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BANK POLSKI



BANK OF POLAND

ECONOMIC RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

BULLETIN No. 3

April-June 1931.



WARSAW

PRINTING OFFICE OF THE BANK OF POLAND

1931.

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AREA OF POLAND in sq. klm. 388.390

	Percentage of Total Area
Cultivated Land	48.6%
Forest	24.1%
Pastures and Meadows	15.3%
Waste Land	10.4%

POPULATION OF POLAND (Estimated on 1. I. 1931) 31,100,000

DENSITY OF POPULATION (per 1 sq. klm.) 80

DIVISION OF POPULATION according to Occupations:

	Percentage of Total Population
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishery	63.8%
Industry & Mining	15.4%
Trade & Transport	9.5%
Other Occupations	11.3%

PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN POLAND Census of 1. I. 1931

	Number of Inhabitants
Warszawa (capital)	1,115,000
Lodz	606,000
Poznan	248,000
Lwow	242,000
Krakow	212,000
Wilno	209,000
Katowice	131,000

INCREASE OF POPULATION

	Yearly Average in 1925-1929 per thousand inhabitants
Births	33.2
Deaths	17.3
Natural Increase	15.9

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*) With the exception of the figures referring to the Bank of Poland, all other data are furnished by the public Statistical Offices. Some figures of recent months may be corrected in the subsequent Bulletins on the basis of more accurate statistical data.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

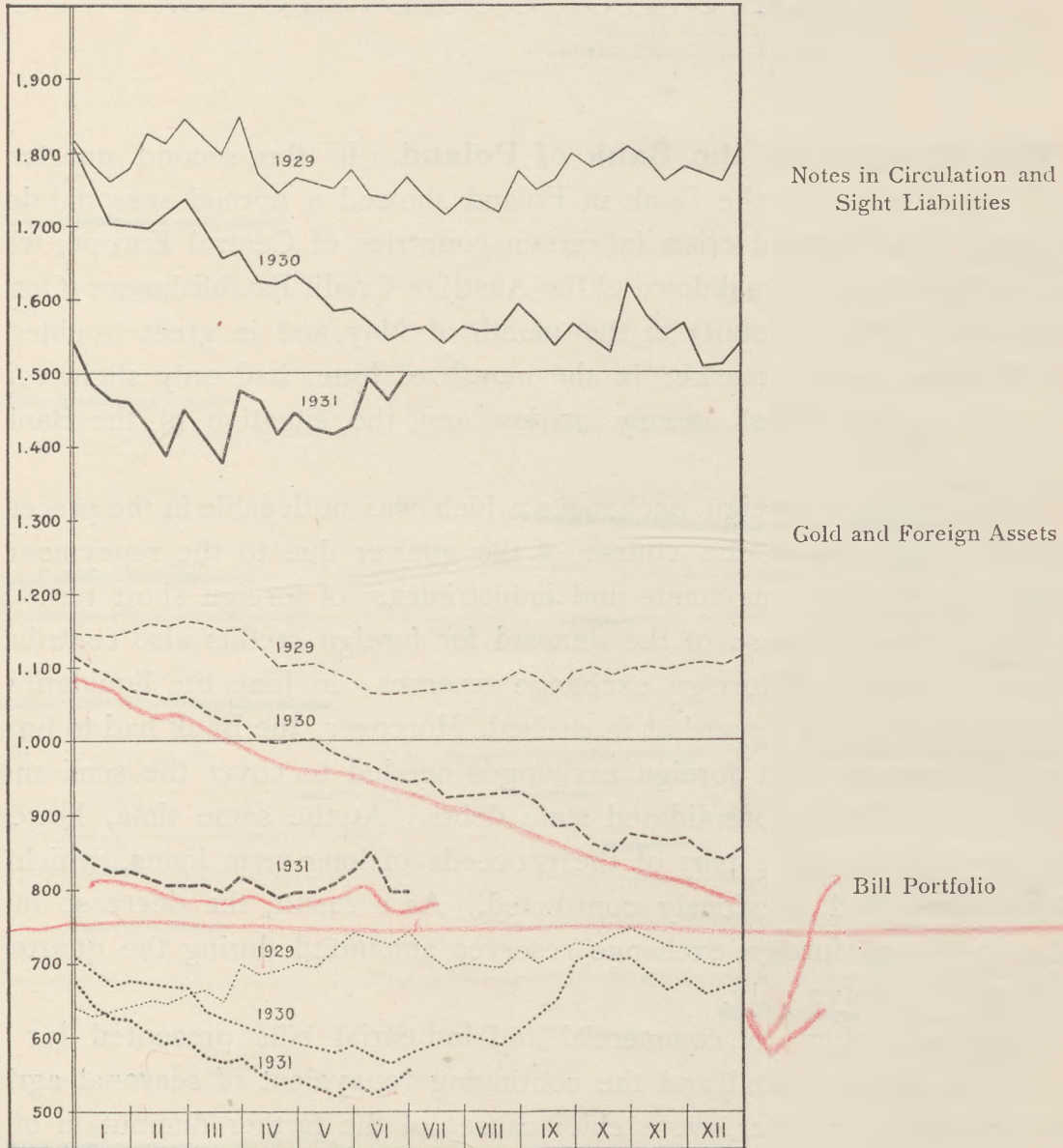
The situation of the Bank of Poland. In the second quarter of 1931 the situation of the Bank of Poland showed a normal seasonal development. The financial crisis in certain countries of Central Europe, which was reflected in the breakdown of the Austrian Credit Establishment (Oesterreichische Credit-Anstalt) in the month of May and in great troubles on the German money market in the month of June, had only slight repercussions on the Polish money market and the situation of the Bank of Poland.

The efflux of foreign exchanges which was noticeable in the preceding months continued in the course of the quarter due to the repayment by banks, as well as merchants and industrialists, of foreign short term borrowings. The decrease of the demand for foreign credits also contributed to the diminution of foreign exchange reserves. In June the liquidation of foreign credits was somewhat intensified. Moreover, the Bank had to furnish the Government with foreign exchanges needed to cover the semi-annual instalments of the consolidated state debts. At the same time, however, the Bank collected a part of the proceeds of long term loans, which the Government had previously contracted. As a result, the decrease in the total gold and foreign exchange reserves amounted during the quarter to 26·8 million zlotys only.

The small volume of commercial and industrial bills presented for discount on the one hand and the continuing repayment of seasonal agricultural bills on the other, were chief causes of the further diminution of the bill portfolio of the Bank which decreased by 30 million zlotys in the course of April and May. It was only in June that an insignificant increase took place — by 12·7 million zlotys or to 553·9 million zlotys — owing, in a certain degree, to the requirements of agriculturists in connection with

the harvest. The liquidation of the outstanding agricultural chattel mortgage credits proceeded in the normal way during the quarter. These credits were granted in autumn, the largest outstanding amount being of

BANK OF POLAND



58·2 million zlotys in November last. In the beginning of 1931 outstanding loans amounted to 55·3 million zlotys. They were decreasing during the first half of the year and at the end of June reached the small sum of 3·9

million zlotys. About $\frac{1}{2}$ million tons of the four main kinds of grain were hypothecated to secure the above credits. The Bank of Poland thus helped counteract any sudden drop in prices which hitherto had usually occurred immediately after the harvest. Owing to the economic importance of this form of credit the Bank intends to continue assisting agriculture in this manner throughout the year 1931/32. There was little change in the loans against collateral which at the end of June were 2.1 million zlotys less than at the end of March.

Currency circulation also showed slight fluctuations remaining toward the end of every month at the range of 1260-1230 million zlotys; gold and foreign exchange cover of both currency circulation and sight liabilities showed only small changes rising from 55.4 per cent at the end of March to 57.7 per cent at the end of May and decreasing at the end of June to 53.2 per cent. Gold and foreign exchange cover of currency circulation alone fluctuated at the same time between 64 and 70 per cent.

Owing to the fact that the individual items of the Bank's balance-sheet showed normal development there was no need to alter the rates which were maintained at the previous levels of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for the discount of bills and $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for loans against collateral.

General conditions of the money market. The continuing depletion of stocks of goods, along with restricted production, tended to weaken the credit demand of industry and commerce. On the other hand, credit demand of agriculture continued heavy as farmers had to meet the obligations previously undertaken and in addition to cover expenses connected with the tillage of land which it was time to begin. The increase in prices of cereals did not improve the financial condition of agriculturists in any considerable degree, as it was offset, to a large extent, by a fall in prices of dairy and meat products. The settlement of obligations was better than before and there was a decrease in the amount of bills going to protest.

Banks were very cautious as regards new credits; they granted them depending on the amount of deposits possessed, and endeavored to maintain large cash reserves. Cash reserves of private banks diminished from 88.5 million zlotys at the end of March to 81.0 million zlotys in April, but in May they increased to 81.8 million zlotys. Owing to the fact that depo-

sits in banks decreased in the month of May, their ratio to cash reserves changed favorably. At the same time credit reserves of banks increased as a result of a diminution in the amount of bills rediscounted which fell from 286·9 million zlotys in March to 273·4 million zlotys in May. The amount of discount and open credits, and time loans granted continued to decrease totalling at the end of May 1.698·2 million zlotys as against 1.804·7 million zlotys at the end of March. The interest rate in private banks has not changed, i. e. it did not exceed 11 per cent, while the State Agrarian Bank, in order to assist agriculture, reduced its interest rate by 1—1½ per cent as of July 1st.

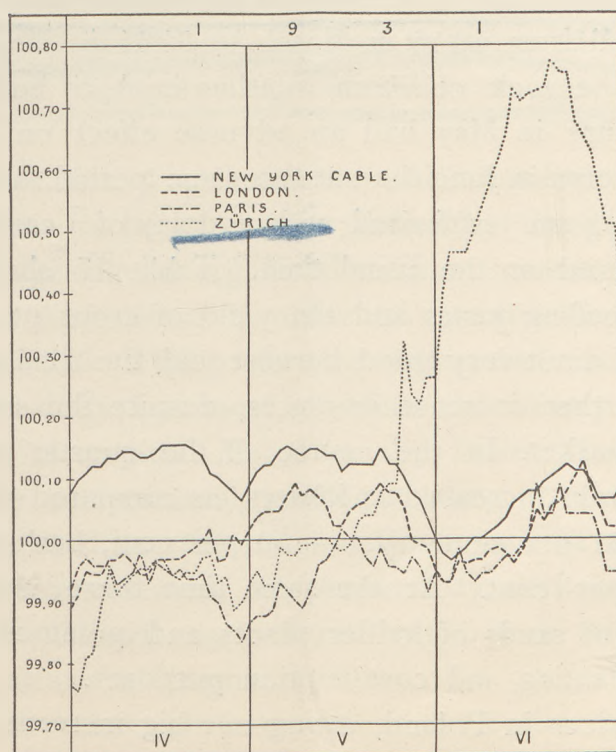
Along with restricted business, followed by a decrease in the number of notes and bills, the withdrawal of deposits was responsible in a certain degree for the tendency on the part of banks to restrict their credit activities. In the first place the indebtedness of Polish banks to foreign banks decreased from 435·6 million zlotys in February to 421·2 million zlotys at the end of May. Moreover, domestic deposits in private banks continued to diminish the funds being transferred to the Postal Savings Bank and communal savings banks. The reason for this transfer was the fear on the part of depositors that the difficulties of the Austrian Credit Establishment (Oesterreichische Credit-Anstalt) and the financial troubles in Germany might produce a detrimental effect on the condition of Polish banks. These fears, however, have proved unjustified. Polish banks showed at that time that they are independent from Austrian as well as German banks. The fact that they paid upon demand any sums required, kept the public mind in peace. As a result the diminution of deposits in banks was only slight, a corresponding increase taking place at the same time in other financial institutions. The aggregate of deposits (exclusive of Treasury funds and deposits in credit cooperative associations) at the Bank of Poland, the State banks, private banks, the Postal Savings Bank and communal savings banks amounted at the end of May to 2.641·4 million zlotys, i. e. only about 6 million zlotys less than at the end of April and 32·8 million zlotys more than at the end of February.

