

BANK OF FINLAND

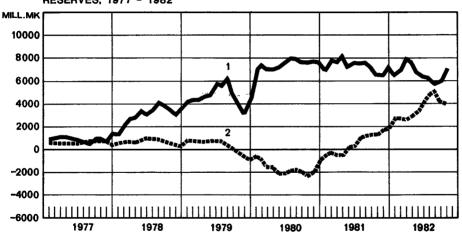
Monthly Bulletin

The budget proposal for 1983

Structural changes in investment and the capital stock

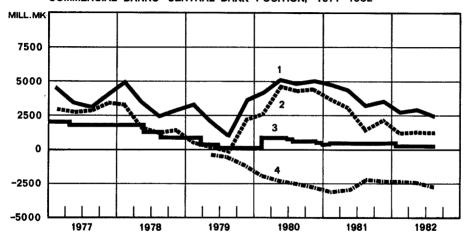
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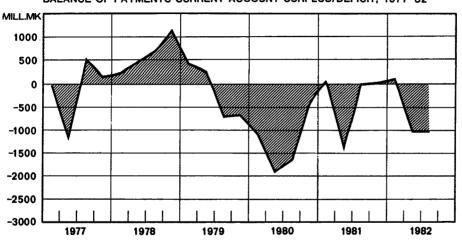
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THE BUDGET PROPOSAL FOR 1983

by Jorma Hilpinen, M.Sc. (Econ.)

Economics Department Bank of Finland

The government submitted the budget proposal for 1983 to parliament in September, much of the preparatory work having been carried out during the spring and summer. The budget proposal was formulated on the assumption that an upturn in international demand in early 1983 would generate an export-led recovery in the Finnish economy. GDP was forecast to grow by 1 per cent in 1982 and by 2.5 per cent in 1983. It was, however, recognized that there was a high degree of uncertainty concerning the international recovery as regards both its timing and extent.

The key objective for economic policy, as stated in the budget proposal, was to first halt and then reverse the deterioration of price competitiveness through a combination of anti-inflationary fiscal and incomes policies. It noted that, should the international upturn be delayed, it would be even more important to achieve adequate competitiveness to ensure satisfactory growth and employment conditions in Finland.

During the autumn, the prospects for international recovery weakened, implying a somewhat gloomier outlook for the Finnish economy in 1983. Moreover, the competitive position of the country was altered as a result of exchange rate changes in the Scandinavian countries, including a major devaluation of the Swedish krona in October. The probable course of economic development in 1983 now seemed noticeably different from that envisaged in the budget proposal and a reassessment of the economic policy stance was therefore called for. Finland followed Sweden's devaluation with a moderate devaluation of the mark and in addition the govern-

ment put together a package of measures designed to enhance the prerequisites for productive activity.

ORDINARY BUDGET PROPOSAL FOR 1983

The rising trend in the central government debt and the goal of maintaining room for manoeuvre in fiscal policy have imparted a fairly cautious tone to the budget proposal for 1983. Although in real terms the planned growth of central government expenditure is less than in the budget proposal for 1982, the limited increase in public charges and the, by and large, unchanged tax ratio offer more scope for growth in the private sector. Thus, the overall impact of the budget proposal for 1983 on domestic demand and growth can be considered neutral

As in previous years, personal income and wealth tax scales are to be adjusted for inflation, this time by 9 per cent. In addition the sales tax concessions on investments were extended. Increases in public charges amount to only 5 per cent. In contrast, the improvement in social security benefits is to be continued. Partly because of increased redemptions, the central government gross borrowing requirement was estimated to grow by more than 2 billion marks on the previous year to reach about 9 billion, 14 per cent of budgeted revenue. The net borrowing requirement was expected to total about 6 billion, equivalent to 2.3 per cent of GDP.

Budgeted state expenditure in the ordinary budget proposal for 1983 totals 72 billion

marks, 11 per cent more than in 1982. Adjusted for inflation, however, the growth in real terms is minimal. The growth of both expenditures and receipts has been reduced slightly by the introduction of net accounting methods in the treatment of some subsidies and sales tax on certain agricultural products. The share of consumption expenditure accounts for 28 per cent, transfers 52 per cent and investment about 12 per cent, the rest — some 6 billion marks — going to interest payments and redemptions of central government debt.

Both consumption and investment expenditures are estimated to grow by 13 per cent in nominal terms. Transfer expenditures are set to grow by only 7 per cent by value, but the technical change in accounting noted above has reduced the growth of this item by some 5 percentage points. Even though the expenditure side of the budget proposal can be characterized as restrained, there are certain areas of emphasis where outlays are planned to grow notably in real terms as well. Special measures designed to promote employment, such as vocational training and appropriations for the employment of young people, will affect more than 90 000 persons, 8 per cent more than a year ago. Outlays for the national health system and education also show aboveaverage growth. Expenditure on foreign aid is set to rise to the equivalent of 0.37 per cent of GDP.

FISCAL POLICY MEASURES SINCE THE BUDGET PROPOSAL

In October, after the devaluations of the krona and the mark, the government decided upon a broad mix of measures, as a result of which the fiscal policy stance has changed to correspond to the deterioration in the economic outlook. The package includes measures designed to alleviate cost pressures on firms. It was also agreed that in order to promote the conclusion of moderate wage agreements, the government would mitigate the impact of the devaluation on households.

The most important measures affecting the central government budget are as follows: employers' social security contributions are to be lowered by 1.5 percentage points from the beginning of 1983. The decline in the revenue of the Social Insurance Institution is to be offset by transfers from the central government. The sales tax on investment in machinery and equipment in the manufacturing industry is to be lowered permanently from 66 to 20 per cent of the standard rate, and the temporary exemption from sales tax on investment in buildings in the manufacturing industry is to be made permanent.1 Energyintensive industry has been granted concessions in the excise tax on electricity. The standard rate of sales tax will be increased by 2 percentage points to 16 per cent from 1st June. 1983.

The net increase in central government expenditure resulting from these measures is expected to reach some 0.7 billion marks in 1983. Moreover, the weaker cyclical position will adversely affect the financial position of the central government. The larger deficit will be financed by increased borrowing both at home and abroad. So as to alleviate some of the adverse effects of the devaluation on households, in November the government submitted proposals to parliament for measures providing increased support for families.

These measures will shift the overall impact of central government operations on demand in an expansionary direction in 1983. Together with higher debt servicing costs caused by the devaluation and the automatic effects of the weaker cyclical developments they are likely to raise the gross borrowing requirement in cash terms to some 11—12 billion marks. The gross tax ratio will be lowered to about 36.0 per cent from 36.5 per cent in 1982. The net tax ratio will also be somewhat lower than in 1982. The growth in the volume of cash outlays is expected to accelerate to some extent on account of these measures.

(continued on page 35)

¹ Unlike many other countries, Finland does not have a valueadded tax system and investments have been subject to indirect taxation.

	1	981		19	982	
	Nov. 30	Dec. 31	Nov. 8	Nov. 15	Nov. 23	Nov. 30
Assets						
Gold and foreign exchange receivables	<u>8 613</u>	9 463	11 663	10 739	11 292	10 735
Gold	1 075	1 382	1 382	1 382	1 382	1 382
Special drawing rights IMF reserve tranche	635 380	632 394	531 397	531 397	531 397	531 397
Foreign bonds	1 498	1 405	707	743	748	752
Convertible currencies	3 093	3 686	4 542	4 358	5 218	4 966
Tied currencies	1 932	1 964	4 104	3 328	3 016	2 707
Other foreign receivables	1 632	1 606	1 615	<u>2 675</u>	2 679	2 675
Mark subscription to Finland's IMF quota Term receivables	1 632	1 606	1 615	1 615 1 060	1 615 1 064	1 615 1 060
Receivables from financial institutions	5 282	3 690	6 065	6 992	5 615	6162
Banks' cheque accounts	607 3 218	495 1 796	427 3 756	388 4 644	435 3 250	316 3 902
Call money market advances Till-money credits	723	768	898	877	3 2 5 0 8 4 5	3 902 857
Bonds	689	594	917	1 011	1 012	1 014
Other financial institution receivables	45	37	67	72	73	73
Receivables from the public sector	1 196	1 236	971	966	971	978
Government promissory notes	354	354				
Bonds	360	386	405	409	415	420
Total coinage Other public sector receivables	481 1	483 13	552 14	554 3	554 2	556 2
Receivables from corporations	4 1 30	4 549	5 059	5 072	5 078	5 098
Financing of exports	1 733	1 754	1 882	1 902	1 907	1 921
Financing of domestic deliveries	2 096	2111	2 475	2 469	2 476	2 483
Bonds	188	187	166	166	166	164
Other corporate receivables	113	497	536	535	529	530
Other assets	88	89	97	97	97	98
Total	20 941	20 633	25 470	26 541	25 732	25 746
Liabilities	0.0	0.6	27	01	27	20
Foreign exchange liabilities Convertible accounts	82 28	96 41	27 27	31 23	27 20	30 20
Tied accounts	54	55	0	8	7	10
Other foreign liabilities	2 602	2 597	6 036	6 037	6 01 7	5 970
IMF mark accounts	1 906	1 871	1 689	1 689	1 689	1 689
Allocations of special drawing rights	696	726	726	726	726	726
Term liabilities	E 201	E 606	3 621	3 622	3 602	3 5 5 5
Notes and coins in circulation	5 201 4 774	5 595 5 152	5 595 5 123	5 626 5 153	5 542 5 068	5 663 5 188
Notes Coins	4774	443	472	473	474	475
Deposit certificates in circulation	1 550	1 600	1 750	3 100	2 800	2 800
Claims of financial institutions	4 1 3 7	3 797	4 107	3 755	3 369	3 387
Banks' cheque accounts	7 137	0,37	3	15	1	5
Call money market deposits	1 430	1 080	775	410	11	_
Cash reserve deposits	2 476	2 492	3 105	3 093	3 093	3 1 2 8
Capital import deposits	183	201	199	200	234	214
Other financial institution claims	48	24	25	37	30	40
Claims of the public sector	699	578	113	112	113	50
Cheque accounts	1	1	1	0	1	1
Counter-cyclical reserves	545	433	64	64	64	_
Counter-cyclical deposits Capital import deposits	145	143	48	48	48	49
Other public sector claims	8	1	0	Õ	0	0
Claims of corporations	1 425	1 433	1 678	1 678	1 682	1 667
Deposits for investment and ship purchase	1 415	1 425	1 465	1 459	1 456	1 441
Capital import deposits	_		204	210	217	218
Export deposits	1	0			_	
Other corporate claims	9	8	9	9	9	8
Other liabilities	15	15	19	14	16	16
Equalization accounts	2 696	609	1 790	1 813	1 766	1 738
Capital accounts	2 534	4 313	4 355	4 375	4 400	4 425
Primary capital	1 400	3 000	3 000	3 000	3 000	3 000
Reserve fund	750	750	1 032	1 032	1 032	1 032
Undisposed profits Net earnings	384	563	323	343	368	393
Total	20 941	20 633	25 470	26 541	25 732	25 746
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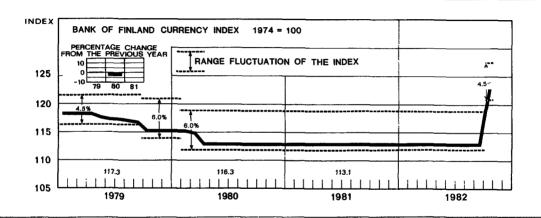
			For	eign sec	tor			Po	ıblic se	ctor	
End of year or month	Gold SDRs, IMF reserve tranche	Foreign bonds	Convert- ible cur- rencies, net	Total convert- ible reserves (1+2+ 3)	Tied cur- rencies, net	Other receiv- ables, net	Net receiv- ables (4+5+ 6)	Receiv- ables	Liabili- ties	Net liabili- ties (9—8)	Deposit certifi- cates in circula- tion
***************************************	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1976	357	397	954	1 708	389	<u>660</u>	1 437	447	1 133	686	
1977	337	543	1 212	2 092	496	—2 031	557	391	328	— 63	200
1978	728	872	3 080	4 680	471	1 099	4 052	633	114	<u></u> 519	1 090
1979	1 728	1 749	2 964	6 441	678	 764	4 999	884	387	 497	1 700
1980	1 850	2 125	3 823	7 798	—757	890	6 151	1 225	591	634	1 900
1981	2 408	1 405	3 645	7 458	1 909	991	8 376	1 236	578	<u>658</u>	1 600
1981											
Nov.	2 090	1 498	3 065	6 653	1 878	9 70	7 561	1 196	699	497	1 550
Dec.	2 408	1 405	3 645	7 458	1 909	<u> </u>	8 376	1 236	578	658	1 600
1982											
Jan.	2 408	1 381	2 828	6 617	2 832	<u> </u>	8 458	1 262	434	—828	1 000
Feb.	2 371	1 096	3 617	7 084	2 860	—1 638	8 306	970	435	—535	400
March	2 343	1 1 2 5	4 597	8 065	2 718	<u>—1 627</u>	9 1 5 6	971	211	760	2 300
April	2 343	1 117	4 267	7 727	3 084	<u>—1 612</u>	9 1 9 9	965	195	<u> </u>	2 150
May	2 305	1 064	3 498	6 867	3 456	1 581	8 742	964	171	—793	2 000
June	2 286	910	3 335	6 531	4 314	—1 583	9 262	977	143	—834	2 200
July	2 286	899	3 280	6 465	4 909	—1 583	9 791	987	163	 824	2 000
Aug.	2 348	851	2 657	5 856	5 207	<u>—1 5</u> 55	9 508	985	147	—838	1 600
Sept.	2 348	857	2 920	6125	4 306	2 537	7 894	973	107	<u>866</u>	2 000
Oct.	2 348	709	4 042	7 099	4 1 2 8	—4 427	6 800	986	112	874	2 000
Nov.	2 310	752	4 946	8 008	2 697	—3 295	7 410	978	50	<u></u> 928	2 800

FOREIGN EXCHANGE POSITION

Mill. mk

	Net ho	Net ho	ldings Oct.	29, 1982	Change			
	Bank of Finland	Other	Total	Bank of Finland	Other	Total	Oct,	JanOct,
Gold	1 382		1 382	1 382		1 382	_	_
Special drawing rights	632	_	632	569		569		63
IMF reserve tranche	394		394	397		397		+3
Foreign bonds	1 405		1 405	709		709	<u>—148</u>	<u>—696</u>
Convertible currencies	3 646	7 748	<u>4 102</u>	4 042	6 740	2 698	+396	+1 404
Total	7 459	 7 748	-289	7 099	<u>6 740</u>	359	+248	+648
Tied currencies	1 909	—122	1 7 87	4 128	206	3 922	<u>—183</u>	+2 135
Grand total	9 368	7 870	1 498	11 227	<u>6 946</u>	4 281	+65	+2 783

