

BULLETIN



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Structional Changes in Einland's Net Foreign Debt

Reorganization of Financial Market Supervision in Finland Demand for Different Payment Medialita Finland

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STRUCTURAL CHANGES IN FINLAND'S NET FOREIGN DEBT

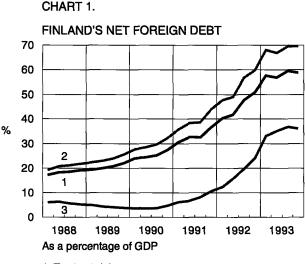
by Jorma Hietalahti, MSc (Econ) Monetary Policy Department Bank of Finland

he past few years have seen a rapid increase in Finland's net foreign debt. Over the period 1988-1993, it tripled in relation to GDP (Chart 1). At present, Finland's net foreign debt (incl. direct investment and portfolio investment in shares) is equivalent to around 60 per cent of GDP and almost two years' export earnings. At the end of 1993, Finland's net foreign debt amounted to FIM 277 billion.

In the late 1980s, the growth of foreign debt was due to strong investment demand and a decline in the household saving ratio. With the onset of the 1990s, the current account deficit ceased widening as domestic demand started to slacken. The ensuing recession quickly eroded the tax base and swelled expenditure related to unemployment, with the result that the financial balance of the public sector deteriorated sharply.

Companies and the central government covered a substantial part of their financing requirements by raising foreign currency loans. Developments in the financial position of these sectors are reflected in the breakdown of foreign debt over the period 1988-1993: the private sector accumulated foreign debt in 1988-1990 and the central government in 1991-1993 (Table 1).

In 1988-1990, there was a net inflow of capital into the private sector totalling FIM 74 billion while the central government's capital inflows and outflows virtually offset each other (Table 1). In 1991–1993, the net capital flows of the central government and the private sector were massive but in opposite directions: net capital imports by



1. Total net debt

2. Net debt excl. direct investment

3. Central government's net foreign debt

TABLE 1. BREAKDOWN OF NET CAPITAL IMPORTS, 1988–1993¹, BILLION FIM

	1988–1990	1991–1993	Total
Private sector ²	73.8	-82.2	-8.4
Central government	-1.9	122.3	120.4
Total	71.9	40.1	112.0

Preliminary figures for 1992 and 1993.
Includes local government; the capital flows of this sector were modest in these years.

the central government amounted to FIM 122 billion and net capital exports by the private sector to FIM 82 billion (Table 1).

VALUATION CHANGES **TO NET FOREIGN DEBT**

By definition, the current account deficit is equal to the increase in net foreign debt. In recent years, however, the link between the current account balance and the change in net foreign debt has been less

straightforward; because of valuation changes the difference between net debt positions at any two points in time has tended to deviate considerably from the cumulative current account deficit for the intervening period (Chart 2). The main valuation items are the depreciation of the markka vis-à-vis the currencies in which Finland's external liabilities are denominated, increases in the prices of markkadenominated securities and credit losses booked by banks.

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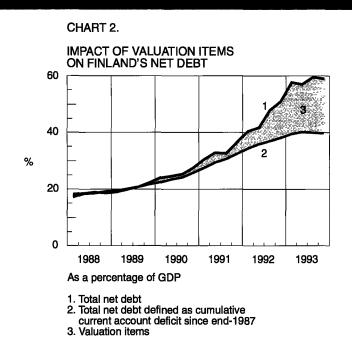


TABLE 2. NET DEBT OF THE PRIVATE SECTOR AND THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1991–1993, BILLION FIM

	Net debt 1 Jan1991	Net capital imports 1991–1993	Valuation items 1991–1993	Net debt 31 Dec 1993
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)=1+2+3
Central government Private sector	24.7 151.6	122.3 80.7	23.2 65.2	170.2 136.1
Total	176.3	41.6	88.4	306.3

In 1988–1990, the impact of valuation changes to net foreign debt was of minor significance – only some FIM 9 billion – and was due almost entirely to the effects of exchange rate movements. Thus, in these years, the change in net debt was of about the same magnitude as the current account deficit (Chart 2).

By contrast, valuation items made a major contribution to the growth of net foreign debt in the period 1991–1993 (Chart 2). Valuation changes during this period added FIM 23 billion to the central government's net foreign debt at the end of 1993 and FIM 65 billion to the private sector's net foreign debt (Table 4 2). Thus, they guickened the build-up in the central government's net foreign debt and slowed the contraction in private sector debt. Without the effect of the valuation items in the period 1991–1993 Finland's net foreign debt would have been only 40 per cent of GDP at the end of 1993 (Chart 2).

VALUATION ITEMS

Of the various valuation items, exchange rate changes made the largest contribution to the increase in net debt in 1991–1993, reflecting the depreciation of the markka. The cumulative effect of exchange rate changes on the net debt position at the end of 1993 was some FIM 65 billion.¹ Other valuation changes amounted to some FIM 23 billion (Table 2).

Other factors, besides exchange rate movements, affecting the valuation of net foreign debt were changes in the prices of markka-denominated bonds and in the stock market prices of Finnish shares. Prices of markka-denominated bonds rose as a consequence of the fall in Finnish interest rates. Share prices advanced strongly on the Helsinki Stock Exchange in 1993.

Both markka-denominated bonds and Finnish shares can now be sold freely to foreign investors. All controls on the sale of bonds abroad were lifted at the beginning of 1991 and two years later, at the beginning of 1993, restrictions on foreign ownership of shares in Finnish companies were abolished.

In 1991–1993, the rise in the price of markka securities raised the value of foreign holdings of these securities by FIM 21 billion in the end-1993 figures for net debt (Table 5). In 1993 alone, soaring share prices raised the value of shares held by foreign investors by FIM 12 billion; thus, the impact of valuation items was equivalent to more than twice the value of foreigner holdings of Finnish shares at the beginning of 1993. The market value of markka bonds increased by FIM 9 billion in the period 1991-1993.

The combined impact of exchange rate movements and changes in the prices of securi-

The effect of exchange rate changes on net debt has been calculated according to the currency composition of net foreign debt (excl. direct invest-ment). At the end of 1992, the currency composition of net foreign debt was as follows: the US dollar 25 per cent, the deutschmark 22 per cent, the Japa-nese yen and ECU 12 per cent each, the markka 10 per cent and other currencies 19 per cent. In the three-year period from the beginning of 1991 to the end of 1993, the Japanese yen appreciated by just under 70 per cent vis-a-vis the markka, the US dollar by some 60 per cent and the deutschmark by some 40 per cent. The ECU appreciated by over 30 per cent against the markka from the time the markka was pegged to the ECU in June 1991 until the end of 1993.

ties over the period 1991–1993 was some FIM 86 billion. The contribution of other factors to valuation changes was thus some FIM 2 billion (Table 2). By the end of 1993, banks had written off foreign loans as credit losses to the value of a few billion markkaa.

BUILD-UP OF PRIVATE SECTOR DEBT IN 1988-1990

The economic boom and the removal of controls on companies' foreign borrowing were the main reasons for the massive capital imports by the private sector in the late 1980s. Exchange controls on foreign borrowing by the business sector were gradually dismantled in the years 1986–1990. During this period, the private sector's net foreign debt in relation to GDP doubled, amounting to about 30 per cent of GDP at the end of 1990.

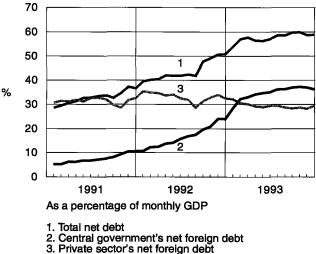
Companies were attracted to foreign currency borrowing by the large interest rate differential which had opened up between domestic and foreign interest rates. Deregulation made it easier for small companies and companies operating in the sheltered sector of the economy, in particular, to finance their investment with foreign capital. Banks began to actively market currency basket loans, which was a contributory factor to the popularity of foreign currency borrowing. These loans were designed to minimize the risks associated with exchange rate movements in individual currencies. At the end of 1990, outstanding domestic foreign currency loans - ie foreign currency loans granted by domestic financial institutions - amounted to FIM 101 billion.

Companies' direct long-term liabilities to foreign lenders also grew from some FIM 23 billion to FIM 44 billion in the period 1988–1990. As a rule, only large companies are able to raise loans directly from abroad.

Owing to high tax revenues, the central government posted

CHART 3.

NET FOREIGN DEBT BY SECTOR



a financial surplus in 1988– 1990. From 6.6 per cent at the end of 1987, the central government's net foreign debt in relation to GDP fell to 3.6 per cent in mid-1990, its lowest level since 1976 (Chart 1).

BUILD-UP OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT DEBT IN 1991-1993

In autumn 1990, the central government's financial position deteriorated rapidly. Central government revenue declined as a result of the recession while expenditure continued to rise. In 1991–1993, the central government borrowed a total of FIM 122 billion from abroad, of which FIM 109 billion consisted of foreign currency financing and FIM 13 billion of negotiable markka-denominated bonds.

The central government's massive capital imports led to a change in the sectoral structure of Finland's net foreign debt: as a counterweight to the build-up in central government debt the private sector ran down its external liabilities. In early 1993, the central government's net foreign debt exceeded that of the private sector (Chart 3). This was a historic turning point as the net foreign debt of the central government has traditionally been smaller than that of the private sector in Finland.

At the end of 1993, the central government's foreign debt accounted for 36 per cent of GDP, ie ten times the corresponding figure for mid-1990 (Chart 1). Foreign currency liabilities accounted for FIM 157 billion – some 61 per cent – of the central government's total debt.

In 1991–1993, the central government's borrowing from abroad took place almost exclusively in the form of bond issues. The bulk of the bonds issued are bullet bonds with several years' maturity, repayments on which have not yet started. Interest payments on the central government's foreign currency debt rose to as high as FIM 10 billion in 1993.

Part of the central government's foreign financing has gone to supporting the banking sector. Banks, in turn, have used part of the support provided to run down their foreign liabilities. Thus, in this regard the banks' foreign debt has been converted into the central government's foreign debt.

REDUCTION IN PRIVATE SECTOR DEBT IN 1991-1993

At the end of 1993, the private sector's net foreign debt amounted to just under 30 per cent of GDP (Chart 3). The reduction in private sector debt has been curbed by valuation changes, which in relative terms have had a larger effect on the private sector's net foreign debt than on that of the central government.

The heavy capital exports of the private sector in 1991–1993 were mainly reflected in a contraction in banks' net foreign debt. This, in turn, was associated with a decrease in companies' foreign currency loans in banks' balance sheets. By contrast, the net foreign debt of companies (excl. direct investment and shares) and other financial institutions increased slightly over these years. As for the banks' net debt, the short-term component decreased most, by some FIM 85 billion in net terms in 1991–1993 (Table 3). At the end of 1993, it stood at a mere FIM 5 billion, with both gross liabilities and gross assets each totalling some FIM 60 billion.

The reduction in the banks' net foreign debt was associated with repayments of domestic foreign currency loans by companies. However, the realization of exchange rate risks, decline in domestic interest rates and fall in investment prompted companies to pay off these loans or convert them into markka ones. A major impetus to the decision to abandon foreign currency loans was the exchange rate losses incurred in 1991-1993 as a result of the devaluation and subsequent floating of the markka. Companies paid back domestic foreign cur-

TABLE 3. BANKS' NET FOREIGN DEBT, BILLION FIM

	Net debt 1 Jan 1991	Drawings – repayments 1991–1993	Valuation iterns 1991–1993	Net debt 31 Dec 1993
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)=1+2+3
Net long-term debt Net short-term debt Net debt	28.0 79.3 107.3	-9.8 -85.8 95.6	23.4 11.0 34.4	41.6 4.5 46.1

TABLE 4. COMPANIES' LONG-TERM FOREIGN CURRENCY LOANS, BILLION FIM

	Outstanding	Drawings –	Valuation	Outstanding
	debt	repayments	items	debt
	1 Jan 1991	1991–1993	1991–1993	31 Dec 1993
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)=1+2+3
Raised by companies in their own name Raised from domestic	44.1	5.4	22.6	72.1
financial institutions	101.3	64.1	28.1	65.3
Total	145.4	58.7	50.7	137.4

TABLE 5. FOREIGN HOLDINGS OF MARKKA-DENOMINATED SECURITIES, BILLION FIM

		Holdings 1 Jan 1991	Net sales 1991–1993	Change in prices 1991–1993	Holdings 31 Dec 1993
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)=1+2+3
,	Shares Bonds Total	5.0 4.4 9.4	13.2 9.9 23.1	12.3 9.5 21.8	30.5 23.8 54.3

rency loans totalling over FIM 60 billion in net terms in the period 1991–1993, which explains a large part of the decrease in banks' net foreign debt (Tables 3 and 4).

In net terms, loans raised by companies in their own name increased somewhat in the period 1991–1993. These loans were used by large companies, which were able to raise financing themselves in the international financial markets. Many of them are engaged in foreign trade and thus in a better position to avoid exchange rate losses.

At the end of 1993, companies' lona-term foreian currency loans amounted to some FIM 140 billion (Table 4) and were evenly divided between loans raised by companies in their own name and those raised from domestic banks. The total amount of loans outstanding at the end of the year was only just under FIM 10 billion less than three years earlier although companies had repaid loans raised from domestic banks to the net amount of more than FIM 60 billion over this period (Table 4). The small decrease in the outstanding debt was attributable to valuation changes, which raised the amount of these loans by FIM 50 billion at the end of 1993.

CHANGES IN MARKKA-DENOMINATED SECURITIES IN 1991-1993

At the end of 1992, markkadenominated debt amounted to some FIM 50 billion, accounting for about 20 per cent of Finland's net foreign debt (incl. direct investment and portfolio investment in shares). At the end of 1993, it totalled some FIM 85 billion, accounting for about 30 per cent of the net debt. The increase was due to heavy sales of markka-denominated securities to foreign investors in 1993.

In the period 1991–1993, net sales of markka-denominated bonds to foreign investors amounted to FIM 9.9 billion (Table 5). Net sales of govern-

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ment bonds totalled FIM 13.0 billion, whereas net repurchases of private sector bonds totalled FIM 3.1 billion. At the end of 1993, the amount of markkadenominated bonds held by foreign investors stood at FIM 23.8 billion (Table 5).

In the course of 1993, net sales of Finnish shares abroad amounted to FIM 12.7 billion, of which some FIM 8 billion worth was sold through the Helsinki Stock Exchange and about FIM 4 billion was in the form of targeted issues (Table 5). Some FIM 11 billion of the shares sold were corporate sector shares.

Prices of markka-denominated securities and Finnish

shares traded in the secondary market were sensitive to pressures on the markka. Investments by foreigners in Finnish securities have substantially increased investors' exposure to the markka, which is an indication of stronger confidence in the markka. At the end of 1993, foreigners' markka investments in Finland amounted to FIM 54.3 billion. On the other hand, foreigners sold markkaa in the forward market, and their net forward position against markka stood at FIM 7.5 billion at the end of 1993.

In recent months, balance has been restored to Finland's current account and there was a cumulative surplus of FIM 2 billion for the eight months from May to December 1993. In addition, the markka has been appreciating in recent months so that the impact of valuation changes to net foreign debt arising from exchange rate movements is diminishing. Thus it seems that the period of rapid accumulation of foreign debt is now over.

3 February 1994

REORGANIZATION OF FINANCIAL MARKET SUPERVISION IN FINLAND

by **Jorma Aranko**, Director General Financial Supervision Authority

FROM BOOM TO BUST

During the second half of the 1980s, the last vestiges of credit control, exercised by the central bank since the war years, were abolished. True money and capital markets emerged, new financial instruments were created and there was an unprecedented boom in lending and investment activity.

The dismantling of exchange controls on capital movements was an important element of this process. The credit standing of Finnish financial institutions and major corporate borrowers in the international financial community was excellent, thus ensuring the availability of ample additional liquidity.

As funding was no longer the scarce resource, competition between the lending institutions switched from the liabilities side of the balance sheet to the acquisition of new assets. A fierce battle for market shares in lending ensued.

Unfortunately, the boom was soon followed by a bust. In the space of just five years, from 1988 to 1992, the Finnish deposit banks experienced both their best and worst results ever. A pre-tax profit of nearly FIM 5 billion in 1988 turned into a loss of almost FIM 22 billion in 1992.

One of the main factors contributing to this disastrous development was the inadequate attention paid by the banks to their risk management in general and lending practices in particular.

Up until the 1990s, credit losses had constituted a relatively minor item in the banks' balance sheets. During the fiveyear period mentioned above, however, a 'quantum leap' took place as the losses grew by a

8 factor of 20 from FIM 1.1 billion

(0.3 per cent of total loans) to FIM 22 billion (4.7 per cent).

INEFFECTIVE LEGISLATION

In the 1980s, there had been some awareness of the necessity to rewrite the statutory framework within which the financial markets operated. The banking laws were revised over the period 1984–91, and a completely new set of laws governing the securities and derivatives markets was drafted and enacted in 1988–89.

However, in the general euphoria brought about by the new financial freedom and strong economic growth, this awareness was not keen enough. On the contrary, the prevailing mood was overwhelmingly opportunistic. Accordingly, the whole idea of reg-

ulation was regarded as harmful, and something which belonged to the past.

The reform of the legal structures came belatedly, and it did not go sufficiently far in the direction of stricter criteria for the monitoring and management of risks. The Banking Supervision Act was left unchanged save for the technical amendments made necessary by corresponding changes in the banking laws and the fact that the Banking Supervision Office also became responsible for the monitoring and regulating of the securities and derivatives markets.

The form of prudential supervision of the banking system originally conceived in 1922 and last revised in 1970 had quite clearly become ineffective and unable to cope with its in-

TABLE. KEY FIGURES FOR THE FINNISH DEPOSIT BANKS, 1988–31 AUGUST 1993, BILLION FIM*

All deposit banks / Year	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1–8/ 1993
Income from financial						
operations	12.2	12.9	15.0	13.9	10.6	9.0
Other income	9.3	10.4	10.0	10.3	12.0	8.0
Total income	21.5	23.3	25.0	24.2	22.6	17.0
Expenses	14.1	16.5	17.9	18.7	18.8	12.3
 staff costs 	7.3	8.4	9.1	8.9	8.5	5.5
Credit and guarantee losses	1.1	1.8	2.5	7.6	22.0	10.0
Operating profit	6.3	5.0	4.6	-2.1	-18.2	-5.3
Depreciation	1.5	1.8	2.2	2.7	3.5	1.2
Profit before extraordinary items, appropriations and						
taxes	4.8	3.2	2.4	-4.8	-21.7	-6.5
Lending to the public Total assets Non-performing assets, net	382.2 645.3	447.3 742.3	491.3 791.3	492.0 801.6 41.8	470.2 798.9 55.0	438.7 767.9 59.7
Capital adequacy (BIS), % – commercial banks				9.7	10.7	10.9
* Groups consolidated						

creasing duties in a complex and exacting new environment.¹

As the losses continued to mount and the central bank and the government were required to come to the assistance of the banking system, the thinking began to change. The fact that deregulation should have been followed by effective reregulation of a new kind became generally accepted.

NEW LEGISLATION ON FINANCIAL SUPER-VISION - THE FINANCIAL SUPERVISION AUTHOR-ITY LINKED TO THE BANK OF FINLAND

In 1992, a working group sat down to look at the various options available for modernizing and strengthening the supervisory system.

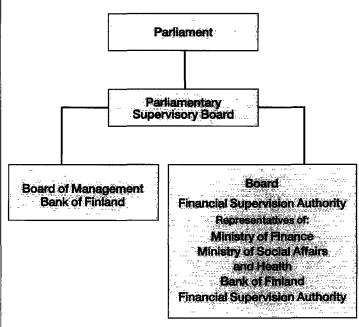
There had already been close cooperation between the central bank and the supervisory authority. The two institutions had parallel objectives and, as the latter was suffering from a chronic lack of resources, the central bank had in fact carried out certain of the authority's duties, especially in the fields of risk monitoring and the banks' foreign exchange operations.

It was therefore only natural that the working group should finally agree on a solution whereby the supervisory authority was incorporated into the administration of the central bank.

By officially combining the resources of the two institutions, considerable gains in efficiency and status could be achieved for the supervisory system with the least cost in terms of administration, reporting, data processing and research.

In order to prevent conflicts of interest and to preserve the legal right of appeal that the supervised institutions enjoy with regard to the decisions made by the supervisory body, the de-

CHART 1. STATUS OF THE FINANCIAL SUPERVISION AUTHORITY



cision-making processes of the Bank of Finland and the Financial Supervision Authority were kept strictly separate. Hence, for example, each has its own Board.

ORGANIZATION OF THE FINANCIAL SUPERVISION AUTHORITY

The three key important reference groups, ie the Ministry of Finance as the norm-setter, the Bank of Finland as the lender of last resort and the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs in its capacity as the supervisor of insurance companies and pension funds, all have seats on the Board.

The Board deals with all general guidelines and notices issued by the Financial Supervision Authority, the appointment of leading officers and other important matters of principle. The representative of the Bank of Finland acts as *ex officio* Chairman of the Board.

All matters pertaining to any individual supervised entity are decided by the Director General, after discussion in the Management Group. The Management Group consists of an Adviser and all Unit Heads.

The Parliamentary Supervisory Board, together with the external auditors of the Bank of Finland, conduct an *ex post* review of the activities of the Financial Supervision Authority.

The Act on the Financial Supervision Authority became effective on 1 October 1993. The move to new premises took place the following week, and the new organization was completed by the end of the year.

Fourteen members of the Bank of Finland staff with special skills in the monitoring of risks and analytical work moved over to the Financial Supervision Authority, and a further seven staff will be recruited in the first weeks of 1994.

NEAR-TERM CHALLENGES

Simultaneously with the process of reorganizing the supervisory system, the banking laws were brought in line with the requirements of the EEA treaty. The Credit Institutions Act en-

Readers interested in finding out more about the history of banking supervision in Finland are referred to an article on the subject in the 1991 Special Issue of the Bank of Finland Bulletin, Financial Markets in Finland.

CHART 2. ORGANIZATION CHART OF THE FINANCIAL SUPERVISION AUTHORITY

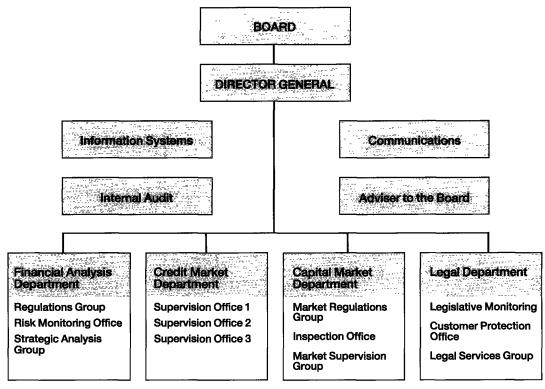
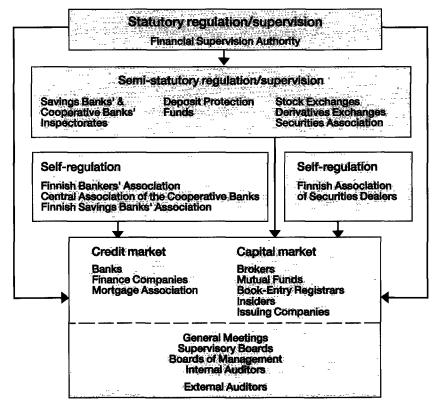


CHART 3. STRUCTURE OF FINANCIAL SUPERVISION IN FINLAND



tered into force on 1 January 1994.

