



BANK OF FINLAND

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THE FINNISH MARKET REVIEW.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Statistical data now available illustrate the economic position in January, but they do not cover all spheres. Yet, as far as the money market is concerned, they give a fairly good idea of the situation. The public's deposits in the *Commercial Banks* increased. Cheque accounts rose by 1,383 million marks or by 120 million more than one year earlier. The January increase in deposit accounts was 934 million marks or 400 million more than last year. Total deposits by the public increased by 2,317 million marks as against 1,811 million in January 1949. This movement, in particular, is to be noted with satisfaction. The increase on cheque accounts consisted mainly of funds temporarily deposited to be withdrawn again in February for the quarterly payment of the sales tax. Deposits by other credit institutions in the *Commercial Banks* only increased by 264 million marks, whereas in January 1949 they increased almost five times as much, or by 1,235 million.

The loans granted by the *Commercial Banks* also increased, though relatively less. The demand for credit by the business world seems to have been unusually weak, but this was probably a temporary phenomenon. It is to be expected that the demand for credit will be much greater from February onwards, for seasonal and other reasons. The increase in total lending,

4,211 million marks, by far exceeded the corresponding increase in January 1949 — 2,748 million marks — but this was mainly due to the *Commercial Banks* having discounted 2,500 million marks' worth of Treasury bills when the demand for business credit was slack, whereas in January last year there was no such discounting. The banks' advances to business enterprises rose by only 1,711 million marks, or about 1,000 million less than a year before. As loans increased more than deposits, the cash of the banks decreased by 1,566 million marks, whereas in January 1949 it had increased by 947 million marks. At the end of January 1950 the cash of the *Commercial Banks* was 4,405 million marks and at the same date a year earlier 4,880 million.

The decline in the demand for credit was noticeable also in the statement of the *Bank of Finland*. Loans granted by the Central Bank fell off considerably in January, which is a regular seasonal phenomenon in the first few months of the year. Advances to business enterprises decreased from 15,844 million marks at the end of December to 15,225 million on the last day of January, or by more than 600 million marks. Other advances, too, displayed the same downward tendency. Loans to other credit institutions in the form of rediscounts fell to 1,005 million from 2,428 million on December 31, 1949.

In the first week of February rediscounts rose abruptly, which was to be expected in connection with the payment of the sales tax. The Bank's discounting of Treasury bills decreased from 22,030 to 21,130 million marks or by 900 million. The total of loans granted by the Bank of Finland fell from 40,302 to 37,360 million marks, or by 2,942 million marks. The effects of the decrease is reflected in the note circulation, which dropped very heavily in January. From the record sum of 29,606 million marks at the end of 1949 it fell by close on 2,000 million to 27,790 million marks on January 31. At this amount it was still 2,000 million marks higher than a year before.

PRICES.

The only price indices published so far for the current year are for wholesale prices in January. The total index (1935 = 100) rose to 1,147 from 1,138 in December, or by less than one per cent. As the index for January 1949 was 1,088 points, the increase during one year was 59 points or 5 per cent. Of the home produced goods agricultural produce increased most; forestry products remained unchanged and industry products rose one point. The price of imported goods included in this wholesale price index increased by one per cent, or from 1,144 to 1,155 points. In January 1949 the index for imported goods was 1,060, the rise during 1949 being 95 points or 9 per cent. The increase in the prices of imported goods, which seems to continue, was mainly caused by the devaluation of the currency.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

Foreign trade was not very favourable in January from the point of view of the balance of trade, as is customary in winter time and especially in the beginning of the year. The surplus of imports was 2,200 million marks in round figures, as against 1,000 million in January 1949. Both imports and exports increased in comparison with January 1949, imports considerably more than exports, as the above figures indicate. The value of imports was 6,500 last January and 4,100 in January 1949, that of exports 4,300 and 3,100 million. The increase in the value of imports was due partly to a rise in prices. Exports of war reparation goods, not included in the above figures, were valued at 339 million marks or less than ever before. In January last year reparation exports were valued at 756 million.

No figures are available so far regarding industrial production this year. It seems probable, however, that in the current quarter the volume of production will be about the same as at the end of 1949. The volume index for the fourth quarter of 1949 had risen again to the level of the first half of the year, after a temporary decline in the third quarter. Lumbering has become much more active lately thanks to the plentiful snowfall and the cold weather. Felling and hauling were in full swing at the end of January and the beginning of February. Altogether 150,000 workers were employed in forest work at the end of January, as against 67,000 last December and 180,000 at the end of January 1949.

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STATISTICS.
1. — STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF FINLAND.

	1948	1949					
	Mill. mk	Mill. mk					
	31/12	30/7	31/8	30/9	31/10	30/11	31/12
ASSETS.							
I. Gold Reserve	268	269	269	269	269	269	269
Foreign Currency	2 027	2 204	2 080	1 988	1 579	1 636	2 428
II. Foreign Bills	429	464	451	469	489	483	256
Foreign Bank Notes and Coupons	22	30	19	38	26	21	44
Inland Bills	34 518	39 325	39 361	39 276	40 138	39 823	39 809
III. Loans on Security	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
Advances on Current Accounts	483	419	521	427	409	464	471
Bonds in Finnish Currency	725	696	694	693	691	889	857
» » Foreign	162	147	154	154	165	166	199
Sundry Assets	1 365	1 631	1 065	1 778	1 558	1 656	2 304
Total	40 021	45 207	44 636	45 114	45 346	45 429	46 659
LIABILITIES.							
Notes in circulation	27 369	28 252	28 677	28 389	28 036	28 613	29 606
Other Liabilities payable on demand:							
Current Accounts due to the Treasury ..	19	—	13	—	—	—	80
» » » Others	1 463	3 163	1 928	1 618	2 099	1 671	1 865
Bank-Post-Bills	68	70	77	114	114	54	58
Mark accounts of holders abroad	1 122	2 338	2 629	3 169	3 483	4 153	4 189
Foreign Clearing Accounts	2 199	2 047	2 058	2 897	2 623	1 971	1 298
Foreign Debt	258	752	752	1 224	1 224	1 386	1 478
Sundry Accounts	77	135	22	771	953	1 015	529
Capital	5 000	5 000	5 000	5 000	5 000	5 000	5 000
Reserve Fund	137	554	554	554	571	571	571
Earnings less Expenses	834	662	734	819	910	964	908
Undisposed Profits	—	17	17	17	—	—	—
Sundry Liabilities	1 475	2 217	2 175	542	333	31	1 077
Total	40 021	45 207	44 636	45 114	45 346	45 429	46 659

2. — NOTE ISSUE OF THE BANK OF FINLAND.

	1948	1949					
	Mill. mk	Mill. mk					
	31/12	30/7	31/8	30/9	31/10	30/11	31/12
RIGHT TO ISSUE NOTES.							
Gold Reserve and Foreign Currency	2 295	2 473	2 349	2 257	1 848	1 905	2 697
According to Law of Dec. 13, 1939 ¹⁾	34 969	39 819	39 831	39 783	40 653	40 327	40 109
Additional Right of Issue	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800
Total	39 064	44 092	43 980	43 840	44 301	44 032	44 606
AMOUNT OF ISSUE USED.							
Notes in circulation	27 369	28 252	28 677	28 389	28 036	28 613	29 606
Other Liabilities payable on demand	5 206	8 505	7 479	9 793	10 496	10 250	9 497
Undrawn of Advances on Current Accounts ..	526	539	487	582	602	547	539
Total	33 101	37 346	36 643	38 764	39 134	39 410	39 642
NOTE RESERVE	5 963	6 746	7 337	5 076	5 167	4 622	4 964
Grand total	39 064	44 092	43 980	43 840	44 301	44 032	44 606

¹⁾ Bills payable abroad in foreign currency, foreign bonds listed on foreign Stock Exchanges, interest coupons in foreign currency which have fallen due for payment, foreign bank notes, and inland bills falling due not later than within three months' time.

Bank Rate since July 1, 1949, 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ %.

(Former Rate 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ %).

3. — BANK OF FINLAND. NOTES IN CIRCULATION, FOREIGN CURRENCY AND COVER FOR THE ISSUE OF NOTES.

End of Month	Notes in Circulation Mill. mk				Foreign Currency ¹⁾ Mill. mk				Cover for the Issue of Notes Percentage of Liabilities payable on demand				End of Month
	1947	1948	1949	Monthly Movement	1947	1948	1949	Monthly Movement	1947	1948	1949	Monthly Movement	
	<i>18 233</i>				<i>1 915</i>				<i>108.6</i>				
Jan.	17 172	23 258	25 782	- 1 587	2 350	1 395	2 003	- 24	110.4	115.3	114.0	+ 1.4	Jan.
Feb.	18 896	24 448	27 353	+ 1 571	2 391	1 799	1 685	- 318	110.6	114.4	115.6	+ 1.6	Feb.
March	20 944	26 776	27 407	+ 54	3 116	2 452	1 755	+ 70	110.1	109.4	112.4	- 3.2	March
April	21 566	27 850	27 741	+ 334	1 931	446	1 208	- 547	111.8	110.6	113.6	+ 1.2	April
May	21 653	27 112	28 198	+ 457	1 893	577	1 310	+ 102	112.4	112.6	115.2	+ 1.6	May
June	22 415	27 204	27 934	- 264	1 157	652	1 304	- 6	112.2	113.6	113.8	- 1.4	June
July	22 956	27 371	28 252	+ 318	1 248	592	2 204	+ 900	113.8	111.6	113.2	- 0.6	July
Aug.	23 945	28 078	28 677	+ 425	762	545	2 080	- 124	114.1	112.2	115.1	+ 1.9	Aug.
Sept.	24 484	28 189	28 389	- 288	776	611	1 988	- 92	113.0	110.5	108.5	- 6.6	Sept.
Oct.	25 129	28 011	28 036	- 353	464	575	1 579	- 409	113.7	109.9	108.6	+ 0.1	Oct.
Nov.	25 809	27 400	28 613	+ 577	685	1 275	1 626	+ 57	114.7	114.1	107.2	- 1.4	Nov.
Dec.	25 162	27 369	29 606	+ 993	621	2 027	2 428	+ 792	113.2	112.6	108.0	+ 0.8	Dec.

¹⁾ Credit balances with foreign correspondents.

4. — BANK OF FINLAND. NOTE RESERVE, HOME LOANS AND REDISCOUNTED BILLS.

End of Month	Note Reserve Mill. mk			Home Loans ¹⁾ Mill. mk				Rediscounted Bills (Included in Home Loans) Mill. mk				End of Month
	1947	1948	1949	1947	1948	1949	Monthly Movement	1947	1948	1949	Monthly Movement	
	<i>4 245</i>			<i>29 409</i>				<i>2 458</i>				
Jan.	4 561	6 205	6 317	27 452	31 843	34 502	- 521	968	530	764	- 933	Jan.
Feb.	4 737	6 092	6 828	28 699	32 470	35 409	+ 907	2 474	3 384	3 634	+ 2 870	Feb.
March	4 862	4 927	6 018	30 580	33 855	36 211	+ 802	1 352	2 197	927	- 2 707	March
April	5 387	5 470	6 498	32 174	37 617	37 682	+ 1 471	998	2 570	130	- 797	April
May	5 463	6 042	7 023	31 451	37 119	37 904	+ 222	2 257	4 436	2 523	+ 2 393	May
June	5 397	6 433	6 484	32 164	37 627	37 225	- 679	1 909	3 980	1 165	- 1 353	June
July	5 832	5 860	6 746	32 033	38 072	39 766	+ 2 541	687	1 077	196	- 969	July
Aug.	6 021	6 155	7 337	33 242	39 124	39 904	+ 138	730	1 419	335	+ 139	Aug.
Sept.	5 641	5 501	5 076	32 859	38 350	39 725	- 179	466	648	710	+ 375	Sept.
Oct.	5 917	5 393	5 167	33 699	38 920	40 569	+ 844	369	78	822	+ 112	Oct.
Nov.	6 246	6 400	4 622	34 208	35 826	40 309	- 260	2 537	1 325	2 073	+ 1 251	Nov.
Dec.	5 926	5 963	4 964	34 897	35 023	40 302	- 7	3 496	1 697	2 428	+ 355	Dec.

¹⁾ Inland bills, loans on security and advances on current accounts.

5. — BANK OF FINLAND. TREASURY BILLS AND BALANCES OF CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

End of Month	Treasury Bills (Included in Home Loans) Mill. mk			Balance of Current Accounts due to the Treasury Mill. mk				Balance of Current Accounts due to others than the Treasury Mill. mk				End of Month
	1947	1948	1949	1947	1948	1949	Monthly Movement	1947	1948	1949	Monthly Movement	
	<i>17 920</i>			<i>599</i>				<i>1 431</i>				
Jan.	18 000	17 830	19 530	160	- 20	- 407	- 426	1 087	1 182	2 019	+ 556	Jan.
Feb.	16 950	14 600	15 230	- 567	- 32	- 239	+ 168	789	1 048	680	- 1 339	Feb.
March	19 300	16 900	17 530	- 153	- 653	- 26	+ 213	1 550	1 587	2 130	+ 1 450	March
April	20 300	18 400	19 030	556	190	581	+ 607	798	1 356	1 415	- 715	April
May	17 500	14 730	16 430	- 17	56	294	- 287	1 221	1 024	1 083	- 332	May
June	18 400	15 430	16 730	144	- 364	311	+ 17	853	1 046	1 221	+ 138	June
July	19 700	20 030	20 230	425	72	- 99	- 410	597	1 372	3 163	+ 1 942	July
Aug.	21 000	20 830	20 430	62	112	13	+ 112	1 011	1 308	1 928	- 1 235	Aug.
Sept.	20 800	21 230	20 230	293	- 39	- 399	- 412	1 301	2 057	1 618	- 310	Sept.
Oct.	21 350	23 730	21 930	277	190	- 364	+ 35	1 308	3 265	2 099	+ 481	Oct.
Nov.	18 800	19 330	21 030	872	- 215	- 132	+ 232	633	1 335	1 671	- 428	Nov.
Dec.	18 500	19 230	22 030	114	19	80	+ 212	2 884	1 463	1 865	+ 194	Dec.

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

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

		1949	1949	1949	1949	1949	1949	1949
		30/6	31/7	31/8	30/9	31/10	30/11	31/12
New York	1 Dollar	136:—	160:—	160:—	231:—	231:—	231:—	231:—
London	1 Pound	547:—	646:—	646:—	646:—	646:—	646:—	646:—
Stockholm	100 Kronor	3 790:—	4 450:—	4 450:—	4 450:—	4 450:—	4 450:—	4 450:—
Paris	100 Francs.	50: 10	58: 75	58: 75	66:—	66:—	66:—	66:—
Brussels	100 Francs	310:—	367:—	367:—	462:—	462:—	462:—	462:—
Amsterdam	100 Guilders	5 120:—	6 050:—	6 050:—	6 090:—	6 090:—	6 090:—	6 090:—
Zürich	100 Francs	3 175:—	3 725:—	3 725:—	5 325:—	5 300:—	5 300:—	5 300:—
Oslo	100 Kroner	2 745:—	3 230:—	3 230:—	3 230:—	3 231:—	3 231:—	3 231:—
Copenhagen	100 Kroner	2 829:—	3 330:—	3 330:—	3 330:—	3 330:—	3 330:—	3 330:—
Prague	100 Koruny	275:—	325:—	325:—	462:—	462:—	462:—	462:—
Montreal	1 Dollar	135: 50	159: 40	159: 40	210:—	210:—	210:—	210:—
Lisbon	100 Escudos	560:—	650:—	650:—	830:—	830:—	830:—	830:—
Rio de Janeiro	100 Cruzeiros	765:—	880:—	880:—	1 260:—	1 260:—	1 260:—	1 260:—

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

End of Month	Due to the Public				Due to other Credit Institutions		Total			Credits from the Bank of Finland		End of Month
	Cheque Accounts		Deposits		Mill. mk		Mill. mk			Mill. mk		
	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1947	1948	1949	1948	1949	
	<i>17 754</i>		<i>19 982</i>		<i>6 690</i>		<i>35 430</i>		<i>3 502</i>			
Jan.	17 417	20 839	20 152	25 017	6 855	7 315	35 608	44 424	53 171	530	699	Jan.
Feb.	15 685	17 452	20 335	25 663	5 934	7 040	34 598	41 954	50 155	3 384	3 597	Feb.
March	18 001	20 641	20 760	26 406	5 898	8 114	37 137	44 659	55 161	2 201	910	March
April	18 063	21 400	21 175	26 889	5 982	8 118	38 811	45 220	56 407	2 590	114	April
May	17 359	19 554	21 154	27 027	5 095	7 409	38 964	43 608	53 990	4 441	2 489	May
June	17 827	21 822	21 308	27 137	4 702	6 807	39 103	43 837	55 766	3 850	1 132	June
July	19 000	23 725	21 765	27 755	6 067	7 963	40 027	46 832	59 443	896	33	July
Aug.	17 627	21 574	22 675	28 861	6 354	7 790	41 484	46 656	53 225	1 409	323	Aug.
Sept.	19 740	21 380	22 820	29 050	5 908	7 392	42 807	48 468	57 822	640	700	Sept.
Oct.	21 570	24 106	22 860	29 037	6 879	7 916	42 970	51 309	61 059	79	808	Oct.
Nov.	19 063	23 367	23 072	29 306	6 056	7 100	41 139	48 191	59 773	1 333	1 804	Nov.
Dec.	19 577	23 276	24 468	31 079	6 080	7 625	44 336	50 125	61 980	1 533	1 842	Dec.

