

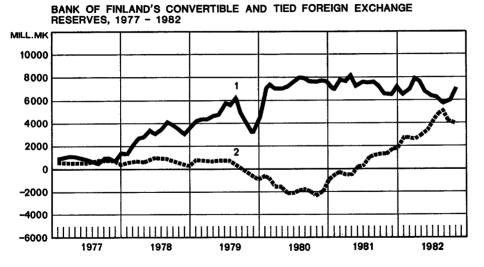
BANK OF FINLAND

Monthly Bulletin

Economic situation

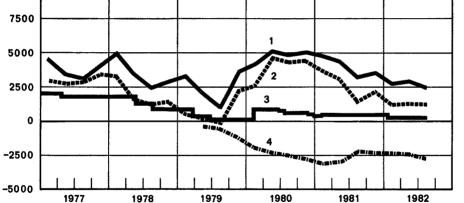
Trends in the financing of investment

NOVEMBER 1982 Vol. 56 No. 11



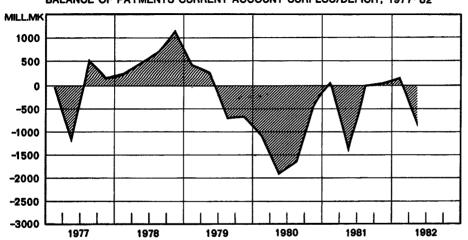
- 1. Gold and convertible currencies
- 2. Tied currencies

COMMERCIAL BANKS' CENTRAL BANK POSITION, 1977-1982 MILL.MK



- 1. Total central bank debt
- 2. Actual central bank debt
- 3. The guotas
- 4. Cash reserve deposits

Quarterly average of daily amounts (1, 2 and 4)



BALANCE OF PAYMENTS CURRENT ACCOUNT SURPLUS/DEFICIT, 1977-82

Seasonally adjusted quarterly figures

ECONOMIC SITUATION

by Pentti Forsman, M. Pol.Sc.

Economics Department Bank of Finland

The Finnish economy is experiencing its second successive year of virtual stagnation. This is primarily due to the international recession. which has lasted considerably longer than expected. Finnish export volumes to Western markets have been declining since the first half of 1980. Moreover, the growth of exports to the Soviet Union came to halt in the first half of the current year. Domestic demand, however, continues to show modest growth, partly because of the expansive economic policy stance pursued since the spring of 1981. Developments in Finland's current account have been favourable, with the account in approximate balance. The marked deceleration in international inflation has also been reflected in Finland, even though domestic costs have continued to rise somewhat more sharply than in the economies of Finland's major competitors. Weak economic activity has led to rising unemployment, and by late summer 1982 the seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate had climbed to about six per cent.

Despite the fairly satisfactory overall economic performance, the competitive position of the open sector has deteriorated since 1980, largely because of the strengthening of the Finnish mark against most European currencies.¹ To correct this unintended appreciation, the Bank of Finland decided to lower the external value of the mark by about four per cent in early October, the adjustment being made within the fluctuation limits of the index. When, soon after, the Swedish krona was devalued by 16 per cent, it became apparent that — given the importance of trade between the two countries and the fact that Sweden is a major competitor in other markets — Finland had no option but to seek ways of preventing an excessive loss of competitiveness. Consequently, as part of an economic policy programme, the Finnish mark was devalued by a further six per cent (see items in the Bulletin 10/82). The effects of these measures will be felt in the Finnish economy with a lag, and the full impact not until 1984. In the meantime developments in the international environment will be the dominant factor determining the prospects for growth in Finland.

Exports, particularly those of forest products, have been hampered by the depressive effect of high real interest rates on both fixed investment and stockbuilding in Finland's Western export markets. The volume of total merchandise exports to Western countries is expected to decrease somewhat in 1982. Exports to Socialist countries will also decline, since the vigorous expansion of the past two years has led to an accumulation of Finnish receivables on the bilateral clearing accounts in excess of normal credit limits. Sluggish international demand has brought the rise in export prices to a halt, exacerbating still further the weakening profitability of the open sector.

Investment activity in the open sector has been sustained by the continuation of work on investment projects started earlier and the volume of fixed investment in the open sector in 1982 is expected to show a slight increase on the previous year. Capacity utilization and profitability have in general been somewhat higher in the sheltered corporate sector than in the open sector. As, moreover, discretionary

¹ The external value of the Finnish mark is expressed in terms of a currency index calculated as a trade-weighted average of a basket of foreign currencies. In the period from March 1980 to October 1982, the currency index was kept constant. The appreciation of the mark against the currencies of Finland's main European competitors was necessary to counter the depreciation of the mark vis-à-vis the US dollar and Russian rouble.

policy measures in force last year have led to the postponement of building starts in the service sector until the current year, investment activity in the sheltered corporate sector is likely to show moderate growth.

The real income of the household sector has been supported by a slight rise in the level of employment, a small decline in the net tax ratio, the slowdown in the inflation rate and an improvement in the terms of trade. As a result, the growth of households' real disposable income this year is expected to be a little higher than last year. The volume of private consumption expenditure in 1982 is forecast to expand marginally faster than last year. Given the prevailing ease of credit markets the main impetus to growth will come from consumer durables.

The growth of final domestic demand is expected to accelerate slightly in 1982. Hence the current year should witness a modest revival of production in certain sheltered sectors, such as construction and private services. This year's good harvest will also impart a positive contribution to GDP growth. On the other hand, the output of the open sector is expected to decline. Since the emphasis in growth is on the labour-intensive branches of production, the level of employment is likely to rise despite forecast GDP growth of only about one per cent. But the increased demand for labour has induced a relatively strong expansion in the labour supply, rising participation rates and hence also higher unemployment.

The substantial deceleration in the rate of increase of foreign trade prices and the sluggish growth of domestic demand have led to a rapid slowdown in the Finnish inflation rate. The rise in consumer prices this year is expected to amount to about 9 per cent on average, and will thus be broadly in line with the average for the European members of the

OECD. The devaluation will have no effect on the consumer price index in the current year because of the two-month price freeze introduced as part of the economic policy programme.

As a result of the improvement in the terms of trade and structural changes in demand, the current account deficit is expected to be fairly small this year. Despite a decline in the volume of exports, the ratio of the current account deficit to GDP will fall slightly. The visible trade account with both the Western and the Socialist countries is expected to be more or less in balance. Capital import by the central government together with the growth of tied currency reserves have been factors increasing liquidity in the economy. On the other hand, the differences between international and domestic interest rates, coupled with exchange rate expectations in the late summer, have led to capital outflows. The overall effects of capital movements on the domestic financial markets have been limited.

As there is unlikely to be any stronger stimulus to the economy from abroad in the immediate future, economic activity will probably continue sluggish in Finland next year. The recent devaluation of the Finnish mark and general fiscal policy measures designed to improve the competitiveness of the open sector will be slow to have an effect. However, it is possible that, given the present uncertainty about the prospects for the world economy, the incentives contained in the policy measures may not be fully reflected in firms' investment behaviour. If, as is generally assumed, an international upturn gets under way next year, the Finnish economy should also begin to recover in the second half of 1983. In view of the improved competitive position of Finnish industry, Finland should be well placed to exploit the opportunities offered by a revival in international demand.

October 26, 1982

BANK OF FINLAND

Mill.	mk
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		~~~		10		
	Oct. 30	981 Dec. 31	Oct. 8	Oct. 15	082 Oct. 22	Oct. 29
	001. 30			000.10		000.20
Assets Gold and foreign exchange receivables	8 1 8 3	9 463	9 782	11 365	11 280	11 258
Gold and totelgh exchange receivables	1 075	1 382	1 382	1 382	1 382	1 382
Special drawing rights	676	632	569	569	569	569
IMF reserve tranche	380	394	397	397	397	397
Foreign bonds	1 597	1 405	828	741	631	709
Convertible currencies	2 932 1 523	3 686 1 964	2 340 4 266	3 861 4 415	4 175 4 126	4 068 4 1 3 3
Tied currencies Other foreign receivables	1 632	1 606	4 200	1 615	1 615	1 615
Mark subscription to Finland's IMF quota	1 632	1 606	1 615	1 615	1 615	1 615
Receivables from financial institutions	4 369	3 690	6 261	6 681	6 315	5 906
Banks' cheque accounts	562	495	462	498	399	330
Call money market advances Till-money credits	2 443 666	1 796 768	4 099 739	4 500 703	4 203 743	3 867 739
Bonds	652	594	914	926	918	917
Other financial institution receivables	46	37	47	54	52	53
Receivables from the public sector	1 213	1 2 3 6	1 009	1 000	993	986
Government promissory notes	354	354 386	448	441	433	424
Bonds Total coinage	380 478	483	546	547	433 549	424 551
Other public sector receivables	470	13	15	12	11	11
Receivables from corporations	4 081	4 5 4 9	4 890	5 030	5111	5117
Financing of exports	1 723	1 754	1 751	1 839	1 911	1 915
Financing of domestic deliveries	2 063	2 1 1 1	2 440	2 490	2 498	2 500
Bonds	189	187	165	165	166	166
Other corporate receivables Other assets	106 87	497 89	534 97	536 97	536	536 97
Total	19 565	20 633	23 654	25 788	<u>97</u> 25 411	24 979
Liabilities						
Foreign exchange liabilities	75	96	47	43	35	31
Convertible accounts	24	41	32	36	23	26
Tied accounts	51	55	15	7	12	6042
Other foreign liabilities	2 639	2 597	4 7 3 9	6014	6 011	6 042
IMF mark accounts Allocations of special drawing rights	1 943 696	1 871 726	1 726 726	1 726 726	1 726 726	1 726 726
Term liabilities		/20	2 287	3 562	3 5 5 9	3 5 9 0
Notes and coins in circulation	5131	5 5 9 5	5 609	5 649	5 617	5 670
Notes	4 709	5152	5 1 4 0	5179	5146	5199
Coins	422	443	469	470	471	471
Deposit certificates in circulation	750	1 600	2 300	2 600	2 600	2 000
Claims of financial institutions	3 450	3 7 9 7	3 5 2 6	3 626	3 266	3 325
Banks' cheque accounts	1	0	1	1	0	2
Call money market deposits	780 2 469	1 080 2 492	250 3 095	360 3 086	3 085	39 3 105
Cash reserve deposits Capital import deposits	180	2 4 3 2	160	162	161	160
Other financial institution claims	20	24	20	17	20	19
Claims of the public sector	698	578	109	112	113	112
Cheque accounts	0	1	1	0	1	0
Counter-cyclical reserves	545	433	64	64	64	64
Counter-cyclical deposits	145	143		40		
Capital import deposits Other public sector claims	8	1	44 0	48 0	48 0	48 0
•	1 622	1 433	1 688	1 693	1 683	1 679
Claims of corporations Deposits for investment and ship purchase	1 414	1 435	1 485	1 477	1 469	1 469
Capital import deposits		1 -+ 20	1485	205	203	201
Export deposits	202	0				
Other corporate claims	6	8	14	11	11	9
Other liabilities	14	15	18	17	18	18
Equalization accounts	2 705	609	1 307	1 714	1 7 38	1 762
Capital accounts	2 481	4 313	4 311	4 320	4 330	4 340
Primary capital	1 400	3 000	3 000	3 000	3 000	3 000
Reserve fund	750	750	1 032	1 032	1 0 3 2	1 0 3 2
Undisposed profits Net earnings	331	563	279	288	298	308
Total	19 565	20 633	23 654	25 788	25 411	24 979
1044						