The Financial Supervision Authority will issue a new set of corresponding guidelines and notices by the beginning of February.

The objectives and methods employed in the supervisory work will remain largely unchanged. The principal objective is the promotion and maintenance of public confidence in the financial system. In addition, the Financial Supervision Authority is charged with certain duties regarding customer protection as well as with the prevention of competitive mispractices.

The work towards the achievement of these objectives is carried out through an ongoing dialogue with the su-

pervised institutions and their customers, analysis of reports and on-site inspections. Developments in the securities markets are monitored, *inter alia*, on a real-time basis through a link with the electronic securities and derivatives trading systems.

All new issue prospectuses require approval by the Financial Supervision Authority prior to their release to potential investors.

The most urgent problems that are having to be addressed are connected with the banks' lending practices in general and with large exposures in particular. In credit analysis, more emphasis than hitherto is being placed on the application of the cash flow method in analyzing the creditworthiness of customers, the value of collateral and the profitability of projects to be financed.

In the more distant future. one of the most prominent legislative changes will be the reform of the deposit guarantee scheme with a view to reducing the present 100 per cent protection extended to all bank deposits. Special attention will have to be given to aspects that will reduce the likelihood of problems spreading through the entire banking system, should part of it lose its credibility in the eyes of investors and depositors. One of the options that could be considered in this context is the 'narrow banks' concept.

14 January 1994

DEMAND FOR DIFFERENT PAYMENT MEDIA IN FINLAND

by **Matti Virén**¹, Professor of Economics University of Turku

his article summarizes some of the main findings of a recent Finnish survey study dealing with the use of different payment media in Finland (see Virén, 1993a). The purpose of the study was to find out the shares of different payment instruments and to examine how these shares are related to such personal characteristics as age, income, labour force participation and sex and to the size and timing of payments. The results of this survey can be used in forecasting the future demand for payment media and, in particular, the demand for notes and coin.

The demand for notes and coin is, of course, very important from the central bank's point of view, one obvious reason being the seigniorage which accrues to the central bank from currency in circulation. In Finland, currency is used very little while bank and postal giro transfers and debit and credit cards are used considerably more than on average in OECD countries.² In fact, the currency/GDP ratio is one of the lowest in the world, as can be seen from Table 1. A low currency ratio, in turn, implies a low level of seigniorage, which shows up in the central bank's total revenue. If seigniorage is already small, the central bank is obviously interested in future developments in the use of cur-

Professor Virén is a former research supervisor at the Bank of Finland. He currently serves as a research consultant for some of the Bank's research projects.

Cheques are not used in everyday transactions by households. Overall, the Finnish payment system can be described as fairly advanced. For further international comparisons, see Boe-

12 schoten (1992).

rency. If the use of currency seems likely to diminish to an insignificant level as a result of the increased use of other payment media, particularly payment cards of various kinds, the central bank will have to look for alternative sources of revenue. The use of currency could diminish not only because of the more widespread use of 'traditional' payment cards but also because of the introduction of new electronic ('smart') cards replacing notes and coin.

Seigniorage is not the only reason – nor necessarily even the most important reason – why central banks are interested in the development of payment media. Typically, all central banks, including the Bank of Finland, are responsible for the stability and efficiency of payment systems. This responsibility is likely to assume greater importance in the future along with the development of increasingly sophisticated payment technology, and problems could become more frequent. Central banks also have to decide what kind of role they wish to play in the development of payment systems and payment technology. Irrespective of how active they are, they need more information on current payment systems and payment media. Finally, it should be pointed out that the development of payment media will also affect the medium-term targets and operating procedures of monetary policy.

TABLE 1. SOME INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS OF PAYMENT SYSTEMS IN 1990

-				
	ATMs per capita	Share of card pay- ments, %	Currency/ S GDP, %	Seigniorage/ GDP, %
Belgium	.09	11	6.7	.61
Denmark	.20	14	2.8	.51
Finland	.57	14	2.8	.20
France	.26	15	4.1	.52
Germany	.18	1	6.4	.81
Italy	.17	3	4.8	1.07
Japan	.72	22	10.0	61
Netherlands	.18	2	7.5	.68
Norway	.41	7	5.0	.60
Spain	.36	9	8.4	2.59
Sweden	.23	17	4.6	.81
Switzerland	.33	6	8.1	
UK	.30	14	2.9	.41
United States	.37	15	4.5	.49
Unweighted average	.31	11	5.6	.76

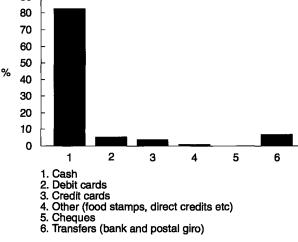
ATMs per capita denotes the number of automated teller machines (ATM) and cash dispensers per 1000 inhabitants while the share of card payments denotes the value share of debit and credit card payments in all payments (excluding cash payments). Sources: Payment Systems in Eleven Developed Countries (BIS), 1991; Payment Systems in EC Member States (Committee of Governors of the Central Banks of the Member States of the European Community; prepared by an *ad hoc* Working Group on EC Payment Systems), 1992; The Finnish Bankers' Association and the author's calculations. The seigniorage estimates are annual averages for 1988–1991. The estimates have been derived using the so-called opportunity cost definition of seigniorage (see, eg, Gros, 1989).

SOCIOECONOMIC DETERMINANTS OF THE CHOICE OF PAYMENT MEDIA

The survey study was conducted in October-November 1992 among staff (current and retired) of the Bank of Finland and its branches, the note-printing works (Setec Oy) and the Mint of Finland Ltd (Rahapaja Oy). The final sample size (ie number of respondents) was 554. Each person recorded all payments over a period of 32 sample days, noting the exact amount of each payment and the payment medium used. In addition, there were background questions on age, sex, labour force status and cash holdings (for further details, see Virén, 1993a). To check the quality of the answers in this survev study, another survey was commissioned from the market research company Suomen Gallup Oy. The sample used in this survey was slightly larger (673) but only a few questions were asked. The results obtained from this survey were broadly in line with those of the Bank of Finland survey. In particular, both surveys suggested that one-third of all notes and coin is held by households. The distribution of cash holdings by denomination was, however, very similar to that in the Bank of Finland's balance sheet (see Virén, 1993b, for further details).

Chart 1 summarizes the survey findings. The upper panel of Chart 1 shows the shares of different payment media in the value of all payments over the onemonth interval. The lower panel shows their respective shares in the volume (number) of all transactions. The figures show that cash is still the most widely used means of payment in Finland. About 40 per cent of all payments are made using cash and slightly less by means of bank or postal giro transfers. The shares of debit cards issued by banks and credit cards are about the same, somewhat less than 10 per cent. The role of cash is much more important in terms of the volume of transactions:

CHART 1. PERCENTAGE SHARES OF DIFFERENT PAYMENT MEDIA IN ALL PAYMENTS VALUE OF PAYMENTS 50 40 30 % 20 10 0 2 3 1 5 6 4 VOLUME OF PAYMENTS 90 80



more than 80 per cent of all transactions are made in cash. Clearly, this indicates that cash is used mainly in small transactions and that the number of small transactions exceeds the number of large transactions.

Before dealing with the size of transactions, we briefly consider the role of personal characteristics in the choice of payment media. Table 2 contains some sample average values for the shares of different payment media. The figures in this table are easy to interpret. Thus, for example, it can be stated that the use of cash increases with age,³ there is only a small difference in the use of cash between males and females, retired people use much more cash than people who are in the labour force and, finally, people with high expenditure use less cash in relative terms. Actually, cash holdings increase along with the total value of payments.⁴ It is interesting to note that the use of debit and credit

³ The very young constitute an exception to this rule. One obvious explanation for this is that many of them do not have a regular job and thus cannot obtain a credit card. On the other hand, their outlays on housing expenditure are presumably rather low and thus bank and postal giro transfers are not needed to the same extent as with older people.

⁴ A money demand function estimated from these cross-section data gives an estimate of 0.3 for the transactions elasticity of cash. Thus, it seems that there are clear returns to scale in the holding of cash. For further details, see Virén (1993a). 13

TABLE 2. USE OF DIFFERENT PAYMENT MEDIA AMONG DIFFERENT GROUPS OF PERSONS, PER CENT

	Cash	Debit cards	Credit cards	Other	Cheques	Transfers
Age Below 25 25-30 31-35 36-40 41-45 46-50 51-55 56-60 61-65 66-99	50.8 29.1 42.1 30.4 41.6 54.2 47.2 55.3 60.4	11.4 7.5 10.2 5.6 7.6 4.1 7.5 13.2 3.8	5.2 3.8 10.1 4.8 7.4 7.1 8.8 4.4 6.7	0.6 0.2 0.4 0.2 0.7 0.8 0.1 1.1 0.8	0.0 0.0 0.0 27.0 0.1 0.1 0.0 0.0 2.0	32.3 59.0 37.4 38.3 32.0 42.7 33.8 33.8 26.0 26.3
Female Male	38.9 42.5	6.3 8.5	5.6 7.7	0.5 0.2	13.5 1.2	35.3 39.9
Working Retired	38.0 56.4	6.8 8.2	6.4 7.3	0.4 0.7	10.1 0.8	38.4 26.6
High expenditure	33.6	6.5	6.7	0.3	11.4	41.6
Low expenditure	62.2	9.0	5.8	0.7	0.1	22.2
All	40.6	7.1	6.5	0.4	8.6	36.8

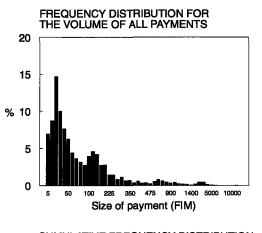
All figures are value shares. 'Transfers' denotes payments by bank or postal giro and 'other' denotes payments made by means of food stamps, direct debit etc. 'High (low) expenditure' denotes above (below) median expenditure. Owing to rounding the rows do not always add up to 100. cards does not seem to be highly dependent on age. The same is true for labour force participation status, the difference between retired people and those in the labour force being almost negligible. This suggests that future cohort effects in the use of debit and credit cards may not be important.

PAYMENT SIZE AND THE CHOICE OF PAYMENT MEDIA

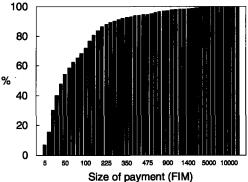
Perhaps the most interesting results of the survey concern the relationship between the size of payment and the choice of payment media. Chart 2 gives information on the distribution of all payments in Finnish markkaa. Both the frequency distribution and the cumulative frequency distribution are shown for the value and volume of all

DISTRIBUTION OF ALL PAYMENTS FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION FOR THE VALUE OF ALL PAYMENTS 15 10 % 5 0 50 100 225 350 475 900 1400 5000 10000 Size of payment (FIM) CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION FOR THE VALUE OF ALL PAYMENTS 100 80 60 % 40

CHART 2.



CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION FOR THE VOLUME OF ALL PAYMENTS



14

20

0

100 225 350

50

475 900 1400 5000 10000

Size of payment (FIM)

payments. In addition, Table 3 reports the value and volume shares of different payment media for payments of different size.

It can be seen that small transactions make up the major part of the volume of transactions but represent only a tiny fraction of the total value of transactions. Clearly, the opposite holds for large transactions. Thus, for example, payments exceeding FIM 500 account for less than 5 per cent of the total number of transactions. Small transactions are made almost exclusively by means of cash. In fact, cash is the most frequently used means of payment for medium-sized payments. Only when payments exceed FIM 500 do bank and postal giro transfers start to dominate the payment system.

Cheques are not used for everyday transactions by households in Finland. The sample contains only a few cheque payments: on average an individual makes a payment by cheque only once in two years. Given the size of the payments involved, one can surmise that they are connected with the purchase of dwellings or other expensive consumer durables. Finally, as far as debit and credit card transactions are concerned, it can be seen that cards are used mainly for medium-sized transactions (FIM100-500). Slightly more than onequarter of (the value of) payments of this size are made using cards, which is a relatively high figure.

THE TIMING OF PAYMENTS

The survey revealed that the timing of payments is not constant over the days of the week or month. Indeed, quite clear seasonality can be detected for all payments. The interesting question here, however, is how seasonality in payments differs for different payment media. An answer can be found in Chart 3, which illustrates the seasonal pattern of payments made by

TABLE 3. VALUE AND VOLUME SHARES OF DIFFERENT PAYMENT MEDIA FOR PAYMENTS OF DIFFERENT SIZE, PER CENT

	Cash	Debit cards	Credit cards	Other	Cheques	Trans- fers	All
Value shares, %							
Below FIM 301	8.8	0.2	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.1	3.6
FIM 31-100	24.8	9.5	6.1	33.3	0.1	1.2	11.7
FIM 101-500	40.3	58.1	54.6	61.1	0.6	13.3	29.2
FIM 501-	26.1	32.2	39.2	0.0	99.3	85.3	55.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Below FIM 30 ²	97.4	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.0	1.5	100.0
FIM 31-100	85.8	5.7	3.4	1.3	0.1	3.8	100.0
FIM 101-500	55.8	14.0	12.1	0.9	0.2	16.9	100.0
FIM 501-	19.0	4.1	4.6	0.0	15.3	57.0	100.0
Total	40.6	7.1	6.5	0.4	8.6	36.8	100.0
Volume shares, %							
Below FIM 301	48.0	1.6	0.5	20.7	0.0	6.0	40.4
FIM 31-100	33.8	29.4	22.7	55.6	25.0	15.1	32.0
FIM 101-500	16.7	62.0	67.5	23.7	45.8	40.6	22.9
FIM 501-	1.6	6.7	9.3	0.0	29.2	38.3	4.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Below FIM 30 ²	98.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.0	1.0	100.0
FIM 31–100	87.3	4.8	2.9	1.7	0.1	3.2	100.0
FIM 101-500	60.4	14.3	12.0	1.0	0.1	12.2	100.0
FIM 501-	27.7	7.8	8.0	0.0	0.5	55.9	100.0
Total	82.8	5.2	4.1	1.0	0.1	6.8	100.0
Memorandum items:							
average payment (FIN	/) 80.3	222.6	262.8	70.9	19647.8	865.8	168.6
number of payments	48.5	3.1	2.4	0.6	0.05	4.1	58.9
The definitions of payment modia are the same as in Table 2. Average payment de-							

The definitions of payment media are the same as in Table 2. Average payment denotes the average payment (in FIM) for an individual. Number of payments denotes the number of payments by an individual during the 32-day survey period. FIM 30 is used as a benchmark because it is the lowest payment which can be made by debit cards. Owing to rounding the columns and rows do not always add up to 100.

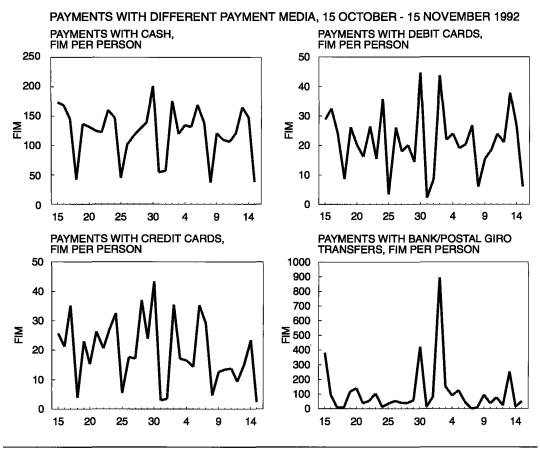
Columns add up to 100.

Prove add up to 100.

means of cash, debit cards, credit cards and bank/postal giro transfers. No seasonal pattern is evident in the few cheque payments in the survey and hence they, as too 'other' means of payment, are not shown.

In the case of cash payments, the day-of-the-week effect is quite striking (it should be noted that 31 October was a public holiday). In fact, seven dummies for the days of the week explain 88 per cent of the variability of cash payments during this 32-day period. With debit and credit cards, seasonality is less clear. Although Sundays (and Saturdays) can be clearly discerned, the weekdays cannot be distinguished in the same way. Finally, with bank and postal giro transfers there

are only very small systematic differences between different days of the week. By contrast. several days in the month stand out: the most important is the first weekday of the month (here 2 November), then the last weekday and, finally, the first weekday after the 14th of the month. For instance, it is quite obvious that transfers serve a completely different purpose from that of cash payments. Typical examples of transfers are rents, interest payments and repayments of loans. Therefore there is probably not much competition between cash and transfers. In contrast, debit and credit cards are used for purposes that are more similar to those for which cash is used and hence cards compete more 15 CHART 3.



with cash than they do with transfers.

SOME CONCLUSIONS

Perhaps the most important result of the survey study is the finding which shows that notes and coin have a quite well-defined role in transactions by households, which is very different from other payment media. The use of cash dominates small transactions and it is hard to envisage any significant change taking place in this respect in the future. Only electronic ('smart') cards have the potential to displace cash, at least as regards coin. For medium-sized transactions, the situation is somewhat different, and notes and coin could lose further ground to debit and credit cards. One may, however, argue that this kind substitution 16 is not very probable in the near

future in Finland. It is quite possible that the use of cards will become more expensive in the future because of the banks' new tariff policy.⁵ Furthermore the lower limit for payments made by card may be increased. Finally, it can be pointed out that the use of payment media depends very much on various socioeconomic variables and habits, which can be presumed to be very persistent and not inclined to change very rapidly.

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1 February 1994

So far, the use of debit cards issued by banks has been free of charge (as regards payment of purchases, withdrawal of cash and payment of bills via ATMs). Thus, the use of ATMs and cash dispensers has become very popular. It has been estimated that, for instance, more than half of the cash withdrawn from bank accounts in the form of cash is drawn from ATMs and cash dispensers.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

Finland held its first direct presidential election in two rounds on 16 January and 6 February. The second round was necessary because none of the 11 candidates received an absolute majority in the first round.

In the first round, turnout was 82.2 per cent of eligible voters. The results were as follows:

	er cent
Martti Ahtisaari (Social Democratic Party) Elisabeth Rehn	25.9
(Swedish People's Party) Paavo Väyrynen (Centre Party) Raimo Ilaskivi	22.0 19.5
(National Coalition Party) Keijo Korhonen (independent) Claes Andersson	15.2 5.8
(Left Wing Alliance) Pertti Virtanen (independent)	3.8 3.0
Eeva Kuuskoski (independent) Sulo Aittoniemi (Rural Party) Toimi Kankaanniemi	2.6 1.0
(Christian League) Pekka Tiainen (independent)	1.0 0.2

Mr Ahtisaari and Ms Rehn, being placed in the top two positions, went forward to the second round.

Martti Ahtisaari received 53.9 per cent of the votes in the second round and so became the duly elected President of the Republic for the term 1 March 1994 to 1 March 2000. Turnout in the second round was 82.3 per cent.

Martti Ahtisaari (56) is a qualified elementary school teacher. He has served in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs since 1965. His work has included a number of important United Nations assignments. Most recently (1992–1993), he served as chairman of the working group on Bosnia-Hertzegovina at the UN's Yugoslavia Conference.

FINLAND'S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS IN 1993

Current account

The balance-of-payments data for 1993 indicates a marked improvement in the external balance of the Finnish economy. According to preliminary data, the deficit on current account decreased by FIM 16.5 billion to FIM 5.5 billion; in the second half of the year, the current account swung into a surplus of FIM 2.3 billion. In 1992, the deficit had amounted to FIM 22 billion.

Goods. Compiled on a balance-of-payments basis, the trade account posted a surplus of FIM 30.9 billion, which was FIM 18.3 billion more than in 1992. The value of exports grew by a quarter. The sharpest increase was registered for exports of timber and metal and engineering products. The value of imports rose by 9 per cent.

Services. The deficit on the services account shrank by more than a third to FIM 3.5 billion, as against FIM 6.2 billion in 1992. The surplus on the transport account increased by FIM 1.2 billion, and amounted to FIM 5.5 billion. There was a marked improvement in the travel account: receipts increased by 16 per cent and travel expenditure decreased by the same amount. By contrast, the deficit on the other services account continued to widen.

Investment income. Payments of investment income abroad amounted to FIM 35.6 billion, while receipts of investment income from abroad totalled FIM 7.1 billion. The deficit on the investment income account was thus FIM 28.5 billion, an increase of FIM 4.5 billion from 1992.

Capital account

Net imports of capital amounted to FIM 6.6 billion in 1993. The private sector exported capital totalling FIM 40.1 billion, whereas the central government imported capital totalling FIM 48.7 billion. Most of the central government's imports of capital occurred during the first half of the year. As the capital inflow exceeded the amount required for the financing of the current account deficit, the Bank of Finland's foreign exchange reserves increased by FIM 1.1 billion. At the end of the year, the foreign exchange reserves amounted to FIM 33.3 billion.

Loans. Net drawings of longterm loans totalled FIM 16.5 billion, which was almost FIM 14.4 billion more than in 1992. Liabilities grew by FIM 15.5 billion. Financial institutions and the central government accounted for the major part of borrowing.

Direct investment. Finnish direct investment abroad totalled FIM 10.5 billion in net terms, of which FIM 7.8 billion was made during the last quarter of 1993. In the previous year, direct investment abroad totalled FIM 1.8 billion. Foreign direct investment in Finland amounted to FIM 3.4 billion.

Portfolio investment. Net capital imports in the form of portfolio investment amounted to FIM 32.9 billion. Net sales of Finnish securities to foreign investors totalled FIM 34.5 billion. Sales of Finnish bonds decreased by a third compared with the previous year and amounted to FIM 21.8 billion in net terms. Net sales of government bonds abroad totalled FIM 44.8 billion. Sales of Finnish shares abroad increased manyfold in the course of the year and 17

MAJOR BALANCE OF PAYMENTS ITEMS IN 1993, MILLION FIM¹

	Receipts I	Expenditure	Net
Trade (exports fob, imports cif) Adjustment items Trade account Transport Travel Other services Services account GOODS AND SERVICES ACCOUN	133 927 -1 644 132 283 10 603 7 079 9 977 27 660 JT 159 942	103 078 -1 713 101 365 5 144 9 237 16 788 31 169 132 534	30 849 69 30 918 5 459 -2 159 -6 810 -3 510 27 408
Investment income Unrequited transfers Other A. CURRENT ACCOUNT	7 107 2 709 4 553 174 311	35 616 5 861 5 825 179 837	-28 510 -3 152 -1 272 -5 526
	Change in assets	Change in liabilities	Net
Loans Direct investments Portfolio investment Other long-term capital B. LONG-TERM CAPITAL	1 012 -10 475 -1 661 -410	15 452 3 390 34 548 –1 397	16 464 -7 085 32 887 -1 807
ACCOUNT BASIC BALANCE (A+B)	-11 534	51 99 3	40 459 34 933
Trade credits Short-term capital of banks Other short-term capital Errors and omissions C. SHORT-TERM CAPITAL	2 480 9 883 809	4 547 28 391 2 263	2 067 -38 274 -3 072 5 462
ACCOUNT OVERALL BALANCE			-33 816
(A+B+C)			1 117
Change in the foreign exchange reserves of the Bank of Finland			-1 117
Assets: increase -, decrease + Liabilities: increase +, decrease-			
¹ Preliminary figures.			

amounted to FIM 12.7 billion in net terms. The growth was due in part to the lifting of the restrictions on foreign ownership of shares in Finnish companies as from 1 January 1993.

Short-term capital. Net exports of short-term capital amounted to FIM 33.8 billion. Banks ran down their short-term net debt by FIM 38.3 billion. Net imports of short-term capital by companies amounted to FIM 2.1 billion.