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

8. — COMMERCIAL BANKS. HOME LOANS.

End of Month	To the Public				To other Credit Institutions		Total				End of Month	
	Inland Bills		Other Credits		Mill. mk		Mill. mk			Monthly Movement		
	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1947	1948	1949			
	<i>16 589</i>		<i>19 289</i>		<i>1 782</i>		<i>29 529</i>					
Jan.	17 173	25 143	20 163	21 922	1 933	2 489	30 095	39 269	49 554	+ 3 096	Jan.	
Feb.	18 382	26 229	19 626	22 121	1 732	2 333	30 850	39 740	50 683	+ 1 129	Feb.	
March	18 939	27 186	19 435	22 372	1 700	2 813	32 137	40 074	52 371	+ 1 688	March	
April	20 830	29 607	19 759	22 858	1 681	2 479	34 164	42 270	54 944	+ 2 573	April	
May	21 691	29 899	19 830	23 134	1 501	2 062	35 212	43 022	55 095	+ 151	May	
June	21 822	29 148	19 657	23 336	1 309	1 926	35 045	42 788	54 410	— 685	June	
July	22 053	29 336	19 934	24 002	1 984	2 310	36 107	43 971	55 648	+ 1 238	July	
Aug.	22 326	29 541	19 351	23 763	2 126	2 160	35 971	43 803	55 464	— 184	Aug.	
Sept.	21 780	30 012	19 281	24 179	2 183	2 814	36 414	43 244	57 005	+ 1 541	Sept.	
Oct.	22 984	31 002	19 765	25 136	2 622	2 797	37 801	45 371	58 935	+ 1 930	Oct.	
Nov.	24 151	31 267	19 591	25 626	2 194	2 887	38 279	45 936	59 780	+ 845	Nov.	
Dec.	23 999	31 196	20 318	25 965	2 141	2 635	37 660	46 458	59 796	+ 16	Dec.	

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

9. — COMMERCIAL BANKS. POSITION TOWARDS FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

End of Month	Claims Mill. mk			Indebtedness Mill. mk			Net Claims (+) or Net Indebtedness (—) Mill. mk				End of Month	
	1947	1948	1949	1947	1948	1949	1947	1948	1949	Monthly Movement		
	<i>2 460</i>			<i>2 104</i>				<i>+ 356</i>				
Jan.	2 501	2 982	2 128	2 299	2 566	2 008	+ 202	+ 416	+ 120	+ 13	Jan.	
Feb.	2 397	2 447	2 034	2 092	2 219	2 117	+ 305	+ 228	— 83	— 203	Feb.	
March	2 322	2 380	2 399	2 224	2 161	2 077	+ 98	+ 219	+ 322	+ 405	March	
April	2 351	2 890	2 397	2 309	2 340	2 107	+ 42	+ 550	+ 290	— 32	April	
May	2 588	2 583	2 227	2 450	2 282	2 325	+ 138	+ 301	— 98	— 388	May	
June	2 815	2 496	2 828	2 474	2 217	2 454	+ 341	+ 279	+ 374	+ 472	June	
July	3 351	2 394	2 969	2 442	2 184	2 592	+ 909	+ 210	+ 377	+ 3	July	
Aug.	3 232	2 505	2 776	2 230	2 221	2 384	+1 002	+ 284	+ 392	+ 15	Aug.	
Sept.	3 777	2 631	2 757	2 564	2 359	2 600	+1 213	+ 272	+ 157	— 235	Sept.	
Oct.	3 975	2 528	2 724	2 792	2 273	2 425	+1 183	+ 255	+ 299	+ 142	Oct.	
Nov.	4 150	2 550	2 756	3 105	2 385	2 464	+1 045	+ 165	+ 292	— 7	Nov.	
Dec.	4 085	2 194	2 714	2 948	2 087	2 220	+1 137	+ 107	+ 494	+ 202	Dec.	

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

End of Month	Net Claims (+) or Net Indebtedness (—) Mill. mk				Monthly Movement
	1946	1947	1948	1949	
	<i>—1 556</i>				
Jan.	—1 166	—4 806	—1 631	— 1 167	— 151
Feb.	— 398	—4 621	—1 525	— 1 607	— 440
March	—1 289	—3 762	—1 061	— 1 235	+ 372
April	—1 487	—4 572	—3 185	— 2 091	— 856
May	—6 509	—3 722	—3 135	— 2 361	— 270
June	—8 486	—3 360	—3 589	— 1 726	+ 635
July	—9 289	—1 940	—4 101	— 2 092	— 366
Aug.	—8 620	—1 968	—3 930	— 2 516	— 424
Sept.	—7 439	— 690	—3 056	— 4 676	— 2 160
Oct.	—6 350	— 588	—2 698	— 4 963	— 287
Nov.	—5 595	— 364	—1 494	— 5 099	— 136
Dec.	—5 153	— 335	—1 016	— 3 787	+ 1 312

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

End of Month	Deposits Mill. mk				Monthly Movement
	1946	1947	1948	1949	
	<i>5 417</i>				
Jan.	5 319	7 365	8 581	9 784	+ 191
Feb.	5 370	7 481	8 418	10 120	+ 336
March	5 589	7 574	8 487	10 312	+ 192
April	5 712	7 527	8 509	10 385	+ 73
May	5 784	7 609	8 371	10 468	+ 83
June	5 846	7 692	8 438	10 695	+ 227
July	5 940	7 796	8 606	10 953	+ 258
Aug.	6 488	8 086	9 113	11 501	+ 548
Sept.	6 647	8 094	9 184	11 626	+ 125
Oct.	6 777	8 123	9 225	11 616	— 10
Nov.	6 845	7 956	9 170	11 698	+ 82
Dec.	7 213	8 394	9 593	12 237	+ 539

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

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

12. — DEPOSITS IN THE SAVINGS BANKS.

End of Month	Savings Accounts Mill. mk			Current Accounts Mill. mk			Total Mill. mk				End of Month	
	1947	1948	1949	1947	1948	1949	1946	1947	1948	1949		Monthly Movement
	<i>19 461</i>			<i>1 320</i>			<i>18 330</i>					
Jan.	19 637	23 102	28 193	1 228	1 969	1 973	18 381	20 865	25 071	30 166	+ 832	Jan.
Feb.	19 834	23 282	29 012	1 263	1 920	1 806	18 526	21 097	25 202	30 818	+ 652	Feb.
March	20 203	23 506	29 625	1 426	1 953	1 871	18 751	21 629	25 459	31 496	+ 678	March
April	20 530	23 951	30 347	1 624	2 030	2 083	18 946	22 154	26 981	32 430	+ 934	April
May	20 681	23 997	30 754	1 654	1 808	2 073	19 040	22 335	26 805	32 827	+ 397	May
June	20 763	24 075	31 042	1 669	1 820	2 004	19 565	22 432	25 895	33 046	+ 219	June
July	21 100	24 515	31 729	1 787	2 039	2 331	19 691	22 887	26 554	34 060	+ 1 014	July
Aug.	21 497	24 987	32 113	1 798	1 970	2 267	19 939	23 295	26 957	34 380	+ 320	Aug.
Sept.	21 567	25 233	32 129	1 946	2 020	2 153	20 037	23 513	27 253	34 282	— 98	Sept.
Oct.	21 591	25 407	32 633	2 132	2 337	2 576	19 925	23 723	27 744	35 209	+ 927	Oct.
Nov.	21 519	25 676	33 156	2 082	2 326	2 409	19 927	23 601	28 002	35 565	+ 356	Nov.
Dec.	22 880	27 381	35 374*	2 044	1 953	2 105*	20 781	24 924	29 334	37 479*	+ 1 914	Dec.

According to figures supplied by the Central Statistical Office.

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

* Preliminary figures subject to minor alterations.

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

End of Month	Deposits in Co-operative Credit Societies ¹⁾					Deposits in Consumers' Co-operative Societies ²⁾					End of Month
	Mill. mk					Mill. mk					
	1946	1947	1948	1949	Monthly Movement	1946	1947	1948	1949	Monthly Movement	
	<i>6 926</i>					<i>2 036</i>					
Jan.	6 757	8 339	11 332	14 248	+ 220	2 031	2 315	2 824	3 770	+ 105	Jan.
Feb.	6 838	8 433	11 384	14 550	+ 302	2 053	2 354	2 862	3 904	+ 134	Feb.
March	7 118	8 962	11 687	15 124	+ 574	2 085	2 414	2 938	4 024	+ 120	March
April	7 304	9 292	12 015	15 408	+ 284	2 112	2 459	3 074	4 076	+ 52	April
May	7 405	9 407	11 982	15 660	+ 252	2 112	2 473	3 201	4 113	+ 37	May
June	7 534	9 604	11 971	15 731	+ 71	2 138	2 521	3 204	4 094	— 19	June
July	7 606	9 838	12 408	16 118	+ 387	2 132	2 549	3 249	4 118	+ 24	July
Aug.	7 739	10 412	13 085	17 015	+ 897	2 127	2 573	3 314	4 151	+ 33	Aug.
Sept.	7 869	10 618	13 043	16 984	— 31	2 126	2 584	3 343	4 178	+ 27	Sept.
Oct.	7 883	10 667	13 212	17 196	+ 212	2 130	2 586	3 371	4 189	+ 11	Oct.
Nov.	7 871	10 597	13 271	17 235	+ 39	2 145	2 595	3 441	4 277	+ 88	Nov.
Dec.	8 391	11 373	14 028	18 156*	+ 921	2 262	2 755	3 665	4 649	+ 372	Dec.

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

14. — DEPOSITS IN ALL CREDIT INSTITUTIONS. ¹⁾

End of Month	Total Deposits due to the Public				
	Mill. mk				
	1946	1947	1948	1949	Monthly Movement
	<i>61 417</i>				
Jan.	59 332	70 534	85 598	104 008	+ 3 122
Feb.	59 378	70 066	84 182	102 711	— 1 297
March	60 517	72 866	87 632	108 208	+ 5 497
April	62 351	74 405	89 047	110 797	+ 2 589
May	62 475	75 290	88 090	109 872	— 925
June	63 601	76 046	88 845	112 726	+ 2 854
July	64 423	77 264	91 806	116 996	+ 4 270
Aug.	65 664	79 070	93 014	117 726	+ 730
Sept.	66 716	81 102	95 604	117 724	— 2
Oct.	67 988	81 390	98 157	121 549	+ 3 825
Nov.	67 504	80 303	96 313	121 623	+ 74
Dec.	70 017	85 426	100 886	127 076*	+ 5 453

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

15. — INSURANCES IN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

End of Month	New risks accepted ¹⁾			
	1948		1949	
	Number	Amount Mill. mk	Number	Amount Mill. mk
	14 084	1 334	14 406	1 687
Jan.	16 386	1 620	17 599	2 079
Feb.	16 841	1 710	19 967	2 376
March	16 620	1 773	17 583	2 137
April	15 288	1 673	16 825	2 009
May	16 189	1 840	16 683	1 972
June	11 032	1 221	11 554	1 366
July	13 218	1 482	14 636	1 746
Aug.	15 312	1 822	16 681	2 069
Sept.	18 974	2 253	18 913	2 428
Oct.	22 122	2 586	22 038	2 791
Nov.	25 766	3 304	23 954	3 027
Dec.				
	201 832	22 618	210 839	25 687
				Total

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

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

Year and Quarter	Companies founded		Companies with increased Capital		Companies liquidated		Companies with reduced Capital		Net increase (+) or reduction (—)		Year and Quarter
	Number	Capital Mill. mk	Number	Increase of Capital Mill. mk	Number	Capital Mill. mk	Number	Reduction of Capital Mill. mk	Number	Capital Mill. mk	
1946	1 355	649	956	3 764	110	51	8	7	+1 245	+4 355	1946
1947	955	749	826	2 740	98	47	7	73	+ 857	+3 369	1947
1948	1 316	1 679	691	4 367	159	180	24	55	+1 157	+5 811	1948
1949	1 390	1 573	622	8 695	238	265	38	88	+1 152	+9 915	1949
1948											1948
July-Sept.	363	682	132	985	22	17	5	3	+ 341	+1 647	July-Sept.
Oct.-Dec.	435	277	208	2 055	63	135	13	13	+ 372	+2 184	Oct.-Dec.
1949											1949
Jan.-March	376	348	164	1 366	53	101	9	19	+ 323	+1 594	Jan.-March
April-June	311	203	150	3 437	54	35	9	7	+ 257	+3 598	April-June
July-Sept.	314	503	149	1 828	75	42	7	23	+ 239	+2 266	July-Sept.
Oct.-Dec.	389	519	159	2 064	56	87	13	39	+ 333	+2 457	Oct.-Dec.

Figures supplied by the Central Statistical Office.

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

* Preliminary figures subject to minor alterations.

17. — BANKRUPTCIES.

Month	Bankruptcies ¹⁾				
	Number				
	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
January	10	13	15	9	22
February	7	8	14	8	25
March	6	10	8	14	42
April	3	7	10	12	38
May	7	11	5	10	42
June	12	6	12	5	19
July	3	6	5	7	26
August	8	6	8	12	12
September	2	6	11	12	28
October	11	17	8	15	22
November	2	13	12	11	24
December	8	5	7	25	68
Total	79	108	115	140	368

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

18. — STOCK EXCHANGE.

Month	Turnover of Stock Exchange ¹⁾				
	Mill. mk				
	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
January	29	54	83	122	89
February	41	75	84	105	84
March	117	65	70	106	217
April	108	57	81	147	189
May	81	144	106	89	84
June	129	87	75	120	157
July	114	59	70	100	76
August	132	40	53	91	124
September	219	87	166	93	151
October	157	170	151	99	141
November	94	206	110	113	131
December	109	144	200	91	174
Total	1 330	1 188	1 249	1 276	1 617

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

19. — STOCK EXCHANGE INDEX.

Month	Share Prices												Month
	All kinds				Bank Shares				Industrial Shares				
	1946	1947	1948	1949	1946	1947	1948	1949	1946	1947	1948	1949	
January	414	324	337	241	143	108	110	94	536	411	423	277	January
February	324	304	304	246	130	106	105	95	407	379	377	281	February
March	293	297	259	255	121	107	99	93	364	366	313	283	March
April	324	310	269	267	124	105	102	93	405	388	322	300	April
May	396	296	265	270	130	104	101	94	519	371	315	305	May
June	436	292	273	261	129	102	99	94	582	365	328	291	June
July	378	282	272	260	122	99	101	94	496	348	326	289	July
August	356	282	259	262	121	98	100	95	462	348	306	292	August
September	358	308	247	267	125	102	97	94	463	384	290	302	September
October	368	337	237	259	123	103	97	97	477	424	272	298	October
November	370	332	233	259	117	103	96	98	481	418	266	297	November
December	340	336	228	272	110	104	94	104	436	423	269	315	December
Whole year	363	308	265	260	125	104	100	95	469	385	316	294	Whole year

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

20. — PUBLIC DEBT.

End of Year and Month	According to the Finance Accounts									Mill. Dollars ¹⁾	End of Year and Month
	Funded Debt			Short-term Credit			Total Public Debt				
	Foreign	Internal	Total	Foreign	Internal	Total	Foreign	Internal	Total		
1945	15 664	39 994	55 658	4 283	25 782	30 065	19 947	65 776	85 723	630	1945
1946	26 561	51 301	77 862	5 072	22 137	27 209	31 633	73 438	105 071	773	1946
1947	33 484	57 292	90 776	5 073	22 251	27 324	38 557	79 543	118 100	868	1947
1948	38 512	53 523	92 035	5 093	24 489	29 582	43 605	78 012	121 617	894	1948
1949											1949
July	43 837	50 614	94 451	5 979	22 966	28 945	49 816	73 580	123 396	771	July
Aug.	43 990	49 697	93 687	5 943	23 984	29 927	49 933	73 681	123 614	773	Aug.
Sept.	55 333	49 549	104 882	5 951	25 196	31 147	61 284	74 745	136 029	589	Sept.
Oct.	55 382	49 765	105 147	5 933	26 383	32 316	61 315	76 148	137 463	595	Oct.
Nov.	55 316	50 091	105 407	5 916	23 843	29 759	61 232	73 934	135 166	585	Nov.
Dec.											Dec.

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

21. — STATE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Year and Month	Total Revenue	Current Revenue ¹⁾ derived from						Capital Revenue	Expenditure			Year and Month
		Income and Property tax ²⁾	Stamp duty	Sales tax	Interest and Dividends	Railways, Posts, Telegraphs ³⁾	State Forests ³⁾		Total	Current	Capital	
1948 Jan.-Nov. Whole year	87 268 113 692	22 843 28 838	2 637 2 978	19 882 27 676	7 704 7 903	2 103 2 111	1 175 1 149	5 936 14 258	82 656 104 587	61 762 75 175	20 894 29 412	1948 Jan.-Nov. Whole year
1949 Jan.-Nov.	101 507	20 709	2 798	22 612	8 865	— 596	844	7 694	102 651	74 924	27 727	1949 Jan.-Nov.
1949 Budget Supplem. Budgets ⁴⁾	100 256 4 575	20 575 —	2 275 —	25 000 —	8 635 —	— 739 —	912 16	6 739 3 578	100 243 15 186	69 828 7 731	30 415 7 455	1949 Budget Supplem. Budgets

Tables 21—23 according to preliminary monthly accounts kept by the Treasury, the Customs and the Board of Excise Revenue.
¹⁾ The current revenue derived from Customs duty, and some other State receipts are specified in tables 22 and 23 below. — ²⁾ Including special and supplementary taxes on income and property but not the Capital Levy nor the inheritance tax. — ³⁾ The figures given refer to net revenue. — ⁴⁾ Passed in June, November, and December.

