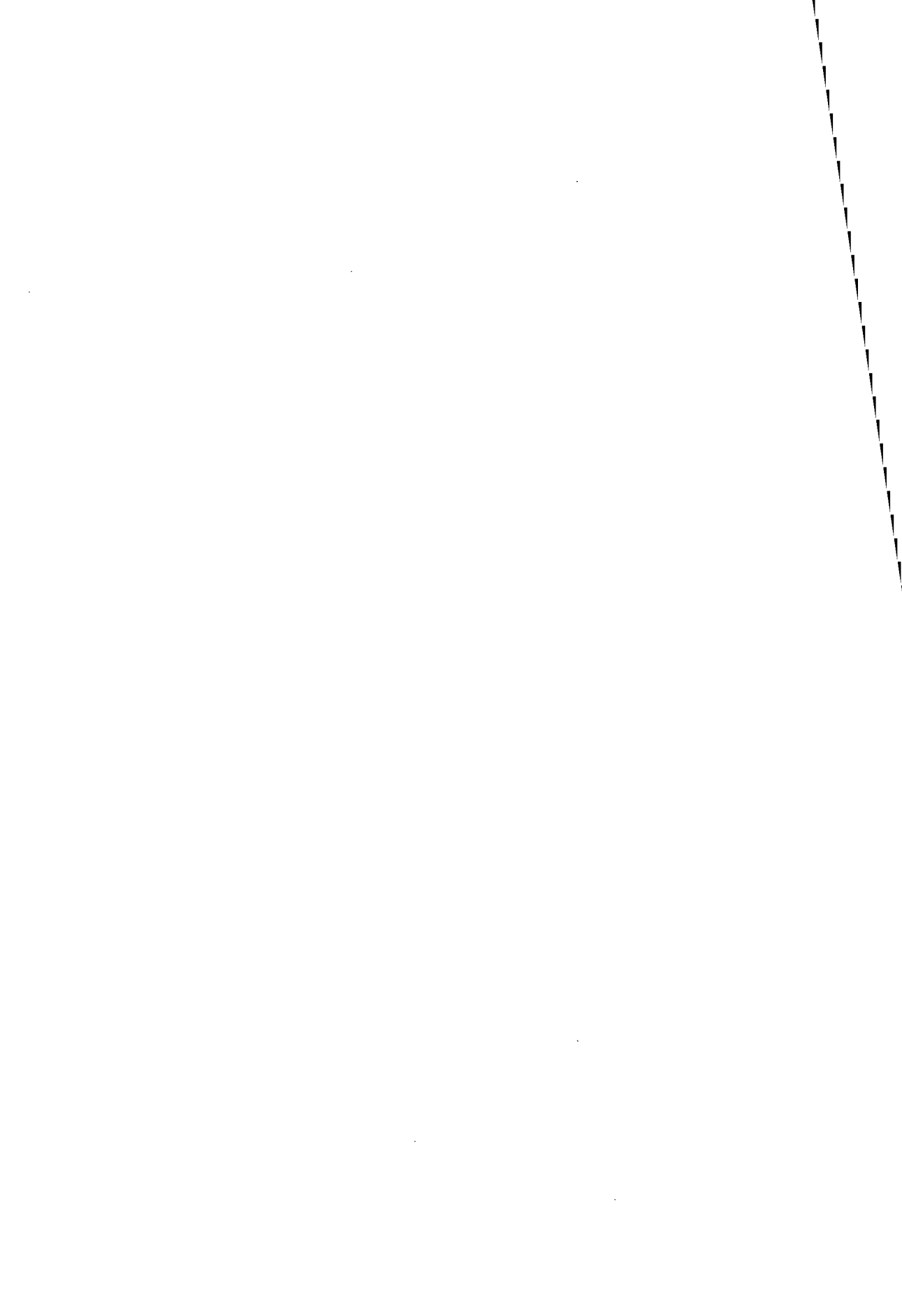


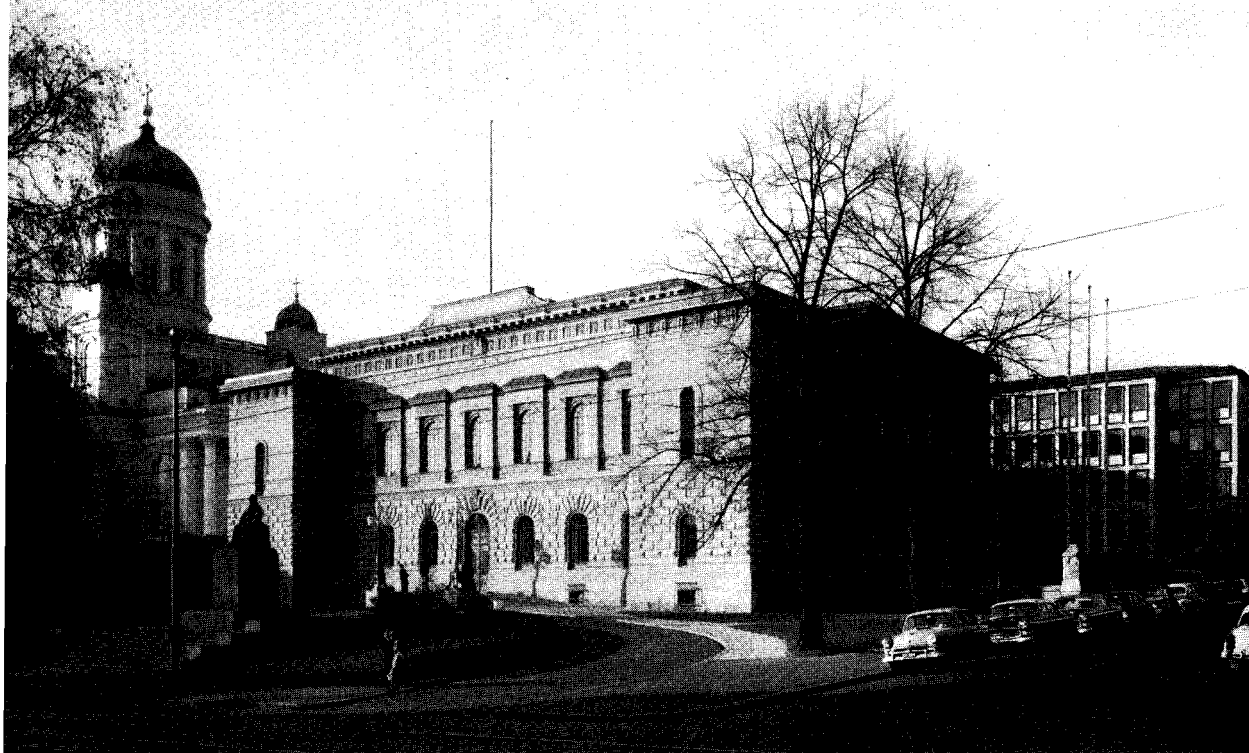
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Anniversary

12.12.1961



1811 — 1961





HEAD OFFICE OF THE BANK OF FINLAND IN HELSINKI

BANK
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SOME FEATURES OF CENTRAL BANKING IN FINLAND

By *KLAUS WARIS*

Governor of the Bank of Finland

In international connections, one hears talk of the »family of central banks». This expression refers to the similarities in attitudes of the managers and staffs of central banks in different countries. Nevertheless, the family is by no means homogeneous; there exist considerable individual divergences, both as regards physical attributes and character. Such special traits are generally results of the historical development of the countries, or of the political and economic conditions. Benjamin Strong expressed this very aptly in a letter to Montagu Norman: »What is suitable and appropriate in an Anglo-Saxon country or in, say, Germany or Holland, may be wholly unsuitable and inappropriate in Italy or France or in such a country as Finland. Much depends upon individuals — more even than upon laws and theories».

The status of the Bank of Finland in the machinery of the State is unusual in that the Bank is not subordinate to the Government, but is »under the guarantee and care» of the Diet. Although the Bank of Finland was founded in consequence of Finland's separation from Sweden and association with Russia as a Grand Duchy, the organisation of the Swedish Riksbank served as a model. The »care» of the Diet involves no direct intervention in the Bank's activities, but the Diet appoints nine Bank Supervisors to exercise control of the administration

and business of the Bank. These supervisors are mostly members of the Diet. They are appointed at the first ordinary parliamentary session after the elections to the Diet, and their term of office lasts until the next elections, that is to say normally four years. As a rule, the Bank Supervisors meet monthly; none of them takes a part in the activity of the Board of Management of the Bank, as is the case in Sweden. The administration and management of the Bank are in the hands of the Board of Management, but in some specific instances the right of decision is vested in the Bank Supervisors.

