



BANK OF FINLAND

MONTHLY BULLETIN

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THE FINNISH MARKET REVIEW.

GENERAL SURVEY.

After the settlement of October between the two parties on the labour market reported in the previous Bulletin, the workers returned to work. A general strike was avoided and the situation has slowly become calmer. Production rose again to its former level and has since run smoothly and briskly. The unfavourable consequences of the strikes can be seen in many spheres, but other factors have contributed to the same effects. The indices for industrial production in the third quarter show an increase above last year, but a decrease from the first and second quarters of this year. Foreign trade was reduced in September and October, normally good months for exports, thus raising the surplus of imports for January—October far above last year's figure. For the same reason the foreign payments position has been unfavourable. The strikes have adversely affected also the money market. September was particularly bad in this respect, October showed some improvement and November, according to preliminary information, still more so, mainly in consequence of an increase in interest rates, and the release of deposits from taxation and from inclusion in income tax returns. Employment is still good in spite of production disturbances. Slight unemployment has originated in building stops due to shortages of material. No increase in unemployment is expected in the near future. The string-

ent foreign situation is beginning to affect the obtaining of supplies.

The most difficult and distressing factor in Finland's economy is still the lack of balance between prices and wages and the threat to the value of money which has rather increased than decreased in the last few weeks. Prices continue to rise and, despite the Government subsidies, the cost of living index rose in October above the point that authorized a wage increase of 5 per cent. In virtue of the Emergency Act, however, the Government forbade the increase, and immediately laid before the Diet a stabilization programme. As this is connected with a possible expansion of the Government's parliamentary basis, the question is still open.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market has clearly been less favourable than a year ago. Yet positive factors are again visible. Data for October show a slight, though inconclusive, improvement. Total deposits in *all credit institutions* fell by 1,315 million marks as against an increase of 3,825 million in October 1949. This result was largely due to the sales tax being collected monthly instead of quarterly, so that the first month of each quarter will appear less favourable than the corresponding month of last year. On the other hand the deposit accounts of the public increased; while in September they fell by nearly 1,000 million marks,

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

		1950	1950	1950	1950	1950	1950	1950
		31/5	30/6	31/7	31/8	30/9	31/10	30/11
New York	1 Dollar	231:—	231:—	231:—	231:—	231:—	231:—	231:—
London	1 Pound	646:—	646:—	646:—	646:—	646:—	646:—	646:—
Stockholm	100 Kronor	4 450:—	4 450:—	4 450:—	4 450:—	4 450:—	4 450:—	4 450:—
Paris	100 Francs	66:—	66:—	66:—	66:—	66:—	66:—	66:—
Brussels	100 Francs	462:—	462:—	462:—	462:—	462:—	462:—	462:—
Amsterdam	100 Guilders	6 090:—	6 090:—	6 090:—	6 090:—	6 090:—	6 090:—	6 090:—
Zürich	100 Francs	5 300:—	5 300:—	5 300:—	5 300:—	5 300:—	5 300:—	5 300:—
Oslo	100 Kroner	3 231:—	3 231:—	3 231:—	3 231:—	3 231:—	3 231:—	3 231:—
Copenhagen	100 Kroner	3 330:—	3 330:—	3 330:—	3 330:—	3 330:—	3 330:—	3 330:—
Prague	100 Koruny	462:—	462:—	462:—	462:—	462:—	462:—	462:—
Montreal, nom.	1 Dollar	210:—	210:—	210:—	210:—	210:—	210:—	222:—
Lisbon	100 Escudos	804:—	804:—	804:—	804:—	804:—	804:—	804:—
Rio de Janeiro	100 Cruzeiros	1 260:—	1 260:—	1 260:—	1 260:—	1 260:—	1 260:—	1 260:—
Moscow, nom.	100 Rubel	5 775:—	5 775:—	5 775:—	5 775:—	5 775:—	5 775:—	5 775:—

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

End of Month	Due to the Public				Due to other Credit institutions		Total			Credits from the Bank of Finland		End of Month
	Cheque Accounts		Deposits		Mill. mk		Mill. mk			Mill. mk		
	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1948	1949	1950	1949	1950	
Jan.	<i>19 577</i>		<i>24 468</i>		<i>6 080</i>		<i>44 336</i>			<i>1 533</i>		Jan.
Feb.	20 839	24 659	25 017	32 013	7 315	7 889	44 424	53 171	64 561	699	801	Feb.
March	17 452	21 856	25 663	32 728	7 040	7 354	41 954	50 155	61 938	3 597	1 955	March
April	20 641	25 021	26 406	33 446	8 114	6 699	44 659	55 161	65 166	910	817	April
May	21 400	25 789	26 889	33 623	8 118	6 738	45 220	56 407	66 150	114	—	May
June	19 554	23 663	27 027	33 768	7 409	6 689	43 608	53 990	64 120	2 489	2 293	June
July	21 822	25 312	27 137	33 433	6 807	5 472	43 837	55 766	64 217	1 132	3 097	July
Aug.	23 725	25 886	27 755	33 692	7 963	5 928	46 832	59 443	65 506	33	1 409	Aug.
Sept.	21 574	25 697	28 861	34 570	7 790	5 720	46 656	58 225	65 987	323	785	Sept.
Oct.	21 380	26 504	29 050	34 134	7 392	5 821	48 468	57 822	66 459	700	1 158	Oct.
Nov.	24 106	24 885	29 037	34 071	7 916	4 976	51 309	61 059	63 932	808	1 011	Nov.
Dec.	23 367	24 209	29 806	34 205	7 100	4 893	48 191	59 773	63 307	1 804	2 226	Dec.
	23 276		31 079		7 625		50 125	61 980		1 842		

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

8. — COMMERCIAL BANKS. HOME LOANS.

End of Month	To the Public				To other Credit institutions		Total				End of Month	
	Inland Bills		Other Credits		Mill. mk		Mill. mk					
	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1948	1949	1950	Monthly Movement		
Jan.	<i>23 999</i>		<i>20 318</i>		<i>2 141</i>		<i>37 660</i>					Jan.
Feb.	25 143	31 402	21 922	27 470	2 489	2 536	39 269	49 554	61 408	+ 1 612		Feb.
March	26 229	32 110	22 121	27 819	2 333	2 268	39 740	50 683	62 197	+ 789		March
April	27 186	32 351	22 372	28 096	2 813	2 348	40 074	52 371	62 795	+ 598		April
May	29 607	33 123	22 858	29 051	2 479	2 444	42 270	54 944	64 618	+ 1 823		May
June	29 899	33 469	23 134	28 949	2 062	3 427	43 022	55 095	65 845	+ 1 227		June
July	29 148	32 692	23 336	29 887	1 926	2 938	42 788	54 410	65 517	— 328		July
Aug.	29 336	31 789	24 002	30 873	2 310	2 991	43 971	55 648	65 653	+ 136		Aug.
Sept.	29 541	31 385	23 763	30 786	2 160	3 078	43 803	55 464	65 249	— 404		Sept.
Oct.	30 012	31 157	24 179	30 978	2 814	3 585	43 244	57 005	65 720	+ 471		Oct.
Nov.	31 002	31 869	25 136	31 530	2 797	2 966	45 371	58 935	66 365	+ 645		Nov.
Dec.	31 267	32 688	25 626	32 539	2 887	3 089	45 936	59 780	68 316	+ 1 951		Dec.
	31 196		25 965		2 635		46 458	59 796				

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

9. — COMMERCIAL BANKS. POSITION TOWARDS FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

End of Month	Claims Mill. mk			Indebtedness Mill. mk			Net Claims (+) or Net Indebtedness (-) Mill. mk				End of Month	
	1948	1949	1950	1948	1949	1950	1948	1949	1950	Monthly Movement		
	Jan.	<i>4 085</i>			<i>2 948</i>			<i>+1 137</i>				
Feb.	2 982	2 128	2 804	2 566	2 008	1 939	+ 416	+ 120	+ 865	+ 371		Feb.
March	2 447	2 034	2 279	2 219	2 117	1 928	+ 228	- 83	+ 351	- 514		March
April	2 380	2 399	2 342	2 161	2 077	1 879	+ 219	+ 322	+ 463	+ 112		April
May	2 890	2 397	2 726	2 340	2 107	2 150	+ 550	+ 290	+ 576	+ 113		May
June	2 583	2 227	2 377	2 282	2 325	2 105	+ 301	- 98	+ 272	- 304		June
July	2 496	2 828	2 968	2 217	2 454	2 252	+ 279	+ 374	+ 716	+ 444		July
Aug.	2 394	2 969	3 136	2 184	2 592	1 992	+ 210	+ 377	+ 1 144	+ 428		Aug.
Sept.	2 505	2 776	3 911	2 221	2 384	2 342	+ 284	+ 392	+ 1 569	+ 425		Sept.
Oct.	2 631	2 757	3 552	2 359	2 600	3 204	+ 272	+ 157	+ 348	-1 221		Oct.
Nov.	2 528	2 724	4 184	2 273	2 425	3 555	+ 255	+ 299	+ 629	+ 281		Nov.
Dec.	2 550	2 756	4 275	2 385	2 464	4 193	+ 165	+ 292	+ 82	- 547		Dec.
	2 194	2 714		2 087	2 220		+ 107	+ 494				

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

End of Month	Net Claims (+) or Net Indebtedness (-) Mill. mk					Monthly Movement
	1947	1948	1949	1950		
	Jan.	<i>-5 153</i>				
Feb.	-4 806	-1 631	-1 167	-2 848	+ 939	
March	-4 621	-1 525	-1 607	-2 589	+ 259	
April	-3 762	-1 061	-1 235	-1 796	+ 793	
May	-4 572	-3 185	-2 091	-1 443	+ 353	
June	-3 722	-3 135	-2 361	-2 200	- 757	
July	-3 360	-3 589	-1 726	-1 638	+ 562	
Aug.	-1 940	-4 101	-2 092	+ 377	+ 2 015	
Sept.	-1 968	-3 930	-2 516	+ 1 262	+ 885	
Oct.	- 690	-3 056	-4 676	+ 861	- 411	
Nov.	- 588	-2 698	-4 963	- 2 573	-3 424	
Dec.	- 364	-1 494	-5 099	-4 455	-1 882	
	- 335	-1 016	-3 787			

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

End of Month	Deposits Mill. mk					Monthly Movement
	1947	1948	1949	1950		
	Jan.	<i>7 213</i>				
Feb.	7 365	8 581	9 784	12 486	+ 249	
March	7 481	8 418	10 120	12 841	+ 355	
April	7 574	8 487	10 312	12 991	+ 150	
May	7 527	8 509	10 385	12 809	- 182	
June	7 609	8 371	10 468	13 029	+ 220	
July	7 692	8 438	10 695	12 894	- 135	
Aug.	7 796	8 606	10 953	13 158	+ 264	
Sept.	8 086	9 113	11 501	13 667	+ 509	
Oct.	8 094	9 184	11 626	13 461	- 206	
Nov.	8 123	9 225	11 616	13 285	- 176	
Dec.	7 956	9 170	11 698	13 260	- 25	
	8 394	9 593	12 237			

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

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

12. — DEPOSITS IN THE SAVINGS BANKS.

