[redacted]

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

ACC

10000/109/864
(VOL. III)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

10000/109/864
(VOL. III)

MONTHLY REPORT, FINANCE SUB-COM.
AUG. 1944 - MAR. 1946
(1 OF 2)

Ex(mm).
CSO - Please see ~~ft~~ 19 ~~ft~~ for info. (20)

Secret EC ft 7 (5)

(24) HW Lister

ft 1/10/41.
CSO. Folios 21-23 on Report of Finance S/c for December 40

SKH
7/1/41

45

CSO Folios 25-44 on Report of Finance S/c for January 41
Folios 38-44 Contain interesting info. Balance are
appendices.

SKH
11/2/41

46

C.F.A

Is it necessary (& customary) to include so many
Verbatim reproductions of letters sent to Govt? I am
thinking of clerical staff DS 16/2

47

Executive Commissioner

1. I felt that the letters to the US Govt,
especially on the exchange rate question,
would be valuable to London and
Washington in full. The same is true
of Corbin's reply.

2. Please indicate whether such 3947 letters
should be excluded from future reports.

RH Symons
Sec

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C&O Folios 25-44 in Report of Finance S/C for January 42
Folios 38-44 Contain interesting m/s. Balance are appendices

SPH
11/2/42

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Is it necessary (& customary) to include so many verbatim reproductions of letters sent to & from Govt? I am thinking of clerical staff! DS/26/2

47

Executive Commissioner

1. I felt that the letters to the Pt. Gov'ts, especially on the exchange rate question, would be valuable to London and Washington in full. The same is true of Cochins's reply.

2. Please indicate whether such letters should be excluded from future reports.

B.H. Summons
Lt Col
CFA

H.J. 26/2

25/2/42

48.

CFA

Yes Summaries DS/26/2

Noted BHS

SPH 1/3/42

MY/16/3

Ex Comm:

C&O Please see ff 49-54 for copy.

SPH 4/3/42 H.J. 4/3

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7. The Italian Govn. has allotted two billion lire for loans to rehabilitate privately owned industrial plantsof national interest (Page 19)

8. During the month the reserve of currency held by the Banca d'Italia continued to decline, though it has been static since Oct. 20. (Page 30)

9. The sale of AM stamps ceased as from 1st Oct. 1944 (Page 32)

10. Plans are afoot for the consolidation and eventual dissolution of AFA (Allied Financial Agency) (Page 32)

11. Epurazione is progressing with disappointing slowness in the Ministry of Finance (Page 37)

H. Mason S/Ldr.

C.O.S. (Tel. 451)
21.11.44

6.

C.O.S. Forei October report and excellent summary above

BJK Excellent. DR/3/xii. 24/11

PH and 4/12

For. Comm.

C.O.S. Please see Finance S/C October report at 7-10. Passages of interest are marked. Ex Treasury 3046 may well be written.

Two Bs. 16 h
" 21/11

Ex. 1

MINUTE SHEET

2.

C.S.O., Office of Chief of Staff

At is Finance Sub-Commission's Report for Sept. 1944. Matters of interest were :

1. The Italian Govn. has at last realised the importance and urgent necessity of increasing State Revenue and are tackling tax revision most energetically. (Page 11)

2. Where new offices have been established in the Regions to solve problems of quasi-governmental character, neither the office nor employee has any legal status under Italian law. They remain direct employees of AMG.

   When the Italian Gov. takes over such territory, if they wish to keep the newly created offices, they must define their status by special enactment. (Page 22)

3. An attempt is being made to reduce soldiers' expenditure in ITALY. The firstpart of the drive was a letter from A/C.C. to C.-in-C., AAI. on 10.9.44 (Page 37)

4. Pursuant to HQ ACC G.O. No. 43, para XIV, effective on 1 Oct. the Property Control Sub-Commission was transferred to the Economic Section and made a division of the Finance Sub-Commission to be known as the Property Control Division. (Page 47)

H. Mason Mean

C.O.S. (Tel: Ext. 451)
26.10.44

3.

Col

For your information — Seen by Col 26/10

5.

C.S.O.

At 4 is Finance Sub-Commission's Report for Oct. 1944. Matters of interest were :

1. The U.S. Govn. is making available to the Italian Govn. the dollar equivalent of all lire issued as pay to U.S. troops and spend in ITALY up till now and hereafter. The dollars will pay for civilian supplies purchased in the U.S. by the Italian Govn. (Page 1)

2. At the UNRAA Conference in MONTREAL on 26 Sept. it was announced that 50 million dollars had been appropriated to ITALY for relief (Page 2)

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26.10.44

H. Mann 1/Lieut.

Col

3.

For your information — Seen by COL 26/10

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2. At the UNRAA Conference in MONTREAL on 26 Sept. it was announced that 50 million dollars had been appropriated to ITALY for relief (Page 2)

3. American and British Trading with the Enemy Legislation has been modified in respect of ITALY. (Page 2)

4. Indicated deficit for Sept. was 4,060 million lires. For the first 3 months of the fiscal year beginning 1 July 44 the deficit totalled 19,453 million lire. Table 1, Appendix C (Flagged at "A" show how these deficits were financed. (Page 3)

5. Early in Oct. representatives of the Customs Service and other departments met to discuss and be in readiness for, the re-establishment of frontier controls.

6. A budget has been approved for the State Monopoly for all liberated ITALY from 1 Oct. to 31 Dec. Financing of the State Monopolies in AMG Territory by finance officers in the field will cease (Page 14) 7./

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

~~SECRET~~ ~~SECRET~~ ~~SECRET~~

CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
FINANCE SUB-COMMISSION

13071/F

2 March 1946

MAR 1 1946

SUBJECT : Monthly Report for February 1946.

TO : Executive Commissioner.

Herewith for your information, is copy of the Monthly Report of the Finance Sub-Commission for February 1946.

B.E.L. Timmons
Lt. Col.
DIRECTOR
Finance Sub-Commission.

3045

Encl.

CONFIDENTIAL

~~SECRET~~

SECRET

~~SECRET~~ CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
FINANCE SUB-COMMISSION

Ref: No. 13071/F

2 March 1946

REPORT OF THE FINANCE SUB-COMMISSION
HQ. AC. FOR FEBRUARY 1946

Lt. Col. B.E.L. TIMMONS - Director and Chief Financial Adviser to the Chief Commissioner.

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APPENDIX

A. Letter From Governor of Banca d'Italia on Currency Agreement and Finance Sub-Commission's Reply Thereto.

I. MAJOR FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

A. Currency Agreement Under FAN 583

1. With reference to paragraph I, B, 3, of the Report of this Sub-Commission for January , 1946, the main task of Finance Sub-Commission in February lay in working out with the Banca d'Italia the technical details necessary to give full effect to the Currency Agreement which entered into force on 1 February, 1946.

3043

2. On 5 February the Governor of the Banca d'Italia addressed a letter to the Director, Finance Sub-Commission, requesting certain statistical information regarding AM lire. The Governor's letter (in translation), and this Sub-

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Lt. Col. B.E.L. TIMMONS - Director and Chief Financial Adviser to the Chief Commissioner.

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APPENDIX

A. Letter From Governor of Banca d'Italia on Currency Agreement and Finance Sub-Commission's Reply Thereto.

I. MAJOR FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

A. Currency Agreement Under FAM 563

1. With reference to paragraph I, B, 3, of the Report of this Sub-Commission for January , 1946, the main task of Finance Sub-Commission in February lay in working out with the Banca d'Italia the technical details necessary to give full effect to the Currency Agreement which entered into force on 1 February, 1946.

3043

2. On 5 February the Governor of the Banca d'Italia addressed a letter to the Director, Finance Sub-Commission, requesting certain statistical information regarding AM lire. The Governor's letter (in translation), and this Sub-Commission's reply thereto, are reproduced at Appendix "A".

3. It will be remembered that, in accordance with FAM 563 and the Currency Agreement, the Allied Financial Agency will present to the Banca d'Italia a bill as at the end of February for the printing and transport cost of the boxes of AM lire supplied to the Allied Forces during February, and the same procedure will be followed month by month thereafter. The Minister of the Treasury and the Banca

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d'Italia clearly recognize that the Italian Government has undertaken to reimburse currently in dollars the Allied Governments for the printing and transport cost of all AM lire issued by APA (for, of course, the account of the Italian Government) after 1 February, 1946, but they have requested that the Combined Chiefs of Staff consider suspending the billing of the Italian Government until after the Allied Forces have shifted over to a basis of paying out Metropolitan lire rather than AM lire. With the agreement of the Deputy Paymaster in Chief and Fiscal Director this date has been set for 15 March. The Minister of the Treasury has advanced the following reasons in support of his request for the consideration of CCS:

(a) the Italian Government was prepared to begin supplying Metropolitan lire immediately after 1 February, 1946, but the necessity of working out administrative arrangements with the Allied Pay Services has delayed the change-over date until 15 March, 1946.

(b) the application of the new military rate of exchange early in February has resulted in heavy extra drawings of AM lire by the Allied Forces in February.

(c) a shortage of certain denominations of AM lire has forced APA to issue notes of smaller denominations (i.e. 5 boxes of 100 lire notes instead of 1 box of 500 lire notes), a fact which has increased the dollar cost of such notes to the Italian Government, since the printing and transport cost of AM lire notes is quoted on a flat per box basis.

4. The request of the Italian Government, that current payment for the printing and transport cost of AM lire notes be delayed and that billing begin from the date when the Allied Forces shift over from the use of new AM lire to the use of Metropolitan lire, was forwarded to G-5, AFHQ, for presentation to CCS. Pending a decision by CCS, the bill for February will be rendered to the Banca d'Italia in the normal course.

5. In order to facilitate the shift-over of the Allied Forces on 15 March from the use of new AM lire to the use of

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(a) the Italian Government was prepared to begin supplying Metropolitan lire immediately after 1 February, 1946, but the necessity of working out administrative arrangements with the Allied Pay Services has delayed the change-over date until 15 March, 1946.

(b) the application of the new military rate of exchange early in February has resulted in heavy extra drawings of AM lire by the Allied Forces in February.

(c) a shortage of certain denominations of AM lire has forced AFA to issue notes of smaller denominations (i.e. 5 boxes of 100 lire notes instead of 1 box of 500 lire notes), a fact which has increased the dollar cost of such notes to the Italian Government, since the printing and transport cost of AM lire notes is quoted on a flat per box basis.

4. The request of the Italian Government, that current payment for the printing and transport cost of AM lire notes be delayed and that billing begin from the date when the Allied Forces shift over from the use of new AM lire to the use of Metropolitan lire, was forwarded to G-5, AFHQ, for presentation to CCS. Pending a decision by CCS, the bill for February will be rendered to the Banca d'Italia in the normal course.

5. In order to facilitate the shift-over of the Allied Forces on 15 March from the use of new AM lire to the use of Metropolitan lire (concerning which a number of meetings was also held with the Banca d'Italia), the Acting Chief of the Allied Financial Agency attended a meeting at Allied Force Headquarters to discuss the technical details with the Fiscal Director (A) and the Deputy Paymaster-in-Chief (br). At this conference the following points were agreed:

(a) 15 March, 1946, is to be the date upon which the Allied Financial Agency ceases to issue new AM lire direct to the Allied Forces except under the conditions incorporated in the Currency Agreement;

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(b) The denominations of currency required by Paymasters, Disbursing Officers, etc., must be adhered to strictly by the Banca d'Italia. In any case, if some small variations cannot be avoided, it may must not be upwards (e.g. 1000 Lire notes cannot be accepted in lieu of lower denominations).

(c) The Banca d'Italia will ensure that the maximum possible number of new notes is supplied.

(d) The delivery of currency by the Banca d'Italia in open bundles of 1000 notes is not acceptable. The Chiefs of the Allied Pay Services requested that currency be issued in sealed parcels of at least 10,000 notes. Receipts to the issuing branches of the Banca d'Italia will be on the basis of so many bundles or parcels "said to contain.....", and in the event of shortages being discovered upon the opening of bundles and/or parcels the same procedure is to be followed as at present obtains and application for reimbursement will be made through the Allied Financial Agency to Banca d'Italia, Central Administration.

(e) The redemption of counterfeit notes (and such raised notes as are considered by the Chiefs of Allied Pay Services to be of such excellence of design as warrants full reimbursement of the raised value) will continue to be effected by the Allied Financial Agency direct;

(f) The destruction of mutilated and/or foul notes will continue as heretofore, but applications for reimbursement will be made through the Allied Financial Agency to the Banca d'Italia, Central Administration. The redemption of mutilated notes (which includes obviously raised notes) is to be carried out as heretofore.

(g) The Chiefs of the Allied Pay Services agreed that the following details will be submitted to the Allied Financial Agency by 1 March, 1946:

3042

(i) Approximate total requirements, showing denominations, for March, April, and May, 1946, and thereafter 15 days before the end of each 3 monthly period. For this purpose the next 3 monthly period will be deemed to commence on 15 June, 1945.

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(i) Approximate total requirements, showing denominations, for March, April, and May, 1946; and thereafter 15 days before the end of each 3 monthly period. For this purpose the next 3 monthly period will be deemed to commence on 15 June, 1946.

(ii) Exact requirements of Disbursing Officers and Paymasters for their first requirements under the new arrangement, and thereafter, except in cases of emergency, 15 days before delivery is required.

(h) While at the present moment Officers entitled to Army funds for the Allied Forces are well known to the Branches of the Banca d'Italia concerned, namely, at Naples, Roma, Bari, Florence and Milan, it is not unlikely that other Branches of the Banca d'Italia may be used, possibly Leghorn, Gorizia, Trieste;

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Furthermore replacement of Allied personnel may have to be carried out with extreme rapidity and it will be quite impossible to supply specimen signatures of Officers who may be called upon to draw funds for the Allied Forces. It was therefore decided that specimen signatures of each Officer of the Allied Forces who is empowered to designate Disbursing Officers and Paymasters will be forwarded to Allied Financial Agency in sufficient supply to allow distribution as follows:

one to Allied Financial Agency
one to Banca d'Italia, Amministrazione Centrale,
one to each Branch of Banca d'Italia involved.

Thus any officer presenting to the Banca d'Italia an order designating him as a Disbursing Officer or Paymaster and signed by any of the designating Officers whose signatures will be in possession of all concerned, will be acceptable to the Banca d'Italia as a legitimate drawer of funds. Up-to-date lists of Disbursing Officers and Paymasters will be provided from time to time to the Banca d'Italia, Amministrazione Centrale, and to the Allied Financial Agency.

6. As of 20 February the new All Lire Currency Reserve held by the Allied Financial Agency was:

Lire Denom:
1 2 5 10 50 100 500 1000
Boxes:
51-7/8 314-7/8 701-6/8 372-1/8 1724-7/8 2734 25 478-3/8

for a total of Lire 27,725,313,000, of which some Lire 400,000,000 is in notes which bear the denominations in figures only and which it has not been our policy to issue since the later printings, showing denominations in words also, came to hand. The Banca d'Italia have informed us that they have available some Lire 12,000,000,000 in notes of all denominations available to meet the demands of the Allied Armed Forces, and that they are, or will be, in future, printing notes at the rate of Lire 400,000,000 per month, mainly in denominations

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Thus any officer presenting to the Banca d'Italia an order designating him as a Disbursing Officer or Paymaster and signed by any of the designating officers whose signatures will be in possession of all concerned, will be acceptable to the Banca d'Italia as a legitimate drawer of funds. Up-to-date lists of Disbursing Officers and Paymasters will be provided from time to time to the Banca d'Italia, Amministrazione Centrale, and to the Allied Financial Agency.

6. As of 20 February the new AM Lire Currency Reserve held by the Allied Financial Agency was:

Lire Denom:	2	5	10	50	100	500	1000
Boxes:	51-7/8	314-7/8	701-6/8	372-1/8	1724-7/8	273¼	25 476-3/6

for a total of Lire 27,725,313,000, of which some Lire 400,000,000 is in notes which bear the denominations in figures only and which it has not been our policy to issue since the later printings, showing denominations in words also, came to hand. The Banca d'Italia have informed us that they have available some Lire 12,000,000,000 in notes of all denominations available to meet the demands of the Allied Armed Forces, and that they are, or will be, in future, printing notes at the rate of Lire 5,000,000,000 per month - mainly in denominations of Lire 1,000 and Lire 500. Furthermore, the Italian Treasury has a considerable quantity of Biglietti di Stato (low denomination notes of L. 1, L.2, L.5 and L. 10 denominations) not yet released through the Banca d'Italia

B. Gold Held in Custody by AFA

1. During February letters were received from the President of the Council of Ministers and the Governor of the Banca d'Italia, referring to the gold discovered in May, 1945.

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at La Fortezza by U.S. Army units.

2. The Governor of the Banca d'Italia states that this gold belongs to Italy, that the reconstitution of the gold reserve is considered an urgent Italian financial problem and that therefore it was requested that the gold in question be handed to the Banca d'Italia as soon as possible.

3. The Banca d'Italia had previously prepared extensive documentation in support of its claim to the gold. This material was forwarded to G-5, AFHQ, for CCS during June-October, 1945. Translations of the two recent letters from the Italian Government were forwarded by us to AFHQ, with a request that if possible we be informed whether it is likely any decisions on the disposition of the gold and other non-lira property now in custody of AFA will be taken by CCS in the near future. CCS advised that the matter was still under consideration by U.S. and U.K. Governments.

C. Transactional Correspondence

1. At the present time TAM 702 prohibits transactional commercial and financial correspondence from being forwarded to the "enemy world", defined as including Germany, Austria, Japan, and, for the time being, Korea, Manchuria and Formosa.

2. G-5, AFHQ, was requested to enquire of CCS whether any changes have been made in the definition of "enemy world", or whether any changes are contemplated in the near future.

D. Rehabilitation of Italian Customs Services

1. With reference to paragraph I, C, 2 of the Report of Finance Sub-Commission for January, 1946, the Director General of Customs raised with ALCOM the question of what currency controls could be exercised on the Italian line of control along the eastern boundary of Udine Province. The views of AFHQ in the matter were obtained and transmitted to the Ministry of Finance.

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2. The Ministry was informed it is our view that no obstacle should be placed in the way of legal tender currencies (AM and Metropolitan lire) carried by persons moving between

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30 [illegible]

B. Italian Rate of Exchange

1. As of 6 February the Italian Government extended the "conguaglio" rate of 225 lire equal one dollar - 900 lire equal one pound sterling to the following operations in all exchange rates:

(a) payments and collections in clearing agreements

(b) purchases and sales of foreign exchange relating to diplomatic expenses

(c) settlement of foreign currency accounts between postal, telegraph, and telephone administrations, and land, sea, and air transport companies, as well as the payment of charters and freights

(d) purchases and sales of foreign exchange relating to the settlement of insurance and reinsurance transactions

(e) purchases of foreign exchange resulting from remittances

(f) purchases of foreign exchange in the form of banknotes, checks, and foreign securities.

2. We were advised by the Ministry of the Treasury on 26 February it had been decided to resume the official quotation of the rate of exchange between the lire and the Norwegian crown, which has been fixed at 20.16 lire equal one crown.

II. ALLIED FINANCIAL AGENCY

A. Transfer of AFA to AFHQ

1. The formal transfer of AFA to AFHQ had not been announced as of 1 March, due to the necessity of having a TO/WE approved within AFHQ.

2. It is expected, however, that when the formal transfer is announced it will be back-dated to 15 January, 1946.

B. Financial Accounting

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(c) settlement of foreign currency accounts between postal, telegraph, and telephone administrations, and land, sea, and air transport companies, as well as the payment of charters and freights

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2. It is expected, however, that when the formal transfer is announced it will be back-dated to 15 January, 1946.

B. Financial Accounting

1. The AFA Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for the period ending 30 November was completed and forwarded to G-5, AFHQ, for Washington and London, on 16 February, 1946. The time required to produce the November statement was 3 weeks - 10 days less than the time period required to complete the October statement. It is expected that the December statement will be completed by about 7 March.

2. The accounting personnel situation is becoming

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serious once again. AFA lost three experienced MCOs during February, and will shortly lose three highly experienced and valuable officers. The need for additionnl personnel has been presented to G-5, AFHQ.

[illegible]
DIRECTOR,
Finance Sub-Commission.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

APPENDIX "A"

TRANSLATION

FROM : Banca d'Italia,
Amministrazione Generale.

TO : Lt. Col. P.E.A. Timmons,
Director of Finance Sub Commission
Allied Commission.

5 February 1946

1. With reference to the agreement concluded on 1 Febru[illegible] 1946 relating to the unification of the Lire issues under the authority of the Italian Government, we beg your Sub Commission to kindly forward us the following data, as at 31 January, 1946:

(a) total of AM Lire printed .....

(b) AM Lire which have arrived in Italy .....

(c) AM Lire forming the reserve stock, contained in No. .... boxes, as per attached list .....
directly withdrawn by AFA after 1st February .....

(d) AM Lire in circulation (including those existing with the Banca d'Italia branches, Allied Military and AMG Venezia Giulia cash offices) .....

(e) AFA current accounts with banks and other organisations .....

It remains understood that if it should be impossible for you to forward us some of the above-mentioned figures as per 31 January, 1946, you will inform us of the latest available and will subsequently complete them up to the said date.

2. We also beg you to assure us that:

(a) the printing of AM Lire has been discontinued since .....

5 February 1946

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(a) total of AM Lire printed .....

(b) AM Lire which have arrived in Italy .....

(c) AM Lire forming the reserve stock, contained in No. .... boxes, as per attached list directly withdrawn by AFA after 1st February .....

(d) AM Lire in circulation (including the ones existing with the Banca d'Italia branches, Allied Military and AMG Venezia Giulia cash offices) .....

(e) AFA current accounts with banks and other organisations .....

It remains understood that if it should be impossible for you to forward us some of the above-mentioned figures as per 31 January, 1946, you will inform us of the latest available and will subsequently complete them up to the said date.

2. We also beg you to assure us that:

(a) the printing of AM Lire has been discontinued since .....

(b) such discontinuance is definite

(c) the last AM Lire have arrived in Italy on the .....

(d) all the stock of AM Lire mentioned in the preceding para 1 (c) contained in No. ... sealed boxes, not checked, have been in the custody of the Banca d'Italia.
The latter will inform each month the AFA of the accounting balances relating to eventual movements of the deposits.

3. As you have verbally assured us, we are certain that you will see that the Allied Military Cash Offices will not raise any objection to the supply in Metropolitan Lire instead of AM Lire.

Awaiting your communications in the matter, we thank you

Il Governatore
/s/ Luigi Einaudi

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785013

H803 (8)

ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
FINANCE SUB COMMISSION

49

13242/F

14 February 1946

SUBJECT : Currency Agreement.

TO : Prof. Luigi Einaudi,
Governor of the Banca d'Italia.

1. I write with reference to your letter of 5 February, 1946, relating to the Currency Agreement.

2. As requested in your para. 1, the following information as of 31 January, 1946, is furnished:

(a) total of AM Lire printed - we do not have this information in our possession and we are telegraphing to Washington for it.

(b) Total AM Lire arrived in Italy - Lire 141,387,338,370.

(c) AM Lire forming the Reserve Stock - Such currency is contained in 7,116 1/2 boxes and on 31 January, 1946, amounted to Lire 35,715,689,000. Since all AM Lire in the Reserve Stock is in the physical custody of the Banca d'Italia, we are not attaching a list of the boxes, as such a list has no doubt already been compiled by your Bank. The amount of AM Lire withdrawn from the Reserve Stock directly by AFA after 1 February, 1945, amounted to Lire 7,454,336,000, as of 11 February, 1946.

(d) Outstanding AM Lire - Lire 105,671,649,370 (this figure includes AM Lire with branches of the Banca d'Italia, Finance Officers and Paymasters of the Allied Forces, and AMG Venezia Giulia, which Lire are not actually in circulation).

(e) AFA current account with banks and other organizations - Lire 25,278,707,273.

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The figure requested by you in (a) above will be forwarded as soon as received from Washington. The other figures will be kept up to date by as current information as possible to you.

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1. I write with reference to your letter of 5 February, 1946, relating to the Currency Agreement.

2. As requested in your para. 1, the following information as of 31 January, 1946, is furnished:

(a) total of AM Lire printed - we do not have this information in our possession and we are telegraphing to Washington for it.

(b) Total AM Lire arrived in Italy - Lire 141,367,318,370.

(c) AM Lire forming the Reserve Stock - Such currency is contained in 7,116 1/8 boxes and on 31 January, 1946, amounted to Lire 35,715,689,000. Since all AM Lire in the Reserve Stock is in the physical custody of the Banca d'Italia, we are not attaching a list of the boxes, as such a list has no doubt already been compiled by your Bank. The amount of AM Lire withdrawn from the Reserve Stock directly by AFA after 1 February, 1946, amounted to Lire 7,454,336,000, as of 11 February, 1946.

(d) Outstanding AM Lire - Lire 105,671,649,370 (this figure includes AM Lire with branches of the Banca d'Italia, Finance Officers and Paymasters of the Allied Forces, and AMG Venezia Giulia, which lire are not actually in circulation).

(e) AFA current account with banks and other organizations - Lire 25,278,707,273.

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The figure requested by you in (c) above will be forwarded as soon as received from Washington. The other figures will be kept up to date by as current information as possible to you.

3. With reference to your para. 2, the following information is submitted in response to your request:

(a) Date on which the printing of AM Lire was discontinued - we are not in possession of this information and have telegraphed to Washington for it.

(b) Such discontinuance is definite, unless of course the Allied Governments should have to resort to the use of AM Lire, due to the failure of the Italian Government to provide sufficient supplies of a cur-

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enemy of its own decision to the Allied Forces, or if the Reserve Stock of AM Lire falls to such a figure that it no longer provides an adequate emergency reserve.

(c) the last AM Lire arrived in Italy on 29 May, 1945.

(d) All the Reserve Stock of AM Lire, contained in 7,116 1/8 boxes said to contain AM Lire, has been placed in the physical custody of the Banca d'Italia.

4. With reference to your para. 3, I may state that the Chiefs of the Allied Pay Services have already agreed to shift over from the use of AM Lire to the use of Metropolitan Lire.

/s/ E.E.L. Timbrell, Lt.Col.
Director,
Finance Sub Commission.

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SECRET SECRET 44

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
FINANCE SUB COMMISSION

13071/F 6 February 1946

SUBJECT : Monthly Report for January 1946.

TO : Executive Commissioner.

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Herewith for your information, is copy of the Monthly Report of the Finance Sub Commission for January 1946.

Director,
Finance Sub Commission.

Encl.

See M 45 46 47 48

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(MAJ H)

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
FINANCE SUB-COMMISSION

Ref: No. 13071/F. 5 February 1946

REPORT OF THE FINANCE SUB-COMMISSION
RE. AC. FOR JANUARY, 1946

Lt.Col. B.E.L. SIMMONS -Director and Chief Financial Adviser to the Chief Commissioner.

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B. TRANSLATION OF APPENDIX "A".
C. FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF MINISTER OF TREASURY, DATED 22 JANUARY, 1946.

I. MAJOR FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

A. Organizational Changes

1. As stated in last month's Report, the AMG Regions of Lombardia, Liguria, Piemonte, and Veneti were closed as of 1 January, 1946. As of 31 January the last remaining AC/AMG Finance Officers completed their work of closing down finance functions and related responsibilities and were reassigned to AMG Venezia Giulia or AMG Udine Province, the only two areas in Italy remaining under Allied Military Government.

2. Allied Commission was informed by AFHQ during January that GCS had instructed that the Allied Financial Agency should be transferred as soon as possible to the Command of AFHQ. Finance Sub-Commission informed the Financial Adviser, G-5, AFHQ, that the transfer could be

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Director and Chief Financial Adviser to the Chief Commissioner.

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I. MAJOR FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

A. Organizational Changes

1. As stated in last month's Report, the AMG Regions of Lombardia, Liguria, Piemonte, and Venezia were closed as of 1 January, 1946. As of 31 January the last remaining AC/AMG Finance Officers completed their work of closing down finance functions and related responsibilities and were reassigned to AMG Venezia Giulia or AMG Udine Province, the only two areas in Italy remaining under Allied Military Government.

2. Allied Commission was informed by AFHQ during January that CCS had instructed that the Allied Financial Agency should be transferred as soon as possible to the Command of AFHQ. Finance Sub-Commission informed the Financial Adviser, G-5, AFHQ, that the transfer could be accomplished at any time, as all that is required is the issuance of orders shifting the personnel of AFA from the strength of AC to the strength of AFHQ. It is understood from G-5 that it is hoped to effect this transfer to be effective as of 15 January, 1946.

3. With the transfer of AFA to AFHQ, the last subsection of the Finance Sub-Commission HQ will disappear. The continuing functions of supply accounting on the one hand, and currency supply and accounting therefor on the other, have been placed in the Allied Supply Accounting Agency and the Allied Financial Agency, respectively, these two agencies to be under the command of AFA, but to remain located in Rome and attached to the Allied Commission.

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4. As soon as the personnel of AFA are transferred to AFHQ, the total Allied personnel of the Finance Sub-Commission HQ will consist of the Director alone.

B. Currency Agreement Under PAN 583

1. Attached hereto as Appendices "A" and "B" are copies of the letter from the President of the Council of Ministers, and translation thereof, in reply to letter 13242/F of 1 November, 1945 (attached as Appendix "A" to the October, 1945, Report of this Sub-Commission), from the Chief Commissioner, in which the Currency Agreement proposed in PAN 583 was put to the Italian Government. The Italian Government accepts the Currency Agreement as of 1 February, 1946.

2. Copies of the letter from the President of the Council of Ministers were previously forwarded to G-5, AFHQ, for onward transmission to CCS. It is the view of the Allied Commission, concurred in by the U.S. and British Embassies, that the letter from the Italian Government meets the requirements of PAN 583.

3. The supplementary technical details are now being worked out with the Banca d'Italia. The chief question to be determined is the date when the Italian Government will be able to supply the Allied Forces with a currency of the Italian Government's own design, in order that the Allied Forces may shift over from the use of AM lire to the use of Metropolitan lire.

C. Italian Exchange Rates (See also para. J below)

1. In accordance with PAN 701, Finance Sub-Commission informed G-5, AFHQ, that we had been notified by the Minister of the Treasury that the Italian Government has decided to effect a very slight change in the rate of exchange between the pound sterling and the lira in order to bring the rate into line with the official rate between the dollar and the sterling. This involves a change from the present rate of 400 lire equal 1 pound sterling to a new rate of 403.25 lire equal 1 pound sterling.

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2. The Minister of the Treasury has also informed us that he intends to effect the following rectifications in exchange rates:

Present Rate		New Rate	
1 Australian pound equals	323.70 lire	1 Australian pound equals	322.60 lire
1 South African pound equals	403.50 "	1 South African pound equals	400.70 "
1 New Zealand pound equals	325.42 "	1 New Zealand pound equals	322.60 "

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1 Indian rupee equals	30.345 Lire	1 Indian rupee equals	30.20 lire
1 Egyptian pound equals	415 "	1 Egyptian pound equals	413.50 "
100 French francs equal	84.06 "	100 French francs equal	83.96 "

3. We have asked the Minister for the exact date on which these changes will become effective. When this information has been received it will be passed to G-5, AFHQ, for onward transmission to CCS.

4. The rate between the lire and the French franc had previously been fixed as of 27 December, 1945, at 84.06 lire equal 100 French francs.

5. The Ministry of the Treasury has also decided to change the official rate of exchange between the lire and the Brazilian cruzeiro to the following: 5.15 lire equal 1 cruzeiro. The old rate was 5.417 lire equal 1 cruzeiro.

D. Spanish War Debt to Italy

1. The recently-signed Italo-Spanish Commercial Agreement contained certain financial provisions which operate as a partial settlement of the Spanish War Debt to Italy.

2. The basic nature of the Spanish War Debt to Italy, which provides the credit Italy will utilize under the Italo-Spanish Agreement, was summarized in MAT Airgram 10, dated 1 July, 1944, from AFHQ to CCS. The Spanish debt to Italy was consolidated on 8 May, 1940, in the amount of 5 billion lire, and Spanish Treasury bonds expressed in lire were handed to the Italian Government in this amount. The debt was to have been repaid in 50 semi-annual instalments, of varying amounts, beginning with 31 December, 1942, and ending on 30 June, 1967. Only two instalments (those of 31 December, 1942, and 30 June, 1943, each in the amount of 40 million lire) were paid.

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3. The present Italo-Spanish Agreement provides for the supply to Italy by Spain of goods valued at 200 million pesetas (the current exchange rate is 9.12 lire equal 1 peseta) and the supply to Spain by Italy of goods valued at 50 million pesetas. The difference of 150 million pesetas will be met by an advance on the part of the Spanish Government. This amount will represent an advance payment by Spain of future instalments of the Spanish War Debt to Italy.

4. Specifically, the difference of 150 million pesetas will be made up by the following procedure:

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	millions of lire
(a) an advance payment of 12 instalments of 75 million lire each of the Spanish War Debt (those instalments from 31 December, 1946, to 30 June, 1952, inclusive)	900
(b) an advance payment of 4 instalments of 100 million lire each (31 December, 1952, to June, 1954, inclusive)	400
(c) an advance payment of 70 million lire on the 100 million lire instalment of 31 December, 1954	70
Total (millions of lire)	1370

The difference of 500,000 lire between 1,370 million lire and 150 million pesetas at the rate of exchange 9.13 lire equal 1 peseta (150 million pesetas equal 1,369,500,000 lire) will be covered by Spain out of existing clearing accounts. The agreement specifies that the instalments between 31 December, 1943 (the third instalment) and 30 June, 1946, have already been paid into the Italo-Spanish clearing.

5. It has been confirmed with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that the present agreement does not constitute a final settlement of the entire Spanish War Debt, but is rather a partial settlement. Clause 15 reads "In order to avoid the Convention of 8 May, 1940, remaining inoperative for a long period of time due to the advance payments contemplated by paras 10 and 11, both the parties agree to examine each year the possibility of advancing the six months periods relating to the nearest maturity". Clause 15 thus provides a mechanism whereby further advance payments of instalments due after 1954 may be considered. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs also stated that there is now no clearing debt between Italy and Spain.

E. Financial Statement by Minister of the Treasury Corbino

1. Attached hereto as Appendix "C" is a translation of the first full-length financial statement by the new Minister of the Treasury, Epicarmo Corbino, which was made [illegible] on 28 January, 1946.

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(c) an advance payment of 70 million lire on the 100 million lire instalment of 31 December, 1954 — 70

Total — 1370

(millions of lire)

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E. Financial Statement by Minister of the Treasury Corbino

1. Attached hereto as Appendix "C" is a translation of the first full-length financial statement by the new Minister of the Treasury, Epicarmo Corbino, which was made before the "Consulta" on 22 January, 1946.

2. The statement contains little new information in the way of revenue and expenditure figures. Minister Corbino now places the probable budget deficit for the fiscal year 1945-1946 at 300 billion lire, which confirms the estimate made in the November, 1945, Report of this Sub-Commission (see Section I, E thereof).

3. The most immediately significant statement in the Minister's address is his announcement that the Council of Ministers has decided to postpone the general currency conversion.

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4. The general conclusion arrived by Minister Corbino is an optimistic one, for, while not underestimating the formidable financial problems which confront Italy, he feels that prices have take a downward trend and that the danger of hyper-inflation is past.

F. Italian Import-Export Financing Program

1. With reference to Section I. G. of the Report of this Sub-Commission for November, 1945, we were advised by CCS through G-5, AFHQ, that since Italy is now free to set exchange rates and to control her foreign trade, no objection should be raised by the Allied Commission to the "Conguaglio" program of the Italian Government. CCS stated that the views of the U.S. and U.K. Governments on the relationship of the financing program to other economic matters would be discussed through diplomatic channels.

G. Rehabilitation of Italian Customs Services

1. As part of the program to reopen private foreign trade, the Italian Government is completing the rehabilitation of its customs services. AFHQ issued on 26 January, 1946, at our suggestion, a directive to all Allied port commanders to the effect that the maximum cooperation consonant with military necessity should be given to the Italian Customs Service in its rehabilitation program.

2. The rehiring of the customs network referred to in para 1 above includes all Italian ports and frontier areas except the North-Eastern frontier. G-5, AFHQ, has now directed that lines of control should be established on both the Morgan Line and the eastern boundary of Udine Province.

3. Accordingly, a letter was addressed by the Acting Vice-President, Economic Section, to the Minister of Finance, reading in part as follows: "Now that the resumption of normal export and import trade is permitted between Italy and the outside world, the Italian Government is known to be in the process of reestablishing its normal customs services, and various special import and export controls. It is clear, therefore, that the same control as is planned

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[illegible] recommendation for November, 1945, we were advised by CCG through G-5, AFHQ, that since Italy is now free to set exchange rates and to control her foreign trade, no objection should be raised by the Allied Commission to the "Conguaglio" program of the Italian Government. CCG stated that the views of the U.S. and U.K. Governments on the relationship of the financing program to other economic matters would be discussed through diplomatic channels.

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I believe that your Government is at present considering the establishment of such controls on the Eastern Boundary of Udine Province. These controls should of course only be imposed on this line in agreement with AMG.

It is our suggestion that goods originating in Zone "A" would not be subject to import dues and customs tariff when imported into Italy proper. It is contemplated, however, that goods from non-Italian sources will be subject to such import dues and customs tariff when

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imported into Italy. It is also contemplated that AMG Venezia Giulia will issue export licenses which will enable the Italian Customs Service to distinguish between goods originating in Zone "A" and goods from non-Italian sources. You will undoubtedly also wish to give consideration to permitting the free import into Italy proper of goods whose origin is indisputably in Zone "B", Venezia Giulia."

4. The Italian Finance Ministry has indicated its agreement and is presently drawing up a program of implementation. AMG Venezia Giulia is developing a plan for a control line along the Morgan Line.

H. Italian External Insurance Transactions

1. Pursuant to TAM 737, the Italian Government was informed by us that it is no longer necessary for the Italian foreign exchange control authorities to obtain the approval of the Allied Commission before authorizing the transaction of insurance business outside Italy.

2. The recommendation that this action be taken was made to CCG by AFHQ in MAY 945, and the lifting of the restriction cancels para. 4 (b) of letter 13242/F of 18 July, 1945, from the Chief Commissioner to the President of the Council of Ministers (see Appendix "C" to the July, 1945, Report of this Sub-Commission).

J. Change in the Lira Rate of Exchange for Military Purposes

1. In view of the persistent rumors that the Italian Government was contemplating a devaluation of the lira (occasioned in part by the French devaluation in December), the following letter was addressed by this Sub-Commission on 27 December, 1945, to the Minister of the Treasury:

> "As you are no doubt aware, we are receiving many inquiries regarding the prevalent rumor that the Italian Government is contemplating an imminent change in the rate of exchange between the dollar and the sterling on the one hand and the lira on the other, whereby the lira would be devalued in relation to these currencies.
>
> We have, of course, received no official in-

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"As you are no doubt aware, we are receiving many inquiries regarding the prevalent rumor that the Italian Government is contemplating an imminent change in the rate of exchange between the dollar and the sterling on the one hand and the lira on the other, whereby the lira would be devalued in relation to these currencies.

We have, of course, received no official information from your Government that such step is contemplated.

It has, of course, long been understood between your Government and the Allied Commission that the date of any proposed currency conversion program would be notified to us at least two months in advance, in order that the Allied Forces might take all necessary steps in advance. The Allied Forces would equally require adequate advance notification of any proposed changes in the rates of exchange that might be contemplated

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by your Government, in order that they might make all necessary financial arrangements."

2. The following reply was received from Minister Corbino on 18 January, 1946:

"I refer to your Letter No. 13106 of 27 December, 1945, in which you requested information relating to the rumors of a probable devaluation of the lira with respect to the dollar and pound sterling.

I now beg to state that the Italian Government has at present no intention of adopting such a measure.

The only decrees being drafted are those relating to the establishment and application of a "fund for the alignment with international prices": these decrees were mentioned to the Chief of the A.C., Admiral Stone, by the President of the Council of Ministers, Parruccio Parri, in the letters of 2 and 26 November, 1945, copies of which I have find attached. Recently it was decided to increase the additional quota fixed by the regulations of the above mentioned fund, from 120 to 125 per cent.

With respect to the last para of the above mentioned letter, in which you request that any suggestions relating to variations of rates of exchange be notified in advance to the Allied Forces, in amendment to what established in your letter No. 13012 of 12 October, 1945, I assure you that in the future I will duly inform you in advance."

3. On 16 January, 1946, Allied Commission advised G-5, AFHQ, that it was understood the Minister of the Treasury had agreed to apply a "diplomatic rate", which is also 225 lire to the dollar (i.e. the same as the "consolato" rate). 303's the conversion into lire of the salaries of personnel of the U.S. Embassy, Rome. It was also understood that this same rate will be extended to other Embassies that produce current foreign exchange for Italy. It was suggested to G-5, [illegible] that this information be brought to the attention of the Chiefs of the Allied Fay Services. G-5 was also informed that it was understood informally that the whole problem of [illegible] rates in relation to the

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4. On 27 January, 1946, "The Stars and Stripes" carried a press report to the effect that personnel of the U.S. Embassy were now converting their pay checks at the rate of 225 lire equal one dollar. It was confirmed with the U.S. Embassy that the press report was correct. MTOUSA announced

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on 28 January that discussions were being conducted with the War Department relative to the establishment of a rate of exchange that would fully protect the interests of all U.S. military personnel in the Theatre.

5. On 2 February it was announced jointly by MTOUSA and the Italian Government that henceforth the rate of exchange between the dollar and the lira for U.S. military purposes would be one dollar equals 225 lire. This rate was agreed to by Minister of the Treasury Corbino with the U.S. Treasury Representative, Rome, and the Fiscal Director, MTOUSA, representing the U.S. Government. On 1 February the Minister of the Treasury was informed that the British Government intended to apply an equivalent rate (900 lire to the pound sterling) to British troop pay and other military expenses in Italy. British G.H.Q. in Italy made an official public announcement to this effect on 2 February, stating that the new rate would be effective from 30 January, 1946.

6. The press release issued by the Italian Government on 2 February read in translation as follows:

> "In order to extend the foreign exchange equalization quote already applied to imports and exports and to foreign exchange derived from the diplomatic corps to all United States official government expenses in Italy, including troop pay, and in consideration of the fact that the Government of the United States of America has given the corresponding credit in dollars for troop pay since the landing of Allied troops in Italy, the Italian Government and the competent American authorities have reached an agreement regarding the procedures to be used in the application of this quota.
>
> An analogous concession has been made, upon the request of the British Ambassador, also for expenditures of the British Government, confident that the problem of credits in sterling will be discussed at a very early date between the two governments."

K. Reorientation of Allied Financial Policy toward Italy

On 16 January 1946 the following letter was ad-

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[illegible] Government. On 1 February the Minister of the Treasury was informed that the British Government intended to apply an equivalent rate (900 lire to the pound sterling) to British troop pay and other military expenses in Italy. British G.H.Q. in Italy made an official public announcement to this effect on 2 February, stating that the new rate would be effective from 30 January, 1946.

6. The press release issued by the Italian Government on 2 February read in translation as follows:

> "In order to extend the foreign exchange equalization quota already applied to imports and exports and to foreign exchange derived from the diplomatic corps to all United States official government expenses in Italy, including troop pay, and in consideration of the fact that the Government of the United States of America has given the corresponding credit in dollars for troop pay since the landing of Allied troops in Italy, the Italian Government and the competent American authorities have reached an agreement regarding the procedures to be used in the application of this quota.
>
> An analogous concession has been made, upon the request of the British Ambassador, also for expenditures of the British Government, confident that the problem of credits in sterling will be discussed at a very early date between the two governments."

K. Reorientation of Allied Financial Policy toward Italy

On 16 January, 1946, the following letter was addressed by the Chief Commissioner to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5 Section, AFHQ:

"13018/F 16 January 1946

SUBJECT : Reorientation of Allied Financial Policy toward Italy.

TO : Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5 Section, AFHQ.

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CONFIDENTIAL

#1. In my letter 20.00/ES of 14 December, 1945, entitled "Coordination of Military Procurement in Italy with Allied Civilian Supply Program", I made certain observations on the grave damage being done to the Italian economy by procurement of indigenous Italian materials, supplies, and plant equipment by Allied Military units, and I presented recommendations designed to coordinate Allied Military procurement with the supply programs which have as their object the rehabilitation of the Italian economy. The adoption of such recommendations would, I feel, reduce to a minimum the damage done to the production and distribution functions of the Italian economy.

2. It will also be remembered that in my letter under reference and my letter 20.00/ES of 14 December, 1945, entitled "Military Exports from Italy (Financial Problems)", I recommended that the Italian Government should receive current reimbursement in foreign currencies for indigenous supplies exported on a military basis after 1 September, 1945. Bearing in mind that a major objective of Allied economic policy in Italy is to enable the Italian economy to provide for its own needs and thus cease to constitute a burden on the economies of the United Nations, I feel that the time has come to recommend to you for your consideration that Allied financial policy towards Italy be reoriented, in order that the Allied drain upon the resources of the Italian economy may be offset by current foreign exchange credits for future translation into compensating supplies. You may wish to consider forwarding such recommendation, if appropriate, to the Combined Chiefs of Staff.

3. Specifically, I recommend that after 1 January, 1946, in addition to U.S. net troop expenditures, all other Allied net troop expenditures and all net lire outpayments into the Italian civil economy by the Allied Forces for the procurement of local supplies, materials and services be reimbursed to the Italian Government in the appropriate foreign currency.

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4. At the beginning of the Allied occupation of

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production and distribution functions of the Italian economy.

2. It will also be remembered that in my letter under reference and my letter 20.00/83 of 14 December, 1945, entitled "Military Exports from Italy (Financial Problems)", I recommended that the Italian Government should receive current reimbursement in foreign currencies for indigenous supplies exported on a military basis after 1 September, 1945. Bearing in mind that a major objective of Allied economic policy in Italy is to enable the Italian economy to provide for its own needs and thus cease to constitute a burden on the economies of the United Nations, I feel that the time has come to recommend to you for your consideration that Allied financial policy towards Italy be reoriented, in order that the Allied drain upon the resources of the Italian economy may be offset by current foreign exchange credits for future translation into compensating supplies. You may wish to consider forwarding such recommendation, if appropriate, to the Combined Chiefs of Staff.

3. Specifically, I recommend that after 1 January, 1946, in addition to U.S. net troop expenditures, all other Allied net troop expenditures and all net lire outpayments into the Italian civil economy by the Allied Forces for the procurement of local supplies, materials and services be reimbursed to the Italian Government in the appropriate foreign currency.

4. At the beginning of the Allied occupation of Italy, all Allied net outpayments in lire into the Italian civil economy were considered as chargeable to the account of the Italian Government. This policy was later modified in practice in favor of the Italian Government on the U.S. side and the Net Troop Expenditure Account was set up. (The Supreme Allied Commander in his telegram FX 47602 of 6 October, 1945, to the British Chiefs of Staff, stated he felt that consideration should be given to bringing British policy into line with U.S. policy as far as the question of foreign exchange credits

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for net troop expenditures in lire is concerned). Thus, the present position is that the U.S. Government still considers as chargeable to occupation costs the costs of all goods and services procured in Italy, and the British Government considers as chargeable to occupation costs, not only locally procured goods and services, but also all British and Dominion net troop expenditure, as well as the expenditure of those Allied Forces which draw their AM lire supplies through the British Army Pay-Masters, e.g. Polish Army Units. The French Government's net lire expenditures in Italy for military purposes are likewise presently charged as occupation costs.

5. Beginning with FAN 487, the emphasis of the Allied supply programs for Italy has shifted from the original combined military responsibility formula "disease and unrest" to a series of programs looking toward the rehabilitation of Italy. It is felt that the action of the U.S. Government in setting up the Net Troop Expenditure Account should be expanded to its full logical development, which would be to bring the "occupation costs" regime in Italy to an end, and I feel that 1 January, 1946, is an appropriate date for such action to become effective as it marks the beginning of the full UNRRA program for Italy. It is considered undesirable that UNRRA funds, U.S. Government funds, or Italian foreign exchange credits arising out of remittances and exports should be used to procure supplies abroad which, when imported into Italy for full utilization in the civilian economy, are withdrawn by the Allied Forces on an occupation costs basis under Armistice powers. Although it is recognized that the drain of the Allied Armed Forces on Italy is steadily lessening, due to redeployment of troops, it is nevertheless felt that these supply programs should be allowed to make their maximum contribution to the rehabilitation of the Italian economy. It is manifestly impossible to attempt to distinguish between those Italian products into whose

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The French Government's net lire expenditures in Italy for military purposes are likewise presently charged as occupation costs.

5. Beginning with FAN 467, the emphasis of the Allied supply programs for Italy has shifted from the original combined military responsibility formula "disease and unrest" to a series of programs looking toward the rehabilitation of Italy. It is felt that the action of the U.S. Government in setting up the Net Troop Expenditure Account should be expanded to its full logical development, which would be to bring the "occupation costs" regime in Italy to an end, and I feel that 1 January, 1946, is an appropriate date for such action to become effective as it marks the beginning of the full UNRRA program for Italy. It is considered undesirable that UNRRA funds, U.S. Government funds, or Italian foreign exchange credits arising out of remittances and exports should be used to procure supplies abroad which, when imported into Italy for full utilization in the civilian economy, are withdrawn by the Allied Forces on an occupation costs basis under Armistice powers. Although it is recognized that the drain of the Allied Armed Forces on Italy is steadily lessening, due to redeployment of troops, it is nevertheless felt that these supply programs should be allowed to make their maximum contribution to the rehabilitation of the Italian economy. It is manifestly impossible to attempt to distinguish between those Italian products into whose production imported supplies enter, and those without imported supplies components. For example, the effects of coal and P.O.L. extend throughout all parts of the Italian civilian economy.

6. It is recognized that the recommendation made in this letter may be more favorable to Italy than the contemplated financial and bookkeeping-offset terms of the proposed U.S. Civil Affairs Agreement, designed to accompany the Peace

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Treaty, which in its turn was less unfavorable to Italy than the proposed British Civil Affairs Agreement, but it is submitted that the present recommendation is more in line with the general policy proposed in my secret memorandum OC1001 of 23 June, 1945, to the Supreme Allied Commander. The signing of a Treaty of Peace between the United Nations and Italy may well be delayed; the recommendation made above does not require a formal modification of the Armistice, which may not take place before the Peace Conference. Rather it may be given effect through a modification by the countries immediately concerned in the manner in which the Armistice is applied, as has already been done with respect to most of its economic clauses. The precedent most in point is of course the U.S. action in establishing the Net Troop Expenditure Account. If such a proposed modification is given effect, it could be stated to the Italian Government that Italy is receiving the advantages of grace and not of right and that full liability remains to be discussed at the Peace Conference.

7. I am sending copies of this letter to the American and British Ambassadors in Rome for their information."

/s/

ELLERY W. STONE,
Rear Admiral, USNR,
Chief Commissioner.

II. ALLIED FINANCIAL AGENCY SUB-SECTION 3032

A. Operations Unit

1. Confiscated and Impounded Enemy Funds

(a) TAM 724 has been received and contains certain instructions with regard to disposal of POW/SHP funds. For various reasons these instructions cannot be imple-

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United Nations and Italy may well be delayed; the recommendation made above does not require a formal modification of the Armistice, which may not take place before the Peace Conference. Rather it may be given effect through a modification by the countries immediately concerned in the manner in which the Armistice is applied, as has already been done with respect to most of its economic clauses. The precedent most in point is of course the U.S. action in establishing the Net Troop Expenditure Account. If such a proposed modification is given effect, it could be stated to the Italian Government that Italy is receiving the advantages of grace and not of right and that full liability remains to be discussed at the Peace Conference.

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/s/

ELLERY W. STONE,
Rear Admiral, USNR,
Chief Commissioner.

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II. ALLIED FINANCIAL AGENCY SUB-SECTION

A. Operations Unit

1. Confiscated and Impounded Enemy Funds

(a) TAM 724 has been received and contains certain instructions with regard to disposal of POW/SEP funds. For various reasons these instructions cannot be implemented at the present time and these difficulties will be examined at a conference of all concerned at AFHQ.

(b) These funds continued to be received in fairly small quantities. Total of lire received from confiscated funds of all categories is approaching the 20 billion lire figure.

2. General

All the normal functions of Allied Financial Agency continue. The volume of work involved is at the moment showing no signs of decreasing. The Italians employed to replace officers and EM/CR who have left the theatre are

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now becoming familiar with their duties with a consequent increase in speed and efficiency. This is mentioned as for some time the personnel situation was extremely tight and called for the exercise of extreme vigilance in supervision by the two remaining Allied officers.

B. Financial Accounting Unit

1. General

As foreshadowed in the report for December, 1945, the improvement in strength of staff has enabled an appreciable reduction to be effected in arrears of work. The AFA Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for the period ending 31 October, 1945, was completed on 22 January - a reduction of 25 days under the time taken to produce the September Statement.

2. Accounts

(a) In conjunction with the production of the AFA Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for October, all subsidiary Statement and Schedules were published for Allied Financial Agency Operations Unit and Allied Supply Accounting Agency.

(b) The number of AMG/AC Sub-Accountants, whose monthly reports are audited by AFA, shows a slight reduction for the period under review. This, however, is offset by the increased difficulty in clearing quiries raised on reports subcitted by officers since redeployed. At the moment some 35 AMG/AC Sub-Accountants are operating. The situation is being examined with a view to reducing this number and a plan will shortly be presented.

(c) The clearing of suspense items continues to occupy the full time of one Officer and a section of the staff.

(d) Claims against AMG/AC and requests for information necessitating such searching of records are increasing in volume.

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1. General

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(c) The clearing of suspense items continues to occupy the full time of one Officer and a section of the staff.

(d) Claims against AMG/AC and requests for information necessitating much searching of records are increasing in volume.

B.C. Timmins
Director.
Finance Sub Commission.

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APPENDIX "A"

Il Presidente del Consiglio dei Ministri

44/02423/1 Roma, 24 Gennaio 1946

Caro Ammiraglio,

CONFIDENTIAL

Mi riferisco alla Sua lettera inviata in data 1° Novembre s.a. al Primo Ministro Parri.

1. Sono lieto che i Governi Alleati siano entrati nell'ordine d'idee che tutte le emissioni di lire vengano unificate sotto l'autorità del Governo Italiano, ciò che rappresenta un ulteriore passo nel ripristino dei normali poteri dello Stato Italiano.

2. In relazione a quanto da Lei esposto, il Governo Italiano dichiara di designare per l'oggetto la Banca d'Italia, che sarà riconosciuta come autorità emittente delle AM lire, comprese quelle attualmente in circolazione.

Il Governo Italiano si riserva il diritto di discutere la questione del regolamento definitivo dei rapporti di debito e credito per quanto riguarda l'emissione delle AM lire, direttamente con i Governi degli Stati Uniti e del Regno Unito per via diplomatica.

3. Mi risulta che i Governi Alleati abbiano cessato di stampare AM lire.

4. Il Governo Italiano provvederà a far fornire regolarmente dalla Banca d'Italia i biglietti metropolitani e i crediti in lire necessari al fabbisogno delle Forze Alleate in Italia comprese quelle dislocate nella Venezia Giulia. Resta inteso che le Autorità Alleate faranno conoscere al Governo Italiano con un congruo preavviso, possibilmente 15 giorni, i loro fabbisogni mensili nonché ogni eventuale richiesta di carattere straordinario.

Si ripete anche per tali biglietti e crediti quanto è detto al capoverso secondo del paragrafo 2.

5. Per le esigenze tecniche del governo della moneta, tutte le scorte di AM lire di cui dispone l'AFA rimarranno materialmente custodite dalla Banca d'Italia, ma a disposizione dell'AFA. E' inteso che le Forze Armate Alleate ri-

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unificate sotto l'autorità del Governo Italiano, ciò che rappresenta un ulteriore passo nel ripristino dei normali poteri dello Stato Italiano.

2. In relazione a quanto da Lei esposto, il Governo Italiano dichiara di denominare per l'oggetto la Banca d'Italia, che sarà riconosciuta come autorità emittente delle AM lire, comprese quelle attualmente in circolazione.

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Si ripete anche per tali biglietti e crediti quanto è detto al capoverso secondo del paragrafo 2.

5. Per le esigenze tecniche del governo della moneta, tutte le scorte di AM lire di cui dispone l'APA rimarranno materialmente custodite dalla Banca d'Italia, ma a disposizione dell'APA. E' inteso che le Forze Armate Alleate ricorreranno all'impiego di tali scorte, dopo l'entrata in vigore del presente accordo, soltanto nel caso che il Governo Italiano non sia in grado di fornire le lire Metropolitane occorrenti; il prelievo verrà effettuato dandone specifica comunicazione alla Banca d'Italia. Per siffatti prelevamenti sarà tenuta una contabilità speciale secondo un sistema da concordare fra la Banca d'Italia e la Commissione Alleata. Si fa notare che l'APA ha già materialmente consegnato alla Banca d'Italia delle cassette chiuse contenenti scorte di AM lire.

6. Nel caso di prelievi dalle suddette scorte di

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AM lire, il Governo Italiano si impegna di rimborsare il costo di stampa e di trasporto dei biglietti così prelevati. Tale rimborso sarà effettuato mediante addebitamento alla fine di ogni mese di un conto in dollari post-liberation per l'ammontare corrispondente al costo dei biglietti prelevati durante il mese secondo la misura indicata nella Sua lettera del 7 Dicembre s.a. e il Governo Italiano si riserva il diritto di discutere la questione del rimborso del costo di produzione e di trasporto di tutti gli altri biglietti AM lire.

7. Il Governo Italiano si impegna anche ad emanare tempestivamente, nell'eventualità di una conversione degli attuali biglietti Metropolitani e delle AM lire in circolazione, un decreto che riconosca il corso legale delle AM lire e di altre monete da emettere dagli Alleati, soltanto nel caso che venisse meno l'adempimento delle sommistrazioni in nuovi biglietti Metropolitani. Anche per questi si ripete quanto già detto al secondo capoverso del paragrafo 2.

8. Le assicuro anche che, durante il periodo in cui le AM lire conserveranno valore legale in Italia, saranno mantenute in vigore le note disposizioni che regolano attualmente il rimborso del valore originario di emissione dei biglietti contraffatti, il cambio dei biglietti danneggiati e logori, e la distruzione di quelli incirculabili. Nell'eventualità di una conversione dei biglietti in circolazione, le suindicate disposizioni verranno estese ai nuovi biglietti, nei confronti delle Intendenze Militari Alleate, compatibilmente con le norme generali che ne regoleranno la circolazione.

9. Resta inteso che le modalità di attuazione e i dettagli supplementari dell'accordo di che alla presente lettera, che entrerà in vigore il 1° Febbraio p.v., saranno definiti, come da Lei suggerito nella Sua lettera del 1° Novembre s.a., tra la Sottocommissione Finanziaria della Commissione Alleata, il Ministero Italiano del Tesoro e la Banca d'Italia.

Gradisca, caro Ammiraglio, gli atti della mia doverosa osservanza e i più cordiali saluti.

F.to

DE GASPERI

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pestivamente, nell'eventualità di una conversione degli attuali biglietti Metropolitani e delle AM lire in circolazione, un decreto che riconosca il corso legale delle AM lire e di altra moneta da emettere dagli Alleati, soltanto nel caso che venisse meno l'adempimento delle suddette emissioni in nuovi biglietti Metropolitani. Anche per questi si ripete quanto già detto al secondo capoverso del paragrafo 2.

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Gradisca, caro Ammiraglio, gli atti della mia doverosa osservanze e i più cordiali saluti.

F.to

DE GASPERI

All'Ammiraglio Ellery W. Stone,
Capo della Commissione Alleata
Roma.

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APPENDIX "B"

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From : The President of the Council of Ministers.

To : Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief of Allied Commission, Rome.

CONFIDENTIAL

Ref.No. 44/02423/4 Rome, 24 January 1946

Dear Admiral,

I refer to your letter of 1 November, 1945, to Prime Minister Parri.

1. I am pleased to hear that the Allied Governments are of the opinion that all lire issued should be unified under the authority of the Italian Government; this represents a further step towards the restoration of the Italian Government's normal powers.

2. In accordance with your wishes, the Italian Government state that they will appoint for the purpose the Banca d'Italia, which will be recognized as the authority issuing the AM lire, including the ones at present in circulation.

The Italian Government reserves the right to discuss the question of ultimate compensation with respect to the issue of AM lire directly with the Governments of the United States and of the United Kingdom through diplomatic channels.

3. I understand that the Allied Governments have discontinued the printing of AM lire.

4. The Italian Government will see that the Metropolitan notes and lire credits necessary for the requirements of the Allied Forces in Italy, and the ones in Venezia Giulia, will be regularly supplied by the Banca d'Italia. On the other hand, it is agreed that the Allied Authorities will give adequate notice in advance, possibly of 15 days, to the Italian Government of their monthly requirements, besides any eventual extraordinary request. We repeat also for said notes and credits what stated at the second part of para. 2 above.

5. For technical reasons of currency control, all the stock of AM lire now with AFA will remain physically in the custody of the Banca d'Italia, but at the disposition of

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1. I am pleased to hear that the Allied Governments are of the opinion that all lire issued should be unified under the authority of the Italian Government; this represents a further step towards the restoration of the Italian Government's normal powers.

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5. For technical reasons of currency control, all the stock of AM lire now with AFA will remain physically in the custody of the Banca d'Italia, but at the disposition of AFA. It is agreed that the Allied Armed Forces will fall back on the use of said stock, after the enactment of the present agreement, only if the Italian Government is not in a position to supply the necessary Metropolitan lire; the drawing will be made giving full information to the Banca d'Italia. For said drawings a special accounting system will be kept, to be agreed upon, between the Banca d'Italia and the Allied Commission. We beg to inform you that the AFA has already physically consigned to the Banca d'Italia some sealed boxes containing stock of AM lire.

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6. In case of drawings from the above-mentioned stock of AM lire, the Italian Government undertakes to reimburse the printing and transportation cost of notes drawn in this manner. This reimbursement will be made by debiting at the end of each month in a post-liberation dollar account the amount equivalent to the cost of the notes drawn during the month, in the proportion mentioned in your letter of 7 December, 1945, and the Italian Government reserves the right to discuss the question of the reimbursement of the production and transportation cost of all the other AM lire notes.

7. The Italian Government also undertakes, in the event of a conversion of the present Mteropolitan notes and AM lire in circulation, and only in case the said Government should not be able to meet the Allied requests in AM currency, to issue in due time a decree recognizing the legal tender of the AM lire or of any other currency which the Allies might issue. Also for the foregoing we repeat what previously stated in the second part of para. 2 above.

8. I assure you that also for that period of time in which the AM lire will remain legal tender in Italy, the provisions which at present rule the reimbursement of the original value of counterfeited notes, the exchange of damaged and torn notes and the destruction of those that cannot be placed again in circulation, will be kept in force. In the event of a conversion of the notes at present in circulation, the above-mentioned provisions will be extended to the new notes, as far as Allied Military offices are concerned, in accordance with the general provisions which will rule their circulation.

9. It is agreed that the procedure and the supplementary details of the agreement which will be enacted on 1 February, 1946, will be settled, as suggested in your letter of 1 November, 1945, between the Finance Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission, the Italian Ministry of the Treasury, and the Banca d'Italia.

I beg you to accept, dear Admiral, my most cordial regards.

Sincerely yours,

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The Italian Government also undertakes, in the event of a conversion of the present Mteropolitan notes and AM lire in circulation, and only in case the said Government should not be able to meet the Allied requests in AM lire currency, to issue in due time a decree recognizing the legal tender of the AM lire or of any other currency which the Allies might issue. Also for the foregoing we repeat what previously stated in the second part of para. 2 above.

6. I assure you that also for that period of time in which the AM lire will remain legal tender in Italy, the provisions which at present rule the reimbursement of the original value of counterfeited notes, the exchange of damaged and torn notes and the destruction of those that cannot be placed again in circulation, will be kept in force. In the event of a conversion of the notes at present in circulation, the above-mentioned provisions will be extended to the new notes, as far as Allied Military offices are concerned, in accordance with the General provisions which will rule their circulation.

7. It is agreed that the procedure and the supplementary details of the agreement which will be enacted on 1 February, 1946, will be settled, as suggested in your letter of 7 November, 1945, between the Finance Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission, the Italian Ministry of the Treasury, and the Banca d'Italia.

I beg you to accept, dear Admiral, my most cordial regards.

Sincerely yours,

ad/ Alcide De Gasperi

Note - The letter referred to in para 6 of the letter from the President of the Council of Ministers read as follows:

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 CONFIDENTIAL

"13242/F 7 December 1945

My dear Mr. Prime Minister:

1. I write with reference to my letter 13242/F of 1 November, 1945, to you.

2. As promised in paragraph 3 (c) of my above mentioned letter, I am now able to advise you as to the landed cost of Allied Military lire currency. I have been informed by the Combined Chiefs of Staff that the average landed cost of Allied Military lire notes, which includes production and transportation costs is $111.89 per box. A box of AM lire notes contains 64,000 notes in the denominations of 1, 2, 5, or 10 lire, or 32,000 notes in the denominations of 50, 100, 500 or 1,000 lire."

/s/
ELLERY W. STONE,
Rear Admiral, USNR,
Chief Commissioner.

The President of the Council
of Ministers
Italian Government,
Rome.

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CONFIDENTIAL

APPENDIX "C"

Speech by Minister of the Treasury Soriano
at the Consulta on 22 January, 1946

I believe that this is the first time in many years that the Minister of the Treasury has been able to speak in this hall to disclose the financial situation of the country, not only without having to hide certain essential aspects, as unfortunately was done by Ministers during the Fascist period, but with the political and moral obligation to tell the country the whole truth, in order that everyone may have a feeling of the urgency of the readjustment effort.

Henceforth, in any case, the nation will be openly informed of everything which interests it, because the measures that limited or suspended the publication of documents and statements relating to the economic and financial life of the Government issued in 1935 and to which is due that particular classification "very restricted - personal", that justly surprised Signor Nitti, have been recently revoked (decree 21 December, 1945, published in the Gazzetta Ufficiale of the 2nd inst.).

Shortly the recapitulation statement of the Treasury to 31 July, 1945, will be published, and. as soon as we have the control of the issue of AM lire, (I hope to be able to conclude, within the next 24 hours, an agreement with the Allies by which the Government, and the Bank of Italy for the latter, will have the control on the issue of AM lire) the regular publication of the Banca d'Italia statement of accounts will begin, and publicity, in the usual form, will be given to all the data relating to our economic and financial life.

But I must state that for some time to come yet, the statistics though approximate, will never have a great precision, because the administrative machine of the Government is still far from being that type of organization that alone could give such assurance. Besides, in many cases, the separation of the colonies from the mother country creates many doubts with reference to those data in which the elements relating to our overseas possessions cannot be accounted for separately.

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The Treasury Account - Though with all the present imperfections, which can be easily eliminated in a monetary statement, such as the one that I am going to make to day by the use of approximations, the present financial situation presents two fundamental characteristics, of which one concerns form, and the other, far more serious, concerns substance. The first is revealed by the many difficulties in the accounting system due to the linking of the Government finance with that of local organizations and of the special administrations, a linking which has made still more difficult by the presence of AM in Italy. Tens of tens and, in some cases, even of hundreds of billions of

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lire of agreed expenditures, checked and not yet paid, or of expenditures paid without previous agreement, harass our accounting and a strong effort will have to be made to remove this thick web that does not allow us a clear view. These complications have been added to those existing before the second world war by the wide use of the not very clear accounting method which the Fascist Government had adopted.

It is enough to remember the continuous use of the method of meeting expenditures by paying in yearly instalments, which has tied up great sums (over 34 billions) of future budgets for public works already done a long time since.

Another noteworthy element of complications is due to the amount of expenditures made, and not yet paid, for the whole kingdom by the Fascist Government up to 25 July, 1943, and by the following Government up to 8 September, and later, for the zones which were successively liberated, by the Republican Fascist Government up to its total disappearance, as well as by the burdens deriving from requisitions made by the German troops during their retreat and from the occupation of the Allied troops in the whole peninsula.

It would be impossible to give today precise information on all these questions which are now being checked with more or less regular accounting documents whenever they can be retraced (often these cannot be found due to destruction during war operations).

Equally difficult is the ascertainment for the purpose of an exact capital statement of all that which was an important part of Government property and which was kept either in offices, stores or warehouses. Often this material has been destroyed by military operations either directly or voluntarily, sometimes it has been exposed to loot or burnt, so as to destroy in this manner the possibility of ascertaining and punishing eventual crimes which probably happened previously.

The services or work performed as ordered by the Germans must also be settled: many of these are with reference to military supplies which have not been regulated

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The services or work performed as ordered by the Germans must also be settled; many of these are with reference to military supplies which have not been completed and are still awaiting not only for an accounting but also for a judicial settlement.

To give some idea of the size of these items, it will be enough to mention that the credits of private concerns with the Government and other public organizations with reference to supplies, work or services rendered in the kingdom or outside previous to the liberation date of each zone, exceed 60 billion lire, and that the total of the

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amounts due from the Italian Government for the settlement and the payment of requisition indemnities of materials, work and services rendered to the Allies and for purchases made by the Allied Command, are, in accordance with estimates made by the Intendenza di Finanza and data supplied by the Direzione Generale del Genio Militare, in excess of 150 billion lire, an amount which can only be paid after many complicated problems to determine prices and to identify the nature of the service rendered, have been solved.

It must not be forgotten that this problem is in a way, even if in a different juridical position, strictly connected with the one of war damages, which will be solved in any case, but creates another enormous quantity of Treasury debt.

It is evident that the size of these figures, which because of their uncertainty must remain for the time being outside my Treasury recapitulating statement, reduces the importance of many of the amounts contained in it. I will now set forth some of the most significant figures. In the ascertained floating debt, ordinary Treasury Bonds amount today to 186 billions; at 30 November the extraordinary advances account of the Bank of Italy amounted to 344 billions, while the interest bearing current accounts with the Cassa Depositi e Prestiti, the Banco di Napoli and the other banks amount to over 9 billions. To the total of these items, which does not include the large items previously mentioned by me, and which, apart from the damages of war, amount, as we have seen, to 265 billions, we must add the AM lire circulation of about 96 billions, independently from the solution which, with reference to the AM lire, will be given to the problem of the corresponding credits in dollars or sterling by the Allied Governments, and particularly by the British Government.

What is the burden that these data have on our floating debt? - The transfer from Government circulation to commercial circulation will not be an immediate problem

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What is the burden that these data have on our floating debt? - The transfer from Government circulation to commercial circulation will not be an immediate problem and will certainly be facilitated by the eventual recovery of the gold stolen by the Germans, which, for justice sake, it is hoped will be returned to us.

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Far more preoccupying are the other two items, the one of the Ordinary Treasury Bonds and that of the interest bearing current accounts, which constitute a rather heavy form of indebtness because of the danger which the currency circulation derives from it.

In fact the least alarm in that delicate sector of economic life - credit - is enough to cause a demand of the reimbursement of bonds and a reduction of the availability of banks, and to force the Government to apply to the Banca d'Italia in order to obtain the notes necessary to meet the new situation.

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This has been stated to illustrate the extreme delicacy of our present monetary situation: let it therefore be before all a reason to justify what I will say further on.

As you see, up to this time I have spoken of a situation concerning existant debts of the Treasury and obligations for old expenditures: but there is another aspect that must be considered and, to be precise, the one that connects the Treasury with what happens to the ordinary budget.

The Budget's Deficit - Here not only we cannot find reasons for encouragement, but unfortunately difficulties of a non-negligible burden arise.

In fact, we are not facing the situation of a normal budget, which leaves to the Minister of the Treasury the necessary and sufficient tranquillity to solve the problem of settling the floating debt, but we are facing instead a situation of exceptional gravity due to the different progress of the two curves relating to revenues and expenditures.

Even with reference to the budget, I must make the same reservation in respect of the exactitude of the data. In fact I beg you to keep in mind that it is only a few weeks since the majority of the Northern provinces have been returned to the Government; so that we are not in a position to know exactly what has happened with respect to finance.

The difficulties of knowing how exactly matters stand are incredible and these can be overcome only through an effort by all the administrations concerned. It is enough that I state to you that at this moment we do not know the exact number of Government employees, and in the drafting of decrees in the matter we must proceed blindfolded on approximate figures, so much so that it has been decided that a figure up to the 1st January of this year be calculated with the greatest urgency. Nor can greater certitude with reference to anticipated expenditure be estimated by the progress of the various expenditures where their extraordinary nature is not always easily ascertained. The variations of the price level and their repercussions on the normal management of the budget, and the difficulty of separating the two types of expenditures, make it impossible to say exactly what the Government today spends in ordinary or extraordinary.

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In any case, apart from the different ideas on classifications, the question running that the actual expenditure increases every month, and inasmuch as the rythm of the increases in revenues does not proceed parallel, but due to the burden of circumstances, well known to everybody, it had up till now and still has, though with a tendency to a greater balance, a different progress to the one of expenditure; the result is that the Treasury is pressed more by the preoccupation of finding the means to meet the budget deficit rather than by the necessity of settling previous debts.

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I do not want to bore you by reading a lot of figures, but, so that you may have an idea of how matters stand, I must mention a few. With reference to all the territory under the administration of our Government it is estimated for the present budget that the expenditures already appropriated or which must be appropriated will reach 500 billion lire.

Facing this frightful figure, the estimates of revenue are approximately 140 billions, and those for movements of capital 60 billions. Thus the ordinary management of the budget leaves uncovered a Treasury deficit of 300 billions. And this is a really preoccupying figure for the danger it creates to our economic situation. Now an improvement in the situation can only be brought about by a double action: on one side by holding back the strong increase in public expenditure, on the other by urging the increase of ordinary and extraordinary taxation without damaging too much the producing capacity of the country.

Revenues - The increasing rythm of ordinary revenues is slow: it is slow because in many cases incomes on which the Government drew taxes have disappeared; it is slow because, as in the case of buildings, the old valuation has remained unchanged; it is slow because the greater sources of indirect taxation have suffered from the disorderly effect of war; customs dues have disappeared; due to a restrictive policy evasion on income tax has increased; income from monopolies has slightly dropped.

A serious work of reorganization of the administration is now being carried on in spite of the extreme difficulties which war, with the disorder and the shortage of transportation and lack of homes, has created for a better and more rational use of the personnel of the financial administration. Some noteworthy results begin to appear and I must say that perhaps the revival will be less hard than expected.

The collection estimates through the month of November, 1945, have not only been confirmed, but even exceeded by the results. It is encouraging that the income

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The collection estimates through the month of November, 1945, have not only been confirmed, but even exceeded by the results. It is encouraging that the income from ordinary revenues shows every month a noteworthy increase with reference to the previous month. In the 59 provinces under the Italian Government administration, from 3,271 million lire in the month of July, 1945, we have advanced to 5,037 million in November, with an increase of 450 million per month, an increase which appears in all of the revenue sectors, so that instead of an estimated 15,340 million for the period July-November, we had a total income of 20,724 million, with an excess on the estimate of 5,384 million.

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Equally comforting news can be had from the provisional data referring to the Northern provinces, which in

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November show an increase on the average of the previous months; but most encouraging of all are the data of certain taxes, and precisely the ones relating to the revenue from income tax which, compared to an estimated 10,500 million to all of November, has given 12,298 million, and of the tax on tobacco consumption which marks a promising revival due to increase in the following month either because of the increase of the individual rations or an increase in prices.

The Monopoly administration has made a great effort to repair the damages of war, and has placed itself in the position of obtaining today a production slightly inferior to the one 1938-39, but susceptible of a very rapid increase in a very short time, if, as we hope, we will be able to solve the problem of the raw material importation. In fact, we can hope that if this happens, the income of the Monopoly, estimated for the present month at about 4 billion lire, will soon reach 6 billion lire per month.

It will take a relatively long time before the income from other sources of revenue can be noticed, either due to the difficulty, previously mentioned, of improving the technical structure of the administration, or because the total reconstruction - in present monetary terms - of the old sources of income from which direct taxation originates, does not seem to be very near; also because of the necessity of reducing the burden imposed today by too high rates of taxation which, at times, constitute an unbearable weight for the honest tax payers and a noteworthy encouragement towards evasion for the dishonest ones.

Today taxation is at times raised up to incredible limits with reference to the small tax payers who are the easier to reach. In other cases the possibilities of resistance and opposition are far greater, and evasion therefore becomes far easier. I can say that the Minister of Finance is drafting appropriate legislative measures in order to reduce the fiscal reasons which encourage evasion by reducing the burden of the tax rates, and, in any case, by adapting it to the variations of the ratio of values. On my part, allow me to recall Italian tax payers, particularly the greater ones, to a sense of more strict order

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With reference to extraordinary taxes, their revenue, which will not be negligible, is far too small to meet the serious cash shortage for this period. But every effort will be made in order to reach the maximum results permitted by the present situation, and not only will the Government budget be relieved by it, and therefore the Treasury situation, but also that social order which justly

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wants to reach the profits of war and of emergency that might be able to survive the economic crisis we will undoubtedly have to face whenever the economic recovery begins.

