



BANK OF FINLAND

MONTHLY BULLETIN

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THE FINNISH MARKET REVIEW.

GENERAL SURVEY.

The first few weeks of the current year were characterized by instability in prices and wages and the consequent danger of the inflation gaining strength. Several prices were raised, such as those of alcohol, also rents, a change in the sales tax caused a rise in retail prices, and import prices continued to rise. The general rise in prices stimulated demands for higher wages. Such demands were presented not only by labour, but also by civil servants and other intellectual workers. In November 1950 the Government had forbidden the wage increase of 5 per cent authorized by the rise in the cost of living index, and had proposed to the Diet that wages should be released from the index. However, on account of the unsettled political situation and especially the strong opposition offered by the workers, the stabilization programme of the Government was not realized. By mid-January 1951 a new Government was formed (see Items). One of its first steps was to grant wage-earners the 5 per cent wage increase authorized by the rise in the cost of living index, retrospectively from the beginning of December, and, in addition, a 10 per cent increase in wages from the beginning of February. Price controls were extended and a more detailed stabilization programme is being drawn up with a view to checking inflation. Unanimity on these points has been very difficult to attain.

On the money market, too, the position is critical, as deposit business is slack and the demand for credit has grown. The

credit institutions have therefore had recourse to the central bank to a great extent. Production and other real economy have developed satisfactorily. Supplies tended to decrease towards the end of last year, but no serious crisis occurred in any sphere. As it has been possible to keep home production going and no disturbances have occurred in foreign trade, the supply of goods has improved again, so that no rationing has been necessary. For building only, materials for which were short last year, a system of permits was re-introduced for new buildings as from February 20, 1951. Employment is good on the whole. Although considerably more workers are employed in lumbering than a year ago, there is still a shortage in some places. The result of this felling season is expected to exceed that of the previous one, but not to reach that of 1946, when lumber work was the most extensive since the war.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The first few months of the year generally bring a stringency on the money market, as the financing of lumber work demands more than usual of the funds of the banks, whereas the country population's earnings from lumbering have not yet, as a rule, flowed into the banks. This year showed the same tendency judging by the January figures for the Commercial Banks. Total deposits by the public in the *Commercial Banks* increased only by 552 million marks, as against 2,317 million in January 1950, mainly because cheque accounts decreased by 214 million, whereas

in January 1950 they had increased by 1,384 million marks. The difference between this year and last year was largely due to the alteration in the dates of collecting the sales tax. Deposit accounts, too, showed slightly weaker results than last year, increasing by 766 million marks as against 934 million in January 1950. In spite of higher deposit rates and other facilities granted to depositors, and although the purchasing power in the hands of the public has increased continuously because of the inflation, savings have remained low. Still, they have risen to some extent from the low level of last spring and the subsequent months.

The advances of the Commercial Banks rose considerably last January, indicating an exceptionally urgent need of business credit. Apart from the temporary loan of 2,500 million marks to the Treasury in January 1950, the banks' advances increased twice as much during last January as a year before, by 3,513 million marks as against 1,710 million.

The most conspicuous change in the statement of the *Bank of Finland* is a heavy fall in Treasury bills. At the end of December they totalled 19,730 million marks, but at the end of January 16,730 million only. On February 8 they had dropped to 11,330 million or about 6,000 million lower than a year before and lower than since 1942. Their redemption was made possible by a large increase in State revenue, especially taxes, and the postponement of some payments. In the following week Treasury bills again increased somewhat. The loans to the business world changed but little in January, but in the beginning of February there was a slight increase, mainly seasonal in character. The advances to other credit institutions have been large. About the middle of January rediscounts were indeed reduced to some extent, but they increased again before the end of the month, and, like the other loans to credit institutions, rose especially high in February and exceeded 10,000 million by the middle of the month. The note circulation displayed the usual seasonal decrease in January, falling to 30,610 million marks by January 23 from 34,383 million at the end of December. Subsequently it rose again.

PRICES.

The increase in prices continued. The wholesale price index (1935 = 100), after a rise of 4 per cent in December, rose by a further 11 per cent to 1,596 in January. As this index was 1,147 in January 1950, it had in one year risen by 39 per cent. The January increase in the index for Finnish goods was 10 per cent, products of agriculture and products of forestry rising by 4 per cent and products of industry by 16 per cent. Import and export prices also rose. The cost of living index (August 1938—July 1939 = 100) rose to 1,027 in January from 998 in December. This increase was only 3 per cent, principally owing to special Government measures that prevented the index from rising to 1,032 or so high as to necessitate a fresh wage increase of 5 per cent.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

Contrary to custom, *foreign trade* showed a surplus of exports last January. Both imports and exports reached higher values than a year before. Exports yielded a surplus of 774 million marks, whereas in January 1950 there had been a surplus of imports of 2,200 million. This was largely due, apart from the brisk demand for woodworking products, to shipping having been delayed last autumn by strikes. The January value of exports was 8,290 million marks this year as against 4,274 million last year; the corresponding figures for imports were 7,516 and 6,522 million respectively. The volume of imports was slightly smaller than a year before, the rise in value being exclusively due to higher prices, but the volume of exports had grown very much in spite of rising prices.

No figures are available for *industrial production* in the current year. Lumber work was far more extensive than in the last two felling seasons. Altogether 200,000 workers are employed in the forests this winter; last year they numbered 150,000 and in the year before 180,000. The felling result up to the end of January was about 15 million cub. m. stacked measure as against 9.5 million cub. m. in the corresponding period a year before. It can thus be concluded that the fellings of the current season will considerably exceed those of the previous one.

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

	1949	1950					
	Mill. mk	Mill. mk					
	31/12	31/7	31/8	30/9	31/10	30/11	30/12
ASSETS.							
Gold Reserve	269	2 230	2 230	2 230	2 230	2 230	2 673
Foreign Currency	2 428	6 230	6 250	6 423	4 506	3 959	5 510
Foreign Bills	256	1 156	1 157	1 162	1 477	1 708	1 740
Foreign Bank Notes and Coupons	44	81	71	79	81	69	79
Foreign Clearing Accounts	—	120	—	62	—	—	—
Inland Bills	39 809	39 937	40 468	42 110	42 690	43 756	40 159
Loans on Security	22	622	622	22	22	22	22
Advances on Current Accounts	471	186	296	361	312	296	354
Bonds in Finnish Currency	857	855	849	849	847	844	805
» » Foreign »	199	227	182	184	191	184	185
Sundry Assets	2 304	1 267	1 325	1 367	1 848	2 750	4 634
Total	46 659	52 961	53 450	54 849	54 204	55 818	56 161
LIABILITIES.							
Notes in circulation	29 606	32 734	34 014	34 004	32 484	33 916	34 383
Other Liabilities payable on demand:							
Current Accounts due to the Treasury ..	80	261	—	—	99	2	34
» » » Others	1 865	2 138	2 023	3 503	1 614	747	1 270
Bank-Post-Bills	58	64	83	193	227	48	61
Mark Accounts of holders abroad	4 189	5 039	4 329	3 910	4 082	4 613	4 670
Foreign Clearing Accounts	1 298	—	151	—	1 638	2 126	1 662
Foreign Debt	1 478	3 234	3 234	3 234	3 465	3 465	3 581
Sundry Accounts	529	70	56	20	57	71	139
Capital	5 000	5 000	5 000	5 000	5 000	5 000	5 000
Reserve Fund	571	1 025	1 025	1 025	1 025	1 025	1 025
Earnings less Expenses	908	678	753	848	939	1 030	1 004
Undisposed Profits	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sundry Liabilities	1 077	2 718	2 782	3 112	3 574	3 775	3 332
Total	46 659	52 961	53 450	54 849	54 204	55 818	56 161

2.— NOTE ISSUE OF THE BANK OF FINLAND.

	1949	1950					
	Mill. mk	Mill. mk					
	31/12	31/7	31/8	30/9	31/10	30/11	30/12
RIGHT TO ISSUE NOTES.							
Gold Reserve and Foreign Currency ¹⁾	2 697	9 697	9 708	9 894	8 294	7 966	10 002
According to Law of Dec. 13, 1939 ²⁾	40 109	—	—	—	—	—	—
Additional Right of Issue	1 800	50 000	50 000	50 000	50 000	50 000	50 000
Total	44 606	59 697	59 708	59 894	58 294	57 966	60 002
AMOUNT OF ISSUE USED.							
Notes in circulation	29 606	32 734	34 014	34 004	32 484	33 916	34 383
Other Liabilities payable on demand	9 497	10 806	9 876	10 860	11 182	11 072	11 417
Undrawn Advances on Current Accounts	539	817	707	642	691	707	649
Total	39 642	44 357	44 597	45 506	44 357	45 695	46 449
NOTE RESERVE.							
Available	4 964	5 327	5 579	6 498	6 627	6 027	3 712
Dependent on supplementary cover		10 013	9 532	7 890	7 310	6 244	9 841
Total	4 964	15 340	15 111	14 388	13 937	12 271	13 553
Grand total	44 606	59 697	59 708	59 894	58 294	57 966	60 002

¹⁾ From April 29, 1950, including bills payable abroad in foreign currency, foreign bonds listed on foreign Stock Exchanges, bonds and interest coupons in foreign currency which have fallen due, and foreign money.

²⁾ Bills payable abroad in foreign currency, foreign bonds listed on foreign Stock Exchanges, interest coupons in foreign currency which have fallen due, foreign bank notes, and inland bills falling due not later than within three months. — This Law was abolished by the Law of April 14, 1950.

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	
	1948	1949	1950	Monthly Movement	1948	1949	1950	Monthly Movement	1948	1949	1950	Monthly Movement		
Jan.	<i>25 162</i>				<i>621</i>				<i>113.2</i>					
Feb.	23 258	25 782	27 790	-1 816	1 395	2 003	2 888	+ 460	115.3	114.0	108.4	+0.4	Jan.	
March	24 448	27 353	29 491	+1 701	1 799	1 685	4 160	+1 272	114.4	115.6	109.7	+1.3	Feb.	
April	26 776	27 407	29 935	+ 444	2 452	1 755	4 734	+ 574	109.4	112.4	106.4	-3.3	March	
May	27 850	27 741	30 266	+ 331	446	1 208	5 316	+ 582	110.6	113.6	112.8	+6.4	April	
June	27 112	28 198	30 326	+ 60	577	1 310	5 016	- 300	112.6	115.2	114.1	+1.3	May	
July	27 204	27 934	31 328	+1 002	652	1 304	4 930	- 86	113.6	113.8	110.9	-3.2	June	
Aug.	27 371	28 252	32 734	+1 406	592	2 204	6 230	+1 300	111.6	113.2	112.0	+1.1	July	
Sept.	28 078	28 677	34 014	+1 280	545	2 080	6 250	+ 20	112.2	115.1	112.5	+0.5	Aug.	
Oct.	28 189	28 389	34 004	- 10	611	1 988	6 423	+ 173	110.5	108.5	114.3	+1.8	Sept.	
Nov.	28 011	28 036	32 484	-1 520	575	1 579	4 506	-1 917	109.9	108.6	114.9	+0.6	Oct.	
Dec.	27 400	28 613	33 916	+1 432	1 275	1 636	3 959	- 547	114.1	107.2	113.2	-1.7	Nov.	
	27 369	29 606	34 383	+ 467	2 027	2 428	5 510	+1 551	112.6	108.0	108.0	-5.2	Dec.	

¹⁾ Net 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	
	1948	1949	1950	1948	1949	1950	Monthly Movement	1948	1949	1950	Monthly Movement		
Jan.	<i>5 926</i>			<i>34 897</i>				<i>3 496</i>					
Feb.	6 205	6 317	4 924	31 843	34 502	37 360	-2 942	530	764	1 005	-1 423	Jan.	
March	6 092	6 828	5 748	32 470	35 409	39 720	+2 360	3 384	3 634	1 969	+ 964	Feb.	
April	4 927	6 018	4 473	33 855	36 211	38 876	- 844	2 197	927	830	-1 139	March	
May	5 470	6 498	16 292	37 617	37 682	39 493	+ 617	2 570	130	20	- 810	April	
June	6 042	7 023	16 585	37 119	37 904	39 663	+ 170	4 436	2 523	2 312	+2 292	May	
July	6 433	6 484	16 677	37 627	37 225	39 157	- 506	3 980	1 165	3 102	+ 790	June	
Aug.	5 860	6 746	15 340	38 072	39 766	40 795	+1 638	1 077	196	2 244	- 858	July	
Sept.	6 155	7 337	15 111	39 124	39 904	41 386	+ 591	1 419	335	1 486	- 758	Aug.	
Oct.	5 501	5 076	14 388	38 350	39 725	42 493	+1 107	648	710	2 612	+1 126	Sept.	
Nov.	5 393	5 167	13 937	38 920	40 569	43 024	+ 531	78	822	2 335	- 277	Oct.	
Dec.	6 400	4 622	12 271	35 826	40 309	44 074	+1 050	1 325	2 073	3 283	+ 948	Nov.	
	5 963	4 964	13 553	35 023	40 302	40 535	-3 539	1 697	2 428	6 913	+3 630	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	
	1948	1949	1950	1948	1949	1950	Monthly Movement	1948	1949	1950	Monthly Movement		
Jan.	<i>18 500</i>			<i>114</i>				<i>2 834</i>					
Feb.	17 830	19 530	21 130	- 20	-407	- 65	-145	1 182	2 019	1 839	- 26	Jan.	
March	14 600	15 230	21 630	- 32	-239	-249	-184	1 048	680	2 618	+ 779	Feb.	
April	16 900	17 530	21 830	-653	- 26	-923	-674	1 587	2 130	3 293	+ 675	March	
May	18 400	19 030	23 430	190	581	-669	+254	1 356	1 415	2 540	- 753	April	
June	14 730	16 430	21 230	56	294	248	+917	1 024	1 038	1 149	-1 391	May	
July	15 430	16 730	19 830	-364	311	-502	-750	1 046	1 221	1 010	- 139	June	
Aug.	20 030	20 230	23 330	72	- 99	261	+763	1 372	3 163	2 138	+1 128	July	
Sept.	20 830	20 430	25 230	112	13	-163	-424	1 308	1 928	2 023	- 115	Aug.	
Oct.	21 230	20 230	25 530	- 39	-399	-152	+ 11	2 057	1 618	3 503	+1 480	Sept.	
Nov.	23 730	21 930	26 230	190	-364	99	+251	3 265	2 099	1 614	-1 889	Oct.	
Dec.	19 830	21 030	25 730	-215	-132	2	- 97	1 335	1 671	747	- 867	Nov.	
	19 230	22 030	19 730	19	80	34	+ 32	1 463	1 865	1 270	+ 523	Dec.	

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

Bank Rate since November 3, 1950, 7 ³/₄ %.

(Former Rate 5 ³/₄ %).