Of the total deposits at the end of May, time deposits amounted to 1.647·3 million zlotys and sight deposits to 994·1 million zlotys. From the end of February to the end of May sight deposits increased by 30·7 million

zlotys and time deposits by 2.1 million zlotys. In June savings deposits in banks diminished. The extent of this decrease has not yet been established exactly but the available data show that the increase of deposits in the Postal Savings Bank amounts to 3.3 million zlotys.

The foreign exchange market. Foreign exchange transactions on the Warsaw Bourse increased by 45 per cent as compared with the previous quarter. In connection with the amount of foreign exchanges offered quotations showed an upward tendency in the beginning of every month and a downward tendency at the end of every month. The largest business was done in cable transfers on New York which reached the highest point of 8.928 on May 6-th, the lowest being of 8.911 on June 2-nd (parity 8.914). Quotations of cheques underwent only slight changes and the spread between the highest and the lowest quotation did not exceed 2.8‰. Only cheques on Zürich fluctuated somewhat more, viz. from the lowest point of 171.58 on May 1-st they rose to 173.33 on June 18-th and from this level they proceeded downward to the parity of 172.0.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES IN WARSAW
April — June 1931



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Securities. The market was characterized by a decrease in the volume of transactions and a downward trend of quotations. On the Warsaw Stock Exchange the volume of transactions in mortgage bonds and Government securities diminished by 26 per cent as compared with the previous quarter. Buyers preferred mortgage bonds of credit associations to Government securities.

Prices of government bonds showed a downward trend all through the period from the end of April till the middle of June, at which time they rose considerably. On the Stock Exchanges of New York, London and Paris the prices of government bonds dropped off in conformity with the general fall in prices of securities on these markets. The June prices, however, partly offset this loss.

Prices of mortgage bonds on the Warsaw Stock Exchange, which in April and May fluctuated slightly without differing much from the quotations in the preceding quarter, showed in June a small increase.

Transactions in shares increased by 48 per cent owing to the fact that in the months of May and June large quantities were offered especially by foreign institutions. However, due to the unwillingness of buyers to purchase the shares, prices went down to such an extent that the general index of industrial shares fell from 40.46 in March to 34.44 in May.

Agriculture. The lack of warm weather in April and excessive heats and lack of moisture in May had an adverse effect on the condition of plants which was worse in June than at the same period last year. Although spring sowings had been terminated with a delay of a couple of weeks, the harvest was gathered at the usual time. Table 17 shows production of cereals in the preceding years and the yield of crops per 1 ha.

The prospects of a not very good harvest and the diminution of domestic stocks caused a further increase in prices, despite the small and irregular demand on the market. In the course of the quarter under review the average prices of grain increased as follows, as compared with the preceding quarter: wheat — 31 per cent, rye — 53 per cent, barley — 43 per cent and oats — 50 per cent. At the same time there was a considerable increase in prices of seeds of fodder plants and potatoes, the latter being needed for both planting and consumption purposes.

In April grain prices in Poland, owing to a big increase which had taken

place previously, exceeded the quotations on the important foreign markets. The exportation of grain ceased to be remunerative, even in spite of export premiums, and only the quantities of grain ordered previously were exported during the period under review. As compared with the preceding quarter the value of exports of the four main kinds of grain and of wheat- and rye-flour decreased by 39 per cent.

Though business conditions for dairy and meet products became worse the value of total exports increased. Due to the small capacity of export markets the prices of pigs dropped off considerably; the prices of cattle and calves also diminished though to a smaller extent. As regards exports of pigs and pig products, bacon continued to become the most important item. The value of bacon exported increased by 32 per cent, but its price on the London market decreased markedly. The export of breeding pigs to Russia continued to develop satisfactorily, though credit conditions were not quite favorable. The French and Italian markets are becoming more and more important for Poland, the former as regards the export of mutton and beef and the latter as regards the export of calves, both alive and slaughtered.

The value of butter exported increased by 30 per cent and of eggs by 110 per cent, in spite of the seasonal drop in prices and the fact that Russia has recently started to supply large quantities of eggs at exceptionally low prices.

The financial situation of agriculturists, which has improved slightly owing to the rise in prices, is being closely studied by the government. In June representatives of agricultural organizations were summoned for a conference at the Ministry of Agriculture in order to establish the agricultural policy for the year 1931/1932. The conference deliberated upon the grain policy, the exportation of dairy and meat products, the railway and customs tariffs, and the question of credits. Moreover the Polish Government takes an active part in the international studies relating to the alleviation of the agricultural crisis, such as: the London Conference at which countries exporting wheat were represented, the preparatory work concerning the foundation of an international agricultural credit bank and the international congress of agriculture in Prague.

Industry. At the outset of the quarter under review production in certain

branches of industry began to increase and as a result there was a corresponding increase in the figure of employed workers.

The output of *coal* amounted to 8.3 million tons, of which domestic consumption to 3.9 million tons and exports to 3.3 million tons. The decrease in the output was due to the termination of the heating season and to a small domestic demand for coal for industrial purposes. Total sales, however, remained on a comparatively high level, for the reason that the seasonal decrease on the domestic market was partly offset by the increase of exports, especially to northern countries the participation of which in the total exports from Poland exceeded 50 per cent. On the other hand, exports to central European countries diminished to a certain extent.

The production of *crude oil* did not show any marked changes. The domestic sales of petroleum products underwent seasonal changes, viz.: there was a decrease in the sales of kerosene and an increase in the sales of gasoline and lubricants. As a result of large supplies from America, Russia and Rumania, prices of petroleum products on the foreign markets were so low that exportation of stocks was rendered difficult. Particularly keen was the competition of Czechoslovakia, this country being the most important market for the Polish petroleum industry. In spite of these unfavorable conditions the exports of gasoline, as compared with the previous quarter, increased by 43 per cent; the exports of paraffine, however, remained on the previous level.

Production of the *iron and steel* foundries increased as follows, as compared with the previous quarter: steel by 2.5 per cent and rolled products by 7 per cent; production of pig iron, however, decreased by 13 per cent. The increase of production of steel and rolled products was due to the favorable conditions of export which had been growing since the month of February and reached in May the highest point for the past eight months. The total exports for the whole quarter amounted to 116.200 tons (an increase of 23 per cent). On the other hand, domestic sales fell off, chiefly as a result of the small demand from the railways and the metal working industry. In the wholesale trade, stocks were supplemented only to the extent of quantities disposed of during winter.

Production of *zinc* has not changed much and amounted to about 39.000 tons,

as compared with 41.000 tons in the previous quarter. Exports increased by 48 per cent, in spite of the fact that owing to large stocks on the world market, the prices showed a downward tendency. In the second half of June prices improved slightly owing to the re-opening of negotiations for an European zinc cartel.

The *textile industry* showed an increase of activities in the course of the quarter. The difficulties to dispose of the products were allayed, in a certain degree, by a reduction of prices which are at present 13 per cent lower than a year ago. The exhaustion of stocks contributed to an increase of production. The spinners' cartel, organized in May, will, undoubtedly, help normalize production and sales.

As far as exports are concerned, there was a seasonal increase in ready-made clothes, which owing to reasonable calculation and relative precision of work, found a ready market in Belgium, Denmark, France and England. There was also an increase in the export of blankets and certain qualities of cloth to the Far-East.

In the *metal industry* there was an increase in sales of articles needed for building industry, and of industrial machines. Stocks of agricultural machines were decreasing merely as a result of further reduction in production.

Timber industry, after the loss of the German market, endeavors to adapt production to the requirements of other markets, among which the most important are: England, France, Holland and Belgium. Exports of timber to Great Britain are growing and in the month of May they reached the highest amount for the past three years. The general increase of exports is hampered by a downward trend in prices due to the fact that foreign buyers do not accumulate any stocks and only cover the current demand. Despite this difficulty, however, the exports of timber and wood products amounted during the quarter to 455.000 tons or 22 per cent more than in the previous quarter.

Total domestic sales of sugar during the period from October last, i. e. from the beginning of the sugar campaign, to the end of June amounted to 242.000 tons. As compared with the previous period, the decrease amounted to 2.7 per cent, — a rather small reduction if the weakening of the purchasing power of the population is taken into account. In connection with the restricted production the exports decreased during the same period. The

agreement relating to the exportation of sugar which was reached at the International Conference held in Paris will, undoubtedly, produce a favorable effect as far as the regulation of the market is concerned.

Trade, prices and transportation. Judging by an increase of the railway freight traffic, the volume of domestic trade increased slightly as compared with the preceding quarter. The animation was noted especially as regards various kinds of seasonal articles, such as summer textiles.

The wholesale price index continued to increase gradually from 72·5 in March to 73·4 in June. This increase was due to a further rise in the agricultural prices the index of which rose from 59·8 in March to 63·9 in June. On the other hand an adverse movement took place as regards the wholesale prices of industrial products, the index of which fell again from 83·4 in March to 81·2 in June. As a result of the above, according to the expectations expressed in the preceding Bulletin, the spread between the prices of agricultural and industrial products, unfavorable for the agriculturists, decreased considerably.

Wholesale prices were followed slowly by retail prices the index of which increased from 90·9 in March to 91·6 in June. The formation of this index was influenced by the same factors as the index of wholesale prices.

The action of reducing wages has not been completed yet, but it proceeded during the quarter under review on a smaller scale than previously. In small industries it has been stopped almost entirely, while as regards big industries a notable reduction of wages has been effected in the building industry. Salaries of the majority of non-manual workers have been also reduced.

The railway freight traffic increased from a daily average of 12.349 carloads in the preceding quarter to 12.900 in the quarter under review. The increase in transportation of goods for export was greater than of goods sold domestically. There was also an increase in the transit freight traffic.

In spite of a decrease in the volume of foreign trade, freight traffic through the ports of Gdynia and Danzig is growing steadily thus testifying to the fact that Poland becomes more and more independent from foreign intermediation. The port of Gdynia improves its record of loadings nearly every month so that the movement of ships, as well as their average tonnage and the number of countries represented are increasing. Up to

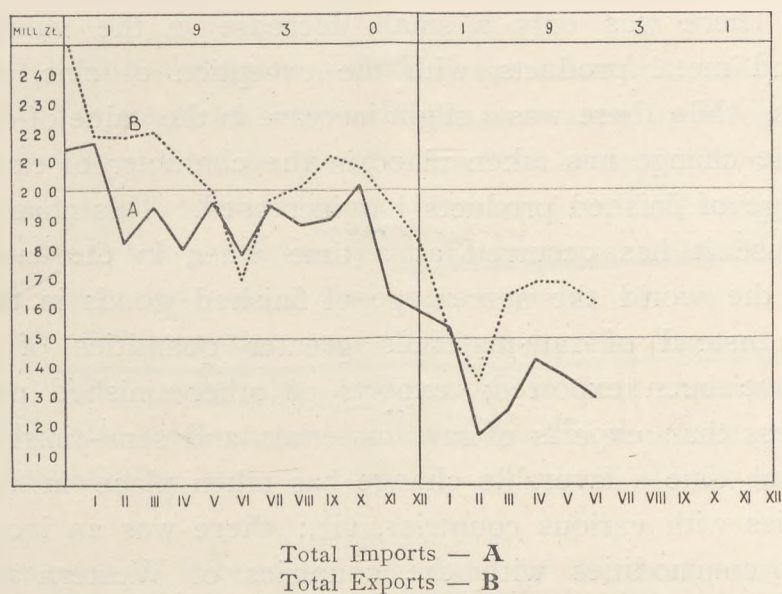
the present time exports dominated the movement of goods through the port of Gdynia — now the importance of imports is growing.

Freight traffic through the port of Danzig is also steadily increasing; only in the year 1930, owing to the severe economic crisis, freight traffic did not increase but remained on the same level as in the preceding year. The port of Danzig which before the war was of secondary importance among the Baltic ports, has become of primary importance after the war.

The development of trade through the port of Danzig in the years 1913—1930 and through the port of Gdynia in the years 1925—1930 is shown in table No. 24, page 38.

Foreign trade. Total foreign trade returns as compared with the previous quarter increased by 7 per cent, the increase in exports being larger than in imports.

