277	5 512
7.	231	646: 50	4 467	3 335	3 242	5 277	5 512
8.	231	646: 50	4 465	3 335	3 242	5 277	5 512
9.	231	647: —	4 465	3 335	3 242	5 277	5 512
11.	231	647: —	4 465	3 335	3 242	5 277	5 512
16.	231	647: 50	4 465	3 339	3 242	5 277	5 512
17.	231	647: 50	4 465	3 339	3 242	5 277	5 509
19.	231	647: 50	4 465	3 339	3 242	5 277	5 515
22.	231	647: 50	4 465	3 339	3 238	5 277	5 515
23.	231	647: 50	4 465	3 339	3 238	5 277	5 515
29.	231	647: 50	4 465	3 339	3 238	5 277	5 515
5. II	231	648: —	4 469	3 339	3 238	5 277	5 515
14.	231	648: —	4 469	3 339	3 238	5 277	5 515
15.	231	648: —	4 469	3 339	3 238	5 280	5 515
25.	231	648: —	4 469	3 339	3 238	5 280	5 515
1. III	231	648: 50	4 469	3 339	3 241	5 280	5 515
12.	231	648: 25	4 473	3 339	3 241	5 283	5 515
13.	231	648: 25	4 475	3 339	3 241	5 283	5 515
14.	231	648: —	4 478	3 339	3 241	5 285	5 515
16.	231	648: —	4 478	3 337	3 241	5 285	5 515
18.	231	648: —	4 478	3 337	3 243	5 285	5 515
19.	231	647: —	4 478	3 337	3 243	5 285	5 515
21.	231	647: —	4 478	3 334	3 243	5 285	5 515
22.	231	647: 50	4 478	3 334	3 243	5 285	5 515
23.	231	648: —	4 478	3 334	3 243	5 285	5 515
27.	231	648: —	4 478	3 334	3 243	5 282	5 515
1. IV	231	647: 50	4 478	3 334	3 243	5 282	5 515
3.	231	648: 25	4 478	3 334	3 243	5 282	5 515
4.	231	648: 25	4 475	3 334	3 243	5 282	5 515
9.	231	648: 25	4 470	3 334	3 243	5 282	5 515
23.	231	648: 25	4 470	3 334	3 243	5 282	5 515

mk

100 Francs Paris	100 Francs Brussels	100 Gulden Amster- dam	100 Schilling Vienna	100 Koruny Prague	100 Escudos Lisbon	1 Dollar Montreal	From
65: 72	460: —	6 053	884: 60	3 195	800: —	209	Par rate —15. IX
76: 19	640: —	8 421	1 231: —	4 444	1 113: —	320	16. IX—
							Selling rate
65: 73	460: 50	6 064	890: —	3 208	804: —	238	2. I
65: 67	460: —	6 064	890: —	3 208	804: —	238	3.
65: 67	460: —	6 071	890: —	3 208	804: —	238	4.
65: 62	460: —	6 071	890: —	3 208	804: —	238	7.
65: 62	461: 20	6 071	890: —	3 208	804: —	238	8.
65: 67	461: 60	6 071	890: —	3 208	804: —	238	9.
65: 64	461: —	6 071	890: —	3 208	804: —	238	11.
65: 70	461: —	6 071	890: —	3 208	804: —	238	16.
65: 70	461: —	6 071	890: —	3 208	804: —	238	17.
65: 70	461: 40	6 075	890: —	3 208	804: —	238	19.
65: 70	461: 40	6 075	890: —	3 208	804: —	238	22.
65: 68	461: 20	6 075	890: —	3 208	804: —	238	23.
65: 68	460: 90	6 075	890: —	3 208	804: —	238	29.
65: 68	460: 90	6 075	890: —	3 208	804: —	238	5. II
65: 68	460: 90	6 075	895: —	3 208	804: —	238	14.
65: 68	460: 90	6 075	890: —	3 208	804: —	238	15.
65: 68	460: 70	6 073	890: —	3 208	804: —	238	25.
65: 68	460: 70	6 073	890: —	3 208	804: —	238	1. III
65: 68	460: 70	6 073	890: —	3 208	804: —	238	12.
65: 68	460: 70	6 075	890: —	3 208	804: —	238	13.
65: 68	460: 70	6 078	890: —	3 208	804: —	238	14.
65: 68	460: 70	6 082	890: —	3 208	804: —	238	16.
65: 70	460: 90	6 086	890: —	3 208	804: —	238	18.
65: 70	460: 90	6 086	890: —	3 208	804: —	238	19.
65: 70	460: 90	6 086	890: —	3 208	804: —	238	21.
65: 70	460: 90	6 086	890: —	3 208	804: —	238	22.
65: 70	460: 90	6 086	890: —	3 208	804: —	238	23.
65: 70	460: 90	6 083	890: —	3 208	804: —	238	27.
65: 70	460: 90	6 086	890: —	3 208	804: —	238	1. IV
65: 70	460: 90	6 086	890: —	3 208	804: —	238	3.
65: 70	460: 50	6 086	890: —	3 208	804: —	238	4.
65: 70	460: 50	6 086	890: —	3 208	804: —	238	9.
65: 70	460: 20	6 086	890: —	3 208	804: —	238	23.