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

		1950	1950	1950	1950	1950	1950	1950
		30/6	31/7	31/8	30/9	31/10	30/11	30/12
New York	1 Dollar	231:—	231:—	231:—	231:—	231:—	231:—	231:—
London	1 Pound	646:—	646:—	646:—	646:—	646:—	646:—	646:—
Stockholm	100 Kronor	4 450:—	4 450:—	4 450:—	4 450:—	4 450:—	4 450:—	4 450:—
Paris	100 Francs	66:—	66:—	66:—	66:—	66:—	66:—	66:—
Brussels	100 Francs	462:—	462:—	462:—	462:—	462:—	462:—	462:—
Amsterdam	100 Guilders	6 090:—	6 090:—	6 090:—	6 090:—	6 090:—	6 090:—	6 090:—
Zürich	100 Francs	5 300:—	5 300:—	5 300:—	5 300:—	5 300:—	5 300:—	5 300:—
Oslo	100 Kroner	3 231:—	3 231:—	3 231:—	3 231:—	3 231:—	3 231:—	3 231:—
Copenhagen	100 Kroner	3 330:—	3 330:—	3 330:—	3 330:—	3 330:—	3 330:—	3 330:—
Prague	100 Koruny	462:—	462:—	462:—	462:—	462:—	462:—	462:—
Montreal, nom.	1 Dollar	210:—	210:—	210:—	210:—	219:—	222:—	220:—
Lisbon	100 Escudos	804:—	804:—	804:—	804:—	804:—	804:—	804:—
Rio de Janeiro	100 Cruzeiros	1 260:—	1 260:—	1 260:—	1 260:—	1 260:—	1 260:—	1 260:—
Moscow, nom.	100 Rubel	5 775:—	5 775:—	5 775:—	5 775:—	5 775:—	5 775:—	5 775:—

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

End of Month	Due to the Public				Due to other Credit institutions		Total			Credits from the Bank of Finland		End of Month
	Cheque Accounts Mill. mk		Deposits Mill. mk		Mill. mk		Mill. mk			Mill. mk		
	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1948	1949	1950	1949	1950	
	<i>19 577</i>		<i>24 468</i>			<i>6 080</i>		<i>44 336</i>			<i>1 533</i>	
Jan.	20 839	24 659	25 017	32 013	7 315	7 889	44 424	53 171	64 561	699	801	Jan.
Feb.	17 452	21 856	25 663	32 728	7 040	7 354	41 954	50 155	61 938	3 597	1 955	Feb.
March	20 641	25 021	26 406	33 446	8 114	6 699	44 659	55 161	65 166	910	817	March
April	21 400	25 789	26 889	33 623	8 118	6 738	45 220	56 407	66 150	114	—	April
May	19 554	23 663	27 027	33 768	7 409	6 689	43 608	53 990	64 120	2 489	2 293	May
June	21 822	25 312	27 137	33 433	6 807	5 472	43 837	55 766	64 217	1 132	3 097	June
July	23 725	25 886	27 755	33 692	7 963	5 928	46 832	59 443	65 506	33	1 409	July
Aug.	21 574	25 697	28 861	34 570	7 790	5 720	46 656	58 225	65 987	323	785	Aug.
Sept.	21 380	26 504	29 050	34 134	7 392	5 821	48 468	57 822	66 459	700	1 158	Sept.
Oct.	24 106	24 885	29 037	34 071	7 916	4 976	51 309	61 059	63 932	808	1 011	Oct.
Nov.	23 367	24 209	29 306	34 205	7 100	4 893	48 191	59 773	63 307	1 804	2 226	Nov.
Dec.	23 276	24 461	31 079	36 579	7 625	4 933	50 125	61 980	65 973	1 842	5 692	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 Mill. mk		Other Credits Mill. mk		Mill. mk		Mill. mk			Monthly Movement	
	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1948	1949	1950		
	<i>23 999</i>		<i>20 318</i>			<i>2 141</i>		<i>37 660</i>			
Jan.	25 143	31 402	21 922	27 470	2 489	2 536	39 269	49 554	61 408	+1 612	Jan.
Feb.	26 229	32 110	22 121	27 819	2 333	2 268	39 740	50 683	62 197	+ 789	Feb.
March	27 186	32 351	22 372	28 096	2 813	2 348	40 074	52 371	62 795	+ 598	March
April	29 607	33 123	22 858	29 051	2 479	2 444	42 270	54 944	64 618	+1 823	April
May	29 899	33 469	23 134	28 949	2 062	3 427	43 022	55 095	65 845	+1 227	May
June	29 148	32 692	23 336	29 887	1 926	2 938	42 788	54 410	65 517	— 328	June
July	29 336	31 789	24 002	30 873	2 310	2 991	43 971	55 648	65 653	+ 136	July
Aug.	29 541	31 385	23 763	30 786	2 160	3 078	43 803	55 464	65 249	— 404	Aug.
Sept.	30 012	31 157	24 179	30 978	2 814	3 585	43 244	57 005	65 720	+ 471	Sept.
Oct.	31 002	31 869	25 136	31 530	2 797	2 966	45 371	58 935	66 365	+ 645	Oct.
Nov.	31 267	32 688	25 626	32 539	2 837	3 089	45 936	59 780	68 316	+1 951	Nov.
Dec.	31 196	34 498	25 965	32 941	2 635	3 092	46 458	59 796	70 531	+2 215	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
	1948	1949	1950	1948	1949	1950	1948	1949	1950	Monthly Movement	
		<i>4 085</i>			<i>2 948</i>			<i>+1 137</i>			
Jan.	2 982	2 128	2 804	2 566	2 008	1 939	+ 416	+ 120	+ 865	+ 371	Jan.
Feb.	2 447	2 034	2 279	2 219	2 117	1 928	+ 228	- 83	+ 351	- 514	Feb.
March	2 380	2 399	2 342	2 161	2 077	1 879	+ 219	+ 322	+ 463	+ 112	March
April	2 890	2 397	2 726	2 340	2 107	2 150	+ 550	+ 290	+ 576	+ 113	April
May	2 583	2 227	2 377	2 282	2 325	2 105	+ 301	- 98	+ 272	- 304	May
June	2 496	2 828	2 968	2 217	2 454	2 252	+ 279	+ 374	+ 719	+ 444	June
July	2 394	2 969	3 136	2 184	2 592	1 992	+ 210	+ 377	+1 144	+ 428	July
Aug.	2 505	2 776	3 911	2 221	2 384	2 342	+ 284	+ 392	+1 569	+ 425	Aug.
Sept.	2 631	2 757	3 552	2 359	2 600	3 204	+ 272	+ 157	+ 348	-1 221	Sept.
Oct.	2 528	2 724	4 184	2 273	2 425	3 555	+ 255	+ 299	+ 629	+ 281	Oct.
Nov.	2 550	2 756	4 275	2 385	2 464	4 193	+ 165	+ 292	+ 82	- 547	Nov.
Dec.	2 194	2 714	4 867	2 087	2 220	4 454	+ 107	+ 494	+ 413	+ 351	Dec.

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

End of Month	Net Claims (+) or Net Indebtedness (-) Mill. mk					End of Month
	1947	1948	1949	1950	Monthly Movement	
		<i>-5 153</i>				
Jan.	-4 806	-1 631	-1 167	-2 848	+ 939	Jan.
Feb.	-4 621	-1 525	-1 607	-2 589	+ 259	Feb.
March	-3 762	-1 061	-1 235	-1 796	+ 793	March
April	-4 572	-3 185	-2 091	-1 443	+ 353	April
May	-3 722	-3 135	-2 361	-2 200	- 757	May
June	-3 860	-3 539	-1 726	-1 638	+ 562	June
July	-1 940	-4 101	-2 092	+ 377	+2 015	July
Aug.	-1 968	-3 930	-2 516	+1 262	+ 885	Aug.
Sept.	- 690	-3 056	-4 676	+ 851	- 411	Sept.
Oct.	- 588	-2 698	-4 963	-2 573	-3 424	Oct.
Nov.	- 364	-1 494	-5 099	-4 455	-1 882	Nov.
Dec.	- 335	-1 016	-3 787	-2 250	+2 205	Dec.

¹⁾ For the Bank of Finland the net result of the debit and credit accounts with foreign correspondents, foreign clearing transactions and the foreign 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.

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

End of Month	Deposits Mill. mk					End of Month
	1947	1948	1949	1950	Monthly Movement	
		<i>7 213</i>				
Jan.	7 365	8 581	9 784	12 486	+249	Jan.
Feb.	7 481	8 418	10 120	12 841	+355	Feb.
March	7 574	8 487	10 312	12 991	+150	March
April	7 527	8 509	10 385	12 809	-182	April
May	7 609	8 371	10 468	13 029	+220	May
June	7 692	8 438	10 695	12 894	-135	June
July	7 796	8 606	10 953	13 158	+264	July
Aug.	8 086	9 113	11 501	13 667	+509	Aug.
Sept.	8 094	9 184	11 626	13 461	-206	Sept.
Oct.	8 123	9 225	11 616	13 285	-176	Oct.
Nov.	7 956	9 170	11 698	13 260	- 25	Nov.
Dec.	8 394	9 593	12 237	13 892	+632	Dec.

12. — DEPOSITS IN THE SAVINGS BANKS.

End of Month	Savings Accounts Mill. mk			Current Accounts Mill. mk			Total Mill. mk					End of Month
	1948	1949	1950	1948	1949	1950	1947	1948	1949	1950	Monthly Movement	
		<i>22 880</i>			<i>2 044</i>			<i>20 781</i>				
Jan.	23 102	28 193	36 162	1 969	1 973	2 117	20 865	25 071	30 166	38 279	+ 818	Jan.
Feb.	23 282	29 012	36 691	1 920	1 806	2 098	21 097	25 202	30 818	38 789	+ 510	Feb.
March	23 506	29 625	37 119	1 953	1 871	2 014	21 629	25 459	31 496	39 133	+ 344	March
April	23 951	30 347	37 305	2 030	2 083	2 386	22 154	25 981	32 430	39 691	+ 558	April
May	23 997	30 754	36 910	1 808	2 073	2 299	22 335	25 805	32 327	39 209	- 482	May
June	24 075	31 042	36 513	1 820	2 004	2 219	22 432	25 895	33 046	38 732	- 477	June
July	24 515	31 729	36 674	2 039	2 331	2 620	22 887	26 554	34 060	39 294	+ 562	July
Aug.	24 987	32 113	36 994	1 970	2 267	2 463	23 295	26 957	34 380	39 457	+ 163	Aug.
Sept.	25 233	32 129	36 829	2 020	2 153	2 379	23 513	27 253	34 282	39 208	- 249	Sept.
Oct.	25 407	32 633	37 015	2 337	2 576	2 622	23 723	27 744	35 209	39 637	+ 429	Oct.
Nov.	25 676	33 156	37 406	2 326	2 409	2 452	23 601	28 002	35 565	39 858	+ 221	Nov.
Dec.	27 381	35 337	39 680*	1 953	2 124	2 192*	24 924	29 334	37 461	41 872*	+2 014*	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.

18. — 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					
	1947	1948	1949	1950	Monthly Movement	1947	1948	1949	1950	Monthly Movement	
	<i>8 391</i>					<i>2 262</i>					
Jan.	8 339	11 332	14 248	18 441	+ 252	2 315	2 824	3 770	4 768	+119	Jan.
Feb.	8 433	11 384	14 550	18 876	+ 435	2 354	2 862	3 904	4 922	+154	Feb.
March	8 962	11 687	15 124	19 358	+ 482	2 414	2 938	4 024	5 071	+149	March
April	9 292	12 015	15 408	19 527	+ 169	2 459	3 074	4 076	5 151	+ 80	April
May	9 407	11 982	15 660	19 380	— 147	2 473	3 201	4 113	5 051	—100	May
June	9 604	11 971	15 731	19 099	— 281	2 521	3 204	4 094	4 957	— 94	June
July	9 838	12 408	16 118	19 402	+ 303	2 549	3 249	4 118	4 924	— 33	July
Aug.	10 412	13 085	17 015	20 115	+ 713	2 573	3 314	4 151	4 961	+ 37	Aug.
Sept.	10 618	13 043	16 984	20 059	— 56	2 584	3 343	4 178	4 937	— 24	Sept.
Oct.	10 667	13 212	17 196	20 092	+ 33	2 586	3 371	4 189	4 957	+ 20	Oct.
Nov.	10 597	13 271	17 235	20 464	+ 372	2 595	3 441	4 277	5 065	+108	Nov.
Dec.	11 373	14 028	18 189	21 570*	+1 106*	2 755	3 665	4 649	5 356	+291	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				
	1947	1948	1949	1950	Monthly Movement
	<i>70 017</i>				
Jan.	70 534	85 598	104 008	130 840	+3 748
Feb.	70 066	84 182	102 711	130 298	— 542
March	72 866	87 632	108 208	135 299	+5 001
April	74 405	89 047	110 797	136 902	+1 603
May	75 290	88 090	109 872	134 388	—2 514
June	76 046	88 845	112 726	135 181	+ 793
July	77 264	91 806	116 996	136 906	+1 725
Aug.	79 070	93 014	117 726	138 793	+1 887
Sept.	81 102	95 604	117 724	138 571	— 222
Oct.	81 390	98 157	121 549	137 256	—1 315
Nov.	80 303	96 313	121 623	137 390	+ 134
Dec.	85 426	100 886	127 092	144 047*	+6 657*

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⁾			
	1949		1950	
	Number	Amount Mill. mk	Number	Amount Mill. mk
Jan.	14 406	1 687	15 106	1 947
Feb.	17 599	2 079	19 278	2 524
March	19 967	2 376	21 813	2 902
April	17 583	2 137	18 626	2 547
May	16 825	2 009	17 237	2 292
June	16 683	1 972	16 987	2 289
July	11 554	1 366	11 579	1 547
Aug.	14 636	1 746	14 753	1 988
Sept.	16 681	2 069	16 042	2 201
Oct.	18 913	2 428	17 903	2 540
Nov.	22 038	2 791	19 345	2 759
Dec.	23 954	3 027	19 791	3 092
	210 839	25 687	208 460	28 628
				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
1950	1 421	3 527	1 079	12 826	212	101	43	127	+1 209	+16 125	1950
1949											1949
July-Sept.	314	503	149	1 828	75	42	7	23	+ 239	+ 2 266	July-Sept.
Oct.-Dec.	389	519	159	2 064	56	37	13	39	+ 333	+ 2 457	Oct.-Dec.
1950											1950
Jan.-March	421	765	178	1 375	63	33	10	11	+ 358	+ 2 096	Jan.-March
April-June	367	669	194	2 067	48	21	6	8	+ 319	+ 2 707	April-June
July-Sept.	304	610	208	1 603	40	24	5	14	+ 264	+ 2 175	July-Sept.
Oct.-Dec.	329	1 483	499	7 781	61	23	22	94	+ 268	+ 9 147	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				
	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950*
January	13	15	9	22	48
February	8	14	8	25	55
March	10	8	14	42	55
April	7	10	12	38	38
May	11	5	10	43	21
June	6	12	5	19	19
July	6	5	7	27	15
August	6	8	12	12	5
September	6	11	12	28	44
October	17	8	15	22	36
November	13	12	11	25	40
December	5	7	25	76	25
Total	108	115	140	379	401

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

18. — STOCK EXCHANGE.

Month	Turnover of Stock Exchange ¹⁾ Mill. mk				
	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
January	54	83	122	89	148
February	75	84	105	84	155
March	65	70	106	217	235
April	57	81	147	189	358
May	144	106	89	84	299
June	87	75	120	157	226
July	59	70	100	76	185
August	40	53	91	124	235
September	87	166	93	151	318
October	170	151	99	141	340
November	206	110	113	131	228
December	144	200	91	174	229
Total	1 188	1 249	1 276	1 617	2 956

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

19. — STOCK EXCHANGE INDEX. 1935 = 100.

Month	Share Prices										Month		
	All kinds				Bank Shares				Industrial Shares				
	1947	1948	1949	1950	1947	1948	1949	1950	1947	1948		1949	1950
January	324	337	241	301	108	110	94	111	411	423	277	358	January
February	304	304	246	311	106	105	95	113	379	377	281	374	February
March	297	259	255	335	107	99	93	114	366	313	283	409	March
April	310	269	267	374	105	102	93	129	388	322	300	461	April
May	296	265	270	407	104	101	94	135	371	315	305	509	May
June	292	273	261	420	102	99	94	136	365	328	291	524	June
July	282	272	260	447	99	101	94	138	348	326	289	566	July
August	282	259	262	457	98	100	95	139	348	306	292	581	August
September	308	247	267	461	102	97	94	136	384	290	302	588	September
October	337	237	259	487	103	97	97	134	424	272	298	630	October
November	332	233	259	494	103	96	98	129	418	266	297	640	November
December	336	228	272	465	104	94	104	126	423	259	315	591	December
Whole year	308	265	260	413	104	100	95	128	385	316	294	519	Whole year

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

20. — PUBLIC DEBT.