# BANK OF FINLAND

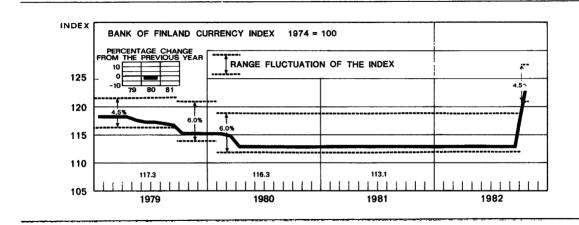
			For	eign sec	tor			Pu	blic se	ctor	
End of year or month	Gold SDRs, IMF reserve tranche	Foreign bonds	Convert- ible cur- rencies, net	Total convert- ible reserves (1+2+ 3)	Tied cur- rencies, net	Other receiv- ables, net	Net receiv- ables (4+5+ 6)	Receiv- ables	Liabili- ties	Net liabili- ties (98)	Deposit certifi- cates in circula- tion
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1976	357	397	954	1 708	389	660	1 437	447	1 1 3 3	686	_
1977	337	543	1 212	2 092	496	-2 031	557	391	328	- 63	200
1978	728	872	3 080	4 680	471	-1 099	4 052	633	114	519	1 090
1979	1 728	1 749	2 964	6 441	678		4 999	884	387	-497	1 700
1980	1 850	2 1 2 5	3 823	7 798	—757		6 151	1 225	591	634	1 900
1981	2 408	1 405	3 645	7 458	1 909	-991	8 376	1 236	578	-658	1 600
1981											
Oct.	2 1 3 1	1 597	2 908	6 6 3 6	1 472	—1 007	7 101	1 213	698	515	750
Nov.	2 090	1 498	3 065	6 653	1 878	970	7 561	1 1 9 6	699	-497	1 550
Dec.	2 408	1 405	3 645	7 458	1 909	—991	8 376	1 236	578	—658	1 600
1982											
Jan.	2 408	1 381	2 828	6 617	2 832	991	8 458	1 262	434	828	1 000
Feb.	2 371	1 096	3 617	7 084	2 860	-1 638	8 306	970	435	535	400
March	2 343	1 1 2 5	4 597	8 065	2 718		9 1 5 6	971	211	-760	2 300
April	2 343	1 1 1 7	4 267	7 7 2 7	3 084	-1 612	9 1 9 9	965	195	770	2 1 5 0
May	2 305	1 064	3 4 9 8	6 867	3 4 56	. —1 581	8 7 4 2	964	171	793	2 000
June	2 286	910	3 335	6 531	4 314	-1 583	9 262	977	143		2 200
July	2 286	899	3 280	6 465	4 909	1 583	9 7 9 1	987	163		2 000
Aug.	2 348	851	2 657	5 856	5 207		9 508	985	147	838	1 600
Sept.	2 348	857	2 920	6125	4 306	2 537	7 894	973	107		2 000
Oct.	2 348	709	4 0 4 2	7 099	4 1 2 8	-4 427	6 800	986	112		2 000

# FOREIGN EXCHANGE POSITION

Net holdings, Dec. 31, 1981 Net holdings Sept. 30, 1982 Change Bank of Finland Bank of Finland Other Other Total Total Sept, Jan.-Sept, Gold 1 382 1 382 1 382 1 382 -63 Special drawing rights 632 632 569 569 +3 IMF reserve tranche 394 394 397 397 +1 1 405 1 405 857 857 +6 ---548 Foreign bonds _ ____ Convertible currencies +1 008 3 6 4 6 -7 748 -4102 2 920 -6014 -3 094 +671 7 459 -7 748 6125 -6 014 111 +678 +400 Total 4 1 0 5 --902 +2 318 1 9 9 9 -122 1 787 4 306 ---201 **Tied currencies** -224 +2718 Grand total 9 368 -7 870 1 498 10 431 ---6 215 4216

Mill, mk

		D	omestic	financi	al sect	o r		Corp			
End of year or month	Dis- counted and redis- counted bills	Cheque account receiv- ables, net	Demand for call money by deposit banks	Supply of call money by deposit banks	Cash reserve deposits	Other liabili- ties, net	Net receiv- ables (1+2+3 456)	Perma- nent special financing schemes	Liabili- ties, net	Net receiv- ables (8—9)	Notes and coins in circu- lation
<u></u>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1976	2 920	172	1 204	1 1 37			3 5 3 1	1 400	308	1 092	2 885
1977	3 091	107	1 804	850		—74	4 2 2 6	1 416	242	1174	3 1 6 7
1978	970	136	2 213	2 075		69	1 1 7 5	1 948	356	1 592	3 822
1979		229	3 870	1 1 3 1	1 764		1 495	2 1 8 2	65	2117	4 375
1980		480	3 674	290	3 317	-1 064	1 611	3 063	642	2 4 2 1	4954
1981		495	1 796	1 080	2 492	1 174	—107	3 865	749	3 1 1 6	5 595
1981											
Oct.	—	561	2 4 4 3	780	2 469	—1 164	919	3 786	1 327	2 459	5131
Nov.	—	607	3 218	1 430	2 476	1 226	1 1 4 5	3 829	1 1 2 4	2 705	5 201
Dec.		495	1 796	1 080	2 492	—1 174	107	3 865	749	3 1 1 6	5 595
1982											
Jan.		521	979	1 380	2 605	—1 119	—1 366	3 927	703	3 2 2 4	5 257
Feb.		388	1 972	2 020	2 638	-1 071	—1 227	3 928	868	3 060	5 272
March		379	2 0 3 2	1 590	2 644	—1 161	662	3 989	719	3 270	5175
April		305	2 069	1 600	2 644	-1 360	510	3 955	752	3 203	5 383
May	<u> </u>	511	1 888	1 420	2 707	-1 510	-218	4 058	684	3 374	5 534
June	<u> </u>	429	2 006	1 640	2 7 3 2	1 568		4118	929	3189	5 752
July		290	1 223	1 042	2 777	—1 467	839	4 084	1 1 3 6	2 948	5 706
Aug.		435	929	1 260	2 783	—1 461	—1 218	4117	983	3134	5 557
Sept.	_	351	2 409	290	3 095	—1 537	912	4156	982	3174	5616
Oct.		328	3 867	39	3 105	—1 530	2 581	4 415	977	3 4 3 8	5 670



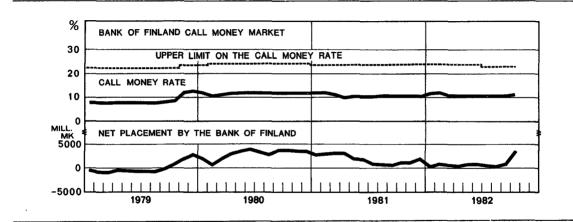
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# MONETARY POLICY INDICATORS

Average for period	Total central bank debt of the commercial banks, mill. mk	Actual central bank debt of the commercial banks, mill. mk	Credit quotas of the commercial banks at the Bank of Finland, mill. mk	Cash reserve deposits of the deposit banks mill. mk	Cash reserve deposits of the commercial banks mill. mk	Bank of Fin!and placements in the call money market, mill. mk	Base rate %	Call money interest rate %	Average cost of total central bank debt %	Average lending rate of the commercial banks ¹ %
<u> </u>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1975	4 000	3 611	2 725		_	239 ²	9.25	26.80²	12.10	9.65
1976	4 001	3 345	2 400			79	9.25	18.40	12.38	9.69
1977	3 914	3 094	1 967			149	9.00	17.20	11.82	9.54
1978	3 573	2 070	1 475			90	7.58	11.99	8.88	8.22
1979	2 629	820	475	447	389	321	7.46	9.74	8.99	8.03
1980	4 963	4 097	783	2 5 4 2	2 220	3 31 3	9.20	12.38	12.37	9.77
1981	4 087	2 754	595	2 795	2 442	2 161	9.25	11.48	11.61	9.84
1981 Oct. Nov.	<u>3 544</u> 3 533	2 032 2 092	600	2 459 2 465	2 151 2 157	1 434 1 494	9.25 9.25	11.50 11.50	11.37 11.26	9.81 9.82
Dec.	3 941	2 850	600	2 473	2 164	2 253	9.25	11.30	11.74	9.84
1982										
Jan.	2 526	1 1 6 3	600	2 502	2194	567	9.25	12.30	10.90	9.84
Feb.	2 760	1 518	400	2 603	2 286	1 1 2 1	9.25	12.45	11.95	9.84
March	3 059	1 305	400	2 6 3 0	2 290	906	9.25	11.56	11.72	9.79
April	3 049	1 062	400	2 637	2 2 9 9	664	9.25	11.50	11.51	9.78
May	2 908	1 429	400	2 645	2 313	1 034	9.25	11.50	11.64	9.77
June	3 090	1 528	400	2 706	2 356	1 1 3 4	8.50	11.50	11.42	9.06
July	2 684	1 213	400	2 7 3 1	2 386	814	8.50	11.50	11.09	9.04
Aug.	2 312	1 010	400	2 771	2 418	611	8.50	11.50	10.63	8.99
Sept.	2 703	1 597	400	2 794	2 4 3 9	1 1 98	8.50	11.45	11.25	
Oct.	4 412	4148	400	3 0 9 1	2 699	3 7 5 0	8.50	11.70		

See explanations on page 24.

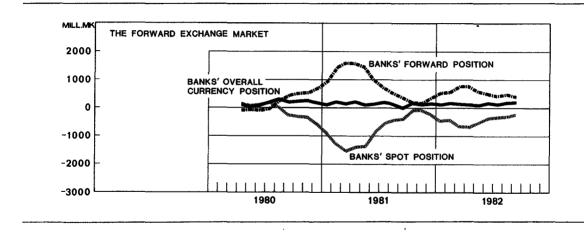
¹ End of period. ² 1. 9.—31. 12. 1975.



	I	Banks' For	ward Posi	tions in 1	mill. m.k. wi	th	Banks' Forward Selli Rates for USD		
Period		Domestic Firr	ns	Foreign Banks	Bank of Finland	Overall		on from sp cent per a	
	Assets	Liabilities	Net	Net	Net	Net	1 month	3 months	6 months
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1981	5 183.0	1 619.8	3 563.2	581.0	2 346.3	583.5	4.4	4.1	-3.6
1981					-				
March	3 708.9	1 292.4	2 416.5		728.3	1 312.1	4.6	3.8	3.7
April	3 583.1	1 120.5	2 462.6	272.7	589.3	1 507.5	4.9	-4.9	4.4
May	3 639.6	1 345.6	2 294.0	288.0	895.1	1 212.6	8.2	8.2	6.9
June	3 536.1	1 464.8	2 071.3	400.1	872.8	760.8	—7.6	6.5	5.5
July	3 481.8	1 609.9	1 871.9			686.1	5.6	5.0	3.9
Aug.	3 637.9	1 493.6	2 144.4	-473.2	1 171.7	424.6	6.3	5.7	5.2
Sept.	5 012.2	1 905.0	3 107.2	546.0	2 030.9	380.9	-4.1	4.6	4.4
Oct.	4 776.6	1 847.5	2 929.1	—723.4	—1 812.7	301.7	2.2	2.2	-2.5
Nov.	5 267.6	1 788.5	3 479.2	698.6		291.7	0.8	0.7	0.7
Dec.	5 183.0	1 619.8	3 563.2	581.0	2 346.3	583.5	0.1	0.3	0.1
1982									
Jan.	4 984.2	1 581.2	3 402.9	666.0	2 242.9	607.4	1.3	0.7	-1.0
Feb.	5 054.0	1 666.4	3 387.6	660.0	-2 081.1	666.8	2.6	-2.3	2.4
March	5 596.8	1 693.5	3 903.3			1 292.4	1.3	—1.5	1.7
April	5 936.4	1 596.8	4 339.6	-671.8	2 879.4	666.5	1.9	-1.9	-2.0
May	6 035.1	1 950.0	4 085.1	-486.4	2 953.6	559.9	-1.3	-1.1	-1.1
June	5 942.0	1 703.4	4 238.6	704.5	2 797.7	637.3	—1.7	—1.7	-1.6
July	5 781.5	1 653.2	4 128.3			322.1	0.6	0.9	-1.3
Aug.	7 045.1	1 679.3	5 365.8		-4 114.5	309.8	2.4	1.8	1.0
Sept.	6 618.6	2 282.4	4 336.1	-711.3			2.6	2.6	2.3

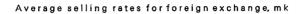
FORWARD EXCHANGE MARKETS IN FINLAND

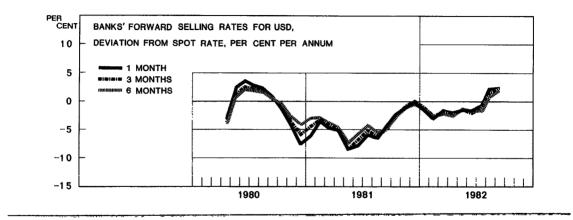
See explanations on page 24.