22. — COLLECTION OF CUSTOMS.

Year and Month	Total Customs Receipts	Customs duty on		Fines, Light Dues, etc.
		Imported goods incl. storage charges	Exported goods	
1944	703	683	2	18
1945	436	416	0	20
1946	2 531	2 470	0	61
1947	4 704	4 595	0	109
1948	9 482	9 272	0	210
1949	12 924	12 725	1	198
1950 Budget	11 154	11 000	0.2	154

23. — COLLECTION OF EXCISE DUES.

Year and Month	Total Excise Dues	Excise on				
		Tobacco	Spirits	Beer	Matches	
						Mill. mk
1948 Jan.-Nov. Whole year	8 351 7 769	5 799 6 434	154 171	231 276	266 289	1948 Jan.-Nov. Whole year
1949 Jan.-Nov.	9 915	6 523	112	428	227	1949 Jan.-Nov.
1949 Budget	7 231	6 000	156	400	275	1949 Budget

24. — VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Month	Imports (c. i. f.) Mill. mk			Exports (f. o. b., free exports) Mill. mk			Surplus of Imports (—) or Exports (+) Mill. mk			Month
	1947	1948	1949*	1947	1948	1949*	1947	1948	1949*	
January	2 825	3 963	4 113	1 961	2 505	3 124	— 864	— 1 458	— 989	January
February	2 304	4 261	4 200	1 170	3 354	3 681	— 1 134	— 907	— 519	February
March	1 138	3 588	4 806	784	2 987	3 876	— 354	— 601	— 930	March
April	1 463	4 916	4 604	2 107	4 467	4 016	+ 644	— 449	— 588	April
May	3 843	6 001	5 320	4 855	3 696	4 106	+ 1 012	— 2 305	— 1 214	May
June	3 939	7 006	4 591	4 582	5 201	4 667	+ 643	— 1 805	+ 76	June
July	4 899	5 938	5 783	5 768	6 349	6 063	+ 869	+ 411	+ 280	July
August	4 014	5 397	4 803	5 498	5 407	5 502	+ 1 484	+ 10	+ 699	August
September	5 196	5 508	6 364	4 808	5 943	7 443	— 388	+ 435	+ 1 079	September
October	5 219	5 526	7 394	4 885	5 685	8 134	— 334	+ 159	+ 740	October
November	4 972	5 961	6 782	5 018	5 509	8 183	+ 46	— 452	+ 1 401	November
December	7 159	8 304	7 517	3 792	5 402	6 808	— 3 367	— 2 902	— 709	December
Total	46 971	66 369	66 277	45 228	56 505	65 603	— 1 743	— 9 864	— 674	Total

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

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

* Preliminary figures subject to minor alterations.

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

Classes of Goods	Imports (c. i. f.) Mill. mk					Exports (f. o. b.) Mill. mk				
	Whole year					Whole year				
	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949*	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949*
Dairy produce, eggs, honey	274	702	203	1 939	414	57	107	34	13	799
Other animal products, live animals	264	606	688	1 117	554	18	67	1 098	219	802
Vegetables	78	9	13	16	3	—	0	32	1	0
Eatable fruit	4	74	247	537	864	0	14	12	11	94
Coffee, tea, spices	13	171	296	710	1 201	—	—	—	—	—
Cereals, milling products	1 365	3 088	6 586	6 835	3 339	0	—	0	29	114
Certain seeds and fruit, plants for industrial purposes	46	153	293	425	219	2	29	10	9	98
Raw materials for tanning and dyeing	3	78	122	74	59	0	—	—	—	—
Animal and vegetable fats	269	333	1 288	1 685	1 806	—	0	0	1	6
Meat and fish products	81	62	92	351	125	—	0	—	0	43
Sugar, sweets	272	846	1 250	2 024	2 116	—	—	7	18	17
Beverages, vinegars	0	166	236	209	371	—	19	152	173	467
Fodder	2	143	381	1 000	1 065	0	0	—	0	—
Tobacco	195	415	624	1 301	400	—	—	—	—	—
Minerals, ore	207	864	954	1 168	855	85	76	71	133	253
Mineral fuel and oils	531	3 643	6 317	10 735	6 296	2	0	0	0	0
Chemical and pharmaceutical products	274	1 010	1 768	2 000	1 970	20	39	127	171	247
Tanning and dyeing extracts, varnishes	73	340	808	1 110	1 518	1	2	13	7	2
Caseine, albumine, glues	116	263	394	333	296	—	1	0	7	6
Fertilizers	157	854	2 105	2 083	2 111	0	—	—	—	—
Hides, skins, leather and furs; manufactures of these materials	45	215	670	1 206	1 287	0	97	261	312	266
Rubber and rubber articles	77	656	968	1 085	848	2	0	1	4	19
Wood and wooden goods	3	21	51	78	100	1 908	9 744	19 467	23 797	31 046
Woodpulp	4	1	10	4	5	1 217	4 285	10 722	16 010	14 279
Cardboard and paper, their applications	6	38	61	91	94	1 312	6 915	11 001	12 930	12 434
Textile materials, textile goods	567	1 719	3 935	6 493	11 866	206	645	744	907	950
Footwear	40	101	206	244	104	0	4	0	3	6
Articles of stone and of other mineral material, glass	48	222	326	523	689	62	204	356	323	407
Base metals; articles made therefrom	1 092	3 433	7 708	10 472	11 891	120	445	581	722	828
Machinery, apparatus	364	1 428	2 449	3 973	5 601	83	41	103	160	404
Electrical machinery and apparatus	123	535	1 136	1 965	2 966	23	46	93	115	164
Transport material	52	1 533	3 879	3 233	3 446	3	10	29	60	1 313
Instruments, clocks and watches, musical instruments	31	111	245	305	463	1	5	9	15	37
All others	145	441	662	1 045	1 315	101	255	305	355	502
Total free trade	6 821	24 274	46 971	66 369	66 277	5 228	23 051	45 228	56 505	65 603
Reparation deliveries						8 172	8 775	10 405	11 546	12 226

* Preliminary figures subject to minor alterations.

26.—IMPORTS OF THE MOST IMPORTANT ARTICLES.

Month	Wheat Tons			Rye Tons			Sugar Refined and unrefined Tons			Month
	1947	1948	1949*	1947	1948	1949*	1947	1948	1949*	
January	17 065	1 871	16 140	14 841	14 840	—	1 501	4 130	4 774	January
February	—	9 828	21 198	12 817	21 825	—	1 587	3 688	5 582	February
March	7 774	10 917	25 646	2 467	8 382	—	1 431	4 172	6 146	March
April	3 657	14 820	19 368	18 239	2 129	—	626	6 861	7 361	April
May	12 700	10 793	18 908	2 601	14 445	6 000	2 529	8 635	10 378	May
June	2 099	18 354	20 144	9 333	26 580	—	7 802	8 159	8 504	June
July	11 004	3 281	29 873	9 192	20 034	—	6 040	10 072	7 788	July
August	9 488	—	168	14 257	14 093	—	5 168	11 804	9 592	August
September	9 434	6 096	0	26 608	31	—	3 773	9 075	8 304	September
October	90	5 954	—	30 138	—	0	13 765	7 974	6 662	October
November	18 476	12 941	—	7 533	3 495	—	3 892	8 168	8 218	November
December	—	15 103	236	26 354	—	—	350	9 668	6 594	December
Total	91 787	109 458	151 621	178 880	125 854	6 000	48 464	92 406	90 403	Total

Month	Raw Tobacco Tons			Coal and Coke Tons			Petrol Tons			Month
	1947	1948	1949*	1947	1948	1949*	1947	1948	1949*	
January	215	319	12	40 833	203 586	93 321	7 545	13 325	14 006	January
February	205	355	62	50 620	88 621	54 542	7 404	12 473	13 201	February
March	254	336	62	5 018	32 167	5 906	8 697	15 028	14 422	March
April	232	398	108	61	111 205	12 698	9 989	15 406	17 135	April
May	247	328	161	24 555	267 139	31 335	10 137	11 040	17 665	May
June	245	318	137	112 824	297 885	80 076	12 854	24 908	17 808	June
July	124	130	144	223 939	313 171	63 530	15 222	18 007	21 886	July
August	345	332	195	140 047	163 571	109 238	16 454	18 961	23 380	August
September	328	358	269	238 278	257 148	159 837	16 086	17 138	20 415	September
October	353	383	315	245 516	260 432	210 884	15 637	18 062	19 032	October
November	331	421	360	164 656	233 013	212 952	12 428	19 191	20 086	November
December	216	2 902	304	252 630	187 030	165 669	16 295	15 980	17 962	December
Total	3 095	6 630	2 129	1 498 977	2 414 968	1 199 988	148 748	199 519	216 493	Total

Month	Raw Cotton Tons			Pig Iron Tons			Bar Iron and Bar Steel Tons			Month
	1947	1948	1949*	1947	1948	1949*	1947	1948	1949*	
January	1 088	1 154	538	10	613	18	3 193	4 006	6 888	January
February	3 430	1 088	1 609	5	598	1 126	3 789	8 320	6 325	February
March	1 451	1 000	1 465	20	632	2 890	846	7 605	6 727	March
April	—	15	46	100	325	1 741	1 005	9 261	8 350	April
May	1 871	1 178	34	920	575	1 055	7 890	8 773	6 398	May
June	1 263	—	1 678	270	1 695	3 479	7 759	10 804	5 699	June
July	—	—	2 884	40	1 079	5 852	6 736	11 556	5 712	July
August	93	2 570	1 037	2 255	2 620	3 290	5 427	9 540	7 789	August
September	—	—	278	3 902	35	766	9 532	6 182	9 351	September
October	587	905	216	4 985	543	1 032	10 064	6 842	9 877	October
November	12	534	1 178	1 040	2 326	525	8 977	4 997	5 747	November
December	859	1 412	1 377	2 066	7 925	1 725	20 314	7 617	5 362	December
Total	10 654	9 856	12 340	15 613	18 966	23 499	85 532	95 503	84 225	Total

* Preliminary figures subject to minor alterations.

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

Month	Wooden Houses and Huts Floor area 1 000 m ²			Round Timber All kinds excl. fuel 1 000 m ³			Sawn Timber *) All kinds 1 000 standards			Month
	1947	1948	1949*	1947	1948	1949*	1947	1948	1949*	
January	37	31	12	30	35	56	15	10	12	January
February	41	64	46	15	4	62	5	10	13	February
March	58	61	109	—	1	59	5	11	12	March
April	52	113	80	1	0	99	4	7	7	April
May	78	114	52	33	8	168	9	9	12	May
June	61	107	39	118	54	192	34	26	48	June
July	70	94	86	387	329	381	66	81	88	July
August	57	75	78	391	510	401	72	64	77	August
September	62	58	117	415	438	368	63	76	84	September
October	77	66	122	280	355	283	53	61	94	October
November	70	60	134	178	197	112	58	68	98	November
December	64	30	115	88	66	70	32	47	62	December
Total	727	873	990	1 936	1 997	2 251	416	470	607	Total

Month	Matches Tons			Plywood 1 000 m ²			Bobbins (spools) Tons			Month
	1947	1948	1949*	1947	1948	1949*	1947	1948	1949*	
January	205	26	37	8	9	12	67	158	147	January
February	114	98	96	7	14	22	46	357	181	February
March	4	100	87	1	9	21	—	184	200	March
April	105	189	77	10	13	21	212	380	378	April
May	424	73	123	22	14	18	511	322	300	May
June	195	11	80	20	16	17	252	311	280	June
July	36	55	143	14	14	12	145	109	314	July
August	80	16	67	12	12	11	154	355	89	August
September	31	56	144	10	15	21	369	322	254	September
October	47	49	209	17	19	16	251	371	190	October
November	6	160	162	15	16	19	466	426	341	November
December	249	227	367	19	24	18	260	192	211	December
Total	1 496	1 060	1 592	155	175	208	2 733	3 487	2 885	Total

Month	Mechanical Pulp *) Tons			Sulphite Cellulose *) Tons			Sulphate Cellulose *) Tons			Month
	1947	1948	1949*	1947	1948	1949*	1947	1948	1949*	
January	4 075	1 352	9 266	19 410	29 651	21 937	10 653	19 175	18 443	January
February	1 162	3 267	2 356	9 742	26 763	29 197	8 591	27 342	20 322	February
March	—	2 093	3 233	1 166	27 084	29 805	1 806	24 245	16 831	March
April	142	9 541	17 424	10 328	36 597	32 021	10 750	37 194	24 314	April
May	13 011	9 090	19 763	45 149	19 203	37 062	35 379	21 232	18 014	May
June	8 405	17 523	12 277	34 597	46 404	39 483	25 657	38 785	20 874	June
July	15 137	11 807	15 339	44 240	33 570	24 915	50 147	32 654	17 015	July
August	9 667	10 237	9 936	24 695	17 485	28 679	34 002	21 103	18 023	August
September	4 877	8 126	13 374	24 468	33 029	38 337	31 523	26 159	21 436	September
October	4 873	4 612	17 614	22 423	30 191	59 629	23 378	23 716	45 564	October
November	3 411	6 822	17 231	33 237	31 036	58 502	26 712	26 664	56 636	November
December	366	12 622	17 523	20 242	40 413	49 900	19 899	32 743	33 265	December
Total	65 126	97 097	160 336	289 697	371 426	449 467	278 497	331 012	310 737	Total

¹⁾ Free exports. — *) 1 standard sawn timber = 4.72 m³. — *) Dry weight.

* Preliminary figures subject to minor alterations.

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

Month	Cardboard All kinds Tons			Paper All kinds Tons			Newsprint (included in previous column) Tons			Month
	1947	1948	1949*	1947	1948	1949*	1947	1948	1949*	
January	7 891	5 921	7 043	24 094	23 848	34 950	12 880	16 318	24 960	January
February	2 675	8 021	7 450	9 300	32 121	41 058	4 953	17 935	31 692	February
March	812	8 230	7 031	9 919	21 699	35 528	7 299	11 337	24 901	March
April	8 170	8 620	6 720	24 521	45 207	37 508	15 389	31 769	28 911	April
May	16 957	8 132	9 136	55 029	37 564	35 074	32 864	26 217	28 261	May
June	11 102	7 974	6 787	43 875	36 018	34 711	26 861	26 341	26 853	June
July	8 510	10 084	6 182	40 110	40 466	33 292	29 713	29 054	26 082	July
August	7 161	9 076	4 188	45 278	36 369	27 715	32 561	27 467	23 005	August
September	8 266	9 632	8 396	28 050	28 013	50 909	18 328	18 587	38 767	September
October	10 857	10 405	9 087	36 402	44 151	44 795	23 358	32 908	34 873	October
November	11 711	9 317	10 260	37 101	35 344	37 382	23 749	24 770	28 573	November
December	9 011	12 649	9 165	29 655	35 677	41 755	18 423	26 072	31 098	December
Total	103 123	108 061	91 445	383 334	416 477	454 677	246 378	288 775	347 976	Total

28. — FOREIGN TRADE WITH VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country	Imports (c. i. f.)					Exports (f. o. b., free exports)				
	Whole year					Whole year				
	1946	1947	1948	1949*		1946	1947	1948	1949*	
Europe:	%	%	%	Mill. mk	%	%	%	%	Mill. mk	%
Belgium	5.8	7.9	4.9	3 287	4.9	7.3	5.2	3.8	2 728	4.2
Bulgaria	0.1	0.0	0.1	51	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	63	0.1
Czechoslovakia	0.1	0.7	1.0	1 299	1.9	0.1	0.4	0.5	696	1.1
Denmark	10.3	6.4	8.1	4 013	6.1	11.1	7.2	6.4	4 376	6.7
France	2.6	4.3	4.5	6 362	9.6	3.8	3.9	5.6	3 054	4.6
Germany Eastern	} 0.1	0.0	0.7	{ 299	0.4	}	0.1	0.8	{ 156	0.2
» Western .....											{ 567	0.9	{ 1 984	3.0
Great Britain	21.4	17.5	25.1	14 671	22.1	26.7	30.0	28.3	17 844	27.2
Greece	0.0	0.5	0.6	239	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.9	590	0.9
Holland	1.8	4.7	6.0	5 988	9.0	3.2	4.5	7.2	4 615	7.0
Italy	0.0	0.4	0.5	1 282	1.9	0.3	1.5	0.5	965	1.5
Jugoslavia	0.0	0.0	0.3	96	0.1	—	0.0	0.4	151	0.2
Norway	2.7	3.9	2.2	972	1.5	2.4	2.0	1.4	854	1.3
Poland	0.1	3.6	6.9	3 201	4.8	0.0	2.1	2.0	1 506	2.3
Rumania	0.0	0.0	0.0	2	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	248	0.4
Soviet Union	21.4	11.3	12.5	7 546	11.4	20.1	12.4	14.7	10 010	15.3
Sweden	10.0	4.8	4.8	4 375	6.6	9.4	5.7	5.5	2 688	4.1
Switzerland	0.4	0.8	1.1	677	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	171	0.3
Turkey	0.4	0.5	0.6	232	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.5	199	0.3
Rest of Europe	0.2	0.4	1.0	983	1.5	1.1	1.7	1.5	1 792	2.7
Total for Europe	77.4	67.7	80.9	56 082	84.6	86.8	78.6	81.0	54 690	83.4
Argentina	0.9	5.0	4.2	3 472	5.2	2.2	3.2	3.0	2 017	3.1
Brazil	1.8	2.6	1.0	108	0.2	0.7	1.1	0.9	677	1.0
Canada	0.0	0.3	0.3	65	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	14	0.0
United States	19.5	23.7	12.1	5 079	7.7	6.9	11.5	9.5	4 958	7.6
Rest of America	0.2	0.4	1.1	708	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	427	0.7
Africa	0.1	0.1	0.2	438	0.7	1.9	3.1	3.1	1 779	2.7
Asia	0.1	0.2	0.1	225	0.3	1.2	1.5	1.5	551	0.8
Oceania	—	0.0	0.1	100	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.7	490	0.7
Grand total	100.0	100.0	100.0	66 277	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	65 603	100.0

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

* Preliminary figures subject to minor alterations.