End of Month	Savings Accounts Mill. mk			Current Accounts Mill. mk			Total Mill. mk					End of Month
	1948	1949	1950	1948	1949	1950	1947	1948	1949	1950	Monthly Movement	
	Jan.	<i>22 880</i>			<i>2 044</i>			<i>20 781</i>				
Feb.	23 102	28 193	36 162	1 969	1 973	2 117	20 865	25 071	30 166	38 279	+ 818	Jan.
March	23 282	29 012	36 691	1 920	1 806	2 098	21 097	25 202	30 818	38 789	+ 510	Feb.
April	23 506	29 625	37 119	1 953	1 871	2 014	21 629	25 459	31 496	39 133	+ 344	March
May	23 951	30 347	37 305	2 030	2 083	2 386	22 154	25 981	32 430	39 691	+ 558	April
June	23 997	30 754	36 910	1 808	2 073	2 299	22 335	25 805	32 827	39 209	- 482	May
July	24 075	31 042	36 513	1 820	2 004	2 219	22 432	25 895	35 046	38 732	- 477	June
Aug.	24 515	31 729	36 674	2 039	2 331	2 620	22 887	26 554	34 060	39 294	+ 562	July
Sept.	24 987	32 113	36 994	1 970	2 267	2 463	23 295	26 957	34 380	39 457	+ 163	Aug.
Oct.	25 233	32 129	36 829	2 020	2 153	2 379	23 513	27 253	34 282	39 208	- 249	Sept.
Nov.	25 407	32 633	37 015	2 337	2 576	2 622	23 723	27 744	35 209	39 637	+ 429	Oct.
Dec.	25 676	33 156	37 406	2 326	2 409	2 452	23 601	28 002	35 565	39 858	+ 221	Nov.
	27 381	35 337		1 953	2 124		24 924	29 334	37 461			Dec.

According to figures supplied by the Central Statistical Office.

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

* Preliminary figures subject to minor alterations.

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

End of Month	Deposits in Co-operative Credit Societies ¹⁾ Mill. mk					Deposits in Consumers' Co-operative Societies ²⁾ Mill. mk					End of Month
	1947	1948	1949	1950	Monthly Movement	1947	1948	1949	1950	Monthly Movement	
	<i>8 391</i>					<i>2 262</i>					
Jan.	8 339	11 332	14 243	18 441	+ 252	2 315	2 824	3 770	4 768	+ 119	Jan.
Feb.	8 433	11 384	14 550	18 876	+ 435	2 354	2 862	3 904	4 922	+ 154	Feb.
March	8 962	11 687	15 124	19 358	+ 482	2 414	2 938	4 024	5 071	+ 149	March
April	9 292	12 015	15 408	19 527	+ 169	2 459	3 074	4 076	5 151	+ 80	April
May	9 407	11 982	15 660	19 380	- 147	2 473	3 201	4 113	5 051	- 100	May
June	9 604	11 971	15 731	19 099	- 281	2 521	3 204	4 094	4 957	- 94	June
July	9 838	12 408	16 118	19 402	+ 303	2 549	3 249	4 118	4 924	- 33	July
Aug.	10 412	13 085	17 015	20 115	+ 713	2 573	3 314	4 151	4 961	+ 37	Aug.
Sept.	10 618	13 043	16 984	20 059	- 56	2 584	3 343	4 178	4 937	- 24	Sept.
Oct.	10 667	13 212	17 196	20 092	+ 33	2 586	3 371	4 189	4 957	+ 20	Oct.
Nov.	10 597	13 271	17 235	20 464	+ 372	2 595	3 441	4 277	5 065	+ 108	Nov.
Dec.	11 373	14 028	18 189			2 755	3 665	4 649			Dec.

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

14. — DEPOSITS IN ALL CREDIT INSTITUTIONS. ¹⁾

End of Month	Total Deposits due to the Public Mill. mk					Monthly Movement
	1947	1948	1949	1950		
	<i>70 017</i>					
Jan.	70 534	85 598	104 008	130 840	+ 3 748	
Feb.	70 066	84 182	102 711	130 298	- 542	
March	72 866	87 632	108 208	135 299	+ 5 001	
April	74 405	89 047	110 797	136 902	+ 1 603	
May	75 290	88 090	109 872	134 388	- 2 514	
June	76 046	88 845	112 726	135 181	+ 793	
July	77 264	91 806	116 996	136 906	+ 1 725	
Aug.	79 070	93 014	117 726	138 793	+ 1 887	
Sept.	81 102	95 604	117 724	138 571	- 222	
Oct.	81 390	98 157	121 549	137 256	- 1 315	
Nov.	80 303	96 313	121 623	137 390	+ 134	
Dec.	85 426	100 886	127 092			

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

15. — INSURANCES IN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

End of Month	New risks accepted ¹⁾				End of Month
	1949		1950		
	Number	Amount Mill. mk	Number	Amount Mill. mk	
	<i>14 406</i>	<i>1 687</i>	<i>15 111</i>	<i>1 949</i>	
Jan.	17 599	2 079	19 280	2 526	Jan.
Feb.	19 967	2 376	21 814	2 904	Feb.
March	17 583	2 137	18 631	2 548	March
April	16 825	2 009	17 241	2 293	April
May	16 683	1 972	16 985	2 289	May
June	11 554	1 366	11 581	1 548	June
July	14 636	1 746	14 761	1 990	July
Aug.	16 681	2 069	16 044	2 202	Aug.
Sept.	18 913	2 428	17 905	2 541	Sept.
Oct.	22 038	2 791	19 348	2 760	Oct.
Nov.	23 954	3 027			Nov.
Dec.					Dec.
	<i>210 839</i>	<i>25 687</i>			Total
	186 885	22 660	188 701	25 550	Jan.-Nov.

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

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

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

Figures supplied by the Central Statistical Office.

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

* Preliminary figures subject to minor alterations.

17. — BANKRUPTCIES.

Month	Bankruptcies ¹⁾				
	Number				
	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950*
January	13	15	9	22	48
February	8	14	8	25	55
March	10	8	14	42	55
April	7	10	12	38	38
May	11	5	10	43	21
June	6	12	5	19	19
July	6	5	7	27	15
August	6	8	12	12	5
September	6	11	12	28	44
October	17	8	15	22	36
November	13	12	11	25	40
December	5	7	25	76	
Total	108	115	140	379	
Jan.-Nov.	103	108	115	303	376

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

18. — STOCK EXCHANGE.

Month	Turnover of Stock Exchange ¹⁾				
	Mill. mk				
	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
January	54	83	122	89	148
February	75	84	105	84	155
March	65	70	106	217	235
April	57	81	147	189	358
May	144	106	89	84	299
June	87	75	120	157	226
July	59	70	100	76	185
August	40	53	91	124	235
September	87	166	93	151	319
October	170	151	99	141	340
November	206	110	113	131	228
December	144	200	91	174	
Total	1 188	1 249	1 276	1 617	
Jan.-Nov.	1 044	1 049	1 185	1 443	2 728

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

19. — STOCK EXCHANGE INDEX. 1935 = 100.

Month	Share Prices												Month
	All kinds				Bank Shares				Industrial Shares				
	1947	1948	1949	1950	1947	1948	1949	1950	1947	1948	1949	1950	
January	324	337	241	301	108	110	94	111	411	423	277	358	January
February	304	304	246	311	106	105	95	113	379	377	281	374	February
March	297	259	255	335	107	99	93	114	366	313	283	409	March
April	310	269	267	374	105	102	93	129	388	322	300	461	April
May	296	265	270	407	104	101	94	135	371	315	305	509	May
June	292	273	261	420	102	99	94	136	365	328	291	524	June
July	282	272	260	447	99	101	94	138	348	326	289	566	July
August	282	259	262	457	98	100	95	139	348	306	292	581	August
September	308	247	267	461	102	97	94	136	384	290	302	588	September
October	337	237	259	487	103	97	97	134	424	272	298	630	October
November	332	233	259	494	103	96	98	129	418	266	297	640	November
December	336	228	272		104	94	104		423	259	315		December
Whole year	308	265	260		104	100	95		385	316	294		Whole year

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

20. — PUBLIC DEBT.

End of Year and Month	According to the Finance Accounts									Mill. Dollars ¹⁾	End of Year and Month
	Funded Debt			Short-term Credit			Total Public Debt				
	Foreign	Internal	Total	Foreign	Internal	Total	Foreign	Internal	Total		
1946	26 561	51 301	77 862	5 072	22 137	27 209	31 633	73 438	105 071	773	1946
1947	33 484	57 292	90 776	5 073	22 251	27 324	38 557	79 543	118 100	868	1947
1948	38 512	53 523	92 035	5 093	24 489	29 582	43 605	78 012	121 617	894	1948
1949	57 487	48 182	105 649	5 666	28 550	34 216	63 153	76 712	139 865	605	1949
1950											1950
May	58 805	46 901	105 706	5 519	24 935	30 454	64 324	71 836	136 160	589	May
June	58 741	46 764	105 505	5 513	26 784	32 297	64 254	73 548	137 802	597	June
July	58 882	46 400	105 282	5 500	26 587	32 087	64 382	72 987	137 369	595	July
Aug.	58 299	44 816	103 115	5 498	28 965	34 463	63 797	73 781	137 578	596	Aug.
Sept.	60 444	44 886	105 330	5 494	28 116	33 610	65 938	73 002	138 940	601	Sept.
Oct.	60 366	44 934	105 350	5 482	28 006	33 488	65 848	72 990	138 838	601	Oct.
Nov.	60 470	45 065	105 535	5 471	27 120	32 591	65 941	72 185	138 126	598	Nov.

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

21. — STATE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Year and Month	Total Revenue	Current Revenue ¹⁾ derived from						Capital Revenue	Expenditure			Year and Month
		Income and Property tax ²⁾	Stamp duty	Sales tax	Interest and Dividends	Railways, Posts, Telegraphs ³⁾	State Forests ⁴⁾		Total	Current	Capital	
1949												1949
Jan.-Nov.	101 507	20 709	2 798	22 612	8 865	— 596	844	7 694	102 651	74 924	27 727	Jan.-Nov.
Whole year	125 981	23 315	3 105	29 743	9 208	— 720	802	14 579	132 827	92 926	39 901	Whole year
1950												1950
Jan.-Nov.	113 870	29 646	3 193	24 646	6 646	— 1 301	1 586	6 614	116 098	86 042	30 056	Jan.-Nov.
1950												1950
Budget	104 463	24 050	3 200	24 150	5 831	— 447	654	9 184	104 379	77 533	26 796	Budget
Suppl. Budgets ⁴⁾	6 252	4 600	—	—	—	—	25	— 11	20 737	12 301	8 436	Suppl. Budgets

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

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

22. — COLLECTION OF CUSTOMS.