The Board of Management consists of a chairman and four members, all these posts being full-time appointments. A vacancy on the Board is filled on the proposal of the Bank Supervisors, and the appointment is made by the President of the Republic at a Cabinet meeting. In making the appointment, the President is entitled to differ from the view of the Bank Supervisors and even from that of the Cabinet. Membership of the Board of Management is not of fixed duration, but is held until the age of retirement. Nevertheless, if the President of the Republic considers that public interest so demands, he may at any time release a member of the Board from his post.

During her period of independence, Finland has never had a majority party, which is in part

a consequence of the proportional representation provided for in the Constitution. Nor can one speak of permanent Government coalitions. This provides an explanation of why the Government has not even in practice exercised authority over the Bank. Naturally enough, this does not mean that the Bank would not confer with the Government on a great number of matters, for instance those concerned with fiscal policy — and especially Government borrowing — or with Government lending, duties, foreign exchange control, banking legislation and so on. As, again, the Diet can do no more than make but general suggestions regarding Central Bank policy, the Bank of Finland constitutes what is in fact a practically autonomous body in the machinery of State.

The Bank is wholly free to decide whether or not credit should be granted to the Government, and fix the amount, the terms and the duration of such a credit. On the whole, Government borrowing from the Central Bank has been an exceptional phenomenon in Finland. After the First World War, the Treasury paid its debt within a few years. During the Second World War, the Bank of Finland again extended credit to the Treasury, but in 1953 the Diet passed an Act whereby the wartime bill credit was converted into a consolidated bond loan; this has gradually been redeemed, and the last instalment falls due next March. Treasury bills are not normally included in the cover for the note issue, nor can those banks who may have tied up cash reserve funds in Treasury bills convert them into cash at the Bank of Finland. For these reasons, Treasury bills are of negligible importance in the finances of the State, whose borrowing on the market is confined to long-term bond loans. As such loans are available to a limited extent only, a considerable proportion of the Government's capital expenditure must actually be financed from tax revenue.

During the 150 years of its existence, the Bank of Finland has served private credit customers. In the 19th century, and even as late as in the 1920's, the loans to private customers

covered a substantial proportion of the Bank's note issue. Within recent years this lending activity has been deliberately restricted, and by the end of 1960 the Bank's direct loans of this category represented no more than 3 per cent of the lending of all credit institutions. The proportion would have been even less had it not included the loans granted in 1949—55 from World Bank credits to Finnish industrial and power companies. In 1956, a special banking institution was founded for these transactions, the Mortgage Bank of Finland Oy, whose shares are in the possession of the Bank of Finland. Since that time, the Bank of Finland has not acted as an intermediary in this kind of foreign credit transaction. Instead, it has again to some extent instigated domestic loan issues, and has itself taken part in their subscription.

As a whole, the Bank's bond holdings are comparatively small, a result of general underdevelopment of the Finnish capital market. In the 1930's, bonds were rapidly gaining ground as capital market instruments, and some market premium could be observed. The war and the ensuing inflation put an end to this development for some time to come, and only in recent years have issues of bond loans again become more frequent. Some deals in bonds are made both in the Stock Exchange and between banks and insurance companies, but one cannot speak of a market in the full sense of the word. Thus, to date there has existed little scope for open market operations by the Bank of Finland. Nor does the Bank, by purchases or sales, peg the rates of Government bonds.

The commercial banks, and to some extent also the savings banks and co-operative credit societies through their central banks, have had recourse to Bank of Finland credit; earlier, this was occasional, but during the last 15 years such borrowing has become quite regular. The advances principally take the form of rediscounting. Since the early 1950's the Bank of Finland has applied a more or less severe system of penalty rates on rediscounts. Over and above the normal bank rate, additional interest has been charged,

generally at a rate which depends on the ratio between the individual bank's debt to the Bank of Finland and its own funds. According to the current rules, tightened for cyclical reasons, a penalty is imposed when a bank's rediscounts exceed 30 per cent of its funds. The scale of the penalty rate is progressive, so that a bank whose debt to the Bank of Finland approaches twice the amount of its funds has to pay a penalty on its total at 4 per cent, in addition to the basic rate of 6 3/4 per cent.

To ensure that the penalty rate has the desired effect, the banks cannot transfer this burden to their clients. To prevent this completely may be impossible, but the Bank of Finland expressly sees to it that the average lending rates of individual banks do not rise above the limit it has set as a condition for rediscounting. This has the negative effect of locking the lending rates, and even very close to their average level, although differentiation would often be desirable. Comparatively high rates of interest have been the rule in Finland, an indication of a chronic excess of capital demand over supply; this is no unusual phenomenon in a country where industrialisation is in progress. Except as regards rediscounting, interest rate policy has not been very actively pursued in Finland as a weapon of monetary policy. This is partly owing to the Bank of Finland rates being expressly the major issue decided upon by the Bank Supervisors on the proposal of the Board of Management.

On the other hand, institutional factors also tend to diminish the efficiency of interest rate policy. For long-term loans, and even for bond loans, the rate of interest is very frequently made variable, and can for instance be linked to the deposit rate. This naturally renders the decisions on long-term investments more or less immune from the effect of changes in the rates. A still more specific feature of the Finnish money market is the use made of index clauses. This practice is a product of the inflation of the 1940's and in a way must of course be regarded as an indication that interest rate policy was not sufficiently active at that time. Since the stabilisation

of the Finnmark in the late 1950's, the use of the index clause in bank deposits has declined to such an extent that by the end of 1960 no more than 2.8 per cent of the total term deposits were index-tied. However, the public can still place their deposits in accounts with a rate of interest slightly below the normal, but with the security of 50 per cent compensation for a rise in the cost of living index. Again, the banks can cover this index risk by the purchase of index-tied bonds, for instance, or by attaching similar index clauses to a part of their loans granted. The majority of long-term bond loans are linked to some price index to the extent of 50 per cent.

Finnish banking legislation contains no provisions for variable cash reserve requirements. Similarly, it is antiquated in the respect that the minimum reserves prescribed include funds acquired by rediscounting. Actually, the liquidity of the banking system is very low, and is almost entirely dependent on the Bank of Finland. A revision of the legislation on this point is being prepared. On two occasions, in 1955 and again during this year, the Bank of Finland concluded agreements with the credit institutions concerning voluntary cash reserves to be deposited with the Bank of Finland in proportion to the increase in their deposit holdings. The Bank of Finland pays interest on the balances on cash reserve accounts at a rate which is percentually one-half a point higher than the average deposit rates of the respective banks.

In Finland, the foreign exchange reserve is almost exclusively held by the Central Bank. This is due, not to a deliberate policy, but to the fact that the banks' low liquidity compels them to sell their surplus exchange to the Bank of Finland. The Treasury has also sporadically purchased a small part of the foreign exchange reserve. Taken as a whole, the reserve is not large — it covers about three months' import demand — but nevertheless it has in recent years been comfortable from the point of view of external liquidity. The foreign exchange policy is in the hands of the Bank of Finland, rather too completely perhaps, as the balance of pay-

ments aspect has been one thing generally neglected in Finland's fiscal policy. At the end of 1958, the Finnmark was made externally convertible, and since that time foreign exchange control has been greatly relieved. About three-fourths of non-bilateral imports are free, and the remainder is on a global quota basis. Permission is still required by the Bank of Finland for most capital transfers. Profits and dividends from foreign investments in Finland are transferable, and when investments are made the Bank of Finland will on request issue an advance permit to repatriate the capital.

From 1877, when the gold standard was first introduced, Finnish monetary legislation has been drawn up on the initiative and proposal of the Bank of Finland. The present Currency Act, dated 1925, also based the Finnmark on gold, although since 1931 the Bank's duty to redeem its notes in gold has been suspended by statutes. This year, the Bank has submitted a proposal concerning the issue of a new Currency Act founded on a gold exchange standard. As the value of the Finnmark has, and mainly during two periods of violent inflation — in 1914—22 and during the 1940's — dropped to one two hundred and fiftieth part of its original value, the Bank has also proposed that the value of the monetary unit be multiplied by one hundred, or in other words two 0's should be removed, but that its traditional name nevertheless be retained. Following this step, one US dollar would be

equivalent to 3.2 Finnmarks. This proposal has already been passed to the Diet, and it is planned that the reform will take effect at the beginning of 1963. Similarly, it is intended that the Bank Regulations, which according to the Constitution must be approved by the Diet in the manner laid down for legislation, shall be revised, not only in respect of the rules relevant to the monetary reform, but also as regards the principles of Central Bank policy.

This review will have shown that the arsenal of the Bank of Finland lacks some weapons possessed by many other central banks. The aim is that of supplementing the instruments available, and the instigation of such amendments to the Government's powers as would make it possible, for instance, to regulate instalment credits. On the other hand, I feel that the Bank is in a strong position, which in view of Finnish conditions is appropriate and in no need of revision. In practice, it may actually compensate to some extent for the deficiency in policy instruments. After all, the success of the monetary policy of a central bank depends, if I may refer once more to the quotation from Strong, on the ability of the management to recognise the demands of the current situation and to act accordingly in a resolute manner, as well as to induce other authorities to introduce a suitable measure of adaptation. In this respect, the independence of the Bank's Management of the political parties and the Government is a valuable asset.