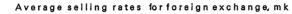
# FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

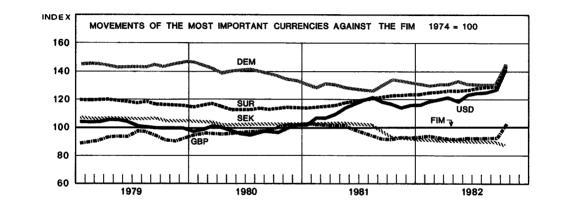
Period	New York 1 US \$ USD	Montreal I C \$ CAD	London 1 £ GBP	Dublin 1 Ir£ IEP	Stockholm 100 Skr SEK	Oslo 100 Nkr NOK	Copenhagen 100 Dkr DKK	Frankfurt 100 DM DEM	Amsterdam 100 Hfl NLG	Brus 100 BEC	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1975	3.679	3.618	8.155		88.80	70.59	64.21	149.80	145.73	10.033	9.764
1976	3.864	3.922	6.983		88.86	70.95	64.04	153.78	146.42	10.030	9.812
1977	4.029	3.791	7.042		90.21	75.83	67.23	174.15	164.59	11.277	11.267
1978	4.117	3.617	7.917		91.43	78.93	75.06	205.53	190.77	13.152	12.959
1979	3.896	3.330	8.275		91.12	77.22	74.38	212.75	194.43	13.338	12.979
1980	3.730	3.194	8.691	7.689	88.43	75.81	66.53	205.58	188.02	12.818	12.635
1981	4.315	3.602	8.731	6.976	85.74	75.54	60.96	191.31	173.43	11.688	11.095
1981											
Aug.	4.629	3.787	8.445	6.792	87.59	75.24	59.23	185.36	167.01	11.381	10.553
Sept.	4.504	3.756	8.197	6.988	83.48	75.79	61.25	191.31	172.51	11.729	10.762
Oct.	4.424	3.682	8.173	7.009	80.19	75.19	61.61	196.84	178.23	11.830	10.803
Nov.	4.354	3.667	8.301	6.959	79.70	75.18	61.11	195.91	178.69	11.714	10.548
Dec.	4.375	3.697	8.368	6.909	79.24	75.96	60.07	194.01	177.21	11.498	10.258
1982											
Jan.	4.409	3.701	8.339	6.824	78.84	75.55	59.24	192.69	175.83	11.361	10.214
Feb.	4.515	3.726	8.352	6.739	78.49	75.76	58.02	191.07	174.23	11.024	10.014
March	4.574	3.751	8.275	6.751	78.51	76.01	57.01	192.48	174.93	10.334	9.346
April 🛔	4.613	3.772	8.179	6.675	78.12	75.94	56.66	192.74	173.74	10.214	9.228
May 🛔	4.512	3.664	8.180	6.767	78.12	75.72	57.60	195.56	176.05	10.361	9.477
June	4.678	3.681	8.237	6.669	77.88	75.76	56.23	193.17	174.76	10.164	9.271
July	4.735	3.729	8.224	6.624	77.56	74.65	55.57	192.36	174.14	10.086	9,376
Aug.	4.757	3.824	8.225	6.618	77.60	71.36	55.20	192.25	174.70	10.050	9.507
Sept.	4.806	3.897	8.247	6.595	77.34	69.80	54.73	192.36	175.57	9.993	9.602





Zurich 100 Sfr CHF	Paris 100 FF FRF	Rome 100 Lit ITL	Vienna 100 ÖS ATS	Lisbon 100 Esc PTE	Reykjavik 100 lkr ISK	Madrid 100 Ptas ESP	Tokyo 100 Y JPY	Moscow 1 CI Rbl SUR	l special drawing right SDR	Currency index 1974 = 100
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
142.64	86.00	0.565	21.18	14.52	2.43	6.43	1.244	5.093	4.452 30	101.1
154.86	81.09	0.468	21.59	12.89	2.14	5.80	1.307	5.125	4.450 99	99.9
168.70	82.16	0.459	24.47	10.65	2.04	5.37	1.512	5.475	4.695 56	106.1
231.83	91.77	0.489	28.45	9.55	1.57	5.42	1.983	6.037	5.136 33	117.2
234.36	91.88	0.473	29.19	8.13	1.14	5.84	1.797	5.941	5.016 78	117.3
222.87	88.65	0.440	28.90	7.60	0.81	5.25	1.662	5.741	4.842 55	113.6
220.34	79.92	0.385	27.17	7.17	60.35	4.72	1.967	5.986	5.071 40	113.1
213.77	77.77	0.377	26.42	7.11	61.06	4.67	1.992	6.078	5.185 00	113.1
222.42	80.18	0.384	27.26	7.04	58.14	4.73	1.972	6.127	5.139 41	113.1
234.86	79.05	0.376	28.11	7.02	57.81	4.66	1.922	6.165	5.094 12	113.1
244.06	77.98	0.371	27.94	6.93	55.05	4.61	1.959	6.188	5.065 32	113.1
241.26	76.96	0.367	27.67	6.87	53.60	4.56	2.010	6.207	5.083 06	113.1
239.40	76.09	0.364	27.52	6.79	50.06	4.53	1.974	6.215	5.074 63	113.1
239.02	75.25	0.358	27.27	6.58	47.75	4.50	1.922	6.265	5.106 00	113.1
242.70	74.70	0.355	27.43	6.53	45.94	4.40	1.904	6.307	5.129 23	113.1
235.81	74.09	0.351	27.45	6.42	44.99	4.37	1.896	6.378	5.138 80	113.1
231.86	75.17	0.353	27.79	6.44	42.99	4.39	1.910	6.353	5.107 78	113.1
225.93	71.66	0.347	27.44	6.07	42.20	4.31	1.870	6.397	5.147 87	113.1
226.29	69.30	0.344	27.36	5.66	40.60	4.26	1.862	6.458	5.159 48	113.1
226.15	68.97	0.344	27.38	5.59	36.89	4.26	1.844	6.498	5.160 27	113.1
225.33	68.26	0.343	27.40	5.53	33.51	4.27	1.834	6.522	5.179 44	113.1
247.28	75.17	0.374	30.21	6.02	35.48	4.67	1.983	7.219	5.724 37	122.8

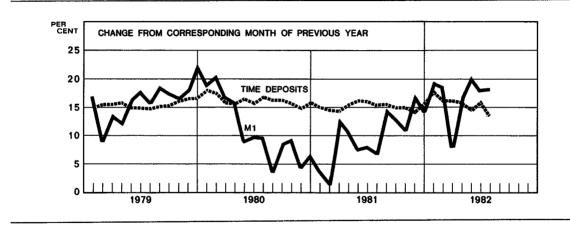




# DEPOSITS BY THE PUBLIC

		Demand deposits Time deposits								
End of year and month	Commer- cial banks	Savings banks & Co-op. banks	Posti- pankki	All deposit banks	Commercial banks	Savings banks	Co-op. banks	Posti- pankki	All deposit banks	Total (4+9)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1978	3 887	1 676	2 052	7 615	17 035	14 641	11 286	4 900	47 862	55 477
1979	4 697	2 255	2 714	9 666	19 794	17 177	13 348	5 599	55 918	65 584
1980	5 459	2 285	2 531	10 275	22 591	20 009	15 950	6 355	64 905	75 180
1981	5 791	2 879	2 952	11 622	26 094	22 937	18 598	7 448	75 077	86 699
1981										
April	4 552	2 189	3 366	10 107	23119	20 851	16 673	6 7 3 2	67 375	77 482
May	4 334	2 391	3 035	9 760	23 800	21 177	16 919	6 769	68 665	78 425
June	5 424	2 434	2 956	10 814	23 803	21 451	17 094	6 863	69 211	80 025
July	4 728	2 577	3 1 0 2	10 407	24 316	21 818	17 485	6 957	70 576	80 983
Aug.	5 076	2 716	3 1 9 4	10 986	24 554	22 012	17 596	7 053	71 215	82 201
Sept.	5 070	2 804	3 2 2 6	11 100	24 239	22 056	17 723	7 058	71 076	82 176
Oct.	4 964	2 689	3 245	10 898	24 706	22 221	17 749	7 060	71 736	82 634
Nov.	5 386	2 689	3 1 1 5	11 190	24 732	22 280	17 892	7 080	71 984	83 174
Dec.	5 791	2 879	2 9 5 2	11 622	26 094	22 937	18 598	7 448	75 077	86 699

1982*										
Jan.	5 103	2 641	3 734	11 478	26 143	24 721	18 870	7 651	77 385	88 863
Feb.	4 614	2 544	3 5 2 7	10 685	26 472	23 673	19 275	7 779	77 199	87 884
March	5 1 5 6	2 617	3 4 4 3	11 216	26 601	23 537	19176	7 604	76 918	88134
April	5 098	2 768	4 0 2 3	11 889	27 175	23 891	19 511	7 678	78 255	90144
May	5 528	2 933	3 593	12 054	27 1 29	24 095	19 700	7 961	78 885	90 939
June	5 992	3 208	3 786	12 986	27 406	24 403	19 858	8 057	79 724	92 710
July	5 573	3 252	3 668	12 493	27 395	24 709	20 058	8 096	80 258	92 751



# ADVANCES TO THE PUBLIC-MONEY SUPPLY

	Adv	ances	granted	by	Турез	Types of advances			Mone	y Supply
End of year and month	Commercial banks	Savings banks	Co-op. banks	Posti- pankki	Loans & bills in domestic currency	Cheque credits	Domestic credits in foreign currency	Totai (1 to 4) (5 to 7)	Μ,	M ₁ +Quasi- Money
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1978	26 324	14 092	12 181	6 847	52 517	1 723	5 204	59 444	11 496	60 682
1979	29 844	16 535	14 258	8 299	60 971	1 955	6 010	68 936	14 087	71 157
1980	35 994	19 097	16 760	9 973	70 466	2 347	9 011	81 824	14 979	81 601
1981	40 462	22 009	20 059	11 135	80 817	2 877	9 971	93 665	17 186	94 577
1981										
April	37 444	19751	17 421	10120	73 015	2 884	8 837	84 736	14 852	84 105
May	38 034	20 004	17 704	10149	73 769	2 912	9 210	85 891	14 634	85 186
June	38 541	20 278	18 039	10 502	74 629	3 044	9 687	87 360	15 763	87 304
July	38 494	20 570	18 358	10 876	75 599	2 940	9 759	88 298	15 465	88 405
Aug.	39 011	20 845	18 686	10 474	76 295	2 948	9 773	89 016	15 856	89 507
Sept.	39 325	21 199	19079	10773	77 556	3 1 2 8	9 692	90 376	16 045	89 787
Oct.	40 172	21 466	19 363	10 797	78 871	3168	9 759	91 798	15 876	90 234
Nov.	41 040	21 732	19730	11 1 29	80 208	3 4 9 5	9 928	93 631	16 128	90 514

1	982	*
---	-----	---

Dec.

40 462

22 009

20 059 11 135

1002										
Jan.	40 501	22 278	20 279	11 064	81 630	3140	9 352	94 1 2 2	17 114	95 468
Feb.	40 908	22 451	20 436	10 966	82 174	3 483	9 1 0 4	94 761	16 205	95 993
March	41 214	22 698	20 636	10 761	82 807	3 762	8 740	95 309	16 353	95 919
April	41 818	22 974	20 916	10 835	83 816	3 821	8 906	96 543	17 340	98 004
May	42 625	23 297	21 293	10 905	85 079	3 851	9 1 9 0	98 1 2 0	17 615	98 886
June	42 925	23 586	21 628	11 125	86150	3 548	9 566	99 264	18 664	100 998
July	43 078	23 861	21 935	11 290	86 835	3 763	9 566	100 164	18 339	101 351

80 817

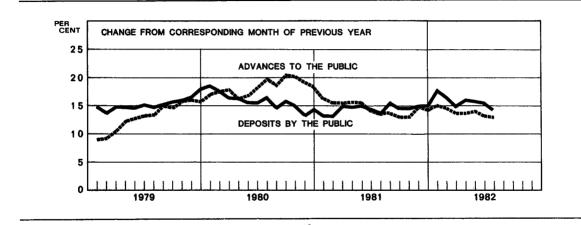
9 971

2877

93 665

17 186

94 577



11

Mill. mk

# STATE FINANCES

STATE FINANCES		······································				Mill. mk
Revenue	Jan	Aug.	Expenditur	e	Jan.	-Aug.
	1981	1982			1981	1982
Income and wealth tax (net)	10 489	10 074	Wages, salaries, pensio	ons etc.	6 047	6 955
Gross receipts	(27 255)	(28 042)	Repair and maintenand	e	802	853
Refunds & local authorities	(-16 766)	(-17 968)	Other consumption exp	penditure	3 467	4 1 8 4
Other taxes on income and			Total consumption exp	enditure	10 316	11 992
wealth	168	217	State aid to local auth	orities	7 628	8 7 2 2
Employers' child allowance			State aid to industries		5 341	6 250
payments	57	1	of which: agric. price	e subsidies	(2 379)	(2 766)
Sales tax	9 022	9 954	Child allowances		1 227	1 311
Customs duties and import			Share in national pens	ions and		
charges and levies	938	1 095	sickness insurance so		362	558
Excise duties	6 365	7 313	Other transfer expendit		4 550	5 354
Excise duty on alcoholic			Total transfer expendite	ure	19 108	22 195
beverages	1 949	2 153	Machinery and equipm		1 047	1 087
Excise duty on tobacco	755	886	Construction of buildin		478	524
Excise duty on liquid fuel					1 243	1 389
Other excise duties						
Tax on autom. and motor-cycles	1 115	1 291	Total real investment		2 768	3 000
Stamp duties	757	899	Interest on State debt		941	1 516
Special diesel etc. vehicles tax	130	146	Net deficit of State en	41	104	
Other taxes and similar revenue	781	886	Other expenditure	23	15	
Total taxes	29 822	31 876	Total other expenditure	)	1 005	1 635
Miscellaneous revenue	2 145	2 507	Increase in inventories		165	357
Interest, dividends etc.	717	1 106	Lending		2 102	2 466
Redemptions of loans granted	572	636	Other financial investm	ent	328	384
Total revenue	33 256	36 1 2 5	Total expenditure		35 472	41 315
Foreign borrowing	1 513	2 833	Redemption of foreign	loans	237	521
Domestic borrowing	1 577	2 740	Redemption of domest	ic loans	1 077	1 555
Total borrowing	3 090	5 573	Total redemptions		1 314	2 076
Deficit (+) or surplus ()	440	1 693				
Total	36 786	43 391		Total	36 786	43 391
	1070	4000	10011		1982	
State debt	1979	1980	19811		1902	
	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	June	Aug.	Sept.
Foreign debt	8 964	10 341	13 331	15 441	15 893	16 331
Long-term debt	6 051	7 585	8 762	9 390	9 826	9 955
······································						

¹ Since December 1981 State debt has been expressed in gross terms. As a result cash assets are no longer deducted from domestic debt; foreign debt is unaffected by the change. The short-term debt of the State Granary is excluded from the figures.