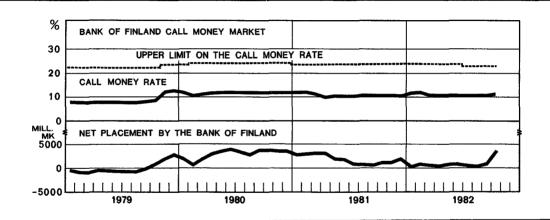
		D	omestic		Corp	_					
End of year or month	Dis- counted and redis- counted bills	Cheque account receiv- ables, net	Demand for call money by deposit banks	Supply of call money by deposit banks	Cash reserve deposits	Other liabili- ties, net	Net receiv- ables (1+2+3— 4—5—6)	Perma- nent special financing schemes	Liabili- ties net	Net receiv- ables (8—9)	Notes and coins in circu- lation
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1976	2 920	172	1 204	1 137		372	3 531	1 400	308	1 092	2 885
1977	3 091	107	1 804	850		—74	4 226	1 416	242	1174	3 167
1978	970	136	2 213	2 075		69	1 175	1 948	356	1 592	3 822
1979		229	3 870	1 131	1 764	291	1 495	2 182	65	2117	4 375
1980		480	3 674	290	3 317	1 064	1 611	3 063	642	2 421	4954
1981		495	1 796	1 080	2 492	—1 174	—107	3 865	749	3 116	5 595
1981											
Nov.		607	3 218	1 430	2 476	<u>1 226</u>	1 145	3 829	1 124	2 705	5 201
Dec.		495	1 796	1 080	2 492	<u>—1 174</u>	<u>—107</u>	3 865	749	3 116	5 5 9 5
1982											
Jan.		521	979	1 380	2 605	<u>—1 119</u>	—1 366	3 927	703	3 224	5 257
Feb.		388	1 972	2 020	2 638	<u>—1 071</u>	<u>—1 227</u>	3 928	868	3 060	5 272
March		379	2 032	1 590	2 644	<u>—1 161</u>	<u>662</u>	3 989	719	3 270	5 1 7 5
April		305	2 069	1 600	2 644	—1 360	<u>—</u> 510	3 955	752	3 203	5 383
May		511	1 888	1 420	2 707	<u>-1 510</u>	<u>—218</u>	4 058	684	3 374	5 5 3 4
June		429	2 006	1 640	2 732	1 568	—369	4118	929	3 189	5 752
July		290	1 223	1 042	2 777	<u>—</u> 1 467	839	4 084	1 1 3 6	2 948	5 706
Aug.		435	929	1 260	2 783	<u>1 461</u>	—1 218	4 117	983	3134	5 5 5 7
Sept.		351	2 409	290	3 095	<u>—</u> 1 537	912	4 1 5 6	982	3 174	5 616
Oct.		328	3 867	39	3 105	—1 530	2 581	4 415	977	3 438	5 670
Nov.		311	3 902	_	3128	1 690	2 775	4 404	973	3 431	5 663



Average for period	Total central bank debt of the commercial banks, mill. mk	Actual central bank debt of the commercial banks, mill. mk	Credit quotas of the commercial banks at the Bank of Finland, mill, mk	Cash reserve deposits of the deposit banks mill. mk	Cash reserve deposits of the commercial banks mill. mk	Bank of Fin!and placements in the call money market, mill, mk	Base rate %	Call money interest rate %	Average cost of total central bank debt %	Average lending rate of the commercial banks ¹ %
***************************************	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1975	4 000	3 611	2 725			239 ²	9.25	26.80°	12.10	9.65
1976	4 001	3 345	2 400			79_	9.25	18.40	12.38	9.69
1977	3 914	3 094	1 967			149	9.00	17.20	11.82	9.54
1978	3 573	2 070	1 475	_		90	7.58	11.99	8.88	8.22
1979	2 629	820	475	447	389	321	7.46	9.74	8.99	8.03
1980	4 963	4 097	783	2 542	2 220	3 313	9.20	12.38	12.37	9.77
1981	4 087	2 754	595	2 795	2 442	2 161	9.25	11.48	11.61	9.84
1981										
Nov.	3 533	2 092	600	2 465	2 157	1 494	9.25	11.50	11.26	9.82
Dec.	3 941	2 850	600	2 473	2 164	2 253	9.25	11.30	11.74	9.84
1982										
Jan.	2 526	1 163	600	2 502	2194	567	9.25	12.30	10.90	9.84
Feb.	2 760	1 518	400	2 603	2 286	1 121	9.25	12.45	11.95	9.84
March	3 059	1 305	400	2 630	2 290	906	9.25	11.56	11.72	9.79
April	3 049	1 062	400	2 637	2 299	664	9.25	11.50	11.51	9.78
May	2 908	1 429	400	2 645	2 313	1 034	9.25	11.50	11.64	9.77
June	3 090	1 528	400	2 706	2 356	1 1 3 4	8.50	11.50	11.42	9.06
July	2 684	1 213	400	2 731	2 386	814	8.50	11.50	11.09	9.04
Aug.	2 312	1 010	400	2 771	2 418	611	8.50	11.50	10.63	8.99
Sept.	2 703	1 597	400	2 794	2 439	1 198	8.50	11.45	11.25	8.97
Oct.	4 41 2	4148	400	3 091	2 699	3 750	8.50	11.70	13.08	
Nov.	4 247	4 088	400	3 100	2 714	3 690	8.50	11.50	• •	

See explanations on page 24

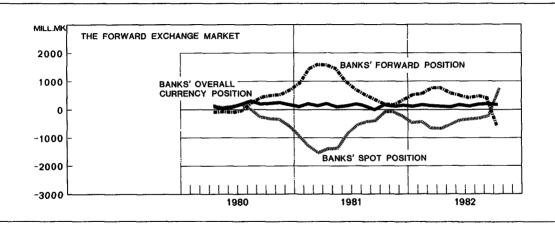
¹ End of period ² 1. 9.—31. 12. 1975.



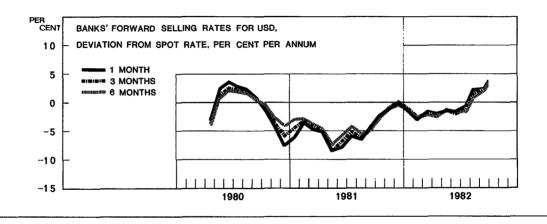
FORWARD EXCHANGE MARKETS IN FINLAND

	!	Banks' For	ward Posi	tions in 1	mill, mk wit	th	Banks' Forward Selling Rates for USD			
Period		Domestic Firr	ns	Foreign Banks	Bank of Finland	Overall		on from sp cent per a		
	Assets	Liabilities	Net	Net	Net	Net	1 month	3 months	6 months	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1981	5 183.0	1 619.8	3 563.2	<u>581.0</u>	<u>2 34</u> 6.3	583.5	4.4	4.1	3.6	
1981										
April	3 583.1	1 120.5	2 462.6	272.7	—589.3	1 507.5	-4.9	-4.9	4.4	
May	3 639.6	1 345.6	2 294.0	288.0	895.1	1 212.6	8.2	8.2	6.9	
June	3 536.1	1 464.8	2 071.3	400.1	872.8	760.8	7.6	6.5	5.5	
July	3 481.8	1 609.9	1 871.9	352.4	—883.7	686.1	5.6	— 5.0	3.9	
Aug.	3 637.9	1 493.6	2 144.4	-473.2	1 171.7	424.6	6.3	— 5.7	5.2	
Sept.	5 012.2	1 905.0	3 107.2	546.0	-2 030.9	380.9	-4.1	-4.6	-4.4	
Oct.	4 776.6	1 847.5	2 929.1	723.4	—1 812.7	301.7	2.2	2.2	2.5	
Nov.	5 267.6	1 788.5	3 479.2	698.6	-2 424.4	291.7	0.8	-0.7	0.7	
Dec.	5 183.0	1 619.8	3 563.2	581.0	-2 346.3	583.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	
1982										
Jan.	4 984.2	1 581.2	3 402.9	666.0	-2 242.9	607.4	1.3	-0.7	1.0	
Feb.	5 054.0	1 666.4	3 387.6	660.0	2 081.1	666.8	2.6	-2.3	-2.4	
March	5 596.8	1 693.5	3 903.3	522.1	-2 262.1	1 292.4	-1.3	—1.5	-1.7	
April	5 936.4	1 596.8	4 339.6	671.8	2 879.4	666.5	-1.9	-1.9	2.0	
May	6 035.1	1 950.0	4 085.1	-486.4	-2 953.6	559.9	-1.3	-1.1	-1.1	
June	5 942.0	1 703.4	4 238.6	704.5	2 797.7	637.3	-1.7	-1.7	1.6	
July	5 781.5	1 653.2	4 128.3	871.0	-3 004.6	322.1	0.6	-0.9	-1.3	
Aug.	7 045.1	1 679.3	5 365.8	-854.4	<u>-4 114.5</u>	309.8	2.4	1.8	1.0	
Sept.	6 618.6	2 282.4	4 336.1	-711.3	-3 947.8	-306.9	2.6	2.6	2.3	
Oct.	6 898.2	2 557.1	4 341.1	805.2	-3 937.2	395.9	4.0	4.1	4.0	

See explanations on page 24.

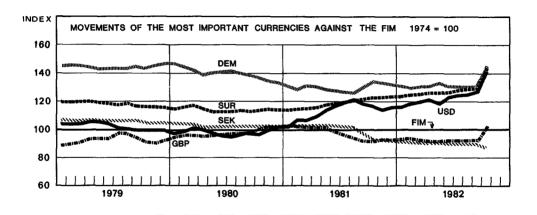


			Av	erage :	selling ra	ites fo	r foreign (exchang	e, m k		····
Period	New York 1 US \$ USD	Montreal I C \$ CAD	London 1 £ GBP	Dublin 1 Ir£ IEP	Stockholm 100 Skr SEK	Oslo 100 Nkr NOK	Copenhagen 100 Dkr DKK	Frankfurt 100 DM DEM	Amsterdam 100 Hfl NLG	Brus 100 BEC	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1975	3.679	3.618	8.155		88.80	70.59	64.21	149.80	145.73	10.033	9.764
1976	3.864	3.922	6.983		88.86	70.95	64.04	153.78	146.42	10.030	9.812
1977	4.029	3.791	7.042		90.21	75.83	67.23	174.15	164.59	11.277	11.267
1978	4.117	3.617	7.917		91.43	78.93	75.06	205.53	190.77	13.152	12.959
1979	3.896	3.330	8.275		91.12	77.22	74.38	212.75	194.43	13.338	12.979
1980	3.730	3.194	8.691	7.689	88.43	75.81	66.53	205.58	188.02	12.818	12.635
1981	4.315	3.602	8.731	6.976	85.74	75.54	60.96	191.31	173.43	11.688	11.095
1981											
Sept.	4.504	3.756	8.197	6.988	83.48	75.79	61.25	191.31	172.51	11.729	10.762
Oct.	4.424	3.682	8.173	7.009	80.19	75.19	61.61	196.84	178.23	11.830	10.803
Nov.	4.354	3,667	8.301	6.959	79.70	75.18	61.11	195.91	178.69	11.714	10.548
Dec.	4.375	3.697	8.368	6.909	79.24	75.96	60.07	194.01	177.21	11.498	10.258
1982											
Jan.	4.409	3.701	8.339	6.824	78.84	75.55	59.24	192.69	175.83	11.361	10.214
Feb.	4.515	3.726	8.352	6.739	78.49	75.76	58.02	191.07	174.23	11.024	10.014
March	4.574	3.751	8.275	6.751	78.51	76.01	57.01	192.48	174.93	10.334	9.346
April	4.613	3.772	8.179	6.675	78.12	75.94	56.66	192.74	173.74	10.214	9.228
May	4.512	3.664	8.180	6.767	78.12	75.72	57.60	195.56	176.05	10.361	9.477
June	4.678	3.681	8.237	6.669	77.88	75.76	56.23	193.17	174.76	10.164	9.271
July	4.735	3.729	8.224	6.624	77.56	74.65	55.57	192.36	174.14	10.086	9.376
Aug.	4.757	3.824	8.225	6.618	77.60	71.36	55.20	192.25	174.70	10.050	9.507
Sept.	4.806	3.897	8.247	6.595	77.34	69.80	54.73	192.36	175.57	9.993	9.602
Oct.	5.358	4.362	9.104	7.223	75.18	74.80	60.21	212.11	194.50	10.952	10.472
Nov.	5.534	4.519	9.045	7.371	73.82	76.51	61.85	216.80	198.78	11.168	10.823