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

Year and Month	Total Imports	Groups of Imported Goods				Total Exports	Principal Exported Goods				Year and Month
		Raw materials	Machinery	Food-stuffs	Other consumption goods		Sawn timber	Mechanical pulp	Dry cellulose	Paper	
1944	457	468	360	560	400	323	292	309	337	314	1944
1945	709	729	798	713	447	452	433	597	436	445	1945
1946	896	888	883	947	846	799	802	835	700	777	1946
1947	950	941	898	1 030	912	1 175	1 177	1 257	1 148	1 049	1947
1948	1 036	1 080	957	1 019	998	1 383	1 323	1 746	1 393	1 246	1948
1949											1949
Jan.—June	1 012	1 024	1 012	1 009	976	1 319	1 349	1 396	1 283	1 214	Jan.—June
Jan.—July	1 029	1 034	1 035	1 035	991	1 339	1 393	1 370	1 255	1 211	Jan.—July
Jan.—Aug.	1 045	1 051	1 051	1 052	1 004	1 344	1 406	1 343	1 226	1 208	Jan.—Aug.
Jan.—Sept.	1 062	1 068	1 076	1 069	1 009	1 349	1 420	1 324	1 204	1 203	Jan.—Sept.
Jan.—Oct.	1 085	1 091	1 122	1 075	1 026	1 348	1 432	1 291	1 175	1 206	Jan.—Oct.
Jan.—Nov.	1 092	1 101	1 118	1 083	1 032	1 342	1 432	1 267	1 157	1 205	Jan.—Nov.
Jan.—Dec.	1 105	1 117	1 134	1 089	1 043	1 336	1 440	1 249	1 144	1 199	Jan.—Dec.

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

30. — TOTAL SALES OF WHOLESALE FIRMS.

Month	Total Sales Mill. mk						Month
	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	
January	1 046	1 412	2 840	3 456	5 514	7 576	January
February	1 206	1 482	2 957	3 897	8 347	8 237	February
March	1 360	1 535	3 470	4 617	7 594	9 174	March
April	1 246	1 626	3 680	4 241	9 343	9 392	April
May	1 411	1 848	4 039	5 327	8 997	10 571	May
June	1 043	1 759	3 731	4 675	8 472	9 877	June
July	948	1 400	3 402	4 633	8 450	8 998	July
August	1 229	1 847	3 911	5 302	9 148	11 332	August
September	1 023	2 420	4 040	6 438	10 169	11 763	September
October	1 077	2 954	4 622	6 470	10 383	12 706	October
November	1 191	3 186	4 551	6 427	10 561	12 961	November
December	1 419	3 267	5 024	7 311	10 755	13 103	December
Total	14 199	24 786	46 267	62 794	107 733	125 690	Total

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

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

Quarter	Total Industry					Home Market Industry					Export Industry					Quarter
	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	
Jan.—March	69	87	111	138	154	89	110	135	176	193	40	56	77	85	98	Jan.—March
April—June	67	87	110	137	144	79	103	130	168	182	48	63	80	95	91	April—June
July—Sept.	66	95	105	124	126	76	115	128	150	159	50	66	74	87	80	July—Sept.
Oct.—Dec.	77	100	124	139	148	94	122	157	171	190	53	70	78	94	89	Oct.—Dec.
Whole year	70	92	113	135	142	85	113	138	166	178	47	64	78	90	89	Whole year

«Unitas» index based on seasonally adjusted quarterly figures.

32. — BUILDING ACTIVITY.

Month	Consumption of Cement in Finland ¹⁾ 1 000 tons						Plans approved in the Capital ²⁾ All buildings, 1 000 m ³						Month
	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949*	
January							0.6	64.7	105.6	39.2	34.7	34.0	January
February	31	46	27	54	74	101	0.3	35.5	91.8	28.4	71.4	146.1	February
March							25.6	71.9	39.2	37.5	135.0	145.1	March
April							2.9	116.8	97.1	64.3	80.2	78.7	April
May	60	89	79	112	160	192	8.1	229.7	54.5	67.6	110.7	135.7	May
June							70.2	101.7	56.9	62.2	91.4	48.7	June
July							1.5	126.5	119.9	64.1	92.2	310.6	July
August	52	83	127	152	164	219	6.9	42.5	87.4	72.5	35.3	96.6	August
September							0.0	12.6	57.3	65.6	75.4	88.0	September
October							1.7	47.7	101.6	122.5	70.0	111.2	October
November	44	63	96	103	129		40.6	150.9	73.2	37.9	57.8	186.9	November
December							42.0	36.1	119.2	27.9	65.1	46.0	December
Total	187	281	329	421	527		200.4	1 036.8	1 004.2	639.7	919.2	1 427.6	Total
Jan.-Sept.	143	218	233	318	398	512							

¹⁾ Comprising the total quantity of cement delivered by the country's 2 cement companies and including the quantity imported which is, however, only a negligible part of the total consumption. — ²⁾ According to data compiled by the Municipal Building Surveyor's Office in Helsinki.

33. — FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Year and Month	Arrivals				Sailings				Year and Month
	Number of vessels		Net reg. tons		Number of vessels		Net reg. tons		
	Total	of which Finnish	Total	of which with Cargo	Total	of which Finnish	Total	of which with Cargo	
1946	3 024	1 557	2 338 761	1 482 639	3 020	1 571	2 332 110	1 844 150	1946
1947	4 020	1 926	3 568 942	2 362 715	3 989	1 895	3 492 515	2 684 134	1947
1948	5 243	2 543	4 017 493	2 849 573	5 275	2 556	4 072 374	2 862 504	1948
1949									1949
July	792	297	509 481	255 604	788	326	466 695	412 871	July
August	737	352	428 656	242 757	719	333	412 951	345 788	August
September	741	301	435 656	257 380	750	306	462 088	394 845	September
October	715	250	432 651	287 130	713	250	475 403	422 196	October
November	577	235	397 371	251 118	625	239	445 286	372 051	November
December	425	214	394 463	281 915	438	201	407 537	308 016	December
Jan.-Dec.	5 607	2 468	3 979 217	2 489 340	5 597	2 476	3 987 113	3 339 566	Jan.-Dec.

Figures supplied by the Statistical Office of the Shipping Board.

34. — STATE RAILWAYS.

Month	Weight of Goods transported 1 000 tons			Axle-kilometres of goods trucks Mill. km		Revenue (less Re-imburements) Mill. mk			Regular Expenditure Mill. mk			Month
	1947	1948	1949	1948	1949	1947	1948	1949	1947	1948	1949	
January	1 144	1 154	1 017	66	60	477	1 017	909	480	786	815	January
February	1 022	1 157	1 046	73	63	443	1 048	872	557	951	1 083	February
March	1 118	1 239	1 170	79	70	479	1 194	1 005	587	1 003	1 017	March
April	1 167	1 313	1 011	84	63	552	1 205	960	540	956	998	April
May	1 326	1 350	1 091	73	64	616	1 136	969	693	1 081	1 174	May
June	1 282	1 493	1 090	72	62	646	1 281	1 068	782	1 020	1 056	June
July	1 492	1 416	1 168	74	68	880	1 293	1 123	702	1 044	1 211	July
August	1 395	1 293	1 129	70	67	877	1 170	1 055	608	951	1 081	August
September	1 439	1 313	1 309	70	73	827	1 064	1 051	696	968	1 088	September
October	1 408	1 304	1 360	72	78	840	1 093	1 057	681	1 020	1 073	October
November	1 203	1 280	1 390	68	76	721	1 084	1 000	692	995	1 156	November
December	1 160	1 142	1 129	62	68	902	1 057	1 074	1 496	1 183	1 327	December
Total	15 156	15 454	13 910	863	812	8 260	13 642	12 143	8 514	11 958	13 079	Total

According to Monthly Statistics of the Finnish State Railways.

* Preliminary figures subject to minor alterations.

35. — WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX. 1935=100.

Month	Index for Goods in Finnish Wholesale trade												Articles of Import (c. i. f.)		Articles of Export (f. o. b.)		Month
	Finnish Goods										Imported Goods						
	Total		Products of agriculture		Products of forestry		Products of industry										
	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	
	<i>1 010</i>		<i>1 029</i>		<i>1 571</i>		<i>1 386</i>		<i>738</i>		<i>962</i>		<i>955</i>		<i>1 174</i>		
Jan.	1 026	1 088	1 042	1 099	1 504	1 137	1 415	1 516	771	950	983	1 060	978	1 007	1 265	1 211	
Feb.	1 033	1 083	1 050	1 088	1 479	1 117	1 428	1 485	788	948	992	1 068	988	1 003	1 274	1 201	
March	1 074	1 075	1 106	1 078	1 456	1 082	1 457	1 485	879	943	995	1 065	986	1 003	1 271	1 200	
April	1 079	1 071	1 103	1 074	1 393	1 057	1 458	1 480	894	946	1 019	1 061	990	984	1 285	1 195	
May	1 089	1 057	1 114	1 055	1 391	1 017	1 474	1 418	908	949	1 025	1 060	996	996	1 285	1 189	
June	1 102	1 058	1 132	1 063	1 431	1 050	1 474	1 418	924	951	1 027	1 044	996	989	1 276	1 178	
July	1 124	1 102	1 162	1 113	1 463	1 157	1 566	1 409	933	1 004	1 027	1 074	1 006	1 061	1 292	1 206	
Aug.	1 118	1 112	1 153	1 112	1 412	1 144	1 566	1 394	935	1 010	1 030	1 109	1 009	1 091	1 292	1 222	
Sept.	1 116	1 124	1 147	1 118	1 362	1 187	1 543	1 373	948	1 014	1 038	1 135	1 012	1 121	1 294	1 225	
Oct.	1 110	1 134	1 141	1 130	1 318	1 228	1 546	1 393	952	1 015	1 032	1 141	992	1 140	1 296	1 191	
Nov.	1 107	1 134	1 132	1 128	1 285	1 218	1 536	1 392	951	1 015	1 043	1 144	997	1 176	1 266	1 196	
Dec.	1 104	1 138	1 126	1 135	1 269	1 244	1 522	1 409	950	1 012	1 049	1 144	998	1 184	1 238	1 203	
Whole year	1 090	1 098	1 117	1 099	1 397	1 136	1 499	1 431	903	980	1 022	1 092	996	1 063	1 278	1 201	

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

36. — COST OF LIVING INDEX.

Month	August 1938— July 1939 = 100			1935 = 100										Month		
	Total Index			Total Index		Foodstuffs		Rent		Fuel and Light		Clothing			Taxes	
	1947	1948	1949	1947	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948		1949	1948	1949
	<i>468</i>		<i>509</i>		<i>866</i>		<i>994</i>		<i>161</i>		<i>1 211</i>		<i>679</i>		<i>1 155</i>	
Jan.	471	763	795	513	831	866	1 037	1 057	161	161	1 226	1 593	745	954	1 247	1 900
Feb.	482	753	780	525	820	850	999	1 023	161	161	1 242	1 569	785	959	1 247	1 900
March	524	761	772	571	829	841	990	1 003	161	161	1 317	1 548	809	967	1 247	1 900
April	546	765	775	594	833	844	976	999	161	161	1 326	1 550	816	971	1 331	1 900
May	559	765	776	609	833	845	963	984	161	221	1 343	1 515	847	979	1 331	1 900
June	567	773	782	618	842	852	976	992	161	221	1 347	1 521	859	982	1 331	1 900
July	595	809	814	648	881	887	983	1 079	161	221	1 349	1 510	868	949	1 908	1 862
Aug.	607	816	808	661	889	881	993	1 064	161	221	1 349	1 506	883	962	1 908	1 862
Sept.	617	812	813	672	885	885	978	1 069	161	221	1 372	1 478	899	984	1 908	1 862
Oct.	632	810	823	689	882	901	1 124	1 105	161	221	1 406	1 442	920	993	1 930	1 840
Nov.	690	805	824	751	876	898	1 098	1 095	161	221	1 545	1 438	930	1 008	1 930	1 840
Dec.	720	798	826	785	869	899	1 075	1 097	161	221	1 601	1 431	934	1 012	1 930	1 840
Whole year	584	786	799	636	856	871	1 016	1 047	161	201	1 369	1 508	858	977	1 604	1 875

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

37. — BANK OF FINLAND BUILDING COST INDEX. 1935=100.

Year	Total Index					Index of the Contractor					Index of Overhead Costs					Year
	I	II	III	IV	Aver.	I	II	III	IV	Aver.	I	II	III	IV	Aver.	
1938	.	.	.	.	127	.	.	.	.	127	.	.	.	.	121	1938
1939	129	130	134	141	134	130	130	134	141	134	124	124	128	134	128	1939
1940	151	157	165	172	161	152	153	165	173	162	141	147	154	157	150	1940
1941	180	189	195	199	191	181	191	196	201	192	164	173	178	182	174	1941
1942	212	226	231	243	228	213	227	233	245	230	193	206	204	215	206	1942
1943	244	252	259	264	255	246	254	261	266	257	216	223	230	233	226	1943
1944	267	271	272	283	273	269	273	274	286	276	236	240	241	245	241	1944
1945	299	299	306	303	289	302	309	309	307	304	236	259	342	435	457	1945
1946	564	613	657	683	629	570	619	664	689	636	489	530	569	591	545	1946
1947	706	733	781	935	789	708	734	732	937	790	679	715	762	911	767	1947
1948	1 125	1 194	1 206	1 210	1 184	1 115	1 182	1 192	1 197	1 172	1 246	1 348	1 380	1 385	1 340	1948
1949	1 208	1 199	1 166	1 170	1 186	1 196	1 188	1 160	1 164	1 177	1 365	1 346	1 230	1 234	1 294	1949

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

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

38.—INDEX OF WORKING HOURS IN INDUSTRY.

Quarter	All Industries			Branch of Industry								Quarter
	Total	Home Industries	Exporting Industries	Metal	Glass, Stone, etc.	Chemicals	Foodstuffs and luxuries	Leather	Textile	Paper	Timber	
1948												1948
Jan.-March	106.1	106.1	106.3	103.0	114.7	103.8	107.3	114.1	105.7	103.6	108.9	Jan.-March
April-June	107.3	107.1	107.6	104.0	115.9	105.4	110.2	105.3	108.7	107.6	107.6	April-June
July-Sept.	108.9	109.5	107.9	108.2	116.4	107.4	115.7	111.4	106.8	105.4	110.3	July-Sept.
Oct.-Dec.	104.8	105.3	103.7	100.7	107.5	100.7	119.0	107.8	108.5	103.4	104.0	Oct.-Dec.
1949												1949
Jan.-March	99.8	102.7	94.3	100.7	89.0	97.5	116.9	101.7	109.4	97.5	91.4	Jan.-March
April-June	98.1	102.6	89.3	99.8	93.1	99.3	108.9	107.0	108.8	90.6	88.1	April-June
July-Sept.	95.6	101.0	86.3	91.8	97.4	101.1	109.0	108.7	112.6	83.1	89.1	July-Sept.
Oct.-Dec.	101.1	105.9	92.1	102.3	99.4	112.8	108.8	111.8	110.8	88.6	95.3	Oct.-Dec.

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

39.—NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED.

End of Month	Unemployed qualified for registration										End of Month	
	On Relief Work			Without Work			Total					
	1947	1948	1949	1947	1948	1949	1945	1946	1947	1948		1949
January	—	588	12 191	—	342	14 071	10 893	2 529	—	930	26 262	January
February	—	1 671	22 763	—	498	15 793	9 066	2 220	—	2 169	38 556	February
March	—	2 252	35 315	—	346	16 126	7 955	2 384	—	2 598	51 441	March
April	—	1 047	29 652	—	47	9 614	7 251	2 515	—	1 094	39 266	April
May	—	338	12 591	—	37	3 329	6 420	1 065	—	375	15 920	May
June	—	—	2 982	—	—	929	4 838	—	—	—	3 911	June
July	—	—	684	—	—	256	3 606	—	—	—	940	July
August	—	—	437	—	—	776	3 011	—	—	—	1 213	August
September	—	—	578	—	—	4 174	2 794	—	—	—	4 752	September
October	—	—	5 327	—	—	15 640	2 621	—	—	—	20 967	October
November	—	1 169	20 257	—	2 200	26 636	2 691	—	—	3 369	46 893	November
December	—	5 556	32 646	—	8 222	25 429	2 594	—	—	13 778	58 076	December

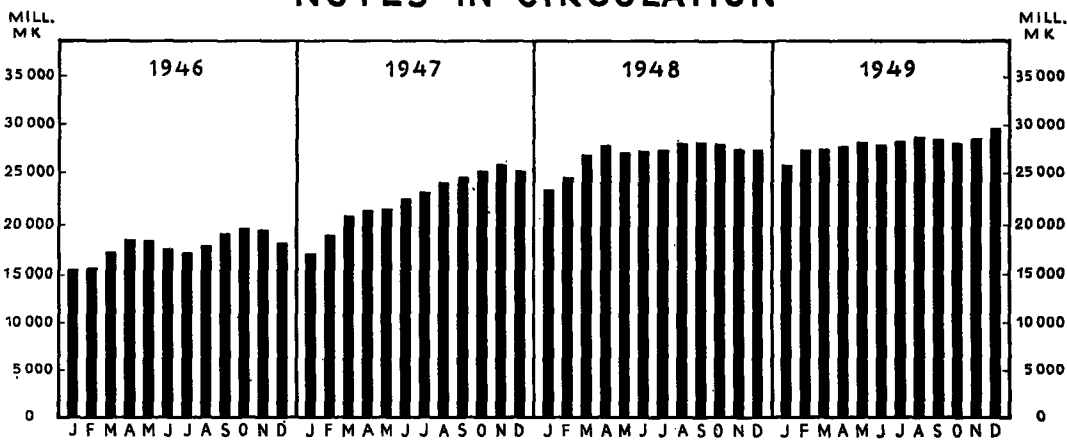
Statistics supplied by the Ministry of Communications and Public Works according to the Unemployment Records.