40

7 6 2 5

17 966

4 6 4 2

9

8 771

22 102

5 0 5 2

37

9 4 2 7

24 868

5 316

59

9885

25 778

5 419

62

10017

26 348

5 482

174

6 2 2 5

15 189

4 061

Short-term credit

**Domestic debt** 

**Total State debt** 

Total debt mill. \$

# FOREIGN TRADE

Mill.	mk
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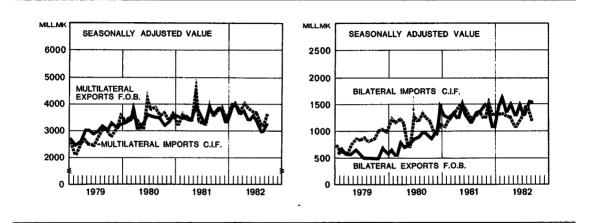
Period	Exports f. o. b.	<u></u>							
	1.0.0.	Imports c. i. f.	Surplus of exports (+) or imports	Period	V o I	ume	Unit	value	Terms o trade
••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••			(—)		Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	
<u>1976</u>	24 505	28 555	4 050	1976	71	86	65	57	114
1977	30 931	30 708	+223	1977	78	79	75	67	113
1978	35 206	32 338	+2 868	1978	84	75	80	74	108
1979	43 430	44 222	792	1979	92	89	90	86	105
1980	52 795	58 250	5 455	1980	100	100	100	100	100
1981	60 308	61 269	961	1981	103	94	111	112	99
1981									
Oct.	5 626	5 217	+409						
Nov.	5 645	5 504	+141	1980					
Dec.	4 944	5 712	768	AprJune	95	96	99	100	99
				July-Sept.	97	107	100	100	100
				OctDec.	107	101	104	102	102
1982*									
Jan.	5 330	5 004	+ 326						
Feb	5 472	4 786	+686						
March	5 297	4 983	+314	1981					
April	5 079	5 379	300	JanMarch	102	84	107	110	97
May	<u>5 1 1 8</u>	4 918	+200	AprJune	106	95	110	113	98
June	5 417	4 982	+435	July-Sept.	95	94	113	115	99
July	4 285	4 851	—566	OctDec.	108	100	114	113	100
Aug.	4 264	5 460	—1 196						
JanAug.				1982*					
1981	38 996	39 554		JanMarch	106	88	114	115	99
1982*	40 262	40 363	101	AprJune	103	92	115	114	101
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		<u> </u>				
INDEX	UNIT VALUE	INDICES 1980=10	0	MILL.MK SEA	SONALLY	ADJUSTED	AT 1980	PRICES	
140				15000 TOTA		s/			
120		IMPORTS C.I.F.		14000		X	$\wedge$	A	
100 80	ALL AND	EXPORTS F.O.B.		13000	$\square$				
		OF TRADE	*		V i TAL EXPO	RTS			
100				11000				- <del> </del>	

# FOREIGN TRADE BY MAIN GROUPS

#### Exports, f.o.b.

Imports, c.i.f.

Period	Agri- cultural and other	Wood industry	Paper industry	Metal, en- gineering industry	Other goods	Raw materials and	Fuels and lubricants	Finished	goods	Other goods
	primary products	products	products	products	gooua	producer goods		Investment goods	Consumer goods	90003
1976	804	2 892	7 860	6 891	6 058	17 828	1 581	4 966	4 103	77
1977	1 087	3 854	8 798	9 1 8 4	8 008	19 128	2 066	4 828	4 603	83
1978	966	4 641	10 402	9 593	9 604	20 431	2 224	4 801	4 830	52
1979	1 366	6 073	12 992	10 342	12 657	28 878	3 401	5 719	6 1 3 3	91
1980	1 403	7 742	15 751	11 546	16 353	38 622	4 088	7 989	7 440	111
1981	2 036	6 852	17 127	14 858	19 435	39 156	5 1 1 5	8 877	8 015	106
1981										
Oct.	82	574	1 589	1 511	1 870	3 2 2 3	454	777	759	4
Nov.	70	579	1 514	1 513	1 969	3 614	474	705	707	4
Dec.	325	538	1 400	1 217	1 464	3 818	426	825	632	11
1982*										
Jan.	60	460	1 546	1 427	1 837	3 1 5 3	224	991	631	5
Feb.	352	457	1 438	1 398	1 827	3 089	267	648	779	3
March	356	461	1 622	1 240	1 618	3 1 9 0	231	736	823	3
April	57	569	1 453	1 266	1 734	3 492	265	777	843	2
May	220	536	1 469	1 280	1 613	3 2 4 9	272	696	682	19
June	80	583	1 446	1 789	1 519	3 2 2 9	469	640	638	6
July	45	421	1 293	1 571	955	3 043	457	713	611	27
Aug	58	481	1 398	1 029	1 298	3 580	499	627	728	26
JanAug.										
1981	1 456	4 625	11 064	9 589	12 262	25 046	3 200	5 982	5 243	83
1982*	1 228	3 968	11 665	11 000	12 401	26 025	2 684	5 828	5 7 3 5	91

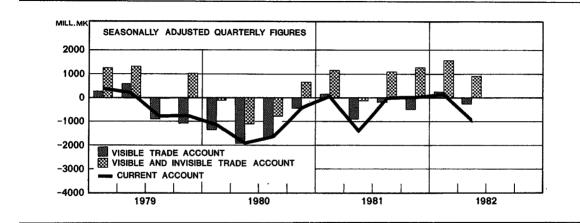


# FOREIGN TRADE BY COUNTRIES

		Expor	ts, f.o.b.			Impor	ts, c.i.f.	
		January	-August			Janua	ry—August	- ···
Area and country	1	981*	1	982*	19	81 •	1	982*
	%	Mill. mk	%	Mill. mk	%	Mill. mk	%	Mill. mk
OECD countries in Europe	56.5	22 039	55.6	22 388	50.4	19949	53.2	21 468
Austria	0.6	219	0.7	269	1.2	464	1.3	531
Belgium and Luxembourg	1.3	526	1.4	570	1.7	679	1.8	711
Denmark	3.2	1 2 3 6	4.0	1 621	2.2	878	2.3	939
France	4.0	1 579	4.2	1 682	3.3	1 319	3.4	1 359
Federal Republic of Germany	9.4	3 662	9.5	3 843	12.0	4 7 4 3	13.4	5 412
Italy	1.9	743	2.0	793	2.4	935	2.7	1110
Netherlands	3.6	1 385	3.1	1 246	2.6	1 048	2.7	1 072
Norway	4.4	1 729	4.1	1 646	2.6	1 017	2.1	853
Portugal	0.3	100	0.2	93	0.5	197	0.6	255
Spain	0.8	302	0.8	321	0.6	224	0.7	268
Sweden	13.0	5 087	12.0	4 825	10.9	4 2 9 6	12.5	5 053
Switzerland	1.4	565	1.4	553	1.7	658	1.7	693
United Kingdom	10.8	4 1 9 4	10.5	4 2 2 0	8.2	3 2 4 0	7.4	2 980
Other	1.8	712	1.7	706	0.5	251	0.6	232
OECD countries outside Europe	5.9	2 288	5.8	2 336	12.4	4 898	11.8	4743
Canada	0.7	261	0.8	331	0.6	258	0.9	347
Japan	0.8	310	1.2	485	3.8	1 500	4.1	1 651
United States	3.5	1 381	2.8	1 1 0 9	7.7	3 0 3 6	6.5	2 6 1 8
Other	0.9	336	1.0	411	0.3	104	0.3	127
CMEA countries	26.4	10299	28.7	11 562	27.0	10674	26.4	10654
Czechoslovakia	0.3	95	0.4	154	0.6	251	0.6	236
German Democratic Republic	0.6	248	0.5	214	0.6	250	0.6	256
Poland	0.1	57	0.1	56	1.5	590	1.5	617
Soviet Union	24.7	9 61 1	26.4	10 637	23.2	9177	22.7	9157
Other	0.7	288	1.3	501	1.1	406	1.0	388
Latin America	2.3	904	1.1	459	2.0	799	2.4	984
Argentina	0.4	158	0.1	60	0.2	57	0.2	69
Brazil	0.3	114	0.3	122	0.6	246	0.8	320
Colombia	0.1	47	0.1	49	0.4	173	0.5	222
Other	1.5	585	0.6	228	0.8	323	0.9	373
Other	8.9	3 4 6 6	8.8	3 5 1 7	8.2	3 2 3 4	6.2	2 514
GRAND TOTAL	100.0	38 996	100.0	40 262	100.0	39 554	100.0	40 363
of which								
EFTA countries	19.9	7747	18.5	7 447	16.9	6 697	18.4	7 443
EEC countries	35.5	13858	36.1	14 520	32.9	13025	34.1	13768
OECD countries	62.4	24 327	61.4	24724	62.8	24 847	64.9	26211

# BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

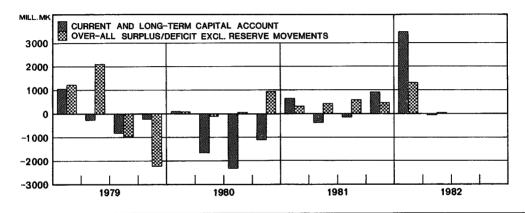
Period	Visible exports f.o.b.	Visible imports c.i.f.	Visible trade account	Transport, net	Travel, net	Other services, net	Visible and invisible trade account	Invest- ment income net	Un- requited transfers net	Other, net	Current account
1978 3	35 068	32 600	+2 468	+2 024	+141	+003	+5 436 ·	2 71 2		+94	+2 606
	43 302	44 430	-1 128	+2 024	+157		+2 398 -			+111	-761
				+3 010	+320		-1 484 -		<u> </u>	+91	5 155
	52 860 60 254	58 315 61 690	<u> </u>	+3 356			+3 381 -		<u> </u>	+149	<u> </u>
1901 0	00 2 5 4	01 090	-1430	+3 300	+400	+1055	+3 301 -	-4 400		±149	
1979											
JanMarch	9 683	9 168	+515	+652		+318	+1 373	656	204	+24	+537
AprJune	10 847	10 193	+654	+745	+13	-71	+1 341	-963	<u>91</u> -	+25	+312
July-Sept.	10 210	11 573	—1 363	+792	+251	+76	-244	<b>—671</b>	51	+33	933
OctDec.	12 562	13 496	934	+821	+5	+36	—72		—84	+29	677
1980											
JanMarch	12 788	13 608	820	+878	-103	+338	+293	787	—169	—5	668
AprJune	12 470	14 029	—1 559	+567	+80	+83		—723	—100	+55	<u> </u>
July-Sept. 1	12 864	15 643	-2 779	+855	+298	+100	—1 526	765	—102	+34	-2 359
OctDec.	14 738	15 035	297	+764	+45	+66	+578 -	1 033	83	+7	—531
1981•											
JanMarch	14 468	13 622	+846	+879	—87	+92	+1 730	993	117	+10	+630
AprJune	15 487	15 804		+822	+78		+420 -	-1 260	—114	+57	897
July-Sept.	14 099	15 738	—1 639	+864	+443	+405	+73 -	-1 031	- 96	+61	993
OctDec.	16 200	16 526	—326	+791	—28	+721	+1 158 -	-1 116	—120	+21	57
1982*											
JanMarch '	16 000	14 892	+1 108	+935	—158	+374	+2 259 -	1 104	213	—2	+940
AprJune	15 597	15 393	+204	+988	98	+211	+1 305 ·	-1 633	—191	+61	-458