Year and Month	Total Customs Receipts	Customs duty on		Fines, Light Dues, etc.
		Imported goods incl. storage charges	Exported goods	
1949				
Jan.-Oct.	10 142	9 988	0	154
Whole year	12 924	12 725	1	198
1950				
Jan.-Oct.	11 390	11 186	1	203
1950				
Budget	11 354	11 200	0	154

23. — COLLECTION OF EXCISE DUES.

Year and Month	Total Excise Dues	Excise on			
		Tobacco	Spirits	Beer	Matches
1949					
Jan.-Nov.	9 915	6 523	112	428	227
Whole year	11 027	7 247	137	525	249
1950					
Jan.-Nov.	11 192	7 166	121	638	276
1950					
Budget	8 924	7 200	149	425	270

24. — VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Month	Imports (c. i. f.)			Exports (f. o. b., free exports)			Surplus of Imports (—) or Exports (+)			Month
	Mill. mk			Mill. mk			Mill. mk			
	1948	1949	1950*	1948	1949	1950*	1948	1949	1950*	
January	3 963	4 113	6 522	2 505	3 124	4 274	— 1 458	— 989	— 2 248	January
February	4 261	4 200	6 112	3 354	3 681	4 202	— 907	— 519	— 1 910	February
March	3 588	4 806	6 735	2 987	3 876	4 596	— 601	— 930	— 2 139	March
April	4 916	4 604	6 593	4 467	4 016	5 372	— 449	— 588	— 1 224	April
May	6 001	5 320	7 069	3 696	4 106	5 769	— 2 305	— 1 214	— 1 300	May
June	7 006	4 591	7 331	5 201	4 667	8 175	— 1 805	+ 76	+ 844	June
July	5 938	5 783	7 084	6 349	6 063	9 323	+ 411	+ 280	+ 2 239	July
August	5 397	4 803	7 170	5 407	5 502	9 117	+ 10	+ 699	+ 1 947	August
September	5 508	6 364	8 203	5 943	7 443	7 627	+ 435	+ 1 079	— 576	September
October	5 526	7 394	8 248	5 685	8 134	5 736	+ 159	+ 740	— 2 512	October
November	5 961	6 782	7 960	5 509	8 183	7 310	— 452	+ 1 401	— 650	November
December	8 304	7 518	—	5 402	6 811	—	— 2 902	— 707	—	December
Total	66 369	66 278	—	56 505	65 606	—	— 9 864	— 672	— 7 529	Total
Jan.-Nov.	58 065	58 760	79 030	51 103	58 795	71 501	— 6 962	+ 35	— 7 529	Jan.-Nov.

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

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

* Preliminary figures subject to minor alterations.

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

Classes of Goods	Imports (c. i. l.) Mill. mk					Exports (f. o. b.) Mill. mk				
	Whole year		January—October			Whole year		January—October		
	1948	1949	1948	1949	1950*	1948	1949	1948	1949	1950*
Dairy produce, eggs, honey	1 939	414	1 743	34	587	13	799	—	329	1 519
Other animal products, live animals	1 117	554	938	362	330	219	802	194	518	219
Vegetables	16	3	14	3	53	1	0	1	0	24
Eatable fruit	537	864	285	581	945	11	94	8	72	52
Coffee, tea, spices	710	1 201	533	831	2 616	—	—	—	—	—
Cereals, milling products ..	6 835	3 359	5 861	2 998	4 377	29	114	12	17	212
Certain seeds and fruit, plants for industrial purposes	425	219	336	177	185	9	98	6	12	176
Raw materials for tanning and dyeing	74	59	66	52	76	—	—	—	—	—
Animal and vegetable fats	1 685	1 806	1 186	1 465	1 786	1	6	1	3	15
Meat and fish products ..	351	125	221	34	87	0	43	0	32	6
Sugar, sweets	2 024	2 116	1 615	1 755	2 333	18	17	14	12	16
Beverages, vinegars	209	371	191	303	174	173	467	138	383	339
Fodder	1 000	1 065	784	831	576	0	—	—	—	—
Tobacco	1 301	400	643	275	776	—	—	—	—	—
Minerals, ore	1 168	855	892	675	919	133	253	104	204	199
Mineral fuel and oils	10 735	6 296	8 847	4 371	8 604	0	0	0	0	4
Chemical and pharmaceutical products	2 000	1 970	1 611	1 559	2 257	171	247	141	186	249
Tanning and dyeing extracts, varnishes	1 110	1 518	890	1 240	1 523	7	2	7	2	2
Caseine, albumine, glues ..	333	296	268	245	339	7	6	2	6	1
Fertilizers	2 083	2 111	1 526	1 791	1 741	—	—	—	—	1
Hides, skins, leather and furs; manufactures of these materials	1 206	1 287	757	1 154	1 367	312	266	287	228	600
Rubber and rubber articles	1 085	848	858	761	861	4	19	4	15	11
Wood and wooden goods ..	78	100	72	81	122	23 797	31 046	19 056	23 963	26 973
Woodpulp	4	5	4	5	3	16 010	14 279	12 986	11 001	15 425
Cardboard and paper, their applications	91	94	73	76	96	12 930	12 434	10 557	10 243	13 392
Textile materials, textile goods	6 493	11 867	4 845	8 912	13 032	907	950	728	728	998
Footwear	244	104	197	100	40	3	6	3	3	7
Articles of stone and of other mineral material, glass ..	523	689	404	527	601	323	407	283	279	411
Base metals; articles made therefrom	10 472	11 891	8 310	9 775	10 029	722	828	489	600	1 031
Machinery, apparatus	3 973	5 601	2 999	4 448	5 567	160	404	129	262	714
Electric machinery and apparatus	1 965	2 966	1 435	2 381	2 983	115	164	93	112	327
Transport material	3 233	3 446	2 650	2 869	3 421	60	1 315	57	981	786
Instruments, clocks and watches, musical instruments	305	463	238	346	549	15	37	10	24	24
All others	1 045	1 315	812	951	1 612	355	503	284	397	458
Total free trade	66 369	66 278	52 104	51 978	71 067	56 505	65 606	45 594	50 612	64 191
Reparation deliveries						11 546	12 226	9 268	8 901	6 422

* Preliminary figures subject to minor alterations.

26. — IMPORTS OF THE MOST IMPORTANT ARTICLES.

Month	Wheat Tons			Rye Tons			Sugar Refined and unrefined Tons			Month
	1948	1949	1950*	1948	1949	1950*	1948	1949	1950*	
January	1 871	16 140	0	14 840	—	—	4 130	4 774	8 551	January
February	9 328	21 138	—	21 825	—	—	3 688	5 582	8 469	February
March	10 917	25 646	3 662	8 382	—	—	4 172	6 146	5 960	March
April	14 820	19 368	23 071	2 129	—	—	6 861	7 361	9 827	April
May	10 798	18 908	10 405	14 445	6 000	3 327	8 635	10 378	8 250	May
June	18 354	20 144	10 564	26 580	—	2 067	8 159	8 504	6 765	June
July	3 281	29 873	44 656	20 034	—	5 610	10 072	7 788	9 343	July
August	—	168	40 681	14 093	—	4 586	11 804	9 592	10 589	August
September	6 096	0	17 438	31	—	6 544	9 075	8 804	11 462	September
October	5 954	—	20 683	—	0	4 087	7 974	6 662	11 743	October
November	12 941	—	—	3 495	—	—	8 168	8 218	—	November
December	15 103	236	—	—	—	—	9 668	6 594	—	December
Total	109 458	151 621	—	125 854	6 000	—	92 406	90 403	—	Total
Jan.-Oct.	81 414	151 385	171 160	122 359	6 000	26 221	74 570	75 591	90 959	Jan.-Oct.

Month	Raw Tobacco Tons			Coal and Coke Tons			Petrol Tons			Month
	1948	1949	1950*	1948	1949	1950*	1948	1949	1950*	
January	319	12	353	203 586	93 321	220 603	13 325	14 006	23 373	January
February	355	62	333	88 621	54 542	142 476	12 473	13 201	16 710	February
March	396	62	375	32 167	5 906	79 096	15 028	14 422	16 488	March
April	398	108	311	111 205	12 693	65 864	15 406	17 135	16 179	April
May	328	161	402	267 139	31 335	108 871	11 040	17 655	20 161	May
June	318	137	434	297 885	80 076	161 158	24 908	17 808	20 355	June
July	130	144	109	313 171	63 530	156 373	18 007	21 386	18 412	July
August	332	195	496	163 571	109 238	151 304	18 961	23 380	17 928	August
September	358	269	424	257 148	159 837	276 046	17 138	20 415	30 791	September
October	333	315	379	260 432	210 884	212 053	18 062	19 032	19 129	October
November	421	360	—	233 013	212 952	—	19 191	20 086	—	November
December	2 902	304	—	187 030	165 669	—	15 980	17 962	—	December
Total	6 630	2 129	—	2 414 968	1 199 988	—	199 519	216 488	—	Total
Jan.-Oct.	3 307	1 465	3 621	1 994 920	821 367	1 573 844	164 348	178 440	199 526	Jan.-Oct.

Month	Raw Cotton Tons			Pig Iron Tons			Bar Iron and Bar Steel Tons			Month
	1948	1949	1950*	1948	1949	1950*	1948	1949	1950*	
January	1 154	533	578	613	18	175	4 006	6 889	4 383	January
February	1 088	1 609	454	598	1 126	376	8 320	6 325	8 204	February
March	1 000	1 465	305	632	2 890	1 843	7 605	6 727	6 458	March
April	15	46	689	325	1 741	135	9 261	8 360	4 405	April
May	1 178	34	1 126	575	1 055	362	8 773	6 398	5 136	May
June	—	1 678	1 281	1 695	3 479	567	10 804	5 699	5 801	June
July	—	2 884	846	1 079	5 852	375	11 556	5 712	7 707	July
August	2 570	1 037	69	2 620	3 290	100	9 540	7 789	5 811	August
September	—	278	1 368	35	766	100	6 182	9 351	6 178	September
October	905	216	33	543	1 032	1 057	6 842	9 877	7 672	October
November	534	1 178	—	2 326	525	—	4 997	5 692	—	November
December	1 412	1 377	—	7 925	1 725	—	7 617	5 362	—	December
Total	9 856	12 340	—	18 966	23 499	—	95 503	84 171	—	Total
Jan.-Oct.	7 910	9 785	6 749	8 715	21 249	5 090	82 889	73 117	61 755	Jan.-Oct.

* Preliminary figures subject to minor alterations.