End of Year and Month	According to the Finance Accounts Mill. mk ¹⁾									Mill. Dollars ²⁾ Total Public Debt	End of Year and Month
	Funded Debt			Short-term Credit			Total Public Debt				
	Foreign	Internal	Total	Foreign	Internal	Total	Foreign	Internal	Total		
1946	26 561	51 301	77 862	5 072	22 137	27 209	31 633	73 438	105 071	773	1946
1947	33 484	57 292	90 776	5 073	22 251	27 324	38 557	79 543	118 100	868	1947
1948	38 512	53 523	92 035	5 093	24 489	29 582	43 605	78 012	121 617	894	1948
1949	57 487	48 162	105 649	5 666	28 550	34 216	63 153	76 712	139 865	605	1949
1950											1950
May	58 805	46 901	105 706	5 519	24 935	30 454	64 324	71 836	136 160	589	May
June	58 741	46 764	105 505	5 513	26 784	32 297	64 254	73 548	137 802	597	June
July	58 882	46 400	105 282	5 500	26 587	32 087	64 382	72 987	137 369	595	July
Aug.	58 299	44 816	103 115	5 498	28 965	34 463	63 797	73 781	137 578	596	Aug.
Sept.	60 444	44 886	105 330	5 494	28 116	33 610	65 938	73 002	138 940	601	Sept.
Oct.	60 366	44 984	105 350	5 482	28 006	33 488	65 848	72 990	138 838	601	Oct.
Nov.	60 470	45 065	105 535	5 471	27 120	32 591	65 941	72 185	138 126	598	Nov.
Dec.	60 426	42 650	103 076	5 453	27 176	32 629	65 879	69 826	135 705	587	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	Stamp duty	Sales tax	Interest and Dividends	Railways, Posts, Telegraphs ²⁾	State Forests ³⁾		Total	Current	Capital	
Mill. mk												
1950 Budget Suppl. Budgets ³⁾	104 463	24 000	3 200	24 150	5 831	— 447	654	9 184	104 379	77 583	26 796	1950 Budget Suppl. Budgets ³⁾
1950 Jan.-Nov.	113 870	29 646	3 193	24 646	6 646	— 1 301	1 586	6 614	116 098	86 042	30 056	1950 Jan.-Nov.
1951 Budget ¹⁾	129 908	28 500	4 000	37 500	6 449	— 352	1 233	9 114	129 868	100 941	28 927	1951 Budget

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⁾ The figures given refer to net revenue. — ³⁾ Passed in June, November and December.

22. — COLLECTION OF CUSTOMS.

Year	Total Customs Receipts	Customs duty on		Fines, Light Dues, etc.
		Imported goods incl. storage charges	Exported goods	
Mill. mk				
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	199
1950	13 716	13 450	1	265
1951 Budget	14 922	14 711	1	210

23. — COLLECTION OF EXCISE DUES.

Year	Total Excise Dues	Excise on				Year and Month
		Tobacco	Spirits	Beer	Matches	
Mill. mk						
1949 Jan.-Nov.	9 915	6 523	112	428	227	1949 Jan.-Nov.
1949 Whole year	11 027	7 247	137	525	249	1950 Jan.-Nov.
1950 Jan.-Nov.	11 192	7 166	121	638	276	1950 Budget
1951 Budget	8 924	7 200	149	425	270	

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
	1948	1949	1950*	1948	1949	1950*	1948	1949	1950*	
January	3 963	4 113	6 522	2 505	3 124	4 274	— 1 458	— 989	— 2 248	January
February	4 261	4 200	6 112	3 354	3 681	4 202	— 907	— 519	— 1 910	February
March	3 588	4 806	6 735	2 987	3 876	4 596	— 601	— 930	— 2 139	March
April	4 916	4 604	6 596	4 467	4 016	5 372	— 449	— 588	— 1 224	April
May	6 001	5 320	7 069	3 696	4 106	5 769	— 2 305	— 1 214	— 1 300	May
June	7 006	4 591	7 331	5 201	4 667	8 175	— 1 805	+ 76	+ 844	June
July	5 938	5 783	7 084	6 349	6 063	9 323	+ 411	+ 280	+ 2 239	July
August	5 397	4 803	7 170	5 407	5 502	9 117	+ 10	+ 699	+ 1 947	August
September	5 508	6 364	8 203	5 943	7 443	7 627	+ 435	+ 1 079	— 576	September
October	5 526	7 394	8 248	5 685	8 134	5 736	+ 159	+ 740	— 2 512	October
November	5 961	6 782	7 961	5 509	8 183	7 303	— 452	+ 1 401	— 658	November
December	8 304	7 518	10 081	5 402	6 811	9 927	— 2 902	— 707	— 154	December
Total	66 369	66 278	89 112	56 505	65 606	81 421	— 9 864	— 672	— 7 691	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				
	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950*	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950*
Dairy produce, eggs, honey	702	203	1 939	414	589	107	34	13	799	1 750
Other animal products, live animals	606	688	1 117	554	527	67	1 098	219	802	270
Vegetables	9	13	16	3	64	0	32	1	0	24
Eatable fruit	74	247	537	864	1 283	14	12	11	94	66
Coffee, tea, spices	171	296	710	1 201	3 387	—	—	—	—	—
Cereals, milling products..	3 088	6 586	6 835	3 359	5 361	—	0	29	114	350
Certain seeds and fruit, plants for industrial purposes	153	293	425	219	239	29	10	9	98	216
Raw materials for tanning and dyeing	78	122	74	59	100	—	—	—	—	—
Animal and vegetable fats	333	1 288	1 685	1 806	2 253	0	0	1	6	18
Meat and fish products ..	62	92	351	125	153	0	—	0	43	6
Sugar, sweets	846	1 250	2 024	2 116	3 533	—	7	18	17	20
Beverages, vinegars	166	236	209	371	315	19	152	173	467	650
Fodder	143	381	1 000	1 065	789	0	—	0	—	—
Tobacco	415	624	1 301	400	931	—	—	—	—	—
Minerals, ore	864	954	1 168	855	1 208	76	71	133	253	287
Mineral fuel and oils	3 643	6 317	10 735	6 296	10 937	0	0	0	0	5
Chemical and pharmaceutical products	1 010	1 768	2 000	1 970	2 783	39	127	171	247	296
Tanning and dyeing extracts, varnishes	340	808	1 110	1 518	1 918	2	13	7	2	2
Casein, albumen, glues	263	394	333	296	404	1	0	7	6	1
Fertilizers	854	2 105	2 083	2 111	2 206	—	—	—	—	1
Hides, skins, leather and furs; manufactures of these materials	215	670	1 206	1 287	1 484	97	261	312	266	674
Rubber and rubber articles	656	968	1 085	848	1 126	0	1	4	19	20
Wood and wooden goods..	21	51	78	100	154	9 744	19 467	23 797	31 046	35 552
Woodpulp	1	10	4	5	3	4 285	10 722	16 010	14 279	18 789
Cardboard and paper, their applications	38	61	91	94	120	6 915	11 001	12 930	12 434	16 273
Textile materials, textile goods	1 719	3 935	6 493	11 867	16 021	646	744	907	950	1 142
Footwear	101	206	244	104	55	4	0	3	6	7
Articles of stone and of other mineral material, glass	222	326	523	689	752	204	356	323	407	511
Base metals; articles made therefrom	3 433	7 708	10 472	11 891	12 397	445	581	722	828	1 216
Machinery, apparatus	1 428	2 449	3 973	5 601	7 399	41	103	160	404	1 298
Electric machinery and apparatus	535	1 136	1 965	2 966	3 812	46	93	115	164	356
Transport material	1 533	3 879	3 233	3 446	4 050	10	29	60	1 315	1 024
Instruments, clocks and watches, musical instruments	111	245	305	463	721	5	9	15	37	27
All others	441	662	1 045	1 315	2 038	255	305	355	503	570
Total free trade	24 274	46 971	66 369	66 278	89 112	23 051	45 228	56 505	65 606	81 421
Reparation deliveries						8 775	10 405	11 546	12 226	7 846

* Preliminary figures subject to minor alterations.

26. — IMPORTS OF THE MOST IMPORTANT ARTICLES.

Month	Wheat Tons			Rye Tons			Sugar Refined and unrefined Tons			Month
	1948	1949	1950*	1948	1949	1950*	1948	1949	1950*	
January	1 871	16 140	0	14 840	—	—	4 130	4 774	8 551	January
February	9 328	21 138	—	21 825	—	—	3 688	5 582	8 469	February
March	10 917	25 646	3 662	8 382	—	—	4 172	6 146	5 960	March
April	14 820	19 368	23 071	2 129	—	—	6 861	7 361	9 827	April
May	10 793	18 908	10 405	14 445	6 000	3 327	8 635	10 378	8 250	May
June	18 354	20 144	10 564	26 580	—	2 067	8 159	8 504	6 765	June
July	3 281	29 873	44 656	20 034	—	5 610	10 072	7 788	9 343	July
August	—	168	40 681	14 093	—	4 586	11 804	9 592	10 589	August
September	6 096	0	17 439	31	—	6 544	9 075	8 804	11 462	September
October	5 954	—	20 683	—	0	4 087	7 974	6 662	11 743	October
November	12 941	—	11 313	3 495	—	1 414	8 168	8 218	11 541	November
December	15 103	236	20 770	—	—	6 865	9 668	6 594	8 398	December
Total	109 458	151 621	203 244	125 854	6 000	34 500	92 406	90 403	110 898	Total

Month	Raw Tobacco Tons			Coal and Coke Tons			Petrol Tons			Month
	1948	1949	1950*	1948	1949	1950*	1948	1949	1950*	
January	319	12	358	203 586	93 321	220 603	13 325	14 006	23 373	January
February	355	62	333	88 621	54 542	142 476	12 473	13 201	16 710	February
March	336	62	375	32 167	5 906	79 096	15 028	14 422	16 488	March
April	398	108	311	111 205	12 698	65 864	15 406	17 135	16 179	April
May	328	161	402	267 139	31 335	108 871	11 040	17 655	20 161	May
June	318	137	434	297 885	80 076	161 158	24 908	17 808	20 355	June
July	130	144	109	313 171	63 530	156 373	18 007	21 386	18 412	July
August	382	195	496	163 571	109 238	151 303	18 961	23 380	17 928	August
September	358	269	424	257 148	159 837	276 046	17 138	20 415	30 648	September
October	383	315	379	260 432	210 884	212 053	18 062	19 032	19 129	October
November	421	360	438	233 013	212 952	138 197	19 191	20 086	18 569	November
December	2 902	304	211	187 030	165 669	217 259	15 980	17 962	25 650	December
Total	6 630	2 129	4 270	2 414 968	1 199 988	1 929 299	199 519	216 488	243 602	Total

Month	Raw Cotton Tons			Pig Iron Tons			Bar Iron and Bar Steel Tons			Month
	1948	1949	1950*	1948	1949	1950*	1948	1949	1950*	
January	1 154	538	578	613	18	175	4 006	6 889	4 383	January
February	1 088	1 609	454	598	1 126	376	8 320	6 325	8 204	February
March	1 000	1 465	305	632	2 890	1 843	7 605	6 727	6 458	March
April	15	46	689	325	1 741	135	9 261	8 350	4 405	April
May	1 178	34	1 126	575	1 055	362	8 773	6 398	5 136	May
June	—	1 678	1 281	1 695	3 479	567	10 804	5 699	5 801	June
July	—	2 884	846	1 079	5 852	375	11 556	5 712	7 707	July
August	2 570	1 037	69	2 620	3 290	100	9 540	7 789	5 811	August
September	—	278	1 368	35	766	100	6 182	9 351	6 178	September
October	905	216	33	543	1 032	1 056	6 842	9 877	7 672	October
November	534	1 178	940	2 326	525	678	4 997	5 692	6 715	November
December	1 412	1 377	857	7 925	1 725	2 146	7 617	5 362	7 105	December
Total	9 856	12 340	8 546	18 966	23 499	7 913	95 503	84 171	75 575	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 ²⁾ All kinds 1 000 standards			Month
	1948	1949	1950*	1948	1949	1950*	1948	1949	1950*	
January	31	12	23	35	56	55	10	12	23	January
February	64	46	10	4	62	51	10	13	12	February
March	61	109	0	1	59	4	11	12	6	March
April	113	80	—	0	99	99	7	7	23	April
May	114	52	2	8	168	207	9	12	37	May
June	107	39	1	54	192	408	26	48	99	June
July	94	86	29	329	381	623	81	88	114	July
August	75	78	99	510	401	547	64	77	113	August
September	58	117	31	438	368	454	76	84	72	September
October	66	122	27	355	283	381	61	94	29	October
November	60	134	124	197	112	224	68	98	69	November
December	30	115	131	66	70	213	47	62	86	December
Total	873	990	477	1 997	2 251	3 266	470	607	683	Total

Month	Matches Tons			Plywood 1 000 m ³			Bobbins (spools) Tons			Month
	1948	1949	1950*	1948	1949	1950*	1948	1949	1950*	
January	26	37	156	9	12	16	158	147	148	January
February	98	96	251	14	22	16	357	181	256	February
March	100	87	277	9	21	21	184	200	358	March
April	189	77	220	13	21	21	380	378	174	April
May	73	123	226	14	18	18	322	300	224	May
June	11	80	105	16	17	15	311	280	247	June
July	55	143	160	14	12	19	109	314	177	July
August	16	67	69	12	11	13	355	89	129	August
September	56	144	247	15	21	12	322	254	111	September
October	49	209	195	19	16	3	371	190	9	October
November	160	162	341	16	19	19	426	341	152	November
December	227	367	234	24	18	22	192	211	267	December
Total	1 060	1 592	2 481	175	208	195	3 487	2 885	2 252	Total

Month	Mechanical Pulp ²⁾ Tons			Sulphite Cellulose ²⁾ Tons			Sulphate Cellulose ²⁾ Tons			Month
	1948	1949	1950*	1948	1949	1950*	1948	1949	1950*	
January	1 352	9 266	11 200	29 651	21 937	45 221	19 175	18 443	30 843	January
February	3 267	2 356	11 394	26 763	29 197	37 426	27 342	20 322	28 046	February
March	2 093	3 233	16 299	27 084	29 805	40 227	24 245	16 831	37 343	March
April	9 541	17 424	14 998	36 597	32 021	49 513	37 194	24 314	33 672	April
May	9 090	19 763	17 214	19 203	37 062	44 225	21 232	18 014	35 923	May
June	17 528	12 277	18 795	46 404	39 483	57 354	38 785	20 874	39 102	June
July	11 807	15 339	21 165	33 570	24 915	44 345	32 654	17 015	30 687	July
August	10 237	9 936	17 358	17 485	28 679	39 581	21 103	18 023	24 050	August
September	8 126	18 374	11 363	33 029	38 337	47 564	26 159	21 436	37 204	September
October	4 612	17 614	15 208	31 415	59 629	34 709	22 491	45 564	14 791	October
November	6 822	17 231	11 436	31 036	58 502	32 353	26 664	56 636	26 976	November
December	12 622	17 523	10 875	40 413	49 900	40 822	32 743	33 265	26 771	December
Total	97 097	160 336	177 305	372 650	449 467	513 340	329 787	310 737	365 408	Total

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

* Preliminary figures subject to minor alterations.