18 2.15

Net foreign debt

At the end of 1993, Finland's net foreign debt amounted to FIM 276.9 billion, which was equivalent to 59 per cent of GDP and 159 per cent of current account earnings. Net long-term debt amounted to FIM 297.9 billion and net short-term claims to FIM 21.0 billion. Net foreign debt increased by FIM 34.8 billion in the course of the year, FIM 34.7 billion of which was due to exchange rate changes and other valuation items¹. The central government's share of net foreign debt was FIM 170.2 billion and the banks' FIM 46.1 billion.

DIRECT INVESTMENT CAPITAL FLOWS IN FINLAND'S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS IN 1993

Finnish direct investment abroad

In 1993, the net export of direct investment capital by Finnish companies to subsidiaries and associates abroad doubled from the previous year. Net direct investment abroad totalled FIM 16225 million. This represented just over 3 per cent of GDP and more than 40 per cent of estimated fixed investment by companies in Finland. When the sum of FIM 5750 million, the amount by which the retained earnings of Finnish-owned companies are estimated to have decreased from the previous year, is deducted from the net direct investment outflow, there was a net increase of FIM 10 475 in direct investment abroad in the balance of payments.

Seventy-three per cent of the net direct investment outflow went to the EU area. Direct investment by manufacturing companies totalled FIM 14842 million, most investments being made by companies in the metal and engineering and chemical industries.

Dividend and interest income amounted to FIM 1848 million.

Foreign direct investment in Finland

In 1993, net direct investment by foreign companies in subsidiaries and associates in Finland totalled FIM 4 140 million. When from this is deducted the sum of FIM 750 million, the amount by which the retained

¹ In addition to exchange rate changes, the amount of outstanding liabilities and assets is affected, *inter alia*, by changes in securities prices and by credit losses.

earnings of foreign-owned companies in Finland are estimated to have decreased in 1993, there was a net increase of FIM 3 390 million in foreign direct investment in Finland in the balance of payments.

Of the net direct investment inflow, 39 per cent came from the EU area, 35 per cent from EFTA countries and 26 per cent from North America. Direct investment in manufacturing companies totalled FIM 1586 million.

Dividend and interest payments amounted to FIM 902 million.

PORTFOLIO INVESTMENT IN FINLAND'S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS IN 1993

Portfolio investment² constitutes the most important item in Finland's balance of payments as regards the financing of the current account. Net capital imports in the form of portfolio investment amounted to FIM 32.9 billion in 1993, which was FIM 3.5 billion less than in 1992. Investment in foreign securities by Finnish investors increased slightly compared with the previous year, although the volumes remained modest.

Net sales of Finnish bonds abroad³ amounted to FIM 21.8 billion, which was notably less than in 1992 (FIM 36.4 billion). This is due to the fact that redemptions of bonds issued by Finnish companies, banks and other financial institutions exceeded new sales of such bonds to foreign investors by FIM 24.4 billion. Net sales of government bonds abroad amounted to FIM 44.8 billion, a drop of FIM 3.4 billion from the previous year.

Foreign investors showed particular interest in Finnish

shares and markka-denominated government bonds.

Trading in shares was brisk, particularly during the latter half of the year. In September, for instance, Finnish stockbrokers sold more than FIM 4 billion's worth of Finnish shares to foreign investors and purchased them from abroad to the value of about FIM 1 billion. During the year as a whole, Finnish shares were sold abroad to the value of FIM 24.8 billion and purchased from abroad to the value of FIM 12.1 billion. The corresponding figures for 1992 were FIM 1.9 billion and FIM 1.5 billion. Net sales of shares abroad totalled FIM 12.7 billion in 1993, as against FIM 0.4 billion in 1992. In 1993, the total value of share issues targeted at foreign investors was at a record level, FIM 4.2 billion. At the end of the year. foreign investors held FIM 30.5 billion's worth of Finnish shares. compared with FIM 5.1 billion at the end of 1992.

Trading in markka-denominated bonds was brisk. In 1993, sales abroad totalled FIM 83.9 billion and purchases from abroad FIM 80.4 billion. Thus net sales of markka-denominated bonds abroad totalled FIM 3.5 billion. Net sales of markka-denominated government bonds abroad amounted to FIM 6.6 billion. By contrast, bonds issued by Finnish companies, banks and other financial institutions were repurchased from abroad in net terms. At the end of 1993, markka-denominated bonds held by foreign investors amounted to FIM 23.8 billion, of which almost 85 per cent, or FIM 20.1 billion's worth, were government bonds.

PUBLICATION OF THE BANK OF FINLAND

The publication "Payment and Settlement Systems in Finland" has appeared in the Bank of Finland Publication Series A (A:88), Helsinki 1993, 249 pp., ISBN 951-686-388-4, ISSN 0781-4429. The aim of this collection of articles, which was originally published in Finnish at the end of 1992, is to provide an overall picture of domestic and crossborder payment systems in Finland and of the clearing and settlement arrangements applied in the Finnish securities and derivatives markets. The authors are all experts in the fields of banking, stock and derivatives exchanges and central banking.

Finnish edition de-The scribed payment and settlement systems in Finland as they were in the middle of 1992. The English edition also gives details of changes in the subseauent period up to the end of 1993. Besides descriptions of traditional payment media and payment systems, the volume contains detailed accounts of clearing and settlement systems in the money and capital markets. Since spring 1992, Finland has been in the process of changing over to a bookentry securities system in which ownership of physical securities is being replaced by computerized entries in accounts maintained in book-entry securities registers.

In recent years, the role of the central bank in preventing disturbances in large-value transactions, in particular, and in developing ways of managing the risks associated with such payments has assumed increased importance. The publication stresses that it is vital for the conduct and effects of monetary policy that payment and settlement systems function smoothly and that their infrastructure complies with international requirements. In addition to being operationally reliable and safe, payment systems must be fast, cost-effective and compatible with the systems of other countries. In the coming years, rationalization in the banking sector and ongoing integration in Europe will pose challenges to payment systems, including those in Finland.

² Transactions in securities with an original maturity of more than one year are defined as portfolio investment. The figures do not include purchases of shares in the form of direct investment.

³ The value of Finnish securities sold abroad, net of redemptions and repurchases.

MONETARY AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE POLICY MEASURES FROM MARCH 1993 TO FEBRUARY 1994

1993

MARCH

Organization of the Government Guarantee Fund. The internal organization of the Government Guarantee Fund is changed on 11 March. The changes are designed to improve the Fund's prerequisites for providing bank support. The main changes are: (1) the board of management of the Fund comprises at most five members, at least one of whom represents the Ministry of Finance; the Parliamentary Supervisory Board of the Bank of Finland continues to function as the Fund's supervisory body and eq appoints the members of the board; (2) the Fund has a full-time manager and other necessary full-time staff; and (3) the Fund assists the Ministry of Finance in the preparation of decisions concerning the use of funds set aside for bank support in the state budget; the Government makes decisions on support measures.

APRIL

Support to the Savings Bank of Finland. On 27 April, the Government Guarantee Fund grants capital support totalling FIM 1.1 billion to the Savings Bank of Finland. Of this amount, FIM 150 million is used to increase the bank's share capital and FIM 950 to purchase the bank's preferred capital certificates.

MAY

Base rate. The Parliamentary Supervisory Board lowers the 20 Bank of Finland's base rate from 7.5 per cent to 7.0 per cent with effect from 17 May.

Cash reserve requirement. The Bank of Finland lowers the banks' cash reserve requirement from 5.5 per cent to 4.5 per cent of the cash reserve base at end-April.

Maximum interest rate on transaction accounts. Under the amendment to the law on income and wealth taxation, the maximum annual rate of interest payable on tax-exempt transaction accounts is lowered from 4.5 per cent to 2.5 per cent with effect from 6 May. Support to Skopbank. On

24 May, the Government Guarantee Fund grants capital support to Skopbank by purchasing preferred capital certificates issued by Skopbank to the total value of FIM 700 million.

JUNE

Cash reserve requirement.

The Bank of Finland lowers the banks' cash reserve requirement from 4.5 per cent to zero (0) per cent of the cash reserve base at end-May and returns the banks' cash reserve deposits on 1 June 1993.

Termination of till-money credit facility. The Bank of Finland decides to terminate its till-money agreements with the banks with effect from 30 June, when the till-money credits currently extended to the banks mature.

Market in government securities. On 15 June, the Bank of Finland announces measures designed to promote the functioning of the market in government securities by improving the operating conditions of primary dealers. Among other things, the Bank starts to hold weekly repo auctions in government and Bank of Finland securities for the primary dealers. In addition, the Bank may, at its discretion, grant intraday credit to primary dealers and special short-term financing to non-bank primary dealers.

JULY

Introduction of minimum reserve system. In June, an amendment to the Regulations for the Bank of Finland enters into force providing for a mandatory minimum reserve system. On 30 June, the Bank decides to terminate the existing cash reserve agreement with the banks and replace it by the minimum reserve system. Deposit banks and branches of foreign credit institutions are required to hold 2.0 per cent of their liquid deposits, 1.5 per cent of their other deposits and 1.0 per cent of their other domestic liabilities as non-interest-bearing minimum reserves at the Bank of Finland. The system is applied for the first time to the reserve base for June and the corresponding deposits are to be made by the end of July. **Base rate.** The Parliamentary Supervisory Board lowers the Bank of Finland's base rate from 7.0 per cent to 6.5 per cent with effect from 15 July.

AUGUST

Base rate. The Parliamentary Supervisory Board lowers the Bank of Finland's base rate from 6.5 per cent to 6.0 per cent with effect from 16 August.

Guarantee to the Union Bank of Finland and Kansallis-Osake-Pankki.

On 19 August, the Government makes a decision in principle to guarantee the acquisition of new equity capital by the Union Bank of Finland (UBF) and Kansallis-Osake-Pankki (KOP). The final decision is subject to approval by Parliament of the necessary revisions to the budgetary powers. The guarantee to be given to the UBF covers the issue of preferred capital certificates up to FIM 1 billion and that to KOP the issue of preferred capital certificates and subordinated debentures up to a total of FIM 1.8 billion. In the case of preferred capital certificates, the guarantee applies to both interest and principal and will remain in force for a maximum of 10 years.

The state will receive consideration against the guarantees, the probable value of which will cover the probable amount of expenses incurred by the state.

Support to the Savings Bank of Finland. On 19 August, the Government grants capital support totalling FIM 1 billion to the Savings Bank of Finland. Of this amount, FIM 250 million is used to increase the bank's share capital and FIM 750 million to purchase the bank's preferred capital certificates. As a result, the state's holding in the Savings Bank of Finland rises to 99 per cent.

OCTOBER

Establishment of asset management companies becomes possible. The Act on the Government Guarantee

Fund is amended on 15 October so as to enable the Fund to own and administer shares in an asset management company, ie a company set up for the purpose of purchasing and administering the assets or liabilities of a bank subject to support measures taken by the Fund or the government. Sale of the Savings Bank of Finland to other banks. On 22 October, the Government approves the proposal of the Government Guarantee Fund for an arrangement whereby the Savings Bank of Finland (SBF) is to be sold to four buyers. Kansallis-Osake-Pankki, Postipankki Ltd. Union Bank of Finland Ltd and the cooperative banks designated by the Central

banks designated by the Central Association of the Cooperative Banks will each buy one-quarter of the business operations of the SBF.

NOVEMBER

Establishment of the asset management company Arsenal Ltd. On 18 November, the Government establishes an asset management company called Arsenal Ltd to own and administer the non-performing assets of the Savings Bank of Finland (SBF). These assets were not included in those parts of the SBF sold to four banking groups in October.

Support to the security fund of the cooperative banks. On 18 November, the Government gives a guarantee for a maximum amount of FIM 900 million in respect of interest payments on loans raised by the security fund of the cooperative banks. If, on the basis of this guarantee, the Government has to pay interest on loans raised by the fund, the latter will start repaying interest in 1997.

DECEMBER

Base rate. The Parliamentary Supervisory Board lowers the Bank of Finland's base rate from 6.0 per cent to 5.5 per cent with effect from 1 December. **Collateral requirements for** banks' intra-day and liquidity credit. The Bank of Finland specifies the collateral requirements for banks' liquidity credit and intra-day credit with effect from 1 December. The intra-day overdraft limits introduced on banks' current accounts on 1 March 1993 become permanent and liquidity credit must always be fully collateralized. Banks which fulfil the criteria for access to central bank liquidity credit are required to deposit collateral equivalent to 25 per cent of their overdraft limits whereas other banks are required to deposit collateral for the full amount of their limits.

1994

FEBRUARY

Base rate. The Parliamentary Supervisory Board lowers the Bank of Finland's base rate from 5.5 per cent to 5.25 per cent with effect from 1 February. **Support to Skopbank.** On 22 December, the Government grants capital support to Skopbank by purchasing preferred capital certificates issued by Skopbank to the total value of FIM 350 million.

FINLAND IN BRIEF

LAND, CLIMATE AND POPULATION

Finland covers an area of more than 338 000 square kilometres. The total area is slowly increasing because of the steady uplift of the land since the last placial era. The country shares frontiers with Sweden in the west, Norway in the north and Russia in the east and has a coastline bordered by the Baltic Sea in the south and west. Agricultural land accounts for 8 % of the total area, forest and other wooded land for 69 % and inland waters for 10%. Located between latitudes 60° and 70º north, Finland has warm summers and cold winters. Helsinki on the south coast has an average maximum temperature of 22° C (72° F) in July and -4º C (25º F) in February.

Finland has a population of 5080 100 (31 December 1993) and an average population density of 16.6 per square kilometre. The largest towns are Helsinki (Helsingfors), the capital, with 509 500 inhabitants, Espoo (Esbo) 182 500, Tampere (Tammerfors) 176 600, Vantaa (Vanda) 161 400 and Turku (Åbo) 160 500.

There are two official languages: 93.4 % of the population speaks Finnish as its mother tongue and 5.9 % Swedish. There is a small Lapp population in the north. Finnish is a member of the small Finno-Ugrian group of languages, which also includes Estonian and Hungarian.

FORM OF GOVERNMENT

Finland is a parliamentary democracy with a republican constitution. From the twelfth century to 1809 Finland was part of the Kingdom of Sweden. In 1809, Finland was annexed to Russia as an autonomous Grand Duchy with the Tsar as Grand Duke. On 6 December 1917 Finland declared her independence. The republican constitution adopted in 1919 remains essentially unchanged today.

The legislative power of the country is exercised by Parliament and the President of the Republic. The supreme executive power is vested in the President, who is elected for a period of six years. The President for the current term, 1 March 1994 to 1 March 2000, is Mr Martti Ahtisaari.

Parliament, comprising 200 members, is elected by universal suffrage for a period of four years. Following the parliamentary elections of 1991, the seats of the various parties in Parliament are distributed as follows:

Centre Party 55; Social Democratic Party 48; National Coalition Party 40; Left-Wing Alliance 19; Swedish Peo-22 ple's Party 12; The Greens 10; Christian League 8; Rural Party 7; and Liberal Party of Finland 1.

Of the 17 ministerial posts in the present Government appointed in April 1991, 8 are held by the Centre Party, 6 by the National Coalition Party, 2 by the Swedish People's Party and 1 by the Christian League. The Prime Minister is Mr Esko Aho of the Centre Party.

Finland is divided into 461 selfgoverning municipalities. Members of the municipal council are elected by universal suffrage for a period of four years.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Finland became a member of the BIS in 1930, the IMF in 1948, the IBRD in 1948, GATT in 1950, the UN in 1955, the Nordic Council in 1955, the IFC in 1956, IDA in 1960, EFTA in 1961, the ADB in 1966, the OECD in 1969, the IDB in 1977, the AfDB in 1982, the MIGA in 1988, the Council of Europe in 1989 and the EBRD in 1991.

Having abolished most quantitative restrictions on foreign trade in 1957, Finland first took part in European free trade arrangements under the auspices of EFTA in 1961. Imports from the USSR were also progressively freed from customs duties. Finland's free trade agreement with the EEC entered into force in 1974 and agreements for the removal of trade barriers were concluded with several eastern European countries as well. In spring 1992, Finland signed the agreement on the European Economic Area (EEA) between the member countries of EFTA and the European Community, and submitted her application for membership of the European Community. Citizens of the five Nordic countries, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden, have enjoyed a common labour market, a passport union and reciprocal social security benefits since the mid-1950s.

Finland's development cooperation programmes channel assistance via international organizations and, bilaterally, to a number of African, Asian and Latin American countries.

THE ECONOMY

Output and employment. Of the gross domestic product of FIM 414 billion in basic values in 1992, 3 % was generated in agriculture and fishing, 2% in forestry, 22 % in industry, 6 % in construction, 12 % in trade, restaurants and hotels, 9 % in transport and communications, 3 % in finance and insurance, 18 % in other private services and 22 % by producers of government services. Of total employment of 2.1 million persons in 1992, 9 % were engaged in primary production, 27 % in industry and construction and 64 % in services.

In 1992, expenditure on the gross domestic product in purchasers' values amounted to FIM 476 billion and was distributed as follows: net exports 1.2 % (exports 26.8 %, imports -25.6 %), gross fixed capital formation 18 %, private consumption 57 % and government consumption 25 %. Finland's tax ratio (gross taxes including compulsory employment pension contributions relative to GDP) was 47 per cent, which is somewhat below the average for the Nordic countries.

Average annual (compounded) growth of real GDP was 4.7 % in the period 1950–59, 5.0 % in 1960–69, 3.7 % in 1970–79, 3.7 % in 1980–89 and 3.7 % in 1950–92. Finland's GDP per capita in 1992 was USD 21 000.

Foreign trade. OECD countries absorb the bulk of Finnish merchandise exports. In 1988–92, their share was, on average, 78.1 per cent, of which the share of EC countries was 47.7 percentage points and that of EFTA countries 20.2 percentage points. Over the same period, Finland's exports to East European countries (including the Soviet Union) accounted for 14.4 per cent and the rest of the world for 9.6 per cent. The regional distribution of Finland's merchandise imports has been quite similar to that of exports.

In 1992, the share of forest industry products in total merchandise exports was 38 %, the share of metal and engineering products 43 % and the share of other goods 19 %. Raw materials and intermediate goods (incl. crude oil) accounted for 62 % of merchandise imports, fuels for 4 %, investment goods for 14 % and consumption goods for 22 %.

Forest resources. Finland has fairly abundant forest resources, but only limited amounts of other raw materials. The growing stock comprises 1880 million cubic metres, of which 45 % is pine, 37 % spruce and 18 % broad-leaved species, chiefly birch.

The annual growth increment totals 79 million cubic metres and the total drain calculated on the basis of commercial fellings was 38 million cubic metres in 1992.

Energy. In 1992, gross consumption of primary energy amounted to 30 Mtoe, of which industry accounted for 45%, heating for 22%, transportation for 14% and other purposes for 19%. The sources of primary energy in 1992 were as follows: oil 29%, coal 9%, nuclear power 15%, hydro-electric power, peat and other indigenous sources 31%, others 16%. Compared internationally (1990), Finland's consumption of 5.8 toe (OECD definition) per capita was 1.8 times higher than the average in European OECD countries. The self-sufficiency rate (including nuclear power) in Finland was 39 %, as compared with 60 % in western Europe on average.

FINANCE AND BANKING

Currency. Finland has had its own monetary system since 1865. The currency unit is the markka (plural: markkaa), abbreviation FIM, which is divided into 100 penniä (singular: penni). From 1 November 1977 to 7 June 1991 the external value of the markka was officially expressed in terms of a tradeweighted currency index, which was permitted to fluctuate within a prescribed range (from 30 November 1988 the range was 6 percentage points). From 7 June 1991 to 7 September 1992, the markka was pegged to the European Currency Unit, the ECU. The fluctuation margins and the midpoint were set so as to correspond to the fluctuation margins and midpoint of the old currency index. The midpoint was first 4.87580 (FIM/ECU). Owing to the devaluation of the markka on 15 November 1991, the midpoint was increased to 5.55841 and the fluctuation limits to 5.39166 and 5.72516. On 8 September 1992, the Bank of Finland decided to temporarily abandon the limits of the fluctuation range and allow the markka to float. On 13 November 1992, the Government, on the basis of the amended Currency Act, authorized the Bank of Finland to float the markka for an indefinite period.

The Central Bank. The Bank of Finland (Suomen Pankki – Finlands

Bank), founded in 1811, operates under the supervision of the Parliamentary Supervisory Board, the nine members of which are entrusted with overall supervision of the Bank and certain specific decisions such as fixing the Bank's base rate and the limits for other rates. The Governor and a maximum of five other Members of the Board of Management are appointed by the President of the Republic. The Board manages all affairs not expressly entrusted to the Parliamentary Supervisory Board, including the terms of banks' central bank finance, open market operations, intervention in the foreign exchange market and determination of the external value of the currency within the fluctuation limits. The powers vested in the Bank and its independence of the Government make the Bank of Finland one of the world's stronger central banks. In practice, the Bank liaises closely with the Government, so as to coordinate economic policy. The Bank of Finland has a head office in Helsinki and 7 branch offices in other towns.

Other banks (31 December 1992) . Finland has three major groups of deposit banks with a total of about 2700 offices. There are three big commercial banks with national branch networks and ten smaller ones, two of which are foreign-owned. The commercial banks have a total of 29 foreign branches, subsidiaries and associate banks and 31 representative offices abroad. There are 41 savings banks and 310 cooperative banks with their own extensive branch networks. In addition, foreign banks have three branches and eight representative offices in Finland.

Financial market. Of the total stock of FIM 758 billion in outstanding

domestic credit at the end of 1992, 58 % was provided by deposit banks 3 % by private mortgage banks, 19 % by insurance companies, 3 % by other private credit institutions, 6 % by public financial institutions and 10 % by the state, local authorities and social security funds. There are no quantitative restrictions or interest rate limitations on lending. Regulation of bank lending rates was progressively relaxed earlier in the 1980s and finally abolished in 1986.

In the money market, 75 % of the instruments, which totalled approximately FIM 158 billion at end-1992, were negotiable instruments such as bank certificates of deposit, commercial paper, Treasury notes and local authority paper. Funds raised through bank trust departments and non-negotiable bank debt instruments make up the bulk of non-negotiable instruments. In its open market operations, the Bank of Finland deals in bank certificates of deposit and also issues its own certificates of deposit.

There are 63 listed companies on the Helsinki Stock Exchange, with a market capitalization value of FIM 64 billion (at end-1992). Two foreign companies are also quoted. Domestic bonds and debentures in circulation at end-1992 totailed FIM 162 billion; government bonds made up 27 % of the total. Turnover on the Stock Exchange in 1992 amounted to FIM 26 billion; the share of shares and subscription rights in the total was approximately 40 %.