THE ORIGIN AND EARLY DEVELOPMENT OF CENTRAL BANKING IN FINLAND

By *HUGO E. PIPPING*

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It may be said of all the older central banks in Europe that their development into the banks' bankers was only gradual, and that the concept of the »central bank» has itself been subject to the law of change. This is not the case with the central banks in South American states, for instance, which were created after the First World War with this sole purpose in mind. The Bank of Finland is an old bank, but the sum total of characteristics which today make it a central bank has been built up step by step during the course of a century and a half.

The issue of notes is a distinguishing feature of the central banks. Right from the first — in 1811 — the Bank of Finland was empowered to issue notes, but these were supplementary small notes in roubles and copecks, of a value determined by the value of the Russian notes. One of the aims in the issue of Bank of Finland notes was that of driving out Swedish notes which continued to circulate in Finland even after the country had been separated from Sweden and become united with Russia. The first statute implied that there was to be only one currency in the country. In this respect, the Bank did not succeed, partly owing to insufficient resources, and partly because the exchange of Swedish currency for Russian (riksdaler for roubles) was hampered by the fluctuating rates of exchange for these paper currencies.

It was not until the Swedish and Russian currencies had been stabilised in the 1830's and had been given a silver basis that the Bank of Finland began in 1840 to issue notes of higher denomination redeemable in silver, made out in roubles and recognised as legal tender on a level with the Russian silver rouble notes in Finland. It has been said that it was at this juncture that the Bank of Finland became a central bank. This is true to the extent that it then seriously became a bank of issue proper and, at first, the only one. But the value of the notes depended on that of the Russian notes, and in addition other duties appertaining to a central bank could not be fulfilled, as no other banks existed.

From 1840 down to the present day, the note issue of the Bank of Finland has imposed demands on the Bank's ability to maintain the value of the money. The notes had to be kept on a parity with both silver and the rouble, and the minimum cover laid down had to be observed. With this object in view, dealings in foreign bills were started in 1843, and connections established with foreign agents in St. Petersburg, Riga, Hamburg and Stockholm. In this way began the Bank's transactions in foreign currencies and its quotations of foreign exchange.

The Bank of Finland engaged in this activity with success until the Crimean War in the 1850's, when the convertibility of Russian notes into

silver was suspended. The Bank was obliged to follow suit, as otherwise its stock of bullion would have been exhausted. Some measure of inflation during and after the war could not be avoided, and accordingly forces were set in motion designed to release Finland and the Bank of Finland from dependence on the Russian currency.

A formal beginning was made in 1860, when a new currency, the *markka* (*mark* in Swedish), equal to a quarter rouble, was introduced. After difficult political negotiations this new currency was made convertible into silver in 1865. The reform involved a revaluation of about 20 per cent, and the Bank of Finland was obliged to pursue a restrictive credit policy in order to maintain the silver par value of the new currency. Thus a new phase began in the development of the Bank of Finland; it became the guardian of the nation's currency.

Nevertheless, dependence on the Russian silver rouble still persisted, as it was legal tender in Finland. This occasioned some difficulties, for in the 1870's the international price of silver fell in relation to the price of gold. Heavy demands were imposed upon the Bank of Finland in manoeuvring between silver and gold currencies and the Russian paper rouble. The solution arrived at was a transition to the gold standard in 1877. From then onward, the Bank of Finland assumed, on the one hand, complete responsibility for maintenance of the monetary standard and exercise of the function of the keeper of the reserves of foreign exchange, and on the other it was freed from Russian influence. It was only in some exceptional situations that the Russian authorities intervened as regards quotations for foreign currencies, especially of the rouble, for instance during the First World War. Stabilisation in 1925, the foreign exchange crisis in 1931, and the periods during and after the Second World War made great demands on the Central Bank as regards maintenance of the currency and on dealings in foreign exchange, but it should not be forgotten that tasks of a similar nature had been accomplished in the 1860's and 1870's.

The development of the Bank of Finland as the custodian of the nation's reserves of foreign exchange was not the only important point in this liberation of Finland's own currency from dependence on the Russian. It was also important that the Bank as an institution became more independent of the Finnish Government, and that legislation was introduced in connection with definition of its duties. The original idea had been that the Bank of Finland, like the *Riksbank* in the united kingdom of Sweden-Finland, should be subordinated to the Diet; as far as the *Riksbank* was concerned, this had been prompted by the financial policy of the Government, which had entailed depreciation of the notes on several occasions. Owing to Finland's political dependence on Russia after 1809 and the uncertain position of the Diet — it was not reconvened until 1863 — such an arrangement was considered impossible. The Bank was subordinated to the Finnish Government, and it was not until 1868, in conjunction with liberal reforms in the 1860's during the reign of Alexander II, that the Bank became an institution subject to the four Estates. By this means, the independence of the Bank as an authority guarding the reserves of foreign exchange was also increased; the administration thus created paved the way for the gold standard reform of 1877. A suggestion made in a liberal spirit was that the Bank be transformed into a joint-stock bank, but this gained no support. Another expression of the separation of the monetary system from the finances consisted in the transference in 1875 of administration of the State funds from the Bank of Finland to the newly formed Treasury.

At the same time, a clear definition was made of the duties of the Bank as regards maintenance of the monetary standard. An indication of this had been included in the regulations in 1840, to the effect that it was the duty of the Bank to secure uniformity and safety in the monetary system of the country. Under the new circumstances, a formula was chosen that the primary duty of the Bank was that of maintaining stability and security in the monetary system of the

country; and this regulation is still in force today as the principal duty of the Bank.

The Bank of Finland could not fulfil its task as a central bank in the sense of being a »banker of the banks» until other banks had been established. The first of these was founded in 1862. Until then, the Bank of Finland had opposed the establishment of commercial banks, with a view to its monopolising banking business. The 1859 expansion in the sphere of activity of the Bank of Finland clearly had this aim in mind. However, some time was to elapse before the Bank of Finland acquired the character of a central bank as regards credit policy. In its first phase, it differed somewhat from a bank proper, and was more reminiscent of a loan fund. A step towards actual banking business had been taken by the introduction of the discounting of inland bills in 1840. A further step was made at the end of the 1850's, when the Bank began to pursue a more flexible discount rate policy, though the fixing of the bank rate was still the prerogative of the Government; it was not until the Bank had been taken over by the Estates that this fundamental right was transferred to the elected Board of Supervisors. It was carrying out the functions of a bank, but it was not consistent with contemporary ideas of a central bank that in 1859 the Bank of Finland began to accept deposits bearing interest. The object was obviously that of counteracting the establishment of deposit banks; nevertheless, shortly after such banks had been founded, the deposit business of the Bank of Finland was abandoned.

For as long as the commercial banks were few in number and small, the Bank of Finland dominated lending business, and it was at first necessary to supplement the business of the other banks. When the Bank of Finland was taken over by the Estates, the new administration adopted the viewpoint that the Bank should be a central bank, and that it should not compete with other banks in its lending business for the sake of profit. In the 1870's, there was scope for a more expansive lending policy to counteract the recession, but during the 1880's there

was a relapse into the old desire to compete. Not until the Bank of Finland had experienced liquidity trouble at the beginning of the 1890's in consequence of this policy and had acquired a more professional management, did it display more reserve in its direct grants of credit.

On the whole, the discount rate policy of the Bank of Finland constituted the guiding principle for the commercial banks in the fixing of their rates of interest from the time of their establishment. Nonetheless, the Bank of Finland did not have complete powers at its disposal, as is exemplified by its having ceased to accept interest-bearing deposits, and its greater restraint in granting credits. But gradually it assumed the role of the »lender of last resort». It had granted overdrafts to the first commercial banks, and at least from the 1870's it had granted loans on bonds or rediscounted bills, a form of co-operation which became more usual during the 1890's. At the same time, the Bank of Finland began to play a part as leader and convener of the negotiations engaged in by the commercial banks in connection with rates of interest. Finally, the Bank of Finland was able to influence the market by means of its quotations for foreign exchange and by its participation in taking up State or municipal bond loans.

In many other countries, for instance Britain and Sweden, the monopoly of the right of note issue is considered a decisive step for the bank which is to become the central bank. In Finland, commercial banks had the right of note issue for a short period; one bank alone availed itself of this right, and exercised it to a very minor extent only. In practice, the rescission of the right of note issue by commercial banks was of no great importance, but in principle it was of interest.

To summarise:

In 1840, the Bank of Finland was entrusted with the duty of maintaining the value of the currency. In 1865, this duty was further emphasised by the silver standard reform, and in 1877, when the gold standard was introduced and practically speaking the dependence on the rouble ceased, it became possible for the Bank to pursue

an even more independent monetary policy.