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

Month	Cardboard All kinds Tons			Paper All kinds Tons			Newsprint (included in previous column) Tons			Month
	1948	1949	1950*	1948	1949	1950*	1948	1949	1950*	
January	5 921	7 043	9 471	23 848	34 950	30 209	16 318	24 960	23 590	January
February	8 021	7 450	11 354	32 121	41 058	46 024	17 935	31 692	35 817	February
March	8 230	7 031	12 787	21 699	35 528	48 282	11 337	24 901	37 825	March
April	8 620	6 720	14 695	45 207	37 508	48 727	31 769	28 911	38 165	April
May	8 132	9 136	13 349	37 564	35 074	42 020	26 217	28 261	29 034	May
June	7 974	6 787	9 876	36 018	34 711	42 045	26 341	26 853	31 522	June
July	10 084	6 182	12 400	40 466	33 292	41 799	29 054	26 082	31 086	July
August	9 076	4 188	12 962	36 369	27 715	36 967	27 467	23 005	25 811	August
September	9 632	8 396	11 867	28 013	50 909	47 597	18 587	38 767	36 332	September
October	10 405	9 087	9 694	44 151	44 795	42 526	32 908	34 873	31 087	October
November	9 317	10 260	8 783	35 344	37 382	38 366	24 770	28 573	29 264	November
December	12 649	9 165	11 633	35 677	41 755	41 768	26 072	31 093	29 218	December
Total	108 061	91 445	138 871	416 477	454 677	506 330	288 775	347 976	378 751	Total

28. — FOREIGN TRADE WITH VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country	Imports (c. i. f.)					Exports (f. o. b., free exports)				
	Whole year					Whole year				
	1947	1948	1949	1950*		1947	1948	1949	1950*	
	%	%	%	Mill. mk	%	%	%	%	Mill. mk	%
Europe:										
Belgium — Luxembourg ..	7.9	4.9	4.9	3 998	4.5	5.2	3.8	4.2	3 333	4.1
Bulgaria	0.0	0.1	0.1	92	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	53	0.1
Czechoslovakia	0.7	1.0	1.9	1 794	2.0	0.4	0.5	1.1	600	0.7
Denmark	6.4	8.1	6.1	7 078	8.0	7.2	6.4	6.7	5 992	7.4
France	4.3	4.5	9.6	5 424	6.1	3.9	5.6	4.6	4 409	5.4
Germany Eastern	0.0	0.7	0.5	188	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.2	187	0.2
» Western			0.7	3 936	4.4			3.0	4 510	5.5
Great Britain	17.5	25.1	22.1	20 745	23.3	30.0	28.3	27.2	19 034	23.4
Greece	0.5	0.6	0.4	701	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.9	553	0.7
Holland	4.7	6.0	9.0	6 170	6.9	4.5	7.2	7.0	6 552	8.0
Italy	0.4	0.5	1.9	2 696	3.0	1.5	0.5	1.5	2 002	2.5
Jugoslavia	0.0	0.3	0.1	147	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.2	47	0.1
Norway	3.9	2.2	1.5	1 461	1.6	2.0	1.4	1.3	1 204	1.5
Poland	3.6	6.9	4.8	6 222	7.0	2.1	2.0	2.3	2 021	2.5
Rumania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	511	0.6
Soviet Union	11.3	12.5	11.4	7 070	7.9	12.4	14.7	15.3	6 239	7.7
Sweden	4.8	4.8	6.6	5 880	6.6	5.7	5.5	4.1	3 371	4.1
Switzerland	0.8	1.1	1.0	605	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.3	409	0.5
Turkey	0.5	0.6	0.3	466	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3	512	0.6
Rest of Europe	0.4	1.0	1.7	1 564	1.8	1.7	1.5	2.7	2 127	2.6
Total for Europe	67.7	80.9	84.6	76 237	85.6	78.6	81.0	83.4	63 666	78.2
Argentina	5.0	4.2	5.2	3 391	3.8	3.2	3.0	3.1	2 418	3.0
Brazil	2.6	1.0	0.2	995	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.0	1 156	1.4
Canada	0.3	0.3	0.1	41	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	39	0.0
United States	23.7	12.1	7.7	5 322	6.0	11.5	9.5	7.6	7 639	9.4
Rest of America	0.4	1.1	1.1	658	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.7	952	1.2
Africa	0.1	0.2	0.7	591	0.7	3.1	3.1	2.7	3 550	4.4
Asia	0.2	0.1	0.3	1 230	1.4	1.5	1.5	0.8	1 425	1.7
Oceania	0.0	0.1	0.1	647	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	576	0.7
Grand total	100.0	100.0	100.0	89 112	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	81 421	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	
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	1 105	1 117	1 134	1 089	1 043	1 336	1 440	1 249	1 144	1 199	1949
1950											1950
Jan.-June	1 308	1 288	1 232	1 483	1 205	1 350	1 581	1 254	1 167	1 285	Jan.-June
Jan.-July	1 337	1 307	1 281	1 528	1 205	1 395	1 606	1 279	1 197	1 291	Jan.-July
Jan.-Aug.	1 367	1 353	1 288	1 560	1 205	1 430	1 618	1 298	1 223	1 298	Jan.-Aug.
Jan.-Sept.	1 371	1 348	1 298	1 572	1 217	1 453	1 631	1 313	1 254	1 311	Jan.-Sept.
Jan.-Oct.	1 390	1 356	1 356	1 581	1 227	1 470	1 644	1 324	1 282	1 324	Jan.-Oct.
Jan.-Nov.	1 401	1 356	1 397	1 591	1 236	1 481	1 654	1 337	1 304	1 330	Jan.-Nov.
Jan.-Dec.	1 403	1 358	1 395	1 590	1 257	1 500	1 663	1 386	1 355	1 347	Jan.-Dec.

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

80. — WHOLESALE TRADE.

Month	Total Sales Mill. mk			
	1947	1948	1949	1950
January	3 456	5 514	7 576	10 224
February	3 897	8 347	8 237	11 329
March	4 617	7 594	9 174	13 363
April	4 241	9 343	9 392	13 818
May	5 327	8 997	10 571	14 295
June	4 675	8 472	9 877	13 553
July	4 633	8 450	8 998	13 387
August	5 302	9 148	11 332	14 898
September	6 438	10 169	11 763	16 812
October	6 470	10 383	12 706	15 564
November	6 427	10 561	12 961	15 199
December	7 311	10 755	13 103	16 048
Total	62 794	107 733	125 690	168 490

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

81. — SALES OF PETROL.

Wholesale for Traffic Mill. mk				Month
1947	1948	1949	1950	
7.0	14.2	15.0	34.4	January
7.1	12.4	13.5	9.1	February
9.1	14.4	15.7	16.1	March
9.5	15.9	15.6	18.8	April
10.8	18.2	17.7	25.4	May
13.3	25.7	18.7	21.0	June
14.8	18.2	18.8	23.3	July
16.1	16.6	22.2	21.5	August
15.6	16.5	17.1	19.9	September
15.4	17.5	18.0	21.5	October
12.6	16.6	15.7	18.7	November
13.2	13.4	15.8	22.8	December
144.5	199.6	203.8	252.5	Total

Figures supplied by the Ministry of Communications and Public Works.

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

Quarter	Total Industry					Home Market Industry					Export Industry					Quarter
	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	
Jan.-March	87	111	138	154	166	110	125	176	193	210	56	77	85	98	106	Jan.-March
April-June	87	110	137	144	150	103	120	168	182	184	63	80	95	91	102	April-June
July-Sept.	95	105	124	126	130	115	128	150	159	159	66	74	87	80	91	July-Sept.
Oct.-Dec.	100	124	139	148		122	157	171	190		70	78	94	89		Oct.-Dec.
Whole year	92	113	135	142		113	138	166	178		64	78	90	89		Whole year

*'Unitas' index based on seasonally adjusted quarterly figures.

83. — BUILDING ACTIVITY.

Quarter	Consumption of Cement in Finland ¹⁾ 1 000 tons						Buildings completed in towns and boroughs ²⁾ 1 000 m ²						Quarter
							Total			Dwelling houses			
	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1948	1949	1950	1948	1949	1950	
Jan.-March	46	27	54	74	100	103	451	597	607	198	328	337	Jan.-March
April-June	89	79	112	160	192	240	442	457	590	204	280	306	April-June
July-Sept.	83	127	152	164	219	237	333	652	561	221	332	399	July-Sept.
Oct.-Dec.	63	96	103	129	133	182	1 136	864	1 214	565	469	784	Oct.-Dec.
Total	281	329	421	527	644	762	2 362	2 570	2 972	1 188	1 409	1 826	Total

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

84. — FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Year and Month	Vessels arrived				Vessels departed				Goods transported 1 000 tons		Year and Month
	Number		1 000 net reg.tons		Number		1 000 net reg.tons				
	Total	Finnish	Total	with Cargo	Total	Finnish	Total	with Cargo	Imports	Exports	
1947	4 020	1 926	3 569	2 363	3 989	1 895	3 493	2 684	3 595	3 791	1947
1948	5 244	2 544	4 017	2 850	5 276	2 557	4 072	2 863	4 592	4 049	1948
1949	5 595	2 460	3 979	2 487	5 585	2 468	3 980	3 328	3 223	4 705	1949
1950											1950
June		979	313	568	280	982	332	551	500	369	June
July	1 009	339	591	299	1 057	349	628	570	372	844	July
August	1 040	349	589	332	1 055	358	591	517	436	816	August
September	698	302	439	252	732	280	490	431	345	649	September
October	533	265	390	269	519	260	386	323	426	444	October
November	658	253	481	275	572	236	410	351	426	478	November
December	492	216	409	290	559	211	442	381	437	551	December
Jan.-Dec.	7 130	2 860	4 889	2 952	7 075	2 821	4 837	4 208	4 033	6 010	Jan.-Dec.

Figures supplied by the Statistical Office of the Shipping Board.

85. — STATE RAILWAYS.

Month	Weight of goods transported 1 000 tons			Axle-kilometres of goods trucks Mill. km		Revenue (less Re-imbursments) Mill. mk			Regular Expenditure Mill. mk			Month
	1948	1949	1950	1949	1950	1948	1949	1950	1948	1949	1950	
January	1 154	1 017	1 087	60	67	1 017	909	929	786	815	946	January
February	1 157	1 046	1 137	63	71	1 048	872	927	951	1 083	1 156	February
March	1 239	1 170	1 326	70	82	1 194	1 005	1 101	1 003	1 017	1 113	March
April	1 313	1 011	1 230	63	71	1 205	960	1 060	956	998	1 084	April
May	1 350	1 091	1 148	64	57	1 136	969	910	1 081	1 174	1 138	May
June	1 493	1 090	1 444	62	71	1 281	1 068	1 188	1 188	1 056	1 157	June
July	1 416	1 168	1 520	68	81	1 293	1 123	1 292	1 044	1 211	1 140	July
August	1 293	1 129	1 561	67	83	1 170	1 055	1 321	951	1 081	1 325	August
September	1 313	1 309	1 303	73	76	1 064	1 051	1 061	968	1 088	1 349	September
October	1 304	1 360	1 221	78	72	1 093	1 057	1 051	1 020	1 073	1 327	October
November	1 280	1 390	1 433	76	78	1 084	1 000	1 146	995	1 156	1 400	November
December	1 142	1 129	1 378	68	72	1 057	1 074	1 214	1 183	1 327	2 573	December
Total	15 454	13 910	15 788	812	881	13 642	12 143	13 200	11 958	13 079	15 708	Total

According to Monthly Statistics of the Finnish State Railways.

36. — WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX. 1935 = 100.

Month	Index for Goods in Finnish Wholesale trade										Articles of Import (c. i. f.)		Articles of Export (f. o. b.)		Month		
	Finnish Goods										Imported Goods						
	Total index		Total		Products of agriculture		Products of forestry		Products of industry								
1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950		
Jan.	1 104		1 126		1 269		1 522		950		1 049		998		1 238		
Feb.	1 088	1 147	1 099	1 143	1 137	1 280	1 516	1 409	950	1 013	1 060	1 155	1 007	1 206	1 211	1 298	
March	1 083	1 148	1 088	1 142	1 117	1 264	1 485	1 409	948	1 017	1 068	1 161	1 003	1 221	1 201	1 303	
April	1 075	1 163	1 078	1 154	1 082	1 285	1 485	1 410	943	1 030	1 065	1 182	1 003	1 299	1 200	1 305	
May	1 071	1 181	1 074	1 177	1 057	1 286	1 480	1 425	946	1 059	1 061	1 196	984	1 335	1 195	1 342	
June	1 057	1 211	1 055	1 214	1 017	1 290	1 418	1 510	949	1 089	1 060	1 209	996	1 316	1 189	1 344	
July	1 058	1 248	1 063	1 268	1 050	1 394	1 418	1 558	951	1 130	1 044	1 211	989	1 323	1 178	1 351	
Aug.	1 102	1 274	1 113	1 301	1 157	1 447	1 409	1 564	1 004	1 166	1 074	1 217	1 061	1 353	1 206	1 390	
Sept.	1 112	1 290	1 112	1 331	1 144	1 422	1 394	1 703	1 010	1 176	1 109	1 204	1 091	1 375	1 222	1 418	
Oct.	1 124	1 325	1 118	1 372	1 187	1 459	1 373	1 844	1 014	1 185	1 135	1 225	1 121	1 414	1 225	1 471	
Nov.	1 134	1 371	1 130	1 420	1 228	1 464	1 393	1 970	1 015	1 220	1 141	1 265	1 140	1 468	1 191	1 525	
Dec.	1 134	1 388	1 128	1 432	1 218	1 451	1 392	2 010	1 015	1 230	1 144	1 294	1 176	1 534	1 196	1 599	
Dec.	1 138	1 439	1 135	1 485	1 244	1 498	1 409	2 151	1 012	1 256	1 144	1 342	1 184	1 557	1 203	1 690	
Whole year	1 098	1 265	1 099	1 287	1 136	1 378	1 431	1 664	980	1 131	1 092	1 222	1 063	1 366	1 201	1 420	

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

37. — COST OF LIVING INDEX.

Month	1935 = 100										Month					
	August 1938— July 1939 = 100			Total index		Foodstuffs		Rent		Fuel and light		Clothing		Taxes		
	1948	1949	1950	1948	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950		1949	1950	1949	1950	
Jan.	720		785		1 075		161		1 601		934		1 930			
Feb.	763	795	833	831	866	907	1 057	1 108	161	221	1 593	1 438	954	1 023	1 900	1 857
March	753	780	839	820	850	914	1 023	1 113	161	221	1 569	1 436	959	1 044	1 900	1 857
April	761	772	850	829	841	926	1 003	1 127	161	221	1 548	1 436	967	1 075	1 900	1 857
May	765	775	856	833	844	932	999	1 137	161	221	1 550	1 448	971	1 076	1 900	1 862
June	765	776	871	833	845	949	984	1 166	221	221	1 515	1 463	979	1 085	1 900	1 862
July	773	782	936	842	852	1 020	992	1 263	221	262	1 521	1 498	982	1 136	1 900	1 862
Aug.	809	814	934	881	887	1 017	1 079	1 268	221	262	1 510	1 514	949	1 155	1 862	1 919
Sept.	816	808	926	889	881	1 009	1 064	1 244	221	262	1 506	1 538	962	1 173	1 862	1 919
Oct.	812	813	939	885	885	1 023	1 069	1 243	221	262	1 478	1 564	984	1 236	1 862	1 919
Nov.	810	828	962	882	901	1 048	1 105	1 263	221	262	1 442	1 629	993	1 296	1 840	1 996
Dec.	805	824	986	876	898	1 074	1 095	1 253	221	262	1 438	1 677	1 008	1 349	1 840	2 466
Dec.	798	826	998	869	899	1 087	1 097	1 252	221	293	1 431	1 716	1 012	1 384	1 840	2 466
Whole year	786	799	911	856	871	992	1 047	1 203	201	248	1 508	1 530	977	1 169	1 875	1 987

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

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

Year	Total index					Index of the Contractor					Index of Overhead Costs					Year
	I	II	III	IV	Aver.	I	II	III	IV	Aver.	I	II	III	IV	Aver.	
1939	129	130	134	141	134	130	130	134	141	134	124	124	128	134	128	1939
1940	151	157	165	172	161	152	158	165	173	162	141	147	154	157	150	1940
1941	180	189	195	199	191	181	191	196	201	192	164	173	178	182	174	1941
1942	212	226	231	243	228	213	227	233	245	230	193	206	204	215	205	1942
1943	244	252	259	264	255	246	254	261	266	257	216	223	230	233	226	1943
1944	267	271	272	283	273	269	273	274	286	276	236	240	241	245	241	1944
1945	299	396	503	529	432	302	399	507	534	436	259	342	435	457	373	1945
1946	564	613	657	683	629	570	619	664	689	636	489	530	569	591	545	1946
1947	706	733	781	935	789	708	734	782	937	790	679	715	762	911	767	1947
1948	1 125	1 194	1 206	1 210	1 184	1 115	1 182	1 192	1 197	1 172	1 246	1 348	1 380	1 385	1 340	1948
1949	1 208	1 199	1 166	1 170	1 186	1 196	1 188	1 160	1 164	1 177	1 365	1 346	1 230	1 234	1 294	1949
1950	1 229	1 363	1 442	1 622	1 414	1 223	1 357	1 436	1 598	1 404	1 296	1 438	1 521	1 925	1 545	1950

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

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

39. — INDEX OF WORKING HOURS IN INDUSTRY.