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1. THE BALANCE SHEET OF THE BANK OF FINLAND 1.1 THE BALANCE SHEET OF THE BANK OF FINLAND, MILL FIM

MILL, FIM	1993		199	4	
	31 Dec.	7 Jan.	14 Jan.	21 Jan.	31 Jan.
ASSETS					
Gold and foreign currency claims	33 472	33 785	38 706	40 845	41 174
Gold	2 180	2 180	2180	2 180	2 180
Special drawing rights	664	661	656	653	645
MF reserve tranche	1 747	1 739	1 726	1719	1 697
Convertible currencies	28 882	29 206	34 1 4 4	36 294	36 652
Other foreign claims	5 058	5 058	5 058	5 058	5 058
Markka subscription to Finland's IMF quota	5 058	5 058	5 058	5 058	5 058
Term credit					
Claims on financial institutions	8 677	8 586	8 695	6 058	5 48
Liquidity credits	1	_	70	350	-
Certificates of deposit	1 844	1 874	1 654	478	4(
Securities with repurchase commitments	5 493	5 373	5 635	3 947	4 1 58
Term credits		_	-	_	
Bonds	1 101	1 101	1 098	1 045	1 04
Other claims on financial institutions	238	238	238	238	23
Claims on the public sector	1 788	1 770	1 758	1 756	1 73
Freasury bills	-	-	-	-	-
Loans to the Government Guarantee Fund	_	-	-	-	
lotal coinage	1 788	1 770	1 758	1 756	1 73
Claims on corporations	3 303	3 297	3 296	3 293	3 28
Financing of domestic deliveries (KTR)	496	490	489	486	48
Other claims on corporations	2 807	2 807	2 807	2 807	2 80
Other assots	6 826	5 915	5916	5915	5 720
Loans for stabilizing the money market	5 752	5 752	5 752	5 752	5 552
Accrued items	907	-	_	_	_
Other assets	166	163	164	163	168
Capitalized expenditures and losses					
due to safeguarding the stability					
of the money market	1 400	1 400	1 400	1 400	1 400
Total	60 524	59 812	64 829	64 325	63 860
LIABILITIES					
Foreign currency liabilities	193	215	204	200	248
Convertible currencies	193	215	204	200	248
Other foreign liabilities	6 189	6 184	6176	6171	6 1 5 7
IMF markka accounts	5 058	5 058	5 058	5 058	5 058
Allocations of special drawing rights	1 131	1126	1 1 1 8	1 1 1 3	1 099
Other foreign liabilities	-	_	_	_	
Notes and coin in circulation	14 994	14 659	14 275	14 079	14 084
Notes	13 442	13112	12 736	12 553	12 56
Coin	1 552	1 547	1 539	1 526	1 523
Certificates of deposit	14 837	16 645	21 740	23 430	22 440
Liabilities to financial institutions	8 201	7 315	8 374	6611	7 282
Call money deposits	1 803	917	40	212	889
Term deposits	-	_	1935	-	
Minimum reserve deposits	6 398	6 398	6 398	6 398	6 393
Other liabilities to financial institutions	-	1	1	2	(
Liabilities to the public sector	784	786	785	785	904
Cheque accounts	8	10	1	1	157
Deposits of the Government Guarantee Fund	776	776	784	784	747
Other liabilities to the public sector	_	_	_	_	_
Liabilities to corporations	2 087	2 003	1 996	1 964	1 947
Deposits for investment and ship purchase	2 087	2 003	1 996	1 964	1 947
Other liabilities	627	99	92	92	94
Accrued items	536	_	_	_	_
Other liabilities	92	99	92	92	94
Valuation account and reserves	6 847	6141	5 423	5 229	4 94(
Capital accounts	5 764	5 764	5 764	5 764	5 764
Primary capital	5 000	5 000	5 000	5 000	5 000
Reserve fund	764	764	764	764	764
Profit/loss for the accounting year	/04	704	704	704	70-
•					63 860
Total	60 524	57012	04 027	04 323	03 000

S2

1.2	TIME SERIES FOR THE BALANCE SHEET ITEMS OF THE BANK OF FINLAND,
	MILL FIM

End of period				1	ioroign sector	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				Pa	blic sec	or
penoa ·	Gold	Special drawing rights	IMF reserve tranche	Convert- ible curren- cies, not	Convert- ible reserves, fotai (1+2+3+4)	Tied curren- cies, net	Foreign exchange reserves, fotal (5+6)		Net claims (7+8)	Claims	Liabil- ities	Net claims (10-11)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1989	2 179	966	950	18 780	22 875	- 564	22 312	440	22 752	1 1 37	5 325	-4188
1990	2 180	791	783	33 451	37 205	- 882	36 324	- 364	35 960	1314	1 321	- 7
1991	2180	932	1 1 36	29 336	33 584	33	33 616	-412	33 204	1 375	3	1 372
1992	2 180	564	1 732	24 940	29 416	-	29 416	-2 897	26 519	2 446	90	2 356
1993	2180	664	1 747	28 689	33 280	-	33 279	-1131	32 148	1 788	784	1 004
1993												
Jan.	2 180	595	1829	27 247	31 851	_	31 852	- 661	31 191	2 449	92	2 357
Feb.	2 180	655	1 972	23 778	28 585	_	28 585	- 710	27 875	2 1 2 1	90	2 031
March	2180	655	1 974	22 521	27 330	-	27 330	-716	26 614	1 954	102	1 852
April	2 180	615	1 842	29 986	34 623		34 624	- 678	33 946	2 639	59	2 580
May	2 180	634	1819	29 778	34 411	-	34 410	- 692	33 718	2416	64	2 352
June	2 180	650	1 866	32 156	36 852	-	36 851	- 699	36 152	1 396	591	805
July	2180	661	1 899	30 157	34 897	_	34 898	- 681	34 217	1 396	150	1 246
Aug.	2 180	680	1 927	26 834	31 621	-	31 621	- 707	30 914	1 412	149	1 263
Sept.	2 180	675	1869	22 134	26 858	-	26 858	- 704	26 154	1 444	149	1 295
Oct.	2 180	668	1 850	24 552	29 250	-	29 251	- 693	28 558	1 652	149	1 503
Nov.	2 180	678	1 854	26 159	30 871	-	30 871	- 689	30 182	1 801	649	1 1 5 2
Dec.	2 180	664	1 747	28 689	33 280	-	33 279	-1131	32 148	1 788	784	1 004
1994												
Jan.	2 180	645	1 697	36 404	40 926	-	40 926	-1 099	39 827	1 739	904	835

End of			Domostic fir	ancial secto	•		Ca	Corporate sector			
peried	Term claims on deposit banks	Liquidity position of deposit banks, not	reserve doposits	Tili-money credits to deposit banks	Other claims on financial institu- tions, net	Net claims (13+14+ 15+16+ 17)	Claims in the form of special financing	Special deposits and other items, uot	Not claims (19+20)	Notes and coin in drev- lation	Out- standing CDs issued by the Bank of Finland
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1989	33 230	- 531	-25 506	3 310	2 248	12 751	2 000 -	- 10 604	-8 604	13 129	-
1990	9411	-418	- 17 401	3 427	2317	-2 664	1 477	-9 724	-8247	14 555	-
1991	11 882	-2 206	- 10 361	3 528	2 003	4 846	1 086	-6 854	-5768	14 528	8 880
1992	3 738	- 550	- 13 165	2 872	1 700	-5 405	747	-2 651	- 1 904	14 508	4 880
1993	7 337	-1802	- 6 398	-	1 339	476	496	720	1216	14 99 4	14 837
1993											
Jan.	6 804	-3 732	- 14 734	3 023	1 665	-6974	728	-2072	-1344	14 906	6710
Feb.	7 448	- 690	-14 806	3 511	1 639	-2 898	710	-1915	- 1 205	13 840	7 220
March	8 069	142	- 14 698	2 994	1 626	-1867	686	- 1 808	-1122	13 720	10 270
April	2 688	-815	- 14 599	2 747	1 608	-8371	662	-1744	-1082	13834	13 490
May	5 359	-3395	-11 790	2 750	1 591	- 5 485	643	392	1 035	13 870	16 190
June	4 275	945	-	_	1 556	6 776	608	428	1 036	13 864	28 367
July	4 763	75	-6262	_	1 488	64	592	475	1 067	13 553	18 956
Avg.	6 953	408	-6310	-	1 459	2 5 1 0	575	524	1 099	13 297	18 259
Sept.	6 474	1 764	-6338	_	1 470	3 370	555	597	1 1 5 2	13317	13 615
Oct.	6 759	- 386	-6320	_	1 429	1 482	535	614	1 1 4 9	13 653	14 480
Nov.	6 951	-1373	-6476	_	1 405	507	517	642	1 159	15 836	12 259
Dec.	7 337	- 1 802	-6 398	_	1 339	476	496	720	1216	14 994	14 837
1994											
Jan.	4 198	- 889	- 6 393	_	1 283	-1 801	482	860	1 342	14 084	22 440
					-						

¹ Call money claims on deposit banks, net, until 2 July 1992. ² Cash reserve deposits prior to 1 July 1993.

2. THE BANK OF FINLAND'S OPERATIONS IN THE MONEY AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKETS AND THE BANKS' FORWARD EXCHANGE POSITION

2.1 BANKS' LIQUIDITY POSITION AT THE BANK OF FINLAND, 2.2 THE BANK OF FINLAND'S MINIMUM RESERVE SYSTEM²

Cash

reserve

require-

ment, %

4

9.1

7.0

4.0

5.0

5.5

5.5

5.5 5.5

4.5

.

.

•

.

.

.

Deposits, mili. FLM

> Tetal 5

25 506

17 401

10 361

13 165

14 734 14 806

14 698

14 599

11 790

6 262

6310

6 338

6 320

6 476

6 3 9 8

6 393

6 398

MILL. FIM

Average of	Call	Liquidity	Liquidity	End	Rese	erve require	ment
daily observations	money deposits	credits'	position, net ¹ (1-2)	of period	On liquid deposits, %	On other deposits, %	On domestic debt capital, %
	1	2	3		1	2	3
1989	416	369	47	1 989			
1990	806	132	674	1990			
1991	881	985	- 103	1991			
1992	2 103	437	1 666	1992			
1993	831	425	407	1993	2.0	1.5	1.0
1993				1993			
Jan.	1 511	594	917	Jan.			
Feb.	1 305	23	1 282	Feb.			
March	416	1 008	- 592	March			
April	629	390	239	April			
May	763	186	577	May			
June	1 032	387	645	June			
July	981	518	462	July	2.0	1.5	1.0
Aug.	581	311	270	Aug.	2.0	1.5	1.0
Sept.	482	480	2	Sept.	2.0	1.5	1.0
Oct.	605	759	- 154	Oct.	2.0	1.5	1.0
Nov.	714	336	378	Nov.	2.0	1.5	1.0
Dec.	955	103	852	Dec.	2.0	1.5	1.0
1994				1994			
Jan.	933	105	828	Jan.	2.0	1.5	1.0

Call money credits and call money position until 2 July 1992.

²Cash reserve system prior to 1 July 1993

2.3 THE BANK OF FINLAND'S MONEY MARKET TRANSACTIONS, MILL, FIM

Doring period	Purchases of money market instruments	Sales of money market instruments	Maturod money market instryments, net	Money market transactions, net (1-2-3)		
	1	2	3	4		
989	131 110	3 855	99 245	28 010		
990	163 326	26 379	160 797	-23 850		
991	109 568	30 380	81 969	-2 781		
1992	76 230	137 940	- 60 417	– 1 293		
993	86 521	146 899	- 50 486	- 9 892		
993						
lan.	5 490	5 400	3 890	- 3 800		
ieb.	6 500	8 340	-260	-1 580		
March	10 470	12 750	660	-2 940		
April	5 870	11 310	1 450	-6 890		
Mary	4 250	21 140	- 775	- 16 115		
June	4 04]	22 169	- 19 91 1	1 783		
July	7 070	12 260	- 18 300	13110		
Avg.	7 240	14 950	- 10 660	2 950		
Sept.	7 920	7 720	- 6 920	7 120		
Oct.	10110	11 970	1 180	-3 040		
Nov.	8 310	9 200	- 2 090	1 200		
Dec.	9 250	9 690	1 250	- 1 690		
1994						
Jan.	5 720	17 000	-3130	-8150		

S4

	Interventio	on in the foreign exch	nnge market	Spot	Central		
During period	Spot purchases	Spot sales	Forward exchange intervention = change in forward exchange position	transactions related to forward contracts, net	government's foreign exchange transactions, net		
	1	2	3	4	5		
1991	35 120	- 69 940	- 14 820	12 820	12 260		
1992	20 050	- 70 640	-1650	390	45 060		
1993	25 120	- 45 080	7 460	-6910	33 240		
1992							
Dec.	-	- 2 990	5 100	- 5 710	-1 200		
1993							
Jan.		-9 390	- 440	- 580	12 660		
Feb.	-	- 8 830	3 600	4 720	7 870		
March	-	- 7 470	- 3 920	4 030	2 690		
April	3 6 1 0	-3010	4 510	- 1 6 50	10 820		
May	5 220	-2 090	2 410	- 2 300	660		
June	6 040	-1010	1 220	- 1 600	-1690		
July	960	-8 360	- 4 800	4 520	- 820		
Avg.	510	-3 580	960	-810	- 42 0		
Sept.	~	-1170	2 050	-1950	-1770		
Oct.	2 790	-100	1 540	-1 510	2 980		
Nov.	2 270	- 70	- 40	-	-1170		
Dec.	3 720	-	370	- 340	1 430		

2.4 THE BANK OF FINLAND'S TRANSACTIONS IN CONVERTIBLE CURRENCIES, MILL FIM

2.5 FORWARD EXCHANGE MARKET, MILL. FIM

End of	Banks' forward positions with											
period — 	Dome	stic companies		Foreign banks, pet	Bank of Finland, net	Total, net (3+4+5)						
	Forward exchange bought by banks	Forward exchange sold by banks	Net (1-2)	banks, ser	or Piniana, Net	(3+4+3)						
	1	2	3	4	5	6						
1989	10 53 1	3 563	6 967	8 03 1	205	15 204						
1990	11 609	4 9 7 9	6 6 3 1	10 100	- 6 <u>098</u>	10 633						
1991	33 004	36 352	- 3 348	2 550	8 953	8 155						
1992	39 195	32 939	6 256	- 11 197	7 133	2 1 9 2						
1993	38 373	23 721	14 652	- 7 548	1 939	9 043						
1992												
Dec.	39 195	32 939	6 256	- 11 197	7 133	2 192						
1993												
Jan.	35 125	32 711	2 414	- 9 056	6 433	- 209						
Feb.	33 968	32 896	1 072	- 8 308	2 585	- 4 651						
March	33 115	34 059	- 944	- 10 187	9815	- 1 316						
April	36 298	33 616	2 682	- 11 158	7 460	- 1 016						
May	36 027	31 763	4 264	- 6 992	4 1 4 4	1 416						
June	36 401	26 908	9 493	- 5 785	2 204	5912						
July	34 287	26 687	7 600	- 13 932	6718	386						
Aug.	32 677	26 607	6 070	- 10 840	5912	1 1 4 2						
Sept.	34 391	29 105	5 287	- 10 588	4 221	- 1 080						
Oct.	36 251	31 071	5 179	- 10 384	2 293	- 2 912						
Nov.	36 988	26 544	10 444	- 12 018	2 527	953						
Dec.	38 373	23 721	14 652	- 7 548	1 939	9 043						

3. RATES OF INTEREST 3.1 MONEY MARKET RATES AND RATES APPLIED

BY THE BANK OF FINLAND, PERCENT

Average of daily ob- servations	Inter-bank overnight rate		HEL	Bank of Finland rates				
		1 month	3 months	6 months	12 months	Liquidity credit rate'	Call money deposit rate	Base rate
1989 1990 1991 1992 1993	10.21 10.57 14.89 13.32 7.71	2 12.32 13.63 13.64 13.49 7.85	3 12.53 13.99 13.07 13.27 7.73	4 12.61 14.16 12.69 13.08 7.59	5 12.72 14.39 12.53 12.96 7.47	5 13.40 15.00 15.48 14.90 8.95	7 4.00 4.00 4.00 7.41 4.95	8 7.67 8.50 8.50 9.17 6.85
1993 Jan. Feb. March April May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.	10.20 8.47 9.13 8.93 8.48 7.77 7.45 6.18 6.35 6.97 6.76 6.22	10.53 9.16 8.99 8.85 8.41 7.70 7.31 6.70 6.81 7.13 6.95 6.16	10.64 9.19 8.90 8.25 7.62 7.27 6.65 6.68 6.87 6.58 5.90	10.63 9.22 8.69 8.57 8.14 7.57 7.22 6.56 6.49 6.60 6.23 5.68	10.57 9.30 8.62 8.44 7.97 7.55 7.12 6.52 6.29 6.29 5.93 5.52	11.49 10.34 9.96 9.42 8.72 8.31 7.74 8.08 7.97 8.21	7.49 6.34 5.96 5.85 5.42 4.72 4.31 3.74 3.76 4.08 3.97 4.21	8.50 8.00 7.50 7.26 7.00 6.73 6.24 6.00 6.00 6.00 5.50
1 994 Jan.	5.63	5.38	5.19	5.05	• 5.01	7.44	3.44	5.50

¹ Call money credit rate until 2 July 1992.

3.2 THE BANK OF FINLAND'S LIQUIDITY FACILITY

3.3 WEIGHTED EURORATES AND COMMERCIAL ECU INTEREST RATE, PERCENT

_	The Bank of		Liquid- ity	Liquid- ity	Cali money	Average of dally	ECU	3 currencies	Commercial ECU
	Finland's tendor		credit: inter-	credit: matur-	depos- its:	obser-		3 months	
	rate, %		est rate margin, %-points	ity, days	inter- est rate margin, %-points	1989	1 .9.3	2 8.4 9.1	3 9.3
	1		2	3	4	1990 1991	10.5 10.1	8.5	10.4 9.9
1992' 1993	13.85 7.85	1992 1993	+1.00 +2.00	7 7	- 3.00 - 2.00	1992 1993	10.4 8.0	7.8 6.0	10.6 8.1
1993 Jan. Fob. March April May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.	10.49 9.34 8.96 8.85 8.42 7.72 7.31 6.74 6.76 7.08 6.97 6.21	1993 Jan. Feb. March April May June July Aug. Sept. Sept. Nov. Dec.	+1.00 +1.00 +1.00 +1.00 +1.00 +1.00 +1.00 +1.00 +1.00 +1.00 +2.00	7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	- 3.00 - 2.00	1993 Jan. Feb. March April May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.	9.9 9.9 8.6 7.6 7.7 7.5 7.4 7.2 6.8	6.8 6.4 6.3 6.1 5.9 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.6 5.4 5.2	10.1 9.6 9.2 8.9 7.9 7.5 7.8 7.7 7.7 7.5 7.0 6.5
1994 Jan.	5.44	1994 Jan.	+2.00	7	- 2.00	1994 Jan.	6.3	5.1	6.4
03.01.1994									

5.74 5.73 5.35 5.21 5.23 5.25 26.01.1994 27.01.1994

S6 July - December

Average	1		Londi	ng			Markka deposits and other markka funding					
for pe- riod		Ne	w credi	is	Average lending	Of which:	24- month	36- month	Other tax-	Average rate of	Average rate of	Average rate of
	Cheque account and post- al giro credits	Bills of ex- change	Loans	New Jending, total	rate	Com- mor- cial banks	tax- exempt	tax- exempt ' deposits'	exempt deposits, max. rate of interest'	interest	interest on other	interest on markka funding
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	17	12
1989 1990 1991 1992 1993	12.97 13.24 13.63 14.04 9.69	13.47 15.62 15.88 15.86 13.55	11.58 13.33 13.40 13.32 9.40	13.85 13.84 13.75	10.56 11.84 12.08 12.46 10.20	10.40 11.61 11.80 12.13 9.92	7.50 7.50 7.50 7.50 3.50	8.50 4.50	4.50 4.50 4.50 4.50 2.00	5.67 6.43 7.10 7.41 4.78	11.92 13.55 13.22 12.84 8.87	7.37 8.41 8.97 9.14 6.15
1992 Dec.	12.63	14.99	11.64	11.98	12.34	11.93	7.50	8.50	4.50	7.06	11.78	8.62
1993 Jan. Feb. March April May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Noc. Dec.	11.87 12.07 11.35 10.82 9.78 5.59 10.45 10.67 7.66 9.92 9.51 8.84	15.36 14.78 14.50 14.23 13.88 13.04 13.20 12.97 12.39 12.77 11.55	12.32 11.34 10.93 10.29 10.13 9.51 8.99 8.79 8.39 8.66 8.29 7.32	11.68 11.29 10.60 9.44 9.47 9.25 8.68 9.04 8.64	11.89 11.33 11.07 10.89 10.56 10.35 10.01 9.58 9.38 9.28 9.21 8.86	11.68 11.15 10.84 10.62 10.27 10.06 9.73 9.26 9.09 8.97 8.90 8.50	6.50 5.50 5.50 5.00 5.00 4.50 4.00 4.00 4	7.50 6.50 6.50 6.00 6.00 5.50 5.00 5.00 5	4.50 4.50 4.60 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.5	6.56 6.05 5.87 5.74 4.90 4.75 4.50 4.10 3.96 3.89 3.71 3.33	11.18 10.51 10.04 9.72 9.08 8.64 8.09 7.88 7.77 7.74 6.99	8.04 7.53 7.30 7.11 6.43 6.18 5.88 5.88 5.44 5.31 5.24 5.24 4.58

3.4 RATES OF INTEREST APPLIED BY BANKS, PERCENT

¹ End of period.

3.5 YIELDS ON BONDS AND DEBENTURES, PERCENT

Period	calcul	nce rates lated by c of Finland	gover	able mmont nds	Taxable public issues	Taxfree public issues	
	3 years	5 years	5 years	10 years			
]	2	3	4	5	6	
989	12.2	12.0	12.1		11.9	8.1	
1990	13.7	13.5	13.2		13.3	9.2	
991	12.3	12.2	11.9		12.6	10.0	
1992	13.1	13.0	12.1	11.5 ¹	13.8	9.9	
993	8.5	8.9	8.2	8.8	10.3	6.6	
992							
Dec.	11.7	11.8	10.9	11.0	13.2	9.5	
1993							
Jan.	11.4	11.6	10.7	10.9	12.2	8.6	
·eb.	10.5	10.7	9.9	10.3	12.1	8.0	
March	9.7	10.0	9.4	9.9	11.4	7.6	
\pril	9.6	10.0	9.3	9.8	11.0	7.8	
May	9.2	9.6	8.9	9.5	11.0	6.7	
lune	8.8	9.2	8.4	9.0	9.3	6.7	
July	8.2	8.7	8.0	8.5	11.1	6.3	
Aug.	7.4	7.9	7.2	7.7	9.2	5.9	
Sept.	7.2	7.8	7.3	7.9	8.3	5.8	
Det.	7.1	7.6	6.9	7.6	9.8	5.5	
Nov.	6.8	7.2	6.5	7.2	9.0	5.3	
Dec.	6.5	7.0	6.2	6.9	9.2	4.9	

¹ November and December only.