FOREIGN TRADE



A comparison of foreign trade returns for the first six months of the current year with the same period of last year, shows that imports in the current year diminished by 30 per cent and exports by 23 per cent. The favorable balance of trade for the first six months of the year amounted to 145 million zlotys, i. e. 57 million zlotys more than for the same period last year. The diminution of imports was caused on the one hand

by a decrease of the purchasing power of the population and on the other by the fact that the inflow of foreign credits had stopped. As a result of the latter certain foreign products are substituted by home-made articles. Among the articles the importation of which was largely reduced for the above reason, the following should be mentioned: rice, leather, artificial fertilizers, textiles and certain kinds of machinery. On the other hand, imports of such raw materials as furs and raw hides, iron ore, wool and cotton decreased relatively slightly, while there was even an increase in the imports of scrap iron. Table No. 22 contains a statement of more important articles imported into and exported from Poland in the years 1928—1930.

The decrease in the value of exports was caused mainly by a fall in prices and, in a very small degree only, by a decrease in the volume of goods exported, the largest part of which consists of grain and flour, pigs, dairy products, sugar and timber — the articles most affected by the depression. There was only a small decrease in the value of exports of metals and metal products, with the exception of zinc, and of textile manufactures, while there was a slight increase in the value of coal exported.

A favorable change has taken place in the character of exports, namely the percentage of finished products has increased. This change is so gratifying because it has occurred at a time when in the most important countries of the world the percentage of finished goods in the exports is decreasing. Instead of raw-materials greater quantities of flour, bacon and ham have been exported; exports of other finished products have decreased less than exports of raw materials and semi-finished products.

At the same time a favorable change has taken place in the exchange of commodities with various countries, viz.: there was an increase in the exchange of commodities with the countries of Western and Northern Europe at the expense of the excessive participation in Poland's foreign trade of Central European countries existing previously. A favorable factor in this respect is that Poland's commercial relations with all countries of Europe are regulated, with the exception of Lithuania, the U. S. S. R. and Germany, the latter country having not yet ratified the commercial treaty concluded with Poland. With regard to over-seas countries, Poland has

concluded commercial treaties with: Japan, the United States of America, Persia, China and Egypt.

Treasury situation. The actual receipts for the whole quarter amounted to 604.5 million zlotys, and the actual expenditures to 681.3 million zlotys, thus causing a deficit of 76.8 million zlotys which was covered out of the reserves accumulated in the preceding years. According to the financial plans, prepared for every month, the budgetary results for the first quarter of the fiscal year 1931/32 were as follows:

First quarter of fiscal year 1931/32	R E C E I P T S		E X P E N D I T U R E S		SURPLUS or DEFICIT
	Estimated	Actual	Estimated	Actual	
	(in millions of zlotys)				
April	213.4	229.1	240.8	250.2	— 21.1
May	204.8	199.6	210.8	211.7	— 12.1
June	180.8	175.8	214.7	219.4	— 43.6

As compared with the same period of the preceding year, receipts decreased by 11.4 per cent, and expenditures increased by 0.3 per cent. The largest decrease was noted in the revenue from monopolies, next from industrial and income taxes, while receipts from consumption taxes remained on the same level as in the preceding year. Customs receipts diminished by 30 per cent and amounted during the quarter under review to 49.1 million zlotys, or over 3 times the sum required for the Service of the Stabilization Loan. There was also a decrease in the expenses of various ministries, while the total amount of the doles for the unemployed and the expenses in connection with the service of State debts increased considerably.

The Government is determined to maintain the budgetary equilibrium during the year 1931/32, though it realizes that in certain months, in which the inflow of the revenue usually slackens, there will be an excess of expenditures over receipts. With this in view the Government has decided to proceed with a plan of cutting down expenditures so as to bring the total expenditures for the current fiscal year below the sum of 2.500 million zlotys. The most important means of maintaining the budgetary equilibrium is a reduction of the salaries of the State employees, an authorization in

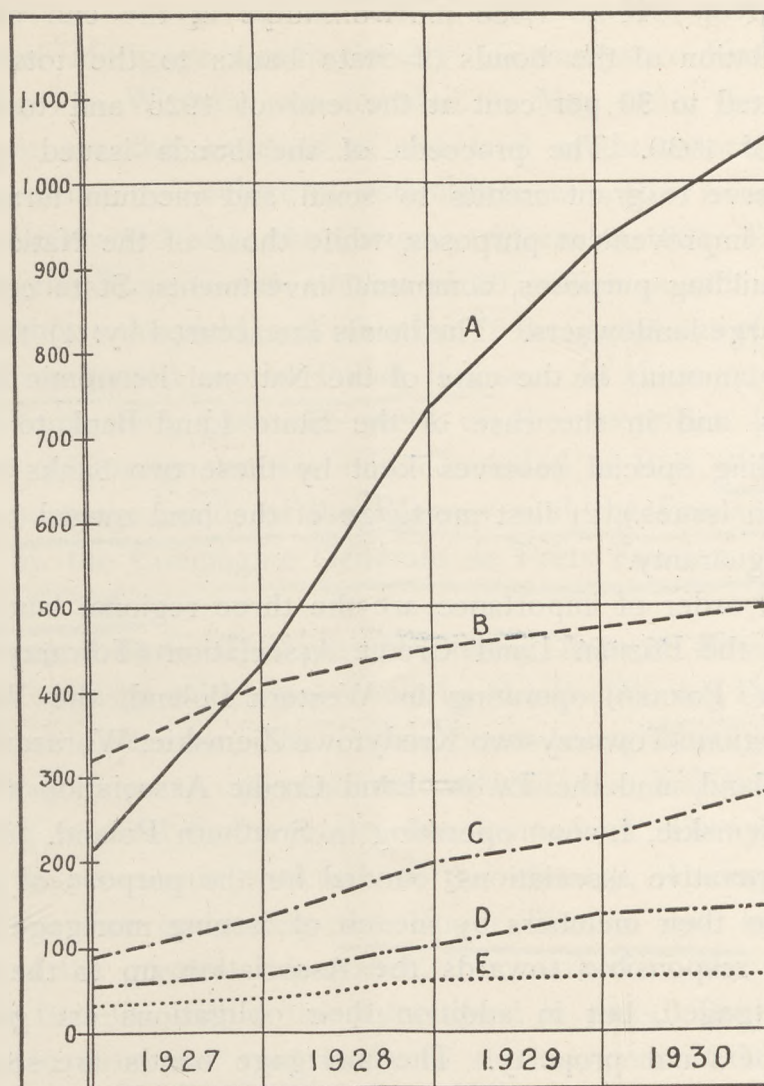
this regard being provided for in the Treasury Law. Expenditures for investments are gradually eliminated from the budget and the funds to cover them are derived from long term credit operations. Further economies will be made by contracting general expenses, obtaining greater efficiency in the administration through the centralization of work, liquidation of certain institutions and simplification of the accounting system.

The development of long term credit during the period from 1926 to 1930. Table No. 7 and diagram on page 19 give a short retrospective account of the development of one of the most important factors in the general economic situation, i. e. of long term credit which in the amount of 6.6 milliards zlotys constituted the foundation of the pre-war credit structure and covered the most urgent investment requirements of the country, chiefly of the agricultural population. Owing to the fact that the outstanding long term credit at the present time represents only 30 per cent of the pre-war figure while production, agricultural as well as industrial exceeds that of the pre-war period—there is a constant demand for long term credit on the capital market and only a small part of justified requirements can be covered.

The first currency reform of 1924 provided a proper basis for a gradual restoration of the long term credit. It was only in 1926, however, that more animated activities as regards new issues were commenced and as a result in the course of four years from December 31, 1926 to the end of 1930 the total sum of outstanding ordinary and mortgage bonds increased from 713 million zlotys to 2.1 milliards zlotys, or by an average annual sum of about 335 million zlotys (after deducting the redeemed bonds). The most animated activities as regards the new issues were to be noted in 1928, this year being also the most favorable for Poland as far as business conditions are concerned. New issues during this year amounted to 496 million zlotys, while during the next two years—to 305 million and 295 million zlotys respectively. In view of the deteriorating economic situation this is a satisfactory result and testifies to the existence in the country of a permanent though limited market for these bonds.

The following groups of institutions in Poland are occupied with long term credit operations (they are quoted in the order of importance): 1) State Banks, 2) Land Mortgage Credit Associations, 3) Municipal Credit Asso-

THE DEVELOPMENT OF LONG TERM CREDIT



State Banks — **A**
 Land Mortgage Credit Associations — **B**
 Municipal Credit Associations — **C**
 Private Mortgage Banks — **D**
 The Industrial Mortgage Credit Society — **E**

ciations, 4) Private Mortgage Banks and 5) The Industrial Mortgage Credit Society.

The most important in this respect are the State banks, viz.: the National Economic Bank (Bank Gospodarstwa Krajowego) and the State Land Bank (Państwowy Bank Rolny). The amount of outstanding

bonds and mortgage bonds of these banks increased from 214 million zlotys at the end of 1926 to 1,058 million zlotys at the end of 1930. The percentage relation of the bonds of State banks to the total outstanding bonds amounted to 30 per cent at the end of 1926 and to 52 per cent at the end of 1930. The proceeds of the bonds issued by the State Land Bank serve to grant credits to small and medium farmers and are used for land improvement purposes, while those of the National Economic Bank— for building purposes, communal investments, State enterprises and for loans to large landowners. The bonds are secured by: 1) the Banks own capital, which amounts in the case of the National Economic Bank to 213·7 million zlotys, and in the case of the State Land Bank to 158·8 million zlotys, (including special reserves kept by these two banks in connection with their own issues.), 2) first mortgage of the land owned by the debtor, and 3) State guaranty.

Next in the order of importance are the three regional land credit associations, viz.: the Poznań Land Credit Association (Towarzystwo Kredytowe Ziemskie, Poznań) operating in Western Poland, the Warsaw Land Credit Association (Towarzystwo Kredytowe Ziemskie, Warszawa) operating in Central Poland, and the Lwów Land Credit Association (Towarzystwo Kredytowe Ziemskie, Lwów) operating in Southern Poland. These institutions are cooperative associations founded for the purpose of granting long term credit to their members by means of issuing mortgage bonds. The members are responsible towards the Association up to the value of the property mortgaged, but in addition their obligations are guaranteed by their entire personal property. The mortgage bonds are secured in the first place by reserve funds and real estates owned by the Association, by the property owned by the debtor, as represented by a first mortgage, and by a joint responsibility of all members for the obligations of the Association. The bonds are issued in foreign currencies or in gold zlotys.

The thirteen municipal credit associations grant loans to their members — owners of municipal real estates. The principles of their organization are the same as of the above mentioned land credit associations.

Among the private mortgage banks the most important, are: the Wilno Land Credit Bank (Wileński Bank Ziemski, Wilno), the Mortgage Bank, Ltd (Akcyjny Bank Hipoteczny) in Lwów, and the Polish Communal Bank,

(Polski Bank Komunalny) in Warsaw the latter being of a rather public character as far as its organization and operations are concerned.

The Industrial Mortgage Credit Society (Towarzystwo Kredytowe Przemysłu Polskiego) in Warsaw was founded in May 1921; the principles of its organization are the same as of the land credit associations, but its members are owners of industrial establishments. The issue of bonds of this Society was started after the currency reform of 1924. The bonds are guaranteed by the State to the amount of 20 million pounds sterling.

Table No. 8 shows the yield, and table No. 12 the quotations of the more important securities quoted on the Polish Bourse. As these quotations have been low for some time past, the yield of the securities is very high. Among the recent foreign transactions, concluded in 1931, the purchase of a portion of mortgage bonds of the Warsaw and the Poznań Land Credit Associations by the Compagnie Générale de Prêts Fonciers in Amsterdam should be mentioned.

The Railway Loan. The present railway lines in Poland consist of three different systems which were built by the Partitioning Powers according to their own interests. The Polish State has gradually adapted the inherited railway lines to its requirements and also has built new lines, always keeping in mind that a proper development of railways has a great influence on the economic structure of the country. Among the lines in construction, the line connecting the Upper Silesian coal basin with the Baltic Sea is of the greatest importance. It is marked on the map, inserted in the present Bulletin, with a line interrupted in parts. The distance over this railway line from the coal basin to the sea-port of Danzig will be 531 km. and to the port of Gdynia — 552 km. It will, therefore, be 11 — 18 per cent shorter than the distance over the present indirect lines. Owing to this fact the transportation cost of coal, raw-materials and industrial products from Upper Silesia, will diminish as well as the cost of transportation from other districts influenced by the new railway line. Moreover, the railroad will play an important part in the transit traffic from the South to the Baltic Sea and as a result will contribute to the development of Poland's overseas commerce.