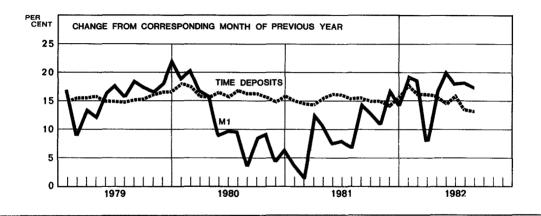


Avaraga	ealling rates	forforeign	avchanga mk

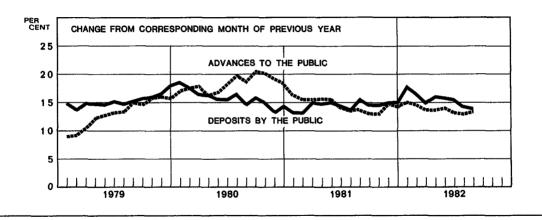
168.70 82.16 0.459 24.47 10.65 2.04 5.37 1.512 5.475 4.695 56 106.1 231.83 91.77 0.489 28.45 9.55 1.57 5.42 1.983 6.037 5.136 33 117.2 234.36 91.88 0.473 29.19 8.13 1.14 5.84 1.797 5.941 5.016 78 117.3 222.87 88.65 0.440 28.90 7.60 0.81 5.25 1.662 5.741 4.842 55 113.6	Zurich 100 Sfr CHF	Paris 100 FF FRF	Rome 100 Lit ITL	Vienna 100 ÖS ATS	Lisbon 100 Esc PTE	Reykjavik 100 lkr ISK	Madrid 100 Ptas ESP	Tokyo 100 Y JPY	Moscow 1 Cl Rbl SUR	I special drawing right SDR	Currency index 1974 = 100
154.86 81.09 0.468 21.59 12.89 2.14 5.80 1.307 5.125 4.450 99 99.9 168.70 82.16 0.459 24.47 10.65 2.04 5.37 1.512 5.475 4.695 56 106.1 231.83 91.77 0.489 28.45 9.55 1.57 5.42 1.983 6.037 5.136 33 117.2 234.36 91.88 0.473 29.19 8.13 1.14 5.84 1.797 5.941 5.016 78 117.3 222.87 88.65 0.440 28.90 7.60 0.81 5.25 1.662 5.741 4.842 55 113.6 220.34 79.92 0.385 27.17 7.17 60.35 4.72 1.967 5.986 5.071 40 113.1 222.42 80.18 0.384 27.26 7.04 58.14 4.73 1.972 6.127 5.139 41 113.1 234.96 79.05 0.376 28.11 7.02	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
168.70 82.16 0.459 24.47 10.65 2.04 5.37 1.512 5.475 4.695 56 106.1 231.83 91.77 0.489 28.45 9.55 1.57 5.42 1.983 6.037 5.136 33 117.2 234.36 91.88 0.473 29.19 8.13 1.14 5.84 1.797 5.941 5.016 78 117.3 222.87 88.65 0.440 28.90 7.60 0.81 5.25 1.662 5.741 4.842 55 113.6 220.34 79.92 0.385 27.17 7.17 60.35 4.72 1.967 5.986 5.071 40 113.1 222.42 80.18 0.384 27.26 7.04 58.14 4.73 1.972 6.127 5.139 41 113.1 234.96 79.05 0.376 28.11 7.02 57.81 4.66 1.922 6.165 5.094 12 113.1 244.06 77.98 0.371 27.94 6.93	142.64	86.00	0.565	21.18	14.52	2.43	6.43	1.244	5.093	4.452 30	101.1
231.83 91.77 0.489 28.45 9.55 1.57 5.42 1.983 6.037 5.136 33 117.2 234.36 91.88 0.473 29.19 8.13 1.14 5.84 1.797 5.941 5.016 78 117.3 222.87 88.65 0.440 28.90 7.60 0.81 5.25 1.662 5.741 4.842 55 113.6 220.34 79.92 0.385 27.17 7.17 60.35 4.72 1.967 5.986 5.071 40 113.1 234.86 79.05 0.376 28.11 7.02 57.81 4.66 1.922 6.165 5.094 12 113.1 244.06 77.98 0.371 27.94 6.93 55.05 4.61 1.959 6.188 5.065 32 113.1 239.40 76.96 0.367 27.67 6.87 53.60 4.56 2.010 6.207 5.083 06 113.1 239.40 76.09 0.364 27.52 6.79	154.86	81.09	0.468	21.59	12.89	2.14	5.80	1.307	5.125	4.450 99	99.9
234.36 91.88 0.473 29.19 8.13 1.14 5.84 1.797 5.941 5.016 78 117.3 222.87 88.65 0.440 28.90 7.60 0.81 5.25 1.662 5.741 4.842 55 113.6 220.34 79.92 0.385 27.17 7.17 60.35 4.72 1.967 5.986 5.071 40 113.1 222.42 80.18 0.384 27.26 7.04 58.14 4.73 1.972 6.127 5.139 41 113.1 234.86 79.05 0.376 28.11 7.02 57.81 4.66 1.922 6.165 5.094 12 113.1 244.06 77.98 0.371 27.94 6.93 55.05 4.61 1.959 6.188 5.065 32 113.1 239.40 76.96 0.367 27.67 6.87 53.60 4.56 2.010 6.207 5.083 06 113.1 239.40 76.09 0.364 27.52 6.79	168.70	82.16	0.459	24.47	10.65	2.04	5.37	1.512	5.475	4.695 56	106.1
222.87 88.65 0.440 28.90 7.60 0.81 5.25 1.662 5.741 4.842 55 113.6 220.34 79.92 0.385 27.17 7.17 60.35 4.72 1.967 5.986 5.071 40 113.1 222.42 80.18 0.384 27.26 7.04 58.14 4.73 1.972 6.127 5.139 41 113.1 234.86 79.05 0.376 28.11 7.02 57.81 4.66 1.922 6.165 5.094 12 113.1 244.06 77.98 0.371 27.94 6.93 55.05 4.61 1.959 6.188 5.065 32 113.1 241.26 76.96 0.367 27.67 6.87 53.60 4.56 2.010 6.207 5.083 06 113.1 239.40 76.09 0.364 27.52 6.79 50.06 4.53 1.974 6.215 5.074 63 113.1 242.70 74.70 0.355 27.43 6.53	231.83	91.77	0.489	28.45	9.55	1.57	5.42	1.983	6.037	5.136 33	117.2
220.34 79.92 0.385 27.17 7.17 60.35 4.72 1.967 5.986 5.071 40 113.1 222.42 80.18 0.384 27.26 7.04 58.14 4.73 1.972 6.127 5.139 41 113.1 234.86 79.05 0.376 28.11 7.02 57.81 4.66 1.922 6.165 5.094 12 113.1 244.06 77.98 0.371 27.94 6.93 55.05 4.61 1.959 6.188 5.065 32 113.1 241.26 76.96 0.367 27.67 6.87 53.60 4.56 2.010 6.207 5.083 06 113.1 239.40 76.09 0.364 27.52 6.79 50.06 4.53 1.974 6.215 5.074 63 113.1 239.40 76.09 0.364 27.52 6.79 50.06 4.53 1.974 6.215 5.074 63 113.1 239.40 76.09 0.364 27.52 6.79	234.36	91.88	0.473	29.19	8.13	1.14	5.84	1.797	5.941	5.016 78	117.3
222.42 80.18 0.384 27.26 7.04 58.14 4.73 1.972 6.127 5.139 41 113.1 234.86 79.05 0.376 28.11 7.02 57.81 4.66 1.922 6.165 5.094 12 113.1 244.06 77.98 0.371 27.94 6.93 55.05 4.61 1.959 6.188 5.065 32 113.1 241.26 76.96 0.367 27.67 6.87 53.60 4.56 2.010 6.207 5.083 06 113.1 239.40 76.09 0.364 27.52 6.79 50.06 4.53 1.974 6.215 5.074 63 113.1 239.40 76.09 0.364 27.52 6.79 50.06 4.53 1.974 6.215 5.074 63 113.1 239.40 76.09 0.364 27.52 6.59 50.06 4.53 1.974 6.215 5.074 63 113.1 242.70 74.70 0.358 27.27 6.58	222.87	88.65	0.440	28.90	7.60	0.81	5.25	1.662	5.741	4.842 55	113.6
234.86 79.05 0.376 28.11 7.02 57.81 4.66 1.922 6.165 5.094 12 113.1 244.06 77.98 0.371 27.94 6.93 55.05 4.61 1.959 6.188 5.065 32 113.1 241.26 76.96 0.367 27.67 6.87 53.60 4.56 2.010 6.207 5.083 06 113.1 239.40 76.09 0.364 27.52 6.79 50.06 4.53 1.974 6.215 5.074 63 113.1 239.02 75.25 0.358 27.27 6.58 47.75 4.50 1.922 6.265 5.106 00 113.1 242.70 74.70 0.355 27.43 6.53 45.94 4.40 1.904 6.307 5.129 23 113.1 231.86 75.17 0.353 27.79 6.44 44.99 4.37 1.896 6.378 5.138 80 113.1 225.93 71.66 0.347 27.44 6.07	220.34	79.92	0.385	27.17	7.17	60.35	4.72	1.967	5.986	5.071 40	113.1
234.86 79.05 0.376 28.11 7.02 57.81 4.66 1.922 6.165 5.094 12 113.1 244.06 77.98 0.371 27.94 6.93 55.05 4.61 1.959 6.188 5.065 32 113.1 241.26 76.96 0.367 27.67 6.87 53.60 4.56 2.010 6.207 5.083 06 113.1 239.40 76.09 0.364 27.52 6.79 50.06 4.53 1.974 6.215 5.074 63 113.1 239.02 75.25 0.358 27.27 6.58 47.75 4.50 1.922 6.265 5.106 00 113.1 242.70 74.70 0.355 27.43 6.53 45.94 4.40 1.904 6.307 5.129 23 113.1 231.86 75.17 0.353 27.79 6.44 44.99 4.37 1.896 6.378 5.138 80 113.1 225.93 71.66 0.347 27.44 6.07											
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239.02 75.25 0.358 27.27 6.58 47.75 4.50 1.922 6.265 5.106 00 113.1 242.70 74.70 0.365 27.43 6.53 45.94 4.40 1.904 6.307 5.129 23 113.1 235.81 74.09 0.351 27.45 6.42 44.99 4.37 1.896 6.378 5.138 80 113.1 231.86 75.17 0.353 27.79 6.44 42.99 4.39 1.910 6.353 5.107 78 113.1 225.93 71.66 0.347 27.44 6.07 42.20 4.31 1.870 6.397 5.147 87 113.1 226.29 69.30 0.344 27.36 5.66 40.60 4.26 1.862 6.458 5.159 48 113.1 226.15 68.97 0.344 27.38 5.59 36.89 4.26 1.844 6.498 5.160 27 113.1 225.33 68.26 0.343 27.40 5.53	222.42	70.00	0.004								
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225.33 68.26 0.343 27.40 5.53 33.51 4.27 1.834 6.522 5.179 44 113.1 247.28 75.17 0.374 30.21 6.02 35.48 4.67 1.983 7.219 5.724 37 122.8											
247.28 75.17 0.374 30.21 6.02 35.48 4.67 1.983 7.219 5.724 37 122.8											
<u>252.26 76.87 0.378 30.92 6.07 34.70 4.67 2.096 7.434 5.896 66 125.1</u>											
	252.26	76.87	0.378	30.92	6.07	34.70	4.67	2.096	7.434	5.896 66	125.1



		Demand	deposit	8		т	ime depo	sits			
End of year and month	Commer- cial banks	Savings banks & Co-op. banks	Posti- pankki	All deposit banks	Commercial banks	Savings banks	Co-op. banks	Posti- pankki	All deposit banks	Total (4+9)	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1978	3 887	1 676	2 052	7 615	17 035	14 641	11 286	4 900	47 862	55 477	
1979	4 697	2 255	2 714	9 666	19 794	17 177	13 348	5 599	55 918	65 584	
1980	5 459	2 285	2 531	10 275	22 591	20 009	15 950	6 355	64 905	75 180	
1981	5 791	2 879	2 952	11 622	26 094	22 937	18 598	7 448	75 077	86 699	
1981											
May	4 334	2 391	3 035	9 760	23 800	21 177	16 919	6 769	68 665	78 425	
June	5 424	2 434	2 956	10 814	23 803	21 451	17 094	6 863	69 211	80 025	
July	4 728	2 577	3 102	10 407	24 316	21 818	17 485	6 957	70 576	80 983	
Aug.	5 076	2716	3194	10 986	24 554	22 012	17 596	7 053	71 215	82 201	
Sept.	5 070	2 804	3 226	11 100	24 239	22 056	17 723	7 058	71 076	82 176	
Oct.	4 964	2 689	3 245	10 898	24 706	22 221	17 749	7 060	71 736	82 634	
Nov.	5 386	2 689	3115	11 190	24 732	22 280	17 892	7 080	71 984	83 174	
Dec.	5 791	2 879	2 952	11 622	26 094	22 937	18 598	7 448	75 077	86 699	
1982*											
Jan.	5 103	2 641	3 734	11 478	26 143	24 721	18 870	7 651	77 385	88 863	
Feb.	4 614	2 544	3 527	10 685	26 472	23 673	19 275	7 779	77 199	87 884	
March	5 1 5 6	2 617	3 443	11 216	26 601	23 537	19 176	7 604	76 918	88 134	
April	5 098	2 768	4 023	11 889	27 175	23 891	19 511	7 678	78 255	90 144	
May	5 528	2 933	3 593	12 054	27 129	24 095	19 700	7 961	78 885	90 939	
June	5 992	3 208	3 786	12 986	27 406	24 403	19 858	8 057	79 724	92 710	
July	5 573	3 252	3 668	12 493	27 395	24 709	20 058	8 096	80 258	92 751	
Aug.	5 999	3 460	3 682	13141	27 329	24 895	20 213	8 324	80 761	93 902	



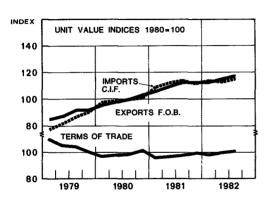
	Adv	vances	granted	bу	Types	ofadv	ances		Money Supply		
End of year and month	Commercial banks	Savings banks	Co-op. banks	Posti- pankki	Loans & bills in domestic currency	Cheque credits	Domestic credits in foreign currency	Total (1 to 4) (5 to 7)	М 1	M ₁ +Quasi- Money	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1978	26 324	14 092	12 181	6 847	52 517	1 723	5 204	59 444	11 496	60 682	
1979	29 844	16 535	14 258	8 299	60 971	1 955	6 010	68 936	14 087	71 157	
1980	35 994	19 097	16 760	9 973	70 466	2 347	9 011	81 824	14 979	81 601	
1981	40 462	22 009	20 059	11 135	80 817	2 877	9 971	93 665	17 186	94 577	
1981											
May	38 034	20 004	17 704	10 149	73 769	2 912	9 210	85 891	14 634	85 186	
June	38 541	20 278	18 039	10 502	74 629	3 044	9 687	87 360	15 763	87 304	
July	38 494	20 570	18 358	10 876	75 599	2 940	9 759	88 298	15 465	88 405	
Aug.	39 011	20 845	18 686	10 474	76 295	2 948	9 773	89 016	15 856	89 507	
Sept.	39 325	21 199	19 079	10 773	77 556	3 1 2 8	9 692	90 376	16 045	89 787	
Oct.	40 172	21 466	19 363	10 797	78 871	3 1 6 8	9 759	91 798	15 876	90 234	
Nov.	41 040	21 732	19 730	11 129	80 208	3 495	9 928	93 631	16128	90 514	
Dec.	40 462	22 009	20 059	11 135	80 817	2 877	9 971	93 665	17 186	94 577	
1982*											
Jan.	40 501	22 278	20 279	11 064	81 630	3 1 4 0	9 352	94 122	17 114	95 468	
Feb.	40 908	22 451	20 436	10 966	82 174	3 483	9 104	94 761	16 205	95 993	
March	41 214	22 698	20 636	10 761	82 807	3 762	8 740	95 309	16 353	95 919	
April	41 818	22 974	20 916	10 835	83 816	3 821	8 906	96 543	17 340	98 004	
May	42 625	23 297	21 293	10 905	85 079	3 851	9 190	98 120	17 615	98 886	
June	42 925	23 586	21 628	11 125	86 150	3 548	9 566	99 264	18 664	100 998	
July	43 078	23 861	21 935	11 290	86 835	3 763	9 566	100 164	18 339	101 351	
Aug.	43 314	24 250	22 260	11 514	88 026	3 682	9 630	101 338	18 652	102 090	

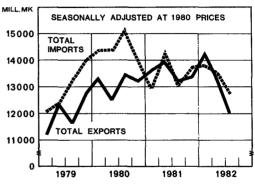


STATE FINANCES						MIII. MK
Revenue	Jan	Sept.	Expendit	ure	Jan	Sept.
	1981	1982			1981	1982
Income and wealth tax (net)	11 655	11 330	Wages, salaries, pen	sions etc.	6 808	7 807
Gross receipts	(30 366)	(31 536)	Repair and maintena	ince	906	967
Refunds & local authorities	(-18 711)	(-20 206)	Other consumption	expenditure	3 842	4 634
Other taxes on income and			Total consumption e	xpenditure	11 556	13 408
wealth	206	276	State aid to local au	thorities	8 647	9 869
Employers' child allowance			State aid to industrie		6 076	6 997
payments	57	1	of which: agric. p		(2 651)	(3 047)
Sales tax	10 027	11 257	Child allowances		1 232	1 316
Customs duties and import			Share in national pe	nsions and		
charges and levies	1 045	1 208	sickness insurance		409	619
Excise duties	7 414	8 271	Other transfer expen		5 103	5 978
Excise duty on alcoholic						
beverages	2 234	2 455	Total transfer expend		21 467	24 779
Excise duty on tobacco	889	1 026	Machinery and equip		1 181	1 229
Excise duty on liquid fuel	2 322	2 508	Construction of buil		545	594
Other excise duties	1 970	2 282	Land and waterway	construction	1 443	1 617
Tax on autom, and motor-cycles	1 210	1 378	Total real investmen	t	3 1 6 9	3 440
Stamp duties	860	1 014	Interest on State de	bt	1 083	1 660
Special diesel etc. vehicles tax	147	166	Net deficit of State	enterprises	18	32
Other taxes and similar revenue	933	1 035	Other expenditure		23	21
Total taxes	33 555	35 936	Total other expendit	ure	1 124	1 713
Miscellaneous revenue	2 505	2 857	Increase in inventori	es	—165	342
Interest, dividends etc.	762	1 159	Lending		2 460	2 906
Redemptions of loans granted	633	723	Other financial inves	stment	359	437
Total revenue	37 455	40 675	Total expenditure	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	39 970	46 341
Foreign borrowing	1 705	3 304	Redemption of forei	gn Ioans	313	605
Domestic borrowing	1 981	2 988	Redemption of dom	estic loans	1 218	1 677
Total borrowing	3 686	6 292	Total redemptions		1 531	2 282
Deficit (+) or surplus ()	360	1 656				
Total	41 501	48 623	*	Total	41 501	48 623
	1979	1980	19811	<u> </u>	1982	
State debt	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Foreign debt	8 964	10 341	13 331	15 893	16 331	18 339
Long-term debt	6 051	7 585	8 762	9 826	9 955	10 425
Short-term credit	174	40		59	62	 73
Domestic debt	6 2 2 5	7 625	8 771	9 885	10 017	10 498
	15 189	17 966	22 102	25 778	26 348	28 836
Total State debt				25 7 7 8 5 4 1 9	5 482	20 030 5 382
Total debt mill. \$	4 061	4 642	0 002	U 417	J 40Z	0 002

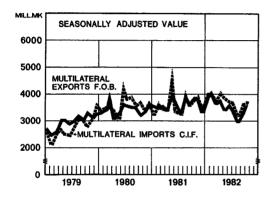
Since December 1981 State debt has been expressed in gross terms. As a result cash assets are no longer deducted from domestic debt; foreign debt is unaffected by the change. The short-term debt of the State Granary is excluded from the figures.