4. RATES OF EXCHANGE 4.1 MIDDLE RATES, FIM

Average of daily quo-	New York	Montreal	London	Dublin	Stockholm	Oslo	Cepen- hagen	Frankfurt aM	Amster- dam	Brussels	Zyrich	Paris
tations	1 USD	1 CAD	1 GBP	1 IEP	1 \$EK	1 NOK	1 DKK	1 DEM	1 NLG	T BEF	1 CHF	1 FRF
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1989	4.2897	3.624	7.032	6.082	0.6654	0.6213	0.5869	2.2818	2.0226	0.1089	2.6243	0.6725
1990	3.8233	3.277	6.808	6.325	0.6459	0.6110	0.6181	2.3664	2.1002	0.1145	2.7576	0.7024
1991	4.0457	3.533	7.131	6.511	0.6684	0.6236	0.6322	2.4380	2.1634	0.1184	2.8208	0.7169
1992	4.4835	3.706	7.875	7.636	0.7714	0.7222	0.7444	2.8769	2.5552	0.1397	3.2000	0.8486
1993	5.7189	4.434	8.582	8.371	0.7350	0.8059	0.8822	3.4584	3.0787	0.1655	3.8706	1.0096
1993												
Jan.	5.4193	4.242	8.304	8.863	0.7475	0.7885	0.8699	3.3561	2.9850	0.1631	3.6685	0.9899
Feb.	5.8297	4.622	8.387	8.641	0.7747	0.8352	0.9247	3.5526	3.1565	0.1723	3.8416	1.0488
March	5.9718	4.790	8.716	8.810	0.7720	0.8527	0.9441	3.6258	3.2254	0.1760	3.9274	1.0673
April	5.5967	4.435	8.646	8.551	0.7519	0.8268	0.9131	3.5076		0.1704	3.8346	1.0371
May	5.4792	4.317	8.493	8.321	0.7484	0.8067	0.8888	3.4137	3.0432	0.1660	3.7865	1.0126
June	5.5487	4.339	8.394	8.212	0.7489	0.7961	0.8793	3.3664	3.0017	0.1638	3.7713	1.0001
July	5.7775	4.506	8.638	8.150	0.7262	0.7906	0.8698	3.3682	2.9954	0.1631	3.8123	0.9897
Aug.	5.8307	4.462	8.699	8.110	0.7237	0.7915	0.8429	3.4363	3.0540	0.1618	3.8905	0.9818
Sept.	5.7832	4.379	8.813	8.295	0.7219	0.8168	0.8707	3.5637		0.1660	4.0737	1.0188
Oct.	5.7495	4.335	8.647	8.250	0.7172	0.8030	0.8682	3.5126		0.1614	3.9946	1.0012
Nov.	5.8053	4.411	8.598	8.147	0.7026	0.7856	0.8578	3.4148	3.0428	0.1602	3.8777	0.9825
Dec.	5.7548	4.320	8.578	8.159	0.6887	0.7753	0.8585	3.3645	3.0038	0.1611	3.9282	0.9840
1994												
Jan.	5.6920	4.324	8.496	8.138	0.7001	0.7580	0.8407	3.2662	2.9173	0.1571	3.8683	0.9612

Average of daily quo-	Rome	Vienna	Lisbon	Reykjavik	Madrid	Athens	Tallinn	Tekye	Mei- bourne	ECU Commer- cial	SDR
tations	3 ITL	1 ATS	1 PTE	1 ISK	1 ESP	1 GRD	1 EEK	1 JPY	1 AUD	1 XEU	1 XDR
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1989	0.00313	0.3242	0.0273	0.0758	0.0362			0.03116	3.398	4,719	5.49536
1990	0.00319	0.3363	0.0268	0.0656	0.0375			0.02647	2.988	4.864	5.18322
1991	0.00326	0.3464	0.0280	0.0684	0.0389	0.022		0.03008	3.152		5.52733
1992	0.00364	0.4088	0.0332	0.0778	0.0438	0.024	0.4060	0.03546	3.289	5.798	6.31546
1993	0.00364	0.4916	0.0356	0.0846	0.0451	0.025	0.4323	0.05168	3.885	6.685	7.98641
1993											
Jan.	0.00364	0.4771	0.0373	0.0849	0.0473	0.025	0.4195	0.04333	3.652	6.576	7.46369
Feb.	0.00377	0.5049	0.0390	0.0898	0.0497	0.027	0.4441	0.04824	3.970	6.904	7.99191
March	0.00375	0.5153	0.0392	0.0918	0.0507	0.027	0.4532	0.05103	4.225	7.034	3.24353
April	0.00364	0.4985	0.0378	0.0886	0.0484	0.026	0.4384	0.04982	3.985	6.830	7.90687
May	0.00371	0.4851	0.0362	0.0868	0.0453	0.025	0.4267	0.04970	3.826	6.672	7.76351
June	0.00370	0.4784	0.0354	0.0858	0.0438	0.025	0.4208	0.05172	3.747	6.582	7.82674
July	0.00365	0.4786	0.0345	0.0806	0.0430	0.025	0.4210	0.05365	3.913	6.564 8	3.03185
Avg.	0.00363	0.4884	0.0336	0.0813	0.0420	0.025	0.4295	0.05621	3.957	6.555 8	3.17177
Sept.	0.00369	0.5064	0.0348	0.0833	0.0442	0.025	0.4455	0.05485	3.772	6.771 8	3.20308
Oct.	0.00359	0.4994	0.0340	0.0823	0.0435	0.024	0.4391	0.05378	3.797	6.671 8	3.09230
Nov.	0.00348	0.4856	0.0334	0.0811	0.0423	0.024	0.4268	0.05383	3.861	6.550 8	3.06368
Dec.	0.00341	0.4785	0.0330	0.0800	0.0410	0.023	0.4206	0.05237	3.874		7.96460
1994											
Jan.	0.00335	0.4647	0.0323	0.0779	0.0398	0.023	0.4083	0.05109	3.962	6.339	7.81835

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4.2 MARKKA VALUE OF THE ECU AND CURRENCY INDICES

Average	Markka value of the ECU	Curr	ency indices, 1982=1	00	
of daily observa- tions	FIM/ECU	Trade-weighted currency index	Payments currency index	MERM	
<u> </u>	1	2	3	4	
1989	4,73670	98.4	99.1	102.8	
1990	4.85697	97.3	96.8	97.3	
1991	5.00580	101.4	101.4	102.8	
1992	5.80140	116.4	115.7	117.3	
1993	6.69420	132.4	136.1	141.8	
1993					
Jan.	6.57212	128.9	131.5	134.7	
Feb.	6.89952	135.6	139.2	143.9	
March	7.03656	138.2	142.1	147.4	
April	6.83031	134.0	136.4	141.6	
May	6.67350	131.7	133.7	139.3	
June	6.58470	130.9	133.6	140.1	
July	6.57241	131.0	135.3	142.2	
Aug.	6.60127	131.9	136.6	143.9	
Sept.	6.81414	134.5	138.4	144.7	
Oct.	6.69596	132.6	136.8	142.8	
Nov.	6.55386	130.4	135.3	141.7	
Dec.	6.49606	128.9	133.9	139.8	
1994					
Jan.	6.34072	126.9	131.8	137.7	

5. OTHER DOMESTIC FINANCING 5.1 BANK FUNDING FROM THE PUBLIC, MILL. FIM

End of period	Choque aud giro deposits	Trans- action deposits	Time deposits	Other deposits	Markka deposits, total (1+2+3+4)	Foreign currency deposits	Totul deposits (5+6)	Other funding	Total funding (7+8)
	٦	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1988	25 473	76 958	121 0	670	224 102	4 643	228 745	28 844	257 589
1989	28 942	85 396	125 2	748	240 085	7 358	247 444	35 298	282 742
1990	30 953	96 176	124 9	930	252 058	6818	258 876	38 835	297 711
1991	33 619	86 442	122 126	19 615	261 802	13 151	274 953	52 760	327 713
1992	34 832	88 526	114 771	21 218	259 347	14 626	273 973	65 557	339 530
1992									
Nov.	34 675	82 763	118 536	19613	255 587	14 807	270 394	61 800	332 194
Dec.	34 832	88 526	114 771	21 218	259 347	14 626	273 973	65 557	339 530
1993									
Jan.	36 386	90 643	112 861	21 500	261 390	15 643	277 033	62 732	339 766
Feb.	34 514	90 871	111 873	21 643	258 901	1 6 995	275 896	67 225	343 122
March	36 713	88 594	110 246	21 576	257 130	16 4 9 8	273 627	67 271	340 898
April	34 626	88 277	109 522	21 839	254 264	15 708	269 972	64 776	334 747
May	36 856	86 814	108 988	22 119	254 776	14 521	269 297	67 714	337 011
June	36 554	87 629	108 571	22 615	255 368	13 402	268 770	67 806	336 576
July	35 787	87 997	107 557	23 582	254 924	15 616	270 540	63 737	334 277
Avg.	36 548	88 515	105 708	23 870	254 640	14 861	269 502	65 157	334 659
Sept.	35 312	88 067	105 958	23 259	252 596	16 642	269 239	66 050	335 289
Oct.	35 746	89 439	109 350	22 387	256 922	16 192	273 114	67 315	340 429
Nov.	36 098	87 692	109 769	21 451	255 010	15 799	270 809	64 098	334 907

5.2 BANK LENDING TO THE PUBLIC, MILL. FIM

End of period	Cheque account and postal giro credits	Bills of exchange	Loans	Markka leading, total (1+2+3)	Foreign currency credits	Tetal lending (4+5)
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1988	11 358	5 920	234 268	251 545	50 235	301 780
1989	15 270	5 650	257 768	278 688	73 176	351 864
1990	19 152	5 777	260 790	285 720	103 134	388 853
1991	18 037	4712	262 859	285 609	107 714	393 323
1992	16 045	3 335	252 163	271 544	95 168	366 712
1992						
Nov.	16 545	3 449	254 411	274 405	101 162	375 567
Dec.	16 045	3 335	252 163	271 544	95 168	366 712
1993						
Jan.	15 948	3017	251 227	270 192	96 543	366 735
Føb.	16 086	2 944	251 618	270 647	97 973	368 621
March	15 718	2 894	251 528	270 140	95 576	365 717
April	15 326	2 891	251 556	269 774	88 604	358 378
May	15 198	2 848	251 553	269 599	85 075	354 675
June	15 221	2812	251 305	269 339	83 482	352 821
July	15 192	2 858	251 610	269 660	82 922	352 582
Aug.	15 427	2 670	251 295	269 392	81 558	350 950
Sept.	15 425	2 656	251 667	269 748	79 676	349 424
Oct.	15 094	2 780	251 342	269 216	75 184	344 401
Nov.	14 872	2 664	250 554	268 090	73 810	341 899

ind of	Foreign		Domestic cre	dit	Other			
peried	assets, net	Claims on the central government	Claims on the public	Totai (2+3)	items, not	M ,	M, (1+4+5)	м,
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
988	- 40 670	- 15 356	353 681	338 325	63 387	111 259	234 268	256 947
1989	- 59 049	- 18 691	408 344	389 653	- 79 084	124 295	251 519	272 603
1990	- 82 881	- 1 9 072	453 720	434 648	- 85 385	141 524	266 383	291 045
1991	- 86 555	- 6 516	470 852	464 336	- 102 540	130 644	275 241	310 924
1992*	- 68 099	81	439 937	440 018	- 97 909	134 829	274 011	310 733
1992*								
Dec.	- 68 099	81	439 937	440 018	- 97 909	134 829	274 011	310 733
1993*								
lan.	- 58 784	- 103	441 263	441 160	- 106 350	138 722	276 026	315 321
Feb.	- 55 354	- 997	443 883	442 886	- 114 185	136 779	273 346	307 399
March	- 52 886	– 1 62	445 947	445 785	- 121 904	135 990	270 994	311 305
April	- 41 746	271	431 871	432 142	- 121 662	134 069	268 734	308 513
Mary	- 39 870	687	430 307	430 993	- 121 897	134 801	269 227	307 799
June	- 38 803	41	429 134	429 175	- 120 187	135 602	270 184	307 449
luty	- 34 515	1 349	428 478	429 827	- 125 718	135 157	269 594	309 002
Avg.	- 33 338	2 158	426 87 1	429 028	– 1 26 590	136 005	269 101	312 036
Sept.	- 29 387	4 183	424 966	429 149	– 1 32 462	134 600	267 299	312 044
Oct.	- 20 713	3 530	419 951	423 482	- 130 352	136 989	272 417	319 050
Nov.	- 15 113	3 430	417 283	420 713	– 1 33 98 7	137 095	271 614	312 034
Dec.						141 435	279 139	323 584

5.3 MONEY SUPPLY AND MONETARY AGGREGATES, MILL.FIM

5.4 LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, MILL. FIM

ind of	Foreig	in currency	-denomin	ign currency-denominated debt			Markka-denominated debt				Cash funds	
period	Bends	Other bonds and debon- tures	Long- term promis- sory notes	Totai (1+2+3)	Public bonds	Other long- term liabil- ities	Treasury notes and bills	Total (5+6+7)	— central govern- ment debt (4+8)	stand- funds lag londing		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	_
1989	18 505	852	3 429	22 786	24 126	5 750	250	30 126	52 9 12	43 499	21 248	
1990	20 917	732	3144	24 793	23 982	8 263	_	32 245	57 038	48 121	23 114	
1991	38 703	2 437	2 506	43 646	31 018	12 208	5 180	48 406	92 052	55 165	1 5 956	
1992	100 244	3 669	2 474	106 387	40 578	13 555	14 762	68 895	175 282	61 671	19 781	
1993	142 824	8 737	4 016	155 577	71 082	16 060	22 824	109 966	265 543	••		
1992												
Dec.	100 244	3 669	2 474	106 387	40 578	13 555	14 762	68 895	175 282	61 671	19 781	
1993												
lan.	116 428	7 343	2 607	126 378	41 597	13 555	1 6 90 0	72 052	198 430	62 268	22 958	
ieb.	130 937	8 155	4 4 4 0	143 532	44 537	13 598	20 397	78 532	222 064	62 742	16 444	
March	135 192	8 185	4 422	147 799	47 824	13 593	22 315	83 732	231 531	63 632	39 402	
April	139 909	7 834	4 221	151 964	49 146	12 897	22 570	84 613	236 577	64 197	45 211	
May	139 488	8 701	4 209	152 398	51 126	12771	22 014	85 911	238 309	64 292	43 522	
June	139 102	9018	4 263	152 383	57 718	12 770	22 126	92 614	244 997	64 436	43 203	
July	142 159	9 510	4 409	156 078	59 997	12 769	21 459	94 225	250 303	64 796	40 718	
Aug.	143 148	9 457	4 411	157 016	63 086	15 355	23 460	101 901	258 917	65 317	43 091	
Sept.	145 375	9 350	4 409	159 134	64 904	15 354	24 615	104 873	264 007	65 879	42 793	
Oct.	143 854	8 868	4 271	156 993	69 251	15 354	23 754	108 359	265 352	66 435	42 816	
Nov.	144 122	8 930	4 090	157 142	71 833	15 313	22 647	109 793	266 935	64 381	47 493	
Dec.	142 824	8 737	4 0 1 6	155 577	71 082	16 060	22 824	109 966	265 543			1

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5.5 MARKKA BOND MARKET

A) ISSUES, MILL. FIM

During period			By sector			8	y type of loa	R	Total (1+2+3+4+5)	
periou	Corpo- rations	Financial	Contrai	Local	Others	Publ	le lasves	Private placings	(6+7+8)	
	14110410			government government		Taxable	Taxfree	- hinein20	(01210)	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1989	4 204	11 022	5717	233	13	11 146	2 997	7 046	21 189	
1990	4 640	17 891	4 420	490	1 007	17 234	607	10 607	28 447	
1991	7 277	25 737	11073	1 320	_	30 1 60	_	15 247	45 407	
1992	6 984	15 043	12 965	2 674	4	23 858	_	13812	37 671	
1993*	11 591	12 107	38 101	2 235	63	52 641	-	11 456	64 097	
1992										
Dec.	1 065	4 559	-	600	-	2178	-	4 046	6 224	
1993*										
Jan.	624	592	1 766	276	_	2318	_	940	3 258	
Feb.	471	843	3 480	200	_	4 342	_	652	4 995	
March	871	657	3 944	656	13	4 991		1 1 4 9	6140	
April	504	206	1 835	89	_	2 1 2 4	_	509	2 634	
May	3 281	1 262	2 761	407	_	4 257	_	3 454	7711	
June	3 1 3 2	670	6 658	93	_	7 107	-	3 446	10 553	
July	510	165	2 286	_	_	2 451	_	510	2 961	
Aug.	372	632	4 829	60	_	5 879	_	15	5 894	
Sept.	50	497	2 023	10	_	2 480	_	100	2 580	
Oct.	410	697	5126	222	_	6 223	_	232	6 455	
Nov.	989	4 160	2 793	18	50	7 828	_	182	8010	
Dec.	377	1 726	600	205	-	2 642	_	266	2 908	

B) STOCK, MILL. FIM

End of period			By sector			B	y type of lean	I	Totai (1+2+3+4+5)
perioa	Corpo- rations	Financial institutions	Central	Local government	Others	Public	issues	Private – placinas	(1+2+3+4+5) = (6+7+8)
	renous	Institutions	government	Boaelmuréu.		Taxable	Taxfree	– pracings	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1989 1990 1991 1992 1993* 1992 IV	21 463 23 522 26 632 26 617 32 946 26 617	50 216 59 756 76 701 82 319 74 497 82 319	29 381 28 812 35 195 44 005 73 682 44 005	1 555 1 756 2 766 5 237 6 894 5 237	290 1 298 3 726 3 358 2 009 3 358	41 162 52 273 76 346 89 534 120 707 89 534	27 742 22 970 18 096 13 917 10 391 13 917	34 001 39 902 50 578 58 085 58 930 58 085	102 906 115 145 145 020 161 536 190 028 161 536
1993* I II III IV	27 751 33 614 33 334 32 946	81 343 79 950 77 791 74 497	51 244 60 316 67 504 73 682	6 092 6 618 6 517 6 894	3 030 2 369 2 018 2 009	97 679 107 775 113 846 120 707	12 097 11 558 10 727 10 391	59 684 63 534 62 591 58 930	169 460 182 867 187 164 190 028

C) TURNOVER, MILL. FIM

During period	Interbank	Between banks and customers		ary dealers' transactions chasark government bond	
			Purchases from other primary dealers	Purchases from others	Sales te ethers
	<u> </u>	2	3	4	5
1989	6 500	9 660			
1990	5 401	6 058			
1991	3 343	29 134			
1992	18 221	58 594	10 744	12 156	13 354
1993	45 966	241 273	42 945	95 647	117 489
1993					
Jan.	2 566	10 760	2 350	3 889	4 923
Feb.	2 762	14 290	2 690	4 909	7 933
March	3 760	15 481	3 400	5 482	8 300
April	2 073	12 289	1 840	4 409	7 048
May	2 165	14 069	2114	4 977	8 328
June	2 539	21 079	2115	5 810	7 307
July	4 886	18 701	4 725	7 990	10211
Aug.	4 426	20 776	4 387	9812	10 579
Sept.	5 364	24 405	5 124	11 436	12 459
Oct.	4 958	33 749	4 717	13 465	15 832
Nov.	4 454	28 725	4 069	12 703	12 069
Dec.	6012	26 948	5 414	10 765	12 500
1994					
Jan.	8 899	41 502	8 437	17 411	19 133

5.6 HELSINKI STOCK EXCHANGE

Average					Share	prices				Tu	rnover', m	iil. Flm
of dally obser-			HEX	index (28	Dec., 199	0=1000)				Shares	Bonds	Total
vations	Ali-	Byown	ership			By industr	<u>y</u>			and sub-	and deben-	
	snare index	Re- stricted	Non-	Banks and	inser-	Many- factur-		Of which:		scrip- tion rights	tures	
		STRICTCO.	stricted	ana finance	ance and invest- ment	ing	Forest indus- tries	Motal and ongi- neor- ring	Con- glom- erates	rigars		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1989	1 827	1 850	1 689	1 958	1 528	1 818	1 728	1 748	2 061	33 160	7 375	40 536
1990	1 3 3 2	1 324	1 393	1 263	1 185	1 376	1 436	1 282	1 474	15 521	4 550	20 071
1991	962	949	1 062	901	898	1 003	1 075	1 076	1 020	6 339	1 315	7 655
1992	772	759	868	425	467	942	1 123	1 206	890	10 277	15 377	25 654
1993	1 240		•	608	644	1 601	1 695	1 749	1 751	46 337	59 977	106 314
1993												
Jan.	875			314	422	1 143	1 158	1 331	1 214	1 803	4 1 1 4	5 917
Feb.	913			348	449	1 187	1 246	1 378	1 250	2 268	4 461	6 730
March	994			429	483	1 295	1 437	1417	1 371	3 0 1 9	5 354	8 374
April	1 091			464	551	1 419	1 478	1 566	1 535	3019	3 260	6 279
Mary	1 200			575	602	1 542	1 637	1 748	1 644	4 451	4 805	9 257
June	1 1 3 2			508	600	1 461	1 569	1 597	1 570	1 906	4 1 1 8	6 024
July	1 241			579	631	1 618	1 720	1 659	1 808	2810	2 855	5 665
Aug.	1 410			830	813	1 782	1 954	1 893	1 944	6 081	4 509	10 589
Sept.	1 378			790	788	1 745	1 887	1 860	1 913	4 689	6 036	10 725
Oct.	1 502			820	781	1 943	1 958	2 095	2 212	6 638	6 936	13 574
Nov.	1 542			810	770	2 003	2 0 9 3	2 156	2 253	4 842	7 153	11 995
Dec.	1 549	-		773	801	2 003	2114	2 240	2 209	4 810	6 375	11 185
1994												
Jan.	1 7 97		•	870	952	2 315	2 357	2 733	2 537	8 781	276	9 057

¹ During period.

