

# BANK OF FINLAND MONTHLY BULLETIN

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#### THE FINNISH MARKET REVIEW

#### UNEMPLOYMENT

A structural weakness of the Finnish national economy is the almost regularly occurring unemployment in winter time. This winter the number registered as unemployed has been larger than usual reaching 52.000 at the end of January, and the curve is expected to go on rising up to March after which, according to previous experience, the unemployment will suddenly drop probably to disappear entirely by summer. In the light of the information now available it seems, however, that contrary to expectations the top figure will not exceed last year's maximum of 65,000. Of those registered as unemployed about 80 per cent have so far been placed in public works, chiefly in land clearing and road construction etc.

About 90 per cent of all unemployed are unskilled manual workers, or come from the building trade or agriculture and forestry whereas, at the turn of the year, only 4 per cent consisted of ordinary industrial workers. In winter the pace of all kinds of building and construction activity is regularly reduced, and at the same time a considerable amount of labour is released from agriculture as a seasonal feature. These workers normally earn their living in winter by working in the forest. It is difficult to get clear and reliable information on the matter but it seems that, within the present economic structure, unskilled labour and the owners of dwarf farms cannot easily be fully employed in timber cutting and transportation

in winter. This is true even when the rawmaterial purchases and the replenishment of the stocks of timber are to be considered normal, as they are this winter in relation to the present capacity of the forest industry. This view is supported by the fact that a considerable unemployment has been the rule in rural districts every winter except in the first few post-war years of reconstruction when the demand for labour was unusually great, and in the winters of 1950/51 and 1951/52 when the forest industry evidently enjoyed an exceptionally favourable market situation thanks to the Korean boom. However, an unemployment top of 60,000 represents only 5 per cent of the male working population, and last winter unemployment averaged only a full 2 per cent.

#### INDUSTRY

For industry proper the prospects are clearly better than in the middle of last year. The improvement in the demand for forest industry products and the rise in the prices on the world market have together with certain domestic arrangements brought some relief to the cost crisis of the forest industry. The total volume index of production of the export industries was 130 in October—November 1953 (1948 = 100) as against 108 in January—September. Consequently the result for the whole year will evidently exceed the average level of 1952, which was 109.

The so-called home market industries, which in the first half of 1953 were less

active than in the corresponding months of the year before, increased their production rather sharply in the autumn raising the volume index for January-November (132) one point above the index for the same period of the previous year. The demand for finished goods has been fairly brisk and, on the other hand, the shortage of imported raw materials has not become so acute as was to be feared considering the scope and extent of the necessary import restrictions. Yet, the situation is not quite satisfactory in this respect, and particularly the metal and building industries will possibly experience some shortage of certain raw materials and appliances. From the point of view of employment and demand the metal industries are also continually in a rather critical situation even though the large-scale enterprises have so far succeeded in maintaining practically full employment, thanks mainly to sizeable export deliveries. Of the various branches of the textile industry the wool industry at first experienced a slight shortage of raw material in the autumn. Later the mildness of the early winter season has slackened the demand for woollen goods, but a turn to the better is expected in this respect as cold weather sets in.

#### FOREIGN TRADE

The foreign trade balance of 1953 ended in an export surplus of 9,700 million marks. Although the export volume increased by 5 per cent its value decreased by 16 per cent. The export surplus was attained mainly by cutting down the volume of imports to 72 per cent of the imports of the previous year. By this means a substantial increase of the currency reserves could be attained, which was one of the main tasks and aims of the central bank policy last year. By running down stocks accumulated during the Korean boom it was possible to keep the home market supply of goods equal to the demand and to avoid the inflationary pressure that the reduction of imports would otherwise have caused. In so far as the recent strengthening of the export markets and improvement of the terms of trade prove to last the volume of imports can be increased above that of last year. Trusting that the increasing demand as stimulated by the rising tendency in income can be satisfied the Government has found it expedient further to do away with price regulations and rationing. By setting free the distribution of sugar, margarine and, as from March, coffee and rice it has abolished most of rationing, and the price regulation has been retained only for certain articles which, for one reason or another, are considered as "strategic" ones. The import restrictions have also been alleviated, but no substantial abolition of them is within sight.

#### THE MONEY MARKET

Considering the active interest in investments especially in the building trade it is evident that the monetary policy will still have to remain very strict. The money market was considerably eased last year by the increase in currency reserves. At the same time the banks, evidently to a certain extent prompted by the rigorous rediscounting rules. correspondingly reduced their debt to the central bank, so that the improvement in their cash situation did not cause any substantial expansion of credits. For the State again the deficit of revenue, about 2,000 million marks according to preliminary estimates, was smaller than expected. The cash deficit accordingly seems to have been 3,500 million marks which was entirely covered by bill credits from the private commercial banks. The Treasury's debt to the central bank consequently was about the same at the end of the year as at the beginning of it. The postponement of certain items of expenditure to 1954, the reduction of the income tax rates of private individuals and some other measures are bound to weaken State finances in the first few months of the current year as compared with the corresponding months of last year. In January and February the cash revenue of the State generally exceeds expenditure in Finland, but this year the prospects are different. No further predictions regarding the State finances should or can, however, be made from this fact for the year ahead.

January 30, 1954.

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# STATISTICS 1. STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF FINLAND

		1953 Mill. mk		196 Mill.	
	15/1	23/12	81/12	8/1	<sup>15</sup> / <sub>1</sub>
ASSETS					
Gold Reserve	5 863	5 862	5 862	5 862	5 862
Foreign Currency	9 469	13 636	13 834	13 942	13 749
Foreign Bills	4620	5 982	6 103	5 907	5 931
Foreign Bonds	_	208	209	209	209
Foreign Bank Notes and Coupons	178	109	128	127	123
Foreign Clearing Accounts	4 530	9 120	9 597	9 457	8 306
IMF & IBRD cover 1)	1662	1 662	1 662	1 662	1662
Inland Bills 2)	39 623	23 727	22 080	19 571	17 514
Treasury Bond Loan 1953	<del></del>	20 000	20 000	20 000	20 000
Loans on Security	57	33	33	33	33
Advances on Current Accounts	526	466	398	208	232
Bonds	1 144	2 257	2 238	2 220	2 229
Sundry Assets	394	658	912	322	329
Total	<b>6</b> 8 0 <b>66</b>	83 720	83 056	79 520	76 179
LIABILITIES		'			
Notes in circulation	41 523	45 644	45 019	42 665	<b>4</b> 1 180
Current Account of the Treasury		9 537	7 281	9 102	7 323
Other Current Accounts less Banker's cheques	2 450	2 066	3 943	2 351	2 481
Bank-Post-Bills	39	48	237	23	29
Mark Accounts of holders abroad	4 490	3 012	3 022	2 817	2 406
IMF & IBRD 1)	2697	3 387	3 387	3 387	3 387
Sundry Accounts	496	246	349	450	272
Foreign Debt	2 559	5 647	5 716	5 718	5 750
Equalization Accounts	5 293	4 698	4 583	3 455	3 777
Capital	5 000	5 000	5 000	5 000	5 000
Reserve Fund	2 848	2 848	2 848	3 683	3 683
Earnings less Expenses	65	1 587	1 671	33	55
Undisposed Profits	606			836	836
[ Total	<b>68 066</b>	83 720	83 056	79 520	76 179

#### 2. NOTE ISSUE OF THE BANK OF FINLAND

		1953 Mill. mk		19 Mill.	
	<sup>15</sup> / <sub>1</sub>	28/12	<sup>31</sup> / <sub>12</sub>	8/1	15/1
RIGHT TO ISSUE NOTES					
Gold Reserve and Foreign Balances 3)	20 130	25 798	26 136	26 047	25 874
Additional Right of Issue	50 000	50 000	50 000	50 000	50 000
Total	70 130	75 798	76 136	76 047	75 874
AMOUNT OF ISSUE USED			İ		
Notes in circulation	41 523	45 644	45 019	42 665	41 180
Other Liabilities payable on demand	10 172	18 296	18 219	18 130	15 898
Undrawn Advances on Current Accounts	500	558	625	817	792
Total	$52\ 195$	64 498	63 863	61 612	57 870
NOTE RESERVE		!			
Available	9 220	5 027	4 353	4 006	5 518
Dependent on supplementary cover	8 715	6 273	7 920	10 429	12 486
Total	17 935	11 300	12 273	14 435	18 004
Grand total	70 130	75 978	76 136	76 047	75 874

<sup>1)</sup> IMF & IBRD = International Monetary Fund & International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

<sup>2)</sup> All Treasury bills converted into a bond loan on Sept. 16, 1953.

<sup>3)</sup> Foreign currency, 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.

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

End of			n circulat ill. mk	ion		_	Currenc	3y ¹)		ercentag	h <b>e Issue</b> ge of Lia e on de	abilitie		End of
Month	1951	1952	1953	Monthly Movement	1951	1951 1952 1953 Monthly Movement		1951	1952	1953		thly ment	Month	
	34 383				5 510					108.0				
Jan.	31 820	40 134	41 104	-5049	5 445	22 496	11 079	+1433	110.2	107.2	117.2	+	2.5	Jan.
Feb.	36 647	43 428	44 238	+3134	6 1 1 1	22 654	11 698	+ 619	106.6	103.8	114.4		2.8	Feb.
March	37 447	44 044	44 078	<b>— 160</b>	5 133	20 937	11 620	<b>— 78</b>	102.6	105.8	110.9	l —	3.5	March
April	38 329	44 338		<b>— 274</b>	4 235	18 005	11 355	<b>— 265</b>	101.6	106.2	111.7	+	0.8	April
May	39 055	46 579	45 962	+2158	4 328	17 400	11 106	<b>— 249</b>	107.5	108.2	113.7	+	2.0	May
June	39 670	45 052	43 247	-2 715	4 457	14 478	11 176	+ 70	105.4	112.1	116.7	1	3.0	June
July	39 826	44 173	42 615	<b>— 632</b>	7 3 5 2	12 831	11 658	+ 482	107.7	116.2	114.1	_	2.6	July
Aug.	41 446	45 193	45 075	+2460	12 421	11 836	12 821	+1163	109.0	119.3	112.7	—	1.4	Aug.
Sept.	42 272	43 768	43 185	<b>—1</b> 890	13 484	9 741	12 882	+ 61	111.0	122.5	110.1		2.6	Sept.
Oct.	42 014	42 440	42 759	426	15 730	9 467	13 734	+ 852	112.5	119.5	109.0		1.1	Oct.
Nov.	44 053	45 497	45 590	+2831	16 826	9 583	13 985	+ 251	107.8	117.7	109.2	+	0.2	Nov.
Dec.	44 774	46 153	45 019	<b>— 571</b>	24 123	9 646	13 835	<b>— 150</b>	105.2	114.7	106.8		2.4	Dec.

<sup>1)</sup> Net credit balances with foreign correspondents.

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

	1111124 01			11012		~	01.2.2 101					
End of	N	ote Reserv	78			Loans 1)		(in	cluded in	unted Bil Home I Il. mk		End of
Month	1951	1952	1953	1951	1952	1953	Monthly Movement	1951	1952	1953	Monthly Movement	Month
Jan.	13 553 18 173	32 897	18 235	40 535 36 453	20 661	41 525	<b>5 390</b>	6 913 5 735	217	14 315	2 902	Jan.
Feb.	14 900	30 482	18 610	38 520	21 901	39 695	-1 830	10 652	1 995	13 242	-1 073	Feb.
March April	11 658 11 687	30 467 29 011	18 987 18 195	39 810 39 451	22 961 24 593	37 314 38 653	$-2381 \\ +1339$	8 090 10 888	4 994 7 655	9 781 11 093	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	March April
May	13 734	26 823	14 429	40 285	28 004	43 711	+5058	11 345	8 332	9 788	-1305	May
June	10 821	24 774	16 966	42 318	31 859	42 474	-1237	15 560	9 961	8 273	-1 515	June
July Aug.	13 616 17 206	26 091 21 048	15 848 14 838	40 749 37 556	32 311 39 447	42 462 42 926	$-12 \\ +464$	11 930 4 346	7 346 5 716	3 756 1 338	-4517 $-2418$	July Aug.
Sept.	19 745	21 152	15 698	36 123	40 657	42 240	<b>—</b> 686	3 945	7 411	4 442	+3104	Sept.
Oct.	25 975	20 223	15 301	30 522	40 199	41 992	<b>— 248</b>	723	8 422	5 665	+1 223	Oct.
Nov. Dec.	24 169 32 359	15 976 11 939	16 445 12 273	30 251 20 694	44 294 46 915	40 993 44 173	$-999 \\ +3180$	18 16	9 512 17 217	5 149 8 268	516 +3 119	Nov. Dec.

<sup>1)</sup> IMF & IBRD cover, inland bills, loans on security, advances on current accounts and, since Sept. 1953, a State bond loan.

#### 5. BANK OF FINLAND — BILLS AND BALANCE OF CURRENT ACCOUNTS

End of		ns on the Section Home Mill. mk			Private Bill d in Home Mill. mk			counts Freasury	End of		
Month	1951	1952	1953	1951	1952	1953	1951	1952	1953	Monthly Movement	Month
	19 730		ļ	13 516			1 270				
Jan.	16 730	8 115	11 886	13 647	12 253	14 777	318	2 599	4 148	+ 115	Jan.
Feb.	13 230	6 656	10 226	14 215	12 803	15 720	292	2 160	1 118	3 030	Feb.
March	16 630	4 874	10 701	14 870	12 543	16 347	2 029	2 095	801	- 317	March
April	12 530	3 180	10 581	15 652	13 247	16 489	641	1 171	254	- 547	April
May	11 922	4 153	15 824	16 554	14 973	17857	1 418	1 517	1 653	+1399	Mav
June	9 707	5 443	15 133	16 649	16 134	18 906	2 735	2 671	2 027	+ 374	June
July	13 777	8 769	21 005	14 595	15 752	17 459	1 093	633	4 367	+2340	July
Aug.	20 542	18 057	25 192	12 620	15 247	16 168	1 704	2 635	4 531	+164	Aug.
Sept.	20 459	16 935	21 662	11 447	15 725	15 782	1 335	2 001	5 279	+ 748	Sept.
Oct.	18 369	15 874	21 662	10 938	15 406	14 456	993	2 584	4 277	-1002	Oct.
Nov.	18 032	18 983	21 662	11 777	15 230	13 874	2 071	3 389	3 180	<b>—1 097</b>	Nov.
Dec.	8 686	14 739	21 662	11 567	14 678	13 812	4 071	4 033	4 338	—1 158	Dec.

<sup>1)</sup> Up to August 1953 Treasury bills which in September were converted into a bond loan; the IMF & IBRD cover is included, and so was the current accounts due to the Treasury from May 1951 to August 1958.