40.—CESSATION OF WORK.

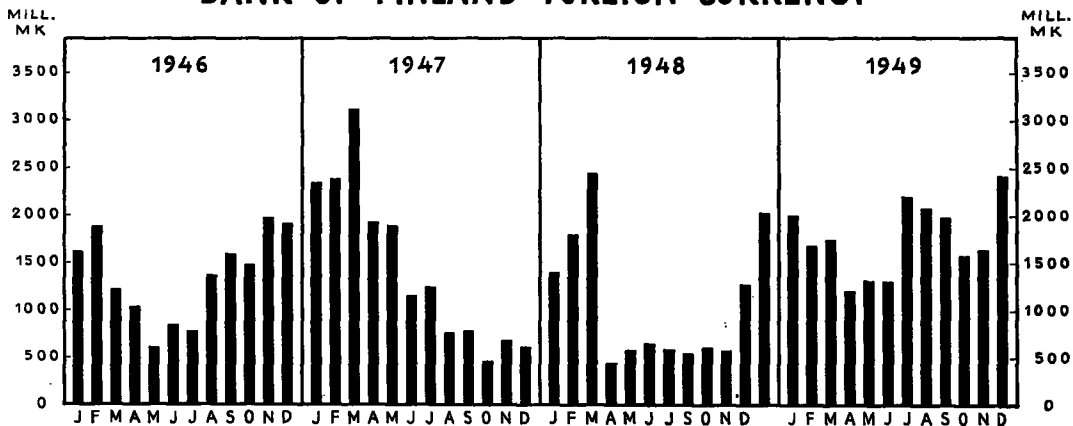
Month	Initiated			Continued from previous month			Total			Month
	Number	affecting		Number	affecting		Number	affecting		
		employers	work-people		employers	work-people		employers	work-people	
1948										1948
August	8	22	1 873	2	2	75	10	24	1 948	August
September	11	21	3 951	3	16	964	14	37	4 915	September
October	12	30	2 005	9	31	3 827	21	61	5 832	October
November	2	5	191	7	37	2 726	9	42	2 917	November
December	1	1	36	2	21	248	3	22	284	December
1949										1949
January	1	23	43	1	1	36	2	24	79	January
February	2	2 511	2 636	1	23	43	3	2 534	2 679	February
March	5	208	7 839	—	—	—	5	208	7 839	March
April	3	3	312	1	3	29	4	6	341	April
May	6	14	275	2	4	189	8	18	464	May
June	3	3	677	4	13	205	7	16	882	June
July	12	14	4 742	2	4	259	14	18	5 001	July
August	14	540	43 953	10	13	3 047	24	553	47 000	August
September	—	—	—	17	423	37 326	17	423	37 326	September
October	—	—	—	2	82	1 862	2	82	1 862	October
November	—	—	—	2	81	1 832	2	81	1 832	November
December	1	1	22	2	74	1 702	3	75	1 724	December

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

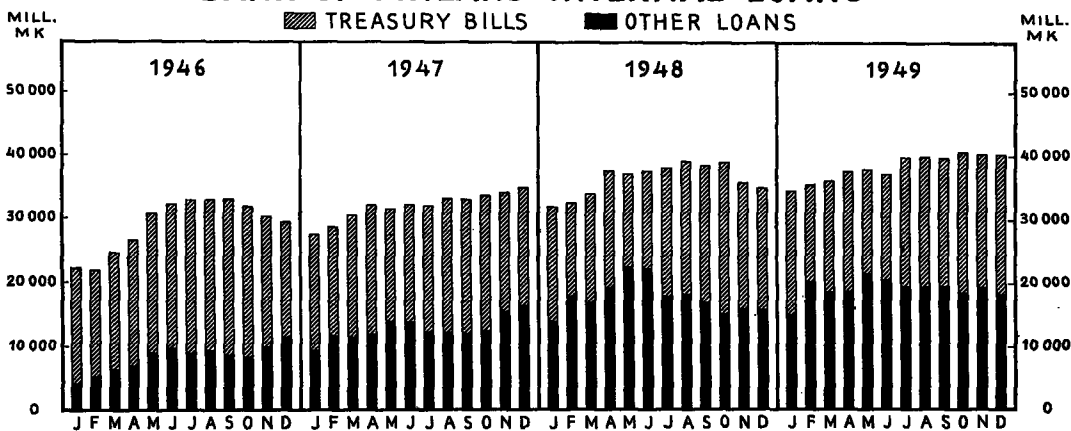
NOTES IN CIRCULATION

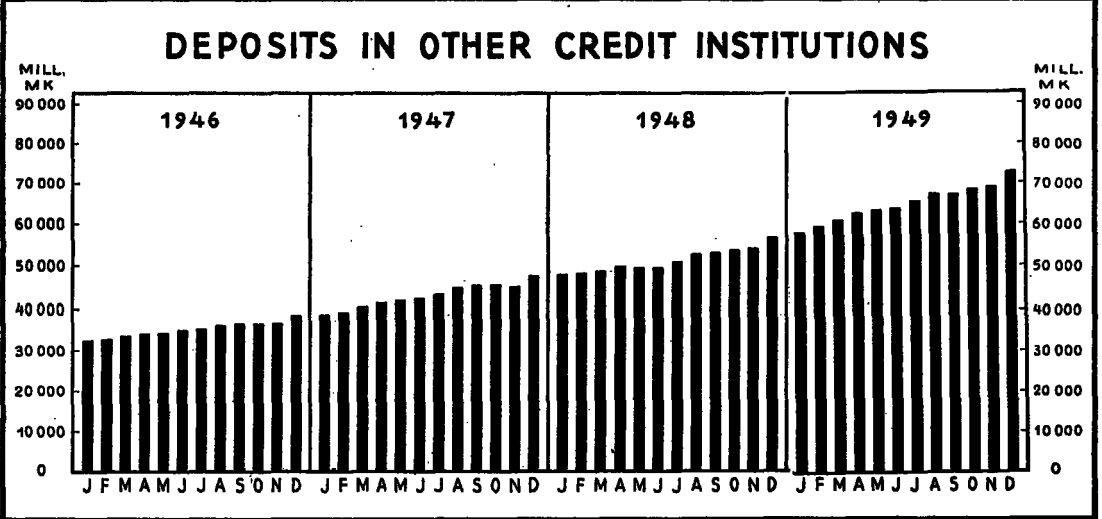
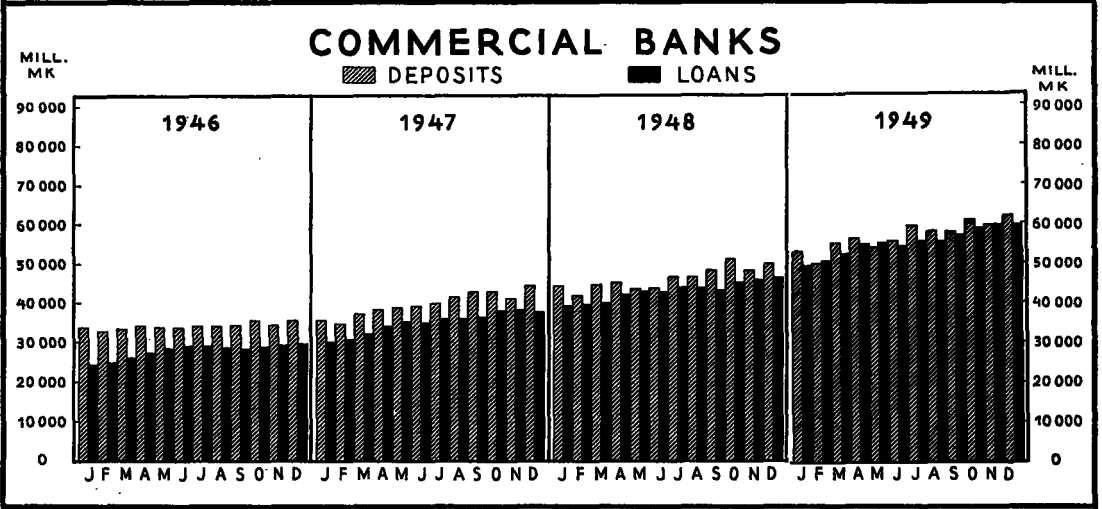
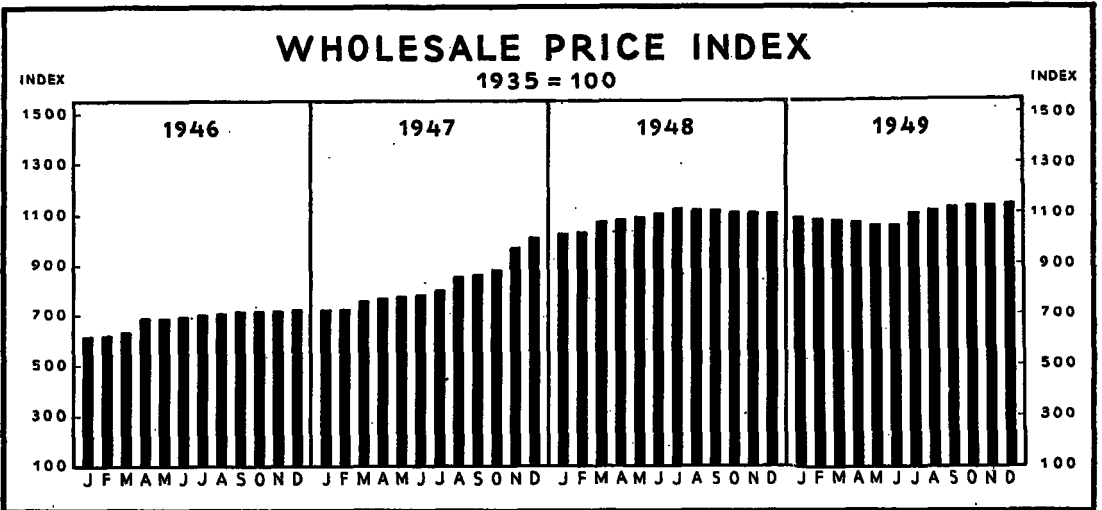


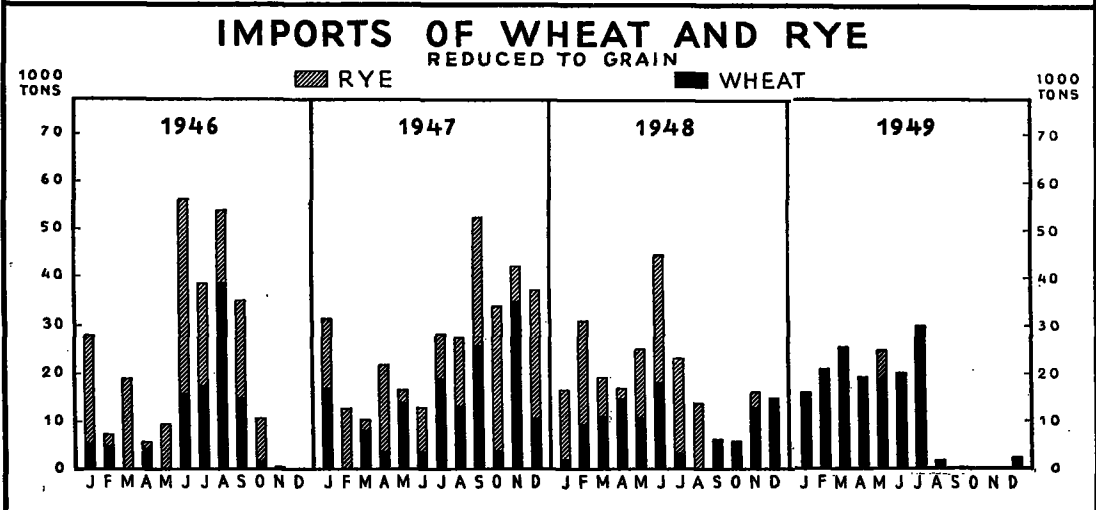
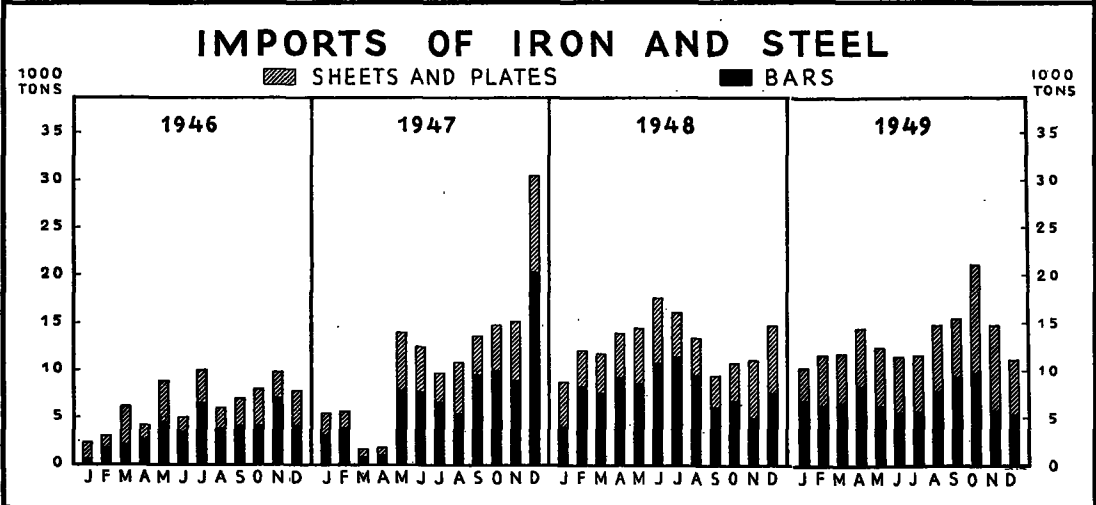
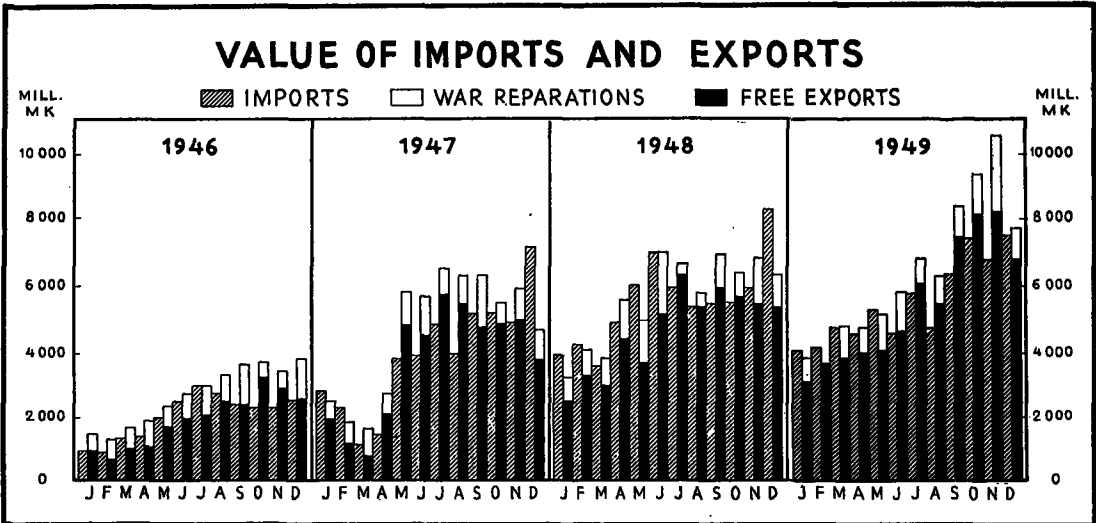
BANK OF FINLAND FOREIGN CURRENCY