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6. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, FOREIGN LIABILITIES AND ASSETS 6.1 CURRENT ACCOUNT, MILL. FIM

During period	Exports of goods, fob	Trans- port receipts	Travel receipts	Other services receipts					Current account receipts (6+7+8)	Imports of goods, cif	Trans- port ex- pondi- turo	Travel ex- pendi- ture	Other services ex- pendi- ture
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	98 265 99 750 91 100 105 809 132 283	7 662 8 347 7 508 8 643 10 603	4 497 4 650 5 044 6 089 7 079	6 277 6 081 5 636 7 730 9 977	18 436 19 077 18 189 22 462 27 660	116 701 118 827 109 289 128 272 159 942	10 212 12 739 10 003 6 423 7 107	3 652 4 461 5 336 5 920 7 262	130 565 136 027 124 628 140 614 174 311	104 400 101 967 86 348 93 187 101 365	3 869 4 363 3 974 4 360 5 144	8 969 10 766 11 089 10 962 9 237	8 759 9 503 11 011 13 369 16 788
III IV	22 749 25 199	2 030 1 869	1 629 1 244	1 274 1 618	4 932 4 731	27 681 29 931	2 557 2 047	1 268 1 359	31 506 33 337	20 526 22 912	1 020 967	2 899 3 014	2 439 3 139
1992* V	24 783 26 452 24 820 29 754	2 002 2 152 2 323 2 167	1 159 1 493 1 958 1 480	1 702 1 681 1 923 2 424	4 863 5 326 6 203 6 071	29 645 31 778 31 023 35 825	2 301 1 269 1 204 1 649	1 367 1 374 1 480 1 699	33 313 34 421 33 707 39 173	22 698 24 180 20 677 25 632	1 001 1 064 1 119 1 176	2 725 2 813 2 853 2 572	3 422 3 039 3 242 3 666
1993* I II III IV	30 951 32 587 32 070 36 675	2 442 2 649 2 848 2 664	1 351 1 763 2 203 1 761	2 894 2 402 2 233 2 448	6 688 6 815 7 284 6 873	37 639 39 401 39 354 43 548	2 275 2 073 1 664 1 095	1 659 1 945 1 773 1 884	41 574 43 419 42 791 46 527	25 672 24 761 23 965 26 967	1 180 1 268 1 313 1 382	2 401 2 276 2 242 2 319	4 390 3 960 4 151 4 286

	Services expendi- ture, total (11+12 +13)	imports of goods and services (10+14)	ment ex- pendi- ture	fers and other	Current account expen- diture (15+16 +17)	account		Travel (3-12)	Other services (4-13)	Services account (20+21 +22)	Geods and servi- ces account (19+23)		Trans- fors and others, not (8-17)	Current account (24+25 +26)= (9-18)
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1989 1990 1991 1992* 1993*	24 632 26 074 28 690	125 996 126 599 112 421 121 878 132 534	21 882 26 973 28 674 30 424 35 616	10 347		- 6 134 - 2 218 4 752 12 622 30 918	3 984 3 534 4 283	6 117 6 044 4 873	- 2 482 - 3 422 - 5 374 - 5 639 - 6 810	- 5 555 - 7 885 - 6 228	- 7 772 - - 3 132 - 6 394 -	- 14 234 - 18 671 - 24 001	- 4 506 - 5 192 - 4 428	- 26 513 - 26 996
1991 III IV	6 358 7 121	26 884 30 033	- · · · -	2 524 2 725	36 124 39 268	2 223 2 288			– 1 165 – 1 521		797 - 102			– 4 618 – 5 931
1992* I II III IV	7 148 6 916 7 214 7 413	29 845 31 096 27 891 33 045	8 435 7 400 6 765 7 824	3 124 2 381 2 402 2 440	41 405 40 877 37 058 43 309	2 085 2 272 4 143 4 122	1 087 1 204	- 1 320 - 895	– 1 720 – 1 358 – 1 319 – 1 241	- 1 590 - 1 011	- 200 682 3 132 2 780		- 1 007 - 922	- 8 092 - 6 456 - 3 351 - 4 136
1993* I II III IV	7 972 7 505 7 707 7 987	33 644 32 265 31 671 34 954	10 352 10 701 7 149 7 414	2 689 2 945	47 095 45 656 41 766 45 321	5 279 7 826 8 105 9 708	1 262 1 381 1 534 1 282	- 512 - 39	2 1 496 2 1 558 2 1 917 5 1 839	- 690 - 422	3 995 7 136 7 683 8 594	- 8 076 - 8 628 - 5 486 - 6 320	- 744 - 1 172	1 025

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6.2	CAPITAL	ACCOL	JNT',	MILL. FIM
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During		imports e	f long-ter	m capital		Experts of long-term capital					Long-	Basic
period	Direct invest- ment in Finland	Portfolio invest- ment in Finland	o Loans	Otker long- term capital	Total (1+2 +3+4)	Direct invest- ment abroad	Portfoli invest- ment abroad	io Loans	Other long- term capital	Tetal (6+7 +8+9)	term capital account (5-10)	balance
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1 989 1990	2 095 3 010	14 756 22 656	8 608 19 674	79 169	25 538 45 509	13 327 12 471	180 577	5 323 - 499	273 294	19 103 12 843	6 435 32 666	- 18 439 6 153
1991	- 997	37 284	14 840	825	51 952	4 240	- 372	1 052	101	5 022	46 931	19 935
1 992* 1 993*	1 777 3 390	36 772 34 548	5 505 15 452	479 1 397	44 532 51 993	1 821 10 475	367 1661	3 461 1 012	304 410	5 953 11 534	38 580 40 459	16 545 34 933
1991 III IV	- 435 - 777	10 416 2 937	2 747 3 21 1	114 619	12 843 5 989	1 315 587	434 356	- 522 697	- 2 44	1 225 883	11617 5106	6 999 - 825
1992* I II III IV	564 74 340 799	4 173 12 934 5 302 14 362	- 400 372 725 4 808	795 - 261 259 - 314	5 132 13 119 6 626 19 655	624 208 775 630	182 1 142 - 882 - 75	621 121 1117 1602	273 187 182 - 337	1 699 1 242 1 192 1 820	11 877 5 434	- 4 659 5 421 2 083 13 700
1993* V	206 803 415 1 966	15 781 14 991 4 763 - 986	8 994 4 440 3 274 - 1 255	- 384 - 477 - 456 - 80	24 597 19 756 7 996 – 355	1 355 1 505 - 150 7 765	2 981 1 094 764 538	- 688 478 - 795 - 6	- 105 148 722 - 355	3 543 1 037 - 987 7 942	21 054 18 720 8 983 - 8 297	15 534 16 483 10 008 - 7 091

During	1 map	orts of she	ort-torm ca	pital	Exp	ports of si	ort-term	capital	Errors	Short-	Overali balance	Change
period	Short- term capital imports of au- thorized banks	Trado credits	Other short- term capitel	Total (13+14 +15)	Short- term capital exports of au- thorized banks	Trade credits	Other short- term capital	Total (17+18 +19)	– and omis- i sions	torm capital account (16-20 +21)	extl.	in central bank's foroign exchange resorves
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1989 1990	4 285 16 258	1 627 1 119	3 679 - 1 357	9 592 16 020		475 - 1 254	710 1 244	2 647 2 300		12 478 8 939	- 5 961 15 092	
	- 13 436 - 29 022 - 28 391	399 7 998 4 547		- 14 338 - 10 399 - 26 107	6 261 - 567 9 883	882 4 369 2 480	3 285 6 563 809		- 1 574 - 5 030 5 462		- 6 404 - 9 249 1 117	6 404 9 249 - 1 117
1991 III IV	- 16 407 - 4 383	340 1 232		16 650 5 632		1 027 977	1 869 4 531	- 195 - 17 189		- 13 905 6 649	- 6 905 5 824	6 905 - 5 824
1992* I II III IV	- 2 542 - 9 587 - 11 212 - 5 681	458 3 973 1 155 2 411	3 694 540 12 198 5 805	1 610 - 5 074 2 141 - 9 076	- 4 134 - 1 612 6 064 - 885	1 003 1 167 217 1 983	1 723 - 3 403 154 8 089	- 3 848	- 3 955		- 1 641 - 1 049 - 6 165 - 394	1 641 1 049 6 165 394
1993* V	- 3 093 - 5 939 - 10 464 - 8 895	411 2 435 4 828 3 127	- 5 857 - 1 386 2 770 2 210	- 8 540 - 4 890 - 2 866 - 9 812	14 868 - 3 008 10 909 - 12 887	1 560 1 225 3 181 - 3 486	- 338 4 339	15 197 - 2 121 18 429 - 18 333	2 509 - 3 009 220 5 742	- 21 228 - 5 778 - 21 075 14 264	10 706	5 694 - 10 706 11 067 - 7 173

6.3 FINLAND'S FOREIGN LIABILITIES AND ASSETS, MILL. FIM

End of		Lon	g-term liab	lities		Long-term assets					Long-
peried	Direct invest- ment in Finland	Port- folio invest- ment in Finland	Loans	Other long- term capital	Total (1+2+ 3+4)	Direct invest- ment abroad	Port- folio invest- ment abroad	Loans	Other long- term capital	Total (6+7+ 8+9)	torm debt, net (5-10)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1989 1990 1991 1992* 1993* 1991	16 093 18 651 17 443 19 260 22 650	82 313 98 399 143 685 211 214 275 118	40 110 51 744 75 772 96 081 119 084	994 4 630 5 827 7 919 6 870	139 510 173 424 242 728 334 473 423 722	33 234 43 931 53 560 61 659 72 818	7 680 7 184 7 430 9 165 11 409	24 572 25 595 27 907 34 108 32 655	2 757 5 487 6 161 7 670 8 941	68 243 82 196 95 057 112 602 125 823	71 267 91 228 147 671 221 871 297 899
	18 273 17 443	132 499 143 685	68 747 75 772		224 395 242 728	48 601 53 560	7 392 7 430	26 056 27 907	5 934 6 161	87 983 95 057	136 412 147 671
1992* V	18 101 18 451	152 414 161 861 185 346 211 214	78 844 77 058 86 042 96 081	6 768 6 441 7 290 7 919	256 043 263 460 297 129 334 473	53 857 53 322 61 356 61 659	7 900 9 089 8 618 9 165	29 179 28 025 31 039 34 108	6 738 6 648 7 397 7 670	97 084 108 410	158 369 166 376 188 719 221 871
1993* i Il Ill IV	20 269 20 684	254 366 256 862 274 240 275 118	115 633 116 641 123 272 119 084	8 233 7 363 7 255 6 870	397 698 401 135 425 451 423 722	69 231 66 943 67 711 72 818	12 628 11 472 10 834 11 409	35 652 33 601 33 805 32 655	8 324 8 287 9 376 8 941	125 835 120 304 121 726 125 823	271 863 280 832 303 725 297 899

End of period		Short-1	erm liat	silities			Shori	-term ar	sets		Short-	Debt,	Net	Net in- terest	
Bi Fi sh te Ik	Bank of Finland's short- term liabil- ities				Tətai (12+13 +14+15)	Bank of Finland's short- term assets	Short- term assets of awthor- ized banks	credits	Other short- term assets	Tətul (17+18 +19+20)	terni Ilabil- ities, net (16-21)	net (11+22)	divi- dond ex-	and dividend expendi- ture in relation to current account receipts	
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
1989	3 558	88 751	12 697	12 883	117 889	25 1 13	33 569	16 5 16	5 666	80 864	37 024	108 291	10 45:	3 8.0	
1990	3 922	106 548	13 466	13 864	137 801		27 190			87 676	50 125	141 353	13 13	9.7	
1991	3149	99 502	13 798	14 703	131 152	2 35 922	36 727	15 840	10 545	99 034	32118	179 788	15 67	12.7	
1992	* 7 849	84 253	21 891	21 603	135 597	7 33 966	43 534	21 323	16 505	5 115 328	20 268	242 139	19 002	7 13.6	
1993	• 6 382	60 380	26 376	21 659	114 797	38 530	55 872	24 238	17 114	135 755	- 20 957	276 942	23 510) 13.6	
1991															
	2 826	99 953	12 500				47 064	14 371	15 121	105 561	26 421	162 833	3 409		
IV	3149	99 502	13 798	14 703	131 152	2 35 922	36 727	15 840	10 545	99 034	32 1 18	179 788	371	3 11.1	
1992															
•	+	100 961			136 376					98 033	38 343	196 712			
	3 242	89 647	18 218	17 832			32 786				35 710	202 086			
	14 067	86 647	19 397					18 829		101 054	39 902	228 622			
IV	7 849	84 253	21 891	21 603	135 597	7 33 966	43 534	21 323	16 505	115 328	20 268	242 139	4 92:	5 12.6	
1993	•														
1	5 836	86 548	22 279	19 173	133 836	5 31 998	60 816	23 570	16 232	132 615	1 221	273 083	6 827	7 16.4	
	6 173	78 062		16 779			56 831			137 910		268 597			
	6 293	69 318	29 519							147 659		280 866			
IV	6 382	60 380	26 376	21 659	114 797	7 38 530	55 872	24 238	17 114	135 755 -	- 20 957	276 942	5 069	7 10.9	

6.4 FINLAND'S LONG-TERM FOREIGN LIABILITIES AND ASSETS, BY SECTOR, MILL. FIM

End of period		Long-torm liabilities						Long-term assets					
herion	Cor- porate soctor	Banks	Other financial institu- tions	Central govern- ment	Other	Total (1+2+ 3+4+5)	Cor- porate sector	Banks	Other financial institu- tions	Central govern- ment		Total (7+8+9 +10+11)	term liabil- ities, net (6-12)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1989 1990 1991 1992* 1993* 1991		40 199 56 394 70 795 70 253 71 085	17 665 21 694 35 623 49 558 51 048	23 063 29 174 56 377 118 081 176 980		139 510 173 424 242 728 334 473 423 722	34 828 45 372 57 749 69 963 82 485	26 048 28 423 27 641 30 619 29 480	2 075 2 121 3 096 3 695	4 752 5 627 7 194	1 537 2 047 2 794 3 298 2 970	68 243 82 196 95 057 112 602 125 823	71 267 91 228 147 671 221 871 297 899
iii IV 1992*	76 925 79 212	68 223 70 795		44 332 56 377	723 721	224 395 242 728	51 794 57 749	26 862 27 641	2 138 2 121		2 534 2 794	87 983 95 057	136 412 147 671
 V	83 295 81 317 87 852 94 166	69 700 64 232 68 903 70 253	36 053 37 674 39 531 49 558	65 370 78 534 98 824 118 081	1 703 2 020	256 043 263 460 297 129 334 473	58 653 58 461 66 650 69 963	28 466 28 235 30 514 30 619	2 290	5 147 5 528	2 890 2 951 3 268 3 298	97 674 97 084 108 410 112 602	158 369 166 376 188 719 221 871
1993* V	105 210 105 421 115 725 121 805	72 568 69 550 72 805 71 085	54 996 51 715 53 321 51 048	162 000 171 676 180 678 176 980	2 925 2 774 2 922 2 803	397 698 401 135 425 451 423 722	77 690 76 033 77 369 82 485	34 825 31 136 30 522 29 480	3 297 3 625	6 535 7 044	3 710 3 303 3 166 2 970	125 835 120 304 121 726 125 823	271 863 280 832 303 725 297 899

7. FOREIGN TRADE 7.1 EXPORTS, IMPORTS AND

THE TRADE BALANCE, MILL. FIM

7.2 FOREIGN TRADE: INDICES OF VOLUME, UNIT VALUE AND TERMS OF TRADE, 1980=100

				Period	Velu	Intė	Unii	value	Terms of
During period	Exports, tob	imports, cif	Balance (1-2)		Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	trade
_	1	2	3		1	2	3	4	5
1989	99 784	105 516	- 5 732	1989	121	144	156	126	123
1990	101 327	103 027	- 1 700	1990	125	138	154	128	120
1991	92 842	87 744	5 098	1991	114	115	154	131	118
1992*	107 463	94 947	12 516	1992*	124	112	164	145	113
1993*	1 33 927	103 078	30 849	1 993 *	147	109	172	163	106
1992*				1991					
Dec.	9 437	8 588	849		113	109	156	132	119
				IV	124	118	157	135	116
1993*									
Jan.	9 274	6 606	2 668	1 992 *					
Feb.	10 646	9 088	1 558	L	118	112	162	142	114
March	11 445	10 384	1 061	R I	125	118	162	143	113
April	11 429	9 654	1 775	111	117	102	163	142	115
May	11 391	7 738	3 653	IV	133	116	171	154	111
June	10 177	7 773	2 404						
July	10 899	8 1 2 9	2 770	1993'					
Aug.	10 127	8210	1917		135	107	175	166	106
Sept.	11 452	8 0 2 9	3 423	81	143	104	174	166	105
Oct.	13 906	8 405	5 501	888	141	103	174	165	105
Nov.	12 369	9 620	2749	IV	165	116	170	161	105
Dec.	10 812	9 4 4 3	1 369			_			

7.3 FOREIGN TRADE BY MAIN GROUPS, MILL FIM

During		Export	s by industri	ies, feb		Imports by use of goods, cif					
period	Wood	Paper	Chemical	Metal and	Other	Rew	Crude ell,	Finishe	d goods	Other	
	industry products	industry products	industry products	ongineering industry products	goods	materiais (excl. crude oii)	fuels and lubricants	investment goods	Consumer goods	goods	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1989	7416	32 513	8 844	32 682	18 329	51 786	8 310	20 606	24 055	759	
1990	7811	31 658	9 540	35 493	16 825	49 210	9 829	19 364	23 888	736	
1991	6 984	29 695	10 539	29 188	16 436	42 505	9 399	13 973	21 195	672	
1992*	7 892	32 587	12 172	35 741	19 07 1	49 514	9 745	13 348	20 826	1 514	
1993*	10 889	37 410	14 192	48 099	23 337	54 778	10911	15 337	21 045	1 007	
1992*											
Dec.	644	2 949	870	3 421	1 553	4 280	1 300	1 122	1 534	352	
1993*											
Jan.	706	2 683	1 051	3 260	1 574	3 706	546	900	1 401	53	
Feb.	780	3 083	1 135	3 645	2 003	4 370	1 1 2 0	1 672	1 855	71	
March	899	3 4 4 1	1 213	3911	1 981	4 663	887	2 848	1 923	63	
April	968	3 4 1 4	1 320	3 755	1 972	5 445	697	1 352	2 062	98	
May	1 020	3 100	1 082	4 262	1 927	4 537	488	1 050	1 606	57	
June	927	2 931	965	3 698	1 656	4 286	1 040	906	1 482	59	
July	774	2 753	1 162	4 385	1 825	4 358	973	983	1 645	170	
Aug.	668	2 991	1 255	3 304	1 909	4 350	969	1 1 4 7	1 682	62	
Sept.	988	3 255	1 328	3 767	2114	4 360	951	873	1713	132	
Oct.	1 1 3 3	3 508	1 258	5 869	2 1 3 8	4 718	863	978	1 835	11	
Nov.	1 061	3 2 9 4	1 354	4 479	2 181	4 969	1 377	1 282	1 946	46	
Dec.	964	2 954	1 069	3 766	2 059	4 999	1 107	1 349	1 892	96	

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		Expor	ls, fob			Impo	orts, cif	
Rogion and — country	19	2*	1	993 *	1	992 •	I	993 *
-	Mill. FLM	Percentage share	Mill. FIM	Porcentage change from the corre- sponding period of the provious year	Mill. FIM	Porcentago share	Mill. FLM	Percentage change from the corre- sponding period of the provious year
	7	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All OECD countries	88 347	82.2	102 135	15.6	75 180	79.1	81 607	8.5
OECD Europe	78 566	73.1	86 513	10.1	62 972	66.3	66 956	6.3
Of which:								
Austria	1 368	1.3	1 427	4.3	1 162	1.2	1 1 7 9	1.4
Belgium and		1.0						
Luxembroug	2 785	2.6	2 955	6.1	2 688	2.8	3 008	11.9
Denmark	3 858	3.6	4 479		3 192	3.4	3 2 3 1	1.2
France	7 204	6.7	7 114		4 382	4.6	4716	7.6
Germany	16 806	15.6	17 628		16 085	16.9	16 901	5.1
Italy	4 302	4.0	4 350		3 425	3.6	3 811	11.3
Netherlands	5 628	5.2	6 729		3 458	3.6	3 847	11.2
Norways	3 775	3.5	4 277		3 825	4.0	5 010	31.0
Spain	2 842	2.6	3 263		1 167	1.2	1 245	6.7
Sweden	13 771	12.8	14 855		11 133	11.7	10 531	~5.4
Switzerland	1 921	12.0	2 111	9.9	1 842	1.9	2 044	-0.4
United Kingdom	11 519	10.7	14 020		8 213	8.6	9 160	11.5
Other OECD	9 781	9.1	15 622	59.7	12 209	12.9	14 651	20.0
Of which:				10.0			70 /	
Canada	751	0.7	1 075	43.0	616	0.6	724	17.6
Japan	1 370	1.3	2 187	59.6	5 202	5.5	5 958	14.5
United States	6 365	5.9	10 506	65.1	5 792	6.1	7 498	29.5
Non- OECD Europe								
countries	7 310	6.8	12 679	73.4	9 681	10.2	11 207	15.8
Of which:								
Russia	3 020	2.8	6 05 1	100.4	6 725	7.1	7813	16.2
Other countries	11814	11.0	19113	61.8	10 127	10.7	10 265	1.4
Of which:	_							
OPEC countries	1 927	1.8	3 266	69.5	1 497	1.6	542	- 63.8
TOTAL Of which:	107 471	100.0	133 927	24.6	94 988	100.0	103 079	8.5
EC countries	57 150	53.2	62 850	10.0	44 801	47.2	47 974	7.1
EFTA countries	20 959	19.5	22 799	8.8	18 033	19.0	18 831	4.4

7.4 FOREIGN TRADE BY REGIONS AND COUNTRIES

8. DOMESTIC ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS 8.1 SUPPLY AND USE OF RESOURCES, MILL. FIM, 1990 PRICES

(seasonally adjusted figures)

Period	Consumption expenditure		Fix inves	ed Iment	Change in stocks,	Domostic domand	Exports	Imports	GDP (6+7-8)	
	Private	Public	Private	Public	incl. statistical discrepancy	(1+2+3+4+5)				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1988	258 821	102 132	109 095	17 275	1 533	488 856	115 761	116 898	487 719	
1989	269 879	104 526	129 905	15 149	5 9 75	525 434	117 241	127 311	515 364	
1990	269 754	108 535	121 858	17 286	5 769	523 202	118 828	126 600	515 430	
1991	260 031	111 256	93 722	17 243	-2451	479 801	110 965	111 755	479 011	
1992*	246 714	109 043	75 529	16 226	4 365	451 877	122 059	112 989	460 947	
1991										
11	65 178	27 831	23 849	4 679	-228	121 310	26 188	27 095	120 404	
	65 174	27 846	22 01 1	4 305	-1 360	117 975	29 212	28 003	119 184	
IV	64 320	27 817	21 014	3 919	-1512	115 557	28 301	27 486	116 373	
1992*										
I	63 158	27 411	20 416	4 221	165	115 371	29 444	28 329	116 486	
11	61 828	27 203	19 825	4 284	1 609	11 4 749	30 618	29 208	116 159	
	61 147	27 169	18 581	3 851	1 540	112 287	30 287	27 498	115 076	
IV	60 581	27 260	16 708	3 870	1 051	1 09 470	31 710	27 955	113 226	
1993*										
1	59 819	26 065	16 320	3 3 1 6	1 501	107 021	34 380	28 809	112 591	
H	58 675	25 801	15 339	3 251	1 292	104 358	34 836	27 172	112 023	
EII .	58 274	25 738	15 453	3 403	3 325	106 193	35 974	28 688	113 479	

8.2 VOLUME OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, 1990=100

(seasonally adjusted figures)

Period	Total industry	Mining and quartying	Manv- facturing	Wood and paper	Motal and ongineoring	Other manu-	Energy and water
	(100.0)	(1.3)	(89.6)	industries (16.8)	industries (31.3)	facturing (41.5)	supply (9.1)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1988	97.1	94.1	97.1	98.7	93.8	99.0	97.5
1989	100.3	101.9	100.5	102.3	99.6	100.8	97.9
1990	100.2	99.8	100.2	100.1	100.4	100.1	100.0
1991	91.2	91.3	89.9	91.5	85.6	92.6	103.6
1992*	92.6	91.2	91.5	94.8	90.9	90.6	103.2
1992*							
Nov.	93.8	87.6	92.1	98.0	92.0	89.9	111.5
Dec.	92.1	80.8	90.8	96.9	91.1	88.8	107.4
1993*							
Jan.	93.5	86.3	92.1	98.6	92.4	88.6	105.6
Feb.	94.5	82.8	93.0	100.2	94.7	89.5	106.1
March	94.4	82.9	92.8	100.7	95.1	88.1	109.1
April	95.8	83.4	94.8	104.3	98.0	88.7	105.4
May	93.1	78.7	92.3	99.0	96.7	86.3	103.4
June	97.7	65.8	97.5	106.8	100.3	90.8	109.5
July	98.2	81. 9	98.0	105.2	100.9	92.7	106.3
Aug.	95.5	73.3	95.1	105.6	95.8	90.2	104.7
Sept.	99.8	83.3	99.1	110.1	101.5	92.8	110.6
Oct.	101.8	85.9	101.2	113.0	104.3	94.3	109.9
Nov.	101.9	90.1	100.7	109.8	103.8	95.0	113.5

8.3 INDICATORS OF DOMESTIC SUPPLY AND DEMAND, 1985=100

(seasonally adjusted figures)