Treasury and Economy - From the data which I have brought forth it appears without any doubt that the very serious situation of the budget and that of the Treasury are not facts that can be looked upon and eliminated by unilateral measures, but that they are the result of an economic uneasiness which has a tendency to reach its climax. Many speakers in this Assembly have pointed out, with an insistence which will never be sufficient, the seriousness of the present situation, a seriousness which stands out if, leaving aside the facts relating to the Government finance, we look upon the country's economy in its most essential aspects. These aspects are known and have been remembered in this hall by many speakers.

With the exception of the agricultural sector, where the consequences of war appear less serious, though with reference to certain problems also in this field, everywhere we are up against material and spiritual ruins, enormous difficulties in the way of a revival, destruction of wealth, sometimes of frightful dimensions and aspects. The conditions of our industry are well known, and particularly the ones of the great Northern industries. Some of these plants have been destroyed by war operations, they have lost their entire stock of raw materials, of semi-finished goods, and in many cases also of finished products; they have exhausted up to the last cent their bank credit potentiality, and are knocking at the Treasury doors begging for the help which appears to be indispensable in order that they may not be precipitated to bankruptcy. Trade, disoriented by the controlling measures which had to be imposed and which cannot be immediately lifted, is awaiting for a providential revival, both for internal exchanges and for exchanges with foreign countries. Banks must undergo a great effort to adequate the enormous expenses for the administration of the deposits to the small profit on credit transactions, mainly consisting of advances to the Treasury or of investments in Government bonds. Everywhere among the various strata of the population the noteworthy, even if different, disproportion between the available means and the requirements

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Now there are some situations which can last only up to a certain point, after which there is only either the beginning of the revival or the drop into the precipice. When the Government, of which I have the honour to be a member, began its work, we had reached this point. The unavoidable alternatives facing us were the precipice or the attempt to lead the country towards a revival: what could we do?

The possibilities of action for the Government were not, and they still are not many, because the gravity of the general situation derives not only from the enormous deficit of the budget, which cannot be overcome by urgent provisions, but also from other elements, such as the absolute lack of raw materials and energy for the industrial sector, the lack of foodstuffs, the disorganization of land and maritime transports and these can only be improved through great efforts. The Government could not, nor can, work miracles either in all of these factors which determine the present crisis, or in a single one of them.

The Treasury policy only within very narrow limits, can, in normal conditions, influence the settlement of the economic forces. In the previously mentioned conditions the policy of the Treasury must follow what could be called the line of least resistance, and inasmuch as it was not permitted to allow matters to continue as before, it was evident that any action by the Government had to tend towards influencing the only factor capable of a certain influence, that is to say, the psychological factor.

From the first moment after the formation of the Government all this appeared clear and was announced in that part of our program relating to the direction of our financial policy. Allow me to quote that passage from the statement of our President relating to the foregoing:

"Adopt all measures of monetary and financial policy necessary for the protection of the lira, in order that we can aim at a normalization of the price system and a subsequent stabilization that will allow us to take part in the international monetary agreements. A strong control of the expenditures of the Government and of other public organizations, and an increase of ordinary revenues should give [illegible] a policy of [illegible] of a balanced

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"The main factor of this financial policy is the revival in the productive field to which all our efforts must be given, not only to fight unemployment, but also to secure the maximum result from labour."

Price System - To aim at a normalization of the price

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system, we evidently had to remove from the monetary market all the artificial causes of deformation, either those that originate from directives of an economic policy of controls, imposed by the various requirements of a general policy, or those that depend on factors of a psychological nature which, having an influence on the circulation speed of the existing currency, could have changed the aspect of the system.

Now the abolition of the control regime can only be gradual. The immediate reinstatement of a market economy would in fact expose the country to shocks that the national economy could bear only with extreme difficulty, disregarding the fact that in some sectors it would be absolutely impossible to think of a total return to freedom of exchanges, considering the extreme shortage of existing goods, compared to the demand therefor, and the necessity of insuring to everybody an indispensable minimum. In the other sectors where the return to normality is not only permitted, but even made advisable by events, we must tend towards this return with a progressive but speedy gradualness.

From the foregoing we derive, as a logical result, the necessity of harmonizing as much as possible prices with costs, particularly in the sector of public services, in which a further permanence of political prices, much lower than the cost, has indirectly caused a reduction of the collective saving power and has placed the Government, and private or mixed organizations who manage these services, on the verge of actual bankruptcy.

Transport prices on railroads and on other means under public management, prices of postal, telegraphic and telephonic communications, prices of goods or services offered directly or indirectly by the Government, which leave today a large deficit in the budgets of each concern, should be rapidly adequated to the cost, and in the cost there should be figured not only the actual expenses, but also the amounts necessary either for the amortization of the plants value properly rectified on the basis of the monetary devaluation, or for an initial, even if modest, remuneration of the corresponding capital for the same plants.

The idea of omitting, when determining these prices, any account for plant amortization has entered into our

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[illegible] not expose the country to shocks that the [illegible] could bear only with extreme difficulty, disregarding the fact that in some sectors it would be absolutely impossible to think of a total return to freedom of exchanges, considering the extreme shortage of existing goods, compared to the demand therefor, and the necessity of insuring to everybody an indispensable minimum. In the other sectors where the return to normality is not only permitted, but even made advisable by events, we must tend towards this return with a progressive but speedy gradualness.

From the foregoing we derive, as a logical result, the necessity of harmonizing as much as possible prices with costs, particularly in the sector of public services, in which a further permanence of political prices, much lower than the cost, has indirectly caused a reduction of the collective saving power and has placed the Government, and private or mixed organizations who manage these services, on the verge of actual bankruptcy.

Transport prices on railroads and on other means under public management, prices of postal, telegraphic and telephonic communications, prices of goods or services offered directly or indirectly by the Government, which leave today a large deficit in the budgets of each concern, should be rapidly adequated to the cost, and in the cost there should be figured not only the actual expenses, but also the amounts necessary either for the amortization of the plants value properly rectified on the basis of the monetary devaluation, or for an initial, even if modest, remuneration of the corresponding capital for the same plants.

The idea of omitting, when determining these prices, any amount for plant amortization has entered into our economic system as something temporary during the first months of control of the administration by the Allies. Like all temporary matters, there has been a tendency to adopt it as something permanent, as if as a result of the war and with the discoveries which have characterized its technical progress, we have invented a life-prolonging potion for industrial plants, which could make them eternal by protecting them from the destroying effects of time and the wearing of use.

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As far as recognizing the right to a remuneration

for social capital, it is evident that, since the Government recognizes this right to its creditors when it invites them to subscribe to public loans, equal right must be recognized to capital which is invested in private concerns of all kinds. Inasmuch as these concerns - whether the lawfulness of interest is admitted or not - need capital, and since men are not yet so foolish as to give freely their capital to concerns when they can lend it at an interest to the Government, the obstinacy in denying the lawfulness of interest for industrial concerns has as its only result a forcing of all these concerns to apply to the Treasury for their financing, so that today the Minister of the Treasury must unfortunately not only think of covering the deficits in Government budget and of the local organizations, but must also comb the market for the capital necessary to finance the various industries.

Now all of this cannot continue, because it deforms the economic system and compels the Government to follow a policy which on one side tends towards an increase of costs and on the other reduces the proceeds. Add to this that when the Government must take care of the distribution of capital collected by it amongst the various applicants, in the absence of a positive economic judgement as a guide, it must trust in other judgements to know to whom the few available means should be assigned, and I believe that I am not far from the truth when I state that no Minister, no matter how clever he might be, is in a position to classify all the applicants in an order inspired by judgement, apart from the economic one, without committing grave errors which might be serious in normal conditions, but would be fatal today when the lira has a very high margin of value.

But this directive of general economic policy, which in any event has a hard time to overcome the numerous difficulties due to the existing state of affairs, would not have been sufficient to stop a further deterioration of the situation. It was necessary to go deep in other sectors, above all by trying to increase the producing power of our industrial organization. In this field the most serious problem to be solved was the one relating to the unemployed workers of the factories, a problem which we had to solve by reaching two definite aims, viz: (1) improve the technical efficiency of the concerns from the point of view of production,

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Control of Expenses - As you see, through these measures there was a tendency towards the normalization of the price system which was one of the points of the Government programme, and to accompany it by a strict reduction in the

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increase of Government expenses, in order to derive an effect not only psychological, but also of an economic and financial value. Do not believe that it is easy to put an efficient brake on the increase of expenses. Never as at this time has the Government had in the eyes of everyone the function of a Divine Providence, which should provide the alleviation of all miseries, satisfy all needs, keep up all illusions. But never as at this time have the means at the disposal of the Government appeared so small compared with the enormous quantity of requests. And the duty of a Minister of the Treasury who does not want to acquire an easy popularity is unpleasant, because if he wants to act in the proper way, he must say no even when, facing the seriousness of the conditions which should be helped, his feelings would induce him to give a different answer. From all sides the requests come in in terms not of millions but of hundreds of millions, billions, sometimes tens of billions, and we are lost in front of the responsibility of a denial or of the weakness of an acceptance. Not everyone remembers that the Government, this organization which is above all, is the poorest of all because it can only dispose of the means that the citizens either forced with taxes or voluntarily with loans, place at its disposal. But also the citizens have an actual limit in the volume of goods they can, desire to, or must, give to the Government; and it often happens that the amount of the requests not only exceeds the Treasury availabilities, but also the national ones, if they were to be transferred to the disposal of the Treasury.

Everyone desires means to live better; and they are right; everyone wants to collect immediately the amounts due to them from the Government; and they are right; everyone wants to rebuild their destroyed properties; and each affirms that his reconstruction is essential and its delay prejudicial; each concern arranges its reconstruction plans, desiring to carry them into effect in a few years, sometime even in a few months, as if there was only one concern to rebuild, without taking into consideration as to what might be the future market conditions of products. For instance in the mechanical industry, financing plans all looking toward an intensified manufacturing of railroad material have been submitted, no one, or very few, stop to think of the fact that if all these programmes were to be realized, while today

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In this rushing request of means the Minister of the Treasury finds himself in a situation of extreme embarassement; he reads the letters that are addressed to him justifying the requested appropriations, he looks at the cash situation and does not know what decision to take. I can assure you that only in the last forty days I have had the feeling, even

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if approximate, of the suffering that Attilius Regulus had to stand when he was rolled by the Carthaginians in a barrel full of nails.

Conversion of Notes - In order to return to the normality of the price system, there was another problem to be solved, for when the Government was formed there was hanging over our monetary system an operation which, although it had never been talked about officially, was strongly disturbing that system: I refer to the operation for the conversion of notes. Personally, speaking about it four months ago, from one of your benches, I declared myself contrary to this operation, but I must add now that if I had acquired the conviction of the usefulness and of the possibility of the operation, I would not have been the least afraid of being pointed out as a person who changes his opinion when he leaves the seat of "consultore" for one as a member of the Government. I am convinced that when the interest of the country is at stake, no one having a sense of duty can have any guide other than the one indicated by the call of duty. And therefore I would not have had any difficulties about preparing the conversion if doing so had been necessary and possible, but the opinion of necessity did not this time present itself, because the operation had to be discussed, not so much from the standpoint of necessity as from the standpoint of the possibility or impossibility of carrying it into effect.

In order to effect the conversion it would have been necessary to arrange certain operations which would have required a long period of preparation. Apart from the difficulty of printing the notes, already overcome, we would have had to prepare hundreds of millions of special forms for the declarations, many thousands of banks would have had to be especially staffed, and means of transportation adequate for the widespread distribution, of the new notes, and we would have had to employ great forces of police for the convoy and special custody of such important and valuable property in the various small bank branches having no vaults.

To think that all of this could be arranged in a very short period in a country certainly not perfectly organized in all its services, as unfortunately ours is not at this moment, means attributing to the administrative machine of

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To think that all of this could be arranged in a very short period in a country certainly not perfectly organized in all its services, as unfortunately ours is not at this moment, means attributing to the administrative machine of the Government such a standard of perfection that, if it were true, it would show that everything goes well and that there would be no necessity for the conversion.

Disregarding the complications created by the continuance of a regime of armistice, by the fact that the problem of our western borders and the regime of our colonies is still to be solved, and by the necessity of long and complicated agreements with the Allied Authorities who, for reasons of a technical nature, want a long notice in advance with reference to the date of the beginning of the operation: considering everything thus the operation could have been carried out only during the two middle weeks of March, coinciding

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therefore with the first administrative elections, a coincidence which was going to make rather problematic, and perhaps excluding altogether, the availability of the necessary police forces. But beside these difficulties of a technical nature and complications of various kinds, it would have been necessary to overcome another technical difficulty, not less important, which derives from the very difficult situation of the Treasury. A few data will be enough to give you an idea. In the last six months of the past year the Treasury availabilities, notwithstanding the average monthly increase of Ordinary Treasury Funds, were only an average of about ten billion lire per month. On 15 December of the past year the cash situation showed an availability of 25 billion, which was reduced to slightly less than 20 on 22 December and a little over 15 billions on 2 January of this year. What would have happened if we had decided to carry through the plan for the conversion operation?

It was useless to entertain any illusions that such a beginning could have remained secret, considering the enormous quantity of people who would have been concerned with it. We had instead to think that the preliminary operations for the conversion would have become public knowledge, and, whatever measures might have been applied in the conversion with reference to the necessary fiscal investigations for the extraordinary progressive personal tax on capital, they would have brought about the usual phenomenon of the hiding of currency. Moreover, for reasons of fiscal justice, the monetary census should have been extended not only to Government securities privately owned, as the fact that they are to the bearer makes evasion easy in all taxation of a personal nature, but also to bank deposits and current accounts. Apart from any thought relating to the difficulty of controlling the declarations, which would have meant that only the capital of small and honest savers could have been entirely ascertained, while instead the great and dishonest ones could have found an easy way of evasion, there was to be expected a strong drop in Government securities and at the same time an increase of drawings from current accounts and bank deposits.

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[illegible] circulation of the Treasury. A few days will be enough to give you an idea. In the last six months of the past year the Treasury availabilities, notwithstanding the average monthly increase of Ordinary Treasury Bonds, were only an average of about ten billion lire per month. On 15 December of the past year the cash situation showed an availability of 26 billion, which was reduced to slightly less than 20 on 22 December and a little over 15 billions on 2 January of this year. What would have happened if we had decided to carry through the plan for the conversion operation?

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If the Treasury conditions had been normal, facts of this kind could have been faced without worries, because they would have been limited only to the time necessary to complete the operations, about two and half months; and the inevitable negative reaction on the confidence in the Government securities market and in the credit market in general, would have found perhaps some reward in the absolutely exceptional nature of the operation and in the definite elimination of danger for a conversion in the future. But with a cash fund reduced, as I have said, to little over 15 billions; with the certitude of having to meet great payments during the months of January, February and March, all this would have created a very dangerous state of affairs. In fact, a regression of Treasury bonds reimbursements and

renewals, and the drawing of only 5% of the total of bank deposits would have been enough to place the Treasury in the position of having to issue immediately tens of billions of new paper currency; had this occurred, due to the simultaneous disappearance of investments in the monetary sector and of goods, we would certainly have had a strong increase in the prices of the latter. I have many doubts whether this phase of inflation, even if temporary, could have been easily checked.

On the other hand, the postponement of the conversion, besides ensuring a complete availability of our police forces at a moment when there is a great necessity of ensuring in the whole peninsula the conditions of public safety, which are after all well known to everybody, particularly as concerns crimes against property, would have two rather indubitable results of an economic and financial nature: (1) to bring out all the goods which are hidden only for the sake of investment of a temporary nature so as to escape fiscal investigations for the relative amount which could not be avoided if changed into currency, and from this angle there would be an increase in the tendency towards a drop in prices which has already appeared in the final phases of the production process and which is still trying to extend itself to the process of transfer from the producer to the consumer; (2) to restore confidence to the credit market, including paper currency, creating a demand for the paper itself, not only as a means of circulation of goods, but also as a means of keeping savings.

For this last consideration the news of the postponement of the conversion not only would not have worsened the situation of the cash on hand, but very likely would have improved it.

As a matter of fact it was the case of choosing on one side a solution which, accepting the conversion for the middle of March, was exposing the country to the certainty of an immediate increase of the quantity of notes in circulation with the advantage that would have been realized in March due to the census - an advantage from which the notoriously cost of the operation and the great risks of robberies and holdups must be in any case deducted - and on the other side a solution that freed the Treasury from any immediate risk and gave it many chances of covering its requirements in the following months.

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After having carefully weighed all the arguments pro and con, in an analysis that did not neglect any of the substantial elements, the Government has decided to postpone the conversion operation and give immediate notice of such postponement.

The Postponement of the Conversion and the Treasury -

If I must judge by the immediate effects, the way things are

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going at this time confirms the soundness of the arguments in favour of a postponement. I do not want to be an optimist, because the situation of the country is really tragic and the least emergency can change the course of events; but a proof that things are not going too badly can be deduced by the rhythm of net increase of the Treasury bonds subscriptions.

In the period from 1 July to 31 December the ten day average of the increases has been of 1.215 million lire, with a maximum of 3.464 million in the third ten day period of November and a minimum in deficit of 708 million in the second of August. Since 30 November the returns have been as follows: in the first ten day period of December, 626 million lire, in the second, 1.807 million, in the third 2.832 million, in the first ten day period of January 3.672 million and in the period between 11 and 15 January the amount of 3.235 million has been reached, an amount which as a daily average exceeds anything we have had in the past seven months.

Nor is the progress of the cash situation different. Notwithstanding the heavy payments for coupons matured in January, for the Christmas bonus to employees, for special advances to industrial concerns and for other debts, the cash fund has risen from 15 billion 260 million lire on 2 January to 18.380 million on 17 January and exceeded 22 billions yesterday, so that without issuing a single new note we have met the exceptional expenses for this month and we can await for 26 January with the certainty that wages to State employees will be paid without further issue of paper money.

You will say: how do you intend to continue in the following months? For some time to come we will draw from the same sources, trusting that the liquid savings of the country will flow, directly or indirectly, to the Treasury in order to help us win this hard and difficult battle; but we can at the same time depend on the improved increase of the ordinary revenues, also on the proceeds from the sale of imported products purchased with foreign credits and also on importations made by UNRRA, and on the sale of war surpluses which will give us great liquid means, and will permit us to face the reconstruction of public services without a direct burden on the Treasury. I even hope that we will be able to meet with Treasury funds - against credits abroad - the requirements of the Allied Forces, in order to

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...December and a minimum in deficit of 708 billion in the ...second of August. Since 10 November the returns have been as follows: in the first ten day period of December, 826 billion lire, in the second, 1.807 billion, in the third 2.812 billion, in the first ten day period of January 3.672 billion and in the period between 11 and 15 January the amount of 3.235 billion has been reached, an amount which as a daily average exceeds anything we have had in the past seven months.

Nor is the progress of the cash situation different. Notwithstanding the heavy payments for coupons matured in January, for the Christmas bonus to employees, for special advances to industrial concerns and for other debts, the cash fund has risen from 15 billion 266 billion lire on 2 January to 18.380 billion on 11 January and exceeded 20 billion as yesterday, so that without issuing a single new note we have met the exceptional expenses for this month and we can await for 26 January with the certainty that wages to State employees will be paid without further issue of paper money.

You will say: how do you intend to continue in the following months? For some time to come we will draw from the same sources, trusting that the liquid savings of the country will flow, directly or indirectly, to the Treasury in order to help us win this hard and difficult battle; but we can at the same time depend on the improved increase of the ordinary revenue, also on the proceeds from the sale of imported products purchased with foreign credits and also on importations made by UNRRA, and on the sale of war surpluses which will give us great liquid means, and will permit us to face the reconstruction of public services without a direct burden on the Treasury. I even hope that we will be able to meet with Treasury funds - against credits abroad - the requirements of the Allied Forces, in order to eliminate any source of inflation, even if very small. By concentrating the control of the issue of currency with the Banca d'Italia and by stopping any expansion of the same, not only can we put a limit to the increase of prices, but the lowering of the same will be made easier by the influence, always more decisive of elements of a technical nature which determine domestic prices. And inasmuch as abroad there is a tendency toward an increase of prices, due to phenomena of an inflationary nature which, as it is by now evident, escape any control, we will achieve in this way the equalization of international prices to those abroad, which must be a

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guide in the choice of a stabilization attempt that will open for us the admittance to the great monetary and financial agreements of Bretton Woods.

When the market conditions permit it and the necessary technical operations have been completed, we will be able to arrange the issue of a great consolidated loan, the details of which are at present being studied. The country will then be able without any worries of a monetary nature to make its first administrative elections, prepare, with the widest possible guarantees with reference to public order, its politicalelections, carry them through, and create that constitutional organ which will be able to take all decisions and the responsibilities of the question.

No doubt the amount of the public debt (non-consolidating) increases considerably.

On 31 December it was of 340 billion lire, of which 53 billion were consolidated and perpetual debts, 43 billion redeemables of various nature, and 236 billion five year Treasury bonds.

With reference to the interest, it appears in the present budget in an amount of 13.590 million, a figure that may, when the floating debt is settled, reach 50 billions.

To quiet any fears that this phenomenon might cause, we must remember that on the eve of the first world war the total of our internal public debt was 15.756 million lire, that is to say, in the ratio of 1 to 12, was then about 14,000 lire, while to day, including the floating debt, it is about 22.000 lire.

With reference to the burden of interest, in 1914 it amounted to 614 million, equal to 43 billion of present lire and was therefore relatively three times greater than the present figure.

In 1938 they amounted to 6.192 million lire, equal, always at the ration of 1 to 12, to over 63 billion of present lire.

Nothing, therefore, leads us to think that the country may not in the future bear the burden of the payment of the public debts interest.

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No doubt the amount of the public debt (nominal) increases considerably.

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Special questions - Allow me now to mention several special questions, about which, at a more appropriate time and occasion, we will be able to talk more at length.

The extraordinary personal progressive tax on capital, inasmuch as we want to tie it in with a census of chattel properties, is forcibly postponed, but this postponement has also its good side, for by taking away from the

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financial administration an immediate heavy burden of work, the administration is able to give all its attention to a better ascertainment of the revenues from the direct and indirect ordinary taxes, while the progressive drop of prices, on the basis of the new downward tendency, will permit the use of a measure much closer to reality for the value of the properties on which the tax must be imposed.

At that time, or even before, we can face the great problem of war damages, in reference to which a settlement, that will balance the expectancies of the parties concerned and the availabilities of the Treasury, is at present being drafted. With reference to the extraordinary taxation on war and emergency profits, the financial administration will be able meanwhile to carry on the preliminary investigations with their normal facilities. Unfortunately a good part of these profits has already been devoured by the events of these last few months or it will be for the inexperience of the new owners. Hard and difficult times are ahead for the merchants who have been helped up to now by the certainty in the rise of prices. From now on this certainty will no longer exist, nor we will be able to have the certainty of an opposite tendency. The most likely forecast is one of alternate phases, against which only a careful and watchful policy will avoid serious trouble.

We will have to worry about this mainly to avoid the locking up of capital, which in a few years could expose the country to a credit crisis similar to the ones of 1921 and 1929-32. In this direction banking policy will therefore be led, either for short term operations or for medium or long term ones, which are more or less totally controlled today by the Government, due to the particular nature of our capital market.

As you see, we do not want anything new in the way of financial policy, but we want to follow that directive which is imposed by a realistic vision of the country's condition, a directive which, as you will easily have noticed, tends only to bring back the country to a normal economic and financial life within the limits of time and of capacity for action permitted by a condition of extraordinariness. Perhaps as an indirect effect of the success which might crown our efforts, larger possibilities to secure the use of foreign capital will present themselves.

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As you see, we do not want anything new in the way of financial policy, but we want to follow that directive which is imposed by a realistic vision of the country's condition, a directive which, as you will easily have noticed, tends only to bring back the country to a normal economic and financial life within the limits of time and of capacity for action permitted by a condition of [illegible] uneasiness. Perhaps as an indirect effect of the success which might crown our efforts, larger possibilities to secure the use of foreign capital will present themselves, either through direct requests by private persons always under Government control, or through transactions made directly by the Treasury. This would facilitate the purchase of raw materials and foodstuffs which are necessary to bring to full activity the country's producing machine. But I must state I believe that for the time being the inward flow of foreign capital should be held within the limits of strict necessity, either for reasons pertaining to the supply situation of goods in the various markets and by the still difficult transportation conditions, or because certain

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elements of risk could weigh too much on the economic terms on which this flow could be obtained.

For the same reason I do not believe it advisable to depart from that compensation coefficient over and above the official rate of exchange which has been adopted for trade purposes, and that some persons have deemed insufficient. This compensation appears instead appropriate to the present situation of the internal market, and, properly completed by some technical detail, can become a decisive element in the normalization of our price system. It can also gradually be extended to other items of the balance of payments, so as to better equalize the national and international [illegible] of currencies.

Finance and Moral Forces - At this point someone could remark that the basis of the Government's financial policy is rather non-material, because it rests on a strictly psychological basis, hoping to work more on the mental forces rather than on material ones. But I ask you: do we in all the other sectors of political life operate on different bases? is it not on factors of a psychological nature, on ideas that appear abstract, but which policy transforms into reality, that we usually lean to solve all our problems of Government?

The basis of this economic and financial policy is formed by two elements so closely tied to each other, that we do not know where one ends and the other begins, and vice versa. On one side there are the strictly technical elements, which in this case are often of a non-material nature because everything that refers to a credit economy is non-material. Then there is the other element, this time not technical, the confidence in the possibility of overcoming today's difficult conditions. Without this confidence, or apart from it, the analysis of the technical elements would not be possible, because we would be literally crushed by it; without this confidence all our work would be not only hard, but even impossible, because everything is so devastated around us, there is so much to do and to do again, that only with the certainty of being able to overcome all difficulties, can we continue in an effort which often threatens to crush our spirit.

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In no country of the world, in the history of the last thirty years, has the monetary and economic system been exposed to the danger of a catastrophe with such a high coefficient of favourable probabilities as the one exhibited by the Italian situation during the last two years. Germany fell in 1921-23, in conditions relatively better than ours. However the monetary chaos, which logically we should have had, did not happen here and we did not have it because in the darkest hours, when everything should have pushed them to desesperation, our people, with their great common sense, knew how stop in time on the verge of catastrophe. The Italian Lira has saved itself, today we can say so with

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absolute certainty, not so much through the work of the Government, as by the will of the people, by a type of miracle that only Italy can work.

Let us go, therefore, to work as cheerfully as possible, and let us try with a mutual effort to bring back the country to the normality of its existence. Allow me to close by reminding you of a rather significant personal episode.

In a late evening of the summer of 1944, after an air raid alarm caused by a German reconnaissance plane, I was returning home with a high foreign personality in transit through Naples. We had left the shelter and everything had returned to calmness. My friend had mentioned his serious doubts on the possibility of Italy's immediate revival and I had tried in vain to convince him that our country had instead many chances to be able to come through all difficulties. Suddenly through the open door of a ground floor we saw into the inside of a house: a shop and part of a room behind it. In the shop an artisan, though it was late, was working, singing to himself. In the room behind the shop we could see the heads of two children quietly asleep on a cot. The picture, in those circumstances, was of such a suggestive power, that my companion stopped to look at it for several minutes. Then we started again, after a long silence, he said: "You are right. As long as in a country there are people like this, this country will live."

Gentlemen, we all know it: of this kind of people Italy has many. That is why I have so much faith in the future destiny of our country.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
FINANCE SUB-COMMISSION

Ref: No. 13071/2.

10 January 1946.

JAN 8 1946

REPORT OF THE FINANCE SUB-COMMISSION, HQ. AC, FOR DECEMBER, 1945

Colonel R. B. NEWBACH - Director and Chief Financial Adviser to the Chief Commissioner.
Lt.-Col. B. E. L. TEMMS - Deputy Director and Deputy Chief Financial Adviser.

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I. MAJOR FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

A. New Minister of the Treasury

1. The Government of Ferruccio Parri, which resigned on 25 November, 1945, was succeeded by a Government headed by Alcide De Gasperi on 10 December, 1945. The former Minister of the Treasury, Senator Federico Ricci (Independent, with Liberal affiliations), was replaced by Prof. Epicarmo Corbino (Liberal).

2. Prof. Corbino was born in Sicily in 1890. In 1922 he was appointed to a professorship on the Economics faculty of the University of Naples, a post which he still holds. Corbino served as Minister of Industry, Commerce, and Labor in the Badoglio Government in 1943. A Liberal opponent of Fascism.

3. The Minister of Finance is again Mauro Scoccimarro (Communist), who held the same post in the Parri Government.

4. The Undersecretaries of the Treasury, Giovanni Persico (Labor Democrat) and Pietro Mastino (Action Party) (in charge of war damages) remain unchanged.

5. The new Undersecretary of Finance is Bruno Visentini (Action Party). Visentini was born in 1914 and graduated in law in 1935 at the University of Padua. He was then appointed to the professorship of commercial law in the University of Milan. Visentini was arrested by the Fascist Government for anti-Fascist activities and was released from prison on 25 July, 1943. He had been prominent in the underground activities of the Action Party.

B. Handover of AMG Territory in North Italy

1. It was announced during December that AMG territory in north Italy, except the provinces of Udine and Venezia Giulia, would be restored [illegible]

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to the Chief Commissioner.
Lt.-Col. B. E. L. TEGGINS - Deputy Director and Deputy Chief Financial Adviser.

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B. Handover of AMG Territory in North Italy

1. It was announced during December that AMG territory in northern Italy, except the province of Udine and Venezia Giulia, would be restored to Italian Government administration as of midnight on the night of 31 December, 1945/ 1 January, 1946. The handback also included the AMG areas of Naples, Livorno, and the islands of Pantelleria, Lampedusa, and Linosa. Udine and Venezia Giulia, under AMG 13 Corps, will be under the command of AFHQ.

2. This handback means that Finance Sub-Commission will have no further operating functions as regards the financial administration of Italian Government territory. The former four northern AMG Regions of Lombardia, Liguria, Piemonte, and Venezia are being closed and the few remaining finance officers are either being reassigned to AMG Venezia Giulia or released from the Army. Approximately 15 AMG finance officers will remain in AMG Venezia Giulia, and one officer in Udine. Other than these officers, there will be no AC/AMG finance officers in the field.

See M.24.

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C. Proposed Currency Agreement (PWB 583)

1. The consideration by the Italian Government of the proposed currency agreement was of course interrupted by the Governmental crisis. The Italian Government was only just beginning to consider the agreement at a high level when the crisis occurred; the new Minister of the Treasury, Prof. Corbino, did not take office until 10 December, and he was immediately confronted with a number of urgent financial problems, including an increase in pay to Italian State employees and, in addition, the payment of a Christmas bonus to such employees. However, Minister Corbino indicated at the outset that he was anxious to deal with the proposed currency agreement as soon as possible. After he had had an opportunity to consider the question, a meeting was held on 4 January, attended by the Director and Deputy Director of Finance Sub-Commission, the U.S. Treasury Representative in Rome, Minister Corbino, and Director General of the Banca d'Italia Introna. The Banca d'Italia withdrew the objections formerly raised by it to a number of technical points in the proposed Agreement (see Section I,D, 3 of November Report of this Sub-Commission). The Venezia Giulia question was not again raised by the Italian Government. Prof. Corbino displayed an excellent grasp of the general purpose of the proposed Agreement and was obviously determined to conclude the Agreement as quickly as possible. At the end of the discussion Prof. Corbino stated that the Ministry of the Treasury would accept the proposed Agreement and that he would proceed to prepare a letter to this effect from the President of the Council of Ministers to the Chief Commissioner.

2. As provided in para. 3(c) of the Chief Commissioner's letter 13242/F of 1 November, 1945, on the currency agreement (see Appendix A of the November Report of this Sub-Commission), the Italian Government was advised as to the landed cost of Allied Military lire currency. We were informed by the Combined Chiefs of Staff that the average landed cost of Allied Military lire notes, which includes production and transportation costs, is $111.89 per box. A box of AM lire notes contains 64,000 notes in the denominations of 1, 2, 5, or 10 lire, or 32,000 notes in the denominations of 50, 100, 500, or 1,000 lire.

3. It may be noted in passing that Prof. Corbino will apparently embark upon a policy of opposition to any currency conversion program, as he spoke against such an operation in a meeting of the Council of Ministers on 28 December, 1945.

D. Italo-Swiss Trade Agreement

1. With reference to Section I, E of the November Report of this Sub-Commission, the following questions were brought to the attention of G-5, AFHQ, in connection with the Italo-Swiss trade agreement.

2. The notes verbale which were presented to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs by the British and American Embassies stated that the U.S. and British Governments could not agree to the inclusion in the Italo-Swiss Trade Agreement of provisions for the recognition and settlement of debts incurred by Italy during the period of hostilities from 10 June 1940, to 8 September 1943. It was indicated, however, that debts arising prior to 10 June 1940 might be recognised and settled. [illegible] reference to para. 3 of PWB 583, dated 3 July 1945, it would appear desirable [illegible] suggested by the

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D. Italo-Swiss Trade Agreement

1. With reference to Section I, K of the November Report of this Sub-Commission, the following questions were brought to the attention of G-5, AFHQ, in connection with the Italo-Swiss trade agreement.

2. The notes verbale which were presented to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs by the British and American Embassies stated that the U.S. and British Governments could not agree to the inclusion in the Italo-Swiss Trade Agreement of provisions for the recognition and settlement of debts incurred by Italy during the period of hostilities from 10 June 1940, to 8 September 1943. It was indicated, however, that debts arising prior to 10 June 1940 might be recognised and settled. With reference to para. 3 of PAN 583, dated 3 July 1945, it would appear desirable for the Allied Commission to be informed whether the agreed view presented by the U.S. and U.K. Governments in respect of the proposed Italo-Swiss Trade Agreement represents the adoption of a general policy by the Allied Governments regarding the payment by the Italian Government of claims arising prior to 8 September 1943. In other words, is the Italian Government now free to negotiate trade agreements with other countries and provide for the settlement of debts incurred prior to 10 June 1940 ? If, in fact, such policy has now been adopted, it would appear desirable to receive the permission of CCS to so inform the Italian Government.

3. The debt repayment provisions of the Swiss Trade Agreement were referred to CCS, as required by para. 3 of PAN 583, through the combined channel, Allied Commission-AFHQ-CCS. However, no substantive reply was received from CCS through the same combined channel, but the view of the two Governments represented on CCS were conveyed to the Italian Government through the British and American Embassies in Rome. In view of these facts, we indicated to AFHQ that we should be grateful

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to learn whether it is now the desire of CCS that the Italian Government now be requested to consult with the two Embassies in Rome, rather than with the Allied Commission, before "authorizing the use of Italian external assets for the purpose of paying claims arising prior to 8 September 1943" (para. 3 of FAN 583).

4. These views were presented to CCS by AFHQ in MAT 964 of 11 December, 1945.

E. Issuance of an Jugoslav Occupation Lira in Zone "B", Venezia Giulia

1. With reference to Section I, L of the Report of this Sub-Commission for October, 1945, the question was put to G-5, AFHQ, whether the Italian Government is required, in the case of a currency conversion, to convert the Jugoslav occupation currency as an obligation under the Armistice Terms, or whether the Italian Government is free to make its own decision, taking into consideration economic and political factors.

2. AFHQ, in MAT 957 of 2 December, indicates to CCS that, providing the situation is unaltered by the time the Italian Government is ready to initiate its currency conversion scheme, it will be suggested to the Government that they may wish to exclude Zone "B" from the currency conversion.

F. Rates of Exchange

1. On 30 November the Italian Government altered the rate between the lira and the Argentine peso. The new rate is 25 lire equal one Argentine peso; the former rate was 29.778 lire equal one Argentine peso.

2. Following the devaluation of the French franc, the Italian Government on 27 December fixed a new rate of exchange between the franc and lira, that of 84.06 lire equal 100 French francs.

G. Credit Balances of Italian ex-Prisoners of War

1. With reference to Section I, H of the November, 1945, Report of Finance Sub-Commission, we were advised by G-5, AFHQ, that upon the encashment by U.S. Army Disbursing Officers of military payment orders held by returning Italian ex-PCW, the amount of dollars to the credit of the Italian Government in the net troop expenditure account is increased, and that amounts so credited are notified to the Italian Embassy in Washington by the U.S. Department of State.

H. French Expenditure in Italy

1. In September AFHQ informed CCS in MAT 897 that during the months of April, May, June and July, French Army Paymaster in Italy reported expenditures amounting to 778,000,000 lire, of which only 77 million was for local purchases and 57 million for pay of French troops. The balance of the expenditures represented expenses in connection with the repatriation of prisoners and French refugees, exchange of French francs for Italians in connection with the French currency conversion, the expenses of the delegate of the French Admiral in Genoa, the maintenance of French military cemeteries, and certain other unspecified items. In view of the limitations contained in FAN 24 and FAN 193, AFHQ informed CCS that

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2. On 3 October 1945, AFHQ informed COS in MAT 922 that the French authorities in Italy had now agreed that the maintenance of French forces in Italy was separate from other French expenditures in Italy. The French had then requested 500 million lire for the remainder of French expenditures in 1945, this amount to be guaranteed by the allocation of 250 million francs in a blocked account in Paris. French civilian expenses (Embassy, etc.) would further be separated from military expenses other than troop maintenance, such as the refloating of French ships

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found in Italian ports. The French authorities also indicated that they intended to request application of Article 15 of the Armistice Terms to require the Italian Government to pay for the salvaging and repair of French ships.

3. In T.M 721 of 11 December, CCS stated that the Allied Commission was authorized to continue to supply funds for French troop expenses as outlined in T.M 24. CCS further directed that funds for French civilian expenses in Italy should be obtained directly by the French from the Italian Government, for example, through the establishment of the blocked franc account as had been suggested in M.T 922. CCS pointed out that T.M 24 does not authorize the provision of lire to finance civilian needs. CCS further stated that no funds should be advanced by the Allied Commission to cover the expenses of salvaging any Allied vessels [illegible] in Italian ports or to cover repair of material belonging to the Allies and taken by the Italians. Costs of such salvage and repair constitute Allied claims against Italy which should not be dealt with through the Allied Commission. CCS stated, however, that there would be no objection to the French obtaining lire for these purposes from the Italian Government by the establishment of a blocked franc account. Disposition of this account would be determined under the procedure established under the Peace Treaty or otherwise for establishment and settlement of Allied claims against Italy. We so advised the French representative on AC.

II. ALLIED PRISONER OF WAR AGENCY SUB-SECTION

A. Funds of Allied ex-POW

1. The Italian Government has declared its willingness to refund monies taken from Allied Prisoners of War but indicate that the necessary records have been destroyed in many cases. They claim that all prisoners were handed a receipt for any property taken from them and the Government wishes to honor at a later date all such receipts presented.

2. Meanwhile, all Allied Prisoners of War accounts held by Banca d'Italia in Rome, Milan and Trieste have been turned over to P.W. Accounts Office, CMF, and at a conference held on 14 December, 1945, that Office stated that the POW funds held by Banca d'Italia, Milan had been placed at disposal of the Allied Screening Commission and are now deposited with the Command Paymaster (Br.). It was agreed that the Banca d'Italia should in future report directly to the POW Accounts Office. It was stated by the POW Accounts Office that it was contemplated instructions would be issued to the Banca d'Italia to turn over all Allied POW funds to the Command Paymaster and that he would recommend that the Allied Screening Commission, in direct contact with the Deputy Paymaster in Chief, take charge of these items.

B. Confiscated and Impounded Enemy Funds

1. Though less in amount than heretofore, a steady stream of confiscated lire and non-lire currency continues to be received.

C. AM Schilling Currency

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finance civilian needs. CCS further stated that no funds should be advanced by the Allied Commission to cover the expenses of salvaging any Allied vessel sunk in Italian ports or to cover repair of material belonging to the Allies and taken by the Italians. Costs of such salvage and repair constitute Allied claims against Italy which should not be dealt with through the Allied Commission. CCS stated, however, that there would be no objection to the French obtaining lire for these purposes from the Italian Government by the establishment of a blocked franc account. Disposition of this account would be determined under the procedure established under the Peace Treaty or otherwise for establishment and settlement of Allied claims against Italy. We so advised the French representative on AC.

II. ALLIED FINANCIAL AGENCY SUB-SECTION

A. Funds of Allied ex-POW

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1. Though less in amount than heretofore, a steady stream of confiscated lire and non-lire currency continues to be received.

C. AM Schilling Currency

1. A certain number of ex POW or internees, mainly Polish, have arrived in Italy with receipts of amounts in Austrian Shillings, handed to them by Allied Military Authorities in Austria, claiming that they had been told the equivalent would be paid to them in Italy. They have been advised to see their respective diplomatic representatives.

D. Advances to Allied Representatives

1. The Norwegian Mission reimbursed this month Lire 228,000 in cash, amount of advances made to the head of the Mission, Colonel Th. H. Gulliksen.

E. General (Financial Accounting)

1. No fewer than 2 Officers and 2 Senior NCOs returned from leave during December, leaving 1 NCO only still on leave in U.K. This encouraging fact has

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enabled the Unit to attack the arrears of work, caused by the chronic shortage of trained staff, with a real hope of being completely up to date before releases and redeployment begin to take serious toll.

2. The reduction in numbers of sub-accountants in North Italy is beginning to make itself felt, and will, of course, have increasing effect in lightening the work of the Audit Section. An offset to this is that the reduced number of Finance Officers and their frequent changes in the North has in some cases lowered the quality of Reports received and greatly increased the difficulties of clearing observations raised by this office on Reports.

F. Accounts

1. The AFA Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for the period ending 30 September, 1945, was sent out on 16 December, 1945.

2. All subsidiary Statements and Schedules were published for Allied Financial Agency Operation Unit and Allied Supply Accounting Unit.

3. No new developments occurred during the month in Accounts.

4. It has been found necessary to allocate an Officer to the work of clearing Suspense Items. This measure has become essential because of the releases and transfers of so many Sub-accountants on whose accounts observations had been raised.

5. Claims against AC/AG organizations in areas where no AC/AG Officers are now located are increasing in volume. Considerable research work is entailed thereby.

R K Thompson

Colonel,
Director,
Finance Sub-Commission.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
AFO 394
FINANCE SUB-COMMISSION

Ref: No. 13071/F.

6 December, 1945.

DEC 16 1945

REPORT OF THE FINANCE SUB-COMMISSION,
HQ. AC, FOR NOVEMBER, 1945

Colonel R. B. PEARCE - Director and Chief Financial Adviser to the Chief Commissioner.

Lt.-Col. B. E. L. TRIMMS - Deputy Director and Deputy Chief Financial Adviser.

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A FINANCIAL STATEMENT BY THE MINISTER OF THE TREASURY ON 28 NOVEMBER, 1945.

I. MAJOR FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

... Resignation of the Minister of the Treasury on 22 November, 1945

1. The resignation of the entire Parri Government on 24 November was preceded by the resignation, on 22 November, of the members of the Government belonging to the Liberal Party. The Minister of the Treasury, Senator Federico Ricci, although not a member of the Liberal Party, also resigned, as he had been appointed to the Treasury by the Liberal Party after the death of the late Marcello Soleri. As of the date of this Report no new Government had been formed.

B. AC Territory in North Italy

1. As of 30 November no date had been fixed for the handover of AC territory in north Italy to the Italian Government. The delay in the handover is now resulting in an increase in the volume of work handled by AC Finance Officers, as many questions which had been deferred by the Italian Government until the handover are now becoming urgent matters and must accordingly be dealt with. This is particularly true of a number of Italian Government fiscal measures, for which the Ministries of Finance and Treasury are requesting implementation in AC territory.

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Colonel R. R. MENLAUCE - Director and Chief Financial Adviser to the Chief Commissioner.

Lt.-Col. B. E. L. TIMMINS - Deputy Director and Deputy Chief Financial Adviser.

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I. MAJOR FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

... Resignation of the Minister of the Treasury on 22 November, 1945

1. The resignation of the entire Parri Government on 24 November was preceded by the resignation, on 22 November, of the members of the Government belonging to the Liberal Party. The Minister of the Treasury, Senator Federico Ricci, although not a member of the Liberal Party, also resigned, as he had been appointed to the Treasury by the Liberal Party after the death of the late Marcello Soleri. As of the date of this Report no new Government had been formed.

B. AMG Territory in North Italy

1. As of 30 November no date had been fixed for the handover of AMG territory in north Italy to the Italian Government. The delay in the handover is now resulting in an increase in the volume of work handled by AMG Finance Officers, as many questions which had been deferred by the Italian Government until the handover are now becoming urgent matters and must accordingly be dealt with. This is particularly true of a number of Italian Government fiscal measures, for which the Ministries of Finance and Treasury are requesting implementation in AMG territory.

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C. Organization of Finance Sub-Commission at HQ AC

1. The Budgets Sub-Section has now been closed, due to the departure of the budgets officer on redeployment. All remaining finance functions relating to budgets, revenue, property control, commercial and social insurance, and banking in AMG territory have been assumed by the Director and Deputy Director.

2. In accordance with FAN 692 from COS, AFHQ has authorized the formation of the Allied Supply Accounting Agency. This agency, under the command of AFHQ but attached to Finance Sub-Commission for administration, is to ensure continuity of supply accounting and billing for both Italy and

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the Balkans. The Allied Supply Accounting Agency has taken over all supply accounting functions of the Allied Commission and accordingly the Supply Accounting Sub-Section of the Finance Sub-Commission has been abolished. The Allied Supply Accounting Agency will render its own monthly reports to G-5, AFHQ.

3. The only remaining sub-section of the Finance Sub-Commission is therefore the Allied Financial Agency.

D. Proposed Currency Agreement (P.J 583)

1. The proposed currency agreement was transmitted to the Italian Government in a letter from the Chief Commissioner dated 1 November, 1945. This letter was attached as Appendix "A" to the October Report of this Sub-Commission. As no reply had been received from the Government by 23 November, the Deputy Director had a lengthy meeting with the Minister of the Treasury and the Governor of the Banca d'Italia to ascertain the general line of thinking along which the Italian Government were approaching the proposed agreement and to learn when a formal reply might be expected. Neither the Minister nor the Governor were familiar with the status of the Italian Government's action on the proposed agreement and it was obvious that, up to that time the proposal had not received any consideration at the policy levels of the Italian Government. The Deputy Director stressed to the Minister of the Treasury that the Allied Commission considered the negotiation of the currency agreement an urgent matter, as undoubtedly did the Italian Government, and urged that the Government reply to the Chief Commissioner's letter as soon as possible.

2. It also emerged in this discussion that the Italian Government has still not formulated any plans for its projected currency conversion or fixed a definite date therefor. This fact of course operates against a speedy consideration of the proposed currency agreement by the Italian Government, as a definite plan and early date for the currency conversion would force the Italian Government to conclude the currency agreement in order to convert all outstanding AM lire and to obviate the necessity for the further issuance of such currency.

3. It appears, both from the discussion with the Minister and the Governor, and a public financial statement made by the Minister of the Treasury on 28 November, that one of the chief objections at this time by the Italian Government to the proposed currency agreement is uncertainty as to the course to be pursued regarding the Jugoslav occupation lire currency issued in Zone "B", Venezia Giulia, i.e. whether it must be converted by the Italian Government under the terms of the Armistice. This question has been referred to G-5, AFHQ, for consideration. In addition, it appears that the Italian Government may object to certain technical points in the agreement, including the physical custody of unutilized stocks of AM lire and the requirement of current reimbursement for amounts of AM lire currency made available to the Italian Government after the effective date of the agreement (see para. 3(c) of Appendix "A" to October Report).

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3. It appears, both from the discussion with the Minister and the Governor, and a public financial statement made by the Minister of the Treasury on 26 November, that one of the chief objections at this time by the Italian Government to the proposed currency agreement is uncertainty as to the course to be pursued regarding the Jugoslav occupation lire currency issued in Zone "B", Venezia Giulia, i.e. whether it must be converted by the Italian Government under the terms of the Armistice. This question has been referred to G-5, AFHQ, for consideration. In addition, it appears that the Italian Government may object to certain technical points in the agreement, including the physical custody of unutilized stocks of AM lire and the requirement of current reimbursement for amounts of AM lire currency made available to the Italian Government after the effective date of the agreement (see para. 3(c) of Appendix "A" to October Report).

B. Press Statement by the Minister of the Treasury

1. On 26 November Senator Ricci (who had already resigned on 22 November from the post of Minister of the Treasury) gave the customary half-yearly financial statement to the Italian and foreign press. The main points of this statement are summarized in para. 2 below; the complete text in translation appears at Appendix "B".

2. Highlights of the statement are:

(a) The national debt of Italy is now in round figures 1,000 billion lire (including funded and floating debt but excluding the note issue of the Banca d'Italia and the amount of AM lire in circulation).

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(b) The currency circulation of Italy is now estimated at 285 billion lire (in small-denomination State notes and large-denomination Banca d'Italia notes), exclusive of the AM lire currency in circulation, estimated at 81 billion lire. Total note circulation is thus estimated at 366 billion lire.

(c) For the fiscal year 1945-1946, revenue (including the State monopolies of tobacco, salt, matches, etc.) is estimated at 105 billion lire for all Italy. Expenditures for the fiscal year are estimated at 340 billion lire. The deficit would thus be 235 billion lire. (Finance Sub-Commission feels this figure is too optimistic - further salary increases for State employees and continuing unemployment benefits in North Italy could easily increase the deficit to 300 billion lire.)

(d) Senator Ricci reviewed the recent 5% Government bond issue (total sales of 106 billion lire) without adding anything new. He stated that no new bond issue was contemplated, and indicated that sales of Treasury bills and additions to Postal Savings were satisfactory.

(e) Senator Ricci reviewed Italy's chief post-liberation foreign exchange assets, as follows:

(i) the troop expenditure account, now credited with £150 million

(ii) the FRB. £100 million credit for supplies during the period Sept.-Dec., 1945

(iii) the £50 million UNRRA 1945 program

(iv) an estimated £36 million from remittances and export proceeds

(v) an estimated 3 million pounds sterling from remittances and exports.

(f) Ricci also referred to the supplies shipped to Italy during the period of combined military responsibility, but did not mention figures.

(g) The reasons for the delay in the currency conversion are listed by Ricci as follows:

(i) necessity of organizing 60,000 guards for banks and transport, and the mobilization of 30,000 bank employees

(ii) a sufficient quantity of the new currency has not yet been printed

(iii) diplomatic reasons relating to the conversion of AM lire, the conversion in Venezia Giulia, the Colonies, and Jugoslavia.

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(h) Ricci alleged certain figures were incomplete because he lacked data for north Italy. He further stated that in AMG territory taxes are paid to the Allies, who issue lire for the necessary expenditures. (This section of Ricci's statement is inaccurate. The normal fiscal returns are sent each month for every Provincial Treasury Office in AMG territory to the Ministries of Finance and Treasury and the Banca d'Italia. Taxes are not in any real sense paid to the Allies; they continue to be paid to the Italian fiscal system, and expenditures are authorized in accordance with normal budget procedure. We do not issue AM lire in AMG territory to meet State expenditures; the normal cash reserves of the Banca d'Italia are utilized.)

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(i) Ricci stated that he felt the tax on capital should be spread over several budgets, but that on this point the Minister of Finance held a different view. Ricci then went on to refute rumors of disagreement between himself and Minister of Scoccimarro, adding that he (Ricci) actually believed in higher taxes than his colleague at the Finance Ministry.

(j) Ricci stated that Italy must in the future have foreign loans. He feels the lira is "resisting" and can be saved from further marked internal depreciation (i.e., that prices and the cost of living will not increase further).

(k) A notable omission in Ricci's statement is his lack of treatment of the proceeds of imported supplies. He merely indicates that such receipts are not counted in the revenue estimates, and implies that collections of such receipts have been very slow.

F. Proposed Modifications of Certain Restrictions Imposed by FAN 583

1. With reference to para. 20 of FAN 583, it was recommended to C-5, AFHQ, that inasmuch as the conditions laid down in para 1(A) and (B) of T.A. 417 have been fulfilled, and the conditions laid down in para 1(C) and (D) have either been completed or are in process of completion, the requirement in this paragraph of FAN 583, specifying that the Italian Government should obtain the prior approval of the Allied Commission before authorising external financial transactions involving insurance, be rescinded by CCS. This modification would bring the position of Italian insurance companies into line with the position of banks, private companies, etc. Such insurance companies would of course remain subject to all Italian exchange and commercial controls and an Allied control would still remain to delist or retain on the Statutory and Proclaimed List foreign subsidiaries and branches of Italian insurance companies. It was felt that this recommendation is in keeping with the spirit of FAN 487 and FAN 583, and is envisaged by the last sentence of para 20 of FAN 583.

2. This recommendation was forwarded to CCS by AFHQ in MAT 955 of 24 November, 1945.

3. With reference to the second sentence of para. 5 of FAN 583, it was recommended to C-5, AFHQ, that the restriction requiring remittances from neutral countries to Italy to be channeled through US and UK banks, be lifted. This recommendation was made by CCS to AFHQ in MAT 956 of 27 November, 1945.

G. Italian Program for Import-Export Financing

1. On 26 October the President of the Council of Ministers informed the Chief Commissioner that the Italian Government intended to adopt an import export financing program whereby a Foreign Trade Fund, or "Consuglio", would be established. Out of this fund on exchange premiums would be paid to Italian exporters and into this fund would be paid the proceeds to be derived from surcharging imports, the same coefficient being adopted for both purposes.

2. The President of the Council of Ministers stated that the Italian [illegible] Committee for Reconstruction had "excluded for obvious [illegible] the lira and foreign

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G. Italian Program for Import-Export Financing

1. On 26 October the President of the Council of Ministers informed the Chief Commissioner that the Italian Government intended to adopt an import-export financing program whereby a Foreign Trade Fund, or "Conguaglio", would be established. Out of this fund an exchange premium would be paid to Italian exporters and into this fund would be paid the proceeds to be derived from surcharging imports, the same coefficient being adopted for both purposes.

2. The President of the Council of Ministers stated that the Italian Inter-Ministerial Committee for Reconstruction had "excluded for obvious reasons a modification of the rate of exchange between the lira and foreign currencies" and had suggested instead the "conguaglio" device to bridge the gap between internal and external price levels at the present rate of exchange. The Italian Government first indicated that the coefficient would be fixed at 100%; later advice is that it is planned to increase the coefficient to 120%.

3. The proposed program was referred to AFHQ for the information of CCS, as it represents the adoption of a major financial policy by the Italian Government.

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H. Credit Balances Owed to ex Italian Prisoners of War Formerly Held in the U.S.

1. The Ministry of Post-War Assistance, in a letter dated 2 November, 1945, has pointed out that numerous Italian ex POW are arriving with certificates of credit balances issued to them for pay, allowances, and other monies credited to them during internment. The Ministry has asked:

(a) is the Italian Government to be furnished with a list of the amounts standing to the credit of Italian ex POW formerly held by the U.S. ?

(b) whether the Dollars corresponding to the lire payments made to ex POW are to accrue to Italian account, and if so, through what mechanism ?

2. These questions were referred by Finance Sub-Commission to G-5, AFHQ, which in turn referred such questions to the U.S. War Department, in view of the high policy decisions required.

J. Revocation of AC's Power to Make Advances of Lire to the Advisory Council for Italy

1. Upon instructions from the Combined Chiefs of Staff, the Advisory Council for Italy was informed that the previous authorisation given to the Allied Commission to make advances of AM lire to meet the expenses incurred in Italy by the Advisory Council was revoked as of 1 November, 1945. No such advances will, therefore, be made by Finance Sub-Commission after 1 November, 1945.

2. The Combined Chiefs of Staff further stated that this decision was made in view of the fact that adequate remittance facilities to Italy have been established and in view of the agreement reached at the meeting of the Advisory Council held on 2 April, 1944, that each Government represented on the Council should be responsible for the payment of salaries and personal allowances of its delegations. Administrative expenses common to the Council should be divided equally among the participating Governments.

3. The Combined Chiefs of Staff further instructed that the various national delegations to the Advisory Council should be notified that in view of the agreement reached on 2 April, 1944, referred to above, they should make reimbursement to the Allied Financial Agency for past advances. Such notification was accomplished.

K. Italo-Swiss Trade Agreement

1. With reference to Section I, D, of the Finance Sub-Commission Report for September, 1945, AFHQ received and transmitted to AC TLM 715 of 26 November, 1945, stating that the reply to the Italian Government regarding the debt repayment provisions of the proposed Italo-Swiss trade agreement would be made by the U.S. and British Embassies in Rome. It will be recalled that the debt repayment provisions of the Italo-Swiss Agreement were referred to CCS by AFHQ in TLM 900 of 7 September, 1945.

2. The notes verbale transmitted to the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs by the two Embassies presented an agreed view which stated [illegible] 3013.

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2. The notes verbale transmitted to the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs by the two Embassies presented an agreed view which stated that U.S. and British Governments could not agree to those provisions of the Agreement which provide for the settlement or recognition of debts incurred during the period of hostilities between 10 June, 1940, and 8 September, 1943, except private debts which may be extensions or renewals of credits granted prior to 10 June, 1940. It was stated that credits given during the period 10 June, 1940 and 8 September, 1943, were of assistance to Italy in the prosecution of the war against the United Nations, and that there still remain unsettled claims and debts owed by Italy to the United Nations and their nationals.

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No objection was raised to the settlement of debts incurred prior to 10 June, 1940, and it was hoped that the inclusion of the provisions for the settlement of such debts will permit the conclusion of the Italo-Swiss Agreement, subject to the modifications required by the view stated in the Embassies' notes verbale.

II. ALLIED FINANCIAL AGENCY SUB-SECTION

A. Confiscated and Impounded Enemy Funds

1. The position regarding the authority of Italian banks to pay checks drawn by German Military Organizations on accounts blocked and later sequestrated in compliance with Allied Military Government instructions, has been made clear to the Italian Ministry of the Treasury. Banks generally have been seeking authority to pay such checks and it has been pointed out to the Ministry that all funds belonging to the German Armed Forces and attached organizations are seized as they stand and no cognizance is taken of outstanding charges made against them. In the instance of private persons either holding a check or other evidence of indebtedness issued by the Germans, instructions have been issued that such claims must be filed with the Ministry of the Treasury and the position of banking institutions is regarded in the same light. The Ministry has been requested, therefore, to issue instructions to all banks that all claims by them for losses sustained in connection with the operation of enemy Army and State accounts must be registered with the Ministry of Treasury, pending future decision as to the final disposition of these funds.

B. Exchange of Currency for Repatriates

1. Regarding the collection of foreign currency from repatriated Italians upon arrival at Naples ex ships coming from the U.S. it has been proposed to the Banco d'Italia that they have their Naples branch effect arrangements with the AMG Commissioner, Naples Command, and the Port of Naples authorities to permit Italian Customs Officials to enter the port and conduct the whole operation of search and collection of foreign exchange in accordance with Italian regulations. If the Customs are not to be allowed in the port it was further suggested that arrangements might be made to have the repatriates escorted from ship side to some building near the port gates where the Customs and the Banco d'Italia can perform their tasks. To permit the Italian Authorities to carry out the exchange will eliminate the unnecessary burden placed on the American Consulate, Allied Military Police, and Allied Port Authorities. American Consulate, Allied Military Police, and

C. Advances of Lire to U.S. Armed Forces

1. The following procedure has now been adopted in regard to notifying the Fiscal Director, U.S. Army, of withdrawals and refunds:

(a) U.S. Army Finance Officers will notify Fiscal Director, War Department, by direct telegram with copy to A.C.;

(b) A.F. will advise G-5 Section on receipt of relative advice from the

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(b) ...F.. will advise G-5 Section on receipt of relative advice from the Banking ...gent;

(c) ...F.. will advise G-5 immediately in the event of any discrepancy in the amounts notified by Disbursing Officers and advised by the Banking ...gent.

D. ...F.. ...ccounts

1. No new developments occurred during the month. It was anticipated that, with most of the experienced staff on leave, the preparation of the ...F.. Monthly Statements would be delayed. ... special point was made, however, of preparing these Statements, the lack of which would have held up the work of

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other sections of the Allied Commission or AFHQ and the following statements were published during the month:

(a) Statement of Payments to Allied Armed Forces during September, 1945;

(b) Statement of Receipts and Disbursements during August 1945, with supporting Schedules;

(c) Schedules of Purchases in Italy of Supplies during September 1945;

(d) Summaries of Allocated and Unallocated Collections from Sales of General, and of Medical Supplies, and Deposits on Returnable Containers, for September 1945, with supporting Schedules;

(e) Analysis of Sequestrated Enemy State and Army Funds for July and August 1945.

The remaining Statements and Schedules for September, 1945, were in course of preparation at the end of November.

Colonel,
Director,
Finance Sub-Commission.

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Appendix "A"

PRESS STATEMENT BY THE MINISTER OF THE TREASURY, SEN. PROF FEDERICO RICCI, ON THE ITALIAN ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL SITUATION

Rome

CONFIDENTIAL

28 November, 1945

The late Hon. Soleri, my predecessor, in a declaration to the press on 5 June, recapitulated the various figures of the total Government debt. The following are such figures compared to current ones, but I add that it is impossible to issue precise figures, as many of the data are missing, particularly those from the Northern provinces.

The following comparison does not include other Treasury debits and credits besides the floating ones, which had not been also included in the previous statement; they show however no important variations and practically balance each other.

(In millions of lire)	May 1945	Nov. 1945	Differences +	Differences -
Consolidated debt	52,945	52,945	-	-
Redeemable debt	26,369	26,350	-	19
Credit certificates	16,736	16,596	-	140
"Polizzoni" Treasury bonds	130,348	130,348	-	-
Bonds (April-August issue) .	29,866	105,000	76,132	-
Government paper currency ..	6,337	7,348	1,011	-
Total permanent debt	262,603	339,987	-	-
"Buoni Tesoro Ordinari"	144,000(1)	178,332(1)	34,332	-
Advances by Bank of Italy ..	355,000(1)	343,697	-	11,303
"Conti Correnti e Prestiti"	38,366(1)	50,601(2)	12,235	-
Current account, Banco di Napoli and other banks	56,880(1)	56,880(1)	-	-
Total floating debt	594,246	629,510	-	-
	856,849	969,097	123,710	11,462
Cash on hand	6,084	36,661(3)	-	30,577
	850,765	932,436	123,710	42,039
AM lire	61,300	81,000		

(1) Estimated, as many data relating to Northern Italy are still missing.

(2) Estimated on 30 June.

(3) On 15 November but is strongly being decreased, due to

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"Cassa Depositi e Prestiti"	38,366(1)	50,601(2)	12,235	-
Current account, Banco di Napoli and other banks	56,880(1)	56,880(1)	-	-
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	856,849	969,097	123,710	11,462
Cash on hand	6,084	36,661(3)	-	30,577
	850,765	932,436	123,710	42,039
AM lire	61,300	81,000		

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(2) Estimated on 30 June.
(3) On 15 November but is strongly being decreased, due to withdrawals, among which is 6 billion lire withdrawn by the Ministry of War.

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In about six months the debt has been increased by about 81,071 million lire, besides some 19,700 million AM lire added to the circulation.

Our circulation has remained the same as last May and is estimated at 285 billion lire, to which 81 billion AM lire must be added. To be more exact, by data just received from the Banca d'Italia at the end of June, circulation was 266 billion lire, and at the end of September only 277, plus the AM lire.

Treasury Bills have brought in, during the last few months, about 1,300 million lire each ten days, equivalent to 4,000 millions per month. Administration savings of the Cassa Depositi e Prestiti, which, as known, include postal savings, have also given a good revenue, that cannot be estimated, due to the above mentioned reasons.

The collections of taxes have been (in millions of lire):

June	3,195	for 36 provinces
July	3,034	for 49 provinces
August	5,296	for 59 provinces
September	4,949	for 59 provinces
October	5,673	for 59 provinces

not including the revenue from Monopolies for all Italy, totalling 22,147 million lire for five months, which amount is always increasing and now is practically 6 billion lire per month.

The proceeds from the loan (100 billion lire) refer to about 29,868 millions for the 1944-45 budget and 70,132 for the 1945-46 budget. There still were 36,661 million lire in cash on hand at the middle of November.

The loan was a success, the credit of which must be given to the man who planned it and who unfortunately disappeared before he could see the results. Also all those persons that organized the issue and took care of the advertising should be thanked, amongst whom On. Persico. The results of the subscribed loan for Northern Italy show 73 billion lire; Central and Southern Italy 33 billion.

Only for the latter we have complete reports, by which we find that, on a total income of 32,471 million lire, only 515 million lire were paid in bonds, 8,276 by public concerns and 23,680 in cash by the public, proportions that were never reached in previous loans.

All the banks helped in the selling. The Associazione Casse di Risparmio subscribed 11.40% of the total, the Credito Italiano 11.36, Banco Commerciale 8.41, Istituto Centrale Banche e Banchieri 7.46, Banco di Roma 7.36, Banco d'Italia 6.44, Banco di Napoli 6.30, etc.

Another investment to the Treasury has been the sale of the goods shipped by the Allies. Up to 30 September only 6,578 million lire had been collected, but large amounts will come in later.

Now is the time to say something about the supplies sent by the Allies. There are, in reference to them, several kinds of accounts to which some can be debited:

(1) The Troop Fund, to which amounts in dollars relating to the expenses made here by the occupation troops are credited. Up to now we know of a credit amounting to 150 million dollars which was made in August. We believe that further credits have been made, but we have no information on the same.

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not including the revenue from Monopolies for all Italy, totalling 22,147 million lire for five months, which amount is always increasing and [illegible] practically 6 billion lire per month.

The proceeds from the loan (184 billion lire) refer to about 29,868 millions for the 1944-45 budget and 76,132 for the 1945-46 budget. There still were 56,661 million lire in cash on hand at the middle of November.

The loan was a success, the credit of which must be given to the man who planned it and who unfortunately disappeared before he could see the results. Also all those persons that organized the same and took care of the advertising should be thanked, amongst whom On. Persico. The results of the subscribed loan for Northern Italy show 73 billion lire; Central and Southern Italy 33 billion.

Only for the latter we have complete reports, by which we find that, on a total income of 32,471 million lire, only 515 million lire were paid in bonds, 8,276 by public concerns and 23,680 in cash by the public, proportions that were never reached in previous loans.

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(1) The Troop Fund, to which amounts in dollars relating to the expenses made here by the occupation troops are credited. Up to now we know of a credit amounting to 150 million dollars which was made in August. We believe that further credits have been made, but we have no information on the same.
(2) The P.E.... (Lend-Lease) Fund which was 100 million dollars, now exhausted.
(3) The U.N.R.R.A. Fund of 50 million dollars for free supplies of medicines, first aids, etc., to which corresponds an equal assignment of lire by the Italian Government.
(4) The Post-Liberation Fund, which had to its credit at the end of October 56 million dollars, derived from our exports and emigrants remittances.
(5) The sterling fund in London which, I believe, has an availability of about 3 million pounds sterling, derived from our exports.

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The availability in dollars in the above mentioned accounts is practically exhausted, due to the supplies ordered, which will arrive during these months. Considering our foodstuffs and industrial situation, the U.N.R.R.A. will take care of further shipments for $61,500 millions, pending the settlement by the United States Administration of the new credit for 450 million dollars.

For all this we are immensely grateful to the Allies. A bad agricultural year, which in itself is practically as bad as losing another war, has further cut our resources. But it is imperative to negotiate loans for the supplies of coal, raw materials and manufactured goods so as to enable us not only to live but to reactivate our industries. Only then we will be able to fight against unemployment.

When our economic life has been restored we will pay our debts, as we paid them in the past.

We remember that around 1933 our balance of payments was active; exportations were only 1,500 million lire less than importations, a difference easily balanced by other elements such as shipping, tourist expenditures, etc. So much so that Italy was reabsorbing her loans in foreign countries.

When the proceeds from the sales of the goods, received through the above mentioned credits, reach the Treasury, the situation of the same will be considerably improved. These amounts do not appear among the revenues, but in a movement of capital, as they actually are proceeds from loans.

If also the revenue from taxes improves, as it seems to be doing, we will able to meet new expenditures without having to issue loans.

With reference to revenues, we estimate an income from taxes during the fiscal year 1945-46 of 60 billion lire for all the national territory (of which 40 as for the 59 liberated provinces). Monopolies should give, for all the territory, 40 billion lire, and minor revenues 5 billion, a total of 105 billion lire. Closer checking should assure higher revenues.

Further, the new taxes introduced by the Minister of Finance should increase the revenue by a few tens of billions between Government and Municipalities.

Also the greater revenues assured to Municipalities and Provinces will help the Government Budget, which at the present time takes care of their deficit.

It is not possible for us to give exact figures of revenues and expenditures and it is not possible to reach a complete balance because, as we have mentioned before, the financial administration in the Northern provinces is still in the hands of the Allies and we have not therefore the necessary data.

Revenues are paid to the Provincial Treasury offices under Allied control and expenditures are authorized by the Allies. We thought that the return of the said provinces would have taken place in September and under

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...ble to fight against unemployment.

When our economic life has been restored we will pay our debts, as we paid them in the past.

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If also the revenue from taxes improves, as it seems to be doing, we will able to meet new expenditures without having to issue loans.

With reference to revenues, we estimate an income from taxes during the fiscal year 1945-46 of 40 billion lire for all the national territory (of which 40 is for the 59 liberated provinces). Monopolies should give, for all the territory, 40 billion lire, and minor revenues 5 billion, a total of 105 billion lire. Closer checking should assure higher revenues.

Further, the new taxes introduced by the Minister of Finance should increase the revenue by a few tens of billions between Government and Municipalities.

Also the greater revenues assured to Municipalities and Provinces will help the Government Budget, which at the present time takes care of their deficit.

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Revenues are paid to the Provincial Treasury offices under Allied control and expenditures are authorized by the Allies. We thought that the return of the said provinces would have taken place in September and orders had been issued for bringing immediately our accounting up to date. But instead this return has been postponed for an indetermined period of time.

The expenditures listed up to now for the fiscal year 1945-46 can estimated at 76,209 million lire for normal expenditures and 106,384 for exceptional expenditures, a total of 182,593 million lire.

Among exceptional expenditures there are appropriations of 27,662 for the Treasury, mainly assigned to meet the deficits of Government administrations (R.R., postal services, and monopolies), 9,533 for the Interior, 14,590 Public Works, 55,500 War, 6,449 Navy, 1,220 Air, 10,125 Post-War assistance).

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These expenditures refer to 59 provinces. If all the national territory is taken in consideration, assuming that the other provinces will be returned by the end of December, there would be an increase of 16 billion lire for normal expenditures and 25 for exceptional, thus the total of the expenditures will amount to 225 billion lire.

To this amount exceptional expenditures must be added due to resolutions adopted or being examined at present. We will mention some of the most important:

16,000	Public Works
20,000	R.R. Works
24,000	Assistance to personnel
6,000	Bread price subsidy
3,000	Wages to port personnel working for the Allies
2,000	Mine clearing
4,000	Additional expenditures for the Interior, mainly Public Safety
1,500	Financing of Enti Annonari
3,000	Maritime Insurance
3,000	Subsidy to local Enti
5,000	Subsidy to Agriculture
3,000	Indemnity for requisitions and settlement of claims due to damages caused by the Allied Forces.
5,000	Repatriation of prisoners
17,500	Miscellaneous
Total 115,000	billion lire

To recapitulate: Total expenditures of 340 billion lire, against 105 of revenues.

In the various expenditures contemplated there are about 4,500 billion lire as war indemnities relating to personal property. Under-Secretary Mastino is taking care of the settlement of this item.

The fact that so many expenditures appear in the "bilancio di competenza" does not mean that they must be charged by the Treasury on this budget. Some of them can be postponed, particularly if there should be no funds in the Treasury and no further revenues in sight. But it must be remembered that many debts inherited from previous budgets are still to be paid.

It has often been mentioned, with reference to further eventual revenues, that a heavy tax might be applied, viz. the tax on capital which is at present under consideration at the Ministry of Finance, in connection with another operation of great importance, the conversion of the currency, which has been planned during the tenure of office of Minister Soleri for November, but was then postponed.

The following are the reasons for the postponement:

[illegible] about 60,000 agents

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24,000	Assistance to persons	
6,000	Bread price subsidy	
3,000	Wages to port personnel working for the Allies	
2,000	Mine clearing	
4,000	Additional expenditures for the Interior, mainly Public Safety	3095
1,500	Financing of Enti Annonari	
3,000	Maritime Insurance	
3,000	Subsidy to local Enti	
5,000	Subsidy to Agriculture	
3,000	Indemnity for requisitions and settlement of claims due to damages caused by the Allied Forces.	
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The following are the reasons for the postponement:

(1) Public order, and the necessity of mobilizing about 60,000 agents to protect banks and transport, besides the control of roads. Also the mobilization of about 30,000 bank employees.

(2) Reasons of a technical nature, as a sufficient quantity of notes necessary for the conversion has not yet been printed.

(3) Reasons of a diplomatic nature, as agreements must be concluded (which appear to be difficult) with reference to the conversion of AM lire, the conversion in Venezia Giulia and in the colonies, and in some foreign countries such as Yugoslavia and Egypt.

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On the whole the Treasury situation is fairly satisfactory and the outlook is not at all catastrophic as some people have tried to describe it.

.. new loan is not necessary. If it were, the conditions of the financial market are such that it should not be difficult to place it even at a lower rate of interest than the last one. Private savings with banks have been increased from 315,840 million lire at the end of June to 351,195 at the end of October and postal savings from 32,698 to 40,134 million lire.

I have been asked what I think of the tax on capital and what is my programme. I must state that when I took office I already found and have since adopted the schemes relating to the tax on capital and the conversion of currency; all I had to do was to continue this work, which I did. I will discuss at the right time the plans for this tax, as I would like to see it spread over several budgets.

Perhaps on this point my colleague at the Finance is of a different mind, but I have no doubt that on the practical side we would easily agree. I must refute in this matter rumours of disagreements between us; not only there is perfect cordiality, born of mutual respect, but I can also add that we practically agree on all questions. We have noticed that we have a complete identity of views, with the only difference, to the advantage of tax payers, that I perhaps believe in higher taxation.

I believe that considering the situation and the programmes now under way, no definitive programme should be adopted unless we want to waste our time in futile arguments on programmes which cannot be carried into reality and that only keep the country in constant turmoil. It is not with brainstorms that our present problems can be solved: all the submitted reforms encounter difficulties of execution, more than ever because the modern form of government is based on the supposition that citizens and Government employees are all honest and respect the law. A system is too easily abandoned, being deemed bad because it has given bad results. But it must be considered whether results are a consequence of the system, or if instead they are due to bad application and to the faults of the men that apply it. This is generally the case in financial matters.

The prevailing problem is that of ascertainment.

I have therefore limited myself to the carrying on of the work by continuing to control expenditures and help the general economy of the country with measures on advances, and above all by simplifying and abolishing the war set-up.

The principal aim was the protection of the lire. And I am glad to note that the lire is resisting and is no longer depreciating. You can see this in the free market; in several months the price of gold has lowered and exchange rates with foreign countries have improved. Exception is made for the dollar which is rising on all markets; that is probably influenced by strong demands (in a rather small market) relating to the movement of trade with foreign countries, which we are trying to encourage.

3003

Also in the prices of goods there has been no increase that may lead to the depreciation of the lire. Many products (metals, clothes, building materials) have gone down; foodstuffs are more expensive, due to shortage

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Also in the prices of goods there has been no increase that may lead to the depreciation of the lire. Many products (metals, clothes, building materials) have gone down; foodstuffs are more expensive, due to shortage and transport difficulties. The only remedy to this would be abundance and control of excessive use.

A demand for lire by buyers in foreign countries is also noticed, for example in Egypt.

The position is based on the trust and credit inspired by Italy. Public opinion is fairly favourable. Let us try not to do ourselves any harm by thoughtless actions, with catastrophic and alarming rumours. Much in this matter depends on the press.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Office of the Executive Commissioner

Ref: 825/20 21 November 1945

SUBJECT: Finance S/C Monthly Reports

TO : Economic Section

1. In para 3 of their 13071/F of 26 November 1944 to you, copy to Chief of Staff Section (now Ex C's Office) Finance S/C state they will supply you with 10 copies of their monthly reports for your use and for onward transmission to the Chief of Staff Section for our files.

2. No further monthly reports were received in this office until 15 November 1945, when a copy of Finance S/C's report for October was forwarded to this office.