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

Month	Wooden Houses and Huts Floor area 1 000 m ²			Round Timber All kinds excl. fuel 1 000 m ³			Sawn Timber ²⁾ All kinds 1 000 standards			Month
	1948	1949	1950*	1948	1949	1950*	1948	1949	1950*	
January	31	12	23	35	56	55	10	12	23	January
February	64	46	10	4	62	51	10	13	12	February
March	61	109	0	1	59	4	11	12	6	March
April	113	80	—	0	99	99	7	7	23	April
May	114	52	2	8	168	206	9	12	37	May
June	107	39	1	54	192	408	26	48	99	June
July	94	86	29	329	381	623	81	88	114	July
August	75	78	99	510	401	547	64	77	113	August
September	58	117	31	488	368	454	76	84	71	September
October	66	122	27	355	283	381	61	94	29	October
November	60	134		197	112		68	98		November
December	30	115		66	70		47	62		December
Total	873	990		1 997	2 251		470	607		Total
Jan.-Oct.	783	741	222	1 734	2 069	2 828	355	447	527	Jan.-Oct.

Month	Matches Tons			Plywood 1 000 m ²			Bobbins (spools) Tons			Month
	1948	1949	1950*	1948	1949	1950*	1948	1949	1950*	
January	26	37	156	9	12	16	158	147	147	January
February	98	96	251	14	22	16	357	181	256	February
March	100	87	277	9	21	21	184	200	358	March
April	189	77	220	13	21	21	380	378	174	April
May	73	123	226	14	18	19	322	300	224	May
June	11	80	105	16	17	16	311	280	247	June
July	55	143	160	14	12	19	109	314	177	July
August	16	67	69	12	11	13	355	89	129	August
September	56	144	247	15	21	12	322	254	111	September
October	49	209	195	19	16	3	371	190	9	October
November	160	162		16	19		426	341		November
December	227	367		24	18		192	211		December
Total	1 060	1 592		175	208		3 487	2 885		Total
Jan.-Oct.	673	1 063	1 906	137	171	156	2 869	2 333	1 832	Jan.-Oct.

Month	Mechanical Pulp ³⁾ Tons			Sulphite Cellulose ³⁾ Tons			Sulphate Cellulose ³⁾ Tons			Month
	1948	1949	1950*	1948	1949	1950*	1948	1949	1950*	
January	1 352	9 266	11 200	29 651	21 937	45 221	19 175	18 443	30 843	January
February	3 267	2 356	11 394	26 763	29 197	37 426	27 342	20 322	28 046	February
March	2 093	3 233	16 299	27 084	29 805	40 227	24 245	16 831	37 343	March
April	9 541	17 424	14 998	36 597	32 021	49 513	37 194	24 314	33 672	April
May	9 090	19 763	17 214	19 203	37 062	44 225	21 232	18 014	35 923	May
June	17 528	12 277	18 795	46 404	39 493	57 354	38 785	20 874	39 102	June
July	11 807	15 339	21 165	33 570	24 915	44 345	32 654	17 015	30 687	July
August	10 237	9 936	17 358	17 485	28 679	39 581	21 103	18 023	24 050	August
September	8 126	18 374	11 363	33 029	38 337	47 564	26 159	21 436	37 204	September
October	4 612	17 614	15 208	31 415	59 629	34 709	22 491	45 564	14 791	October
November	6 822	17 231		31 036	58 502		26 664	56 636		November
December	12 622	17 523		40 413	49 900		32 743	33 265		December
Total	97 097	160 336		372 650	449 467		329 787	310 787		Total
Jan.-Oct.	77 653	125 582	154 994	301 201	341 065	440 165	270 380	220 836	311 661	Jan.-Oct.

¹⁾ Free exports. — ²⁾ 1 standard sawn timber = 4.672 m³. — ³⁾ Dry weight.

* Preliminary figures subject to minor alterations.

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

Month	Cardboard All kinds Tons			Paper All kinds Tons			Newsprint (Included in previous column) Tons			Month
	1948	1949	1950*	1948	1949	1950*	1948	1949	1950*	
January	5 921	7 043	9 471	23 848	34 950	30 209	16 318	24 960	23 590	January
February	8 021	7 450	11 354	32 121	41 058	46 024	17 935	31 692	35 817	February
March	8 230	7 031	12 787	21 699	35 528	48 232	11 337	24 901	37 825	March
April	8 620	6 720	14 695	45 207	37 508	48 727	31 769	28 911	38 165	April
May	8 132	9 136	13 349	37 564	35 074	42 020	26 217	28 261	29 034	May
June	7 974	6 787	9 876	36 018	34 711	42 045	26 341	26 853	31 522	June
July	10 084	6 182	12 400	40 466	33 292	41 799	29 054	26 082	31 086	July
August	9 076	4 188	12 962	36 369	27 715	36 967	27 467	23 005	25 811	August
September	9 632	8 396	11 867	28 013	50 909	47 597	18 587	38 767	36 332	September
October	10 405	9 087	9 694	44 151	44 795	42 526	32 908	34 873	31 087	October
November	9 317	10 260		35 344	37 382		24 770	28 573		November
December	12 649	9 165		35 677	41 755		26 072	31 098		December
Total	108 061	91 445		416 477	454 677		288 775	347 976		Total
Jan.-Oct.	86 095	72 020	118 455	345 456	375 540	426 196	237 933	288 305	320 269	Jan.-Oct.

28. — FOREIGN TRADE WITH VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country	Imports (c. i. f.)					Exports (f. o. b., free exports)				
	Whole year		January—October			Whole year		January—October		
	1948	1949	1949	1950*	1948	1949	1949	1950*		
Europe:	%	%	%	Mill. mk	%	%	%	Mill. mk	%	
Belgium — Luxembourg ..	4.9	4.9	5.1	3 056	4.3	3.8	4.2	2 495	3.9	
Bulgaria	0.1	0.1	0.1	.66	0.1	0.1	0.1	47	0.1	
Czechoslovakia	1.0	1.9	1.8	1 673	2.3	0.5	1.1	511	0.8	
Denmark	8.1	6.0	5.6	5 606	7.9	6.4	6.7	4 953	7.7	
France	4.5	9.6	10.0	4 166	5.9	5.6	4.6	3 610	5.6	
Germany Eastern	0.7	0.5	0.5	186	0.3	0.8	0.3	132	0.2	
" Western		0.9	0.9	3 227	4.5		3.0	2.1	3 467	5.4
Great Britain	25.1	22.1	21.8	16 557	23.3	28.3	27.2	15 785	24.6	
Greece	0.6	0.4	0.2	530	0.7	0.9	0.9	411	0.7	
Holland	6.0	9.0	9.1	4 662	6.6	7.2	7.0	5 333	8.3	
Italy	0.5	1.9	1.4	2 064	2.9	0.5	1.5	1 525	2.4	
Jugoslavia	0.3	0.1	0.2	121	0.2	0.4	0.2	47	0.1	
Norway	2.2	1.5	1.3	1 152	1.6	1.4	1.3	906	1.4	
Poland	6.9	4.8	4.1	5 467	7.7	2.0	2.3	1 646	2.6	
Rumania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.4	464	0.7	
Soviet Union	12.5	11.4	13.1	4 602	6.5	14.7	15.3	3 610	5.6	
Sweden	4.8	6.6	6.4	4 887	6.9	5.5	4.1	2 747	4.3	
Switzerland	1.1	1.0	1.1	495	0.7	0.9	0.3	336	0.5	
Turkey	0.6	0.4	0.2	393	0.5	0.5	0.3	407	0.6	
Rest of Europe	1.0	1.5	1.4	1 238	1.7	1.5	2.7	1 623	2.5	
Total for Europe	80.9	84.6	84.3	60 148	84.6	81.0	83.4	50 055	78.0	
Argentina	4.2	5.2	5.7	3 084	4.3	3.0	3.1	2 149	3.3	
Brazil	1.0	0.2	0.1	833	1.2	0.9	1.0	954	1.5	
Canada	0.3	0.1	0.1	25	0.0	0.0	0.0	38	0.1	
United States	12.1	7.7	8.2	4 262	6.0	9.5	7.6	6 044	9.4	
Rest of America	1.1	1.1	1.0	599	0.8	0.3	0.7	731	1.1	
Africa	0.2	0.7	0.3	502	0.7	3.1	2.7	2 522	3.9	
Asia	0.1	0.3	0.1	937	1.4	1.5	0.8	1 255	2.0	
Oceania	0.1	0.1	0.2	647	1.0	0.7	0.7	443	0.7	
Grand total	100.0	100.0	100.0	71 037	100.0	100.0	100.0	64 191	100.0	

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

* Preliminary figures subject to minor alterations.

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

Year and Month	Total Imports	Groups of Imported Goods				Total Exports	Principal Exported Goods				Year and Month
		Raw materials	Machinery	Food-stuffs	Other consumption goods		Sawn timber	Mechanical pulp	Dry cellulose	Paper	
1946	896	888	883	947	846	799	802	835	700	777	1946
1947	950	941	898	1 030	912	1 175	1 177	1 257	1 148	1 049	1947
1948	1 036	1 080	957	1 019	998	1 383	1 323	1 746	1 393	1 246	1948
1949	1 105	1 117	1 134	1 089	1 043	1 336	1 440	1 249	1 144	1 199	1949
1949											1949
Jan.-Oct.	1 085	1 091	1 122	1 075	1 026	1 348	1 432	1 291	1 175	1 206	Jan.-Oct.
1950											1950
Jan.-May	1 293	1 290	1 206	1 435	1 211	1 302	1 554	1 205	1 150	1 282	Jan.-May
Jan.-June	1 308	1 288	1 232	1 483	1 205	1 350	1 581	1 254	1 167	1 285	Jan.-June
Jan.-July	1 337	1 307	1 281	1 528	1 205	1 395	1 606	1 279	1 197	1 291	Jan.-July
Jan.-Aug.	1 367	1 353	1 288	1 560	1 205	1 430	1 618	1 298	1 223	1 298	Jan.-Aug.
Jan.-Sept.	1 371	1 348	1 298	1 572	1 217	1 453	1 631	1 313	1 254	1 311	Jan.-Sept.
Jan.-Oct.	1 390	1 356	1 356	1 581	1 227	1 470	1 644	1 324	1 282	1 324	Jan.-Oct.

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

30. — WHOLESALE TRADE.

Month	Total Sales Mill. mk			
	1947	1948	1949	1950
January	3 456	5 514	7 576	10 224
February	3 897	8 347	8 237	11 329
March	4 617	7 594	9 174	13 363
April	4 241	9 343	9 392	13 818
May	5 327	8 997	10 571	14 294
June	4 675	8 472	9 877	13 553
July	4 633	8 450	8 998	13 387
August	5 302	9 148	11 332	14 893
September	6 438	10 169	11 763	16 812
October	6 470	10 383	12 706	15 563
November	6 427	10 561	12 961	15 199
December	7 311	10 755	13 103	
Total	62 794	107 733	125 690	
Jan.-Nov.	55 483	96 978	112 587	152 440

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

31. — SALES OF PETROL.