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

## 6. BANK OF FINLAND FOREIGN CLEARING ACCOUNTS

## 7. RATES OF EXCHANGE QUOTED BY THE BANK OF FINLAND

	I OTHER	M OLLIA	TIMETI OF S	LOCOLI	10	doorn ni
End of			laims (+) debtedness Mill. mk	( <del></del> ).		
Month	1950	1951	1952	1953	Monthly Movement	
Jan.	1 297 446	647	+8 361	+4174	- 256	New York London Stockholm
Feb.	-277		+4545	+4 666		
March			+6427	+6154	$  \begin{array}{c} + 492 \\ +1488 \end{array}  $	Copenhagen Oslo
April	$\begin{array}{cccc} + & 125 \\ - & 28 \end{array}$	+ 676 + 893	+6930		+319	Paris
May	— 134	— 347	+6269			Brussels
June	— 154 — 9	-1 644				
July			+3 859			Amsterdam
		-1 711			+1 217	Zürich
Aug.	<b>— 151</b>	-1 922	+2048		+ 287	Frankfurt a/M
Sept.	+ 62	<b>— 763</b>	+1672		+1078	Prague
Oct.	<b>—1 638</b>	+ 846	+3243			Montreal, nom.
Nov.	2 127	+1373	+3867	+8925		Rio de Janeiro
Dec.	1 662	+3297	+4 430	+9597	+ 672	Moscow, nom.

	-	1954 <sup>15</sup> / <sub>1</sub>
New York London Stockholm Copenhagen Oslo Paris Brussels Amsterdam Zürich Frankfurt a/M Prague Montreal, nom. Rio de Janeiro	1 Dollar 1 Pound 100 Kronor 100 Kroner 100 Francs 100 Francs 100 Guilders 100 Francs 100 DM 100 Koruny 1 Dollar 100 Cruzeiros	231: — 646: — 4 450: — 3 340: — 3 235: — 66: — 462: — 6 090: — 5 300: — 5 500: — 3 208: — 1 260: —

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

End of		Due to t	he Public Time D Mill.	eposits mk		ther Cre- itutions mk		Total Mill. ml		Bank o	from the f Finland	End of		
Month	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1951	1952	1953	1952	1953	Month		
	42 768		46 678		7 740		65 973		_					
Jan.	38 478	26 624	48 051	60 629	8 348	8 137	67 205	94 877	95 390	204	13 420	Jan.		
Feb.	35 190	25 397	49 528	61 798	8 466	8 265	64 731	93 184	95 460	1 983	12 907	Feb.		
March	36 897	27 423	50 704	62 734	8 464	8 511	72 442	96 065	98 668	4 972	9749	March		
April	30 681	27 361	51 512	63 489	7 652	8 855	69 231	89 845	99 705	7 311	11 088	April		
May	30 493	28 523	52 259	63 906	7 433	8 221	72 486		100 650	7 502	9 270	May		
June	32 803	31 951	52 251	63 922	6 786	8 152	77 369	91 840	104 025	8 345	7 704	June		
July	31 221	31 198	53 426	64 781	8 184	10 021	74 551	92 831	106 000	8 517	3 093	July		
Aug.	30 396	<b>33</b> 206	55 654	66 183	8 873	9 795	82 033		109 184	5 696	413	Aug.		
Sept.	31 937	33 815	55 754	65 907	7 409	7 847	81 033		107 569	6 553	1 982	Sept.		
Oct.	29 354	35 132	55 802	65 888	7 583	8 014	84 955		109 034	7 406	2 531	Oct.		
Nov.	31 788	34 124	56 059	66 017	7 006	8 082	93 428		108 223	8 114	2 595	Nov.		
Dec.	28 020	32 112	59 742	70 455	6 856	7 502	97 186	94 618	110 069	15 294	5 607	Dec.		

Tables 8—10 according to Finnish Official Statistics VII, D, Bank Statistics. Mortgage banks are not included.

#### 9. COMMERCIAL BANKS — HOME LOANS

End			Public		To other				l'otal		End	
of		i Bills . mk	Other Mill.		Mill.			Mi	ll. mk		of	
Month	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953 1951		1952	1953	Monthly Movement	Month	
	49 884		35 694		3 G60	}	70 531					
Jan.	52 380	65 354	36 466	40 962	3 629	4 901	73 841	92 475	111 217	+ 1741	Jan.	
Feb.	55 207	66 714	36 663	40 708	3 770	4 489	75 047	95 640	111 911	+ 694	Feb.	
March	58 481	67 776	37 019	40 264	4 139	4 470	76 714	99 639	112 510	+ 599	March	
April	60 339	68 942	36 697	40 597	3 691	4 429	80 447	100 727	113 968	+1458	April	
May	61 144	68 119	36 892	41 232	3 818	4 601	83 585	101 854	113 952	16	May	
June	61.158	66 743	37 595	41 628	3 656	4 761	87 699	102 404	113 132	- 820	June	
July	63 550	65 925	37 797	41 442	3 750	6 224	87 831	105 097	113 591	+ 459	July	
Aug.	62 124	64 040	37 779	44.207	4 321	6 269	85 796	104 224	114 516	+ 925	Aug.	
Sept.	61 998	63 439	37 779	45 960	4 440	5 680	86 140	104 217	115 079	+ 563	Sept.	
Oct.	62 979	63 568	37 689	48 528	4 4 9 4	5 892	86 829	105 162	117 988	+2909	Oct.	
Nov.	63 267	63 660	39 011	47 156	<b>4 324</b>	6 443	89 299	106 602	117 259	729	Nov.	
Dec.	64 809	61 696	40 072	46 463	4 595	5 120	89 238	109 476	113 279	<b>— 3 980</b>	Dec.	

The figures in italies indicate the position at the end of the previous years

## 10. COMMERCIAL BANKS - POSITION TOWARDS FOREIGN COUNTRIES

End of		Claims Mill. mk		Indebtedness Mill. mk				ot	End of		
Month	1951	1952	1953	1951	1952	1953	1951	1952	1953	Monthly Movement	Month
Jan. Feb. March April May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.	4 867 4 579 5 047 5 475 6 718 7 570 9 581 7 528 9 365 8 483 9 134 11 375 10 608	10 052 9 535 9 078 7 800 7 429 8 158 8 769 8 549 9 091 8 906 8 338 7 539	8 002 6 735 7 383 6 952 4 581 5 329 5 717 5 556 4 671 5 184 6 404 6 183	4 454 4 287 4 360 5 309 6 563 6 929 7 198 7 108 8 569 8 426 8 125 8 361 8 202	9 238 9 572 9 834 11 107 10 968 10 016 9 698 8 669 9 457 9 276 8 125 7 282	7 417 6 794 6 902 6 200 3 824 3 938 3 923 4 165 3 854 4 693 5 528 5 120	+ 413 + 292 + 687 + 166 + 155 + 641 + 2 383 + 420 + 796 + 57 + 1 009 + 3 014 + 2 406	+ 814 - 37 - 756 - 3 307 - 3 539 - 1 858 - 929 - 120 - 366 - 370 + 213 + 257	+ 585 - 59 + 481 + 752 + 757 + 1 391 + 1 391 + 817 + 491 + 876 + 1 063	+ 328 644 + 540 + 271 + 5 + 634 + 403 403 574 326 + 385 + 187	Jan. Feb. March April May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.

## 11. FOREIGN PAYMENT POSITION OF ALL BANKS 1)

# 12. POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS AND GIRO ACCOUNTS 2)

End of	of Mill. mk Onth 1051 1052 1052 Monthly						ecounts . mk			posits ll. mk			End of
Month	1951	1952	1953	Monthly Movement		1952	1953	1951	1952	1953		nthly ement	Month
	2 250					11 203		13 892					
Jan.	<b>— 1 104</b>	+24494	+10 250	+ 1007		6 692	6 366	14 024	19 461	24 190	+	628	Jan.
Feb.	l+ 908	+24972	+10537	+ 287		7 260	6 598	14 448	20 490	24 817	+	627	Feb.
March	<b>— 165</b>	+24214	+12296	+ 1 759		12 153	12 068	14 962	20 849	25 057	+	240	March
April	- 955	+20427	$\pm 12471$	+ 175		6 322	6 619	15 091	20 927	25 014	_	43	April
May	+ 1058	+19952	+10477	iii 1 994		6 086	6 875	15 191	21 087	25 227	+	213	Mav
June	+ 1779		+10415	62		16 155	16 143	15 397	21 202	25 181	_	46	June
July	+ 1059	+15 779	+12518	+ 2103		6 628	6 851	15 675	21 375	25 072	<b>—</b>	109	July
Aug.	+ 7661	+12680	+14044	+ 1 526		5 921	6 548	16 595	22 350	25 691	+	619	Aug.
Sept.	9 687	+10030	+15 671	+ 1627		12 238	11 680	16 828	22 449	25 722	<b>i</b>	31	Sept.
Oct.	+16023	+10270	+16724	+ 1 053		6 738	7 382	16 981	22 534	25 700	<u>-</u> -	22	Oct.
Nov.	+19851	+10737	+17972	+ 1248		6 233	7 066	17 263	22 826	25 883	+	183	Nov.
Dec.	+27718	+ 9 243	+18272	300		10 765	10 672	18 243	23 562	27 074		1 191	Dec.

<sup>1)</sup> 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 and the debt to IMF and IBRD are taken into account, and for the Commercial Banks their net position is taken into account according to table 10 above.

#### 13. DEPOSITS IN THE SAVINGS BANKS

End of	Sa	wings Acco Mill. mk		Gu	mill. ml				Total Mill. m	k		End of
Month	1951	1952	1953	1951	1952	1953	1950	1951	1952	1953	Monthly Movement	Month
Jan. Feb. March April May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.	39 687 40 171 41 029 41 791 42 647 43 166 43 401 44 166 45 201 45 621 47 062 48 187 52 307	53 546 54 870 56 054 57 223 58 137 58 604 59 995 61 128 61 041 61 783 62 289 65 799	66 937 68 146 69 111 70 117 70 634 70 372 71 061 71 641 71 452 72 085 72 764 77 272	2 208 2 414 2 264 2 364 2 568 2 599 2 405 2 743 2 756 2 695 3 281 3 311 2 897	2 862 2 815 2 977 3 476 3 201 3 201 3 791 3 521 3 576 3 987 3 557 3 159	2 996 3 153 8 196 3 451 3 529 3 412 3 851 4 043 3 689 4 120 3 698 3 315	37 461 38 279 38 789 39 133 39 691 39 209 38 732 39 294 39 457 39 208 39 637 39 858 41 895	42 585 43 293 44 155 45 215 45 765 45 806 46 909 47 957 48 316 50 343 51 498 55 204	56 408 57 685 59 031 60 699 61 338 61 805 63 786 64 649 64 617 65 770 65 846 68 958	69 933 71 299 72 307 73 568 74 163 73 784 74 912 75 642 76 205 76 462 80 587	+ 998 + 1366 + 1008 + 1261 + 595 - 379 + 1128 + 772 - 543 + 1064 + 257 + 4125	Jan. Feb. March April May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.

According to figures supplied by the Central Statistical Office.

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

<sup>\*)</sup> According to figures supplied by the Post Office Savings Bank. Giro accounts include all private accounts except those of Commercial Banks.

#### 14. DEPOSITS IN CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES AND CONSUMERS' CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

End of	De	posits in C	o-operative Mill. 1		eties¹)	Deposit	s in Consu	mers' Co-e Mill. mk		locieties 2)	End of
Month	1950	1951	1952	1953	Monthly Movement	1950	1951	1952	1953	Monthly Movement	Month
	18 189					4 649					
Jan.	18 441	21 887	32 388	39 373	+ 95	4 768	5 528	8 989	11 091	+ 293	Jan.
Feb.	18 876	22 493	33 526	40 291	+ 918	4 922	5 844	9 440	11 621	+ 530	Feb.
March	19 358	23 441	34 639	41 206	+ 915	5 071	6 226	9 793	11 696	+ 75	March
April	19 527	24 001	35 426	41 295	+ 89	5 151	6 700	10 047	11 690	<b>—</b> 6	April
May	19 380	24 401	36 135	41 504	+ 209	5 051	6 794	10 374	11 694	+ 4	May
June	19 099	24 549	36 162	41 317	- 187	4 957	6 825	10 260	11 547	147	June
July	19 402	25 381	37 040	41 736	+ 419	4 924	6 913	10 293	11 461	<b>— 86</b>	July
Aug.	20 115	27 166	38 517	42 839	+1103	4 961	7 024	10 292	11 461	± 0	Aug.
Sept.	20 059	27 548	38 106	42 553	<b>— 286</b>	4 937	7 170	10 204	11 388	- 73	Sept.
Oct.	20 092	28 667	37 753	42 191	362	4 957	7 459	10 200	11 347	<b>— 41</b>	Oct.
Nov.	20 464	29 645	37 529	42 197	+ 6	5 065	7 781	10 262	11 424	+ 77	Nov.
Dec.	21 609	31 696	39 253	44 489	+2292	5 356	8 442	10 798	11 951	+ 527	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.

#### 15. DEPOSITS IN ALL CREDIT INSTITUTIONS 1)

				<del></del>					
End of	Time D Mill.	-	Total Deposits due to the Public Mill. mk						
Month	1952	1953	1952	1953	Monthly Movement				
Jan.	155 530 160 958	200 671	203 611 204 803	232 406	+ 1 685				
Feb.	166 497	205 123	206 905	235 775	+ 3 369				
March April	170 526 173 313	207 991 209 907	213 104 210 185	241 013 243 171	$+5238 \\ +2158$				
May	176 108	211 145	212 285	245 518	+ 2347				
June July	176 619 180 171	210 395 212 148	214 949 217 802	248 564 250 795	$+ 3048 \\ + 2231$				
Aug.	186 003	215 949	222 396	255 890	+ 5 095				
Sept. Oct.	185 580 186 082	214 996 215 271	223 516 221 882	255 210 257 231	- 680 $+$ 2 021				
Nov.	187 083	216 297	224 697	256 854	$\begin{array}{cccc} + & 2 & 021 \\ - & & 377 \end{array}$				
Dec.	197 288	229 416	230 719	267 284	+10430				

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

# 16. INSURANCES IN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES

		COMITAL		
	New risk	s accepted	<sup>1</sup> )	T7 1
19	52	195	3*	End of
Number	Amount Mill. mk	Number	Amount Mill. mk	Month
15 249	2 804	12 706	2 638	Jan.
17 279	3 158	13 308	2 794	Feb.
17 336	3 240	14 101	2 980	March
15 380	2 881	12 956	2 788	April
15 412	2 863	11 751	2 471	May
14 282	2 723	10 785	2 324	June
9 811	1 819	7 916	1 733	July
11 011	2 052	9 038	1 826	Aug.
13 166	2 714	10 695	2 369	Sept.
15 212	3 118	11 968	2 646	Oct.
15 879	15 879 3 147		2 719	Nov.
17 260	3 467	13 548	3 436	Dec.
177 277	33 986	141 218	30 724	Total

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

#### 17. CHANGES IN NUMBER AND CAPITAL OF LIMITED COMPANIES

	11. 0	HANGE	10 11( 1	V Cuiding	AND	UALITA	11 UI .		Our	DILLING.	
Year and	Fou	ınded		increased Capital		ed or with		rease (+) ompanies	or reduct		Year and
Quarter	Num- ber	Capital Mill. mk	Num- ber	Increase of Capital Mill. mk	Num- ber	Reduction of Capital Mill. mk		Capital Mill. mk	Num- ber	Capital Mill. mk	Quarter
1949 1950 1951 1952	1 390 1 421 1 025 1 225	1 573 3 527 3 288 5 530	622 1 079 671 878	8 695 12 826 8 475 16 980	276 255 253 316	353 228 611 234	+1209 +782	+ 9 915 +16 125 +11 152 +22 276	+ 243 + 172	+1 049 +1 773 +1 850 +2 727	1949 1950 1951 1952
1952 April-June July-Sept. OctDec.	301 235 419	1 254 578 2 142	172 164 346	2 400 924 7 680	69 61 111	31 25 131	+ 232	+ 3 623 + 1 477	+ 65 + 45	+ 828	1952 April-June July-Sept. OctDec.
1953 Jan March April-June July-Sept.	257 295 253	643 1 410 1 533	159 143 90	1 342 1 455 235	101 80 61	176 450 720		+ 2415	+ 85	+ 340 +1 136 +1 160	1953 Jan March April-June July-Sept.