18. (Cont.) Rates of exchange: par rates and selling rates at sight, 1957

From	1 Dollar New York	1 Pound sterling London	100 Kronor Stockholm	100 Kroner Copen- hagen	100 Kroner Oslo	100 Francs Zurich	100 D. Mark Frankfurt a/M
24. IV	231	648: 25	4 467	3 334	3 243	5 282	5 515
29.	231	648: 25	4 467	3 334	3 243	5 282	5 515
30.	231	648: 25	4 470	3 334	3 243	5 282	5 515
3. V	231	648: 25	4 470	3 334	3 243	5 282	5 515
7.	231	648: 25	4 473	3 334	3 243	5 282	5 515
9.	231	648: 25	4 473	3 334	3 243	5 282	5 515
11.	231	648: 25	4 476	3 334	3 243	5 285	5 515
14.	231	647: 75	4 476	3 331	3 243	5 285	5 515
15.	231	647: 25	4 476	3 331	3 240	5 285	5 515
17.	231	647: 25	4 476	3 331	3 237	5 285	5 515
24.	231	647: 25	4 476	3 331	3 237	5 285	5 515
25.	231	647: 25	4 476	3 331	3 237	5 288	5 515
7. VI	231	646: 75	4 476	3 331	3 237	5 288	5 515
11.	231	646: 75	4 476	3 331	3 237	5 288	5 515
13.	231	646: —	4 476	3 331	3 237	5 288	5 515
20.	231	646: —	4 476	3 331	3 237	5 288	5 515
21.	231	646: —	4 476	3 331	3 237	5 288	5 515
25.	231	646: —	4 476	3 331	3 237	5 288	5 517
26.	231	646: —	4 473	3 331	3 237	5 288	5 517
29.	231	645: 50	4 470	3 331	3 234	5 288	5 517
3. VII	231	645: —	4 465	3 331	3 230	5 288	5 517
4.	231	645: —	4 461	3 331	3 230	5 288	5 517
5.	231	645: —	4 456	3 331	3 230	5 288	5 517
9.	231	645: —	4 456	3 331	3 230	5 288	5 517
13.	231	644: 50	4 456	3 331	3 230	5 288	5 517
16.	231	644: 50	4 456	3 331	3 227	5 285	5 517
17.	231	644: 50	4 456	3 331	3 227	5 285	5 517
18.	231	644: 50	4 460	3 331	3 227	5 285	5 517
20.	231	644: 50	4 465	3 331	3 227	5 285	5 517
25.	231	644: 50	4 465	3 331	3 227	5 285	5 517
26.	231	644: 50	4 467	3 331	3 227	5 285	5 517
27.	231	644: 50	4 467	3 331	3 227	5 285	5 517
29.	231	644: 50	4 467	3 331	3 227	5 285	5 517
2. VIII	231	644: 50	4 467	3 331	3 227	5 288	5 517
5.	231	644: 50	4 467	3 331	3 227	5 292	5 517
7.	231	644: 50	4 464	3 331	3 227	5 292	5 517
9.	231	644: 50	4 464	3 331	3 227	5 292	5 517
12.	231	644: 50	4 464	3 331	3 227	5 292	5 517
13.	231	644: 50	4 467	3 331	3 227	5 296	5 517

mk

100 Francs Paris	100 Francs Brussels	100 Gulden Amster- dam	100 Schilling Vienna	100 Koruny Prague	100 Escudos Lisbon	1 Dollar Montreal	From
65: 70	460: 20	6 086	890: —	3 208	804: —	238	24. IV
65: 70	459: 90	6 083	890: —	3 208	804: —	238	29.
65: 70	459: 90	6 083	890: —	3 208	804: —	238	30.
65: 70	459: 90	6 080	890: —	3 208	804: —	238	3. V
65: 70	460: 20	6 080	890: —	3 208	804: —	238	7.
65: 70	460: 60	6 080	890: —	3 208	804: —	238	9.
65: 70	460: 60	6 080	890: 40	3 208	804: —	238	11.
65: 70	460: 60	6 080	890: 40	3 208	804: —	238	14.
65: 70	460: 60	6 077	890: 40	3 208	804: —	238	15.
65: 70	460: —	6 077	890: 40	3 208	804: —	238	17.
65: 70	460: —	6 077	891: —	3 208	804: —	238	24.
65: 70	460: —	6 077	891: —	3 208	804: —	238	25.
65: 70	460: —	6 077	891: —	3 208	804: —	238	7. VI
65: 70	460: —	6 072	891: —	3 208	804: —	238	11.
65: 70	460: —	6 072	891: —	3 208	804: —	238	13.
65: 70	460: —	6 072	891: —	3 208	804: —	240	20.
65: 70	460: —	6 066	891: —	3 208	804: —	240	21.
65: 75	460: —	6 066	891: —	3 208	804: —	240	25.
65: 75	460: —	6 062	891: —	3 208	804: —	240	26.
65: 75	460: —	6 062	891: —	3 208	804: —	240	29.
65: 75	460: —	6 062	891: —	3 208	804: —	240	3. VII
65: 75	460: —	6 062	891: —	3 208	804: —	240	4.
65: 75	460: —	6 059	891: —	3 208	804: —	240	5.
65: 75	460: 30	6 059	891: —	3 208	804: —	240	9.
65: 75	460: 30	6 059	891: —	3 208	804: —	240	13.
65: 75	460: 30	6 059	891: —	3 208	804: —	240	16.
65: 75	460: 30	6 063	891: —	3 208	804: —	240	17.
65: 75	460: 30	6 063	891: —	3 208	804: —	240	18.
65: 75	460: 30	6 063	891: —	3 208	804: —	240	20.
65: 75	460: 60	6 063	891: —	3 208	804: —	240	25.
65: 75	461: 10	6 063	891: —	3 208	804: —	240	26.
65: 75	461: 70	6 063	891: —	3 208	804: —	240	27.
65: 75	462: —	6 063	891: —	3 208	804: —	240	29.
65: 75	462: —	6 063	891: —	3 208	804: —	240	2. VIII
65: 75	462: —	6 060	891: —	3 208	804: —	240	5.
65: 75	462: —	6 060	891: —	3 208	804: —	240	7.
65: 75	461: 40	6 056	891: —	3 208	804: —	240	9.
—	461: 40	6 056	891: —	3 208	804: —	240	12.
—	461: 40	6 056	891: —	3 208	804: —	240	13.