From the end of the 1850's, the Bank began to pursue an active and flexible bank rate policy.

The Bank acquired a more independent position when it was placed under the administration of Bank Supervisors elected by the Diet; formerly it had been directly subordinate to the Government.

The State finances and the monetary policy were separated when a special Treasury was established in 1875.

The prerogative of note issue, which the Bank had formerly possessed in practice, was confirmed by the statute of 1886.

By the regulations of 1875, the Bank of Finland ceased to accept interest-bearing deposits.

According to the same regulations, the main-

tenance of the value of money was established as the primary duty of the Bank.

In the 1870's, the Bank of Finland began to rediscount bills of the commercial banks, and thus acquired the role of a »lender of last resort».

In the 1890's, the Bank of Finland took a part in the conclusion of agreements between the commercial banks on rates of interest, and thereby increased its influence on interest rates.

Also in the 1890's, the Bank restricted its direct competition with the commercial banks in their ordinary banking business.

Thus at the turn of the century the Bank of Finland had in most respects attained the status of a central bank, a position to be further developed and strengthened after the First World War.

BANK OF FINLAND

Mill. mk

	1960		1961			
	Oct. 31	Dec. 31	Oct. 23	Oct. 31	Nov. 8	Nov. 15
BALANCE SHEET						
Assets						
<i>Ordinary note cover</i>	73 423	75 305	79 634	80 065	79 393	78 806
Gold	9 119	9 120	10 025	10 025	10 001	10 001
Foreign exchange	56 819	59 482	59 710	60 120	59 477	58 880
Foreign bills	577	870	856	877	872	882
Foreign bonds	6 908	5 833	9 043	9 043	9 043	9 043
<i>Supplementary note cover</i>	39 100	41 992	40 589	44 251	44 102	43 140
Inland bills discounted						
In foreign currency	10 712	10 496	9 741	9 741	9 644	9 644
In Finnish currency	5 353	7 232	10 219	10 200	10 156	9 737
Rediscounted bills	18 660	20 514	19 379	23 060	23 052	22 509
Treasury bond loan	4 375	3 750	1 250	1 250	1 250	1 250
<i>Other assets</i>	13 983	7 822	9 383	10 688	8 515	7 222
Finnish bonds	5 094	3 070	6 627	8 077	5 986	4 766
Cheque accounts	343	418	679	548	481	413
Finnish coin	762	719	865	871	836	837
Other claims	7 784	3 615	1 212	1 192	1 212	1 206
Total	126 506	125 119	129 606	135 004	132 010	129 168
Liabilities						
<i>Notes in circulation</i>	69 990	72 735	75 032	75 121	76 715	75 917
<i>Short-term liabilities</i>	19 845	16 676	14 627	19 962	15 095	12 845
Foreign exchange accounts	3 789	4 057	1 720	1 662	1 666	1 662
Mark accounts of holders abroad	3 934	4 241	3 571	3 534	3 727	3 734
Cheque account of the Treasury	11 414	6 187	7 813	13 173	6 833	5 113
Cheque accounts of banks	—	1 683	—	—	1 230	321
Other cheque accounts	341	167	343	350	387	788
Other short-term liabilities	367	341	1 180	1 243	1 252	1 227
<i>Long-term liabilities</i>	10 782	10 633	11 799	11 799	11 792	11 792
Foreign	10 246	10 030	9 286	9 286	9 286	9 286
Finnish	536	603	2 513	2 513	2 506	2 506
<i>Equalisation accounts</i>	10 174	9 085	11 416	11 361	11 588	11 735
<i>Bank's own funds</i>	15 715	15 990	16 732	16 761	16 820	16 879
Capital	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000
Reserve fund	4 362	4 362	5 176	5 176	5 176	5 177
Profits undisposed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Earnings less expenses	1 353	1 628	1 556	1 585	1 644	1 702
Total	126 506	125 119	129 606	135 004	132 010	129 168
STATEMENT OF NOTE ISSUE						
Right of note issue						
<i>Ordinary cover</i>	73 423	75 305	79 634	80 065	79 393	78 806
<i>Supplementary cover</i> (Upper limit 50 000 mill. mk)	39 100	41 992	40 589	44 251	44 102	43 140
Total	112 523	117 297	120 223	124 316	123 495	121 946
Note issue						
<i>Notes in circulation</i>	69 990	72 735	75 032	75 121	76 715	75 917
<i>Short-term liabilities</i>	19 845	16 676	14 627	19 962	15 095	12 845
<i>Undrawn on cheque credits</i>	879	978	1 133	1 087	1 059	1 127
<i>Unused right of note issue</i>	21 809	26 908	29 431	28 146	30 626	32 057
Total	112 523	117 297	120 223	124 316	123 495	121 946

Rediscount rate since April 1, 1959, 6,75 per cent.

DEPOSITS BY THE PUBLIC - FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Mill. mk

End of year and month	Sight deposits			Term deposits						Total (2+3+9)
	Cheque accounts		Postal giro accounts	Commercial banks	Savings banks	Co-op. credit societies & their central bank	Post Office Savings Bank	Savings departments of co-op. stores	All credit institutions	
	Commercial banks	All credit institutions								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1950	24 460	28 248	10 537	36 579	39 366	20 175	13 892	5 356	115 373	154 158
1951	42 768	48 063	11 203	46 678	51 790	29 710	18 243	8 443	154 870	214 136
1952	28 020	33 410	10 765	59 742	65 344	37 223	23 562	10 798	196 706	240 881
1953	32 112	37 907	11 048	70 455	76 709	42 537	27 074	11 951	228 762	277 717
1954	34 913	42 108	13 451	83 444	92 174	52 050	30 079	13 415	271 195	326 754
1955	36 588	44 281	11 795	97 794	108 541	61 139	33 073	15 255	315 842	371 918
1956	38 614	45 963	15 265	96 807	112 402	63 531	34 162	16 013	322 953	384 181
1957	37 708	46 138	14 912	103 223	117 859	67 111	33 960	16 823	339 009	400 059
1958	39 568	49 575	18 277	122 256	131 260	74 272	38 167	19 191	385 175	453 027
1959	55 749	67 809	15 667	150 548	152 546	86 033	43 120	21 913	454 189	537 665
1960	55 083	68 072	15 060	181 355	179 859	105 250	48 524	25 434	540 453	623 585
1960										
Oct.	55 268	67 740	12 430	169 665	168 997	97 918	46 278	24 229	507 119	587 289
Nov.	58 138	70 967	13 179	172 009	172 051	100 128	46 685	24 580	515 483	599 629
Dec.	55 083	68 072	15 060	181 355	179 859	105 250	48 524	25 434	540 453	623 585
1961*										
Jan.	57 747	70 303	13 763	183 547	182 130	107 013	49 330	25 949	548 000	632 066
Feb.	55 937	67 937	16 150	187 051	185 155	109 651	50 430	26 392	558 708	642 795
March	55 107	67 648	15 264	188 948	188 411	112 293	51 107	26 726	567 515	650 427
April	50 428	63 898	13 259	190 960	190 130	113 823	51 395	26 802	573 141	650 298
May	53 232	66 641	14 377	193 505	191 939	114 856	51 519	26 750	578 600	659 618
June	54 622	67 048	12 721	194 172	191 401	114 125	51 594	26 514	577 828	657 597
July	54 078	67 056	13 475	195 154	192 526	114 687	52 188	26 580	581 156	661 687
Aug.	55 300	69 178	13 440	196 578	194 204	115 946	52 674	26 616	586 039	668 657
Sept.	56 880	71 144	14 432	197 276	196 064	116 790	52 922	27 108	590 188	675 764
Oct.	58 295	72 396	13 805	198 558	197 797	117 742	53 277	27 559	594 967	681 168

End of month	Indexed deposits	High-interest deposits	Tax-concession accounts
1961*			
Jan.	13 524	37 640	14 315
Feb.	11 903	39 526	14 305
March	10 388	41 037	14 290
April	9 380	42 230	14 287
May	8 609	44 049	14 285
June	7 927	45 018	14 280
July	7 391	45 595	14 276
Aug.	7 018	46 277	14 274
Sept.	6 061	47 519	14 272
Oct.	4 949	49 097	14 265