The Government long ago realized the importance of this line. Its construction was started in 1925 and the expenditures in this connection have

been covered out of the State budget funds, owing to the lack of long-term credits. When the southern part of the line was completed a group of French capitalists submitted an offer to the Polish Government for financing further construction by means of a long term loan. The Government accepted the offer, after studying it and agreeing upon conditions.

As a result of the agreement entered into by the Polish Government and French financiers a company by the name of „French-Polish Railway Co., Ltd.“ was organized in Paris, which on the basis of the law of April 27th, 1931, was granted a concession for further construction and operation of the line. The concession comprises 458 km. of the line not yet constructed and a siding of 55 km. to the coal basin of Dabrowa and Kraków (not included in the previous project).

The capital of the Company amounts to 15 million French francs of which the Polish participation is 7 million and the French — 8 million French francs. In order to obtain capital necessary for construction and equipment of the railway line, the Company will issue bonds for such nominal value as will permit to collect net proceeds amounting to 1.100 million francs. The issue of the bonds will take place in several „tranches“ which will be offered each time when further capital is needed for construction. Net proceeds from the first „tranche“, which has already been issued, and from the second „tranche“ to be issued before May 1st, 1932, will amount to 700 million francs. The date of the remaining issues depends upon the situation on the money market but they should take place not later than within three years from the first issue.

Bonds issued by the Company are secured by the mortgage of the immovables of the railroad, as the immovables already existing as well as those to be built by the Company are the property of the State. In addition, the State guaranties the bonds as to interest and principle, so that in case the revenue from the operation of the railroad is insufficient, the State will provide adequate funds to cover the difference. As a compensation the State has a special right to establish tariff rates of the railway. The amortization of bonds will take place every year, by means of drawings or repurchase at the stock exchange, and it should be terminated before the expiration of the concession, that is before December 31, 1975.

The railway loan will expedite the completion of the line and will bring

nearer the time when the ensuing benefits will be derived. Its financial significance is that the State budget is relieved of the expenditures which would have been indispensable to complete the construction works. Moreover a sum of 100 million zlotys for the purchase of rolling stock will be released from the State budget, as a similar sum will be obtained from the proceeds of the loan.

I. MONEY MARKET

1. PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF THE BALANCE SHEET OF THE BANK OF POLAND

IN MILLIONS OF ZLOTYS

ASSETS

LIABILITIES

End of the Month	Gold	Foreign currencies, bills and balances, with foreign banks serving as cover	Foreign currencies, bills and balances, with foreign banks not serving as cover	Bill portfolio	Collateral Loans	Advances to the Treasury	Other Assets ¹⁾	Authorised Capital and Reserve Fund	Sight Liabilities		Notes in Circulation	Other Liabilities	Discount rate
									State Deposits	Other Deposits			
Dec. 1927	517.3	687.5	207.1	456.0	40.9	25.0	144.9	259.3	451.1	208.7	1.003.0	156.6	8.0%
" 1928	621.1	527.1	186.8	640.7	91.2	25.0	200.6	244.4	332.2	191.9	1.295.4	228.6	8.0%
" 1929	700.5	418.6	107.6	704.2	76.9	25.0	264.8	250.0	284.3	183.5	1.340.3	239.5	8.5%
Mar. 1930	701.9	325.2	116.2	623.6	73.1	25.0	220.9	260.0	175.3	161.8	1.324.0	164.8	7.0%
June "	702.8	241.4	112.2	581.4	73.0	25.0	255.5	260.0	95.5	141.6	1.317.4	176.8	6.5%
Sept. "	561.9	321.9	115.2	704.8	79.7	25.0	264.8	260.0	80.4	111.7	1.373.0	248.2	6.5%
Dec. "	562.2	288.4	124.3	672.1	86.3	—	282.3	260.0	39.8	170.5	1.328.2	217.1	7.5%
Jan. 1931	562.5	262.4	122.4	622.9	88.2	—	250.3	264.0	48.1	136.7	1.276.6	183.3	7.5%
Feb. "	562.7	244.3	127.1	598.6	85.3	—	254.8	264.0	37.4	131.7	1.284.2	155.5	7.5%
Mar. "	562.9	256.2	125.0	571.1	85.4	—	304.2	264.0	58.3	160.7	1.260.5	161.3	7.5%
10 Apr. "	562.9	240.4	110.3	550.8	83.3	20.0	305.3	264.0	59.6	192.2	1.211.6	145.6	7.5%
20 " "	567.3	222.3	111.8	538.6	78.3	20.0	275.4	264.0	53.9	200.6	1.164.2	131.0	7.5%
30 " "	567.4	228.6	116.0	544.1	75.3	20.0	292.7	264.0	39.4	148.6	1.258.9	133.2	7.5%
10 May "	567.4	229.6	103.2	532.0	74.0	20.0	295.7	264.0	44.2	177.2	1.201.9	134.6	7.5%
20 " "	567.5	239.7	101.8	522.2	71.2	20.0	296.1	264.0	63.7	212.2	1.142.1	136.5	7.5%
31 " "	567.6	256.4	99.1	541.2	76.7	20.0	270.3	264.0	43.2	163.2	1.222.4	138.5	7.5%
10 June "	567.6	283.2	99.9	524.4	73.3	20.0	297.6	264.0	32.7	282.4	1.177.2	109.7	7.5%
20 " "	567.7	228.2	104.6	536.0	75.6	20.0	296.9	264.0	52.2	281.9	1.127.4	103.5	7.5%
30 " "	567.7	230.5	119.1	553.9	83.3	20.0	292.8	264.0	52.7	217.3	1.230.0	103.3	7.5%

¹⁾ Including buildings and equipment, portfolio of the reserve of the Bank, securities purchased and miscellaneous.

2. COVER OF NOTES AND SIGHT LIABILITIES IN THE BANK OF POLAND

IN MILLIONS OF ZLOTYS

End of the Month	Assets serving as cover			Liabilities requiring 40% cover			Statutory cover (according to § 51 of the Statutes) Ratio of 3 to 6	Cover in Gold Ratio of 1 to 6
	Gold	Foreign assets	T o t a l	Note circulation	Sight liabilities	T o t a l		
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
December 1927	517·3	687·5	1.204·8	1.003·0	659·8	1.662·8	72·61	31·11
„ 1928	621·1	527·1	1.148·2	1.295·4	524·1	1.819·5	63·13	34·13
„ 1929	700·5	418·6	1.119·1	1.340·3	467·8	1.808·1	61·89	38·74
March 1930	701·9	325·2	1.027·1	1.324·0	337·1	1.661·1	61·83	42·25
June „	702·8	241·4	944·2	1.317·4	237·1	1.554·5	60·74	45·21
September „	561·9	321·9	883·8	1.373·0	192·1	1.565·1	56·47	35·90
December „	562·2	288·4	850·6	1.328·2	210·3	1.538·5	55·29	36·54
January 1931	562·5	262·4	824·9	1.276·6	184·8	1.461·4	56·44	38·49
February „	562·7	244·3	807·0	1.284·2	169·1	1.453·3	55·53	38·72
March „	562·9	256·2	819·1	1.260·5	219·0	1.479·5	55·36	38·05
10 Apr. „	562·9	240·4	803·3	1.211·6	251·8	1.463·4	54·89	38·47
20 „ „	567·3	222·3	789·6	1.164·2	254·5	1.418·7	55·65	39·99
30 „ „	567·4	228·6	796·0	1.258·9	188·0	1.446·9	55·01	39·21
10 May „	567·4	229·6	797·0	1.201·9	221·4	1.423·3	56·00	39·87
20 „ „	567·5	239·7	807·2	1.142·1	275·9	1.418·0	56·93	40·02
31 „ „	567·6	256·4	824·0	1.222·4	206·4	1.428·8	57·67	39·72
10 June „	567·6	283·2	850·8	1.177·2	315·1	1.492·3	57·01	38·04
20 „ „	567·7	228·2	795·9	1.127·4	334·1	1.461·5	54·46	38·84
30 „ „	567·7	230·5	798·2	1.230·0	270·0	1.500·0	53·22	37·85

3. CURRENCY CIRCULATION

IN MILLIONS OF ZLOTYS

End of Month	Total	Banknotes of the Bank of Poland	Treasury Notes and Small Coins			
			Total	Treasury Notes	Silver Coins	Nickel and Bronze Coins
December 1927	1,312.3	1,003.0	309.3	167.0	90.2	52.1
" 1928	1,539.4	1,295.4	244.0	98.9	81.0	64.1
" 1929	1,599.7	1,340.3	259.4	63.8	122.3	73.3
January 1930	1,484.7	1,246.7	238.0	48.0	121.1	68.9
February "	1,516.5	1,281.8	234.7	43.1	122.4	69.2
March "	1,558.0	1,324.0	234.0	38.1	126.6	69.3
April "	1,555.8	1,326.0	229.8	29.1	130.8	69.9
May "	1,559.3	1,332.7	226.6	20.8	134.5	71.3
June "	1,539.0	1,317.4	221.6	13.3	136.3	72.0
July "	1,543.6	1,321.0	222.6	4.3	143.9	74.4
August "	1,585.7	1,355.2	230.5	3.3	150.8	76.4
September "	1,605.7	1,373.0	232.7	3.0	152.4	77.3
October "	1,647.1	1,408.4	238.7	2.8	156.9	79.0
November "	1,570.3	1,332.5	237.8	2.7	158.0	77.1
December "	1,569.2	1,328.2	241.0	2.6	162.1	76.3
January 1931	1,512.6	1,276.6	236.0	2.6	159.7	73.7
February "	1,523.8	1,284.2	239.6	2.6	163.6	73.4
March "	1,501.7	1,260.5	241.2	2.5	165.3	73.4
April "	1,497.2	1,258.9	238.3	2.5	162.6	73.2
May "	1,459.1	1,222.4	236.7	2.5	160.7	73.5
June "	1,468.5	1,230.0	238.5	2.5	161.9	74.1

4. NON-CASH TURNOVER

IN MILLIONS OF ZLOTYS

Year and Month	Turnover on Transfer Accounts at the Bank of Poland ¹⁾	Cheque Turnover of Postal Savings Bank	Returns of Clearing Houses	Total
Monthly Average 1927	3,008.6	1,328.5	228.0	4,565.1
" " 1928	3,941.1	1,772.8	418.3	6,132.2
" " 1929	4,233.2	2,000.7	605.6	6,839.5
" " 1930	4,066.3	1,988.5	728.4	6,783.2
January 1931	3,883.2	1,948.6	783.7	6,615.5
February "	3,391.6	1,716.6	656.1	5,764.3
March "	4,070.0	1,815.1	709.7	6,594.8
April "	3,703.8	1,788.3	668.1	6,160.2
May "	3,507.4	1,926.1	677.9	6,111.4
June "	3,751.6	1,857.1	691.6	6,300.3

¹⁾ Without payments in and payments out in cash.