18. (Cont.) Rates of exchange: par rates and selling rates at sight, 1957

From	1 Dollar New York	1 Pound sterling London	100 Kronor Stockholm	100 Kroner Copen- hagen	100 Kroner Oslo	100 Francs Zurich	100 D. Mark Frankfurt a/M
14. VIII	231	644: 50	4 467	3 331	3 227	5 296	5 517
15.	231	644: —	4 470	3 331	3 227	5 296	5 517
17.	231	644: —	4 470	3 331	3 227	5 296	5 517
21.	231	644: —	4 465	3 331	3 227	5 296	5 517
22.	231	644: —	4 460	3 331	3 227	5 296	5 517
27.	231	644: —	4 457	3 331	3 227	5 296	5 517
28.	231	644: —	4 457	3 331	3 227	5 296	5 517
29.	231	644: —	4 457	3 331	3 227	5 296	5 517
6. IX	231	644: —	4 457	3 331	3 227	5 296	5 517
7.	231	644: —	4 457	3 331	3 227	5 296	5 517
11.	231	644: —	4 460	3 331	3 227	5 296	5 517
12.	231	644: —	4 460	3 331	3 227	5 296	5 517
13.	231	644: —	4 460	3 331	3 227	5 296	5 517
14.	231	644: —	4 460	3 331	3 227	5 296	5 517
16.	321	896: —	6 210	4 634	4 495	7 370	7 676
17.	321	896: —	6 210	4 634	4 495	7 370	7 676
18.	321	896: —	6 210	4 634	4 495	7 370	7 676
19.	321	896: —	6 210	4 634	4 495	7 370	7 676
20.	321	896: —	6 210	4 634	4 495	7 370	7 676
21.	321	896: —	6 210	4 634	4 495	7 370	7 676
23.	321	896: —	6 210	4 634	4 495	7 365	7 676
24.	321	897: 50	6 210	4 634	4 495	7 365	7 676
25.	321	898: —	6 200	4 634	4 495	7 355	7 660
26.	321	898: —	6 200	4 634	4 495	7 355	7 660
27.	321	897: —	6 200	4 634	4 495	7 355	7 670
28.	321	897: —	6 200	4 634	4 495	7 355	7 660
30.	321	897: —	6 200	4 634	4 495	7 350	7 660
1. X	321	897: —	6 200	4 634	4 495	7 345	7 660
3.	321	897: —	6 200	4 634	4 500	7 345	7 660
4.	321	897: —	6 200	4 634	4 500	7 337	7 655
5.	321	897: —	6 200	4 634	4 500	7 337	7 655
8.	321	898: —	6 200	4 634	4 500	7 337	7 650
9.	321	898: —	6 200	4 634	4 500	7 330	7 640
10.	321	898: —	6 200	4 634	4 500	7 330	7 640
15.	321	898: —	6 200	4 634	4 500	7 325	7 635
19.	321	898: —	6 200	4 634	4 500	7 325	7 635
21.	321	898: —	6 200	4 634	4 495	7 325	7 630
22.	321	898: 50	6 200	4 634	4 495	7 325	7 625
23.	321	898: 50	6 200	4 634	4 495	7 325	7 625
26.	321	898: 50	6 200	4 634	4 495	7 325	7 633
29.	321	898: 50	6 200	4 634	4 495	7 325	7 633

¹ Nominal rate.

mk

100 Francs Paris	100 Francs Brussels	100 Gulden Amster- dam	100 Schilling Vienna	100 Koruny Prague	100 Escudos Lisbon	1 Dollar Montreal	From
55: 22 ¹	461: 40	6 056	891: —	3 208	804: —	240	14. VIII
55: 22 ¹	461: 40	6 056	891: —	3 208	804: —	240	15.
55: 22 ¹	462: 50	6 056	891: —	3 208	804: —	240	17.
55: 16	463: —	6 056	891: —	3 208	804: —	240	21.
55: 16	463: —	6 056	891: —	3 208	804: —	243	22.
55: 16	462: 70	6 056	891: —	3 208	804: —	243	27.
55: 16	462: 20	6 056	891: —	3 208	804: —	243	28.
55: 16	461: 50	6 056	891: —	3 208	804: —	243	29.
55: 16	461: 50	6 060	891: —	3 208	804: —	243	6. IX
55: —	461: 20	6 060	891: —	3 208	804: —	243	7.
54: 90	461: 20	6 060	891: —	3 208	804: —	243	11.
54: 85	461: 20	6 060	891: —	3 208	804: —	243	12.
54: 85	461: 20	6 066	891: —	3 208	804: —	243	13.
54: 82	461: 20	6 072	891: —	3 208	804: —	243	14.
76: 22	641: 60	8 453	1 240: —	4 456	1 118: 50	332	16.
76: 30	641: 70	8 450	1 240: —	4 463	1 118: 50	332	17.
76: 45	642: —	8 450	1 240: —	4 463	1 118: 50	332	18.
76: 50	642: —	8 450	1 240: —	4 463	1 118: 50	332	19.
76: 42	642: —	8 450	1 240: —	4 463	1 118: 50	332	20.
76: 26	642: 40	8 450	1 240: —	4 463	1 118: 50	332	21.
76: 26	642: 05	8 450	1 240: —	4 463	1 118: 50	332	23.
76: 30	642: 05	8 450	1 240: —	4 463	1 118: 50	332	24.
76: 30	641: 50	8 450	1 240: —	4 463	1 118: 50	332	25.
76: 30	641: 60	8 450	1 240: —	4 463	1 118: 50	332	26.
76: 30	641: 60	8 445	1 240: —	4 463	1 118: 50	332	27.
76: 30	641: 35	8 445	1 240: —	4 463	1 118: 50	332	28.
76: 30	641: 20	8 440	1 240: —	4 463	1 118: 50	332	30.
76: 30	640: 70	8 440	1 240: —	4 463	1 118: 50	332	1. X
76: 25	640: 70	8 440	1 240: —	4 463	1 118: 50	332	3.
76: 10	640: 30	8 440	1 240: —	4 463	1 118: 50	332	4.
76: 10	640: 30	8 440	1 237: —	4 463	1 118: 50	332	5.
75: 95	640: 30	8 450	1 237: —	4 463	1 118: 50	332	8.
75: 95	639: 30	8 450	1 237: —	4 463	1 118: 50	332	9.
75: 98	639: 30	8 450	1 234: —	4 463	1 118: 50	332	10.
75: 98	639: 30	8 450	1 234: —	4 463	1 118: 50	332	15.
75: 98	640: —	8 450	1 234: —	4 463	1 118: 50	332	19.
75: 98	640: —	8 450	1 234: —	4 463	1 118: 50	332	21.
75: 98	640: 50	8 450	1 234: —	4 463	1 118: 50	332	22.
75: 98	642: —	8 450	1 234: —	4 463	1 118: 50	332	23.
75: 98	642: —	8 450	1 234: —	4 463	1 118: 50	332	26.
75: 98	642: —	8 450	1 234: —	4 463	1 118: 50	334	29.