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. RANKRUPTCIES

#### 19. STOCK EXCHANGE

Month		Bar	ikrupteles Number	1)	
	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953*
January	22	48	20	54	32
February	25	55	26	47	74
March	42	55	12	28	43
April	38	38	26	41	26
May	43	21	15	32	22
June	19	19	10	12	22
July	27	15	4	12	37
August	12	5	15	10	11
September	28	44	8	18	48
October	22	36	41	75	
November	25	42	51	56	
December	76	28	11	44	
Total	379	406	239	429	
JanSept.	256	300	136	254	315

7	Turnover	of Stock l Mill. mk	_	¹)	Month
1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	
89 84 217 189 84 157 76 124 151 141 131 174 1 617	148 155 235 358 299 226 185 235 318 340 228 229 2 956	287 248 264 281 219 238 162 230 216 192 215 229 2781	187 166 203 194 243 107 148 156 136 169 127 148 1 984	106 127 127 214 172 201 207 301 283 118 144 135 2 134	January February March April May June July August September October November December
	ccording	to data	supplied		

Committee.

#### 20 STOCK EXCHANGE INDEX 1948-100

		zŧ	. BIUU	N EAUI	IANGE	INDEX	1948 == 10	NU .		
-				S	hare Prices	l				
Month		Ali kinds		В	ank Share	3	Ind	ustrial Sha	res	Month
	1951	1952	1953	1951	1952	1953	1951	1952	1953	
January	210	203	164	137	137	124	226	217	169	January
February	221	199	166	137	139	125	240	211	172	February
March	242	194	165	130	130	118	266	207	172	March
April	229	187	176	127	129	126	251	198	185	April
May	205	169	191	126	121	132	222	178	202	May
June	210	166	199	125	119	135	227	174	211	June
July	199	177	203	125	122	140	214	187	215	July
August	207	180	227	128	123	144	223	191	245	August
September	209	177	227	133	123	141	224	187	245	September
October	198	172	226	129	122	142	212	181	243	October
November	189	166	230	129	122	144	201	173	247	November
December	203	164	231	132	121	145	217	170	247	December
Whole year	210	180	200	130	126	135	227	190	213	Whole year

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

#### 21. PUBLIC DEBT

End of Year				According (	o the Finan Mill. mk <sup>1</sup> )		8			Mill. Dollars <sup>2</sup> )	End of Year
and		Funded De	bt	Sh	ort-term Cr	edit	То	tal Public	Debt	Total Public	and
Month	Foreign	Internal	Total	Foreign	Internal	Total	Foreign	Internal	Total	Debt	Month
1948 1949 1950 1951 1952	38 512 57 487 60 426 70 686 63 857	53 523 48 162 42 650 42 845 41 481	92 035 105 649 103 076 113 531 105 338	5 093 5 666 5 453 4 126 3 874	24 489 28 550 27 176 13 294 19 901	29 582 34 216 32 629 17 420 23 775	43 605 63 153 65 879 74 812 67 731	78 012 76 712 69 826 56 189 61 382	121 617 139 865 135 705 130 951 129 113	894 605 587 567 559	1948 1949 1950 1951 1952
1958 May June July Aug. Sept. 3) Oct. Nov.	63 226 62 964 64 565 64 507 64 138 64 137 64 083	40 047 40 041 39 762 39 562 60 074 60 730 60 873	103 273 103 005 104 327 104 069 124 212 124 867 124 956	3 773 3 773 1 846 1 825 1 737 1 513 1 472	16 446 25 226 21 150 29 649 10 090 9 252 6 767	20 219 28 999 22 996 31 474 11 827 10 765 8 239	66 999 66 737 66 411 66 332 65 875 65 650 65 555	56 493 65 267 60 912 69 211 70 164 69 982 67 640	123 492 132 004 127 323 135 543 136 039 135 632 133 195	535 571 551 587 589 587 577	1953 May June July Aug. Sept. <sup>3</sup> ) Oct. Nov.

<sup>1)</sup> 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.— 1) 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.
1) All Treasury bills converted into a bond loan on Sept. 16, 1953.
2) Preliminary figures subject to minor alterations.

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

#### 22. STATE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

		ļ	Current	Revenue		Capital	Revenue	] ,			ital iditure	
Year and Month	Total Re- venue	Total	Taxes ¹)	In- terest and Divi- dends <sup>1</sup> )	Profits of Busi- ness enter- prises <sup>2</sup> )	Total	Loans	Total Expend- iture	Gurrent Expend- iture	Total	Re- demp- tions	Year and Month
				Mill. m	k				Mill.	mk		
1951 1952			150 152 161 437	1 892 2 210	4 387 6 295				143 924 145 844			1951 1952
1953 Budget Suppl. <sup>3</sup> )	180 068 35 348		141 436	2 139	4 485 — 28				129 905 8 716	50 067 29 958	7 475 7 063	1953 Budget Suppl. <sup>3</sup> )
1952 JanNov.	175 332	168 492	136 068	1 796	526	6 840	4 448	167 079	127 446	<b>3</b> 9 633	12 859	1952 Jan,-Nov,
1953 JanNov.	188 654	161 464	131 427	1 849	2 096	27 190	24 060	  171 060	120 670	50 890	6 926	1953 JanNov.

Tables 22—23 according to the accounts kept by the Treasury.

1) Taxes here include the surplus of the Alcohol Monopoly.——2) The figures given refer to net revenue.—3) Passed in June and December.

#### 28. COLLECTION OF TAXES AND CHARGES

<del></del>	Direct	taxes 1)			In	direct tax	05				Em- ployers'	
Year		In- come				E	Excise dues			pay- ments	Year	
and Month	Total	and Pro- perty tax	Total	Sales tax	Import duty	Spirits taxes *)	Total	On Tobacco	On Coffee	Stamp duty	for Child allow- ances	and Month
						Mill. mk						
1951 1952	42 087 46 082		102 965 109 773		16 202 20 673	12 017 16 186	12 567 13 608	8 906 9 828	634 905	5 100 5 582	16 181 17 599	1951 1952
1953 Budget	40 030	39 500	95 756	52 000	17 000	14 140	12 616	9 000	750	5 650	16 500	1953 Budget
1952 JanNov.	38 501	37 910	92 548	47 592	19 135	14 298	11 523	8 146	807	5 019	15 <b>4</b> 62	1952 JanNov.
1953 <b>JanN</b> ov.	43 182	42 652	82 799	40 048	15 353	14 639	12 759	9 004	1 205	5 446	15 677	1953 JanNov.

1) Excluding direct taxes paid by the Alcohol Monopoly. — 2) Surplus of the Alcohol Monopoly, direct taxes paid by it and excise on spirits.

#### 24. VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Month		Imports (c. i. f.) Mill. mk		(f. o	Exports b., free ex Mill. mk	ports)		us of Impor r Exports (- Mill. mk		Month
	1951	1952	1953*	1951	1952	1953*	1951	1952	1953*	
January February March April May June July August September October November December Total	7 516 8 608 6 980 11 285 13 231 14 838 12 711 15 242 16 432 17 008 16 506 16 107 155 464	15 197 15 763 16 287 17 305 19 513 18 176 16 809 12 190 11 894 12 093 13 278 13 681 182 186	12 051 7 273 9 761 11 767 10 093 9 986 9 630 9 719 9 388 10 636 9 406 12 150 121 860	8 286 7 314 7 621 10 187 16 297 15 095 18 572 21 431 20 344 22 292 20 030 19 414 186 883	14 637 13 144 11 559 13 010 12 291 14 157 12 658 13 537 14 332 13 333 12 782 156 829	8 417 5 847 9 750 9 345 9 186 12 180 13 801 12 900 11 815 13 683 12 548 12 088 131 555	+ 770 - 1 294 + 641 - 1 098 + 3 066 + 257 + 5 861 + 6 189 + 4 912 + 5 284 + 3 524 + 3 307 + 31419	- 4 728 - 5 916 - 6 503 - 5 885 - 2 652 + 468 + 1 643 + 2 239	- 3 634 - 1 426 - 11 - 2 422 - 907 + 2 194 + 4 171 + 3 181 + 2 427 + 3 047 + 3 137 - 62 + 9 695	January February March April May June July August September October November December 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

	•		Imports (s. i. f.) Mill. mk					Exports (f. o. b.) Mill. mk	٠	
Classes of Goods	-	V	Vhole yea	r			V	Vhole year	r	
	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953*	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953*
Dairy produce, eggs, honey Other animal products, live	414	589	1 554	473	412	799	1 750	1 816	2 826	2 094
animals	554 3	527 64	939 178	638 123	709 93	802 0	270 24	286 0	153	187 1
VegetablesEatable fruit	864	1 283	1 260	3 594	2 150	94	66	98	152	10
Coffee, tea, spices Cereals, milling products Certain seeds and fruit,	1 201 3 359	3 387 5 361	4 397 9 955	5 896 15 911	6 855 10 641	114	350	189	643	1 164
plants for industrial purposes	219	239	<b>4</b> 57	483	591	98	216	304	472	636
Raw materials for tanning and dyeing	59	100	141	65	85	_	_	_	1	8
Animal and vegetable fats   Meat and fish products	1 806 125	2 253 153	3 478 345	2 678 593	2 530 432	6 43	18 6	6	21 3	38 I 0
Sugar, sweets	2 116	3 533	4 360	4 611	3 722	17	20	26	19	22
Beverages, vinegars Fodder	371 1 065	315 789	758 1 973	739 2 593	547 1 109	467 —	650 —	992	438 89	234 196
Tobacco	400 855	931 1 208	1 284 2 377	1 551 2 049	1 554 1 198			365	693	1 120
Mineral fuel and oils Chemical and pharmaceu-	6 296	10 937	20 672	22 715	16 396		5	2	10	30
tical products	1 970	2 783	5 048	4 445	3 663		296	324	246	256
extracts, varnishes Casein, albumen, glues Fertilizers	1 518 296 2 111	1 918 404 2 206	3 045 691 3 799	1 645 407 4 272	1 321 336 2 662		2 1 1	7 0	6 3 0	. 2
Hides, skins, leather and furs; manufactures of	2111	2 200				į	_			
these materials	1 287 848	1 484 1 126	2 945 3 840	1 788 1 941	1 562 1 359		674 20	426 6	881 7	672 18
Wood and wood goods	100	154	312	248	234	31 046	35 585	73 407	70 312	53 085
WoodpulpCardboard and paper, their	5	3	170	14	11	14 279	18 789	61 818	36 307	22 256
applications Textile materials, textile	94	120 16 021	179 26 907	209 24 081	116 14 883	12 434 950	16 273 1 142	37 290 1 257	30 077 1 213	26 530 1 118
goods	104	55	118	108	46	6	7	12	21	28
other mineral material, glass	689	752	1 126	1 313	793	407	511	600	494	466
therefrom	11 891 5 601	12 397 7 399	22 229 10 262	29 628 15 570	13 987 11 525	828 404	1 216 1 298	2 067 1 952	1 823 3 122	2 588 5 702
Electric machinery and apparatus				6 777	4 780		356	666	755	
Transport material Instruments, clocks and watches, musical instru-	2 966 3 446	3 812 4 086	4 887 11 258		11 851		1 049	2 301	5 083	1 034 11 077
ments	463	721	1 172		1 082		27	48	62	54
All others Total	1 315 66 278	2 038 <b>89 148</b>	3 511 <b>155 464</b>	3 377 <b>182 186</b>	2 625 <b>121 860</b>		570 <b>81 479</b>	615 <b>186 883</b>	897 <b>156 829</b>	935 <b>131 55</b> 5
Reparation deliveries						12 226	·# 0.40	12 396	8 215	

<sup>\*</sup> Preliminary figures subject to minor alterations.

#### 26. IMPORTS OF THE MOST IMPORTANT ARTICLES

Month	Wheat Tons				Coffee Tons		Refin	Month		
	1951	1952	1953*	1951	1952	1953*	1951	1952	1953*	
January	6 459	20 001	20 956	139	1 409	2.075	6 075	6 758	5 725	January
February	13 469	24 219	793	797	2 116	1 791	9 866	8 507	7 469	February
March	17 916	30 649	17 208	1 431	1 771	1 583	5 794	7 635	7 771	March
April	22 948	34 448	54 317	926	1 187	1 917	8 438	9 921	13 572	April
May	26 173	38 863	35 461	1 807	2 271	1 841	10 554	9 368	12 360	May
June	7 857	31 078	26 780	1 699	1 847	1 988	9 412	13 710	13820	June
July	12 742	22 783	30 041	310	1 949	1 827	9 407	15 540	10 187	July
August	25 636	16 028	23 694	1 148	1 688	1 914	8 312	10 417	14 353	August
September	23 070	1 898	15 726	1 590	1 689	1 779	10 518	8 963	10 924	September
October	12 523	13 302	5 975	1 791	1 841	920	10 388	8 795	11 391	October
November	24 051	42 158	6 952	1 502	2 219	2 501	7 735	13 720	5 995	November
December	21 651	40 521	11 260	1 631	1 804	2 881	10 699	7 180	9 568	December
Total	214 495	315 948	249 163	14 771	21 791	28 017	107 198	120 514	$123\ 135$	Total

Month	Raw Tobacco Month Tons		(	Joal and Cok Tons	•		Petrol Tons	!	Month	
	1951	1952	1953*	1951	1952	1953*	1951	1952	1953*	
January	388	443	411	187 312	245 332	188 777	13 235	20 012	15 094	January
February	403	425	396	145 243	190 350	99 657	18 733	17 260	20 200	February
March	339	387	407	95 080	120 097	82 223	21 068	20 436	19 680	March
April	397	362	399	106 882	173 122	84 619	17 546	20 787	25 797	April
May	395	461	367	242 342	253 915	87 770	21 034	24 681	20 251	May
June	442	435	375	167 149	308 <b>43</b> 8	165 568	24 842	26 130	39 597	June
July	115	240	229	202 822	250 309	193 076	27 459	28 099	31 299	July
August	499	443	455	169 090	300 973	203 479	26 498	19 213	30 141	August
September	416	469	497	236 888	234 381	230 275	23 259	29 688	28 333	Septembe
October	470	511	395	284 008	115 359	245 954	25 287	35 408	22 907	October
November	439	430	439	302 154	228 464	253 010	24 721	20 780	21 638	Novembe
December	310	266	362	244 744	180 654	191 188	22 424	21 771	28 690	December
Total	4 618	4 872	4 732	2 383 714	2 601 394	2 025 596	266 106	284 265	303 627	Total

Month	Mineral oils Tons		·	Fertilizers Tons		ır.	Month			
	1951	1952	1953*	1951	1952	1953*	1951	1952	1953*	
January	23 344	24 460	32 420	43 965	43 900	5 286	923	597	1 020	January
February	7 910	33 365	40 823	28 656	26 194	2 362	993	1 401	1 524	February
March	14 437	26 832	28 171	18 749	23 591	22 526	158	876	1 293	March
April	7 845	33 223	25 588	15 203	47 921	15 813	1 547	2 244	463	April
May	10 859	22 801	80 205	48 609	62 156	44 074	1 105	1 335	724	May
June	46 398	27 219	41 881	63 686	45 710	27 578	1 188	1 149	518	June
July	17 642	25 050	25 557	47 137	63 132	36 172	342	1 631	_	July
August	16 323	20 192	23 031	52 307	52 957	40 683	1 596	1	2 369	August
September	22 293	27 424	40 861	47 021	45 426	19 214	1 244	554	348	September
October	29 683	36 572	44 061	75 529	36 704	56 144	1 575	1 082		October
November	34 459	30 830	40 739	61 291	46 336	38 715	863	2 416	371	November
December	28 844	36 118	42 061	28 138	35 410	34 319	1 409	984	1 607	December
Total		344 086	415 398	530 291	529 437	342 886	12 943	14 270	10 237	

<sup>•</sup> Preliminary figures subject to minor alterations.