5. COMBINED BALANCE-SHEET OF JOINT-STOCK BANKS

IN THOUSANDS OF ZLOTYS

Principal Balance-sheet Items	December 31 1928	December 31 1929	December 31 1930	January 31 1931	February 28 1931	March 31 1931	April 30 1931	May 31 1931
Assets								
1. Cash ¹⁾	131.317	133.366	125.307	85.650	82.552	88.415	80.657	81.773
2. Securities & coupons	97.625	112.411	115.132	111.593	112.177	110.097	102.273	103.077
3. Banks „loro“	27.806	27.130	35.022	49.317	47.199	49.346	45.895	45.251
a) Polish banks . . .	<i>15.132</i>	<i>17.258</i>	<i>21.218</i>	<i>35.765</i>	<i>34.391</i>	<i>37.580</i>	<i>34.876</i>	<i>33.703</i>
b) Foreign banks.	<i>12.674</i>	<i>9.872</i>	<i>13.804</i>	<i>13.552</i>	<i>12.808</i>	<i>11.766</i>	<i>11.019</i>	<i>11.548</i>
4. Banks „nostro“	96.255	94.513	100.338	95.629	101.934	95.444	92.341	85.047
a) Polish banks . . .	<i>28.082</i>	<i>28.369</i>	<i>32.104</i>	<i>33.335</i>	<i>36.495</i>	<i>34.461</i>	<i>30.549</i>	<i>30.170</i>
b) Foreign banks.	<i>68.173</i>	<i>66.144</i>	<i>68.234</i>	<i>63.294</i>	<i>65.439</i>	<i>60.983</i>	<i>61.792</i>	<i>54.877</i>
5. Discounted bills . . .	919.706	934.797	862.451	823.732	799.661	783.018	751.912	732.860
6. Current accounts . . .	777.125	904.049	987.693	972.688	960.632	965.209	945.448	908.282
7. Time loans	36.067	46.093	61.293	56.156	56.584	56.429	56.432	57.098
8. Real estate and mov- able property.	140.972	141.879	157.380	133.982	132.526	133.270	133.060	133.232
9. General expenses. . .	93.828	105.881	101.347	80.376	71.391	52.728	41.212	42.321
Liabilities								
1. Own capital	284.685	305.384	337.083	332.091	332.413	333.481	334.467	335.382
a) Stock capital . . .	<i>234.425</i>	<i>239.022</i>	<i>263.288</i>	<i>258.288</i>	<i>258.288</i>	<i>258.429</i>	<i>258.929</i>	<i>258.929</i>
b) Reserve fund . . .	<i>50.260</i>	<i>66.362</i>	<i>73.795</i>	<i>73.803</i>	<i>74.125</i>	<i>75.052</i>	<i>75.538</i>	<i>76.453</i>
2. Deposits.	700.548	812.437	878.012	857.616	847.578	834.830	790.986	749.381
a) Time deposits. . .	<i>438.295</i>	<i>553.849</i>	<i>640.358</i>	<i>621.159</i>	<i>614.257</i>	<i>604.666</i>	<i>574.157</i>	<i>547.587</i>
b) Sight deposits.	<i>262.253</i>	<i>258.588</i>	<i>237.654</i>	<i>236.457</i>	<i>233.321</i>	<i>230.164</i>	<i>216.829</i>	<i>201.794</i>
3. Current accounts . . .	298.769	277.397	306.403	269.681	276.083	287.357	282.600	273.074
4. Rediscounted bills . .	352.159	352.797	318.445	307.567	291.530	286.943	273.008	273.385
5. Banks „loro“	112.984	135.674	144.358	145.942	144.359	141.448	139.383	143.020
a) Polish banks . . .	<i>48.515</i>	<i>53.242</i>	<i>55.486</i>	<i>58.865</i>	<i>54.314</i>	<i>52.921</i>	<i>51.215</i>	<i>59.632</i>
b) Foreign banks.	<i>64.469</i>	<i>82.432</i>	<i>88.872</i>	<i>87.077</i>	<i>90.045</i>	<i>88.527</i>	<i>88.168</i>	<i>83.388</i>
6. Banks „nostro“	368.420	426.788	416.343	380.681	369.995	372.946	372.097	367.556
a) Polish banks . . .	<i>57.187</i>	<i>48.614</i>	<i>34.764</i>	<i>22.902</i>	<i>24.413</i>	<i>23.105</i>	<i>24.968</i>	<i>29.770</i>
b) Foreign banks.	<i>311.233</i>	<i>378.174</i>	<i>381.579</i>	<i>357.779</i>	<i>345.582</i>	<i>349.841</i>	<i>347.129</i>	<i>337.786</i>
7. Interest and com- mission	125.768	144.633	124.962	103.871	85.210	61.069	55.603	55.236
8. Mortgage bonds is- sued	95.699	142.380	154.277	157.680	158.423	160.118	160.156	159.936

¹⁾ This includes cash in hand, foreign currencies and balances with Bank of Poland, Post Savings Bank and Bank of National Economy.

6. DEPOSITS IN CREDIT INSTITUTIONS

IN MILLIONS OF ZLOTYS

End of the Month	Bank of Poland ¹⁾	State and Municipal Banks ²⁾	Private Joint Stock Banks ³⁾	Savings Institutions ⁴⁾	Cooperative Credit Associations	Total
December . . . 1926	125·0	247·5	514·7	222·8	83·0	1.193·0
„ . . . 1927	184·3	377·5	731·9	421·9	159·3	1.874·9
„ . . . 1928	182·4	446·4	914·8	674·5	261·9	2.480·0
„ . . . 1929	177·4	377·8	987·8	830·0	374·1	2.747·1
March 1930	147·6	451·8	1·011·8	892·5	364·7	2.868·4
June „	125·7	435·4	1.052·6	954·3	364·1	2.932·1
September . . . „	99·2	422·8	1.063·7	953·1	384·6	2.923·4
December . . . „	162·4	374·3	1.056·8	1.013·4	381·2	2.988·1
March 1931	135·5	377·3	1.019·4	1.081·0	387·8	3.001·0

DATE	Demand Deposits	Time Deposits	Savings Deposits	Total
December . . . 1926	721·3	250·8	220·9	1.193·0
„ . . . 1927	1.012·0	403·0	459·9	1.874·9
„ . . . 1928	1.206·1	510·9	763·0	2.480·0
„ . . . 1929	1.197·5	531·6	1.018·0	2.747·1
March 1930	1.204·7	555·5	1.108·2	2.868·4
June „	1.182·0	577·7	1.172·4	2.932·1
September . . . „	1.156·9	556·9	1.209·6	2.923·4
December . . . „	1.174·7	561·5	1.251·9	2.988·1
March 1931	1.096·2	556·9	1.347·9	3.001·0

¹⁾ Private current accounts; not including the accounts of the State Treasury.

²⁾ National Economic Bank, State Land Bank and two Municipal Banks.

³⁾ Including branches of foreign banks and the Central bank of Agricultural Cooperative Associations.

⁴⁾ Post Savings Bank and other Savings Banks.

7. MORTGAGE AND OTHER BONDS OUTSTANDING IN 1926—1930.

(Classification according to Institutions).

INSTITUTIONS	Condition as of December 1926	%	Condition as of December 1927	%	Condition as of December 1928	%	Condition as of December 1929	%	Condition as of December 1930	%
	I n M i l l i o n s o f Z l o t y s									
I. 2 State Banks	213·9	30·0	433·1	39·9	738·4	47·6	923·7	50·5	1.057·8	51·5
II. 3 Land Credit Societies . .	320·8	45·0	408·8	37·6	452·1	29·1	474·0	25·9	499·6	24·3
III. 13 Municipal Credit Societies	90·4	12·7	136·5	12·6	199·5	12·8	227·5	12·4	280·8	13·7
IV. 5 Mortgage Banks	54·8	7·7	67·2	6·2	100·7	6·5	137·0	7·5	146·5	7·2
V. Polish Industrial Mortgage Credit Society	33·1	4·6	40·8	3·7	61·4	4·0	68·3	3·7	67·7	3·3
Total	713·0	100·0	1.086·4	100·0	1.552·1	100·0	1.830·5	100·0	2.052·4	100·0

8. MORTGAGE AND OTHER BONDS OUTSTANDING AT THE END OF 1930.

(Classification according to Interest).

INSTITUTIONS	4%	4½%	5%	6%	7%	7½%	8%	10%	Total
	I n M i l l i o n s o f Z l o t y s								
I. 2 State Banks	17·7	13·2	—	—	665·7	25·2	336·0	—	1.057·8
II. 3 Land Credit Societies	50·9	106·1	—	41·7	45·0	—	247·8	8·0	499·5
III. 13 Municipal Credit Societies . .	—	21·4	62·4	—	—	—	181·4	15·5	280·7
IV. 5 Mortgage Banks	4·3	70·1	1·2	0·1	—	—	70·8	0·1	146·6
V. Polish Industrial Mortgage Cred- it Society	—	—	—	—	10·6	—	57·2	—	67·8
Total	72·9	210·8	63·6	41·8	721·3	25·2	893·2	23·6	2.052·4
In percentage of total amount of bonds outstanding at the end of 1930	3·6	10·3	3·1	2·1	35·1	1·2	43·5	1·1	100·0

9. SHORT TERM CREDIT GRANTED BY BANKS

IN MILLIONS OF ZLOTYS

End of Month	Bank of Poland	State and Municipal Banks					Private Joint Stock Banks ¹⁾	Total
		National Economic Bank	State Land Bank	Postal Savings Bank	Two Municipal Banks	Total		
1927 March	392.9	375.7	121.3	33.5	10.3	540.8	590.0	1,523.7
" June	427.3	400.1	159.1	39.7	19.0	617.9	703.6	1,748.8
" September	470.0	420.8	200.5	40.2	13.7	675.2	788.6	1,933.8
" December	497.7	236.0	213.1	38.9	15.2	503.2	944.9	1,945.8
1928 March	544.5	274.1	248.2	36.3	23.0	581.6	1,062.2	2,188.3
" June	640.8	276.0	301.1	37.3	29.6	644.0	1,162.2	2,447.0
" September	743.9	283.0	329.2	36.4	33.3	681.9	1,266.1	2,691.9
" December	731.9	267.6	353.1	29.7	33.6	684.0	1,293.3	2,709.2
1929 March	789.7	240.8	374.9	22.1	38.7	676.5	1,420.2	2,886.4
" June	832.6	251.3	408.6	24.8	44.1	728.8	1,450.6	3,012.0
" September	804.9	270.4	462.0	30.5	44.5	807.4	1,563.7	3,176.0
" December	781.1	252.6	468.8	32.7	47.7	801.8	1,435.4	3,018.3
1930 March	696.7	263.1	486.7	28.1	46.5	824.4	1,552.6	3,073.7
" June	654.4	289.4	577.1	27.4	47.0	940.9	1,511.6	3,106.9
" September	784.5	278.2	584.1	28.2	44.7	935.2	1,460.6	3,180.3
" December	758.3	232.7	557.0	15.8	44.1	849.6	1,478.1	3,086.0
1931 March	656.5	239.5	536.4	28.5	43.8	848.2	1,450.4	2,955.1

10. MONTHLY FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES QUOTED ON THE WARSAW STOCK EXCHANGE

Parity: Zlotys	New-York	London	Paris	Prague	Vienna	Amsterdam	Zurich	Brussels	Milan
	8.9141	43.381	34.9246	26.4112	125.433	358.31	172.00	123.946	46.916
per	1 Dollar U. S.	1 £	100 Francs	100 Crowns	100 Shillings	100 Florins	100 Francs	100 Belgas	100 Liras
1930									
Yearly Average	8.9188	43.358	35.0036	26.4313	125.7217	358.7479	172.6423	124.4442	46.7159
1931									
Jan. Highest (H)	8.925	43.325	35.025	26.44	125.53	359.25	172.95	124.60	46.73
Lowest (L)	8.921	43.305	34.96	26.395	125.37	358.60	172.39	124.28	46.70
Average (A)	8.924	43.3174	34.985	26.42	125.45	359.02	172.73	124.41	46.72
Feb. " (H)	8.928	43.3975	35.00	26.435	125.42	358.65	172.425	124.625	46.745
(L)	8.922	43.3325	34.965	26.40	125.32	357.85	171.68	124.33	46.715
(A)	8.925	43.358	34.986	26.41	125.38	358.24	172.17	124.44	46.73
March " (H)	8.927	43.37	34.965	26.445	125.47	357.98	171.82	124.45	46.77
(L)	8.919	43.3275	34.885	26.42	125.38	357.57	171.60	124.02	46.72
(A)	8.925	43.3535	34.93	26.44	125.42	357.77	171.72	124.31	46.76
Apr. " (H)	8.928	43.39	34.9175	26.4325	125.50	358.75	171.96	124.15	46.76
(L)	8.92	43.3425	34.8675	26.41	125.45	357.73	171.58	124.06	46.72
(A)	8.925	43.368	34.90	26.427	125.47	358.29	171.86	124.11	46.74
May " (H)	8.928	43.42	34.93	26.445	125.60	358.88	172.55	124.21	46.75
(L)	8.914	43.36	34.88	26.41	125.28	358.33	171.87	124.12	46.665
(A)	8.924	43.40	34.905	26.43	125.47	358.62	172.09	124.16	46.72
June " (H)	8.925	43.435	34.955	26.43	125.47	359.35	173.33	124.28	46.73
(L)	8.911	43.35	34.90	26.40	125.25	358.64	172.67	124.12	46.63
(A)	8.919	43.3856	34.92	26.42	125.34	358.97	173.04	124.19	46.695

¹⁾ This also includes branches of foreign banks and the Central Bank of Cooperative Agricultural Associations.