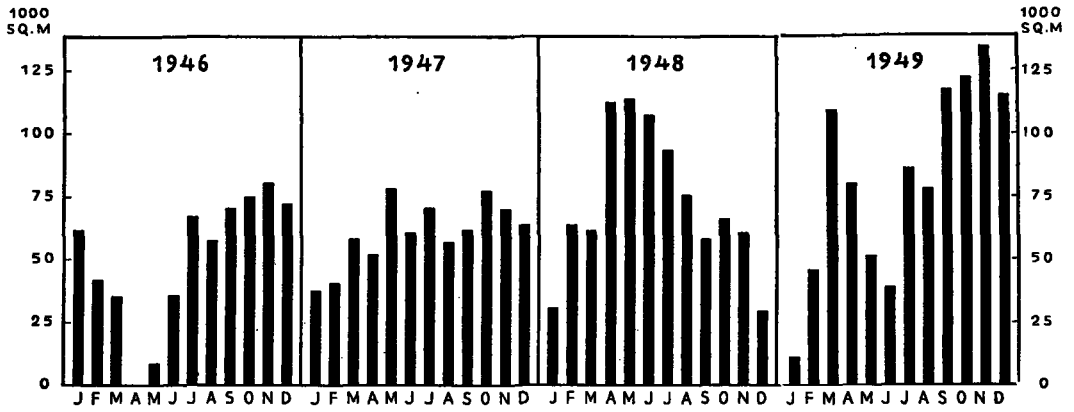
BANK OF FINLAND INTERNAL LOANS



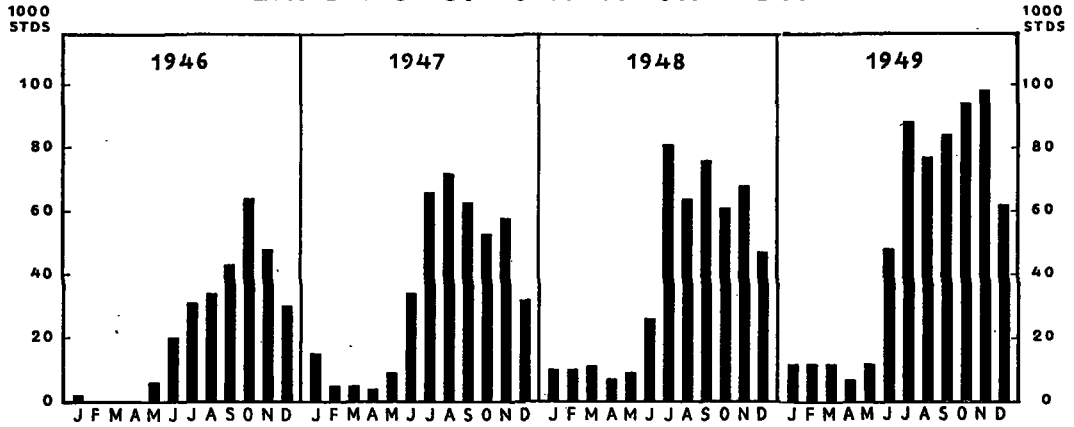




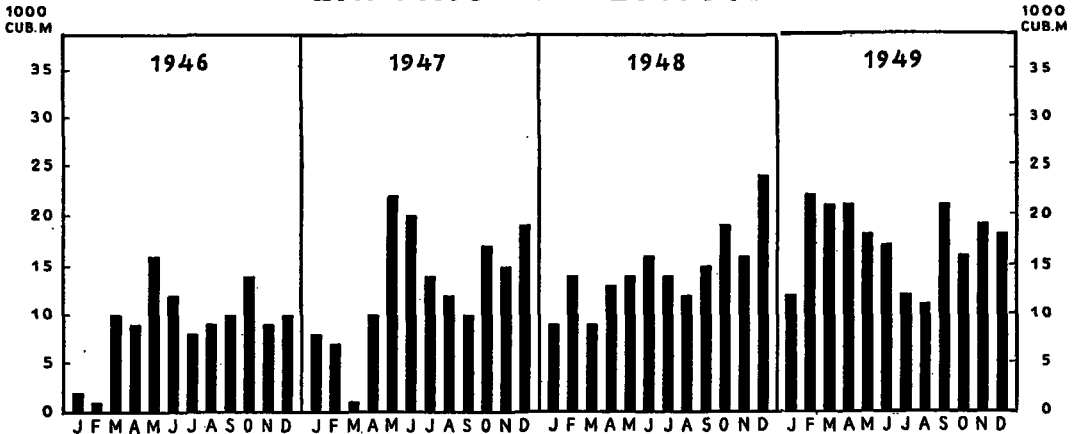
EXPORTS OF PREFABRICATED HOUSES



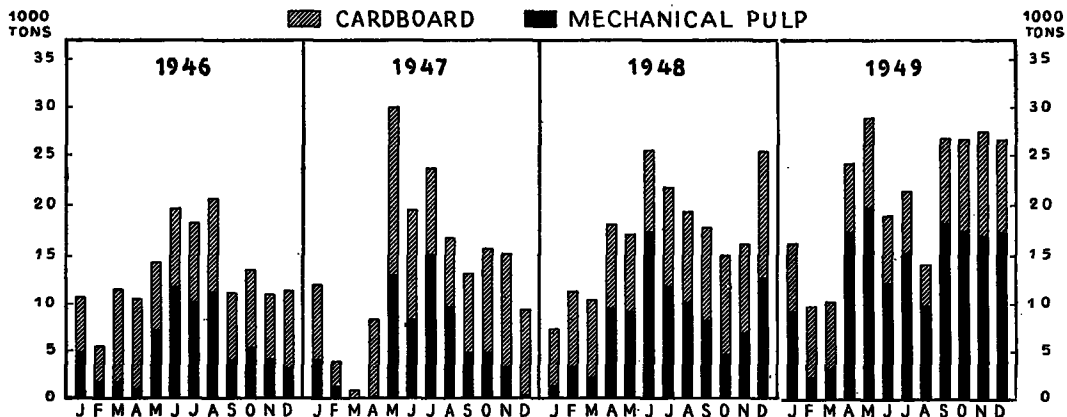
EXPORTS OF SAWN TIMBER



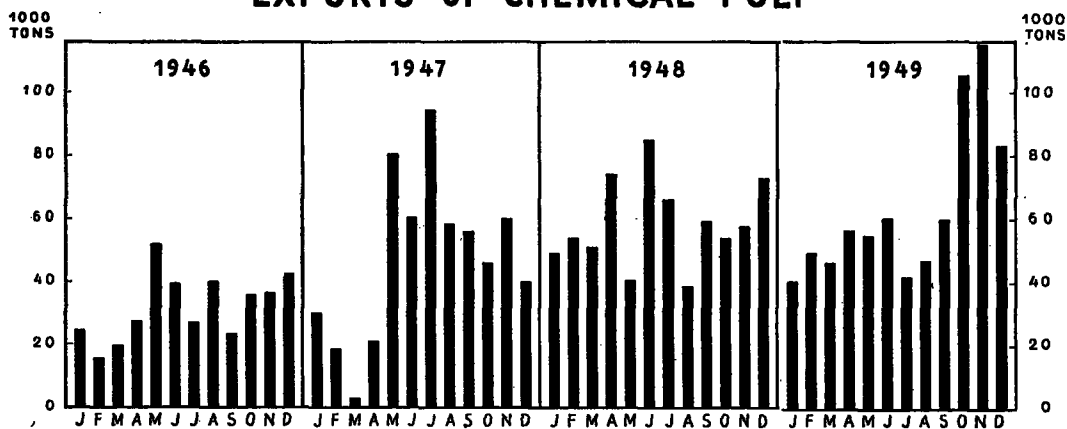
EXPORTS OF PLYWOOD



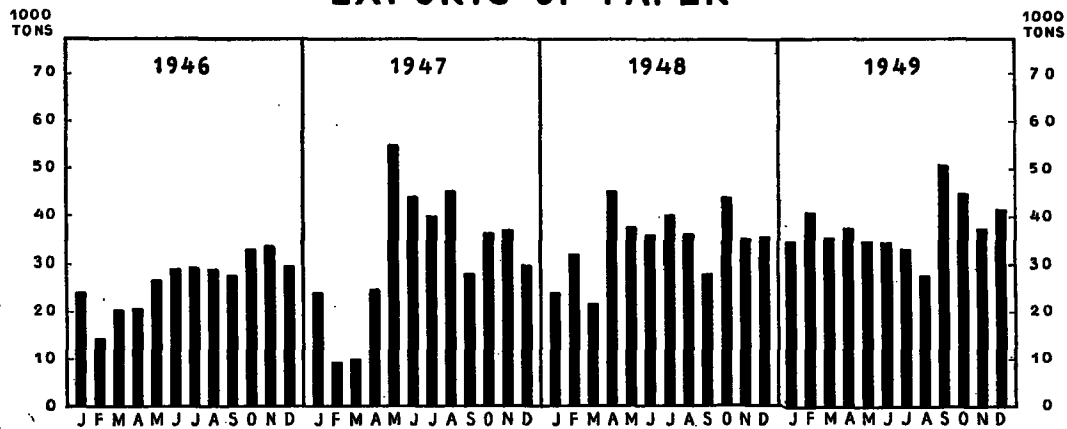
EXPORTS OF MECHANICAL PULP AND CARDBOARD



EXPORTS OF CHEMICAL PULP



EXPORTS OF PAPER



CERTAIN PARTICULARS ABOUT FINLAND.

1. FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

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

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

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

2. LAND.

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

3. POPULATION.

NUMBER OF INHABITANTS (1949): 4.0 millions (present in-area). Sweden (1948) 6.3, Switzerland (1948) 4.6, Denmark (1948) 4.2 and Norway (1948) 3.2 millions.

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

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

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

LANGUAGE (1940): Finnish speaking 90.0 %, Swedish speaking 9.8 %, others 0.4 %.

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

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

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

4. TRADE AND COMMUNICATIONS.

FOREST RESOURCES (1950): The growing stock comprises 1 370 million of solid cub. m. incl. bark (48 384 million cub. ft), of which pine is 45.5 %, spruce 32.2 %, the rest 22.3 % being leaf-trees, chiefly birch. Of the growing stock 7 471 million cub. ft, 65.0 % of them pines, are up to the standard required for logs (minimum for sawmill logs 18' × 6" and for veneer logs 18' × 7"). The annual growth is about 41 million of solid cub. m. green wood excl. bark (1 448 cub. ft). The total removal in 1946 calculated according to the use of wood was 40 million cub. m. (1 413 million cub. ft). In the years 1923 to 1938, in the then area of the country, it

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

AGRICULTURE (1941): Cultivated land 2.3 million hectares, divided as follows: area under cultivation under 10 hectares 33.1 %, 10—50 ha 54.4 %, 50—100 ha 7.2 %, over 100 ha 5.3 %. Cultivated land (1949) is divided between the different kinds of crops as follows: 39.1 % hay, 11.2 % temporary grassland for grazing, 16.9 % oats, 6.9 % wheat, 5.8 % rye, 5.0 % barley, 4.0 % potatoes, 11.1 % other. The number of dairies in 1947 amounted to 517.

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

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

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

MERCHANT FLEET (1950): Steamships 387 (428 584 gross reg. tons), motor vessels 108 (78 975 gross reg. tons), sailing-ships with auxiliary engine 153 (14 965 gross reg. tons), other sailing-ships 9 (11 949 gross reg. tons). Total 657 (534 473 gross reg. tons).

5. FINANCE AND BANKING.

CURRENCY. Since 1860 Finland has its own monetary system. From 1877 up to 1914 the currency maintained its stable gold value, and after the disturbances caused by the war a gold standard was again introduced from January 1, 1926. The unit currency is the mark (Finnish 'markka' = 100 pennä). According to the monetary law of December 21, 1925, a gold coin of 100 marks' value shall contain 3 ¹/₁₀ grams of fine gold. Since October 12, 1931, the redemption of bank notes in gold is, however, suspended.

STATE FINANCES. According to the finance accounts for 1948 the State revenue was 113 692 million marks, of which 99 434 million marks were current revenue, and State expenditure 104 587 million marks, of which 75 175 million marks were current expenditure. The principal sources of revenue were as follows: direct taxes 33 788, indirect taxes 16 880, sales tax 27 676, interest and dividends, etc. 7 903, State property and undertakings (net) 3 686, and capital revenue 14 258. For Public Debt see table 20 in this issue.

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

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

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

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

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

THE BANK OF FINLAND IN 1949.

BY

PROFESSOR A. E. TUDEER.

HEAD OF THE INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC RESEARCH OF THE BANK OF FINLAND.

THE MONEY MARKET.

After the general rise in interest rates in 1948 and the very considerable increase in deposits — partly due to the rise in interests, partly to the growing trust in the value of the currency — an easing of the money market was perceptible in the beginning of last year. The Bank of Finland therefore considered the time ripe for lowering rates of interest and gave an indication of this by reducing the discount rate of the central bank from 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent to 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent from February 1. This reduction of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent was soon followed by another reduction of 1 per cent. The Supervisors of the Bank decided on this step on June 4. To make it simpler for other credit institutions to follow this lead it was resolved that the change should come into force at the half-year, on July 1. As the Bank of Finland had announced, besides, that it would not agree to rediscount bills discounted at a rate exceeding a certain percentage, the other credit institutions were induced to follow the example and thus the general level of rates of interest was lowered.

It was expected in many quarters that the downward tendency of rates of interest would continue, but this did not prove to be the case. This was partly due to the easing of the money market being arrested, as the demand for credit for various purposes of investment continued on a large scale. The rise in certain prices in consequence of the devaluations tended partly in the same direction, as did the uncertainty regarding the future.

In its credit policy the Bank of Finland exercised the same restraint as in the previous years. Owing to the tightening of the money market and the demand for

credit for purposes that were indispensable from a public point of view, the credits granted by the Bank of Finland, nevertheless, increased.

BALANCE SHEET.

The following table gives a general idea of the position and of the changes recorded in the various accounts.

Assets	1948 Dec. 31 Mill. mk	1949 Dec. 31 Mill. mk
<i>Cover for the note issue:</i>		
Gold reserve	268	269
Foreign currency	2,027	2,428
Foreign bills	429	256
Foreign bank notes and coupons..	22	44
Inland bills	32,821	37,381
Rediscounted bills	1,697	2,428
<i>Other assets:</i>		
Loans on security	22	22
Advances on current accounts	483	471
Bonds in Finnish currency	725	857
Bonds in foreign currency	162	199
Sundry assets	1,365	2,304
	Total 40,021	46,659
<i>Liabilities</i>		
<i>Payable on demand:</i>		
Notes in circulation	27,369	29,606
Bank-post-bills	68	58
Balances of current accounts due to the Treasury	19	80
Balances of current accounts due to others	1,463	1,865
Mark accounts of holders abroad	1,122	4,189
Foreign clearing accounts	2,199	1,298
Foreign debt	258	1,478
Sundry accounts	77	529
<i>Other liabilities:</i>		
Capital	5,000	5,000
Reserve Fund	137	571
Sundry liabilities	1,475	1,077
Profit and Loss Account	834	908
	Total 40,021	46,659

It will be seen, in the first place, that the balance sheet total increased during last year by 6,638 million marks or almost 17 per cent. Thus, the same tendency persisted last year that had characterized the period since the outbreak of the second world war and was due partly to the increased duties of the central bank and partly to inflation.

Among the assets the gold reserve remained practically unchanged. It is worth mentioning, however, that, after the devaluation of the currency, the Bank of Finland felt justified in submitting a proposal to the Diet that Paragraph 6 of the Regulations for the Bank should be amended in the sense that the gold, valued at present at 50,000 marks a kilogramme, could be booked at a value of 250,000 marks a kilogramme, as this value corresponded more closely to the foreign purchasing power of the mark and consequently to its relation to gold. This proposal did not, however, obtain legal sanction before the end of the year, so that the gold reserve, the actual quantity of which had not altered, could not be booked on the new basis. On the other hand, the foreign assets and liabilities of the Bank were valued according to the altered rates of exchange, the assets slightly below the selling rates of exchange. The increase of 401 million marks in the value of the assets in foreign currency does not, therefore, indicate an actual strengthening of the reserve of foreign currency, but is exclusively a consequence of the devaluations undertaken during the year. It should also be noted that the reserve of foreign currency represents the difference between the assets and liabilities in foreign currency, and that these sums include inland parts. This latter point also applies to the bills in foreign currency, the value of which dropped considerably during the year under review in spite of the rise in the rates of exchange.

The amount of inland bills shows a considerable rise, 4,560 million marks or close on 14 per cent. The bill credits of the Bank of Finland consist of two main categories, on the one hand loans to the Bank's clients, on the other the discounting of Treasury bills. In both cases there was an appreciable increase. The former, i. e.

loans granted to the business world, increased from 13,591 million marks at the beginning of the year to 15,351 million at its end, fluctuating considerably in the course of the year owing to seasonal causes. Thus the increase was 1,760 million marks or about 13 per cent. The loans granted to the Treasury — which are affected in reality also by other factors than the Treasury's own needs — likewise fluctuated considerably during the year and displayed a rising tendency at the end of the year. From 19,230 million marks at the beginning of the year they increased to 22,030 million at its end, i. e. by 2,800 million marks or close on 15 per cent.

The continued tightness of the money market is evident, even more clearly than in the figures just referred to, in the course pursued by rediscounted bills. During the first half of the year under review their amount was mostly lower than in 1948, but towards the end of the year it rose higher than in the previous year. The total of rediscounted bills increased from 1,697 million marks at the beginning of the year to 2,428 million at its end. The increase thus represented 731 million marks or 43 per cent.

The total of bills discounted and rediscounted by the Bank of Finland, which amounted to 34,518 million marks at the beginning of 1949, had thus risen to 39,809 million by the end of the year. The increase of 5,291 million marks or about 15 per cent was much larger than in 1948, when the amount of discounted bills remained almost unchanged.