## 26. IMPORTS OF THE MOST IMPORTANT ARTICLES - Continued

Month	Pig :Iron Tons			Bar	Iron and Ba	r Steel	She	Month		
	1951	1952	1953*	1951	1952	1953*	1951	1952	1953*	
January	50	1 630	124	   5 042	10 512	9 388	8 748	11 066	7 846	   Janúary
February	14	1 515	20	7 889	11 258	3 614	7 543	13 689	7 893	February
March	40	50	30	6 552	14 462	2 81 <b>3</b>	6 515	12 356	7 605	March
April	260	3 339	130	8 433	11 628	2 841	6 928	11 779	5 968	April
May	254	3 016	57	9 885	11 746	3 037	10 296	12 377	6 518	May
June	3 917	1 274	50	13 914	15 493	2 320	8 955	12 004	2 786	June
July	127	4 757	327	12 465	12 469	1 945	11 516	11 276	5 899	July
August	656	2 073	5	11 940	11 355	1 588	10 939	6 657	3 660	August
September	111	2 703	272	14 687	10 813	1 519	8 829	8 829	4 731	September
October	1 056	968	150	12 598	8 680	2768	16 158	7 735	5 655	October
November	210	80	1 857	10 481	7 384	4083	10 168	8 278	8 905	November
December	823	70	3 424	13 294	7 096	4 189	9 632	8 500	11 890	December
Total	7 518	21 475	6 446	127 180	132 896	40 105	116 227	124 546	79 356	Total

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

Month	Wooden Houses and Huts Floor area 1 000 m²			All	Round Timb kinds excl. 1 000 m*		Sa 1 (	Month		
	1951	1952	1953*	1951	1952	1953*	1951	1952	1953*	
January	106	43	19	112	144	47	40	35	49	January
February	72	88	36	109	137	24	29	23	13	February
March	93	70	119	108	139	76	22	21	27	March
April	85	129	108	135	148	66	18	13	34	April
Maγ	116	80	49	247	617	172	54	32	40	May
June	96	62	5	498	678	318	75	40	79	June
July	62	76	93	850	888	381	109	71	120	July
August	98	57	103	1 002	874	349	148	71	85	August
September	111	53	71	835	666	297	118	76	67	Septembe
October	83	144	118	636	477	262	104	92	56	October
November i	79	133	78	475	203	208	96	73	63	Novembe
December	37	114	75	298	141	188	62	64	55	December
Total	1 038	1 049	874	5 305	5 112	2 388	875	611	688	Total

Month	Matches Month Tons			Plywood 1 000 m <sup>3</sup>		Во	Month			
	1951	1952	1953*	1951	1952	1953*	1951	1952	1953*	
January	147	289	83	21	27	17	215	169	148	January
February	110	190	78	17	19	11	171	137	44	February
March	123	54	127	16	20	22	286	99	83	March
April	127	72	61	27	24	20	449	80	78	April
May	181	117	111	32	19	15	459	80	166	May
June	42	50	104	23	18	17	277	97	67	June
July	109	61	128	20	15	21	282	117	53	July
August	1	37	29	22	10	10	194	42	107	August
September	114	106	82	23	17	16	330	77	56	Septembe
October	242	83	134	30	16	23	291	125	131	October
November	102	123	125	24	20	19	339	76	95	November
December	100	136	116	24	17	25	143	68	115	December
Total	1 398	1 268	1 178	279	222	216	3 436	1 167	1 143	Total

<sup>1)</sup> Free exports. — 2) 1 standard sawn timber = 4.672 m<sup>3</sup>.

<sup>•</sup> Preliminary figures subject to minor alterations.

#### 27. EXPORTS OF THE MOST IMPORTANT ARTICLES - Continued

I Month		echanical P Tons	ulp 1)	··Sul <sub>l</sub>	phite Cellule Tons	250 <sup>1</sup> )	Sulp	1 ( 1 ( 1 ( 1 ( 1 ( 1 ( 1 ( 1 ( 1 ( 1 (	Month	
	1951	1952	1953*	1951	1952	1953*	1951	1952	1953*	
January	19 752	6 914	18 038	47 872	49 647	39 984	32 189	29 197	22 268	January
February	8 906	11 830	6 911	34 942	48 897	23 542	19 760	24 524	13 872	February
March	13 684	8 124	12 420	34 502	41 843	50 328	21 360	15 118	41 821	March
April 🖟 🔝	25 182	14 456	19 496	51 287	48 180	37 233	28 683	20 198	25 483	April
May	22 282	20 286	18 892	63 585	29 725	<b>35 430</b>	47 246	19 799	22 964	May
June	20 050	8 835	14 839	53 527	26 413	33 103	29 937	13 174	36 780	June
July	25 118	9 000	13 244	48 888	17 867	27 655	39 022	8 091	22 974	July
August -	20 439	2 834	17 498	49 028	22 976	49 017	35 223	7 967	23 254	August
September	23 102	11 549	26 622	38 523	39 765	43 035	29 796	23 077	29 309	Septembe
October	16 352	17 632	18 656	60 335	49 671	42 922	30 806	17 229	27 801	October
November	10 488	17 709	20 739	48 450	52 881	36 351	40 247	32 691	26 153	
December	4 383	14 274	16 177	62 779	48 637	45 524	33 555	34 358	30 244	December
Total	209 788	143 443	203 532	593 718	476 502	464 124	887 824	245 423		

Month	Gardboard All kinds Tons				Paper All kinds Tons		(included	Month		
	1951	1952	1953*	1951	1952	1953*	1951	1952	1953*	
January	18 847	13 285	9 983	37 774	52 270	48 944	28 187	35 768	35 637	January
February	11 221	11 547	8 666	40 937	44 992	30 401	27 218	27 795	18 699	February
March	9 532	9 074	11 096	36 691	41 623	68 284	24 653	25 338	42 733	March
April	13 107	10 474	9 906	49 588	47 864	57 866	29 359	36 967	34 040	April
May	21 542	7 419	9 004	70 326	50 133	<b>55 299</b>	46 721	39 000	34 553	May
June	12 408	6 339	10 711	50 197	36 184	56 412	32 234	28 576	32 564	June
Jul <del>y</del>	14 555	6 107	9 984	56 962	44 957	53 396	33 858	34 731	33 697	July
August	14 602	4 729	7 011	48 229	37 083	62 111	29 010	28 773	35 279	August
September	12 425	6 794	9 630	57 330	50 557	53 196	36 192	34 865	31 377	September
October	13 502	10 350	10 866	52 994	59 928	67 726	32 936	38 814	36 762	October
November	13 212	11 479	11 545	45 478	54 134	58 849	25 082	32 982	32 222	November
December	15 311	11 604	12 414	58 686	49 363	64 109	36 994	28 833	34 618	December
Total	164 764	109 201	120 816	605 192	569 088	676 593	382 444	392 442	402 181	Total

<sup>1)</sup> Dry weight.

#### 28. UNIT VALUE INDEX OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS 1935 = 100

		Gro	oups of In	ported G	oods		Pr	incipal Ex	ported Go	ods	
Year and Month	Total Imports	Raw ma- terials	Machi- nery	Food- stuffs	Other consumption goods	Total Exports	Sawn timber	Mechan- ical pulp	Dry cellu- lose	Paper	Year and Month
1949 1950 1951 1952	1 105 1 403 1 946 1 841	1 117 1 358 2 133 1 946	1 134 1 395 1 585 1 586	1 089 1 590 1 955 2 017	1 043 1 257 1 594 1 396	1 336 1 500 2 801 2 614	1 440 1 663 2 605 2 457	1 249 1 386 3 258 2 797	1 144 1 355 3 835 2 900	1 199 1 347 2 374 2 298	1949 1950 1951 1952
1953	J ,				1						1953
JanJune JanJuly JanAug. JanSept. JanOct. JanNov. JanDec.	1 729 1 727 1 728 1 719 1 709 1 699 1 695	1 735 1 731 1 727 1 712 1 706 1 691 1 677	1 589 1 579 1 613 1 611 1 590 1 596 1 633	2 008 2 008 2 000 1 998 1 979 1 955 1 935	1 391 1 383 1 373 1 359 1 357 1 358 1 361	1 956 2 035 2 072 2 091 2 100 2 089 2 074	2 464 2 476 2 484 2 491 2 503 2 500 2 499	2 026 2 020 2 016 2 027 2 024 2 015 2 011	1 733 1 734 1 724 1 705 1 705 1 697 1 702	1 755 1 755 1 761 1 761 1 761 1 759 1 762	JanJune JanJuly JanAug. JanSept. JanOct. JanNov. JanDec.

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.

• Preliminary figures subject to minor alterations.

#### 29. FOREIGN TRADE WITH VARIOUS COUNTRIES

1:30			Imports (c. i. f.)				(f. o.	Export		
" Country			Whole ye	ar				Whole ye	ear	
	1950	1951	1952	195	3*	1950	1951	1952	19	53*
Europe:	%	%	%	Mill. mk	%	1 %	%	%	Mill. mk	%
Belgium — Luxembourg	4.5	5.9	. 3.3	3 297	2.7	4.1	3.0	2.7	3 661	2.8
Bulgaria	0.1	0.1	0.0	69	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	183	0.2
Czechoslovakia	2.0	1.0	1.5	4 085	3.4	0.7	0.6	0.4	824	0.2
Denmark	8.0	5.7	3.7	3 606	3.0	7.4	4.5	3.4	4 583	3.5
France	6.1	6.8	10.1	6 974	5.7	5.4	5.9	7.0	5 831	4.5
Germany, Eastern	0.1	0.2	0.5	2 294	1.9	0.2	0.2	0.4	1 842	1.4
Western	4.4	9.5	12.4	9 349	7.7	5.5	7.1	9.2	9 183	7.0
Great Britain	23.3	21.1	18.8	19 204	15.8	23.4	30.8	23.8	28 975	22.0
Greece	0.8	0.4	0.5	987	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.4	691	0.5
Holland	6.9	7.6	5.6	7 573	6.2	8.0	5.0	4.9	5 988	4.6
Italy	3.0	3,0	1.3	1 375	1.1	2.5	2.3	1.2	1 163	0.9
Jugoslavia	0.2	0,1	0.1	172	:0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	128	0.0
Norway	1.6	1.3	1.7	1 979	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.2	1 112	0.8
Poland	7.0	6.5	5.0	8 248	6.8	2.5	2.0	2.1	2 782	2.1
Rumania	0.0	0.0	0.0	17	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	176	0.1
Soviet Union	7.9	7.6	12.1	26 130	21.4	7.7	8.3	17.5	33 469	25.4
Sweden	6.6	5.6	5.8	5 299	4.3	4.1	3.1	4.0	4.144	3.2
Switzerland	0.7	0.7	1.2	1 918	1.6	0.5	1.1	1.3	366	0.3
Turkey	0,5	0,6	0.5	1 044	0.9	0.6	0.4	<sup>≪#</sup> 0.7	1 694	1.3
Rest of Europe	1.8	1.7	1.9	3 448	2.8	2.6	1.8	1.8	3 442	2.6
Total for Europe	85.6	85.4	86.0	107 068	87.9	78.2	78.6	82.1	110 237	83.8
Argentina	3.8	3,4	1.4	1 854	1.5	3.0-	5.6	-5.1	1 149	·· 0.9·
Brazil	1.1	1.1	1.4	2 790	2.3	1.4	1.9	1.5	1 658	1.3
Canada	0.0	0.3	0.3	252	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	145	0.1
United States	60	6.3	7.7	6 093	5.0	9.4	6.8	5.5	9 462	7.2
Rest of America	0.7	0.8	0.9	671	0.6	1.2	0.8	0.9	1 186	0.9
Africa	0.7	0.6	0.9	428	0.4	4.4	2.9	1.5	2 938	2.2
Asia	1.4	1.8	1.3	2 700	2.1	1,7	2.1	2,8	4 339	3.3
Oceania	0.7	0.3	0.1	4	0.0	0,7	1.3	0,6	441	0.3
Grand total	100.0	100.o	100.0	121 860	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	131 555	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.

80. WHOLESALE TRADE

	,										
Month	Total Sales Mill. mk										
	1950	1951	1952	1953							
January	10 224	14 541	17 974	15 944							
February	11 329	16 375	19 886	16 998							
March	13 363	17 820	20 304	19 134							
April	13 818	20 765	21 092	19 966							
May	14 295	20 584	22 994	20 502							
June	18 553	19 785	19 702	20 893							
July	13 387	17 070	20 980	19 821							
August	14 898	20 620	20 054	22 475							
September	16 812	20 544	23 320	24 088							
October	15 564	21 667	23 018	22 730							
November	15 199	23 363	21 355	20 937							
December	16 048	21 722	20 551								
Total	168 490	234 856	251 230								
JanNov.	152 442	213 104	230 679	223 488							

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

#### 81. SALES OF PETROL

	Whole	sale for 7			Month
1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	<u> </u>
15.0	34.4	17.4	15.2	22.2	January
13.5	9.1	16.8	18.4	21.0	February
15.7	16.1	18.3	19.2	21.6	March
15.6	18.8	19.3	20.0	22.2	April
17.7	25.4	22.5	26.1	29.4	May
18.7	21.0	24.2	27.0	29.0	June
18.8	23.3	26.1	28.4	23.8	July
22.2	21.5	24.7	28.1	28.4	August
17.1	19.9	23.4	25.6	28.0	September
18.0	21.5	24.8	25.7	24.5	October
15.7	18.7	23.0	20.9	24.5	November
15.8	22.8	26.2	22.1		December
203.8	252.5	266.7	276.7	274.6	Total
188.0	229.7	240,5	254.6		JanNov.

Figures supplied by the Ministry of Communications and Public Works.

<sup>\*</sup> Preliminary figures subject to minor alterations.