11. QUOTATIONS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND SHARES ON THE WARSAW EXCHANGE

Year and Month	5% Conversion Loan in Zlotys of 1924	6% Dollar Loan of 1920	7% Stabilisa- tion Loan of 1927	10% Railway Loan of 1924	Shares of Bank of Poland	General Index of Industrial Shares	
	In percentages of nominal value					1927 = 100	
January 1931	Highest (H)	49.50	70.—	80.—	103.50	158.50	
	Lowest (L)	47.50	67.—	77.—	101.—		
	Closing (C)	48.—	69.75	77.—	102.75		43.36
February "	(H)	50.—	72.75	83.—	103.50	154.50	
	(L)	47.50	68.—	77.—	102.75		134.50 ¹⁾
	(C)	49.50	72.—	81.75	103.50		
March "	(H)	51.—	76.50	84.50	104.50	138.—	
	(L)	48.50	72.50	82.50	103.—		132.—
	(C)	49.—	74.—	83.50	104.50		
April "	(H)	49.75	74.—	83.75	105.—	131.25	
	(L)	48.75	71.75	81.75	104.25		123.—
	(C)	48.75	73.25	83.—	105.—		
May "	(H)	48.75	73.—	80.75	105.25	125.—	
	(L)	47.85	71.—	77.50	104.75		122.—
	(C)	48.—	72.25	77.50	105.25		
June "	(H)	48.—	75.—	81.—	105.25	123.—	
	(L)	46.50	69.50	77.75	104.—		114.—
	(C)	46.50	74.—	81.—	104.—		

¹⁾ Without coupon
²⁾ Not yet published.

12. QUOTATIONS OF PRINCIPAL MORTGAGE BONDS ON THE WARSAW STOCK EXCHANGE

Year and Month	7% Mortgage Bonds issued by Bank of National Economy	8% Mortgage Bonds issued by Bank of National Economy	7% Mortgage Bonds issued by State Agrarian Bank	8% Mortgage Bonds issued by State Agrarian Bank	7% Dollar Mortgage Bonds issued by Warsaw Land Credit Association	4½% Mortgage Bonds issued by Warsaw Land Credit Association	8% Mortgage Bonds issued by Credit Association of the City of Warsaw
	In percentages of nominal value						
January 1931	Highest (H)	83.25	94.00	83.25	94.00	76.50	53.75
	Lowest (L)						73.00
	Closing (C)						70.50
February "	(H)	83.25	94.00	83.25	94.00	76.50	52.75
	(L)						72.75
	(C)						71.50
March "	(H)	83.25	94.00	83.25	94.00	76.50	51.75
	(L)						71.75
	(C)						73.50
April "	(H)	83.25	94.00	83.25	94.00	76.50	52.00
	(L)						72.00
	(C)						73.50
May "	(H)	83.25	94.00	83.25	94.00	76.50	53.50
	(L)						74.00
	(C)						72.75
June "	(H)	83.25	94.00	83.25	94.00	76.50	51.75
	(L)						73.25
	(C)						74.00
June "	(H)	83.25	94.00	83.25	94.00	76.50	51.00
	(L)						72.20
	(C)						72.60
June "	(H)	83.25	94.00	83.25	94.00	76.50	51.50
	(L)						74.00
	(C)						72.75
June "	(H)	83.25	94.00	83.25	94.00	76.50	51.35
	(L)						72.75
	(C)						69.00
June "	(H)	83.25	94.00	83.25	94.00	76.50	47.75
	(L)						71.00
	(C)						71.00

13. QUOTATIONS OF POLISH GOVERNMENT LOANS IN NEW-YORK, LONDON AND PARIS

Year and Month	New - York			London	Paris
	6% Loan of 1920	7% Stabilisation Loan of 1927	8% Loan of 1925	7% Stabilisation Loan of 1927	7% Stabilisation Loan of 1927
In percentages of nominal value					
January 1931 Highest (H)	67.50	80.00	84.50	84.25	99.45
Lowest (L)	64.00	75.00	82.00	80.15	86.65
Closing (C)	66.00	79.88	84.00	82.00	—
February „ (H)	71.00	81.75	90.00	84.70	97.85
(L)	66.00	78.63	80.13	83.70	94.90
(C)	69.00	81.75	88.50	83.10	—
March „ (H)	72.50	83.00	89.75	85.50	99.55
(L)	69.37	81.37	87.00	84.50	95.40
(C)	70.50	81.75	88.00	84.50	—
April „ (H)	70.62	81.87	87.00	85.00	101.04
(L)	64.00	76.00	77.00	80.00	100.26
(C)	66.00	76.50	77.00	80.00	—
May „ (H)	69.12	80.50	84.25	81.50	100.37
(L)	66.50	77.00	77.00	77.50	99.39
(C)	67.00	77.25	77.00	77.50	—
June „ (H)	73.00	77.25	81.75	76.50	99.26
(L)	66.25	72.50	73.87	73.50	96.58
(C)	69.12	77.25	81.75	76.50	—

II. GOVERNMENT FINANCE

14. EXECUTION OF BUDGET

(IN MILLIONS OF ZLOTYS)

	Budgetary receipts					Budgetary expenditures				Surplus + Deficit —
	Total	Admi- nistra- tion	Taxes	Mono- polies	Enter- prises (Net)	Total	Admi- nistra- tion	Pen- sions	Public debt	
Final figures . . . 1926/27	2.122.7	226.9	1.128.7	626.5	140.6	1.926.3	1.631.9	181.3	149.1	+160.4
„ „ . . . 1927/28	2.727.6	276.0	1.494.6	796.6	160.4	2.512.9	2.082.5	243.8	186.6	+214.7
„ „ . . . 1928/29	2.987.8	276.4	1.736.8	890.3	84.3	2.820.6	2.313.8	279.0	227.8	+167.2
Provisional figures 1929/30	2.999.8	297.3	1.736.1	886.1	80.3	2.961.5	2.403.9	306.3	251.2	+ 38.4
Budget 1930/31	3.019.8	288.4	1.613.0	956.9	161.5	2.922.0	2.350.9	274.3	296.8	+ 97.8
Provisional figures:										
April-June 1930	682.2	82.0	381.4	193.7	25.1	679.4	523.0	79.2	77.2	+ 2.8
July - September „	677.5	91.7	337.2	221.1	27.5	675.6	543.3	79.6	52.7	+ 1.9
October-December „	702.0	75.0	396.9	214.9	15.2	712.7	560.2	75.0	77.5	— 10.7
January-March . . 1931	682.0	114.2	347.6	175.0	45.2	729.5	581.8	88.6	59.1	— 47.5
April-June „	604.5	91.6	327.4	157.1	23.4	681.3	485.8	82.8	112.7	— 76.8

15. BUDGETARY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES BY MONTHS¹⁾

IN THOUSANDS OF ZLOTYS

	R E C E I P T S				E X P E N D I T U R E S			
	1928 - 1929	1929 - 1930	1930 - 1931	1931 - 1932	1928 - 1929	1929 - 1930	1930 - 1931	1931 - 1932
April	222.477	250.936	234.789	229.053	213.199	245.311	233.519	250.198
May	244.034	245.311	232.363	199.601	230.290	240.598	231.436	211.656
June	216.581	232.581	216.174	175.826	206.209	232.066	215.593	219.454
First Quarter . .	683.092	728.828	683.326	604.480	649.698	717.975	680.548	681.308
July	232.211	251.806	241.887		223.985	250.970	241.183	
August	233.794	233.061	215.193		230.582	231.762	214.501	
September	238.382	238.823	222.649		228.081	236.288	222.081	
Second Quarter .	704.387	723.690	679.729		682.648	719.020	677.765	
October	261.420	270.757	234.418		256.420	267.313	233.664	
November	279.350	273.555	223.038		257.984	270.422	222.700	
December	296.128	264.957	245.380		265.217	250.688	257.140	
Third Quarter . .	836.898	809.269	702.836		779.621	788.423	713.504	
January	256.872	250.015	229.714		227.461	242.009	228.169	
February	249.349	237.238	200.003		203.466	222.230	212.485	
March	278.045	281.634	252.240		265.570	281.085	288.817	
Fourth Quarter .	784.266	768.887	681.957		696.497	745.324	729.471	
Supplementary Period ²⁾	—	—	—		31.135	39.161	—	
Total . . .	3,008.643	3,030.674	2,747.848		2,839.599	3,009.903	2,801.288	

16. RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS BY MONTHS

M O N T H	M i l l i o n s o f Z l o t y s				
	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
January	19.0	25.7	36.8	26.3	18.7
February	16.3	37.5	27.5	21.9	16.2
March	27.0	56.5	32.9	31.7	18.0
April	23.0	28.0	43.2	23.1	19.1
May	32.4	40.2	36.0	25.9	15.6
June	22.1	30.3	32.6	21.4	14.4
July	29.6	37.8	32.9	25.4	
August	21.9	33.8	30.0	19.3	
September	28.7	42.7	33.3	19.6	
October	26.2	34.3	36.7	24.5	
November	33.8	39.7	38.8	21.6	
December	34.4	41.2	31.9	23.9	

¹⁾ The figures of total annual and quarterly expenditures and revenues given in Table N. 15 differ from those in Table N. 14 because they include the gross receipts and expenses of State enterprises.

²⁾ Period during which certain expenditures may be continued which had been authorized but not entirely utilized during preceding fiscal year.

III. PRODUCTION

17. AGRICULTURE

A. AREA OF CULTIVATION OF MAIN CEREALS

Y E A R	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Potatoes	Sugar-beets
I n t h o u s a n d h a .						
Yearly Average 1909—1913	1.353	5.087	1.265	2.749	2.404	168
” ” 1926—1930	1.407	5.697	1.176	2.074	2.529	209
Year 1930	1.646	5.895	1.234	2.187	2.672	185

B. CROPS OF MAIN CEREALS

Y E A R	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Potatoes	Sugar-beets
Total Annual Crops in Millions of Quintals						
Yearly Average 1909—1913	16.8	57.1	14.9	28.1	247.9	41.1
” ” 1926—1930	17.5	62.3	14.3	23.8	276.9	43.9
Year 1923	14.9	61.7	12.8	22.1	224.6	25.7
1924	10.2	37.6	9.5	15.4	226.2	32.1
1925	17.4	67.4	13.0	20.9	247.3	36.9
1926	14.3	51.8	12.1	19.4	213.8	37.2
1927	16.6	58.9	12.8	21.4	267.7	36.2
1928	16.1	61.1	15.3	25.0	276.6	49.0
1929	17.9	70.1	16.6	29.5	317.5	49.7
1930	22.4	69.6	14.6	23.5	309.0	47.2
Average Yield of Crops per 1 ha. in Quintals						
Yearly Average 1909—1913	12.4	11.2	11.8	10.2	103	245
” ” 1926—1930	12.4	10.9	12.1	11.5	109	210
Year 1923	12.4	11.3	11.8	11.7	98	189
1924	8.0	7.2	8.7	7.9	96	197
1925	13.4	11.7	11.8	10.7	102	214
1926	10.9	9.1	10.9	9.8	89	201
1927	12.2	10.2	11.4	10.8	110	179
1928	12.5	11.4	13.2	12.3	110	209
1929	12.6	12.1	13.2	13.5	120	208
1930	13.6	11.8	11.9	10.7	116	255