Quarter	All Industries			Branch of Industry								Quarter
	Total	Home Industries	Exporting Industries	Metal	Glass, Stone, etc.	Chemicals	Foodstuffs and luxuries	Leather	Textile	Paper	Timber	
1949												1949
Jan.-March	99.8	102.7	94.3	100.7	89.0	97.5	116.9	101.7	109.4	97.5	91.4	Jan.-March
April-June	98.1	102.6	89.3	99.8	93.1	99.3	108.9	107.0	108.8	90.6	88.1	April-June
July-Sept.	95.6	101.0	86.3	91.8	97.4	101.1	109.0	108.7	112.6	83.1	89.1	July-Sept.
Oct.-Dec.	101.1	105.9	92.1	102.3	99.4	112.8	108.8	111.8	110.8	88.6	95.3	Oct.-Dec.
1950												1950
Jan.-March	103.1	105.4	98.0	101.4	108.0	124.6	103.3	109.1	109.7	96.5	99.4	Jan.-March
April-June	104.2	104.0	104.8	97.0	103.5	133.4	109.7	107.1	111.1	104.4	105.2	April-June
July-Sept.	106.3	105.2	108.9	103.6	99.7	114.3	110.4	106.7	106.2	110.4	107.7	July-Sept.
Oct.-Dec.	104.0	102.5	107.5	98.3	100.1	108.1	105.5	106.7	108.4	101.5	112.3	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.

40. — NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED.

End of Month	Unemployed qualified for registration										End of Month	
	On Relief Work			Without Work			Total					
	1948	1949	1950	1948	1949	1950	1946	1947	1948	1949		1950
January	588	12 191	41 747	342	14 071	11 126	2 529	—	930	26 262	52 873	January
February	1 671	22 763	46 381	498	15 793	8 477	2 220	—	2 169	38 556	54 858	February
March	2 252	35 315	48 313	346	16 126	7 463	2 384	—	2 598	51 441	55 776	March
April	1 047	29 652	30 596	47	9 614	2 692	2 515	—	1 094	39 266	33 288	April
May	338	12 591	9 158	37	3 329	276	1 065	—	375	15 920	9 434	May
June	—	2 982	—	—	929	—	—	—	—	3 911	—	June
July	—	684	—	—	256	—	—	—	—	940	—	July
August	—	437	—	—	776	—	—	—	—	1 213	—	August
September	—	578	162	—	4 174	384	—	—	—	4 752	546	September
October	—	5 327	1 939	—	15 640	2 567	—	—	—	20 967	4 506	October
November	1 169	20 257	4 605	2 200	26 636	3 360	—	—	3 369	46 893	7 965	November
December	5 556	32 646	6 648	8 222	25 429	4 438	—	—	13 778	58 075	11 086	December

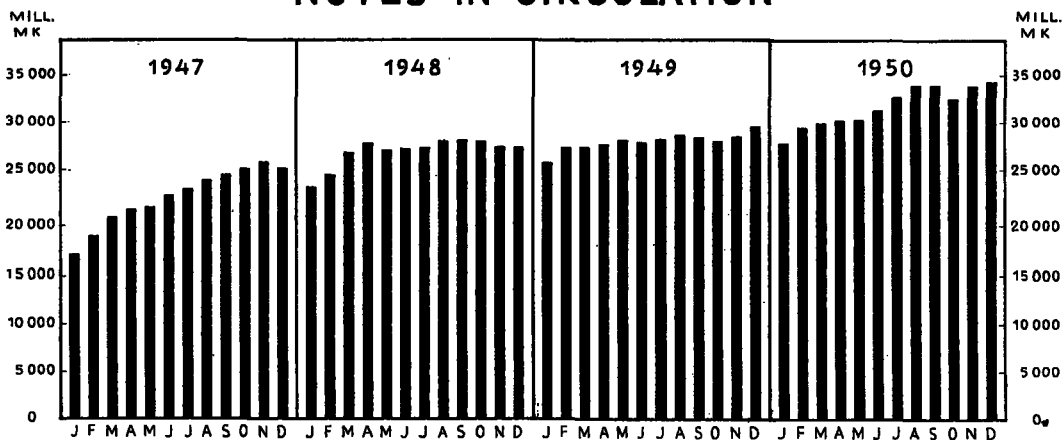
Statistics supplied by the Ministry of Communications and Public Works according to the Unemployment Records.

41. — CESSATION OF WORK.

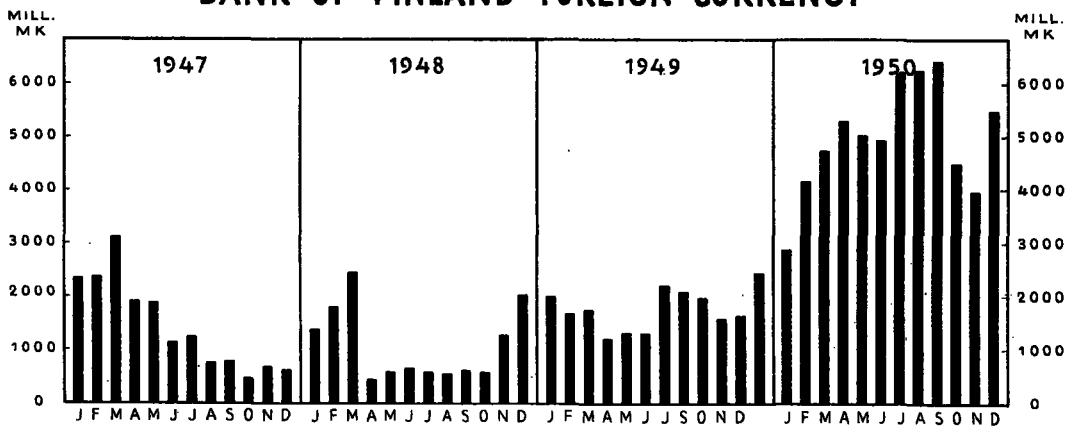
Month	Initiated			Continued from previous month			Total			Month
	Number	affecting		Number	affecting		Number	affecting		
employers		work-people	employers		work-people	employers		work-people		
1949										1949
October	—	—	—	2	82	1 862	2	82	1 862	October
November	—	—	—	2	81	1 832	2	81	1 832	November
December	1	1	22	2	74	1 702	3	75	1 724	December
1950										1950
January	1	1	75	1	23	818	2	24	893	January
February	4	4	1 219	—	—	—	4	4	1 219	February
March	4	4	323	1	1	722	5	5	1 045	March
April	3	3	622	2	2	302	5	5	924	April
May	6	6	13 143	—	—	—	6	6	13 143	May
June	9	13	1 861	—	—	—	9	13	1 861	June
July	10	16	1 760	—	—	—	10	16	1 760	July
August	11	596	52 380	4	3	1 437	15	599	54 317	August
September	14	89	36 249	6	583	51 501	20	672	87 750	September
October	4	133	2 678	14	663	84 897	18	796	87 575	October
November	3	3	1 275	10	470	15 307	13	473	16 582	November
December	5	7	666	2	2	100	7	9	766	December

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

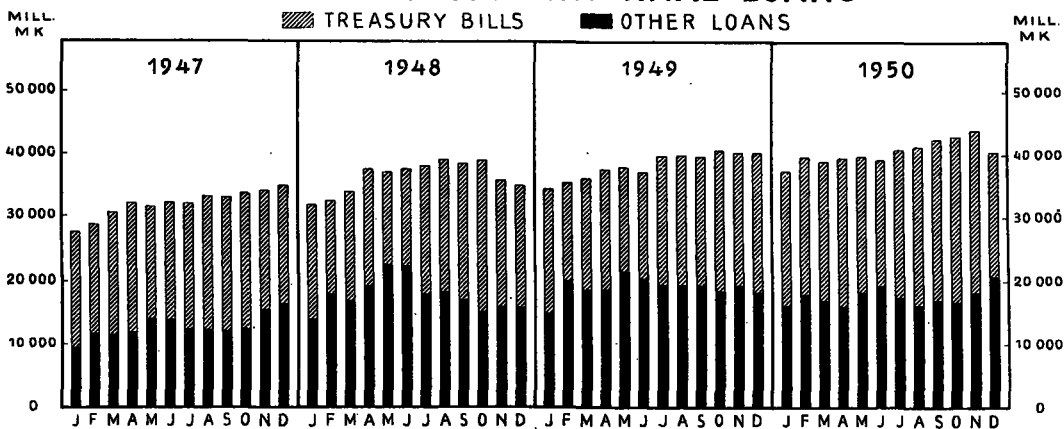
NOTES IN CIRCULATION



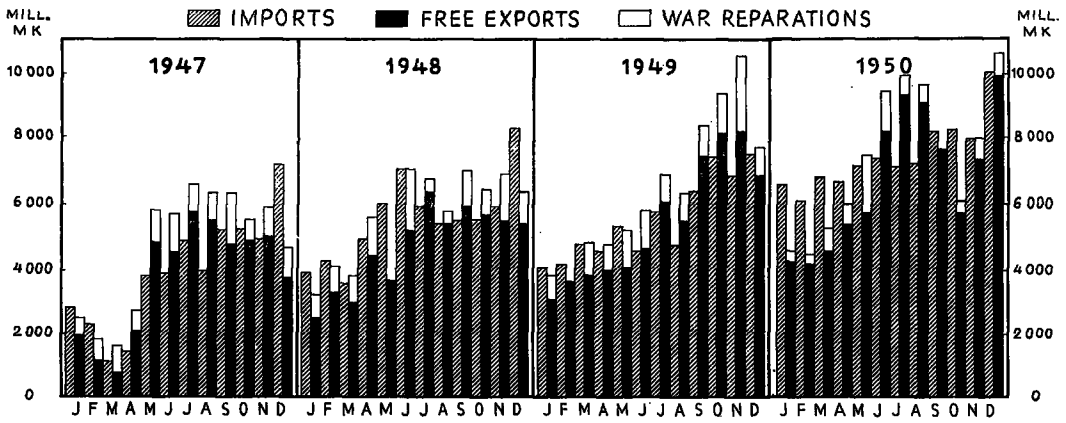
BANK OF FINLAND FOREIGN CURRENCY



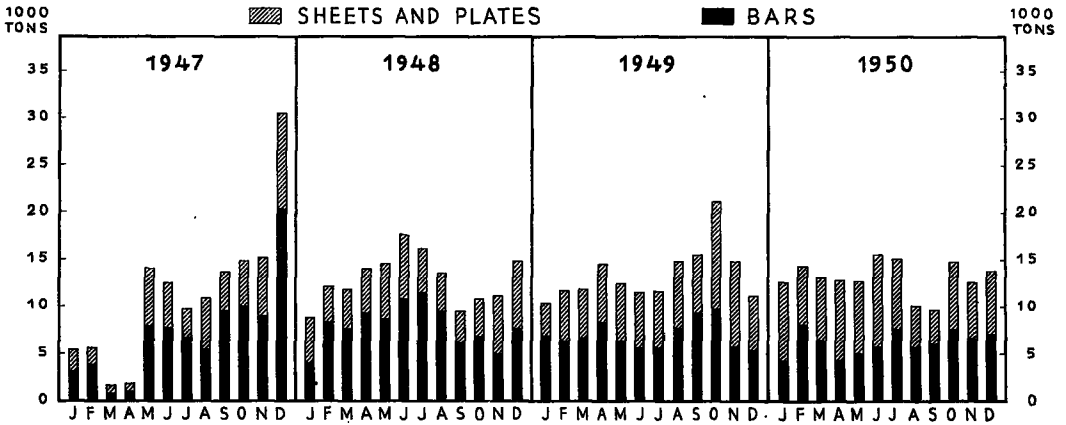
BANK OF FINLAND INTERNAL LOANS



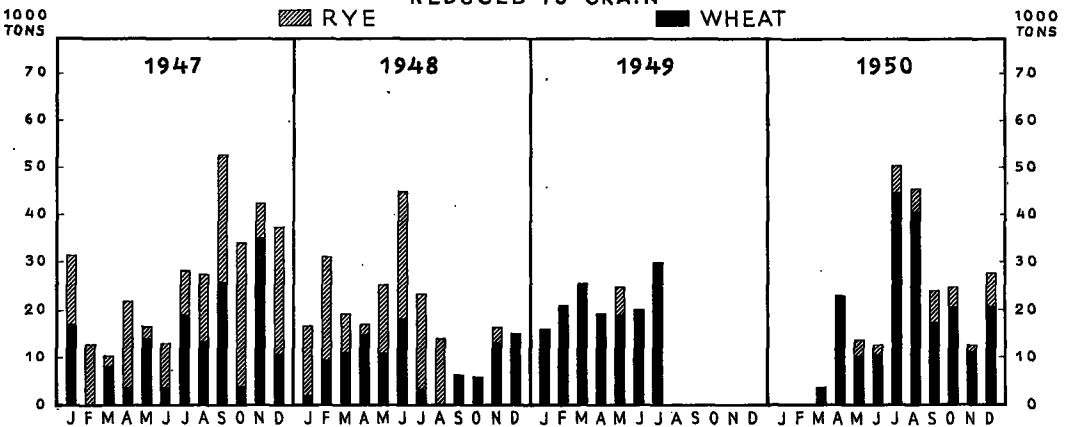
VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS



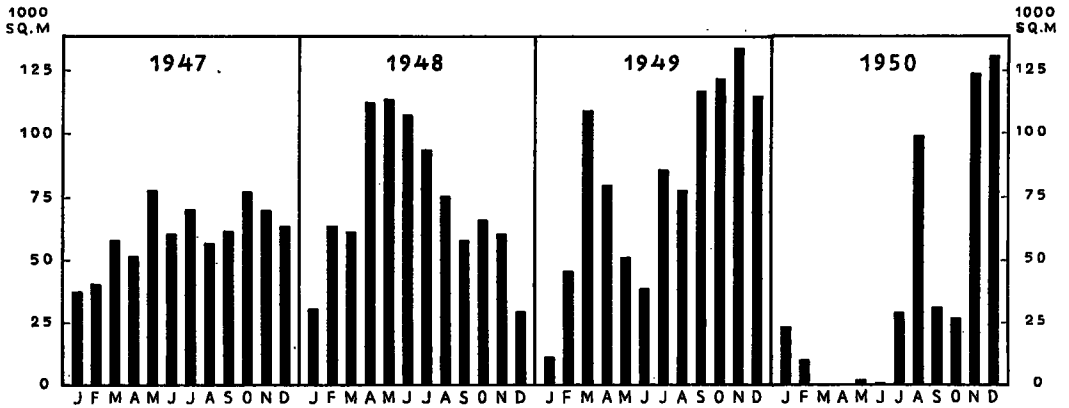
IMPORTS OF IRON AND STEEL



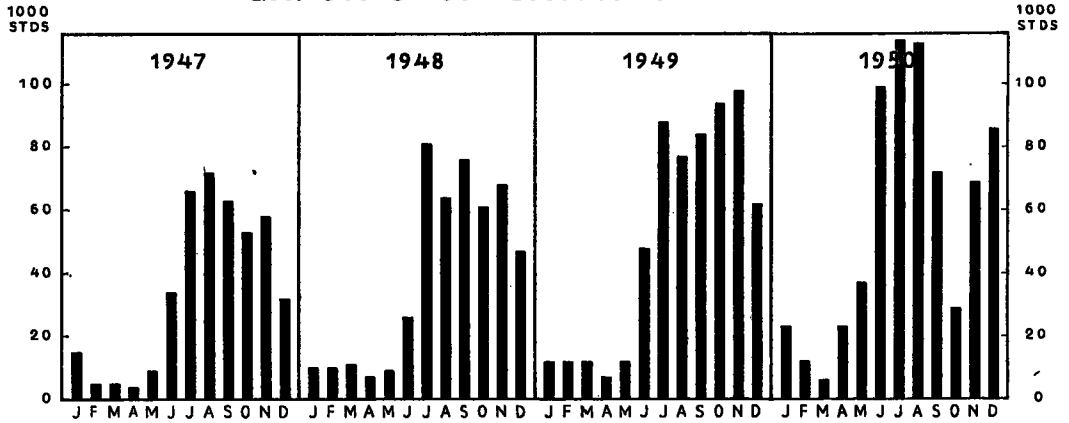
IMPORTS OF WHEAT AND RYE REDUCED TO GRAIN