18. (Cont.) Rates of exchange: par rates and selling rates at sight, 1957

From	1 Dollar New York	1 Pound sterling London	100 Kronor Stockholm	100 Kroner Copen- hagen	100 Kroner Oslo	100 Francs Zurich	100 D. Mark Frankfurt a/M
6. XI	321	898: 50	6 200	4 634	4 495	7 325	7 633
7.	321	898: 50	6 200	4 634	4 495	7 325	7 633
8.	321	898: 50	6 200	4 634	4 495	7 325	7 633
9.	321	898: 50	6 200	4 634	4 495	7 325	7 633
12.	321	898: 50	6 200	4 634	4 495	7 325	7 633
13.	321	898: 50	6 200	4 634	4 495	7 325	7 633
14.	321	898: 50	6 200	4 634	4 495	7 325	7 633
19.	321	898: 50	6 196	4 634	4 495	7 325	7 633
21.	321	898: 50	6 196	4 634	4 495	7 325	7 633
26.	321	898: 50	6 196	4 634	4 495	7 325	7 633
29.	321	898: 50	6 196	4 640	4 495	7 325	7 633
3. XII	321	898: 50	6 196	4 640	4 495	7 325	7 633
4.	321	898: 50	6 196	4 640	4 495	7 325	7 633
5.	321	898: 50	6 196	4 640	4 490	7 325	7 638
7.	321	898: 50	6 196	4 640	4 490	7 325	7 638
10.	321	898: 50	6 196	4 640	4 490	7 325	7 638
11.	321	898: 50	6 200	4 640	4 490	7 325	7 638
12.	321	898: 50	6 200	4 640	4 490	7 325	7 638
13.	321	898: 50	6 200	4 640	4 490	7 325	7 638
17.	321	898: 50	6 206	4 640	4 490	7 325	7 638
19.	321	898: 50	6 206	4 640	4 490	7 325	7 638
20.	321	898: 50	6 206	4 640	4 490	7 325	7 638
21.	321	898: 50	6 206	4 640	4 490	7 325	7 638
23.	321	898: —	6 206	4 640	4 490	7 325	7 638
27.	321	898: —	6 206	4 640	4 490	7 330	7 638
30.	321	898: —	6 200	4 640	4 490	7 330	7 638
31.	321	898: —	6 200	4 640	4 490	7 330	7 638
Average	257: 31	720: 09	4 975	3 714	3 604	5 883	6 137

The clearing accounts with some countries are based on the dollar. The quotations for Ankara, Asuncion, Athens, Beograd, Berlin, Bogotá, Budapest, Buenos Aires, Madrid, Montevideo, Rio de Janeiro, Rome, Sofia, Tel-Aviv, Tokyo and Warszawa were 231 mk up to 15 September and after that 321 mk. The clearing accounts with Reykjavik were based on pound sterling, quoted at 646 mk and 900 mk respectively, and those with Bucharest, Moscow and Peking on the rouble, rate 5 775 mk and 8 035 mk respectively to 100 roubles.

mk

100 Francs Paris	100 Francs Brussels	100 Gulden Amster- dam	100 Schilling Vienna	100 Koruny Prague	100 Escudos Lisbon	1 Dollar Montreal	From
76: 10	642: —	8 450	1 234: —	4 463	1 118: 50	334: —	6. XI
76: 30	642: —	8 450	1 234: —	4 463	1 118: 50	334: —	7.
76: 15	642: —	8 450	1 234: —	4 463	1 118: 50	334: —	8.
76: 05	642: —	8 450	1 234: —	4 463	1 118: 50	334: —	9.
76: 10	642: —	8 450	1 234: —	4 463	1 118: 50	334: —	12.
76: 10	641: 50	8 450	1 234: —	4 463	1 118: 50	334: —	13.
75: 98	641: 50	8 450	1 234: —	4 463	1 118: 50	334: —	14.
75: 98	641: 50	8 450	1 234: —	4 463	1 118: 50	334: —	19.
75: 98	641: 50	8 450	1 233: —	4 463	1 118: 50	334: —	21.
75: 98	641: —	8 450	1 233: —	4 463	1 118: 50	334: —	26.
75: 98	641: 50	8 455	1 233: —	4 463	1 118: 50	334: —	29.
76: 15	641: 50	8 455	1 234: —	4 463	1 118: 50	334: —	3. XII
76: 30	641: 50	8 460	1 234: —	4 463	1 118: 50	334: —	4.
76: 30	642: 50	8 460	1 234: —	4 463	1 118: 50	331: 50	5.
76: 20	642: 50	8 470	1 234: —	4 463	1 118: 50	331: 50	7.
76: 20	642: 50	8 460	1 234: —	4 463	1 118: 50	331: 50	10.
76: 20	642: 50	8 460	1 234: —	4 463	1 118: 50	331: 50	11.
76: 30	642: 50	8 460	1 234: —	4 463	1 118: 50	331: 50	12.
76: 30	642: —	8 460	1 234: —	4 463	1 118: 50	331: 50	13.
76: 50	642: —	8 468	1 234: —	4 463	1 118: 50	331: 50	17.
76: 50	642: —	8 468	1 234: —	4 463	1 118: 50	327: —	19.
76: 40	642: —	8 468	1 234: —	4 463	1 118: 50	327: —	20.
76: 40	642: —	8 475	1 234: —	4 463	1 118: 50	327: —	21.
76: 50	642: —	8 475	1 234: —	4 463	1 118: 50	327: —	23.
76: 50	642: —	8 475	1 234: —	4 463	1 118: 50	327: —	27.
76: 50	642: —	8 475	1 234: —	4 463	1 118: 50	327: —	30.
76: 45	642: —	8 475	1 234: —	4 463	1 118: 50	327: —	31.
67: 79	513: 59	6 768	991: —	3 575	895: 95	266: 22	Average

Lire, Rome, was quoted at 51: 35 to 100 lire from 16 September to 30 December. On 31 December the quotation was 51: 25 mk.