3. We would be grateful if you could inform us why there has been this long lapse in the transmission of Finance S/C's monthly reports.

Chief Staff Officer
to Executive Commissioner

Copy to:
Finance S/C
4603/20

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3007 PA
21/11
D

ACTION ON FILE 825/20

SECRET

4603 50

SECRET CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
FINANCE SUB-COMMISSION

Ref:No. 13071/F.

10 November, 1945.

NOV 15 1945

REPORT OF THE FINANCE SUB-COMMISSION,
M.G. AG, FOR OCTOBER, 1945

Colonel R. B. MEYAMS - Director and Chief Financial Adviser to the Chief Commissioner.

Lt.Col. B. H. L. HIGGS - Deputy Director and Deputy Chief Financial Adviser.

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APPENDICES

A LETTER FROM CHIEF COMMISSIONER TO PRESIDENT OF COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ON PROPOSED CURRENCY AGREEMENT

I. MAJOR FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

A. AMG Territory in North Italy

1. No date had been fixed as of 31 October for the expected handover of territory in north Italy to the Italian Government. The continuing losses of both U.S. and British personnel have forced even further curtailment of Finance functions in the field, as the Regions of Lombardia, Piemonte, and Liguria are operating with only one or two finance officers each. All possible functions have been delegated to Italian officials, and a central office, staffed by personnel from the Ministry of the Treasury, has been established in Milan to process and approve budgets prepared in AMG territory. It has become physically impossible for the remaining finance officers to handle such budgets and the above-mentioned Central Office was established to prevent a breakdown in the financing of public services.

2. The personnel situation at Headquarters is equally serious. The Property Control Division of Finance Sub-Commission has been closed, as its officers have been redeployed, the Debts Sub-Section will be closed as soon as the general handover of AMG territory takes place. The only sub-sections to continue will be those having liquidating functions, namely, the Supply Accounting Sub-Section and the Allied Financial Agency Sub-Section.

B. Implementation of FAB 360 (New Financial Directive)

1. At the end of October Finance Sub-Commission was notified by the U.S. and British Embassies in Rome that they had received the signed copies of their respective Governments to the Italian Government's proposals of 9 January, 1945, which had

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ANNEXURES

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I. MAJOR FISCAL DEVELOPMENTS

A. AMG Territory in North Italy

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2. The personnel situation at Headquarters is equally serious. The Property Control Division of Finance Sub-Commission has been closed, as its officers have been released [illegible] the Budgets Sub-Section will be closed as soon as the general handover of AMG territory takes place. The only sub-sections to continue will be those having [illegible] functions, namely, the Supply Accounting Sub-Section and the Allied Financial Agency Sub-Section.

B. Implementation of FAO 505 (New Financial Directive)

1. [illegible] 3007 [illegible] British Embassies in Rome that they had delivered the [illegible] of their respective governments to the Italian Government's counterpart of 9 January, 1946, which had requested reimbursement in foreign exchange for the value of Allied expenditures and requisitions in Italy.

2. Accordingly, the letter requested in Appendix "A" from the Chief Commissioner to the President of the Council of Ministers, was completed as of 1 November. Such letter is based on paragraphs 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17 of FAO 505, which were the only remaining paragraphs of FAO 505 requiring implementation. The Finance Sub-Commission will give first priority to the negotiation of the proposed agreement.

(13071/F of 26 March 46)

C. Italian Exchange Rates

1. Reference para. 1. C. 1 of last month's Report : this Sub-Commission, the Minister of the Treasury was informed on 12 October, in accordance with TAC 684 and TAC 701, that the Italian Government is now at liberty to fix or negotiate with foreign countries, as may be appropriate, exchange rates for the lire without prior consultation with the Allied Commission and the Combined Chiefs of Staff. It was stated to the Minister that henceforth the question of setting or altering exchange rates is the full responsibility of the Italian Government. The Minister was requested, however, to advise Finance Sub-Commission as far ahead as possible of any exchange rates to be fixed, or [illegible] by the Italian Government, as well as any special purposes of such rates, in order that CCS may be kept informed.

2. During October the Italian Ministry of the Treasury informed Finance Sub-Commission that the following exchange rates had been established:

	Lire per 100 units of foreign currency
Argentine peso	29.770
Brazilian cruzeiro	5.437

These rates were advised to G-5, AFHQ, for onward transmission to CCS.

D. Adoption of Proclaimed and Statutory Lists

1. We were advised by the Ministry of the Treasury that these lists would be promulgated by the Italian Government through the publication of an Italian Government decree (an Italian list, on 3 November, 1943.

E. Commercial and Financial Correspondence

1. Pursuant to instructions from CCS, the Italian Government was advised on 6 October that since US/UK negotiations with Italy concerning the recognition of the Proclaimed and Statutory Lists and other economic warfare measures had virtually reached a satisfactory conclusion, authority was now given to accept resumption of normal Italian external postal, telecommunications services with the non-enemy world.

2. It was explained to the Italian Government that this authority meant that all types of non-transactional and transactional correspondence could now go forward to the countries of liberated by the Italian Government.

3. After having sought clarification from AFHQ, the Italian Government was informed on 19 October, that the term "non-enemy world" was defined as including all countries and areas except Germany, Austria, Japan, and, for the time being, Formosa, Manchuria, and Korea.

4. The Italian Government was informed that postal and telecommunications services between Italy and [illegible] non-enemy territory should be limited to ordinary correspondence. It was explained that such action by non-transactional correspondence only, [illegible] not to Formosa, [illegible] non-transac-

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2. During October the Italian Ministry of the Treasury informed Finance Sub-Commission that the following exchange rates had been established:

	Lire per unit of foreign currency
Argentine peso	39.776
Brazilian cruzeiro	5.417

These rates were advised to G-5, AFHQ, for transmission to CCS.

D. Adoption of Proclaimed List Statutory Limits

1. We were advised by the Ministry of the Treasury that these lists would be promulgated by the Italian Government through the publication of an Italian Government Proclaimed List, on 3 November, 1945.

E. Commercial and Financial Correspondence

1. Pursuant to instructions from CCS, the Italian Government was advised on 6 October that since US/UK negotiations with Italy concerning the recognition of the Proclaimed and Statutory Lists and other economic matters had virtually reached a satisfactory conclusion, authority was now given to permit resumption of normal Italian external postal and telecommunications services with the non-enemy world.

2. It was explained to the Italian Government that this authority meant that all types of non-transactional and transactional correspondence could now go forward to the permitted areas if licensed by the Italian Government.

3. After having sought clarification from AFHQ, the Italian Government was informed on 20 October, that the term "non-enemy world" was defined as including all countries and areas except Germany, Austria, Japan, and, for the time being, Formosa, Manchuria, and Korea.

4. The Italian Government was informed that postal and telecommunications services between Italy and all mutually Japanese-occupied territory should be limited to non-transactional communications. It was explained that such authority for non-transactional communications only to China, Japan, to Japan, nor to Formosa, Manchuria, or Korea, was therefore not included from the restriction of non-transactional or transactional correspondence to Formosa in accordance with the definition of the non-enemy world.

5. By effective date of the Italian Treasury's instruction reopening commercial exchanges on 3 November, 1945, it was understood by the Italian Treasury that they would issue licenses upon application and as such, but will depend upon their [illegible] Italian control [illegible] ownership.

F. Disposal of German Private Property in Italy

1. Upon instruction from CCS, the Italian Government was informed that it should not take additional action against any German property in Italy.

2. The Italian Treasury was informed that specific [illegible] in cases of sale or [illegible] should be referred to the U.S. and British Embassies for prior consultation.

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G. Proceeds of Italian Exports to U.S.

1. The Italian Ministries of the Treasury and of Industry and Commerce have inquired as to the amount of dollars derived from Italian exports to the U.S. since little information has been received in this connection. The Banca d'Italia confirmed that its export accounts in the U.S. have been credited with funds only to the extent of $ 3,044,.38.

2. G-5, AFHQ, was requested to have the necessary inquiry initiated so that we might advise the Italian Government and the Banca d'Italia when the latter's Export Account at the Federal Reserve Bank, New York, and at the Guaranty Trust Company, New York City, will be credited with the dollar proceeds of past Italian exports to the U.S.

H. Italo-Swiss Trade Agreement

1. With reference to para. I. 5 of the Finance Sub-Commission Report for September, 1945, no reply was received from CCS during October as to whether the debt equivalent provisions of the proposed agreement should be approved or rejected by AC.

J. Financial Arrangements Regarding Payment for Surplus Property and Scrap

1. The Italian Government has raised with the Allied Commission the question of the arrangements under which U.S. scrap is presently being sold to Italy. Current cash payment in Italian lire is being required by the U.S. military authorities.

2. The Italian Government in raising the question stated that they would prefer that scrap be sold to Italy on the same basis as U.S. surplus property is being sold, which was stated to be the raising of a dollar chit. It was ascertained from the Officer of Army-Navy Liquidation Committee that this latter statement by the Italian Government was incorrect, inasmuch as surplus property is being sold either for lire (up to a lire equivalent of $ 10 million) or for dollars.

3. It will be seen that if U.S. surplus property and scrap are sold for lire and such lire are utilized for payment of the U.S. Government's expenses, either troop pay or civil expenditures (Embassy expenses, etc.) in Italy, the final result would be to reduce the amount of dollars that would otherwise accrue to Italian account. In view of the fact that this question involves considerations of U.S. financial policy toward Italy, it would not be appropriate for the Allied Commission to make a recommendation, and the request of the President of the Council of Ministers was referred to the U.S. Embassy for consideration.

K. Increase in Pay of State Police

1. A question arose as to the State Police as for higher salaries have been granted to Italian [illegible] in order further safety increases. Earlier in the month a salary payment or "anticipation" of a month's pay or 2,000 lire whichever was smaller, was made by the Italian Government while the larger question of the final [illegible] was under consideration in the Council of Ministers. At the time of the payment it was estimated that the permanent increase would not be less than 2,000 per month per man employed.

2. It is estimated by the Italian Ministry of the Treasury that the increase will involve a [illegible] lire [illegible] budget.

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3. No direct requests have been made by the Jugoslav authorities in Zone "B" for supplies of AM or Metropolitan lire for the purpose of meeting governmental expenses. The only request for currency emanating from Zone "B" took the form of a request by the Baron d'Italia, Pisa, to the Baron d'Italia, Trieste, for the replenishment of its cash reserves. Permission for such transfers was given by CCS in ZAK 706, dated 23 October, 1945, and a transfer of 20 million Metropolitan lire were about to be made when the issuance of the Jugoslav occupation lire was announced.

4. It has been recommended to G-5, AFHQ, that the Jugoslav authorities be requested to give a full explanation of their action in issuing the new lire notes, together with full details as to amounts issued, and their intentions as to further issues. It was also suggested that it be pointed out to the Jugoslav authorities that their action constitutes a unilateral measure taken without consultation with AFHQ, SAC, or AMG Venezia Giulia, such consultation being considered necessary insofar as the issuance of the currency affects trade between Zone "A" and Zone "B", the monetary conversion plans of the Italian Government, and other economic and financial factors.

3002

II. ALLIED FINANCIAL AGENCY SUB-SECTION

A. Reorganization of AFA Sub-Section

1. Formerly the Accounting Sub-Section of Finance Sub-Commission performed both financial and supply accounting functions. Inasmuch as CCS has approved AFHQ's proposal to form an Allied Financial Agency, for both Italy and Balkans supply accounting, it became organizationally necessary to divide the two phases of the accounting work performed by Finance Sub-Commission. Accordingly, the Accounting Sub-Section was redesignated the Supply Accounting Sub-Section, and the Allied Financial Agency Sub-Section was divided into two units: the Operations Unit (handling and issuing AM lire to the Allied forces), and the Financial Accounting Unit.

2. AFA Florence and AFA Bari were completely closed during the month as their functions were consolidated with those of AFA HQ which is now known simply as the Allied Financial Agency Sub-Section.

B. AM Lire

1. Obtaining the lire as usual followed by their AFA purchase upon cessation of hostilities, AFA, Rome, placed all its receipts (unspent lire) in a safe custody account with the Banca d'Italia. Safe custody accounts are also maintained with branches of the Banca d'Italia at Foggia: Bari, Naples, Rome, Florence and Milan. Two vaults are now maintained in Rome under direct control of AFA, namely: one containing gold (see Key Report), and the other containing confiscated enemy property.

C. Dollar and Sterling Checks

1. U.S. and U.K. nationals on business or touring in Italy have requested that the restrictions on the use of Dollar and Sterling Travelers Checks be relaxed since the regular remittance procedure is a burdensome and cumbersome one causing delay; moreover, the present restrictions also prevent the Italian Government from acquiring much-needed exchange. Consequently, it has been recommended to G-5, AFHQ that the present restrictions be lifted to an extent consistent with the present foreign funds controls in the U.S. and U.K. The matter has been discussed with the United States Treasury Department representative in Italy, who has approved the above recommendation.

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2002

II. ALLIED FINANCIAL AGENCY SUB-SECTION

A. Reorganization of AFA Sub-Section

1. Formerly the Accounting Sub-Section of Finance Sub-Commission performed both financial and supply accounting functions. Inasmuch as CCS has approved AFHQ's proposal to form an Allied Supply Accounting Agency for both Italy and Balkans supply accounting, it became operationally necessary to divide the two phases of the accounting work performed by Finance Sub-Commission. Accordingly, the Accounting Sub-Section was redesignated the Supply Accounting Sub-Section, and the Allied Financial Agency Sub-Section was divided into two units: the Operations Unit (handling and issuing AM lire to the Allied Forces), and the Financial Accounting Unit.

2. AFA Florence and AFA Bari were completely closed during the month as their functions were consolidated with those of AFA Naples which is now known simply as the Allied Financial Agency Sub-Section.

B. AM Lire

1. Despite the procedure followed by other AFA branches with reference to [illegible] AFA, Naples [illegible] all its reserve cash (unopened boxes) in a safe custody account with the Banco d'Italia. Safe custody accounts are also maintained with branches of the Banco d'Italia as follows: Bari, Naples, Bari, Florence and Milan. The vaults are maintained in Rome and direct control of AFA, namely: one custodian, [illegible] (see Key Report), and the custodian confronted enemy property.

C. Dollar and Sterling Checks

1. U.S. or U.K. nationals and business concerns in Italy have requested that the restrictions on the negotiation of Dollar and Sterling Items be relaxed since the regular remittance procedure is too cumbersome to come within delay; moreover, the present restrictions also prevent the Italian Government from acquiring much-needed exchange. Consequently, it has been recommended to C-S, AFHQ that the present restrictions be lifted to an extent consistent with the present foreign funds controls in the U.S. and U.K. The matter has been discussed with the United States Treasury Department Representative in Italy, who has approved the above recommendation. It has furthermore been pointed out that it is not considered necessary that the regulations pertaining to the handling of Dollar Items and any to any that may be issued for the handling of Sterling Items and vice versa.

D. Unit Funds Accounts

1. In accordance with instructions received from the Combined Chiefs of Staff, the Banco di Napoli, Naples, has been requested to pay over the balance of its account for credit to the account of the Banco d'Italia, Napoli, and henceforth all Unit Funds accounts will be handled by the Banco d'Italia and its branches. The Allied Financial Agency Sub-Section will no longer have any connection with the above account. General supervision will be exercised by the Office of the Fiscal Director, MTOUSA, to whom a monthly reconcilement of the balance will be sent.

E. Confiscated and Impounded Enemy Funds and Valuables

1. In accordance with the instructions of the Combined Chiefs of Staff, the Allied Financial Agency Sub-section is to act as depository and custodian of all funds and valuables captured from the enemy.

2. Difficulties are still arising with regard to accurate determination of sources from which these funds are obtained. Letters have been exchanged with regard to the repatriation of funds withdrawn from PWB/SHP who are re-classified as friendly personnel. The final decision awaits AFHQ's formal notification, when AFC will take appropriate action with Banca d'Italia.

F. Accounts

1. The normal work of the Financial Accounting Unit continues, although at a slower rate, due to reduction of military staff caused by redeployment and leave. The Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for the period ending 31 August 1945 was completed on 15 October 1945.

2. Disposition of AFC accounts. A review of the accounts has been made, with the eventual hand-over to the Italian Government in view. Proposals have been received in Finance Sub-Committee Memorandum 1302/7 dated 3 October 1945, subject "Disposition of AFC Accounts", which has been forwarded through C-5, AFHQ, to COS for consideration and decision. When all the various adjustments have been made, the bulk of the accounts may be, upon COS direction, charged to or handed over to the Italian Government or its agencies, either as a final settlement, or for later adjustment between the Italian Government and other parties concerned - e.g. "Disbursements to AMG Venezia Giulia" and "Disbursements of Advisory Council for Italy".

3. Work has been done during the month on the following accounts in particular:-

(a) Sequestrated Enemy Funds - German. All old receipt vouchers, which usually give scanty information, and which are supported by documents in German, are being re-examined in order to make a more correct classification. It is clear, however, that a large sum will always remain as "Unspecified".

(b) Charges for Rations Consumed by Employees. Amounts received in cash, and figures recorded in a Memorandum Account where wages were paid out, have now been properly dealt with, and the appropriate sums have been credited to "Proceeds of Supplies Imported or Derived from Enemy" and "Sales Officer, U.S. Army Contingent, A.M.G." respectively.

4. The continual changes and transfers of Sub-Accountants makes it difficult to obtain satisfactory replies to checks carried out. It is impracticable, in some cases, to pursue an inquiry regarding a small item, when the writer concerned has been repatriated to U.S. or U.K. No serious items, however, are being neglected for this reason.

5. Claims against AFC continue to arise in respect of services which have been closed down. An example is a claim from Bologna for payment of arrears of cost of living bonus in respect of GMA warehouse workers. The amount claimed is 400,000 lire. The claim has some justification, but the detailed figures supplied [illegible]. Such clerical work is ready for the checking. In other [illegible]

3005

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1. The normal work of the Financial Accounting Unit continues, although at a slower rate, due to reduction of military staff caused by redeployment and leave. The Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for the period ending 31 August 1945 was completed on 13 October 1945.

2. Disposition of AFHQ accounts. A review of the accounts has been made, with the eventual hand-over to the Italian Government in view. Proposals have been recorded in Finance Sub-Commission Memorandum 1/002/F dated 3 October 1945, subject "Disposition of AFHQ Accounts", which has been forwarded through G-5, AFHQ, to COS for consideration and decision. When all the various adjustments have been made, the bulk of the accounts may be, upon COS direction, charged to or handed over to the Italian Government or its agencies, either as a final settlement, or for later adjustment between the Italian Government and other parties concerned - e.g. "Disbursements to ANC Venezia Giulia" and "Disbursements of Advisory Council for Italy".

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(b) Charges For Rations Consumed by Employees. Amounts received in cash, and figures recorded in a Rations Sales Account where wages were paid for, have now been properly dealt with, and the appropriate sums have been credited to "Proceeds of Supplies Issued or Otherwise Transferred" and "Sales Officer, U.S. Army Contingent, SACMED" respectively.

4. The continual change-over of Sub-Accountants makes it difficult to obtain satisfactory replies to queries which arise in the course of audit. It is impracticable, in some cases, to pursue an inquiry regarding a small item, when the officer concerned has been repatriated to U.S. or U.K. No serious items, however, are being neglected for this reason.

5. Claims against AFHQ continue to arise in respect of regions which have been closed down. An example is a claim from Bologna for payment of arrears of cost of living bonus in respect of 566 French-use workers. The amount claimed is 400,354 lire. The claim has some justification, but the detailed figures supplied [illegible] and much clerical work is needed for the checking. In order to [illegible] increase in such claims, a small group of clerks is being organised to [illegible] work, so that the proper routine of current handling of the accounts will not be upset.

III. SUPPLY ACCOUNTING SUB-SECTION

1. The Supply Accounting Sub-Section has in the past month been passing through a phase of translation. Many experienced officers have left for release and their places are being taken by capable but as yet inexperienced officers, and to a great extent work has been hampered by the handing over of work and responsibilities. There has been turn-over of nearly 50% of the staff in the space of two months. The varied nature of the work carried on by the Sub-Section naturally demands specialisation to a high degree, and the losses of experienced personnel cannot but adversely affect the work.

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2. Work continues in preparing the supply accounts for the period ended 30 June, 1944. The report required by T.M. 220 for the month of July was published in the third week of October. The compilation of the civilian supply accounts has been delayed somewhat by the loss of experienced personnel on release.

3. ...ne until for the ...Lire 100,000,000 ...rogram has been started. Discussions have taken place and agreement has been reached with War Shipping Administration on the preparation of "out-turn reports". The points agreed upon have been incorporated in a set of instructions which have been prepared by this Office on the subject of the preparation of an out-turn report as an accounting document. These instructions have been issued by War Shipping Administration to their agents in all Italian ports. These instructions have further been supplemented by visits of officers of the Sub-Section to Naples, Genoa, Venice, Trieste, Leghorn and Civitavecchia. These officers have contacted all the people responsible for the preparation of the out-turn reports and have explained in great detail the accounting requirements. A marked improvement in the value of these documents is already noticeable.

4. The Combined Civil ...Feirs Allied Delegation reviewed the accounts of the Sub-Section, as well as the financial accounts, between 26 October and 3 November. All the accounts were reviewed and an investigation of the documentary information and the system on which the accounts are compiled was made by them.

5. Discussions were held in the first and second week of October with a representative from G-5 Section, AFHQ, and an agreement was reached on the proposed war establishment/table of organization of the "Allied Supply Accounting Agency" to be formed under AFHQ, but attached for the time being to AC for administration, to insure continuity of supply accounting for both Italy and the Balkans. Informal information has been received that the proposals have been authorized with unimportant modifications.

Col...
Director,
Finance Sub-Commission.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

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4. The Combined Civil Affairs Audit Investigation reviewed the procedures of the Sub-Section, as well as the financial accounts, between 26 October and 3 November. All the accounts were reviewed and an investigation of the documentary information and the system on which the accounts are compiled was made by them.

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K. W. Thompson

Colonel,
Director,
Finance Sub-Commission.

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Appendix "A" 7

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Office of the Chief Commissioner

1 November 1945

13042/P

My dear Mr. Prime Minister:

CONFIDENTIAL

1. I write with reference to my letter 13042/P of 18 July, 1945.

2. I am further directed by the Combined Chiefs of Staff to inform you that the Allied Governments are now prepared to accede to the request of your Government that all lire currency issues be unified under the authority of the Italian Government. As you are aware, this request was first made to the United States Government by the Quintiori-Matteoli Financial and Economic Mission during their visit to the United States in November, 1944 - January, 1945, and was referred by the United States Government to the Combined Chiefs of Staff.

3. In order to implement the decision of the Allied Governments referred to in paragraph 2 above, I am authorized by the Combined Chiefs of Staff to enter into an agreement with your Government under which:

a. The Italian Government, or an agency designated by it, will be recognized as the issuing authority of Allied Military lire currency, including all such lire now in circulation.

b. The future currency needs of the Allied Forces in Italy, including Venezia Giulia, will be met with currency issued by the Italian Government or its designated agency, and the Italian Government will undertake to supply such lire currency and credits as may be required by the Allied Forces. Pending the time when your Government or its designated agency is able to acquire sufficient currency of your own design, Allied Military lire will be made available by the Allied Commission to your Government in such amounts as are required to meet the needs of the Allied Forces in Italy. As long as the Allied Forces use Allied Military lire rather than Metropolitan lire, it is not contemplated that an actual physical transfer will be made to your Government of the Allied Military lire which are to be used by the Allied Forces. However, in order that your Government may be currently and fully informed of the lire issued on its behalf, records of all such issues will be kept on a basis to be agreed between your Government and this Commission.

c. The Italian Government will agree to reimburse the United States and United Kingdom Governments currently for the cost of printing and transporting currency made available to your Government after the effective date of the agreement contemplated in this letter. We shall advise you in due course as to the landed cost of Allied Military lire. It is anticipated that your Government will reimburse the United States Government on a monthly basis, by means of a credit to a post-liberation dollar account at the end of each month, for the cost of the Allied Military lire made available to your Government during that month. I am directed to state that these arrangements are without prejudice to any [illegible] United States Governments for reimbursement

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...currency issues be unified under the authority of the Italian Government. As you are aware, this request was first made to the United States Government by the Quintieri-Mattioli Financial and Economic Mission during their visit to the United States in November, 1944 - January, 1945, and was referred by the United States Government to the Combined Chiefs of Staff.

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c. The Italian Government will agree to reimburse the United States and United Kingdom Governments currently for the cost of printing and transporting currency made available to your Government after the effective date of the agreement contemplated in this letter. We shall advise you in due course as to the landed cost of Allied Military lire. It is anticipated that your Government will reimburse the United States Government on a monthly basis, by means of a debit to a post-liberation dollar account at the end of each month, for the cost of the Allied Military lire made available to your Government during that month. I am directed to state that these arrangements are without prejudice to any claim by the United Kingdom and United States Governments for reimbursement for the cost of printing and transporting currency and stamps issued by the Allied Forces prior to the effective date of the agreement, as well as any unutilized balance of Allied Military lire and stamps.

4. The Allied Commission reserves the right of the Allied Governments to issue Allied Military lire or to use any other currency deemed desirable, in the event adequate supplies of lire currency are not made available to the Allied Forces by your Government at any time. I would appreciate your assurance that in the event your Government effects in the future a conversion of outstanding currency and Allied Military lire is declared non-legal tender, your Government will promulgate promptly a decree recognizing AM lire, or any other currency deemed desirable, as legal tender in Italy, if the Allied Forces should have to resort to the use of such currency or such notice.

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5. I should also appreciate your assurance that during the period in which Allied Military lire remains legal tender in Italy, your Government will recognize and maintain in force the various technical regulations regarding Allied Military lire currency adopted by the Allied Commission in consultation with the Chiefs of the Allied Pay Services. Such regulations relate inter alia to the reception of counterfeit notes, exchange of mutilated and foul notes, and destruction of defective notes. The Banca d'Italia is, I believe, familiar with these regulations. Your recognition and adoption of such regulations should also apply to the new type Italian lire currency when it has been issued by your Government and taken into use by the Allied Pay Services.

6. I would suggest that this letter and your acceptance thereof by letter be considered to constitute an agreement, which would be effective as of the date of your acceptance. It would also be desirable to indicate in your letter whether your Government itself is to be recognized as the issuer of Allied Military lire, or whether such issuing authority is to be an Italian agency designated by your Government.

7003

7. As soon as the agreement has been concluded, its supplementary details, including the keeping of records referred to in paragraph 3 b. above, the reimbursement foreseen in paragraph 3 c. above, and the currency regulations described in paragraph 5 above, can be worked out between the Ministry of the Treasury, the Banca d'Italia, and the Finance Sub-Commission of this Commission.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) Ellery W. Stone
ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Professor Parruccio Parri
The President of the Council of Ministers
Italian Government
Rome

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Executive Commissioner,
Political Adviser (A)
Political Adviser (B)
Acting Vice President Econ. Section
G-5 Section (Financial Adviser), AFHQ

be considered to constitute an agreement, which would be effective as of the date of your acceptance. It would also be desirable to indicate in your letter whether your Government itself is to be recognized as the issuer of Allied Military Lire, or whether such issuing authority is to be an Italian agency designated by your Government.

7003

7. As soon as the agreement has been concluded, its supplementary details, including the keeping of records referred to in paragraph 3 c. above, the reimbursement foreseen in paragraph 3 c. above, and the currency regulations described in paragraph 5 above, can be worked out between the Ministry of the Treasury, the Banca d'Italia, and the Finance Sub-Commission of this Commission.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) Hilary N. Stone
HILARY N. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Professor Ferruccio Parri
The President of the Council of Ministers
Italian Government
Rome

DISTRIBUTION

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND 785017 ON

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
FINANCE SUB-COMMISSION
APO 394

4603 Y

10 November 1944

18 NOV Recd

REPORT OF THE FINANCE SUB-COMMISSION

HQ AC FOR OCTOBER 1944

CONFIDENTIAL

Colonel A.P. Grafftey-Smith
Lieut-Comdr. J.J. Lawler, USCGR } Joint Directors

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B. Correspondence between AC and Italian Government on 1944/45 Budget
C. Banking Statistics
D. Supplement No. 5 to the Annuario Statistico Italiano: Money, Credit, and Public Finance.

I. MAJOR FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

A. Financing of Imported Civilian Supplies

1. On 10 October, 1944, the President announced that the United States Government would make available to the Italian Government the dollar equivalent of all lire issued as pay up to now and hereafter, to troops of the United States in Italy. Later it was clarified that this referred to only that part of the dollar equivalent of lire issued to troops of the U.S. which is not sent home by way of remittances or through purchase of War Bonds. In addition there were, and will continue to be, made available the dollar proceeds representing (a) Italian exports to the U.S.A. and (b) remittances to Italy from or through the U.S.A. The dollars made available will be used by the Italian Government to pay for essential civilian supplies to be purchased in the United States.

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3003

2. It is contemplated that the Italian Government with the Allied Commission will jointly prepare a program of essential civilian imports.

3. Although the dollars accruing from all the sources indicated will not be applied by the U.S. Government against any claims upon Italy, it is made clear that the provisions of the agreement do not affect the terms of the Armistice nor prejudice the final settlement between the Governments of the United States and Italy.

4. No similar announcement has been made by the United Kingdom, which will continue to provide its quota of essential civilian supplies but under different financial arrangements.

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B. UNRRA Aid for Italy

1. On 26 September the Montreal conference of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration announced a relief appropriation for Italy amounting to 90 million dollars. The program embraces medical care for children, care of expectant and nursing mothers, and aid for displaced persons.

C. Italian Government Financial Mission to the United States

1. In July, 1944, the Italian Government raised with the United States Government the possibility of sending a group of technical experts to the U.S. to discuss financial and economic questions. The U.S. State Department indicated that there was no objection to such a mission.

2. The Italian Government nominated as its representatives Dr. Quinto Quintieri, President of the Banco di Calabria and Minister of Finance in the third Badoglio Government (April, 1944); Dott. Raffaele Mattioli, Joint Managing Director of the Banca Commerciale Italiana and one of Italy's most prominent bankers; Dott. Egidio Ortona, of the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Dott. Taddeo Cuccia and Avv. Mario Morelli, Secretaries. The Mission, which departed on 3 November, is accompanied by Lieut-Comdr. J.J. Lawler, recently appointed as Joint Director (A), Finance Sub-Commission, in place of Col. E.H. Foley, Jr.

D. Modification of American and British Trading with the Enemy Legislation in respect of Italy

1. The Prime Minister and the President, in a joint statement on 26 September, 1944, announced that the application of the Trading with the Enemy Act would be modified so as to enable business contacts with Italy to be resumed for the benefit of the Italian people.

2. Banks and other financial institutions in the U.S. and U.K. may now reply to requests for information from their depositors in liberated Italy, documents such as birth, death, marriage certificates, wills, and legal notices may be transmitted, and US/UK and Italian firms may exchange business information with a view to the future resumption of business relationships. The resumption of private trade is not yet permissible. It is understood that no licenses will be granted for private trade transactions at the moment, since trade with Italy is now being carried on only by governmental agencies. The transmission of payment orders, proxies, and power of attorney from UK/US to Italy will continue to require licenses from the existing control authorities.

3. The status of Italian assets in the U.S. and U.K. is not in any way affected by this modification of the Trading with the Enemy legislation. The U.S. Treasury Department pointed out that the "freezing" regulations remain in effect with respect to Italian property in the U.S. and that a license will continue to be required to effect any financial or property transactions on behalf of, or involving, persons in Italy. The British authorities announced that Italian-owned property in the U.K. will continue to be under the control of the Trading with the Enemy Department and the Custodians of Enemy Property.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

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II. GOVERNMENT FINANCE

A. The Italian Government Deficit and Government Financial Operations

1. Italian Government decrees relating to finance

(a) A procedure has been set up for direct transmission of Italian government financial decrees to Regional and Senior Finance Officers, together with copies for all Finance Officers of English translations of those decrees of general interest.

(b) Recent decrees have dealt with appointments of Commissioners or Managers for several financial institutions, the issue of State notes, changes in the state budget, and the reorganization of CIL (a proscribed Fascist body).

2. The deficit for September

The indicated deficit for September was 4,060 million lire. For the first three months of the fiscal year beginning 1 July 1944, the deficit totalled 19,453 million lire, a monthly average of 6,484 million lire. Table 1 in Appendix C shows how these deficits were financed.

3. Investment in Buoni del Tesoro Ordinari

The excess of purchases over payments of Buoni del Tesoro Ordinari amounted to 2,999 million lire in September; the net investment for the first three months of the fiscal year was 9,461 million lire. Purchases and payments by area are shown in Appendix C, Table 2.

B. Taxation

1. Tax revision

(a) The draft decree revising direct taxes, of which details were given in last month's report, has been under discussion with the Minister of Finance and members of the Italian Tax Advisory Committee. On one point only has the Minister not met our point of view, namely, on the inclusion of a provision whereby wages of workmen are to be increased by 5%. This is a provision against which we entered written objection. Unfortunately, following a Cabinet discussion on the decree as a whole, the Italian Press reported the increase in wages as one of the revisions which had been approved. The Minister's case for the provision is that since the year 1940, wage increases to workmen have been exempt from taxation and that under the new decree all those increases, in fact, the total wages of workmen, will be considered for taxation purposes. He says that this is too heavy a burden. It is agreed that exempting wage increases from taxation for a section of the community is a bad practice which the Minister is wise to end, and further, that it is necessary to afford some relief to workmen, if they are not to be called upon to bear more than a fair share of the proposed increased taxation. Issue is joined on the method of giving the relief. It is thought by Finance Sub-Commission that it would have been better to have given it by an adjustment of the rate of tax or personal allowances in preference to ordering employers to increase wages. There now exists the danger that workmen, who have hitherto expected wage increases to be "tax free", may now look for future increases in taxation to be offset by increased wages. It is expected that the decree with the offending clause will be published shortly.

(b) The Imposta sull'Entrata revision decree is also signed and awaiting publication. Its provisions, with comments where called for, are as follows:

(i) The rate is increased from 3 to 4; whereas the present rate of 3% is borne partly by the purchaser (2%) and partly by the vendor (1%) the new rate of 4% will be borne entirely by the purchaser. This clears up the very confused position which obtains under the existing

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(b) The Imposta sull'Entrata revision decree is also signed and awaiting publication. Its provisions, with comments where called for, are as follows:

(i) The rate is increased from ½ to 4%; whereas the present rate of ½% is borne partly by the purchaser (2%) and partly by the vendor (1%) the new rate of 4% will be borne entirely by the purchaser. This clears up the very confused position which obtains under the existing decree.

(ii) For certain luxury goods (e.g. sparkling wines, liquors, cars, photographic materials, essences, perfumes and cosmetics) the rates are increased from 8 to 12%.

(iii) The retailer will in future pay all tax within five days of the time he receives the invoice for the goods from the wholesaler or producer. This will be computed on the selling price plus packing, insurance freight charges. This revision will close some of the many loop-holes for evasion which exist today on purchases across the counter. It was pointed out to the Minister that though the revision is a great improvement, it is still difficult to exercise control and supervision over the collection of the tax. It was suggested that when the Polizia Tributaria pay visits of inspection to retailers, it is impossible for them to be sure that the retailer produces all his invoices for inspection.

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It would have been better to make the wholesaler pay the retailers 4% and recover it from him on the invoice. The Minister thought that this would be too sweeping a change. He had no alternative method of control to suggest, so that this remains a weak point.

(iv) Tax on common and "de lusso" still wines is increased from 4 to 8% and is paid at one stage only. This does not however exclude from liability retail sales of wines by shops and restaurants who are still liable to tax on their whole turnover.

(v) Section 1 of the Decree of 13 February, 1942, exempting from tax certain foodstuffs is abrogated and all products (e.g. wheat, maize, rye, husked rice and barley) are liable to the 4% tax. There is some doubt whether it is wise to impose a tax on these staple foods. However, the Minister feels that it should be done and it must be said that no unfavorable comment on this point has been made in the Italian press.

(vi) The system of agreed co-efficients as applied to members of certain trade associations i.e., "accordi-studiocali" is abolished. Returns or estimates of turnover will now be referred from miscellaneous vendors of food, drink, etc., taxicab owners, barbers, public services, etc. Strict penalties are applied for infringements. This insistence on returns and the application of penalties is splendid and deals another blow to the inefficient "accordi" system.

(vii) Stocks held by retailers at the time the revised decree comes in force will be taxed at the rate of 2.80% on purchase price. The luxury goods referred to above will be taxed at 4.80%. This is not a practical measure as it will be impossible to ensure correct declarations. However, it will bring in more tax than would be paid under the existing system and it is the last chance of evasion of this kind which the retailer will enjoy.

(viii) On the whole, the revised decree is sound and will undoubtedly lead to a very large increase in revenue from this tax.

(c) Imposte Successione e Donazione (Succession and Gift Taxes)

The draft decree received at the beginning of the month has been withdrawn for further consideration by the Advisory Committee. Fresh proposals are expected shortly; one point only remains to be settled.

(d) Imposte di Consumo

This badly conceived, expensive to collect, and easily evaded tax is proving a very difficult one to revise. In our long-term tax plan it is scheduled for extinction. In present circumstances, it would be most unwise, if not impossible, to do this and set up a new form of local taxation in its place. An endeavor is being made to patch it once again, this time by putting it on an "ad valorem" basis. It is a revision, however, which calls for considerable research into commodity values, and some time must elapse before it is ready.

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certain foodstuffs is abrogated and all products (e.g. wheat, maize, rye, husked rice and barley) are liable to the 4% tax. There is some doubt whether it is wise to impose a tax on these staple foods. However, the Minister feels that it should be done and it must be said that no unfavourable comment on this point has been made in the Italian press.

(vi) The system of agreed co-efficients as applied to members of certain trade associations i.e., "accordi-sindacali" is abolished. Returns or estimates of turnover will now be referred from miscellaneous vendors of food, drink, etc., taxicab owners, barbers, public servicers, etc. Strict penalties are applied for infringements. This insistence on returns and the application of penalties is splendid and deals another blow to the inefficient "accordi" system.

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(e) Conclusion

On the whole, the position with regard to tax revisions continues to be satisfactory. It is considered that the Minister is proceeding as rapidly as possible to revise existing tax decrees by increasing rates and overhauling the assessment machinery. This is preferable to imposing new measures of taxation which would put too great a strain on depleted office staffs throughout the country.

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2. Revenue Stimulation

(a) As the forward Regions, for which Revenue officers were withdrawn for general finance work, have not commenced to function, it has been found possible to retain the services of one officer on stimulation work. He is working in the Province of Frosinone, more than half of which suffered very severe damage during the fighting in the Rapido and Liri valleys. In the three revenue districts of Cassino, Pontecorvo and Frosinone all the taxation offices and many of the records were destroyed. No member of the Ispettorato has yet visited the district and steps are being taken to have this done. During September, the Arezzo tax collection offices, which did not function in July and August owing to war damage, began to function again. This district needs assistance and arrangements have been made with one of the Regions for the loan of a Revenue officer for a short time.

(b) Very little progress has been made in the setting up of Appeal Commissions. In badly damaged areas and those provinces recently taken over from the Armies, the difficulties are readily understood but examination of Appendix A will show that there are a number of provinces where the Intendente might well be stimulated into action.

(c) An instruction was prepared and sent to Regions for the guidance of Provincial offices of the "Reale Automobile Club d'Italia" on the accounting of taxes collected.

(d) During the month of October, 32 tons of essential government stamped paper and printed forms were transported and distributed to various centers in liberated Italy, and 80 tons of blank paper for the local printing of government forms were sent from Rome to Sicily. In the arranging of transportation and distribution of printed forms and government stamped paper, a number of governmental departments are normally involved, but, with the object of economizing in transport and avoiding confusion, it was suggested to the Italian Government that one official should be nominated to deal with this problem as a whole. This suggestion has been accepted and it is hoped that it will result in the best use being made of available transportation facilities.

3. Revenue Collections

(a) To furnish a picture of the cash collections side of the Italian State Accounts for the war years, with a breakdown of the contribution made by taxation, some analysis work has been carried out. The results are shown below:

Italian State Revenue Collections
Comparative Schedule showing total cash collections
during the fiscal years 1940/41, 1941/42, and 1942/43.
(Fiscal year ends 30th June)
(Millions of lire)

	1940/41	1941/42	1942/43
Customs & Indirect Taxes on Consumption.			
Spirits and Beer	510.6	375.7	196.8
Sugar	1.242.3	1.324.7	1.260.3
Gas & Electricity	499.1	522.0	535.0

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(b) Very little progress has been made in the setting up of Appeal Commissions. In badly damaged areas and those provinces recently taken over from the Axis, the difficulties are readily understood but examination of Appendix A will show that there are a number of provinces where the Intendente might well be stimulated into action.

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(Fiscal year ends 30th June)
(Millions of lire)

	1940/41	1941/42	1942/43
Customs & Indirect Taxes on Consumption.			
Spirits and Beer	510.6	575.7	196.8
Sugar	1.242.3	1.524.7	1.260.3
Gas & Electricity	499.1	522.0	555.0
Mineral Oil (Home Produced)	1.457.6	539.8	691.1
Mineral Oil (Imported)	671.0	825.6	566.6
Customs & Maritime Dues	1.417.9	1.612.7	1.803.1
Sundries	581.4	695.5	626.4
	6.379.9	6.896.0	5.779.3
Monopolies.			
Tobacco	3.933.7	5.462.9	7.854.7
Salt	354.7	382.9	336.6
Sundries	217.9	173.9	142.8
	4.506.3	6.019.7	8.083.7

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(Italian State Rev.Coll., cont'd.)

	1940/41		1941/42		1942/43	
Lotto & Lottery.		537.9		546.8		505.0
Direct Taxes.						
Farm Lands	157.4		150.9		180.1	
Buildings	343.6		346.2		342.4	
Income Tax	4,152.7		4,193.7		5,123.7	
Bachelor Tax	257.3		201.6		184.7	
Personal Wealth	947.3		1,172.6		1,256.6	
Surtax on Incomes over Lire 10,000	632.4		678.0		754.5	
Special Taxes on Capital	1,024.4		832.1		530.9	
Special 2% on Salaries and Wages	184.8		296.3		452.3	
War Profits Tax	-		93.3		701.5	
Sundries	314.6		368.3		434.7	
		7,995.1		8,333.4		9,991.4
Indirect Taxes.						
Turnover Tax on Goods and Services	4,661.3		5,641.1		5,460.0	
Sundry Registration Charges and Stamp Taxes on Transfers of Property, Business Transactions, etc.	3,836.3		4,968.9		6,103.9	
Duties on Property Succession(Death & Gift)	271.6		334.4		221.9	
		8,771.2		10,945.0		11,806.7
Receipts from Crown Lands.		176.7		211.5		509.5
Net Surpluses Accruing to State.						
Surplus of State Railways	-		-		-	
Share of Surplus of Postal Services & Telegraphs	-		235.0		-	
Share of Surplus of State Telephones	20.3		-		67.6	
Net Profits of the Autonomous Administr. of the State	449.2		266.5		441.8	
Other Receipts (Acque, Savings Banks, Judicial Deposits, Postal Savings,						

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	947.3	1,172.6	1,386.6	
Surtax on Incocns over Lire 10,000	638.4	678.0	754.5	
Special Taxes on Capital	1,024.4	832.1	530.9	
Special 2% on Salaries and Wages	184.8	296.3	452.3	
War Profits Tax	-	93.5	701.5	
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Net Surpluses Accruing to State.				
Surplus of State Railways	-	-	-	
Share of Surplus of Postal Services & Telegraphs	-	235.0	-	
Share of Surplus of State Telephones	20.3	-	67.6	3001
Net Profits of the Autonomous Administr. of the State	449.2	266.5	441.8	
Other Receipts (Roads, Savings Banks, Judicial Deposits, Postal Savings, Postal Bonds, Banana Monopoly).	-	-	117.1	
	469.5	501.5	626.5	

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(Italian State Rev.Coll., Cont'd.)

	1940/41	1941/42	1942/43
Contributions from Ministry of Communications & Ministry of Foreign Affairs.	40.7	39.9	66.3
Receipts from Smaller Public services.	269.4	302.5	322.7
Repayments & Contributions towards Expenses.	897.0	591.7	997.7
Special Receipts & Contributions.	251.1	96.9	376.2
OTHER RECEIPTS	1,439.0	1,597.2	2,486.9
Total Ordinary Revenue	31,743.8	35,312.1	41,952.1
Extraordinary Revenue	783.2	3,246.3	3,831.9
Capital Movements			
Increase in Debt	18,939.3	46,551.2	50,433.1
Increase in Monetary Issue	887.9	1,393.4	1,274.1
Sundries	766.4	724.6	551.2
	20,593.6	48,669.2	52,258.3
TOTAL CASH COLLECTIONS	53,120.6	87,227.6	97,642.3

A summary of these results is as follows:-

(Millions of lire)

	Tax Collections	Other Revenue	Collections of a Capital Nature	Total Collections
Fiscal year to				
30 June 1941	28,190.4	3,553.4	21,376.8	53,120.6
30 June 1942	31,740.9	3,571.2	51,915.5	87,227.6
30 June 1943	36,166.1	5,386.0	56,090.2	97,642.3

(b) Taxation collections for the fiscal year to 30 June 1943, insofar as they apply to current assessments for that year, (Competence), were further analysed for the purpose of illustrating the regional incidence of taxation. For purposes of

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	269.4	302.5	322.7
Repayments & Contributions towards Expenses.	897.0	991.7	997.7
Special Receipts & Contributions.	261.1	306.9	376.2
OTHER RECEIPTS	1,439.0	1,597.2	2,486.9
Total Ordinary Revenue	31,743.8	35,312.1	41,558.1
Extraordinary Revenue	783.2	3,246.3	3,831.9
Capital Movements			
Increase in Debt	18,939.3	46,551.2	50,433.
Increase in Monetary Issue	887.9	1,393.4	1,274.
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30 June 1942	31,740.9	3,571.2	51,915.5	87,227.6
30 June 1943	36,166.1	5,386.0	56,090.2	97,642.3

(b) Taxation collections for the fiscal year to 30 June 1945, insofar as they apply to current assessments for that year, (Competenza), were further analysed for the purpose of illustrating the regional incidence of taxation. For purposes of comparison, there has also been included on the schedule below the current tax collections, (Competenza), for the fiscal year to 30 June 1944, in respect of the 44 liberated provinces from which returns have been received.

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Comparative statement of tax receipts for the fiscal years 1942/43 and 1943/44, showing the incidence of State Taxation in each Province

	Resident Population (1936 census)	Tax Collections (Million lire) 1942/43	1943/44	Collections per Head of Population (lire) 1942/43	1943/44	% 1943/44 to 1942/43
Sicily						
Agrigento	418.265	48.1	59.0	115	141	123
Caltanissetta	256.687	36.0	44.8	140	174	124
Catania	713.160	309.5	194.4	434	273	63
Enna	218.294	27.2	35.9	125	165	132
Messina	627.093	132.8	90.9	212	145	68
Palermo	890.752	389.5	455.0	437	511	117
Ragusa	223.086	29.1	43.7	130	196	151
Siracusa	277.572	40.8	64.8	147	233	159
Trapani	375.169	54.8	104.9	146	280	192
	4.000.078	1.067.8	1.093.4	267	273	102
Sardinia						
Cagliari	507.201	212.6	229.2	419	452	108
Nuoro	224.943	21.6	32.5	96	144	150
Sassari	302.362	51.6	99.7	171	330	193
	1.034.206	285.8	361.4	272	350	128
Puglie						
Bari	1.010.907	804.3	1.257.3	796	1.244	156
Brindisi	254.062	54.9	83.0	216	327	151
Foggia	523.612	157.2	141.8	300	271	90
Taranto	321.988	130.0	121.9	404	379	94
Lecce	526.553	92.1	138.1	175	262	150
	2.637.022	1.238.5	1.742.1	470	661	141
Lucania						
Matera	166.776	26.8	30.5	160	183	114
Potenza	376.486	39.3	38.5	105	102	97
	543.262	66.1	69.0	122	127	104
Calabria						
Catanzaro	606.364	136.0	97.8	224	161	73
Cosenza	587.065	67.6	86.1	115	150	130
Reggio Cal.	578.262	108.1	68.1	187	118	63
	1.771.691	311.7	254.0	176	142	81
Campania						
Avellino	451.466	51.7	53.0	115	118	3903
Benevento	349.707	43.7	40.2	125	115	92
Naples	2.192.245	1.585.4	987.2	723	450	62
Salerno	705.277	132.6	104.8	187	149	80
	3.698.695	1.813.4	1.185.2	490	320	65
Lazio						
Frosinone	445.607	51.6	18.5	116	41	36

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[illegible]	[illegible]	132.8	90.9	212	145	63
[illegible]	890.752	389.5	455.0	437	511	117
Ragusa	223.086	29.1	43.7	130	196	131
Siracusa	277.572	40.8	64.8	147	233	159
Trapani	375.169	54.8	104.9	145	230	132
	4.000.078	1.067.3	1.093.4	267	273	102
Sardinia						
Cagliari	507.201	212.6	229.2	419	452	108
Nuoro	224.643	21.6	32.5	96	144	150
Sassari	302.362	51.6	99.7	171	330	193
	1.034.206	285.8	361.4	272	350	126
Puglie						
Bari	1.010.907	804.3	1.257.3	756	1.244	156
Brindisi	254.062	54.9	83.0	215	327	151
Foggia	523.612	157.2	141.8	300	271	90
Taranto	321.388	130.0	121.9	404	379	54
Lecce	526.553	92.1	178.1	175	262	150
	2.637.022	1.238.5	1.742.1	470	661	[illegible]
Lucania						
Matera	166.776	26.8	30.5	160	183	114
Potenza	376.486	39.3	38.5	105	102	97
	543.262	66.1	69.0	122	127	104
Calabria						
Catanzaro	606.364	136.0	97.8	224	161	73
Cosenza	587.025	67.6	88.1	115	150	130
Reggio Cal.	578.262	108.1	68.1	187	118	63
	1.771.651	311.7	254.0	176	142	81
Campania						
Avellino	451.466	51.7	53.0	115	118	[illegible]
Benevento	349.707	43.7	40.2	125	115	92
Naples	2.192.245	1.535.4	937.2	723	450	62
Salerno	705.277	132.6	104.8	187	149	80
	3.696.695	1.813.4	1.185.2	490	320	65
Lazio						
Frosinone	445.607	51.6	10.5	116	24	21
Littoria	227.218	54.8	23.8	241	105	44
Rieti	174.961	38.1	32.9	218	188	86
Rome	1.562.580	4.872.7	3.692.2	3.118	2.362	76
Viterbo	236.722	48.4	33.4	204	141	69
	2.647.088	5.065.6	3.79[illegible].8	1.514	1.43[illegible]	75
Abruzzi & Molise						
Aquila	365.716	75.2	37.7	205	103	50
Campobasso	399.095	44.3	36.8	111	92	83
Chieti	374.727	59.4	18.3	156	33	21
Pescara	211.561	205.7	59.2	970	279	29
Teramo	249.532	32.4	26.5	130	106	82
	1.600.631	417.0	172.5	260	108	42

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Firenze	853.032	1,123.3	1,160.3	1,317	1,360	103
Grosseto	185.901	169.4	53.8	911	290	32
Livorno	249.458	481.4	No Return	1,933	-	-
Lucca	352.205	87.9	90.3	256	257	103
Massa-Carrara	196.716	37.4	Enemy Occupied	190	-	-
Pisa	341.428	122.1	No Return	358	-	-
Pistoia	210.950	59.2	No Return	281	-	-
Siena	268.459	389.2	332.4	1,452	1,241	85
	2.974.439	2.528.5	-	850	-	-
Puglie (6 Prova)						
	3.339.058	2,998.8	Enemy Occupied	898	-	-
Liguria (4 Prova.)						
	1.456.915	2,462.5	Enemy Occupied	1,678	-	-
Lombardia (9 Prova.)						
	5.836.342	8,678.8	Enemy Occupied	1,407	-	-
Piemonte (7 Prova.)						
	3.506.134	3,620.5	Enemy Occupied	1,033	-	-
Veneto (8 Prova.)						
	4.287.806	2,[illegible].7	Enemy Occupied	678	-	-
Venezia Giulia e Zara (5 Prova.)						
	577.287	1,183.5	Enemy Occupied	1,211	-	-
Venezia Trid.(2 Prova.)						
	962.029	452.4	Enemy Occupied	676	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	42.993.602	35.781.2	-	837	-	-

In considering the individual provincial results it should be borne in mind that provincial tax yields are frequently influenced by special circumstances, for instance, customs duties at ports, the existence of tobacco and salt monopoly undertakings, and, in the case of Rome province, the existence of the head offices of large financial institutions in Rome. From a general point of view, however, the figures on the schedule can be taken as a fair indication of the regional distribution of wealth in Italy, and it is interesting to note that liberated Italy, which at present includes 53% of the resident population and the important revenue producing province of Rome, only contributed 38% of the 1942/43 tax yield. This indicates clearly the relative poverty of most of liberated Italy, and the provincial "per capita" tax collection figures on the schedule show where the poverty is most in evidence.

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Umbria						
Perugia	534.359	121.7	110.6	228	207	91
Terni	121.559	54.7	24.3	285	179	63
	656.918	176.4	134.9	243	200	82
Marche						
Ancona	572.229	320.3	257.3	861	692	80
Ascoli	303.869	56.1	53.5	185	176	95
Macerata	290.057	66.6	57.1	229	197	86
Pesaro	311.916	61.2	63.5	136	204	104
	1.278.071	504.2	431.4	394	338	86
Toscana						
Arezzo	316.380	58.6	48.7	186	154	83
Firenze	853.032	1.123.3	1.160.3	1.317	1.360	103
Grosseto	185.801	169.4	53.8	911	290	32
Livorno	249.468	481.4	No Return	1.933	-	-
Lucca	352.205	87.9	90.3	250	257	103
Massa-Carrara	196.716	37.4	Enemy Occupied	190	-	-
Pisa	341.428	122.1	No Return	358	-	-
Pistoia	210.950	59.2	No Return	281	-	-
Siena	268.459	389.2	332.4	1.452	1.241	85
	2.974.439	2.528.5	-	650	-	-
Emilia (6 Provs)						
	3.359.058	2.938.8	Enemy Occupied	898	-	-
Liguria (4 Provs.)						
	1.466.915	2.462.5	Enemy Occupied	1.678	-	-
Lombardia (9 Provs.)						
	5.836.342	8.673.8	Enemy Occupied	1.487	-	-
Piemonte (7 Provs.)						
	3.506.134	3.620.3	Enemy Occupied	1.033	-	-
Veneto (8 Provs.)						
	4.287.806	2.905.7	Enemy Occupied	678	-	-
Venezia Giulia & Zara (5 Provs.)						
	977.257	1.183.5	Enemy Occupied	1.211	-	-
Venezia Trid.(2 Provs.)						
	662.229	452.4	Enemy Occupied	676	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	42.993.602	35.781.2	-	837	-	-

In considering the individual provincial results it should be borne in mind that provincial tax yields are frequently influenced by special circumstances, for instance, customs duties at ports, the existence of tobacco and salt monopoly under-

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Arezzo	316.380	58.6	48.7	166	154	83	
Firenze	853.032	1,123.3	1,160.3	1,317	1,368	103	
Grosseto	185.901	169.4	55.8	911	290	32	
Livorno	249.468	481.4	No Return	1,933	-	-	
Lucca	352.205	87.9	90.3	250	257	103	
Massa-Carrara	196.716	37.4	Enemy Occupied	190	-	-	
Pisa	341.428	122.1	No Return	358	-	-	
Pistoia	210.950	59.2	No Return	281	-	-	
Siena	268.459	189.2	232.4	1,452	1,241	85	
	2.974.439	2.528.5	-	850	-	-	

Emilia (6 Provs.)

1.339.058	2.995.8	Enemy Occupied	898	-	-

Liguria (4 Provs.)

1.466.915	2.462.5	Enemy Occupied	1,678	-	-

Lombardia (9 Provs.)

5.836.342	8.678.8	Enemy Occupied	1,487	-	-

Piemonte (7 Provs.)

3.506.134	3.620.5	Enemy Occupied	1,033	-	-

Veneto (8 Provs.)

4.287.306	2.905.7	Enemy Occupied	678	-	-

Venezia Giulia
& Zara (5 Provs.)

977.257	1.183.5	Enemy Occupied	1,211	-	-

Venezia Trid.(2 Provs.)

262.023	452.4	Enemy Occupied	676	-	-

GRAND TOTAL	42.993.602	35.781.2	-	837	-	-

In considering the individual provincial results it should be borne in mind that provincial tax yields are frequently influenced by special circumstances, for instance, customs duties at ports, the existence of tobacco and salt monopoly undertakings, and, in the case of Rome province, the existence of the head offices of large financial institutions in Rome. From a general point of view, however, the figures on the schedule can be taken as a fair indication of the regional distribution of wealth in Italy, and it is interesting to note that liberated Italy, which at present includes 53% of the resident population and the important revenue producing province of Rome, only contributed 38% of the 1942/43 tax yield. This indicates clearly the relative poverty of most of liberated Italy, and the provincial "per capita" tax collection figures on the schedule show where the poverty is most in evidence.

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As a means of estimating the probable tax collections for the whole of Italy for the fiscal year to 30 June 1945, the figures on the above schedule can be used as follows:

(Millions of lire)

	Tax Collections 1942/43	1943/44	% 1943/44 to 1942/43
Provinces from which returns have been received.	12.774.9 (1)	10.932.2 (1)	85. (1)
Provinces from which no returns have been received.	23.606.3 (2)	19.555.1 (2)	866 (2)
	35.781.2 (1)	30.487.3 (2)	85% (2)

(1) Actual figures
(2) Estimated figures.

Unless the results achieved in northern Italy prove to be very different from the results achieved in the recently liberated provinces, the amount of 30,487.3 million lire brought out by the above method would appear to be a fair estimate of the total tax collections for the whole of Italy for the fiscal year to 30 June 1944.

(c) Fiscal year 1944/45 - first quarter to 30 September 1944.

The cash collections in respect of those provinces of liberated Italy from which returns have been received are shown below:

Schedule showing the gross cash collections, including Treasury (Caps 10), for the first quarter of the fiscal year 1944/45 in respect of 44 provinces of liberated Italy from which revenue returns have been received.
(Millions of lire)

	Collections on Account			
	Current Year (Competenza) July & Aug. 44	Sept. 44	Former Years (Residui)	Total Collections July to September, 1944
Sicily				
Agrigento	12.4	8.0	0.7	21.1
Caltanissetta	10.7	4.0	1.4	16.1
Catania	59.5	22.7	0.9	83.1
Enna	8.2	6.3	0.8	15.3
Messina	24.1	9.8	1.5	35.4
Palermo	91.0	31.0	33.9	155.9
Ragusa	9.2	3.8	0.8	13.8
Siracusa	19.1	5.0	2.0	26.1
Trapani	20.3	10.0	4.8	35.1
	254.5	100.6	45.1	401.2

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	12.774.9 (1)	10.932.2 (1)	85% (1)	
Provinces from which no returns have been received.	23.006.3 (2)	19.555.1 (2)	85% (2)	
	35.781.2 (1)	30.487.3 (2)	85% (3)	

(1) Actual figures
(2) Estimated figures.

Unless the results achieved in northern Italy prove to be very different from the results achieved in the recently liberated provinces, the amount of 30,487.3 million lire brought out by the above method would appear to be a fair estimate of the total tax collections for the whole of Italy for the fiscal year to 30 June 1944.

(c) Fiscal year 1944/45 - first quarter to 30 September 1944.

The cash collections in respect of those provinces of liberated Italy from which returns have been received are shown below:

Schedule showing the gross cash collections, including Treasury (Type 10), for the first quarter of the fiscal year 1944/45 in respect of 44 provinces of liberated Italy from which revenue returns have been received.
(Millions of lire)

	Collections on Account			
	Current Year (Competenza)		Former Years (Residui)	Total Collections July to 30th September, 1944
	July & Aug. 44	Sept. 44		
Sicily				
Agrigento	12.4	8.0	0.7	21.1
Caltanissetta	10.7	4.0	1.4	16.1
Catania	59.5	22.7	0.9	83.1
Enna	8.2	6.3	0.8	15.3
Messina	24.1	9.8	1.5	35.4
Palermo	91.0	31.0	33.2	155.2
Ragusa	9.2	3.8	0.8	13.8
Siracusa	19.1	5.0	2.0	26.1
Trapani	20.3	10.0	1.8	32.1
	254.5	100.6	43.1	398.2
Sardinia				
Cagliari	65.9	24.1	51.2	141.2
Nuoro	4.3	2.4	0.8	7.5
Sassari	13.2	6.1	2.1	21.4
	83.4	32.6	54.1	170.1
Puglie				
Bari	226.3	105.5	12.9	344.7
Brindisi	16.1	7.6	1.7	25.4
Foggia	26.2	12.8	3.9	42.9
Taranto	28.6	21.4	1.7	51.7
Lecce	40.8	15.8	2.7	59.3
	338.0	163.1	23.1	524.2

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Lacerta				
Ictinia	7.7	2.2	0.2	10.1
Echinus	10.5	2.8	2.4	15.7
	18.2	5.0	2.3	25.5
Libertas-Pisces				
Aquila	5.3	2.4	1.3	9.0
Chaconburro	7.5	4.5	0.2	12.2
Chloris	3.3	5.2	2.5	11.0
Pegasus	0.7	2.6	5.5	8.8
Tercio	7.2	1.3	0.1	8.6
	20.0	16.2	9.6	49.3
Lepus				
Procyon	0.6	1.0	0.2	1.8
Lattorre	0.1	2.6	0.1	2.8
Ricci	4.0	0.3	0.1	5.0
Roma	206.6	159.3	12.5	18.0
Vitorio	5.5	1.0	0.0	16.3
	236.2	126.1	29.0	502.5
Libra				
Portugia	9.9	3.2	4.0	17.1
Zorro		No Returns		
Mercho				
Lucre	2.9	8.6	1.0	12.5
Lucil Floro		No Returns		
Lucertas	8.1	3.5	9.2	20.8
Pegaro		No Returns		
	11.0	12.1	10.2	33.3
Piscoma				
Lobo	Nil.	1.9	0.3	2.3
Plorano	17.7	83.3	11.8	108.8
Crusato	6.9	6.6	7.0	20.5
Eagloro		No Returns		
Lupo	33.5	0.7	-	34.2

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Zorro		No Returns		
Mercho				
Lucre	2.9	8.6	1.0	12.5
Lucil Floro		No Returns		
Lucertas	8.1	3.5	9.2	20.8
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Chloris	3.3	5.2	2.5	11.0
Pegasus	0.7	2.6	5.5	8.8
Tercio	7.2	1.3	0.1	8.6
	20.0	16.2	9.6	49.3
Lepus				
Procyon	0.6	1.0	0.2	1.8
Lattorre	0.1	2.6	0.1	2.8
Ricci	4.0	0.3	0.1	5.0
Roma	206.6	159.3	12.5	18.0
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Plorano	17.7	83.3	11.8	108.8
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Eagloro		No Returns		
Lupo	33.5	0.7	-	34.2

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Avellino	9.6	5.0	1.1	15.7	1.3	2.4	1.3	5.3	0.6	1.0	0.2	9.5	2.9	5.6	1.0	12.5	2.3	1.9	0.3	21.6	4.3	1.6	0.2
Benevento	10.5	3.8	1.1	15.4	0.5	4.5	0.5	7.5	0.1	2.6	0.4			3.5		20.8	108.0	83.3	11.8	127.9	0.5	2.8	0.1
Napoli	296.4	160.7	4.0	41.1	2.6	2.6	2.6	3.3	0.1	0.9	0.1						80.5	5.6	7.0		20.2	3.0	14.3
Salerno	25.0	13.2	0.4	30.5	1.3	1.3	0.1	0.7	4.0	2.3	2.0						34.2				0.2		2.0
	341.5	182.7	5.6	243.6	9.2	10.8	9.7	26.4	326.6	159.8	156.7	9.5	2.9	8.1	1.0	12.5	730.4	730.7	30.7	149.7	20.2	7.4	16.3
Abruzzi-Molise																							
Aquila																							
Campobasso																							
Chieti																							
Pescara																							
Teramo																							
Lazio																							
Frosinone																							
Littoria																							
Rieti																							
Roma																							
Viterbo																							
Umbria																							
Perugia																							
Terni																							
Marche																							
Ancona																							
Ascoli Piceno																							
Macerata																							
Pesaro																							
Toscana																							
Arezzo																							
Firenze																							
Grosseto																							
Livorno																							
Lucca																							
Massa Carrara																							
Pisa																							
Pistoia																							
Siena																							
Grand total																							

No returns for September 1944 were received from the liberated provinces of Terni, Ascoli Piceno, Pesaro, Leghorn, Pisa and Pistoia. The cash collections include an omnibus item "Treasury"(Capo X) which is mainly made up of receipts of a capital nature. In order therefore to show the position with regard to tax revenue collections, the total cash collections of lire 2,518.4 million have been analysed, and the result is given below:

All Provinces of Liberated Italy

Schedule showing composition of gross revenue collections for the first quarter of the fiscal year 1944/45 (July, August, & Sept. 1944)
(Millions of lire)

	Collections on Account				
	Current Year (Competenza) July 1944	Aug.1944	Sept.1944	Former Yrs. (Residui)	Total for Quarter to 30 Sept.1944
Capo 1. Manufacturing Taxes.	19.4	42.6	31.1	4.5	97.6
Capo 2. Customs & Maritime Charges.	26.8	37.9	38.4	3.2	106.3
Capo 4. Monopolies.	78.6	321.3	222.4	1.3	623.6
Capo 5. Lotto & Lottery	4.8	18.3	19.1	23.7	65.9
Capo 6. Direct Taxes.	16.6	463.3	59.7	80.0	619.6
Capo 8. Indirect Taxes.	148.9	283.3	306.5	30.8	769.5
Total Tax Collections	295.3	1.166.7	677.2	143.5	2.282.7
Receipts other than Tax revenue, including Capo X (Treasury)	15.2	60.1	103.2	57.2	235.7
Total	310.5	1.226.8	780.4	200.7	2.518.4

Under the Italian tax collection system, August is a main collection month, so the total for August cannot be compared with that for September.

4. Customs

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(a) Early in October a meeting of representatives of the Customs Service, the Foreign Office's department of Economic Affairs, the Ministries of Commerce, Industry and Labour and Interior, the Guardia di Finanza and the Carabinieri was held to discuss the re-establishment of frontier controls. The Customs had previously been asked to prepare staffs, directives and equipment to be in readiness to resume the normal controls at short notice. The object of the meeting was to stimulate other departments to the same end.

(b) It was decided to create a "Frontier" committee to co-ordinate and

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(Millions of Lire)

Collections on Account

	Current Year (Competenza) July 1944	Aug.1944	Sept.1944	Former Yrs. (Residui)	Total for Quarter to 30 Sept.1944
Capo 1. Manufacturing Taxes.	19.4	42.6	31.1	4.5	97.6
Capo 2. Customs & Maritime Charges.	26.8	37.9	38.4	3.2	106.3
Capo 4. Monopolies.	78.6	321.3	222.4	1.3	623.6
Capo 5. Lotto & Lottery	4.8	16.3	19.1	23.7	63.9
Capo 6. Direct Taxes.	16.8	463.3	58.7	80.0	619.8
Capo 8. Indirect Taxes.	148.9	283.3	306.5	30.8	769.5
Total Tax Collections	295.3	1.166.7	677.2	143.5	2.282.7
Receipts other than Tax revenue, including Capo X (Treasury)	15.2	60.1	103.2	57.2	235.7
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(b) It was decided to create a "Frontier" committee to co-ordinate and synchronise Italian departmental plans. The problems likely to arise on reopening of the frontiers were discussed briefly: resumption of commercial traffic; smuggling of goods, currency and valuables; the export of food and materials vitally necessary to Italy's international economy; immigration, emigration and refugees; public health protection; escape of war criminals; and passports.

(c) Questions of policy requiring directions from higher authority and study by the departments were mentioned: revision of tariffs, import and export licensing, quotas, exchange control, commercial treaties and trade agreements, and the location of the Italo-French frontier.

(d) The general opinion was that the existing tariffs should be applied, possibly with convention rates for Allied commercial imports; that continuance of control of imports and exports, with decentralisation of authority to issue licenses, would be essential.

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5. Monopolies

(a) Tobacco factories in recently liberated territory at Perugia, Florence and Lucca, were visited by an officer from this HQ. Florence and Perugia factories, both large and modern, are likely to remain under Army requisition for some time. Steps are being taken to transfer the stocks and machinery to temporary alternative premises so that production may begin as soon as possible. The Perugia machinery suffered heavy damage. It is being repaired or cannibalised. The Lucca factory, a very large one, escaped serious damage but lacks electric power. Efforts are being made to obtain this. Chiaravalle also suffered very heavy damage. A few machines were saved by the manager who hid them underground.

(b) The newly liberated factories now aggravate the existing shortage of raw materials and the need for transport. The liberation of additional territory further reduces the smokers' already inadequate rations. Provision of the factories' needs of raw tobacco and materials and machinery parts is the subject of constant review and action. The possibility of acquiring additional machines, new or second hand, from foreign sources is being investigated.

(c) Army requisitioning of leaf tobacco curing and storing premises continues to render the prospects of the successful treatment of the current crop precarious, though some alternative accomodation has been acquired. The tobacco revenue for the fiscal year 1943/44, the most difficult war year, was approximately 2,750 million lire. It is anticipated that as a result of more regular importation of raw materials, this figure will be largely increased for 1944/45. A further heavy increase in retail prices has been suggested by the Monopoly.

(d) While distribution of salt has improved, sales are still restricted to less than minimum requirements by lack of transport, and revenue suffers accordingly. Retail prices are to be doubled again to avoid loss to the State.

C. Expenditure Control

1. General activities

(a) Past due bills

In pursuance of the agreed policy, the Italian Government has issued a circular temporarily suspending every debt of over 200,000 lire due from the State or auxiliary ente for supply services or other contracts effected before the Allied liberation of the area. The Minister of the Treasury has however, issued regulations which will permit the payment of past due bills which involve large sums according to the following scale:

90% for debts from 200,001 to 10,000,000 lire.
30% for debts from 10,000,001 to 50,000,000 lire.
20% for debts from 50,000,000 to 100,000,000 lire.
10% exceeding 100,000,000 lire.

Contracts begun before the liberation of the area and continued after that date will be brought within these provisions. These payments will be controlled by each proper ministry where the sums involved do not exceed two million lire. Above this figure the consent of the Ministry of the Treasury is also necessary. No payments will be made unless the agreed conditions are fully satisfied.

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50% for debts from 200,001 to 10,000,000 lire.
30% for debts from 10000,001 to 50,000,000 lire.
20% for debts from 50,000,000 to 100,000,000 lire.
10% exceeding 100,000,000 lire.

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In implementation of this policy and in order to assure that the war effort may not be adversely effected the following payments have been made to certain firms at present engaged on work for the Allied forces.

Alfa Romeo	L. 15,000,000
A.V.I.S.	L. 10,000,000
Breda	L. 10,000,000
Magnaghi	L. 2,000,000
Navalmeccanica	L. 2,000,000
O.S.A.	L. 2,500,000
Sannita	L. 3,500,000
Piaggio	L. 10,000,000

(b) Regional and Provisional Labor Offices

These offices are set up by Allied Military Government but as yet no provision has been made to put them on a regular basis. It will be necessary for the Italian Government to introduce legislation in order to give these offices legal status. Until this is done there is no authority to pay the employees out of State funds. Accordingly the Italian Government has been requested to examine this question and if it is desired to continue these offices in being, to regularise their position by decree. In the meantime provisional arrangements have been made to meet the expenditures of the labor offices at Naples, Palermo, Avellino and Benevento.

(c) Payments for Billets in forward areas

Discussions were had with Claims and Hirings (2) and representatives of the Direzione Generale del Tesoro, in order to establish a procedure for making payments for billets in the forward areas. It was arranged that the Direzione Generale del Tesoro would prepare a circular of the instructions for distribution and that an amendment to the existing British Army Instruction would be prepared by Claims and Hirings, to ensure that these payments should be made promptly. The text of these instructions has not yet been received.

(d) State Monopolies

(i) A budget has been prepared and approved for the State Monopoly for the whole of liberated Italy covering the quarter 1 October to 31 December, 1944. This is in pursuance of the policy of transferring to the Italian Government the responsibility for the financing of certain autonomous organisations throughout liberated Italy. No further financing of the State Monopolies will be done in Allied Military Government territory by finance officers in the field.

(ii) The budget for the State Monopoly reveals that it is not an efficient revenue earning State department. According to the established practice, 75% of all receipts from sales of tobacco are credited to the State as revenue and the remaining 25% is used for the operating expenses of the Monopoly. In the case of receipts from sales of salt, the figures are 70% and 30% respectively; thus in the current budget, 1,090,000,000 lire is shown as revenue from tobacco and 74,600,000 lire from salt, a total of 1,164,600,000 lire. Yet during the same period there is a deficit of 670,833,000 lire which will have to be assumed by the State.

(e) State Railways

The financing of the State railways throughout liberated Italy is now being provided directly by the central administration in Rome on the basis of comprehensive budget. Arrangements are in force to enable the Comando Compartimentale di Roma to provide for the financing of forward areas beyond the limits of the Rome Compartment. These arrangements will relieve entirely finance officers in the field of any budget work and financing in connection with the State railways in Allied Military Government territory.

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Discussions were had with Claims and Mirings (?) and representatives of the Direzione Generale del Tesoro, in order to establish a procedure for making payments for billets in the forward areas. It was arranged that the Direzione Generale del Tesoro would prepare a circular of the instructions for distribution and that an amendment to the existing British Army Instruction would be prepared by Claims and Mirings, to ensure that these payments should be made promptly. The text of these instructions has not yet been received.

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(e) State Railways

The financing of the State railways throughout liberated Italy is now being provided directly by the central administration in Rome on the basis of a comprehensive budget. Arrangements are in force to enable the Cassa Comparti Lentale di Roma to provide for the financing of forward areas beyond the limits of the Rome Compartment. These arrangements will relieve entirely finance officers in the field of any budget work and financing in connection with the State railways in Allied Military Government territory.

(f) Cassa Depositi e Prestiti

Arrangements have been made to permit the Cassa Depositi e Prestiti to continue its normal operations in Allied Military Government territory except that no financing of communes and provinces may be undertaken. This latter restriction has been found to be necessary in order to obviate any danger that the separate organisations might be approached to grant funds to a commune or province. So long as finance officers in the field are responsible for the financing of State and auxiliary activities of the State, it is desirable that those bodies shall not have access to loans from any other source.

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(g) Payments for requisitioned hotels and restaurants

The arrangements which were in course of completion at the time of the September report have now been satisfactorily concluded and are in operation.

(h) The Italian Government budget 1944/45

As a result of our critical study of the new Italian budget for the current fiscal year, a letter was addressed to Prime Minister Bonomi by the acting Chief Commissioner, recommending creation of a Cabinet Committee on Economy in State Expenditures and suggesting a number of ways in which the Governmental deficit might be reduced. This letter, together with a translation of a letter from the Minister of the Treasury in reply to our memorandum on the new budget, appear at Appendix B.

(i) Public Works

The following tables give by Regions the approved estimates of expenditures for the repair and reconstruction of roads and of the public works up to the 31st October, 1944, and the amounts of authorized expenditures that have been contracted for roads and other public works and charged to the Italian State budget, for the financial year 1943/44 and 1944/45.

Public Works Expenditure
Roads
(In Millions of Lire)

Region	Previous	October	Total
Sicilia	30,329,800	5,000,000	35,329,800
Southern	549,576,442	39,422,000	588,998,442
Lazio-Umbria	84,687,000	98,289,000	182,976,000
Abruzzi-Marche	1,222,000	179,209	1,401,209
Toscana	3,821,050	6,940,000	10,761,050
Senza Regione	50,469,900		50,469,900
Total	730,106,172	149,830,209	879,936,381

Other Public Works

Lazio-Umbria	99,677,000	111,389,038	211,066,038
Abruzzi-Marche	5,390,000	50,581,100	55,971,100
Toscana		7,229,420	7,229,420
Senza Regione	42,093,000		42,093,000
Total	147,160,000	169,199,558	316,359,558

Summary

Roads	730,106,172	149,830,209	879,936,381
Other Pub. Works	147,160,000	169,199,558	316,359,558
Total	877,266,172	319,029,767	1,196,295,939

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(J) Public Works

The following tables give by Regions the approved estimates of expenditures for the repair and reconstruction of roads and of the public works as at the 31st October, 1944, and the amounts of authorized expenditures that have been authorized for roads and other public works and charged to the Italian State budget, [illegible] financial year 1943/44 and 1944/45.