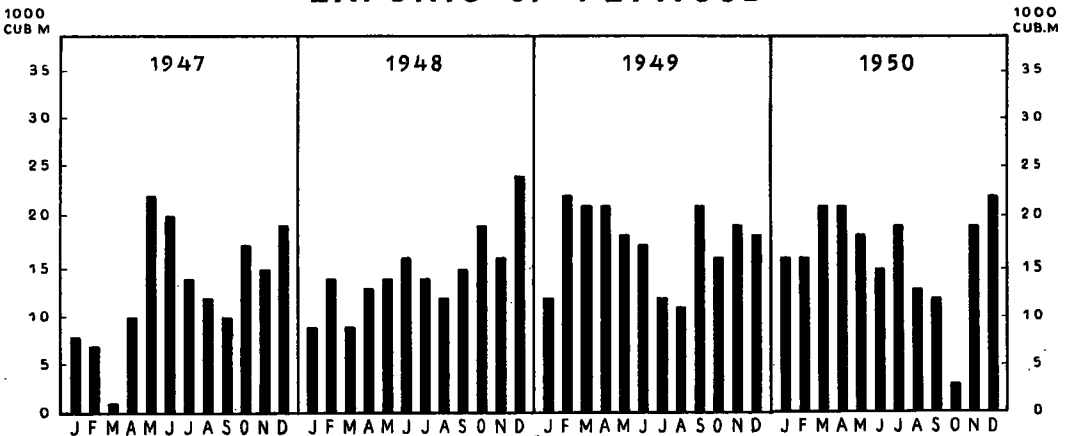
EXPORTS OF PREFABRICATED HOUSES



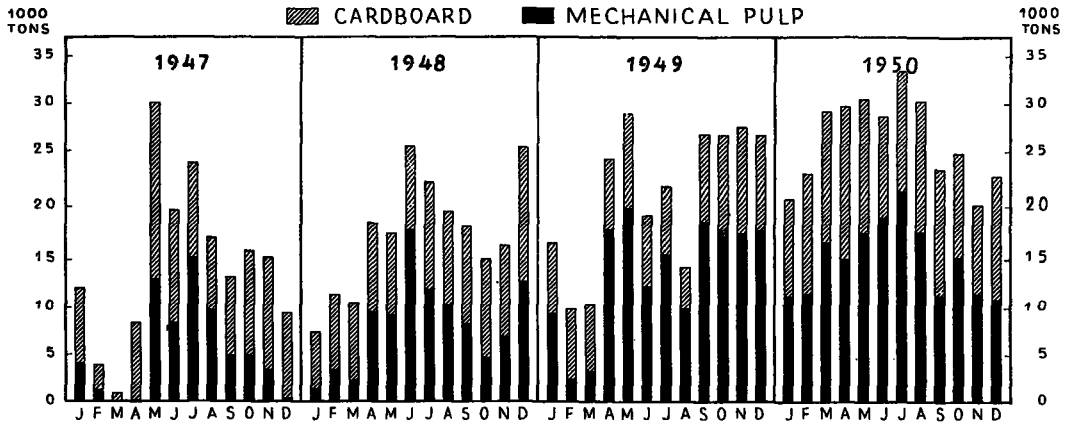
EXPORTS OF SAWN TIMBER



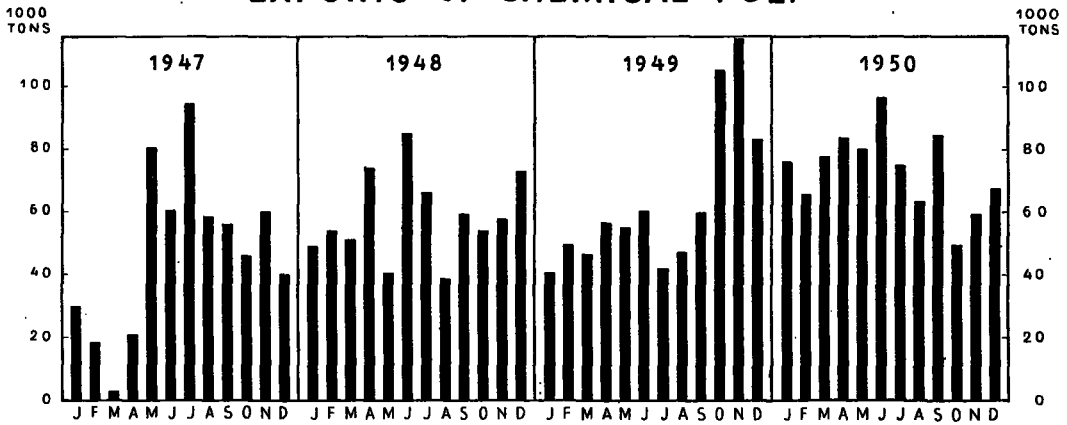
EXPORTS OF PLYWOOD



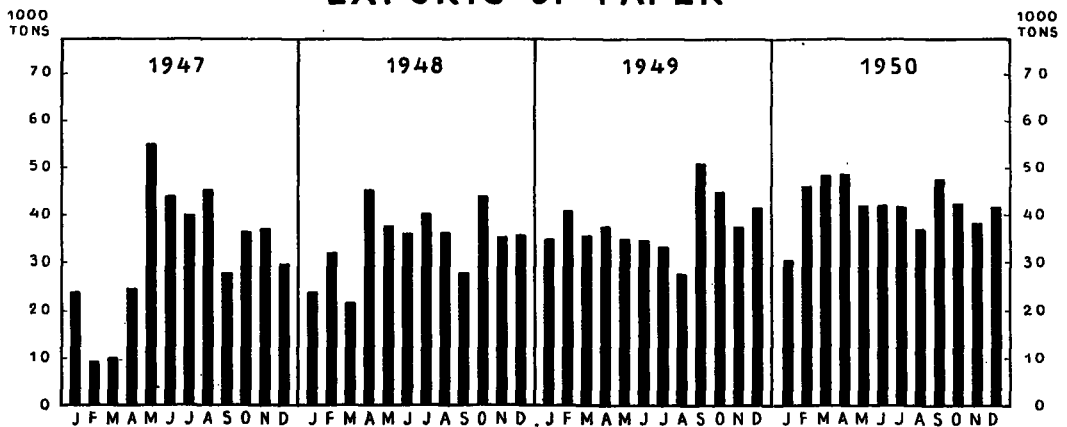
EXPORTS OF MECHANICAL PULP AND CARDBOARD



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	55
People's Democrats	37
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 301 000 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 (1950): 4.0 millions (present-in-area). Sweden (1949) 7.0, Switzerland (1949) 4.6, Denmark (1949) 4.2 and Norway (1949) 3.2 millions.

DENSITY OF POPULATION (1950): In South Finland 23.1, in North Finland 3.4 and in the whole country an average of 13.1 inhabitants to the square kilometre.

DISTRIBUTION (1950): 68.7 % of the population inhabit the country, 31.3 % the towns and urban districts. The largest towns are (1950): Helsinki (Helsingfors), the capital, 368 500 inhabitants, Turku (Åbo) 99 930, Tampere (Tammerfors) 99 700.

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

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

RELIGION (1948): Lutheran 95.8 %, Greek-Orthodox 1.7 %, others 2.5 %.

EDUCATION (1950): 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 (1949): Births 25.8 ‰, deaths 11.1 ‰ (deaths in France in 1949 13.8 ‰ and in the United Kingdom in 1949 11.7 ‰), increase 13.5 ‰.

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, 85.0 % of them pines, are up to the standard required for logs (minimum for sawmill logs 18' x 6" and for veneer logs 18' x 7"). The annual growth is about 41 million of solid cub. m. green wood excl. bark (1 448 cub. ft). The total removal in 1946 calculated according to the use of wood was 40 million cub. m. (1 413 million cub. ft). In the years 1923 to 1938, in the then area of the country, it

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

AGRICULTURE (1941): Cultivated land 2.5 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 (1950) is divided between the different kinds of crops as follows: 40.6 % hay, 9.7 % temporary grass-land for grazing, 18.8 % oats, 7.6 % wheat, 5.9 % rye, 4.8 % barley, 3.4 % potatoes, 9.2 % other. The number of dairies in 1948 amounted to 478.

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 (1948): Number of industrial concerns 6 082, workpeople 258 906, gross value of products of industry 239 221 million marks.

LENGTH OF RAILWAYS (1951): 4 990 km., of which 4 799 km. State railways and 191 km. private. The gauge is in general 1,524 m.

MERCHANT FLEET (1951): Steamships 376 (457 643 gross reg. tons), motor vessels 123 (90 103 gross reg. tons), sailing-ships with auxiliary engines, 146 (14 082 gross reg. tons), other sailing-ships 7 (6 013 gross reg. tons). Total 652 (567 841 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 ¹¹/₁₉ grams of fine gold. Since October 12, 1931, the redemption of bank notes in gold is, however, suspended.

STATE FINANCES. According to the finance accounts for 1949 the State revenue was 125 981 million marks, of which 111 402 million marks were current revenue, and State expenditure 132 827 million marks, of which 92 926 million marks were current expenditure. The principal sources of revenue were as follows: direct taxes 29 810, indirect taxes 21 738, sales tax 29 743, interest and dividends, etc. 9 208, State property and undertakings (net) 1 402, and capital revenue 14 579. For Public Debt see table 20 in this issue.

MUNICIPAL FINANCES. According to the finance accounts for 1948 expenditure amounted to 34 853 million marks. Total revenue was 36 547 million marks, of which income from taxation was 22 250 million marks. The municipal income tax (non-progressive) averaged 9.7 % of the rate-payers' income.

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

THE COMMERCIAL BANKS (1951): Number 6, possess 472 offices, where all kinds of banking business is transacted. There is one banking establishment per 8 475 inhabitants.

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

OTHER BANKS (1951): Mortgage banks 5, Savings banks 444, Co-operative Credit Societies 684 and a Central Bank for the latter.

THE BANK OF FINLAND IN 1950.

BY

PROFESSOR A. E. TUDEER.

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

THE MONEY MARKET.

The year 1949 saw an easing of the money market. The greater stability of the country's economy increased faith in the currency and generally in the future causing a strong inflow of capital into deposit and cheque accounts. In the autumn, however, a new trend was evident: prices again began to rise, unrest increased in the labour market, and there were fresh wage demands. When, at the turn of the year, a general 7½ per cent wage increase was granted, a new wave of inflation started. This caused a frenzy of investment which resulted in a real boom in building and this, in its turn, contributed to further inflation and tightened the money market. During the first few months of 1950 the flow of capital into credit institutions remained large but later the fear of inflation reduced saving with the result that deposits of the public decreased during many months and the year's total was low. As the demand for credit remained brisk, the position of the credit institutions tightened. In the autumn the Bank of Finland and other credit institutions decided on a 2 per cent increase of all credit rates; deposit rates were also raised by 2 per cent and interest on cheque accounts by 1 per cent. Expanded tax relief on deposits had a favourable effect but, in spite of this, the money market was very strained at the turn of the year 1950/1951.

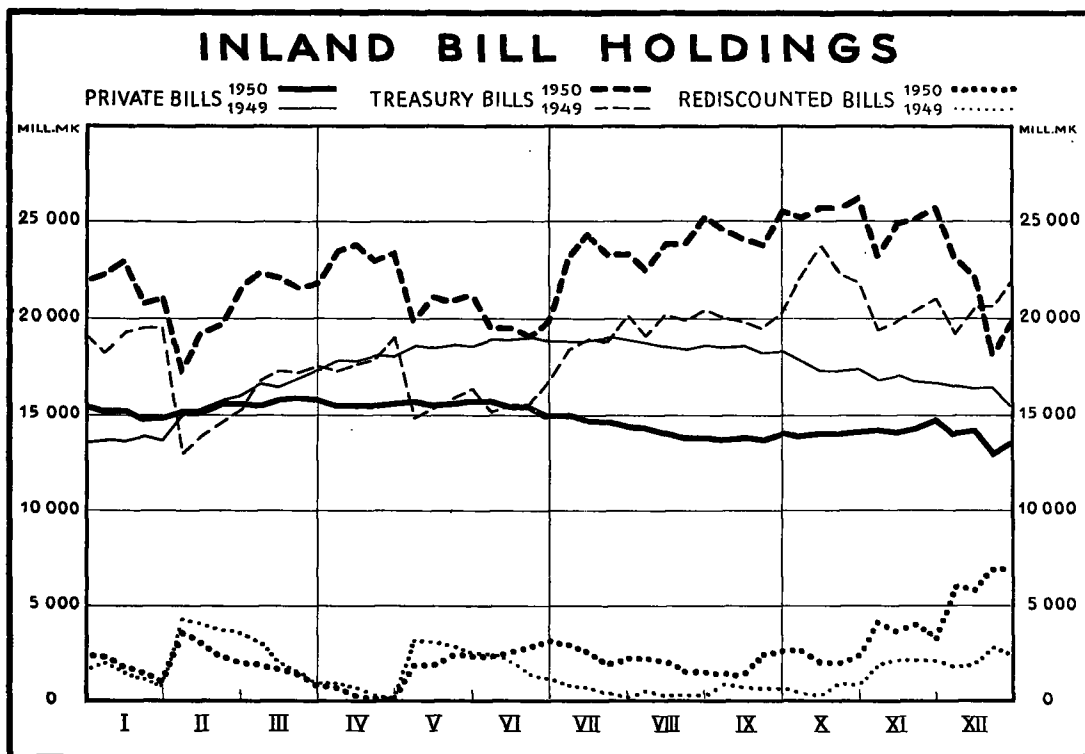
These variations and the continuing stringency of the money market are also reflected by the changes in the position of the Bank of Finland.

BALANCE SHEET.

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

Assets	1949 Dec. 31	1950 Dec. 31
	Mill. mk	Mill. mk
<i>Cover for the note issue:</i>		
Gold reserve	269	2,673
Foreign currency	2,428	5,510
Foreign bills	256	1,740
Foreign bank notes and coupons	44	79
Inland bills	37,381	33,246
Rediscounted bills	2,428	6,913
 <i>Other assets:</i>		
Loans on security	22	22
Advances on current accounts ..	471	354
Bonds in Finnish currency	857	805
Bonds in foreign currency	199	185
Sundry assets	2,304	4,634
	Total 46,659	56,161
 <i>Liabilities</i>		
<i>Payable on demand:</i>		
Notes in circulation	29,606	34,383
Bank-post-bills	58	61
Balances of current accounts due to the Treasury	80	34
Balances of current accounts due to others	1,865	1,270
Mark accounts of holders abroad	4,189	4,670
Foreign clearing accounts	1,298	1,662
Foreign debt	1,478	3,581
Sundry accounts	529	139
 <i>Other liabilities:</i>		
Capital	5,000	5,000
Reserve Fund	571	1,025
Sundry liabilities	1,077	3,332
Profit and Loss Account	908	1,004
	Total 46,659	56,161

Among the assets, it should be noted that the gold reserve increased about ten-fold. This was due partly to an amendment in the Bank's Regulations providing for a fivefold increase in the booked value of the gold reserve, partly to some purchases of gold.