Period	Volume of wholesale	Volume of retail	Volume of construction	_	Of which:		Imports of investment	Monthly Indicator	
	trade	trade	of buildings	Residential buildings	Industrial buildings	Other buildings	goods	of GDP	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1988	116.7	113.0	108.6	106.0	113.4	110.6	135.0	111.4	
1989	124.2	117.0	130.3	132.9	137.6	125.2	161.4	116.7	
1990	119.9	111.7	127.3	124.8	161.7	122.1	144.6	117.5	
1991	101.2	103.9	103.9	94.4	127.7	109.9	102.1	110.2	
1992*	87.9	93.8	79.5	73.8	76.2	87.5	84.5	106.9	
1992*									
Oct.	84.8	91.7						105.7	
Nov.	81.3	86.3						106.7	
Dec.	82.6	89.8		••				106.6	
	86.6	91.6	78.1	73.4	80.2	82.6	64.1	106.6	
IV	82.9	89.3	67.4	59.9	53.2	75.0	80.1	106.3	
1993*									
Jan.	76.8	87.2						105.1	
Feb.	82.4	92.3						106.5	
March	84.5	91.6						105.1	
April	81.0	89.7	••					104.5	
May	81.9	88.8						103.0	
June	86.5	87.3						104.8	
July	84.9	84.4						104.5	
Aug.	83.1	85.2						104.5	
Sept.	81.7	85.8	••					104.5	
oct.	79.6	86.2	••			••		105.4	
Vti.	/7.0	00.2				••		100.1	
1	81.2	90.4	57.6	60.6	43.4	61.8	117.6	105.6	
]]	83.1	88.6	57.8	63.1	45.2	59.0	73.2	104.1	
988	83.2	85.1	57.7	59.3	45.5	54.5	67.7	104.8	

8.4 WAGES AND PRICES, 1985=100

Period	Index of wage and salary oarnings	By sectors					Con- sumer price	Basic price index	By origin		Produc- er price index	area		Building cost index
				: gov-	i Locai gov- ern- mont	Non- profit insti- tutions	index	for domestic supply	Domos- tic goods	import- ed geods		Export- ed goods	Homo market goods	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1988	124.7	124.6	122.7	128.8	122.0	128.0	112.6	101.5	104.9	89.1	101.7	103.8	100.7	116.3
1989	135.7	136.5	133.8	137.4	132.1	137.1	120.0	107.3	111.3	92.6	107.8	110.5	106.4	125.5
1990	148.2	148.8	146.8	149.8	144.7	150.0	127.3	110.9	115.7	93.6	110.0	110.4	109.8	134.5
1991	157.6	158.3	156.2	157.9	154.8	158.9	132.6	111.2	115.8	94.2	109.9	108.7	110.4	137.3
1992	160.6	160.9	1 59.9	160.6	159.1	162.4	136.0	112.4	115.6	100.9	112.6	113.4	112.3	134.9
1992	•													
Dec.							136.8	113.4	115.5	105.9	114.0	115.9	113.0	134.0
	160.4	160.5			159.5	162.7	136.2		115.6	99.6	112.8	113.3	112.6	134.0
IV	161.2	161.4	160.8	161.0	160.3	163.0	136.9	113.4	115.6	105.2	113.9	116.2	112.9	134.3
1993	1						_							
Jan.							138.2		115.8	107.1	114.4	116.5	113.4	134.9
Feb.			••				138.6	115.3	116.6	109.8	115.9	118.9	114.5	134.8
Mard	h						138.8		117.1	112.4	116.9	120.5	115.2	134.7
April			••				139.3		117.3	112.4	117.4	121.0	115.7	135.2
May		••	••				139.4	116.1	116.8	112.7	117.3	121.6	115.4	135.3
June	••						139.2		117.1	111.8	117.2	120.7	115.6	135.5
July							138.8	116.0	117.1	111.6	116.7	119.8	115.2	135.3
Aug.							138.7	116.0	116.8	112.1	116.9	120.4	115.2	135.3
Sept.	••						139.0		117.4	.110.9	117.4	121.1	115.7	135.6
Oct.	••		••				139.1	115.9	117.2	110.8	117.4	121.4	115.5	135.7
Nov.							138.9	115.7	117.2	110.0	116.8	120.4	115.2	135.7
Dec.							138.8	115.5	116.9	109.9	116.4	120.1	114.7	135.5
L	161.7	161.9		161.6	161.0	163.5	138.5	115.1	116.5	109.8	115.7	118.6	114.4	134.8
11	162.0	162.0	1 62.7	161.9	161.5	164.0	139.3	116.2	117.1	112.3	117.3	121.1	115.6	135.3
	161.8	161.6	161.8	162.3	161.9	164.3	138.8	116.0	117.1	111.5	117.0	120.4	115.4	135.4

¹ Preliminary figures for columns 1—6.

8.5 LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT (seasonally adjusted figures)

Period	Labour force	Labour force	Total employ-	By indust	trial status	<u> </u>	By in	dustry		Unem- pleyed	Unem- pløyment
	partici- pation rute among 15-74 yoar olds		ment (4+5) = (6+7+8+9)	Self- employed	Wago and salary carners	Agri- culture and forestry	Industry	Con- struction	Service industries		rate
	%				10	00 persen					%
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1989	68.7	2 559	2 470	367	2 104	218	561	199	1 492	89	3.5
1990	68.4	2 556	2 467	360	2 1 0 8	207	556	205	1 500	88	3.4
1991	67.4	2 5 3 3	2 340	340	2 000	197	502	179	1461	193	7.6
1992	66.1	2 502	2174	325	1 849	188	454	150	1 382	328	13.1
1993	65.3	2 484	2 041	312	1 729	173	423	124	1 319	444	17.9
1992											
Dec.	65.3	2 478	2 097	310	1 788	182	434	139	1 342	380	15.4
1993											
Jan.	65.7	2 491	2 092	308	1 784	178	437	127	1 350	399	16.0
Feb.	65.7	2 492	2 077	317	1 761	171	424	131	1 352	415	16.6
Marc	65.2	2 474	2 054	312	1741	180	430	131	1 312	421	17.0
April	65.5	2 489	2 057	319	1 738	179	428	129	1 322	432	17.3
Mary	65.3	2 482	2 053	317	1 736	175	432	129	1 318	429	17.3
June	64.8	2 464	2 007	296	1711	166	420	127	1 294	456	18.5
July	65.0	2 473	2 029	315	1714	172	422	122	1 313	444	18.0
Aug.	65.6	2 494	2 040	307	1 733	163	423	125	1 328	454	18.2
Sept.	65.5	2 494	2 020	318	1 702	173	423	118	1 308	474	19.0
Oct.	65.1	2 481	2 015	312	1 702	172	414	123	1 306	466	18.8
Nov.	65.3	2 488	2 028	306	1 722	175	412	120	1 320	460	18.5
Dec.	65.3	2 489	2016	315	1 701	175	415	114	1311	473	19.0

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8.6 CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES: REVENUE, EXPENDITURE AND FINANCIAL BALANCE, MILL. FIM, CASH FLOW BASIS

During				Expenditure								
period	Direct taxes	Indirect taxes	Other taxes and similar	Other revenue	Rev- enue befere	Redemp- tions	Revenue before borrowing	Consump- tion	Trans- fors and sub-	Of	which:	
			1949496 Sumula		financial trans- actions (1+2+3+4)	loans granted by the	(5+6)		sidios	Local govern- ment	Other do- mestic sectors	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1988 1989 1990 1991 1992	35 339 39 397 42 611 41 054 34 312	66 348 76 458 77 364 73 251 69 541	471	13 629 15 990 18 423 19 182 21 251	115 789 132 316 139 351 134 624 126 616	2 557 3 926 4 260 4 442 5 054	118 346 136 241 143 611 139 069 131 669		65 502 72 008 81 190 101 220 105 184	29 757 33 244 37 646 42 297 42 990	33 108 35 715 40 313 55 160 59 180	
1992 Nov. Dec.	2 984 853	5 925 6 371	110 - 50	1 751 2 978	10 770 10 152	704 1 043	11 474 11 195	3 806 4 395	9 072 9 323	3 463 3 671	5 492 5 263	
1993 Jan. Feb. March April May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov.	- 560 3 730 2 456 3 875 2 697 2 870 3 208 3 011 2 792 2 774 2 736	5 900 4 446 6 205 4 926 5 638 5 633 5 626 5 884 5 185 5 548 5 757	240 127 93 97 86 119 102 129 118	919 1 257 3 496 2 657 2 688 2 748 1 759 2 166 2 247 1 072 2 672	6 329 9 673 12 284 11 551 11 120 11 337 10 712 11 163 10 353 9 512 11 312	15 113 2 119 98 510 591 197 154 108 64 2 638	6 345 9 785 14 403 11 649 11 630 11 928 10 909 11 318 10 461 9 576 13 952	4 129 3 869 4 145 3 835 3 646 4 110 4 719 3 424 3 658 3 381 3 708	9 084 7 807 9 295 9 436 9 115 8 842 8 225 7 820 9 482 9 774 9 371	3 230 3 347 3 698 4 055 3 958 3 958 3 287 3 395 3 371 3 375 3 437	5 701 4 273 5 440 5 278 5 013 4 672 4 696 4 102 5 987 6 235 5 820	

During			Expenditu	Jre			Financia	il balance	
period	Fixed invest- ment	Other expendi- fure	Expenditure before financial transactions (8+9+ 12+13)	Londing and other financiai investment	Expenditure before redemptions of state debt (14+15)	Rev- onvo sur- pius (5-14)	Net bor- rowing requirement (7-16)	Net bor- rowing	Cash sur- plus (18+19)
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1988 1989 1990 1991 1992	7 565 8 393 5 962 5 370 5 042	5 614 5 343 4 927 6 368 8 499	110 946 120 826 133 614 158 044 167 932	6 529 7 566 9 319 13 328 35 501	117 476 128 390 142 934 171 372 203 433	4 842 11 490 5 737 - 23 420 - 41 316	870 7 851 678 – 32 304 – 71 764	2 417 4 009 1 201 25 659 70 691	3 287 3 842 1 879 - 6 645 - 1 071
1992 Nov. Dec.	410 664	102 1117	13 390 15 499	1 010 11 897	14 400 27 396	- 2 620 - 5 347	- 2 926 - 16 201	15 124 3 174	12 199 - 13 027
1993 Jan. Feb. March April May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov.	261 290 313 306 318 384 406 416 417 369 349	1 691 842 2 248 1 554 1 156 2 650 914 874 1 135 2 497 771	15 165 12 808 16 001 15 131 14 235 15 986 14 264 12 534 14 692 16 021 14 199	662 1 289 3 211 2 060 1 351 768 3 935 723 1 756 740 767	15 826 14 097 19 211 15 586 16 753 18 200 13 258 16 448 16 761 14 966	- 8 836 - 3 135 - 3 717 - 3 580 - 3 115 - 4 649 - 3 552 - 1 371 - 4 339 - 6 509 - 2 887	- 9 481 - 4 312 - 4 808 - 5 542 - 3 956 - 4 825 - 7 291 - 1 940 - 5 987 - 7 185 - 1 014	16 891 15 636 9 245 12 592 2 086 4 424 7 157 5 079 3 529 6 076 1 230	7 410 11 324 4 437 7 050 – 1 870 – 401 – 134 3 139 – 2 457 – 1 109 216

NOTES AND EXPLANATIONS TO THE STATISTICAL SECTION

GENERAL

Source

Unless otherwise stated, the source or compiler of figures is the Bank of Finland

Symbols used

- Preliminary
- Revised
- Less than half the final digit shown
- Logically impossible Data not available
- ••• Nil
- s
- Affected by strike Break in series

Owing to rounding of figures, the sum of the individual items in the tables may differ from the total shown.

NOTES AND EXPLANATIONS TO TABLES

1 THE BALANCE SHEET OF THE BANK OF FINLAND

Table 1.2 Domestic financial sector. Term claims on deposit banks (Column 13) = bank certificates of deposit held by the Bank of Finland + securities with repurchase commitments. Liquidity position of deposit banks, net (Column 14): see explanation to Table 2.1. Other claims on financial institutions, net (Column 17) = bonds + other claims on financial institutions other liabilities to financial institutions. Corporate sector. Special deposits and other items, net (Column 20) = bonds: other + other claims on corporations - deposits for investment and ship purchase - other liabilities to corporations.

2 THE BANK OF FINLAND'S OPERATIONS IN THE MONEY AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE ARKETS AND THE BANKS' FORWARD EXCHANGE POSITION

Table 2.1 Banks with access to centrai bank financing can make call money deposits with the Bank of Fin-land without limit. They can also obtain liquidity credit with a maturity of 1 day, 7 days, 14 days, 21 days or 28 days. The maturity is determined by the Bank of Finland.

Table 2.2 The minimum reserve requirement is reported for the month by the end of which the deposit must be made with the Bank of Finland. The requirement is determined on the basis of the reserve base for the previous month. No interest is paid on minimum reserve deposits. The cash reserve figures for 1989 include the additional deposit requirement of 1.1 per cent under the supplementary cash reserve agreement in force at the time, together with the corresponding non-interest-bearing deposits of FIM 3 159 million

Table 2.3 Money market instruments are the instruments used by the Bank of Finland in its money market operations. Matured money market instruments, net, comprise both instruments purchased and sold. Money market transactions are recorded according to trade dates.

Table 2.4 Foreign exchange transactions are recorded according to trade dates. In addition to spot transactions (Columns 1, 2, 4 and 5) the Bank of Finland's foreign exchange reserves are affected by interest payments and by changes in both the prices of securities and exchange rates. Spot transactions related to forward contracts (Column 4) refer to the combined effects on the foreign ex-change reserves of forward trans-actions in the form of swaps and maturing forward transactions. The central government's foreign exchange transactions (Column 5) comprise transactions related to drawings and redemptions of government loans and associated interest payments

Table 2.5 As from the beginning of 1990, the statistics on the forward exchange market are based on data on individual contracts against the Finish markka as reported by banks (excluding Columns 5 and 6). The statistics cover all authorized banks and contracts. The rates of exchange used in the statistics are the forward rates on the contract date.

3 RATES OF INTEREST

Table 3.1 HELIBOR (<u>Hel</u>isinki)<u>Inter-</u> bank Offered Rate) (Columns 2–5): The HELIBOR rate for each maturity is calculated by the Bank of Finland as the average of the offered rates for certificates of deposit quoted daily at 1 p.m. by the five largest banks.

Table 3.2 The Bank of Finland's tender rate (column 1) is determined in tenders held by the Bank of Finland, in which the banks are asked to make bids or offers for money market instruments with a maturity of one month. The tender rate is the weighted average of accepted bids or offers, expressed as a simple annual interest rate. If, when requesting bids or offers, the Bank of Finland announces an acceptable interest rate (fixed-rate tender), the tender rate is the same as the rate announced by the Bank. The monthly and annual values for the tender rate are the arithmetic means of calendar day figures.

Banks with access to central bank financing can make call money deposits with the Bank of Finland without limit. In addition, they can obtain liquidity credit from the Bank of Finland with a maturity of 1 day, 7 days, 14 days, 21 days or 28 days. The maturity of liquidity credit is determined by the Bank of Finland. The rate of interest on liquidity credit is obtained by adding together the Bank of Finland's tender rate and the interest rate margin for liquidity credit. The call money deposit rate is obtained by subtracting the interest rate margin for call money de-posits from the Bank of Finland's tender rate. The monthly and annual val-ues for maturity and interest rate margins are the last values recorded in each month or year.

Table 3.3 The rates shown are based on the lending rates quoted for the respective currencies in the Euro-market. ECU (Column 1): the weights of the ECU basket. 3 currencies (Col-umn 2): DEM 60, USD 30 and GBP 10 per cent.

Table 3.4 Lending. New credits (Columns1-4): rates of interest on new credits drawn during the month are average monthly rates weighted by loan amounts. Annual rates are arithmetic averages of monthly observa-tions until 1987 after which they are weighted by loan amounts. Average lending rates (Columns 5 and 6) are all weighted by loan amounts. As from January 1989, the loans of Postipankki Ltd have been included in the com-mercial banks' outstanding stock of loans. Deposits. 24-month and 36-month tax-exempt deposits (Columns 7 and 8): from May (September) 1992, 24-month (36-month) deposits are taxexempt if they carry a rate of interest which is at most the Bank of Finland's base rate less two percentage points (one percentage point). In the period from January 1989 to April 1992, 24month deposits (Column 7) were taxexempt if they carried a rate of interest which was at most the Bank of Finland's base rate less one percentage point. Other tax-exempt deposits (Column 9): in the period from January 1989 to April 1992, deposits other than 24-month deposits were tax-exempt if they carried a rate of interest which was at most the Bank of Finland's base rate less 4 percentage points. From May 1992, deposits other than 24 month or 36-month deposits are taxexempt if they carry a maximum rate of interest as prescribed by law. The maximum rate was first set at 4.5 per cent. From 6 May 1993 it has been 2.5 per cent. All markka deposits (Column 10): the stock of deposits comprises all markka deposits by the public. The monthly and annual average rates of interest are weighted by deposit amounts. Other funding (Column 11): CDs outstanding + promissory notes + bonds. The average rate of interest is weighted by amounts. Total markka funding (Column 12); markka deposits by the public + banks' other markka funding. The rate of interest is weighted by amounts.

Table 3.5 Reference rates (Col-umns 1 and 2) are calculated by the Bank of Finland as the monthly averages of the offered rates for taxable, fixed-rate bonds quoted daily by the five largest banks. Yields on taxable government bonds (Columns 3 and 4) are calculated by the Bank of Finland in a similar fashion. Until January 1992, the yield on 5-year taxable govern-ment bonds (Column 3) was calculated on a bullet bond due on 15 March 1994 with a coupon rate of 13 per cent. From February 1992 onwards the yield is calculated on a bullet bond due on 15 January 1999 with a coupon rate of 11 per cent. The yield on 10-year tax-able government bonds (Column 4) is calculated on a housing bond (bullet) due on 15 March 2002 with a coupon rate of 10.75 per cent. The yield on taxa- \$25

ble public issues (Column 5) is calculated as the arithmetic mean of vields on fixed-rate ordinary bonds, debentures and other bonds (excl. zero coupon loans, bonds with equity warrants and convertible debentures) issued by all issuers except the central government with a remaining maturity of between 3 and 6 years. The yield on taxfree public issues (Column 6) is calculated as the arithmetic mean of yields on fixed-rate public bonds with a remaining maturity of between 4 and 5 years. The Bank of Finland calculates the yields for columns 5 and 6 once a week on the basis of the trading quotations of the Helsinki Stock Exchange. Monthly observations are the averages of weekly observations and annual observations the averages of monthly observations.

4 RATES OF EXCHANGE

Table 4.2 FIM/ECU (Column 1): The markka value of the ECU is calculated as the sum of the dollar amounts of the currencies in the ECU valued at current market rates, for which daily quotations at noon Finnish time are used. Since 8 September 1992 the markka has been floating. Trade-weighted currency index (Column 2): The weights are moving averages of the shares of (currently) 14 countries in Finland's foreign merchandise trade (only convertible currencies are included). The payments currency in-dex (Column 3): The weights are moving averages of shares of payments ing averages of shales of payments currencies (14 convertible currencies) in Finland's foreign trade. The MERM index (Column 4): The weights are fixed 1977 weights computed on the basis of the IMF's world trade model; 14 currencies are included in this index.

5 OTHER DOMESTIC FINANCING

Table 5.1 Source: Statistics Finland. The public comprises households and non-profit institutions, enterprises (excl. financial institutions) and the local government sector. The table is based on new classifications of Statistics Finland applied since March 1991. Series before March 1991 have been reclassified by the Bank of Finland to conform with the present table, except for columns 3 and 4 where disaggregation was not possible and combined figures are shown. Time deposits (Column 3) consist of all fixed-term deposits. Other deposits (Column 4) include mainly investment accounts with no specific time-period. Other funding (Column 8) comprises CDs, promissory notes and bonds. The figures for banks' holdings of CDs issued by other banks, as well as the CD holdings of the Bank of Finland and the central government have been netted out; netting out is done by the Bank of Finland. Hence, this column includes some liabilities held by entities not covered by the above definition of the public.

Table 5.2 Source: Statistics Finland. The public comprises households and non-profit institutions, enterprises (excl. financial institutions) and local government. Foreign currency credits (Column 5) are mainly granted by S26 commercial banks and Postipankki.

Table 5.3 Foreign assets, net (Column 1) = the Bank of Finland's foreign claims + banks' foreign claims (incl. foreign claims of banks' foreign branches) – the Bank of Finland's for-eign liabilities –banks' foreign liabilities (incl. foreign liabilities of banks' foreign branches). Domestic credit. Claims on the central government, net (Column 2) = the Bank of Finland's claims on the central government + banks' claims on the central government - the central government's deposits with the Bank of Finland and Postipankki –loans granted from state funds through banks. Claims on the public (incl. local government), (Col-umn 3) = the Bank of Finland's claims on the private sector + banks' claims on the private sector (loans to the public, bonds and debentures (excl. government bonds and bank debentures), claims on other financial institutions, shares held by banks). Other items, net (Column 5) = capital accounts and other items of the Bank of Finland (incl. private sector time deposits with the Bank of Finland) + capital accounts of deposit banks unclassified assets and liabilities of deposit banks, net (bank debentures, bank CDs held by the public, other market funding and foreign currency deposits by the public). M₁ (Column 6) = currency in circulation – banks' till money + markka cheque and postal giro account deposits and transactions account deposits held by the public. M₂(Column 7) = M₁ + quasimoney (markka time deposits held by the public, excl. deposits with the Bank of Finland). M_3 (Column 8) = M_2 +

Table 5.4 Source: State Treasury Office. Other bonds and debentures (Column 2) are so-called private placings. Long-term promissory notes (Column 3) are bank loans. Outstanding lending (Column 10) comprises the stock of loans granted from the central government budget and from extra-budgetary funds. Cash funds Column 11) comprise the cash funds held in central government account-ing offices, funds held in cheque and postal giro accounts, as well as placements of central government cash funds. The main part of the latter is reserved for covering transferable allo-cations budgeted in previous years (for details, see the article 'State Borrowing and Cash Management" by Pekka Laajanen and Pekka Saarinen in the August 1987 issue of the Bulletin). Transferable allocations amounted to FIM 8.1 billion at the end of 1988.

Table 5.5 Source: Table B: Statistics Finland from the beginning of 1991. Tables A and B include markka-denominated bonds issued by Finnish issuers in Finland and abroad as well as those issued by foreign issuers in Fin-land. Table C includes transactions in markka-denominated bonds outside the Helsinki Stock Exchange. Interbank transactions (Column 1) and transactions (purchases and sales) between banks and customers (Column 2) are transactions by the banks entitled to central bank financing. The State Treasury and the five largest banks (KOP, Okobank, Postipankki, Skopbank and Union Bank of Finland) agreed on a market making arrangement for benchmark government

bonds with effect from 1 August 1992. Evli Securities Ltd was accepted as primary dealer with effect from 1 May 1993. The primary dealers' quotes are published daily (page JVKD on Reuters). Purchases from and sales to others (Columns 4 and 5) consist of transactions in benchmark government bonds between primary dealers and other parties. Other parties refer to all parties that are not primary dealers

Table 5.6 Source: The Helsinki Stock Exchange.