#### 82. VOLUME INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION 1948 - 100

Month	Т	otal Indus	try	F	Iome Mari Industry	ket	E	sport Indu	stry	Month
-	1951	1952*	1953*	1951	1952*	1953*	1951	1952*	1953*	
January February March April May June July August September October November December Whole year	129 126 125 137 136 138 107 136 135 142 139 120 <b>181</b>	134 132 131 128 133 112 98 107 128 137 134 121	121 118 126 124 123 122 101 124 140 149 140	130 127 127 137 139 141 100 138 139 146 146 123	136 135 135 130 140 121 100 116 139 147 141 125	127 122 129 132 132 134 102 131 145 156 145	126 123 120 137 129 130 122 131 124 133 125 112	130 125 124 105 119 91 76 87 103 114 120 111	106 108 117 106 105 97 99 109 127 133 128	January February March April May June July August September October November December Whole year
JanNov.	132	124	126	134	131	132	127	109	112	JanNov.

Calculated by the Central Statistical Office.

#### 88. BUILDING ACTIVITY

					000	осил	111 U 11	OII VA.					
•	G	nsumpi		Jement i	n Finler	ıd ¹)		Building	borou	oted in to ighs ") 0 m.*	wns and		
Quarter			100	O tons				Total		Dwe	lling ho	11565	Quarter
	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953*	1951³)	1952	1953*	1951³)	1952	1953*	
JanMarch	74	100	103	125	194	94	735	1 585	1 396	457	922	991	JanMarch
April-June	160	192	240	201	205	272	938	1 190	1 490	607	<b>56</b> 6	691	April-June
July-Sept.	164	219	237	274	219	329	720	1 659	1 710	398	885	924	July-Sept.
OctDec.	129	133	182	205	133	161	1 617	2 556		955	1 288		OctDec.
Total	527	644	<b>762</b> .	805	751	857	4 010	6 990		2 417	3 661		Total
							2 393	4 434	4 596	1 462	2 373	2 606	JanSept.

<sup>1)</sup> 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. — 1) Compiled by the Research Office of the Ministry for Social Affairs. — 2) The figures for 1951 cover only 3/4 of all house building in the centres of population.

#### 84. FOREIGN SHIPPING

_		Vessel	arrived			Vessels	departe	a l	Goods tr	ansported	_
Year and Month	Nu	mber	1 000 n	et reg. tons	Nu	mber	1 000 n	et reg. tons	1 000	tons	Year and Month
	Total	Finnish	Total	with Cargo	Total	Finnish	Total	with Cargo	Imports	Exports	
1949 1950 1951 1952	5 595 7 118 9 079 8 443	2 460 2 845 3 051 3 131	3 979 4 876 5 853 5 946	2 487 2 948 3 590 4 046	5 585 7 088 9 052 8 426	2 468 2 823 3 051 3 094	3 980 4 834 5 846 5 957	3 328 4 199 4 978 4 607	3 223 4 021 5 537 5 475	4 705 6 001 7 527 5 911	1949 1950 1951 1952
1952 <b>Jan</b> Nov.	7 971	2 903	5 525	3 733	7 976	2 906	5 551	4 301	5 000	5 474	1952 <b>Jan</b> Nov.
July August September October November JanNov.	926 843 689 625 601 6 192	320 316 258 254 226 2 399	564 571 479 481 522 4 593	334 348 293 334 326 2 895	993 854 697 636 575 6 192	332 314 254 243 216 2 401	590 566 486 501 497 4 589	520 500 410 425 410 3 946	392 413 380 479 487 3 532	699 641 557 549 525 5 023	1953 July August September October November JanNov.

Figures supplied by the Statistical Office of the Shipping Board.

\* Preliminary figures subject to minor alterations.

#### 25. STATE RAILWAYS

Month	] -	of goods ported 000 ton		of a	le-kilome goods tru Mill. km	ieks		Revenue e-imburs Mill. mk	ements)	Regul	ar Expen		Month
	1951	1952	1953	1951	1952	1953	1951	1952	1953	1951	1952	1953	
January	1 894	1 622			87	63	1 202					1 609	
February March	1 285 1 316	1 483 1 473 1 385	1 019 1 328	77	79 80 75	63 80	1 438 1 672 1 693	2 082	1 898				March
April May June	1 435 1 703 1 752	1 565 1 565 1 421	1 200 1 233 1 390	78 81 85	75 72	69 67 71	1 771 1 880	2 101 2 058 2 046	1 843 1 753 2 012		2 193	2 175	April May June
July August	1 853 1 889	1 419 1 246	1 355 1 284		74 69	74 72	2 042 1 971	2 180 2 034				1 820	July August
September October		1 341 1 441	1 398 1 478	87 91	73 78	75 77		1 893 1 965	1 806 1 878	1 794		1 868	September
November December	1 733 1 497	1 466 1 316	1 438	87 78	74 65	73	1 708 2 303	1 864 1 983	1 732		1 973 2 465	1 793	
Total JanNov.	19 437	17 178 15 862	14 268	990	901 836	784	21 236			20 505	24 002	20 693	Total JanNov.

According to Monthly Statistics of the Finnish State Railways.

#### 86. WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX 1935 - 100

				Index	or Good	s in Fin	nish Wi	noissala	trade			_		-1			
						Finnish							Arti			icles of	
Month		index	To	tal	Prod of a cult	gri- ure	of fo	ducts restry		lucts dustry	Go	orted ods	Im; (c. i			port . b.)	Month
	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	
1	1 928		2 058		1 721		3 888		1 548		1 650		1 901		3 440		
Jan.	1 913	1 769	2 037	1 884	1 787	1 733	3 638	3 073	1 576	1 530	1 649	1 525	1 889				Jan.
Feb.						1 765											
March																	March
April						1 736											
May						1 743											
June						1 725											
July						1 744											
Aug.						1 757											
Sept.						1 723											
Oct.						1 703											
Nov.						1 712											
Dec.	ון 765	1 709	1 869	1 825	1 707	1,701	3 026	2 856	1 531	1 516	1 542	1 461	1 679	1 534	1 983	1 967	
Whole year	1 793	1 727	1 892	1 840	1 752	<sub>2</sub> 1 730	3 056	2 857	1 545	1 532	1 581	1 486	1 801	1 590	2 410	1 944	Whole year

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

#### 87. COST OF LIVING INDEX

	Octobe	г 1951	August July 1							1935	<b>— 1 00</b>						
Month	- 1	100		00	Total	index	Food	stuffs	R	ent		and tht	Clot	hing	Та	Xes	Month
	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	
	.						1 320		417		2 801		1 569		2 130		
Jan.	102	102	1 109	1 111	1 208	1 210			417	554		2 567			2 487	2 431	Јал.
Feb.	101	103	1 103	1 119	1 202	1 219	1 362	1 394		554	2 744	2 564	1 565		2 487	2 431	Feb.
March	101	103	1 101	1 119	1 199	1 219	1 364	1 396	417	554	2 745	2 555	1 537	1 440	2 487	2 431	March
April	101	103	1 096	1 119	1 194	1 219	1 374	1 399	417	554	2 731	2 544	1 476	1 428	2 487	2 431	April
May	101	103	1 099	1 122	1 197	1 223	1 382	1 406	417	554	2 720	2 546	1 463	1 433	2 487	2 431	May
June	101	103	1 097	1 117	1 195	1 217	1 378	1 393	417	554	2 695	2 521	1 465	1 439	2 487	2 431	June
July	101	103	1 098	1 121	1 196	1 221	1 380	1 402	417	554	2 681	2 492	1 462	1 437	2 487	2 431	July
Aug.	101	103	1 099	1 125	1 197	1 225	1 383	1 408	417	554	2 677	2 487	1 466	1 448	2 487	2 431	Aug.
Sept.	101	103	1 099	1 125	1 197	1 225	1 385	1 406	417	554	2 671	2 487	1 456	1 450	2 487	2 431	Sept.
Oct.	102			1 130				1 414	478			2 425			2 574	2 287	Oct.
Nov.	102							1 380				2 413			2 574	2 287	Nov.
Dec.	102	102	1 117	1 106	1 217	1 205	1 375	1 364	554	616	2 575	2 408	1 445	1 443	2 574	2 287	Dec.
Whole year	101	103	1 104	1 119	1 208	1 219	1 379	1 395	438	569	2 700	2 500	1 484	1 441	2 509	2 395	Whole year

Calculated by the Research Office of the Ministry for Social Affairs according to monthly reports from 38 different centres.

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

#### 88. BANK OF FINLAND BUILDING COST INDEX

				1985 —	100					1951	100	-		
Month	Т	otal inde	×		of the		Overhead sts	T	otal inde	x		dex of tontractor	he 1)	Month
	1949	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1951	1952	1953	1951	1952	1953	<u> </u>
Jan. Feb.		••		• •				87 90	103 102	101 100	87 90	104 103	101 101	Jan. Feb.
March	1 208	1 229	1 864	1 223	1 837	1 296	2 212	98 98	102 103	100 101	98 98	103 104	101 102	March
April May	. ::-							99	104	100	99	105	101	April May
June July	1 199	1 363	1 936	1 357	1 908	1 438	2 298	100 102	103 105	101 100	100 102	104 106	102 101	June July
Aug. Sept.	1 166	1 441	1 983	1 434	1 955	1 519	2 353	103 106	104 104	101 101	103 106	105 105	102 102	Aug. Sept.
Oct. Nov.		•••			••	••		105 105	103 103	101 101	105 105	104 104	102 102	Oct. Nov.
Dec.	1 170	1 593	1 990	1 570	1 962	1 891	2 362	105	101	100	105	102	101	Dec.
Whole year	1 186	1 407	1 943	1 396	1 916	1 536	2 306	100	103	101	100	104	101	Whole year

<sup>1)</sup> Total index less experts' fees and interest on building capital. For details concerning the calculation of the index see p. 33 in this Bulletin Nos. 3—4, 1952.

#### 89. INDEX OF WORKING HOURS IN INDUSTRY

										•		
	1 -7	All indus	tries				Branch of	Industry	'			
Quarter	Total	Home Indus- tries	Exporting Indus- tries	Metal	Glass, Stone, etc.	Chemicals	Foodstuffs and luxuries	Leather	Textile	Paper	Timber	Quarter
1951	100.0	102.1	101.0	105 0	100.0	103.2	07.4	04.0	100.7	100 4	07.0	1951 OctDec.
OctDec.	102.0	102.1	101.8	105.3	100.9	105.2	97.4	94.9	100.7	108.4	97.0	OccDec.
1952		İ				l						1952
JanMarch	99.6	101.8	94.7	100.1	101.9	100.9	100.9	93.4	108.3	99.0	91.1	JanMarch
April-June	94.6	96.8	89.4	98.5	97.3	84.6	101.4	85.5	96.8	98.0	82.6	April-June
July-Sept.	90.1	94.5	80.6	97.3	80.7	90.3	103.4	87.3	93,4	84.8	77.2	July-Sept.
OctDec.	93.7	95.9	88.5	96.4	81.3	83.6	96.6	101.0	100.2	95.3		OctDec.
1953	ļ	ļ				Į	ļ				[	1953
JanMarch	93.8	95.3	90.0	94.5	76.3	85.7	96.3	108.9	100.9	93.2	87.2	JanMarch
April-June	93.7	94.3	91.9	89.7	73.7	92.1	96.4	114.0	104.3	90.7		April-June
July-Sept.	96.8	95.5	100.3	89.9	91.8	98.6	101.9	108.9	99.8	97.4		July-Sept.
OctDec.	97.8	99.1		96,6	98.3	104.1	108.9	108.1	97.1	93.8		OctDec.

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

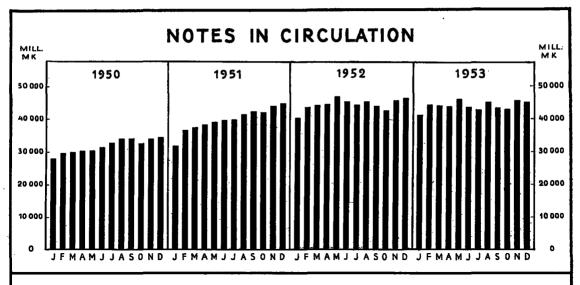
±0.	MOMI	OTITE O	E ON	MIL DO	THD	
	1	Unemploy	ed quali	ied for r	egistratio	n (
End of Month		Total		On	Relief W	ork
	1951	1952	1953	1951	1952	1953
January	14 797		54 207		5 703	
February	17 118	10 368	65 726	13 413	8 600	54 822
March	16 534	12 224	61 582	14 302	10 752	56 324
April	10 454			9 267	7 765	38 077
May	3 373					20 978
June		151	2 390		148	2 285
July		58	696	·—	55	514
August		37	1 056	_	37	614
September	45	1 068	5 562	34	627	3 224
October	174				2 960	9 146
November	1 392					22 130
December			46 096			34 432

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

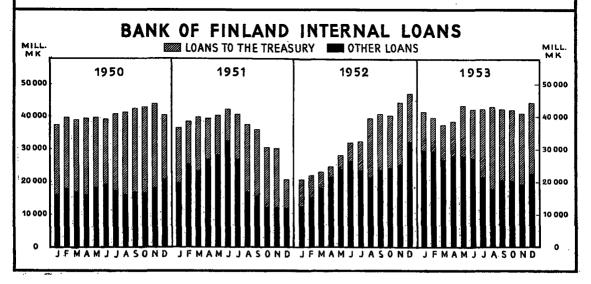
#### 41. CESSATION OF WORK

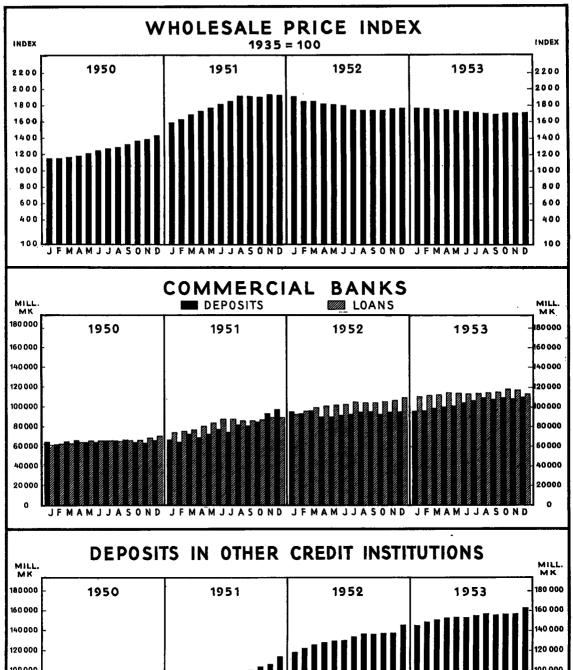
195	2	195	33	1
Employers affected	Work- people affected	Employers affected	Work- people affected	Month
1	39	8	1190	January
9	726	14	1576	February
10	1 067	8	736	March
22	727	7	549	April
10	1 785	47	5 095	May
6	995	13	965	June
3	2 910	13	770	July
1	133	4	539	August
1	177	7	1 591	September
1	151	11	1 462	October
1	1 200	3	466	November
5	85	1	26	December

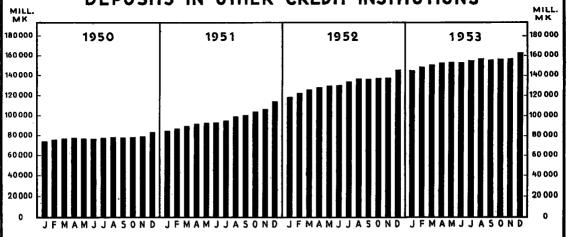
The above particulars, which are of a preliminary nature, are compiled by the Research Office of the Ministry for Social Affairs.