Drawings of long-term loans	Amortiza- tions of long-term loans	Long- term export credits, net	Miscella- neous long-term capital items, net ¹	Long- term capital account	Current and long- term capital account	import credits and prepay-	Short- term export credits and prepay- ments, net	Short- term capital of authorized banks, net ²	Miscella- neous, short-term capital terms, incl. errors and omis- sions ²	deficit excl.	Bank of Finland foreign exchange reserves
+9 007	5 743			+2 265	+4 871	+130			+479	+2 589	
+6 230	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		+509	-252	+831	<u> </u>	+1 211		+122	-122
+5 183	<u> </u>	-433	<u> </u>	+182	<u> </u>	+3 255	<u> </u>	+3 930	250	+995	995
+8 312				+2 325	+1 008		+437	406	+1 804		-1 803
+0 312			020	+2 320	+1000		+437	400	+1 004	+1 003	-1003
+2 202	-1 626	8	46	+522	+1 059	—19	63	+819	56/3	+1 222	—1 232
+1 267	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		578		+39	<u> </u>	+1 966	+423		-2 100
+1 258	<u> </u>		+70	+100	<u> </u>	+422	<u> </u>	<u>+1 300</u> —1 100	+423	985	+985
+1 503	<u> </u>	+21	<u> </u>	+465	<u> </u>	+389	<u> </u>			-2 225	+2 225
+1 003	072	721	-10/	+400	-212	+ 309		4/4	-1 57.3	-2 225	+2 220
+2 108	-1 113	-171	65	+759	+91	+302	31	+518	—797 ³	+83	83
+1 076		39	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>+ 51</u> —1 643	+1 498	31	+1 666		-95	+95
+1076 +1126	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	+31	<u> </u>	+711	<u> </u>	+1 189	+934	<u>90</u> +54	<u>+ 95</u> —54
			<u> </u>	562	<u> </u>		<u> </u>				<u> </u>
+873	1 117				-1 093	+744	452	+557	+1 197	+953	-903
+1 404	955			13	+617	473	+789		—461 ³	+309	
		+11	<u> </u>	+513		+867	+789	<u> </u>	<u>4613</u> 822		<u> </u>
+1 948	<u> </u>		·		384	- + 1				+430	
+1 932		91		+844		+95	571	822	+2 034	+587	587
+3 028	—1 678	211	—158	+981	+924	1 529	—571	+600	+1 053	+477	477
+3 637	806			+2 551	+3 491	974	+278	—1 509	+26	+1 312	-1 312
+2 332	-1 555	60	-320	+397	61	60	+169	+56		+45	45

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

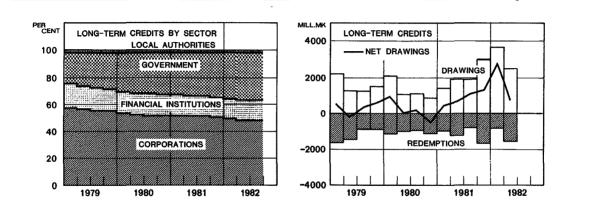
Including direct investment, net.
Including direct investment, net.
Reserve movements of other foreign exchange holders have been transferred to the short-term capital account. The short-term capital of the authorized banks is shown separately.
Including allocations of special drawing rights: 139 million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



# FINLAND'S FOREIGN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

		Long-ter	m asset	S		Long-	term liabi	lities		
End of year and month	Export credits	Direct investment	Other	Total (1 to 3)	Financial Ioans	Import credits	Direct investment	Other	Total (5 to 8)	Net long-term liabilities (9—4)
	.1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1978	2 978	1 850	956	5 784	27 716	5 612	1 885	231	35 444	29 660
1979	3 389	2 324	983	6 696	28 194	4 898	1 979	300	35 371	28 675
1980	3 872	2 806	1 051	7 729	29 730	4 377	2 075	340	36 522	28 793
1981*	4 673	3 426	1 317	9 416	35 536	4 4 4 4	2 183	391	42 554	33 1 38
1979										
June	3 1 7 9	2 089	1 029	6 297	27 763	5 172	1 923	226	35 084	28 787
Sept.	3 419	2 226	1 066	6 711	27 724	4 956	1 930	232	34 842	28 1 31
Dec.	3 389	2 324	983	6 696	28 194	4 898	1 979	300	35 371	28 675
1980										
March	3 625	2 456	932	7 013	29 122	4 692	1 971	288	36 073	29 060
June	3 534	2 539	967	7 040	28 887	4 517	1 990	268	35 662	28 622
Sept.	3 594	2 649	972	7 215	29 251	4 482	2 029	278	36 040	28 825
Dec.	3 872	2 806	1 051	7 729	29 730	4 377	2 075	340	36 522	28 793
1981 •										
March	4 254	2 945	1 229	8 428	30 523	4 455	2 1 3 8	442	37 558	29 1 30
June	4 473	3 1 6 1	1 278	8 912	32 814	4 467	2 180	406	39 867	30 955
Sept.	4 559	3 329	1 282	9170	34 41 4	4 377	2 1 6 8	392	41 351	32 181
Dec.	4 673	3 426	1 317	9 416	35 536	4 4 4 4	2 183	391	42 554	33 1 38
1982*										
March	4 960	3616	1 415	9 991	38 669	4 623	2 263	709	46 264	36 273
June	5 361	3 741	1 471	10 573	39 847	4 456	2 313	696	47 312	36 739

See explanations on page 24.

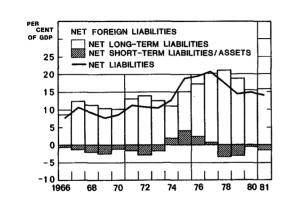


Short-term assets

Short-term liabilities

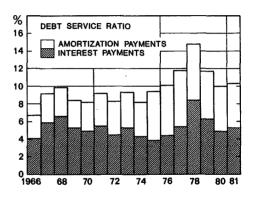
s	Short-term assets				Short-term liabilities						
Bank of Finland	Authorized banks and other foreign exchange holders	Cor-	Totai (11 to 13)	Bank of Finland	Authorized banks and other foreign exchange holders	d Cor- porate	Total (15 to 17)	Net short-term liabilities (18—14)	Net liabilities (10 + 19)	Debt service, flow	Of which amortization payments, flow
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
6 545	4 731	8 698	19 974	1 478	6 379	7 309	15166		24 852	6 623	3 769
7 918	6 579	9 970	24 467	2 340	9 333	7 816	19 489	-4 978	23 697	6 457	3 472
9 895	9 560	12 532	31 987	3 089	16 240	11 849	31 178		27 984	6716	3 274
11 362	13732	14176	39 270	2 4 2 7	20 21 8	13 565	36 210		30 078	7 971	3 4 9 4
9 871	4 053	9 1 3 1	23 055	1 604	8 404	7 476	17 484	5 571	23 216	2 085	1 082
8 601	4 205	9 508	22 314	1 579	7 620	7 808	17 007	5 307	22 824	1 315	604
7 918	6 579	9 970	24 467	2 340	9 333	7816	19 489	<u> </u>	23 697	1 087	502
8 708		10 224			10179	7 865	21 157	-4 711	24 349	1 756	937
9 279	·	10 509	26 921	3 727	11 970	9 545	25 242	<u> </u>	26 943	1 518	730
9 250		11 469	28 197	3 605		10 567	27 711		28 339	1 554	761
9 895	9 560	12 532	31 987	3 089	16 240	11 849	31 178		27 984	1 888	846
9 701	10149	12 357	32 207	2 680	16 543	12 409	31 632	575	28 655	1 744	732
10125	11 464	12 299	33 888	2 437	18 080	14 102	34 619	731	31 686	2 178	897
10817	12 627	13152	36 596	2 403	18 487	14 690	35 580	—1 016	31 165	1 646	595
11 362	13732	14176	39 270	2 427	20 21 8	13 565	36 210		30 078	2 403	1 270
12795	13 597	13 950	40 342	3 074	18 592	12 418	34 084	6 258	30 01 5	1 783	600

3077 19341 12736 35154



14 301 13 850 40 997

12846



30 8 9 6

2 658

994

-5 843

# PRICE INDICES

		Basi	c price i	ndex for (	domestic s	upply 19	75 = 100	Вu	ilding	costs
	Wholesale		Ori	gin		Purpose		•	1980 = 1	00
Period	price index 1 <b>949 =</b> 100	Total	Domestic goods	Imported goods	Raw materials	Consumer goods	Investment goods	Total	Wages in building trade	Building materials
1979	791	138.0	135.0	148.7	133.1	150.7	139.2			
1980	919	160.7	156.6	175.0	160.1	167.7	155.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
1981	1 044	182.4	178.6	196.0	185.3	185.3	173.3	110.1	109.6	110.0
1982										
<u>Jan.</u>	1 095	191.4	189.3	198.7	195.3	194.2	179.8	113.9	113.0	113.8
Feb.	1 103	192.8	190.7	200.2	196.8	195.4	181.1		113.0	114.0
March	1 103	192.8	192.0	195.7	195.4	198.0	182.2	115.7	116.8	115.0
April	1 106	193.3	192.5	195.9	194.7	200.3	184.0	116.8	117.1	116.4
May	1 110	193.9	193.4	195.7	194.8	201.2	185.9	117.0	116.1	117.0
June	1 1 2 0	195.6	194.4	199.9	197.5	201.9	186.1	117.5	116.1	117.5
July	1 1 2 0	195.8	194.4	200.7	196.8	203.7	186.8	117.4	116.1	117.7
Aug.	1 118	195.4	194.1	200.2	195.6	204.3	187.7	118.1	116.1	118.6
Sept.	1 124	196.4	194.9	201.6	196.5	205.6	188.6	118.6	116.1	119.2

				с	onsume	rprices	1977 = 10	0			
Period	Totel	Food	Beverages and tobacco	Clothing and footwear	Rent	Heating and lighting	House- hold goods and services	Health and medical services	Transport and communi- cation	Education and recreation	Other goods and services
1979	115.9	108.8	129.4	116.3	113.1	114.4	114.4	124.1	120.2	115.5	118.4
1980	129.3	122.8	140.9	131.9	122.4	141.1	127.4	137.6	136.4	123.4	132.6
1981	144.8	138.9	157.4	146.6	140.4	168.1	138.0	150.1	148.9	136.3	150.8
1982 Jan.	152.4	146.2	176.4	148.4	147.2	181.6	142.3	159.4	155.7	141.6	158.8
Feb.	153.1	147.5	176.4	151.1	147.2	182.7	142.9	161.2	156.2	141.8	159.5
March	155.0	152.4	176.5	152.9	148.5	183.3	143.4	163.0	157.8	141.8	160.6
April	156.1	155.3	176.5	154.8	148.5	178.2	145.5	163.1	156.6	144.8	164.0
May	158.6	156.7	176.5	155.3	159.2	178.4	146.0	165.5	157.9	145.4	164.8
June	158.9	157.3	176.4	156.0	159.2	178.4	146.4	167.1	157.6	145.8	164.9
July	160.1	161.1	176.5	154.7	159.2	178.4	148.7	167.1	158.9	146.1	166.1
Aug.	159.7	157.6	176.4	156.2	159.2	178.8	148.3	166.3	158.5	148.2	167.7
Sept.	160.1	158.0	176.6	159.4	158.3	179.4	148.8	166.3	158.8	149.0	167.9