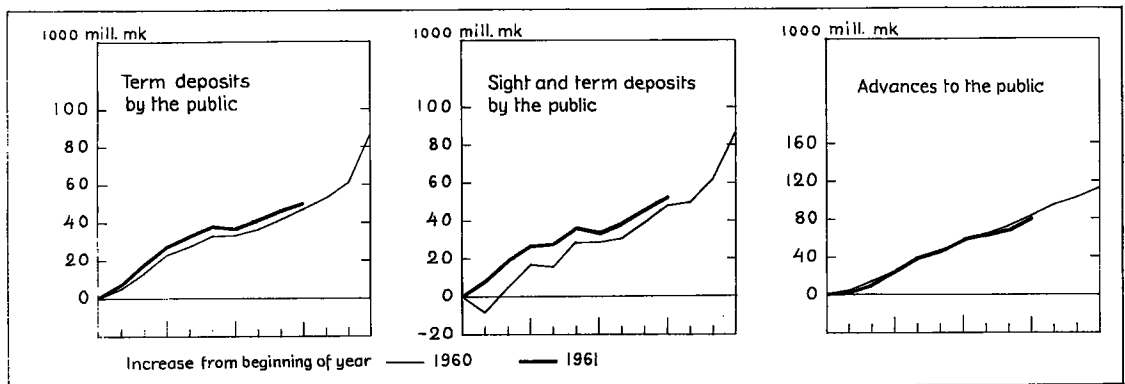
Selling rates for foreign exchange			
Oct. 31, 1961			
		mk	mk
New York ...	1 \$	321:50	Zurich 100 Fr 7 446:—
Montreal	1 \$	312:—	Paris 100 NF 6 545:—
London	1 £	905:—	Rome 100 Lit 51:84
Stockholm ...	100 Kr	6 225:—	Vienna 100 S 1 245:—
Oslo	100 Kr	4 517:—	Lisbon 100 Esc 1 129:—
Copenhagen ..	100 Kr	4 670:—	Reykjavik 100 Kr 749:—
Frankfurt o.M.	100DM	8 042:—	Madrid 100 Pta 542:—
Amsterdam ...	100 Fl	8 940:—	Prague, clear... 100 Kč 4 458:—
Brussels	100 Fr	646:—	Moscow, clear. ¹⁾ 1 Rbl 356:67
			Clearing dollars ²⁾ 1 Cl \$ 321:—

¹⁾ Bucharest, Peking.²⁾ Ankara, Athens, Belgrade, Berlin, Bogotá, Budapest, Sofia, Warsaw.

ADVANCES TO THE PUBLIC - MONEY SUPPLY

Mill. mk

End of year and month	Granted by					Types of advances		Total (1 to 5) (6 and 7)	Money Supply
	Commercial banks	Savings banks	Post Office Savings Bank	Co-op. credit societies & their central bank	Mortgage banks	Loans & Bills	Cheque credits		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1950	67 438	35 511	4 507	35 048	3 830	135 309	11 025	146 334	67 975
1951	85 578	45 554	8 508	41 849	4 425	172 003	13 911	185 914	98 877
1952	104 881	59 824	13 402	50 694	5 379	217 141	17 039	234 180	87 480
1953	105 659	70 511	18 782	56 765	9 847	245 275	16 289	261 564	92 122
1954	128 955	82 447	22 123	64 697	12 773	291 506	19 489	310 995	99 557
1955	155 436	96 454	24 866	72 868	13 599	339 797	23 426	363 223	104 298
1956	162 663	102 830	26 232	76 761	14 690	357 802	25 374	383 176	116 001
1957	160 379	106 639	26 047	78 064	15 717	363 000	23 846	386 846	117 065
1958	174 542	115 481	29 027	83 511	21 931	401 155	23 337	424 492	130 226
1959	209 686	132 725	33 138	96 730	32 578	477 264	27 593	504 857	144 835
1960	260 460	154 935	39 495	117 601	45 216	586 187	31 520	617 707	149 461
1960									
Oct.	251 340	151 323	39 610	114 280	43 178	567 483	32 248	599 731	144 189
Nov.	254 279	153 391	40 020	115 927	43 972	576 411	31 178	607 589	150 260
Dec.	260 460	154 935	39 495	117 601	45 216	586 187	31 520	617 707	149 461
1961*									
Jan.	258 393	156 357	40 168	118 358	46 425	588 802	30 899	619 701	148 197
Feb.	262 153	157 905	40 912	120 124	46 990	595 436	32 648	628 084	149 335
March	269 453	160 357	41 704	122 553	47 122	607 239	33 950	641 189	153 498
April	275 988	163 607	41 573	127 376	47 481	620 354	35 671	656 025	147 165
May	277 495	166 024	42 692	129 738	47 410	629 938	33 421	663 359	150 860
June	283 751	168 145	44 054	130 671	48 214	639 955	34 880	674 835	149 836
July	284 060	170 452	43 638	133 639	48 438	644 770	35 457	680 227	149 842
Aug.	284 452	173 104	44 196	135 609	48 636	652 046	33 951	685 997	151 305
Sept.	287 252	176 701	45 551	138 513	49 443	663 829	33 631	697 460	157 802
Oct.	293 898	179 294	46 044	142 129	50 285	675 545	36 105	711 650	155 353

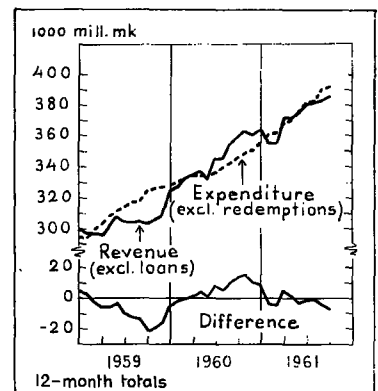


STATE FINANCES

1000 mill. mk

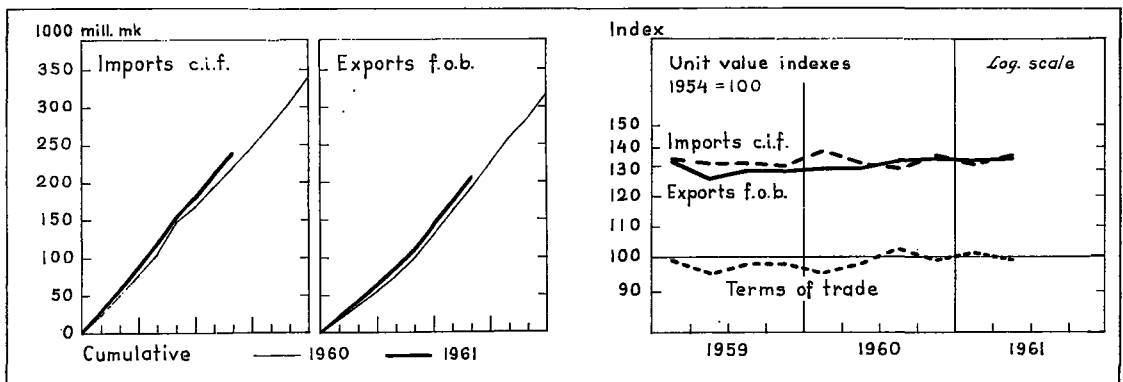
Revenue	Jan. — Sept.		Expenditure	Jan. — Sept.	
	1960	1961		1960	1961
Income and property tax (net)	53.8	57.1	Interest on State debt	5.0	5.1
Gross receipts	(133.3)	(155.7)	Child allowances	15.5	18.4
Refunds and communal income tax	(-79.5)	(-98.6)	The State's share in national pensions	6.3	11.2
Other direct taxes	1.0	0.9	Compensations to war-disabled	5.5	9.6
Purchase tax	62.9	70.8	Transfer of employers' payments for national pensions to the National Pensions Institution	6.8	8.6
Import duties	33.9	34.7	Subsidies	26.3	27.4
Revenue from Alcohol Monopoly	18.2	20.9	Net payments on price equalisation by extra-budgetary funds	2.5	0.8
Excise duty on tobacco	14.9	15.2	State aid to agriculture	4.0	4.2
Excise duty on liquid fuel	9.4	10.4	State aid to communal and private schools	18.5	21.8
Other excise duties	4.0	4.2	Net loss of State enterprises	—	—
Tax on automobiles and motor cycles	1.6	1.7	Maintenance of roads	6.8	7.5
Stamp duties	12.4	13.8	Other current expenditure	81.6	89.1
Employers' payments for child allowances and national pensions	21.5	23.8	Current expenditure	178.8	203.7
Net receipts of price equalisation by extra-budgetary funds	—	—	Real investments	50.7	55.9
Other revenue similar to taxes	3.6	3.9	Other capital expenditure	25.4	31.9
Total taxes	237.2	257.4	Capital expenditure	76.1	87.8
Interest and dividends	3.9	4.3	Total expenditure	254.9	291.5
Net profit of State enterprises	4.7	4.4	Redemption of external loans	2.8	2.4
Other current revenue	7.4	9.4	Redemption of internal loans	11.8	12.0
Current revenue	253.2	275.5	Redemption of indemnity bonds etc.	1.8	1.5
Capital revenue proper	6.1	6.6	Index premiums	0.7	0.6
Decrease in inventories	5.8	2.7	Redemptions	17.1	16.5
Capital revenue	11.9	9.3	Total	272.0	308.0
Total revenue	265.1	284.8			
External loans	—	6.1			
Internal loans	14.3	15.9			
Loans	14.3	22.0			
Short-term credit (increase +)	- 3.9	- 2.5			
Deficit (+) or surplus (-)	- 3.5	+ 3.7			
Total	272.0	308.0			

Debt	1958	1959	1960	1961		
	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.*
External debt	79.0	76.6	74.4	76.8	78.6	79.0
Ordinary loans	61.5	72.2	74.4	78.5	78.4	78.4
Indemnity bonds etc. ..	7.3	6.5	4.4	3.1	2.9	2.9
Short-term credit	1.2	4.1	3.0	1.0	0.5	1.8
Cash debt (net)	-1.7	-5.8	-14.3	-14.9	-12.5	..
Internal debt	68.3	77.0	67.5	67.7	69.3	..
Total debt	147.3	153.6	141.9	144.5	147.9	..
Total debt, mill. \$	459.8	479.7	442.9	449.5	460.1	..