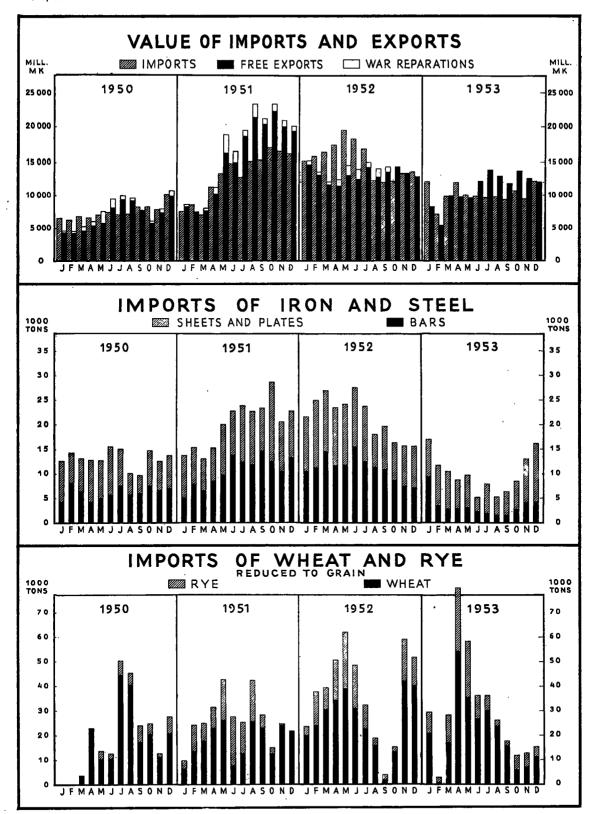


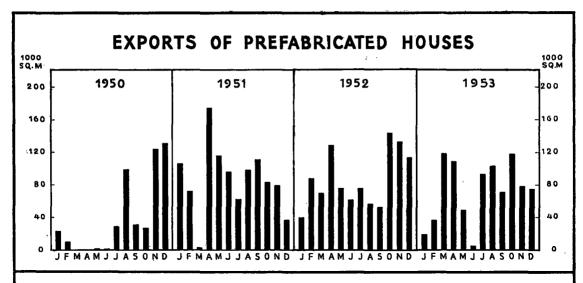


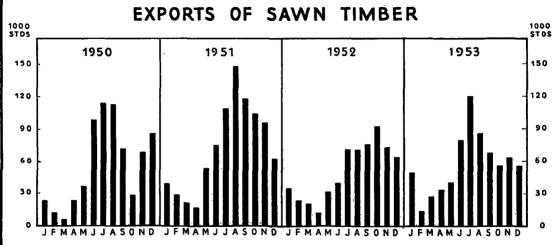


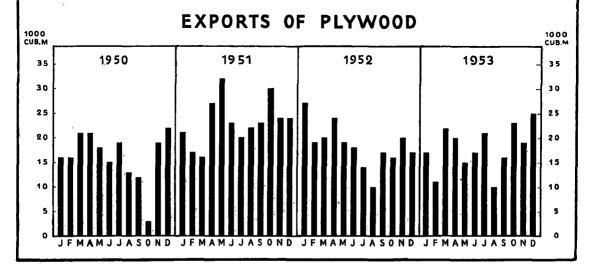


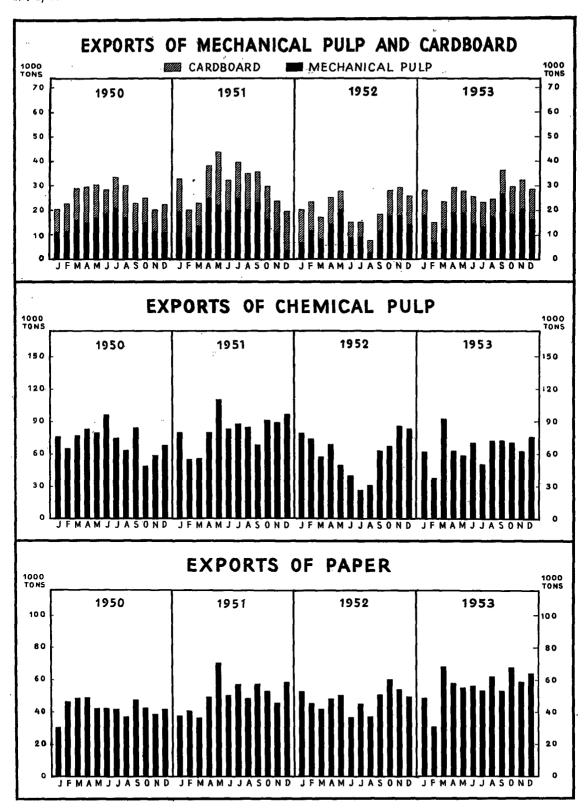












#### CERTAIN PARTICULARS ABOUT FINLAND

#### 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 number of seats of the different parties in the Diet elected in 1951 are as follows: Social Democrats 53, Agrarians 51, People's Democrats 43, Conservatives 28, Swedish Party 15, Liberal Party 10.

#### 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 14.4 % of the land in the South of Finland is cultivated (1949), 2.0 % in the North, 8.2 % 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 (1953): 4.1 millions. Sweden (1'52) 7.1, Switzerland (1953) 4.8, Denmark (1952) 4.3 and Norway (1952) 3.3 millions.

DENSITY OF POPULATION (1953): In South Finland 23.4, in North Finland 3.7 and in the whole country an average of 13.7 inhabitants to the square kilometre.

DISTRIBUTION (1953): 66.8% of the population inhabit the country, 33.2% the towns and market towns. The largest towns are (1953): Helsinki (Helsingfors), the capital 394,500 inhabitants, Turku (Åbo) 106,800, Tampere (Tammerfors) 105,000.

OCCUPATION (1950): Agriculture and forestry 42 %, industry 29 %, commerce 7 %, transport and communication 6 %, services 9 %, other economically active persons 8 %, economically inactive persons 6 %.

LANGUAGE (1950): Finnish speaking 91.1%, Swedish speaking 8.6%, others 0.3%.

EDUCATION (1952): Practically all persons over 15 years o age are literate. There are three universities (the oldest founded in 1640) and 12 colleges of university standard.

INCREASE OF POPULATION (1952): Births 23.0  $^{\circ}/_{00}$ , deaths 9.5  $^{\circ}/_{00}$ , increase 12.8  $^{\circ}/_{00}$ . Deaths in France (1952) 12.3  $^{\circ}/_{00}$  and in Great Britain (1952) 11.4  $^{\circ}/_{00}$ .

#### 4. TRADE AND COMMUNICATIONS

NATIONAL INCOME (1952, in thousand million marks): Gross national income at market price 798. Net national product at factor cost, by origin: agriculture 80 (13%), forestry and fishing 77 (13%), manufacturing 191 (31%), construction 56 (9%), transport and communications 44 (7%), commerce, banking and insurance 76 (12%), public activities 55 (9%), other services 31 (5%), total 610. Volume index 120 (1948 = 100).

FOREST RESOURCES (1950): The growing stock comprises 1.370 million of solid cub. m. incl. bark (48,384 million cub. ft), of which pine is 45.5 %. spruce 32.2 %, the rest 22.3 % being leaf-trees, chiefly birch. Of the growing stock 7,471 million cub. ft, 65.0 % of them pines, are up to the standard required for logs (minimum for sawmill logs  $18' \times 6''$  and for veneer logs  $18' \times 7''$ ). The annual growth is about 41 million of solid cub. m. green wood excl. bark (1.448 mill. cub. ft). The

total removal in 1949 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

AGRICULTURE (1950): Cultivated land 2.5 million hectares, divided as follows: area under cultivation under 10 hectares 41.2 %, 10—50 ha 58.6 %, 50—100 ha 3.6 %, over 100 ha 1.6 %. Cultivated land (1953) is divided between the different kinds of crops as follows: 43.4 % hay, 7.7 % temporary grassland for grazing, 19.0 % oats, 5.0 % wheat, 3.7 % rye, 6.7 % barley, 3.7 % potatoes, 10.8 % others. Dairy units in operation in 1958 amount to 459.

OWNERSHIP OF LAND (1950): The land area is distributed among different classes of owners approximately as follows: private 56.9 %. State 35.0 %, joint stock companies etc. 6.4 %, communities 1.7 %.

INDUSTRY (1951): Number of industrial concerns 6,122, workpeople 283,223, gross value of products of industry 529,066 million marks.

LENGTH OF RAILWAYS (1953): 5,046 km, of which 4,859 km State railways and 187 km private. The gauge is in general 1.524 m.

MERCHANT FLEET (1.4.1958): Steamers 346 (461,072 gross reg. tons), motor vessels 134 (153,441 gross reg. tons), salling vessels with auxiliary engines 127 (12,035 gross reg. tons), other salling vessels 3 (299 gross reg. tons). Total 610 (626,847 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 pennis). Since October 12, 1931, the redemption of bank notes in gold is, however, suspended. In 1948 Finland joined the International Monetary Fund and on June 27, 1951, the official par value of the mark was established at 230 marks per one U.S. dollar, the selling rate of the Bank of Finland being 231 marks and its buying rate 229 marks.

STATE FINANCES. According to the finance accounts for 1952 the State revenue was 205,017 million marks, of which 196,555 million marks were current revenue, and State expenditure 204,180 million marks, of which 145,844 million marks were current expenditure. See tables 21—23 in this issue.

MUNICIPAL FINANCES. According to the finance accounts for 1951 expenditure amounted to 81,026 million marks. Total revenue was 82,398 million marks, of which income from taxation was 45,693 million marks. The municipal income tax (non-progressive) averaged 10.5 % of the rate-payers' income.

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

THE COMMERCIAL BANKS (1953): Number 6, possess 509 offices, where all kinds of banking business is transacted. There is one banking establishment per 8,419 inhabitants.

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

OTHER BANKS (1958): Mortgage Banks 5, Savings banks 435, Co-operative Credit Societies 619 and a Central Bank for the latter.

#### THE BANK OF FINLAND IN 1953

ВY

#### PROFESSOR A. E. TUDEER

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

#### THE MONEY MARKET

The change in the world market after the end of the Korean boom still cast its shadow last year on Finland's economic life which experienced continuous difficulties owing to the high level of costs. At the beginning of 1953 the money market was very tight and remained so throughout the year, although at the end of the year the stringency began to abate. These circumstances naturally influenced the position of the Bank of Finland and the Bank's own policy, above all its endeavours to maintain the value of the currency and to ward off the still prevalent threat of inflation. The most important of these measures were the amendment of the regulations for the cover for the note issue with a view to restricting the Treasury's credits at the Bank, and the tightening of the regulations for rediscounting bills, entered upon in 1952. The policy of the central bank had to count with the fact that, besides the danger of inflation, there was a threat of deflation which disturbed the peace of the community, especially in the form of increased unemployment. These circumstances and the economic policy of the Government which merely referred to here, are dealt with in greater detail in the following article. It need only be said that at the end of the year under review the position of the Bank of Finland was appreciably easier than at the beginning, which should be considered a sign of the success of the policy pursued.

#### THE BALANCE SHEET

The changes that occurred in the position of the Bank of Finland during the past year will be seen in the following table in which parallel figures are given of the balance sheet of the Bank at the end of 1952 and 1953.

In addition, the movement of the principal accounts from week to week in 1952 and 1953 can be followed in the diagram on page 27.

ASSETS		
	1952	1953
Cover for the note issue	Dec. 81 Mill. mk	Dec. 31 Mill. mk
Gold reserve	5,863	5,862
Foreign currency	9,646	13,834
Foreign bills	4,503	6,103
Foreign bonds		209
Foreign bank notes and coupons	175	128
Inland bills	14,678	13,812
Rediscounted bills	17,217	8,268
Treasury bills	13,076	
Treasury bond loan	_	20,000
Cover for IMF and IBRD		
accounts	1,662	1,662
Other assets		
Loans on security	57	33
Advances on current accounts	225	398
Foreign clearing accounts	4,430	9,597
Bonds in Finnish currency	854	1,978
Bonds in foreign currency	307	260
Advances on documentary credits	206	230
Sundry assets	812	682
Total	73,711	83,056
Total LIABILITIE		83,056
LIABILITIE		83,056
LIABILITIE Payable on demand	ន	·
LIABILITIE  Payable on demand  Notes in circulation		<b>45,01</b> 9
Payable on demand Notes in circulation Current account of the Treasury	ន	·
Payable on demand Notes in circulation Current account of the Treasury Current accounts of the com-	s 46,153	45,019 7,281
Payable on demand Notes in circulation Current account of the Treasury Current accounts of the commercial banks	ន	<b>45,01</b> 9
Payable on demand Notes in circulation Current account of the Treasury Current accounts of the com-	s 46,153	45,019 7,281 2,157
Payable on demand Notes in circulation Current account of the Treasury Current accounts of the commercial banks Other current accounts Bank-post-bills	8 46,153 — } 3,408	45,019 7,281 2,157 1,787
Payable on demand Notes in circulation Current account of the Treasury Current accounts of the commercial banks Other current accounts Bank-post-bills Mark accounts of holders abroad International Monetary Fund &	\$\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	45,019 7,281 2,157 1,787 237
Payable on demand  Notes in circulation	\$\\\\46,153\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	45,019 7,281 2,157 1,787 237 3,022
Payable on demand  Notes in circulation	\$ 46,153 — \$ 3,408 \$ 310 4,323 \$ 2,697	45,019 7,281 2,157 1,787 237 3,022
Payable on demand Notes in circulation	\$\\ 46,153 \\ \begin{array}{c} 46,153 \\ \end{array} \end{array} \] \begin{array}{c} 3,408 \\ 310 \\ 4,323 \\ 2,697 \\ 2,573 \end{array}	45,019 7,281 2,157 1,787 237 3,022 3,387 5,716
Payable on demand  Notes in circulation	\$ 46,153 — \$ 3,408 \$ 310 4,323 \$ 2,697	45,019 7,281 2,157 1,787 237 3,022
Payable on demand Notes in circulation	\$\\ 46,153 \\ \begin{array}{c} 46,153 \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 3,408 \\ 310 \\ 4,323 \\ 2,697 \\ 2,573 \\ 555 \end{array}	45,019 7,281 2,157 1,787 237 3,022 3,387 5,716 349
Payable on demand Notes in circulation. Current account of the Treasury Current accounts of the commercial banks Other current accounts Bank-post-bills Mark accounts of holders abroad International Monetary Fund & International Bank for Reconstruction and Development Foreign debt Sundry accounts Other liabilities Capital	\$\\ 46,153 \\ \begin{array}{c} 46,153 \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 3,408 \\ 310 \\ 4,323 \\ 2,697 \\ 2,573 \\ 555 \\ 5,000 \end{array}	45,019 7,281 2,157 1,787 237 3,022 3,387 5,716 349 5,000
Payable on demand Notes in circulation Current account of the Treasury Current accounts of the commercial banks Other current accounts Bank-post-bills Mark accounts of holders abroad International Monetary Fund & International Monetary Fund & International Bank for Reconstruction and Development Foreign debt Sundry accounts Other liabilities Capital Reserve Fund	\$\\ \begin{align*} 46,153 \\ \draw{3,408} \\ 310 \\ 4,323 \\ \draw{323} \\ \draw{2,697} \\ 2,573 \\ 555 \\ 5,000 \\ 2,242 \end{align*}	45,019 7,281 2,157 1,787 237 3,022 3,387 5,716 349 5,000 2,847
Payable on demand Notes in circulation. Current account of the Treasury Current accounts of the commercial banks Other current accounts Bank-post-bills Mark accounts of holders abroad International Monetary Fund & International Bank for Reconstruction and Development Foreign debt Sundry accounts Other liabilities Capital Reserve Fund Sundry liabilities	\$\\ \begin{align*} 46,153 \\ \draw{3,408} \\ 310 \\ 4,323 \\ \draw{323} \\ \draw{2,697} \\ 2,573 \\ 555 \\ 5,000 \\ 2,242 \\ 5,238 \end{align*}	45,019 7,281 2,157 1,787 237 3,022 3,387 5,716 349 5,000 2,847 4,583
Payable on demand Notes in circulation Current account of the Treasury Current accounts of the commercial banks Other current accounts Bank-post-bills Mark accounts of holders abroad International Monetary Fund & International Monetary Fund & International Bank for Reconstruction and Development Foreign debt Sundry accounts Other liabilities Capital Reserve Fund	\$\\ \begin{align*} 46,153 \\ \draw{3,408} \\ 310 \\ 4,323 \\ \draw{323} \\ \draw{2,697} \\ 2,573 \\ 555 \\ 5,000 \\ 2,242 \end{align*}	45,019 7,281 2,157 1,787 237 3,022 3,387 5,716 349 5,000 2,847