19. Rates of exchange, selling rates at sight, end-of-month figures,

Month	1 Dollar New York	1 Pound sterling London	100 Kronor Stockholm	100 Kroner Copen- hagen	100 Kroner Oslo	100 Francs Zurich	100 D. Mark Frankfurt a/M
1955							
I	231	646: —	4 450	3 340	3 235	5 300	5 500
II	231	646: —	4 450	3 340	3 235	5 300	5 500
III	231	646: —	4 450	3 340	3 235	5 300	5 500
IV	231	646: —	4 450	3 340	3 235	5 300	5 500
V	231	646: —	4 450	3 340	3 235	5 300	5 500
VI	231	646: —	4 450	3 340	3 235	5 300	5 500
VII	231	646: —	4 450	3 340	3 235	5 300	5 500
VIII	231	646: —	4 450	3 340	3 235	5 300	5 500
IX	231	646: —	4 450	3 340	3 235	5 300	5 500
X	231	646: —	4 450	3 340	3 235	5 300	5 500
XI	231	646: —	4 450	3 340	3 235	5 300	5 500
XII	231	646: —	4 447	3 341	3 228	5 275	5 510
1956							
I	231	646: —	4 449	3 346	3 228	5 275	5 508
II	231	646: —	4 445	3 340	3 228	5 277	5 511
III	231	646: —	4 447	3 337	3 228	5 274	5 509
IV	231	646: —	4 443	3 332	3 229	5 265	5 505
V	231	646: —	4 451	3 331	3 229	5 278	5 517
VI	231	644: 25	4 458	3 331	3 228	5 287	5 517
VII	231	644: —	4 477	3 330	3 222	5 292	5 517
VIII	231	644: 50	4 476	3 333	3 225	5 291	5 517
IX	231	645: —	4 467	3 336	3 229	5 281	5 512
X	231	644: 50	4 457	3 336	3 226	5 277	5 516
XI	231	644: 50	4 470	3 330	3 230	5 271	5 506
XII	231	646: —	4 472	3 335	3 242	5 277	5 516
1957							
I	231	647: 50	4 465	3 339	3 238	5 277	5 515
II	231	648: —	4 469	3 339	3 238	5 280	5 515
III	231	648: —	4 478	3 334	3 243	5 282	5 515
IV	231	648: 25	4 470	3 334	3 243	5 282	5 515
V	231	647: 25	4 476	3 331	3 237	5 288	5 515
VI	231	645: 50	4 470	3 331	3 234	5 288	5 517
VII	231	644: 50	4 467	3 331	3 227	5 285	5 517
VIII	231	644: —	4 457	3 331	3 227	5 296	5 517
IX	321	897: —	6 200	4 634	4 495	7 350	7 660
X	321	898: 50	6 200	4 634	4 495	7 325	7 633
XI	321	898: 50	6 196	4 640	4 495	7 325	7 633
XII	321	898: —	6 200	4 640	4 490	7 330	7 638

1955—1957

mk

100 Francs Paris	100 Francs Brussels	100 Gulden Amster- dam	100 Schilling Vienna	100 Koruny Prague	100 Escudos Lisbon	1 Dollar Montreal	Month
							1955
66: —	462: —	6 090	—	3 208	804: —	238	I
66: —	462: —	6 090	—	3 208	804: —	238	II
66: —	462: —	6 090	890: —	3 208	804: —	233	III
66: —	462: —	6 090	890: —	3 208	804: —	233	IV
66: —	462: —	6 090	890: —	3 208	804: —	233	V
66: —	462: —	6 090	890: —	3 208	804: —	233	VI
66: —	462: —	6 090	890: —	3 208	804: —	233	VII
66: —	462: —	6 090	890: —	3 208	804: —	233	VIII
66: —	462: —	6 090	890: —	3 208	804: —	233	IX
66: —	462: —	6 090	890: —	3 208	804: —	231	XI
66: —	462: 70	6 080	890: —	3 208	804: —	231	XII
							1956
66: —	462: 80	6 081	890: —	3 208	804: —	231	I
66: —	463: 10	6 075	890: —	3 208	804: —	231	II
66: —	462: 80	6 065	890: —	3 208	804: —	231	III
65: 58	462: 40	6 059	890: —	3 208	804: —	231	IV
65: 72	463: 40	6 056	890: —	3 208	804: —	231	V
65: 74	463: 45	6 056	890: —	3 208	804: —	231	VI
65: 72	463: 40	6 060	890: —	3 208	804: —	234	VII
65: 74	463: 45	6 063	890: —	3 208	804: —	234	VIII
65: 66	462: 80	6 073	890: —	3 208	804: —	234	IX
65: 72	461: 70	6 071	890: —	3 208	804: —	236	X
65: 60	461: 60	6 075	890: —	3 208	804: —	238	XI
65: 73	460: 50	6 064	890: —	3 208	804: —	238	XII
							1957
65: 68	460: 90	6 075	890: —	3 208	804: —	238	I
65: 68	460: 70	6 073	890: —	3 208	804: —	238	II
65: 70	460: 90	6 083	890: —	3 208	804: —	238	III
65: 70	459: 90	6 083	890: —	3 208	804: —	238	IV
65: 70	460: —	6 077	891: —	3 208	804: —	238	V
65: 75	460: —	6 062	891: —	3 208	804: —	240	VI
65: 75	462: —	6 063	891: —	3 208	804: —	240	VII
55: 16	461: 50	6 056	891: —	3 208	804: —	243	VIII
76: 30	641: 20	8 440	1 240: —	4 463	1 118: 50	332	IX
75: 98	642: —	8 450	1 234: —	4 463	1 118: 50	334	X
75: 98	641: 50	8 455	1 233: —	4 463	1 118: 50	334	XI
76: 45	642: —	8 475	1 234: —	4 463	1 118: 50	327	XII