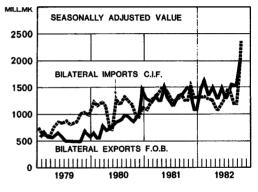
		Value, mill.	m k			Indices of	exports a 980 = 100	ind imports)	5
Period	Exports	Imports	Surplus of exports (+)	Period	Vol	u m e	Unit	value	Terms of
	f. o. b.	c. i. f.	or imports (—)	*****	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	trade
1976	24 505	28 555	4 050	1976	71	86	65	57	114
1977	30 931	30 708	+223	1977	78	79	75	67	113
1978	35 206	32 338	+2 868	1978	84	75	80	74	108
1979	43 430	44 222	— 792	1979	92	89	90	86	105
1980	52 795	58 250	5 455	1980	100	100	100	100	100
1981	60 308	61 269	—961	1981	103	94	111	112	99
1981									
Oct.	5 626	5 217	+409	1980					
Nov.	5 645	5 504	+141	AprJune	95	96	99	100	99
Dec.	4 944	5 712	—768	July-Sept.	97	107	100	100	100
-				OctDec.	107	101	104	102	102
1982*	E 000	5.004	. 000						
Jan.	5 330	5 004	+326						
Feb	5 472	4 786	+686	1981					
March	5 297	4 983	+314	JanMarch	102	84	107	110	97
April	5 079	5 379	300	AprJune	106	95	110	113	98
May	5 118	4 918	+200	July-Sept.	95	94	113	115	99
June	5 417	4 982	+435	OctDec.	108	100	114	113	100
July	4 285	4 851	566						
Aug.	4 261	5 463	1 202						
Sept.	4 785	5 004	—219						
				1982*					
JanSept.				JanMarch	106	88	114	115	99
1981	44 093	44 836	—743	AprJune	103	92	115	114	101
1982*	45 044	45 370	—326	July-Sept.	86	91	118	116	102





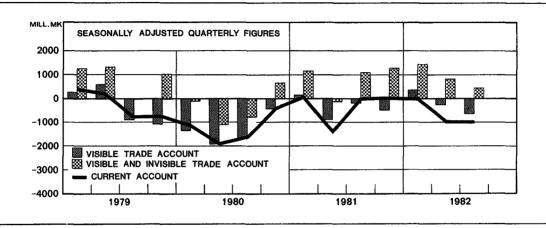
		E:	xports, f.	o. b.			lmp	orts, c.i.f.	•	
Period	Agri- cultural and other primary products	Wood industry products	Paper industry products	Metal, en- gineering industry products	Other goods	Raw materials and producer goods	Fuels and lubricants	Finished Investment goods		Other goods
1976	804	2 892	7 860	6 891	6 058	17 828	1 581	4 966	4 103	77
1977	1 087	3 854	8 798	9 184	8 008	19 128	2 066	4 828	4 603	83
1978	966	4 641	10 402	9 593	9 604	20 431	2 224	4 801	4 830	52
1979	1 366	6 073	12 992	10 342	12 657	28 878	3 401	5 719	6 1 3 3	91
1980	1 403	7 742	15 751	11 546	16 353	38 622	4 088	7 989	7 440	111
1981	2 036	6 852	17 127	14 858	19 435	39 156	5 1 1 5	8 877	8 015	106
							•	•		
1001										
1981	00	F74	4.500	4 544	1 070	0.000	454	777	750	4
Oct.	82	574	1 589	1 511	1 870	3 2 2 3	454	777	759	4
Nov.	70	579	1 514	1 513	1 969	3 614	474	705	707	4
Dec.	325	538	1 400	1 217	1 464	3 818	426	825	632	11
1982*										
Jan.	60	460	1 546	1 427	1 837	3 153	224	991	631	5
Feb.	352	457	1 438	1 398	1 827	3 089	267	649	778	3
March	356	461	1 622	1 240	1 618	3 190	231	736	823	3
April	57	569	1 453	1 266	1 734	3 492	265	777	843	2
May	220	536	1 469	1 280	1 613	3 249	272	696	682	19
June	80	583	1 445	1 789	1 520	3 229	469	640	638	6
July	45	421	1 293	1 571	955	3 043	457	713	611	27
Aug	58	481	1 398	1 029	1 295	3 586	499	624	728	26
Sept.	64	517	1 375	1 346	1 483	3158	391	640	771	44
			····				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
JanSept.	4 8 5 5		40.55	400:-						
1981	1 559	5 1 6 1	12 624	10 617	14 132	28 501	3 761	6 570	5 917	87
1982*	1 292	4 485	13 039	12 346	13 882	29 189	3 075	6 466	6 505	135





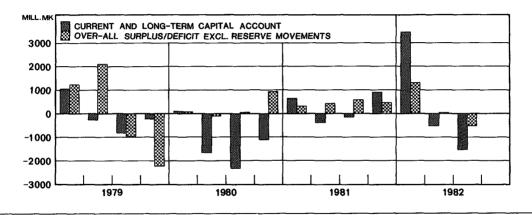
		Expor	ts, f.o.b	•		lmpo	rts, c.i.f.	
A L		January-	-Septembe	or		January-	-Septembe	er
Area and country		1981*	1	982*	19	81 *	1	982*
	%	Mill, mk	%	Mill. mk	%	Mill. mk	%	Mill. mk
OECD countries in Europe	57.2	25 221	55.6	25 057	50.1	22 447	53.3	24 163
Austria	0.6	254	0.7	306	1.2	525	1.3	595
Belgium and Luxembourg	1.4	605	1.4	626	1.7	759	1.8	802
Denmark	3.2	1 406	3.9	1 779	2.2	995	2.4	1 082
France	4.0	1 761	4.1	1 848	3.2	1 441	3.3	1 480
Federal Republic of Germany	9.4	4144	9.5	4 262	11.9	5 345	13.4	6 080
Italy	2.0	879	1.9	868	2.3	1 026	2.7	1 208
Netherlands	3.5	1 546	3.2	1 439	2.7	1 191	2.7	1 229
Norway	4.5	1 987	4.1	1 873	2.5	1138	2.2	983
Portugal	0.3	117	0.2	104	0.5	219	0.6	284
Spain	0.8	338	0.8	363	0.5	237	0.6	290
Sweden	13.4	5 924	12.2	5 479	10.8	4 859	12.6	5 718
Switzerland	1.4	630	1.4	625	1.7	741	1.7	773
United Kingdom	11.0	4 841	10.5	4 729	8.3	3 700	7.4	3 356
Other	1.7	789	1.7	756	0.6	271	0.6	283
OECD countries outside Europe	5.9	2 607	5.9	2 628	12.1	5 443	11.7	5 291
Canada	0.6	283	8.0	359	0.6	285	0.8	377
Japan	0.8	331	1.2	532	3.7	1 677	4.1	1 879
United States	3.6	1 596	2.9	1 291	7.5	3 351	6.4	1 878
Other	0.9	397	1.0	446	0.3	130	0.4	157
CMEA countries	25.9	11 400	28.4	12 806	27.5	12 351	26.6	12 085
Czechoslovakia	0.3	102	0.4	173	0.6	279	0,6	262
German Democratic Republic	0.6	270	0.5	232	0.6	276	0.6	282
Poland	0.1	61	0.1	62	1.5	672	1.6	705
Soviet Union	24.2	10650	26.2	11 810	23.8	10668	22.9	10412
Other	0.7	317	1.2	529	1.0	456	0.9	424
Latin America	2.2	987	1.2	522	2.0	905	2.3	1 064
Argentina	0.4	178	0.2	69	0.1	61	0.2	74
Brazil	0.3	135	0.3	129	0.6	284	0.7	343
Colombia	0.1	58	0.1	64	0.5	198	0.5	243
Other	1.4	616	0.6	260	0.8	362	0.9	404
Other	8.8	3 8 7 8	8.9	4 031	8.3	3 690	6.1	2 767
GRAND TOTAL	100.0	44 093	100.0	45 044	100.0	44 836	100.0	45 370
of which								
EFTA countries	20.3	8 968	18.8	8 455	16.8	7 547	18.5	8 41 3
EEC countries	35.8	15 772	35.8	16138	32.7	14677	34.1	15 471
OECD countries	63.1	27 828	61.5	27 685	62.2	27 890	64.9	29 454

1978		
1979	+94	+2 606
1980 52 860 58 315 —5 455 +3 064 +320 +587 —1 484 —3 308 —454 1981* 60 260 61 688 —1 428 +3 367 +405 +1 104 +3 448 —4 359 —495 1979 AprJune 10 847 10 193 +654 +745 +13 —71 +1 341 —963 —91 July-Sept. 10 210 11 573 —1 363 +792 +251 +76 —244 —671 —51 OctDec. 12 562 13 496 —934 +821 +5 +36 —72 —550 —84 1980 JanMarch 12 788 13 608 —820 +878 —103 +338 +293 —787 —169 AprJune 12 470 14 029 —1 559 +567 +80 +83 —829 —723 —100	+111	<u>761</u>
1981* 60 260 61 688 —1 428 +3 367 +405 +1 104 +3 448 —4 359 —495 1979 AprJune 10 847 10 193 +654 +745 +13 —71 +1 341 —963 —91 July-Sept. 10 210 11 573 —1 363 +792 +251 +76 —244 —671 —51 OctDec. 12 562 13 496 —934 +821 +5 +36 —72 —550 —84 1980 JanMarch 12 788 13 608 —820 +878 —103 +338 +293 —787 —169 AprJune 12 470 14 029 —1 559 +567 +80 +83 —829 —723 —100	+91	<u>5 155</u>
AprJune 10 847 10 193 +654 +745 +13 —71 +1 341 —963 —91 July-Sept. 10 210 11 573 —1 363 +792 +251 +76 —244 —671 —51 OctDec. 12 562 13 496 —934 +821 +5 +36 —72 —550 —84 1980 JanMarch 12 788 13 608 —820 +878 —103 +338 +293 —787 —169 AprJune 12 470 14 029 —1 559 +567 +80 +83 —829 —723 —100	+134	<u>1 272</u>
July-Sept. 10 210 11 573 —1 363 +792 +251 +76 —244 —671 —51 OctDec. 12 562 13 496 —934 +821 +5 +36 —72 —550 —84 1980 JanMarch 12 788 13 608 —820 +878 —103 +338 +293 —787 —169 AprJune 12 470 14 029 —1 559 +567 +80 +83 —829 —723 —100		
OctDec. 12 562 13 496 —934 +821 +5 +36 —72 —550 —84 1980 JanMarch 12 788 13 608 —820 +878 —103 +338 +293 —787 —169 AprJune 12 470 14 029 —1 559 +567 +80 +83 —829 —723 —100	+25	+312
1980 JanMarch 12 788	+33	933
JanMarch 12 788 13 608 —820 +878 —103 +338 +293 —787 —169 AprJune 12 470 14 029 —1 559 +567 +80 +83 —829 —723 —100	+29	<u>-677</u>
AprJune 12 470 14 029 —1 559 +567 +80 +83 —829 —723 —100	5	668
		<u>—668</u> —1 597
		—2 359
OctDec. 14 738 15 035297 +764 +45 +66 +5781 03383		<u>2 533</u> 531
1981*		
JanMarch 14 469 13 620 +849 +883 —87 +104 +1 749 —984 —129	+10	+646
AprJune 15 489 15 808 —319 +827 +78 —145 +441 —1 252 —127		888
July-Sept. 14 100 15 736 —1 639 +882 +443 +422 +111 —1 023 —108	+54	<u>—966</u>
Oct-Dec. 16 202 16 524 —322 +775 —29 +723 +1 147 —1 100 —131	+20	64
1982*		
JanMarch 16 089 14 895 +1 194 +803 —158 +375 +2 214 —1 097 —213	—2	+902
AprJune 15 592 15 421 +171 +870 —95 +190 +1 136 —1 643 —185	+60	632
July-Sept. 13 318 15 447 —2 129 +872 +137 +377 —743 —1 283 —160	+70	-2 116



Drawings of long-term loans	Amortiza- tions of long-term loans	Long- term export credits, net	Miscella- neous long-term capital items, net 1	Long- term capital account	Current and long- term capital account	import credits and prepay-	Short- term export credits and prepay- ments, net	Short- term capital of authorized banks, net ²	Miscella- neous, short-term capital terms, incl errors and omis- sions ²	exci.	Bank of Finland foreign exchange reserves
+9 007	5 743	—774	225	+2 265	+4 871	+130	2 188	 703	+479	±2 580	2 589
+6 230	-4 843	<u>541</u>	<u>-337</u>	+509	252	+831	<u>834</u>	+1 211	-834	+122	<u>122</u>
+5 183	-4 140	—433	<u>428</u>	+182	-4 973	+3 255	<u> </u>	+3 930	250	+995	<u>995</u>
	-4 643	-518	826	+2 325	+1 053		+437	-406	+1 786		—1 803
11 267	1 452	210	174	E70	266		60	11.000	1.402	10100	2.400
	<u>-1 453</u>	<u>—218</u>	174	<u>578</u>	<u>266</u>	+39	<u>62</u>	+1 966	+423		-2 100
+1 258 +1 503	<u>892</u> 872	<u>—336</u> +21	<u>+70</u> —187	+100 +465	<u>833</u> 212	+422 +389	<u>-354</u> -355	—1 100 —474	+880 —1 573	<u>—985</u> —2 225	+985 +2 225
+2 108	—1 113	—171	65	+759	+91	+302	<u> </u>	+518	—797³	+83	8 3
+1 076	 997	39	86	46	-1 643	+1 498	-32		1 584	 95	+95
+1 126	<u>913</u>	-36	-146	+31	-2 328	+711	-452	+1 189	+934	+54	-54
+873	-1 117	—187	—131	<u>562</u>	—1 093	+744	45 2	+557	+1 197	+953	—953
+1 404	<u>955</u>	-227	<u>—235</u>	<u>—13</u>	+633	<u>–473</u>	+789	<u>—163</u>	<u>4773</u>	+309	-309
+1 948	<u>—1 213</u>	+11	-233	+513	<u>375</u>	+867	+790	<u>—21</u>	<u>831</u>	+430	-430
+1 932	<u>797</u>	<u> </u>	200	+844	<u>—122</u>	+95	<u>—571</u>	<u>822</u>	+2 008	+588	<u> —588</u>
+3 028	<u>1 678</u>	<u>—211</u>	158	+981	+917	<u>—1 556</u>	<u> </u>	+600	+1 086	+476	-476
+3 637	<u>—806</u>	<u>-114</u>	<u>—166</u>	+2 551	+3 453	<u> </u>	+569	<u>1 509</u>	230		<u>—1 312</u>
+2 332	<u>1 555</u>	<u>328</u>	323_	+126	506	30	+571	+61	51_	+45	45
+1 859	<u>—883</u>	<u>—190</u>	-249	+537	<u>1 579</u>	632	+507	<u> 442 </u>	+1 602	<u>544</u>	+544

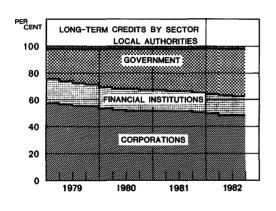
Assets: increase -, decrease +. Liabilities: increase +, decrease -

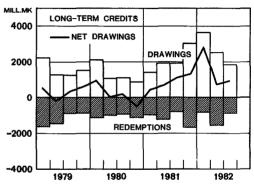


Including direct investment, net.
 Reserve movements of other foreign exchange holders have been transferred to the short-term capital account. The short-term capital of the authorized banks is shown separately.
 Including allocations of special drawing rights: 139 million in 1979, 133 million in 1980 and 131 million in 1981.