FOREIGN TRADE

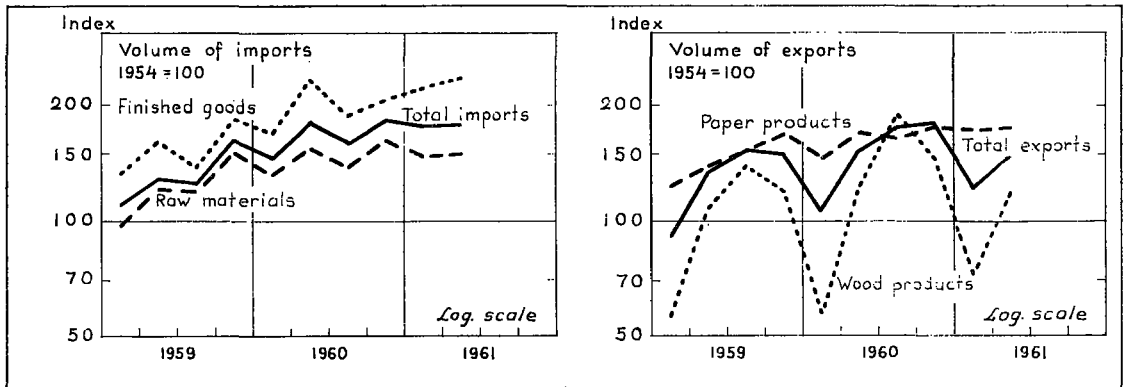
Period	Value, mill. mk			Unit value indexes 1954 = 100						
	Imports c. i. f.	Exports f. o. b.	Surplus of imports (-) or exports (+)	Articles of export f. o. b.					Articles of import c. i. f.	Terms of Trade
				Total	Round and hewn timber	Wood industry products	Paper industry products	Metal, en- gineering industry products		
1952	182 186	156 829	-25 357	130	165	99	147	118	121	107
1953	121 860	131 555	+ 9 695	98	111	95	91	109	106	92
1954	152 137	156 618	+ 4 481	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1955	176 960	181 259	+ 4 299	106	110	105	105	115	100	106
1956	203 558	177 987	-25 571	106	110	104	109	106	105	101
1957	227 927	212 385	-15 542	116	118	113	119	120	122	95
1958	233 302	247 934	+14 632	138	139	133	139	153	140	99
1959	267 300	267 322	+ 22	130	120	121	131	152	133	98
1960	340 300	316 473	-23 827	133	123	131	132	147	136	98
Jan.-Aug.										
1959	161 941	165 254	+ 3 313							
1960	218 918	191 880	-27 038							
1961*	238 300	205 536	-32 764							
1961*										
Jan.	27 841	20 625	- 7 216	134	147	135	134	133	133	101
Feb.	27 461	20 874	- 6 587							
March	33 073	22 294	-10 779	135	144	134	135	136	136	99
April	29 612	21 570	- 8 042							
May	33 812	25 604	- 8 208							
June	27 358	30 517	+ 3 159							
July	29 438	31 101	+ 1 663							
Aug.	29 705	32 951	+ 3 246							



FOREIGN TRADE BY MAIN GROUPS

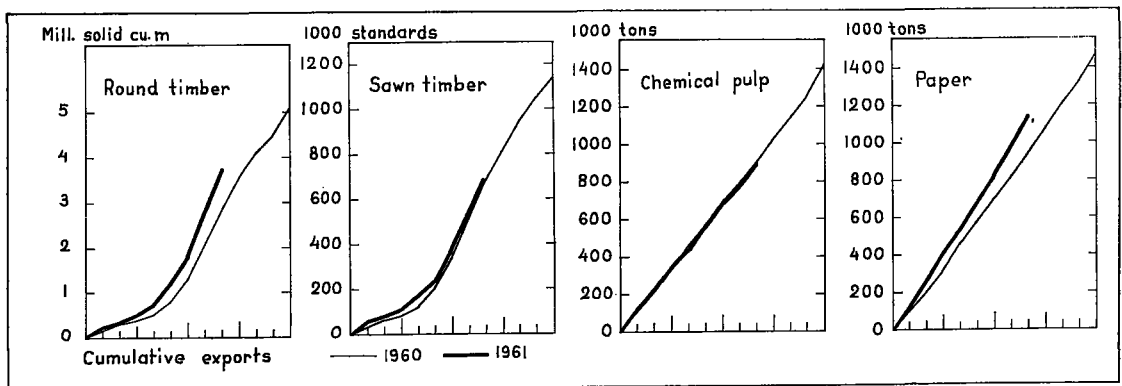
Mill. mk

Period	Imports, c. i. f.				Exports, f. o. b.					
	Raw materials and accessories	Fuels and lubricants	Finished goods		Agricultural products	Round and hewn timber	Wood industry products	Paper industry products	Metal, engineering industry products	Other goods
			Producer goods	Consumer goods						
1952	97 500	21 952	35 664	27 072	5 185	28 441	42 891	65 350	11 094	3 868
1953	65 148	15 879	24 029	16 804	4 719	10 251	43 671	47 926	20 936	4 052
1954	86 420	17 337	28 797	19 581	5 152	13 582	49 730	61 662	20 988	5 504
1955	94 919	21 540	34 225	26 276	3 880	19 905	51 321	75 793	24 803	5 557
1956	104 284	27 464	43 357	28 453	6 206	17 243	40 485	81 780	25 125	7 148
1957	117 424	40 238	41 353	28 912	10 169	17 095	48 287	97 638	30 433	8 763
1958	119 502	32 658	48 797	32 345	10 651	19 346	57 818	115 173	34 036	10 910
1959	133 825	28 118	67 536	37 821	14 855	16 290	63 662	117 003	44 147	11 365
1960	166 264	33 052	93 337	47 647	16 034	20 564	84 206	133 714	47 361	14 594
Jan.-Aug.										
1959	80 056	16 325	42 409	23 151	9 663	10 206	38 658	72 125	27 932	6 670
1960	105 724	19 275	63 133	30 786	10 224	12 327	49 977	85 143	25 336	8 873
1961*	107 562	19 897	70 192	40 649	9 403	18 665	52 641	97 505	17 945	9 377
1960										
Sept.	13 791	3 493	6 157	3 461	1 446	3 133	9 722	12 456	2 759	1 566
Oct.	14 334	3 504	7 515	3 829	1 648	2 268	8 856	11 723	9 816	1 278
Nov.	15 589	3 183	7 444	4 271	1 039	1 637	8 182	11 087	2 974	1 620
Dec.	16 826	3 598	9 087	5 300	1 677	1 200	7 469	13 305	6 477	1 256
1961*										
Jan.	13 149	2 673	7 901	4 118	1 159	923	5 043	10 639	1 956	905
Feb.	12 692	2 246	6 967	5 556	1 715	775	3 266	11 694	2 548	876
March	14 079	3 853	9 639	5 502	792	788	3 719	13 345	2 645	1 005
April	13 149	1 768	9 061	5 634	1 058	1 203	4 902	11 233	2 307	867
May	15 357	2 182	9 864	6 409	1 203	2 206	5 612	12 529	2 709	1 345
June	12 577	2 619	7 794	4 368	1 472	3 082	9 050	12 569	2 845	1 499
July	12 975	1 989	9 723	4 751	797	5 136	10 726	11 445	1 372	1 625
Aug.	13 584	2 567	9 243	4 311	1 207	4 552	10 323	14 051	1 563	1 255