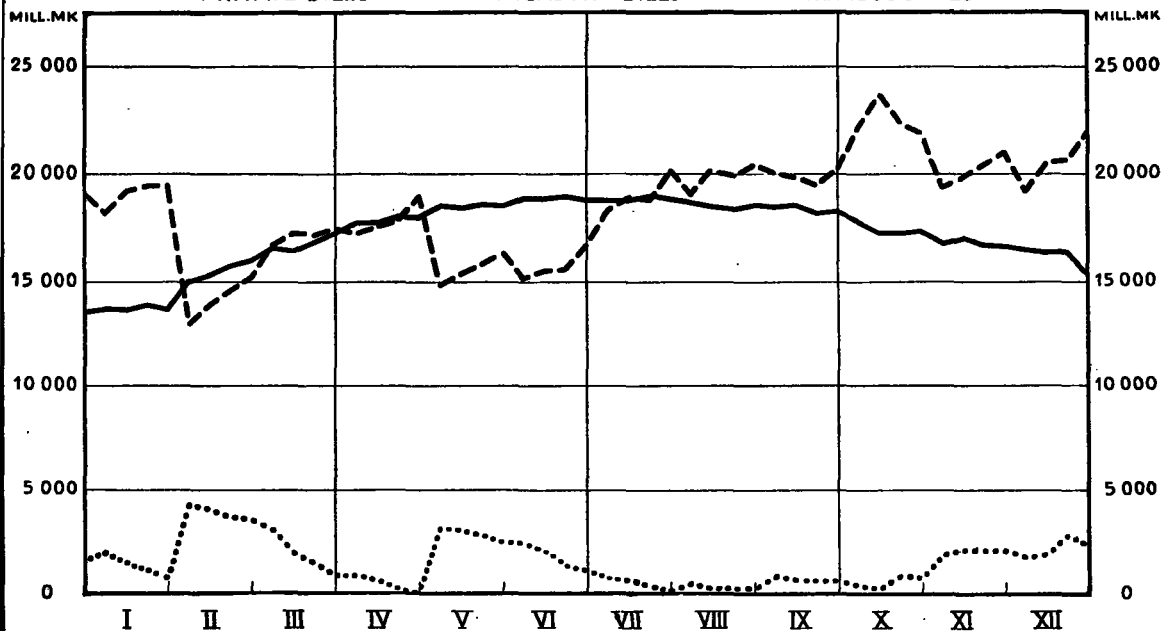
The Bank's other advances, loans on security, advances on current accounts and purchases of bonds are of no great significance.

Among the liabilities the notes in circulation deserve special attention (diagram on p. 29). For the greater part of the year the note circulation remained at the same level as in 1948, closely following the rises and falls caused by seasonal circumstances. Towards the end of the year, however, a considerable change occurred, and the note circulation began to rise abruptly. On December 31 it was 2,237 million marks or about 8 per cent higher than a year before. This rise was mainly due to the fact that,

INLAND BILL HOLDINGS

1949

— PRIVATE BILLS - - - TREASURY BILLS REDISCOUNTED BILLS



from the last week in November, the so-called „bank note loan”, raised at the turn of the year in 1945/46 in connection with the exchange of bank notes, was redeemed. The unrest created in economic conditions at the same time by the devaluations and the consequent demands for higher wages obviously exerted an influence in the same direction.

The balances on current accounts, which fluctuate violently from week to week, were slightly larger at the end of the year under review than a year earlier. As the balances of others than the Treasury on these accounts had risen by 402 million marks or fully 27 per cent, this may be regarded as an indication that the stringency of the money market had abated to some extent.

The mark accounts of holders abroad increased almost fourfold. This was largely due to the fact that the exports provided for in the trade agreement with France did not get under way, while imports were as large as expected and the indebtedness thus incurred was entered in this account.

The second account of foreign indebtedness, the foreign clearing accounts, on the other hand, decreased considerably, by 901 million marks or 41 per cent. This was caused both by the falling off of the balance due to the Soviet Union, owing to the payment of the so-called German claims, and by the decrease in the net balance of the actual commercial clearing accounts.

The third account belonging to this category, the foreign debt, which refers to a loan received by the Bank of Finland from the Export-Import Bank, increased as fresh sums of the loan were drawn. This debt amounted to 1.9 million dollars at the end of 1948 and had risen to 6.4 million dollars by the end of the year under review.

By the customary transfer from profits to the Reserve Fund, prescribed by the Regulations, the Bank's own funds increased by 434 million marks. Finally, it will be seen from the balance sheet that the booked net profit of the Bank of Fin-

land for last year amounted to 908 million marks. The increase above the previous year was 74 million marks or close on 9 per cent.

THE RIGHT OF NOTE ISSUE.

The following table shows the figures of the right of note issue of the Bank of Finland for 1948 and 1949, the amount of issue used, and the note reserve.

<i>Right to issue notes</i>	1948	1949
	Dec. 31 Mill. mk	Dec. 31 Mill. mk
Gold reserve and foreign currency	2,295	2,697
According to the Law of Dec. 13, 1939	34,969	40,109
Additional right of issue	1,800	1,800
Total right to issue notes	39,064	44,606
<i>Amount of issue used</i>		
Notes in circulation	27,369	29,606
Other liabilities payable on demand	5,206	9,497
Undrawn amount of advances on current accounts	526	539
Total amount used	33,101	39,642
Note reserve	5,963	4,964
Total	39,064	44,606

The right of note issue of the Bank of Finland increased last year by a total of 5,542 million marks or fully 14 per cent, or, in other words, appreciably more than in 1948 and comparatively to the same extent as in 1947. In this respect, too, it may be said that the desired equilibrium has not yet been attained. The increase in the right to issue notes was chiefly due to the bill holdings having risen as already mentioned, whereas the rise in the gold reserve and reserve of foreign currency was slight.

The amount of issue used grew rather more, by 6,542 million marks in all. This was partly due to the rise of the note circulation by 2,237 million marks already mentioned, but the increase in „other liabilities payable on demand” was far more considerable. These different categories have been dealt with above. It need only be stated that their total increase amounted to 4,291 million marks or no less than 82 per cent. As a final result, the unused right to issue notes, or the note reserve, was about 1,000 million marks less at the end of the year under review than a year before.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

The following table shows the Bank's Profit and Loss Account for 1949 with comparative figures for 1948 and 1947.

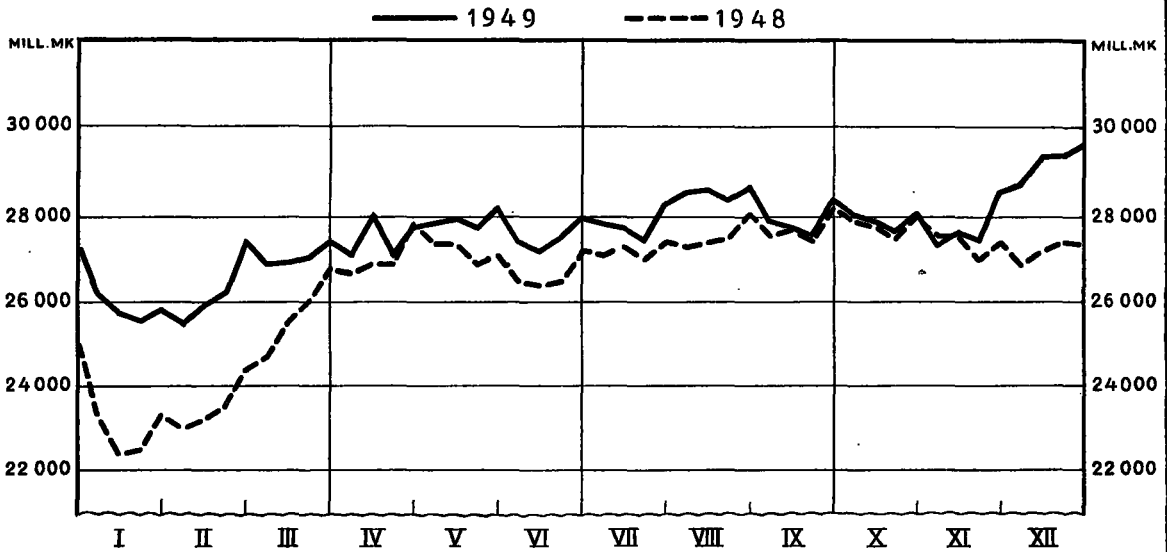
	1947	1948	1949
	Mill. mk	Mill. mk	Mill. mk
<i>Credit</i>			
Interest on internal loans	517	706	932
Interest on current accounts abroad	3	1	—
Interest on bonds	36	49	68
Sundry income	11	12	18
Agio	59	112	18
Commission	153	216	164
Total	779	1,096	1,200
<i>Debit</i>			
Interest on current accounts abroad	—	—	9
Salaries	84	115	143
Pensions	6	7	7
Cost of manufacturing bank notes	51	65	86
Sundry expenses	22	33	38
Written off building costs	8	38	5
Depreciation of furniture..	4	4	4
Total	175	262	292
Net profit	604	834	908
Total	779	1,096	1,200

As the table shows, the total receipts of the Bank of Finland increased by 104 million marks or almost 10 per cent in comparison with 1948. The principal factor, as usual, was the interest on internal loans which was 226 million marks or about one third larger than in 1948. The increase, however, was only a bookkeeping one, for in former years a considerable portion of the receipts in interest was transferred to the reserves in order to strengthen the position of the Bank, but, owing to the losses caused by the devaluations, this was not possible to the same extent in 1949.

The current accounts abroad caused a slight net loss in interest in 1949 in contrast to previous years, when a small income surplus of interest was booked. On the other hand, the interest on bonds increased as a natural result of the increase in bond holdings. The sundry income also increased to some extent.

The receipts of the Bank from agio and commission were considerably reduced. The Bank's dealings in foreign currency were, indeed, lively, but in spite of this the agio account yielded much less than in previous years. This was mainly due to the

NOTES IN CIRCULATION



devaluation of the currency and to the fact that the dollar debts of the Bank were larger than the corresponding dollar balances.

In commission 52 million marks less were earned than in the previous year. The reduction was due to a falling off in dealings in documentary credits and in clearing business.

On the debit side there was a general rise, compared with the previous year, though not under all headings. The salaries account rose by 28 million marks or about one quarter, principally owing to salaries being raised; in this respect the system for adjusting the salaries of Government officials and servants was closely adhered to. The cost of manufacturing bank notes increased by 21 million marks, mainly owing to the stock of notes having been increased.

The Bank's actual expenditure thus rose to 283 million marks, according to the accounts, from 220 million the year before.

This increase was fairly large, 62 million marks or almost 29 per cent. As usual, the repairs to the Bank's buildings during the year and renewals of furniture were written off in drawing up the balance sheet. The former were appreciably less than in 1948.

Deducting the actual expenses and depreciation from the booked receipts, the net profit of the Bank of Finland amounted to 908 million marks for 1949 or some more than for 1948, when it was booked at 834 million. In comparison with the previous years the profit for 1949 constituted a record.

The net profit of the Bank will be disposed of according to the same principles as in earlier years. In accordance with the Regulations half of the net profit or 454 million marks was transferred to the Reserve Fund which thus rose to 1,025 million marks. The other half of the profit is available for covering the general budgetary expenditure of the State.

THE ECONOMIC POSITION IN FINLAND IN 1949.

BY

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INTRODUCTION.

Satisfactory progress was made in many economic spheres in 1949. This helped the tendency towards more stable and normal economic conditions that had been apparent in Finland since the end of the war, primarily in the sphere of real economy, but gradually, too, in monetary conditions. According to preliminary calculations, the real national income increased by about 2 per cent from 1948, at the same time exceeding the 1938 level to some extent. There was a rise in industrial activity, building and commerce, while agriculture remained approximately unchanged, and forestry and transport recorded a setback. The level of consumption and the living standard of the population also displayed a rise, although in all respects they had not attained the pre-war level, which was partly due to the present national income having to be divided between a larger population than in 1938, and partly to the fact that, as in previous years, a part of the results of productive work in 1949 had to be surrendered without recompense in the form of war indemnities to the Soviet Union. The burden of indemnities on Finland's national economy has, however, now been considerably reduced, on the one hand thanks to the alleviations granted by the Soviet Union in regard to the total amount of war indemnities and to their time of delivery, and on the other hand to the extension and progress of production and economic activity in the country. Despite the fact that agriculture did not in every respect yield equally good results as in the preceding year, the food and other supplies improved

considerably during last year, so that rationing could be eased to a large extent and even abolished altogether in some branches.

There was, however, also a falling off in economic activity. In part this was caused by the circumstance that the intensive and prolonged period of reconstruction and investment had passed its peak, and in part by the grave setback suffered by exports and production for export, especially in the early part of the year. The difficulties experienced by exports had already started in 1948, mainly as a reflection of the unfavourable change in the world market in the autumn of that year, and had immediately caused a considerable decrease in employment, and even unemployment, especially in lumber work. During the spring of 1949 the situation grew worse, so that very great difficulties were encountered in many branches of the exporting industry. The position tended, besides, to be accentuated by the disproportionately high level of costs of production in Finnish industry the detrimental influence of which was greatly increased by the falling tendency of prices.

In the latter half of the year, however, the position of exports improved appreciably, partly owing to the devaluation of the foreign value of the mark undertaken in July and September, and partly to the favourable change in the world market during the autumn, thanks to which prices grew firmer and demand increased. Nevertheless, the devaluation of the currency also had adverse effects, for it produced a rising tendency in internal prices. For this reason, but also for political causes, a powerful movement set in on the wages

front towards the end of the year and again threatened the stabilizing money policy.

AGRICULTURE.

The prospects of a good harvest were better last spring than in any of the last ten years, owing to the improved manpower position, the fertility of the fields and especially to the abundant supply of fertilizers. The weather conditions in the summer, however, were partly unfavourable, and there was very bad damage by frost, especially in Northern Finland. The crops, therefore, did not turn out as good as had been expected. According to preliminary information, the total harvest for 1949 amounted to 3,246 million grain units, whereas the harvest for the previous year had totalled 3,262 million grain units so that last year's harvest was slightly less. As the total harvest for 1938 amounted to 4,134 million grain units, last year's harvest represented about 78 per cent of that figure and 88 per cent of the average crops in 1935—1939. The crop of bread grain fell appreciably short of the previous year, amounting in 1949, according to preliminary figures, to 624,000 tons and in 1948 to 693,000 tons. The yield of bread grain is still considerably below the pre-war level, as, e. g., in 1938 a crop of 850,000 tons was obtained or about 225,000 tons more than last year. Although the crop of bread grain was considerably reduced in comparison with the previous year, imports of it decreased from 235,300 tons in 1948 to 157,600 tons last year, by far the greatest part of this quantity consisting of wheat, only 6,000 tons of rye being imported. The main reason, why so little grain was required from abroad, in spite of home-grown grain falling off, is the appreciable improvement in the general food and supply position, thanks to which bread and other grain products played a smaller part in the people's diet and their consumption was appreciably reduced. With regard to the other crops for the year under review it can be stated that the crop of fodder grain was 640,000 tons, as compared with 664,000 tons for the previous year, and the potato crop 1,184,000 tons as against 1,950,000 tons in 1948, when potatoes yielded a crop larger than in any previous

summer. The hay crop, on the contrary, was considerably better than in the previous year, as the figures 2,869,000 and 2,711,000 tons indicate. This circumstance was of very great importance in cattle-farming.

For cattle-farming last year was very favourable, this being principally due to the good crops of fodder during the last two years and the large imports and use of concentrated feeds. The milk production was estimated, according to preliminary calculations, at 2,100 million kilogrammes last year or appreciably more than in the year before, when production amounted to 1,800 million kg. Nevertheless, the present milk production is still considerably below the pre-war level, as is shown by the fact that the total output of milk in 1938 was 2,670 million kg, of which last year's output represents 79 per cent. The proportion of the present level of milk output to the pre-war quantities is thus in broad lines the same as the proportion of the yield of the fields in general. The increase in milk production also signified a rise in the output of butter: during the year under review 35 million kg of butter were produced in comparison with 29 million kg in 1948 and 56 million kg in 1938. The output of meat advanced last year almost to the pre-war level, its total of 121 million kg being only slightly less than the production of 129 million kg in 1938. The increase in agricultural production made it possible to increase the rations during the year and gradually to deration most articles of consumption, such as bread, milk, butter and cheese. Of the most important foodstuffs only sugar remained on the ration after this. Another proof of the increase in agricultural production is provided by the fact that during last year agricultural produce, chiefly meat, cheese and eggs, was exported to some extent.

INDUSTRY.

Industrial activity, too, experienced an extension and greater liveliness last year, as in the previous years, but at a slower pace in several important spheres. In some branches of industry, indeed, the output was below the previous year, but the difference was not large in any case. In the first months of the year the output of the

home market industry still increased to a fair extent, but at the end of the year there was a slowing down. In the exporting industry the process was reversed, the early part of the year representing a falling off, while the end of the year brought about greater activity. On the whole it is estimated that the volume of production, according to preliminary calculations, exceeded the level of 1948 to some extent and was also slightly larger than immediately before the war.

The exporting industry had to contend with very great obstacles during the early part of the year, as already mentioned. Difficulties in selling and a fall in prices affected the chemical pulp industry in particular, the decline in output being heaviest in that branch. The favourable change in the export position during the latter half of the year enabled the industry to increase its production. The woodworking industry with the exception of the chemical pulp industry was in general able to attain a slightly larger output than a year before. On the basis of the preliminary information available it is evident that the output of sawn goods was, at an estimate, 820,000 standards in 1949 as against 815,000 standards in 1948. In spite of the considerable rise in the output of sawn goods since the war, it is still far below the peace-time figures. Thus, in 1938 as much as 1,031,000 standards were produced in Finland.