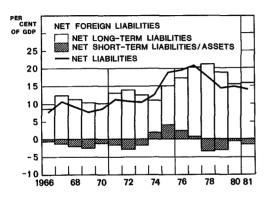
		Long-ter	m asset	s		Long-	term liabi	lities		
End of year and month	Export credits	Direct investment	Other	Total (1 to 3)	Financial loans	Import credits	Direct investment	Other	Total (5 to 8)	Net long-term liabilities (9-4)
-	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1978	2 978	1 850	956	5 784	27 716	5 612	1 885	231	35 444	29 660
1979	3 389	2 324	983	6 696	28 194	4 898	1 979	300	35 371	28 675
1980	3 872	2 806	1 051	7 729	29 730	4 377	2 075	340	36 522	28 793
1981*	4 673	3 426	1 317	9 416	35 536	4 444	2 183	391	42 554	33 138
1979										
Sept.	3 419	2 226	1 066	6 711	27 724	4 956	1 930	232	34 842	28 131
Dec.	3 389	2 324	983	6 696	28 194	4 898	1 979	300	35 371	28 675
1980 March	3 625	2 456	932	7 013	29 122	4 692	1 971	288	36 073	29 060
June	3 534	2 539	967	7 040	28 887	4 517	1 990	268	35 662	28 622
Sept.	3 594	2 649	972	7 215	29 251	4 482	2 029	278	36 040	28 825
Dec.	3 872	2 806	1 051	7 729	29 730	4 377	2 075	340	36 522	28 793
1981*										
March	4 254	2 945	1 229	8 428	30 523	4 455	2 138	442	37 558	29 130
June	4 473	3 161	1 278	8 912	32 814	4 467	2 180	406	39 867	30 955
Sept.	4 559	3 329	1 282	9 1 7 0	34 414	4 377	2 168	392	41 351	32 181
Dec.	4 673	3 426	1 317	9 416	35 536	4 444	2 183	391	42 554	33 138
1982*										
March	4 960	3 616	1 415	9 991	38 669	4 623	2 263	709	46 264	36 273
June	5 361	3 741	1 471	10 573	39 847	4 456	2 313	696	47 312	36 739
Sept.	5 700	4 084	1 466	11 250	41 198	4 51 5	2 345	687	48 745	37 495

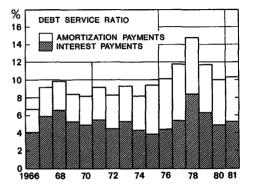
See explanations on page 24.





S	hort-ter	m asse	ts	Sh	ort-terr	n liabil	ities				
Bank of Finland	Authorized banks and other foreign exchange holders	Cor- porate	Total (11 to 13)	Bank of Finland	Authorize banks an other foreign exchange holders	d Cor- porate	Total (15 to 17)	Net short-term liabilities (18—14)	Net liabilities (10 + 19)	Debt service, flow	Of which amortization payments, flow
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
6 545	4 731	8 698	19 974	1 478	6 379	7 309	15 166	4 808	24 852	6 623	3 769
7 918	6 5 7 9	9 970	24 467	2 340	9 333	7 816	19 489	4 978	23 697	6 457	3 472
9 895	9 560	12 532	31 987	3 089	16 240	11 849	31 178	-809	27 984	6 716	3 274
11 362	13 749	14 176	39 287	2 427	20 218	13 538	36 183	-3 104	30 034	7 930	3 494
8 601	4 205	9 508	22 314	1 579	7 620	7 808	17 007	<u>5 307</u>	22 824	1 315	604
7 918	6 579	9 970	24 467	2 340	9 333	7 816	19 489	<u>4 978</u>	23 697	1 087	502
8 708	6 936	10 224	25 868	3 113	10 179	7 865	21 157	<u>4 711</u>	24 349	1 756	937
9 279	7 1 3 3	10 509	26 921	3 727	11 970	9 545	25 242	—1 679	26 943	1 518	730
9 250	7 478	11 469	28 197	3 605	13 539	10 567	27 711	<u></u> 486	28 339	1 554	761
9 895	9 560	12 532	31 987	3 089	16 240	11 849	31 178	<u></u> 809	27 984	1 888	846
9 701	10149	12 357	32 207	2 680	16 543	12 409	31 632	575	28 555	1 735	732
10125	11 464	12 299	33 888	2 437	18 080	14 102	34 619	731	31 686	2 1 7 0	897
10817	12 627	13152	36 596	2 403	18 487	14 690	35 580	<u>—1 016</u>	31 165	1 638	595
11 362	13 749	14 176	39 287	2 427	20 218	13 538	36 183	<u>—3 104</u>	30 034	2 387	1 270
12 795	13614	13 583	39 992	3 074	18 592	12 318	33 984	6 008	30 265	1 776	600
12 846	14 322	13 118	40 286	3 077	19 349	12 530	34 956	— 5 330	31 409	2 691	1 017
12 456	17 078	12 512	42 046	4 097	21 737	12 068	37 902	<u>-4 144</u>	33 351	1 832	531





		Basi	c price in	ndex for	domestic s	upply 19	75 = 100	Bu	ilding	costs
	Wholesale		Ori	gin		Purpose			1980 = 1	00
Period	price index 1949 = 100	Total	Domestic goods	Imported goods	Raw materials	Consumer goods	Investment goods	Total	Wages in building trade	Building materials
1979	791	138.0	135.0	148.7	133.1	150.7	139.2			
1980	919	160.7	156.6	175.0	160.1	167.7	155.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
1981	1 044	182.4	178.6	196.0	185.3	185.3	173.3	110.1	109.6	110.0
1982										
Feb.	1 103	192.8	190.7	200.2	196.8	195.4	181.1	114.1	113.0	114.0
Mareh	1 103	192.8	192.0	195.7	195.4	198.0	182.2	115.7	116.8	115.0
April	1 106	193.3	192.5	195.9	194.7	200.3	184.0	116.8	117.1	116.4
May	1 110	193.9	193.4	195.7	194.8	201.2	185.9	117.0	116.1	117.0
June	1 120	195.6	194.4	199.9	197.5	201.9	186.1	117.5	116.1	117.5
July	1 120	195.8	194.4	200.7	196.8	203.7	186.8	117.4	116.1	117.7
Aug.	1 118	195.4	194.1	200.2	195.6	204.3	187.7	118.1	116.1	118.6
Sept.	1 124	196.4	194.9	201.6	196.5	205.6	188.6	118.6	116.1	119.2
Oct.	1 150	200.9	196.4	216.8	202.6	208.5	190.4	120.7	120.4	120.7

				С	o n s u m e	rprices	1977 = 10	0			
Period	Total	Food	Beverages and tobacco	Clothing and footwear	Rent	Heating and lighting	House- hold goods and services	Health and medical services	Transport and communi- cation	Education and recreation	Other goods and services
1979	115.9	108.8	129.4	116.3	113.1	114.4	114.4	124.1	120.2	115.5	118.4
1980	129.3	122.8	140.9	131.9	122.4	141.1	127.4	137.6	136.4	123.4	1/32.6
1981	144.8	138.9	157.4	146.6	140.4	168.1	138.0	150.1	148.9	136.3	150.8
1982											
Feb.	153.1	147.5	176.4	151.1	147.2	182.7	142.9	161.2	156.2	141.8	159.5
March	155.0	152.4	176.5	152.9	148.5	183.3	143.4	163.0	157.8	141.8	160.6
April	156.1	155.3	176.5	154.8	148.5	178.2	145.5	163.1	156.6	144.8	164.0
May	158.6	156.7	176.5	155.3 ⁻	159.2	178.4	146.0	165.5	157.9	145.4	164.8
June	158.9	157.3	176.4	156.0	159.2	178.4	146.4	167.1	157.6	145.8	164.9
July	160.1	161.1	176.5	154.7	159.2	178.4	148.7	167.1	158.9	146.1	166.1
Aug.	159.7	157.6	176.4	156.2	159.2	178.8	148.3	166.3	158.5	148.2	167.7
Sept.	160.1	158.0	176.6	159.4	158.3	179.4	148.8	166.3	158.8	149.0	167.9
Oct.	160.7	158.8	176.6	160.4	158.3	182.8	149.3	165.1	159.9	148.9	168.7

			Inde	x of wag	je and sa	lary ea	rnings 19	75 = 100		
		By i	ndustries		By i	nstitutional	sectors			
Period	V	Vage earner	s in	Employ-	State	Munic-	Employ-	All salary	All wage	All employ-
	Agri- culture	Industry	Con- struction	ees in services	employ- ees	ipal employ- ees	ees in private sector	earners	earners	ees
1980	179.3	170.5	146.1	166.0	162.2	156.8	169.8	166.2	167.6	166.9
1981	201.3	192.5	165.6	186.1	182.7	174.8	191.9	187.4	188.9	188.2
1981										
AprJune	199.5	194.3	163.9	185.0	182.2	174.1	192.0	186.8	189.3	188.0
July-Sept.	201.0	193.7	166.9	187.7	184.0	175.7	193.8	189.2	190.6	189.8
OctDec.	210.9	198.9	173.6	192.3	187.5	179.3	199.0	193.8	195.3	194.5
1982*										
JanMarch	215.1	206.7	176.7	197.3	193.0	185.0	204.1	198.6	201.1	199.8
AprJune	223.3	214.2	179.0	206.8	201.2	195.3	212.2	207.3	209.1	208.2
July-Sept.	224.7	212.2	181.1	207.2	201.3	195.4	211.8	207.7	208.3	208.0

PRODUCTION

		Volu	ıme ind	ices of	pro ducti	on 1975 =	100		
Gross domestic product	Indus- trial pro- duction	Agri- culture	For- estry	Construc- tion of buildings	Land and waterway construc- tion	Transport and com- munica- tion	Commerce	Public sector services	Others
114	126	84	146	79	91	112	104	123	117
117	116	193	96	111	90	123	107	125	114
126	136	83	168	121	92	131	114	127	120
114	130	73	143	79	89	111	95	128	116
118	132	89	155	76	93	119	107	128	122
116	119	157	80	100	91	124	108	130	117
128	141	78	149	122	97	134	116	132	124
114	129	69	135	74	88	113	96	133	119
119	131	79	138	73	92	122	108	133	125
	114 117 126 118 116 128	114 126 117 116 126 136 114 130 118 132 116 119 128 141	Gross domestic product Industrial production Agriculture 114 126 84 117 116 193 126 136 83 114 130 73 118 132 89 116 119 157 128 141 78	Gross domestic product Industrial production Agriculture Forculture estry 114 126 84 146 117 116 193 96 126 136 83 168 114 130 73 143 118 132 89 155 116 119 157 80 128 141 78 149 114 129 69 135	Gross domestic product Industrial production Agriculture Forestry Construction of buildings 114 126 84 146 79 117 116 193 96 111 126 136 83 168 121 114 130 73 143 79 118 132 89 155 76 116 119 157 80 100 128 141 78 149 122 114 129 69 135 74	Gross domestic product industrial production Agripho culture Forestry Construction of buildings Land and waterway construction 114 126 84 146 79 91 117 116 193 96 111 90 126 136 83 168 121 92 114 130 73 143 79 89 118 132 89 155 76 93 116 119 157 80 100 91 128 141 78 149 122 97 114 129 69 135 74 88	Gross domestic product Industrial production Agriproduction Forestry Construction of buildings Land and waterway construction Transport and communication 114 126 84 146 79 91 112 117 116 193 96 111 90 123 126 136 83 168 121 92 131 114 130 73 143 79 89 111 118 132 89 155 76 93 119 116 119 157 80 100 91 124 128 141 78 149 122 97 134	domestic product trial production Agriproduction Forestry tion of buildings waterway construction and communication Commerce 114 126 84 146 79 91 112 104 117 116 193 96 111 90 123 107 126 136 83 168 121 92 131 114 114 130 73 143 79 89 111 95 118 132 89 155 76 93 119 107 116 119 157 80 100 91 124 108 128 141 78 149 122 97 134 116 114 129 69 135 74 88 113 96	Gross domestic product Industrial product of duction Agriculture culture Forestry buildings Construction of buildings Land and vaterway construction Transport and communication Commerce and communication Public sector services 114 126 84 146 79 91 112 104 123 117 116 193 96 111 90 123 107 125 126 136 83 168 121 92 131 114 127 114 130 73 143 79 89 111 95 128 118 132 89 155 76 93 119 107 128 116 119 157 80 100 91 124 108 130 128 141 78 149 122 97 134 116 132

134.6

88.0

131.9

136.3

June

July

Aug.

Sept.

130.9

107.6

125.1

50.6

123.1

75.9

121.4

126.7

141.0

104.0

143.6

143.9

122,4

108.8

121.4

128.0

156.6

56.5

138.3

173.2

124.9

137.1

147.3

138.2

129.4

81.1

136.5

137.6

119.1

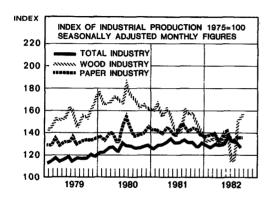
71.6

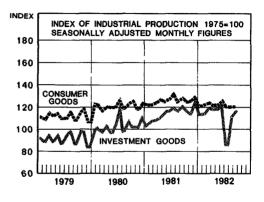
125.8

144.3

Index	of i	ndustrial	production	1975 = 100

						Specia	al indices o	nanufact	uring		Total	
Period	Period	Total	Invest- ment goods	Consumer goods	Other producer goods	Food industry	Wood industry	Paper industry	Chemical industries	Non- metallic mineral industry	Metal industry	adjusted for seasonal varia- tions
1978	107.0	85.6	108.1	111.9	103.9	130.3	118.2	109.6	93.5	99.6	108.2	
1979	118.3	93.7	113.7	127.0	110.8	155.6	134.0	123.7	102.3	110.3	119.0	
1980	127.5	105.0	122.9	135.7	117.2	170.6	142.6	135.3	117.6	123.3	127.8	
1981*	131.6	115.9	127.1	138.0	123.3	154.8	144.4	144.2	117.8	131.6	131.9	
1981*												
Aug.	132.3	114.9	127.8	139.2	120.8	143.8	158.8	154.9	115.6	126.6	135.1	
Sept.	141.3	130.3	134.7	147.4	133.8	172.9	146.4	150.4	130.9	147.2	132.5	
Oct.	146.1	130.9	142.5	152.0	149.0	166.7	158.9	146.2	127.4	147.3	132.5	
Nov.	139.1	126.4	135.6	144.3	138.5	151.9	152.0	132.5	120.7	144.4	128.4	
Dec.	134.4	132.8	132.7	135.6	125.8	133.1	130.7	124.4	108.9	146.3	132.1	
1982*												
Jan.	130.7	115.8	125.6	137.3	108.1	120.6	145.8	134.8	98.2	134.5	130.1	
Feb.	125.6	117.3	119.9	130.5	100.9	129.2	135.2	129.6	96.5	133.5	128.5	
March	142.9	128.6	136.9	149.7	122.8	167.3	150.4	155.7	118.0	147.4	131.0	
April	128.0	117.4	123.5	133.0	113.0	146.8	120.6	146.9	109.8	136.2	130.4	
May	135.8	124.6	127.5	142.8	119.8	164.4	139.6	149.8	117.5	145.2	131.0	