Public Works Expenditure
Roads
(In Millions of Lire)

Region	Previous	October	Total
Sicilia	30,329,800	5,000,000	35,329,800
Southern	549,576,412	99,422,000	648,998,412
Lazio-Umbria	94,687,000	98,289,000	192,976,000
Abruzzi-Marche	1,222,000	179,239	1,401,239
Toscana	3,821,960	6,940,000	10,761,960
Senza Regione	50,469,000		50,469,000
Total	730,106,172	145,830,209	879,936,381

Other Public Works

Lazio-Umbria	99,677,000	111,389,038	211,066,038
Abruzzi-Marche	5,390,000	50,681,100	56,071,100
Toscana		7,229,420	7,229,420
Senza Regione	42,093,000		42,093,000
Total	147,160,000	169,199,558	316,359,558

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Roads	730,106,172	149,830,209	879,936,381
Other Pub. Works	147,160,000	169,199,558	316,359,558
Total	877,266,172	319,029,767	1,196,295,939

Ministry of Public Works
Commitments by Public Works Administration

Classification (1)	1945/46 Southern Region (2)	1945/46 Rome (3)	1945/46 Total (2+3)	1944/45 All It.Gov't. Territory	1944/45 Grand Total (6)	Remarks
Minor Road Works	---	14.7	14.7	---	14.7	Figures in column
State Road Works	184.1	235.6	419.7	246.3	666.0	No. 6 include
Maritime Works	5.8	57.9	61.7	7	68.4	amounts for pro-
Hydraulic Works	6	43.3	43.9	---	43.9	jects in territo-
Building Construction	4.0	55.7	59.7	---	59.7	Figs not yet re-
Hygienic Projects	---	11.2	11.2	---	11.2	ported to the
Works Council by Delimitation	26.3	24.0	52.3	3	53.7	Italian Govern- ment.
War Damages	92.3	831.2	923.5	15.6	939.1	
Rail Road Construction	---	2.2	2.2	---	2.2	
Total	312.1	1,275.8	1,588.2	262.9	1,851.1	

(k) "Spese Eccezionali"

The following table shows the expenditure sanctioned under the heading "Spese Eccezionali" by ministries for all financial years from 1934/35 to 1942/43. The figures for the financial year 1943/44 are not available as it is impossible to obtain complete data. Expenditures of this nature did not appear in the Italian State budget estimates, and by this excellent a totally untrue picture was always presented of the condition of the State finances. For the 1944/45 budget the practice has been discontinued and no "pro memoria" capitals can be used until specific appropriations have been made.

(l) Treatment of suspended public employees in AMG territory

Efforts to obtain amendment of Art 22 of D.L.L., 27 July 1944, n. 159 (Sanctions Against Fascism), did not succeed as this law was implemented in Allied Military Government Territory on 29 July 1944, the legal provisions must now be applied. This involves amendment of Appendix G, Part I, Para 2 (b) of the Handbook Report by deleting the words from "except" in the third line to "C.V.S.F." in the eleventh line. The heading of this paragraph should also be amended to read D.L.L. 27, July 1944, n. 159.

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"Spese Eccezionali" Divided by Ministries

(In millions of lire)

Ministries	1934/35	1935/36	1936/37	1937/38	1938/39	1939/40	1940/41	1941/42	1942
Army	394	4.667	6.292	2.400	1.955	9.763	37.758	39.436	50.2
Navy	90	1.125	1.442	591	115	1.377	3.244	6.841	10.5
Air Force	89	1.350	2.537	2.391	2.190	4.015	4.904	4.600	7.1
Italian Africa	398	3.650	6.746	3.335	1.820	5.232	3.064	1.960	1.0
Finance	---	13	---	---	---	138	1.174	1.613	5.4
Foreign Affairs	---	1	2	---	---	---	150	503	2
Education	---	---	---	---	---	29	13	24	2
Interior	---	330	500	310	420	1.330	5.524	13.385	3.5
Public Works	---	---	---	---	---	---	269	265	6
Communications	---	---	---	---	---	4	104	276	5
Agriculture	4	1	---	---	---	---	1.281	4.595	4.5
Industry & Commerce	---	---	---	---	---	---	309	1.149	1.3
Popular Culture	---	---	---	---	---	---	31	27	
Justice	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
	975	11.137	17.519	9.027	6.500	21.890	57.935	74.324	86.5

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"Spese Regionali" Divided by Ministries

(In millions of Lire)

1934/35	1935/36	1936/37	1937/38	1938/39	1939/40	1940/41	1941/42	1942/43	Total
394	4.667	6.292	2.400	1.955	9.763	37.758	39.406	50.298	153.013
90	1.125	1.442	591	115	1.377	3.214	6.841	10.898	25.723
89	1.350	2.537	2.391	2.190	4.015	4.904	4.600	7.410	29.486
398	3.650	6.746	3.335	1.220	5.238	3.021	1.560	1.098	26.069
—	13	—	—	—	138	1.174	1.613	5.476	8.414
—	1	2	—	—	—	150	503	284	940
—	—	—	—	—	25	43	24	202	264
—	330	500	310	420	1.330	5.594	13.385	3.425	25.294
—	—	—	—	—	—	269	265	600	1.134
—	—	—	—	—	4	104	276	589	973
4	1	—	—	—	—	1.281	4.595	4.551	10.412
—	—	—	—	—	—	389	1.149	1.920	3.458
—	—	—	—	—	—	31	27	82	140
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63	63
975	11.137	17.519	9.027	6.500	21.890	57.935	74.324	86.876	286.183

(c) Draft Decrees and appropriations

In addition to items dealt with elsewhere in this report the following draft decrees involving appropriations of expenditure were approved during the month:

(i) Rehabilitation of privately owned industrial plants of National interest

The Italian Government has set up an appropriation of two billion lire to be used as a fund to guarantee loans to be made by Credit institutions to these private firms. The Credit institutions may advance money on loans up to 75% of the estimated works cost, at a rate of interest to be fixed by the interested Ministries. The Italian State will pay part of the interest charges provided they do not exceed 3%. This arrangement will continue in force for four years, after which time loans will be consolidated on new conditions as to the re-payment of the capital and interest.

(ii) Rehabilitation of Private Electrical Plants

This is a subsidiary part of (i) above. Five hundred million lire out of the appropriation of two billion lire has been set aside for the rehabilitation of private electrical undertakings having a national interest.

(iii) International Congress of Chambers of Commerce

An appropriation of 500,000 lire has been approved to give financial assistance to the Rome Chamber of Commerce so that representatives may attend the International Congress at Atlantic City on the 15 - 18 of November 1944.

(iv) National Police Guard

A new corps is to be formed in place of the former Agents de Pubblica Sicurezza to be called "Corpo Nazionale di Polizia". An appropriation of 60 million lire was originally requested, but this was reduced to 30 million.

(v) National Census

An additional appropriation of 75 million lire has been approved to meet the expenditures to be incurred in connection with the Special Census for National Rehabilitation. This appropriation is subject to the same reservations as were originally imposed.

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2. Government Expenditures

(a) State

(i) Actual disbursements for August

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A new corps is to be formed in place of the former Agents de Publica Sicurezza to be called "Corpo Nazionale di Polizia". An appropriation of 60 million lire was originally requested, but this was reduced to 30 million.

(v) National Census

An additional appropriation of 70 million lire has been approved to meet the expenditures to be increased in connection with the Special Census for National Rehabilitation. This appropriation is subject to the same reservations as were originally imposed.

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2. Government Expenditures

(a). State

(i) Actual disbursements for August

The following table gives the actual cash disbursements by Regions and Ministries in 43 provinces of liberated Italy. It does not include any returns from R. Tesorerie Provinciali for Pescara in Abruzzi and Marche; or from Livorno, Massa, Pisa and Pistoia in Toscana. The table gives a more complete picture of the cash disbursement figures than was previously possible and it represents very fairly the position in a normal month for the much extended territory that is now included. It is noticeable that as was reported last month, the Suspense Account has been reduced from 9,980 million lire to 3,220 million - the disbursements now being charged to the several Ministries concerned.

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Italian Disbursements for Liberated Italy for August 1944
(In millions of lire)

Ministry	Campania	Sicilia	Calabria	Lucania	Puglie	Campania	Lazio	Abruzzi-Marche
Finance	8.2	49.8	10.8	6.8	35.3	51.9	131.2	28.0
Justice	3.9	16.7	1.6	7	2.3	6.9	4.4	2.9
Foreign Affairs	2							
Education	18.0	51.5	25.2	10.3	37.3	38.6	34.7	7.8
Interior	151.8	163.3	30.8	3	1.3	2.9	1.6	58.8
Public Works	.2	38.7	5	2	4	20.9	6	10.2
Communications	1.6	1.2	6.0	.2	20.6	80.1	1	8
Agriculture	2.7	5.0	1.5		1.3	4.9	3	3.8
Industry & Commerce	2	1.4				2	6	3
Total Civil	186.8	327.6	76.2	18.5	98.5	206.4	173.5	112.6
Army	71.9	22.7	8		391.6	495.9	150.6	1.8
Navy	23.9	9	2		206.5	1.9		3
Air Force				2	83.9			
Total Military	95.8	23.6	1.0	0.2	682.0	497.8	150.6	2.1
Total Budget Disbursements	282.6	351.2	77.2	18.7	780.5	704.2	324.1	114.7
Disbursements outside Budget	4.7	437.2	4.3	47.2	51.1	58.7	827.5	57.3
Transfer of Funds							520.0	
Autonomous Administrations	61.7	231.2	108.4	40.6	368.3	211.4	165.2	108.2
Total	349.0	1,019.6	189.9	106.5	1,199.9	974.3	1,837.8	280.2
Payment in Suspense	53.4	317.0	51.9	128.0	580.5	1,390.6	486.2	168.7
Total General Payments	402.4	1,336.6	241.8	234.5	1,780.4	2,364.9	2,324.0	448.9
Special Accounts	304.6	717.5	275.2	125.1	1,109.9	667.0	2,571.7	184.9
Temporary Cash Deposits	2	1.5	5		9	7	2	
Total	707.2	2,055.6	517.5	357.6	2,891.2	3,032.6	4,895.9	633.8

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Lira Disbursements for Liberated Italy for August 1944
(In millions of lire)

Sardegna	Sicilia	Calabria	Lucania	Puglie	Campania	Lazio	Abruzzi-Marche	Toscana	Total
8.2	49.8	10.8	6.8	35.3	51.9	131.2	28.0	12.5	334.5
3.9	16.7	1.6	7	2.3	6.9	4.4	2.9	4	39.8
2									2
18.0	51.5	25.2	10.3	37.3	38.6	34.7	7.8	1.0	224.4
151.8	163.3	30.8	3	1.3	2.9	1.6	58.8	15.6	421.4
2	38.7	5	2	4	20.9	6	10.2	2	71.9
1.6	1.2	6.0	2	20.6	80.1	1	8		110.6
2.7	5.0	1.3		1.3	4.9	3	3.8		19.3
2	1.4				2	6	3		2.7
186.8	327.6	76.2	18.5	98.5	206.4	173.5	112.6	27.7	1,127.8
71.9	22.7	8		391.6	495.9	150.6	1.8	4	1,135.7
23.9	9	2		206.5	1.9		3		238.7
			2	83.9					84.1
95.0	25.6	1.0	0.2	682.0	497.8	150.6	2.1	4	1,453.5
282.6	351.2	77.2	18.7	780.5	704.2	324.1	111.7	28.1	2,681.3
4.7	437.2	4.3	47.2	51.1	50.7	827.5	57.3	39.2	1,518.2
						520.0			520.0
61.7	231.2	108.4	40.6	368.3	211.4	166.2	108.2	42.6	1,338.8
349.0	1,019.6	189.9	106.5	1,199.9	974.3	1,837.8	280.2	101.1	6,058.3
53.4	317.0	51.9	126.0	580.5	1,390.6	486.2	168.7	106.2	3,280.5
402.4	1,336.6	241.8	232.5	1,780.4	2,364.9	2,324.0	448.9	207.3	9,338.8
304.6	717.5	275.2	129.1	1,109.9	667.0	2,571.7	184.9	947.6	6,503.5
2	1.5	5		9	7	2			4.0
707.2	2,055.6	517.5	357.6	2,891.2	3,032.6	4,895.9	633.8	754.9	15,846.3

(ii) Authorizations to spend issued by the Italian Government

The following two tables are new presentations in this report. The first table shows by Ministries, the total appropriations in each Ministerial budget, the orders of credit and direct payment orders (ordini accreditamento and mandati diretti) issued during the month of August and the fixed expenditures incurred. It also shows the total of authorizations in the preceding months and the balance of unused appropriations. It is desired, subsequently, to include figures of all expenditures contracted (impegno) and thus reveal the true state of each appropriation by computing not only current expenditures, but also future commitments.

The second table breaks down the authorizations issued during the month. The purpose of this table is to enable a comparison to be made with the authorizations actually received at the Provincial Treasury offices. These are given in the third table. The differences between the figures in these two tables is at present being investigated, but in a large measure these differences are due to the time-lag between the time of issue by the Ministry and the receipt at the Provincial Treasury. The normal procedure is first for the authorization to be issued by the Ministry and sent to the Corte dei Conti for registration. It is then returned to the Ministry which sends it to the proper Provincial Treasury. In normal times reasonable agreement should be possible between the figures furnished by the Ministries, the Corte dei Conti and the provincial Treasury offices but the present abnormal postal conditions result in fairly large disparities.

The amount of authorizations registered at the Corte dei Conti in the month of August is given in the fourth following table.

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Condition of State Expenditure for Financial Year 1944/45 by Ministries as of 31 August 1944
(In millions of lire)

Ministries	Appropriated in budget	Available in residual A/C	Total	Expenditures in Month of August: Order of credit	Direct payment orders	Salaries pensions other fixed expenditures	Total	Authorizations issued in co of A
Treasury	9.503	---	9.503	229	515	91	835	---
Finance	607	---	607	33	11	53	97	---
Justice	268	---	268	74	2	1	77	---
Foreign Affairs	82	---	82	1	5	---	6	---
Italian Africa	305	---	305	---	3	---	3	---
Education	1.167	---	1.167	62	114	76	252	---
Interior	5.831	---	5.831	137	18	6	161	8
Public Works	348	200	548	1	202	---	203	---
Communications	172	---	172	1	1	---	2	---
War	12.721	---	12.721	3.082	1	55	3.085	---
Navy	6.470	---	6.470	377	2	7	386	363
Agriculture	239	---	239	7	1	---	8	---
Industry & Commerce	73	---	73	4	3	---	7	---
Total	37.866	200	38.066	5.955	878	289	5.122	371

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Condition of State Expenditure for Financial Year 1944/45 by Ministries
as of 31 August 1944
(In millions of lire)

Provisional Budget	Available in residual A/C	Total	Expenditures in Month of August: Order of credit	Direct payment orders	Salaries pensions other fixed expenditures	Total	Authorizations issued in mo of Jul.	Authorizations issued in mo of Aug.	Balance of unused appropriations
9.503	---	9.503	229	515	91	835	---	835	8.668
607	---	607	33	11	53	97	---	97	510
268	---	268	74	2	1	77	---	777	191
82	---	82	1	5	---	6	---	6	76
385	---	385	---	3	---	3	---	3	382
1.167	---	1.167	62	114	76	252	---	252	915
5.831	---	5.831	137	18	6	161	8	169	5.662
548	200	548	1	202	---	203	---	203	345
172	---	172	1	1	---	2	---	2	170
12.721	---	12.721	3.049	1	55	3.085	---	3.085	9.636
6.470	---	6.470	377	2	7	386	363	749	5.721
239	---	239	7	1	---	8	---	8	231
73	---	73	4	3	---	7	---	7	66
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
65	200	38.066	3.955	878	289	5.122	1371	5.493	32.573

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for
Conditions of State Expenditures/Financial Year 1944/45 by Provinces
as of 31 August 1944
(in millions of lire)

Tesorerie	Authorizations issued in preceding month	Authorizations issued in month of August 1944: Orders of credit	Direct payment orders	Salaries p other fiscal
Centrale	—	1.734.6	25.2	
Agrigento	—	2.2	14.0	4.
Avellino	—	2.4	9.0	4
Bari	1.0	323.2	42.6	21.
Benevento		2.0	9.6	3.
Brindisi	28.9	43.7	5.0	3.
Cagliari	6	335.5	8.0	9.
Caltanissetta	3	1.7	5.0	3.
Campobasso	—	2.1	10.6	4.
Catania	—	1.9	15.7	12.
Catanzaro	4	221.1	18.0	7.
Cosenza	3	15.9	5.0	5.
Enna	1	—	2.0	2.
Foggia		2.4	12.6	5.
Frosinone		9	3.1	6.
Lecce	5	4.4	12.0	7.
Littoria		5	4.0	3.
Matera	3	9	8.6	2.
Messina	5	2.3	12.2	10.
Napoli	1.8	502.0	76.2	36.
Nuoro	2	8	6.0	3.
Palermo	1.3	96.1	32.9	16.
Potenza	3	76.3	11.1	4.
Ragusa	3	—	3.0	3.
Reggio Calabria	4	37.1	21.1	7.
Roma	2.2	190.9	487.1	71.
Salerno	4	26.9	12.0	8.
Sassari	24.2	30.6	8.0	6.
Siracusa	3	3.6	7.1	5.
Taranto	305.3	291.9	7.0	5.
Trapani	4	9	5.0	4.
Total	371.2	3.954.8	876.8	289.

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for
Conditions of State Expenditures/Financial Year 1944/45 by Provinces
as of 31 August 1944
(in millions of lire)

Authorizations issued to month of August 1944

...rizations issued ...ceeding month	Orders of credit	Direct payment orders	Salaries pensions and other fixed expenditures	Total
—	1.754.6	25.2		1.779.8
[illegible]	2.2	14.0	4.3	20.8
—	2.4	9.0	4.9	16.4
1.0	323.2	42.6	21.4	388.2
	2.0	9.6	3.4	15.0
28.9	43.7	5.0	3.1	78.6
6	335.5	8.0	9.2	353.3
3	1.7	5.0	3.1	10.1
—	2.1	10.6	4.5	17.2
[illegible]	1.9	15.7	12.3	30.6
4	221.1	18.0	7.8	247.3
3	15.9	5.0	5.8	27.0
3	—	2.0	2.6	4.9
	2.4	12.6	5.7	20.7
	9	3.1	6.1	10.1
5	4.4	12.0	7.2	24.1
	5	4.0	3.2	7.7
3	9	8.6	2.0	11.8
5	2.3	12.2	10.7	25.7
1.8	502.0	76.2	36.2	616.2
2	8	6.0	3.0	10.0
1.3	96.1	32.9	16.3	146.6
5	76.3	11.1	4.0	91.7
3	—	3.0	3.4	6.7
4	37.1	21.1	7.0	65.6
.2	190.9	467.1	71.1	731.4
4	26.9	12.0	8.9	48.2
2	30.6	8.0	6.7	69.5
3	3.6	7.1	5.0	16.8
3	291.9	7.0	5.2	609.4
4	9	5.0	4.9	11.2
2	3.954.8	876.8	289.0	5.491.8

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Condition of Ordinal Accreditamento of the R. Tesoreria,
Liberated Italy to 31 August (In thousands of lire)
(Information furnished by Tesoreria)

Ministry	Balance of unused credits received in preceding months	Credits received during months	Total	Amount disbursed
Finance	22.967	87.414	110.381	22.632
Justice	12.611	48.097	60.708	15.650
Foreign Affairs	8	213	221	208
Italian Africa		3.030	3.030	
Education	54.279	148.788	203.067	113.335
Interior	36.889	559.597	596.485	433.268
Public Works	145.962	231.433	377.395	73.209
Communications	94.183	184.946	279.129	115.032
Agriculture	8.597	35.169	43.766	15.282
Industry & Commerce	2.193	8.407	10.600	2.393
Monopolies	100	60.260	60.360	2.857
A.M.G.		81.564	81.564	
Army	34.500	1.193.608	1.228.108	776.018
Navy		587.458	587.458	367.911
Air Force		101.777	101.777	83.857
Total	412.288	3.331.761	3.744.049	2.221.932

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Condition of Ordini Accreditamento of the R. Tesoreria,
Liberated Italy to 31 August (In thousands of lire)
(Information furnished by Tesoreria)

Balance of unused credits received preceding months	Credits received during months	Total	Amount disbursed	Unexpended balance
22.967	87.414	110.381	22.832	87.549
12.611	48.097	60.708	15.650	45.058
8	213	221	208	13
	3.030	3.030		3.030
54.279	148.788	203.067	113.335	89.732
36.888	559.597	596.485	433.268	163.217
145.962	231.433	377.395	73.289	304.106
94.183	184.946	279.129	115.032	164.097
8.597	35.169	43.766	15.282	28.484
2.193	8.407	10.600	2.393	8.207
100	60.260	60.360	2.857	57.503
	81.564	81.564		81.564
34.500	1.193.608	1.228.108	976.018	252.090
	587.458	587.458	367.911	219.547
	101.777	101.777	83.857	17.920
412.288	3.331.761	3.744.049	2.221.932	1.522.117

Comparison of Accreditamenti issued by the Italian Government
August - September 1944

(Information furnished by the Court of Accounts)
(In millions of lire)

Ministry	August	September	Increase of Sept. over August
Treasury	11.3	512.6	501.2
Finance	7.1	76.7	69.6
Monopolies	50.8	150.7	99.9
Justice	68.7	20.0	-48.7
Foreign Affairs	5.3	8.9	3.6
Italian Africa	2.7	17.4	14.7
Education	166.2	257.4	91.2
Interior	151.2	173.6	22.4
Public Works	2.6	5.9	3.3
Communications			
Telephone		2.3	2.3
Posts	9.8	36.5	26.7
Railways	6	1.6	1.0
Industry & Commerce	4.3	5.3	1.0
Agriculture	16.1	4.2	-11.9
Total Civil	496.7	1,273.3	776.6
Military	2,130.6	155.5	-2,976.1
Army	645.1	441.7	-203.4
Navy	3.0	140.2	137.2
Air Force			
Total Military	3,770.7	737.4	3,041.3
Total Government	4,275.4	2,010.7	2,264.7

(iii) Italian State offices

The following table gives a record of the financial provision that has been made for State offices in territory then under Allied Military Government for the quarters ending 30th September and 31st December 1944. All but six of these provinces have now been transferred to the jurisdiction of the Italian Government. Of the eight provinces at present under A.M.G. Regional control, no budgets for State Agencies have yet been received from Arezzo and Macerata.

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Budgets of State Agencies in Allied Military Government Territory
(in thousands of lire)

Province	Quarter 1 July to 30 Sept. 1944				Quarter 1 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1944				Grand Tot			
	No. of state Off.	Total credits requested by Agencies	Credits authorized	Reconsidered effected	No. of state Off.	Total credits requested by Agencies	Credits authorized	Reconsidered effected	No. of state Off.	Total credits requested by Agencies	Cred Auth ze
Benevento	41	265.056	179.345	85.711	-	---	---	---	41	265.056	179
Avellino	41	274.659	274.659	---	-	---	---	---	41	274.659	274
Rome	14	738.796	501.242	237.554	-	---	---	---	14	738.796	501
Littoria	14	778.345	673.548	105.297	-	---	---	---	14	778.845	673
Frosinone	15	432.296	428.048	4.248	-	---	---	---	15	432.296	428
Viterbo	8	84.890	60.303	24.587	-	---	---	---	8	84.890	60
Perugia	58	202.405	140.260	62.145	1	22	22	---	59	202.427	140
Aquila	49	152.256	114.445	37.803	12	61.965	61.051	914	61	214.213	175
Rieti	25	57.997	49.374	8.623	1	28.935	17.350	11.635	26	86.932	66
Viterbo	21	116.978	104.675	12.303	6	332	332	---	27	117.360	105
Terni	37	72.876	61.608	11.268	2	99.442	99.242	200	39	172.318	160
Livorno	13	53.240	47.867	6.053	5	1.600	1.546	54	18	55.840	49
Teramo	27	110.687	21.888	88.799	-	---	---	---	27	110.687	21
Grosseto	34	38.121	38.060	61	12	3.978	3.978	---	46	42.099	42
Ascoli Pic.	20	69.628	51.719	17.909	1	57	57	---	21	69.685	51
Pescara	25	106.582	69.200	37.382	1	870	637	233	26	107.452	69
Chieti	40	143.133	77.362	65.771	1	468	468	---	41	143.601	77
Firenze	-	---	---	---	30	115.191	115.191	---	30	115.191	115
Siena	-	---	---	---	10	54.603	54.603	---	10	54.603	54
Pesaro	-	---	---	---	1	57	57	---	1	57	
Total	482	3,699.137	2,893.623	805.514	83	367.620	354.584	13.036	565	4,066.757	3,248

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Budgets of State Agencies in Allied Military Government Territory
(in thousands of lire)

uly to 30 Sept. 1944			Quarter 1 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1944				Grand Totals			
	Credits authorized	Economies effected	No. of state off.	Total credits requested by Agencies	Credits authorized	Economies effected	No. of state off.	Total credits requested by Agencies	Credits Authorized	Economies effected
	179.345	85.711	-	---	---	---	41	265.056	179.345	85.711
	274.659	---	-	---	---	---	41	274.659	274.659	---
	501.242	237.554	-	---	---	---	14	738.796	501.242	237.554
	673.545	105.297	-	---	---	---	14	778.845	673.548	105.297
	428.048	4.248	-	---	---	---	15	432.296	428.048	4.248
	60.303	24.587	-	---	---	---	8	84.890	60.303	24.587
	140.260	62.145	1	22	22	---	59	202.427	140.282	62.145
	114.445	37.803	12	61.965	61.051	914	61	214.213	175.496	38.717
	49.374	8.623	1	28.935	17.350	11.635	26	86.982	66.724	20.258
	104.675	12.303	6	382	382	---	27	117.360	105.057	12.303
	61.606	11.268	2	99.442	99.242	200	39	172.318	160.850	11.468
	47.887	6.053	5	1.600	1.546	54	18	55.543	49.433	6.107
	21.888	88.799	-	---	---	---	27	110.687	21.888	88.799
	38.060	61	12	3.978	3.978	---	46	42.099	42.038	61
	51.719	17.909	1	57	57	---	21	69.685	51.776	17.909
	69.200	37.382	1	870	637	233	26	107.452	69.837	37.615
	77.362	65.771	1	468	468	---	41	143.601	77.830	65.771
	---	---	30	115.191	115.191	---	30	115.191	115.191	---
	---	---	10	54.603	54.603	---	10	54.603	54.603	---
	---	---	1	57	57	---	1	57	27	---
	2,893.623	805.514	83	367.620	354.584	13.036	565	4,066.757	3,248.207	818.550

(iv) Analysis of State expenditures

A partial analysis of the expenditures of State offices has been made. Up to the present this has only been completed for the Italian State budget of the Ministry of Finance, but a similar analysis has been made of the budget of State offices dependent on the Ministry of Finance in A/G territory.

Italian Government
Ministry of Finance
(thousands of lire)

Expenditures			
Total appropriations in budget		606,941	Percentage of total budget
(1)	Salaries, wages, pensions and allowances	400,382	66
(2)	Materials and supplies	10,260	1.6
(3)	Other services - Rent, travelling expenses, heating, lighting, etc.	164,728	27.3
(4)	Additions, improvements and new buildings	502	
(5)	Subventions to other offices	31,070	5.1
(6)	Debt Service	1	---

Allied Military Government
State offices dependent on Ministry of Finance (Monopolies, etc.)
18 Provinces 90 State Offices

(Thousands of Lire)

Total appropriation in budget		972,366	Percentage of total budget
(1)	Salaries, wages, pensions and allowances	417,366	43
(2)	Materials and supplies	195,907	20
(3)	Other services, rent, travelling expenses, heating, lighting, etc.	179,576	18.4
(4)	Additions, improvements and new buildings	127,410	13
(5)	Subventions to other offices	398	less than 0.1
(6)	Debt Service	51,679	5.3

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		Total appropriation in budget	606,241	Percentage of total budget
(1)	Salaries, wages, pensions and allowances		400,382	66
(2)	Materials and supplies		10,360	1.6
(3)	Other services - Rent, travelling expenses, heating, lighting, etc.		164,728	27.3
(4)	Additions, improvements and new buildings		502	
(5)	Subventions to other offices		31,070	5.1
(6)	Debt Service		1	---

Allied Military Government

State offices dependent on Ministry of Finance (Monopolies, etc.)

18 Provinces 90 State Offices

(Thousands of Lire)

		Total appropriation in budget	972,566	Percentage of total budget
(1)	Salaries, wages, pensions and allowances		417,366	43
(2)	Materials and supplies		195,907	20
(3)	Other services, rent, travelling expenses, heating, lighting, etc.		179,976	18.4
(4)	Additions, improvements and new buildings		127,410	13
(5)	Subventions to other offices		393	less than 0.1
(6)	Debt Service		51,679	5.3
(7)	"Movimento di capitale"		575	less than 0.1

(b) Provinces and Communes

(1) Italian Government

During the month considerable progress has been made in the examination and integration of Communal and Provincial budgets for the calendar year 1944, by the Ministry of Interior (Local Finance Division) and by the Centrale Commission for Local Finance. Up the 31st of October, 676 budgets had been received at the Ministry. Of these 104 with estimated deficit of less than 100,000 have been returned to Prefects for integration by the Giunta Provinciale Amministrativa, and 283 have been sent to the Central

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Commission. The proposals of the Ministry have resulted in a total economy of 694,477 thousand lire out of total requests of 1,063,453 thousand lire. The current position is as shown hereunder:

Provincial and Communal Budgets
Year 1944
(In thousands of lire)

Number of Budgets	Funds Requested	Recommended to Central Commissions	Economies effected
283	1,063,453	368,976	694,477

The Central Commission has not materially altered the proposals of the Ministry, except to decide what portion of the deficit shall be met by outright grant and what by loans. To date the Commission has approved 220 budgets (14 Provincial, 10 Provincial capitals, and 196 other communes).

(ii) Allied Military Government

The following table shows the financial assistance that was given to communes and provinces during the quarters ending 30 September and 31 December, 1944. Many of these provinces are now in Italian Government territory. The analysis of the actual budgets into headings of expenditure has involved much work, and the results are not ready for inclusion in this report.

(iii) General

Instructions in Italian are being printed so that each commune, province and State office may receive clear and explicit directions regarding the preparation of ED and LCB budget forms. These instructions have been brought up to date and should prove of considerable assistance to finance officers in the field.

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Allied Military Government
Quarter 1 July to 31 December 1944
Provincial and Communal Subsets
(In thousands of lire)

Province	Totals for 1st Quarter: Credits requested	Credits authorized	Remmittances effected	Totals for 2nd Quarter: Credits requested	Credits authorized	Remmittances effected	Grand Totals: Credits requested	Credits author
1. Provincial Administrations								
Firenze	---	---	---	22.080	20.000	2.000	22.080	20.00
Livorno	3.571	3.571	---	3.571	3.500	71	7.142	7.07
Salerno	2.946	2.800	146	---	---	---	2.946	2.80
Benevento	18.067	11.457	6.600	---	---	---	18.067	11.46
Littoria	15.905	6.769	9.136	---	---	---	15.905	6.77
Viterbo	8.532	8.531	1	---	---	---	8.532	8.53
Rieti	5.678	1.816	3.862	---	---	---	5.678	1.81
Perugia	7.497	3.297	4.201	---	---	---	7.497	3.29
Ancona	5.309	2.967	2.761	---	---	---	5.309	2.96
Aquila	6.212	3.788	2.424	---	---	---	6.212	3.78
Pescara	5.404	502	4.902	---	---	---	5.404	50
Chieti	3.500	3.500	---	---	---	---	3.500	3.50
Cosenza	2.347	583	1.764	---	---	---	2.347	58
Brindisi	2.250	1.453	797	---	---	---	2.250	1.45
Total	87.235	50.624	36.614	25.651	23.500	2.151	112.886	74.12
2. Provincial Capitals								
Firenze	---	---	---	121.923	100.000	21.923	121.923	100.00
Pistoia	16.572	11.372	5.000	14.161	6.867	7.294	30.534	18.23
Livorno	7.356	7.356	---	10.739	10.650	89	18.125	18.00
Avellino	1.266	1.266	---	---	---	---	1.266	1.26
Benevento	6.582	3.730	3.152	---	---	---	6.582	3.73
Perugia	11.232	2.672	8.560	---	---	---	11.232	2.67
Littoria	4.327	3.390	937	---	---	---	4.327	3.39
Frosinone	5.734	2.734	2.970	---	---	---	5.734	2.73
Teramo	5.492	3.999	1.493	---	---	---	5.492	3.99
Rieti	2.974	1.134	1.840	---	---	---	2.974	1.13
Ancona	15.208	4.243	10.965	---	---	---	15.208	4.24
Teramo	1.315	1.234	81	---	---	---	1.315	1.23
Chieti	2.826	2.047	779	---	---	---	2.826	2.04
Cosenza	2.050	1.000	1.050	---	---	---	2.050	1.00
Pescara	3.910	3.684	226	---	---	---	3.910	3.68
Ascoli Piceno	2.466	575	1.891	---	---	---	2.466	57
Total	96.201	50.467	32.734	146.823	117.517	29.306	237.024	167.98

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Allied Military Government
Quarter 1 July to 31 December 1944
Provincial and Communal Budgets
(In thousands of lire)

2662

...ls for 1st Quarter		Totals for 2nd Quarter			Grand Totals		
Credits authorized	Recoveries effected	Credits requested	Credits authorized	Recoveries effected	Credits requested	Credits authorized	Recoveries effected
...tions							
—	—	22.080	20.000	2.080	22.080	20.000	2.080
3.571	—	3.571	3.500	71	7.142	7.071	71
2.880	146	—	—	—	2.946	2.800	146
11.487	6.600	—	—	—	10.087	14.487	6.600
6.779	9.156	—	—	—	15.935	6.779	9.156
8.531	1	—	—	—	8.532	8.531	1
1.816	3.862	—	—	—	5.678	1.816	3.862
3.297	4.201	—	—	—	7.497	3.297	4.201
2.547	2.761	—	—	—	5.309	2.547	2.761
3.788	2.424	—	—	—	6.212	3.788	2.424
502	4.902	—	—	—	5.404	502	4.902
5.500	—	—	—	—	3.500	5.500	—
583	1.764	—	—	—	2.347	583	1.764
1.453	797	—	—	—	2.250	1.453	797
50.691	36.617	25.651	23.500	2.151	112.389	74.124	38.765
Lautern	Landau						
—	—	121.923	100.000	21.923	121.923	100.000	21.923
11.373	5.000	14.161	6.867	7.294	30.534	18.240	12.294
7.336	—	10.759	10.670	89	18.125	18.056	89
1.266	—	—	—	—	1.266	1.266	—
3.730	5.152	—	—	—	6.382	3.750	3.152
2.672	8.560	—	—	—	11.232	2.672	8.560
3.390	937	—	—	—	4.327	3.390	937
2.734	2.970	—	—	—	5.704	2.734	2.970
3.999	1.493	—	—	—	5.492	3.999	1.493
1.134	1.840	—	—	—	2.974	1.134	1.840
4.243	10.965	—	—	—	15.208	4.243	10.965
1.234	81	—	—	—	1.315	1.234	81
2.047	779	—	—	—	2.826	2.047	779
1.000	1.850	—	—	—	2.850	1.000	1.850
3.684	226	—	—	—	3.910	3.684	226
575	1.861	—	—	—	2.436	575	1.861
58.467	39.734	146.823	117.537	29.306	237.024	167.934	69.090

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	Totals for 1st Quarter				Totals for 2nd Quarter					
	No.of Comm.	Credits requested	Credits authorized	Recruites effected	No.of Comm.	Credits requested	Credits authorized	Recruits effected	No.of Comm.	Credits requested
3.Other Commands										
Firenze	--	--	--	--	4	17.133	8.200	8.933	4	17.13
Pesaro	--	--	--	--	1	70	16	50	1	
Benevento	50	12.215	7.403	4.810	2	52	12	40	52	12.26
Potenza	32	23.591	5.911	17.680	1	620	210	410	33	23.21
Taranto	3	1.225	1.293	--	1	514	200	114	4	1.6
Cagliari	41	14.965	10.747	34.196	-	--	--	--	41	14.9
Roma	47	80.470	21.766	58.684	-	--	--	--	47	80.4
Littoria	11	1.952	4.303	7.644	-	--	--	--	11	1.9
Viterbo	36	29.929	4.685	25.244	-	--	--	--	36	29.9
Perugia	30	2.205	1.577	708	-	--	--	--	30	2.2
Rieti	15	2.136	516	1.616	-	--	--	--	15	2.1
Terni	5	1.101	594	507	-	--	--	--	5	1.1
Grosseto	20	6.061	1.820	4.231	-	--	--	--	20	6.0
Aquila	45	11.169	6.648	4.521	-	--	--	--	45	11.16
Chieti	41	17.472	8.690	8.682	-	--	--	--	41	17.47
Teramo	25	7.709	5.137	2.562	-	--	--	--	26	7.7
Ancona Pic.2		502	133	369	-	--	--	--	2	5
	398	250.036	79.238	171.598	9	18.197	8.646	9.551	407	269.03

Recapitulation

Provinces							
Administration	87.230	30.624	36.814	25.651	23.500	2.151	112.8
Prov. Capitals	90.201	50.167	39.734	146.823	117.517	29.306	237.02
Other Commands	250.436	79.238	171.598	18.197	8.646	9.551	269.03
	428.275	160.329	247.246	190.671	149.663	41.008	619.3

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1st Quarter			Totals for 2nd Quarter				Grand Totals		
redits Authorized	Recoveries effected	No.of Cons.	Credits requested	Credits authorized	Recoveries effected	No.of Cons.	Credits requested	Credits Authorized	Recoveries effected
—	—	4	17.133	8.200	8.933	4	17.133	8.200	8.933
—	—	1	70	16	54	1	70	16	54
7.403	4.310	2	52	12	40	52	12.255	7.415	4.050
5.911	17.680	1	623	218	410	35	25.219	6.129	18.090
1.293	—	1	314	200	114	4	1.607	1.493	114
3.747	34.198	—	—	—	—	41	12.245	10.747	34.198
1.706	58.684	—	—	—	—	41	80.479	21.736	58.684
4.308	7.644	—	—	—	—	11	11.952	4.508	7.644
4.685	25.244	—	—	—	—	56	29.929	4.685	25.244
1.577	708	—	—	—	—	30	2.285	1.577	708
516	1.618	—	—	—	—	15	2.134	516	1.618
394	507	—	—	—	—	5	1.101	594	507
1.820	4.231	—	—	—	—	20	6.051	1.820	4.231
6.645	4.521	—	—	—	—	45	11.169	6.648	4.521
3.650	8.822	—	—	—	—	41	17.472	8.650	8.822
3.157	2.568	—	—	—	—	26	5.729	3.161	2.568
133	169	—	—	—	—	2	302	133	169
9.239	171.598	9	18.127	8.646	9.551	407	269.253	87.684	181.149

Reconstruction

7.624	36.614	25.681	23.500	2.151	112.819	71.124	38.765	
9.467	39.734	146.823	117.517	29.306	237.023	167.954	69.040	
9.239	171.598	18.127	8.646	9.551	269.253	87.684	181.149	
6.329	247.946	190.671	149.663	41.008	619.245	323.992	295.254	

III. ALLIED FINANCIAL AGENCY AND CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE PROBLEMS

A. Currency reserve position of the Banca d'Italia

1. During the month the reserve of currency held by the Banca d'Italia continued to decline, from 4.2 billion lire on 30 September to 3.5 billion lire on 15 October. Since 20 August the Banca d'Italia had lost almost exactly 3 billion lire from its currency reserves. On 20 October incomplete reports indicated, however, that the total reserve had remained approximately unchanged at the figure of 3½ billion lire. Anticipating an additional drain of currency during the next thirty days, the Banca d'Italia requested that deposits of new currency totalling 500 million lire be made by the Allied Financial Agency with three of its branches, in the amounts of 200 million lire at Palermo, 150 million lire at Bari, and 150 million lire at Naples. These deposits were authorized on 18 October, and are to be repaid by the Banca d'Italia, under agreement with Headquarters, Allied Financial Agency, on or before 15 November, 1944. Repayment will be made either by return of unused boxes of AM lire to AFA, or by delivery to AFA of the first of the current-type of Metropolitan lire notes which are now being produced by the Istituto Poligrafico dello Stato, from existing reserves of paper, in the amount of approximately six (6) billion lire. Despite these deposits, the currency reserve of the Banca d'Italia had fallen by 31 October 1944 to 2.8 billion lire, as against 4.2 billion lire on 30 September and 5.8 billion lire on 31 August. That is to say, the Banca d'Italia paid out a net amount of 1.9 billion lire in currency during the month of October, allowing for the special deposit of 500 millions made by AFA. Losses were heaviest, in absolute amounts, in Sicilia, Calabria, Puglia, Lazio, and Toscana. However, it should also be noted that during the two months of September and October, payments made by AFA to the armed forces by check amounted to a net figure of 382 million lire, a part of which was converted into currency by the paymasters, and resulted in a drain on the currency reserves of the Banca d'Italia.

2. Should any further deposits of AM lire be required by branches of the Banca d'Italia which are situated in areas where banks are open for general withdrawals, these deposits will be arranged in similar fashion between the central administration of the Banca d'Italia in Rome and the Headquarters, Allied Financial Agency. Finance officers in the field will make deposits of new currency with branches of the Banca d'Italia only in areas where banks have not been opened for general withdrawals, other than such withdrawals as are permitted by Proclamation No. 4. Immediately after the relaxation of restrictions and the opening of banks in such regions for general withdrawals, such deposits will be repaid by the Banca d'Italia to the Allied Financial Agency, in currency.

B. Supply of AM lire currency

1. At the request of OSS, an order for additional supplies of new AM lire currency was placed with the U.S. Treasury, scheduling resumption of shipments on 1 January 1945 at the rate of 8 billion lire per month. Military requirements are estimated at 5 billion per month and Italian banking needs at 3 billion lire per month. At the same time clarification was requested of the recent statement in the U.S. press to the effect that no more AM lire would be printed. Until such time as the U.S. Treasury notifies

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by the Allied Financial Agency with three of its branches, in the amounts of 200 million lire at Palermo, 150 million lire at Bari, and 150 million lire at Naples. These deposits were authorized on 16 October, and are to be repaid by the Banca d'Italia, under agreement with Headquarters, Allied Financial Agency, on or before 15 November, 1944. Repayment will be made either by return of unused boxes of AM lire to AFA, or by delivery to AFA of the first of the current-type of Metropolitan lire notes which are now being produced by the Istituto Poligrafico dello Stato, from existing reserves of paper, in the amount of approximately six (6) billion lire. Despite these deposits, the currency reserve of the Banca d'Italia had fallen by 31 October 1944 to 2.6 billion lire, as against 4.2 billion lire on 30 September and 5.8 billion lire on 31 August. That is to say, the Banca d'Italia paid out a net amount of 1.9 billion lire in currency during the month of October, allowing for the special deposit of 500 millions made by AFA. Issues were heaviest, in absolute amounts, in Sicilia, Calabria, Puglia, Lazio, and Toscana. However, it should also be noted that during the two months of September and October, payments made by AFA to the armed forces by check amounted to a net figure of 882 million lire, a part of which was converted into currency by the paymasters, and resulted in a drain on the currency reserves of the Banca d'Italia.

2. Should any further deposits of AM lire be required by branches of the Banca d'Italia which are situated in areas where banks are open for general withdrawals, these deposits will be arranged in similar fashion between the central administration of the Banca d'Italia in Rome and the Headquarters, Allied Financial Agency. Finance officers in the field will make deposits of new currency with branches of the Banca d'Italia only in areas where banks have not been opened for general withdrawals, other than such withdrawals as are permitted by Proclamation No. 4. Immediately after the relaxation of restrictions and the opening of banks in such regions for general withdrawals, such deposits will be repaid by the Banca d'Italia to the Allied Financial Agency, in currency.

B. Supply of AM lire currency

1. At the request of CCS, an order for additional supplies of new AM lire currency was placed with the U.S. Treasury, scheduling resumption of shipments on 1 January 1945 at the rate of 8 billion lire per month. Military requirements are estimated at 5 billion per month and Italian banking needs at 3 billion lire per month. At the same time clarification was requested of the recent statement in the U.S. press to the effect that no more AM lire would be printed. Until such time as the U.S. Treasury notifies acceptance of the new order, it will be particularly important to conserve existing supplies of AM lire in every possible manner.

C. Disbursements and receipts of AM lire currency

1. Disbursements of AM lire to paymasters of Allied military forces in September were 29.4 more than August disbursements and only slightly under the figure of July. This was accounted for by the return to normal levels of the drawings by U.S. forces from AFA. Of the 5,142 million disbursed to paymasters, preliminary estimates show approximately 4,630 million as having been paid out to the troops or directly to Italian civilians by Army and Navy paymasters in September.

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3. During the month of September, 3,962 millions of new AM lire notes were received, bringing cumulated receipts to 71,902 million lire. Cumulated disbursements to the end of September were 55,342 million, leaving a balance of 16,560 million lire in Italy at the end of September. There was also a balance from the orders prior to 6 July of 735 million in Washington. These notes were in the four small denominations, and the suggestion was made to CCS that they not be shipped to Italy unless an unforeseen demand for small notes arises. The first shipment of the 6 July order arrived in the amount of 10,547 million lire, and was stored on 25 October in new vault space in the Banca d'Italia in Florence, after much difficulty had been overcome in securing military approval for the necessary release of cement and bricks to close the apertures and to wall off a part of a large subterranean chamber for the use of AFA.

D. Currency Exchange

1. A new problem involves the various currencies brought into Italy by repatriated or escaped allied military and civilian personnel who are in possession of Swiss, Rumanian, German, Bulgarian, Yugoslavian and other currencies. American military authorities have no instructions on the subject of exchange rates, while the British military authorities have been instructed by London to exchange no enemy currency, and in the case of other foreign currencies, to exchange none acquired by repatriates before their capture. British personnel have, however, been given no exchange rates. Representations have been made to CCS for such rates purely for provisional military application.

E. Travelers Circular Letters of Credit

1. Drafts drawn under circular letters of credit are to be channeled through the Banco di Napoli which in turn will clear all such items through a single correspondent in the United States. The U.S. bank selected is the Manufacturers Trust Company, N.Y., and the issuance of the appropriate license by the U.S. Treasury Department will permit actual collection of such items to begin.

2. The license to be issued by the U.S. Treasury for travelers circular letters of credit will also include authority to transmit for collection U.S. Treasurer's checks, drafts drawn by the U.S. State Department, and travelers checks. Therefore, when issued by the U.S. Treasury, the license will permit:

(a) Importation and collection by the Banco di Napoli, through the Manufacturers Trust Company, of travelers checks, drafts drawn on the Treasurer of the U.S., drafts drawn by the Department of State, and drafts drawn under circular travelers letters of credit, but only when such items have been imported into Italy by U.S. military or civilian personnel who arrived in Italy subsequent to the Allied occupation, and only if such U.S. personnel are the payees of those items.

(b) The credit of the dollar proceeds thereof will be made to the AF account of the Bank of Naples in the Manufacturers Trust Company.

F. Counterfeit Currency

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D. Currency Exchange

1. A new problem involves the various currencies brought into Italy by repatriated or escaped allied military and civilian personnel who are in possession of Swiss, Rumanian, German, Bulgarian, Yugoslavian and other currencies. Garrison military authorities have no instructions on the subject of exchange rates, while the British military authorities have been instructed by London to exchange no enemy currency, and in the case of other foreign currencies, to exchange none required by repatriates before their capture. British repatriates here, however, been given no exchange rates. Representations have been made to CMS for such rates purely for provisional military application.

E. Travelers Circular Letters of Credit

1. Drafts drawn under circular letters of credit are to be channeled through the Banco di Napoli which in turn will clear all such items through a single correspondent in the United States. The U.S. bank selected is the Manufacturers Trust Company, N.Y., and the issuance of the appropriate license by the U.S. Treasury Department will permit actual collection of such items to begin.

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(a) Importation and collection by the Banco di Napoli, through the Manufacturers Trust Company, of travelers checks, drafts drawn on the Treasurer of the U.S., drafts drawn by the Department of State, and drafts drawn under circular travelers letters of credit, but only when such items have been imported into Italy by U.S. military or civilian personnel who arrived in Italy subsequent to the Allied occupation, and only if such U.S. personnel are the payees of these items.

(b) The credit of the dollar proceeds thereof will be made to the AF account of the Bank of Naples in the Manufacturers Trust Company.

F. Counterfeit Currency

1. During the 10 months' period past, the quantity of counterfeit notes appearing in circulation has shown some increase. In the handling of these notes, Finance Officers in the field especially, have experienced serious difficulty in distinguishing the good from the bad currency. These false notes are charged personally to the responsible Officer, with reimbursement to U.S. officers possible only by special act of Congress. In order to protect themselves, many Finance Officers of the armed forces have refused to accept any Metropolitan Lire notes in the larger denominations.

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2. AFHQ has proposed, accordingly, that AFA be authorized to redeem in full counterfeit notes, upon certification by the chief within this theater of the pay service concerned, as to the full circumstances surrounding their acquisition. This proposal includes both AM and Metropolitan Lire notes so as to eliminate the existing discrimination against the latter on the part of Finance Officers. An account would be established by AFA for the redemption of counterfeit notes, with ultimate charge being made to the Italian Government. However, the Italian Government does not wish disposed to accept this charge, on the basis of preliminary conversations.

G. AM Stamps

1. The sale of AM Stamps ceased, effective 1 October, 1944. The decision to withdraw AM stamps from sale was reached when it was discovered that adequate stockpiles of Italian stamps were available in Rome for use in Sicily, and that printing facilities for further stamp supplies were intact. As a result, it has been agreed with the Italian Under-Secretary of State for Posts and Telegraphs that there is no longer need to continue to make Sicily an exception to the otherwise general use of Italian stamps.

2. As of 15 August 1944, AM stamps having a total value of Lire 169,336,000 had been received from Washington, and of this total, stamps with a Lire value of 20,634,000 had been issued to the Italian Post Office, thus leaving a balance of Lire 148,702,000 in AM Stamps on hand in the custody of AFA.

3. No estimate has been obtained as to the value of unused AM Stamps that have been returned to AFA since 1 October, 1944, but it is evident that a large stock of stamps will be in AFA's hands for ultimate disposition. Representations have been made to COS for the ultimate disposition of AM stamps elicited authority to destroy same under MD Circular 283, dated 8 July 1944, as amended. Such action will be deferred until the returns from Italian Post Offices have been made known.

H. Payment of Remittances in Rome

1. During the month of October, the Rome Branch of the Bank of Naples has paid personal remittances to persons in and about Rome. The item numbered 116 and totalled 319,980.18 dollars.

J. Branch Administration

1. Plans are well under way to close the Bari office of AFA by the 15 November, 1944. The affairs of that office will be handled by AFA, Naples. The remaining small denominations held by AFA, Bari, will be transported by rail to Rome for onward transmission to northern areas.

2. The forward area branch of AFA presently located at Siena will be moved to Florence in the near future and will be established in the Banca d'Italia building. Stock-piles of currency have been accumulated at Florence which is a convenient storage location for shipments arriving at Leghorn, and is also a central location convenient to Finance officers in the northern area.

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[illegible] stamps from Italy was revealed when it was discovered that adequate stock-piles of Italian stamps were available in Rome for use in Sicily, and that printing facilities for further stamp supplies were intact. As a result, it has been agreed with the Italian Under-Secretary of State for Posts and Telegraphs that there is no longer need to continue to make Sicily an exception to the otherwise general use of Italian stamps.

2. As of 15 August 1944, AM stamps having a total value of Lire 169,336,000 had been received from Washington, and of this total, stamps with a lire value of 28,634,000 had been issued to the Italian Post Offices, thus leaving a balance of Lire 140,702,000 in AM Stamps on hand in the custody of AFA.

3. No estimate has been obtained as to the value of unused AM Stamps that have been returned to AFA since 1 October, 1944, but it is evident that a large stock of stamps will be in AFA's hands for ultimate disposition. Representations made to COS for the ultimate disposition of AM stamps elicited authority to destroy them under MD Circular 285, dated 8 July 1944, as amended. Such action will be deferred until the returns from Italian Post Offices have been made known.

E. Payment of Remittances in Rome

1. During the month of October, the Rome Branch of the Bank of Naples has paid personal remittances to persons in and about Rome. The items numbered 110 and totalled $11,950.48 dollars.

F. Branch Administration

1. Plans are well under way to close the Bari office of AFA by the 15 November, 1944. The affairs of that office will be handled by AFA, Naples. The resulting small denominations held by AFA, Bari, will be transported by rail to Rome for onward transmission to northern areas.

2. The forward area branch of AFA presently located at Siena will be moved to Florence in the near future and will be established in the Banca d'Italia building. Stock-piles of currency have been accumulated at Florence which is a convenient storage location for shipments arriving at Leghorn, and is also a central location convenient to finance officers in the northern area.

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3. The difficulty of transport continues. AFA has never had adequate transport nor military guard for load shipments of AM currency and the record established to the present of moving tremendous quantities of AM lire throughout Italy without loss is endangered by the decreasing amount of transport obtainable, and the increasing dangers of road transport particularly in territory under the Italian Government. Representations are being made to have one 3-ton truck assigned or placed at the disposal of AFA, together with proper guards and experienced drivers, so that currency may be moved as required throughout the mainland of Italy.

K. Accounting

1. Plans for the consolidation and eventual dissolution of AFA

During the month, tentative plans for transferring to the Italian Government or its agencies (particularly the Banca d'Italia) certain of the functions of AFA were discussed, and the following concrete proposals were put forward:

(a) It was recommended that AFHQ's designation as the sole depository in Italy, Sicily and Sardinia for U.S. Army Unit Funds be rescinded and that the above should be taken by Banco d'Italia, Banco di Napoli, Credito Italiano and Banco Commerciale Italiana, who would be appointed as approved depositories for such funds. If this is approved, the present coverage of Yellow Seal Dollars maintained by AFHQ for these deposits can be released and thus made available for troops departing for other theatres of war. A precedent for such approval has already been established in North Africa and in Corsica, where local banks are designated as depositories of U.S. Army Unit Funds.

(b) Steps have been taken to clear the small balance of Lire 27,700 carried in "Deposits by ACC/AOC Divisions - Other Divisions" by remitting it to U.S. Treasury Provincials to be credited as revenue in the budget of the Italian Ministry of Finance. This is in respect of Contributi Sindacali which came into the hands of U.S. Insurance Sub-Section of the Finance Sub-Commission some months ago in Sicily.

(c) The Senior Finance Officer, A/B 8th Army was supplied with funds to repay the British Command Paymaster in his area Lire 14,300,000 which had been obtained in a prior month.

(d) Efforts were made to locate two sizeable shortages revealed on opening boxes of new A.M. lire notes received from Washington. The procedure in such cases is to attempt to discover corresponding overages in other boxes.

(e) "Suspense" items in "Deposits by Others" and "Advances to Others" are receiving attention looking toward their clearance or proper allocation on the basis of further data supplied by officers in the field.

(f) As stated above, All Stamps on Hand will be destroyed as soon as the relevant regulations are obtainable.

(g) Arrangements were made with D.P.I.C. (British) to pay over to British Command Paymasters all AMG currency held by the Branches of AFHQ. The latter have been collecting this currency through the Italian Banking system, which was instructed not to pay AMG out but hold it for AFHQ's account.

2. "Star" AM lire notes

During the month the first of these notes were received from Washington to replace a like value of defectively-printed notes that had been returned to Washington. In this connection it should be noted that the Sub-Head "Defective A.M. Lire Notes Received" in AFHQ's Statement of Receipts and Disbursements acts in effect as a "receivables" account; that is, when the defective notes are despatched to Washington this Sub-Head is debited, and when the replacement, or "Star", Notes are received this Sub-Head is credited. Thus, the balance shown at any given time represents the lire value of "Star" notes which are awaited from Washington to replace defective notes previously sent.

3. Destruction of counterfeit lire notes

Authority has been requested of CCS to permit AFHQ to redeem counterfeit AM and Metropolitan lire notes acquired in good faith and in the ordinary course by Finance Officers and Paymasters. If such an arrangement is approved, a special account

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sub-section of the Finance Sub-Commission some months ago in Sicily.

(c) The Senior Finance Officer, AFHQ Main Group was supplied with funds to repay the British Command Paymaster in the sum Lire 14,XX,XXX which had been advanced in a prior month.

(d) Efforts were made to locate two sizeable shortages revealed on opening boxes of new AM. Lire notes received from Washington. The procedure in such cases is to attempt to discover corresponding overages in other boxes.

(e) "Suspense" items in "Deposits by Others" and "Advances to Others" are receiving attention looking toward their clearance or proper allocation on the basis of further data supplied by officers in the field.

(f) As stated above, AM Stamps on Hand will be destroyed as soon as the relevant regulations are obtainable.

(g) Arrangements were made with D.P.I.C. (British) to pay over to British Command Paymasters all AMG currency held by the Branches of AFHQ. The latter have been collecting this currency through the Italian Banking system, which was instructed not to pay AMG out but hold it for AFHQ's account.

2. "Star" AM lire notes

During the month the first of these notes were received from Washington to replace a like value of defectively-printed notes that had been returned to Washington. In this connection it should be noted that the Sub-Head "Defective A.M. Lire Notes Returned to Washington" under the Head "Non-U.S. Lire Notes Received" in AFHQ's Statement of Receipts and Disbursements acts in effect as a "receivables" account; that is, when the defective notes are despatched to Washington this Sub-Head is debited, and when the replacement, or "Star", Notes are received this Sub-Head is credited. Thus, the balance shown at any given time represents the lire value of "Star" Notes which are awaited from Washington to replace defective notes previously sent.

3. Redemption of counterfeit lire notes

Authority has been requested of SHAEF to permit AFHQ to redeem counterfeit AM and Metropolitan Lire notes acquired in good faith and in the ordinary course by Finance Officers and Paymasters. If such an arrangement is approved, a special account will be opened on AFHQ's books for this purpose.

4. Reimbursement to British Command Paymaster of his advances to other Allied armed forces

Additional payments in this respect were made during October, and at the same time D.P.I.C. was advised that it was entirely agreeable to us to give British Paymasters credit (in lieu of actual payment) for any charges authorised as being payable to the British Army by Allied and Dominion troops in respect of AM lire advanced to the latter. Thus far no adjustment has been made for other than Dominion forces. In connection with the arrangements made with D.P.I.C. to have AMG currency held by AFHQ picked up by British Paymasters (see above), we have suggested that this might be considered a partial reimbursement of AM lire advanced to other Allied Forces, and this comments are awaited.

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5. Adjustment of funds picked up from POT

In November 1943, the British General Paymaster as an act of courtesy reimbursed Marshal Messe of the Italian Army for funds picked up from him as a POW, although such action is contrary to the Rules of Land Warfare applied in such cases. At first it was suggested that AFHQ reimburse the Paymaster and carry the amount as an advance on its books, but arrangements were later made with the Italian Minister of Finance to repay this sum which was then handed over to the British Paymaster.

6. Statement of Receipts and Disbursements

The Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for the Period to 30 September 1944 was sent forward, and the usual reports were rendered.

L. Advances to U.S. and British nationals

1. The U.S. and British Consuls have assumed the responsibility for making loans to their respective nationals in liberated Italy with the following exceptions:

(a) Sicily and Sardinia. British Consul NOT yet responsible.
(b) Provinces of Aquanila, Arezzo, Firenze, Forli, Livorno, Lucca, Pisa, Pistoia, Siena and Ravenna. Swiss Legation will continue to look after the interests of British and U.S. Nationals

2. Emergency payments may be made by Finance Officers of AAI 5th and 8th Armies in newly liberated territory, until the Swiss Legation is able to take over the responsibility.

M. Foreign Exchange Report

1. The second interim report on Italy's foreign exchange position has been completed. As it is too extensive to be made an appendix to this Report, a separate distribution is being made within AF and to G-5, SFTS, Washington, and London.

2. The following are the principal subjects treated in the report:

(a) Istituto's foreign exchange assets and liabilities
(b) Relations between Italy and other European countries: Notes of Exchange
(c) Italian gold holdings
(d) Position of Italian securities issued abroad or issued in Italy in foreign currency
(e) Italy's foreign exchange position: a preliminary view
(f) Outstanding payments in Italy.

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IV. BANKING, STOCK EXCHANGES AND POSTAL SAVINGS

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reports were rendered.

L. Advances to U.S. and British nationals

1. The U.S. and British Consuls have assumed the responsibility for making loans to their respective nationals in liberated Italy with the following exceptions:

(a) Sicily and Sardinia. British Consul NOT yet responsible.
(b) Provinces of Apuania, Arezzo, Firenze, Forlì, Livorno, Lucca, Pisa, Pistoia, Siena and Ravenna. Swiss Legation will continue to look after the interests of British and U.S. Nationals

2. Emergency payments may be made by Finance Officers of AFHQ 5th and 8th Armies in newly liberated territory, until the Swiss Legation is able to take over the responsibility.

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(a) Istituto's foreign exchange assets and liabilities
(b) Relations between Italy and other European countries: Rates of Exchange
(c) Italian gold holdings
(d) Position of Italian securities issued abroad or issued in Italy in foreign currency
(e) Italy's foreign exchange position: a preliminary view
(f) Outstanding payments in Italy.

IV. BANKING, STOCK EXCHANGES AND POSTAL SAVINGS

A. Banking and Stock Exchanges

1. Stock Exchanges

(a) Government bond prices moved slightly upward during the month of September, advanced sharply during the first half of October and remained stable during the second half of the month. Prices of four typical bonds (two parastatal) are shown below.

Month-End Bond Prices (% of Par)	Sept. 1943	Dec. 1943	April 1944	Sept. 1944	Oct. 1944
Redditi 5%	57⅛	78½	95½	91.75	95
Ed.Mobilio 3½%	56½	70½	89½	84	89
Credito Fondiario 5%	*	*	145½	100½	136
Ist. Nob. Ital. 5%	*	*	100½	94½	97½

* - Not available.

of Finance

(b) The Ministry/advocated that the Directive Committee be permitted to resume the issuance of appraisal certificates on shares not listed on the Exchange. Appraisal certificates are used to determine the base for negotiation terms and property taxes payable by the companies to which the shares refer and for personal taxes and civil suits involving the owner of the shares. The Finance Sub-Commission has approved the Finance Ministry's proposal. The question of resumption of share trading is still under consideration.

2. Background statistics on money, credit, and public finance

(a) As indicated in last month's report, the Istituto Centrale di Statistica is publishing a series of supplements to the Annuario Statistico Italiano, each of which contains all of the statistics in a particular field which were withheld from publication during the war.

(b) The supplement on Money, Credit, and Public Finance is attached to this Report as Appendix D. It appeared too late to permit the data contained therein to be analyzed and commented on in this Finance Sub-Commission Report; however, it is hoped to include such comments in the Reports of following months. In the meantime it was thought that London and Washington would desire to receive copies as soon as possible.

3. Bank of Italy

Condensed consolidated balance sheets of the Banco d'Italia for liberated Italy as of the end of August and as of the end of September are shown below. Cash on hand at the end of August was 25% of total deposits and the ratio for September 30 had declined to 19%. Although deposits increased more than 4 billion lire during the month of September, this was almost exactly offset by disbursements on Treasury accounts.

Banco d'Italia Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet - Liberated Italy
(In thousands of lire)

	31 Aug. 1944	30 Sept. 1944
Assets		
Cash	6,193,751	5,524,200
Discounts	331,993	1,724,039
Secured Loans	4,917,655	2,754,009
Deposits with others	3,403	41,550
Sundry Assets	664,251	1,074,230
Allied Forces account	4,727	4,727
State Treasury Account	23,183,099	27,263,929
	35,503,879	38,361,734
Liabilities		
Demand Deposits	5,696,377	6,665,975
Time Deposits	21,150,933	22,408,926
Sundry liabilities	6,993,167	7,214,303
Current Operating Profit	663,392	68,500
	35,503,879	38,361,734

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(b) The supplement on Money, Credit, and Public Finance is attached to this Report as Appendix D. It appeared too late to permit the data contained therein to be analyzed and commented on in this Finance Sub-Commission Report; however, it is hoped to include such comments in the Reports of following months. In the meantime it was thought that London and Washington would desire to receive copies as soon as possible.

5. Bank of Italy

Condensed consolidated balance sheets of the Banco d'Italia for liberated Italy as of the end of August and as of the end of September are shown below. Cash on hand at the end of August was 5% of total deposits and the ratio for September 30 had declined to 13%. Although deposits increased more than 4 billion lire during the month of September, this was almost exactly offset by outpayments on Treasury accounts.

Banco d'Italia Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet - Liberated Italy
(In thousands of lire)

	31 Aug. 1944	30 Sept. 1944
Assets		
Cash	6,193,751	5,324,200
Discounts	931,393	1,724,039
Secured Loans	2,517,655	2,734,409
Deposits with others	5,403	41,550
Sundry Assets	664,251	1,074,250
Allied Forces account	4,727	4,727
State Treasury Account	23,186,099	27,264,929
	33,503,679	38,361,754
Liabilities		
Demand Deposits	5,636,377	8,669,975
Time Deposits	21,190,933	23,406,926
Sundry Liabilities	6,583,177	7,414,903
Current Operating Profit	93,192	69,950
	33,503,679	38,361,754

Preliminary figures on the cash position of the Banco d'Italia for October 10th, 20th, and 31st are shown in Appendix C, Table 6. These figures derive from telegraphic reports and are subject to revision. A continued decline in cash is indicated (from 5,324 million lire at the end of September to 2,836 million lire at the end of October).

4. Commercial Banks

(a) A revised procedure is being set up for the collection of commercial bank statistics. The first combined statement of all the banks in liberated Italy should be ready for the November monthly report. Meanwhile the combined figures for 28 commercial banks in Rome will give some indication of currency and banking trends.

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Banking Trends in Rome

(In thousands of lire)

20 Rome Banks	2 Sept. 1944	21 Oct. 1944
Cash	352,439	323,119
Deposits	15,019,328	15,899,984
On deposit with Banca d'Italia	4,874,824	5,265,791
Net reduction of Vaglia & Assegni during period	---	374,340

It will be seen that the banks keep a fairly constant amount of cash on hand, deposits increased substantially, and there was a net excess of redemption over issues of vaglia and assegni of more than the amount of cash normally kept on hand. This last trend reflects the continued retirement of assegni and vaglia issued in lieu of currency during the months prior to the liberation of Rome.

5. Control of Financial Institutions

C.F.I. Instruction No. 6, dealing with domestic and foreign commercial correspondence of financial institutions, was issued during the month. Only clearly urgent mail to and from AMG Regional and Area territory will be handled by Finance Officers; other correspondence will go through the regular Italian postal services. Also issued was C.F.I. Instruction No. 7, consolidating and simplifying the statistical reports required from the provincial Treasury sections and Banca d'Italia branches. Means of further simplifying and expediting the collection of financial data throughout Italy are under current study.

6. Blocked Accounts

(a) The first reports have been received of the Treasury's blocked account operations in Italian Government Italy. For the period 30 August to 13 October, cases handled were as follows:

	Requests Received	Unblocking Authorized	Requests In Suspense
General Unblocking of Accounts	459	142	317
Partial Unblocking of Accounts	73	53	20
Unblocking of Checks	243	197	46
Unblocking of Safe Deposit Boxes	31	---	31

(b) For the unblockings authorized, details of name, amounts, block categories were submitted. Copies were forwarded to the SI&S Commission for investigations against fascism and to the U.S. Counter-Intelligence Corps for their information.

(c) A procedure has been agreed upon by the Treasury and the Banca d'Italia for dealing with blocked safe deposit boxes and operations should begin shortly.

7. Post Office Financial Operations

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5. Control of Financial Institutions

O.F.I. Instruction No. 6, dealing with domestic and foreign commercial correspondence of financial institutions, was issued during the month. Only classified urgent mail to and from AMG Regional and Area territory will be handled by Finance Officers; other correspondence will go through the regular Italian postal services. Also issued was O.F.I. Instruction No. 7, consolidating and simplifying the statistical reports required from the provincial Treasury sections and Banks d'Italia branches. Means of further simplifying and expediting the collection of financial data throughout Italy are under current study.

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Unblocking of Checks	243	197	46
Unblocking of Safe Deposit Boxes	31	---	31

(b) For the unblockings authorized, details of name, amounts, block categories were submitted. Copies were forwarded to the High Commission for sanctions against fascists and to the U.S. Counter-Intelligence Corps for their information.

(c) A procedure has been agreed upon by the Treasury and the Banks d'Italia for dealing with blocked safe deposit boxes and operations should begin shortly.

8. Post Office Financial Operations

1. Virtually completed data on postal bonds, postal savings, and postal current accounts are now available for July and August (Appendix C, Table 5). Preliminary indications of a satisfactory trend in net investment, discussed in the September report, are reinforced by the complete reports. Every category showed a net increase in both months. The total gain for September of 361 million lire represents a 32% increase over the 273 million total net investment for August.

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V. DEFASCISTIZATION

A. Ministry of Finance

1. Cases handled

(a) The work of Epuration is proceeding with disappointing slowness, rather as though it is a painful duty which has to be performed. The Epuration Commission for the Ministry of Finance commenced to function this month but having regard to the prolific[illegible] work of sifting which it was understood had been done, it has not developed as many cases as was hoped. At 30 October, the officials of Grades IV and V had been examined and of these, two, who are in the North, have been suspended.

(b) It has taken the whole month to constitute the commissions for the Ministry of Finance. There are now three, for general officers, other officers, and men, respectively. The first meetings are to be held next week. It is sufficient comment to record that approximately five months have elapsed since Rome was liberated.

B. Ministry of the Treasury

1. The first epuration commission - that for the Treasury proper - had up to 6 November, 1944, begun proceedings in 68 cases. Proceedings had been concluded in 6 cases and 54 in process. Of the 6 cases concluded, 5 were acquitted and 1 censured.

2. The second epuration commission - for the Ragioneria Generale dello Stato - had up to 4 November, 1944, begun 60 cases, of which 16 had been concluded and 50 is still in process. Of the 16 cases concluded, 4 persons were dismissed with pension, 7 suspended with loss of salary except basic pay for periods ranging from 2 to 6 months, 4 censured, and 1 acquitted.

C. Defascistization of Insurance Companies

1. Reports on individuals

(a) Local Security reports received on individuals up to the end of October number 22 out of 240 asked for in June.

(b) The following information is additional to that previously reported. Information on names in capitals has been obtained from sources other than the Security Division of the Public Safety Sub-Commission. Names with an asterisk (*) are known in Washington.

(i) Reports of adverse character

Francesco Cavazzoni, (*). Director of Istituto Nazionale delle Assicurazioni, Assicurazioni d'Italia, Congresso di Roma, I. Fiume, and Previdenza. Consigliere of Unione Italiana di Riassicurazione. He has already been suspended from Istituto Ni.

Aldo Fusilli, (*). President of Societa Italiana di Assicurazione Credito. Consigliere of Unione Italiana [illegible]

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spectively. The first meetings are to be held next week. It is sufficient comment to
record that approximately five months have elapsed since Rome was liberated.

B. Ministry of the Treasury

1. The first epuration commission - that for the Treasury proper - had up to 6 November, 1944, begun proceedings in 60 cases. Proceedings had been concluded in 6 cases and 54 in process. Of the 6 cases concluded, 5 were acquitted and 1 censured.

2. The second epuration commission - for the Tesoreria Centrale dello Stato - had up to 4 November, 1944, begun 66 cases, of which 16 had been concluded and and 50 is still in process. Of the 16 cases concluded, 4 persons were dismissed with pension, 7 suspended with loss of salary except basic pay for periods ranging from 1 to 6 months, 4 censured, and 1 acquitted.

C. Defascistization of Insurance Companies

1. Reports on individuals

(a) Social Security reports received on individuals up to the end of October number 22 out of 160 asked for in June.

(b) The following information is additional to that previously reported. Information on names in capitals has been obtained from sources other than the Security Division of the Public Safety Sub-Commission. Names with an asterisk (*) are known in Washington.

(1) Reports of adverse character

Francesco Orlando, (*). Sindaco of Istituto Nazionale delle Assicurazioni, Assicurazioni d'Italia, Compagnia di Roma, La Fiona, and Previdentia. Consigliere of Unione Italiana di Riassicurazione. He has already been suspended from Istituti.

Aldo Paolini, (*). President of Societa Italiana di Assicurazione Credito. Consigliere of Unione Italiana di Riassicurazione and of Assicura Infortuni.

Nestore Cursi-Bertinazzi. Consigliere of Unione Italiana di Assicurazione Postale. He has already been suspended from Istituto di Credito Agrario. (See Report for August.)

Giorgio Pitacco. Vice-President and Consigliere of Assicurazioni Generali di Venezia.

Felice Guarneri. Consigliere of Riunione Adriatica di Sicurta. President of Banco di Roma.

Roberto De Vito. Ex Consigliere of Compagnia di Roma (resigned Oct. 1944), and ex-consigliere of Assicurazioni d'Italia. Ex-President of Unione Italiana di Riassicurazione (resigned Oct. 1944). Security Division can report nothing, but Italian Press of 25 October announced suspension of his Senatorship (He is over 80).

MARINO MARINELLI. Vice-Direttore Generale of Istituto Nazionale delle Assicurazioni, secretary of La Piave, consigliere of Unione Italiana di Riassicurazioni, Direttore Generale of Previdentia. Suspension in the Institute announced by Italian Press of 25 October.

GIOVANNI MINERVI. President, Mutua Italiana di Assicurazione Vestimenta. Security Division gave a clean sheet (see Report for September) but Italian Press of 25 October announced suspension of his Senatorship.

Suspension of Senatorship on all following cases was announced by Italian Press of 25 October. Security Reports are still lacking (not all men are in Rome).

GILBERTO CRESPOLANI. Consigliere of Italiana Incendio e Rischi Diversi, and of Italiana Vita.

GIUSEPPE JOVINE, (+). Ex-President of Istituto Nazionale delle Assicurazioni and La Piave and ex-Vice-President of Assicurazioni d'Italia and Previdentia. Vice-President of Società Italiana di Assicurazione Credito, and of Unione Italiana di Riassicurazione until September.

GIOVANNI CRUSSIA DI VIGLIANO. President of Levento.

CICOGNA GUGLIELMI DI VUGLI. Consigliere of Sondrio Incendio and of Reale Cervaline.

GIUSEPPE VOLPI DI MISURATA, (-). President of Assicurazioni Generali di Venezia and of a number of its Italian and continental subsidiaries. Many other industrial and financial interests.

(ii) Reports of satisfactory character

Giuseppe RUFFO. Condirettore, Compagnia di Roma and acting adviser for Assicurazioni d'Italia.

ARNALDO FRIGESSI DI RATTALMA, (+). An Allied civilian official of the Counter Intelligence office has given an opinion, based on pre-war personal knowledge, which casts some doubt upon the category allotted to Frigessi in the September Report.

Annibale CALABRESI and Giuseppe Ugo FILPI. Proposed to new temporary management of Istituto Nazionale delle Assicurazioni.

2. Epurazione

There is no change to report in the epurazione situation in general. The only item of note is the suspension of Marino MARINELLI, a Vice-Direttore Generale of

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Italian Press of 25 October announced suspension of his Directorship.

Suspension of Directorship on all following, cases was announced by Italian Press of 25 October. Security Reports are still lacking (not all men are in Rome).

GIUSEPPE ITALIANO. Consigliere of Istituto Nazionale delle Assicurazioni and of Italiana Vita.

GIUSEPPE REVIGLIO, (+). Vice-President of Istituto Nazionale delle Assicurazioni and in Rome and ex-Vice-President of Assicurazioni d'Italia and Previdentia. Vice-President of Societa' Italiana di Assicurazione Credito, and of Unione Italiana di Riassicurazioni until September.

GIOVANNI GRIMALDI DI VEGLIASCO, President of Levante.

GIORGIO GUGLIELMI DI VELCI. Consigliere of Fondiaria Incendio and of Basle Grundlag.

GIUSEPPE VOLPI DI MISURATA, (-). President of Assicurazioni Generali di Venezia and of a number of its Italian and continental subsidiaries. Many other industrial and financial interests.

(iii) Reports of satisfactory character

Giuseppe BUFANO. Condirettore, Compagnia di Roma and acting adviser for Assicurazioni d'Italia.