18. PRODUCTION OF MINES AND FOUNDRIES, IN THE YEARS 1913, 1925-1930

IN THOUSANDS OF TONS

PRODUCTS	1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Pit Coal	40.972	29.081	35.747	38.084	40.616	40.236	37.520
Crude Oil.	1.071	812	796	723	743	675	663
Rock & Brine Salt	189	430	458	498	548	569	388
Potassium Salts	2	179	208	276	342	359	298
Iron Ore	474	214	317	546	690	659	477
Zinc Ore	509	375	406	347	321	377	412
Lead Ore	54	21	18	18	17	17	17
Pig Iron	1.055	315	327	618	684	704	478
Steel	1.619	782	788	1.244	1.438	1.377	1.238
Zinc	192	114	124	150	162	169	174
Lead	42	29	28	30	37	37	40

19. PRODUCTION OF MINES AND FOUNDRIES IN 1931

IN THOUSANDS OF TONS

Year and Month	Pit Coal	Crude Oil	Potas- sium Salts	Salt	Iron Ores	Zinc and Lead Ores	Pig Iron	Steel	Rolled Articles
Monthly Average 1928	3.384	61.9	28.5	33.4	58.3	91.8	57.0	119.8	87.3
" " 1929	3.853	56.2	29.3	33.9	54.8	94.4	58.8	114.7	80.1
" " 1930	3.126	55.1	25.7	32.3	39.7	87.6	39.8	103.1	75.4
January 1931	3.460	56.3	23.7	37.5	27.7	91.6	32.3	91.6	62.6
February. . . . "	2.784	50.1	27.7	27.3	26.4	77.1	35.5	97.6	68.9
March "	2.996	54.6	38.1	25.5	31.3	73.2	37.0	99.4	67.0
April "	2.902	51.0	32.3	31.1	25.8	66.2	33.8	86.6	63.6
May "	2.677	53.2	4.8	32.8	25.8	54.1	33.7	104.5	71.0
June "	2.768	52.0	12.2	36.2	28.0	50.0	23.6	103.4	77.9

20. GENERAL SITUATION IN INDUSTRY

Year and Month	P R O D U C T I O N			Index of Building Activities	Total Number of Employed	Total Number of Unemployed	Total Number of Bankruptcies	Index of Car Movement on Polish Railways
	Index of general industrial production	Indices of Production						
		Branches making producers goods ¹⁾	Branches making consumers goods ²⁾					1925-1927 = 100
January 1930	116.6	132.0	102.0	154.3	769.582	241.974	88	110.3
February "	108.3	125.5	95.4	136.3	747.374	274.708	84	98.8
March "	102.8	115.9	93.7	104.8	740.175	289.469	82	94.2
April "	102.9	112.9	93.9	93.5	752.307	271.225	74	97.3
May "	103.8	114.9	98.4	103.3	780.505	224.914	67	95.7
June "	102.7	113.1	95.9	106.9	785.126	204.982	66	98.3
July "	103.5	113.4	96.8	108.2	787.645	193.687	74	106.7
August "	106.0	113.2	99.9	106.8	793.635	173.627	43	110.3
September "	108.9	114.2	104.9	106.7	790.336	170.467	50	116.6
October "	109.7	112.7	107.4	104.4	808.829	165.154	59	112.1
November "	105.9	108.0	101.8	93.8	769.199	209.912	59	106.8
December "	101.9	99.0	101.6	84.8	666.310	299.797	66	108.9
January 1931	95.5	92.9	91.6	62.9	643.804	340.718	67	100.7
February "	92.1	91.2	90.8	55.3	634.435	358.925	58	88.3
March "	90.9	85.7	93.7	50.1	635.912	372.536	57	88.9
April "	93.0	86.5	94.6	63.9	653.239	351.679	62	96.4
May "	92.9	91.5	95.9	69.2	662.910	313.104	62	91.5
June "	93.9	94.7	95.1	73.4	³⁾ 280.165	³⁾ 280.165	³⁾	³⁾

IV. FOREIGN TRADE

21. POLAND'S FOREIGN TRADE IN 1931

IN MILLIONS OF ZLOTYS

Year and Month	T o t a l			Foodstuffs and animals			Raw materials and industrial products		
	Imports	Exports	Balance	Imports	Exports	Balance	Imports	Exports	Balance
1927	2.895.5	2.515.1	-380.4	676.0	798.5	+122.5	2.219.5	1.716.6	- 502.9
1928	3.362.2	2.508.0	-854.2	654.1	825.8	+171.7	2.708.1	1.682.2	-1.025.9
1929	3.111.0	2.813.4	-297.6	456.2	1.013.2	+557.0	2.654.8	1.800.2	- 854.6
1930	2.245.9	2.433.2	+187.3	360.4	926.7	+566.3	1.885.5	1.506.5	- 379.0
I-st Quart. 1930	593.3	657.7	+ 64.4	103.6	247.2	+138.6	484.7	410.5	- 74.2
II-nd " "	553.5	577.4	+ 23.9	90.7	215.9	+125.2	462.8	361.5	- 101.3
III-rd " "	574.2	611.1	+ 36.9	81.4	236.6	+155.2	492.8	374.5	- 118.3
IV-th " "	524.9	587.0	+ 62.1	79.7	227.0	+147.3	445.2	360.0	- 85.2
I-st Quart. 1931	395.5	451.2	+ 55.7	66.4	158.7	+ 92.3	329.1	292.5	- 36.6
II-nd " "	409.4	498.9	+ 89.5	54.8	182.0	+127.2	354.6	316.9	- 37.7
January "	153.4	152.5	- 0.9	25.4	52.4	+ 27.0	128.0	100.1	- 27.9
February "	116.6	134.9	+ 18.3	19.7	47.2	+ 27.5	96.9	87.7	- 9.2
March "	125.5	163.8	+ 38.3	21.3	59.1	+ 37.8	104.2	104.7	+ 0.5
April "	142.9	168.7	+ 25.8	19.6	66.4	+ 46.8	123.3	102.3	- 21.0
May "	137.1	168.6	+ 31.5	20.8	66.2	+ 45.4	116.3	102.4	- 13.9
June "	129.4	161.6	+ 32.2	14.4	49.4	+ 35.0	115.0	112.2	- 2.8

¹⁾ This item includes the smelting, the mining, the building, the metal, the chemical and the engineering industries and the production of minerals.

²⁾ This item includes the textile, the clothing, the leather and the paper industries, the printing industry and the production of salt mines.

³⁾ Not yet published.

22. POLAND'S IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF CHIEF ARTICLES IN THE YEARS 1928-1950

Articles	1930	1929	1928	1930	1929	1928
	Value in Millions of Zlotys			Weight in Thousands of Tons		
A. Imports.						
Cotton	198	271	326	61	66	76
Wool	124	198	181	19	20	17
Textiles	108	127	125	4	5	6
Yarn	104	140	157	5	6	7
Ores	72	105	85	650	1.026	835
Lubricating oils	66	78	63	47	51	39
Prepared leather	63	86	101	3	4	4
Tobacco	61	52	34	19	16	10
Paper & paper articles	58	73	84	74	77	90
Edible fats	56	87	96	29	42	41
Herrings	52	57	50	89	100	81
Raw hides	47	42	74	21	15	22
Motor vehicles	43	71	83	7	12	12
Scrap iron	43	76	75	334	516	532
Fruit	34	33	29	45	38	29
Raw furs	30	36	26	3	3	3
Coffee	26	37	34	8	8	7
Prepared furs	26	35	38	0.2	0.3	0.4
Copper & copper articles	26	44	37	8	11	12
Rice	26	30	62	53	56	101
Textile machines	22	50	68	3	8	12
Kettles & heating apparatuses	22	37	30	4	8	7
B. Exports.						
Coal	335	384	363	12,497	13,934	12,863
Semi-manufactured timber articles	211	254	317	1,311	1,311	1,723
Swine ¹⁾	139	185	208	721	960	1,279
Sugar	138	134	102	395	298	186
Eggs	135	143	145	55	53	55
Meat	110	88	68	44	29	28
Zinc	105	152	144	140	140	133
Raw Timber	91	169	226	1,428	2,358	3,094
Yarn	85	88	46	7	6	3
Rails, iron and steel	84	36	18	273	108	58
Textiles	83	112	65	7	11	8
Rye	71	59	3	383	200	7
Butter	59	88	66	12	15	11
Oats	50	82	46	217	244	111
Forage	44	65	50	293	296	208
Timber articles	44	57	45	63	75	70
Iron-pipes	41	45	35	54	67	58
Iron & steel-plates	37	26	22	90	50	36
Seeds	30	46	39	52	64	44
Artificial fertilizers	28	16	14	131	71	77
Raw hides	27	18	22	10	5	7
Cattle ¹⁾	22	16	4	40	29	3

¹⁾ Number in thousands.

V. TRANSPORT

23. TRANSPORTS AND SHIPPING

YEAR AND MONTH	Car Movement on State Railways Daily Aver. Loadings in Thous. of 15 Ton Cars			Goods Traffic in the Ports of	
	Cars loaded in Poland	Import cars received and Transit	Total	Danzig	Gdynia
				In Thousands of Tons	
Monthly					
Average . . . 1926	12.5	1.5	14.0	525.0	34.5
" . . . 1927	14.0	2.2	16.2	658.1	74.7
" . . . 1928	15.5	2.3	17.8	718.0	163.1
" . . . 1929	15.7	2.2	17.9	713.3	235.2
" . . . 1930	13.1	1.8	14.9	684.4	302.3
January . . . 1931	11.0	1.4	12.4	648.0	323.3
February . . . "	10.3	1.5	11.8	532.7	291.3
March "	10.9	1.7	12.6	557.6	366.2
April "	10.8	1.7	12.5	699.2	401.0
May "	11.0	1.6	12.6	653.6	476.7
June "	11.7	1.8	13.5	772.7	437.2

24. TRAFFIC MOVEMENT IN THE SEA-PORTS OF DANZIG AND GDYNIA

Y E A R	A R R I V A L S			S A I L I N G S			
	Number of Vessels	Tonnage of Vessels in Thous. of Net Reg. Tons	Tonnage of Cargo in Thous. of Tons	Number of Vessels	Tonnage of Vessels in Thous. of Net Reg. Tons	Tonnage of Cargo in Thous. of Tons	Of which Coal in Thous. of Tons
	D a n z i g						
1913	2.910	925	1.234	2.855	937	878	—
1925	3.986	1.870	691	3.958	1.864	2.032	618
1926	5.967	3.432	641	5.903	3.396	5.660	3.404
1927	6.950	3.900	1.517	6.942	3.933	6.380	4.103
1928	6.198	4.045	1.832	6.183	4.027	6.783	5.369
1929	5.396	3.892	1.793	5.432	3.918	6.767	5.322
1930	6.078	4.143	1.091	6.086	4.143	7.122	5.348
	G d y n i a						
1913	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1925	85	75	2	72	71	50	37
1926	298	205	0	303	208	414	402
1927	530	423	7	519	416	889	878
1928	1.108	985	190	1.093	974	1.767	1.741
1929	1.541	1.445	324	1.552	1.458	2.498	2.452
1930	2.238	2.031	506	2.219	2.015	3.122	2.965

VI. PRICES

25. GENERAL TREND OF PRICES IN THE YEARS ¹⁾ 1922-1930

YEAR	Indices of Wholesale Prices In Poland			Indices of Retail Prices (Warsaw)				Indices of Cost of Living (Warsaw)	
	All Com- modities	Agricul- tural Products	Industrial Products	All Com- modities	Agricul- tural Products	Industrial Products	Foodstuffs	General	Foodstuffs
Index of 1927 = 100									
1922	71	58	82	—	—	—	—	44	51
1923	82	56	107	—	—	—	—	56	61
1924	103	86	115	—	—	—	—	111	112
1925	106	99	110	112	111	113	111	115	112
1926	89	82	94	93	86	97	88	90	87
1927	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1928	101	97	104	104	100	107	100	103	99
1929	96	86	103	107	105	110	105	106	99
1930	82	69	94	101	91	111	92	100	86

26. MONTHLY INDICES OF WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES AND COST OF LIVING 1931

1927 = 100

Year and Month	Wholesale Prices			Retail Prices (Warsaw General)	Cost of Living (Warsaw)
	All Commodities	Agricultural Products	Industrial Products		
Yearly Average 1928	101·0	97·2	104·2	103·5	103·2
" " 1929	95·7	85·7	103·3	107·1	105·5
" " 1930	82·3	68·4	94·0	100·6	99·6
January 1931	71·6	56·9	84·1	91·3	92·9
February "	72·1	58·2	83·9	91·1	92·7
March "	72·5	59·8	83·4	90·9	92·1
April "	74·1	64·5	82·1	92·4	92·2
May "	74·8	66·8	81·3	92·6	92·2
June "	73·4	63·9	81·2	91·6	90·9

¹⁾ Average annual indices, according to prices expressed in gold.