144.6

55.0

124.6

142.0

139.5

134.0

131.4

127.5

Period	Population of working age, 1 000 persons	Total labour force, 1 000 persons	Employed, 1 000 persons	Un- employed, 1 000 persons	Unemploy- ment, % of total labour force	Commercial timber fellings, 1 000 solid cu. m	Retail sales volume index 1972 = 100	Whole- sale volume index 1972 = 100
1978	3 578	2 253	2 084	169	7.5	32 280 ^r	110	120
1979	3 593	2 223	2 134	139	6.1	44 020r	117	135
1980	3 606	2 315	2 203	112	4.8	47 840r	119	141
1981	3 629	2 369	2 244	125	5.3	44 360r	125	141
1981								
Dec.	3 644	2 337	2 205	132	5.6	4 370	160	159
1982*								
Jan.	3 648	2 376	2 204	172	7.2	3 278	108	115
Feb.	3 649	2 378	2 219	159	6.9	4 260	107	126
March	3 654	2 335	2 175	160	6.9	5 781	120	148
April	3 656	2 363	2 201	162	6.8	5 243	125	142
May	3 655	2 406	2 276	130	5.4	3 564	125	142
June	3 659	2 574	2 436	138	5.4	2 582	131	144
July	3 659	2 586	2 441	145	5.6	1 167	136	123
Aug.	3 659	2 512	2 368	144	5.8	1 383	130	145
Sept.	3 663	2 436	2 295	141	5.8	2 401		

CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS1

	Building permits granted				Buildings completed					Building-	
Period	Total	Residen- tial buildings	Farm buildings	Industrial and business buildings	Public buildings	Total	Residen- tial buildings	Farm buildings	Industrial and business buildings	Public buildings	works under con- struction
		Million cubic metres									
· ·											
1979	48.64	19.83	6.34	16.46	3.46	38.30	17.49	4.39	11.76	2.75	47.62
1980	50.53	20.71	5.49	17.69	3.55	42.11	18.04	4.82	13.94	3.26	49.57
1981*	44.92	18.76	5.78	14.65	2.75	41.08	17.20	4.39	14.35	3.01	47.14
1981*											
JanMarch	7.25	3.07	0.94	2.31	0.46	8.65	3.82	0.58	3.06	0.80	44.44
AprJune	16.95	7.85	2.79	4.74	0.65	8.04	3.91	0.58	2.64	0.52	50.83
July-Sept.	10.77	4.64	1.16	3.37	0.72	9.50	3.69	1.40	2.93	0.82	53.71
OctDec.	9.95	3.20	0.89	4.23	0.92	14.89	5.78	1.83	5.72	0.87	47.14
1982*											
JanMarch	8.53	3.16	1.27	3.01	0.69	6.80	3.11	0.59	2.45	0.27	46.13
AprJune	18.46	7.66	3.09	5.78	0.74	8.45	3.71	0.60	2.91	0.74	50.72

¹ New series calculated by the Central Statistical Office.

EXPLANATIONS RELATING TO THE STATISTICAL SECTION

BANK OF FINLAND

Page 4. Public sector: Receivables = Government promissory notes + Bonds + Total coinage + Other public sector receivables. Liabilities = Cheque accounts + Counter-cyclical reserves + Counter-cyclic ter-cyclical deposits + Capital import deposits + Other public sector

Deposit cerificates are interest bearing, freely transferable, term liabilities of the Bank of Finland. Their maturities range from one

Page 5. Domestic financial sector. Other liabilities, net = Capital mport deposits + Other financial institution claims — Till-money credits — Bonds — Other financial institution receivables.

Corporate sector: Permanent special financing schemes = Foreign Corporate Sector: Fermanent special infancing science - Poleign bills + New export bills + Financing of suppliers credits.

Liabilities, net = Deposits for investment and ship purchase + Counter-cyclical_withholdings + Capital import deposits + Import evy deposits + Export deposits + Other corporate claims — Bonds
— Other corporate receivables.

MONETARY POLICY INDICATORS

Page 6. All the figures except the Average lending rate of the commercial banks are mean values of daily figures for the month or year in question. The Average lending rate of the commercial banks is the mean value of end of the month lending rates weighted by credit outstanding.

by creat outstanding.
Total central bank debt of the commercial banks = Discounted and rediscounted bills (until 30. 6. 1979, subsequently the banks have not been allowed to discount or rediscount bills) + net cheque account receivables from the commercial banks + call money debt +

account receivables from the commercial banks + call money debt + bond transactions with repurchase obligation — call money deposits by the commercial banks.

Actual central bank debt of the commercial banks = Total central bank debt — Postipankki's call money placements (or + Postipankki's call money overdrafts). Postipankki accounts for the bulk of the supply of call money from the deposit banks (supply of

of the supply of call money from the deposit banks (supply of call money, see column 4 on page 5).

Credit quotas of the commercial banks at the Bank of Finland are the sum of individual quotas specifying the amount each bank eligible for central bank credit can borrow at the base rate. Before July 1979, a progressively rising interest rate was charged on credit in excess of the quota up to an absolute ceilling on quotarelated debt. From July 1979, no bank may exceed its quota on average over the month. On any given day quota-related borrowing may not exceed 1.3 times the quota. The interest on this borrowing is the base rate

is the base rate. Bank of Finland placements in the call money market = Demand for call money by the deposit banks.— Supply of call money by the deposit banks. Average cost of the total central bank debt of the commercial banks. Net costs paid to the Bank of Finland by the commercial banks, as a percentage of their total central bank debt, per annum.

FORWARD EXCHANGE MARKETS IN FINLAND

Page 7. The figures for columns 1—6 are calculated by the Bank of Finland on the basis of monthly reports from the banks on their outstanding forward exchange positions at the end of each month. The figures for columns 7—9 are based on monthly averages of daily representative quotations, as reported by the banks to the Bank of Finland.

The banks' foreign currency positions shown in the chart at the bottom of bage 7 are monthly averages of daily spot and forward positions vis-a-vis the Finnish mark as reported by the commercial banks to the Bank of Finland. The spot position includes all foreign currency-denominated assets and liabilities of the banks, excluding their outstanding forward contracts.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Pages 8—9 Exchange rates are annual and monthly averages of the Bank of Finland's daily quotations. Currency index is annual and monthly average of daily index numbers. The chart at the bottom of page 8 shows the banks' forward selling rates for the US dollar as deviations from the spot rate.

DEPOSITS BY THE PUBLIC — ADVANCES TO THE PUBLIC — MONEY SUPPLY

Figures for deposits and advances are supplied by the Centra Statistical Office.

Page 10. Deposits by the public. The central government and the financial institutions are mainly excluded from the public. From 1974 deposits include domestic deposits denominated in foreign currency.

Page 11. Advances to the public The central government and the financial institutions are not included in the public. Postipankki's advances do not include loans granted by the State Investment Fund (INRA). Domestic credits in foreign currency are mainly granted by the commercial banks and the rest by Postipankki.

Money Supply M₁ = Finnish notes and coins in circulation — Finnish notes and coins held by the banks + Demand deposits held by the public (incl. Demand deposits at the Bank of Finland). Quasi-Money = Time deposits held by the public (incl. Time deposits at the Bank of Finland). Note: Domestic deposits in foreign currency included in money supply since 1974. In the money supply the public includes nonmonetary financial institutions.

STATE FINANCES

Page 12. Official figures computed by the Economics Department of the Ministry of Finance. Revenue and expenditure: Extra-budgetary funds and the aggregated net current deficit of State enterprises are included. Figures are reported on a cash payment basis. Debt: Foreign debt includes promissory notes given to international organizations

FOREIGN TRADE

Pages 13—15. Figures supplied by the Board of Customs *Indices* (p. 13): The volume indices are calculated according to the Paasche formula and the unit value indices according to the Laspeyres formula. *Terms of trade*: the ratio of export indices to import indices *Foreign trade by countries*: (p. 15): from January 1980 imports by countries of origin exports by countries of consignment.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

Pages 16—17. Figures are calculated by the Bank of Finland. In the current account, the figures for visible and invisible trade have been revised from 1970 so that they are in accordance with the revised System of National Accounts. In addition to the Board of Customs figures, exports include fuel for carriers but exclude stevedoring expenses and imports include seamen's duty-free imports, fuel for carriers and adjusted allowance for smuggling. On Jan. 1, 1980, foreign bonds were included in the corvertible foreign exchange reserves of the Bank of Finland and not in the short-term capital account as earlier. The figures for other years have also been revised accordingly. have also been revised accordingly.

FOREIGN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Pages 18—19. Figures calculated by the Bank of Finland.

Long-term assets: Other = financial loans development credits + Finland's subscriptions to international financial institutions. Long-term liabilities: Other = Leasing credits + subscriptions to inter-national financial institutions paid in the form of bonds. Short-term assets: From 1978 the Bank of Finland's foreign bills are included in financing of exports and reclassified under the corporate sector. Column 21. Debt service = Net investment income of short-term and long-term assets and liabilities + net amortisation payment of long-term foreign assets and liabilities, excl. amortisation payments of the Bank of Finland's reserves and oil credits.

Columns 21 and 22 during the year and the guarter.

Chart Debt service ratio: Debt service as a per cent of current account earnings. 1978 and 1979 debt service does not include amortisation of the Bank of Finland's reserve and oil credits.

PRICE INDICES

Page 20. All indices calculated by the Central Statistical Office.

WAGES - PRODUCTION

Pages 21—22. Figures supplied by the Central Statistical Office. Page 22. Index of industrial production calculated by the Central Statistical Office. The grouping, by branches of industry is in accordance with the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) which is a version of the 1968 edition of the ISIC. The SIC facilitates international comparisons between Finnish statistics and corresponding data from countries which use the ISIC. The seasonally adjusted series is calculated by the Bank of Finland on the basis of the index of industrial production per working day according to a method of industrial production per working day according to a method resembling the U.S. Bureau of Census Method II,

LABOUR — TIMBER FELLINGS — INTERNAL TRADE — CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS

Page 23. Labour figures supplied by the Central Statistical Office. Commercial timber fellings compiled by the Forest Research Institute, Retailers' and Wholeselers' volume indices supplied by the Central Statistical Office. Construction of buildings figures calculated by the Central Statistical Office.

SYMBOLS USED: * Preliminary, r Revised, 0 Less than half the final digit shown, . Logically impossible, .. Not available, - S affected by strike — Break in series,

SOME PARTICULARS ABOUT FINLAND

FORM OF GOVERNMENT

From 1 155 to 1 809 Finland formed a part of the kingdom of Sweden. Connected from 1 809 with Russia, Finland was an autonomous country with the Emperor as Grand Duke until December 6,1917, the date of Finland's declaration of independence. The republican constitution was adopted in 1919, The legislative power of the country is vested in Parliament and the President. The highest executive power is held by the President, elected for a period of 6 years. The President for the current term, January 27, 1982, to March 1, 1988, is Mauno Koivisto.

Parliament, comprising 200 members is elected by universal suffrage for a period of 4 years. The number of seats of the different parties in Parliament elected in 1979 is as follows: Social Democratic Party of Finland 52, National Coalition Party 47, Centre Party 36, Democratic League of the People of Finland 35, Swedish Party 10, Christian League of Finland 10 Finnish Rural Party 6 and Liberal Party 4.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Finland became a member of BIS 1930, IMF 1948, IBRD 1948, GATT 1950, UN 1955, IFC 1956, IDA 1960, EFTA 1961, ADB 1966, OECD 1969, IDB 1977 and AfDB 1982.

LAND

THE AREA is 337 000 square kilometres (Great Britain's area is 244 000 sq. km and Italy's area 301 000 sq. km). Of the total, inland waters form 9.4 %. Of the land area (1980) 2.5 mill. ha (8.2 %) are cultivated and 19.7 mill. ha (64.5 %) are covered by forests.

OWNERSHIP OF LAND (1970). The total land area was distributed among different classes of owners approximately as follows: private 60.7 %, State 29.4 %, joint stock companies etc. 8.0 %, municipalities and parishes 1.9 %.

POPULATION

NUMBER OF INHABITANTS (1980): 4.8 million. Sweden 8.3, Switzerland 6.4, Denmark 5.1, and Norway 4.1 million.

DENSITY OF POPULATION (1980): In South Finland 46.8, in East and Central Finland 14.0, in North Finland 4.1 and in the whole country an average of 15.7 inhabitants to the square kilometre

DISTRIBUTION BY AREA (1980): 40 % of the population inhabit the rural areas, 60 % towns and urban districts. The largest towns are: Helsinki (Helsingfors), the capital, 483 036 inhabitants, Tampere (Tammerfors) 166 228, Turku (Åbo) 163 680.

EMPLOYMENT (1981): Agriculture and forestry 11 %, industry and construction 35 %, commerce 14 %, transport and communication 8 %, financing, insurance, real estate and business services 6 %, community and personal services 26 %.

LANGUAGE (1980): Finnish speaking 93.5 %, Swedish speaking 6.3 %, others 0.2 %.

EDUCATION (1981): Practically all persons over 15 years of age are literate. There are 6 universities (the oldest founded in 1 640) and 14 colleges of university standard.

CHANGE OF POPULATION (1980): births $13.2\,^{\circ}/_{00}$ deaths $9.3\,^{\circ}/_{00}$, change + $2.8\,^{\circ}/_{00}$, net immigration — $0.3\,^{\circ}/_{00}$. Deaths in France $10.1\,^{\circ}/_{00}$ and Great Britain $11.8\,^{\circ}/_{00}$.

TRADE AND TRANSPORT

NATIONAL INCOME (1981), in million marks: Gross domestic product at factor cost by industrial origin; agriculture 6 758 (4%) forestry and fishing 9 590 (5%), manufacturing 60 991 (33%), construction 13 447 (7%), trade, restaurants and hotels 21 508 (11%), transport and communication 15 358 (8%), banking and insurance 7 816 (4%), ownership of dwellings 13 066 (7%) other services 40 280 (21%), total 188 814, Index of real domestic product 121 (1975 = 100).

FOREST RESOURCES (1980). The growing stock comprised of 1 631 million m³ (solid volume with bark) of which 44% was pine and 38% spruce the remaining 18% being broad-leaved trees chiefly birch. Of he growing stock 690 million m³ was up to the standard required for logs, 56% of these being pine. The annual growth was 65 million m³ and the total drain calculated on the basis of roundwood consumption was 59 million m³

AGRICULTURE (1980). Cultivated land 2.3 million hectares. Number of holdings 224 721 of which 155 277 are of more than 5 ha. Measure of self-sufficiency in bread cereals 70 %.

INDUSTRY (1981). Gross value of industrial production 193 314 mill. marks number of workers 419 443, salaried employees 144 692, motive powerr 8.0 mill. kW. Index of industrial production 132 for 1981 (1975 = 100).

STATE RAILWAYS (Dec. 31, 1981): Length 6 976 km.

MERCHANT FLEET (Sept. 30, 1982); Passenger vessels 154 (261 828 gross reg. tons), tankers 45 (1 093 633 gross reg. tons), dry cargo vessels 186 (850 088 gross reg. tons), other vessels 97 (15 101 gross reg. tons), total 482 (2 220 650 gross reg. tons).

MOTOR VEHICLES (Dec. 31, 1981): Passenger cars 1 279 192, lorries and vans 155 001, buses 9 054, others 9 384, total 1 452 631.