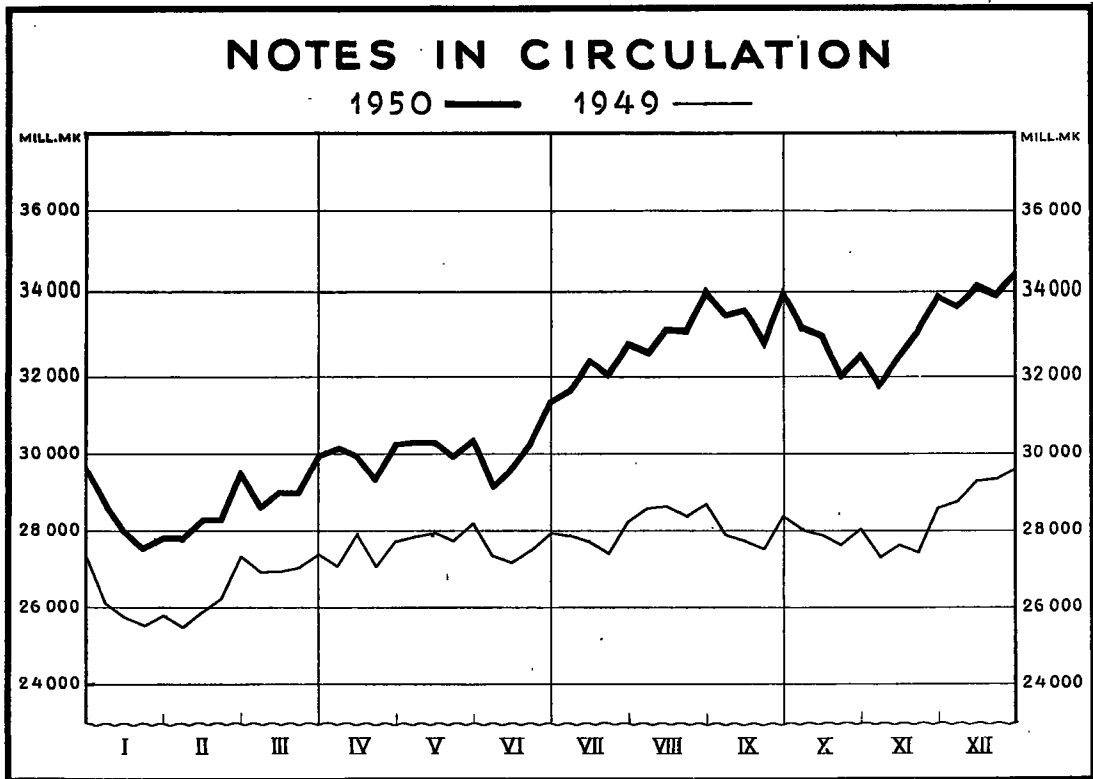
The reserve of foreign currency shows a sharp rise; it was nearly 3,000 million marks higher at the end of 1950 than a year before chiefly because of large-scale export prepayments. A considerable part of the currency reserve is committed so that it cannot be freely exchanged for other currencies. The amount of foreign bills also increased much, by 1,484 million marks in all, owing largely to loans granted by the Bank for International Settlements.

The amount of inland bills varied considerably during 1950. The bill credits were 4,135 million marks lower at the end of the year than at its beginning, the fall being nearly 12 per cent. Their two main categories — Treasury bills and loans to the Bank's clients — fluctuated greatly during the year and were smaller at the close of 1950 than at its beginning. Loans granted to the Treasury were higher throughout 1950 than in 1949, attaining a new peak, 26,230 million marks, in the autumn, but in December when the State income increased, borrowings from the

central bank dropped and were 19,730 million marks on December 30. This amount was then by 2,300 million or more than 10 per cent lower than one year previously.

As regards the second group of bill credits, loans to the Bank's clients, these also varied considerably with the seasonal needs of trade and industry. Towards the end of the year especially, there was a substantial fall owing to the Bank's attempts to restrict advances to prevent the inflation increasing. The amount of these bills was 15,351 million marks in the beginning of the year under review and 13,516 million on December 30. The fall was thus 1,835 million marks or 12 per cent.

In the beginning of the year rediscounted bills were at a lower level than in 1949 but in the summer the position of the Commercial Banks tightened and thus the situation was reversed: on December 23 rediscounted bills rose to an all-time record, 6,916 million marks. The fact that at the end of the year they exceeded the previous



year's figure by about 4,485 million marks, being nearly trebled, illustrates well the tightening on the money market.

The other items among the assets are of no major significance; only the sundry assets show more noticeable changes which may be ascribed to incidental causes.

Among the liabilities the great expansion of the note circulation deserves special attention: the increase was 4,777 million marks, about 16 per cent, and thus far exceeded the corresponding increase in 1949 which was 2,237 million marks or 8 per cent.

The current accounts of others than the Treasury and the foreign debts arouse special notice among the liabilities payable on demand. The former declined considerably, by about 32 per cent, from the figure booked in the beginning of the year. As these balances mainly consist of the Commercial Banks' cash, this change also indicates the increased stringency of the money market.

The Bank of Finland's balance sheet includes three accounts of foreign indebt-

edness, but the bulk of these are not the Bank's own: they are foreign debts of Finland's economy though they are entered as the Bank's liabilities.

All these accounts increased during the year under review. The largest, the mark accounts of holders abroad, expanded by 481 million marks or more than 11 per cent, while foreign clearing accounts increased by 364 million or 28 per cent. The greatest change appears in the third account, the foreign debt. During the progress of the year fresh sums were drawn of the loan granted by the Export-Import Bank in 1948 and as also part of the first loan from the Reconstruction Bank was entered in this item, it increased by 2,103 million marks or 142 per cent. The total foreign indebtedness, which was 6,965 million marks at the end of 1949, amounted to 9,913 million on December 30, 1950.

The Bank's own funds remain to be dealt with. The capital was unchanged, 5,000 million marks, at the close of 1950 but the reserve fund had increased by

454 million or to nearly the double through the transfer of half the 1949 profits in the beginning of the year.

Finally it will be seen from the balance sheet that the booked net profit of the Bank of Finland for last year was 1,004 million marks, an increase of 96 million marks on the previous year's figure.

THE RIGHT OF NOTE ISSUE.

The following table shows the figures of the right of note issue of the Bank of Finland for 1949 and 1950, the amount of issue used, and the note reserve.

<i>Right to issue notes</i>	1949	1950
	Dec. 31 Mill. mk	Dec. 30 Mill. mk
Gold reserve and foreign currency	2,697	10,002
According to the Law of Dec. 13, 1939	40,109	—
Additional right of issue	1,800	50,000
Total right to issue notes	44,606	60,002
<i>Amount of issue used</i>		
Notes in circulation	29,606	34,383
Other liabilities payable on demand	9,497	11,417
Undrawn amount of advances on current accounts	539	649
Total amount used	39,642	46,449
Note reserve	4,964	13,553
Total	44,606	60,002

During the year under review the regulations regarding the note cover were changed, so that the figures for 1949 and 1950 in the above table are not comparable. As stated previously (Bulletin 1950, Nos. 3—4, page 30) legislation was enacted on April 14 altering Paragraph 6 in the Regulations for the Bank and providing as follows: „The amount of the Bank's notes in circulation may not exceed fifty thousand million marks above the aggregate amount of the gold reserve of the Bank and the undisputed balances of the Bank with its foreign correspondents. — — — In case the amount of the Bank's notes in circulation should exceed the total amount of the assets specified in Clause 1, the cover for the notes must consist of inland bills falling due not later than within three months, for the payment of which at least two trustworthy persons or firms are responsible, and Treasury bills to an amount not exceeding thirty thousand million marks.”

Thus the unused right to issue notes, or the note reserve, on December 30, 1950, consisted of two parts: 3,712 million marks were available for direct use and 9,841 million marks were dependent on supplementary cover.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

The following table shows the Bank's Profit and Loss Account for 1950 with comparative figures for 1949 and 1948.

<i>Credit</i>	1948	1949	1950
	Mill. mk	Mill. mk	Mill. mk
Interest on internal loans	706	932	995
Interest on current accounts abroad	1	—	1
Interest on bonds	49	68	143
Sundry income	12	18	18
Agio	112	18	479
Commission	216	164	144
Total	1,096	1,200	1,780
<i>Debit</i>			
Interest on current accounts abroad	—	9	—
Salaries	115	143	203
Pensions	7	7	12
Cost of manufacturing bank notes	65	86	102
Sundry expenses	33	38	44
Written off building costs	38	5	407
Depreciation of furniture ..	4	4	8
Total	262	292	776
Net profit	834	908	1,004
Total	1,096	1,200	1,780

As the table shows, the booked total receipts of the Bank of Finland have increased by 580 million marks or 48 per cent above the figure for 1949. The rise was chiefly due to receipts from agio which increased many times over, to 461 million marks in all. The cause of this change was the expansion of dealings in foreign currency and especially the fact that the agio account yielded very little in 1949 because the losses caused by devaluation were entered in this account.

The interest on internal loans also increased from the 1949 figure, yet only by 63 million marks or about 7 per cent. It should be noted that the interest receipts were in reality greater but, as usual, some of this amount was transferred to the reserves. The interest on bonds was doubled but that on loans to foreign correspondents was of no significance.

In commission 20 million marks less were earned than in 1949. This was due to a falling off in documentary credits and in foreign clearing business.

The debit side shows a general increase owing in the main to an increase of salaries and expenses. The salaries account rose by 60 million marks or 42 per cent. The Bank's actual expenditure rose to 361 million marks from 283 million the year before, the increase being 78 million marks or almost 28 per cent.

Depreciation was responsible for the most conspicuous change. This was due principally to the fact that the new premises of the Jyväskylä Branch Office were completed and this expense was as usual

wholly written off. Considerable sums for repairs to some old premises and the value of furniture acquired during the year were also written off.

The booked net profit of the Bank of Finland for 1950 was 1,004 million marks, thus higher by 96 million or 11 per cent than in 1949 and larger than in any previous year as expressed in current marks.

This net profit will be disposed of according to the same principles as in earlier years. Half of it, 502 million marks, have been transferred to the Reserve Fund which thus rose to 1,527 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 1950.

BY

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INTRODUCTION.

At the beginning of 1950 everything indicated that the economic conditions would be favourable in the new year. For many months exports had met with difficulties which had been detrimental to the country's economy. These were overcome in the summer and autumn of 1949, partly thanks to an upward tendency in the world markets, partly to devaluation of the external value of the mark. The possibilities of stimulating production and other economic activity and of raising the standard of living were better than earlier, inasmuch as the heavy obligations of the war indemnities had been largely paid. The stabilization of the monetary conditions during 1949 as well as the more settled political situation and labour market encouraged the hope that attempts to stop inflation and stabilize the currency would succeed.

However, the year 1950 was not so favourable as had been anticipated. There were several quite serious setbacks which disturbed the economy and reduced the

possibilities for stabilization. The price and wage situation was especially difficult. The general 7½ per cent wage increase, accorded at the beginning of the year by the Government to the Confederation of Finnish Trade Unions was a deviation from the earlier policy of restraint and started new and repeated demands for pay-increases, chiefly by the workers but also by other sections. The change of government, at the presidential elections and the setting up of a non-socialist minority government tended to increase the existing political tension and to intensify the conflicts between different economic and social groups. The left, which was not represented in the new Government, was in sharp opposition to its policy of stabilization and other economic policies. This conflict continued throughout the year under review and led to bitter wage and labour disputes and to extensive strikes which hampered business activity very seriously. The disputes were not settled until the Trade Unions threatened a general strike, when the Government was

obliged to consent to considerable wage increases both in the spring and in the autumn. These wage advances in turn resulted in price increases and, as the rising tendency was supported by similar price movements abroad, the increase was sharp during the year causing a corresponding fall in the value of the mark. This new inflation, due in the main to wage increases, was further stimulated by the continued expansion of State finance and by the inflation psychosis and unrest spreading among the public, also to some extent by exceptionally active investment. The reactions of the public to the increased risk of inflation was reflected on the money market in a considerable decrease of deposits and greater demand for credit.

In spite of these negative phenomena the economic development in 1950 was in many respects favourable. According to provisional estimates, the real national income, which in 1949 had exceeded the 1938 level, increased further last year — though less than had been expected owing chiefly to stoppages of work caused by the labour disputes and other disturbances. Primarily thanks to expanded production and brisker foreign trade the level of consumption and the living standard showed an improvement. This applies especially to the first part of the year. Towards the end of the year there were signs of shortage of supplies due mainly to the increase of prices in the world markets and to variations in supply and demand. However, the distribution of goods was not seriously disturbed and a return to rationing on a large scale was not yet necessary. The employment situation was rather difficult in the spring owing to less demand for lumbering workers. In the summer there was practically no unemployment but in the autumn the situation worsened and unemployment occurred, though not nearly to the same extent as in the two previous years; more employment was again offered in lumbering because of the favourable trend in exports, and also in other spheres employment was available.

AGRICULTURE.

Last year, as in 1949, the outlook was favourable as the production capacity of

agriculture has continually advanced with the increase in man-power and the increasing use of fertilizers and concentrated feeds. The harvest prospects were good. The weather conditions in the spring and summer were on the whole favourable, and there was no such frost damage as had seriously reduced the harvest the year before. But the drought in August and the exceedingly bad weather with much rain during the harvest in September decreased the year's total below what had been expected. According to preliminary information, the total harvest for 1950 was 3,336 million grain units (a grain unit equalling a fodder unit), thus clearly less than that for 1949, i. e. 3,464 million grain units. In 1938 the total harvest amounted to 4,134 million grain units and last year's harvest was thus 75 per cent of this amount and 85 per cent of the average for 1935 to 1939. The shortage in bread grain was especially serious: the crop was 712,000 tons in 1950 according to preliminary figures, and thus less than the previous year's total of 722,400 tons. As compared with the pre-war level the bread grain crop showed an even greater shortage; the 1938 figure was 850,000 tons. The amount of bread grain which must be imported in the current harvest year to cover the deficit has been estimated at about 250,000 tons or slightly more than in the previous harvest year. As for the other crops in 1950, the potato crop was 1,210,100 tons as against 1,157,100 tons in 1949, and the hay crop figures were 3,139,000 and 2,802,000 tons respectively.

Cattle-farming was very favourable last year, just as in the preceding years, owing partly to the large crops of fodder and partly to extensive use of concentrated feeds and improvement of live-stock. The milk production was preliminarily estimated at 2,500 million kilogrammes, appreciably more than in 1949 when production amounted to 2,100 million kilogrammes. In 1938 the milk production was 2,670 million kilogrammes, and thus last year's result approached the pre-war level. The growth of the milk production also meant a rise in the butter output: it was 45 million kilogrammes last year and the figures for 1949 and 1938 were 40 and 56 million respectively. The output of meat was prac-

tically on the pre-war level. Because of the substantial increase in cattle-farming produce some of it could be exported as in 1949, chiefly cheese but also meat and eggs to some extent.

INDUSTRY.

Industrial activity expanded last year too, though especially in the autumn widespread labour disputes, some of them prolonged, did much to delay the development. The greater demand for timber and woodworking products and the rise in world commodity prices were favourable for the Finnish woodworking industries, and thus their production generally increased considerably above that of 1949. The output of the home market industries also increased but not to the same extent and not so uniformly as that of the export industries. As a whole the volume of industrial production is estimated to exceed slightly the 1949 level. The production index for the home market industries was considerably above the pre-war level while that for the export industries still continued to be lower.

Export conditions were favourable last year, as indicated above. This is clearly reflected in the production record for the different spheres of the woodworking industry: on the whole the figures were higher than in 1949, and the difference would no doubt have been greater but for the strikes. Available preliminary figures show that the output of sawn goods in 1950 was estimated at 875,000 standards, against 850,000 standards in 1949. In spite of a marked rise in this output, it is still much short of the peace-time figure; 1,031,000 standards were produced in Finland in 1938 — an amount unattainable in the present conditions.

The output of chemical pulp increased greatly during the year under review, rising to 1,194,000 tons from 1,015,000 tons in 1949. The increase applied to both sulphite and sulphate pulp. The output of the former was 717,000 and that of the latter 476,000 tons as compared with 626,000 and 389,000 tons in 1949. The paper output also increased: it was 566,000 tons in 1949 and 635,000 tons in 1950. The output of mechanical pulp rose from

598,000 tons in 1949 to 719,000 tons in 1950. Regarding plywood there are no precise figures, but its output is estimated to have declined to some extent, and it is thus the only branch of the woodworking industries to record a lower production figure for 1950 than for 1949.