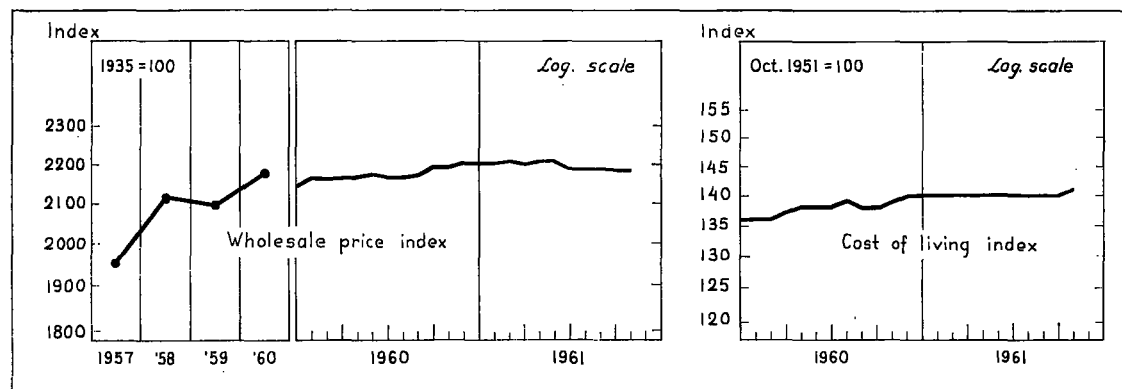
EXPORTS OF SOME IMPORTANT ARTICLES

Period	Round timber 1 000 solid cu. m	Sawn timber 1 000 stds	Veneers and plywood 1 000 cu. m	Mechanical pulp 1 000 tons	Sulphite pulp 1 000 tons	Sulphate pulp 1 000 tons	Board 1 000 tons	Fibre building board 1 000 tons	Newsprint 1 000 tons	Paper, all kinds 1 000 tons
1952	5 112	611	222	143	477	245	65	44	392	569
1953	2 388	688	216	204	464	323	76	45	402	677
1954	3 620	733	298	193	580	375	101	59	392	751
1955	4 977	786	321	183	682	447	110	61	470	905
1956	4 424	648	230	186	679	452	106	49	537	997
1957	4 063	719	260	165	697	474	134	60	551	1 108
1958	3 861	762	239	143	725	476	145	83	585	1 147
1959	3 812	950	296	139	770	549	142	110	576	1 244
1960	5 067	1 137	358	176	919	500	150	128	691	1 460
Jan.-Aug.										
1959	2 411	529	180	89	454	341	88	67	353	775
1960	2 874	676	225	117	604	311	99	83	445	930
1961*	3 745	682	211	107	560	339	99	93	522	1 141
1960										
Sept.	733	139	31	15	78	48	13	10	66	137
Oct.	524	125	26	16	73	38	13	11	65	132
Nov.	357	105	40	13	65	49	11	13	53	119
Dec.	615	92	36	15	111	54	14	11	62	142
1961*										
Jan.	207	55	32	13	70	36	11	12	56	118
Feb.	133	26	31	11	66	38	13	11	60	139
March	160	31	30	12	82	43	15	13	69	154
April	234	57	26	11	60	45	12	11	56	129
May	466	67	26	20	74	44	13	15	68	142
June	623	133	19	16	74	47	11	11	66	140
July	970	162	20	10	61	37	12	8	70	143
Aug.	952	151	27	14	73	49	12	12	77	176



FOREIGN TRADE BY COUNTRIES

Area and country	Imports, c. i. f.					Exports, f. o. b.				
	Whole year		Jan. — Aug.			Whole year		Jan. — Aug.		
	1959	1960*	1960*	1961*		1959	1960*	1960*	1961*	
	%	%	%	%	Mill. mk	%	%	%	%	Mill. mk
Sterling area	16.3	16.5	16.8	16.1	38 330	26.6	27.9	28.7	27.5	56 560
United Kingdom	15.7	15.9	16.2	15.5	36 865	23.3	24.5	25.2	24.1	49 641
Other OEEC countries ..	49.1	53.3	52.5	54.8	130 743	36.5	40.0	40.2	45.8	94 190
Austria	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	1 732	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	584
Belgium-Luxembourg	2.5	3.1	3.0	2.5	6 024	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	7 810
Denmark	2.3	2.6	2.5	3.2	7 736	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.7	7 620
France	5.1	5.7	6.4	5.2	12 502	4.8	4.7	4.5	5.0	10 362
Western Germany	18.0	19.3	19.0	21.1	50 317	10.9	11.6	11.6	13.1	26 892
Italy	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.0	4 678	1.8	2.1	2.0	2.7	5 529
Netherlands	4.6	4.6	4.0	3.7	8 701	5.3	6.1	6.1	6.5	13 297
Norway	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.6	3 869	0.7	1.3	1.2	2.0	4 038
Portugal	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	385	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	264
Spain	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5	1 105	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	1 301
Sweden	9.1	10.4	10.1	11.3	26 998	3.2	4.8	5.2	5.4	11 165
Switzerland	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	5 626	0.4	0.6	0.4	1.0	2 009
Eastern Bloc	24.8	20.6	20.6	19.3	45 992	23.5	19.5	17.8	15.3	31 440
China	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.1	315	2.0	0.7	0.6	0.7	1 393
Czechoslovakia	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.2	2 926	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.1	2 238
Eastern Germany	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.5	3 556	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	2 582
Poland	2.8	2.5	2.1	2.2	5 298	2.1	1.7	1.9	2.3	4 749
Soviet Union	17.8	14.7	14.6	13.4	31 895	16.8	14.2	12.5	9.1	18 738
U.S. and Canada	5.4	6.0	6.5	6.3	14 901	5.9	5.1	5.6	4.4	9 002
United States	5.1	5.7	6.2	6.0	14 215	5.8	5.0	5.5	4.3	8 758
Latin America	3.5	2.7	2.6	2.5	5 854	4.9	5.1	5.7	4.4	9 135
Argentina	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	1 206	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.3	2 744
Brazil	2.5	1.8	1.6	1.4	3 397	2.8	2.9	3.3	2.0	4 160
Others	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	2 480	2.6	2.4	2.0	2.6	5 209
Grand total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	238 300	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	205 536
of which										
EFTA countries	31.7	33.5	33.3	34.9	83 162	31.3	34.9	36.0	36.6	75 321
EEC countries	32.0	34.4	34.3	34.5	82 221	26.5	28.1	28.0	31.1	63 890



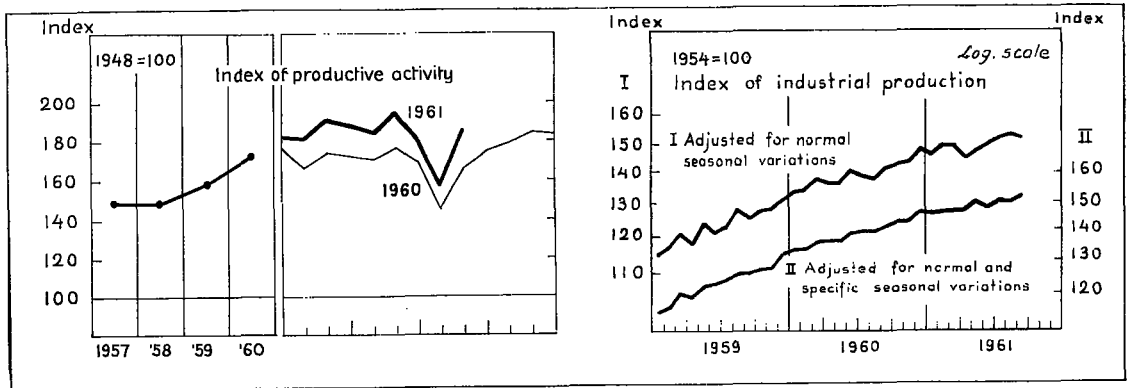
PRICE INDEXES

Period	Wholesale prices 1935 = 100						Building costs 1951 = 100		
	Total index	Finnish goods				Imported goods	Total	Building material	Workers' average hourly earnings
		Total	Products of agriculture	Products of forestry	Products of industry				
1958	2 113	2 125	2 193	3 106	1 773	2 085	117	112	124
1959	2 096	2 134	2 198	3 060	1 801	2 016	118	110	128
1960	2 178	2 253	2 338	3 313	1 868	2 016	122	114	135
1960									
Oct.	2 192	2 283	2 281	3 495	1 875	1 998	126	114	145
Nov.	2 205	2 299	2 368	3 495	1 873	2 003	125	114	143
Dec.	2 202	2 296	2 333	3 495	1 879	2 002	125	114	142
1961									
Jan.	2 203	2 295	2 312	3 494	1 885	2 006	125	114	141
Feb.	2 210	2 304	2 320	3 529	1 885	2 011	126	114	143
March	2 202	2 294	2 275	3 529	1 883	2 006	127	115	144
April	2 206	2 299	2 260	3 564	1 884	2 009	127	114	145
May	2 210	2 303	2 266	3 563	1 890	2 011	128	114	147
June	2 188	2 296	2 223	3 565	1 890	1 958	128	114	148
July	2 186	2 309	2 294	3 566	1 890	1 922	129	114	154
Aug.	2 189	2 314	2 309	3 566	1 892	1 924	128	114	150
Sept.	2 181	2 305	2 265	3 566	1 893	1 917	129	114	151
Oct.	2 182	2 310	2 268	3 596	1 889	1 910	129	114	151