<b>.</b>		By i	ndustries		By i	nstitutional	sectors	- All salary	All wage earners	Ali employ- ees
Period	v	vage earner	s in		State	Munic-	Employ-			
	Agri- culture	Industry	Con- struction	Employ- ees in services	employ- ees	ipal employ- ees	ees in private sector	earners		
1980	179.3	170.4	146.3	166.0	161.9	156.8	169.8	166.3	167.5	166.8
1981*	201.3	192.4	165.6	186.1	182.2	174.9	191.8	187.4	188.7	188.0
1981*										
AprJune	199.5	194.3	163.7	185.1	182.0	174.1	192.0	186.9	189.2	188.0
July-Sept.	201.0	193.7	166.9	187.7	183.6	175.8	193.9	189.3	190.5	189.9
OctDec.	210.9	198.5	173.6	192.3	186.7	179.3	198.5	193.5	195.8	194.1
1982*										
JanMarch	215.3	205.9	176.7	196.7	191.9	183.9	203.7	197.9	200.6	199.2
AprJune	224.0	214.7	180.3	205.5	199.9	192.9	211.4	206.0	208.2	207,1

# PRODUCTION

			Volu	ıme ind	ices of p	producti	on 1975 =	100		
Period	Gross domestic product	Indus- trial pro- duction	Agri- culture	For- estry	Construc- tion of buildings	Land and waterway construc- tion	Transport and com- munica- tion	Commerce	Public sector services	Others
1980*										
AprJune	114	126	84	146	79	91	112	104	123	117
July-Sept.	117	116	193	96	111	90	123	107	125	114
OctDec.	126	136	83	168	121	92	131	114	127	120
1981*										
JanMarch	114	130	73	143	79	89	111	95	128	116
AprJune	118	132	89	155	76	93	119	107	128	122
July-Sept.	116	119	157	80	100	91	124	108	130	<b>11</b> 7
OctDec.	128	141	78	149	122	97	134	116	132	124
1982*										
JanMarch	114	129	69	135	74	88	113	96	133	119
AprJune	119	131	79	138	73	92	122	108	133	125

# PRODUCTION

						Special indices of manufacturing						
Period	Total	Invest- ment goods	Consumer goods	Other producer goods	Food industry	Wood industry	Paper industry	Chemical industries	Non- metallic mineral industry	Metal industry	adjusted for seasonal varia- tions	
1978	107.0	85.6	108.1	111.9	103.9	130.3	118.2	109.6	93.5	99.6	108.2	
1979	118.3	93.7	113.7	127.0	110.8	155.6	134.0	123.7	102.3	110.3	119.0	
1980	127.5	105.0	122.9	135.7	117.2	170.6	142.6	135.3	117.6	123.3	127.8	
1981*	131.6	115.9	127.1	138.0	123.3	154.8	144.4	144.2	117.8	131.6	131.9	

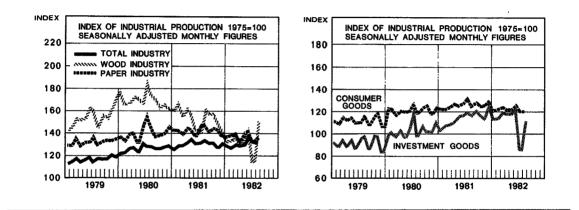
#### Index of industrial production 1975 = 100

#### 1981*

July	90.3	61.8	82.5	101.8	115.6	70.6	148.6	102.2	80.3	69.1	132.7
Aug.	132.3	114.9	127.8	139.2	120.8	143.8	158.8	154.9	115.6	126.6	135.1
Sept.	141.3	130.3	134.7	147.4	133.8	172.9	146.4	150.4	130.9	147.2	132.5
Oct.	146.1	130.9	142.5	152.0	149.0	166.7	158.9	146.2	127.4	147.3	132.5
Nov.	139.1	126.4	135.6	144.3	138.5	151.9	152.0	132.5	120.7	144.4	128.4
Dec.	134.4	132.8	132.7	135.6	125.8	133.1	130.7	124.4	108.9	146.3	132.1

#### 1982*

Jan.	130.7	115.8	125.6	137.3	108.1	120.6	145.8	134.8	98.2	134.5	130.1
Feb.	125.6	117.3	119.9	130.5	100.9	129.2	135.2	129.6	96.5	133.5	128.5
March	142.9	128.6	136.9	149.7	122.8	167.3	150.4	155.7	118.0	147.4	131.0
April	128.0	117.4	123.5	133.0	113.0	146.8	120.6	146.9	109.8	136.2	130.4
May	135.8	124.6	127.5	142.8	119.8	164.4	139.6	149.8	117.5	145.2	131.0
June	134.6	130.9	123.1	141.0	122.4	156.6	124.9	129.4	119.1	144.6	139.5
July	88.0	50.6	75.9	104.0	108.8	56.5	137.1	81.1	71.6	55.0	134.0
Aug.	133.3	107.4	121.4	146.0	121.4	138.2	147.3	136.5	128.5	124.6	132.7



Period	Population of working age, 1 000 persons	Total labour force, 1 000 persons	Employed, 1 000 persons	Un- employed, 1 000 persons	Unemploy- ment, % of total labour force	Commercial timber fellings, 1 000 solid cu. m	Retail sales volume index 1972 = 100	Whole- sale volume index 1972 = 100
1978	3 578	2 253	2 084	169	7.5	32 280 ^r	110	120
1979	3 593	2 223	2 1 3 4	139	6.1	44 020r	117	135
1980	3 606	2 315	2 203	112	4.8	47 840 ^r	119	141
1981	3 629	2 369	2 244	125	5.3	44 360r	125	141
1981								
Nov.	3 642	2 349	2 223	126	5.4	3 679	122	142
Dec.	3 644	2 337	2 205	132	5.6	4 370	160	159
1982*								
Jan.	3 648	2 376	2 204	172	7.2	3 278	108	115
Feb.	3 649	2 378	2 219	159	6.9	4 260	107	126
March	3 654	2 335	2 1 7 5	160	6.9	5 781	120	148
April	3 656	2 363	2 201	162	6.8	5 2 4 3	125	142
May	3 655	2 406	2 276	130	5.4	3 564	125	142
June	3 659	2 574	2 436	138	5.4	2 582	131	144
July	3 659	2 586	2 441	145	5.6	1 1 67	136	123
Aug.	3 659	2 512	2 368	144	5.8	1 383		•••

# LABOUR-TIMBER FELLINGS-INTERNAL TRADE

# CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS¹

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

1 New series calculated by the Central Statistical Office.

#### BANK OF FINLAND

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

Deposit carificates are interest bearing, freely transferable, term liabilities of the Bank of Finland. Their maturities range from one week to one year.

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

Corporate sector: Permanent special financing schemes = Foreign bills + New export bills + Financing of suppliers credits.

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

#### MONETARY POLICY INDICATORS

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

barks is the mean value of end of the month lending rates weighted by credit outstanding. Total central bank debt of the commercial banks = Discounted and rediscounted bills (until 30. 6, 1979, subsequently the banks have not been allowed to discount or rediscount bills) + net cheque account receivables from the commercial banks + call money debt + bond transactions with repurchase obligation — call money de-posits by the commercial banks.

Actual central banks debt of the commercial banks = Total central bank debt — Postipankki's call money placements (or + Posti-pankki's call money overdrafts). Postipankki accounts for the bulk of the supply of call money from the deposit banks (supply of call money, see column 4 on page 5). Credit quotas of the commercial banks at the Bank of Finland are

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

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

#### FORWARD EXCHANGE MARKETS IN FINLAND

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

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

#### FOREIGN EXCHANGE BATES

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

# 

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

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

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

Money Supply  $M_1$  = Finnish notes and coins in circulation — Finnish notes and coins held by the banks + Demand deposits held by the public (incl. Demand deposits at the Bank of Finland). Quasi-Money = Time deposits held by the public (incl. Time deposits at the Bank of Finland).

Note: Domestic deposits in foreign currency includea in money supply since 1974. In the money supply the public includes non-monetary financial institutions.

#### STATE FINANCES

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

#### FOREIGN TRADE

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

#### BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

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

#### FOREIGN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Pages 18—19. Figures calculated by the Bank of Finland. Long-term assets: Other = financial loans development credits + Finland's subscriptions to international financial institutions. Long-term liabilities: Other = Leasing credits + subscriptions to inter-national financial institutions paid in the form of bonds. Short-term assets: From 1978 the Bank of Finland's foreign bills are included in financial of experts and colleging index the correctly context. in financing of exports and reclassified under the corporate sector. Column 21. Debt service = Net investment income of short-term and long-term assets and liabilities + net amortisation payment of long-term foreign assets and liabilities, excl. amortisation payments of the Bank of Finland's reserves and oil credits.

Columns 21 and 22 during the year and the quarter.

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

#### PRICE INDICES

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

#### WAGES - PRODUCTION

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

# LABOUR - TIMBER FELLINGS - INTERNAL TRADE - CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS

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

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

# SOME PARTICULARS ABOUT FINLAND

#### FORM OF GOVERNMENT

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

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

#### INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

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

#### LAND

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

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

#### POPULATION

NUMBER OF INHABITANTS (1980): 4.8 million. Sweden 8,3, Switzerland 6.4, Denmark 5.1, and Norway 4.1 million.

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### TRADE AND TRANSPORT

NATIONAL INCOME (1981). in million marks: Gross domestic product at factor cost by industrial origin: agriculture 6758 (4%) forestry and fishing 9590 (5%). manufacturing 60991 (33%). construction 13 447 (7%). trade. restaurants and hotels 21 508 (11%). transport and communication 15 358 (8%). banking and insurance 7 816 (4%). ownership of dwellings 13 066 (7%) other services 40 280 (21%). total 188 814. Index of real domestic product 121 (1975 = 100).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### FINANCE AND BANKING

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

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

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

RATES OF INTEREST (June 1, 1982). The base rate applied by the Bank of Finland on credit extended to the banks in the context of the quota facility is  $8 \ \%$ . The range of rates for other credits granted by the Bank of Finland is between  $6 \ \%$  and  $11 \ \%$ . Other credit institutions: time deposits  $4 \ \%$  % 6 month depositis  $6 \ \%$  % (2 month deposits  $7 \ \%$ ; 24 month deposits  $8 \ \%$ and sight deposits  $1 \ \%$ . The highest lending rate  $12 \ \%$ .

# TRENDS IN THE FINANCING OF INVESTMENT

by Tapio Korhonen, M. Pol.Sc., Hannele Luukkainen, M. Pol.Sc., and Timo Taivalaho, M. Pol. Sc.

Economics Department Bank of Finland

Finland's investment ratio has long been one of the highest in the industrialized world. A high investment ratio has enabled rapid structural changes in the economy and a fairly satisfactory growth of total output. With a gross investment ratio averaging over a guarter of GDP over the past two or three decades. Finland has achieved an average growth rate of approximately 4 per cent per annum. Highly growth-oriented economic policies have served to support investment activity in the private sector. The need for the intensive development of the economy was, of course, self-evident in view of the modest capital base which Finland possessed in the immediate post-war period.

By far the major part of total investment has been financed by domestic saving.¹ Although also quite high, domestic saving has not been sufficient to finance the rate of investment thought desirable from a structural point of view. Consequently, foreign sources of finance have been tapped so as to enable the realization of the desired rate of growth. Admittedly, given the openness and cyclical sensitivity of the Finnish economy, foreign borrowing cannot be said to have always been intentional or even desirable. The tendency for domestic demand to peak at times when exports are declining has occasionally resulted in current account deficits of such proportions that remedial policy action has become necessary. In recent years, however, Finland's external indebtedness has declined appreciably and at present the financial balance of the economy

cannot be regarded as either a problem or a constraint for economic policy.

In the following we review the principal trends of saving and investment in Finland by way of sectoral analysis. In this context the channelling of finance and the operation of the financial markets are touched upon only lightly.1 Analysis by sectors stresses the independence of saving and investment decisions in the four sectors examined - corporations, households, the public sector and financial institutions. This approach was deemed appropriate for the present study, even if it is acknowledged that in reality the behaviour of the different sectors in respect of various assets and liabilities is intertwined in many ways. It could even be assumed, as is often done. that all the assets and liabilities of the economy ultimately belong to households. Given the institutional setup in Finland, especially as regards various constraints in the transmission of finance due to tax regulations, market deficiencies, investment habits, etc., it would be extremely difficult to examine saving and investment trends in the light of theories which assume perfect markets and market information.

# OVERALL TRENDS, 1961-1981

Given the high priority accorded to industry, investment in this sector has usually accounted for roughly a third of total investment. About a half has been devoted to infrastructural needs, with housing claiming a large proportion of the available resources. Examined on a sectoral

¹ Specific measures designed to encourage saving are described in the Appendix to this article.

¹ For a discussion of these issues see the December 1981 and August 1982 issues of the Bulletin.