FINNISH AIRLINES (April 1, 1982): Finnair and Kar-Air have in use 2 DC-8, 1 DC-6-ST, 3 Super Caravelles, 9 DC-9-14/15, 5 DC-9-41, 12 DC-9-51, 3 DC-10-30, 2 Fokker F-27 and 2 Empraer Bandeirante. Companies have scheduled traffic outside of Finland to 38 airports and to 20 domestic airports.

FINANCE AND BANKING

CURRENCY. Since 1860. Finland has had its own monetary system. From 1877 until 1914 the country was on the gold standard, and returned to it in 1926. In 1931, the Central Bank's duty to redeem bank notes in gold was suspended and at the end of 1962 was entirely cancelled. The monetary unit is the mark (Finnish markka). The last par value of the mark was set on Oct. 12, 1967 and was 0.21159 grams of fine gold per mark (equivalent, at the time, to 4.20 marks per U.S. dollar). Since Nov. 1, 1977 the external value of the mark has been officially expressed in terms of a currency index. This index is tradeweighted and indicates the average change in the currencies which are important in Finnish foreign trade. The present currency weights are Rbl 23.2, Skr 16.7, £ 13.2, DM 13.1, \$ 10.0, other currencies 23.8. The permissible range of fluctuation is about 2.25 per cent of either side of the arithmetic mean. The fluctuation limits are 127.5 and 121.9.

THE CENTRAL BANK. The Bank of Finland (estab. 1811) functions under the quarantee and supervision of Parliament. Its Board of Management is appointed by the President of the Republic; the Bank Supervisors, nine in number, are elected by Parliament. The Bank has a head office in Helsinki and 12 branches in other towns.

OTHER CREDIT INSTITUTIONS (Dec. 31, 1981). There are two big and five small commercial banks with in all 891 offices,274 savings banks, 371 co-operative banks, five mortgage banks, Postipankki and three development credit institutions. The co-operative stores accept deposits from their members. The Social Insurance Institution and fifty-five private insurance companies also grant credits.

RATES OF INTEREST (June 1, 1982). The base rate applied by the Bank of Finland on credit extended to the banks in the context of the quota facility is 8½%. The range of rates for other credits granted by the Bank of Finland is between 6% and 11%. Other credit institutions: time deposits 4¼%; 6 month deposits 5 ½%; 12 month deposits 5 ¼% 32 month deposits 8¼% and sight deposits 1¼%. The highest lending rate 12½%.

STRUCTURAL CHANGES IN INVESTMENT AND THE CAPITAL STOCK'

by Hannele Kuosmanen, M.Sc. (Econ.)

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INVESTMENT ACTIVITY IN GENERAL

In the past three decades, the Finnish economy has undergone more rapid and far-reaching structural changes than many other western economies. This process has required a very high level of investment activity, which in turn has been an important factor contributing to growth during these years. The investment ratio — the share of gross fixed investment in GDP — exceeded both that of the other Nordic countries and the average for the total OECD area almost every year in the 1960s and 1970s (Chart1).²

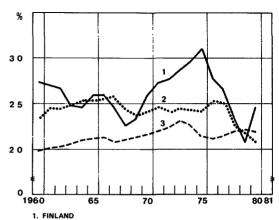
Brisk investment activity is generally associated with rapid growth of output, although the long-run growth effects of capital formation depend very much on the structure and efficiency of investment. Finland ranks high in international comparisons of growth rates and investment ratios, particularly in the first half of the 1970s.

Movements in the Finnish investment ratio from 1960 to 1980 can be divided into three periods. During 1960—1968 it showed a downward trend, then rose from 1969 to 1975, after which it declined again. These fluctuations as well as the relatively high level of the Finnish investment ratio can be explained partly by cyclical factors and partly by changes in the structure of investment. In the following

these underlying structural features of investment are analysed. Hence the main concern is with the allocation of investment and capital to various sectors of the economy. The capital goods structure is regarded as a consequence of production and investment patterns, and is thus only briefly discussed. Since the investment behaviour of different institutional sectors and the financing of investment were dealt with in the previous issue of the Bulletin, they are not touched upon here.³

During the years of rapid structural change in the 1950s and 1960s, the level of the overall investment ratio was very much influenced by investments in the infrastructure, whereas its fluctuations were governed by investment activity in the capital-intensive manufacturing sectors, that is, the pulp and paper, basic metal and chemical industries. The upsurge

CHART 1. GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION AS PERCENTAGE OF GDP, AT CURRENT PRICES



- 2. OTHER NORDIC COUNTRIES
- 3. OECD COUNTRIES

The data used in this article is based on the National Accounts and a study on the capital stock published by the Central Statistical Office. The data used in the tables and charts was computed at

the Bank of Finland by Aila Koivunmaa and Minna Piha.

The level of the Finnish investment ratio and movements in it over time depend to some extent on whether current or fixed prices are used. In the 1970s the price of investment goods rose faster than the general price level, and therefore the ratio based on current prices was lower in the 1960s and displayed wider fluctuations in the 1970s than the ratio calculated at fixed 1975 prices. (See also Table 1).

³ See the back article in the November, 1982 issue of the Bulletin.

in 1969—1975 was mainly attributable to the coincidence of a boom in housing investment with large-scale energy projects and, at the end of the period, with a boom in manufacturing investment. These were all, of course, facilitated by strong international demand for Finnish exports and favourable developments in income and profitability. The sharp decline in the investment ratio in the latter half of the 1970s was due mainly to weakened demand, but also to the return of energy investment to a more normal level and the underlying decline in infrastructure investment

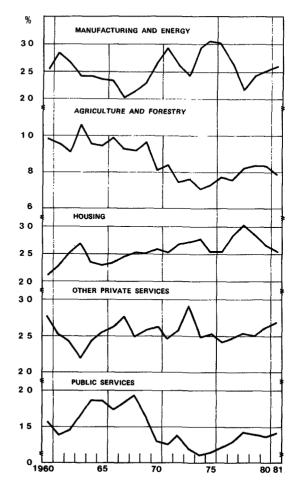
SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF INVESTMENT

As in other western economies, private investment has played a clearly dominant role in Finland. Over the period 1960—1980, its share in total investment varied around 85 per cent. It should, however, be noted that investments by public enterprises such as the railways and telecommunications are included in this figure.

Private investment is here grouped into four major components: industrial investment (manufacturing and energy), housing, agriculture and forestry and other private sector investment (including that by firms in construction and services). During the two decades examined, investment in manufacturing and energy production (electricity, gas and water) accounted for about one quarter of total capital formation (Chart 2A). In spite of considerable cyclical fluctuations, this share was rather stable.

Another major component of private investment has been housing. Its internationally high share, about 25 per cent, is partly explained by climatic factors and partly by demographic factors, notably the age structure of the population and the large-scale internal migration associated with the structural change in the economy. Its share is now declining slightly, a trend which is expected to continue since urbanization has slowed down. The demand for dwellings by the generation born in the baby boom immediately after the second world

CHART 2A. MAJOR COMPONENTS OF INVEST-MENT AS PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL GROSS INVESTMENT, AT 1975 PRICES

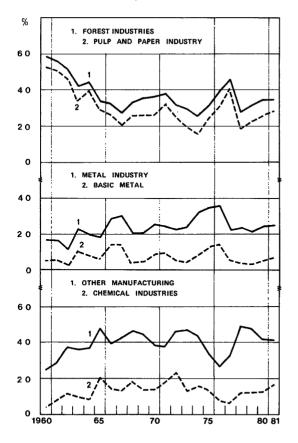


war will nevertheless ensure that the share of housing will remain fairly high for some years to come.

During the period examined, the share of agriculture and forestry in total investment declined from 10 to 8 per cent. The proportion of other private sector investment, which in the present analysis includes private construction of buildings, roads and waterways, transportation and all private services, remained very stable at about a quarter of total fixed capital formation.

Changes in the share of public services reflect developments in the infrastructure. It reached its peak of 20 per cent in 1968 and then declined sharply before stabilizing at 14 per

CHART 2B. MAJOR COMPONENTS OF MANU-FACTURING INVESTMENT AS PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL GROSS INVESTMENT IN MANU-FACTURING. AT 1975 PRICES



cent. The high level of public investment in the mid-1960s was also due to the use of investment as a cyclical policy instrument. At that time, public sector investments were used as an employment policy measure. Since then the emphasis of employment policy has shifted more towards loans to the private sector — particularly for housing — and direct financial support for the unemployed.

If the large share of housing is excluded, the structure of investment in Finland has been fairly similar to the average for the OECD countries. Reflecting differences in the structures of economies, the share of primary production has been slightly higher and that of private services lower in Finland than in these countries. The proportion of industrial investment has been very close to the OECD average.

Since 1965, the distribution of investment within manufacturing has remained fairly constant (Chart 2B). In the early 1960s, the share of the forest industries was almost halved in five years before it stabilized at around 25 per cent. The forest industries have lost their relative importance to other manufacturing branches, the combined share of which increased in the 1970s. The proportion of the metal industry reached its greatest extent during the latter half of the 1960s and in the mid-1970s. Capital-intensive industries, i.e. the basic metal, pulp and paper and chemical industries, together accounted for about one half of total manufacturing investment.

When compared to GDP, the relative size of sectoral investment can be distinguished even more clearly (Table 1). The share of housing exceeds the proportion of manufacturing by about two percentage points during each period shown in Table 1. Within manufacturing, investment in the metal industry averaged about 1.3 per cent of GDP and that in the forest industries 2.0 per cent. The corresponding shares of these two branches in total output were 8 and 6 per cent. In other manufacturing the investment ratio was the same

TABLE 1. GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION AS PERCENTAGE OF GDP, AT 1975 PRICES

	1960—67	1968—74	19748
By sector:			
Manufacturing	5.6	5.6	4.8
Forest industries	2.5	1.8	1.7
Metal industry	1.1	1.4	1.3
Other manufacturing			
industries	2.0	2.4	1.8
Energy	1.6	1.7	2.1
Agriculture and forestry	2.1	1.6	1.4
Housing	7.0	7.5	7.0
Other private sector	8.1	8.1	7.1
Public services	4.8	4.0	3.4
By capital goods catego	ry:		
Residential buildings	7.0	7.5	7.0
Nonresidential buildings	5.9	5.7	5.4
Other construction and			
land improvement	5.8	4.9	3.8
Transport equipment	2.5	2.3	1.8
Machinery and other			
equipment	8.0	8.1	7.8
Total	29.2	28.5	25.8

TABLE 2. AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATES OF VALUE-ADDED¹, GROSS FIXED INVEST-MENT², GROSS FIXED CAPITAL STOCK¹ AND CAPITAL/LABOUR RATIO³. AT 1975 PRICES

	•		
	1960—67	1968—74	1974—8
Total			
GDP	3.5	6.1	2.9
Investment	3.5	6.1	0.3
Capital stock	5.4	5.2	3.5
Capital/labour	5.8	5.1	4.1
Manufacturing			
Value-added	4.9	8.1	4.5
Investment	2.5	11.3	0.2
Capital stock	5.9	6.0	2.8
Capital/labour	6.3	3.1	2.9
Energy			
Value-added	6.1	10.0	5.6
Investment	—3.7	18.1	2.4
Capital stock	4.0	6.1	4.7
Capital/labour	1.8	5.0	3.1
Agriculture and forestry			
Value-added	1.5	0.4	2.5
Investment	2.8	2.2	1.3
Capital stock	3.3	2.5	1.9
Capital/labour	6.2	8.0	5.1
Housing			
Value-added	5.3	5.3	4.0
Investment	5.8	8.0	 1.6
Capital stock	5.2	5.6	4.2
Capital/labour	2.5	3.0	3.4
Other private sector			
Value-added	4.0	6.0	1.4
Investment	3.9	5.3	1.0
Capital stock	5.6	5.6	3.2
Capital/labour	4.7	4.8	4.2
Public services			
Value added	4.4	5.7	4.4
Investments	6.0	-0.9	3.1
Capital stock	7.2	4.8	3.8
Capital/labour	3.6	0.3	0.2

¹ Growth rates of exponential trends in each period.

as that of the forest industries, while its share in output was around 10 per cent.

The distribution of investment by capital goods categories reflects the sectoral structure of investment. Residential buildings together with other buildings claim by far the largest share.

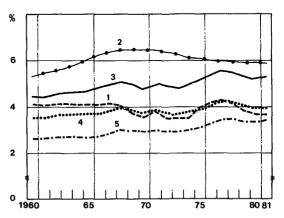
Table 2 shows average annual growth rates by sector for value-added, gross fixed investment and capital stock.⁴ Changes in sectoral capital-labour ratios, also shown in the table, are discussed in the next section.

In concluding this sectoral survey it can be noted that the distribution of investment seems to have remained fairly stable over the last fifteen years or so. All the major changes had taken place by the mid-1960s. Since then, only the shares of primary production and public services have diminished.

CAPITAL-INTENSITY

Cyclical fluctuations in the overall capitaloutput ratio have been governed by changes in the capital-output ratio in manufacturing and energy (Chart 3A). The total capitaloutput ratio showed an upward trend during the twenty-year period analyzed, which was mainly due to the rising ratios in primary production, housing and the tertiary sector. In contrast, the underlying trends of the capital-output ratios in manufacturing remained surprisingly stable (Chart 3B). Differences in capital-output ratios among the various manufacturing branches are quite marked; for

CHART 3A. CAPITAL-OUTPUT RATIOS BY SECTOR



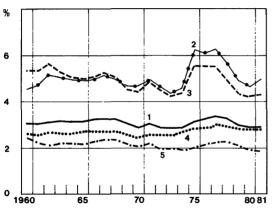
- 1. MANUFACTURING AND ENERGY
- 2. PUBLIC SERVICES
- 3. TOTAL
- 4. TOTAL EXCL. HOUSING, AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY
- 5. OTHER PRIVATE SECTOR (EXCL. HOUSING, AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY)

² Arithmetic mean in each period.

³ Ratio of gross fixed capital at 1975 prices to man-hours: growth rates of exponential trends in each period.

Only the gross fixed capital stock for each sector is shown, which partly explains the higher growth rates for capital stock as compared with the growth of value-added.

CHART 3B. CAPITAL-OUTPUT RATIOS BY MANUFACTURING BRANCH

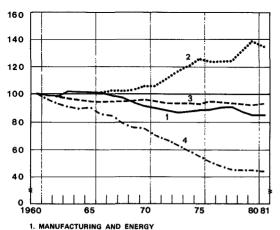


- 1. TOTAL MANUFACTURING
- 2. FOREST INDUSTRIES
- 3. CAPITAL INTENSIVE INDUSTRIES
- 4. OTHER MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
- S METAL INDUSTRY

instance, the capital output ratio of the forest industries is more than twice as high as that of the metal industry.

Capital-labour ratios 5 increased in all sectors of the economy during the twenty-year period (Table 2). The overall increase was approximately 5.2 per cent annually, while in total manufacturing it was 4.2 per cent per annum. The increase in capital-intensity was fastest in primary production, where the capital stock

CHART RELATIVE **MOVEMENTS** 4Δ. IN CAPITAL-LABOUR RATIOS BY SECTOR. **TOTAL = 100**



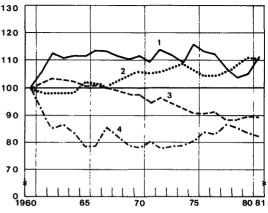
- 2. AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY
- OTHER PRIVATE SECTOR EXCEPT HOUSING
- **PUBLIC SERVICES**

per hour of labour input rose nearly one and a half times faster than in the economy as a whole (Chart 4A). Increasing capital-intensity. like rising capital-output ratios, indicates a vigorous substitution of capital for labour in this sector. Capital-intensity also increased in public services, although at a much slower pace than the overall ratio. The same is true for manufacturing and the other private sector categories as well.