Period	Cost of living Oct. 1951 = 100						Consumer prices Oct.—Dec. 1957 = 100					
	Total	Food-stuffs	Rent	Heating and lighting	Clothing	Other	Total	Food-stuffs	Rent	Heating and lighting	Clothing	Other
1958	132	140	277	102	83	129	103	103	102	99	103	105
1959	134	141	280	98	85	134	105	103	104	95	105	109
1960	138	147	298	98	86	136	108	108	110	95	107	111
1960												
Oct.	139	146	306	98	87	136	109	107	113	95	108	111
Nov.	140	149	306	98	87	136	110	109	113	95	108	111
Dec.	140	149	306	99	87	137	110	110	113	96	108	111
1961												
Jan.	140	150	306	99	87	137	110	110	113	96	108	112
Feb.	140	151	306	100	87	135	110	111	113	97	108	110
March	140	150	306	99	87	135	110	110	113	97	108	110
April	140	150	306	99	87	136	110	111	113	97	108	111
May	140	151	306	100	87	136	110	111	113	97	108	111
June	140	149	306	99	87	136	110	109	113	97	108	111
July	140	150	306	100	87	136	110	110	114	97	108	111
Aug.	140	149	306	100	88	136	110	110	114	97	109	111
Sept.	140	149	306	100	88	138	110	109	114	97	109	112
Oct.	141	148	322	100	88	138	111	109	119	97	109	112

PRODUCTION - INTERNAL TRADE

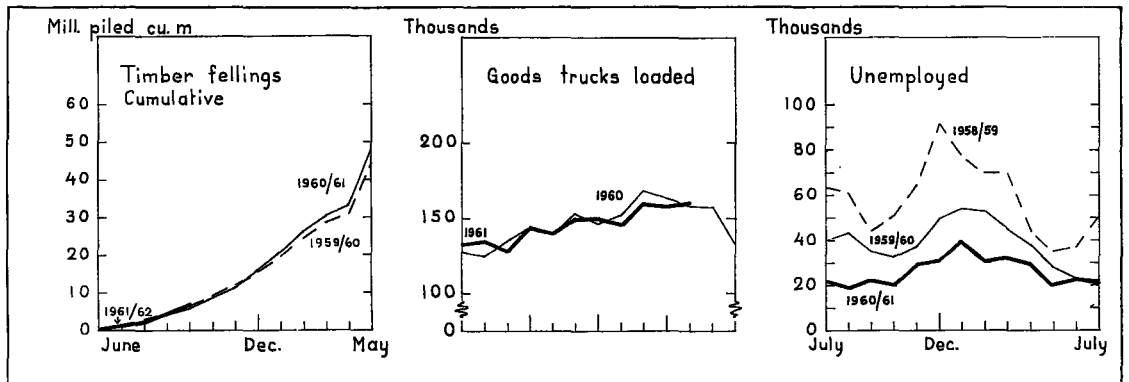
Period	Index of industrial production 1954 = 100									Commercial timber fellings 1 000 piled cu. m	Wholesale trade volume index 1954 = 100
	Total	Invest- ment goods	Other producer goods	Consumer goods	Special indexes of manufacturing				Total, adjusted for normal seasonal variations		
					Wood industry	Paper industry	Metal industry	Other			
1953										29 170	93
1954	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	35 370	100
1955	111	116	109	113	99	115	111	111	111	38 600	116
1956	114	117	110	120	76	122	113	118	114	36 623	121
1957	117	119	116	118	82	134	115	117	118	40 919	114
1958	113	111	113	112	87	134	107	110	113	37 981	109
1959	123	118	125	122	98	144	120	120	123	38 100	121
1960*	140	140	143	134	122	167	140	132	139	44 593	136
1960*											
May	145	144	148	141	139	172	145	137	136	13 081	144
June	135	134	136	134	139	144	137	129	140	1 646	132
July	106	88	118	92	114	157	90	92	138	997	124
Aug.	141	133	141	145	110	175	132	142	137	1 684	150
Sept.	150	151	152	145	120	180	152	143	140	1 870	147
Oct.	154	157	159	144	115	188	157	146	141	2 540	147
Nov.	153	162	157	142	114	181	159	145	142	3 116	144
Dec.	141	151	145	130	107	160	151	131	147	4 204	151
1961*											
Jan.	145	151	149	135	117	184	150	129	146	4 847	113
Feb.	145	152	148	138	121	178	150	134	148	5 144	129
March	160	166	164	152	140	199	165	147	148	4 349	149
April	147	146	149	144	123	175	147	139	145	2 874	147
May	154	155	155	151	122	188	154	147	147	14 516	153
June	145	145	144	146	123	168	146	140	149	1 299	148
July	112	87	127	97	120	193	89	91	151	981	138
Aug.	156	142	157	161	111	205	141	155	152	1 981	164
Sept.	157	157	159	155	109	202	155	150	151	2 320	170



BUILDING - WAGES - TRANSPORT - EMPLOYMENT

Period	Buildings completed, mill. cu. m					Buildings under construction at end of period mill. cu. m	Index of salary and wage earners' earnings 1957 = 100			
	Total	Dwelling houses	Farm buildings	Commercial and industrial premises	Official buildings		All salary and wage earners	Wage earners in		
								Agriculture	Forestry	Manufacturing
1958	19.29	8.46	3.08	3.57	2.93	20.38	105	103	103	105
1959	19.88	8.36	3.42	4.55	2.39	20.46	110	106	104	111
1960*	22.02	8.68	2.91	6.62	2.82	22.39	116	111	108	117
1960*										
Jan. - Mar.	4.01	1.61	0.33	1.39	0.54	20.66	114	112	103	114
Apr. - June	4.10	1.53	0.52	1.24	0.59	24.77	116	111	108	117
July - Sept.	5.76	2.03	0.91	1.63	0.85	24.98	117	110	109	118
Oct. - Dec.	8.15	3.51	1.15	2.36	0.84	22.39	118	111	112	118
1961*										
Jan. - Mar.	4.88	2.09	0.29	2.06	0.32	21.17	122	117	114	125
Apr. - June	4.11	1.65	0.24	1.51	0.53	27.67	124	115	118	127

Period	Railways		Foreign shipping				Employment		Unemployment	
	Goods trucks loaded Thousands		Vessels arrived with cargo —		Vessels departed 1 000 net reg. tons		1 000 persons		% of total labour force	
	1960	1961	1960	1961*	1960	1961*	1960	1961*	1960	1961*
Jan.	124	134	431	450	345	412	1 751	1 826	2.6	1.8
Feb.	135	128	284	321	319	332	1 781	1 848	2.5	1.4
March	144	143	266	386	288	434	1 777	1 844	2.1	1.5
April	138	139	350	422	366	402	1 778	1 877	1.8	1.4
May	153	150	554	591	564	629	1 834	1 908	1.3	0.9
June	147	149	675	729	852	912	1 803	1 882	1.1	1.0
July	153	146	756	752	1 056	1 060	1 698	1 777	0.9	0.9
Aug.	168	160	736	759	1 006	1 023	1 769		0.9	
Sept.	163	158	576	594	812	832	1 859		1.0	
Oct.	158	160	563	583	683	714	1 851		0.9	
Nov.	157		575		569		1 835		1.4	
Dec.	133		519		568		1 812		1.5	



BANK OF FINLAND

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

KLAUS WARIS,
Governor

ESKO K. LEINONEN	A. SIMONEN
AHTI KARJALAINEN <i>(Absent as a member of Government)</i>	REINO ROSSI

SECRETARIES

U. A. VATANEN, <i>Credits</i>	PERTTI TAMMIVUORI, <i>Administration</i>
EERO ASP, <i>Foreign affairs</i>	JOUKO J. VOUTILAINEN, <i>Foreign affairs; Information</i>
K. IGNATIUS, <i>Administration</i>	

HEADS OF DEPARTMENT

G. ENGBERG, <i>Personnel</i>	C. G. SUNDMAN, <i>Foreign exchange (trade)</i>
P. BLOMQUIST, <i>Accounts</i>	P.-E. ÖSTERLUND, <i>Foreign exchange (services)</i>
A. KAJANTIE, <i>Documentary credits and control</i>	HELGE LINDSTRÖM, <i>Credits</i>
ARTHUR ASPELUND, <i>Cash</i>	EINO JUSSILA, <i>Office</i>
K. EIROLA, <i>Internal accounts</i>	A. NENONEN, <i>Foreign correspondence</i>

INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC RESEARCH

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