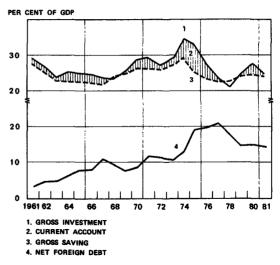
basis, corporations have traditionally accounted for roughly a half of all investment, whereas the share of households has been about a third. During the past two decades, the period studied in this article, the share of the public sector in total investment has been quite stable at about 15 per cent.¹

A sectoral breakdown of saving reveals a quite different picture, since about a third of total gross saving has been government-determined saving (this includes not only saving by central and local government, but also the increase in the funds of the statutory insurance schemes, mostly the funds of privately-operated schemes). Households have accounted for approximately another third of gross domestic saving and firms for the remainder. With respect to net saving, the share of the public sector, as broadly defined above, has been as high as two thirds.

It is perhaps worth briefly noting how the sectoral pattern of saving necessary to ensure an adequate rate of investment varies internationally. The distribution of saving in a country is largely determined by the existing institutional setting. This helps to explain, for instance, the prominent role of public sector saving in Finland and the Nordic region in general. Saving by the household sector, which is of prime importance in so many countries, has been of only limited significance in the Nordic area.² By international standards, corporate income, especially in relation to corporate investment, has been fairly low in Finland.

Chart 1 summarizes the overall developments in saving and investment described above. Because of the strong external shocks of the mid-1970s, no general trend can be observed for the two decades taken as a whole. It is possible, however, to discern a rising trend in savings and investment ratios up till 1974. The first decade and a half covered in the chart illustrate the most expansive period in the post-war Finnish economy, involving not only

CHART 1. SAVING, INVESTMENT AND NET FORFIGN DEBT



high investment and growth rates but also the increasing openness of the economy both with respect to foreign trade and Finland's improved access to international capital markets. The latter half of the 1970s was characterized by the adjustment of the economy to a changed international environment and the efforts made to correct both external and internal imbalances.

Calculated at current prices, the investment and savings ratios illustrated in Chart 1 average about 27 and 25 per cent, respectively, over the two decades. As the current account deficit has, as on average, been slightly under 2 per cent of GDP, this means that well over nine tenths of total investment has been financed by domestic saving.

There have been marked differences in the importance of foreign finance to the various sectors of the economy. Traditionally, the bulk of imported foreign capital has been channelled directly to firms for the financing of productive investments. However, in more recent years, when the total external indebtedness of the economy has been on the decline. the significance of government borrowing has increased. It may be noted here that Finland's debt ratio is approximately the same as that of Sweden — whose foreign debt is of fairly recent origins - but well below that of other Nordic countries.

The structure of investment will be examined more closely in an

article appearing in the December 1982 issue of the Bulletin. See the back article of the October 1982 Bulletin.

# THE CORPORATE SECTOR

The sharp fluctuations of corporate income and the even more pronounced variations in corporate investment have been largely responsible for the swings in the financial equilibrium of the Finnish economy (Chart 2). In general, corporate investment behaviour has followed developments in profits, but the use of foreign finance appears to have increased the amplitude of fluctuations in corporate investment.

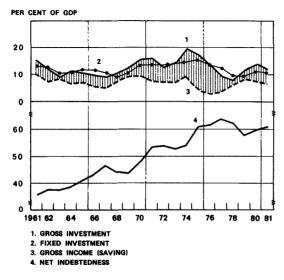
The profitability of firms has tended to weaken sharply in recessions, when losses in international competitiveness have coincided with reduced demand from abroad. Since tha late 1970s the government has made efforts to curb the growth of corporate costs and provide incentives to investment through sales tax concessions on investment goods ¹ and reductions in social security contributions. Initially, these measures were undertaken for countercyclical policy purposes but some of them have subsequently become more or less permanent. However, the most significant improvements in corporate profitability have been those

# were substantial devaluations of the Finnish mark in 1957 and 1967, and more moderate ones in 1977—1978 and 1982. The mark was revalued in small steps in 1979—1980 so as to ward off imported inflation. Since 1977, the government has regularly adjusted income and wealth tax scales downwards for inflation as an incomes policy measure designed to promote moderation in pay claims.

stemming from exchange rate changes. There

The corporate sector has been in continuous financial deficit. Internal financing has generally covered only half of the financing requirements of corporate investment, resulting in a cumulative growth of indebtedness. The low level of domestic interest rates has encouraged borrowing in inflationary conditions. By the mid-1970s, the net debt of the corporate sector had risen to over 60 per cent of GDP, and it declined only moderately in the latter half of the 1970s despite a marked slowdown in investment activity. Finnish firms were heavy borrowers on international capital markets up to the mid-1970s, but have subsequently cut down markedly on this form of borrowing - which in recent years has been both expensive and subject to exchange rate risks and resorted increasingly to domestic credits.

# CHART 2. FINANCING OF THE CORPORATE SECTOR



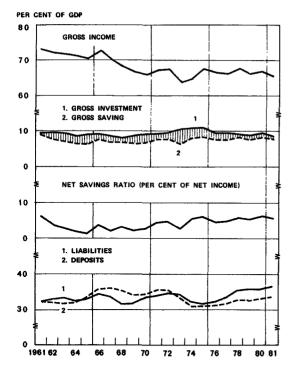
# HOUSEHOLDS

The share of household income in GDP has decreased by nearly 10 percentage points during the past twenty years (Chart 3). In addition to the change in income distribution between the different sectors of the economy — notably an increase in the tax ratio up till 1976 — there has been a shift within the household sector away from entrepreneurial income towards wages and salaries. The share of household saving in GDP has, nevertheless, remained nearly constant because the household propensity to save has been rising since the mid-1960s.

The explanation for the higher propensity to save of Finnish households lies in the increase

¹ Unlike most other European countries Finland does not have a value-added tax system.

#### CHART 3. FINANCING OF HOUSEHOLDS



of what is known as »tied saving». Scarcity of rented dwellings has induced households to buy their own homes. Given the limited availability of long-term housing loans from the State, most families in medium and upperincome categories have relied on bank loans for financing their purchases. One of the conditions for obtaining a mortgage has been a fairly large downpayment financed out of personal savings. Furthermore, repayment periods have been relatively short, often less than 10 years. Cross-section studies of household saving behaviour all stress the importance of home-ownership as the primary saving motive.¹

The rapid increase in housing investment up to the mid-1970s was mainly due to demographic factors. Internal migration saw the share of the population living in urban areas rise from under 40 per cent in the early 1960s to nearly 60 per cent by the mid-1970s. The changing age composition of the population, and in particular the coming of age of the generation born in the »baby boom» of the immediate post-war years, has also been a factor contributing to the increase in housing investment and the saving associated with it in the 1970s.

Although the rising trend of household investment was reversed in the latter half of the 1970s, there has not been a corresponding decline in the savings ratio. The marked expansion of the stock of real wealth up to the mid-1970s has increased the financial deficit of the household sector, leading to a growth in indebtedness. The maintenance of the ratio of debts to income at the desired level has required some refraining from consumption in order to maintain liquidity. The channelling of tied savings to the banking system also partly explains why bank deposits have increased briskly even in inflationary times. In fact, the real stock of deposits only decreased in the mid-1970s when the rate of inflation was approaching 20 per cent.

# THE PUBLIC SECTOR

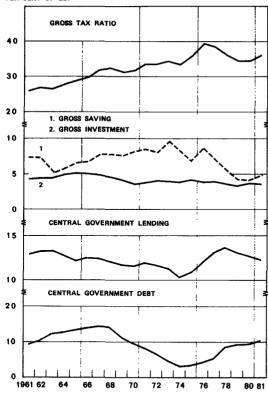
The public sector savings ratio has traditionally been high in Finland, even if statutory insurance saving, which is discussed in the following section, is excluded. The picture has, however, changed somewhat since the late 1970s because of the lowering of the tax ratio (Chart 4). In particular, the formerly stable financial position of the central government has weakened, even though it is still reasonably satisfactory when compared to most other countries: the gross state debt is currently only 10 per cent of GDP. Saving by central and local government has in recent years amounted to some 3-4 per cent of GDP, whereas it was still twice as high in the mid-1970s. This expansionary fiscal policy has coincided with the virtual disappearance of Finland's current account deficit: the conscious increase in the deficit of the public sector can be regarded as justified in view of the deflationary pressures which were prevalent in the economy.

The high savings ratio of the public sector has

¹ See the front article of the September 1982 Bulletin,

#### **CHART 4. PUBLIC FINANCE**

PER CENT OF GDP



not accentuated the position of the central government on Finnish financial markets: rather, the opposite has been true. The financial surplus of the State has been used to finance the central government's own investment as well as to cover the major part of direct central government lending to the private sector. Domestic borrowing by the central government has been on a fairly limited scale. When central government deficits have grown, it has not been possible to increase the sale of bonds to a corresponding degree. The household sector has been unwilling to purchase large quantities of government bonds, and there are no arrangements in Finland for obliging banks to buy government paper, as is the case in many other countries. Nor is it customary in Finland for the central bank to lend to the government.

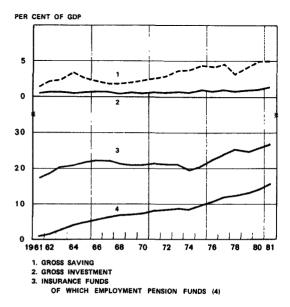
Although fiscal policy in Finland has traditionally involved relatively small discretionary changes in public sector income and expenditure, over the years the government has become increasingly active in making policy adjustments. Public investment has been fairly stable, so that the government has influenced the income, saving and investment behaviour of the private sector through a more active involvement on the income side of public finances.

# FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Saving by financial institutions consists mainly of the growth of the funds of statutory insurance schemes and particularly those of pension insurance; saving by financial institutions proper accounts for but a minor proportion of total saving in this sector (Chart 5). Only a small part of social insurance saving is administered by public social security funds, the bulk of the funds being managed by private insurance companies, which also determine how the funds are invested. Employers contributing to the schemes may borrow back more or less automatically a considerable part of the funds at fairly favourable terms.

From the above it can be seen that the central government's share in the lending of social insurance funds has been relatively small. The

# CHART 5. SAVING AND INVESTMENT BY FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS



central government does, however, regulate the accumulation of all funds by setting the rates of social security contributions. The temporary lowering of rates has often been used as an instrument of counter-cyclical policy to support corporate income developments during recessions. Although this has slowed the accumulation of funds, the relative share of social insurance saving has nonetheless been constantly increasing. The insurance funds, whose assets account at present for over a quarter of GDP, are an important source of finance for firms on domestic financial markets.

# PROSPECTS

Viewed from today's perspective, it seems unlikely that the financial balance of the Finnish economy will be subjected to any major strains in the 1980s. The past two decades have witnessed the completion of large-scale investments in infrastructure. Much undoubtedly remains to be done to secure and enhance the productive potential of the economy, but domestic saving should go a long way towards satisfying these needs. Compared with the more mature industrial countries. Finland still has a relatively small capital stock. On the other hand, the emphasis in industrial investment would appear to be shifting towards less capital-intensive, albeit high-technology, projects. The maintenance of a sufficiently high investment ratio is closely connected with the problems of finding the most efficient capital projects.

Should the fall in investment ratios in the industrialized world prove persistent, the pressures for preserving a high investment ratio in Finland will naturally subside. But the issue has, of course, to be viewed against the overall growth targets of domestic economic policy — specifically, whether these can be set higher than warranted by developments in the international environment — and traced further to the provision of adequate employment opportunities. A higher growth rate would most likely generate a current account deficit, but in a growing economy a certain level of deficit can be sustained without any increase in the relative size of external debt (which, as can be seen in Chart 1, has actually been declining in Finland).

Turning to the sources of domestic saving, the first concern must be with the outlook for public finance, traditionally such an important source of saving in Finland. A recent government review of economic prospects over the next five years did not foresee any dramatic changes in state finances. If the central government continues its policy of endeavouring to restrain expenditure, it should not unduly burden domestic financial markets.

Saving in the form of statutory insurance schemes is likely to remain a rather stable element, even if it, too, is dependent on policy action. Growing expenditure on pensions will necessitate an increase in the contribution rates if saving by pension insurance funds is to retain its share in total saving at the present level.

It has long been assumed that the household propensity to save would decline along with improved social security, a more equitable income distribution, a decline in the number of self-employed persons, etc. So far the household savings ratio has not fallen. The main reason has been the central importance of personal savings for the acquisition of dwellings, although more recently the poor outlook for employment and other uncertainties may have become additional factors. When, in due course, the demand for new housing falls off, the household sector could well become a net lender in the economy. The possibility of an increased propensity to consume should not, however, be ruled out, as so many households have been refraining from consumption in order to pay for their homes. The channelling of these potential funds from households to the corporate sector would undoubtedly call for a re-evaluation of various forms of household assets, their tax treatment, etc.