Comparing capital-labour ratios in the different manufacturing branches, it can be seen that the growth rates of capital-labour ratios in the forest and other manufacturing industries have clearly exceeded that of the metal industry (Chart 4B). Taken together, the capitalintensity of the capital-intensive industries has risen more slowly than the overall average since 1968.

According to these calculations, it seems that capital-intensity has increased in the economy during the period under examination, and particularly in sectors which have traditionally been labour-intensive, such as agriculture, construction, transportation, services, textiles etc. The increase in capital-intensity in manufacturing as a whole, and especially in the traditionally capital-intensive industries, has been rather modest.

CHART 4B. RELATIVE **MOVEMENTS** IN **CAPITAL-LABOUR** RATIOS IN **MANUFAC-**TURING, TOTAL MANUFACTURING = 100



- 1. FOREST INDUSTRIES
- 2. OTHER MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
- 3. CAPITAL INTENSIVE INDUSTRIES
- 4. METAL INDUSTRY

⁵ Ratio of gross fixed capital stock to man-hours.

DETERMINANTS OF INVESTMENT

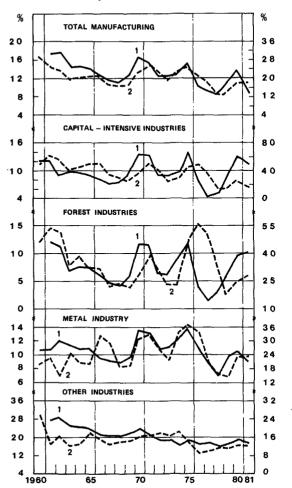
The high investment ratio in Finland is largely explained by the high level of so-called autonomous investment, which, in turn, is mainly determined by structural, geographical and demographic factors. In order to explain the fluctuations and sharp decline in investment activity at the end of the 1970s, a closer examination of the investment behaviour of Finnish firms and of official policies as regards investment is called for.

In empirical research on the determinants of investment in Finland, demand expectations and the level of capacity utilization have frequently been cited as factors explaining investment behaviour. This demand-based analysis has also been complemented by studies in which the relative costs of capital and labour are also assigned a role. Since the real interest rate in Finland has been very low — it was actually negative throughout the 1970s — the cost of capital relative to labour has also been very low. Consequently, relative factor costs might have been of some relevance in explaining investment behaviour, especially in the traditionally labour-intensive industries.

Although financial considerations have certainly been very important in determining investment behaviour, the most commonly applied theories based on the assumption of perfect financial markets are not, as such, relevant to Finland, where financial markets have always been heavily regulated.⁶

In recent years the profitability of the firm has also been considered an important determinant of investment, particularly in the open sector. Profitability is a complex concept, being influenced by expected sales, selling prices, the quantity of material inputs used and their prices, labour costs, and, by some definitions, also capital costs. It can be thought of as a source of internal finance for investments or as an indicator of the expected rate of return on future investments. Interpreted in either way,

CHART 5. RATE OF RETURN ON GROSS FIXED CAPITAL STOCK (LEFT SCALE) AND INVEST-MENT AS PERCENTAGE OF VALUE-ADDED (RIGHT SCALE)



- 1. RATE OF RETURN ON GROSS FIXED CAPITAL STOCK (LAGGED BY ONE PERIOD) (LEFT SCALE)
- 2. INVESTMENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF VALUE-ADDED
 (RIGHT SCALE)

it seems that profitability has, in the short run, been a common denominator in determining investment behaviour in the open sector in Finland. This is illustrated in Chart 5, which shows simple rates of return on gross fixed capital and investment-output ratios for the main branches of manufacturing.⁷

Fluctuations in investment ratios have been largely determined by variations in profitability in preceding years. Up to the mid-1970s,

⁶ For financial aspects, see the November, 1982 issue of the Bulletin.

⁷ The rate of return is constructed by subtracting labour costs from value-added and dividing the resulting capital income by the value of the capital stock. This is only a rough approximation of the real rate of return and does not take into account different payments systems, the amounts of other types of capital or the user costs of capital, etc.

profitability in the open sector, and especially in capital-intensive industries, was fairly high. Moreover, during this period of fast economic growth, firms possessed both the motivation and the means to invest

At that time, too, government policies were highly growth-oriented. In the 1960s the main aim of growth policy was not only to improve the infrastructure but also to establish sound basic industries capable of competing with imports and thus alleviating pressures on the external balance. Current-account problems were regarded as the result of a structural imbalance between the open and sheltered sectors. The measures employed in pursuing this policy included tax concessions, reductions in employers' social security contributions and fixing interest rates at levels consistent with securing the profitability and competitiveness of firms. But the most important device used for rectifying the competitiveness of the open sector at times of high inflation has been exchange-rate changes.8

One consequence of the growth policy measures and an explanation for the high investment ratio in Finland has been the willingness of Finnish firms to run financial deficits. This can be regarded as the result not only of negative interest rates and the availability of external financing but also of high corporate taxation. Together with large depreciation allowances, it has encouraged investment even at the risk of growing indebtedness.9 Besides investment in fixed capital, the corporate taxation system has been claimed to have intensified inventory investment in Finland. From the structural point of view, the tax system has tended to keep capital within the traditional industries. and therefore may have even slowed down structural changes. Taxation does seem to have had some effect on at least the timing of investment in the first half of the 1970s when inflation was high. By the end of the decade, however, the relevance of this argument seems to have diminished partly because of a change

in the tax laws and partly as a result of recession and poor income developments.

In 1979—1980, profitability increased in both the forest and other capital-intensive indutries, but the investment ratio grew only very modestly. Weak demand and low profitability expectations caused by the continued sluggishness of international markets and abundant unutilized capacity have kept investment at a low level.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

Investment contributed significantly to economic growth until the latter half of the 1970s. Brisk investment activity has occasionally led to serious current account deficits and inflation problems, an indication not only of the willingness of firms to run financial deficits but also of the structural imbalance between the demand and supply sides of the economy. Although growth policies have favoured the open sector, the resource allocation has not mitigated structural problems in the economy. These problems aside, investment activity was one of the major factors keeping the economy close to full employment from the 1950s up till the mid-1970s. Since then, the weaker trend of output and capacity utilization has led to a simultaneous rise in the unemployment rate and a fall in the investment ratio.

From the point of view of full employment, the pursuit of policies favouring even the most labour-intensive investments would imply fairly high investment ratios in the future. If the target is set even higher so as to eliminate unemployment without causing serious imbalances in the current account, resources would have to be increased dramatically and reallocated to the open sector. The resource requirements are in fact so large that Finland, like the other western European economies, will be unable to attain both these goals in the near future. However, since the demand for infrastructure investments is likely to diminish in the coming years, there should be scope for at least some progress in this direction.

<sup>For investment incentives, see the Appendix of the back article in the November, 1982 issue of the Bulletin.
Some of the eccentricities of taxation in Finland are due to the</sup>

Some of the eccentricities of taxation in Finland are due to the fact that corporate taxation in Finland is not based on valueadded.

Apart from full-employment ojectives, there are other factors making for increased investment requirements in the future. Rapid technical change, together with the drastic changes in relative prices experienced in recent past, will speed up the obsolescence of the existing capital stock and thus increase the need for replacement investments.

All in all, investment requirements will remain high in the future. The problem, however, will be to find sufficient willingness on the part of firms to invest in an international environment of slow growth rates and weak demand expectations.

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Finland's balance of payments January—September 1982. According to the Bank of Finland's preliminary figures, the current account showed a deficit of 1 846 million marks for January—September, compared with a deficit of 1 208 million marks for the corresponding period of last year. The net inflow of long-term capital amounted to 3 214 million marks and the outflow of short-term capital to 555 million marks. The foreign exchange reserves of the Bank of Finland grew by 813 million marks.

The visible trade account showed a deficit of 764 million marks for January—September, compared with a deficit of 1 106 million marks for the corresponding period of last year. A surplus of nearly 800 million marks was recorded in bilateral trade, whereas the trade account with Western markets registered a deficit of 1 600 million marks.

The value of visible exports rose by 2 per cent, whereas the volume of exports declined by 2 per cent. The volume of exports of the chemical industries and the metal and engineering industry grew, while the volume of exports of other industrial sectors declined. Exports of sawn goods and pulp registered the sharpest declines. The value of visible imports rose by 1 per cent, while the volume of imports declined by 1 per cent. The volume of crude oil imports declined by 16 per cent. The volume of imports of investment goods declined, whereas the volume of imports of consumer goods grew by 5 per cent.

The invisible trade account showed a surplus of 3 371 million marks for January—September, 36 million marks less than in the same period last year. The surplus on the transport account was 47 million marks down on the corresponding period of 1981 and amounted to 2 545 million marks. Travel receipts declined

MAJOR BALANCE OF PAYMENTS ITEMS JANUARY—SEPTEMBER 1982, MILL. MK¹

	OANOANI OEN IENIE		.,	
	Visible trade (exports	Receipts	Expendi- ture	Net
	f.o.b., imports c.i.f.)	45 044	45 370	326
	Adjustment items	45	393	<u></u> 320
	Visible trade account	44 999	45 763	—764
	Transport (c.i.f.)	4 088	1 543	2 545
	Travel	2 279	2 395	—116
	Other services	3 302	2 360	942
	Invisible trade account	9 669	6 298	3 371
			0 230	3 07 1
	VISIBLE AND INVISIBL TRADE ACCOUNT	54 668	52 061	2 607
		2 170		<u>-4 023</u>
	Investment income, net	2770	836	4 023
	Unrequited transfers			—556 128
	Other	1 595	1 467	128
A.	CURRENT ACCOUNT	58 711	60 557	<u>1 846</u>
		Change in receiv- ables	Change in liabilities	Net
	Long-term financial loan			
	and suppliers'			
	credits: drawings	-1 450	7 828	6 378
	redemptions	818	3 244	2 426
	Direct investment	 656	157	-499
	Other long-term capital	-241	2	239
R	LONG-TERM CAPITAL			
٠.	ACCOUNT	<u>1 529</u>	4 743	3 214
	BASIC BALANCE (A+B		1,10	1 368
	Prepayments and liabiliti			1 000
	related to imports	03		—1 633
	Prepayments and receive	hlas		1 000
	related to exports	IDIGS		1 647
	Short-term capital of			1 047
	authorized banks			<u>—1 890</u>
	Other short-term capital			1 621
	Errors and omissions			-300
	ETIOIS ATIU OTHISSIONS			-300
C.	SHORT-TERM CAPITAL			
	ACCOUNT			— 555
D.	Allocations of SDRs			
	OVERALL BALANCE			
	(A+B+C+D)			813
	Change in the foreign ex	(-		
	change reserves of the			
	Bank of Finland			813
				•

Receivables: increase —, decrease + Liabilities: increase +, decrease —

¹ Preliminary figures

by 7 per cent, while travel expenditure increased by 19 per cent. The surplus of 434 million marks on the travel account in 1981 swung into a deficit of 116 million marks. The surplus of 381 million marks recorded on the »Other services» account in January—September last year increased by 561 million marks to reach 942 million marks.

Interest expenses on borrowing abroad totalled 6 193 million marks. With interest earnings from foreign receivables amounting to 2 170 million marks, the investment income account showed a deficit of 4 023 million marks for January—September. This was 764 million marks more than in the corresponding period of last year. The unrequited transfers account registered a deficit of 558 million marks for January—September.

Drawings of long-term loans totalled 7 828 million marks in January—September, or 2 544 million marks more than in the corresponding period of last year. The central government's drawings of long-term loans amounted to 3 328 million marks. Redemptions of long-term loans amounted to 3 244 million marks, which was 279 million marks more than in the corresponding period of 1981. Drawings of longterm export credits granted to foreign customers totalled 1 450 million marks and redemptions of outstanding export credits 818 million marks. Finnish direct investment abroad reached 656 million marks and foreign direct investment in Finland 157 million marks. The net inflow of long-term capital amounted to 3 214 million marks in January—September. This was 1 870 million marks more than in the corresponding period of last year.

The short-term capital account (incl. errors and omissions in the balance of payments) showed a deficit of 555 million marks. The short-term import debt declined by 1 633 million marks in January—September. Prepayments and receivables related to exports declined, in net terms, by 1 647 million marks. The net short-term foreign debt of the authorized banks fell by 1 890 million marks.

The overall balance showed a surplus of 813 million marks for January—September. The convertible foreign exchange reserves of the Bank of Finland declined by 1 384 million marks, while receivables in tied currencies increased by 2 197 million marks. Allowing for the impact of exchange rates, the convertible foreign exchange reserves of the Bank of Finland amounted to 6 125 million marks and the tied foreign exchange reserves to 4 306 million marks at the end of September.

At the end of September, Finland's net foreign debt amounted to 33 351 million marks, of which the central government accounted for 15 045 million marks. The net long-term debt amounted to 37 495 million marks and net short-term assets to 4 144 million marks.

(continued from page 2)

Recent economic developments both at home and abroad have served to underline the severity and duration of the current recession. In these circumstances, the uncertainty concerning central government finances would seem to be biased towards larger deficits. So far the growth in central government debt has been kept reasonably well under control and the long-term state debt is likely to be about 12 per cent of GDP at the end of 1982, which is a fairly moderate figure by international standards.

November 23, 1982

BANK OF FINLAND

Board of Management

Ahti Karialainen Chairman

Rolf Kullbera

Pentti Uusivirta

Vice Chairman Fle Alenius

Harri Holkeri

Seppo Lindblom

Directors

Markku Puntila

Eino Helenius

Pentti Koivikko

Kari Nars

Antti Lehtinen

Sirkka Hämäläinen

Senior officials

Timo Männistö

Internal Audit

Ralf Pauli Monetary Policy

Raimo Hyvärinen

Domestic Financing

Stig G Björklund Payments

H. T. Hämäläinen Administration

U. Levo International Legal Affairs

Ossi Leppänen

Accounting

Anton Mäkelä Personnel

Reijo Mäkinen

Cash

Heikki Koskenkylä Research Dept.

Kari Pekonen Exchange Policy

M. Vanhala Foreign Exchange

Kari Holopainen Bilateral Trade

Pekka Tukiainen Foreign Financing

J. Ojala

Seppo Kostiainen

Exchange Control

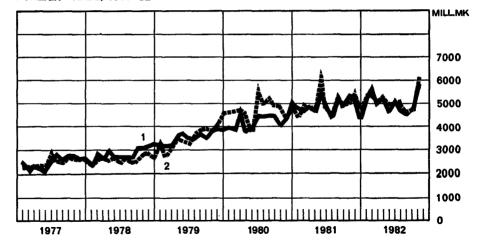
Deputy, Economics Dept.

Markku Pietinen Information

Erkki Vehkamäki Data Processing

FOREIGN TRADE, 1977-82

- Exports f.o.b.
 Imports c.i.f.
- Seasonally
 adjusted monthly
 figures

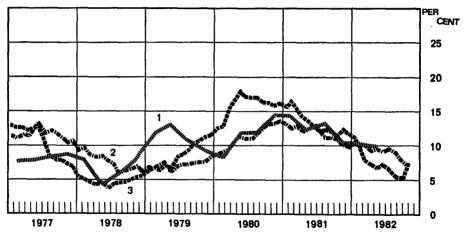


1. Index of wage and salary earnings 1975 = 100, quarterly figures

- 2. Consumer price index 1977 = 100, monthly figures
- 3. Basic price index for domestic supply 1975 = 100, monthly figures Percentage

Percentage change on previous year

PRICES AND WAGES, 1977 - 1982



PRODUCTION, 1977-82

- Total index of industrial production 1975 = 100, seasonally adjusted monthly figures
- 2. Volume index of gross domestic product 1975 = 100, seasonally adjusted quarterly figures