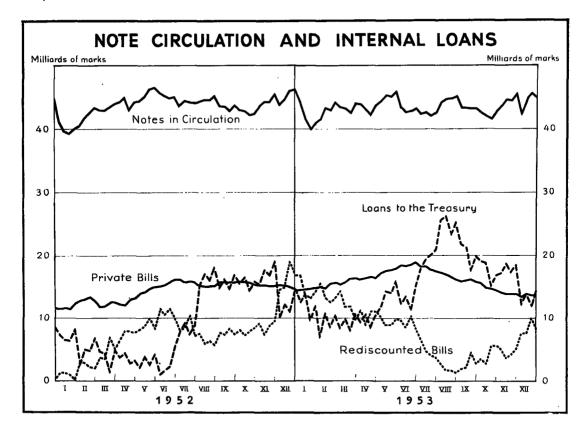
The most striking change in the position of the Bank of Finland is the fact that since September 16, after the amendment of the regulations for the Bank. Treasury bills no longer serve as cover for notes in circulation. Instead, bonds of the 1953 Treasury Bond Loan to a value not exceeding 25,000 million marks may be included in the cover. As Treasury bills, after deducting the amount standing on current account, could formerly serve as cover up to a total of 30.000 million marks, this measure aimed at promoting the monetary policy by restricting the possibility of the Treasury receiving loans from the central bank. These bonds now figure in the accounts of the Bank to the value of 20.000 million marks. The fluctuations in the cash requirements of the Treasury appear, since the change, only on the debit side, on the .. Current accounts of the Treasury". At the end of 1953 the balance on this account was 7,281 million marks. As the indebtedness of the Treasury to the central bank amounted to 20,000 million marks plus the IMF and IBRD cover, 1,662 million, the net indebtedness of the Treasury to the Bank of Finland amounted to 14.381 million marks. In order to obtain a figure comparable with the net indebtedness of 14.738 million at the end of 1952, we must, however, deduct the balance on the current account of the Post Office Savings Bank, 1,000 million marks, as this account was formely kept separate from the Treasury account. It will be found that the net indebtedness of the Treasury to the Bank of Finland, which had risen very high earlier in the year, in the middle of August to 26,350 million marks, was 10 per cent less at the end of last year than a year before.

A downward tendency is also visible in loans granted by the Bank of Finland to others than the Treasury. Direct loans to business, i.e. bills, loans on security and advances on current account combined, that had amounted to 14,960 million marks at the beginning of the year, totalled 14,243 million marks at its end. This reduction is, however, counteracted by the fact that some loans against bills were converted into bond loans, so that the bond holdings, after the customary depreciation, were 1,077 million larger than a year before. A still greater change occurred in the loans granted to other fi-

nancial institutions. The amount of rediscounted bills remained very high during the initial months of the year, but, as the central bank continued to tighten conditions in regard to them, the commercial banks tried to redeem them and succeeded in the summer, when the balance of trade improved, in reducing them to a fairly small sum. Although the amount of rediscounted bills rose again in the autumn, it was smaller by one-half at the end of the year than in the previous year, as the balance sheet shows.

Thus the total loans granted by the Bank of Finland amounted to 35.892 million marks at the end of 1953 as compared with 46.915 million a year earlier. The decrease was about 11,000 million marks or over 23 per cent. This would have meant a very severe tightening of the money market which was. of course, in the main in harmony with the measures demanded by the threat of inflation. But it would have exposed the money market to too severe a trial and would have restricted the economic activity, if the central bank had not simultaneously adopted measures working in the opposite direction. For, as the above table shows, the Bank of Finland - by exercising its influence on import licensing — increased its reserve of foreign currency considerably, thereby increasing the quantity of means of payment in circulation.

The improvement in the position of the Bank of Finland towards other countries is, in fact, another change that is worth noting. The supply of foreign currency increased by 4,188 million marks or fully 43 per cent, the amount of foreign bills by 1.500 million or 33 per cent, and the net balance on the foreign clearing accounts by 5.167 million marks or more than double. If the small amounts of foreign bonds and foreign bank notes are included, it will be found that the foreign assets held by the Bank of Finland grew altogether from 18,754 million marks to 29,871 million or nearly 60 per cent. On the other hand the total foreign liabilities increased from 9,593 million marks to 12,125 million, as is seen on the debit side. Nevertheless, the net balances increased considerably. from 9.161 million marks to 17.746 million. or in other words by 8,585 million marks or close on 94 per cent. This satisfactory result is, of course, a consequence of stricter control in granting import licences. The composition



of the reserve of foreign currency is also in better accord at present than it was a year ago with the needs and liabilities of the country. It goes without saying, however, that this is still very small in comparison with the import requirements.

The most important factors on the credit side have been dealt with above and some points on the debit side have been mentioned. In regard to the latter it should be noted that at the end of 1953 the note circulation was 1,134 million marks lower than it had been at the beginning. The reduction is small, but it is worthy of attention, because this is the first time that the tendency has been in this direction since 1945, the year of the exchange of bank notes.

The capital of the Bank of Finland remained unchanged, but its reserve fund was increased by 605 million marks, half of the profit booked for the previous year having been transferred to it in accordance with the regulations.

The increase of 9,345 million marks in the

circumstances, i.e., the altered method of entering the loans granted to the Treasury and the balances due to it.

#### THE RIGHT OF NOTE ISSUE

The following table shows the right of note issue for 1952 and 1953, the amount of issue used and the note reserve.

RIGHT TO ISSUE NOTES						
1952	1953					
Dec. 31	Dec. 31					
Gold reserve and foreign bal- Mill mk	Mill, mk					
ances 20,187	26,136					
Additional right of issue 50,000	50,000					
Total right to issue notes 70,187	76,136					
AMOUNT OF ISSUE USED						
Notes in circulation 46,153	45,019					
Other liabilities payable on	,					
demand	18,219					
Undrawn amount of advances	,					
on current accounts 802	625					
Total amount used 58,248	63,863					
Note reserve 11,939	12,273					
	<del></del>					
Total 70,187	76,136					

The considerable increase in the right of balance sheet total is solely due to formal | note issue was, of course, due to the growth of the reserve of foreign currency. At the same time, the amount of issue used also increased. As already stated, the actual notes in circulation fell off, but those liabilities payable on demand that are included in the note circulation according to the regulations increased considerably. The main cause of this change was the same one that has been referred to, the growth of the balances on the current account of the Treasury and the change in the method of booking. The increased balances on the current accounts of the commercial banks and the higher balance of the International Monetary Fund acted in the same direction. Some small items and, above all, the decrease in the mark accounts of holders abroad operated in the opposite direction.

As final result of these changes the note reserve increased from 11.939 million marks to 12.273 million. Thus there was little change in the total of the note reserve. However, a considerable change occurred in its internal structure. For the note reserve immediately available was reduced from 8.572 million marks to 4,353 million or by almost one-half, whereas the note reserve that is dependent on supplementary cover increased very much or from 3,367 million marks to 7.920 million. This change, principally due to the falling off in the bill portfolio, is of no practical significance, as it is always possible by discounting new bills to make use of the note reserve dependent on supplementary cover.

#### PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

The table on this page shows the Profit and Loss Account of the Bank for 1953 with comparative figures for 1952 and 1951.

The total income of the Bank were 437 million marks or fully 20 per cent higher than for the previous year. The rise was mainly due to loans having been larger than in 1952 from the beginning of the year to October. The rates of interest on loans remained unchanged, 5 ¾ and 6 ¾ per cent on direct loans and 8 per cent in general on rediscounted bills. The earnings in interest on internal loans increased by 265 million marks. As usual, before closing the books, part of the earnings in interest were transferred to reserve to strengthen the position

CREDIT Interest on internal loans Interest on current	1951 Mill. mk 1,328	1952 Mill. mk 1,108	1953 Mill. mk 1,373						
accounts abroad	18	129	208						
Interest on bonds	134	108	163						
Sundry income	31	71	72						
Agio	642	496	561						
Commission	207	220	192						
Total	2,360	2,132	2,569						
DEBET									
Salaries	268	289	294						
Pensions	18	23	24						
Cost of manufacturing									
bank notes	108	157	132						
Sundry expenses	63	73	80						
Written off building costs	475	355	353						
Depreciation of furniture	13	23	15						
Total	945	920 .	898						
Net profit	1,415	1,212	1,671						
Total	2,360	2,132	2,569						

of the Bank. Interest on current accounts abroad increased to some extent, as did the interest on bonds, while dividends remained at their former level. A considerable rise occurred, too, in the agio income owing to the greater activity on clearing accounts. On the other hand commission decreased on account of an appreciable falling off in documentary credits.

On the debit side a slight rise is noticeable in salaries and pensions, whereas the cost of printing bank notes was reduced by 25 million marks. This reduction was due to the issue of small notes being abandoned and metal coins of 10 and 50 marks being issued, also some 20 mark coins. The amount of actual expenditure thus decreased from 542 million marks in 1952 to 530 million in the year under review.

The value of new buildings, repairs and new furniture and fittings was written off as asual. The total depreciation for 1953 amounted to 368 million marks as against 378 million for the previous year.

After writing off these sums, the net profit of the Bank amounted to 1,671 million marks, i. e., 459 million or nearly 38 per cent more than for 1952. In accordance with the regulations half of the net profit was transferred to the reserve fund which was thus increased to 3,683 million marks. The other half of the profit will be employed for the general budgetary purposes of the State.

### THE ECONOMIC POSITION IN FINLAND IN 1953

RΥ

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Finland experienced a recession, when the demand for her principal articles of export fell off and prices dropped steeply from the autumn of 1951. This caused the Finnish woodworking industry continuous trouble in adapting itself, for its competitive ability in the world market was greatly reduced owing to the high costs of production. The question of increasing the competitive power of industry became a central problem in the Finnish economic policy and was also the main cause of the changes of Government that occurred during the year under review. Political circles did not, however, find any solution in 1953 that pointed the way out of the blind alley.

#### AGRICULTURE

During the last period of growth external conditions were very favourable, and as the autumn was satisfactory in regard to harvesting grain, the output for 1953 proved appreciably better than for the previous year. The quality of the crop was good in general and the yield per hectare was larger than ever before.

The total harvest of cultivated plants amounted to 3,952 million fodder units according to preliminary calculations, which was 9.5 per cent more than in 1952 and not far short of the harvest in 1938, 4,134 million fodder units. 1) The actual grain crop was estimated at 200 million kg or about 10 per cent more than in the previous growing season. The crop of oats and barley, in particular, was above normal. On the other hand the crop of both spring and autumn wheat and especially of rye was less than a year ago; in regard to rye the decrease was

about 45 million kg. The growing area of rye has been greatly reduced in the post-war years. The poor crop of cereals will reduce the self-sufficiency in bread grain from what There are, however, large it was in 1952. stocks of grain imported during that year. so that it will not be necessary to import as much grain as then (513,000 tons; principally from the U.S.S.R.), while last vear's imports amounted to about 389,000 tons. Slightly more than half of the demand for cereals can now be satisfied by home production. Finland's great dependence on foreign grain is the weakest point of her food situation. The position is also aggravated by the fact that the majority of fertilizers are imported from abroad. The potato crop in 1953 was more than 100 million kg less than in 1952, but the hay crop, as well as the crop of root vegetables, was considerably better.

Owing to the good crop of fodder and to other favourable circumstances, cattle-farming extended in 1953. The output of milk increased according to preliminary data from 2,750 million kg in 1952 to 2,800 million in 1953. The output of butter and cheese also recorded an advance, as well as the output of pork, while the output of beef fell off to some extent. In regard to the development of agriculture it is further worth noting that the area for growing oleaginous plants, particularly winter turnip rape, was extended last year.

#### INDUSTRY

Within the export industry the greatest difficulties were encountered by the chemical pulp mills that were unable to work to full capacity during the year under review. In some mills the machines had even to stand

<sup>1)</sup> The cultivated area in 1938 was about 100,000 ha larger than at present.

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idle for a time. Towards the end of the year, however, all the chemical pulp mills were working again. In some spheres there was even more activity than in the previous year. The output of sawn goods, for instance, grew according to preliminary figures from 750,000 stds in 1952 to 850,000 stds last The production of paper increased correspondingly from 685,000 to 795,000 tons and of mechanical pulp from 723.000 to 796,000 tons. In the case of chemical pulp the output fell off, the production of sulphite cellulose declining as much as from 713,000 to 652,000 tons. The output of sulphate cellulose did, indeed, increase slightly, from 443,000 to 481,000 tons, but this did not make up for the steep drop in the output of sulphite pulp, so that the total production of chemical pulp was reduced from 1.155.000 to 1.133,000 tons. Nevertheless, exports of chemical pulp grew and reduced stocks that had grown very heavy owing to the high output of the previous years. In other branches of the woodworking industry stocks were also reduced.

The partial decrease of output and, above all, the appreciable fall in export prices forced industry to reduce investment, curtail purchases of timber and reduce fellings. For these reasons employment fell off in forest economy. In actual industry, on the other hand, there was no essential reduction of employment. In the latter half of the year under review an improvement in export conditions set in which showed itself in a brisker demand for some products and better prices for chemical pulp and paper.