Wholesale for Traffic Mill. mk				Month
1947	1948	1949	1950	
7.0	14.2	15.0	34.4	January
7.1	12.4	13.5	9.1	February
9.1	14.4	15.7	16.1	March
9.5	15.9	15.6	18.8	April
10.8	18.2	17.7	25.4	May
13.3	25.7	18.7	21.0	June
14.8	18.2	18.8	23.3	July
16.1	16.6	22.2	21.5	August
15.6	16.5	17.1	19.9	September
15.4	17.5	18.0	21.5	October
12.6	16.6	15.7	18.7	November
13.2	13.4	15.8		December
144.5	199.6	203.8		Total
131.3	186.2	188.0	229.7	Jan.-Nov.

Figures supplied by the Ministry of Communications and Public Works.

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

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

*Unitas index based on seasonally adjusted quarterly figures.

33. — BUILDING ACTIVITY.

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

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

34. — FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Year and Month	Vessels arrived				Vessels departed				Goods transported		Year and Month
	Number		1 000 net. reg. tons		Number		1 000 net. reg. tons		1 000 tons		
	Total	Finnish	Total	with Cargo	Total	Finnish	Total	with Cargo	Imports	Exports	
1947	4 020	1 926	3 569	2 363	3 989	1 895	3 493	2 684	3 595	3 791	1947
1948	5 244	2 544	4 017	2 850	5 276	2 557	4 072	2 863	4 592	4 049	1948
1949	5 595	2 460	3 979	2 487	5 585	2 468	3 980	3 328	3 223	4 705	1949
1949											1949
Jan.-Oct.	4 593	2 011	3 187	1 954	4 523	2 028	3 128	2 648	2 385	3 725	Jan.-Oct.
1950											1950
June	979	313	568	280	982	332	551	500	369	756	June
July	1 009	339	591	299	1 057	349	627	570	371	844	July
August	1 040	349	589	332	1 055	358	591	517	436	816	August
September	698	301	439	252	732	280	490	431	345	648	September
October	533	265	390	269	519	260	386	323	426	457	October
Jan.-Oct.	5 980	2 391	3 999	2 387	5 944	2 374	3 985	3 475	3 171	4 993	Jan.-Oct.

Figures supplied by the Statistical Office of the Shipping Board.

35. — STATE RAILWAYS.

Month	Weight of goods transported			Axle-kilometres of goods trucks		Revenue (less Re-imbursments)			Regular Expenditure			Month
	1 000 tons			Mill. km		Mill. mk			Mill. mk			
	1948	1949	1950	1949	1950	1948	1949	1950	1948	1949	1950	
January	1 154	1 017	1 087	60	67	1 017	909	929	786	815	946	January
February	1 157	1 046	1 137	63	71	1 048	872	927	951	1 083	1 156	February
March	1 239	1 170	1 326	70	82	1 194	1 005	1 101	1 003	1 017	1 113	March
April	1 313	1 011	1 230	63	71	1 205	960	1 060	956	998	1 084	April
May	1 350	1 091	1 148	64	57	1 136	969	910	1 081	1 174	1 138	May
June	1 493	1 090	1 444	62	71	1 281	1 068	1 183	1 020	1 056	1 157	June
July	1 416	1 168	1 520	68	81	1 293	1 123	1 293	1 044	1 211	1 140	July
August	1 293	1 129	1 561	67	83	1 170	1 055	1 321	951	1 081	1 325	August
September	1 313	1 309	1 303	73	76	1 064	1 051	1 061	968	1 088	1 349	September
October	1 304	1 360	1 221	78	72	1 093	1 057	1 052	1 020	1 073	1 326	October
November	1 280	1 390		76		1 084	1 000		995	1 156		November
December	1 142	1 129		68		1 057	1 074		1 183	1 327		December
Total	15 454	13 910		812		13 642	12 143		11 958	13 079		Total
Jan.-Oct.	13 032	11 391	12 977	668	731	11 501	10 069	10 842	9 780	10 596	11 734	Jan.-Oct.

According to Monthly Statistics of the Finnish State Railways.

* Preliminary figures subject to minor alterations.

36. — WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX. 1935 — 100.

Month	Index for Goods in Finnish Wholesale trade										Articles of Import (c. i. f.)		Articles of Export (f. o. b.)		Month		
	Finnish Goods										Imported Goods						
	Total index		Total		Products of agriculture		Products of forestry		Products of industry								
	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950		1949	1950
Jan.	1 104	1 126	1 269	1 522	950	1 049	998	1 238	Jan.								
Feb.	1 088	1 147	1 099	1 143	1 137	1 280	1 516	1 409	950	1 013	1 060	1 155	1 007	1 206	1 211	1 298	Feb.
March	1 075	1 163	1 078	1 154	1 082	1 285	1 485	1 410	948	1 017	1 068	1 161	1 003	1 221	1 201	1 303	March
April	1 071	1 181	1 074	1 177	1 057	1 286	1 480	1 425	946	1 059	1 061	1 196	984	1 335	1 195	1 342	April
May	1 057	1 211	1 055	1 214	1 017	1 290	1 418	1 510	949	1 089	1 060	1 209	996	1 316	1 189	1 344	May
June	1 058	1 248	1 063	1 268	1 050	1 394	1 418	1 558	951	1 130	1 044	1 211	989	1 323	1 178	1 351	June
July	1 102	1 274	1 113	1 301	1 157	1 447	1 409	1 564	1 004	1 166	1 074	1 217	1 061	1 353	1 206	1 390	July
Aug.	1 112	1 290	1 112	1 331	1 144	1 422	1 394	1 703	1 010	1 176	1 109	1 204	1 091	1 375	1 222	1 418	Aug.
Sept.	1 124	1 325	1 118	1 372	1 187	1 459	1 373	1 844	1 014	1 185	1 135	1 225	1 121	1 414	1 225	1 471	Sept.
Oct.	1 134	1 371	1 130	1 420	1 228	1 464	1 393	1 970	1 015	1 220	1 141	1 265	1 140	1 468	1 191		Oct.
Nov.	1 134	1 388	1 128	1 432	1 218	1 451	1 392	2 010	1 015	1 230	1 144	1 294	1 176	1 534	1 196		Nov.
Dec.	1 138	1 135	1 244	1 409	1 012	1 144	1 184	1 203	Dec.								
Whole year	1 098	1 099	1 136	1 431	980	1 092	1 063	1 201	Whole year								

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

37. — COST OF LIVING INDEX.

Month	August 1938— July 1939 = 100			1935 = 100												Month	
	Total index			Foodstuffs		Rent		Fuel and light		Clothing		Taxes					
	1948	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950				
Jan.	720	795	833	785	907	1 075	1 108	161	221	1 601	1 438	934	1 930	Jan.			
Feb.	753	780	839	820	850	914	1 023	1 113	161	221	1 569	1 436	959	1 023	1 900	1 857	Feb.
March	761	772	850	829	841	926	1 003	1 127	161	221	1 548	1 436	967	1 075	1 900	1 857	March
April	765	776	856	833	844	932	999	1 137	161	221	1 550	1 448	971	1 076	1 900	1 862	April
May	765	775	871	838	845	949	984	1 166	221	221	1 515	1 463	979	1 085	1 900	1 862	May
June	773	782	936	842	852	1 020	992	1 263	221	262	1 521	1 498	982	1 136	1 900	1 862	June
July	809	814	934	881	887	1 017	1 079	1 268	221	262	1 510	1 514	949	1 155	1 862	1 919	July
Aug.	816	808	926	889	881	1 009	1 064	1 244	221	262	1 506	1 538	962	1 173	1 862	1 919	Aug.
Sept.	812	813	939	885	885	1 023	1 069	1 243	221	262	1 478	1 564	984	1 236	1 862	1 919	Sept.
Oct.	810	828	962	882	901	1 043	1 105	1 263	221	262	1 442	1 629	993	1 296	1 840	1 996	Oct.
Nov.	805	824	986	876	898	1 074	1 095	1 253	221	262	1 438	1 677	1 008	1 349	1 840	2 463	Nov.
Dec.	798	826	869	899	1 097	221	1 431	1 012	1 431	1 012	1 431	1 012	1 012	1 012	1 840	2 463	Dec.
Whole year	786	799	856	871	1 047	201	1 508	977	1 875	Whole year							

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

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

Year	Total index					Index of the Contractor					Index of Overhead Costs					Year
	I	II	III	IV	Aver.	I	II	III	IV	Aver.	I	II	III	IV	Aver.	
1939	129	130	134	141	134	130	130	134	141	134	124	124	128	134	128	1939
1940	151	157	165	172	161	152	158	165	173	162	141	147	154	157	150	1940
1941	180	189	195	199	191	181	191	196	201	192	164	173	178	182	174	1941
1942	212	226	231	243	228	213	227	233	245	230	193	206	204	215	205	1942
1943	244	252	259	264	255	246	254	261	266	257	216	223	230	233	226	1943
1944	267	271	272	283	273	269	273	274	286	276	236	240	241	245	241	1944
1945	299	396	503	529	432	302	399	507	534	436	259	342	435	457	373	1945
1946	564	613	657	683	629	570	619	664	689	636	489	530	569	591	545	1946
1947	706	733	781	935	789	708	734	782	937	790	679	715	762	911	767	1947
1948	1 125	1 194	1 206	1 210	1 184	1 115	1 182	1 192	1 197	1 172	1 246	1 348	1 380	1 385	1 340	1948
1949	1 208	1 199	1 166	1 170	1 186	1 196	1 188	1 160	1 164	1 177	1 365	1 346	1 230	1 234	1 294	1949
1950	1 229	1 363	1 442	1 622	1 414	1 223	1 357	1 436	1 593	1 404	1 296	1 438	1 521	1 925	1 545	1950

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

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

39. — INDEX OF WORKING HOURS IN INDUSTRY.

Quarter	All Industries			Branch of Industry								Quarter
	Total	Home Industries	Exporting Industries	Metal	Glass, Stone, etc.	Chemicals	Foodstuffs and luxuries	Leather	Textile	Paper	Timber	
1949												1949
Jan.-March	99.8	102.7	94.3	100.7	89.0	97.5	116.9	101.7	109.4	97.5	91.4	Jan.-March
April-June	98.1	102.6	89.3	99.8	93.1	99.3	108.9	107.0	108.8	90.6	88.1	April-June
July-Sept.	95.6	101.0	86.3	91.8	97.4	101.1	109.0	108.7	112.6	83.1	89.1	July-Sept.
Oct.-Dec.	101.1	105.9	92.1	102.3	99.4	112.8	108.8	111.8	110.8	88.6	95.3	Oct.-Dec.
1950												1950
Jan.-March	103.1	105.4	98.0	101.4	108.0	124.6	103.3	109.1	109.7	96.5	99.4	Jan.-March
April-June	104.2	104.0	104.8	97.0	103.5	133.4	109.7	107.1	111.1	104.4	105.2	April-June
July-Sept.	106.3	105.2	108.9	103.6	99.7	114.3	110.4	106.7	106.2	110.4	107.7	July-Sept.

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

40. — NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED.