20. Rates of exchange, selling rates at sight, 1926—1957

Year	1 Dollar New York			1 Pound sterling London			100 Kronor Stockholm		
	Maximum	Minimum	Average	Maximum	Minimum	Average	Maximum	Minimum	Average
1926	39: 70	39: 70	39: 70	193: 35	192: 55	193: 02	1 067: 50	1 060: 50	1 063: 75
1927	39: 70	39: 70	39: 70	193: 95	192: 65	193: 09	1 074: —	1 060: 50	1 065: 80
1928	39: 70	39: 70	39: 70	194: 05	192: 55	193: 32	1 071: 50	1 062: —	1 065: 25
1929	39: 70	39: 70	39: 70	194: 20	192: 65	193: 11	1 073: 50	1 061: 50	1 065: 52
1930	39: 70	39: 70	39: 70	194: 15	192: 90	193: 20	1 071: —	1 065: —	1 067: 38
1931	74: 95	39: 70	43: 54	245: 85	160: —	193: 99	1 358: —	930: —	1 081: 14
1932	71: 90	56: 70	64: 89	240: —	216: 50	226: 49	1 329: —	1 040: —	1 195: 06
1933	68: 35	41: 90	55: 03	227: 50	226: 75	227: 01	1 243: —	1 162: —	1 183: 96
1934	46: 55	43: 85	45: 10	227: —	227: —	227: —	1 171: —	1 171: —	1 171: —
1935	47: 95	45: 60	46: 35	227: —	227: —	227: —	1 171: —	1 171: —	1 171: —
1936	46: 70	44: 95	45: 82	227: —	227: —	227: —	1 171: —	1 171: —	1 171: —
1937	46: 70	45: 50	46: 06	227: —	227: —	227: —	1 171: —	1 171: —	1 171: —
1938	49: 15	45: 25	46: 62	227: —	227: —	227: —	1 171: —	1 171: —	1 171: —
1939	50: 70	48: 50	48: 86	227: —	184: —	217: 22	1 171: —	1 171: —	1 171: —
1940	49: 35	49: 35	49: 35	199: —	157: 75	185: 76	1 171: —	1 171: —	1 171: —
1941	49: 35	49: 35	49: 35	197: —	191: —	195: 31	1 171: —	1 171: —	1 171: —
1942	49: 35	49: 35	49: 35	196: —	196: —	196: —	1 171: —	1 171: —	1 171: —
1943	49: 35	49: 35	49: 35	196: —	196: —	196: —	1 171: —	1 171: —	1 171: —
1944	49: 35	49: 35	49: 35	196: —	196: —	196: —	1 171: —	1 171: —	1 171: —
1945	136: —	49: 35	89: 59	547: —	196: —	358: 48	3 230: —	1 171: —	2 127: 68
1946	136: —	136: —	136: —	547: —	547: —	547: —	3 790: —	3 230: —	3 497: 91
1947	136: —	136: —	136: —	547: —	547: —	547: —	3 790: —	3 790: —	3 790: —
1948	136: —	136: —	136: —	547: —	547: —	547: —	3 790: —	3 790: —	3 790: —
1949	231: —	136: —	169: 16	646: —	547: —	597: 48	4 450: —	3 790: —	4 126: 56
1950	231: —	231: —	231: —	646: —	646: —	646: —	4 450: —	4 450: —	4 450: —
1951	231: —	231: —	231: —	646: —	646: —	646: —	4 450: —	4 450: —	4 450: —
1952	231: —	231: —	231: —	646: —	646: —	646: —	4 450: —	4 450: —	4 450: —
1953	231: —	231: —	231: —	646: —	646: —	646: —	4 450: —	4 450: —	4 450: —
1954	231: —	231: —	231: —	646: —	646: —	646: —	4 450: —	4 450: —	4 450: —
1955	231: —	231: —	231: —	646: —	646: —	646: —	4 450: —	4 447: —	4 450: —
1956	231: —	231: —	231: —	646: —	644: —	645: 25	4 479: —	4 440: —	4 458: —
1957	321: —	231: —	257: 31	898: 50	644: —	720: 09	6 210: —	4 456: —	4 975: —