The output of chemical pulp fell off to some extent, according to preliminary information, amounting in 1949 to 1,015,000 tons and in 1948 to 1,080,100 tons. The corresponding figure for 1938 was 1,471,200 tons. The output of sulphite pulp was 626,000 tons and of sulphate pulp 389,000 tons in 1949, corresponding to 619,000 and 461,000 tons for the previous year. Thus the production of sulphite pulp showed a slight rise from the previous year, so that the decrease that occurred in the total production of chemical pulp was due solely to the output of sulphate pulp. The output of paper advanced only a little, from 562,000 tons in 1948 to 566,000 tons in 1949, the output of plywood correspondingly from 212,000 cub. m. to 231,000 cub. m., and the output of mechanical pulp from 595,000 tons to 598,000 tons. In addition to marketing difficulties, strikes in August

and September also tended to cut down the output of the woodworking industry.

The stocks held by the woodworking industry were considerable, owing to unusually extensive felling immediately after the war. In the felling season 1947/48 and the following season, which ended in the spring of 1949, appreciably less was felled than in earlier years, but the industry did not suffer any shortage of raw timber worth mentioning on this account. The fuel position was also easier, thanks to an abundant supply of coal, coke and liquid fuel. It was difficult at times in the post-war years to supply sufficient electric power, partly for the reason that the power stations that had been lost could not be replaced immediately and partly owing to the very small rainfall. By the end of 1948, however, a change for the better had set in. The principal channels held much more water and some new power stations were completed. The abolition of electricity rationing from February, 1949, was a clear evidence of the improvement in the power position, and no adverse changes in the situation occurred in the course of the year. Contrary to former practice, no targets were imposed in regard to lumber work during the current felling season. The quantity felled during the 1947/48 season was 35 million cub.m., stacked measure, and during the 1948/49 season about 29 million cub. m., both figures considerably below the targets set. In the autumn of 1949 the lumbering position was rather discouraging. The mills were disinclined to buy timber on a large scale, owing to their comparatively good stocks and, above all, owing to the difficult market conditions at that time, nor did the brighter export prospects later in the autumn affect the timber purchases of last autumn. The exceptionally warm and snowless autumn also tended to slow down and prevent the start of work in the forests on the usual scale. At the end of December 1949 there were 67,000 men engaged in forest work, or slightly more than half the number, 115,000, at the same time in 1948. With regard to the quantity of timber felled the situation was also disturbing, for at the turn of the year it was only 44 per cent of the quantity for the same months in 1948. An ample fall

of snow at the very end of the year did, indeed, facilitate lumber work, but in any case the figures for the present winter will fall short of last winter, and especially of former winters. The adverse tendency in forestry exercised a detrimental effect on the labour position both last winter and this, being the main cause of unemployment.

BUILDING OPERATIONS.

The supply of building materials improved very much last year, exercising a stimulating influence on building and making it possible to decontrol it by degrees. On December 1, 1949, the last temporary regulations in this sphere ceased to be in force. According to preliminary estimates, last year's total building slightly exceeded that of 1948. In 1949 building permits were granted for house building equivalent to 23 million cub.m. In comparison with previous years there was a considerable decrease in building for industrial purposes. On the other hand, building in the country communes, for new schools, hospitals, and communal homes, which had been on a small scale in previous years, increased considerably. In the towns building was also livelier last year than before, although it had to contend with high costs. The increase in residential building in urban districts was mainly due to the ARAVA loans introduced by the Government, referred to in Nos. 5—6/1949 of this Bulletin. Housing conditions are, however, still rather critical, especially in the larger towns. Rural building was concentrated on houses provided for by the Land Expropriation Act and attained a greater extent last year than in any previous year. Reconstruction in North Finland had already been completed in the main during 1948. The output of cement last year considerably exceeded the output of the previous year.

THE LABOUR MARKET.

A significant change occurred in the labour market last year, as the prolonged period of full employment and overemployment that had lasted ever since the end of the war gave way to unemployment, a change that had already begun at the end

of the previous year. The chief reasons for this, as for the unemployment that set in during the winter and spring of 1949, were the difficulties experienced by exports which tended to reduce the employment in forestry and especially in lumber work. At first the numbers of unemployed were low — at the end of 1948 there were 12,500 registered unemployed, the majority of whom were employed in relief works — but in the spring of 1949 their number rose abruptly and reached its peak in March, when there were slightly over 50,000 registered unemployed. Of these, over 35,000 were given work organized by the State or communes. Later in the spring the number decreased very rapidly, and in the summer there was, practically speaking, no more unemployment. During the autumn the same causes as before, besides a bad harvest, particularly in North Finland, brought about a reappearance of unemployment, on an even larger scale than in the previous autumn. At the end of December the number of unemployed had risen to over 58,000 or about 45,000 more than a year before. At the turn of the year the labour market appeared to be improving.

FOREIGN TRADE.

In spite of the temporary selling difficulties and the downward trend of prices which exports experienced during the year under review, foreign trade was favourable and exports, too, yielded a good result, if the whole year is taken into account. Total foreign trade — ignoring war indemnities — amounted to 131,880 million marks as compared with 122,874 million in 1948, so that the increase was about 7 per cent. This increase was due to the value of exports, which, after the setback in the spring, rose considerably in the autumn, being 16 per cent higher for the whole year than in 1948. This favourable result was solely due to an increase in the volume of exports, not to a rise in prices. On the contrary, export prices had on an average slightly decreased, while the index for import prices had rather risen since 1948. In broad lines, the value of imports was as high as in 1948, but their volume was about 8 per cent less. If commercial exports only are taken into account, the

balance of trade last year resulted in a surplus of imports of 674 million marks, which indicates that foreign trade was almost in a state of equilibrium, after imports having regularly preponderated heavily for about ten years. If war indemnities are included — valued at 12,226 million marks last year — foreign trade recorded a surplus of 11,552 million in exports. The index for the volume of imports (1935 = 100) stood at 112 last year and the index for the volume of exports at 79, the corresponding figures for 1948 being 121 and 67.

Some changes worth noting occurred in the composition of both imports and exports. Imports tended to return to their pre-war structure. The clearest indication of this is that imports of foodstuffs, which had been very extensive in the years after the war, usually occupying second place to imports of raw materials, now dropped to the last place, chiefly owing to imports of rye and butter, which had been fairly heavy in the preceding years, being now reduced to very small proportions. Machinery and means of transport rose to the second place among imports. The most striking change among exports was the advance of timber and woodgoods from their former second place to the first which had been occupied in 1948 by products of the paper industry. The fall in prices and the difficulties of selling affected the paper trade most severely, as already stated. Agricultural produce reappeared among exports after a long time, but in a very modest role, representing only 2.4 per cent of the total value of exports.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The trend of the money market was favourable during the year under review. The considerable inflow of deposits since the middle of 1948, stimulated by the stabilization of the currency and other economic conditions, and by the raising of rates of interest, continued on the whole throughout last year. In consequence rates of interest could be reduced on two occasions. The former reduction only referred to rates on credits, but on the second occasion to rates on deposits as well. In the autumn a great many demands were made for a further reduction, but mainly for fear of the inflationary tendency gaining ground, the rates were not reduced. In spite of more saving, deposits still total appreciably less than before the war, measured by their real value, so that the Finnish economy has now proportionately much less capital at its disposal than in 1938. The changes that occurred in deposits last year are illustrated by the accompanying table which shows the deposits by the public in the principal credit institutions.

As, on the other hand, the demand for credit was still very lively, a considerable stringency was registered in the money market, though not to the same extent as a few years ago. The difficulty experienced by the credit institutions, and especially the commercial banks, in satisfying the credit requirements of the business world is evident from the fact that their rediscounting at the Bank of Finland was large throughout the year. The central bank was also obliged to increase its direct credits to trade.

DEPOSITS BY THE PUBLIC.

	Fluctuations							
	1949		1948		1947			
	Mill. mk	Mill. mk	%	Mill. mk	%	Mill. mk	%	
Commercial Banks	54,355	+10,310	+23.4	+ 6,309	+16.7	+ 6,477	+ 20.7	
Savings Banks	37,479	+ 8,145	+27.8	+ 4,410	+17.7	+ 4,143	+ 19.9	
Post Office Savings Bank ..	12,237	+ 2,644	+27.6	+ 1,199	+14.3	+ 1,181	+ 16.4	
Co-operative Credit Societies	18,156	+ 4,128	+29.4	+ 2,655	+23.3	+ 2,982	+ 35.5	
Central Bank for the Co-operative Credit Societies ..	191	— 23	—10.7	— 22	— 9.3	+ 130	+122.6	
Consumers' Co-operative Societies	4,649	+ 984	+26.8	+ 910	+33.0	+ 493	+ 21.8	
Total	127,067	+26,188	+26.0	+15,461	+18.1	+15,406	+ 22.0	

PRICES.

In 1948 the level of prices had already shown signs of stabilization, so that the prolonged, and at times very abrupt, rise in prices appeared to have ended. This view was supported by the circumstance that at the end of 1948 and in the first half of 1949 prices had shown a tendency to fall, chiefly under the influence of foreign, but also of internal factors. Thus, the wholesale price index (1935 = 100) dropped from its highest point of 1,124 in July 1948 to 1,057 in May 1949. In the spring, however, this falling tendency was arrested and prices again rose. The rise continued both in wholesale prices and in the cost of living, though less in the latter case, up to the end of the year. It was by no means pronounced, yet the tendency was clearly perceptible: the wholesale price index rose in six months, from the summer to the end of the year, by 80 points or 7.6 per cent, and the cost of living index (August 1938—July 1939 = 100) by 44 points or 5.6 per cent. This rise was partly due to the devaluation undertaken last year which directly increased prices of imports and indirectly also affected internal prices, and partly to

the withdrawal of some subsidies. The Government endeavoured to retard the rise in prices by economic and financial measures, but was not entirely successful. The rise in prices threatened the value of money and the stabilization policy particularly, as wages were still linked to the cost of living index and, if the index calculated for fixing wages (October 1947 = 100) were to rise to 115 points, a general rise in wages would follow. However, this did not occur, but in spite of this the Government had to agree, in consequence of a movement among the workers, to a partial increase in wages from January 15, 1950. At the same time the Government decided to remove the control of wages from February 15.

Despite some negative features connected with the economic development in 1949, the total result was positive. The year marked economic progress and a strengthening of the basis of the national economy. The greater opportunities for exports and the stabilization of prices for the principal articles of export in the world market tend to brighten the prospects on the economic horizon.

ITEMS.

Presidential election. The elections to the electoral college which elects the President of the Republic were held on the 16 and 17 of January 1950. The Conservatives, the Swedish Party and the Liberals had nominated Juho Kusti Paasikivi, the present President, as their candidate, the Agrarians Urho Kekkonen, the present Speaker of the Diet, and the People's Democrats Mauno Pekkala, who was Prime Minister in 1946—1948. The seats in the electoral college were divided as follows:

Conservatives	68
People's Democrats	67
Social Democrats	64
Agrarians	62
Swedish Party	24
Liberals	15
	Total 300

On February 15, 1950, the electoral college proceeded to elect the President, J. K. Paasikivi receiving an absolute majority or

171 votes in the first ballot and thus being elected President of the Republic for the term from March 1, 1950, to March 1, 1956.

*

Budget for 1950. The Budget for 1950, passed by the Diet on December 17, 1949, slightly exceeded the Government estimates in its final total (see Bulletin Nos. 9—10, 1949). A general idea of the Budget, compared with the corresponding figures for the previous year, is obtained from the following table:

Revenue	1949 Mill. mk	1950 Mill. mk
Current	93,517	95,279
Capital	6,739	9,184
Total	100,256	104,463

Expenditure	1949 Mill. mk	1950 Mill. mk
Current	69,828	77,583
Capital	30,415	26,796
Total	100,243	104,379

Loans amounting to 6,000 million marks will be necessary to balance the new Budget. The total Budget for 1950, compared with the corresponding figures for the previous year, shows an increase of about 4,000 million marks. However, in 1949 three supplementary Budgets had to be passed, amounting altogether to 15,186 million marks, so that the expenditure of that year was in reality about 11,000 million marks more than the expenditure provided for in the regular Budget for 1950.

*

War indemnity. The sixth year of war indemnities, which extends over 18 months as an exception, started at the beginning of July 1949. The programme for the first six months was carried out in its entirety and the delivery requirements were exceeded by deliveries in advance to an amount of over 2 million dollars. By the end of 1949 Finland had delivered war indemnities to the value of about 185.3 million dollars. As the total amount of war indemnities, after the alleviation granted by the Soviet Union, is about 226.5 million dollars, about 41.2 million dollars' worth remains to be delivered by September 18, 1952. The following table gives the distri-

bution of deliveries and balances outstanding among different categories of goods (in millions of war indemnity dollars):

Categories of goods	Delivered 19. 9. 44— 30. 6. 49	Delivered 1. 7. 49— 31. 12. 49	To be delivered 1. 1. 50— 18. 9. 52
Machinery and apparatus	48.2	6.5	15.9
Cable products	12.9	—	—
Old vessels	13.9	—	—
New vessels	34.0	6.0	25.1
Paper products	34.9	—	—
Timber products	27.9	—	—
Free deliveries	0.9	0.1	0.2
Total	172.7	12.6	41.2

*

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

Poland. The agreement refers to the exchange of goods between the two countries during 1950 and stipulates that the total trade during the term of the agreement should amount to about 28 million dollars. The principal Finnish exports are to consist of chemical pulp for textile and paper industries, printing paper, fine paper and special grades, wallboard, sawn goods, sleepers, rayon, special steel and machinery. Imports from Poland are to consist of coal, coke, sugar, rock salt, calcium chloride, calcined soda, gypsum, zinc white, zinc sheets, machinery and various cloth.

West-German Trizonia. The agreement refers to the exchange of goods during 1950 and stipulates for a total trade amounting to 58 million dollars. Finland will export mainly chemical pulp, various kinds of paper, cardboard, round timber and various farm produce, such as cheese, eggs and meat, and whortleberries. Among imports the principal categories consist of machinery, iron and steel, various chemicals, electrical equipment, coal and coke.

Denmark. A supplementary agreement has been signed which, with its established lists, is to be in force up to April 30, 1950, when the term for the main agreement expires. The principal articles among the Finnish exports, according to the supplementary agreement, are plywood, sawn goods, wallboard, various grades of paper, pasteboard and cardboard, machinery and apparatus, and worsted yarn, and are estimated to amount to 28 million

crowns. The value of imports from Denmark is 32 million crowns and they include pharmaceutical preparations, dry colours, fireproof clay, iron and other metal products, and machinery and apparatus.

*

Encouragement of dollar exports. The Bank of Finland has decided to place 10 per cent of the receipts from free dollar exports at the disposal of exporters from February 1, 1950. On the strength of this exporters are permitted to employ at least this part of their dollar earnings for purchasing machinery, apparatus and raw materials for their own requirements and for covering their expenses, payable in dollars, for advertising, market research and exhibitions.

*

Tenth anniversary of Postal Cheque System. Postal cheque accounts were opened in Finland on December 13, 1939. They were first used for Government payments and soon spread to private business circles, their importance increasing very much especially after the war.

The number of postal cheque accounts, which was 4,426 in 1940, had increased to 30,786 by the end of 1949. Among the present holders of accounts 9.7 per cent represent Government institutions, 11.0 per cent communes and parishes, 10.7 per cent financial institutions, 12.6 per cent organizations etc., 35.1 per cent business undertakings and 20.9 per cent private individuals.

The total turnover amounted to 2,402,145 million marks in 1949, of which 65 per cent consisted of transfers. The number of payments rose from 0.4 million in 1940 to nearly 18 million in 1949. In 1949 the balances of Government postal cheque accounts averaged 6,917 million marks and the balances of private accounts 5,019 million.

The postal cheque system is managed by the Post Office Savings Bank at its head office in Helsinki, two branch offices, and about 1,700 post offices all over the country.

*

Increases of capital. The Board of Administration of *Oy Pohjoismaiden Yhdyspankki — Ab Nordiska Föreningsbanken* decided on January 31, 1950, to propose to the meeting of shareholders that the share capital of the bank should be increased from 1,000 million marks to 1,600 million by issuing 6 million new shares at a nominal value of 100 marks each. Of the new share capital shareholders are to be entitled to subscribe 5 million shares at their nominal value, while 1 million shares are to be offered to depositors at a price of 140 marks per share.

The shareholders' meeting of the *Central Bank of the Savings Banks* decided on December 17, 1949, to increase the share capital of the bank from 180 million marks to 270 million by entitling the savings banks to subscribe 900,000 new shares at their nominal value.

BANK OF FINLAND

(Cable address Suomenpankki)

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT:

Tuomioja, Sakari, Governor

Kivialho, K.

Raittinen, Paavo

Kekkonen, Urho

Sundman, C. G., ad. int.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENT:

Leinonen, Esko K., Secretariat

Tudeer, A. E., Institute for Economic
Research

Engberg, G., Personnel

Blomquist, P., Accounts

Kajantie, A., Control

Tauriala, T., Foreign currency

Wahlman, Rob., Cash

Jens, J., Foreign correspondence

Helander, J., Foreign currency control

Österlund, P.-E., Documentary credits

Jussila, Eino, Office

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