ARNALDO FRIGESSI DI RATTALMA, (+). An Allied civilian official of the Counter Intelligence office has given an opinion, based on pre-war personal knowledge, which casts some doubt upon the category allotted to Frigessi in the September Report.

Annibale GILARDONI and Giuseppe Ugo PAPI. Proposed to new temporary management of Istituto Nazionale delle Assicurazioni.

2. Epurazione

There is no change to report in the epuration situation in companies. The only item of note is the suspension of Marino MARINELLI, a Vice-Directors General of the Institute.

D. Defascistization in AMG territory

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1. The first specially trained group of Guardia di Finanza left for Florence, Pistoia and Lucca this past month to facilitate defascistization in forward areas. Additional groups have been trained and will move forward as important additional territories are liberated.

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VI. DISPATCH AND TASKS

A. Italian Government

1. At a meeting with the Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labour on 21 October, the result of the representations made regarding the Government Insurance Department (see September Report) was learned. The Minister stated that he had decided to retain a single "Direzione Generale" for both commercial and social insurance, but to give the commercial insurance section, which will be an Inspectorate, autonomy and direct access to himself in all matters connected with the supervision of companies under Italian law. Since he also stated that he was satisfied that the degree of autonomy accorded the Inspectorate would be enough to prevent urgent recommendations being held up by a Direttore Generale fully occupied with other matters, no further objection could be raised to his proposals, which now await concrete form. The Minister anticipated difficulties in finding a suitable head for the Inspectorate, and is considering the suggestion that Michele D'Addezio (see August Report) be left temporarily in charge, since, whatever D'Addezio's shortcomings, he is the most experienced official presently available, and has shown himself to be conscious of what is needed.

B. Commercial Insurance

1. OCS Policy on commercial insurance

The cable to OCS referred to in the September report was despatched from USRO on 6 October under reference OCT 344. It was followed by another cable, OCT 360 dated 17 October, which was necessitated by complications in the Spanish branch of the Istituto Nazionale delle Assicurazioni to which reference is made below. It is hoped that the reply to OCT 344 will be received in sufficient time to be applied to the programs already sketched out for Milan and other insurance centers in the North.

2. Insurance Advisory Committee

The matter of the Committee was raised with the Minister on 21 October, as nothing further had been heard of the Government representatives named some weeks ago. It was explained that authoritative company opinion was becoming most concerned at the lack of action on the part of the Government, which was effectively depriving the companies of the opportunity of presenting requests for Government action in certain urgent problems, some of which concern their present ability to remain solvent. The Minister stated that he wished the Chief of the Inspectorate to be one of his Ministry's representatives on the Committee, and that until this appointment had been decided, he was withholding definite action in respect of the Committee. He promised early action, but the situation is not satisfactory, in that the final decree for the Committee was published in July, and not a single formal meeting has yet taken place. The Minister seemed disposed to regard the problems at issue as problems which could await long-range decision, and referred to the Italian Financial mission which has just left for the United States.

3. Istituto Nazionale delle Assicurazioni

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3. Istituto Nazionale delle Assicurazioni

(a) Spanish Branch

Some time ago, the Commissioner of the Institute raised the question of sending a special representative to Spain, where the affairs of the Institute's branch office were said to be such as to cause concern. At the time, and lacking any details, encouragement had not been given to this proposal. It was known that the Commissioner was endeavouring to obtain Government support. During October, however, the Finance Sub-Commission received copies of a written report from the Spanish branch, dated July 1944 and received in Rome early in October, and of a telegram sent from the same Branch to the Head Office in Rome through Government channels in October. From these documents, and from information available in the Head Office, it became apparent that due to political, rather than technical, handling of the Spanish branch in the days of its initiation a few years ago, and the severance of communications for the past year and more, the affairs of the branch in Madrid were approaching a crisis. There is a lack of local funds, which had been dissipated for lavish expenses, and in absence of the deposits required by Spanish law. The possible result feared was that the Spanish branch would be forced by lack of funds to suspend payment, causing the Spanish authorities to intervene, with severe damage to the reputation of the Italian Government, the

Institute being a state institution.

The Institute and the Ministry were informed that AD would be prepared to authorize the provision of a credit of 2 million pesetas by the Banco Nacionale del Lavoro, to be placed at the disposal of the official to be sent to Madrid under Government auspices. At the same time, the Ministry was informed that this credit was authorized in order to prevent unfavourable repercussions in Spain, and that in turn, it must see that the Institute overhauled its organization there, and complied fully with Spanish requirements. It is understood that the Commissioner has in view the ultimate cessation of the Institute's operations in Spain (the branch was originally opened purely on political grounds), but as this can only be accomplished by transfer of the existing portfolio to another concern, it cannot be done until the necessary legal requirements have been met.

(b) Change in Commissioner

The Minister has proposed a change in the temporary management of the Institute, feeling that reconstitution of a full Consiglio di Amministrazione should wait until Northern Italy is freed. His proposals were discussed at the meeting on 21 October, and at present take the form of replacing the present Commissioner by a new one, assisted by a Comitato Direttivo. The names proposed are:

Commissioner: Prof. Annibale Gilardoni (originally proposed as President of the Advisory Committee).

Comitato: Prof. Giuseppe Ugo Papi;
Prof. Raffaele Mattioni.

All are Professors of Rome University.

After interviewing Gilardoni and Papi (Mattioni is temporarily unavailable) it became clear that while the Sub-Commission was in agreement that the temporary management of the Institute should be stronger, a divergence of views existed as to what would constitute a good management. The Minister has accordingly been informed that in our opinion the introduction of political elements unversed in actuarial science or insurance administration is liable to have the most grave consequences to the Institute's affairs. He has been urged to consider whether present conditions do not warrant employment of the best insurance brains the Government can secure. His response is awaited.

(c) Internal organization

Study of the internal organization of the Institute's Head Office shows the set-up to be radically different from the arrangements normally adopted by life insurance corporations. There are approximately twenty independent departments all directly under the Direttore Generale, assisted by one of the two Direttori Centrali (both these appointments are now in abeyance). While it is difficult to assess the efficiency of the Institute's system, there is little doubt but that it has in the past had a one-man executive direction in the person of the Direttore Generale. In the absence of any senior official corresponding to Chief Actuary, Chief Accountant, Secretary, as above, there is no apparent inside official suitable to continue direction now that the Direttore Generale and his chief assistant have gone. Hence an appointment such as a really qualified Commissioner, made from outside the Institute, is a practical as well as a theoretical necessity. It is realized that the Minister will probably have difficulty

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(b) Change in Commissioner

The Minister has proposed a change in the temporary management of the Institute, feeling that reconstitution of a full Consiglio di Amministrazione should wait until Northern Italy is freed. His proposals were discussed at the meeting on 21 October, and at present take the form of replacing the present Commissioner by a new one, assisted by a Comitato Direttivo. The names proposed are:

Commissioner: Prof. Annibale Gilardoni (originally proposed as President of the Advisory Committee).

Comitato: Prof. Giuseppe Ugo Papi;
Prof. Raffaele Lucchetti.

All are Professors of Rome University.

After interviewing Gilardoni and Papi (Lucchetti is temporarily unavailable) it became clear that while the Sub-Commission was in agreement that the temporary management of the Institute should be stronger, a divergence of views existed as to what would constitute a good management. The Minister has accordingly been informed that in our opinion the introduction of political elements unversed in actuarial science or insurance administration is liable to have the most grave consequences on the Institute's affairs. He has been urged to consider whether present conditions do not warrant employment of the best insurance brains the Government can secure. His response is awaited.

(c) Internal organization

Study of the internal organization of the Institute's head office shows the set-up to be radically different from the arrangements usually adopted in life insurance corporations. There are approximately twenty independent departments all directly under the Direttore Generale, assisted by one of the two Direttori Generali (both these appointments are now in abeyance). While it is difficult to evaluate the efficiency of the Institute's system, there is little doubt but that it has in the past had a one-man executive direction in the person of the Direttore Generale. In the absence of any senior official corresponding to Chief Actuary, Chief Accountant, Secretary, or others, there is no apparent inside official suitable to continue direction now that the Direttore Generale and his chief assistant have gone. Hence an appointment such as a really qualified Coordinator, made from outside the Institute, is a practical as well as a theoretical necessity. It is realized that the Minister will probably have difficulty in obtaining the services of really qualified men.

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3. Social Insurance

I. Ente Nazionale per la Prevenzione contro gli Infortuni sul Lavoro

This Ente was formed some years ago to channel activities of a number of scientific, technical and economic bodies interested in occupational safety. It normally carries on safety research, issues and supports safety publications, sponsors safety meetings and operates a safety museum. These activities have no obvious bearing on the incidence and cost of work injuries and consequent workmen's compensation costs, and are, we consider, to be encouraged. Accordingly approval has been given to the appointment by the Italian Government of Av. Giorgio Bastino del Rio as Commissario together with arrangements for unblocking of the account in the name of the Ente.

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2. Istituto Nazionale di Previdenza e Credito delle Comunicazioni

This Istituto was established on 1 January 1926 by RDL No. 2174 of 22 December 1922 to replace L'Associazione Nazionale dei Ferrovieri, la Cassa Italiana dei Ferrovieri and la Cassa Nazionale delle Comunicazioni in the field of railway transportation and Communications. Those eligible for membership are employees of the Ministry of Communications and Functionaries and agents of privately operated railways and of electric railways. The Institute provides:

(a) Sickness benefits, old age pensions and death benefits,
(b) Programs of insurance and savings,
(c) Assistance to institutions and agencies ministering to the moral and economic welfare of members,
(d) Credit to members on more favourable terms than can be obtained through ordinary channels.

The administration of the Institute is the responsibility of the Minister of Communications, who submitted the name of Prof. Antigono Donati for approval to fill the appointment of Commissario, on grounds of his political, technical and moral qualities. In view of the nominee's Fascist record the Minister of Communications has been advised that the nomination cannot be approved.

3. Contributi Unificati in Agricoltura

(a) On 30 September the Carabinieri of Bari, without prior warning, seized the Ufficio Centrale dei Contributi Agricoli Unificati and prohibited access to the office by any officials or members of the staff. This action, following closely on the arrangements made for resumption of its activities in respect of which instructions relating to 1944 Ruoli had already been issued, caused considerable confusion, interruption and consequent delay in dealing with instructions for the 1945 Ruoli. It was only after representations to the Carabinieri by the Ministers of Industry, Commerce and Labour and of the Interior together with pressure by AC that the office was reopened after three weeks had lapsed. The Ufficio Centrale is now functioning again and work is proceeding on the preparation of the instructions for 1945 Ruoli.

(b) The Italian Government has fixed the quota of contributions for 1945 without variation. The 50% increase in the invalidity and old age contributions coming in force in accordance with RDL 126 of 16 March 1943. The Government also proposed to continue the contribution for Ente Delle Cooperazione with certain limitations. In view of the fact that this Ente is included among a number shortly to be abolished, it was felt that, even if some form of reconstruction was contemplated, it should be deleted from the 1945 Ruoli altogether. The Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labour has been advised accordingly. Meanwhile the draft instructions to its provincial offices submitted by the Servizio Centrale dei Contributi Agricoli Unificati have been held up pending the Minister's decision.

4. Ratei Arretrati

The directive of Finance Sub-Commission ordering accounts of mutual benefit (sickness insurance organizations of individual firms) in former areas to be blocked and held in trust for them by provincial offices of Istituto Nazionale per l'assistenza di malattia ai Lavoratori was issued 11 October together with an instruction from the Head Offices to the provincial offices. (See September Report pages 39-40.) Finance officers will instruct the provincial directors of the Institute to assume responsibility for financial direction of the mutuals, although accounting for the

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3. Contributi Unificati in Agriculture

(a) On 30 September the Carabinieri of Rome, without prior warning, sealed the Ufficio Centrale dei Contributi Agricoli Unificati and prohibited access to the office by any officials or members of the staff. This action, following closely on the arrangements made for resumption of its activities in respect of which instructions relating to 1944 Ruoli had already been issued, caused considerable confusion, interruption and consequent delay in dealing with instructions for the 1945 Ruoli. It was only after representations to the Carabinieri by the Ministers of Industry, Commerce and Labour and of the Interior together with pressure by AC that the office was reopened after three weeks had lapsed. The Ufficio Centrale is now functioning again and work is proceeding on the preparation of the instructions for 1945 Ruoli.

(b) The Italian Government has fixed the quota of contributions for 1945 without variation. The 50% increase in the invalidity and old age contributions remains in force in accordance with RDL 126 of 16 March 1945. The Government also proposed to continue the contribution for Ente delle Cooperazione with certain limitations. In view of the fact that this Ente is included among a number shortly to be abolished, it was felt that, even if some form of reconstruction was contemplated, it should be deleted from the 1945 Ruoli altogether. The Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labour has been advised accordingly. Meanwhile the draft instructions to its provincial offices submitted by the Servizio Centrale dei Contributi Agricoli Unificati have been held up pending the Minister's decision.

4. Mutue Antincendi

The directive of Finance Sub-Commission ordering accounts of mutue (fire) and (sickness insurance organizations of individual firms) in former areas to be blocked and held in trust for them by provincial offices of Istituto Nazionale per l'assistenza di malattie ai Lavoratori was issued 11 October together with an instruction from the Head Offices to the provincial offices. (See September Report pages 39-40.) Finance officers will instruct the provincial directors of the Institute to assume responsibility for financial direction of the mutuals, although accounting for the funds separately. When the provincial director will have notified the finance officer that he has completed arrangements for resumption of normal functioning of these mutuals under his financial direction, the accounts will be unblocked. In view of the joint responsibility for social insurance of Finance and Labour Sub-Commissions, Finance officers should discuss measures implementing the policy laid down above with their Labour opposites.

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5. Social Insurance for Works Employed by Allied Forces

(a) The plan for covering civilians employed by Allied Forces was approved by the Local Resources Board of AFSC on 25 September. A decree for effecting the plan was prepared by the Ministry of Industry, Commerce & Labour and submitted by them to the Treasury Ministry for consideration of the financial issues. The plan requires reimbursement by the Italian Government of claims presented by the employees concerned. Ordinarily employees contribute a part of the cost of their social insurance benefits but Allied Forces have maintained that they cannot make and remit wage deductions. The Treasury Ministry has stressed that workers generally would object to a privileged position in this matter for the employees concerned.

(b) At the request of the Minister of the Treasury, a statement has been given the Minister, embodying the relation of social insurance to wage policy of Allied Forces. Account has always been taken of the problem of social insurance when deliberating Allied Forces wage scales. In the period when the difficulties of providing coverage appeared insuperable, the principle was adopted that wages should be fixed high enough to enable workers to make their own arrangements regarding social insurance. In practice few workers appear to have availed themselves of the opportunity to protect themselves in this way. When the new plan was being prepared in collaboration with the Italian Government, wage changes were considered on the assumption that social insurance coverage would be furnished. More specifically the adjustments in Allied Forces wage scales occasioned by changes in private employees' wages (see paras 6-7 below) may properly be said not to include an amount that would permit deductions for social insurance contributions or purchase of corresponding protection. The above considerations have been brought to the attention of the Minister of the Treasury, and the way now appears clear for early promulgation of the decree.

6. Family allowances

A draft decree relating family allowances to employees in private industry was prepared by the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour. Its terms first appeared in the Italian press on 14 October and embraced two principal changes: (a) a 50% increase in present allowances for a wife and a parent, and in the average present allowance for a child; and (b) a supplementary allowance of 5 lire (1¢) for high cost-of-living.

On 18 October AG objected to three points in the projected changes:

(a) retention of differentials as between the type of dependent in one part of the scale while paying a flat allowance for the other part; and more especially to retention of amounts expressed in centesimi which are not currently circulation;

(b) retention of improper differentials between employees generally and those of banks of national interest; and

(c) the danger that the system of supplementary allowances may result in a substantial deficit unless contributions rates are advanced. Subsequently the Ministry agreed to rounding of the family allowances eliminating centesimi, and made adjustments affecting the relative position of the allowances for banking employees. As the question of contributions can always be separately handled, AG has withdrawn its objections to the new scales of allowances. The principal scales follow:

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On 13 October AC objected to three points in the projected changes.

(a) retention of differentials as between the type of dependent in one part of the scale while paying a flat allowance for the other part; and more especially to retention of amounts expressed in centesimi which are not currently circulation;

(b) retention of improper differentials between employees generally and those of banks of national interest; and

(c) the danger that the system of supplementary allowances may result in a substantial deficit unless contributions rates are advanced. Subsequently the Ministry agreed to rounding of the family allowances eliminating centesimi, and made adjustments affecting the relative position of the allowances for banking employees. As the question of contributions can always be separately handled, AC has withdrawn its objections to the new scales of allowances. The principal scales follow.

Industry	Ordinary	Supplementary
Operaio		
Wife	Lit. 30 weekly	Lit 30 weekly
Child	" 24 "	" 30 "
Parent	" 15 "	" 30 "
Impiegato		
Wife	Lit. 42 weekly	Lit 30 weekly
Child	" 36 "	" 30 "
Parent	" 24 "	" 30 "

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Category	Ordinary	Supplementary
Operaio		
Wife	Lit. 108 monthly	Lit. 120 monthly
Child	" 95 "	" 120 "
Parent	" 60 "	" 120 "
Impiegato		
Wife	Lit. 156 monthly	Lit. 120 monthly
Child	" 141 "	" 120 "
Parent	" 34 "	" 120 "
Banks of National Interest		
Operaio		
Wife	Lit. 130 monthly	Lit. 130 monthly
Child	" 126 "	" 130 "
Parent	" 70 "	" 130 "
Impiegato		
Wife	Lit. 500 monthly	Lit. 130 monthly
Child	" 200 "	" 130 "
Parent	" 182 "	" 130 "

7. The "Indennita' di Carovita"

(a) As already reported (see September Report, page 41) the Italian Government's proposal to add an indennita' di carovita to existing wage payments was considered unacceptable by AC. It was considered likely to promote inflation and to make difficult the fixing of Allied Forces wage scales.

(b) On 5 October the Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labour provisionally agreed to consider payment of the carovita in addition not to the present wage, but the adjusted contract wage of 1 September 1942. The adjustment, amounting to 100%, was to absorb all illegal increases and indemnities. Subsequent on 6 October it was held to be inadequate, and at his suggestion, an adjustment of 200% of the 1942 contract wage was accepted by AC.

(c) The Italian press announced that the matter had been submitted to the Confederazione Generale Italiana di Lavoro. Without reference to AC, the Minister announced in an official communique on 14 October that the C.G.I.L. had agreed with the Confederazione degli Industriali to the earlier proposal by the Italian Government of a carovita and finally allowance on top of existing wage payments, including illegal increases. The effect of this decision, ratified 26 October by the Council of Ministers, on (a) determination of Allied Forces wage scales, and (b) grading of wage orders by AC in forward areas, is obviously to make difficult if not impossible establishment of wage standards bearing any reasonable relation to the wage structure which will result from this legislation.

(d) Deletion of the word "control" from the title of the Confederation, announced 26 September to the press and to the Confederation itself officially on 27 October, hampered efforts of our officers to obtain a hearing for these views.

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Operaio		
Life	Lit. 130 monthly	Lit. 130 monthly
Child	" 126 "	" 130 "
Parent	" 70 "	" 130 "
Impiegato		
Life	Lit. 360 monthly	Lit. 130 monthly
Child	" 200 "	" 130 "
Parent	" 180 "	" 130 "

7. The "Indennita' di Carovita"

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(c) The Italian press announced that the matter had been submitted to the Confederazione Generale Italiana di Lavoro. Without reference to AC, the Minister announced in an official communique on 14 October that the C.G.I.L. had agreed with the Confederazione degli Industriali to the earlier proposal by the Italian Government of a carovita and family allowance on top of existing wage payments, including illegal increases. The effect of this decision, ratified 20 October by the Council of Ministers, on (a) determination of Allied Force wage scales, and (b) fixing of wage orders by A.C in formerly areas, is obviously to make difficult if not impossible establishment of wage standards bearing any reasonable relation to the wage structure which will result from this legislation.

(d) Deletion of the word "control" from the title of the Commission, announced 26 September to the press and to the Commission itself officially on 27 October, hampered efforts of our officers to obtain a hearing for these views. There remained a legal right under the Armistice to veto a proposal affecting Allied military interests. The political consequences of such action were, however, considered too grave by political advisers of the Chief Commissioner. This was the truer since if the veto were ignored, no sanctions existed to enforce it except restriction of food or currency supplies.

(e) Faced with this situation, Allied Forces reopened consideration of their wage scales and added differentials up to 50 lire daily to overcome the combined effect of the carovita and family allowance increases. The Allied Force wage scale, while by all means an important consideration in the changed situation resulting from the Government's new wage bills, was hardly the most important consideration. The principal beneficial effect of any wage increase in a goods-poor economy is a fairer distribution of available goods. In this sense, the Government's increases are weak, for they do not place comparable workers on the same footing but give too generous increases already stand in a favoured position.

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(f) In a letter of 28 October the Minister of Industry, Commerce & Labour appears to have conceded that such was the case. In defense is that at the moment prompt action was required and that percentage increases, of the type set by AG (see September Report, page 4') would have required too much time. Besides, he urged, the percentage should perhaps differ somewhat, depending on the industry under consideration. He accordingly proposed that the machinery of collective contracts be set in motion with a view to producing in principle the result asked by AG. It appears that over the next few months the difference between the Government and AG may thus be gradually adjusted and a fairer wage structure emerge in Italy. Needless to add, such an approach will facilitate the task of AG in promulgating wage orders in forward areas.

6. Public Wage Decree

(a) A draft decree from the Ministry of the Treasury met some of the objections raised to earlier proposals for raising salaries of public employees (see September Report, page 42). On 12 October the remaining objections were the subject of negotiations with the Minister and his staff. It is estimated that the revised measure will cost the State Lit 12,000,000,000 annually instead of the Lit 25,000,000,000 which the earlier proposals from the Ministry of Industry, Commerce & Labor would have cost.

(b) Principal provisions of the proposed decree in its final form are:

(i) to increase the Integrazione Temporanea provided last December, as follows: Grades I to V by Lit 500 monthly; Grades VI to VIII by Lit 800 monthly; and all other grades by Lit 1,000 monthly. These increases are subject to a reduction of 15% for employees residing in cities of less than 200,000 population and of 30% for employees in cities of less than 50,000. For employees in Rome the basic amounts are increased by 30%. These increases are paid to all public employees, including temporary employees and those paid on a condizione basis. The decree also authorizes payment of these increases by Enti Parastatali and all other Enti Locali receiving funds from the State.

(ii) to increase by 10% the basic allowance for an aggiunta di famiglia and the additional allowances for the first three children. This increase applies to all other allowances based on number of dependents and also to those based on the cost of living, when these allowances are paid in place of the aggiunta di famiglia.

(iii) while continuing in force the Indennita' per Offese Belliche (Caberinuente) in strict accordance with legal provisions as to conditions and term, to replace this payment with a corresponding allowance where especially high cost-of-living obtain, to be called Indennita' Normalizzazione Ambientale. This payment will be made at Palermo, Naples and Rome, and in any other communes named by decree of the Ministers of the Interior and the Treasury conjointly.

(iv) AG retained objections to the revised decree and made representations regarding current issues of the travel indemnity and subsidies to employees in financial difficulties. As a result of these latter [illegible] were put forward.

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(ii) to increase by 10% the basic allowance for an aggiunta di famiglia and the additional allowances for the first three children. This increase applies to all other allowances based on number of dependents and also to those based on the cost of living, when these allowances are paid in place of the aggiunta di famiglia.

(iii) while continuing in force the Indennita' per Uffici Disagiati (Sedi Disagiate) in strict accordance with legal provisions as to conditions and term, to replace this payment with a corresponding allowance where especially high cost-of-living obtains, to be called Indennita' Normalizzatrice di Sede Disagiata Residenza. This payment will be made at Palermo, Naples and Rome, and in any other communes named by decree of the Ministers of the Interior and the Treasury conjointly.

(iv) AC retained objections to the revised decree and made representations regarding current abuses of the travel indemnity and subsidies to employees in financial difficulties. As a result of these latter representations supplementary decrees were put forward:

(1) to limit the payment of Indennita' di Missione to employees legally entitled to receive it;
(2) to abolish subsidy payments to employed individuals temporarily in financial difficulties.

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(v) AC accordingly approved the salary increase bill with a recommendation that the supplementary decrees be enacted simultaneously. On 20 October the salary increase bill and that regularizing travel indemnities were approved by the Council of Ministers. The bill to abolish subsidies was disapproved. On 1 November the approved bills were reviewed by AC in their final form, and apart from verbal details bearing on effective dates, no exception was taken to them. The travel indemnity bill was signed by the Lieutenant General of the Realm on 2 November, and both measures may be expected to be published soon. The increases in the Integrazione have been paid since September in anticipation of the law's publication.

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9. Pensions

One effect of the new wage increases has been to strengthen agitation for increases in other payments of a fixed character, especially social insurance pensions. Several actions were undertaken during the current month regarding the general pension system the scale for which has not been increased to date. State pensions were increased under RDL 85 in the Spring (see March report pages 29-30). The outstanding proposal in the new wage of agitation was made by the C.G.I.L.(General Confederation of Italian Workers) and consisted of a cash gratuity for pensioners of approximately the same amount as that for workers. Such a payment would cost three double present pension payments, and drain the pension fund which represents the accumulation corresponding to estimated future liabilities. It is evident that increase in pensions must be made with due consideration for future obligations, current receipts and, if need be, adjustment of contributions. The whole problem is currently being studied by the Italian agencies concerned and by MC.

VII. PROPERTY CONTROL

A. General

1. A draft of decree under which the Italian Government will assume responsibility for the care and custody of Allied property in transferred territory was finally approved by AC and by a committee representing the Ministry of Treasury on 17 October, but the decree had not been passed by the Italian Government when the month ended.

2. With the establishment of British and American Consulates and Embassies in Rome there has been a steadily increasing number of inquiries from private and official sources in the U.K. and U.S. regarding properties and measures which had been taken for their protection.

B. Sicily Region

1. Industrial and commercial concerns

(a) Ragusa Mines IR-IB: Due to the efforts of Ing. Mor, General Manager of these British Mines, the output has been substantially maintained. Difficulties as to transport, electricity and explosives still continue to exist.

(b) Agrigento Estate: Both the "Ente di Colonizzazione" of Palermo and "Banco di Sicilia" Catania have been requested to render statements of their respective management in order to complete formalities for the transfer of the property. A technical inspection of the property is taking place to ascertain further claims by Viscount Bridport for damage caused, both by the management of "Banco di Sicilia" and the "Ente di Colonizzazione Latifondo Siciliano" (E.C.L.S.) Palermo. The Administrator has paid the amounts due to Bank of Sicily and Bank of Rome by Viscount Bridport, but up to this date no "Verbale di quietanza" (discharge deed) has been drawn up to free the property from the mortgage.

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B. Sicilian Region

1. Industrial and commercial concerns

(a) Ragusa Mines IR-IB: Due to the efforts of Ing. Mor, General Manager of these British Mines, the output has been substantially maintained. Difficulties as to transport, electricity and explosives still continue to exist.

(b) Tronte Estate: Both the "Ente di Colonizzazione" of Palermo and "Banco di Sicilia" Catania have been requested to render statements of their respective management in order to complete formalities for the transfer of the property. A technical inspection of the property is taking place to ascertain further claims by Viscount Bridport for damage caused, both by the management of "Banco di Sicilia" and the "Ente di Colonizzazione Latifondo Siciliano" (E.C.L.S.) Palermo. The Administrator has paid the amounts due to Bank of Sicily and Bank of Rome by Viscount Bridport, but up to this date no "Verbale di quitanza" (discharge deed) has been drawn up to free the property from the mortgage.

2. Real Estate

(a) British and American

(i) Whitaker Properties, Villa Sofia. Verbale di Consegna, together with inventories of contents and schedules of breakages and shortages have been completed and signed and property turned over to Sig. Novello Antonio.

(b) French

(i) Tyrrud & Co. Lipari. This French company falls in portico. Management was restored to Michele Ronsaglia some time ago by the then C.C.A.C. Eolian Islands and the only asset not yet finally dealt with appears to be a sum of 25,000 lire paid by the sequestrators to the Bank of Italy, Messina for transfer to Istcambi sometime in 1942. This sum was never sent to this country as advance payment for goods to be exported. The Bank at Messina have on more than one occasion informed G.S. that, so far as their records are concerned, such sum is still being held by Istcambi. Tyrrud & Co. on the other hand have received notice from their Head Office in Lyons, France, that in accordance with a special agreement made between the French and Italian Governments whereby commercial credits of this nature were to be returned to France, the full sum had in fact been returned by Istcambi, Rome. This was done apparently early in 1945 without notification being given by Istcambi to Bank of Italy, Messina. The point of interest is that R.C.P.'s may find that other sums, which they have been informed are still with Istcambi have in fact also been returned.

(c) Requisitioned Allied properties

During the month, inventories of damages, breakages and shortages of Villa Sofia, (American Property) and Villa Cavour(British) were presented to Comando Centro Militare, Palermo, and quotations of rental discussed. It is hoped that on completed these negotiations will form a basis for rapid adjustment for other Allied property throughout Sicily.

D. Southern Region

1. General

(a) During the month of October meetings have been held with the various industrial and commercial concerns under the control of this office. A current up-to-date knowledge of the concerns is constantly maintained. The same policy has been followed with regard to real estate. In the majority of cases, the Bank of Naples is the agent of this office. In the past 30 days several Allied owners have returned to this area and requested the return of their property. Some of the owners have recently been released from concentration camps in North Italy and are in need of the use of their property and their money in the banks. Every consideration possible has been given to such cases.

(b) There are 20 Allied properties and business concerns in the process of reconsignment to their owners or legal representatives.

(c) For the month of October, 14 pieces of real estate were returned to 9 owners, one business concern to one owner and 9 bank balances, securities and movables to 6 owners.

2. Industrial and commercial concerns

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office in Lyons, France, that in accordance with a special agreement made between the French and Italian Governments whereby some Gold credits of this nature were to be returned to France, the full sum had in fact been returned by Istcambi, Rome. This was done apparently early in 1943 without notification being given by Istcambi to Bank of Italy, Palermo. The point of interest is that A.C.C.'s may find that other sums, which they have been informed are still with Istcambi have in fact also been returned.

(c) Requisitioned Allied properties

During the month, inventories of damages, breakages and shortages of Villa Sofia, (American Property) and Villa Cavour(British) were presented to Comando Genio Militare, Palermo, and questions of rental discussed. It is hoped that on completed these negotiations will form a basis for rapid adjustment for other Allied property throughout Sicily.

D. Southern Region

1. General

(a) During the month of October meetings have been held with the various industrial and commercial concerns under the control of this office. A current up-to-date knowledge of the concerns is constantly maintained. The same policy has been followed with regard to real estate. In the majority of cases, the Bank of Naples is the agent of this office. In the past 30 days several Allied owners have returned to this area and requested the return of their property. Some of the owners have recently been released from concentration camps in North Italy and are in need of the use of their property and their money in the banks. Every consideration possible has been given to such cases.

(b) There are 20 Allied properties and business concerns in the process of reconsignment to their owners or legal representatives.

(c) For the month of October, 14 pieces of real estate were returned to 9 owners, one business concern to one owner and 9 bank balances, securities and movables to 6 owners.

2. Industrial and commercial concerns

(a) The following Allied firms have had property in this area requisitioned by the Allied Forces;

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Singer Sewing Machine
Bournique & Co.
Michelin Italiana
Otis

This office has assisted the above business concerns in the question of the requisition of the property. The office has checked the requisition forms and has also assisted the obtaining of rent for the use of the property from the Genio Militare.

(b) Vesuvius Railway. The director of the company and 3 representatives of the workmen had a conference with the RMCO regarding the payment of accrued wages. The balance of the loan obtained for this company in the amount of 50,000 lire was paid to them in order to pay most of the accrued wages. At a later meeting between the director of the company and the RMCO the general overall policy of the company was discussed concerning wages and it was considered advisable to request another loan from AFA.

(b) Bournique, a French concern under the control of the RCCO, had several employees suspended from work due to their violating certain provisions of the AMG Proclamations. The Questura has been contacted 3 times this month and has been furnished all the necessary evidence in order to proceed with the prosecution of this case. This office was assured that action would be taken immediately.

3. Real Estate

(a) Colerfels & Duisburg, (German Property). On the 28 December 1944 this office received a check in amount of Lire 846,500.46 from the Bank of Italy, Naples. This was for a part of a cargo from the two above named German ships. This money belonged to the following:

Castaldi & Co. - Naples S/S Colerfels	L. 709,659.80
L. Castiglia & F. - Naples S/S Duisburg	19,903.50
	859,563.10
Badelhoff Bros. Ltd. At Rotterdam (Olana) S/S Colerfels	16,937.55
	846,500.46

These facts, furnished by Bank of Italy, showed that these were funds of individuals and belonged to blocked accounts. A check for lire 846,500.46 was given the bank, with instructions to credit again to the same accounts in which the funds were credited before payment to this office. They will be so held until the appropriate authority authorized unblocking. The banks definitely stated that these funds were not German State funds.

(b) Requisitioned property

It was necessary to call four times on the Comando Zonio Militare to persuade them to proceed with their inspection and fixing of rents on requisitioned Allied property. It was also necessary to call on the Bank of Italy and the Minister of Finance, as both must issue mandates regarding the amount of rent before payment is received. This office has been assured that the money will be received on 3 November 1944 for four properties.

4. Fascist property

The Vomero Stadium, a property of GIL (Gioventu' Italiana del Littorio), under control of AC, had been requisitioned by Special Service, PBS. It was brought to the attention of this office that although this Stadium was used primarily by Allied Forces it was not used all the time by military personnel. An arrangement was made whereby the Stadium will remain requisitioned, but available dates will be open to Italian civilians for use of this Stadium. These dates to be determined by Special Service, PBS and the representative of GIL. This will make possible an athletic field for special events for the Italians.

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Castaldi & Co. - Naples
S/S Geiserfels L. 783,659.60

L. Castiglia & F. - Naples
S/S Duisburg 39,903.50
823,563.10

Zadelhoff Bros. Ltd.
di Destinchen (Olana)
S/S Geiserfels 16,637.35
839,200.45

These facts, furnished by Bank of Italy, showed that these were funds of individuals and belonged to blocked accounts. A check for Lire 846,300.45 was given the bank, with instructions to credit again to the same accounts in which the funds were credited before payment to this office. They will be so held until the appropriate authority authorized unblocking. The banks definitely stated that these funds were not German State funds.

(b) Requisitioned property

It was necessary to call four times on the Comando Civile Militare to persuade them to proceed with their inspection and fixing of rents on requisitioned Allied property. It was also necessary to call on the Bank of Italy and the Minister of Finance, as both must issue mandates regarding the amount of rent before payment is received. This office has been assured that the money will be received on 3 November 1944 for four properties.

4. Fascist property

The Tomaro Stadium, a property of GIL (Gioventu' Italiana del Littorio), under control of AC, had been requisitioned by Special Service, FBS. It was brought to the attention of this office that although this Stadium was used primarily by Allied Forces it was not used all the time by military personnel. An arrangement was made whereby the Stadium will remain requisitioned, but available dates will be open to Italian civilians for use of this Stadium. These dates to be determined by Special Service, FBS and the representative of GIL. This will make possible an athletic field for special events for the Italians.

E. Lazio-Umbria Region

Part I - Rome City

1. General

A breakdown has been made by provinces throughout Italy of amounts taken by Istcambi from American owners. The amounts for other nationalities are in the course of completion. The American total is 367 million lire and it appears that the entire total may be 4,000 million lire.

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2. Industrial and commercial concerns

The general situation shows gradual deterioration because of the inability to replace stock. Manufacturing concerns are having difficulties as a result of the power shortage. One company is in a position to manufacture large numbers of water glasses or medicine bottles when power is made available.

3. Real estate and personal properties

As communications become more liberal owners of properties are making inquiry concerning their holdings. It is extremely difficult for them to appreciate that their properties continue to be sequestrated and that such properties are subject to Italian laws concerning tenancy, rent agreements, etc.

4. Fascist, para-statal and similar properties

Except for Dopolavoro, for which a commissario was appointed, this office continues its protective custody of properties taken under the Regional Commissioner's order. It is unfortunate that the Italian Government does not take action concerning these since greater attention should be paid to the physical properties than this office has facilities to provide.

Part II - Balance of Region excluding Rome City

(e) At Aurelia, near Civitavecchia, there is a large aluminium company, said to have the most modern plant in Europe. The plant was dismantled to prevent the Germans from destroying it. The workers in the plant decided that they would take it over and requested the manager to deed them the company houses in which they lived. There is very little police protection. The Regional Property Control Officer visited the plant, met with the representatives, corrected the situation. This plant provides an example of the uses to which certain facilities may be utilized for civil reestablishment. In the machine shop, civilian cars were being converted into trucks for the transport of food. In another building a mill was operating to make corn flour. The bauxite ore which had been treated with salt was being refined to make the unit available to the civilian population and an excellent power plant capable of producing 3,000 KW per day can be operated when AC in in a position to get coal to the plant. One principal complaint of the workers was that they wanted to work harder for the Allied cause and would appreciate any suggestions as to how they could help.

F. Abruzzi-Marche Region

No report received.

G. Sardinia Region

No report received.

H. Tuscany Region

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...chlat, pipe-steel and similar properties

Except for Napoleverc, for which a commissario was appointed, this office continues its protective custody of properties taken under the Regional Commissioner's order. It is unfortunate that the Italian Government does not take action concerning these since greater attention should be paid to the physical properties than this office has facilities to provide.

Part II - Balance of Region excluding Rome City

(r) At Aurelia, near Civitavecchia, there is a large aluminium company, said to have the most modern plant in Europe. The plant was dismantled to prevent the Germans from destroying it. The workers in the plant decided that they would take it over and requested the manager to deed them the company houses in which they lived. There is very little police protection. The Regional Property Control Officer visited the plant, met with the representatives, corrected the situation. This plant provides an example of the uses to which certain facilities may be utilized for civil reestablishment. In the machine shop, civilian cars were being converted into trucks for the transport of food. In another building a mill was operating to make corn flour. The bauxite ore which had been treated with salt was being refined to make the salt available to the civilian population and an excellent power plant capable of producing 3,000 KW per day can be operated when AC is in a position to get coal to the plant. One principal complaint of the workers was that they wanted to work harder for the Allied cause and would appreciate any suggestions as to how they could help.

F. Abruzzi-Marche Region

No report received.

G. Sardinia Region

No report received.

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H. Tuscan Region

1. General

The continuance of active military operations in the northern part of the Region during the month of October has been followed by restrictive effects upon the work of this Division in the district concerned and to a lesser extent upon the functioning of civil assistance in the backward areas. Every effort however is made to afford such limited protection as is practicable.

2. Industrial and commercial concerns

(a) Information has been received which indicates that there are Allied interests in 71 concerns with places of business in Tuscany. Of these, 20 are in the province of Florence, 44 in the provinces of Livorno, Lucca, Pisa and Apuania while 7 have interests throughout the Region.

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(b) Compagnia Singer per Macchine da Cucire. The Singer agency in Florence is housed in a modern, well appointed warehouse which has escaped damage from war causes. Business has been reduced by the interruption of communications but the company holds a stock of some 1,600 sewing machine heads, and 1,100 tables but has only 70 sets of supports. Sales of machines and needles are at present blocked but request is being made for partial unblocking to allow the company's business to proceed.

(c) S.A.I. Ossigeno ed Altri Gas. This company is a subsidiary of l'Air Liquide (French) but no information is available as to what the extent of its holdings are. Its whole production is now being taken by the Allied forces and under their supervision.

(d) Compagnia Generale di Elettricita'. Owns a modern warehouse and factory building in Florence now requisitioned by U.S. Signals. As however it had previously been used by Italian authorities and the plant transferred to Milan, this occupation has not interfered with the Company's business, which is now very small and with little prospect of improvement as stock is almost exhausted.

(e) Domen d'America e d'Italia. Functioning normally in Florence and Prato.

(f) Compagnie Olivier S.A. Francaise, Paris. This branch of a French company is engaged in the straw hat and plaited material business, principally for the foreign markets and even in the six months ended 29 February, 1944, 80% of the sales were for the foreign market mainly Germany. The Company is in a position to regain its former substantial trade in the British and American markets whenever this can be done and is well stocked with suitable articles. Operations at present on local market on reduced scale.

3. Real Estate

(a) The managing Bank for Real Estate (as far as the province of Florence is concerned) is making good progress with the checking of inventories, preparation of war damage schedules and general estate administration. For that province the management is conducted from the branch of the Bank in Florence city. The management of Real Estate in the remaining 8 provinces of the Region is conducted from the head office of the Bank in Siena. The staff of the head office is experiencing considerable difficulties owing to the long journeys which have to be made and the security restrictions imposed on movement, transport, censorship, etc. Representation has been made to higher authority with the view of relaxing these restrictions to some degree in favour of these particular employees.

(b) In the forward areas a considerable amount of clearing up is being accomplished in cases of irregular occupation of property and contact has been kept with Claims and Hirings in this respect.

J. Leghorn branch office special report

1. Industrial and commercial concerns

(a) Information on hand indicates there probably are Allied interests in 51 business concerns which have places of business or property in the provinces of Livorno, Lucca, Pisa and Grosseto.

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[illegible] of Italian authorities and the plant transferred to Milan, this occupation has not interfered with the Company's business, which is now very small and with little prospect of improvement as stock is almost exhausted.

(c) Ditta d'America e d'Italia. Functioning normally in Florence and Prato.

(f) Compagnie Olivier S.A. Francaise, Paris. This branch of a French company is engaged in the straw hat and plaited material business, principally for the foreign markets and even in the six months ended 29 February, 1944, 80% of the sales were for the foreign market mainly Germany. The Company is in a position to reopen its former substantial trade in the British and American markets whenever this can be done and is well stocked with suitable articles. Operations at present on local market on reduced scale.

3. Real Estate

(a) The managing Bank for Real Estate (as far as the province of Florence is concerned) is making good progress with the checking of inventories, preparation of war damage schedules and general estate administration. For that province the management is conducted from the branch of the Bank in Florence city. The management of Real Estate in the remaining 8 provinces of the Region is conducted from the head office of the Bank in Siena. The staff of the head office is experiencing considerable difficulties owing to the long journeys which have to be made and the security restrictions imposed on movement, transport, censorship, etc. Representation has been made to higher authority with the view of relaxing these restrictions to some degree in favour of these particular employees.

(b) In the forward areas a considerable amount of clearing up is being accomplished in cases of irregular occupation of property and contact has been kept with Claims and Hirings in this respect.

J. Leghorn branch office special report

1. Industrial and commercial concerns

(a) Information on hand indicates there probably are Allied interests in 51 business concerns which have places of business or property in the provinces of Livorno, Lucca, Pisa and Apuania.

(b) The following seven concerns have been investigated during the month:

Soc. An. Cisirind Cantoni Coats
Soc. An. Saint-Gobain, Chauny & Cirey
Soc. An. Vetreria Italiana Balzaretti Modigliani
Soc. Nazionale dei Radiatori
Soc. An. Toscana Prodotti Refrattari
Soc. An. Materiali Refrattari
Soc. Solvay & Co.

The first four concerns listed above, as well as minority interests in the remaining three, have been placed under the control of this office. Much material and equipment has been taken from these Allied concerns by the Military without following proper requisitioning procedure. Many instances of the taking of property without leaving even a receipt therefore have come to the attention of this office.

much time has been devoted in trying to trace the responsible Army unit. Carabinieri have been posted where necessary, and Company employees have been instructed as to how to recognize authorized requisitions or purchase orders. Efforts are being made to assist companies in resuming operations by facilitating the acquisition of building and repair material and by interceding in their contacts with the Military for various and sundry purposes.

(c) Soc. An. Cucirini Cantoni Conts. According to the local management, eleven sequestrators have been appointed for this cotton-thread manufacturing concern and its subsidiary companies in Italy. At its main plant in Acquacalda, Lucca, the company normally employed about half of its 6,000 employees. At present its total employment at Lucca numbers 444 persons whose function mainly is to put the plant in order and salvage whatever they can. Its two subsidiary companies, TTIC and SICA, successors to competitors, merely hold title to two plants located in the province of Lucca, which until recently had been operated by subject company.

(d) Societé Solvay & Co. This chemical-manufacturing concern is a limited partnership formed in Belgium. There are six general partners, of which 5 are Belgian and 1 French, their combined property interests totaling 21.6%.

Because the company had not been sequestrated, and its representative, Ing. Clement Van Caubergh, who holds general power of attorney is present, only minority interests have been placed under control of this office.

Some damage has been done to the Rosignano Plant, and operations have been temporarily suspended. In the meantime the company's power-plant has been supplying electricity for army and essential civilian needs in and about the city of Livorno.

2. Real Estate

The damage to property in this area has been very extensive and much time will be needed to make an accurate survey of such damage. The proper Italian Agency has been notified and the work of estimating this damage has been started.

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Statement Showing Number of Properties under Control of Property Control Division as at 31 Oct 1944

Reg- ion	Nature of Property	American	British	French	Rumanian	Greek	Jugoslav	Armenian	Other Nils.	Italian	Persian	Totals
SYRIA	Real Estate	268	44	19		7				4		342
	Indust. & C.	6	5	3		1			1	7		23
	Secur.& Mis.	169	118	23	1	4			37	4	2	358
	State or P-S									128		128
	Reg'n Total	443	167	45	1	12			38	143	2	851
SOUTH	Real Estate	130	73	56		30		1				290
	Indust. & C.	18	14	7		6			2	[illegible]		47
	Secur. & Mis.	3090	78	43	4	7			65	3	3	[illegible]
	Reg'n Total	3238	165	106	4	43		1	67	3	3	3630
LEBANON	Real Estate	83	50	48	6	1	3	5	1			198
	Indust.& C.	27	23	14			1					65
	Secur.& Mis.	74	79	31	2	2	4					192
	State or P-S									33		33
	Reg'n Total	184	152	93	8	3	8	6	1	33		488
Abruzzi-Morocho					No Report Received							
Sardegna					No Report Received							
TUSCANY	Real Estate	7	20	9								36
	Indust. & C.	8	3	4								15
	Secur.& Mis.	123	221	120	4	12	8	7	72			567
	Reg'n Total	138	244	133	4	12	8	7	72			618
	TOTALS	4003	728	377	17	70	16	14	178	179	5	5587

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	Reg'n Total	443	167	45	1	12			38	143	2	851
SOUTHERN	Real Estate	130	73	56		30		1				290
	Indust. & C.	18	14	7		6			2			47
	Secur. & Mis.	3090	78	43	4	7			65	3	3	3294
	Reg'n Total	3238	165	106	4	43		1	67	3	3	3630
LAZIO	Real Estate	85	50	48	6	1	3	6	1			198
	Indust.& C.	27	23	14			1					65
	Secur.& Mis.	74	79	31	2	2	4					192
	State or P-S									33		33
	Reg'n Total	184	152	93	8	3	8	6	1	33		488
Abruzzi-Marche					No Report Received							
Sardegna					No Report Received							
TOSCANA	Real Estate	7	20	9								36
	Indust. & C.	8	3	4								15
	Secur.& Mis.	123	221	120	4	12	8	7	72			567
	Reg'n Totnl	138	244	133	4	12	8	7	72			618
	TOTALS	4003	728	377	17	70	16	14	176	179	5	5587

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VIII. ACCOUNTING

A. Supply Accounting

1. The Supply Accounting of AC is now broadly divided into two classes, (a) accounting for such supplies as are handled by AC and resold to Italian civilians or issued by AC to Italian Governmental agencies, and (b) the recording of information called for under T&A 226, which provides for the controlling in the books of AC of certain accounting and statistical information, showing the charges against, and credits in favor of, the Italian Government. The accounts comprising (a) above will be referred to as Civilian Supply Accounts, and those comprising (b) as Accounting Returns called for from AC under T&A 223.

2. During the past month a complete report on civilian supply accounts was submitted through 30 June 1944. All accounting returns called for under T&A 226 were similarly submitted through 30 June 1944. The Region I accounts for civilian supplies for July are now being reviewed and prepared for consolidation in the records at Headquarters. In addition three Regions have also submitted their accounts through 31 August 1944, and two through 30 September 1944. The situation respecting AC civilian supply accounting is therefore considered satisfactory.

3. Within the past several months the detailed accounting work on civilian supplies has substantially increased, both in the field and at Headquarters. While a sizeable expansion has occurred in the liberated territory in which civilian supplies are now being distributed, the principal cause of the additional work is largely the ever-expanding list of imports. In the early stages of occupation, accounting for the few staple foodstuffs imported was not a complicated task. Lately the enlargement of the classes of imports to include numerous agricultural, industrial, mining, and commercial commodities has broadened the scope of the necessary accounting. Another condition that has retarded current field reporting has arisen from the difficulty in securing prompt official information on landed cost on commodities in order to bill consignees. This difficulty has in fact existed in varying degrees from the beginning, even in connection with staple foodstuffs.

4. In the report of the Finance Sub-Commission for September, mention was made of the arrangement which went into operation on 1 September, 1944. On that date the Italian Government, through the Ministry of Agriculture, assumed responsibility for receiving, distributing, and accounting for imported foodstuffs. Cargoes arriving at ports (except Naples) now pass directly to the local Consorzio Agrario, who prepare receiving reports. Such reports are ultimately routed through the Federazione del Consorzi Agrari to the Chief Accountant. This new arrangement has now been extended to certain forward areas during October.

5. The proposed plan for transferring to Italian authority responsibility for receiving, distributing and accounting for supplies other than foodstuffs was mentioned in the September Report. Under the plan the Italian Government [illegible] Istituto Consorzio Nazionale would receive future cargoes of imported stocks [illegible] supplies on the basis of the ships' manifests, and thereafter distribute such supplies through agents. To secure the necessary quantitative accounting on which to base the charge against the Italian Government, the AC officer responsible for turning over the supplies would obtain a receipt from ICN or its agent, showing details of items unloaded. ICN would be responsible for selling the supplies through agents appointed in various cities, the proceeds of sales in lire to be paid to the Italian Government. [illegible] Extensive planning is necessary in

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submitted through 30 June 1944. All accounting returns called for under TAG 203 were similarly submitted through 30 June 1944. The Regional accounts for civilian supplies for July are now being reviewed and prepared for consolidation in the records at Headquarters. In addition three Regions have also submitted their accounts through 31 August 1944, and two through 30 September 1944. The situation respecting AC civilian supply accounting is therefore considered satisfactory.

3. Within the past several months the detailed accounting work on civilian supplies has substantially increased, both in the field and at Headquarters. While a sizeable expansion has occurred in the liberated territory in which civilian supplies are now being distributed, the principal cause of the additional work is largely the ever-expanding list of imports. In the early stages of occupation, accounting for the few staple foodstuffs imported was not a complicated task. Lately the enlargement of the classes of imports to include numerous agricultural, industrial, mining, and commercial commodities has broadened the scope of the necessary accounting. Another condition that has retarded current field reporting has arisen from the difficulty in securing promptly official information on landed cost on commodities in order to bill consignees. This difficulty has in fact existed in varying degrees from the beginning, even in connection with staple foodstuffs.

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5. The proposed plan for transferring to Italian authority responsibility for receiving, distributing and accounting for supplies other than foodstuffs was mentioned in the Six Weeks Report. Under the plan the Italian Government 2978 Istituto Consorzio Putero would receive future cargoes of imported miscellaneous supplies on the basis of the ships' manifests, and thereafter distribute such supplies through agents. To secure the necessary quantative accounting on which to base the charge against the Italian Government, the AC officer responsible for turning over the supplies would obtain a receipt from ICE or its agent, showing details of items unloaded. ICE would be responsible for selling the supplies through agents appointed in various cities, the proceeds of sales in lire to be paid to the Italian Government. This plan is still in the course of negotiation. Extensive planning is necessary in formulating the distribution procedures and in developing internal arrangements within the Italian Government.

6. The situation in respect of medical supplies has somewhat improved. An officer on the Chief Accountant's staff has prepared a report on receipts, issues and sales of medical supplies through 31 July. Partial reports on stock movements and sales have been received from the AC Central Medical Depot for August and September. These latter reports, however, are incomplete, since they do not include certain forward areas. As indicated in previous report, the position relating to the accounting for medical supplies has never been considered entirely satisfactory. In a large measure this has been due to the lack of accounting personnel to maintain the detailed stock and sales records prescribed for medical supplies. In recognition of this condition, a representative of the Chief Accountant's office has been working with the Public Health Sub-Commission looking to the transfer of responsibility for the accounting for medical supplies to Italian authority.

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7. As the result of action taken during the past month, the work in AC relating to the accounting for medical supplies will not only be simplified but substantially reduced. Pursuant to the plan the Italian Government has designated Ente Nazionale Distribuzione Medicinali degli Alleati (ENDIMA) as a distributing agency. The AC Central Medical Depot will turn over to ENDIMA all medical supplies furnished by the Allies for the civilian population in liberated Italy. The action taken will result in closing all field medical warehouses, and the selling of existing supplies on hand to recognized outlets of trade. Thereafter ENDIMA will receive delivery of all supplies centrally, reselling the same according to a schedule of prices published under rules and regulations laid down by the Italian Government. AC Public Health officers will assist ENDIMA by advising them of dealers set up at provincial levels, and in obtaining necessary transport permits for the distribution of medical supplies within a region.

8. A minor exception is made in the case of territory under the AAI 5th and 8th Armies. In such parts of forward areas as the Senior Civil Affairs Officers of the Armies may indicate, ENDIMA will be responsible for the distribution of medical supplies. In any special area in which the SCAO does not desire that organization to function, the old system of AAI distribution of medical supplies will apply. There the accounting for such transactions will continue under the provisions of Executive Memorandum No. 34. These latter areas, however, will constitute but a small part of the medical supply program in Italy.

9. Field returns on releases, distribution and sales of coal have been consolidated in the office of the Chief Accountant through 30 June, 1944. In addition the Coal Section AFHQ has reported to the Chief Accountant the tonnages released on the mainland through 31 July, 1944. The headquarters accounts for coal issues, sales and collections for all liberated Italy through 31 July, 1944 are now in the course of preparation at headquarters. The detailed accounting for sales and collections in connection with coal, a large part of which has been on the basis of small issues, has entailed a considerable amount of work both in the field and at headquarters. In view of this situation steps were taken to transfer the responsibility for the handling of coal to Italian authority.

10. Pursuant to orders issued during the month, as from 1 November, 1944, the Italian Government, through the medium of the State Railways, assumes responsibility under AC supervision for distributing, collecting and accounting for coal for essential civilian consumption as released to it by the Coal Section, AFHQ. Regional Supply Accounts, however, will complete the collecting and accounting for coal delivered under AC/AAI arrangements through 31 October, 1944. In a few forward areas, coal may continue to be drawn by AAI Supply Officers from Allied army supply depots for release. In such cases the transactions will be accounted for in accordance with the existing procedure. The small quantities of coal so handled will be shown in AC monthly statements of stock movements and supporting schedules of sales.

11. A question has arisen as to the segregation of issues of coal to public utilities, referred to in TAB 110. In view of the fact that in the future all coal for civilian consumption will be turned over to the State Railways for distribution, it is not considered feasible to trace coal through railways via merchant distributors to utilities. It will nevertheless be possible to show as a statistical figure the quantities allocated by the Coal Section AFHQ to the various classes of consumers. Although these allocations may not necessarily agree exactly with quantities actually delivered it is felt that they will be sufficiently accurate for a subsequent evaluation of the related charge against the Italian Government.

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8. A minor exception is made in the case of territory under the AFHQ 5th and 8th Armies. In such parts of forward areas as the Senior Civil Affairs Officers of the Armies may indicate, MMBMA will be responsible for the distribution of medical supplies. In the special area in which the SCAO does not desire this organization to function, the old system of AFHQ distribution of medical supplies will apply. There the accounting for such transactions will continue under the provisions of Executive Memorandum No. 34. These latter areas, however, will constitute but a small part of the medical supply program in Italy.

9. Field returns on releases, distribution and sales of coal have been consolidated in the office of the Chief Accountant through 30 June, 1944. In addition the Coal Section AFHQ has reported to the Chief Accountant the tonnages released on the mainland through 31 July, 1944. The headquarters accounts for coal issues, sales and collections for all liberated Italy through 31 July, 1944 are now in the course of preparation at headquarters. The detailed accounting for sales and collections in connection with coal, a large part of which has been on the basis of small issues, has entailed a considerable amount of work both in the field and at headquarters. In view of this situation steps were taken to transfer the responsibility for the handling of coal to Italian authority.

10. Pursuant to orders issued during the month, as from 1 November, 1944, the Italian Government, through the medium of the State Railways, assumes responsibility under AC supervision for distributing, collecting and accounting for coal for essential civilian consumption as released to it by the Coal Section, AFHQ. Regional Supply Groups, however, will complete the collecting and accounting for coal delivered under AC/AG arrangements through 31 October, 1944. In a few forward areas, coal may continue to be drawn by AG Supply Officers from Allied army supply depots for release. In such cases the transactions will be accounted for in accordance with the existing procedure. The small quantities of coal so handled will be shown in AG monthly statements of stock movements and supporting schedules of sales.

11. A question has arisen as to the segregation of issues of coal to public utilities, referred to in TAM 310. In view of the fact that in the future all coal for civilian consumption will be turned over to the State Railways for distribution, it is not considered feasible to trace coal through railways via merchant distributors to utilities. It will nevertheless be possible to show as a statistical figure the quantities allocated by the Coal Section AFHQ to the various classes of consumers. Although these allocations may not necessarily agree exactly with quantities actually delivered it is felt that they will be sufficiently accurate for a subsequent evaluation of the related charge against the Italian Government.

12. The supply accounting arrangement whereby Comitato Italiano Petroli accounts for the receipt and distribution of petroleum is instituted some months ago continues to function smoothly. To date the Petroleum Section AFHQ has certified to the Chief Accountant the quantities of POL issues through 31 July, 1944, there being a normal lag of about two months in the accumulation of field reports by the Petroleum Section. From the time CIP first assumed responsibility for the distribution of POL the volume and value of sales have more than doubled. Some changes have been made in basic prices, occasionally requiring retroactive adjustments, and thereby entailing additional work in headquarters. The volume of supply accounting work in relation to the importance of this commodity nevertheless is relatively light. CIP has been billed for all issues of POL received by it through 31 July, 1944.

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13. The segregation of issues of POL to public utilities as raised in AFHQ 510 has been considered by AC. The Petroleum Section AFHQ has requested that Allied army units, both British and American, submit schedules of POL issued to public utilities out of army stocks. When the related reports are received, such issues will be reported to the Chief Accountant and included in his accounts. This procedure will, of course, be feasible only if reports on issues are confined to major consumers. It is the opinion of this Sub-Commission, however, that reports so produced will provide sufficiently accurate figures to reflect issues to public utilities for consideration in the ultimate settlement with the Italian Government.

14. The accounting for supplies issued to the Italian armed forces has been clarified through the directives issued by AFHQ on 22 September 1944. The orders covers the policies respecting the feeding, clothing, arming, equipping and maintaining the Italian armed forces in furthering the war effort. All supplies issued to the Italian armed forces from inter-theatre, United States or British army sources are reported to the Chief Accountant AC through the Land Forces Sub-Commission (Military Mission to the Italian Army). MMIA is charged with the duty of ensuring that only items correctly chargeable to the Italian Government are presented to the Chief Accountant. Supplementing the foregoing procedure, AFHQ directive of 6 October, 1944 was issued making the immediate issuing agency responsible to see that all vouchers are properly executed and forwarded to MMIA. The foregoing instructions thus made specific the informal arrangements which had more or less been in operation during the past months. All certificates of issues received from MMIA through 31 October have been recorded in the accounts maintained by the Chief Accountant.

15. The accounting for supplies issued to internees and displaced persons is based on reports submitted by the Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission. Some minor issues are also reported to the Chief Accountant through the G4B Supply Officers, principally where rations or other commodities are drawn in forward areas. In view of the nature of the operations, a large number of items are required to be evaluated. In the case of the British issues this is done on the basis of prices furnished by the British Financial Adviser, and in the case of American issues on published U.S. prices. Reports have been received from the several reporting sources and the accounts consolidated at headquarters level through 31 August, 1944.

B. Financial Accounting

1. Centralization of all bookkeeping at headquarters has been an unqualified success. The machine system has facilitated the employment of Italian civilians, with a consequent saving in Allied manpower. The September accounts of the Allied Financial Agency were completed in draft form on 15 October, 1944. These include the transactions of the five branches of AFA to 30 September, 1944, and those of the accountants in the field to 31 August, 1944. Regional Accountants are still maintained in the forward regions. The necessary steps have been taken to ensure that the accounting system is ready for the liberation of further Regions.

2. New heads and sub heads of accounts have been opened as follows:
(a) Receipts from the Italian Government against Foreign Exchange Payments;
(b) Foreign Exchange Payments made on behalf of the Italian Government - U.S. Dollars;
(c) Receipts from Bails Forfeited (Allied Military Courts), and
(d) Purchase of Furniture and Equipment, subsequently handed over to other Allied military units. Items (a), (b) and (c) are self-explanatory. Item (d) reflects a

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[illegible] Armed Forces in furthering the war effort. All supplies issued to the Italian armed forces from inter-theatre, United States or British Army sources are reported to the Chief Accountant AC through the Land Forces Sub-Commission (Military) Mission to the Italian Army). MMIA is charged with the duty of ensuring that only items correctly chargeable to the Italian Government are presented to the Chief Accountant. Supplementing the foregoing procedure, AFHQ directive of 6 October, 1944 was issued making the immediate issuing agency responsible to see that all vouchers are properly executed and forwarded to MMIA. The foregoing instructions thus made specific the informal arrangements which had more or less been in operation during the past months. All certificates of issues received from MMIA through 31 October have been recorded in the accounts maintained by the Chief Accountant.

15. The accounting for supplies issued to internees and displaced persons is based on reports submitted by the Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission. Some minor issues are also reported to the Chief Accountant through the CSD Supply Officers, principally where rations or other commodities are drawn in forward areas. In view of the nature of the operations, a large number of items are required to be evaluated. In the case of the British issues this is done on the basis of prices furnished by the British Financial Adviser, and in the case of American issues on published U.S. prices. Reports have been received from the several reporting sources and the accounts consolidated at headquarters level through 31 August, 1944.

3. Financial Accounting

1. Centralization of all bookkeeping at headquarters has been an unqualified success. The machine system has facilitated the employment of Italian civilians, with a consequent saving in Allied manpower. The September accounts of the Allied Financial Agency were completed in draft form on 16 October, 1944. These include the transactions of the five branches of AFA to 30 September, 1944, and those of sub-accounts in the Field to 31 August, 1944. Regional Accountants are still maintained in the forward Regions. The necessary steps have been taken to ensure that a [illegible] accounting system is ready for the liberation of further Regions.

2. New heads and sub heads of accounts have been opened as follows:
(a) Receipts from the Italian Government against Foreign Exchange Payments;
(b) Foreign Exchange Payments made on behalf of the Italian Government - U.S. Dollars;
(c) Receipts from Bails Forfeited (Allied Military Courts), and
(d) Purchase of Furniture and Equipment, subsequently handed over to other Allied military units. Items (a), (b) and (c) are self-explanatory. Item (d) reflects a segregation in the books of the cost of certain articles purchased by AG/ANG, and later handed over to incoming units.

3. The following detailed monthly schedules were prepared in connection with Imports and Exports of Supplies: (a) Unallocated and Allocated Proceeds of Sales of Supplies, including Medical Supplies, to 30 September, 1944, and (b) Purchases in Italy of Supplies to 30 September, 1944.

4. Accounting advice to other Divisions was given to (a) Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission, in connection with financial assistance to Allied Nationals, using Italian banking channels; (b) Italian Patriots Branch in respect of financing patriot activities, and (c) Headquarters Commandant on the preparation and submission of civilian payrolls.

5. The following directives were issued: (a) Accounting for fines, bails, etc. in connection with Allied Military courts, and (b) Instructions to Regional Commissioners regarding clearance of officers in charge of AC/SC funds.

6. Liaison was maintained with Clearing and Hirings (British) and the Governo Civile Militare to expedite introduction of the agreed system whereby the latter take over the payment of the expenses of hotels requisitioned as Allied officers' billets and messes.

IX. COST-OF-LIVING DATA

The following tables were prepared from data collected by the Istituto Centrale di Statistica:

Expenditure per Person per Month for Purchase of Budgeted Foods

Provincial Capitals	Expenditure per person per month 1944						Index: January 1944=100 1944				
	Jan.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Arezzo	-	-	-	745	768	-	-	-	-	-	-
Firenze	-	-	-	1372	1250	-	-	-	-	-	-
Livorno	-	-	-	1177	1338	-	-	-	-	-	-
Siena	-	-	-	425	610	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perugia	-	-	-	627	671	-	-	-	-	-	-
Littoria	-	-	-	1010	1098	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roma	479	1724	1310	976	1103	1052	360	273	204	230	220
Aquila	-	-	-	1046	1080	-					
Teramo	-	-	-	580	620	-					
Avellino	-	-	-	1007	984	-					
Benevento	-	-	-	-	573	-					
Napoli	1458	1356	793	1211	-	-	93	54	83	-	-
Salerno	-	909	575	606	706	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bari	563	742	545	534	669	-	130	93	94	118	-
Brindisi	456	637	573	527	643	-	140	126	116	141	-
Lecce	549	594	535	534	534	-	108	102	92	97	-
Foggia	-	-	-	413	525	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taranto	662	681	733	646	549	-	103	111	98	83	-
Matera	340	360	215	258	338	-	123	91	108	141	-
Potenza	-	675	425	445	580	-	-	-	-	-	-
Catanzaro	-	632	619	496	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cosenza	-	-	-	558	478	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reggio Calab.	639	652	817	643	959	-	94	118	93	81	-
Agrigento	467	442	431	426	-	-	95	92	105	-	-
Caltanissetta	412	525	457	500	-	-	127	111	121	-	-
Catania	612	900	677	737	-	-	147	111	120	-	-
Enna	560	670	472	475	-	-	120	84	85	-	-
Messina	750	981	672	679	-	-	131	90	91	-	-
Palermo	680	777	725	784	559	-	114	107	115	82	-
Ragusa	555	710	633	594	-	-	127	113	106	-	-
Siracusa	575	786	473	552	521	-	137	83	97	91	-

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Expenditure per Person per Month for Purchase of Budgeted Foods

Provincial Capitals	Expenditure per person per month 1944 Jan.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Index. January 1944=100 1944 June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Arezzo	-	-	-	745	768	-	-	-	-	-	-
Firenze	-	-	-	1372	1250	-	-	-	-	-	-
Livorno	-	-	-	1177	1336	-	-	-	-	-	-
Siena	-	-	-	425	610	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perugia	-	-	-	627	671	-	-	-	-	-	-
Littoria	-	-	-	1010	1098	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roma	479	1724	1310	976	1103	1052	360	273	204	230	220
Aquila	-	-	-	1046	1030	-					
Teramo	-	-	-	500	620	-					
Avellino	-	-	-	1007	984	-					
Benevento	-	-	-	-	573	-					
Napoli	1468	1368	733	1211	-	-	93	94	83	-	-
Salerno	-	989	576	608	706	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bari	563	742	515	534	669	-	130	91	94	118	-
Brindisi	696	637	573	527	643	-	148	126	116	141	-
Lecce	549	534	505	504	534	-	108	108	92	97	-
Foggia	-	-	-	413	523	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taranto	662	681	733	646	549	-	103	111	98	83	-
Matera	240	300	219	259	338	-	129	91	108	141	-
Potenza	-	675	429	445	580	-	-	-	-	-	-
Catanzaro	-	632	619	496	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cosenza	-	-	-	553	478	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reggio Calab.	639	652	817	643	559	-	94	118	93	81	-
Agrigento	467	442	431	486	-	-	95	92	105	-	-
Caltanissetta	412	525	457	500	-	-	127	111	121	-	-
Catania	612	900	677	737	-	-	147	111	120	-	-
Enna	560	670	472	475	-	-	120	84	85	-	-
Messina	750	981	672	679	-	-	131	90	91	-	-
Palermo	680	777	725	764	559	-	114	107	115	82	-
Ragusa	599	710	633	594	-	-	127	113	106	-	-
Siracusa	573	786	473	555	521	-	137	83	97	91	-
Trapani	711	843	808	623	884	-	119	114	88	124	-
Cagliari	257	705	673	563	718	-	298	285	238	303	-
Nuoro	371	546	598	611	605	-	147	161	165	163	-
Sassari	369	905	822	659	650	-	145	223	181	176	-

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Retail Black Market Prices
(Monthly averages lire per kilogram)

Provincial Capitals	Cheese, 1944				Olive Oil (liter) 1944				Sugar, 1944			
	July	August	Sept.	October	July	August	Sept.	October	July	August	Sept.	October
Arezzo	-	120	-	-	-	500	500	500	-	130	140	150
Firenze	-	-	-	-	-	750	540	563		225	300	300
Livorno	-	-	-	-	-	675	750	700		180	250	200
Siena	-	100	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	250
Ancona		-		-				-				150
Macerata	-	-	350	350		450	500	500		200	250	300
Perugia	-	-	-	-	"	-	325	325	-	150	215	300
Littoria	-	-	-	-		500	500	500		200	200	200
Roma	450	575	550	450	550	475	550	550	350	325	415	600
L'Aquila	-	300	400	-	-	650	650		-	200	250	
Teramo	-	200	-	-	-	400	400	400	-	100	-	200
Avellino	-	-	-	-	-	275	300	300		300	300	300
Benevento	-	-	-	-	-	-	270	350	-	-	350	330
Napoli	403	457	-		310	311	-		265	300	-	
Salerno	325	200	250	-	220	260	-	500	225	140	140	-
Bari	325	-	-	320	90	63	98	160	175	160	225	250
Brindisi	213	300	300	300	75	80	80	130	125	140	140	140
Lecce	165	300	325	350	80	80	100	130	80	200	225	250
Foggia	-	-	350	-		140	165	230		200	250	250
Taranto	225	350	350	-	93	105	120	-	188	200	210	-
Matera	275	275	280	280	55	73	110	150	160	150	200	300
Potenza	305	250	275	300	135	180	180	200	220	320	300	300
Catanzaro	160	-	-	295	90	120	120	120	165	250	250	230
Cosenza	180	300	300	-	150	150	150	-	300	300	300	-
Reggio Calabria	-	250	250	-	95	120	120	-	-	250	250	-
Agrigento	125	145	-	-	150	150	-	-	231	325	-	-
Caltanissetta	119	143	-	-	125	123	-	-	274	285	-	-
Catania	173	174	-	-	123	141	-	-	235	371	-	-
Enna	115	-	-	-	140	-	-	-	174	300	300	-
Messina	144	145	-	-	118	119	-	-	336	353	-	-
Palermo	108	-	-	-	160	-	-	-	282	325	333	-
Ragusa	119	131	-	-	120	119	180	-	412	380	300	-
Siracusa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	350	300	307
Trapani	133	-	-	-	125	-	-	-	305	300	360	390
Cagliari	80	90	100	120	262	450	425	350	275	300	325	400
Nuoro	70	-	-	-	313	-	-	-	275	-	-	-
Sassari	70	-	-	-	310	-	-	-	210	-	-	-

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Retail Black Market Prices
(Monthly averages lire per kilogram)

194		Olive Oil (liter) 194				Sugar, 194				Milk (liter) 194			
Sept.	October	July	August	Sept.	October	July	August	Sept.	October	July	August	Sept.	October
-	-	-	500	500	500	-	130	140	150	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	730	540	583		225	300	300		19	20	15
-	-	-	675	750	700		180	250	200		11	12	12
-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	10	10	-
	-				-				180				-
			490	500	500		200	250	300		-	-	8
350	350			325	325	-	150	215	300		8	11	12
-	-	-	-	500	500		200	200	200		20	25	25
-	-		500	550	550	350	325	415	600	30	40	25	30
550	450	350	475	650		-	300	250		-	25	25	
400	-	-	650	400	400	-	100	-	200	-	18	20	20
-	-	-	400	300	300		300	300	300	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	275	270	350	-	-	350	330	-	-	-	-
-		-	-	-		265	300	-		30	30	-	
		310	311	-						43	-	-	-
250	-	220	260	-	300	225	140	140	-	-	17	19	20
-	320	90	63	98	160	175	160	225	250	-	30	30	30
300	300	75	80	80	150	125	140	140	140	-	20	20	20
325	350	80	80	100	130	00	200	225	250		24	20	-
350	-		140	165	250		200	250	250	29	-	-	-
350	-	93	105	120	-	185	200	210	-	14	15	15	15
280	280	55	73	110	150	160	150	200	300	15	-	-	-
275	300	135	180	180	200	220	320	300	300	15	-	-	-
-	295	90	120	120	120	155	250	250	250	16	20	20	-
300	-	150	150	150	-	300	300	300	-	18	20	20	-
250	-	95	120	120	-	-	250	250	-	16	16	-	-
-	-	150	150	-	-	231	325	-	-	19	19	-	-
-	-	125	123	-	-	274	285	-	-	22	22	-	-
-	-	123	141	-	-	235	371	-	-	12	-	-	-
-	-	140	-	-	-	174	300	300	-	19	20	20	-
-	-	118	119	-	-	336	358	-	-	13	-	-	-
-	-	160	-	-	-	282	455	333	-	14	14	-	-
-	-	120	119	180	-	412	380	300	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	350	300	307	14	-	-	-
-	-	125	-	-	-	305	300	360	390	10	10	13	15
100	120	262	450	420	350	275	300	325	400	12	-	-	-
-	-	313	-	-	-	275	-	-	-	11	-	-	-
-	-	310	-	-	-	210	-	-	-				

Retail Black Market Rates
(Monthly Averages Lire per Kilogram)

Provincial Capitals	Bread, 1944				Potatoes, 1944				Meat, 1944			
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Arezzo	-	32	34	35	-	10	-	-	-	80	-	-
Firenze	-	36	45	45	-	29	40	25	-	300	400	600
Livorno	-	38	40	40	-	30	30	35	-	200	220	200
Siena	-	30	30	-	-	-	25	40	-	150	-	-
Ancona	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-
Macerata	-	-	-	-	-	10	14	14	-	83	83	90
Perugia	-	10	12	12	-	20	25	25	-	165	150	180
Littoria	-	-	-	-	-	30	40	40	-	200	200	200
Roma	100	135	100	110	35	40	30	38	370	380	355	350
Aquila	-	30	30	-	-	20	20	-	-	240	240	-
Teramo	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	150	150	150
Avellino	-	90	120	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benevento	-	-	60	80	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
Napoli	114	117	-	-	14	18	-	-	260	267	-	-
Salerno	-	90	90	90	-	-	20	-	150	200	225	250
Bari	75	90	63	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brindisi	31	60	60	60	28	30	32	32	165	250	250	250
Lecce	35	70	55	60	-	-	-	-	160	250	250	-
Foggia	-	23	25	30	-	28	30	-	-	170	-	-
Taranto	75	60	65	-	29	40	40	-	155	230	250	-
Matera	50	70	70	80	-	55	50	-	120	120	135	-
Potenza	33	36	48	50	-	-	-	-	130	150	165	200
Catanzaro	55	40	60	60	40	30	35	35	-	190	200	200
Cosenza	70	60	50	-	30	25	25	-	120	150	150	-
Reggio Calab.	100	80	80	70	-	-	40	40	-	160	160	180
Agrigento	45	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	120	-	-
Caltanissetta	45	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	121	121	-	-
Catania	78	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	110	-	-
Enna	71	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	120	-
Messina	112	78	71	-	-	-	-	-	150	150	-	-
Palermo	82	86	72	-	-	-	-	-	138	145	-	-
Ragusa	81	79	65	-	-	-	-	-	121	116	-	-
Siracusa	58	72	70	70	-	-	-	-	120	120	-	-
Trapani	80	65	88	90	-	-	-	-	120	130	138	-
Cagliari	-	70	70	70	-	35	35	35	-	130	130	130
Nuoro	16	18	32	-	-	-	-	-	65	65	58	
Sassari	110	110	80	-	28	25	-	-	65	65	60	

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[illegible]	-	[illegible]	30	-	-	20	20	-	-	240	240	-
Avellino	-	90	120	100	-	-	-	-	-	150	160	150
Benevento	-	-	60	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Napoli	114	117	-	-	14	18	-	-	280	267	-	-
Salerno	-	90	90	90	-	-	20	-	150	200	225	250
Bari	75	80	63	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brindisi	81	60	60	60	28	30	32	32	165	250	250	250
Lecce	35	70	65	60	-	-	-	-	160	250	250	-
Foggia	-	23	25	30	-	28	30	-	-	170	-	-
Taranto	75	60	65	-	29	40	40	-	155	230	250	-
Matera	50	70	70	80	-	35	30	-	120	120	135	-
Potenza	33	34	48	50	-	-	-	-	130	150	165	200
Catanzaro	55	40	60	60	40	30	35	35	-	190	200	200
Cosenza	70	60	50	-	30	25	25	-	120	150	150	-
Reggio Calab.	100	80	80	70	-	-	40	40	-	160	180	180
Agrigento	45	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	120	-	-
Caltanissetta	45	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	121	121	-	-
Catania	78	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	110	-	-
Enna	71	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	120	-
Messina	112	78	71	-	-	-	-	-	150	150	-	-
Palermo	82	86	72	-	-	-	-	-	138	145	-	-
Ragusa	81	79	65	-	-	-	-	-	121	116	-	-
Siracusa	58	72	70	70	-	-	-	-	120	120	-	-
Trapani	80	65	88	90	-	-	-	-	120	130	138	-
Cagliari	-	70	70	70	-	35	35	35	-	150	130	130
Nuoro	18	18	32	-	-	-	-	-	65	65	58	
Sassari	110	110	80	-	28	25	-	-	65	65	60	

CAP Graduate Amt 1

1. File copy CSO CoS CE
1 CA Sec
1 Econ Sec
1 Capt Marden
1 PRK to Capital
to PL + Total

Colonel,
Joint Director,
Finance Sub-Commission

25.5

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Appendix "A"

Position with regard to Provincial Tax
Appeal Commissions

A. Commissions Formed

Agrigento	Lecce
Avellino	Messina
Bari	Nuoro
Caltanissetta	Palermo
Catania	Potenza
Catanzaro	Ragusa
Cosenza	Reggio Calabria
Enna	Salerno
Foggia	Taranto
	Trapani

B. Under correspondence

Benevento	Campobasso
Brindisi	Rieti
Cagliari	Sassari
	Siracusa

C. Nominations not yet received

Ancona	Macerata
Aquila	Naples

29[illegible]

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Agrigento	Lecce
Avellino	Messina
Bari	Nuoro
Caltanissetta	Palermo
Catania	Potenza
Catanzaro	Ragusa
Cosenza	Reggio Calabria
Enna	Salerno
Foggia	Taranto
	Trapani .