6 BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, FOREIGN LIABILITIES AND ASSETS

Table 6.1 The figures for the trade and goods and services accounts are compiled in accordance with the System of National Accounts. The figures for investment income and expenditure (Columns 7 and 16) include reinvested earnings on direct investment. Preliminary data on reinvested earnings in the previous year have been included in the current account figures annually from the September issue of the Bulletin. (The annual figure is divid-

ed evenly between quarterly figures.) **Table 6.2** Columns 1–5: Net change in long-term liabilities. Columns 6–10: Net change in long-term assets. Port-folio investment in Finland (Column 2) and abroad (Column 7) (marketable instruments): Primary and secondary market transactions in securities. Loans (Column 3) (non-marketable instruments): Financial loans, import credits, prepayments related to exports and leasing credits. Other long-term capital (Column 4): Finland's subscriptions to international financial institutions paid in the form of promissory notes + long-term deposit liabili-ties of banks + other long-term liabili-ties of central government, banks and other financial institutions. Loans (Column 8): Financial loans, development credits, export credits, prepayments related to imports and leasing credits. Other long-term capital (Column 9): Finland's subscriptions to international financial institutions + long-term deposits of banks + other long-term assets of central government, banks and other financial institutions.

Table 6.3 Net foreign debt (Col-umns 1-23) at the end of a period is classified in the same way as the corresponding data on changes in the capital account (Table 6.2). The items included in net foreign debt have been translated into markkaa using the spot rates for each date. Thus the figures include the impact of changes in ex-

change rates. Table 6.4 The sectoral figures for short-term foreign liabilities and assets correspond to the figures shown in Columns 12–22 of Table 6.3.

7 FOREIGN TRADE

Source: The National Board of Customs. All tables refer to foreign trade in goods.

Table 7.2 The volume indices (Columns 1 and 2) are calculated according to the Paasche formula and the unit value indices (Columns 3 and 4) according to the Laspeyres formula.

The terms of trade (Column 5) is the ratio of the export unit value index to the import unit value index multiplied

Table 7.4 The regional and coun-try grouping is based on the classifica-tion according to Finnish Official Statistics I A.

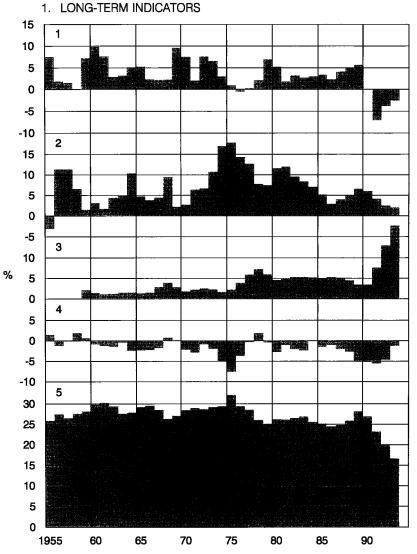
8 DOMESTIC ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Tables 8.1-8.5 Source: Statistics Finland. Seasonal adjustment is car-ried out by the Bank of Finland. Table 8.3 The monthly indicator of GDP (Column 8) is weighted together from 11 readily available indicators of developments in output in various iodustries industries.

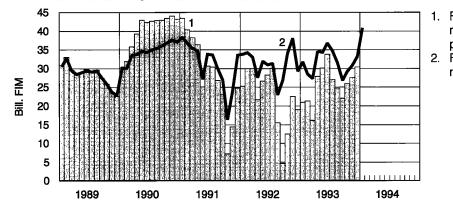
Table 8.4 The consumer price index (Column 7) was revised as from Janu-ary 1988. Both the weights and the methods of calculation were changed (see the item in the March 1988 issue of the Bulletin). The base year is 1985. Table 8.6 Source: Ministry of Eigance

Finance.

Long-term indicators	S28	8
	CO	~
	32	7
	52	ň
HELIBOR rates of interest daily		
HELIBOR rates of interest, monthly		
	00	•
	S3	1
Yields on bonds		
. Bank of Finland currency index and		
the markka value of the ECU	S3:	2
. Daily spot rates for the markka		_
	\$32	2
	624	0
	33.	2
	53	R
	500	
against the pound sterling and the Swedish krong	\$33	3
and markka funding rates		
. Bank funding from the public		
. Bank lending to the public		
. Money supply	S34	4
Current account	53	5
Net interest and dividend expenditure	53	Ş
Balance of payments	230	2
Foreign debt	230	27
Foreign trade	33	2
Foreign inde: prices and terms of inde	23	2
Production	53	Ŕ
	53	ñ
. Central government finances		
. Central government debt	S40	D
	The Bank of Finland's foreign exchange reserves and forward position Forward market Rates of interest applied by the Bank of Finland Banks' liquidity position with the Bank of Finland Liquidity management interest rates HELIBOR rates of interest, daily HELIBOR rates of interest, daily HELIBOR rates of interest, monthly Differential between Finnish and German interest rates Yields on bonds Bank of Finland currency index and the markka value of the ECU Daily spot rates for the markka against the Deutschmark and the US dollar Daily spot rates for the markka against the Deutschmark and the US dollar Daily spot rates for the markka against the Deutschmark and the US dollar Monthly spot rates for the markka against the Dound sterling and the Swedish krona Monthly spot rates for the markka against the Dout sterling and the Swedish krona Banks' markka lending rates and markka funding rates Bank funding from the public Bank lending to the public Money supply Current account Net interest and dividend expenditure Balance of payments Foreign trade Foreign trade: prices and terms of trade Finland's export performance Production Fixed investment Employment and the unemployment rate Prices and wages Central government finances	The Bank of Finland's foreign exchange reservesS21and forward positionS22Forward marketS22Rates of interest applied by the Bank of FinlandS33Liquidity position with the Bank of FinlandS34Liquidity management interest ratesS33HELIBOR rates of interest, dailyS33HELIBOR rates of interest, monthlyS33Differential between Finnish andGerman interest ratesGerman interest ratesS33Yields on bondsS33Bank of Finland currency index andthe markka value of the ECUDaily spot rates for the markkaS33against the Deutschmark and the US dollarS33Daily spot rates for the markkaS33against the Dound sterling and the Swedish kronaS33Monthly spot rates for the markkaS33against the Dound sterling and the Swedish kronaS33Bank funding ratesS33Bank funding from the publicS33Bank funding to the publicS33Bank lending to the publicS33Bank lending to the publicS33Bank lending to the publicS33Bank lender of paymentsS33Foreign tradeS33Foreign tradeS33

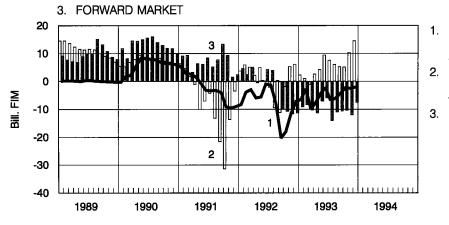


- 1. GDP, change in volume from the previous year, per cent
- 2. Consumer prices, change from the previous year, per cent
- 3. Unemployment rate, per cent
- 4. Current account, as a percentage of GDP
- 5. Fixed investment, as a percentage of GDP



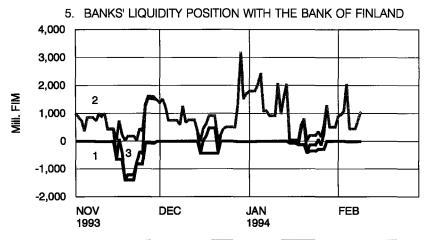
2. THE BANK OF FINLAND'S FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES AND FORWARD POSITION

- 1. Foreign exchange reserves plus forward position
- 2. Foreign exchange reserves

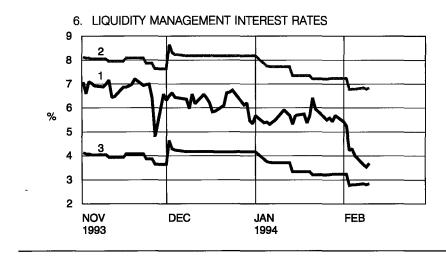


- 1. Forward exchange purchased by the Bank of Finland from banks
- 2. Forward exchange sold by domestic companies to banks
- Forward exchange sold by foreign banks to banks



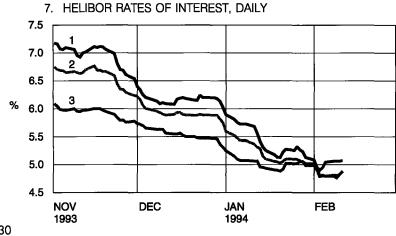


- 1. Liquidity credits (-)
- 2. Call money deposits
- 3. Net

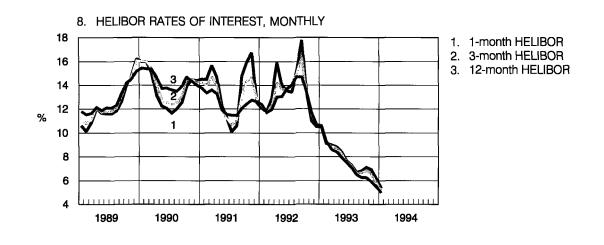


- 1. Inter-bank overnight rate
- 2. Liquidity credit rate

3. Call money deposit rate Daily observations



- 1. 1-month HELIBOR
- 2. 3-month HELIBOR
- 3. 12-month HELIBOR



1992

1993

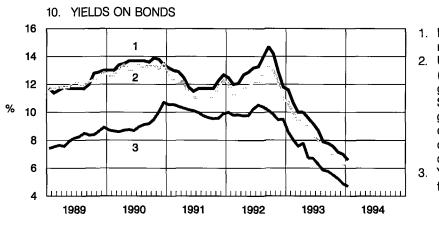
1994

1991

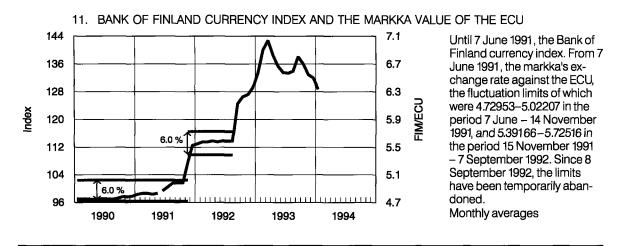
1989

1990

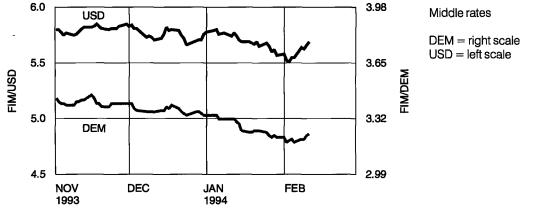
- 1. 3-month HELIBOR minus 3-month DEM eurorate
- 2. 5-year Finnish government bond yield *minus* 5-year German government bond yield

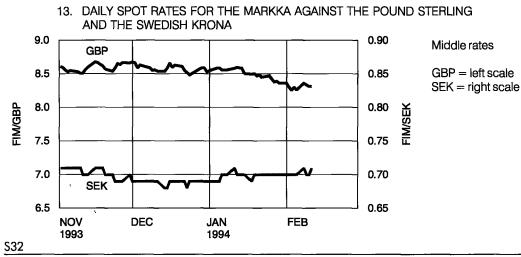


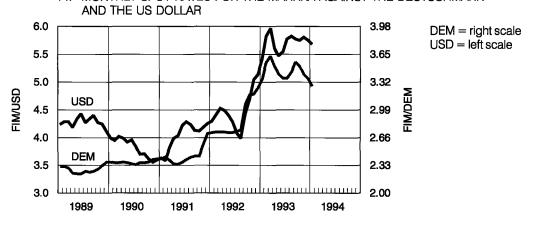
- 1. Bank of Finland's 5-year reference rate
- 2. Until April 1991, yield on (4–5 year) taxable government bonds Since May 1991, yield on government bond due on 15 March 1996, coupon rate 11.75 per cent
- Yield on (4–5 year) taxfree government bonds



12. DAILY SPOT RATES FOR THE MARKKA AGAINST THE DEUTSCHMARK AND THE US DOLLAR

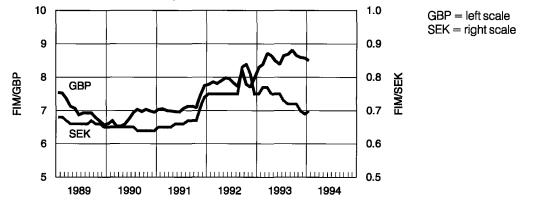




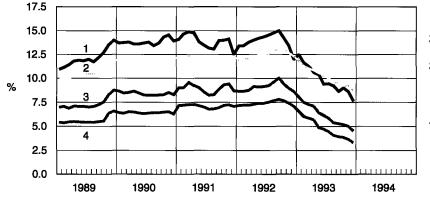


14. MONTHLY SPOT RATES FOR THE MARKKA AGAINST THE DEUTSCHMARK

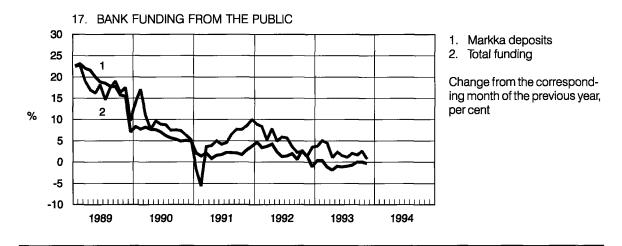
15. MONTHLY SPOT RATES FOR THE MARKKA AGAINST THE POUND STERLING AND THE SWEDISH KRONA



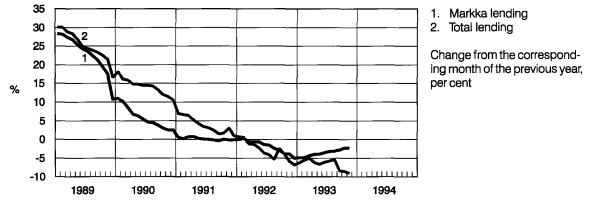


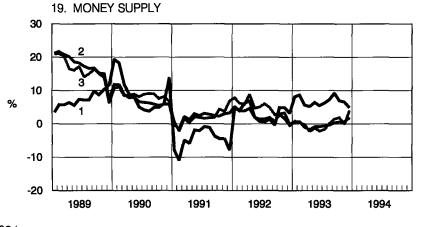


- 1. Average rate on new markka lending
- 2. Average rate on outstanding markka lending
- 3. Average rate on total markka funding (deposits + other funding)
- 4. Average markka deposit rate



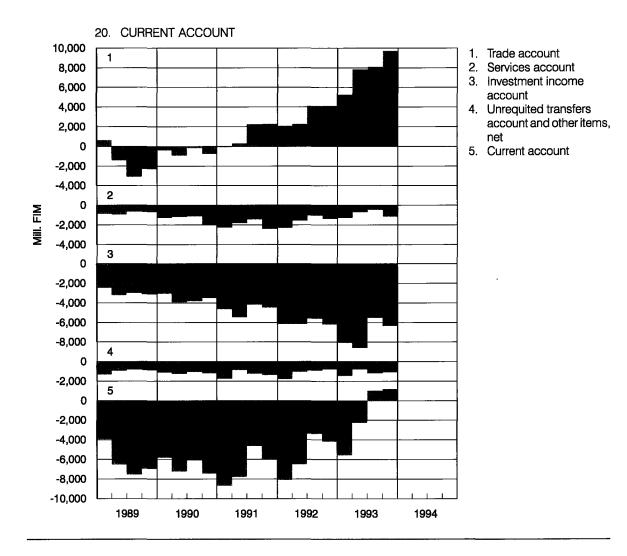
18. BANK LENDING TO THE PUBLIC

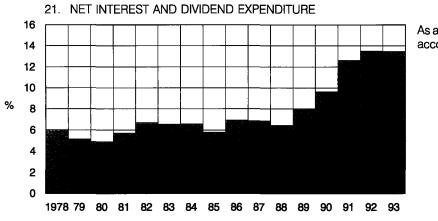




- 1. Narrow money (M1)
- 2. Broad money (M2)
- 3. M2 + bank CDs held by the public (M3)

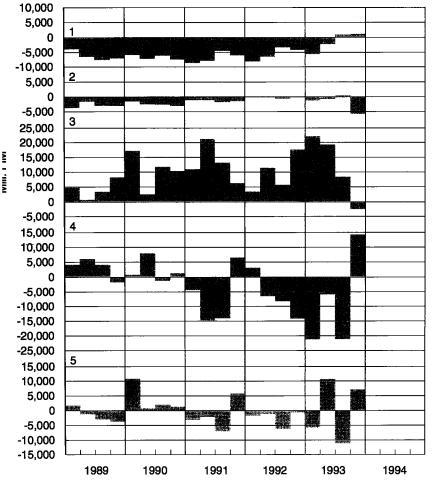
Change from the corresponding month of the previous year, per cent



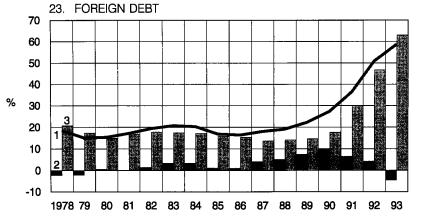


As a percentage of current account receipts

22. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS



- 1. Current account
- 2. Direct investment
- 3. Other long-term capital account
- 4. Short-term capital account
- Overall balance = change in the foreign exchange reserves of the Bank of Finland



2. Short-term net debt

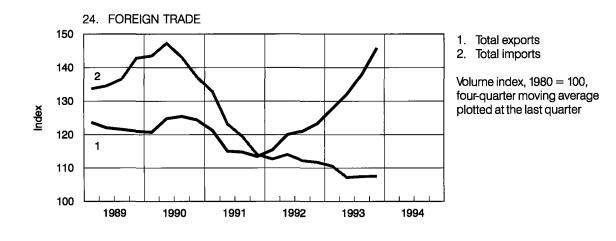
Total foreign net debt

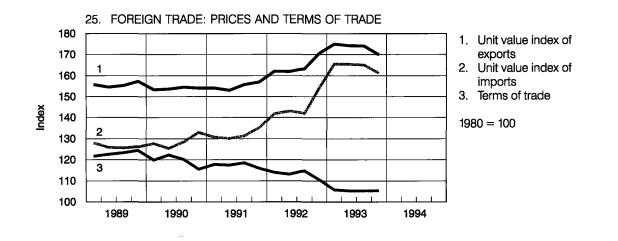
3. Long-term net debt

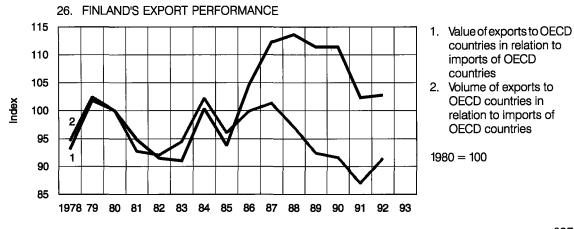
1.

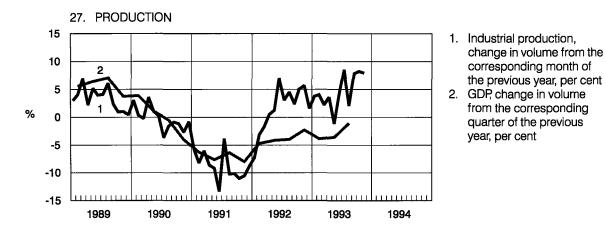
As a percentage of GDP

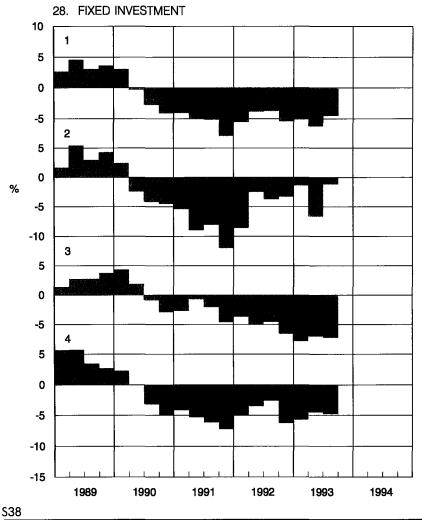
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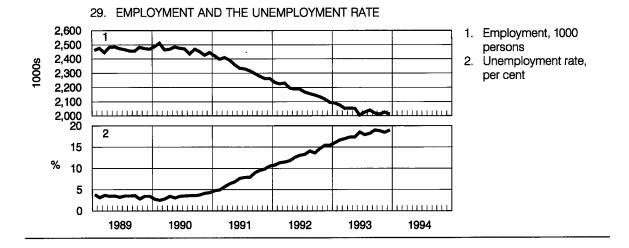


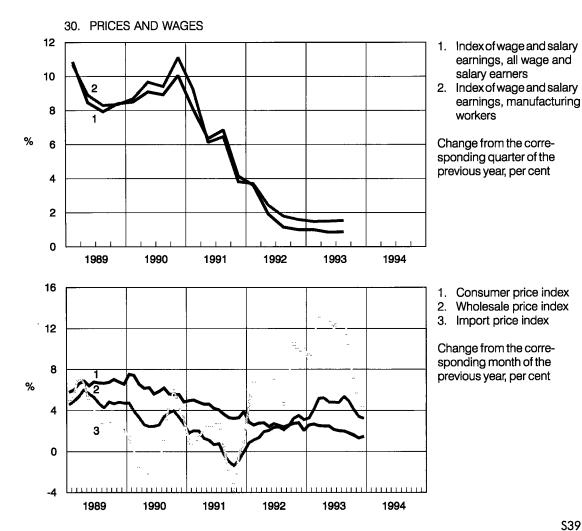




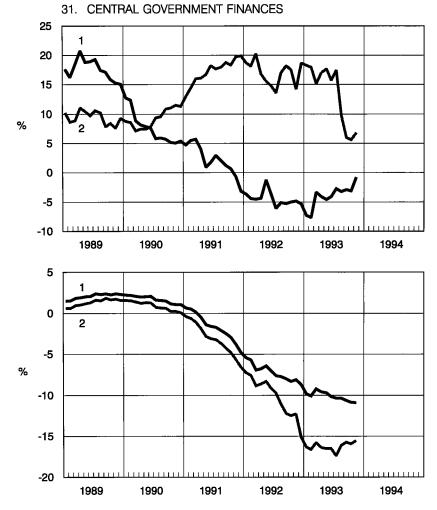
- 1. Total fixed investment
- 2. Investment in machinery and equipment
- 3. Building investment, excl. residential buildings
- 4. Residential buildings

Volume changes calculated from four-quarter moving totals and plotted at the last quarter, per cent





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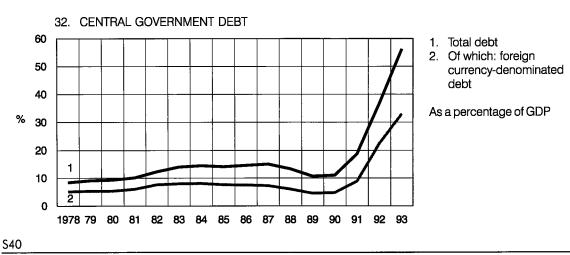


- 1. Revenue excl. borrowing
- 2. Expenditure excl. redemptions of central government debt

12-month changes calculated from 12-month moving totals and plotted at the last month, per cent

- Revenue surplus (revenue less expenditure excl. financial transactions) (surplus = +)
- Net borrowing requirement (net borrowing = -)

12-month moving total as a percentage of GDP, plotted at the last month



BANK OF FINLAND* 1 January 1994

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* Since 1 October 1993, the Financial Supervision Authority has functioned as an independent body in connection with the Bank of Finland.