End of Month	Unemployed qualified for registration											End of Month
	On Relief Work			Without Work			Total					
	1948	1949	1950	1948	1949	1950	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	
January	588	12 191	41 747	342	14 071	11 126	2 529	—	930	26 262	52 873	January
February	1 671	22 763	46 381	498	15 793	8 477	2 220	—	2 169	33 556	54 858	February
March	2 252	35 315	48 313	346	16 126	7 463	2 384	—	2 598	51 441	55 776	March
April	1 047	29 652	30 596	47	9 614	2 692	2 515	—	1 094	39 266	33 288	April
May	338	12 591	9 158	37	3 329	276	1 065	—	375	15 920	9 434	May
June	—	2 982	—	—	929	—	—	—	—	3 911	—	June
July	—	684	—	—	256	—	—	—	—	940	—	July
August	—	437	—	—	776	—	—	—	—	1 213	—	August
September	—	578	162	—	4 174	384	—	—	—	4 752	546	September
October	—	5 327	1 939	—	15 640	2 567	—	—	—	20 967	4 506	October
November	1 169	20 257	4 605	2 200	26 636	3 360	—	—	3 369	46 893	7 965	November
December	5 556	32 646	—	8 222	25 429	—	—	—	13 778	58 075	—	December

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

41. — CESSATION OF WORK.

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

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

CERTAIN PARTICULARS ABOUT FINLAND.

1. FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

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

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

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

2. LAND.

THE AREA is 337 009 square kilometres (Great Britain's area is 245 000 sq. km. and Italy's area 310 000 sq. km.). Of the total area 9.4 % are inland waters. On an average 13.5 % of the land in the South of Finland is cultivated, 1.6 % in the North, 7.5 % of the whole land. Of the land area 21.7 mill. ha (53.5 mill. acres) or 70.9 % are covered by forests.

3. POPULATION.

NUMBER OF INHABITANTS (1949): 4.0 millions (present-lu-area). Sweden (1948) 6.2, Switzerland (1948) 4.6, Denmark (1948) 4.2 and Norway (1948) 3.2 millions.

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

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

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

LANGUAGE (1940): Finnish speaking 90.0 %, Swedish speaking 9.6 %, others 0.4 %.

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

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

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

4. TRADE AND COMMUNICATIONS.

FOREST RESOURCES (1950): The growing stock comprises 1 370 million of solid cub. m. incl. bark (48 384 million cub. ft), of which pine is 45.5 %, spruce 32.9 %, the rest 22.3 % being leaf-trees, chiefly birch. Of the growing stock 7 471 million cub. ft, 65.0 % of them pines, are up to the standard required for logs (minimum for sawmill logs 18' x 6" and for veneer logs 18' x 7"). The annual growth is about 41 million of solid cub. m. green wood excl. bark (1 448 cub. ft). The total removal in 1946 calculated according to the use of wood was 40 million cub. m. (1 413 million cub. ft). In the years 1923 to 1938, in the then area of the country, it

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

AGRICULTURE (1941): Cultivated land 2.3 million hectares, divided as follows: area under cultivation under 10 hectares 33.1 %, 10-50 ha 54.4 %, 50-100 ha 7.2 %, over 100 ha 5.3 %. Cultivated land (1949) is divided between the different kinds of crops as follows: 39.1 % hay, 11.2 % temporary grassland for grazing, 16.9 % oats, 6.9 % wheat, 5.8 % rye, 5.0 % barley, 4.0 % potatoes, 11.1 % other. The number of dairies in 1948 amounted to 476.

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

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

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

MERCHANT FLEET (1950): Steamships 387 (428 684 gross reg. tons), motor vessels 108 (78 975 gross reg. tons), sailing-ships with auxiliary engine 153 (14 965 gross reg. tons), other sailing-ships 9 (11 949 gross reg. tons). Total 657 (534 473 gross reg. tons).

5. FINANCE AND BANKING.

CURRENCY. Since 1860 Finland has its own monetary system. From 1877 up to 1914 the currency maintained its stable gold value, and after the disturbances caused by the war a gold standard was again introduced from January 1, 1926. The unit currency is the mark (Finnish «markka» = 100 penniä). According to the monetary law of December 21, 1925, a gold coin of 100 marks' value shall contain 3 ¹¹/₁₆ grams of fine gold. Since October 12, 1931, the redemption of bank notes in gold is, however, suspended.

STATE FINANCES. According to the finance accounts for 1949 the State revenue was 125 981 million marks, of which 111 402 million marks were current revenue, and State expenditure 132 827 million marks, of which 92 923 million marks were current expenditure. The principal sources of revenue were as follows: direct taxes 29 810, indirect taxes 21 738, sales tax 29 743, interest and dividends, etc. 9 208, State property and undertakings (net) 1 402, and capital revenue 14 579. For Public Debt see table 20 in this issue.

MUNICIPAL FINANCES. According to the finance accounts for 1947 expenditure amounted to 19 581 million marks. Total revenue was 20 426 million marks, of which income from taxation was 11 575 million marks. The municipal income tax (non-progressive) averaged 8.5 % of the rate-payers' income.

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

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

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

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

STRUCTURAL CHANGES IN FINLAND'S FOREIGN TRADE.

BY

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GENERAL SURVEY.

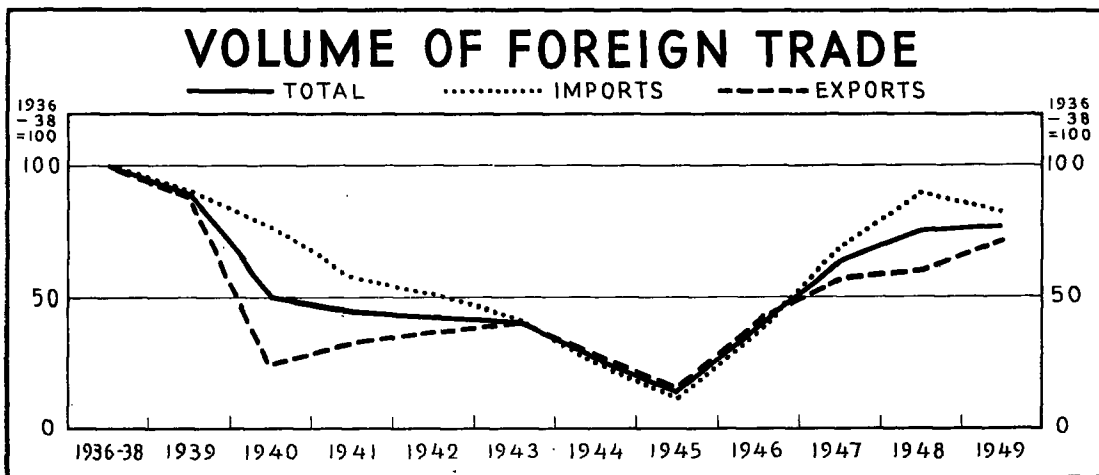
During the war and in the years immediately after it Finland's foreign trade experienced a number of changes, partly in regard to the volume of exports and imports and partly in regard to their composition and distribution among different classes of goods. Besides, the distribution of trade among various countries has varied considerably. A description of the changes in the latter respect must be omitted for lack of space, but the most important aspects of the structural changes are dealt with below.

A large part of these changes has been of a transitory nature brought about by the political situation of the world and the consequent economic conditions, shortage of commodities, interruption of trade relations and so forth. But some of the changes appear likely to become permanent or at any rate of a prolonged character. These are, of course, a consequence either of changes in Finland's economy during and after the war or of the simultaneous structural changes in world economy. It is therefore worth while giving a brief description of the changes that are apparent in the composition of exports and imports during the last few years as compared with conditions during the last „normal” years before the outbreak of war.

A picture should first be given of the general tendency of foreign trade during the whole period from 1936 to 1949. This is seen in the first diagram which illustrates the volume of the whole of foreign trade, separately of imports and exports and taking the averages for 1936—1938 as a basis. It will be found that imports were at their lowest in 1945, when com-

munications with foreign countries were interrupted until the autumn by the war between the Great Powers. The quantity of goods imported at that time was only 13 per cent of the average imports for the basic period. In the same year exports, too, reached their lowest ebb, though their volume did not drop quite so low, but represented 16 per cent. During the following years the volume of both exports and, especially, imports increased at a rapid pace. Thus, up to 1948 the volume of imports had grown to almost seven times its size in 1945, while exports had only been quadrupled. In comparison with the average volume for 1936—1938 imports had, however, not yet attained the basic level by 1948, but were about 10 per cent below it. Exports, on the other hand, amounted to only $\frac{3}{5}$ of the average for the last pre-war years.

Beyond this foreign trade has not advanced since. In 1949 the volume of imports was rather less than in the previous year. The volume of exports recorded an appreciable increase, yet, in spite of that, only amounted to $\frac{2}{3}$ of the volume for the basic years. However, export figures only represent commercial exports which, according to the official trade statistics, include the transfer of former German assets, but not the exports of either reparations or restitution goods. As these also consist for the greater part of home products withdrawn from consumption in Finland, the value of such exports should be added to the commercial exports. The total volume of exports, calculated in this manner, was all the time considerably larger than the free exports. In 1949 the volume was 84 per cent of the average



for 1936—1938, while the volume of free exports was no larger than 71 per cent.

It is further worth examining, how the exported part of the national income in different years varied and how much, on the other hand, imports increased the supply of the national economy for consumption and investment. However, the calculations of the national income are in part approximate and the total amounts are therefore only approximate values and not exact. The national income has been calculated in Finland both for 1926—1938 and for 1945—1949. As the earlier years are beyond the scope of the present investigation the figures for the later period are given here, and for 1936—1938.

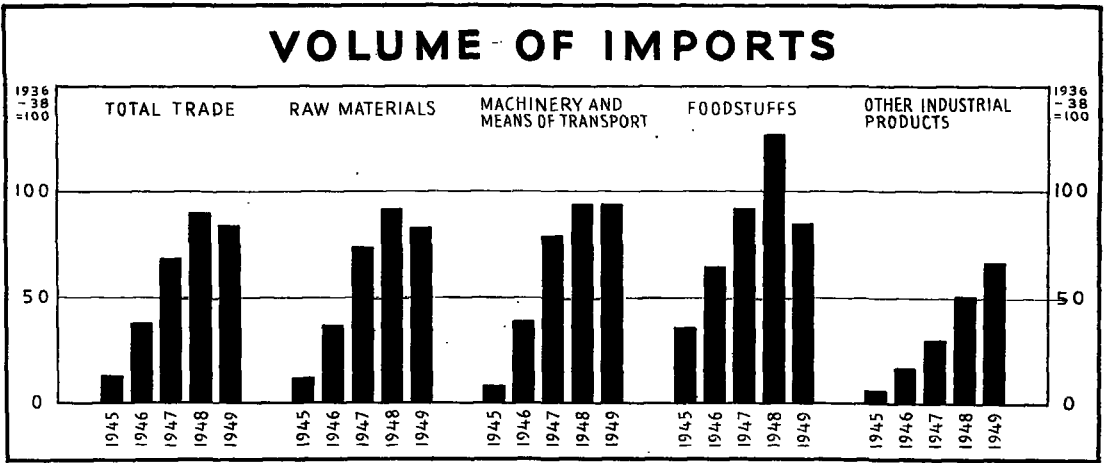
	Imports in % of national income	Total exports in % of national income
1936 1)	25.5	28.9
1937 1)	30.8	31.0
1938	24.2	23.6
Average	26.8	27.8
1945	6.2	14.5
1946	13.0	17.4
1947	17.9	21.2
1948	17.2	17.7
1949	16.4	19.2

It seems, therefore, that the national economy has experienced such structural changes as to become less dependent upon foreign countries than before the war. Yet, it is too soon to say with any certainty, whether the changes will last or are merely

1) The calculations for 1936 and 1937 are not fully comparable with the following ones.

transitory, but some facts seem to indicate that home production has tended in a direction that enables it to satisfy the demands of the home market more variedly than formerly. The following review shows, in what respects imports and exports have altered most.