B. Under correspondence

Benevento	Campobasso
Brindisi	Matera
Cagliari	Sassari
	Siracusa

C. Nominations not yet received

Ancona	Macerata
Aquila	Naples
Arezzo	Perugia
Ascoli Piceno	Pescara
Chieti	Pisti
Frosinone	Rome
Grosseto	Teramo
Littoria	Terni
Livorno	Viterbo

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Correspondence between AC and the Italian Government on the State Budget for 1944/45.

A. Letter from Acting Chief Commissioner to Prime Minister Bonomi of 17 October, 1944:

EWS/ht.

17 October 1944

My dear Mr. Prime Minister,

Reference is made to the recent budget message by Minister of Treasury Soleri. We are in agreement with his conclusions that the time is not propitious for a large loan to attempt to cope with the budget deficit and that despite the serious efforts of the Minister of Finance no substantial increase in revenue can be expected in the near future.

Although we are thus in accord generally that the income of the State cannot be substantially increased in the near future, on the basis of our study of the Italian budget and methods of expenditure control for the past year we do feel that certain adjustments, which can readily be made, should result in savings which to some extent will be effective in ameliorating the present unbalanced condition of the State budget.

On the basis of this study we would like to propose creation of a Cabinet Committee on Economy in State Expenditures and we feel that the following recommendations which are, however, very general in nature merit the serious consideration of such a committee:

(a) Analysis of the budget discloses the presence of a great number of "enti" which are supported at public expense. It is our feeling that those functions which are properly governmental could probably be better administered by direct governmental agencies. This should enable the Government to consolidate many functions and to abolish many "enti" with the attendant saving. Judging from recent newspaper comments a thorough study by an Economy Committee to simplify the "enti" structure would be favorably received by the Italian people.

(b) It also appears to us that many divisions and bureaus presently existing in the Ministries were created by the Fascist Party to provide sinecures. In addition we have found situations where more than one individual poses as head of a division, each drawing his full salary. We feel that a further study of this situation could bring about far-reaching economies.

(c) The more or less independent status of road administration and its

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(b) It also appears to us that many divisions and bureaus presently existing in the Ministries were created by the Fascist Party to provide sinecures. In addition we have found situations where more than one individual poses as head of a division, each drawing his full salary. We feel that a further study of this situation could bring about far-reaching economies.

(c) The more or less independent status of road administration and its old organization has recently been changed and made an integral part of the Government, reporting directly to a member of your Cabinet. We feel that there are comparable situations such as the railways, monopolies, telegraph and telephone systems which might well be studied by an Economy Committee to determine whether those bodies should be made an integral part of the Government as in the case of State roads or should be returned to private ownership. A change in either direction would effect economies in the State administration. In addition it is our feeling that if any of these enterprises were returned to private ownership the taxation yield to the State would exceed so-called profits now accruing to the State.

(d) We feel that the present list of Parastatali Agencies receiving contributions from the State should be re-examined with a view to eliminating those which are not performing governmental functions. We would also suggest such a committee should seriously consider a change

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in the present method of determining the amount of State contributions so that amounts would be specified by law and not left to the personal judgment by the Minister or some subordinate official.

(e) Throughout the budget we find "Sussidi" being used to make funds available to the head of a State organization in order to give financial assistance to public employees. There appears to be no justification in public administration for this practice and the potential dangers are obvious.

(f) We feel that the practice of making "pro memoria" appropriations without limit and with the understanding that the disbursements will be covered by the post facto appropriations is an open acknowledgment of the lack of adequate thought in the preparation of the budget. We cannot commend too highly the budgetary practice of the Royal Italian Navy in this respect in that they plan their work, dividing the budget request into periods of time corresponding to the periods of the performance of the work so that expenditure control can be exercised throughout the period. The universal application of this procedure throughout the Government is recommended.

(g) We have observed a practice of understating the sum needed in preparing a budget request in reliance on supplementary appropriation at a later date. This invalidates the entire budget and tends further to fortify the habit which is not peculiar to the Italian Government, of relying on supplementary appropriations which are enacted without adequate review.

In addition to these very general observations the officers of the Finance Sub-Commission have prepared, as a result of their study, detailed comments on specific "capitoli" of the budget. I should be very glad to make available to any committee you may care to appoint these comments and the services of the officers who prepared them.

Yours very truly,

Signed: Ellery W. Stone,
Commodore, USNR.,
Acting Chief Commissioner.

His Excellency Ivanoe Bonomi,
President of the Council of Ministers
Italian Government.

B. Translation of letter from the Minister of the Treasury to Finance Sub-Commission:

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(f) We feel that the practice of making "pro memoria" appropriations without limit and with the understanding that the disbursements will be covered by the post facto appropriations is an open acknowledgment of the lack of adequate thought in the preparation of the budget. We cannot commend too highly the budgetary practice of the Royal Italian Navy in this respect in that they plan their work, dividing the budget request into periods of time corresponding to the periods of the performance of the work so that expenditure control can be exercised throughout the period. The universal application of this procedure throughout the Government is recommended.

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Acting Chief Commissioner.

His Excellency Ivanoe Bonomi,
President of the Council of Ministers
Italian Government.

B. Translation of letter from the Minister of the Treasury to Finance Sub-Commission:

The following reply has been made by the Italian Minister for the Treasury to the critical comments of the Finance Sub-Commission on the Italian State Budget for th financial year 1944/45:

"I assure you that many of your advices met with the approval of Italian Government and of myself, as a matter of fact, some of those measures have been or will soon be settled as law measures.

"You show the necessity of suppressing the State agencies (aziende governative) which had their activity in almost every branch of social and economic life, whether they were connected with Fascism or not. The first to be suppressed was the 'Opera Nazionale Balilla' and other similar corporations. Other bodies will be soon suppressed or transformed.

"Regarding offices of the State Administration, the suppression of the 'Cassa di ammortamento del debito pubblico interno' (amortization fund of the

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most compulsory expenditures for which the appropriations made are not sufficient. Hence it is better not to bring any change to the existing classification.

"Capitolo n. 68 - Premi di operosità' etc. - There are many considerations in support of continuing this bonus. Apart from the need for a revision in officials' salaries which will enable them to meet family expenses, the practice of paying overtime often results in improved office efficiency or as an incentive to the diligence of officials - moreover, employees show an added interest in their work.

"Regarding the war damage indemnity to employees, its suppression is provided for in the measure relating to economic improvements referred to in the Press.

"Capitoli nn. 67 to 77 and nn. 242 and 243 - General Fishing Commissariat (Commissariato Generale per la Pesca)

Such capitoli were kept 'pro-memoria' in the budget prepared at Salerno in order to maintain every reservation on the amount to be assigned, and in the budget to which the expenditure referred.

"By the provision of changes in the budget, which must be examined by the Consiglio dei Ministry at their next meeting, appropriations are disposed, necessary to the budget of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, for the reasons given below.

"The former appropriation to the Treasury budget for these expenditures, was due to the fact that the General Fishing Commissariat has until now been directly dependent on the Presidenza del Consiglio, whose expenditures are listed in such budget.

"Capitolo 268 - Expenditures for uniforms for the male personnel attached to the 'ruoli civili' of the State. The employees themselves object to uniform. Such expenditure has been marked 'pro-memoria' because it will be abolished by law. The Provveditorato Generale dello Stato is responsible for the preparation of the draft decree.

"Capitoli nn. 318 - 319 - Participation in shares. We agree with your remarks but consider the time to be inappropriate to transfer of society shares until a more normal period in order to avoid any disturbance on the industrial share market.

"Capitolo n. 324 - Advances to the Office of Registry - The Notarial Archives Administration has enough revenues to meet its expenses; but, in the present emergency it cannot avail itself of all of its revenue. Hence, by D.L.L., 30 June 1944, n. 216, published in the 'Gazzetta Ufficiale' n. 82 of September 30th, the Treasury has been authorized to meet any deficits which might occur, by advancing sums which will be recovered when conditions return to normal.

"Ministry of Italian Africa - The expenditures relate to the personnel, to the payment of engagements already taken, and to provisions for refugees or of the families of Italians. They will be reduced gradually as circumstances change.

"Ministry of the Interior - Capitolo n. 54 - Spese per il servizio di investigazione politica (Expenses of Political Investigations). The recommended abolition of these expenses could be made gradually as the political situation becomes more normal.

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"Ministry of Italian Africa - The expenditures relate to the personnel, to the payment of engagements already taken, and to provisions for refugees or of the families of Italians. They will be reduced gradually as circumstances change.

"Ministry of the Interior - Capitolo n. 84 - Spese per il servizio di investigazione politica (Expenses of Political Investigations). The recommended abolition of those expenses could be made gradually as the political situation becomes more normal.

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Appendix "C"

Banking Statistics

Table 1

Italian State Account at Bank of Italy
(millions of lire)

	1 July to 30 Sept 1944	Grand Total Liberated Italy Sept 1944
(a) "Deficit" in State Account		
Total payments less payments on account of Buoni del Tesoro	27,522	7,681
Total receipts less receipts on account of Buoni del Tesoro	8,069	3,621
Excess of disbursements	19,453	4,060
(b) How State "Deficit" was met		
Increase or decrease in State account	+ 7,221	3,124
Advances from AFA and AMG	1,360	-
Net receipts in Buoni del Tesoro account	8,996	2,606
Increase or decrease in Contabilita Speciale accounts	1,911	-1,665
Increase in deposits of cash guarantees	65	5
Total	19,453	4,060

Table 2

Investment in Buoni del Tesoro
Ordinari
(millions of lire)

	1 July 1944 through 30 Sept 1944			September 1944		
	Issued	Paid	Net investment	Issued	Paid	Net investment
Abbruzzo e Molise	79	32	47	31	10	21
Basilicata	76	39	37	18	1	17
Calabria	141	13	128	81	4	77
Campania	1,311	197	1,014	171	53	118
Lazio (less Roma)	63	22	41	22	5	17
Marche	134	86	48	45	23	22
Roma	6,694	2,459	4,235	1,891	1,470	421
Puglia	433	109	424	166	43	123
Sardegna	54	12	42	32	5	27
Sicilia	3,176	738	2,378	1,600	75	1,525
Toscana	1,077	77	1,000	638	21	617
Umbria	72	25	47	22	8	14
Grand Total						

Total payments less payments on account of Buoni del Tesoro	27,522	7,681
Total receipts less receipts on account of Buoni del Tesoro	8,069	3,621
Excess of disbursements	19,453	4,060
(b) How State "Deficit" was met		
Increase or decrease in State account	+ 7,221	3,114
Advances from AFL and AMG	1,360	-
Net receipts in Buoni del Tesoro account	8,896	2,606
Increase or decrease in Contabilita Speciale accounts	1,911	-1,665
Increase in deposits of cash guarantees	65	5
Total	19,453	4,060

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Ordinari
(millions of lire)

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Abbruzzo e Molise	79	32	47	31	10	21
Basilicata	76	39	37	18	1	17
Calabria	141	13	128	81	4	77
Campania	1,211	197	1,014	171	53	118
Lazio (less Rome)	63	22	41	22	5	17
Marche	154	86	68	45	23	22
Roma	6,694	2,459	4,235	1,891	1,470	421
Puglia	433	109	424	166	43	123
Sardegna	54	12	42	32	5	27
Sicilia	3,176	798	2,378	2,600	75	1,525
Toscana	1,077	77	2,000	638	22	617
Umbria	72	25	47	22	8	14
Grand Total Liberated Italy	13,230	3,869	9,461	4,717	1,718	2,999

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Table 3

Cash Position of the Bank of Italy
(including AFA and AMG accounts)
(millions of lire)

	10 October 1944	20 October 1944	Total 31 October 1944
Aquila	22	[illegible]	26
Campobasso	50	[illegible]	37
Chieti	35	[illegible]	27
Pescara	15	[illegible]	16
Teramo	46	[illegible]	53
Catanzaro	96	[illegible]	33
Cosenza	9	[illegible]	40
Reggio Calabria	37	43	26
Avellino	6	[illegible]	27
Benevento	85	[illegible]	32
Caserta	62	[illegible]	77
Castellammare	78	[illegible]	65
Napoli	97	[illegible]	192
Salerno	38	[illegible]	51
Matera	6	[illegible]	9
Potenza	11	[illegible]	21
Ancona	40	40 (10/10)	110
Ascoli Piceno	86	65	64
Macerata	19	[illegible]	15
Pesaro	24	24 (10/10)	20
Lodi	42	48 (10/10)	73
Roma	1,180	900	395
Civitavecchia	1	2	2
Frosinone	2	2 (10/10)	5
Littoria	1	[illegible]	1
Rieti	9	[illegible]	16
Sora	1	2	4
Viterbo	42	42	48
Bari	175	[illegible]	104
Barletta	56	[illegible]	4
Brindisi	1	[illegible]	5
Lecce	10	[illegible]	8
Taranto	58	[illegible]	39
Foggia	56	[illegible]	72
Cagliari	97	[illegible]	85
Nuoro	27	[illegible]	25
Sassari	15	[illegible]	71
Agrigento	82	[illegible]	71
Caltanissetta	111	104	66
Catania	74	[illegible]	88
Enna	21	[illegible]	85
Messina	39	[illegible]	37
Palermo	89	[illegible]	109
Ragusa	19	[illegible]	5
Siracusa	5	[illegible]	16
Trapani	8	[illegible]	12
Arezzo	56	[illegible] (10/10)	56
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] (10/10)	[illegible]

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Table 4

Current Liabilities of Bank of Italy
31 July 1944 and 31 August 1944 and 30 September 1944.
(millions of lire)

	By area				By type
	31 July	31 August	30 September		31 July
Abruzzi e Molise	281	290	375	Due to Banks	
Basilicata	129	136	90	Current Account	
Calabria	732	781	890	Non-interest bearing	37
Campania	12,869	16,063	15,416	Interest-bearing	28,019
Lazio (less Rome)	75	73	88	Realized available on	
Marche	453	433	482	advances	2,628
Puglie	4,105	4,506	4,963	Sub Total	33,904
Rome	15,896	9,801	11,509		
Sardegna	1,614	1,696	1,692	Due to Others	
Sicilia	3,020	3,610	4,967	Current Account	
Toscana	348	398	495	Non-interest bearing	2,962
Umbria	324	319	314	Interest-bearing	1,132
				Realized available on	
				advances	3,241
				Sub Total	7,183
Grand Total Liberated Italy	41,289	38,107	40,939	Grand Total Liberated Italy	41,289

Table 5

Bank of Italy credit outstanding:
Liberated Italy

	31 July 1944	31 August 1944	30 September 1944
Rediscount	906	931	1,724
Advances	2,652	2,577	2,733
Total	3,558	3,508	4,457

29,962

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Current Liabilities of Bank of Italy
31 July 1944 and 31 August 1944 and 30 September 1944
(millions of lire)

By Area				By type	By type	
31 July	31 August	30 September		31 July	31 August	30 September
281	290	375	Due to Banks			
289	136	90	Current Account			
732	781	890	Non-interest bearing	57	35	10
12,969	16,063	15,436	Interest-bearing	28,019	34,467	26,953
76	73	88	Rediscl available on advances	3,828	6,097	7,129
453	483	482	Sub Total	33,284	28,592	32,622
4,196	4,506	4,963				
15,895	9,801	11,609				
1,616	1,696	1,652	Due to Others			
5,020	3,610	4,565	Current Account			
342	390	495	Non-interest bearing	2,962	3,049	3,936
84	310	314	Interest-bearing	1,162	1,167	946
			Rediscl available on advances	3,241	3,292	3,365
			Sub Total	7,385	7,508	8,247
41,283	38,107	40,959	Grand Total Liberated Italy	41,289	38,107	40,959

Table 5

Bank of Italy credit outstanding
Liberated Italy

31 July 1944	31 August 1944	30 September 1944
906	961	1,724
2,652	2,577	2,733
3,558	3,538	4,457

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Table 6

Net Changes in Postal Accounts
(thousands of lire)

	July 1984					
	Postal Bonds	Savings Accounts	Current Accounts	Total	Postal Bonds	Savings A
Agrigento	- 5,115	1,047	9,874	5,806	5,595	1,3
Avellino	4,596	4,778	1,405	10,779	1,130	9,3
Bari	18,965	-3,549	58,623	74,039	4,295	1,6
Benevento	5,697	2,419	-	8,116	5,901	6,1
Brindisi	1,540	- 638	-	1,006	609	-
Cagliari	4,955	660	-1,488	4,127	49	14,6
Caltanissetta	719	1,002	5,700	7,421	-800	2,
Campobasso	1,456	4,051	-1,051	4,502	1,052	3,
Catania	6,687	5,489	9	8,085	-5,951	7,
Catanzaro	5,447	4,419	1,572	9,438	-1,034	5,
Cosenza	- 346	2,837	-1,444	1,047	-5,586	3,
Enna	522	450	1,990	2,752	-967	
Foggia	- 340	- 97	-	- 437	1,709	2,
Frosinone	7,035	800	-11,314	-3,479	1,039	
Lecce	45	221	-	266	- 171	
Littoria	833	586	-	1,419	- 107	
Matera	- 160	4,887	6,618	11,345	3,108	5,
Messina	58,320	8,023	53,307	119,650	14,345	17,
Napoli	2,789	140	-	2,929	1,352	
Nuoro	1,705	1,200	15,150	18,055	-4,363	3,
Palermo	-	-	- 29	- 29	-	
Perugia	2,461	1,179	-4,130	- 491	66	2,
Potenza	-1,779	893	-	- 886	90	
Ragusa	2,924	6,727	1,690	10,341	-1,075	6,
Reggio Calabria	404	256	-	660	331	1,
Rieti	18,363	23,142	-30,536	-49,031	4,105	13,
Roma	5,744	7,074	5,872	18,690	4,643	10,
Salerno	2,978	1,182	-5,217	- 1,057	7,859	2,
Sassari	-1,497	1,487	1,883	1,873	-1,154	1,
Siracusa	4,315	25	209	4,549	1,530	3,
Taranto	-3,765	2,108	-131	-1,788	-3,038	2,
Teramo	1,161	1,302	-	2,463	2,119	3
Viterbo						
Total	140,063	84,109	48,598	272,770	29,157	133,

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Table 6

Net Changes in Postal Accounts
(thousands of lire)

July 1944				August 1944			
Postal Bonds	Savings Accounts	Current Accounts	Total	Postal Bonds	Savings Accounts	Current Accounts	Total
- 5,315	1,047	9,874	5,606	3,595	1,389	22,345	27,329
4,596	4,778	1,405	10,779	1,130	9,332	3,513	13,975
18,963	-3,549	58,623	74,039	4,255	1,619	12,105	17,979
5,677	2,119	-	8,116	3,901	6,133	182	10,206
1,844	- 638	-	1,006	609	- 132	-	477
4,955	660	-1,488	4,127	49	14,659	-14,145	963
729	1,092	5,700	7,421	-800	2,559	5,068	6,827
1,456	4,661	-1,051	4,502	1,052	3,705	2,900	7,657
2,107	5,489	9	8,085	-5,951	7,408	- 3	1,454
1,347	4,419	1,572	9,438	-1,034	5,877	5,109	9,952
- 346	2,837	-1,144	1,047	-5,586	3,707	2,055	176
322	450	1,990	2,762	-967	332	-	- 635
- 340	- 97	-	- 437	1,709	2,132	-	1,423
7,035	800	-11,314	-3,479	1,039	66	7,304	8,409
45	221	-	266	- 171	676	3,051	3,556
833	586	-	1,419	- 107	459	-	352
- 160	4,867	6,618	11,325	3,108	9,403	6,618	15,129
58,320	8,023	53,307	119,650	14,349	17,737	157,650	189,732
2,789	140	-	2,929	1,352	168	1,694	3,214
1,705	1,200	15,150	18,055	-4,363	3,197	7	-1,159
-	-	- 29	- 29	-	-	- 964	- 964
2,461	1,178	-4,130	- 491	85	2,304	1,137	3,526
-1,779	893	-	- 886	50	993	-	1,043
2,524	6,727	1,690	10,941	-1,075	6,735	2,676	8,336
404	256	-	660	331	1,458	-	1,789
18,363	23,112	-90,536	-49,031	4,105	13,102	-39,615	-22,408
5,744	7,074	5,872	18,690	4,648	10,009	6,449	21,106
2,978	1,162	-5,217	- 1,057	7,859	2,257	2,966	13,082
-1,497	1,487	1,833	1,823	-1,164	1,196	5,161	5,193
4,315	35	209	4,559	1,530	3,403	2,395	7,328
-5,769	2,108	-131	-1,788	-3,083	2,575	2,159	1,646
1,161	1,302	-	2,463	2,119	3,414	-	5,533
140,063	84,109	43,398	272,770	29,157	133,862	197,817	360,836

1920

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MONTHLY REPORT, FINANCE SUB-COM.
AUG. 1944 - MAR. 1946
(2 OF 2)

1923

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ISTITUTO CENTRALE DI STATISTICA DEL REGNO D'ITALIA

SUPPLEMENTI ALL'

ANNUARIO STATISTICO ITALIANO

SUPPLEMENTO N. 5

MERCATO MONETARIO E CREDITO
FINANZE PUBBLICHE

2969

OTTOBRE 1944

ISTITUTO POLIGRAFICO DELLO STATO - G. C. — ROMA

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

ISTITUTO CENTRALE DI STATISTICA DEL REGNO D'ITALIA

SUPPLEMENTI ALL'

ANNUARIO STATISTICO ITALIANO

SUPPLEMENTO N. 5

MERCATO MONETARIO E CREDITO
FINANZE PUBBLICHE

Il presente supplemento contiene i dati statistici degli anni 1940-41-42-43 relativi al ***Mercato Monetario e Credito*** e alle ***Finanze pubbliche*** che in detti anni non vennero pubblicati.

Le tavole di *aggiornamento* pubblicate nei presenti « supplementi » fanno riferimento a quelle contenute nell' « Annuario Statistico Italiano » del 1939.

I dati pubblicati in detto Annuario o in quelli successivi, e rimasti invariati non sono ripubblicati nei presenti supplementi.

Tutti i dati relativi agli anni 1941 e 1943 (o agli esercizi finanziari 1942-43 e 1943-44) sono provvisori.

AVVERTENZA

Nelle tavole della presente pubblicazione sono adoperati i seguenti *segni convenzionali*:

Linea (—): a) quando il fenomeno non esiste;
b) quando il fenomeno esiste e viene rilevato, ma i casi non si sono verificati;
c) quando il fenomeno esiste, ma non viene o non venne rilevato.

Punto interrogativo (?): quando i dati non si conoscono, perchè gli organi rilevatori non li hanno comunicati pur avendo eseguita la rilevazione o perchè questa non è stata ancora eseguita.

Due punti (. .): per i numeri assoluti (ridotti a centinaia, migliaia, ecc.) e per i numeri relativi quando non raggiungano la cifra significativa, nell'ordine minimo considerato.

OTTOBRE 1944

ISTITUTO POLIGRAFICO DELLO STATO - G. C. — ROMA

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(110682) Roma, 1944 - Istituto Poligrafico dello Stato - G. C.

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X. MERCATO MONETARIO E CREDITO

A. Notizie retrospettive dal 1871 in poi

Anni	Circolazione bancaria (al 31 dicembre)	Portafoglio e anticipazioni (su titoli e al Tesoro) degli Istituti di emissione (al 31 dicembre)	Riserve di compensazione (a)	Depositi nelle Casse di Risparmio (al 31 dicembre) ordinarie (b)	Depositi nelle Casse di Risparmio (al 31 dicembre) postali (c)
	Milioni di lire				
1871	578	453	—	—	—
76	646	421	—	553	2
81	736	587	—	715	67
86	1 032	803	—	1 033	220
1891	1 127	797	13 423	1 177	334
92	1 136	709	14 061	1 215	365
93	1 122	743	17 971	1 258	400
94	1 439	577	15 650	1 307	424
95	1 096	533	16 379	1 344	462
1896	1 068	368	21 993	1 347	472
97	1 086	369	19 856	1 361	537
98	1 122	454	22 731	1 382	570
99	1 183	536	35 958	1 431	629
900	1 393	529	26 470	1 467	682
1901	1 154	538	24 491	1 505	726
02	1 176	648	32 795	1 572	793
03	1 236	566	37 565	1 633	866
04	1 277	589	31 964	1 716	983
05	1 417	690	44 715	1 881	1 068
1906	1 445	706	60 397	1 998	1 211
07	1 852	863	81 215	2 041	1 418
08	1 867	791	89 742	2 165	1 506
09	1 922	861	44 630	2 305	1 585
10	2 027	1 011	58 064	2 397	1 773
1911	2 194	1 048	61 312	2 463	1 872
12	2 212	973	68 264	2 492	1 943
1913	2 284	990	65 623	2 595	2 041
14	2 947	1 355	52 917	2 546	2 021
15	3 968	1 034	47 982	2 561	1 993

Anni	Circolazione bancaria (al 31 dicembre)	Portafoglio e anticipazioni (su titoli e al Tesoro) degli Istituti di emissione (al 31 dicembre)	Riserve di compensazione (a)	Depositi nelle Casse di Risparmio (al 31 dicembre) ordinarie (b)	Depositi nelle Casse di Risparmio (al 31 dicembre) postali (c)
	Milioni di lire				
1916	5 013	1 267	61 867	2 973	2 193
17	8 420	1 776	165 181	3 430	2 306
18	11 750	2 621	207 564	4 416	3 478
19	16 262	3 700	290 453	5 434	5 199
20	19 220	2 156	377 750	6 234	6 983
1921	19 209	10 088	690 830	7 428	8 148
22	18 012	9 340	601 842	8 530	8 720
23	17 246	8 144	845 096	10 211	9 078
24	18 114	8 324	939 859	11 925	9 913
25	19 360	10 478	1 194 132	12 704	10 819
1926	18 340	10 530	1 297 535	12 934	10 633
27	17 992	6 648	968 107	13 266	10 139
28	17 396	6 842	780 568	15 685	10 819
29	15 774	6 972	741 144	16 459	11 774
30	15 840	6 234	664 445	17 372	13 032
1931	14 295	7 305	607 929	18 181	14 675
32	13 672	8 427	479 352	18 743	17 016
33	13 243	8 831	455 718	19 524	19 403
34	13 165	7 546	516 552	19 817	20 427
35	14 297	9 793	504 297	18 637	19 956
1936	16 595	5 865	487 533	18 803	22 309
37	17 468	8 062	595 397	19 064	25 230
38	18 955	10 390	645 622	18 342	29 233
39	24 432	16 624	770 756	18 288	33 011
40	31 304	24 275	938 477	18 941	37 306
1941	49 604	41 327	1 416 311	23 858	44 915
42	73 320	63 396	1 868 998	27 703	59 479
43	p) 128 482	p) 93 979	611 129 315	p) 30 566	d) 61 812

(a) Ammontare delle partite di debito e di credito liquidate nell'anno. — (b) Depositi a risparmio, in conto corrente e in buoni fruttiferi. Dall'anno 1923 i dati relativi alle Casse di Risparmio ordinarie si riferiscono al Regno entro i nuovi confini. A partire dal 1934 sono compresi i dati della Cassa di Risparmio della Libia. — (c) Dall'anno 1924 i dati relativi alle Casse di Risparmio postali si riferiscono al Regno entro i nuovi confini e dal 1935 comprendono anche i Buoni postali fruttiferi. — (d) Cifra provvisoria maggio 1943. — (e) Settembre 1943. — (f) Maggio 1943. — (g) Novembre 1943. — (h) Primi 7 mesi del 1943; nel corrispondente periodo del 1942 l'ammontare delle partite liquidate risultò di 1.010.500 milioni di lire.

B. Istituto di emissione

1. Partite attive e passive della Banca d'Italia al 31 dicembre di ciascun anno

Principali partite attive	30-11-1943	1942	1941	1940
	Milioni di lire			
Oro in cassa	2 176	2 672	2 344	2 344
Altre valute auree	—	—	—	—
Totale delle riserve	*2 176*	*2 672*	*2 344*	*2 344*
Oro depositato all'estero dovuto dallo Stato	1 773	1 773	1 773	1 773
Cassa	660	440	955	1 043
Portafoglio su Piazze italiane	44 589	34 162	5 525	4 853
Anticipazioni	8 031	7 042	5 797	5 442
Titoli	907	946	811	810
Conti correnti attivi nel Regno	366	241	115	30
Anticipazioni temporanee al R. Tesoro	4 708	4 708	4 708	4 708
Anticipazioni straord. al R. Tesoro	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000
Anticipazioni straord. al R. Tesoro su Buoni del Tesoro ordinari	79 000	49 000	29 000	15 000
Partite varie	19 280	2 315	6 176	3 071
Altre attività	143	122	124	134
Conto corr. del R. Tesoro	24 847	—	—	1 043
In complesso	**187 677**	**94 424**	**58 332**	**39 182**

Principali partite passive	30-11-1943	1942	1941	1940
	Milioni di lire			
Circolazione dei biglietti	140 281	73 320	44 809	31 306
Vaglia cambiari e assegni	1 818	1 734	2 297	1 158
Depositi in c/c fruttifero	15 410	6 214	3 462	1 071
Totale dei debiti a vista	*157 510*	*81 268*	*51 568*	*33 535*
Capitale	300	300	300	300
Fondi di riserva ordinario	299	253	208	156
Riserva straordinaria	222	178	130	93
Conti correnti vincolati	11 711	491	594	594
Conto corr. del R. Tesoro	—	5 367	1 261	—
Cassa autonoma d'ammortamento del debito pubblico interno. — C/c	9	—	13	4
Partite varie	7 586	2 343	1 875	1 317
Utili netti dell'esercizio	1 032	178	173	154
In complesso	**187 677**	**94 424**	**58 332**	**39 182**

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2. Cassa speciale per i biglietti della Banca d'Italia

Data	Ammontare in lire dei biglietti giacenti in Cassa				
	da lire 1000	da lire 500	da lire 100	da lire 50	in totale
	Biglietti atti alla circolazione				
al 31 dicembre 1940	5 040 000 000	3 990 000 000	210 000 000	948 500 000	10 188 500 000
al 31 dicembre 1941	1 830 000 000	3 220 500 000	23 000 000	4 000 000	4 877 500 000
al 30 settembre 1942	90 000 000	30 000 000	20 945 400	80 000 000	220 945 400
al 31 dicembre 1942			3 995 400		3 995 400
al 30 settembre 1943	1 909 994 000	50 000 000	49 000 000	44 000 000	2 052 994 000
	Biglietti ritirati dalla circolazione perchè logori o danneggiati				
al 31 dicembre 1940	243 629 000	790 430 000	44 705 300	18 778 850	1 193 750 150
al 31 dicembre 1941	651 171 000	821 324 500	343 770 600	479 019 350	2 115 285 450
al 30 settembre 1942	997 303 000	428 686 500	277 154 100	443 241 850	2 115 619 450
al 31 dicembre 1942	434 192 000	190 126 500	324 529 100	43 337 900	992 573 600
al 30 settembre 1943	536 308 000	213 402 000	436 365 800	321 871 150	1 507 946 950
	Totale				
al 31 dicembre 1940	5 283 629 000	4 778 430 000	254 705 300	967 278 850	11 284 250 150
al 31 dicembre 1941	2 481 171 000	4 041 824 500	366 770 600	874 019 350	8 993 285 450
al 30 settembre 1942	1 087 303 000	458 686 500	298 100 500	523 241 850	2 357 419 850
al 31 dicembre 1942	434 192 000	190 126 500	328 524 500	43 337 900	996 569 900
al 30 settembre 1943	2 446 302 000	263 402 800	485 365 800	365 871 150	3 560 941 950

3. Variazioni del saggio normale dello sconto e dell'interesse per le anticipazioni

Data delle variazioni	Saggio di sconto per gli effetti su Paesi italiani %	Saggio d'interesse sulle anticipazioni %	Data delle variazioni	Saggio di sconto per gli effetti su Paesi italiani %	Saggio d'interesse sulle anticipazioni %
dal 2 maggio 1935	5	5	dal 25 marzo 1935	3 ½	3 ½
dal 3 gennaio 1933	4	5	dal 12 agosto 1936	4 ½	4 ½
dal 4 settembre 1934	3 ½	4	dal 9 settembre 1937	5	5
dall'11 dicembre 1935	3	3 ½	dal 15 maggio 1938	4 ½	4 ½
dal 26 novembre 1936	4	4 ½	dall'11 settembre 1942	4	4 ½

4. Ammontare degli sconti e delle anticipazioni fatti dalla Banca d'Italia

(Milioni di lire)

Compartimenti	gen. - sett. 1943		gen. - sett. 1942		1942		1941		1940	
	Sconti	Anticipazioni	Sconti	Anticipazioni	Sconti	Anticipazioni	Sconti	Anticipazioni	Sconti	Anticipazioni
Piemonte	3 441,2	3 989,0	1 671,9	3 304,5	2 252,0	5 549,4	1 928,1	4 324,5	2 172,8	3 231,7
Liguria	2 272,3	2 177,8	2 374,6	3 131,8	3 577,4	3 630,6	3 013,0	4 665,3	3 707,1	3 541,1
Lombardia	1 492,6	9 264,6	1 868,6	7 290,6	2 683,5	11 103,6	2 622,1	11 597,3	4 626,8	9 462,0
Venezia Trid.	47,8	460,2	45,5	413,8	90,1	536,4	57,2	369,1	108,3	255,0
Veneto	1 257,3	4 660,4	1 249,5	3 895,1	1 962,6	5 717,2	1 [illegible]	4 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	3 [illegible]
Venezia G. e Zara	931,3	1 217,0	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]
Emilia	1 315,3	4 966,3	1 022,2	3 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	5 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	2 [illegible]
Toscana	564,1	3 [illegible]	455,0	2 [illegible]	670,6	3 [illegible]	441,7	2 [illegible]	[illegible]	2 [illegible]
Marche	619,1	1 427,2	417,4	1 080,7	603,0	1 [illegible]	467,6	[illegible]	604,3	673,7
Umbria	295,9	468,7	254,2	362,1	333,4	569,1	346,7	768,5	324,5	648,5
Lazio	872,5	10 637,8	339,2	16 [illegible]	468,5	21 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	20 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	13 [illegible]
Abruzzi e Molise	241,5	443,0	233,2	409,1	351,7	597,3	279,9	611,4	293,1	541,4
Campania	687,1	2 174,1	787,2	2 817,7	1 [illegible]	4 [illegible]	721,3	3 611,9	542,7	2 [illegible]
Puglie	901,3	1 447,5	747,4	1 [illegible]	1 127,4	2 143,9	571,7	1 290,1	611,9	925,9
Lucania	41,8	82,8	37,7	54,7	56,6	93,4	39,0	73,6	63,2	48,9
Calabria	168,6	289,2	212,8	362,6	273,2	705,8	205,8	496,7	314,6	424,8
Sicilia	162,0	1 125,0	204,9	1 941,0	245,0	2 [illegible]	280,1	2 040,2	379,1	1 [illegible]
Sardegna	94,4	269,8	103,4	300,3	174,4	393,8	114,2	249,0	146,2	229,3
Libia	0,8	32,0	19,1	73,5	27,9	148,0	39,6	269,8	105,8	114,9
Totale	**15 690,5**	**60 790,2**	**14 857,1**	**54 600,8**	**20 553,5**	**72 204,0**	**17 747,0**	**63 796,1**	**21 539,0**	**47 230,5**
Colonie e Amministrazione centrale	26,7	241,6	4,3	214,0	6,4	286,4	41,2	462,1	245,1	735,0
In complesso	**15 535,2**	**60 040,8**	**14 301,8**	**52 914,8**	**20 705,9**	**72 490,4**	**17 789,1**	**63 501,8**	**21 824,1**	**47 931,5**

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C. Banche

1. Società ordinarie per azioni aventi per oggetto l'esercizio del credito (a)

a. Riepilogo delle principali voci di bilancio al 31 dicembre di ciascun anno

Principali voci di bilancio	1942		1943		1949	
	Società in complesso	di cui Banche di interesse nazionale (d)	Società in complesso	di cui Banche di interesse nazionale (d)	Società in complesso	di cui Banche di interesse nazionale (d)
	Migliaia di lire					
Numero delle Banche	*141*	*3*	*132*	*2*	*134*	*3*
Cassa	2 836 659	1 900 444	2 353 142	1 682 207	1 853 979	1 280 766
Somme disp. a v/ vista sui corrispondenti	7 896 804	5 670 824	4 309 391	3 131 946	4 229 087	3 456 934
Portafoglio	17 645 393	11 059 916	18 517 216	12 794 269	25 247 300	19 665 284
Effetti ricevuti all'incasso	760 836	11 362	304 596	16 577	448 879	19 761
Anticipazioni	3 891 684	2 634 089	3 220 472	2 570 299	1 481 212	921 440
Conti correnti	2 231 710	—	1 784 513	—	1 396 961	—
Mutui	39 439	—	42 660	—	32 129	—
Riporti attivi	3 202 625	1 382 124	2 575 469	1 209 542	1 579 602	592 657
Valori dell'Azienda	11 441 830	5 359 964	6 033 285	1 929 677	4 102 313	1 471 663
Partecipazioni	330 758	261 369	310 334	251 712	334 988	273 291
C/c di corrispondenza	13 751 889	9 427 185	11 646 094	8 364 904	8 262 827	6 310 530
C/c agenzi	27 924	—	39 656	—	27 756	—
C/c con le Filiali	2 855 435	134 307	1 795 691	90 449	1 273 782	96 197
Totale dell'attivo	72 184 447	41 943 350	57 759 543	35 635 930	48 229 529	27 607 977
Capitale versato	2 802 291	1 500 000	2 774 078	1 500 000	2 714 514	1 500 000
Riserve	877 871	359 000	829 525	349 394	777 963	338 193
Depositi fiduciari	23 037 446	11 736 448	17 868 809	9 184 369	13 792 260	7 379 127
C/c di corrispondenza	31 301 947	20 989 862	25 745 562	17 089 106	19 326 531	14 016 120
C/c agenzi	38 553	—	30 959	—	13 571	—
C/c con le Filiali	2 203 075	—	1 202 513	20 841	1 164 783	2 541
Anticipazioni passive	716 657	20 800	1 103 109	917 162	114 435	45 622
Riporti passivi	93 941	2 000	869 883	2 000	110 303	2 100
Assegni in circolazione	3 075 104	2 341 394	2 099 144	1 643 663	1 340 661	1 085 623
Totale del passivo	71 664 721	41 726 869	57 297 559	35 420 363	43 875 553	27 601 309
Avalli e fideiussioni	1 868 997	1 368 060	1 253 569	1 554 586	1 411 089	1 408 951
Accettazioni	596 238	383 607	576 091	567 080	244 750	241 419
Depositanti di valori	59 548 699	43 825 342	43 083 024	31 840 816	31 050 940	23 560 120
Titoli e valori depositati presso terzi	11 304 723	5 535 384	9 416 230	6 002 381	5 264 099	2 828 920
Indici di liquidità — *1° grado (b)*	*47,99*	*51,09*	*50,91*	*59,11*	*63,4*	*69,8*
2° grado (c)	*89,27*	*88,57*	*44,76*	*43,13*	*41,1*	*38,3*

(a) Dati elaborati dall'Istituto Centrale di Statistica. Tali dati sono tratti dalle situazioni trimestrali dei conti che le Società ordinarie per azioni sono tenute a trasmettere all'Ispettorato per la difesa del Risparmio e per l'esercizio del credito per la pubblicazione nel periodico Bollettino ai sensi dell'art. 2 del R. D. 12 giugno 1936 (Gazz. Uff. 1° luglio 1936 n. 150). — (b) L'indice di liquidità di 1° grado è dato dal rapporto fra cassa, somme disponibili a v/ vista sui fattori e portafoglio e depositi fiduciari, c/c di corrispondenza passivi, anticipazioni passive, assegni in circolazione, riporti passivi. — (c) L'indice di liquidità di 2° grado è dato dal rapporto fra (riporti attivi, valori dell'azienda, partecipazioni, c/c di corrispondenza attivi) e le stesse voci che figurano al denominatore di cui alla nota (b). — (d) Banca Commerciale Italiana, Banco di Roma, Credito Italiano.

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I. Società ordinarie per azioni aventi per oggetto l'esercizio del credito

b. Principali voci di bilancio al 31 dicembre 1943 ripartite per entità di capitale versato

Principali voci di bilancio	Situazione delle Società aventi un capitale versato								Totale
	fino a 500 000	da 500 001 a 1 000 000	da 1 000 001 a 5 000 000	da 5 000 001 a 10 000 000	da 10 000 001 a 25 000 000	da 25 000 001 a 50 000 000	da 50 000 001 a 100 000 000	oltre 100 000 000	
Numero delle Banche	32	26	31	10	13	6	2	1	131

Cifre assolute (migliaia di lire)

Cassa	11 533	53 039	41 665	86 661	139 364	149 481	113 447	26 533	583 212
Somme disponibili a vista presso altri Istituti	24 963	31 001	57 402	88 457	166 709	158 919	122 943	231 653	882 143
Portafoglio	139 278	201 293	370 298	467 234	1 057 809	1 278 546	392 860	189 967	4 561 825
Effetti riscontati	6 942	15 643	171 102	52 641	36 268	33 196	114 326	—	429 116
Anticipazioni	6 004	62 443	22 346	16 634	182 432	28 959	254 212	39 810	579 772
Conti correnti	19 680	73 311	121 427	171 897	502 928	591 676	144 931	166 144	1 396 961
Mutui	3 505	2 790	6 765	1 064	14 260	—	3 531	—	32 129
Ripporti attivi	10 800	45 099	90 958	102 307	237 644	192 438	262 871	67 798	990 961
Valori dell'azienda	110 799	156 864	343 397	145 345	736 158	720 321	619 813	98 397	3 631 250
Partecipazioni	240	3 837	1 931	800	46 791	6 166	—	4 222	63 987
C/c di corrispondenza	33 080	58 681	175 618	131 139	366 086	742 983	479 071	77 734	1 965 397
C/c agrari	—	22 373	3 817	—	1 266	—	—	—	27 256
C/c con le Filiali	940	2 931	79 581	81 811	414 601	9 496	586 074	—	1 176 534
Totale dell'attivo	384 218	845 423	1 621 757	1 376 382	4 079 307	3 806 109	3 332 467	1 021 920	16 471 552
Capitale versato	16 446	26 267	90 000	83 803	336 000	334 000	120 000	200 000	1 214 516
Riserve	24 524	41 647	47 536	38 833	177 438	93 189	25 500	21 904	469 771
Depositi fiduciari	268 959	463 085	717 929	641 207	1 548 141	1 523 948	1 060 492	179 377	6 403 139
C/c di corrispondenza	28 247	231 812	306 640	328 377	1 224 009	1 505 023	1 142 869	481 606	5 250 415
C/c agrari	—	9 228	4 082	184	774	—	5	593 509	13 271
C/c con le Filiali	812	2 697	67 980	88 663	498 576	9 522	10 726	332	1 162 243
Anticipazioni passive	9 036	4 024	25 494	1 966	7 549	—	11 814	—	68 813
Ripporti passivi	6 899	4 343	46 871	8 036	28 272	132 024	84 791	26 417	105 353
Assegni in circolazione	—	5 262	13 163	5 432	27 748	—	—	—	261 037
Totale del passivo	328 784	836 393	1 606 346	1 361 623	4 006 699	3 761 741	3 314 981	1 005 647	16 274 194
Avalli e fideiussioni	3 765	4 018	8 196	3 840	26 172	59 366	4 997	12 312	122 637
Accettazioni	—	1 353	397	800	—	727	—	—	3 331
Depositanti di valori	87 648	345 229	630 009	508 336	2 181 212	1 658 834	1 281 993	697 079	7 443 820
Titoli e valori depositati presso terzi	90 181	199 209	292 466	132 610	686 804	218 461	73 551	222 798	2 435 189
Indici di liquidità (a) 1° grado	52,0	41,5	44,6	38,2	47,9	50,5	44,6	39,8	48,0
Indici di liquidità (a) 2° grado	69,4	57,3	53,7	54,4	68,1	69,9	63,4	51,8	66,4

Cifre percentuali

Cassa	2,1	4,2	7,3	5,5	25,0	27,6	20,5	3,7	100,0
Somme disponibili a vista presso altri Istituti	2,9	3,5	6,5	10,4	29,6	27,5	13,7	21,7	100,0
Portafoglio	3,0	4,4	8,1	10,2	23,1	28,0	17,4	4,2	100,0
Effetti riscontati	1,6	3,6	39,5	12,1	8,5	7,7	26,6	—	100,0
Anticipazioni	1,1	11,1	4,0	3,0	32,0	4,6	38,3	7,3	100,0
Conti correnti	1,4	5,2	8,7	12,3	36,1	13,7	10,4	11,9	100,0
Mutui	11,2	8,7	21,1	3,3	44,4	—	11,0	—	100,0
Riporti attivi	1,1	4,5	9,2	10,3	24,0	19,5	26,4	6,8	100,0
Valori dell'azienda	3,0	4,3	9,5	4,0	20,3	19,8	17,1	2,7	100,0
Partecipazioni	0,4	6,0	23,0	1,3	73,1	9,6	—	6,9	100,0
C/c di corrispondenza	0,4	3,0	3,1	0,1	18,6	37,8	24,4	3,9	100,0
C/c agrari	1,7	3,8	9,0	0,7	15,0	37,8	24,4	3,9	100,0
C/c con le Filiali	—	82,6	14,3	—	3,1	—	—	—	100,0
Totale dell'attivo	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,6	21,2	0,8	50,8	—	100,0
	2,3	5,1	9,8	8,3	24,8	23,1	20,3	6,2	100,0
Capitale versato	1,3	2,1	7,4	6,9	27,7	27,5	9,9	16,5	100,0
Riserve	5,2	8,9	10,2	8,1	37,8	19,8	5,4	4,7	100,0
Depositi fiduciari	4,2	7,2	11,2	10,0	24,2	23,8	16,6	2,8	100,0
C/c di corrispondenza	0,6	4,4	3,6	2,5	23,3	28,7	21,8	9,2	100,0
C/c agrari	—	69,0	30,7	1,4	5,8	—	—	—	100,0
C/c con le Filiali	0,1	0,2	5,8	7,6	42,9	0,8	0,9	0,0	100,0
Anticipazioni passive	13,1	5,9	37,2	2,9	11,0	—	17,2	—	100,0
Riporti passivi	6,6	4,1	44,5	7,6	26,9	125,5	80,6	25,1	100,0
Assegni in circolazione	—	2,0	5,0	2,1	10,6	—	—	—	100,0
Totale del passivo	2,3	5,1	9,9	8,4	24,6	23,1	20,4	6,2	100,0
Avalli e fideiussioni	3,1	3,3	6,7	3,1	21,3	48,6	4,1	10,0	100,0
Accettazioni	—	40,6	11,9	24,0	—	21,8	—	—	100,0
Depositanti di valori	1,2	4,6	8,5	6,8	29,3	22,3	17,2	9,4	100,0
Titoli e valori depositati presso terzi	3,7	8,2	12,0	5,4	28,2	8,9	3,0	9,1	100,0

(a) Vedansi le note (1) - (4) del prospetto a pagina precedente.

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1. Società ordinarie per azioni aventi per oggetto l'esercizio del credito

b. Principali voci di bilancio al 31 dicembre 1941 ripartite per entità di capitale versato

Principali voci di bilancio	Situazione delle Società aventi un capitale versato								Totale
	fino a 500 (000 lire)	da 500 (001 lire) a 1 000 (000 lire)	da 1 000 (001 lire) a 5 000 (000 lire)	da 5 000 (001 lire) a 10 000 (000 lire)	da 10 000 (001 lire) a 25 000 (000 lire)	da 25 000 (001 lire) a 50 000 (000 lire)	da 50 000 (001 lire) a 100 000 (000 lire)	oltre 100 000 (000 lire)	
Numero delle Banche	55	24	53	10	15	9	2	1	149

Cifre assolute (migliaia di lire)

Cassa	13 972	33 231	68 501	62 385	163 998	169 185	107 409	44 566	651 456
Somme disponibili a vista presso altri Istituti	42 440	82 419	91 662	130 003	210 343	214 560	180 136	223 757	1 179 340
Portafoglio	149 520	212 479	852 879	698 299	1 599 261	1 617 528	1 020 054	223 464	5 882 940
Effetti riscontati	17 139	18 889	100 037	45 478	29 075	41 103	—	—	340 019
Anticipazioni	8 407	41 439	38 990	27 095	231 479	63 982	301 520	76 251	792 173
Conti correnti	20 958	74 660	106 923	196 782	807 394	332 429	141 691	234 293	1 914 553
Mutui	3 315	2 576	7 444	3 617	12 216	—	13 521	—	42 693
Riporti attivi	1 143	29 000	123 868	138 900	209 [illegible]	240 683	349 014	42 722	1 334 927
Valori dell'azienda	124 598	174 388	660 376	353 293	872 301	1 076 852	722 290	89 513	4 [illegible]
Partecipazioni	104	—	5 267	300	48 343	4 766	—	1 623	59 602
Cic di corrispondenza	48 022	45 110	276 062	240 362	397 434	926 566	836 838	77 790	2 850 184
Cic agenti	6	33 882	3 870	—	1 896	—	—	—	39 654
Cic con le Filiali	2 270	4 [illegible]	130 [illegible]	140 [illegible]	500 [illegible]	10 439	1 111 [illegible]	—	1 [illegible]
Totale dell'attivo	308 714	990 454	2 449 227	1 922 290	5 110 [illegible]	5 696 499	5 [illegible]	1 186 [illegible]	22 [illegible]
Capitale versato	10 863	22 314	103 [illegible]	86 300	211 [illegible]	334 [illegible]	164 000	200 000	1 [illegible]
Riserve	20 950	24 212	76 [illegible]	31 [illegible]	165 [illegible]	85 [illegible]	31 [illegible]	23 [illegible]	[illegible]
Depositi fiduciari	356 [illegible]	[illegible]	1 [illegible]	836 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cic di corrispondenza	38 242	246 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cic agenti	2 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	—	[illegible]
Cic con le Filiali	2 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	1 [illegible]	—	1 [illegible]
Anticipazioni passive	20 961	17 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Riporti passivi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Assegni in circolazione	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totale del passivo	501 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Avalli e fideiussioni	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Accettazioni	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	[illegible]
Depositanti di valori	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Titoli e valori depositati presso terzi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indici di liquidità (a) 1° grado	49,71	47,14	39,33	45,44	50,92	44,33	37,86	19,39	44,07
Indici di liquidità (a) 2° grado	53,70	55,22	62,60	47,43	60,70	54,54	56,87	23,99	49,46

Cifre percentuali

Cassa	2,1	5,1	10,5	9,6	25,2	26,0	16,5	6,8	100,0
Somme disponibili a vista presso altri Istituti	3,6	7,0	7,8	11,0	17,8	18,2	15,3	18,9	100,0
Portafoglio	2,5	3,6	14,5	11,9	27,2	27,5	17,3	3,8	100,0
Effetti riscontati	4,9	5,5	29,4	13,4	8,6	12,1	—	—	100,0
Anticipazioni	1,1	5,2	4,9	3,4	29,2	8,0	38,1	9,6	100,0
Conti correnti	1,1	3,9	5,5	10,3	42,2	17,4	7,4	12,2	100,0
Mutui	7,9	6,0	17,4	8,5	28,6	—	32,7	—	100,0
Riporti attivi	0,1	2,2	9,3	10,4	15,7	18,0	26,1	8,2	100,0
Valori dell'azienda	2,8	4,0	15,1	8,1	20,1	24,6	16,5	2,0	100,0
Partecipazioni	0,2	—	8,8	0,5	81,4	8,0	—	1,1	100,0
Cic di corrispondenza	1,7	1,6	9,6	8,4	13,9	32,5	29,4	2,7	100,0
Cic agenti	0,0	85,4	9,8	—	4,8	—	—	—	100,0
Cic con le Filiali	0,1	0,2	1,8	1,8	12,0	0,8	53,2	—	100,0
Totale dell'attivo	1,4	4,4	10,7	8,4	22,3	25,0	22,3	5,2	100,0
Capitale versato	1,1	2,3	10,4	8,7	21,3	33,7	16,5	20,1	100,0
Riserve	8,4	9,8	30,8	12,5	66,4	34,7	12,7	9,3	100,0
Depositi fiduciari	4,5	6,1	12,9	10,6	24,6	24,6	24,1	2,2	100,0
Cic di corrispondenza	0,5	3,2	7,1	7,3	24,4	23,9	24,3	1,3	100,0
Cic agenti	0,0	85,4	9,8	0,0	4,8	—	—	—	100,0
Cic con le Filiali	0,1	0,2	1,8	1,8	12,0	—	53,2	—	100,0
Anticipazioni passive	11,2	9,2	21,3	8,6	19,2	13,2	11,6	5,7	100,0
Riporti passivi	0,0	1,3	43,7	15,0	29,0	—	6,9	0,1	100,0
Assegni in circolazione	—	1,6	4,2	1,7	18,3	30,7	21,1	3,2	100,0
Totale del passivo	2,3	4,6	11,1	8,7	23,9	25,8	22,4	5,4	100,0
Avalli e fideiussioni	0,9	0,7	2,8	2,8	30,6	21,1	29,6	1,4	100,0
Accettazioni	—	—	43,2	25,2	25,9	5,8	—	—	100,0
Depositanti di valori	3,0	2,3	10,7	7,5	29,2	24,8	16,6	5,9	100,0
Titoli e valori depositati presso terzi	3,9	9,4	14,0	7,8	24,3	25,1	2,9	6,6	100,0

(a) Vedasi la nota (1) a pag. 7.

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1. Società ordinarie per azioni aventi per oggetto l'esercizio del credito

b. Principali voci di bilancio al 31 dicembre 1942 ripartite per entità di capitale versato

Principali voci di bilancio	Situazione delle Società aventi un capitale versato: fino a 500 (00)	da 500 (01) a 1 000 (00)	da 1 000 (01) a 5 000 (00)	da 5 000 (01) a 10 000 (00)	da 10 000 (01) a 25 000 (00)	da 25 000 (01) a 50 000 (00)	da 50 000 (01) a 100 000 (00)	oltre 100 000 (00)	Totale
Numero delle Società	16	25	32	9	17	9	2	1	111
Cifre assolute (migliaia di lire)									
Cassa	18 309	32 017	63 807	63 459	215 954	242 014	177 357	73 229	886 146
Somme disponibili a vista presso altri istituti	68 194	119 909	103 851	222 385	368 630	427 877	185 118	207 036	1 803 990
Portafoglio	121 239	344 019	695 990	396 629	2 296 779	1 481 102	992 129	336 492	6 664 439
Effetti riscontati	16 514	13 957	195 047	61 004	33 961	77 616	349 771	—	747 691
Anticipazioni	12 374	17 435	52 867	46 244	228 322	108 345	334 061	87 815	1 117 463
Conti correnti	13 722	76 288	196 175	198 679	863 031	403 214	140 637	343 054	2 231 110
Mutui	2 703	1 866	5 447	1 347	9 545	3 573	14 422	—	39 403
Riporti attivi	230	123 031	152 014	107 239	450 631	306 361	381 857	47 137	1 856 500
Valori dell'attivo	275 709	382 876	872 935	372 601	1 219 196	1 967 202	993 341	92 961	6 081 966
Partecipazioni	—	10	5 857	13 944	43 032	5 446	—	250	69 389
Cbe di corrispondenza	49 444	52 270	336 174	311 293	673 899	1 176 991	1 610 212	86 591	4 326 744
Cbe agrari	36	34 686	1 671	—	1 531	—	—	—	37 924
Cbe con le Filiali	4 927	461	18 840	233 813	392 645	6 058	2 021 280	—	2 721 128
Totale dell'attivo	109 577	1 261 310	2 854 899	2 172 067	7 197 689	6 893 696	3 705 660	1 565 271	35 241 097
Capitale versato	14 087	26 429	94 894	77 295	354 906	354 900	186 000	200 000	1 308 291
Riserve	26 175	28 139	80 536	36 743	213 727	94 875	31 700	11 000	518 871
Depositi fiduciari	412 700	729 698	1 377 065	1 052 162	2 716 790	2 693 437	1 795 453	396 465	11 173 769
Cbe di corrispondenza	65 627	328 430	716 744	512 735	2 811 863	2 753 903	2 382 261	770 044	10 342 607
Cbe agrari	46	1 512	34 544	109	2 347	—	—	—	38 553
Cbe con le Filiali	5 305	195	7 233	230 200	391 751	4	2 068 853	1 996	2 705 071
Anticipazioni passive	26 330	33 266	58 503	24 873	64 484	136 991	352 756	4	691 817
Riporti passivi	—	30 403	33 937	17 981	6 360	—	3 215	—	91 941
Assegni in circolazione	—	8 151	32 265	9 721	144 161	236 460	221 809	76 643	733 710
Totale del passivo	600 160	1 248 829	2 807 676	2 160 788	7 066 910	6 837 017	7 436 573	1 544 530	29 937 883
Avalli e fideiussioni	2 231	2 222	23 935	5 214	51 106	103 121	90 340	18 415	300 807
Accettazioni	—	—	1 659	2 056	—	24	1 588	—	12 831
Depositanti di valori	189 482	475 066	1 516 366	911 448	5 176 033	3 735 647	2 236 840	1 020 454	15 732 357
Titoli e valori depositati presso terzi	219 914	423 480	682 392	387 361	1 229 823	2 267 402	108 499	477 753	5 796 429
Cifre percentuali									
Cassa	2,0	2,5	2,3	7,0	23,8	16,1	12,6	8,1	100,0
Somme disponibili a vista presso altri istituti	3,7	6,5	5,6	12,1	19,9	23,3	10,1	11,2	100,0
Portafoglio	1,8	5,2	10,4	5,9	34,5	22,2	14,9	5,0	100,0
Effetti riscontati	2,1	1,9	26,0	8,1	4,5	10,4	46,7	—	100,0
Anticipazioni	1,0	1,5	4,7	4,1	20,4	9,7	29,8	7,3	100,0
Conti correnti	0,6	3,4	8,8	8,9	38,7	18,0	6,3	11,3	100,0
Mutui	6,9	4,8	13,8	3,4	24,2	9,1	36,6	—	100,0
Riporti attivi	—	6,7	8,2	5,8	24,3	16,5	21,0	7,6	100,0
Valori dell'attività	4,6	6,3	14,4	6,1	20,0	32,3	16,4	1,5	100,0
Partecipazioni	—	14,4	8,4	20,1	62,1	7,8	—	0,4	100,0
Cbe di corrispondenza	1,1	1,2	7,8	7,2	15,6	27,2	37,2	2,0	100,0
Cbe agrari	0,1	91,5	4,4	—	4,0	—	—	—	100,0
Cbe con le Filiali	0,2	0,0	0,6	8,6	14,4	0,2	74,3	—	100,0
Totale dell'attivo	0,3	3,6	8,1	6,2	20,4	19,6	10,5	4,4	100,0
Capitale versato	1,1	2,0	7,2	5,9	27,1	27,1	14,2	15,3	100,0
Riserve	5,1	5,4	15,5	7,1	41,2	18,3	6,1	2,1	100,0
Depositi fiduciari	3,7	6,5	12,3	9,4	24,3	24,1	16,1	3,5	100,0
Cbe di corrispondenza	0,6	3,2	6,9	5,0	27,2	26,6	23,0	7,4	100,0
Cbe agrari	0,1	3,9	89,6	0,3	6,1	—	—	—	100,0
Cbe con le Filiali	0,2	0,0	0,3	8,5	14,5	0,0	76,4	0,1	100,0
Anticipazioni passive	3,8	4,8	8,5	3,6	9,3	19,8	50,9	—	100,0
Riporti passivi	—	33,1	36,9	19,6	6,9	—	3,5	—	100,0
Assegni in circolazione	—	1,1	4,4	1,3	19,7	32,2	30,2	10,4	100,0
Totale del passivo	2,0	4,2	9,4	7,2	23,6	22,8	24,8	5,2	100,0
Avalli e fideiussioni	0,8	0,7	7,9	1,7	17,0	34,3	30,0	6,1	100,0
Accettazioni	—	—	12,9	16,0	—	0,2	12,4	—	100,0
Depositanti di valori	1,2	3,0	9,6	5,8	32,9	23,7	14,2	6,5	100,0
Titoli e valori depositati presso terzi	3,8	7,3	11,8	6,7	21,2	39,1	1,9	8,2	100,0

(a) Vedansi le note (h) e (i) a pag. 7.

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2. Principali voci di bilancio di alcune categorie di Istituti di credito al 31 dicembre di ciascun anno

a. Istituti di credito di Diritto Pubblico (a)

Principali voci di bilancio	1942	1941	1940	Principali voci di bilancio	1942	1941	1940
	Migliaia di lire				Migliaia di lire		
Cassa e somme disponibili presso altri Istituti	5 351 357	4 193 147	4 304 423	Avalli e accettazioni	791 953	861 048	471 427
Portafoglio	5 742 506	5 306 225	4 230 365	Ripporti attivi	1 598 340	679 996	268 845
Effetti riscontati	219 386	214 885	79 179	Capitale	2 518 302	2 338 791	2 300 535
Anticipazioni	2 691 677	2 296 317	402 705	Depositi fiduciari	13 668 178	9 971 403	7 705 021
Conti correnti di corrispondenza	3 018 056	3 859 816	4 267 850	Conti correnti di corrispondenza	14 899 879	11 548 181	8 677 999
Valori dell'azienda	6 938 027	5 121 122	3 496 572				
Partecipazioni	468 914	472 865	402 771	Conti correnti con le aziende	1 919 991	1 123 990	1 630 271
Conti correnti con le aziende	2 667 627	1 761 577	2 098 741	Anticipazioni passive	256 802	440 256	160 364

(a) I dati contenuti nella presente tabella sono comprensivi di tutte e cinque gli attuali Istituti di Credito di Diritto Pubblico: Banco di Napoli, Banco di Sicilia, Banco Nazionale del Lavoro, Istituto di S. Paolo di Torino e Monte dei Paschi di Siena e pertanto la sola attività delle Aziende suddette.

b. Banche Cooperative Popolari (a)

Principali voci di bilancio	1942	1941	1940	Principali voci di bilancio	1942	1941	1940
	Migliaia di lire				Migliaia di lire		
Numero delle Banche	244	234	233	Capitale versato	311 120	291 484	282 349
				Riserve	469 208	417 623	376 053
Cassa	495 339	392 767	280 211	Depositi fiduciari	8 836 017	6 633 471	4 941 192
Somme disponibili a vista presso altri Istituti	1 196 470	448 103	309 403	C/c di corrispondenza	4 997 830	3 769 434	2 763 149
Portafoglio	5 117 278	4 547 065	3 310 128	C/c vincolati	52 970	18 390	5 673
Effetti riscontati	98 809	75 164	59 064	C/c con le filiali	66 634	219 931	143 057
Anticipazioni	539 476	492 872	356 767	Anticipazioni passive	98 027	195 254	41 216
Conti correnti	1 702 176	1 338 815	1 036 783	Ripporti passivi	6 620	1 167	3 687
Mutui	144 081	156 466	159 832	Assegni in circolazione	251 056	190 668	81 393
Ripporti attivi	323 974	173 104	180 129	Totale del passivo	17 188 922	13 304 814	9 578 251
Valori dell'azienda	4 850 339	3 146 954	2 239 542	Avalli e fideiussioni	238 980	152 365	100 483
Partecipazioni	4 286	4 253	4 019	Accettazioni	161 703	195 371	15 383
C/c di corrispondenza	1 013 915	798 249	595 361	Depositanti di valori	8 490 063	5 818 570	4 982 189
C/c agricoli	112 596	78 345	43 410	Titoli e val. dep. presso terzi	5 410 630	3 173 818	2 126 630
C/c con le Filiali	119 718	209 283	174 441	*Indici di liquidità* 1° grado (b)	41,33	36,17	43,9
Totale dell'attivo	17 396 629	13 471 691	9 753 405	2° grado (c)	41,98	38,29	38,4

(a) Le rilevazioni si riferiscono a tutte le Banche cooperative in esercizio sono escluse quindi le Banche in liquidazione. — (b) L'indice di liquidità di 1° grado è dato dal rapporto fra (Cassa, somme disp. a vista presso altri Istituti e portafoglio) e (Depositi fiduciari, C/c di corrispondenza passivi, anticipazioni passive, ripporti passivi e assegni in circolazione). — (c) L'indice di liquidità di 2° grado è dato dal rapporto fra (Ripporti attivi, valori dell'azienda, partecipazioni e C/c di corrispondenza) e le stesse voci che figurano al denominatore di cui alla nota (b).

c. Casse rurali ed artigiane

Principali voci di bilancio	1942 (1)	1941 (1)	1940	1939	Principali voci di bilancio	1942 (1)	1941 (1)	1940	1939
	Migliaia di lire					Migliaia di lire			
Cassa	21 262	15 509	12 980	9 037	Riserve (ordinarie e straordinarie)	36 816	35 681	33 913	32 015
Depositi presso altri Istituti	214 280	130 270	66 512	62 328	Depositi a risparmio	1 033 972	692 627	506 137	467 296
Conti corr. di corrispond.	52 990	40 525	22 197	18 682	Conti correnti di corrispondenza	12 762	10 725	8 979	6 817
Titoli di proprietà	522 682	321 348	264 826	262 528	Accettazioni cambiarie			134	778
Portafoglio	92 865	90 585	90 535	100 283	Anticipazioni passive ed effetti	42 213	33 033	3 300	5 000
Portafoglio riscontabile	1 246	3 305	7 442	4 506	Totale dei patrimonio e delle passività	1 093 893	768 064	576 467	511 834
Mutui	21 868	26 894	48 130	61 430					
Conti correnti attivi	47 433	44 512	52 972	59 083					
Totale delle attività	1 114 937	816 895	614 457	526 372					

(1) Sono numerose le casse rurali ed artigiane che al 31 dicembre avevano i bilanci di esercizi, mentre precedentemente si trovava modo soltanto di quelle che avevano ben sette libri di deposito.

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3. Aziende di credito iscritte all'Albo che raccolgono depositi in Italia (a)

a. Principali voci di bilancio al 31 dicembre di ciascun anno

Oggetto	1941	1940	Oggetto	1941	1940
	Milioni di lire			Milioni di lire	
Numero delle aziende	2 148,0	2 244,0	Utili netti dell'esercizio	635,0	580,7
Cassa e disponibilità a vista	14 687,0	13 230,0	Perdita denunciata	36,6	32,7
Portafoglio	23 900,4	22 345,5	Capitale versato e riserve	9 414,5	9 093,8
Titoli di proprietà	32 816,3	24 990,3	Depositi fiduciari (b)	69 269,5	54 821,3
Anticipazioni, Cto. garantiti, sconti e riporti attivi	26 367,9	18 376,5	Assegni in circolazione	3 861,2	2 629,0
Beni immobili	1 617,3	1 636,2	Portafoglio riscontato	1 273,5	963,1
Corrispondenti e corrispettivi debitori	16 162,4	11 807,1	Anticipazioni e riporti passivi	2 857,1	906,3
Debitori diversi	2 154,8	1 475,5	Corrispondenti e correntisti creditori	33 799,1	25 151,4
			Creditori diversi	3 168,9	2 430,9

b. Depositi raccolti ripartiti per Compartimenti

Compartimenti	Ammontare dei depositi al 31 dicembre		Compartimenti	Ammontare dei depositi al 31 dicembre	
	1941	1940		1941	1940
	Milioni di lire			Milioni di lire	
Piemonte	6 432,8	7 139,1	Abruzzi e Molise	724,9	520,8
Liguria	2 936,0	2 429,0	Campania	2 297,2	1 896,2
Lombardia	17 916,0	14 633,5	Puglie	1 962,6	1 297,9
Venezia Tridentina	1 368,8	1 084,8	Lucania	161,0	130,7
Veneto	5 483,6	4 196,6	Calabria	799,4	630,2
Venezia Giulia e Zara	1 099,0	866,0	Sicilia	3 031,3	2 492,6
Emilia	7 490,5	5 439,1	Sardegna	433,0	328,1
Toscana	5 362,3	4 320,7	Libia		
Marche	1 483,7	1 194,3	Estero e Oltremare	1 285,9	1 230,0
Umbria	691,3	549,3			
Lazio	6 370,0	4 964,9	**Totale**	**69 879,3**	**54 821,3**

(a) Dati desunti dalla Relazione della Banca d'Italia. Raggruppano 7 diversi gruppi di Aziende, e cioè: 1° Istituti di credito di diritto pubblico ed Enti morali; 2° Banche d'Interesse nazionale; 3° Società anonime di credito ordinario; 4° Società cooperative a responsabilità limitata; 5° Società cooperative a responsabilità illimitata; 6° Istituti di credito agrario; 7° Casse di risparmio e Monti di credito su pegno di 1ª e 2ª categoria; 7° Altre banche. Delle Aziende di credito iscritte all'Albo, furono escluse nella presente statistica solo quelle che hanno fondo dotale statistici ad istituto di credito per Non hanno compreso così 77 nel 1941 e 116 nel 1940. Esse sono, per lo più, Aziende minori, organizzate in forma cooperativa e di limitata importanza e prevalenti locali. — (b) I depositi fiduciari comprendono i depositi a risparmio, in conto corrente, vincolati a scadenza od in titoli. Occorre tener conto che una parte dei depositi accolti da Banche popolari, Casse rurali, ecc., è assorbita anche nella cifra dei depositi dei maggiori Istituti, presso i quali è stata effettuata il rispettivo impiego che nella cifra dei depositi non sono compresi quelli raccolti dalle Casse Postali di Risparmio.

4. Impieghi delle aziende di credito (a)

a. Impieghi distinti secondo il tipo delle aziende di credito e la specie delle operazioni

Anni	Impieghi delle aziende di credito							
	a carattere nazionale e interregionale		a carattere regionale e locale		in totale		di cui in operazioni	
	Numero delle aziende	Ammontare degli impieghi	Numero delle aziende	Ammontare degli impieghi	Numero delle aziende	Ammontare degli impieghi	a breve scadenza	a media e lunga scadenza
		Miliardi di lire		Miliardi di lire			Miliardi di lire	
Al 30 giugno 1938	11	17,7	305	14,6	456	32,3	28,0	0,3
» » » 1939	11	19,1	427	15,4	438	34,5	26,3	6,2
» » » 1940	11	22,8	417	16,9	428	39,7	31,4	8,3
» » » 1941	11	24,6	392	17,6	403	42,2	33,9	8,3
» » » 1942	11	34,4	393	21,6	404	56,0	47,8	8,2

(a) Vedasi la nota (a) alla pagina seguente

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4. Impieghi delle aziende di credito (a)

b. Impieghi distinti secondo i rami di attività economica al 30 giugno di ciascun anno

Rami di attività economica	1942	1941	1940	Rami di attività economica	1942	1941	1940
	Miliardi di lire				Miliardi di lire		
Enti pubblici	5,6	5,3	5,2	Agricoltura	3,4	2,9	3,0
Attività finanziarie (assicurazioni, borse e banche)	3,6	4,2	3,6	Industrie siderurgiche, metallurgiche e meccaniche	9,7	6,2	4,8
Industria e proprietà edilizia, opere pubbliche e bonifica	5,2	4,4	4,5	Industrie tessili e abbigliamento	4,1	3,1	3,1
Privati	6,7	4,3	4,3	Altre attività	9,5	7,4	7,1
Commercio, industria dei cereali e degli altri prodotti alimentari	6,3	4,4	4,0	Totale	56,0	42,2	38,7

(a) I dati riportati in questo prospetto riguardano i crediti aperti dalle Banche per la parte effettivamente utilizzata dalla clientela, e comprendono operazioni a breve scadenza (sconti, anticipazioni, riporti, conti correnti e a mezzo e lunga scadenza (partecipazioni, mutui). Essi si riferiscono alle aziende di credito aventi almeno un miliardo di depositi, le quali provvedono rimanendo a breve termine (Art. 5 del R. D. L. 12 marzo 1936, n. 375), e cioè agli Istituti di credito di diritto pubblico e alle Banche di interesse nazionale, alle Banche ordinarie e popolari, alle casse di risparmio e ai monti di credito su pegno esclusa le cooperative rurali (casse rurali agrarie e operaie).

5. Depositi interbancari (a)

Anni (31 dicembre)	Depositi presso gli Istituti di Credito di Diritto Pubblico (b)		le Banche di interesse nazionale		le Aziende di Credito ordinario e Cooperative		le Casse di Risparmio e Monti di credito su pegno di 1ª categ.		Depositi in complesso		
	liberi	vincol.	liberi	vincol.	liberi	vincol.	liberi	vincol.	liberi	vincolati	liberi e vincolati
	Migliaia di lire										
1937	330 643	95 415	263 253	23 600	232 584	123 182	81 760	9 162	949 339	251 309	1 170 598
1938	429 997	103 878	275 066	20 292	335 714	210 120	74 329	16 309	1 115 123	350 599	1 465 709
1939	464 656	124 305	314 983	12 444	417 647	189 471	87 445	10 744	1 284 743	336 864	1 621 607
1940	522 980	85 296	387 816	65 834	415 330	315 142	121 363	9 350	1 446 589	390 285	1 836 881
1941	628 879	89 638	484 524	9 239	631 069	266 427	115 269	8 160	1 859 741	333 360	2 193 101
1942 (luglio)	764 066	145 937	716 700	12 029	1 089 468	324 161	150 238	14 063	2 760 474	496 180	3 256 654

a) Sono esclusi i conti correnti di corrispondenza reciproci per servizi resi. — (b) Escluso la Banca d'Italia.

6. Assegni circolari e vaglia cambiari emessi dagli Istituti autorizzati

Anni	Assegni circolari				Vaglia cambiari (b)			
	emessi nell'anno		in circolazione al 31 dicembre (a)		emessi nell'anno		in circolazione al 31 dicembre	
	N.	Importo (Milioni di lire)	N.	Importo (Milioni di lire)	N.	Importo (Milioni di lire)	N.	Importo (Milioni di lire)
1936	13 868 722	39 449,5	555 931	739,5	4 924 511	62 861,5	267 311	980,1
1937	16 156 977	52 816,6	396 923	900,8	5 614 739	80 561,7	298 943	1 045,9
1938	15 650 891	56 454,6	524 464	960,3	5 965 942	81 979,8	332 727	1 294,3
1939	16 773 871	60 076,3	638 892	1 442,8	6 255 645	91 776,9	334 203	1 124,8
1940	20 402 147	79 490,6	1 032 867	1 793,9	6 466 232	116 604,3	413 044	1 981,6
1941	23 422 283	111 045,5	1 329 867	2 787,5	6 832 806	147 818,3	542 991	2 804,3
1942	26 078 347	127 703,1	2 632 924	4 157,8	9 259 815	172 182,5	2 304 949	6 533,6

a) Non sono inclusi i vaglia cambiari in circolazione non ancora compresi (fino al 1937 quelli del Banco di Roma, poichè i dati non vennero rilevati). — (b) Gli Istituti autorizzati all'emissione dei vaglia cambiari sono, per le disposizioni del R. D. 21 dicembre 1933 n. 1736 art. 166, la Banca d'Italia, il Banco di Napoli e il Banco di Sicilia.