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POLAND'S ECONOMIC SITUATION

IN THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1931

AS COMPARED WITH THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1931.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BULLETIN OF THE BANK OF POLAND APRIL-JUNE 1931.

POLAND'S ECONOMIC SITUATION

SERIES	Unit	1931						1930	1929	1928
		June	May	April	March	February	January	December	December	December
I. Money Market										
Bank of Poland										
1. Gold Reserves	Mil.	567·7	567·6	567·4	562·9	562·7	562·5	562·2	700·5	621·1
2. Foreign Assets Serving as Cover . .	Zlotys*)	230·5	256·4	228·6	256·2	244·3	262·4	238·4	418·6	527·1
3. Discounts and Loans	"	637·2	617·9	619·4	656·5	683·9	711·1	758·4	781·1	731·9
4. Note Circulation	"	1.230·0	1.222·4	1.258·9	1.260·5	1.284·2	1.276·6	1.328·2	1.340·3	1.295·4
5. Sight Liabilities	"	270·0	206·4	188·0	219·0	169·1	184·8	210·3	467·8	524·1
6. Cover in Gold and Foreign Assets against Notes a. Deposits	Per Cent*)	53·22%	57·67%	55·01%	55·36%	55·53%	56·44%	55·29%	61·89%	63·13%
7. Cover in Gold	"	37·85%	39·72%	39·21%	38·05%	38·72%	38·49%	36·54%	38·74%	34·13%
8. Money in Circulation (Total) . . .	Mil.	1.468·5	1.459·1	1.497·2	1.501·7	1.523·8	1.512·6	1.569·2	1.599·7	1.539·4
9. Banknotes	Zlotys*)	1.230·0	1.222·4	1.258·9	1.260·5	1.284·2	1.276·6	1.328·2	1.340·3	1.295·4
10. Small Coins and Treasury Notes . .	"	238·5	236·7	238·3	241·2	239·6	236·0	241·0	259·4	244·0
11. Total Non-cash Turn-over	"	6.300·3	6.111·4	6.160·2	6.594·8	5.764·3	6.615·5	6.997·1	7.231·3	8.014·2
12. Turn-over on Transfer Accounts at the Bank of Poland	"	3.751·6	3.507·4	3.703·8	4.070·0	3.391·6	3.883·2	4.115·0	4.437·9	5.583·6
13. Returns of Clearing Houses	"	691·6	677·9	668·1	709·7	656·1	783·7	805·7	651·6	491·0
14. Turn-over on Cheque Accounts at the Post Savings Bank	"	1.857·1	1.926·1	1.788·3	1.815·1	1.716·6	1.948·6	2.076·4	2.141·8	1.939·6
15. Bills Drawn ¹⁾	"	784·7	817·7	852·0	911·7	803·3	925·7	887·7	905·7	902·9
Interest Rates on Loans a. Deposits										
16. Discount Rate of the Bank of Poland	Per Cent*)	7·5%	7·5%	7·5%	7·5%	7·5%	7·5%	7·5%	8·5%	8%
17. Interest Rate on Loans against Securities at the Bank of Poland	"	8·5%	8·5%	8·5%	8·5%	8·5%	8·5%	8·5%	9·5%	9%
18. Maximal rate in Joint-Stock Banks .	"	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	13%	12%
19. Interest Rate on Savings Deposits at the Post Savings Bank	"	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	6%
20. Interest Rate on Sight Deposits (without Commission) in Joint Stock Banks	"	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	6·5%	6%
State Banks²⁾										
21. Bills, Open Credits, Goods Credits, Time Loans	Mil. Zlotys*)	562·9	555·5	538·4	529·4	559·2	585·7	593·6	569·4	471·5
22. Long-term Cash Loans	"	1.093·1	1.080·1	1.058·6	1.057·1	1.052·4	1.060·8	1.022·8	735·5	632·4
23. Loans in Mortgage- and Other Bonds	"	1.100·2	1.089·7	1.085·8	1.087·0	1.073·7	1.060·8	1.056·9	923·7	738·4
24. Deposits	"	328·4	331·7	330·4	309·9	318·1	315·0	308·3	325·9	379·7
25. Funds of the State Treasury	"	683·3	677·0	690·4	695·2	711·1	713·1	697·9	467·2	438·0
Joint-Stock Banks³⁾										
26. Cash in Hand and Cash Balances with Bank of Poland and State Banks . .	"	**)	81·8	80·7	88·4	82·6	85·7	125·3	133·4	131·3
27. Discounts, Loans against Securities and Debtors	"	**)	1.698·2	1.753·8	1.804·7	1.816·9	1.852·6	1.911·4	1.884·9	1.732·9
28. Balances „Nostro“ with Other Banks	"	**)	85·0	92·3	95·4	101·9	96·6	100·3	94·5	96·3
29. Liabilities „Nostro“ towards the Other Banks	"	**)	367·6	372·1	372·9	370·0	380·7	416·3	426·8	368·4
30. Deposits	"	**)	749·4	791·0	834·8	847·6	857·6	878·0	812·4	700·5
Savings Banks										
31. Savings Deposits at the Post Savings Bank	"	**)	304·5	304·5	294·9	283·1	274·9	265·2	253·7	173·0
32. Savings Deposits at the Communal Savings Banks ⁴⁾	"	**)	605·9	602·7	595·0	586·2	570·7	554·0	533·3	319·2
Foreign Exchange Rates in Warsaw										
33. On New-York (parity — 8·9141 Zl.)	Monthly Average	8·919	8·924	8·925	8·925	8·925	8·924	8·922	8·8855	8·90
34. " London (" — 43·381 ")	"	43·3856	43·40	43·368	43·3535	43·353	43·3174	43·325	43·47	43·275
35. " Zurich (" — 172·00 ")	"	173·04	172·09	171·86	171·72	172·17	172·73	173·04	173·11	172·87
Quotations of Securities										
36. Index of Quotations of Industrial Shares ⁵⁾	Index of 1927=100	**)	34·44	37·45	40·46	41·09	43·36	47·59	67·39	106·4

SERIES	Unit	1931						1930	1929	1928
		June	May	April	March	February	January	December	December	December
II. General Economic Situation										
37. Index of Quotations of Polish Government Loans in Warsaw	Index of 1927=100	76·4	78·4	79·4	79·8	78·4	75·4	76·6	82·2	—
38. Index of Quotations of Mortgage Bonds of the 1-st Category	"	89·5	92·5	92·9	93·0	93·1	92·4	92·3	84·6	—
State Finance										
39. Expenditures	Mil. Zlotys	219·5	211·7	250·2	288·8	212·5	228·2	257·1	250·7	265·2
40. Revenues	"	175·8	199·6	229·1	252·2	200·0	229·7	245·4	265·0	296·1
41. Balance (+ —)	"	-43·7	-12·1	-21·1	-36·6	-12·5	+1·5	-11·7	+14·3	+30·9
42. Receipts from Customs	"	14·4	15·6	19·1	18·0	16·2	18·7	23·9	31·9	41·2
43. " Direct Taxes including Property Tax	"	42·2	59·3	55·8	58·0	51·4	67·2	77·0	100·1	101·6
44. Receipts from Indirect Taxes	"	16·0	14·8	14·3	15·1	16·8	17·8	17·6	17·3	17·1
Production										
45. General Index of Production	Index of 1925/27=100	93·9	92·9	93·0	90·9	92·1	95·5	101·9	124·9	136·2
46. Index of Production of Branches Making Producers' Goods	"	94·7	91·5	86·5	85·7	91·2	92·9	99·0	136·6	153·5
47. Index of Production of Branches Making Consumers' Goods	"	95·1	95·9	94·6	93·7	90·8	91·6	101·6	114·2	134·5
48. Output of Coal	Thous. Tons	2·768	2·677	2·902	2·996	2·784	3·460	3·395	4·023	3·449
49. " Pig Iron	"	23·6	33·7	33·8	37·0	35·5	32·3	35·4	46·0	57·0
50. " Steel	"	103·4	104·5	86·6	99·4	97·6	91·6	78·5	84·4	128·4
51. " Crude Oil	"	52·0	53·2	51·0	54·6	50·1	56·3	55·5	55·0	60·0
Prices										
52. General Index of Wholesale Prices	1927=100	73·4	74·8	74·1	72·5	72·4	71·6	76·2	92·0	99·9
53. Index of Wholesale Prices of Agricultural Products	"	63·9	66·8	64·5	59·8	58·2	56·9	63·2	80·2	93·9
54. Index of Wholesale Prices of Industrial Articles	"	81·2	81·3	82·1	83·4	83·9	84·1	86·9	101·1	104·1
55. General Index of Retail Prices	"	91·6	92·6	92·4	90·9	91·1	91·3	97·6	106·3	104·5
56. Index of Retail Prices of Foodstuffs	"	83·7	85·1	84·5	81·9	81·4	81·4	89·6	101·8	101·1
57. " " of Industrial Articles	"	100·6	101·1	101·3	101·1	102·4	102·8	106·8	111·8	108·3
58. Cost of Living (Warsaw)	"	90·9	92·2	92·2	92·1	92·7	92·9	99·8	106·9	105·9
Foreign Trade and Transports										
59. Imports (Total)	Mil. Zlotys	129·4	137·1	142·9	125·5	116·6	153·4	158·9	214·4	238·4
60. Imports of Foodstuffs and Animals	"	14·4	20·8	19·6	21·3	19·7	25·4	27·6	41·6	36·0
61. " of Raw Materials and Industrial Products	"	115·0	116·3	123·3	104·2	96·9	128·0	131·3	172·8	200·1
62. Exports (Total)	"	161·6	168·6	168·7	163·8	134·9	152·5	183·2	254·8	209·2
63. " of Foodstuffs and Animals	"	49·4	66·2	66·4	59·1	47·2	52·4	64·6	103·3	79·7
64. " of Raw Materials and Industrial Products	"	112·2	102·4	102·3	104·7	87·7	100·1	118·6	151·5	129·5
65. Excess of Exports (+) of Imports (-)	"	+32·2	+31·5	+25·8	+38·3	+18·3	-0·9	+24·3	+40·4	-29·2
Car Movement on Polish Railways										
66. Daily Average of 15 Tons Cars . .	"	13.501	12.625	12.525	12.537	11.759	12.451	15.243	17.000	16.654
Harbour Traffic										
67. Turnover of goods in the Port of Danzig	Thous. Tons	772·7	653·6	699·2	557·6	532·7	648·0	697·3	408·7	438·7
68. " " " " " of Gdynia	"	437·2	476·7	401·0	366·2	291·3	323·3	312·7	255·6	163·1
Other Statistical Data										
69. Total Number of Employed ⁶⁾	In Thous.	**)	662·9	653·2	635·9	634·4	643·8	666·3	796·6	816·0
70. " of Unemployed	"	**)	280·2	313·1	351·7	372·5	358·9	340·7	299·8	185·3
71. Bankruptcies (Total Number)	"	**)	62	62	57	58	67	66	83	37

*) End of the Month.
**) Not yet published.

See explanations on the reverse side.

1. Compiled by the Institute for Economic Research on the basis of receipts from the stamp-duty on bills of exchange.
2. Bank of National Economy and State Agrarian Bank.
3. According to joint balance-sheets compiled by the Banking Commissariat at the Ministry of Finance on the basis of data furnished by private joint-stock banks, 2 communal banks and the branches of foreign banks.
4. The figures for the first six months of 1931, which are furnished by the 378 Communal Savings Banks, are not comparable with those for the 1928 — 29 years which were furnished by a smaller number of institutions.
5. Index of the quotations of 45 shares.
6. In the mining, the smelting and the manufacturing industry and in public works.

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