In the home market industry the rate of activity and the output were high almost all along the line. In most cases the indices of production in the different branches of this industry recorded higher figures than for 1952 and in some branches even higher than for the peak year of 1951. The lively activity of home market industry was partly caused by the fact that the consumers' total demand remained broadly on the same high level as in the previous years and that the reduction of imports simultaneously increased the demand for home-produced goods. Industry producing consumer goods, especially, worked almost entirely in favourable conditions. whereas the capital goods industry experienced some difficulty in selling. This was true of the engineering industry in particular, as it had to find new markets for its products, when the war indemnity had been paid off. However, it did better than expected in adapting itself to the altered circumstances, thanks to the expansion of the home market and exports to the U.S.S.R. As to raw materials, some branches of the home market industry experienced occasional difficulties owing to import cuts, but no serious delays occurred. Thus, also the raw material supply can be regarded as having been satisfactory.

The deterioration in market conditions that affected the woodworking industry clearly visible in lumber work and timber felling during the winter of 1952/53. demand of industry for raw materials was appreciably smaller than in previous years, and on this account felling was carried out on a considerably smaller scale than in the two preceding felling seasons. The demand for lumbermen fell off very much. While the numbers employed at the end of January 1952 were 210,000 (seasonal peak), the corresponding figure in January 1953 was 140,000. The total result for 1952/53 naturally fell considerably short of the quantity felled in the previous year. The timber felled in 1951/52 amounted to 37.8 cu. m piled measure, but in 1952/53 to only 28 million cu. m or about 25 per cent less (33 million cu. m were felled in 1950/51). As the prospects for exports were very uncertain in the summer and early autumn of 1953, the timber auctions last autumn opened dull, but later in the autumn, when the state of the export market grew brighter, there was considerable activity in buying. The same causes as in timber sales affected lumber work, which also started on a smaller scale than in the autumn 1952, but was extended later on. The late arrival of winter also influenced the beginning of lumber work in the current season. At the turn of the year about 85,000 men were engaged in forest work, whereas the corresponding figure a year before was 110,000.

#### BUILDING ACTIVITY

Building was lively during the year under review. The data for the first three quarters and the official estimates for the end of the year show that building rose to even higher totals than in 1952 and 1951. In these two years the volume of building was, broadly speaking, equal. Industrial building was on a smaller scale than in the preceding years and the same falling tendency is visible in farm building, but on the other hand the building of dwellings was brisk both in the rural districts and in populated centres.

Building control that had been temporarily suspended was in force during the whole of last year to the extent that a licence had to be obtained to start building, but this had no practical significance. Shortage of some building materials that had to be imported threatened at times, as stocks were rather low. This, however, did not prove to be a restrictive factor in building.

#### THE LABOUR MARKET

Reduced employment, mainly in lumbering, produced extensive unemployment last year which, in its extent and consequences, proved to be the greatest and most severe since the depression in the early 1930's. In other spheres of economic activity employment remained more or less the same as before, so that the effects of the recession on employment were confined almost solely to forest economy. Even in the woodworking industry unemployment did not reach such a pitch as to lead to the discharge of large numbers of workers. Owing to the location of the areas of forest work the principal unemployment occurred in the northern and eastern parts of the country.

The change in employment already became apparent in the autumn of 1952. In October the number of unemployed was still fairly low, 4,000 persons, but it increased rapidly in the following months and was at its highest, nearly 66,000, in February 1953. followed a gradual reduction of unemployment, though on this occasion it proceeded very slowly, so that at the end of May 20,000 people were still on the unemployment register. The care of the unemployed proved a considerable additional burden to the Government and local councils. However, owing to the detailed and thorough preparations undertaken by the Government it was possible to organize relief work and find work for the most of unemployed. In the summer of 1953 unemployment practically disappreared, but, as no essential improvement had occurred in trade conditions by the autumn, it reappeared and the unemployment position grew even more critical than a year before. By the end of the year, however, the growth of unemployment slowed down and the difference in comparison with 1952 was reduced.

#### FOREIGN TRADE

The total quantity of foreign trade fell off to some extent in 1953 as compared with the previous year owing to the volume of imports decreasing more than exports increased. The value of foreign trade was reduced considerably more. Whereas in 1952 imports exceeded exports by 25,000 million marks, the strict import policy pursued in 1953 resulted in a surplus of exports amounting to about 10,000 million marks. The opening months of the year were still marked, for the usual seasonal reasons, by a trade deficit, but, when exports got under way in the summer and the quantities exported increased on account of the livelier demand, foreign trade developed during the last months of the year to such a degree in favour of exports that the balance of trade for the whole year proved positive. This showed itself in the considerable increase in the reserve of foreign currency at the Bank of Finland and in the growth of the net foreign balances of the commercial banks.

The most striking change in foreign trade last year was the increase in the proportion of eastern trade. The share of the U.S.S.R. has grown considerably in the post-war years, especially since 1951. In that year this share in total Finnish imports represented 7.6 per cent, in 1952 it was 12.1 per cent and last year 21.4 per cent. The share of the U.S.S.R. in the value of total exports amounted correspondingly to 8.3, 17.5 and 25.4 per cent. In 1953 the U.S.S.R. attained the position of Finland's most important trade connection, depriving Britain of the first place that she had occupied traditionally. Britain's share of Finnish exports in the year under review amounted to 22.0 per cent and of imports to 15.8 per cent. This considerable change in the direction of foreign trade was due both to the decrease in and the greater difficulty of Finnish trade with the West and to the growth of the volume of trade with the East.

Although the value of exports dropped considerably, the quantities of the principal articles exported increased as compared with 1952. The diminution in export trade was thus caused exclusively by the fall in prices. Of the individual articles of export, paper attracts special attention, the quantity exported increasing to such an extent that it even exceeded the quantity in 1951, hitherto the record year. Exports of chemical pulp, too, were increased by reducing stocks, in spite of the great difficulties in this industry. In the case of sulphite cellulose there was a slight decrease, but this was made good by the rise in exports of sulphate pulp. The total exports of chemical pulp recorded a rise of 8 per cent last year. A third important article of export, sawn timber, also exceeded the quantity of 1952. The largest decrease occurred in regard to round timber exports of which dropped to almost half of the 1952 quantity.

In addition to the strict import and foreign currency policy, endeavours to save foreign currency were supported by a slightly downward tendency of import prices. The total value of imports fell from 182,000 million marks to 120,000 million, an indication of the pronounced change in import trade. The reduction of imports was felt most in the

class of consumer goods other than food, drink and tobacco, the value of which dropped to about half from the previous year. In the value of imports of raw materials and machinery there was a decrease of about one-third, while imports of foodstuffs and luxuries were only slightly reduced.

#### THE MONEY MARKET

The position of the money market eased in some essential points during the year under review. The margin between deposits and loans was considerably reduced, the liquidity of the financial institutions improved, and bills rediscounted at the central bank fell to a lower level than in the previous year, an indication that the banks were able to cope with the position with their own resources better than in 1952. The table attached to this article gives details of the movement of total deposits by the public during last year and the two preceding years. The movement of time deposits, which are not shown separately, differs from that of total deposits. The accumulation of time deposits fell off appreciably in comparison with 1952. from 41,758 to 32,129 millions. obviously due to the deflatory factors, which exerted a restrictive influence on trade and other economic activity.

#### DEPOSITS BY THE PUBLIC

		Fluctuations						
	21/12 1953	1953		1952		1951		
	Mill. mk	Mill mk	%	Mill. mk	%	Mill. mk	%	
Commercial Banks	102,567	+14,805	+16.9	1,684	<b>— 1.9</b>	$+28,\!406$	+46.5	
Savings Banks	80,587	+11,630	+16.9	+13,731	+24.9	+13,309	+31.8	
Post Office Savings Bank	27,074	+ 3,512	+14.9	+ 5,319	+29.2	+ 4,351	+31.3	
Co-operative Credit Societies	44,488	+ 5,236	+13.3	+ 7,582	+23.9	+10,087	+46.7	
Central Bank of the Co-oper-	•	ŕ		•				
ative Credit Societies	576	+ 235	+69.1	225	<b>—39.8</b>	+ 270	+91.5	
Concumers' Co-operative So-								
cieties	11,951	+ 1,153	+10.7	+ 2,356	+27.9	+ 3,086	+57.6	
Total	267,243	+36,571	+15.9	+27,079	+13.3	+59,509	+41.3	

Considerably more money flowed into cheque accounts last year than was withdrawn. The total balances increased by 4,438 million marks, whereas in the previous year these accounts were reduced by 14,651 million. The difference in the movement of cheque accounts from that of deposits and from the previous year was due, above all, to the surplus of exports in the balance of trade.

Concerning the loans granted by the financial institutions particulars are not available at the moment except with regard to the Bank of Finland, which is dealt with in another article in this Bulletin, and to the commercial banks. Loans granted by the commercial banks increased much less than in 1952. In that year their increase totalled 17,000 million marks; in 1953 it was one-third of that amount. The decrease in pur-

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chases of timber, the reduction of lumber work and the drop in imports were among the factors that reduced the demand for credit last year. On the other hand, however, the strained economic situation created a greater demand for credit than usual, but the commercial banks, as well as other financial institutions, had to exercise strict discretion and restraint in granting loans owing. among other things, to the regulations issued by the central bank and the strict policy concerning rediscounted bills adopted by it. It is further worth mentioning that in the summer and autumn the Government entered the market as a considerable borrower, obtaining fairly large short-term credit from the commercial banks, and that rates of interest remained practically unchanged last year.

#### PRICES

In former post-war years powerful rises in prices and unrest on the labour and wages fronts caused the leaders of Finland's economic policy a great deal of trouble. In 1951 a distinct change for the better set in for reasons explained in previous surveys. This peaceful line of development was also characteristic of prices and wages last year. Although the level of prices rose slightly in some months according to the wholesale price index, the pressure to raise prices was not sufficient to bring about violent fluctuations. The link between wages and the cost of living index was the most serious inflationary factor. The index rose dangerously near the point at which a general rise in wages would have been necessary. However, by measures of economic policy similar to those adopted before, the Government was able to prevent the cost of living index from rising above the critical point. The wholesale price index fell from 1,765 points in December 1952 to 1,709 points last December, a fall of 3 per cent in wholesale prices. In the level of wages there was no particular change one way or the other.

As prices thus remained comparatively stable during the year and as the commodity market continued to be favourable in retail trade, price control could be slackened. This was begun in the summer by the former Government, and the present Government has continued along the same lines. The prices that have been freed from control have in general either dropped slightly or have remained at their former level.

#### CONCLUSION

At the beginning of 1953 there seemed to be cause for considerable pessimism regarding the economic situation. In studying the past year, however, it may be said that the downward trend was not so pronounced as had been expected. The power of resistance of the Finnish economy to contracting forces proved greater than was estimated. As, in addition, activity in most spheres of production and economic life was fairly lively, the crop for the year good and as foreign trade produced a surplus of exports, it was possible to prevent the situation from deteriorating. The improved prospects for exports towards the end of the year tended to confirm the optimistic view that the trough had been passed. However, the fundamental problem, the disparity between foreign and domestic costs of production, still awaits a solution.

#### **ITEMS**

Supplementary Budget for 1953. On December 23 a second supplementary budget for 1953 was passed by which revenue was raised by 29.812 million marks and expenditure by 13.329 million. These increases are for the greater part due to internal transfers. Of the revenue 25,000 million marks consist of the bond loan granted by the Bank of Finland in September (See first article in this issue, p. 26). A further 4,167 million marks of revenue consist of a transfer from the price equalization fund of export fees previously retained. The corresponding refunds were entered among expenditure as was the repayment to the Bank of Finland of the Treasury bills amounting to 6.023 million marks.

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

Poland, on December 8, 1953. Period: 1954. Finnish exports are estimated to amount to 14 million dollars, and imports to 26 million dollars. The difference will be covered by Finnish exports to the U.S.S.R. within the triangular agreement. Finnish exports will include copper, iron ore, rayon pulp, pine oil, machinery and apparatus, etc. Finnish imports will include coal, coke, window glass, calcium chloride, lithopone, various pharmaceutical products, and sawn hardwood.

United Kingdom, on December 23, 1953. Period: 1954. The Finnish exports are estimated to amount to 50 million pounds. As imports of most Finnish export goods are free in the U.K., there are bilateral quotas only for a few products, as chocolate sweets, patent leather, and granite. Of Finnish imports, some 23 million pounds' worth are fixed by quota. The most important of these articles are textile raw materials and textiles, iron and steel, machinery, apparatus and

electric equipment, cars and tractors, chemical and pharmaceutical products, various minerals, and raw materials.

Relaxation of Price Control and Ration-The inflationary pressure on prices exerted by the wage rises in 1950 and aggravated by the Korean boom led to renewed tightening of price control (see this Bulletin Nos. 1-2, 1951). Not until last autumn could steps be taken in the opposite direction. On August 25, the Kekkonen Cabinet issued a decree by which it abandoned price control of meat products and some other foodstuffs. certain textiles, household ware, internal combustion motors, electric machinery and certain other products of the accessories. metalworking and engineering industries, various services, etc. The price index calculated for the goods in question indicates a favourable movement: August 100.0. September 100.s, October 100.s, November 99.s, and December 99.8.

The new Tuomioja Cabinet has proceeded along the same line as its predecessor abolishing, i. a., control of the prices of some further foodstuffs and textiles, glass-ware, and heating and water supply accessories. The scope of price control has thus been considerably reduced, and further alleviations are in prospect. Among the prices still controlled are those of some few foodstuffs (such as butter, sugar, coffee, cocoa, and sausages), animal feed, fertilizers, certain iron goods, agricultural machinery, most construction materials, most petroleum products, hides and leather, some textiles, wool, and cotton. As to the consumer goods and services, the prices of which are controlled, their weight (incl. rent) now constitutes about half of the total in the 1951 cost of living index.

Simultaneously with the alleviation of price control, most of what was left of

rationing has been abandoned. At present, only coffee, rice, coal, and coke are rationed. Of these, coffee and rice will be derationed as from March 1954.

Alleviation of Import Restrictions. Since November 1953 the Licensing Board has been entitled to issue licences for literature outside the Bank of Finland's periodic allocations. In January a corresponding procedure was applied to medicines and the basic rawmaterials and products used by the wood-

processing industries which fully covers the normal annual need for imports in these branches.

Changes in Statistical Tables. Table 37 in this Bulletin from now on includes a new cost of living index based on October 1951. The new index does not include taxes and has its special interest in the fact, that wages are linked to it. If the average for three succeeding months constitutes a rise of five points of the October 1951 level, this will effect a wage rise.

## BANK OF FINLAND

(Cable address Suomenpankki)

#### BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

Tuomioja, Sakari, Governor, absent as Prime Minister Kivialho, K., Governor ad. int.
Jutila, K. T., absent as Minister of Agriculture
Kekkonen, Urho
Waris, Klaus, ad. int.
Varjonen, Unto, ad. int., absent as Executive Director of the IBRD Leinonen, Esko K., ad. int.
Sundman, C. G., ad. int.

## HEADS OF DEPARTMENT

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Sundman, C. G., Foreign currency
Blomquist, P., Accounts
Kajantie, A., Control

Tauriala, T., Foreign currency
Aspelund, A., Cash
Helander, J., Foreign currency control
Österlund, P.-E., Documentary credits
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