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7. Fedi di credito e «polizzini» emessi dal Banco di Napoli e dal Banco di Sicilia

Anni	Fedi di credito e «polizzini»			
	emessi nell'anno		in circolazione al 31 dicembre	
	N.	Importo (Migliaia di lire)	N.	Importo (Migliaia di lire)
1936	182 161	709,3	38 161	40,7
1937	345 295	999,4	42 353	44,2
1938	384 590	1 076,5	44 828	47,0
1939	305 046	995,8	45 171	52,2
1940	357 834	1 008,0	71 130	72,9
1941	371 861	1 265,5	98 961	70,9
1942	415 524	1 484,9	169 513	115,3

8. Istituti di credito agrario (a)

a. Mutui concessi dagli Istituti speciali di credito agrario distinti secondo la natura della domanda (b)

1 - Operazioni di esercizio

Anni	Operazioni di esercizio effettuate									
	per conduzione		per acquisto bestiame macchine e attrezzi		su pegno di prodotti agricoli		a favore di Enti e Associaz. agrarie		in complesso	
	N.	Migliaia di lire	N.	Migliaia di lire	N.	Migliaia di lire	N.	Migliaia di lire	N.	Migliaia di lire
1938	308 341	912 [illegible]	62 439	289 119	277 699	4 069 [illegible]	10 777	1 620 432	659 227	6 890 367
1939	304 082	1 249 831	70 130	341 [illegible]	404 961	5 091 367	13 622	1 [illegible] 415	793 803	8 554 380
1940	270 099	961 739	52 634	368 939	260 931	5 206 469	7 414	1 120 418	1 401 [illegible]	7 659 579
1941	196 416	937 7[illegible]	50 637	396 [illegible]	405 322	4 [illegible] 782	7 751	2 289 [illegible]	739 124	8 491 636

2 - Operazioni di miglioramento

Anni	Operazioni di miglioramento stipulate													
	per costruzioni rurali		per nuove piantagioni		per irrigazioni		per bonifiche fondi		per provvidenze piccola proprietà coltivatrice		per altre migliorie		in complesso	
	N.	Migliaia di lire	N.	Migliaia di lire	N.	Migliaia di lire	N.	Migliaia di lire	N.	Migliaia di lire	N.	Migliaia di lire	N.	Migliaia di lire
1938	1 660	114 [illegible]	520	12 [illegible]	181	14 [illegible]	260	18 [illegible]	163	24 [illegible]	292	30 [illegible]	[illegible] 079	230 330
1939	2 [illegible]	154 [illegible]	672	17 [illegible]	294	12 [illegible]	323	34 [illegible]	325	20 [illegible]	324	48 [illegible]	[illegible] 360	317 [illegible]
1940	2 135	165 [illegible]	443	16 [illegible]	192	16 [illegible]	174	23 [illegible]	183	4 [illegible]	138	49 [illegible]	1 264	276 271
1941	1 573	124 [illegible]	278	10 [illegible]	120	23 [illegible]	253	28 [illegible]	200	2 [illegible]	121	11 [illegible]	[illegible] 574	331 417

(a) Dati comunicati dall'Istituto per la difesa del risparmio e per l'esercizio del credito.
(b) Essendo soventi i mutui comprendenti di diversi scopi, le distinzioni indicate non sono rigorose.

b. Ammontare delle principali partite attive e passive degli Istituti speciali.

c. Operazioni di anticipazione su grano, effettuate dagli Istituti di credito agrario

d. Operazioni di credito agrario degli Istituti speciali e degli Istituti autorizzati

e. Operazioni di credito agrario effettuate dalla Cassa di Risparmio della Libia.

(*Per gli ultimi dati pubblicati, relativi all'anno 1939 vedansi pagg. 216 - 217 - 218 dell'Annuario Statistico Italiano 1941*).

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9. Istituti di Credito Fondiario (*a*)

a. Mutui stipulati dagli istituti di Credito Fondiario

(migliaia di lire)

Anni	Somme mutuate						Valore dei beni ipotecati
	su beni rustici		su beni urbani		Totale		
	N.	Importo	N.	Importo	N.	Importo	
1939	420	78 370	1 358	236 370	1 786	314 740	682 620
1940	353	86 820	1 561	243 560	1 914	330 380	741 792
1941	143	35 663	608	155 371	751	191 034	399 207
1942	135	61 964	781	196 980	916	257 944	530 010

(*a*) Dati comunicati dall'Ispettorato per la difesa del risparmio e per l'esercizio del credito.

b. Mutui in cartelle e in numerario ripartiti per singoli Istituti e per Compartimenti

(Per gli ultimi dati pubblicati, relativi all'anno 1939 vedansi pagg. 218 - 219 dell'Annuario Statistico Italiano 1941).

c. Principali partite attive e passive al 31 dicembre di ciascun anno

(Per gli ultimi dati pubblicati, relativi all'anno 1939 vedansi pagg. 218 - 219 dell'Annuario Statistico Italiano 1941).

d. Gestioni in liquidazione al 31 dicembre di ciascun anno.

(Per gli ultimi dati pubblicati, relativi all'anno 1939 vedansi pagg. 218 - 219 dell'Annuario Statistico Italiano 1941).

10. Consorzio per sovvenzioni su valori industriali (*a*)

Attività e passività alla fine di ciascun anno.

Attività	1942	1941	1940	Passività	1942	1941	1940
	Migliaia di lire				Migliaia di lire		
Banca d'Italia Servizio Cassa	60 132	89 173	34 980	Capitale	200 000	200 000	200 000
Valori pubblici di proprietà	168 759	199 027	197 652	Riserve patrimoniali	780 394	439 602	441 177
Altri valori di proprietà	648	648	680	Cambiali (buoneate	20 833 770	6 405 842	3 434 454
Impieghi cambiari	22 020 765	7 055 022	4 018 677	Partite varie	225 829	301 726	226 035
Partite varie	113 875	97 800	64 142	Utili netti da ripartire	14 526	14 526	14 526
Depositari	6 413 620	885 413	896 670	Depositanti	6 413 620	885 413	896 670
Totale	28 797 141	8 327 114	5 212 820	Totale	28 797 141	8 327 114	5 212 820

(*a*) Dati comunicati dalla Banca d'Italia.

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11. Consorzio di credito per le opere pubbliche (a)

a. Attività e passività alla fine di ciascun anno

Attività	1942	1941	1940	1939	Passività	1942	1941	1940	1939
	Milioni di lire					Milioni di lire			
Capitale sottoscritto da versare	326,0	326,0	—	—	Capitale sottoscritto	515,0	510,1	102,1	102,0
Mutui	6 511,2	5 726,5	5 569,4	6 263,2	Fondi dotazione Sezione A. e I. e riserva	—	—	110,5	107,0
Crediti in c/c presso Istituti bancari	241,3	303,7	328,7	373,5	Fondi di riserva	109,3	92,6	69,7	61,1
Crediti in c/c presso il Tesoro dello Stato	41,4	41,4	41,4	41,4	Obbligazioni (b)	6 068,8	5 758,4	5 996,9	6 190,4
Titoli di proprietà	29,7	20,6	70,9	76,2	Debito verso il Ministero delle Colonie	41,4	41,4	41,4	41,4
Altre proprietà	359,4	145,2	105,7	172,0	Altre passività	505,2	266,2	248,6	343,9
					Utili dell'esercizio	38,1	24,7	25,9	28,1
Totale	7 758,1	6 563,4	6 592,1	6 867,4	Totale	7 758,1	6 563,4	6 592,1	6 867,4

(a) Natale consolidato del Consorzio di credito per le opere pubbliche. — (b) Comprese le obbligazioni estratte da rimborsare.

b. Mutui distinti per categorie di opere alla fine di ciascun anno

Categorie di opere	1942	1941	1940	1939
		Migliaia di lire		
Opere di bonifica, di irrigazione, idrauliche e di miglioramento agrario	1	1 477 332	1 476 189	1 476 003
Costruzioni ferroviarie, opere stradali ed altri mezzi di comunicazione	1	948 839	945 391	945 169
Impianti idroelettrici	1	231 464	231 464	231 464
Opere eseguite a carico dei Comuni, delle Provincie e opere diverse	1	2 032 602	2 030 872	2 029 533
Opere edilizie	1	100 000	100 000	100 000
Scuola di navigazione marittima e costruzioni navali	1	706 309	706 439	706 439
Impianti minerari	1	24 199	24 199	24 199
Costruzioni edilizie per mutilati ed invalidi di guerra (a)	1	133 819	133 819	133 819
Operazione di finanziamento a favore della Società Italiana dell'Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale	1	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000
Operazione di finanziamento per la sistemazione delle ferrovie dello Stato	1	1 200 000	1 200 000	1 200 000
Totale	1	7 854 369	7 847 943	7 846 155

(a) Mutui trasferiti alla Cassa depositi e prestiti.

12. Istituto Mobiliare Italiano (a)

Attività e passività alla fine di ciascun esercizio

Attività	1942	1941	1940	Passività	1942	1941	1940
	Migliaia di lire				Migliaia di lire		
Partecipazioni	385 771	385 770	385 770	Capitale sottoscritto	551 101	551 101	551 101
Titoli di proprietà	10 099	50 130	30 430	Riserva	33 025	31 160	31 447
Disponibilità presso Enti e Banche	292 614	213 905	128 157	Obbligazioni (b)	2 659 740	1 712 817	1 198 242
Anticipazioni e riporti	—	—	—	Debiti diversi	69 987	24 102	6 807
Mutui	2 961 426	2 276 873	1 436 953	Altre passività	431 739	541 460	232 805
Altre attività	105 806	66 293	50 733	Utili dell'esercizio	30 750	13 632	16 014
Totale	3 775 365	2 993 271	2 031 043	Totale	3 775 365	2 993 271	2 033 043

(a) Stralcio dell'attivo dell'Istituto Mobiliare Italiano. — (b) Comprese le obbligazioni estratte da rimborsare.

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D. Risparmio

1. Casse di Risparmio ordinarie e Monti di credito su pegno di 1ª categoria

a. Movimento dei depositi in ciascun anno

Anni	Casse e Monti in esercizio al 31 dicembre	Movimento dei depositi in ciascun anno							
		a risparmio		in conto corrente		su buoni fruttiferi		in totale	
		Versamenti	Rimborsi	Versamenti	Rimborsi	Buoni emessi	Buoni estinti	Versamenti e buoni emessi	Rimborsi e buoni estinti
		Migliaia di lire							
Casse di Risparmio ordinarie (a)									
1938 (b)	90	11 458 743	12 053 990	6 649 231	6 610 420	241 289	400 714	18 350 263	19 065 124
1939	89	11 344 977	11 388 603	7 133 991	7 263 068	180 468	223 680	18 659 423	18 845 351
1940 (d)	82	11 662 052	9 585 245	9 141 682	9 008 498	157 039	172 891	20 960 253	18 742 634
1941 (d)	80	14 898 629	11 288 388	15 764 958	15 025 233	136 351	151 278	30 894 938	26 764 897
Monti di credito su pegno di 1ª categoria (c)									
1938	7	296 972	280 123	332 514	332 377	18 281	12 575	644 737	630 075
1939	7	353 712	314 662	385 836	389 150	9 512	14 961	709 060	718 786
1940	7	369 633	324 276	496 722	465 580	1 235	6 487	832 640	796 343
1941	6	204 056	271 744	924 749	765 612	78	659	1 208 883	1 038 016

b. Credito dei depositanti alla fine di ciascun anno

Anni	Situazione al 31 dicembre dei depositi							
	a risparmio		in conto corrente		su buoni fruttiferi		in totale	
	Libretti	Credito dei depositanti	Libretti	Credito dei depositanti	Libretti	Credito dei depositanti	Libretti	Credito dei depositanti
	N.	Migliaia di lire	N.	Migliaia di lire	N.	Migliaia di lire	N.	Migliaia di lire
Casse di Risparmio ordinarie (a)								
1938	5 739 854	17 029 461	102 232	1 096 863	15 661	172 917	5 857 747	18 349 241
1939	5 915 286	17 065 816	107 543	1 169 772	12 068	129 701	6 034 897	18 363 383
1940 (d)	5 849 597	17 392 460	111 881	1 486 721	10 894	113 243	5 971 316	18 992 424
1941 (d)	6 260 418	20 665 829	128 654	2 469 935	7 844	98 629	6 479 916	23 264 393
Monti di credito su pegno di 1ª categoria (c)								
1938	68 499	338 386	2 008	35 536	934	11 884	69 441	385 778
1939	88 901	337 430	2 080	32 214	693	6 408	91 668	376 052
1940	92 065	327 700	2 123	38 806	80	843	94 268	417 349
1941	98 344	390 012	4 124	197 992	27	292	102 495	588 216

(a) Comprese la Cassa di Risparmio della Libia e pertanto i dati riportati in questo prospetto non corrispondono con quelli pubblicati nel Bollettino dell'Ispettorato per la difesa del Risparmio e per l'esercizio del credito. Comprese la Sezione « Cassa di Risparmio » del Banco di Sicilia. A partire dall'anno 1938 è esclusa la Sezione « Cassa di Risparmio del Banco di Napoli » recentemente creata, detta Sezione, assorbita dall'Azienda Autonoma (Decr. del Capo del Governo del 29 dicembre 1937, n. 2393).

(b) Compresi i rimborsi e i buoni estinti della Sezione « Cassa di Risparmio del Banco di Napoli » ora assorbita dall'Azienda Autonoma. — (c) Compreso il movimento dei prestiti effettuati dall'Istituto di S. Paolo di Torino, già Monte di credito su pegno di 1ª categoria e dall'Istituto di Credito di Diritto. — (d) Dati provvisori escluso la Libia.

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1. Casse di risparmio ordinarie e Monti di credito su pegno di 1ª categoria

c. Depositi a risparmio nelle Casse di Risparmio ordinarie distinti secondo la specie

(Per gli ultimi dati pubblicati, relativi all'anno 1939 vedasi pag. 221 dell'Annuario Statistico Italiano 1941)

d. Depositi esistenti al 31 dicembre 1940 e 1941 ripartiti per Compartimenti in base al luogo dove sono stati effettivamente raccolti

Compartimenti	Depositi nelle Casse di Risparmio ordinarie	Depositi nei Monti di credito su pegno di 1ª categoria	Compartimenti	Depositi nelle Casse di Risparmio ordinarie	Depositi nei Monti di credito su pegno di 1ª categoria
	Migliaia di lire			Migliaia di lire	
31 dicembre 1940					
Piemonte	3 430 062	—	Lazio	532 174	—
Liguria	654 519	—	Abruzzi e Molise	142 947	—
Lombardia	5 489 517	192 826	Campania	—	—
Venezia Tridentina	349 747	—	Puglie	—	—
Veneto	2 112 047	—	Lucania	—	—
Venezia Giulia e Zara	418 428	665	Calabrie	195 264	—
Emilia	2 478 641	213 912	Sicilia	509 521	—
Toscana	1 626 766	20 350	Sardegna	—	—
Marche	426 641	—			
Umbria	269 267	—	Totale	18 992 474	411 599
31 dicembre 1941					
Piemonte	3 945 472	—	Lazio	636 033	—
Liguria	749 272	—	Abruzzi e Molise	200 253	—
Lombardia	6 293 539	201 364	Campania	—	—
Venezia Tridentina	777 361	—	Puglie	—	—
Veneto	2 771 479	—	Lucania	—	—
Venezia Giulia e Zara	557 033	1 136	Calabrie	172 519	—
Emilia	3 319 055	286 430	Sicilia	730 256	—
Toscana	2 071 595	24 834	Sardegna	—	—
Marche	611 379	—			
Umbria	321 211	—	Totale	23 384 593	513 818

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2. Situazione dei conti delle Casse di Risparmio ordinarie e dei Monti di credito su pegno di 1ª e 2ª categoria

a. Casse di Risparmio ordinarie e Monti di credito su pegno di 1ª categoria

Denominazione dei conti	Casse di Risparmio ordinarie				Monti di credito su pegno di 1ª categoria	
	Regno (a)		Libia		1949	1950
	1949	1950	1949	1950		
	Migliaia di lire					
Attivo						
Cassa	147 629	871 618	6 983	2 622	11 075	14 253
Titoli	9 224 596	7 548 852	100 326	40 067	169 207	161 726
Riporti	264 530	195 227			245	
Depositi presso altri istituti	1 753 216	1 277 481	66 979	45 075	30 621	27 024
Crediti verso i corrispondenti	606 571	684 632	16 206	16 838	6 780	8 050
Anticipazioni e conti correnti	413 680	457 636	2 485	2 724	126 903	120 729
Portafoglio	1 395 733	1 265 797	76 246	64 958	63 507	39 695
Crediti ipotecari	1 927 525	1 808 403	210 954	174 875	35 856	33 914
Crediti chirografari	3 675 876	3 910 941	21 236	21 384	45 339	41 800
Operazioni a speciali condizioni ammesse dallo Stato	1 346 223	1 620 978	3 917	4 091	18 557	18 781
Sofferenze	77 601	90 003	1 424	1 419	3 197	3 920
Interessi, tasse e spese legali sindacabili	232 303	297 881	3 821	3 423	3 296	3 721
Beni mobili	16 464	17 354	1 291	1 356	810	2 392
Beni immobili	361 141	370 597	14 413	15 391	21 023	20 805
Attività inerenti ai fondi rustici	1 789	2 159			346	267
Partite varie	1 462 821	1 422 330	941	1 087	6 318	4 533
Crediti diversi	1 364 793	1 257 196	30 915	19 543	17 137	18 615
Cambiali riscontate presso terzi	264 481	314 002	14 409	41 046	8 023	10 694
Totale dell'attivo	**25 365 998**	**24 367 972**	**593 359**	**456 502**	**587 279**	**535 044**
Spese, perdite e sopravvenienze passive	1 061 632	1 036 272	17 625	12 992	40 517	39 324
Totale generale	**26 727 000**	**25 404 244**	**610 184**	**467 504**	**627 796**	**574 368**
Passivo						
Depositi a risparmio e su libretti fruttiferi	17 565 708	17 134 869	94 857	60 629	383 963	341 837
Depositi in conto corrente	1 486 771	1 130 369	24 556	17 409	47 821	33 214
Debiti con i corrispondenti	622 017	503 265	70 391	42 424	14 427	15 246
Conti correnti passivi	139 379	112 867	4 357	2 383	13 323	17 904
Anticipazioni passive su titoli	264 465	326 180	1 423	34	10 963	6 667
Risconti passivi	15 033	4 936	—	—	—	—
Altre sopravvenienze passive	62 364	85 396	215 407	176 066	44	509
Risconti di cambiali riscontate	264 481	314 002	14 409	41 046	8 023	10 694
Passività inerenti ai beni immobili	47	69	—	—	—	—
Partite varie	1 443 868	1 387 015	29	31	6 736	5 223
Debiti diversi	1 530 890	1 354 986	136 929	63 403	35 986	31 604
Redditi e interessi attivi attribuibili all'esercizio venturo	115 201	92 279	2 905	923	3 069	2 140
Totale del passivo	**23 447 704**	**22 568 837**	**541 513**	**405 880**	**547 375**	**485 938**
Patrimonio netto	1 647 396	1 623 159	49 602	45 487	60 698	67 535
Benefici, perdite e sopravvenienze attive	1 232 101	1 212 648	19 069	15 247	41 723	40 895
Totale generale	**26 327 000**	**25 404 244**	**610 184**	**467 504**	**627 796**	**574 368**

(a) Non comprese le Casse di Risparmio della Libia, per le quali le ripetute tardive pervenute ci riportano i dati seguenti:

b. Monti di credito su pegno di 2ª categoria

Attivo	Al 31 dicembre		Passivo	Al 31 dicembre	
	1949	1950		1949	1950
	Migliaia di lire			Migliaia di lire	
Cassa	2 268	2 250	Depositi a risparmio	15 990	14 866
Depositi in amministrazione presso altri istituti	4 315	4 649	Depositi in conto corrente	577	632
Buoni del Tesoro	9 400	4 537	Conti correnti passivi	3 471	3 054
Titoli	22 870	22 851	Debiti per servizi cassa ed altri Conti interni	2 379	1 410
Titoli presi a riporto		478			
Prestiti su pegno di: oggetti preziosi	15 525	17 872	Somme varie a disposizione	782	794
Prestiti su pegno di: oggetti non preziosi e merci	8 909	8 914	Mutui passivi: ipotecari	1 835	1 781
Prestiti su pegno di: titoli	97	102	Mutui passivi: chirografari	1 180	3 262
Conti correnti attivi	1 895	1 866	Pensioni vitalizie	2 299	347
Mutui ipotecari	1 436	1 404	Conti, canoni, livelli e legati perpetui	1 695	1 669
Mutui chirografari	2 735	2 707	Debiti diversi	3 085	3 462
Portafoglio	3 866	3 474	Fondo per opere di beneficenza	525	431
Crediti verso Conti mutui per eventuale cassa	2 575	2 969	Fondo pensione per gli impiegati	2 258	2 241
Conti, canoni, livelli e legati perpetui	1 014	969	Fondi speciali per oscillazioni valori titoli, perdite eventuali ed altro	1 404	1 720
Beni mobili e oggetti d'arte	998	1 017			
Beni immobili: urbani	15 836	11 639	**Totale del passivo**	**36 903**	**36 198**
Beni immobili: rustici e attività inerenti	5 807	9 842			
Interessi ed altre rendite da esigere	961	1 193			
Crediti diversi	3 847	3 701			
Totale dell'attivo	**104 054**	**102 471**	Patrimonio netto	65 803	63 684
Spese, perdite e sopravvenienze passive	8 446	9 219	Benefici e sopravvenienze attive	9 704	11 890
Totale generale	**112 480**	**111 690**	**Totale generale**	**112 480**	**111 690**

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3. Pegni esistenti nelle Casse di Risparmio e nei Monti di credito su pegno

Compartimenti	Pegni esistenti nelle Casse di Risparmio ordinarie		nei Monti di Credito su pegno di 1ª cat.		nei Monti di Credito su pegno di 2ª cat.		In totale	
	N.	Migliaia di lire	N.	Migliaia di lire	N.	Migliaia di lire	N.	Migliaia di lire
al 31 dicembre 1939								
Piemonte	10 648	422	123 253	10 645	16 317	755	150 185	12 022
Liguria	146 716	13 179	—	—	8 113	691	154 827	14 270
Lombardia	7 365	61 624	365 571	41 861	71 179	5 331	444 156	108 816
Veneto	161 083	12 141	—	—	127 875	7 920	288 958	20 061
Venezia Giulia e Zara	656 362	11 221	6 521	252	1 914	131	162 997	11 604
Emilia	30 969	13 106	90 599	8 945	31 252	1 783	152 820	23 794
Toscana	84 288	6 054	110 564	11 816	24 141	1 856	218 983	19 726
Marche	62	8	—	—	29 911	1 796	29 973	1 804
Umbria	145	48	—	—	8 717	633	8 862	681
Lazio	422 608	53 871	—	—	7 438	570	430 046	54 441
Abruzzi e Molise	2 899	1 383	—	—	1 541	81	4 240	1 464
Campania	—	—	402 174	43 330	17 469	1 117	419 643	44 447
Puglie	—	—	—	—	12 488	918	12 488	918
Lucania	—	—	—	—	293	34	293	34
Calabria	—	—	—	—	4 785	340	4 785	340
Sicilia	141 323	34 311	—	—	67 879	2 981	209 202	37 292
Regno — Prestiti	696 776	103 175	564 350	88 315	195 992	17 872	1 457 118	209 362
Regno — Non prestiti e mezzi	434 974	29 989	538 670	20 777	235 164	8 914	1 209 810	59 679
Regno — Titoli	10 302	24 625	952	7 960	71	102	11 325	83 687
Totale	**1 142 052**	**207 788**	**1 098 972**	**117 051**	**431 229**	**26 888**	**2 672 253**	**351 727**
al 31 dicembre 1940								
Piemonte	9 995	499	108 968	9 763	13 581	622	132 544	10 884
Liguria	133 114	13 223	—	—	7 129	642	140 243	13 865
Lombardia	6 272	45 539	324 636	39 563	58 627	4 780	389 535	89 882
Veneto	139 837	11 232	—	—	104 120	7 176	243 962	18 408
Venezia Giulia e Zara	136 948	10 862	5 726	304	1 504	109	144 178	11 275
Emilia	36 644	16 962	77 316	11 334	36 563	1 694	130 823	29 990
Toscana	74 943	5 734	103 131	10 739	20 876	1 657	135 949	18 130
Marche	55	7	—	—	24 233	1 666	24 288	1 673
Umbria	140	46	—	—	7 790	680	7 930	726
Lazio	329 974	48 870	—	—	7 170	552	334 144	49 422
Abruzzi e Molise	3 911	1 647	—	—	592	31	4 503	1 678
Campania	—	—	338 461	38 064	12 082	906	350 490	38 970
Puglie	—	—	—	—	9 691	791	9 691	791
Lucania	—	—	—	—	190	27	190	27
Calabria	—	—	—	—	3 325	270	3 325	270
Sicilia	109 785	31 277	—	—	64 599	2 531	164 381	33 808
Regno — Prestiti	367 070	95 227	487 820	80 354	137 915	15 596	1 301 805	191 206
Regno — Non prestiti e mezzi	374 943	31 993	665 731	20 999	194 206	8 479	1 034 880	60 871
Regno — Titoli	8 663	57 629	629	8 757	89	97	9 491	66 651
Totale	**970 616**	**184 849**	**954 380**	**109 609**	**331 280**	**24 132**	**2 376 276**	**318 580**
al 31 dicembre 1941								
Piemonte	13 996	524	80 239	6 865				
Liguria	96 806	9 537	—	—				
Lombardia	—	—	234 886	30 090				
Veneto	87 803	6 612	—	—				
Venezia Giulia e Zara	100 708	7 884	3 161	124				
Emilia	17 428	1 229	53 882	4 630				
Toscana	55 699	4 344	69 700	7 544				
Marche	907	79	—	—				
Umbria	434	66	—	—				
Lazio	197 995	31 929	—	—				
Abruzzi e Molise	3 268	1 281	—	—				
Campania	—	—	200 914	22 224	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Puglie	—	—	—	—				
Lucania	—	—	—	—				
Calabria	—	—	—	—				
Sicilia	60 758	12 439	—	—				
Regno — Prestiti	349 824	60 122	200 800	20 399				
Regno — Non prestiti e mezzi	283 958	15 189	351 302	17 729				
Regno — Titoli	186	618	630	3 318				
Totale	**633 788**	**75 928**	**642 782**	**71 446**				

(a) I dati relativi ai Pegni esistenti nei Monti di Credito su pegno di 2ª categoria non sono disponibili.

N. B. Vedi nota (8) a pag. 18.

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4. Agenzie di prestiti su pegni esercitate da privati

(Per gli ultimi dati pubblicati, relativi all'anno 1939 vedasi pag. 224 dell'Annuario Statistico Italiano 1941).

5. Casse di Risparmio postali

a. Movimento complessivo (a)

Anni	Effetti esistenti (al 31 dicembre)	Movimento dell'anno						Situazione al 31 dicembre	
		Versamenti				Rimborsi			
		in complesso		per conto di italiani residenti all'estero					
		N.	Ammontare (b)	N.	Ammontare (b)	N.	Ammontare	Libretti e buoni	Importo dei depositi
			Migliaia di lire		Migliaia di lire		Migliaia di lire		Migliaia di lire
1935	11 264	3 589 691	4 043 949	7 456	114 147	4 444 440	4 212 563	10 691 170	19 998 082
1936	11 324	4 011 210	7 846 478	9 674	173 648	5 279 040	5 495 867	11 090 604	22 496 504
1937	11 395	7 035 560	8 248 079	8 178	140 541	5 429 318	5 032 420	13 945 967	25 514 602
1938	11 440	7 331 697	9 098 853	7 629	114 715	5 741 306	5 368 542	16 219 218	29 232 903
1939	11 566	6 691 621	8 766 814	6 583	109 687	5 985 020	6 014 065	17 736 020	32 001 874
1940	11 698	7 969 788	10 660 787	4 689	91 653	4 966 542	5 366 192	20 530 670	37 302 369
1941	11 748	10 753 237	15 331 503	2 669	93 019	4 736 787	5 722 449	25 229 111	46 911 325
1942 (c)	11 915	11 473 514	19 518 137	1 571	81 267	5 279 819	6 923 294	30 830 206	59 670 164

(a) I dati relativi ai depositi nelle Casse di risparmio postali inseriti in questo Capitolo si riferiscono a tutti i servizi dei risparmi delle Casse stesse e cioè: ai depositi a risparmio (libretti nominativi ed al portatore), ai depositi di buoni fruttiferi, ai depositi giudiziari e ai buoni postali. — (b) Ammontare dei versamenti e premi, compresi gli interessi capitalizzati. — (c) Cifre provvisorie.

b. Movimento dei buoni postali fruttiferi

Anni	Quantità dei buoni										Importi totali (Migliaia di lire)		
	emessi					pagati							
	da L. 100	da L. 500	da L. 1000	da L. 5000 e superiori	Totale	da L. 100	da L. 500	da L. 1000	da L. 5000 e superiori	Totale	Emessi	Pagati (a)	Rimborsabili al 31 dicembre (a)
1938 (b)	677 818	822 263	1 627 651	546 644	3 672 376	341 932	390 473	678 206	197 302	1 808 153	4 974,4	2 201,6	2 664,9
1939	631 051	779 122	1 550 039	341 910	3 302 122	305 417	454 017	869 627	284 117	1 983 378	4 830,9	2 677,9	2 753,5
1940	745 192	993 998	1 947 309	691 503	4 371 002	316 824	563 813	775 439	320 140	1 756 267	6 131,4	2 766,2	2 807,9
1941	963 345	1 360 350	2 795 242	1 039 305	6 090 242	329 363	606 418	948 340	281 599	1 815 920	9 234,9	2 824,9	3 216,9
1942 (c)	758 535	1 437 483	3 357 907	1 691 673	7 045 466	367 297	506 800	973 924	320 098	2 169 220	11 998,5	3 344,9	3 871,2

(a) Compresi gli interessi maturati. — (b) Non sono state pubblicate alcune cifre pubblicate nell'Annuario precedente. — (c) Cifre provvisorie.

c. Operazioni di risparmio delle Casse di risparmio postali per conto degli italiani residenti all'estero (a)

1. Operazioni di risparmio e credito dei depositanti

Anni	Numero ed ammontare delle operazioni fatte in ciascun anno						Credito dei depositanti alla fine dell'anno
	Operazioni		Ammontare (in migliaia di lire)				
	di deposito	di rimborso	dei depositi (b)	dei rimborsi all'interno	dei rimborsi all'estero	Totale	Migliaia di lire
1938	7 660	16 799	41 099	109 247	13 247	122 644	2 231 210
1939	6 582	16 261	36 456	96 050	16 773	112 823	2 227 534
1940	4 189	11 744	24 871	55 840	15 125	71 045	2 264 829
1941	2 669	6 629	17 799	39 978	3 631	43 609	2 304 044
1942 (c)	1 571	4 351	4 392	27 660	848	28 508	2 306 293

2. Depositi ripartiti secondo i Paesi di provenienza

Paesi di provenienza	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	Paesi di provenienza	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935
	Migliaia di lire									Migliaia di lire							
Argentina	1	1	3	—	23	43	45	26	Stati Uniti	1	1	2 636	6 964	16 609	37 721	43 982	10 735
Australia	1	1	220	517	1401	787	574	46	Altri Paesi	4 392	17 799	22 370	29 219	23 067	27 216	58 347	29 416
Canada	1	9	1	56	681	1 040	1 389	96									
Trebisonda	1	1	1	1	36	34	151	171	Totale	4 392	17 799	24 871	36 453	41 094	65 891	101 329	40 329

(a) Già compresi nei prospetti 5. a e 5. b. — (b) Non compresi gli interessi capitalizzati e i premi. — (c) Cifre provvisorie.

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5. Casse di Risparmio postali

d. Depositi nelle Casse di Risparmio postali ripartiti per Compartimenti

Compartimenti	Ammontare dei depositi al 31 dicembre (migliaia di lire)									
	su libretti nominativi e su libretti al portatore		di beneficenza		giudiziari		buoni postali		in complesso	
	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941
Piemonte	1 535 435	1 399 926	20 036	17 849	9 306	7 872	7 303 063	3 965 436	8 767 840	7 381 083
Liguria	628 403	591 702	6 181	6 358	6 235	5 512	2 030 700	1 710 066	2 671 611	2 313 638
Lombardia	5 038 198	871 862	19 961	20 332	17 927	15 209	6 045 601	4 823 561	7 109 687	5 293 972
Venezia Tridentina	99 767	80 933	1 433	1 260	1 886	1 121	255 008	193 420	358 094	282 764
Veneto	849 862	630 833	11 047	790	6 123	5 072	3 208 705	2 306 796	4 082 737	2 952 491
Venezia Giulia e Zara	80 033	58 304	14	25	3 603	2 495	365 531	273 295	449 281	334 119
Emilia	625 810	537 952	2 299	2 382	8 628	5 672	2 810 298	2 097 496	3 236 635	2 439 252
Toscana	369 301	300 114	1 010	845	7 997	6 362	2 187 278	1 683 302	2 565 586	1 990 629
Marche	142 039	114 381	1 301	1 041	2 563	1 943	1 066 717	767 108	1 212 620	884 531
Umbria	93 618	72 402	682	560	951	729	504 364	374 283	599 547	448 191
Lazio	748 399	620 698	3 499	3 521	19 847	18 171	4 644 277	3 756 622	5 413 513	4 441 009
Abruzzi e Molise	304 442	304 301	2 540	2 241	4 779	3 284	1 900 662	1 389 672	2 210 436	1 719 543
Campania	845 241	636 499	6 615	6 599	19 450	12 823	4 299 519	3 205 368	5 171 823	3 860 049
Puglie	426 604	331 877	4 382	3 453	16 449	10 651	3 636 542	2 143 042	3 483 017	2 495 024
Lucania	172 737	138 595	1 366	1 143	1 996	1 403	743 183	563 183	919 062	704 513
Calabria	499 378	362 914	3 991	1 952	6 943	5 696	1 779 829	1 258 079	2 280 151	1 626 641
Sicilia	704 199	561 340	4 930	5 006	21 106	15 536	3 829 460	2 777 920	4 559 703	3 359 802
Sardegna	216 565	172 795	4 935	4 891	4 006	3 190	887 434	642 703	1 112 952	823 579
Libia (a)	74 183	56 302	2 589	2 328	6	6	275 676	182 074	352 456	240 408
A. O. I. Isole dell'Egeo, Basso (b)	143 651	138 320	18	15	4 776	4 777	316 770	286 946	465 215	429 838
Servizi all'estero e Casse navali	2 357 782	2 304 982	—	—	32	32	4 006	3 424	2 361 820	2 308 438
Posta militare	116 078	59 475	—	—	—	—	—	—	116 078	59 475
Cattaro	171	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	171	—
Spalato	196	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	196	—
Fiumana	469	25	—	—	318	—	2 074	84	2 861	109
Libretti di vecchio tipo (c)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totale	**11 913 754**	**10 209 182**	**88 562**	**81 804**	**185 003**	**138 450**	**47 302 585**	**30 665 883**	**59 470 164**	**40 911 321**

Compartimenti	Ammontare dei depositi al 31 dicembre (migliaia di lire)									
	su libretti nominativi e su libretti al portatore		di beneficenza		giudiziari		buoni postali		in complesso	
	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939
Piemonte	1 271 472	1 141 845	17 432	16 976	17 969	7 687	6 984 037	4 174 375	6 290 880	5 341 011
Liguria	522 213	500 696	6 854	12 399	6 984	6 049	1 456 643	1 273 095	1 992 314	1 792 239
Lombardia	720 754	608 964	20 161	18 690	11 512	12 080	4 861 361	3 376 620	6 756 900	4 026 364
Venezia Tridentina	64 104	53 270	2 244	2 944	1 613	1 382	154 306	122 711	221 407	180 327
Veneto	681 953	399 778	903	948	6 533	4 333	1 479 103	1 139 816	2 168 488	1 544 777
Venezia Giulia e Zara	43 808	30 432	30	30	2 198	2 063	210 745	179 124	256 857	211 649
Emilia	206 498	224 144	2 611	3 264	6 119	4 456	1 551 333	1 224 264	1 814 560	1 466 128
Toscana	236 780	217 499	599	805	6 619	5 263	1 305 257	1 080 778	1 547 695	1 304 345
Marche	89 007	82 143	969	1 137	1 379	1 422	549 991	443 257	640 949	528 959
Umbria	56 241	51 146	595	412	1 002	1 268	279 813	225 963	337 654	278 811
Lazio	520 240	501 887	2 553	1 822	16 701	16 016	3 098 642	2 746 989	3 638 216	3 266 714
Abruzzi e Molise	253 471	233 935	2 146	2 039	3 063	3 427	1 042 673	803 823	1 301 353	1 143 224
Campania	511 552	452 366	4 806	4 526	11 609	10 304	2 361 382	1 960 954	2 889 644	2 431 750
Puglie	346 812	219 636	3 054	2 177	9 565	11 589	1 922 847	1 221 369	1 281 809	1 454 341
Lucania	138 169	102 139	1 232	1 036	1 308	1 094	418 971	308 116	559 676	412 373
Calabria	259 826	226 179	1 729	1 701	5 139	5 314	945 040	781 320	1 211 797	1 014 533
Sicilia	442 205	412 259	4 540	4 033	13 506	12 963	2 092 319	1 358 996	2 552 134	1 788 192
Sardegna	123 515	106 185	3 491	3 329	2 376	2 754	451 940	363 557	580 932	475 797
Libia (a)	57 807	21 367	5 494	3 565	5	5	158 367	63 722	149 721	88 642
A. O. I. Isole dell'Egeo, Basso (b)	129 363	85 466	9	—	1 281	3 865	264 452	174 745	395 104	264 069
Servizi all'estero e Casse navali	2 205 727	2 228 247	—	—	32	31	1 243	1 611	2 207 002	2 229 789
Cattaro	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spalato	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fiumana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Libretti di vecchio tipo (c)	—	—	—	440	—	—	—	—	—	440
Posta militare	17 839	6 263	—	—	—	—	—	—	17 839	6 263
Totale	**8 630 586**	**8 045 821**	**91 702**	**82 301**	**132 054**	**116 163**	**36 647 977**	**23 765 607**	**37 302 309**	**32 007 874**

(a) Provincie di Tripoli, Misurata, Bengasi e Derna. — (b) Comprese il Sabato Libico e la Cassa Italiana di Tripolitania. — (c) Per consistenza complessiva vedasi in Beneficenza.

e. Rimesse effettuate a mezzo vaglia postali dagli operai emigrati in Africa Orientale

(Per gli ultimi dati pubblicati, relativi all'anno 1939 vedasi pag. 225 dell'Annuario Statistico Italiano 1941).

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E. Società per Azioni

1. Movimento delle Società per azioni negli anni 1940-41-42 (a) (b)

a. Movimento delle Società per azioni ripartito per entità di capitale

Classi di capitale	Costituzioni		Aumenti		Scioglimenti		Riduzioni		Aumenti o diminuzioni netti	
	N.	Capitale Migl. di lire	N.	Capitale Migl. di lire	N.	Capitale Migl. di lire	N.	Capitale Migl. di lire	N.	Capitale Migl. di lire
1940										
Fino a L. 10 000	1 707	14 863	43	318	368	3 071	45	293	+ 1 337	+ 11 709
da L. 10 001 a L. 25 000	487	9 080	70	1 381	138	2 574	47	839	+ 372	+ 6 900
» 25 001 » 50 000	548	14 063	220	11 321	201	5 767	118	4 871	+ 619	+ 21 746
» 50 001 » 100 000	361	32 431	429	37 376	232	20 213	131	10 436	+ 424	+ 33 613
» 100 001 » 250 000	270	38 724	642	121 711	163	29 530	324	80 436	+ 691	+ 91 474
» 250 001 » 500 000	132	52 700	742	298 486	148	51 826	143	58 558	+ 783	+ 294 802
» 500 001 » 1 000 000	119	103 843	622	531 101	131	110 971	98	75 850	+ 522	+ 448 213
» 1 000 001 » 5 000 000	30	38 726	284	603 547	79	309 701	87	189 009	+ 86	+ 242 563
» 5 000 001 » 10 000 000	4	27 500	51	403 699	13	94 277	14	114 573	+ 28	+ 230 349
» 10 000 001 » 25 000 000	—	—	26	462 881	9	182 500	6	91 455	+ 11	+ 280 926
» 25 000 001 » 50 000 000	—	—	22	844 429	2	196 000	—	—	+ 17	+ 648 429
» 50 001 » 100 000 000	—	—	8	647 300	3	195 294	—	—	+ 5	+ 452 006
» 100 001 » 250 000 000	2	361 240	3	580 000	—	—	—	—	+ 5	+ 941 240
» 250 001 » 500 000 000	—	—	1	315 000	—	—	—	—	+ 1	+ 315 000
oltre	—	—	1	900 000	—	—	—	—	+ 1	+ 907 000
Società che hanno interamente rimborsato il capitale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totale	5 805	891 118	3 191	5 700 772	1 480	1 058 083	913	583 432	+ 4 611	+ 4 752 356
1941										
Fino a L. 10 000	2 098	19 024	64	455	404	3 306	60	431	+ 1 698	+ 15 772
da L. 10 001 a L. 25 000	439	8 243	109	2 072	151	2 716	63	717	+ 327	+ 7 253
» 25 001 » 50 000	616	26 805	275	11 754	276	10 157	94	3 811	+ 564	+ 24 529
» 50 001 » 100 000	491	44 640	484	40 272	289	25 308	152	13 445	+ 517	+ 47 087
» 100 001 » 250 000	307	51 640	789	144 843	236	43 666	190	33 378	+ 661	+ 121 462
» 250 001 » 500 000	170	66 300	759	301 364	262	96 375	144	54 655	+ 523	+ 216 531
» 500 001 » 1 000 000	149	135 348	675	742 019	211	170 847	99	70 445	+ 724	+ 601 765
» 1 000 001 » 5 000 000	18	46 256	210	527 839	96	225 493	42	106 988	+ 92	+ 212 594
» 5 000 001 » 10 000 000	1	7 000	63	494 903	10	74 500	6	47 947	+ 48	+ 379 456
» 10 000 001 » 25 000 000	1	12 000	37	661 443	6	93 150	8	124 143	+ 24	+ 346 150
» 25 000 001 » 50 000 000	—	—	27	1 028 854	2	58 500	3	78 000	+ 23	+ 889 854
» 50 001 » 100 000 000	1	52 000	15	1 275 060	1	60 000	2	104 000	+ 13	+ 1 113 060
» 100 001 » 250 000 000	—	—	9	1 681 000	—	—	—	—	+ 9	+ 1 681 000
» 250 001 » 500 000 000	—	—	3	950 000	—	—	—	—	+ 3	+ 950 000
oltre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Società che hanno interamente rimborsato il capitale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totale	4 311	471 854	3 093	7 668 835	1 870	868 571	829	883 924	+ 5 296	+ 6 766 694
1942										
Fino a L. 10 000	601	5 178	41	312	720	5 454	66	298	+ 177	+ 1 662
da L. 10 001 a L. 25 000	132	2 359	59	1 178	253	4 638	41	706	+ 103	+ 2 119
» 25 001 » 50 000	146	5 261	197	8 067	466	21 104	64	3 626	+ 166	+ 7 139
» 50 001 » 100 000	159	14 799	371	33 348	574	50 611	109	8 827	+ 153	+ 13 331
» 100 001 » 250 000	66	14 998	226	41 289	602	149 688	148	35 874	+ 138	+ 19 293
» 250 001 » 500 000	93	38 611	1 308	771 583	896	334 986	133	43 422	+ 889	+ 369 546
» 500 001 » 1 000 000	102	69 477	947	705 321	714	494 689	75	60 949	+ 258	+ 223 360
» 1 000 001 » 5 000 000	31	46 670	193	482 553	309	667 763	51	109 514	+ 147	+ 240 049
» 5 000 001 » 10 000 000	3	20 000	49	366 612	32	258 225	6	45 844	+ 14	+ 80 143
» 10 000 001 » 25 000 000	—	—	36	447 630	13	258 550	4	55 610	+ 9	+ 183 320
» 25 000 001 » 50 000 000	—	—	21	522 315	10	370 433	5	160 000	+ 6	+ 246 315
» 50 001 » 100 000 000	—	—	11	748 561	5	341 500	—	—	+ 6	+ 406 061
» 100 001 » 250 000 000	—	—	7	1 215 375	2	306 000	—	—	+ 5	+ 909 375
» 250 001 » 500 000 000	—	—	3	1 200 000	1	330 000	—	—	+ 2	+ 870 000
oltre	—	—	1	1 000 000	2	1 663 000	—	—	+ 1	+ 663 000
Società che hanno interamente rimborsato il capitale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totale	1 350	249 502	4 567	6 163 707	6 761	5 286 808	882	513 629	+ 311	+ 2 648 332

(a) Notizie comunicate dall'Associazione fra le Società Italiane per azioni. — (b) Tra le somme rimborsate o versate ed i totali vi sono lievi differenze dipendenti dall'arrotondamento delle cifre.

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I. Movimento delle Società

b. Movimento delle Società per

Numero d'ordine	Categorie di Società	Costituzioni				Aumenti						
		con apporti	con versamenti	in totale		per fusioni	gratuiti	per rivalutazione	con apporti	altri	in totale	
		Capitale — Migliaia di lire		N.	Capitale — Migliaia di lire	Capitale — Migliaia di lire					N.	Capitale — Migliaia di lire
1	Banche	40	960	1	1 000	—	—	10 166	—	142 172	9	152 338
2	Finanziarie	—	2 968	15	2 968	300	6 000	299	—	6 477	13	13 077
3	Assicurazioni	—	200 010	2	200 010	—	—	—	—	1 000	1	1 000
4	Estrattive	1 425	4 101	39	5 526	170	3 000	27 921	3 963	54 875	85	89 929
5	Metallurgiche	5 970	540	10	6 510	41 000	261 290	220	3 350	1 523 869	45	1 830 329
6	Meccaniche	23 039	8 968	240	32 008	3 500	2 787	9 648	26 534	400 267	343	451 936
7	Elettriche	2 401	523	9	2 924	23 000	150 297	9 160	15 168	446 304	31	583 929
8	Sete	995	195	16	890	—	300	8	7 000	14 140	22	21 448
9	Cotone	668	810	26	1 478	12 000	17 640	—	29 690	20 310	43	80 140
10	Lana	10 700	300	23	11 000	5 000	—	15 064	800	30 791	22	51 655
11	Tessili varie	3 186	3 129	63	6 309	—	—	3 894	3 233	47 519	63	58 646
12	Cappelli	680	70	10	750	—	—	442	—	2 253	8	3 225
13	Fibre tessili artificiali	101 250	1 130	4	102 380	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	Abbigliamento	1 045	1 238	63	2 283	—	—	484	815	11 778	6	13 077
15	Calzetti	660	2 600	20	3 260	100	—	—	3 772	12 328	10	16 200
16	Calzature e lavorazione cuoio	1 043	1 200	20	2 243	—	—	434	12 170	3 116	22	20 959
17	Legnami	2 225	1 288	52	3 513	7	—	2 823	11 286	2 853	45	22 119
18	Edilizia e affini	1 850	11 699	136	13 549	—	142	1 043	3 773	44 870	91	49 628
19	Vetro, cristallo e gemme	4 599	3 868	47	7 967	—	—	2 298	2 932	43 057	71	48 287
20	Ceramiche e vetro	4 051	352	30	4 403	—	412	1 197	2 329	9 479	23	13 307
21	Pesca	670	555	6	1 225	—	—	—	120	11 160	10	11 280
22	Mugnai, pastai, e affini	2 960	3 083	29	6 043	500	4 000	712	5 365	34 569	57	44 794
23	Vini, liquori, affini	2 770	2 130	22	4 900	—	1 850	6 646	1 549	34 070	25	43 115
24	Birre, gassose e acque gassate	1 725	94	7	1 819	—	—	172	430	6 120	18	8 741
25	Agricole alimentari	2 180	2 192	51	4 372	—	1 500	2 687	3 595	16 967	56	24 749
26	Zuccheri, dolci e affini	3 380	689	14	4 069	220	2 000	3 710	16 245	85 475	24	107 650
27	Prodotti chimici	17 230	8 998	146	26 227	140	1 100	3 824	6 315	666 190	17	678 134
28	Carta	291	264	13	1 030	650	174	130	40 990	60 306	23	103 250
29	Grafici	1 176	1 354	34	2 530	—	—	376	250	3 990	11	5 126
30	Editori	694	1 551	34	2 245	—	—	183	—	3 520	13	3 703
31	Giornali e riviste	—	3 715	10	3 715	—	—	1 290	—	23 961	11	25 251
32	Gas e acquedotti	—	42	1	42	1 500	—	981	4 500	71 540	13	79 121
33	Idro-termali	—	5	1	5	—	—	362	—	2 543	9	2 910
34	Spettacolo	2 072	1 273	64	10 342	—	230	10 544	1 130	58 919	62	70 965
35	Industrie varie	1 384	2 962	80	4 346	264	5 000	1 650	2 167	41 225	86	51 675
36	Immobiliari urbane	23 579	27 306	477	50 885	1 080	830	2 194	23 240	420 160	471	452 310
37	Immobiliari rustiche	—	1 100	2	1 100	—	200	1 237	—	42 900	14	44 337
38	Feste, fiere e parchi divertimento	284	1 711	2	1 995	440	7 000	2 627	240	35 239	21	45 546
39	Trasporti aerei	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 000	1	10 000
40	Trasporti automobilistici	1 941	3 458	82	5 401	180	80	413	7 364	11 963	42	19 331
41	Ausiliari dei trasporti e spedizionieri - magazzinaggi	203	979	12	1 182	270	—	137	—	5 640	13	5 909
42	Concessionarie elettriche	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50 000	1	50 000
43	Alberghiere	1 280	2 998	58	4 278	—	720	9 780	830	24 785	57	35 993
44	Commerciali	11 804	37 571	1 141	49 375	2 000	690	8 471	9 450	170 653	378	191 443
45	Istituti di cura	890	100	7	990	—	—	450	6 126	2 080	14	2 196
46	Istituti privati d'istruzione	282	60	6	342	2 300	—	—	—	635	7	2 935
47	Imprese agricole	17 990	11 621	199	29 611	2 200	8 100	3 331	13 380	135 310	171	362 321
48	Società diverse	90	304	12	443	—	—	—	—	2 564	9	3 008
	Totale	300 317	382 401	3 045	883 119	89 056	480 881	134 048	271 164	4 736 569	3 191	5 301 717

(a) Vedi note (a) e (b) a pag. 22.

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per azioni nell'anno 1940

azioni ripartito per categoria (a)

Scioglimenti								Riduzioni						Aumenti (+) e diminuzioni (−) netti		Numero d'ordine
per fusione		per trasformazione		per liquidazione		in totale		per rimborso	per acquisti su mercati	per svalutazione	in totale			N.	Capitale — Migliaia di lire	
N.	Capitale — Migliaia di lire	N.	Capitale — Migliaia di lire	N.	Capitale — Migliaia di lire	N.	Capitale — Migliaia di lire	Capitale — Migliaia di lire			N.	Capitale — Migliaia di lire				
5	37 750	—	—	5	2 320	10	40 070	—	—	10 306	3	10 306	—	9	+ 104 887	1
1	500	—	—	3	2 010	4	2 510	5 000	4 500	5 796	5	15 296	+	9	— 1 640	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 000	1	1 000	+	2	+ 300 010	3
7	80 750	2	1 010	37	4 472	48	86 277	1 480	10 387	45 219	38	57 086	+	47	— 48 252	4
1	3 500	1	5 000	4	4 042	6	12 642	4 040	—	325	2	4 325	+	4	+ 1 639 231	5
6	5 000	0	3 830	71	14 390	83	26 210	867	4 342	23 923	76	29 115	+	159	+ 432 360	6
10	147 000	1	30	12	5 521	29	172 661	37 382	8 040	12 465	29	57 887	—	20	+ 360 271	7
—	—	—	—	9	5 922	9	5 922	—	—	284	2	284	+	7	+ 16 912	8
2	7 800	1	600	7	7 554	10	15 954	200	2 400	1 353	8	4 533	+	16	+ 66 451	9
1	8 000	2	1 600	5	440	8	5 840	—	400	15 538	4	15 938	+	12	+ 43 983	10
2	12 450	2	1 200	19	3 883	23	20 950	300	130	7 714	23	8 144	+	90	+ 31 822	11
—	—	—	—	1	9	1	9	642	—	1 225	6	2 832	+	9	+ 1 929	12
4	153 000	—	—	—	—	4	153 000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 220	13
—	—	—	—	13	886	13	886	—	2 000	401	7	2 401	+	36	+ 11 986	14
—	—	—	—	4	640	4	640	—	—	1 100	2	1 100	+	15	+ 10 021	15
—	—	1	125	9	537	10	662	—	—	2 590	9	2 590	+	32	+ 39 661	16
—	—	1	30	21	8 790	21	8 790	—	2 133	6 903	21	9 036	+	27	+ 2 639	17
1	4 000	3	3 160	61	54 616	65	59 666	338	992	3 731	22	5 077	+	43	+ 18 244	18
2	1 190	—	—	14	2 020	16	3 890	2 165	1 020	4 206	26	7 871	+	31	+ 42 294	19
1	6 000	—	—	9	3 815	10	9 615	1 991	—	2 589	14	4 584	+	10	+ 3 500	20
1	30	—	—	2	4 000	3	4 100	—	360	1 199	3	1 559	+	3	+ 6 790	21
1	570	—	—	14	11 209	15	11 039	3 130	290	5 864	18	9 284	+	14	+ 29 639	22
—	—	—	—	9	1 960	9	1 960	—	150	12 843	13	12 993	+	13	+ 33 008	23
1	500	1	600	8	686	10	2 086	550	264	2 367	11	2 781	—	2	+ 3 697	24
1	1 000	1	700	23	7 105	26	8 970	1 451	1 360	9 514	23	12 325	+	40	+ 11 116	25
1	500	—	—	7	453	8	643	—	30	4 803	12	5 033	+	6	+ 106 012	26
13	72 670	4	830	54	8 990	70	82 190	3 456	15 756	18 500	38	41 736	+	74	+ 280 315	27
2	1 800	1	40	7	413	10	2 253	—	—	100	1	100	+	3	+ 101 502	28
—	—	3	430	12	1 462	15	1 892	—	1 200	2 136	9	3 336	+	19	+ 2 454	29
—	—	—	—	23	3 045	23	3 045	—	—	353	5	353	+	11	+ 849	30
—	—	—	—	6	4 178	6	4 178	—	—	11 118	10	11 118	+	4	+ 11 925	31
1	1 500	—	—	1	30	2	1 530	—	—	2 690	2	2 690	—	1	+ 73 998	32
—	—	1	120	3	554	4	674	1 204	—	743	7	1 947	—	3	+ 175	33
3	1 000	—	—	43	5 614	43	6 614	900	280	14 246	14	15 426	+	41	+ 37 646	34
1	750	2	420	57	4 969	62	6 134	78	230	2 700	12	2 978	+	80	+ 45 368	35
18	33 220	24	24 907	209	99 807	251	156 014	40 172	7 994	41 750	122	94 344	+	626	+ 364 864	36
5	100	3	11 900	5	5 061	13	17 461	2 450	—	1 720	6	4 170	—	3	+ 24 094	37
2	500	—	—	4	2 540	4	5 040	1 392	7 160	17 331	23	25 883	+	3	+ 13 901	38
—	—	—	—	1	5 000	1	5 000	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	+ 5 000	39
1	2 440	—	—	33	3 149	38	5 589	210	130	230	12	1 770	+	24	+ 17 369	40
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41
1	10	—	—	16	3 116	17	3 131	—	—	70	4	490	—	5	+ 2 101	41
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+ 30 000	42
3	2 650	1	50	26	3 932	30	7 144	260	4 170	13 795	99	18 225	+	28	+ 18 254	43
4	2 450	14	1 204	385	56 263	403	60 167	6 429	11 289	27 320	134	45 537	+	217	+ 135 174	44
—	—	—	—	4	1 200	4	1 200	160	—	770	3	1 430	+	3	+ 5 542	45
—	—	—	—	4	100	4	100	—	—	3 343	1	4 687	+	1	— 1 836	46
5	3 350	3	3 580	35	21 384	43	29 934	13 434	3 060	8 928	35	24 421	+	156	+ 177 274	47
—	—	—	—	4	280	4	280	—	1 140	494	4	1 634	+	3	+ 335	48
111	611 985	83	39 354	1 297	385 854	1 450	1 038 093	133 571	97 801	313 291	913	583 850	+	2 135	+ 4 751 904	

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1. Movimento delle Società

b. Movimento delle Società per

Numero d'ordine	Categoria di Società	Costituzioni: con apporti	Costituzioni: con versamenti	Costituzioni: in totale N.	Costituzioni: in totale Capitale (migliaia di lire)	Aumenti: per fusione	Aumenti: per aumenti gratuiti	Aumenti: per aumenti a pagamento	Aumenti: per altri apporti	Aumenti: per altri	Aumenti: in totale N.	Aumenti: in totale Capitale (migliaia di lire)
1	Banche	510	—	3	510	—	—	2	—	61 110	10	94 111
2	Finanziarie	—	200	9	200	—	71 000	—	—	340 125	19	411 125
3	Assicurazioni	5	1 045	2	1 050	—	—	200	—	7 500	3	7 705
4	Estrattive	1 214	13 400	62	36 919	12	—	3 600	7 650	362 282	92	379 644
5	Metallurgiche	86 505	866	22	76 421	5 320	29 612	2 410	195	1 539 000	58	1 173 741
6	Meccaniche	13 653	14 057	263	27 739	3 264	66 430	5 934	22 163	624 987	383	731 100
7	Elettriche	1 580	13 492	14	15 072	1 053	244 509	6 903	—	902 590	97	1 164 599
8	Seta	682	1 221	11	1 903	—	—	170	879	5 896	10	7 297
9	Cotone	1 076	1 162	10	2 238	5 300	106 000	500	—	285 927	30	366 427
10	Lana	2 000	1 353	9	3 353	—	18 324	90	—	72 577	23	89 991
11	Tessili vari	4 067	4 103	49	8 170	5 350	31 250	4 370	1 880	73 931	87	116 111
12	Cappelli	190	440	6	630	—	—	130	—	4 538	2	4 668
13	Fibre tessili artificiali	—	110	2	110	—	180 000	3 942	42 000	221 770	6	409 712
14	Abbigliamento	1 410	1 892	40	7 302	—	—	330	40	10 280	47	10 779
15	Chimiche	2 312	2 788	21	5 460	—	1 000	910	210	7 407	14	14 367
16	Calzature e lavorazione cuoio	580	917	19	1 497	—	—	106	990	7 836	20	8 432
17	Legnami	720	3 324	40	4 044	80	5 775	20	9	25 232	59	31 135
18	Edilizia e affini	5 324	9 840	188	15 164	—	2 201	2 892	—	86 402	103	91 495
19	Vetro, ceramiche e gesso	2 200	2 470	20	4 670	—	80	971	3 730	26 964	37	60 035
20	Cemento e vetro	2 110	1 345	13	3 455	150	400	1 157	1 415	24 026	32	37 602
21	Pesca	60	314	6	374	—	—	—	—	30 690	4	30 690
22	Mineari, metal. e siderurg.	6 972	2 975	20	8 946	3 190	24 711	330	—	15 746	47	46 269
23	Vini, liquori, affini	1 107	3 796	16	4 903	330	500	820	40	10 704	24	12 237
24	Birre, bevande e acque gassate	42	1 440	3	1 482	—	992	—	—	3 535	3	4 513
25	Agricole alimentari	3 026	6 327	74	9 353	800	250	1 000	1 430	124 870	53	128 450
26	Zucchero, dolci e affini	700	222	9	922	—	1 000	6 330	160	6 669	18	14 189
27	Prodotti chimici	2 561	9 314	129	11 875	250	88 300	2 452	8 812	991 247	150	1 092 761
28	Carta	3 740	700	14	4 440	—	2 000	11 720	20 420	99 947	22	134 809
29	Grafici	1 725	279	28	2 004	1 600	—	264	960	10 296	30	13 156
30	Editori	430	1 358	31	1 788	—	—	1 960	300	10 356	29	12 729
31	Giornali e riviste	100	1 110	2	1 210	900	—	1 361	—	4 260	14	6 221
32	Gas e acquedotti	—	3 000	2	3 000	—	18 000	700	—	4 799	9	23 499
33	Idrici termali	570	2 260	7	2 830	—	—	740	—	4 842	12	5 572
34	Spettacolo	154	7 671	72	7 825	—	—	3 102	—	47 619	16	49 721
35	Industrie varie	2 100	2 315	56	4 415	30	8 300	2 263	290	101 947	61	121 830
36	Immobiliari urbane	31 536	77 645	1 544	109 182	10	6 773	5 429	16 254	384 783	297	413 501
37	Trasporti funiviari	1 291	2 509	26	3 800	—	—	770	—	36 800	16	37 570
38	Ferro-tranvie e navigaz. lacuale	—	330	4	330	520	930	4 639	—	61 297	21	71 386
39	Trasporti aerei	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40	Trasporti automobilistici	644	1 872	47	4 516	—	—	792	992	9 737	41	11 541
41	Ausiliari del traffico e trasporti complementari	1 680	692	19	2 372	340	—	816	42	4 172	18	5 231
42	Commercio elettrico	—	—	—	—	60 000	60 000	—	—	32 500	2	151 500
43	Alberghiere	1 800	1 347	26	2 747	320	440	8 231	360	7 434	58	33 417
44	Commerciali	33 148	53 681	929	68 829	10 024	770	6 213	4 939	238 468	717	256 763
45	Istituti di cura	10	79	4	89	—	—	162	—	51	3	213
46	Istituti privati d'istruzione	—	110	2	110	—	—	50	—	1 100	3	1 150
47	Imprese agricole	10 270	19 809	611	30 087	50	1 267	23 593	11 293	219 116	209	282 741
48	Società diverse	0	1 026	10	1 031	—	—	13	330	13 524	7	13 867
	Totale	198 841	285 713	4 311	671 556	109 927	925 448	156 636	132 304	6 509 660	3 860	7 644 935

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per azioni nell'anno 1941

azioni ripartito per categoria

Settore	Serraglimenti: per liquidazione N.	Serraglimenti: per liquidazione Capitale (migliaia di lire)	Serraglimenti: per trasformazione azioni N.	Serraglimenti: per trasformazione azioni Capitale (migliaia di lire)	Serraglimenti: per ricapitalizzazione N.	Serraglimenti: per ricapitalizzazione Capitale (migliaia di lire)	Serraglimenti: in totale N.	Serraglimenti: in totale Capitale (migliaia di lire)	Riduzioni: per perdite Capitale (migliaia di lire)	Riduzioni: per rimborso ad azionisti Capitale (migliaia di lire)	Riduzioni: per svalutazione Capitale (migliaia di lire)	Riduzioni: in totale N.	Riduzioni: in totale Capitale (migliaia di lire)	Aumenti (+) o diminuzioni (−) netti N.	Aumenti (+) o diminuzioni (−) netti Capitale (migliaia di lire)	Numero d'ordine
1	2	1 420	—	—	2	5 834	4	7 254	—	5 000	5	2	5 000	— 2	— 69 134	1
2	—	—	—	—	6	6 233	6	6 233	59 233	10	1 023	6	60 267	— 1	— 344 896	2
3	—	—	—	—	4	815	4	815	—	—	200	1	200	— 4	— 7 735	3
4	3	1 790	3	860	27	6 772	33	9 382	500	1 234	10 200	32	14 964	+ 54	+ 535 059	4
5	3	2 110	—	—	2	1 101	5	3 610	16 244	—	1 672	9	29 219	+ 17	+ 1 289 350	5
6	12	11 559	7	16 565	76	10 745	95	38 869	9 954	5 940	10 142	42	26 447	+ 108	+ 694 536	6
7	3	20 824	—	—	6	2 150	9	23 309	1 200	6 900	28 498	18	36 648	+ 5	+ 1 119 824	7
8	—	—	1	4 000	3	425	4	4 425	—	—	1 264	6	1 264	+ 2	+ 3 561	8
9	2	1 265	6	25 480	7	1 128	16	27 873	1 847	—	1 639	6	3 486	+ 2	+ 331 368	9
10	1	1 000	7	41 350	5	830	13	43 180	10 200	1 000	944	4	11 290	— 4	— 42 799	10
11	—	—	—	—	18	4 398	18	4 398	—	60	4 838	10	4 863	+ 33	+ 105 062	11
12	—	—	1	300	4	317	5	617	150	—	626	3	776	+ 3	+ 3 924	12
13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 942	2	3 942	+ 2	+ 402 890	13
14	—	—	2	390	20	5 323	22	5 713	90	390	1 110	13	1 590	+ 18	+ 10 764	14
15	—	—	2	1 280	5	521	7	1 801	990	—	2 240	8	3 230	+ 14	+ 14 983	15
16	—	—	—	—	10	771	10	771	—	—	1 115	4	1 115	+ 9	+ 8 472	16
17	1	80	1	750	23	5 403	25	6 233	1 400	760	2 021	11	4 181	+ 35	+ 26 769	17
18	1	120	6	4 534	54	24 200	61	28 854	1 599	3 998	10 087	36	15 574	+ 62	+ 62 191	18
19	—	—	—	—	13	1 521	13	1 521	328	2 157	4 430	17	7 415	+ 15	+ 26 584	19
20	—	—	—	—	7	962	7	962	21	140	2 760	16	2 921	+ 6	+ 37 373	20
21	—	—	—	—	1	100	1	100	—	—	750	3	750	+ 2	+ 30 838	21
22	2	3 170	—	—	14	1 196	16	4 366	330	—	1 196	9	1 526	+ 12	+ 50 106	22
23	1	300	1	400	8	733	10	1 433	—	190	1 185	7	1 375	+ 6	+ 14 314	23
24	—	—	—	—	6	1 090	6	1 090	300	—	870	3	1 170	— 1	— 3 790	24
25	2	800	1	920	16	1 179	23	2 900	3 290	1 080	3 026	21	6 396	+ 51	+ 138 029	25
26	—	—	—	—	9	5 150	9	5 150	2 133	—	14 406	6	9 145	—	— 811	26
27	21	1 310	6	1 360	45	28 179	72	30 894	—	1 270	11 920	42	8 664	+ 78	+ 315 117	27
28	—	—	1	600	1	16	2	616	—	—	1 390	6	11 920	+ 12	+ 149 916	28
29	1	900	—	—	19	2 143	21	3 043	60	—	2 490	12	1 478	+ 7	+ 11 362	29
30	—	—	1	30	10	2 171	11	2 101	—	300	2 078	11	3 090	+ 30	+ 9 263	30
31	—	—	—	—	4	1 420	4	1 420	—	—	1 229	5	2 149	+ 1	+ 3 513	31
32	—	—	—	—	3	1 030	3	1 030	—	200	1 968	4	1 479	— 1	— 21 652	32
33	—	—	—	—	3	15 095	3	15 095	7 200	3 980	3 764	6	13 045	+ 4	+ 22 731	33
34	—	—	—	—	31	4 308	31	4 308	—	—	5 467	21	4 327	+ 41	+ 48 629	34
35	1	1 000	1	1 000	25	3 557	27	5 557	220	800	10 488	27	6 157	+ 34	+ 166 332	35
36	35	21 430	23	13 707	466	272 913	524	307 994	55 068	14 318	1 743	119	87 914	+ 1 023	+ 277 764	36
37	—	—	3	10 840	7	5 165	10	16 122	399	—	24 929	4	2 082	+ 36	+ 43 346	37
38	1	30 000	—	—	7	18 853	8	48 853	1 436	250	—	23	20 864	— 4	— 20 903	38
39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39
40	1	125	2	31	33	3 777	36	3 933	125	—	1 933	18	2 058	+ 11	+ 9 842	40
41	1	500	—	—	14	1 000	15	1 500	—	—	576	6	876	+ 4	+ 5 328	41
42	1	60 000	—	—	—	—	1	60 000	4 240	100 000	—	2	104 300	— 1	— 2 705	42
43	1	120	3	300	31	3 859	35	4 279	125	600	13 963	43	14 688	— 7	— 2 220	43
44	17	3 390	32	4 234	457	47 308	534	54 732	10 915	2 989	26 121	130	40 025	+ 150	+ 203 090	44
45	—	—	—	—	2	260	2	260	—	77	277	3	354	— 2	— 262	45
46	—	—	—	—	2	372	2	372	—	—	140	2	100	— 1	— 1 215	46
47	5	3 800	30	4 630	82	51 735	115	62 165	3 091	1 826	37 710	31	64 627	+ 256	+ 191 096	47
48	—	—	—	—	19	1 635	19	1 635	—	900	1 213	7	2 113	— 9	— 11 200	48
	94	171 390	147	137 084	1 838	560 100	1 979	868 574	196 963	157 665	333 378	829	648 926	+ 2 432	+ 6 765 694	

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I. Movimento delle Società

b. Movimento delle Società per

Numero d'ordine	Categorie di Società	Costituzioni				Aumenti						
		con apporti	con sottoscrizioni	in totale		per fusione	gratuiti	per aumento gratuito	con apporti	altri	in totale	
		Capitale Migliaia di lire		N.	Capitale Migliaia di lire	Capitale Migliaia di lire					N.	Capitale Migliaia di lire
1	Banche	511	699	1	1 210	—	—	700	—	49 668	24	150 000
2	Finanziarie	5 [illegible]	920	2	6 222	3 000	34 [illegible]	700	1 [illegible]	115 [illegible]	32	155 [illegible]
3	Assicurazioni	—	1 200	2	1 200	—	—	140	—	640	3	90
4	Estrattive	1 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	11	9 [illegible]	3 000	8 990	1 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	121	161 [illegible]
5	Metallurgiche	77	672	6	749	5 [illegible]	13 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	[illegible]	364 200	42	420 [illegible]
6	Meccaniche	2 [illegible]	16 [illegible]	111	21 [illegible]	15 [illegible]	135 [illegible]	4 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	642 [illegible]	435	809 [illegible]
7	Elettriche	1 [illegible]	930	8	2 [illegible]	1 236 [illegible]	385 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	—	803 [illegible]	41	2 [illegible]
8	Navali	695	1 241	7	2 [illegible]	4 [illegible]	9 [illegible]	140	—	30 [illegible]	29	43 [illegible]
9	Cotoniere	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	15	2 [illegible]	23 [illegible]	42 [illegible]	900	1 [illegible]	26 [illegible]	58	94 [illegible]
10	Laniere	800	1 [illegible]	8	1 [illegible]	7 [illegible]	25 [illegible]	128	—	16 [illegible]	13	49 [illegible]
11	Tessili varie	4 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	33	11 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	700	—	[illegible]	93	86 [illegible]
12	Cappelli	200	—	2	200	—	—	—	—	2 [illegible]	8	2 [illegible]
13	Fibre tessili artificiali	—	50	1	50	2 [illegible]	160 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	72 [illegible]	78 [illegible]	12	315 [illegible]
14	Abbigliamento	2 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	21	5 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	—	140	900	14 [illegible]	85	15 [illegible]
15	Concia	—	150	3	150	[illegible]	—	35	900	11 [illegible]	24	14 [illegible]
16	Calzature e lavorat. cuoio	650	620	10	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	420	—	8 [illegible]	23	13 [illegible]
17	Legnami	2 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	33	4 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	[illegible]	—	32 [illegible]	68	71 [illegible]
18	Edilizie e affini	38[illegible]	9 [illegible]	44	9 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	10	88 [illegible]	132	84 [illegible]
19	Calce, cemento e gesso	700	1 [illegible]	10	1 [illegible]	96	[illegible]	600	—	34 [illegible]	47	29 [illegible]
20	Ceramiche e vetro	10	433	5	433	4 [illegible]	4 [illegible]	420	—	14 [illegible]	30	43 [illegible]
21	Pesca	—	300	6	300	—	—	140	30	2 [illegible]	11	2 [illegible]
22	Mugnai, pastai e affini	1 [illegible]	750	9	1 [illegible]	[illegible]	6 [illegible]	[illegible]	—	11 [illegible]	43	25 [illegible]
23	Vini, liquori, affini	1 [illegible]	953	11	2 [illegible]	10 [illegible]	—	1 [illegible]	833	13 [illegible]	39	26 [illegible]
24	Birra, bevande e acque gassate	2	9	2	100	2 [illegible]	200	60	—	4 [illegible]	17	8 [illegible]
25	Agricole alimentari	1 [illegible]	12 [illegible]	26	13 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	5 [illegible]	[illegible]	600	131 [illegible]	122	141 [illegible]
26	Zuccheri, dolci e affini	30	4	11	34	26 [illegible]	61 [illegible]	—	—	6 [illegible]	22	91 [illegible]
27	Prodotti chimici	3 [illegible]	4 [illegible]	60	9 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	42 [illegible]	13 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	210 [illegible]	89	292 [illegible]
28	Carta	80	80	2	90	[illegible]	19 [illegible]	114	—	10 [illegible]	28	25 [illegible]
29	Grafici	300	160	14	362	2 [illegible]	600	120	454	2 [illegible]	25	11 [illegible]
30	Editori	197	600	21	797	100	—	120	—	7 [illegible]	32	5 [illegible]
31	Giornali e riviste	—	1 [illegible]	2	1 [illegible]	—	—	5 [illegible]	—	200	2	6 [illegible]
32	Gas e acquedotti	20	—	1	20	320	54 [illegible]	140	8 [illegible]	14 [illegible]	17	134 [illegible]
33	Idro-termoli	100	10 [illegible]	4	11 [illegible]	100	—	1 [illegible]	—	1 [illegible]	3	3 [illegible]
34	Spettacolo	141	13 [illegible]	44	13 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	900	—	84 [illegible]	95	91 [illegible]
35	Industrie varie	2 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	30	4 [illegible]	270	1 [illegible]	840	1 [illegible]	153 [illegible]	30	180 [illegible]
36	Immobiliari urbane	5 [illegible]	17 [illegible]	237	21 [illegible]	8 [illegible]	23 [illegible]	4 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	390 [illegible]	865	462 [illegible]
37	Trasporti ferroviari	200	600	10	800	400	1 [illegible]	150	900	63 [illegible]	32	67 [illegible]
38	Ferro-tramvie e navigaz. lacuale	1 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	6	3 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	5 [illegible]	140	600	5 [illegible]	88	14 [illegible]
39	Trasporti aerei	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40	Trasporti automobilistici	674	2 [illegible]	23	3 [illegible]	600	—	280	1 [illegible]	19 [illegible]	69	21 [illegible]
41	Ausiliari del traffico e trasporti complementari	2 [illegible]	630	4	3 [illegible]	—	30	840	—	3 [illegible]	23	10 [illegible]
42	Comunicazioni varie	—	—	—	—	—	4 [illegible]	—	—	41 [illegible]	2	42 [illegible]
43	Alberghiere	360	1 [illegible]	17	2 [illegible]	360	—	11 [illegible]	—	18 [illegible]	66	30 [illegible]
44	Commerciali	6 [illegible]	42 [illegible]	240	50 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	14 [illegible]	5 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	453 [illegible]	922	624 [illegible]
45	Istituti di credito	—	140	3	140	400	200	140	417	1 [illegible]	12	1 [illegible]
46	Istituti privati d'istruzione	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	190	1	190
47	Imprese agricole	200	6 [illegible]	70	7 [illegible]	12 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	7 [illegible]	—	132 [illegible]	272	161 [illegible]
48	Società diverse	—	20	2	20	—	—	20	—	1 [illegible]	15	1 [illegible]
	Totale	69 [illegible]	178 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	345 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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per azioni nell'anno 1942

azioni ripartito per categoria

Scioglimenti								Riduzioni						Aumenti (+) e diminuzioni (—) netti		Numero d'ordine
per cessione		per trasformazione		per liquidazione		in totale		per rimborso	per acquisto azioni proprie	per svalutazione	in totale			N.	Capitale — Migliaia di lire	
N.	Capitale — Migliaia di lire	N.	Capitale — Migliaia di lire	N.	Capitale — Migliaia di lire	N.	Capitale — Migliaia di lire	Capitale — Migliaia di lire			N.	Capitale — Migliaia di lire				
1	72	—	—	5	690	6	762	—	—	700	1	700	—	5	+ 150 [illegible]	1
1	1 000	2	1 450	7	13 845	10	16 295	53 268	—	1 193	4	54 365	—	3	+ 90 630	2
—	—	—	—	1	6	1	6	—	—	143	1	143	+	1	+ 2 084	3
7	5 855	5	2 430	27	4 142	40	12 427	5 515	4 889	12 294	31	22 698	+	21	+ 586 471	4
2	83 000	7	25 846	—	—	9	78 846	500	1 000	6 113	9	7 613	—	3	+ 739 382	5
34	135 468	61	21 086	72	7 736	167	164 301	100	47 400	15 709	56	63 209	—	46	+ 627 692	6
32	2 483 679	3	2 284	5	775	42	2 490 978	160	18 250	8 661	15	27 091	—	34	— 346 422	7
2	720	12	5 864	6	1 612	20	8 196	—	—	123	2	123	—	13	+ 38 718	8
6	15 150	16	8 218	9	1 360	63	21 728	740	437	1 787	6	2 927	—	23	+ 73 966	9
2	5 000	7	1 050	1	210	11	6 260	1 184	—	219	3	1 403	—	9	+ 43 410	10
11	11 671	26	27 197	10	2 294	36	41 932	2 256	990	1 992	11	5 092	—	22	+ 26 538	11
—	—	6	400	4	1 079	10	1 479	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	+ 1 341	12
1	30 000	1	50	—	—	2	30 050	—	—	2 150	2	2 150	—	1	+ 201 124	13
6	1 000	10	14 240	25	2 128	41	17 368	340	—	735	6	1 075	—	28	+ 8 937	14
11	1 000	5	8 600	6	979	14	10 579	873	—	818	6	1 691	—	11	+ 2 271	15
5	1 000	6	7 400	17	1 533	22	9 933	5 300	990	407	6	6 247	—	12	— 1 934	16
7	3 227	11	2 080	26	3 509	46	8 816	12 768	—	6 671	8	19 439	—	13	+ 11 999	17
5	26 500	36	12 300	67	22 423	108	61 223	1 258	10 860	3 314	24	15 227	—	64	— 2 389	18
12	44 400	11	2 963	16	1 326	42	48 921	325	562	762	7	1 643	—	32	— 22 115	19
8	6 100	4	2 830	8	590	18	9 520	26	990	656	6	1 646	—	13	+ 18 357	20
3	4 750	1	5 000	2	950	6	10 700	—	—	300	2	300	—	—	— 4 864	21
2	3 000	10	12 120	11	1 793	23	21 913	225	—	2 135	2	2 360	—	14	+ 3 594	22
1	4 300	6	5 380	6	990	17	10 305	—	—	1 434	4	1 434	—	6	+ 17 072	23
4	1 774	5	3 142	7	392	16	5 313	122	—	467	3	394	—	16	— 73	24
9	5 175	14	4 005	34	7 000	57	16 180	330	990	1 738	10	3 058	—	7	+ 137 464	25
2	31 700	7	1 772	12	1 000	21	36 327	31 000	200	12	3	31 212	—	19	+ 38 261	26
10	450 004	35	13 250	33	15 049	103	478 303	2 694	1 321	14 694	34	18 675	—	43	+ 303 660	27
1	1 000	4	12 800	7	9 230	17	23 130	1 000	180	1 230	6	2 410	—	14	+ 1 390	28
5	2 300	9	1 405	12	1 021	26	4 726	—	21	740	7	761	—	11	+ 6 467	29
1	1 500	2	500	19	967	22	2 972	—	—	726	4	726	—	1	+ 5 527	30
—	—	—	—	6	1 772	6	1 772	—	—	10 417	4	10 417	—	4	— 8 092	31
8	4 510	—	—	2	500	2	5 010	2	43 927	660	4	44 637	—	4	+ 89 123	32
—	—	2	393	2	400	4	793	—	—	337	2	337	—	—	+ 10 650	33
7	3 132	15	3 696	40	10 343	62	17 171	4 547	1 202	1 324	15	7 073	—	18	+ 81 240	34
8	9 296	13	7 050	34	4 815	54	19 161	530	3 193	4 068	17	7 791	—	24	+ 143 116	35
197	863 194	184	76 778	1 502	434 994	2 383	1 375 272	20 643	13 290	11 900	137	85 833	—	2 105	— 731 922	36
1	510	5	2 520	7	1 249	13	4 279	12 500	80	696	6	13 276	—	3	+ 68 901	37
2	2 700	—	—	3	900	5	3 600	450	—	2 409	2	3 059	+	1	+ 11 867	38
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39
4	4 100	14	4 960	41	3 881	61	16 641	253	—	1 262	6	1 509	—	30	+ 6 386	40
10	10 500	4	290	17	896	31	11 386	—	—	864	6	864	—	25	+ 3 638	41
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+ 45 000	42
3	2 500	14	4 010	39	4 427	56	11 137	470	3	17 353	33	17 733	—	39	+ 3 689	43
30	19 230	152	34 705	459	59 979	607	113 213	21 163	10 546	10 217	185	41 922	—	362	+ 329 963	44
2	600	1	100	8	1 821	11	2 581	360	307	116	3	779	—	8	+ 1 263	45
1	100	3	830	11	914	15	1 839	—	—	493	1	493	—	15	— 1 767	46
30	35 041	37	26 256	395	224 924	430	339 233	5 663	3 795	7 867	36	17 325	—	361	— 157 519	47
3	1 637	2	16	13	753	18	2 306	—	—	45	2	45	—	13	+ 2 628	48
683	2 502 609	770	384 381	3 647	1 299 037	4 741	5 260 806	186 913	183 187	140 530	683	513 630	—	3 361	+ 3 858 976	