100 Kroner Copenhagen			100 Kroner Oslo			100 Francs Basle/Zurich			Year
Maximum	Minimum	Average	Maximum	Minimum	Average	Maximum	Minimum	Average	
1 061: —	980: —	1 044: 40	1 032: —	809: —	890: 62	771: —	766: —	768: 46	1926
1 067: —	1 059: —	1 062: 70	1 059: —	1 009: —	1 036: 71	769: —	765: —	765: 94	1927
1 067: —	1 059: 50	1 063: 16	1 065: —	1 056: 50	1 061: 04	768: —	764: 50	765: 67	1928
1 068: 50	1 059: —	1 061: 67	1 068: —	1 059: —	1 061: 73	774: 50	764: 50	767: 22	1929
1 067: —	1 062: 50	1 064: —	1 067: —	1 062: —	1 063: 79	773: —	767: 50	770: 53	1930
1 360: —	905: —	1 074: 32	1 352: —	905: —	1 073: 76	1 453: —	764: 50	846: 77	1931
1 307: —	1 180: —	1 215: 86	1 284: —	1 051: —	1 164: 21	1 382: —	1 103: —	1 259: 83	1932
1 180: —	1 011: —	1 025: 42	1 175: —	1 141: —	1 151: 09	1 436: —	1 252: —	1 327: 77	1933
1 015: —	1 014: —	1 014: 70	1 142: —	1 141: —	1 141: 70	1 521: —	1 348: —	1 460: 57	1934
1 014: —	1 014: —	1 014: —	1 141: —	1 141: —	1 141: —	1 577: —	1 481: —	1 506: 39	1935
1 014: —	1 014: —	1 014: —	1 141: —	1 141: —	1 141: —	1 507: —	1 057: —	1 376: 56	1936
1 014: —	1 014: —	1 014: —	1 141: —	1 141: —	1 141: —	1 064: —	1 047: —	1 054: 86	1937
1 014: —	1 014: —	1 014: —	1 141: —	1 141: —	1 141: —	1 119: —	1 045: —	1 065: 52	1938
1 014: —	954: —	994: 61	1 141: —	1 122: —	1 136: 30	1 146: —	1 091: —	1 106: 88	1939
954: —	954: —	954: —	1 127: —	1 127: —	1 127: —	1 156: —	1 120: —	1 134: 17	1940
954: —	954: —	954: —	1 127: —	1 127: —	1 127: —	1 158: —	1 156: —	1 157: 87	1941
1 035: —	954: —	1 030: 43	1 127: —	1 127: —	1 127: —	1 158: —	1 158: —	1 158: —	1942
1 035: —	1 035: —	1 035: —	1 127: —	1 127: —	1 127: —	1 158: —	1 158: —	1 158: —	1943
1 035: —	1 035: —	1 035: —	1 127: —	1 127: —	1 127: —	1 158: —	1 158: —	1 158: —	1944
2 830: —	1 035: —	1 870: 90	2 750: —	1 127: —	1 861: 78	3 175: —	1 158: —	2 098: 05	1945
2 830: —	2 830: —	2 830: —	2 750: —	2 745: —	2 746: 99	3 175: —	3 175: —	3 175: —	1946
2 830: —	2 830: —	2 830: —	2 745: —	2 745: —	2 745: —	3 175: —	3 175: —	3 175: —	1947
2 830: —	2 830: —	2 830: —	2 745: —	2 745: —	2 745: —	3 175: —	3 175: —	3 175: —	1948
3 330: —	2 829: —	3 084: 72	3 231: —	2 745: —	2 992: 53	5 375: —	3 175: —	3 906: 29	1949
3 330: —	3 330: —	3 330: —	3 231: —	3 231: —	3 231: —	5 300: —	5 300: —	5 300: —	1950
3 340: —	3 330: —	3 334: 95	3 235: —	3 231: —	3 231: 77	5 300: —	5 300: —	5 300: —	1951
3 340: —	3 340: —	3 340: —	3 235: —	3 235: —	3 235: —	5 300: —	5 300: —	5 300: —	1952
3 340: —	3 340: —	3 340: —	3 235: —	3 235: —	3 235: —	5 300: —	5 300: —	5 300: —	1953
3 340: —	3 340: —	3 340: —	3 235: —	3 235: —	3 235: —	5 300: —	5 300: —	5 300: —	1954
3 341: —	3 340: —	3 340: —	3 235: —	3 228: —	3 235: —	5 300: —	5 275: —	5 300: —	1955
3 346: —	3 327: —	3 335: —	3 242: —	3 220: —	3 228: —	5 297: —	5 263: —	5 278: —	1956
4 640: —	3 331: —	3 714: —	4 500: —	3 227: —	3 604: —	7 370: —	5 277: —	5 883: —	1957

20. (Cont.) Rates of exchange, selling rates at sight, 1926—1957

Year	100 Reichsmark/100 D. Mark ¹ Berlin/Frankfurt a/M			100 Francs Paris			100 Francs ² Brussels		
	Maximum	Minimum	Average	Maximum	Minimum	Average	Maximum	Minimum	Average
1926	950:—	947:—	948:52	162:—	83:—	129:82	181:—	89:—	130:86
1927	950:—	944:—	946:08	159:—	156:—	156:68	111:40	111:—	111:11
1928	952:—	946:—	948:72	157:—	155:50	156:27	111:20	110:60	110:92
1929	953:50	940:50	947:50	157:—	155:50	156:12	111:60	110:60	110:85
1930	951:—	944:25	948:28	157:—	155:50	156:10	111:40	110:80	110:99
1931	1 765:—	932:—	1 039:93	292:—	155:30	170:93	208:20	110:50	121:56
1932	1 711:—	1 349:—	1 542:83	280:75	223:—	254:91	199:20	158:20	180:68
1933	1 764:—	1 489:—	1 630:94	289:50	255:—	269:19	206:20	181:—	191:46
1934	1 878:—	1 655:—	1 775:94	307:50	272:50	296:37	217:60	193:60	210:16
1935	1 952:—	1 838:—	1 866:86	320:—	301:75	305:67	226:60	154:—	171:63
1936	1 875:—	1 805:—	1 844:42	305:25	217:—	280:02	157:80	151:60	154:76
1937	1 872:—	1 832:—	1 848:33	217:25	154:—	187:09	157:80	153:60	155:20
1938	1 967:—	1 829:—	1 868:65	156:—	128:50	135:42	168:—	153:60	157:59
1939	1 982:—	1 942:—	1 958:18	130:75	106:50	124:60	172:—	162:80	165:60
1940	1 982:—	1 974:—	1 977:91	115:—	91:—	109:57	170:80	166:—	167:05
1941	1 974:35	1 974:35	1 974:35	107:—	107:—	107:—	166:—	157:95	162:31
1942	1 974:35	1 974:35	1 974:35	107:—	107:—	107:—	157:95	157:95	157:95
1943	1 974:35	1 974:35	1 974:35	107:—	107:—	107:—	157:95	157:95	157:95
1944	1 974:35	1 974:35	1 974:35	107:—	107:—	107:—	157:95	157:95	157:95
1945	1 974:35	1 974:35	1 974:35	115:—	107:—	107:19	310:—	157:95	157:95
1946	—	—	—	115:—	114:—	114:14	310:—	310:—	310:—
1947	—	—	—	114:—	114:—	114:—	310:—	310:—	310:—
1948	—	—	—	114:—	53:37	64:07	310:—	310:—	310:—
1949	—	—	—	66:—	50:10	57:06	462:—	310:—	366:12
1950	—	—	—	66:—	66:—	66:—	462:—	462:—	462:—
1951	—	—	—	66:—	66:—	66:—	462:—	462:—	462:—
1952	5 500:—	5 500:—	5 500:—	66:—	66:—	66:—	462:—	462:—	462:—
1953	5 500:—	5 500:—	5 500:—	66:—	66:—	66:—	462:—	462:—	462:—
1954	5 500:—	5 500:—	5 500:—	66:—	66:—	66:—	462:—	462:—	462:—
1955	5 510:—	5 500:—	5 500:—	66:—	66:—	66:—	462:70	462:—	462:—
1956	5 519:—	5 501:—	5 511:—	66:—	65:54	65:74	463:50	460:50	462:69
1957	7 676:—	5 509:—	6 137:—	76:50	54:82	67:79	642:50	459:90	513:59