Lumber work, so important for the woodworking industries and for the country's economy as a whole, was on a fairly small scale during the felling season 1949/50, as also in 1948/49. It is true that the export difficulties had eased to some extent in the autumn of 1949 but this did not yet materially affect the felling in the following winter. In 1949/50 less men were employed in forest work than the year before, less even than in any previous winter since the war. At its height, in January, the men employed in forest work numbered 150,000, the maximum for 1948/49 having been 180,000. This was one reason why the quantity felled in 1949/50 was considerably less than in former years, only 21 million cub. m. stacked measure, while the figures for the seasons 1948/49 and 1947/48 were respectively 29 million and 35 million cub. m. The comparatively greatest drop was in the felling for fuel, but the fuel situation was eased by large-scale imports of coal and coke. It may be added that purchases of standing timber were much more extensive in the autumn of 1950 than the year before and this already gave promise of increased employment in forestry during the felling season 1950/51; in fact, in the early winter the man-power in forest work was nearly double that of last year.

BUILDING ACTIVITY.

Building was very brisk last year. According to available information, last year's total building exceeded any previous figures. The index for the total volume of building (1938 = 100), calculated on the basis of the use of building materials, had been 149 in 1949 and rose in 1950 by nearly 7 per cent, making a total of 159 points. As for the different groups of building, that provided for by the Land Expropriation Act — for housing the displaced population — fell considerably short

of the 1949 figure. Reconstruction in North Finland was but slight as it is nearly completed. Other rural building was fairly brisk. Residential building in urban districts, according to preliminary calculations, was higher than in 1949. A considerable proportion of this was State-financed, by so-called ARAVA loans. The tightening of the money market hampered building considerably. Owing to the increase in building a shortage of building materials, chiefly of cement but also of steel reinforcing bars, and bricks, appeared especially at the end of the year. Still the production of all these materials exceeded considerably the level of 1949. Because the great need for building seemed to be impossible to meet, plans were made at the end of the year for a partial return to controls in building.

THE LABOUR MARKET.

Owing to the difficulties experienced by our exports the long period of full employment and overemployment came to an end in 1948, especially in forestry which registered considerable unemployment. Employment in forestry continued at a relatively low level in the following winter, 1949/50, though the tendency in exports had been favourable since the autumn of 1949. In March 1950, when unemployment was at a maximum, there were over 55,000 registered unemployed, about 5,000 more than at the same time the year before. The majority of the unemployed — over 48,000 — were placed in relief works organized by the State or communes, and only a small number were in need of direct public assistance. Later in the spring the number of unemployed rapidly decreased and in the summer there was practically no unemployment. In the autumn of 1950 it again began to appear but this was not due to the same cause as in the two previous years. In forestry employment had increased much because of the favourable trend in exports and in this branch there was rather a shortage of labour. The unemployment in the autumn was on a considerably smaller scale and due chiefly to the fact that the increased building had caused shortage of certain materials which necessitated stoppages of work. Throughout

the autumn the unemployment figures remained considerably lower than they had been in 1949. At the close of 1950 the registered unemployed numbered 11,086. Thanks to brisk economic activity full employment generally prevailed in all branches.

FOREIGN TRADE.

Both the value and volume of foreign trade was higher in 1950 than in the previous year and also than in any post-war year. But from the point of view of the balance of trade and the balance of payments, last year's result was not so favourable as that of 1949. Excluding the war indemnities, the total of foreign trade according to preliminary figures amounted to 170,197 million marks, a rise of 29 per cent from 131,884 million marks in 1949. The value of imports last year was 88,776 and that of exports 81,421 million marks. The balance of trade thus showed an import surplus of 7,355 million and was much more unfavourable than in 1949, when there was almost a state of equilibrium, the import surplus being only 672 million marks. Apart from the fact that foreign trade in 1950 increased Finland's foreign debt, it was really more unfavourable than the import and export figures in themselves indicate: this was due to the unfavourable movement in world commodity prices, import prices rising more than export prices. Although the value of imports increased by 34 per cent from the 1949 figure, their volume did not increase by more than 4—5 per cent. The value of exports rose in the same period by 24 per cent and their volume by 9—10 per cent. Though the increase in the volume of exports was nearly twice that in the volume of imports, it did not suffice to bring equilibrium; as stated already there arose an import surplus of 7,355 million. If the war indemnities are included — valued at 7,846 million marks in 1950 — the balance of trade is favourable. It is of interest that, compared with the free exports, the value of all goods delivered without recompense had fallen from 21 per cent in 1949 to 11 per cent in 1950, the burden of the war indemnities being thus considerably eased.

As regards the structure of foreign trade, there were some important changes

last year especially in the composition of imports. The most important was the change in favour of consumer goods: they accounted for 31 per cent of the total imports in 1949 and rose to 36 per cent in 1950, while producer goods declined correspondingly from 69 per cent to 64 per cent. The imports in post-war years have been characterized by a shift of emphasis from consumer goods to producer goods, but last year was an exception in this respect and meant a return to the pre-war relation between these two groups. The structure of exports, on the other hand, did not change essentially from 1949. The proportion of timber and wood goods in the total exports — 47 per cent in 1949 — fell to 44 per cent, but products of the paper industry rose from 41 to 43 per cent. The chief export articles, wood-working products, represented 86.7 per cent of the total exports. In 1949 they represented 88.3 per cent, the slight decline being due to increased exports partly of cattle-farming produce, partly of machinery, electrical machines and rayon.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The favourable trend of the money market which had started about mid-1948 and had been characterized by a considerable inflow of deposits, continued during the first few months of the year under review. In the spring there was an abrupt change for the worse. The great unrest and the fear of inflation gaining ground made saving less attractive and at the same time aroused a tendency to invest spare capital in real values; not only was less saved but withdrawals from savings accounts were also unusually large. Thus deposits fell off in some months, and even

in those months in which an increase of deposits was recorded, the monthly results were considerably lower than in 1949. In consequence of this and the greater need for credit, the tightness on the money market continued to increase and there were more and more demands for an increase of the rates of interest which, it was hoped, would promote saving and combat inflation. The commercial banks, savings banks and other credit institutions raised the rate on deposits by 2 per cent, to 7—7½ per cent, and the rate on cheque accounts from 1 to 2 per cent as from October 1. The rates on credits were raised in proportion. The Bank of Finland did not yet raise its rates on this occasion but followed the lead soon after; by decision of the Bank Supervisors the rates were raised from November 3 by 2 per cent, so that the minimum discount rate was now 7¾ per cent. The increase of rates, a change in the public mood, and the decision of the Government in the autumn that deposits and comparable funds should be tax-free and need not even be reported for taxation, proved to have a stimulating effect on deposits — as indicated by the figures for the last months of the year. The changes in the deposit accounts in the last few years are illustrated in detail in the accompanying table.

As the flow of deposits into credit institutions was relatively modest, these experienced great difficulties in satisfying the credit requirements which were very large owing to the rise in prices of imports and in wages and to extensive investment. All these circumstances contributed to a great stringency in the money market and, in order to ease it even slightly, the credit institutions had recourse to rediscounting at the Bank of Finland. Especially when

DEPOSITS BY THE PUBLIC.

	31/12 1950 Mill. mk	1950		Fluctuations 1949		1948	
		Mill. mk	%	Mill. mk	%	Mill. mk	%
Commercial Banks	61,039	+ 6,684	+12.3	+10,310	+23.4	+ 6,309	+16.7
Savings Banks	41,872	+ 4,411	+11.8	+ 8,127	+27.5	+ 4,410	+17.7
Post Office Savings Bank ..	13,892	+ 1,655	+13.5	+ 2,644	+27.6	+ 1,199	+14.3
Co-operative Credit Societies	21,570	+ 3,381	+19.3	+ 4,161	+29.9	+ 2,655	+23.3
Central Bank of the Co-operative Credit Societies ..	295	+ 104	+54.5	— 23	—10.7	— 22	— 9.3
Consumers' Co-operative So- cieties	5,356	+ 707	+15.2	+ 984	+26.8	+ 910	+33.0
Total	144,024	+16,942	+13.3	+26,203	+26.0	+15,461	+18.1

the strain was greatest, rediscounting reached much higher figures than the year before.

PRICES.

Prices moved unfavourably in 1950. Since 1948 there had been an evident tendency towards stabilization of prices and also of wages, and therefore there were good hopes that the prolonged, at times very sharp advance of prices would finally come to an end. However, devaluation in the summer and autumn of 1949 which caused an immediate increase in prices of imports, and thus indirectly affected the domestic price level, caused a rising trend in prices which continued in 1950. The rise in world commodity prices — accentuated in the summer by the political tension in the world — contributed to raise the price level in Finland and continue the upward trend. But there were also other factors working towards this end, especially wages which were raised repeatedly during 1950. In the beginning of the year a $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent increase of wages was accorded, and the Government at the same time decided to abolish wage controls from February 15. Later in the spring there was a general increase of 15 per cent. This took effect on May 15, and wages were again linked to the cost of living index. Although, in June, price controls were made more strict and although the Government, by means of subsidies, attempted to prevent the rise of retail prices and of the cost of living, prices still continued to rise. The decision of the Government in the summer to raise the prices of agricultural products did much to hasten this increase. Owing to these reasons there were fresh wage demands in the autumn which finally led to extensive stoppages in industry and to the threat of a general strike. In October,

however, Government measures resulted in a new general agreement between the workers' and the employers' organizations, and this meant a general increase in wages. As the cost of living index continued to rise in spite of the Government policies, to the extent that this threatened to lead to new claims for higher wages based on this index, the Government decided in November to prohibit for the time being all wage increases. This measure caused strong opposition particularly among the workers, and thus, in spite of all attempts, there was not yet at the end of 1950 any reliable basis for cutting the vicious circle of rising prices and wages.

The rise in the price level was reflected in all price indices. The cost of living, it is true, rose less than the others (thanks to the Government financial policies described already. During the year the official cost of living index (August 1938—July 1939 = 100) increased from 826 in December 1949 to 998 in December 1950, a rise of 21 per cent. In reality the price level rose more, as shown by the wholesale price index (1935 = 100) which was not affected by subsidies: this index rose during 1950 from 1,138 to 1,439 points, an increase of 26 per cent.

The year 1950 brought very unpleasant surprises especially in financial conditions and the labour market. A scramble of prices and wages began again and greatly stimulated inflation which gained ground during the year, causing unrest in the labour market and in the community. Shortages of supplies at the end of the year strengthened the factors promoting inflation. The financial instability and the great fall in the value of the mark were the most negative aspects of the economic development in 1950 and they partially overshadowed the positive results attained in many spheres, especially in that of production.

ITEMS.

Change of Government. The long-expected widening of the parliamentary basis of the Government took place on January 17, when a majority Government was formed. The largest two parties, the Social Democrats and the Agrarians, each have 7 seats, the Swedish Party 2 and the Liberals 1 seat. Yet the new Government includes ten members of the former, among them Mr Kekkonen as Prime Minister and Mr Gartz as Minister for Foreign Affairs, so that no change in general and foreign policy is to be expected.

*

Price control extended. On January 25, 1951, the Government, in accordance with its stabilization programme, issued a new decree regarding the control of prices and payments, and the principles of pricing. The previous decision, dated February 24, 1950, modified on July 29, 1950, covered only goods and services included in the cost of living index, but no raw materials. The new decision includes a list of prices and payments that may be raised only with the consent of the Ministry for Social Affairs. This means a considerable extension of the control system. The prices of fuel wood, sawn timber and paper products are free so far.

*

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

Western Germany. An agreement for the exchange of goods during 1951 between Finland and Trizonia and supplementing that of February 3, 1949, was concluded on December 23, 1950. Finland will import agricultural products, 200,000 tons of coal and coke, steel (at the suggestion of the Germans, only the first half-year's deliveries were fixed), iron, other metals and semi-finished metal products, various chemical products, ceramics and raw materials for the ceramics industry, textiles, and leather and rubber goods. Finnish exports will comprise butter and cheese, sawn and hewn timber, pulp wood, chemical and mechanical pulp, paper and

paper products, granite and asbestos. The value will total 3 million dollars.

Poland. This agreement, dated January 9, 1951, is for an exchange of goods during 1951. Negotiations were mainly concerned with Finland's imports of coal. Poland will deliver altogether 1.5 million tons of coal, 50,000 tons of it in January 1952. Payments will mainly be on a clearing basis, 445,000 tons of coal having been paid already. Further, Poland will export products of the metal industry, sugar, salt, and chemicals etc. Exports from Finland will comprise pit-props and sleepers, cellulose for the viscose industry, rayon, paper and paper products, and workshop equipments.

Great Britain. Negotiations regarding the exchange of goods in 1951 will take place in March. In order that the importation of the most important goods may continue uninterrupted, Finland has already notified her needs for coal, steel, iron and petrol products. They are being considered by the British Government.

France. On December 19, 1950, an agreement was signed supplementing that of June 5, 1950, and coming into force on May 31, 1951. It provides for the importation of such goods as are of special importance to Finland in view of the present world market, while not disregarding the export interests of France. Thus Finland was granted an additional import quota of chemical products, drawn and wrought iron, steel products, machines and mechanical products. Finland may place orders for 150,000 tons of rolling-mill products in addition to the 40,000 tons previously agreed upon. The possibilities of delivering coal to Finland are being considered. Finland will export telegraph poles, insulating boards and pine pulp wood.

India. On January 12, 1951, the exchange of goods during 1951 was agreed upon by correspondence. Finland will import jute, tobacco, hides, peanut oil, and cotton yarn and export newsprint, agricultural machinery and prefabricated houses. The governments will if possible grant additional export quota for such goods as are short in the other contracting country.

Belgium-Luxembourg. An agreement with Belgium was signed on January 24, 1951. As in former years, Finnish imports from Belgium will consist mainly of rolling-mill products, machinery and apparatus, various chemicals and metals, textiles and raw materials for the textile industry. Finland will export mainly woodworking products, such as cellulose, paper and cardboard, also sawn and round timber, and cheese. The goods exchanged will total 11,000 million marks in value.

Bulgaria. After negotiations in Sofia, an agreement with Bulgaria for 1951 was signed in Moscow on January 15. Imports to Finland will include hog's bristles, rice, castor oil, medicinal herbs, tomato ketchup, tobacco, red lead, sheepskins for lining, and grapes. Finland will export cellulose, various grades of paper, aircraft plywood, metal products and sports equipment. This trade is valued at 500,000 dollars in each direction.

*

Credits for the purchase of motor vehicles. The Government has decided to raise a loan of £2,375,000 from British factories for the purchase of tractors and other motor vehicles, mainly lorries. For the same purpose a credit of 500 million francs will be raised from the French Ford company.

*

The merchant fleet. At the end of 1950 Finland's merchant fleet comprised 652

vessels totalling 568,000 gross reg. tons. Of these 376 were steamers, 458,000 tons; 123 motorships, 90,000 tons; and 146 sailing vessels with auxiliary engines, 140,000 tons. Altogether 37 vessels were purchased during the year, of which 15 are steamers, 46,000 tons, and 19 small motorships. The fleet was reduced during the year by 42 vessels, of which 26 were steamers, 17,000 tons, 4 motorships and 12 sailing vessels. The sea-going vessels of more than 500 tons numbered 214 at the end of the year, with a total tonnage of 505,000 tons. In the beginning of the year the corresponding figures were 205 and 471,000 respectively.

The latest acquisition to Finland's merchant fleet, the motorship „Finntrader” of 4,420 gross reg. tons, was received in the beginning of February 1951. It was built in Holland and it is equipped with radar, gyro-compass, automatic fire alarm and radio sounding apparatus, etc. It was ordered by the Merivienti Oy, the subsidiary of which, Oy Finnlines Ltd, will use it for traffic between Finland and the East coast of the United States. Another new motor vessel is the „Orion”, 2,500 gross reg. tons, built for Suomen Höyrylaiva Oy. The „Orion”, like its sister vessel „Sirius” (1949), was built in the shipyard of De Merwede in Rotterdam and will, together with the „Sirius”, ply between Finland and North America. Both the „Finntrader” and the „Orion” make 15 knots and take 12 passengers.

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