The main object of foreign trade lies in imports, the satisfaction of the people's requirements either directly or indirectly through home production. As imports are impossible, at any rate in the long run, without exports, the latter are as important as imports. Foreign trade thus approaches close to barter, if services are omitted. This is the case, when trade is free, but all the more so in such circumstances as have obtained since the war, for at present foreign trade is on a bilateral basis and thus dependent on agreements between two countries. As in general supply and demand in the negotiating countries do not coincide exactly, both sides — and especially the weaker one — must compromise and also accept such goods as the country does not necessarily require, in order to obtain the products without which it cannot exist. Such circumstances naturally influence the composition of both exports and imports, but the fact remains that the production and productive possibilities of a country are decisive for the structure of its exports, whereas imports are composed of products which the country cannot manufacture advantageously or does not, at any rate, manufacture at present.



IMPORTS.

A picture, drawn in broad lines, of the structure of imports and its changes is obtained by examining the way in which imports fall into four main categories according to the purposes for which the goods are intended. The following table illustrates this distribution according to the value of imports.

	Producer goods		Consumer goods	
	Raw materials	Machinery, means of transport etc.	Finished industrial products	Food-stuffs
	Million marks			
1936/38, average	3,610	1,707	1,656	1,121
1946	10,754	4,887	2,322	6,311
1947	22,719	10,105	4,512	9,635
1948	32,244	12,641	8,235	13,199
1949	30,248	15,191	9,370	11,468
	% of total imports			
1936/38, average	44.6	21.1	20.5	13.8
1946	44.3	20.1	9.6	26.0
1947	48.4	21.5	9.6	20.5
1948	48.6	19.0	12.5	19.9
1949	45.7	22.9	14.1	17.3

The distribution of imported goods between producer goods and consumer goods has differed to some extent in recent years from the state of things before the war, imports of goods intended for direct consumption having been rather less than at that time, while imports of goods for production were larger. The latter increase was mainly due to heavier imports of raw materials, whereas imports for renovating the supply of machinery have

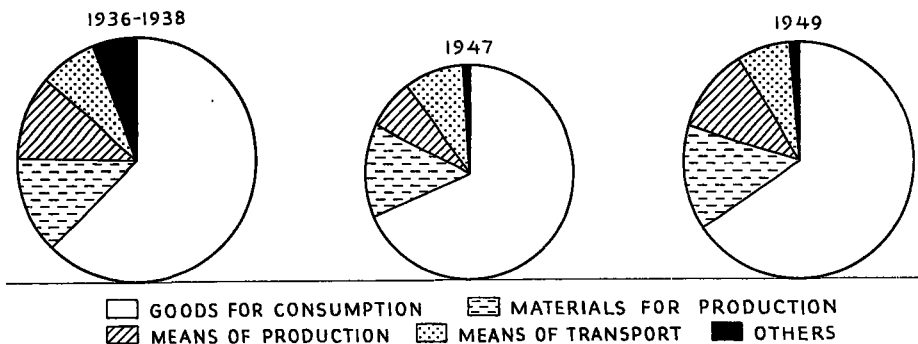
had to remain about the same as during the last pre-war years. This is all the more to be regretted seeing that it was impossible during the war to renovate, still less to extend, the productive mechanism to the necessary degree. The increase during 1949 signifies a sound development in this respect.

The imports for productive purposes have changed fairly little in structure, but those for consumption far more, the greatest weight having had to be attached, naturally, to obtaining foodstuffs. Prior to the war, foodstuffs represented only 13.8 per cent of the value of imports, but immediately after the war, in 1945, their proportion amounted to 38.7 per cent of the imports at that time which were much below present imports. In 1946 this proportion had dropped to 26.0 per cent and continued to decrease year by year and gradually approached the „normal” level, as imports increased in other respects and home production grew. On the other hand, imports of finished industrial products have been insignificant, owing to the fact that this category includes many articles in the nature of luxuries or otherwise not indispensably necessary, imports of which were kept within strict bounds by the licensing board. The relative increase in this category in 1948 and 1949 is an indication, in a way, that conditions have improved.

Nevertheless, the figures quoted do not show how far the goods imported for different purposes sufficed to satisfy the

IMPORTS

ACCORDING TO PURPOSE OF GOODS



„normal” demand as represented by the average imports in 1936—1938. The principal cause of this are the changes in the value of the currency and the prices which varied somewhat in the different categories of goods. Therefore an examination of the volume in the main classes of imports may be appropriate. In the following table as in the diagram on page 22 the volume of imports in 1936—1938 = 100.

	Total imports	Raw materials	Machinery and means of transport	Foodstuffs	Other industrial products
1945	13	12	8	36	6
1946	38	37	39	65	17
1947	69	74	79	92	30
1948	90	92	94	127	51
1949	84	83	94	85	67

The basic years 1936—1938 represent the peak hitherto attained by imports and the highest point of the living standard of the Finnish people. This is why imports in the last few years have in many cases been less than at that time. During the first years after the war foodstuffs occupied the first place among imports as regards volume and increased more rapidly than the other categories. This still continued in 1948, when imports were fully one quarter larger than before the war, but in 1949 home production had already recovered and imports of some important foodstuffs could be restricted. In recent years nothing, not even raw materials, machinery or means of transport

have been imported in the same quantities as during the fortunate years of the boom period before the war. Imports of „Other industrial products” were one third less than during 1936—1938.

In order to obtain a clearer idea of the composition of imports and the changes that have occurred in it, the variations in the importation of some important goods should be examined. Unfortunately, space does not permit this, but the diagram above gives a general idea of it. The principal categories of goods intended for direct capital investment will be seen from the following table.

	1936—1938 average	1947	1948	1949
Million marks				
Producer goods	2,538	14,246	17,977	22,070
Materials for production	999	6,428	8,231	9,438
Means of prod.	903	3,502	5,584	7,688
Means of transp.	523	3,680	3,030	3,513
Others	113	636	1,132	1,491
Consumer goods for longterm use	479	403	652	714
Investment goods, total	3,017	14,649	18,629	22,784
% of total imports				
Producer goods	31.4	30.3	27.1	33.3
Materials for production	12.4	13.7	12.4	14.2
Means of prod.	11.2	7.5	8.4	11.5
Means of transp.	6.5	7.8	4.6	5.3
Others	1.3	1.3	1.7	2.3
Consumer goods for longterm use	5.9	0.9	1.0	1.1
Investment goods, total	37.3	31.2	28.1	34.4

Rather less was imported in recent years of goods regarded as investments of capital than before the war. In comparison with the lowest years for foreign trade, 1944 and 1945, however, there was an appreciable advance. It is worth noting that imports of goods for investment include many metals and other goods from which indemnity goods were manufactured and which, consequently, did not increase Finnish capital. The quantity of such imports as were actually employed for the investment of capital has, in other words, dropped still more below pre-war figures than the above data indicate. On the other hand it is known that in recent years a comparatively larger part of the total national income has gone towards capital investment than during the years immediately preceding the war. Thus it is evident that at present more home materials, such as timber, cement etc., are employed for capital investment than during the last pre-war years. Imports of means of production, above all of various kinds of machinery, have fallen off appreciably after the interregnum of the war, in spite of the demand being above normal, partly to replace what had been worn out during the war and partly to extend industry producing war indemnity goods. This may be due to a certain degree to home machinery industry having progressed, but at the same time it shows, how very much work remains to be done before the productive mechanism is in perfect condition. In 1949 more capital goods were brought into the country than in the preceding years, and even so much that the value of materials for production and means of production was larger in comparison with the total imports than before the war.

The greatest change referred to consumer goods for long-term use, imports of such goods as can be considered as investment of capital having ceased almost entirely. This is natural, for this category includes such goods as furniture, works of art, ornaments and household utensils, which can be regarded largely as luxuries, when it comes to imports.

EXPORTS.

In examining exports, their two component parts should be kept separate. So-

called commercial, or free, exports consist of the exports against which purchases can be made abroad. The other part consists of reparations and restitutions deliveries by means of which the payments to the Soviet Union, evoked by the war, are being liquidated. These exports, therefore, do not increase the possibilities of importing, but must be added to the commercial exports in order to give a comprehensive idea of the quantity and kind of commodities Finland has exported.

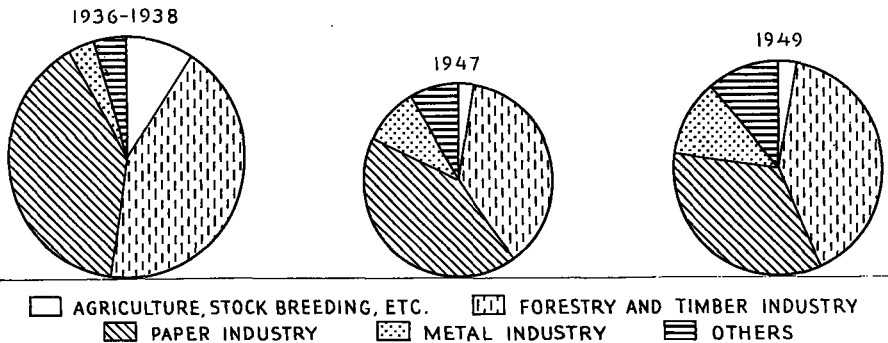
In the first place, an examination is made below of the distribution of commercial exports according to the origin of the goods, compared with the corresponding categories in 1936—1938.