¹ Reichsmark was used up to 1948 and after that D. Mark.² From 8 Nov., 1926, to 29 Dec., 1945, the value of 1/5 of a belga is given (1 belga = 5 francs).

mk

100 Gulden Amsterdam			100 Koruny Prague			100 Lire Rome			Year
Maximum	Minimum	Average	Maximum	Minimum	Average	Maximum	Minimum	Average	
1 601: —	1 589: —	1 594: 38	119: —	119: —	119: —	185: —	132: —	157: 44	1926
1 607: 50	1 587: 50	1 593: 93	119: —	119: —	119: —	231: —	171: —	206: 38	1927
1 607: —	1 593: —	1 598: 67	119: —	119: —	119: —	211: —	208: —	209: 53	1928
1 606: 50	1 592: —	1 597: 83	119: —	118: —	118: 61	209: —	208: —	208: 52	1929
1 605: 50	1 594: 50	1 598: 92	118: 50	118: —	118: 06	209: —	208: —	208: 49	1930
3 018: —	1 592: 50	1 755: 45	225: —	117: 50	129: 59	388: —	207: 50	227: 42	1931
2 983: —	2 296: —	2 616: 33	213: —	169: —	193: 03	366: —	295: —	333: 36	1932
2 985: —	2 600: —	2 764: 95	220: —	194: —	204: 45	388: —	331: —	358: 53	1933
3 160: —	2 798: —	3 039: 78	223: —	183: —	192: 27	400: —	366: —	386: 89	1934
3 289: —	3 080: —	3 138: 48	203: —	191: —	193: 95	405: —	361: —	384: 04	1935
3 133: —	2 440: —	2 944: 55	194: —	164: —	184: 98	363: —	247: —	283: 37	1936
2 550: —	2 512: —	2 531: 14	165: —	160: —	161: 58	247: —	240: —	243: 70	1937
2 674: —	2 526: —	2 559: 18	170: —	159: —	162: 76	259: —	239: —	245: 60	1938
2 711: —	2 572: —	2 614: 28	170: —	168: —	168: 12	267: —	256: —	258: 12	1939
2 665: —	2 620: —	2 642: 90	—	—	—	260: —	260: —	260: —	1940
2 620: —	2 620: —	2 620: —	—	—	—	265: —	260: —	263: 03	1941
2 620: —	2 620: —	2 620: —	—	—	—	265: —	265: —	265: —	1942
2 620: —	2 620: —	2 620: —	—	—	—	265: —	265: —	265: —	1943
2 620: —	2 620: —	2 620: —	—	—	—	265: —	265: —	265: —	1944
2 620: —	2 620: —	2 620: —	—	—	—	265: —	265: —	265: —	1945
5 120: —	5 120: —	5 120: —	275: —	275: —	275: —	—	—	—	1946
5 120: —	5 120: —	5 120: —	275: —	275: —	275: —	—	—	—	1947
5 120: —	5 120: —	5 120: —	275: —	275: —	275: —	—	—	—	1948
6 090: —	5 120: —	5 605: 76	462: —	275: —	339: 51	—	—	—	1949
6 090: —	6 090: —	6 090: —	462: —	462: —	462: —	—	—	—	1950
6 090: —	6 090: —	6 090: —	462: —	462: —	462: —	—	—	—	1951
6 090: —	6 090: —	6 090: —	462: —	462: —	462: —	—	—	—	1952
6 090: —	6 090: —	6 090: —	3 208: —	3 208: —	3 208: —	—	—	—	1953
6 090: —	6 090: —	6 090: —	3 208: —	3 208: —	3 208: —	—	—	—	1954
6 090: —	6 080: —	6 090: —	3 208: —	3 208: —	3 208: —	—	—	—	1955
6 091: —	6 049: —	6 066: —	3 208: —	3 208: —	3 208: —	—	—	—	1956
8 475: —	6 056: —	6 768: —	4 463: —	3 208: —	3 575: —	51: 35	51: 25	51: 35	1957

**Bank Supervisors, Delegated by the Diet, and Board of Management
of the Bank of Finland at the End of 1957**

Bank Supervisors

ESKOLA, KUSTAA OSKARI, *Chairman*
TANNER, VÄINÖ ALFRED, *Vice chairman*
LEIKOLA, ERKKI ENSIO
AALTONEN, AIMO ANSELM
PELTONEN, ONNI EVERT
KORSIMO, ARVO ILMARI
SÖDERHJELM, JOHAN OTTO
MURTO, YRJÖ ALEKSANTERI
LUUKKA, EEMIL VIKTOR

Board of Management

Governor

WARIS, KLAUS HENRIK

Members

JUTILA, KALLE TEODOR
LEINONEN, ESKO KULLERVO
SIMONEN, AARRE EDVARD

Secretaries

VATANEN, UUNO ARMAS, Credits
TAMMIVUORI, PERTTI JUHANI, Administration
ASP, EERO RAFAEL, Foreign affairs
KARJALAINEN, AHTI KALLE SAMULI, Information

Heads of Department of the Bank of Finland at the End of 1957

Institute for Economic Research, Chief

VALVANNE, HEIKKI ILMARI

Personnel

ENGBERG, KARL GUNNAR

Heads of Department

SUNDMAN, CARL GUSTAV, Foreign currency

BLOMQUIST, PAUL MIKAEL, Accounts and personnel

ÖSTERLUND, PAUL-ERIK LUDVIG, Foreign currency

KAJANTIE, ARVO OLAVI, Documentary credits and control

HELANDER, JOSEF JOHANNES, Foreign currency control

ASPELUND, BROR KARL ARTHUR, Cash

JUSSILA, JUHO EINO, Office

LINDSTRÖM, HELGE EUGEN, Credits

NENONEN, AARRE VILHO, Foreign correspondence