The measures accompanying the October 1982 devaluation ¹ will help to improve the financial position of Finnish companies. Certain structural weaknesses nevertheless remain, not least being the high indebtedness ratio. Tax considerations and the relatively low cost of domestic finance have meant that the share of equity capital has remained low in the balance sheets of many firms. The greater vulnerability which attaches to high indebtedness understandably diminishes the willingness to invest, especially when the prospects for international demand are poor. In addition to improvements in productivity and profitability, the long-term soundness of Finnish firms will also depend on an improved capital structure.

¹ For information on the measures see the October 1982 issue of the Bulletin and the appendix to this article.

# 1 MEASURES AFFECTING CORPORATE SAVING 1.1. CORPORATE TAXATION AND DEPRECIATION ALLOWANCES

Central government corporate income tax rates have been unchanged since the late 1960s. Corporate wealth taxation was reintroduced in 1976. The sales tax rate has been 14 per cent since 1977; however, industrial building investments have been totally exempt and new industrial machinery and equipment partially exempt from sales tax. Free depreciation has also been allowed for industrial building investments. In addition. since June 1978 special grants have been available from the government for purchases of industrial machinery and equipment (generally up to 7.5 per cent of the acquisition cost). The various exemptions described here have been temporary and have been extended by separate decisions. The following table summarizes the major tax rates applied in 1974-1982.

Year	Corpo- rate income tax rate	Wealth tax rate	Sales tax rate	on in	ax rates dustrial tments Ma- chinery and equip- ment	Depreciation rights (Industrial buildings)
1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982	43 43 43 43 43 43 43 43 43 43	 1.5 1 1 1 1 1	11 11 14 14 14 14 14 14	01 0 0 0 0 0		Free deprecia- tion, 1976—1978 ³ Free deprecia- tion, 1978—1982 ⁴ s from Nov. 1, 982)

N.B. Corporations also pay local government income tax, in most cases at a rate of 15-16 per cent.

- The act on the sales tax exemption of industrial buildings came into force on November 1, 1977 for a limited period, but has subsequently been extended on several occasions. 1
- ² The special act allowing deductions of 50 per cent in sales tax The special act allowing deductions of 50 per cent in sales tax on industrial machinery and equipment investments originally applied to investments started between April 1, 1978 and June 30, 1979, but the qualifying period was subsequently extended until the end of 1979. For the period 1980 to October 1982, the deductible amount was lowered to one-third of the acquisition cost. In June 1976, it was decided to grant free depreciation on new industrial buildings brought into use before August 31, 1978 and an additional investment deduction of three per cent for 1976–1979. In December 1976, the tax relief was extended to cover machinery ourchased for the above-mentioned buildings. Included in the taxation for the years 1978–1982 are allowances for acquisition cost reserves (which allow depreciation to begin already in the year in which the order is made) and free depreci-
- ation.

As part of the programme of measures announced in connection with the devaluation of the mark in October 1982, it was decided to raise the sales tax rate by two percentage points to 16 per cent as from July 1, 1983. The sales tax concession on industrial machinery and equipment investments will be raised from 33.3 per cent to 80 per cent as from November 1, 1982; both it and the total exemption from sales tax of new industrial buildings will become permanent.

### 1.2 SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTIONS

Since the mid-1970s, social security contributions have been revised frequently as a means of influencing corporate cost developments. The table below shows the rates for certain major contributions in 1961-1982.

Years		ers' social contribution	Employment pension contribution rate	Unemploy- ment insurance contribution rate
1961 1963 1964 1965 1966 1966 1967 1968 1970 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1975 1975 1977 1978 1977 1978 1979 1981	approx. approx. approx. approx. » » »	4.5 4.75 5.35 5.5 5.8 6.5 6.5 6.5 6.5 6.5 7.25 7.5 8 8.5 8.875 8.5 7.0 6.42	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	0.3 0.3 0.5 1.0 1.0 0.9 0.4
1982	*	6.52	12.5	0.4

# 1.3. THE USE OF COUNTER-CYCLICAL DEPOSITS

In recent years, three schemes have been utilized, Starting in June 1980, export deposits totalling about 200 million marks were collected from forest industry companies. The rate of deposit was 4 per cent of the export price for sawngoods exports and 3 per cent for pulp exports. These deposits were released earlier than originally scheduled in October 1981.

Counter-cyclical deposits were collected from enterprises as from October 1980. Prior to their release in January 1982, these deposits totalled 140 million marks.

The terms applied to the voluntary investment reserve scheme were made more attractive from the beginning of December 1979. The upper limit on investment reserve transfers was raised to 70 per cent of the net profits for the accounting year. At least 50 per cent of the reserve was to be deposited at the Bank of Finland, which, at the same time, decided to raise the rate of interest paid on these deposits from 4.25 per cent to 7 per cent. The Bank of Finland received a total of nearly 1 500 million marks in investment deposits. In December 1981, the government decided to activate investment reserves by making the major part of investment deposits disposable, subject to certain conditions, as from the beginning of 1982.

#### 1.4. SPECIAL DEPOSITS IN BANKS

In recent years, deposit banks have, to an increasing extent, accepted deposits from corporations at terms different from those applied to ordinary deposits from the public. June 1, 1982, saw the entry into force of

¹ This appendix is a supplement to the list of measures published in the December 1974 issue of the Bulletin. Counter-cyclical policy legislation was examined in the November 1976 issue of the Bulletin, when some of the acts were still at the bill stage.

an agreement concluded between the banking institutions on the acquisition of short-term corporate funds. The main forms of short-term money are corporate deposit accounts, funds intermediated by banks' trust departments, corporate certificates of deposit, other obligations, and bond repurchase transactions. Unlike the case of households, all enterprises' deposits and interest earnings on them are liable to tax.

The minimum deposit which can be made on a corporate deposit account is 300 000 marks and the rate of interest is 5.25-0.25 percentage points below the Bank of Finland's base rate, depending on the period of deposit (from two to twelve months). The rate of interest payable on funds intermediated by banks' trust departments can be fixed freely. The minimum amount which can be placed is 300 000 marks and the placement period not less than three months. (In the case of sums exceeding 5 million marks, it can be even less). The rate of interest on corporate certificates of deposit can also be fixed freely, the minimum deposit being 1 million marks and the deposit period between one and twelve months. The same lower limit and the right to freely fix the rate of interest are also applied to other obligations and bond repurchase transactions. The agreement concluded between the deposit banks does not apply to deals between the banks and the finance companies owned by them.

The agreement concluded in the spring of 1982 will facilitate the monitoring of changes in the stock of short-term funds. At present, it is estimated that the total stock of short-term funds (which are mostly reported in the balance sheets of banks' finance companies and which also include funds solely intermediated by banks' trust departments) is equivalent to less than one-tenth of the banks' deposits. Although the rate of interest seems to have followed to some extent movements in the marginal cost of central bank financing, it has also been influenced by international interest rate developments.

# 2. MEASURES AFFECTING HOUSEHOLD SAVING 2.1. RATES OF INTEREST AND TYPES OF ACCOUNT

Rates of interest paid on deposits in Finland have been fairly low and have varied only little despite sharp fluctuations in the rate of inflation. In order to reduce the impact of high inflation, the structure of deposit rates was altered in 1977 and 1979 by increasing the differential between the rates paid on long-term deposits and those paid on ordinary deposits.

Changes in the rates of interest on ordinary deposits and 24-month term deposits in 1973-1982

Date of change	Rates paid on ordinary deposits, per cent	Rates paid on 24-month term deposits, per cent
July 1, 1973	5.75	7.75
October 1, 1977	4.25	7.50
May 1, 1978	3.25	6.50
November 1, 1979	4.25	8.25
February 1, 1980	5.00	9.00
June 1, 1982	4.25	8.25

At the beginning of 1975, two new term deposit accounts were introduced, 36-month savings premium deposit and tax concession deposit accounts. The

income from these accounts consists of interest paid plus an interest premium of about one per cent in the case of savings premium deposit accounts and a tax concession of similar magnitude in the case of tax concession deposit accounts.

Housing savings premium deposits were introduced in 1981. Interest paid comprises interest paid on ordinary deposit accounts, supplementary interest of 1.25 per cent paid by the banking institution and a housing savings premium of 1.75 per cent paid by the central government.

# 2.2. INTEREST SUBSIDIES AND PREMIUMS ON DEPOSITS AND TAXATION

Holders of tax concession deposits accounts — introduced in 1975 (see 2.1) — were entitled to tax concessions in central government taxation for the years 1977—1979.

The central government pays supplementary interest on housing savings premium deposits (see 2.1).

Deposits made by physical persons are tax-exempt, provided that they are made on accounts normally used in banking for depositing.

#### 2.3. OTHER TAX MEASURES

Interest and capital on bonds are, as a rule, tax-exempt.

Dividend income is subject to tax; however, shareholders are entitled to a special dividend income deduction. The deductions have been increased from time to time and in 1982 households may deduct up to 2 500 marks per family member for dividend and certain other capital income in taxation,

At the beginning of 1975, a new act limiting the right to deduct interest expenses on housing loans came into force. It allowed deductions of up to 15 000 marks for interest expenses on housing loans and up to 10 000 marks for other interest expenses.

The act was amended in 1980 to allow deductions of up to 25 000 marks for interest expenses on housing loans. This amount may include other interest expenses up to 10 000 marks.

The following adjustments for inflation have been made in income tax scales since 1977:

Year	Per cent
1977	16
1978	13
1979	about 8
1980	about 8
1981	11
1982	12

# 2.4. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FOR HOUSEHOLD INVESTMENT

The central government supports the acquisition and renovation of dwellings by granting long-term lowinterest loans. The law was revised in 1981, so that a uniform loan period of 18 years was applied to all loans; the rate of interest was changed so that it rises in the course of the loan period from zero to the current rate. The regulations concerning the sale of dwellings cofinanced by the state were revised, so that a dwelling can only be sold to a buyer nominated by the municipality at a price set in accordance with principles laid down in law. The restrictions on the sale of a dwelling apply for 27 years. Loans and subsidies are granted to farmers for purchases of additional land, the buying up of shares in estates, construction and housing. The rate of interest applied varies between 2 and 6 per cent, depending on the location of the farm, and the repayment period for loans is between 5 and 25 years.

# **BANK OF FINLAND**

### **Board of Management**

Ahti Karjalainen Chairman

Rolf Kullberg Vice Chairman Pentti Uusivirta

Ele Alenius

Harri Holkeri

Seppo Lindblom

#### Directors

Markku Puntila	Eino Helenius
Pentti Koivikko	Kari Nars
Antti Lehtinen	Sirkka Hämäläinen

#### Senior officials

Timo Männistö Internel Audit

Raimo Hyvärinen Domestic Financing

H. T. Hämäläinen Administration

Ossi Leppänen Accounting

Reijo Mäkinen Cash

Kari Pekonen Exchange Policy

Kari Holopainen Bilateral Trade

> J. Ojala Exchange Control

Markku Pietinen

Ralf Pauli Monetary Policy

Stig G Björklund Payments

U. Levo International Legal Affairs

> Anton Mäkelä Personnel

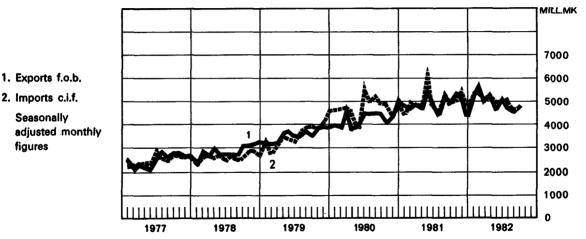
Heikki Koskenkylä Research Dept.

> M. Vanhala Foreign Exchange

Pekka Tukiainen Foreign Financing

Seppo Kostiainen Deputy, Economics Dept.

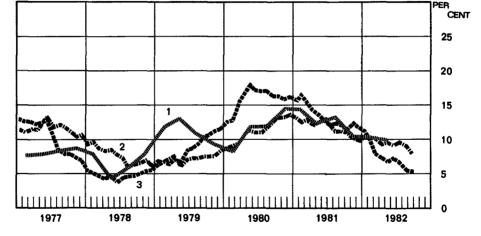
Erkki Vehkamäki Data Processing



PRICES AND WAGES. 1977 - 1982

- 1. Index of wage and salary earnings 1975 = 100. quarterly figures
- 2. Consumer price index 1977 = 100.monthly figures
- 3. Basic price index for domestic supply 1975 =100, monthly figures

Percentage change on previous year



PRODUCTION, 1977-82

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