	1936—1938 average	1947	1948	1949
Million marks				
Agriculture, stock breeding etc.	751	1,427	572	2,155
Forestry and timber industry	3,539	19,531	23,899	31,237
Paper industry	3,329	21,723	28,940	26,713
Metal industry	265	782	1,014	1,524
Mineral industry ..	108	428	455	660
Other industries ...	350	1,210	1,419	3,173
Other trades	18	127	206	144
Total	8,260	45,228	56,505	65,606
% of total commercial exports				
Agriculture, stock breeding etc.	9.1	3.2	1.0	3.3
Forestry and timber industry	42.8	43.2	42.3	47.6
Paper industry	40.4	48.0	51.2	40.7
Metal industry	3.2	1.7	1.8	2.3
Mineral industry ..	1.3	0.9	0.8	1.0
Other industries ...	3.0	2.7	2.5	4.9
Other trades	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The most important change in the structure of exports is, of course, the great decrease in the products of agriculture and stock breeding and subsidiary trades. The total exports of timber and paper industry produce predominates as before, and even gains position. The mutual order of goods belonging to this category varies from year to year according to the demand in foreign markets and the changing prices of the different products. The category „Other industries” appears to be advancing, to judge by the figures for 1949. On the contrary, the free exports of the metal and mineral industries are less than before the war, a natural consequence of the

EXPORTS

ACCORDING TO ORIGIN OF GOODS



greater part of their output being delivered in the form of war indemnity.

Before examining the structural changes in total exports in order to judge of the movement of the total production, it is necessary to examine the distribution of the indemnity goods according to their origin. This is illustrated for 1947—1949 in the following table.

	1947	1948	1949	1947	1948	1949
	Million marks			% of total indemnity exports		
Forestry and timber ind.	1,228	886	29	11.8	7.7	0.3
Paper ind. . .	1,688	1,238	39	16.2	10.7	0.3
Metal ind. . .	4,832	5,851	7,793	46.4	50.7	63.7
Mineral ind. .	23	30	51	0.2	0.3	0.4
Other ind. . .	2,639	3,539	4,307	25.4	30.6	35.2
Other trades	0	2	7	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total	10,405	11,546	12,226	100.0	100.0	100.0

As is known, and as the above figures also indicate, the indemnity exports are entirely different in structure from the commercial exports. During the first years of the indemnity deliveries the difference was less, but after the Soviet Union had granted Finland the well-known alleviations the indemnity exports of the natural products of the country were very much reduced and the main emphasis was shifted more and more to the metal industry and „Other industries”.

If the indemnity products are added to the corresponding categories of commercial exports, the following picture is obtained of the recent composition of all exports

and of the changes in them. This is also illustrated by the diagram above.

	1936—1938 average	1947	1948	1949
	Million marks			
Agriculture, stock breeding etc.	751	1,427	572	2,155
Forestry and timber industry	3,539	20,754	24,785	31,267
Paper industry	3,329	23,411	30,178	26,752
Metal industry	265	5,614	6,865	9,317
Mineral industry	108	451	485	711
Other industries	250	3,849	4,958	7,480
Other trades	18	127	208	151
Total	8,260	55,633	68,051	77,833
	% of total exports			
Agriculture, stock breeding etc.	9.1	2.6	0.8	2.8
Forestry and timber industry	42.8	37.3	36.4	40.2
Paper industry	40.4	42.1	44.4	34.3
Metal industry	3.2	10.1	10.1	12.0
Mineral industry	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.9
Other industries	3.0	6.9	7.3	9.6
Other trades	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The changes in the value of the currency and the different tendencies of prices in the separate categories of goods make it difficult to form a clear idea of the changes in the structure of exports, yet in part these are clearly distinguishable. Forestry and the timber industry, and the paper industry still occupy the leading position but the value of their exports has not even increased tenfold since 1936—1938; the proportionate share of the former category in total exports, and similarly

of the two categories together, has regularly been less than before the war. Obviously, the reduction of the source of raw materials due to the cession of territory has been an important cause of this.

The importance of the metal industry and of „Other industries”, on the other hand, has greatly increased, principally in consequence of the rapid extension of the industries that produce indemnity goods. The value of exports of „Other industries” in 1949 was almost 30 times as high as the average for 1936—1938, and for products of the metal industry the value had risen 35-fold, calculated according to the prices ruling at the different times. The volume of their exports is thus three to four times as large as before the war. Their relative importance in exports has grown in the same manner. The reduction of exports of agricultural and animal produce has already been referred to, and this reduction is still clearer in proportion to the total exports. Whether these changes in structure will become permanent, when the war indemnity has been paid, will depend chiefly on whether the new factories established for indemnity exports and the new spheres of activity of those that were already in existence can prove competitive in the world market.

THE BALANCE OF TRADE.

Finally, a glance at the balance of trade with foreign countries during the periods dealt with. Before the war it was mostly favourable, but after the war highly adverse. After the war the balance of trade continued to record a surplus of imports, but this decreased gradually except in 1948, when the surplus of imports grew exceptionally owing to foreign credits. This is the case, if the commercial

exports only are considered, but if indemnity exports are included, the balance of trade is favourable and the surplus of exports in some years is appreciable. The course pursued is illustrated by the following figures, in millions of marks.

	Surplus (+) or shortage (—) of exports in considering	
	commercial exports	total exports
1936/38, average	+ 239	+ 239
1947	— 1,742	+ 8,663
1948	— 9,864	+ 1,682
1949	— 674	+ 11,552

An adverse balance of trade means heavier foreign indebtedness but a favourable one means reduced debts, provided the other factors in the balance of payments, which may partly counterbalance the difference, are ignored. The figures given above thus indicate that, as the payment of the war indemnity is a kind of redemption of debt, the total foreign indebtedness has decreased during the last few years. If, on the other hand, the war indemnity is omitted, the foreign debt has increased appreciably. This is mainly due to the fact that the demand for imported goods, both for consumption and reconstruction, and for productive purposes, has been larger than the exporting possibilities. The export deficit was partly covered by credits from abroad, partly the balance was improved by the prices for the principal articles of export being high in recent years and the terms of trade favourable. Had this not been the case, Finland would either have had to increase her foreign indebtedness — if additional credits had been available, which is very improbable — or would have had to content herself with smaller imports with the consequent repercussions on the level of consumption and the pace of reconstruction.

ITEMS.

Supplementary budgets. At the end of November the Diet passed the second supplementary budget for 1950, by which expenditure increased by altogether 383 million marks. At the beginning of December the Government submitted a third supplementary budget to be passed, the expenditure of which totalled 8,400 million marks and the income 8,370 million.

*

Budget for 1951. The Budget discussion in the Diet was finished on December 20, 1950. Relatively few changes were made in the report of the Finance Committee, while the Committee had increased the total revenue of the Government proposal by 3,700 million marks, and the total expenditure by 3,600 million. The main headings of the new budget are as follows as compared with the previous budget.

	1950 Mill. mk	1951 Mill. mk
Revenue		
Current	95,279	120,794
Capital	9,184	9,114
Total	104,463	129,908
Expenditure		
Current	77,583	100,941
Capital	26,796	28,927
Total	104,379	129,868

The surplus for 1951 is estimated at 40 million marks.

The increase in expenditure is 25,489 million marks from 1950. However, three supplementary budgets were passed last year. The 1951 revenue includes loans of 6,000 million marks. The income and property tax is estimated to yield about 28,500 million, import duties about 14,500, and the sales tax about 37,500 million marks. The largest groups of expenditure are social service (about 19,900 million marks), agriculture (about 10,000), education (about 11,300), war reparations (about 9,600), and debt service (about 13,600).

*

The last war reparations agreement. This was signed in Helsinki on November 18, 1950. It relates to the deliveries between January 1, 1951, and September 18, 1952, amounting to 29.3 million war reparations dollars (of pre-war purchasing

power), evenly distributed over twenty months. Of this sum 11.7 million refer to machinery and equipment, 17.1 million to vessels and 0.5 million to free deliveries. The most important machinery are four plants for prefabricated houses and three plywood factories. The vessels consist of sea, lake and river tug-boats, barges, sea-going steamers, fishing-boats and schooners, composite barges, and river tug-boats for the floating of timber. Of the vessels 91 will be delivered in 1951 and 80 in 1952. The value of the deliveries amount to 18.0 million dollars in 1951 and 11.3 million in 1952.

*

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

Hungary. The agreement concerns the exchange of goods during 1951; exports from Finland to amount to about 2.8 million dollars and imports to Finland to about 2.8 million dollars. The exports will include cellulose, mechanical pulp, newsprint, various other paper products, pit-props, sleepers, various wooden products, prefabricated houses, and machinery and apparatus. Imports will consist of sugar, textiles, machinery and apparatus, optical and measuring instruments, bicycle parts, chemicals, drugs, pharmaceutical herbs and photographic paper.

Israel. The exchange of goods during the year beginning November 16, 1950, is estimated at about 3.6 million dollars in each direction. The principal exports from Finland are prefabricated houses, sawn timber, box-boards, plywood, telephone poles, various grades of paper, cardboard, paper sacks and other paper products, machinery, metal products, and sanitary and household china. Imports will include citrous fruits, various textiles, hides and skins, and motor cars assembled in Israel.

Soviet Union. On June 13, 1950, the agreement reported in this Bulletin, Nos. 7—8, 1950, was signed for the exchange of goods between Finland and the Soviet Union during 1951—1955. The details for 1951 were agreed upon and signed on December 2, 1950. Finland will export

mainly products of the shipbuilding and metal industries, prefabricated houses and wood goods, and import mainly various kinds of grain, sugar, fodder, fertilizers and naphtha products. Up to December 2, contracts had already been made for shipbuilding products to the value of 47 million roubles, machinery and equipment for the woodworking and other industries to the value of 34 million roubles, and prefabricated houses to the value of 73 million roubles. The items for which prices had then been agreed upon — in exports prefabricated houses and timber and in imports grain, sugar, and fodder cakes — represent only about 50 per cent of the total quota for 1951 of these articles. For the rest of the quota prices are to be fixed before April 1, 1951. The contracts made so far cover a large part of next year's import requirements of these goods.

*

New ore deposits found. Zinc concentrates have hitherto been produced in Finland in such small quantities that no special factory has been necessary. A change in this position is due to zinc hav-

ing been found in Vihanti in Keski-Pohjanmaa and in Kisko in the south-west as a result of recent intensified prospecting. By diamond drilling the former deposit has been estimated at about 700,000 tons of ore with an average metal content of about 6 per cent, and the latter at about 600,000 tons of ore, its zinc content about 4.7 per cent.

*

Saving encouraged. On October 27, 1950, a law was passed by which the deposit accounts of the public in home credit institutions, and similar investments and the interest on them, are not liable to taxation by the State, the communes or Church Authorities. They have previously been tax-free up to a certain maximum only.

*

Monthly Bulletin delayed. A four weeks' strike in the Government Printing Office has delayed the distribution of the present number of this Bulletin. It is feared that, although the strike has now ended, the accumulation of printing matter will cause a lag in the distribution also of the next number.

THE BANK OF FINLAND MONTHLY BULLETIN

is sent free of charge to anyone wishing to receive it. Finnish booksellers are, however, allowed to sell it at a price of 20 marks per copy. Should extracts from the Bulletin be printed, the source should be stated. Correspondence with regard to the Bulletin should be addressed to the Bank of Finland Institute for Economic Research, Helsinki, Finland.