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2. Società per azioni esistenti alla fine degli anni 1938 - 1939 - 1940 - 1941 e 1942 ripartite per categorie di attività economica

Categoria di Società	Situazione alla fine del									
	1942		1941		1940		1939		1938	
	Numero delle Società	Capitale sociale Migliaia di lire	Numero delle Società	Capitale sociale Migliaia di lire	Numero delle Società	Capitale sociale Migliaia di lire	Numero delle Società	Capitale sociale Migliaia di lire	Numero delle Società	Capitale sociale Migliaia di lire
Banche	162	2 314 361	167	2 686 910	168	2 630 742	180	2 521 896	191	2 315 754
Assicurazioni	130	3 035 027	130	2 922 047	130	2 774 222	117	2 327 632	115	2 23[illegible] 903
Navigazione	76	1 000 615	83	997 901	77	990 136	85	790 178	76	795 [illegible]
Elettricità	580	3 703 056	564	3 979 715	510	3 687 169	463	3 439 340	433	3 [illegible]
Metallurgiche	196	7 481 750	195	6 911 333	181	5 629 340	174	4 043 641	165	3 [illegible]
Mineralurgiche	1 788	5 803 243	1 804	5 234 914	1 632	4 549 393	1 462	4 090 726	1 332	3 [illegible]
Elettriche	295	12 211 863	329	12 858 220	271	11 739 396	341	11 [illegible]	348	10 [illegible]
Gas	142	353 899	134	318 784	147	316 179	141	214 [illegible]	130	211 [illegible]
Cotoniere	313	1 870 702	308	1 807 027	341	1 470 054	326	1 [illegible]	319	1 [illegible]
Lana	106	759 758	114	712 384	118	670 630	104	622 652	101	624 [illegible]
Tessili vari	479	839 912	491	810 874	463	701 367	433	607 531	406	636 [illegible]
Canapili	62	87 975	71	86 634	59	83 110	61	71 [illegible]	63	73 [illegible]
Fibre tessili artificiali	33	2 [illegible]	32	1 271 809	31	1 165 929	30	1 [illegible]	29	904 [illegible]
Abbigliamento	227	112 175	202	106 296	233	86 530	194	77 202	152	72 [illegible]
Cuoio	112	142 082	122	137 892	109	124 510	90	104 730	83	102 [illegible]
Calzature e lavoraz. cuoio	121	114 562	142	136 581	133	108 109	121	88 [illegible]	110	99 [illegible]
Legnami	326	309 327	288	296 879	345	269 222	319	302 [illegible]	294	225 [illegible]
Edilizia ed affini	757	691 340	827	696 919	775	645 102	732	620 597	681	540 [illegible]
Calce, cemento e affini	384	666 624	416	588 549	401	631 290	372	591 [illegible]	353	592 [illegible]
Ceramiche e vetro	225	312 874	236	497 610	229	460 231	218	456 [illegible]	213	434 [illegible]
Pietre	64	100 530	63	107 273	56	74 589	49	60 [illegible]	52	56 [illegible]
Siderurgiche e affini	336	639 276	337	685 431	329	601 945	314	573 [illegible]	299	564 [illegible]
Vetr. legnosi e affini	167	233 699	133	205 082	118	170 298	107	167 [illegible]	103	141 [illegible]
Terra, Pietre, Vetro generali	171	96 282	138	85 [illegible]	140	104 [illegible]	144	101 [illegible]	132	132 [illegible]
Materie chimiche ed affini	473	757 951	423	618 797	415	589 [illegible]	398	465 [illegible]	366	463 [illegible]
Gomma, cuoio e affini	143	1 116 568	163	1 [illegible]	154	1 [illegible]	150	1 [illegible]	136	1 [illegible]
Prodotti chimici	1 188	3 663 [illegible]	1 224	5 [illegible]	1 136	4 [illegible]	1 049	4 [illegible]	998	4 [illegible]
Carta	183	811 655	196	810 158	167	666 [illegible]	181	562 [illegible]	171	572 [illegible]
Grafici	272	130 177	262	90 [illegible]	277	87 [illegible]	261	95 [illegible]	254	86 [illegible]
Editori	233	101 547	203	116 [illegible]	211	106 [illegible]	199	100 [illegible]	201	104 [illegible]
Giornali e riviste	75	29 542	79	83 [illegible]	78	80 [illegible]	72	62 [illegible]	73	67 [illegible]
Arte e spettacolo	133	1 330 [illegible]	136	1 341 [illegible]	140	1 [illegible]	141	1 [illegible]	136	1 [illegible]
Istituti culturali	73	97 631	72	86 [illegible]	71	109 [illegible]	74	109 [illegible]	71	107 [illegible]
Alberghi e affini	581	430 382	594	348 [illegible]	503	299 [illegible]	502	230 [illegible]	436	230 [illegible]
Industrie varie	898	1 333 [illegible]	826	1 156 [illegible]	690	990 [illegible]	655	953 [illegible]	621	967 [illegible]
Immobiliari urbane	4 473	3 431 [illegible]	6 619	4 [illegible]	5 606	4 [illegible]	5 199	3 [illegible]	4 721	3 [illegible]
Trasporti marittimi	130	2 [illegible]	129	2 [illegible]	112	2 [illegible]	116	2 [illegible]	113	2 [illegible]
Navigazione interna e lag. locale	186	824 [illegible]	186	813 [illegible]	189	834 [illegible]	190	839 [illegible]	182	823 [illegible]
Trasporti aerei	5	152 [illegible]	5	152 [illegible]	5	128 [illegible]	6	142 [illegible]	5	62 [illegible]
Trasporti automobili	642	199 [illegible]	653	193 [illegible]	670	193 [illegible]	642	168 [illegible]	638	153 [illegible]
Agenzie del traffico e trasporti compl.	169	310 [illegible]	181	305 [illegible]	195	110 [illegible]	196	87 [illegible]	184	92 [illegible]
Comunicazioni diverse	9	1 [illegible]	9	1 [illegible]	10	1 [illegible]	10	790 [illegible]	11	965 [illegible]
Alberghiere	512	492 [illegible]	526	482 [illegible]	592	474 [illegible]	551	430 [illegible]	515	432 [illegible]
Commerciali	5 215	2 [illegible]	5 337	1 [illegible]	5 126	1 [illegible]	4 426	1 [illegible]	3 859	1 [illegible]
Istituti di vigilanza	104	95 [illegible]	110	93 [illegible]	105	91 [illegible]	104	87 [illegible]	101	86 [illegible]
Istituti privati di istruzione	41	17 522	37	21 [illegible]	38	19 [illegible]	40	21 [illegible]	39	20 [illegible]
Imprese agricole	1 149	1 [illegible]	1 474	1 [illegible]	1 133	1 [illegible]	939	1 [illegible]	986	1 [illegible]
Società diverse	138	71 547	107	69 [illegible]	178	69 [illegible]	179	69 [illegible]	187	74 [illegible]
Totale	**22 109**	**70 444 381**	**23 662**	**67 785 770**	**24 630**	**61 019 978**	**23 365**	**56 287 690**	**20 809**	**51 129 [illegible]**

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2. Società per azioni esistenti alla fine degli anni 1938 - 1939 - 1940 - 1941 e 1942 ripartite per categorie di attività economica

Categoria di Società	Situazione alla fine del									
	1942		1941		1940		1939		1938	
	Numero delle Società	Capitale — Migliaia di lire	Numero delle Società	Capitale — Migliaia di lire	Numero delle Società	Capitale — Migliaia di lire	Numero delle Società	Capitale — Migliaia di lire	Numero delle Società	Capitale — Migliaia di lire
Banche	162	2 804 964	167	2 659 998	168	2 635 342	163	2 521 894	161	2 [illegible]
Finanziarie	126	3 895 677	130	3 922 092	132	2 574 223	117	2 502 822	117	2 [illegible]
Assicurazioni	76	1 139 515	72	997 921	77	950 196	75	790 170	76	791 [illegible]
Estrattive	280	3 532 056	264	2 979 715	260	2 417 065	163	2 [illegible]	154	2 [illegible]
Metallurgiche	196	7 602 265	198	6 911 533	188	5 679 345	174	4 042 844	162	3 [illegible]
Meccaniche	1 398	5 852 650	1 304	5 234 911	1 630	4 549 393	1 461	4 090 728	1 332	3 [illegible]
Elettriche	255	14 211 903	229	12 900 220	224	11 739 396	241	11 [illegible]	146	10 [illegible]
Seta	142	263 899	154	218 294	147	215 179	141	214 182	131	203 [illegible]
Cotoni	313	1 820 702	308	1 807 022	301	1 472 054	326	1 423 739	314	1 [illegible]
Lane	106	759 554	114	712 344	118	670 635	104	632 632	105	624 [illegible]
Tessili vari	479	839 942	460	810 874	463	701 367	423	602 521	436	526 [illegible]
Cartarie	63	87 975	70	86 634	69	80 110	61	61 724	58	59 [illegible]
Fibre tessili artific.	33	2 026 295	30	1 671 809	30	1 165 939	30	1 156 149	29	809 [illegible]
Abbigliamento	227	111 175	253	102 296	233	88 592	186	77 202	182	72 [illegible]
Cuoio	113	143 087	122	137 892	109	124 510	90	104 730	93	104 [illegible]
Calzature e lavorati cuoio	131	114 667	142	116 581	133	108 109	121	98 003	110	91 [illegible]
Legnami	325	309 352	298	296 879	346	269 720	319	262 845	294	245 [illegible]
Edilizie ed affini	267	691 545	232	698 909	275	540 107	232	420 197	461	140 [illegible]
Calce, cementi e gesso	304	668 624	315	680 543	401	631 290	172	391 243	351	341 [illegible]
Ceramiche e vetro	225	212 874	236	197 610	229	160 238	218	136 [illegible]	215	139 [illegible]
Poligrafiche	64	100 536	63	105 273	56	78 [illegible]	49	80 029	52	86 [illegible]
Stoppini, pastai e affini	325	629 256	327	655 431	329	609 945	314	537 453	294	468 [illegible]
Vari (legno, affini)	347	331 699	323	315 082	319	300 298	307	267 849	145	244 [illegible]
Terra, Pietre, Arenarie	135	196 385	136	197 330	140	154 020	148	161 769	137	133 [illegible]
Agricole alimentari	472	772 953	472	818 747	415	499 435	390	455 [illegible]	396	451 [illegible]
Zuccherine, dolci e affini	143	1 114 560	163	1 089 337	154	1 097 578	135	1 [illegible]	135	1 011 [illegible]
Prodotti chimici	1 168	5 683 196	1 224	5 370 937	1 136	4 835 409	1 049	4 [illegible]	956	4 [illegible]
Carta	193	811 458	199	810 135	182	666 291	181	282 486	174	242 [illegible]
Grafiche	272	105 153	262	95 256	277	97 548	261	86 434	254	81 [illegible]
Editoriali	233	121 347	231	116 045	243	103 902	199	105 [illegible]	201	104 [illegible]
Librerie e affini	75	79 242	79	81 754	78	80 193	73	80 166	77	87 [illegible]
Gas e acquedotti	132	1 330 516	136	1 341 391	140	1 222 873	141	1 [illegible]	138	1 [illegible]
Elettrotecniche	72	97 631	75	86 921	71	109 752	74	108 [illegible]	75	122 [illegible]
Sportivo-affini	585	630 382	594	548 707	551	299 908	507	220 [illegible]	476	230 [illegible]
Industrie varie	498	1 303 796	529	1 156 739	493	946 952	455	963 [illegible]	421	867 [illegible]
Immobiliari urbane	4 472	3 411 723	6 619	4 224 591	5 668	4 150 011	5 199	3 [illegible]	4 752	3 [illegible]
Trasporti marittimi	130	2 545 681	128	2 491 580	112	2 [illegible]	116	2 [illegible]	113	2 [illegible]
Ferroviarie e navig. lacuale	186	824 468	186	863 772	193	834 [illegible]	190	839 [illegible]	187	895 [illegible]
Trasporti aerei	5	151 700	5	152 700	5	152 700	4	147 700	3	42 [illegible]
Trasporti automobil.	445	194 249	453	192 907	475	183 [illegible]	447	166 112	428	151 [illegible]
Ausiliari dei trasporti e trasporti vari	169	103 [illegible]	190	101 251	186	101 [illegible]	196	97 [illegible]	164	90 [illegible]
Comunicazioni diffus.	9	1 [illegible]	9	1 [illegible]	10	1 [illegible]	10	999 [illegible]	11	965 [illegible]
Alberghiere	527	430 [illegible]	524	467 [illegible]	583	464 872	551	430 [illegible]	518	427 [illegible]
Commerciali	3 215	2 087 270	3 237	1 [illegible]	3 126	1 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	1 [illegible]
Istituti di cura	104	95 498	110	93 [illegible]	109	92 661	104	87 [illegible]	105	90 [illegible]
Istituti privati di istruzione	41	12 527	42	20 [illegible]	38	19 [illegible]	44	21 [illegible]	39	20 [illegible]
Imprese agricole	1 149	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	936	1 [illegible]	846	1 [illegible]
Società diverse	135	71 [illegible]	137	67 [illegible]	178	44 [illegible]	179	69 [illegible]	182	74 [illegible]
Totale	28 109	70 444 341	27 062	61 785 770	24 630	44 619 [illegible]	22 563	36 [illegible]	20 [illegible]	33 [illegible]

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3. Risultati dei bilanci delle Società per azioni (a)

a. Bilanci chiusi dal 1-7-1939 al 30-6-1940

Categorie di Società / Classi di capitale	Totale bilanci pubblicati: N.	Totale bilanci pubblicati: Capitale versato — Migl. di lire	Società attive: N.	Società attive: Capitale versato — Ammontare — Migl. di lire	Società attive: Utile — Ammontare — Migl. di lire	Società attive: Utile — % sul capitale versato — Tot.	Società attive: Utile — % sul capitale versato — Soc. attive	Società passive: N.	Società passive: Capitale versato — Ammontare — Migl. di lire	Società passive: Perdita — Ammontare — Migl. di lire	Società passive: Perdita — % sul capitale versato — Tot.	Società passive: Perdita — % sul capitale versato — Soc. pass.
Ripartizione per categorie												
Banche	143	2 454 744	131	2 381 104	157 437	6,15	6,61	10	24 640	12 421	50,40	50,41
Finanziarie	1065	2 276 571	771	2 227 196	202 779	9,11	9,11	35	48 714	1 847	3,79	3,79
Assicurazioni	71	611 430	63	606 984	106 713	17,61	17,61	8	5 462	535	9,80	9,81
Industrie	536	2 251 722	389	2 042 542	223 558	10,15	10,94	186	161 180	28 331	17,57	17,58
Metallurgiche	158	4 980 025	119	4 941 440	329 387	6,67	6,67	34	63 597	2 904	4,56	4,61
Meccaniche	1 161	3 970 809	772	3 736 833	399 234	10,03	10,74	369	254 416	22 865	8,98	8,98
Elettriche	234	11 047 939	189	10 899 911	936 810	8,45	8,60	25	156 027	9 961	6,39	6,35
Seta	128	212 763	81	188 241	12 117	5,69	6,44	42	24 522	1 665	6,78	6,77
Cotone	291	1 621 933	232	1 572 865	176 143	12,17	12,50	59	49 259	3 186	6,51	6,76
Lana	84	607 081	67	513 801	59 477	8,50	11,57	17	93 280	5 091	1,58	5,48
Tessili vari	323	785 146	248	447 452	51 765	6,53	10,08	109	77 686	10 142	7,78	11,09
Cappelli	53	81 275	31	61 667	3 381	4,16	5,48	24	19 608	1 651	2,81	4,32
Fibre tessili artificiali	27	1 181 049	23	1 151 249	101 834	8,60	8,84	4	29 800	4 138	8,41	13,89
Abbigliamento	133	68 267	75	57 468	4 622	6,74	8,04	58	13 099	1 167	1,70	10,11
Cuoio	74	106 453	61	91 453	12 174	11,43	13,03	13	6 960	879	8,14	12,40
Calzature e lavoro cuoio	92	86 271	55	68 158	4 517	5,24	6,63	37	18 113	1 801	2,09	9,94
Legnami	729	224 361	145	187 098	14 781	7,87	7,90	81	37 264	4 530	2,02	12,15
Edilizie e affini	462	516 807	243	317 249	42 440	8,31	13,37	222	119 556	11 977	9,06	10,02
Vetro, ceramiche e affini	208	560 645	179	509 980	50 739	8,83	9,95	109	50 715	3 790	6,68	7,47
Chimiche e affini	187	422 095	128	369 261	39 624	9,25	10,73	59	52 924	4 346	7,85	8,21
Carta	48	63 563	26	53 973	7 330	9,89	9,87	14	9 590	2 019	3,15	21,06
Mezzi, posta e affini	228	511 959	173	466 214	43 392	8,45	9,31	58	45 745	3 411	6,67	7,39
Vini liquori e affini	118	224 609	76	203 263	15 253	6,77	7,45	42	21 346	1 525	6,68	7,13
Birra, bevande e acque gassate	158	170 872	60	145 631	11 962	7,00	8,21	38	25 041	2 180	3,04	8,70
Alimentari diversi	287	348 587	181	300 435	36 879	8,23	10,52	106	48 152	6 326	1,59	13,13
Zuccheri, dolci e affini	117	167 691	77	129 963	106 462	11,11	11,14	40	37 728	9 308	8,39	11,27
Prodotti chimici	628	4 100 824	568	3 929 551	393 287	9,58	10,01	262	176 272	14 577	8,81	8,46
Carta	144	531 400	119	519 112	53 877	10,14	10,38	31	12 288	980	8,19	7,98
Gomma	180	68 739	115	45 214	2 095	3,84	4,63	65	23 525	2 218	3,21	9,43
Editoria	134	99 514	68	73 910	4 907	6,93	6,64	70	25 604	1 925	3,91	7,52
Giornali e riviste	56	35 368	22	8 620	573	6,65	6,65	37	26 748	10 803	38,97	37,36
Luce e bevande	124	1 151 427	87	1 107 800	63 819	5,31	5,76	37	43 627	2 039	6,96	6,67
Edili e navali	58	101 565	28	82 658	6 788	8,11	8,21	30	18 907	1 541	1,57	7,66
Costruzioni	282	164 413	146	122 698	9 663	5,91	7,87	126	41 919	6 665	7,83	15,89
Industrie varie	330	859 447	184	800 980	125 711	14,63	15,69	146	49 308	6 220	6,28	12,61
Immobiliari urbane	4 241	3 574 980	2 711	2 741 362	120 819	3,38	4,41	1 530	833 618	33 626	3,94	4,03
Trasporti marittimi	91	2 391 287	67	2 363 243	150 199	6,49	6,35	24	28 044	3 759	0,16	13,41
Ferrotramvie e navigazione interna	155	852 875	70	628 850	36 104	4,86	5,63	85	224 024	16 184	1,93	6,39
Trasporti aerei	6	162 700	3	136 200	5 018	3,11	2,20	3	12 500	176	0,14	1,40
Trasporti automobilistici	297	137 647	175	109 699	8 140	5,38	7,42	123	27 913	2 388	1,73	8,41
Ausiliari del traffico e trasporti complementari	135	80 661	63	63 906	4 020	4,69	6,29	73	19 756	2 830	1,38	14,33
Commerciali diverse	8	941 062	8	941 062	64 956	6,90	6,90	—	—	—	—	—
Alberghiere	454	427 283	127	164 271	3 300	0,77	2,01	377	263 008	21 317	4,99	8,11
Diverse	2 969	1 251 867	1 815	1 033 124	102 344	8,25	9,91	1 056	218 541	20 594	2,94	10,17
Esattorie di cose	76	71 466	43	32 726	1 882	2,63	5,33	27	15 740	944	1,35	5,94
Istituti privati d'istruzione	83	11 420	19	4 986	151	2,36	2,87	21	6 440	173	1,15	2,65
Imprese agricole	722	1 377 827	413	180 424	29 731	3,28	6,37	309	197 253	17 573	1,68	4,42
Società diverse	126	43 799	58	49 953	3 352	6,72	6,71	68	13 846	1 307	2,39	10,09
Totale	**16 780**	**54 064 286**	**10 538**	**49 998 807**	**4 375 544**	**8,89**	**9,74**	**6 242**	**4 065 581**	**389 294**	**0,65**	**9,49**
Ripartizione per entità di capitale												
Fino a L. 50 mila	1 756	14 380	833	6 194	1 832	13,63	29,61	923	7 487	4 606	32,94	61,53
Da L. 50 mila a L. 100 mila	834	71 771	436	8 438	1 660	19,38	19,69	398	7 847	2 762	26,87	32,20
Da L. 100 mila a L. 200 mila	1 491	64 528	943	34 592	4 336	8,31	12,53	696	30 455	7 578	11,78	21,89
Da L. 200 mila a L. 500 mila	1 874	167 947	1 004	89 501	9 612	5,53	10,74	870	78 439	12 679	7,53	16,34
Da L. 500 mila a L. 1 milione	2 464	436 814	1 453	270 239	17 526	3,83	6,48	1 011	166 585	27 883	6,11	16,61
Da L. 1 milione a L. 2 milioni	2 751	1 105 394	1 590	723 166	42 869	4,34	5,92	961	379 911	38 920	3,52	10,23
Da L. 2 milioni a L. 5 milioni	2 807	3 965 815	1 715	1 432 875	92 666	6,01	6,53	792	642 445	99 338	6,35	14,90
Da L. 5 milioni a L. 10 milioni	2 142	5 442 288	1 660	4 260 099	337 269	6,28	7,92	482	1 182 689	81 104	3,48	6,83
Da L. 10 milioni a L. 20 milioni	992	3 987 560	880	3 526 328	229 290	7,47	9,09	62	461 232	42 299	3,43	9,14
Da L. 20 milioni a L. 50 milioni	853	4 902 703	807	4 673 384	454 520	9,28	10,16	26	434 353	40 445	8,42	9,31
Da L. 50 milioni a L. 100 milioni	536	4 660 592	472	4 366 646	500 063	10,13	11,45	8	293 900	9 194	0,20	3,13
Da L. 100 milioni a L. 500 milioni	230	5 465 613	69	3 180 613	890 382	5,84	9,46	4	360 000	12 172	0,22	3,38
Da L. 500 milioni a L. 1 miliardo	43	7 064 050	43	7 064 050	581 472	8,23	8,23	—	—	—	—	—
Oltre L. 1 miliardo	18	6 269 210	18	6 269 210	573 798	4,45	9,15	—	—	—	—	—
Altre (Amministrazioni statali, Istituti di emissione, Istituti internazionali, Stabilimenti di pena)	14	12 797 843	14	12 797 843	1 089 267	8,87	8,87	—	—	—	—	—
	1	—	1	—	162	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totale	**16 780**	**54 064 286**	**10 538**	**49 998 807**	**4 375 544**	**8,89**	**9,74**	**6 242**	**4 065 581**	**389 294**	**0,65**	**9,49**

(a) Dati raccolti dall'Associazione fra le Società Italiane per azioni. Per i risultati dei bilanci chiusi di liquidazione vedasi il paragrafo n. 4 alle pagg. 33 e seguenti.

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3. Risultati dei bilanci delle Società per azioni

b. Bilanci chiusi dal 1-7-1940 al 30-6-1941

Categorie di Società Classi di capitale	Totale bilanci pubblicati		Società attive					Società passive				
				Capitale versato	Utile				Capitale versato	Perdita		
	N.	Capitale versato Migl. di lire	N.	Ammontare Migl. di lire	Ammontare Migl. di lire	% sul capitale versato Tot.	% sul capitale versato Soc. attive	N.	Ammontare Migl. di lire	Ammontare Migl. di lire	% sul capitale versato Tot.	% sul capitale versato Soc. passive
Ripartizione per categorie												
Banche	137	2 732 238	126	2 511 139	167 219	6,65	6,65	4	21 202	1 171	5,52	5,52
Assicurazioni	109	2 266 670	66	2 184 843	203 654	9,32	9,32	34	71 512	1 859	2,60	2,60
Agricole industriali	65	699 356	60	599 399	108 525	17,37	17,37	5	5 956	234	3,93	3,93
Edilizie	346	2 407 447	142	2 107 967	227 901	9,61	10,81	206	299 491	36 433	1,51	12,16
Metallurgiche	157	3 364 133	126	3 241 403	416 305	7,16	7,84	33	122 729	9 049	6,59	7,37
Meccaniche	1242	4 296 141	867	3 980 981	444 410	10,32	11,16	365	225 160	22 934	8,57	9,77
Elettriche	220	11 081 429	155	10 891 415	962 194	8,24	8,84	20	123 187	29 679	9,27	24,09
Varie	114	579 229	70	539 771	53 869	7,15	9,68	19	19 456	1 825	1,67	9,33
Cotoniere	311	1 443 894	244	1 410 362	203 697	14,04	14,38	27	33 532	1 223	0,12	3,54
Laniere	80	619 146	74	603 267	72 736	11,12	11,69	16	16 921	432	0,46	2,77
Tessili varie	279	599 619	264	527 224	71 841	13,03	13,27	158	63 586	4 317	0,82	7,19
Cappelli	62	78 597	40	49 236	3 756	4,14	7,63	22	29 347	1 860	1,96	6,79
Fibre tessili artificiali	23	1 092 649	19	1 086 389	121 380	11,11	11,18	4	6 260	426	0,04	6,81
Abbigliamento	137	86 386	93	80 477	6 427	7,43	7,98	50	10 814	1 213	1,11	11,22
Cuoio	89	123 900	75	111 757	15 762	12,71	14,11	31	12 279	2 684	5,54	21,86
Calzature e lavorazione cuoio	89	84 462	59	77 402	6 644	7,87	8,58	33	7 060	599	0,71	8,48
Legnami	270	503 270	169	235 457	23 143	4,58	9,77	53	35 799	3 859	1,53	10,78
Bellliche e affini	490	939 459	258	316 823	40 574	7,94	12,80	221	592 555	15 341	3,21	4,59
Calce, cemento e gesso	307	694 508	172	489 591	49 919	5,54	10,21	135	95 447	12 846	2,09	13,46
Ceramiche e vetro	158	321 459	124	231 756	38 436	9,84	16,59	65	28 823	4 378	1,15	15,19
Carta	47	97 259	20	61 053	6 240	12,14	13,81	8	6 300	809	1,21	13,08
Stagnol, metal p. stampati	130	524 264	103	491 258	63 921	9,56	9,56	33	33 075	2 164	0,41	6,54
Vini, liquori e affini	130	273 240	90	267 760	20 720	7,73	7,89	30	15 720	1 749	10,44	11,10
Birre, bevande e acque gassate	132	177 404	75	160 092	13 745	8,13	8,29	27	17 346	1 630	9,46	9,91
Agricole alimentari	305	614 352	212	580 849	63 394	10,31	11,44	58	43 630	6 120	1,06	14,03
Zuccherifici, alcool e affini	125	1 070 954	94	938 305	101 883	10,33	10,87	31	42 535	3 910	0,33	9,19
Prodotti alimentari	693	3 913 894	561	3 760 913	281 048	8,47	9,20	262	132 179	13 330	4,24	9,73
Carta	170	622 127	118	450 260	80 045	13,73	13,84	33	171 438	2 921	0,47	1,64
Grafici	198	73 960	119	43 134	2 167	2,96	4,96	79	30 826	2 962	3,29	9,39
Editoriali	141	91 870	26	35 145	4 285	8,84	6,40	71	21 727	2 746	3,04	12,64
Mercantili e varie	61	26 464	16	12 620	770	4,47	5,99	45	63 774	5 442	0,21	4,21
Gas e acquedotti	121	1 209 295	91	1 164 163	99 503	7,46	7,69	29	45 132	1 099	0,08	2,43
Idroelettriche	53	109 257	23	59 200	1 964	6,96	3,32	30	47 057	2 958	0,69	5,09
Sportive	105	229 833	55	184 156	7 411	3,35	4,32	50	45 677	10 903	3,74	16,60
Industrie varie	323	870 191	193	741 373	108 395	10,09	14,21	130	128 818	7 734	0,88	3,64
Immobiliari urbane	4525	3 476 303	2 600	2 726 775	149 182	5,11	4,39	1 027	461 621	33 468	0,91	3,11
Trasporti terrestri	89	2 368 589	71	2 339 530	156 316	6,66	6,83	18	29 059	2 931	0,13	10,09
Servizi tecnici e navigazione locale	154	863 762	61	824 413	30 329	3,67	4,11	80	220 774	28 660	1,07	12,98
Trasporti aerei	5	107 700	4	102 200	4 802	3,14	3,79	1	500	5	...	0,71
Trasporti automobilistici	318	141 583	193	102 499	8 581	3,13	4,33	121	38 985	3 679	2,43	8,64
Ausiliari del traffico e trasporti complementari	121	96 541	85	79 811	5 000	3,34	6,27	61	14 775	2 391	2,47	23,41
Cinematografici e teatrali	41	1 026 890	31	1 021 890	67 600	6,59	6,62	1	5 000	250	0,05	1,63
Alberghiere	456	431 548	302	302 552	2 194	0,46	0,74	314	336 472	32 484	8,09	9,56
Commerciali	3 136	1 223 061	1 845	1 079 330	120 809	9,23	11,19	1 291	198 501	21 473	1,15	14,34
Istituti di cura	87	80 514	42	58 993	1 981	2,44	3,36	45	21 521	1 439	1,87	6,77
Istituti privati d'istruzione	44	14 157	25	8 060	243	2,72	3,...	19	6 097	197	2,09	1,39
Immobiliari agricole	730	1 233 263	533	1 201 869	44 112	4,33	3,81	171	283 888	14 [illegible]	1,16	5,67
Società diverse	130	61 060	44	42 222	3 058	4,17	2,45	56	17 [illegible]	926	1,12	7,44
Totale	**17 960**	**55 553 033**	**10 809**	**50 949 298**	**4 614 607**	**8,34**	**9,06**	**6 931**	**4 384 764**	**326 842**	**0,61**	**9,29**
Ripartizione per entità di capitale												
Fino a [illegible]	2 [illegible]	15 [illegible]	921	7 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	18,94	27,78	1 [illegible]	3 279	[illegible]	10,11	23,34
da [illegible] a [illegible]	1 [illegible]	17 [illegible]	521	9 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	14,03	21,27	899	6 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	11,01	32,39
" " [illegible] " [illegible]	1 [illegible]	21 [illegible]	723	35 [illegible]	4 [illegible]	9,73	13,58	693	20 [illegible]	[illegible]	12,63	14,89
" " [illegible] " [illegible]	1 [illegible]	122 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	91 [illegible]	10 [illegible]	8,01	11,47	634	60 [illegible]	14 [illegible]	9,41	11,43
" " [illegible] " [illegible]	2 [illegible]	456 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	376 [illegible]	39 [illegible]	8,04	[illegible]	[illegible] 1 [illegible]	204 [illegible]	26 [illegible]	8,45	11,57
" " [illegible] " [illegible]	2 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	721 [illegible]	85 [illegible]	8,93	9,73	[illegible] 1 [illegible]	436 [illegible]	39 [illegible]	1,48	9,11
" " [illegible] " 1 milione	3 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9,43	[illegible]	[illegible]	740 [illegible]	65 [illegible]	2,51	[illegible]
" " [illegible] " [illegible]	2 [illegible]	5 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	4 [illegible]	[illegible]	8,79	9,03	964	1 [illegible]	72 [illegible]	1,55	[illegible]
" " [illegible] " 10 "	299	[illegible]	211	[illegible]	[illegible]	8,52	[illegible]	64	[illegible]	33 [illegible]	1,11	[illegible]
" " [illegible] " 25 "	262	[illegible]	201	[illegible]	[illegible]	10,18	10,34	31	[illegible]	43 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" " [illegible] " 50 "	126	[illegible]	114	[illegible]	[illegible]	10,38	11,43	12	[illegible]	22 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" " [illegible] " 100 "	71	[illegible]	64	[illegible]	[illegible]	8,55	8,59	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" " [illegible] " 500 "	44	[illegible]	43	[illegible]	[illegible]	9,67	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" " [illegible] " 500 "	17	[illegible]	17	[illegible]	[illegible]	7,17	[illegible]	—	—	—	—	—
oltre [illegible]	15	[illegible]	14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	—	—	—
Interamente rimborsate	1	—	1	—	[illegible]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totale	**17 960**	**55 553 033**	**10 809**	**50 949 298**	**4 614 607**	**8,34**	**9,06**	**6 931**	**4 384 764**	**326 842**	**0,61**	**9,29**

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

4. Risultati dei bilanci finali di liquidazione pubblicati nell'anno 1940 (a)

Categoria — Classi di capitale	Società considerate		Liquidazioni chiuse con								Perdita o guadagno netto	
			perdita totale del capitale		utile o avanzo netto							
					in totale			di cui con rimborso pari o superiore al capitale versato				
	N.	Capitale versato — Migliaia di lire	N.	Capitale versato — Migliaia di lire	N.	Ammontare — Migliaia di lire	% del capitale versato	N.	Ammontare — Migliaia di lire		Ammontare — Migliaia di lire	% del capitale versato
a. Ripartizione per categorie economiche												
Banche	13	30 400	10	38 800	2	285	19,6	—	—		39 151	99,4
Finanziarie	4	3 100	3	3 100	1	27	0,5	—	—		3 163	99,2
Assicurazioni	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
Estrattive	16	5 909	14	5 129	2	643	10,2	—	—		5 308	99,3
Metallurgiche	4	5 663	3	1 653	1	748	13,2	—	—		4 900	86,6
Meccaniche	37	17 637	26	6 021	13	1 240	9,9	1	5		13 857	99,1
Elettriche	6	5 000	6	3 070	2	69	2,3	—	—		4 624	99,5
Seta	4	700	3	380	1	5	1,3	—	—		395	98,7
Cotone	10	16 415	5	6 109	1	7 048	42,9	—	—		9 362	57,1
Lane	1	60	—	—	1	3	10,0	—	—		27	90,0
Tessili varie	13	621	10	470	3	86	13,9	1	3		543	86,1
Cappelli	1	30	1	30	—	—	—	—	—		30	100,0
Fibre tessili artificiali	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
Abbigliamento	9	360	5	295	4	22	6,9	—	—		346	93,0
Calzature	2	300	1	5	1	66	22,2	—	—		217	72,2
Calzature e lavorazione cuoio	3	240	1	25	2	13	5,6	—	—		228	93,0
Legnami	10	1 630	6	1 508	2	122	7,3	—	—		1 513	92,5
Edilizie e affini	80	17 907	19	8 393	21	7 452	41,6	1	102		10 515	58,4
Cave, miniere e gas	7	22 645	5	22 180	2	26	0,2	—	—		22 589	99,8
Cemento e vetro	3	613	2	487	1	18	3,4	—	—		506	97,6
Fibre	1	60	1	60	—	—	—	—	—		60	100,0
Mineral, pietre e affini	4	331	3	241	1	67	21,8	—	—		241	78,2
Vetr. lignei e affini	6	1 210	4	916	2	443	32,6	—	—		1 277	74,2
Varie tessili, scuoi, gomme	3	620	1	320	2	25	2,9	—	—		602	96,0
Agricole alimentari	19	23 399	10	3 408	9	2 525	10,4	3	30		20 781	89,2
Zuccheri, dolci e affini	5	872	2	72	3	61	10,7	—	—		811	93,2
Prodotti chimici	23	11 150	14	2 256	7	5 060	45,6	1	1 000		5 993	53,4
Carta	3	227	1	20	1	22	9,7	—	—		231	90,3
Grafici	4	815	4	815	—	—	—	—	—		815	100,0
Editori	9	308	7	244	2	21	6,8	—	—		331	93,2
Giornali e riviste	7	811	6	801	1	4	0,5	—	—		805	99,2
Gas e acquedotti	3	414	1	20	2	295	71,2	1	200		119	28,7
Diritti reali	2	110	1	100	1	5	4,6	—	—		105	95,4
Sportività	23	3 924	17	2 809	6	980	24,7	2	250		2 994	76,3
Industrie varie	17	10 653	9	3 628	8	4 304	40,3	—	—		6 865	59,7
Immobiliari urbane	80	26 530	26	6 679	52	23 194	65,3	19	13 031		12 312	34,6
Trasporti marittimi	6	9 060	2	2 160	4	9 720	107,4	3	9 719	1	60	2,4
Portuali e servizi fluvio lacuali	2	300	1	11	1	768	256,0	1	268	1	329	96,0
Trasporti aerei	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
Trasporti automobilistici	10	1 179	4	518	2	146	12,3	—	—		1 030	87,3
Navi, fari, chiatte, rimorchi	8	2 624	5	359	3	2 903	110,6	2	2 700	1	79	3,0
Corrispondenze telegrafiche	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
Alberghiere	9	3 881	5	377	4	2 635	67,9	1	25		1 806	46,5
Commerciali	184	40 093	115	21 148	68	5 576	26,5	12	2 153		24 [illegible]	57,3
Istituti di cura	4	320	4	320	—	—	—	—	—		320	100,0
Istituti privati finanziari	4	200	3	170	1	62	31,0	—	—		197	98,5
Imprese agricole	13	4 965	8	3 614	5	663	13,4	—	—		4 309	86,6
Società diverse	19	32 152	16	31 936	3	45	0,1	—	—		32 066	99,9
Totale	**645**	**314 000**	**390**	**176 930**	**252**	**78 328**	**24,9**	**69**	**35 063**		**285 758**	**75,1**
1939	598	435 [illegible]	418	295 [illegible]	218	161 [illegible]	54,5	37	16 [illegible]		324 [illegible]	18,4
1938	616	151 [illegible]	188	130 [illegible]	243	112 [illegible]	74,8	44	48 [illegible]		409 [illegible]	73,4
b. Ripartizione per entità di capitale												
Sino a L. 1 — 10 mila	164	1 [illegible]	115	911	49	239	21,3	10	100		1 [illegible]	12,7
Da L. 10 001 a 25 mila	30	573	17	224	13	139	13,6	1	20		181	36,4
» 25 001 » 50 »	102	4 250	59	2 [illegible]	43	1 029	24,2	5	267		3 229	75,4
» 50 001 » 100 »	91	6 140	24	3 200	32	1 879	29,1	6	570		6 267	70,9
» 100 001 » 250 »	96	16 [illegible]	47	7 [illegible]	49	3 047	38,4	6	1 224		11 [illegible]	61,6
» 250 001 » 500 »	54	21 720	30	12 120	26	5 582	26,2	4	2 038		16 [illegible]	73,8
» 500 001 » 1 milione	57	40 056	30	16 433	17	5 280	27,2	2	1 480		23 [illegible]	73,8
» 1 000 001 » 5 milioni	43	113 [illegible]	21	85 437	22	49 [illegible]	46,4	8	29 191		63 [illegible]	56,7
» 5 000 001 » 10	6	26 932	2	10 564	2	8 549	31,7	—	—		18 [illegible]	68,3
» 10 000 001 » 25 »	3	61 000	2	43 000	1	18	—	—	—		61 [illegible]	[illegible]
» 25 000 001 » 50 »	1	30 000	1	30 000	—	—	—	—	—		30 000	100,0
» 50 000 001 » 100 »	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
» 100 000 001 » 250 »	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
» 250 000 001 » 500 »	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
oltre 500 000 000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
Totale	**645**	**314 000**	**393**	**176 930**	**252**	**78 328**	**24,9**	**69**	**35 063**		**285 758**	**75,1**

(a) Vedansi le note (a) e (b) del prospetto n. 1 a pag. 25.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

I. Risultati dei bilanci finali di liquidazione pubblicati nell'anno 1940 (a)

Anni di costituzione o di liquidazione	Società considerate		Liquidazioni chiuse con							
			perdita totale del capitale		utili netti				perdite	
					in totale		di cui società che pari o superiori al capitale versato			
	N.	Capitale versato — Migliaia di lire	N.	Capitale versato — Migliaia di lire	N.	Ammontare — Migliaia di lire	% della colonna precedente	N.	Ammontare — Migliaia di lire	Ammontare — Migliaia di lire	% della colonna precedente

(a) Ripartizione secondo l'anno di costituzione

1873	1	2 000	1	2 000							
1879	1	375			1	705	188,0	1	705	2 000	100,0
1883	1	100			1	85	85,0			280	280,0
1888	1	5 000			1	4 700	47,0			—	—
1892	1	600			1	379	79,6			970	161,7
1901	1	30			1	30	100,0	1	30	180	600,0
1904	1	1 000	1	1 000							
1905	2	2 200	2	2 200						1 000	100,0
1906	1	8 000			1	4 500	56,3			2 200	100,0
1907	1	20 000	1	20 000						3 400	17,0
1909	3	5 536	1	5 000	2	536	9,9	1	24	20 000	100,0
1910	2	4 986	1	36	1	4 850	97,3	1	4 850	5 186	94,1
1911	1	475	1	475						36	0,7
1912	1	100			1	247	97,3	1	200	475	100,0
1916	1	105	1	105						153	58,3
1917	2	41 000	1	20 000	1	16				105	100,0
1918	2	32 000	2	32 000						61 984	309,9
1919	4	4 709	2	2 660	2	1 570	33,3			32 000	100,0
1920	7	11 062	1	368	4	6 647	83,8			3 339	46,7
1921	6	5 242	6	4 010	2	699	13,3			5 277	36,2
1922	8	5 750	3	1 308	3	1 824	32,6	1	2 000	1 543	48,2
1923	7	4 282	7	2 082		50	1,0			3 876	67,8
1924	15	16 340	6	7 185	3	3 653	72,4			4 723	39,9
1925	11	10 540	4	3 130	7	7 668	72,8	1	590	12 688	77,6
1926	21	36 342	12	6 440	9	14 933	41,9	3	5 870	3 893	27,1
1927	16	14 900	12	12 158	4	2 832	19,8	3	6 720	15 579	27,1
1928	26	16 035	12	10 927	2	2 127	13,3	2	2 700	12 161	48,1
1929	23	3 122	14	2 567	6	2 033	18,7			13 900	55,2
1930	31	13 926	19	8 085	11	2 431	17,3	1	35	4 304	30,6
1931	30	13 386	25	2 741	5	8 222	61,4	1	50	11 497	85,9
1932	29	3 425	25	1 081	4	420	12,3	1	6 174	5 164	150,8
1933	26	6 000	23	2 336	13	1 227	20,4	1	111	5 105	85,1
1934	30	9 285	22	6 160	15	1 684	18,1			3 779	40,7
1935	36	1 742	36	344	10	365	20,9	2	285	7 601	81,9
1936	62	4 722	38	2 041	27	1 063	22,5	2	249	1 377	29,2
1937	74	4 601	41	2 034	25	1 430	31,1	2	1 067	2 959	64,3
1938	30	2 938	26	1 488	24	636	21,6	2	174	3 190	108,6
1939	62	6 600	36	1 027	26	1 268	44,7	2	117	2 309	78,1
1940	22	2 298	14	206	8	1 897	82,6	2	33	2 332	101,5
1941	3	50	1	30	2	34	68,0	1	1 530	80	160,0
									50	95	190,0
Totale	645	314 086	393	176 820	232	78 328	24,9	49	35 042	333 758	75,1

(b) Ripartizione secondo l'anno di liquidazione

1919	1	100			1	47	47,0			55	55,0
1922	3	10 785	1	2 851	2	1 951	18,1			1 394	12,9
1924	5	6 782	1	800	2	1 195	17,6			1 387	19,7
1926	2	1 975	2	1 975						1 587	80,3
1927	2	130	2	130						1 975	100,0
1928	6	12 730	5	7 780	1	3 156	99,2	1	3 156	130	100,0
1929	8	2 262	4	2 260						2 272	99,5
1930	9	9 619	7	6 952	2	307	8,2			2 282	100,9
1931	11	8 870	11	8 870						9 812	80,3
1932	17	37 727	12	29 122	5	6 143	76,2	2	1 100	8 870	100,0
1933	35	29 061	11	8 809	7	3 961	11,3	2	3 625	31 344	83,1
1934	22	31 365	19	30 860	3	438	1,4	1	50	25 280	80,7
1935	24	18 042	18	9 203	6	3 062	16,8			31 367	99,6
1936	37	21 999	26	11 433	11	8 924	37,4	1	313	12 756	83,7
1937	30	19 800	26	6 806	4	12 927	65,3	1	6 497	17 062	77,6
1938	63	17 608	47	5 236	16	6 359	36,1	3	3 307	6 680	38,0
1939	44	46 331	61	37 553	63	6 643	13,7	7	944	12 249	25,3
1940	205	36 025	106	6 398	99	23 627	66,0	26	14 297	4 730	13,2
										12 404	34,4
Totale	645	314 086	393	176 820	232	78 328	24,9	49	35 042	333 758	75,1

(a) Vedansi nelle col. (4) dei prospetti n. 1 a pag. 33

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

4. Risultati dei bilanci finali di liquidazione pubblicati nell'anno 1941

Categoria — Classi di capitale	Società assoggettate		Liquidazioni chiuse con							Perdita o guadagno netto
			perdita totale del capitale		rimborso netto					
					in totale			di cui con rimborso pari o superiore al capitale versato		
	N.	Capitale versato — Migliaia di lire	N.	Capitale versato — Migliaia di lire	N.	Ammontare — Migliaia di lire	% del capitale versato	N.	Ammontare — Migliaia di lire	Ammontare — Migliaia di lire	% del capitale versato
a. Ripartizione per categorie economiche											
Risorte	2	12 300	2	12 300	—	—	—	—	—	12 300	100,0
Finanziarie	4	1 810	2	740	2	921	53,6	1	50	839	46,4
Assicurazioni	1	700	2	600	1	98	14,0	—	—	672	96,0
Elettriche	14	61 900	10	39 423	4	821	2,0	—	—	40 169	98,0
Metallurgiche	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meccaniche	49	51 248	35	26 778	11	2 986	9,6	2	21	28 270	90,4
Minerarie	3	440	2	240	1	100	27,7	1	100	340	77,4
Varie	5	1 275	2	100	3	799	87,6	—	—	626	5,6
Cotoniere	8	8 840	2	2 740	1	100	1,2	1	100	5 740	98,8
Lane	3	300	—	—	1	277	92,3	2	257	23	7,7
Tessili varie	8	1 017	5	672	1	231	22,7	—	—	786	77,3
Cappelli	3	3 090	1	640	2	2 389	77,3	—	—	701	22,7
Fibre tessili artificiali	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abbigliamento	7	333	5	180	2	26	7,8	—	—	307	92,2
Cuoio	3	2 775	1	2 625	2	17	0,6	—	—	2 725	98,4
Calzature e lavorazione cuoio	8	2 017	7	1 967	1	1	—	—	—	2 016	100,0
Legnami	12	2 313	9	2 045	3	127	5,7	1	5	2 088	94,3
Edilizie e affini	33	9 383	20	5 292	10	2 322	24,9	3	761	7 991	75,1
Vetro, cristallo e affini	12	1 264	8	627	4	196	23,1	—	—	1 095	86,9
Ceramiche e varie	8	2 083	7	1 633	1	45	2,2	—	—	2 038	97,8
Pesca	1	15	—	—	1	11	73,3	—	—	4	26,7
Mugnai, pastai e affini	14	7 147	9	5 644	2	1 503	21,0	1	1 100	5 644	79,0
Vini, liquori e affini	5	123	3	53	2	29	23,6	—	—	94	76,4
Birra, bevande, acque gassate	1	240	1	240	—	—	—	—	—	240	100,0
Agricole alimentari	17	6 496	9	4 900	6	1 135	17,4	1	33	5 361	82,5
Zuccheri, dolci e affini	9	3 813	6	2 340	3	1 119	29,3	—	—	2 694	70,7
Prodotti chimici	26	11 933	20	10 007	6	1 307	11,0	2	1 000	10 626	89,0
Carta	2	108	2	108	—	—	—	—	—	108	100,0
Grafiche	8	1 202	2	380	6	377	31,4	1	85	835	68,6
Editoriali	8	1 059	6	147	2	611	57,7	1	2	448	42,3
Giornali e riviste	4	719	1	200	1	443	61,6	—	—	276	38,4
Cuoio e acquedotti	3	400	1	30	2	163	40,7	1	73	307	69,3
Idro-termali	3	1 606	2	210	1	4	0,4	—	—	1 602	99,6
Agricole	21	4 380	12	1 087	1	170	3,9	1	135	4 190	96,1
Industrie varie	20	1 779	14	1 019	6	423	23,8	1	82	1 356	76,2
Immobiliari urbane	79	34 000	23	7 438	56	20 693	60,9	19	11 771	13 307	39,1
Trasporti marittimi	4	73 120	2	40 120	2	68 285	93,4	1	65 275	4 905	6,7
Portuarie e navigazione interna	2	120	1	111	1	6	5,0	—	—	115	95,0
Trasporti aerei	1	12 000	1	12 000	—	—	—	—	—	12 000	100,0
Trasporti automobilistici	16	1 102	6	571	10	291	26,4	2	23	831	73,6
Autotrasp. e traspt. concess.	9	741	4	431	5	167	22,5	2	100	574	77,5
Comunicazioni elettriche	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alberghiere	16	3 732	11	3 121	5	634	17,0	2	11	3 293	88,2
Commerciali	181	17 211	111	4 628	70	8 478	49,3	14	4 866	8 732	50,7
Istituti di cura	1	9	—	—	1	18	—	1	18	9	100,0
Istituti privati d'istruz.	4	395	1	375	1	23	5,4	1	23	372	94,2
Istituzioni agricole	12	3 745	7	2 146	5	1 696	45,7	3	1 372	2 019	54,3
Società diverse	15	5 353	9	4 503	6	708	13,3	1	53	4 092	76,7
Totale	**687**	**310 878**	**408**	**208 982**	**261**	**119 335**	**38,4**	**85**	**89 331**	**191 543**	**61,6**
1940	641	314 040	348	114 820	317	78 578	24,7	49	55 542	224 714	75,3
1939	603	424 833	335	196 805	338	101 119	23,3	57	16 741	674 811	76,7
b. Ripartizione per entità di capitale											
Fino a L. 10 000	153	1 156	114	899	36	891	42,3	15	414	665	57,6
Da L. 10 001 a 25 000	72	1 303	53	965	19	293	21,0	3	109	1 030	79,4
» » 25 001 » 50 000	91	4 037	69	2 118	42	1 077	28,2	11	522	3 960	71,8
» » 50 001 » 100 000	109	9 068	80	4 660	48	2 400	26,4	8	708	6 968	73,6
» » 100 001 » 250 000	82	14 531	62	7 586	40	5 406	37,2	5	1 919	9 125	62,8
» » 250 001 » 500 000	67	20 355	53	13 536	34	8 153	38,9	6	2 857	19 212	94,1
» » 500 001 » 1 000 000	53	43 444	36	20 858	27	16 922	39,0	8	6 666	36 522	67,0
» » 1 000 001 » 5 000 000	38	79 984	26	57 341	12	17 339	27,1	5	5 867	62 646	78,2
» » 5 000 001 » 10 000 000	2	17 000	2	17 000	—	—	—	—	—	17 000	100,0
» » 10 000 001 » 25 000 000	1	12 000	1	12 000	—	—	—	—	—	12 000	100,0
» » 25 000 001 » 50 000 000	3	102 000	2	72 000	1	67 275	66,0	1	67 275	34 725	34,0
» » 50 000 001 » 100 000 000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
» » 100 000 001 » 250 000 000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
» » 250 000 001 » 500 000 000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oltre 500 000 000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totale	**687**	**310 878**	**408**	**208 982**	**261**	**119 335**	**38,4**	**85**	**89 331**	**191 543**	**61,6**

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4. Risultati dei bilanci finali di liquidazione pubblicati nell'anno 1941

Anni di costituzione e di liquidazione	Società considerate		Liquidazioni chiuse con								Perdite	
			perdita totale del capitale		rimborso netto			di cui con rimborso pari o superiore al capitale versato				
					in totale							
	N.	Capitale versato — Migliaia di lire	N.	Capitale versato — Migliaia di lire	N.	Ammontare — Migliaia di lire	% del capitale versato	N.	Ammontare — Migliaia di lire		Ammontare — Migliaia di lire	% del capitale versato

c. Ripartizione secondo l'anno di costituzione

1882	1	800	1	800	—	—	—	—	—	—	800	100,0
1899	1	10 000	—	—	1	67 275	224,3	1	67 275	1	57 275	114,3
1901	1	500	1	500	—	—	—	—	—	—	500	100,0
1904	1	2 500	—	—	1	2 363	94,5	—	—	—	36	1,5
1905	2	1 423	—	—	1	1 095	76,9	—	—	—	328	23,1
1910	2	1 000	—	—	2	701	69,9	—	—	—	301	30,1
1907	1	600	1	600	—	—	—	—	—	—	600	100,0
1911	1	7 000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 000	100,0
1912	1	300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	300	100,0
1913	1	400	1	400	—	—	—	—	—	—	400	100,0
1915	1	40 000	1	40 000	—	—	—	—	—	—	40 000	100,0
1920	2	930	2	930	—	—	—	—	—	—	930	100,0
1927	2	300	—	—	1	23	7,7	—	—	—	277	92,3
1928	5	6 000	3	6 000	2	1 566	26,1	1	1 000	—	434	7,2
1929	5	8 875	4	8 875	—	—	—	—	—	—	875	100,0
1930	14	8 200	10	6 940	4	1 423	20,5	1	1 000	—	777	11,2
1937	8	5 545	2	5 545	—	—	—	—	—	—	545	100,0
1938	9	6 214	2	4 589	2	1 224	26,7	1	643	—	990	21,6
1939	7	2 970	3	1 136	3	993	87,4	2	280	—	991	87,2
1940	15	13 577	13	12 927	2	996	7,7	—	—	—	650	5,0
1941	36	33 166	13	26 347	13	6 814	25,9	5	4 177	—	7 152	27,1
1942	18	8 837	10	7 932	8	489	6,2	2	162	—	8 349	94,5
1943	14	8 772	14	7 644	6	821	10,7	1	50	—	8 265	94,3
1944	23	6 672	16	4 725	9	3 137	47,0	1	436	—	1 547	23,2
1945	46	32 640	31	8 777	15	3 533	10,8	2	50	—	23 123	70,8
1946	25	10 476	16	4 329	9	5 726	54,7	6	5 917	—	4 733	45,2
1947	62	38 026	44	30 307	14	1 364	3,6	4	67	—	36 662	96,4
1948	27	7 257	20	2 211	7	1 345	18,5	1	500	—	4 912	67,7
1949	45	8 306	22	2 638	23	3 941	47,4	6	1 135	—	4 304	51,8
1950	41	5 364	28	2 852	13	1 885	35,2	2	657	—	1 870	34,8
1951	17	6 046	10	3 050	18	2 054	33,9	3	623	—	3 496	57,8
1952	18	10 213	10	5 540	23	3 403	33,3	3	675	—	7 312	71,6
1953	85	3 764	36	1 499	19	1 411	37,5	1	15	—	2 346	62,3
1954	67	4 356	36	1 288	21	1 883	43,2	1	962	—	2 471	56,7
1955	46	6 323	29	544	19	5 719	90,4	5	4 247	—	1 033	16,3
1940	20	1 472	14	530	19	921	62,7	4	3	—	800	54,3
1941	3	14	—	—	3	11	81,2	2	4	—	2	14,3
Totale	647	310 878	406	208 982	261	119 335	38,4	65	89 231	—	191 543	61,6

d. Ripartizione secondo l'anno di liquidazione

1936	1	30 000	—	—	1	67 275	224,3	1	67 275	—	57 275	114,3
1938	1	50	1	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	100,0
1939	2	248	—	—	2	1 347	644,6	2	1 097	—	1 349	547,0
1940	3	4 110	3	4 110	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 110	100,0
1942	2	10 300	1	10 000	1	33	9,7	—	—	—	10 273	99,8
1943	4	40 690	4	40 690	—	—	—	—	—	—	40 690	100,0
1944	6	7 358	6	7 335	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 335	100,0
1945	10	4 806	9	4 917	1	4	0,1	—	—	—	4 802	99,9
1946	13	14 669	12	14 659	1	13	0,1	1	13	—	14 656	99,9
1947	12	11 701	12	11 701	—	—	—	—	—	—	11 701	100,0
1948	19	16 353	15	12 304	6	2 452	85,9	—	—	—	12 901	84,0
1949	21	19 122	16	17 300	5	1 171	6,1	—	—	—	17 960	93,9
1950	20	7 630	17	4 932	3	2 256	29,6	1	1 500	—	8 430	59,7
1951	36	69 547	32	61 969	6	1 537	2,3	2	400	—	47 910	58,7
1952	41	11 477	19	5 954	22	3 670	42,7	3	900	—	7 102	68,1
1953	133	12 961	25	8 039	32	4 963	90,4	1	50	—	10 098	63,9
1954	62	13 309	47	6 566	30	3 398	78,6	—	—	—	11 171	83,6
1940	192	53 304	98	6 937	94	20 943	69,6	21	7 712	—	12 456	37,4
1941	180	25 070	89	8 879	91	14 554	61,9	52	9 534	—	11 066	44,1
Totale	667	310 878	406	208 982	261	119 335	38,4	65	89 231	—	191 543	61,6

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4. Risultati dei bilanci finali di liquidazione pubblicati nell'anno 1942

Categorie — Classi di capitale	Società considerate		Liquidazioni chiuse con								Ripartiz. % del capitale versato
			perdita totale del capitale		rimborso netto			di cui con rimborso pari o superiore al capitale versato			
					in totale						
	N.	Capitale versato — Migliaia di lire	N.	Capitale versato — Migliaia di lire	N.	Ammontare — Migliaia di lire	% del capitale versato	N.	Ammontare — Migliaia di lire	Ammontare — Migliaia di lire	% del capitale versato

a. Ripartizione per categorie economiche

Banche	13	53 418	7	37 178	6	16 815	31,9	3	1 220	36 983	69,1
Cooperative	7	2 560	3	466	4	1 126	44,0	1	1 000	1 430	55,9
Assicurazioni	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Edilizie	18	6 502	13	5 308	5	724	11,1	—	—	5 778	88,9
Metallurgiche	4	10 170	4	10 170	—	—	—	—	—	10 170	100,0
Minerarie	30	10 139	30	7 522	14	1 324	13,1	1	25	8 813	86,9
Elettriche	6	12 463	2	1 040	6	24 434	39,7	1	100	38 096	60,3
Seta	2	921	1	50	1	309	28,8	—	—	642	67,8
Cotoniere	3	2 700	2	300	1	1 023	37,9	—	—	1 677	62,1
Lane	3	1 173	1	140	2	589	30,3	1	34	581	49,7
Tessili varie	8	4 141	6	2 640	2	606	14,6	—	—	3 534	85,4
Canapifici	2	92	—	—	2	59	65,0	1	15	34	37,0
Fibre tessili artificiali	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abbigliamento	6	680	6	195	2	79	12,0	—	—	531	87,9
Cuoio	2	2 300	2	2 200	—	—	—	—	—	2 700	100,0
Calzature e lavorazione cuoio	8	279	2	84	3	114	47,3	1	100	161	53,5
Legnami	12	3 386	10	1 586	3	636	55,0	1	130	1 550	45,0
Mobilifici e affini	42	25 698	23	3 888	19	3 992	23,9	3	480	24 664	76,1
Carta, cartotecniche e grafiche	9	15 904	6	13 674	4	374	2,3	2	340	15 590	97,7
Chimiche e varie	6	860	5	860	1	4	0,5	—	—	808	99,5
Pelli	4	2 965	3	2 850	1	15	0,7	1	15	2 050	99,3
Mineral. metal. e minerali	6	388	4	465	2	191	51,3	1	20	564	74,7
Vini, liquori e affini	5	5 479	3	5 040	3	333	6,0	2	19	5 148	94,0
Birra, bevande, acque gassate	6	1 960	2	1 610	4	371	14,7	—	—	1 414	85,3
Agricole allevamenti	18	2 600	12	1 943	6	423	15,9	—	—	2 133	84,8
Zucchero, dolci e affini	1	3	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	100,0
Prodotti chimici	32	35 308	17	31 957	15	1 775	5,6	2	79	33 433	93,3
Carta	4	10 520	3	1 520	1	12 380	117,7	1	12 380	1 864	17,7
Gomma	14	1 164	9	779	5	346	29,7	3	245	818	70,3
Edilizi	18	1 333	15	1 173	3	90	6,8	1	41	1 243	93,2
Giornali e riviste	3	2 165	3	2 165	—	—	—	—	—	2 165	100,0
Gas e acquedotti	2	300	1	50	1	34	11,0	—	—	106	35,0
Alberghi	1	90	1	90	—	—	—	—	—	90	100,0
Speculazioni	21	7 844	12	1 615	4	2 942	37,5	—	—	4 932	62,5
Industrie varie	15	997	10	301	5	54	5,4	—	—	777	94,6
Immobiliari urbane	102	27 319	41	9 357	61	16 930	62,0	27	10 979	10 384	38,0
Trasporti marittimi	6	2 068	1	150	5	1 116	54,0	—	—	952	46,0
Ferrotramvie e navigazione interna	4	1 502	3	141	1	58	3,9	—	—	1 461	96,1
Trasporti aerei	1	300	1	300	—	—	—	—	—	300	100,0
Trasporti automobilistici	17	668	12	373	5	282	42,2	1	230	387	57,8
Assic. trasp. stranp. comm.	2	795	2	145	2	1 009	333,2	2	1 009	264	33,2
Immobiliari edilizie	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alberghiere	13	1 593	9	402	4	161	10,1	1	8	1 430	89,9
Commerciali	252	37 286	132	14 777	90	17 091	45,8	16	9 586	23 228	62,3
Istituti di cura	3	530	3	530	—	—	—	—	—	530	100,0
Istituti privati d'istruz.	3	120	3	120	—	—	—	—	—	120	100,0
Imprese agricole	20	5 470	6	1 540	12	3 413	62,4	4	1 800	3 930	71,8
Società diverse	14	2 179	13	2 079	1	8	0,4	—	—	2 171	99,6
Totale	**704**	**281 384**	**482**	**171 078**	**302**	**112 718**	**39,3**	**77**	**60 409**	**344 666**	**68,8**
1941	647	318 878	408	194 982	201	139 221	38,1	61	90 333	291 143	67,6
1940	643	174 845	383	176 109	251	71 334	23,9	49	31 085	231 328	77,3

b. Ripartizione per entità di capitale

Fino a L. 50 mila	179	1 467	124	1 050	52	318	27,2	11	151	1 149	73,3
Da L. 50 mila a 25	71	1 633	46	1 178	23	811	68,1	8	456	819	49,9
» 25 » » 50 »	118	5 066	83	3 803	36	1 634	29,4	12	470	4 150	70,6
» 50 » » 100 »	126	11 085	69	5 516	57	3 875	31,3	11	1 154	7 410	64,7
» 100 » » 250 »	101	16 283	57	10 358	44	6 412	39,3	15	2 917	17 801	96,5
» 250 » » 500 »	76	29 151	38	14 983	38	9 790	33,6	3	1 654	19 343	66,4
» 500 » » 1 milione	53	39 566	16	11 020	26	21 146	54,7	15	12 096	27 900	42,2
» 1 » » 2 milioni	31	77 641	21	69 554	12	17 868	23,0	2	9 100	39 823	57,8
» 2 » » 5 »	2	17 530	1	8 530	1	12 381	70,6	1	12 381	5 149	29,4
» 5 » » 10 »	4	30 000	2	25 000	2	15 971	53,3	—	—	54 029	77,2
» 10 » » 25 »	1	30 000	1	30 000	1	24 000	80,0	—	—	6 000	20,0
» 25 » » 100 »	1	60 000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 000	100,0
» 100 » » 500 »	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
oltre 500 milioni	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totale	**704**	**281 384**	**482**	**171 078**	**302**	**112 718**	**39,3**	**77**	**60 409**	**344 666**	**68,8**

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

1. Risultati dei bilanci finali di liquidazione pubblicati nell'anno 1942

Anni di costituzione o di liquidazione	Società considerate		Liquidazioni chiuse con								Perdita o guadagno netto	
			perdita totale del capitale		in utile			di cui con rimborso parti o superiore al capitale versato				
	N.	Capitale versato — Migliaia di lire	N.	Capitale versato — Migliaia di lire	N.	Ammontare — Migliaia di lire	% del capitale versato	N.	Ammontare — Migliaia di lire	% del capitale versato	Ammontare — Migliaia di lire	% del capitale versato

a. Ripartizione secondo l'anno di costituzione

1874	1	200	—	—	1	200	100.0	1	200	—	—	—
1885	1	1 400	1	1 400	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 [illegible]	[illegible]
1891	1	150	1	150	—	—	—	—	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
1892	1	30 000	1	30 000	—	—	—	—	—	—	30 000	100.0
1899	1	2 000	—	—	1	2 100	105.0	1	2 100	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
1904	1	360	1	360	—	—	—	—	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
1905	2	17 000	2	17 000	—	—	—	—	—	—	17 [illegible]	[illegible]
1909	3	194	2	170	1	13	6.3	—	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
1912	4	7 600	3	5 700	2	1 745	22.9	1	1 100	—	5 [illegible]	[illegible]
1918	2	800	—	—	2	839	104.9	1	539	—	39	4.9
1919	1	500	1	500	—	—	—	—	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
1920	2	1 658	2	1 658	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 658	100.0
1921	1	3 500	1	3 500	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 500	100.0
1922	2	4 650	1	2 650	1	3 000	45.6	1	2 000	—	2 [illegible]	[illegible]
1925	2	1 702	1	1 580	1	153	9.7	—	—	—	1 [illegible]	[illegible]
1926	2	30 440	1	30 000	1	210	1.3	—	—	—	29 [illegible]	[illegible]
1927	1	250	1	250	—	—	—	—	—	—	250	100.0
1928	4	13 068	4	13 068	—	—	—	—	—	—	12 [illegible]	[illegible]
1929	8	42 835	5	2 750	4	24 195	59.2	—	—	—	38 [illegible]	[illegible]
1930	6	3 161	3	615	3	1 092	34.2	—	—	—	2 [illegible]	[illegible]
1931	8	2 687	2	602	6	1 666	44.3	2	459	—	1 [illegible]	[illegible]
1932	9	7 483	5	6 685	4	1 036	11.8	3	900	—	5 [illegible]	[illegible]
1933	12	27 328	8	5 171	4	1 597	3.8	—	—	—	25 [illegible]	[illegible]
1934	12	6 920	8	2 734	4	1 038	14.9	1	100	—	5 [illegible]	[illegible]
1935	24	17 907	14	4 482	10	10 999	88.1	3	12 633	—	1 [illegible]	[illegible]
1936	20	10 743	12	6 643	8	3 291	36.6	3	2 226	—	7 [illegible]	[illegible]
1937	16	3 221	10	1 564	6	3 738	71.6	4	2 526	—	1 [illegible]	[illegible]
1938	20	13 777	17	11 436	6	1 153	6.1	1	595	—	12 [illegible]	[illegible]
1939	20	19 645	15	1 918	5	15 703	89.6	2	631	—	1 [illegible]	[illegible]
1940	27	14 475	13	1 480	14	4 272	29.3	3	1 114	—	10 [illegible]	[illegible]
1941	21	2 945	13	2 145	8	687	19.6	1	11	—	2 [illegible]	[illegible]
1942	43	7 199	21	2 358	20	3 266	37.2	6	1 030	—	4 [illegible]	[illegible]
1943	43	7 100	32	4 314	11	2 048	21.0	4	216	—	3 [illegible]	[illegible]
1944	68	12 353	48	8 389	20	3 294	26.7	4	1 258	—	9 [illegible]	[illegible]
1945	43	7 [illegible]	26	1 771	17	3 054	38.8	3	1 096	—	4 [illegible]	[illegible]
1946	45	4 763	34	2 [illegible]	9	1 083	22.7	1	230	—	3 [illegible]	[illegible]
1947	67	8 340	45	3 [illegible]	22	4 215	50.4	2	1 [illegible]	—	6 [illegible]	[illegible]
1948	49	4 174	30	1 [illegible]	19	2 281	54.7	3	319	—	1 [illegible]	[illegible]
1949	57	5 233	32	1 [illegible]	25	2 [illegible]	47.9	3	302	—	3 [illegible]	[illegible]
1950	69	8 634	26	576	44	3 [illegible]	62.1	9	1 [illegible]	—	2 [illegible]	[illegible]
1951	55	1 367	18	581	17	934	34.1	7	535	—	103	43.1
1952	3	36	1	10	2	26	64.8	1	6	—	12	27.8
Totale	784	361 384	460	171 078	302	113 716	31.2	77	40 404	—	348 [illegible]	68.8

c. Ripartizione secondo l'anno di liquidazione

1906	1	28	—	—	1	17	78.8	—	—	—	7	27.2
1909	1	20	1	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	100.0
1921	1	2 650	1	2 650	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 [illegible]	[illegible]
1922	3	31 950	2	31 750	1	200	0.6	1	200	—	31 [illegible]	[illegible]
1924	1	200	1	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
1925	1	15	1	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	100.0
1926	1	4 100	1	4 100	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 [illegible]	[illegible]
1927	2	230	—	—	2	32	13.7	—	—	—	201	87.3
1929	1	1 932	1	1 [illegible]	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 [illegible]	[illegible]
1929	6	38 265	5	38 265	—	—	—	—	—	—	38 [illegible]	[illegible]
1929	3	2 [illegible]	3	2 [illegible]	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 [illegible]	[illegible]
1931	14	71 778	13	11 778	1	24 000	33.4	—	—	—	47 778	66.6
1932	15	10 [illegible]	13	8 [illegible]	4	754	7.4	1	50	—	9 [illegible]	[illegible]
1933	18	20 858	14	20 [illegible]	4	666	3.1	—	—	—	23 [illegible]	[illegible]
1934	11	38 309	9	11 941	4	13 160	41.8	—	—	—	13 [illegible]	[illegible]
1935	20	10 [illegible]	17	7 421	3	1 [illegible]	22.8	1	209	—	8 [illegible]	[illegible]
1936	25	9 411	18	1 [illegible]	7	1 [illegible]	11.3	—	—	—	8 [illegible]	[illegible]
1937	33	10 561	30	6 [illegible]	3	3 [illegible]	32.3	2	1 [illegible]	—	2 [illegible]	[illegible]
1938	51	34 360	41	7 140	10	6 [illegible]	22.1	1	1 [illegible]	—	29 [illegible]	[illegible]
1939	40	10 [illegible]	40	3 [illegible]	0	1 [illegible]	13.8	2	111	—	6 [illegible]	[illegible]
1940	116	18 [illegible]	78	9 [illegible]	38	6 [illegible]	37.8	4	1 [illegible]	—	11 [illegible]	[illegible]
1941	169	33 [illegible]	80	5 [illegible]	89	20 [illegible]	61.3	24	10 [illegible]	—	12 [illegible]	[illegible]
1942	215	35 [illegible]	99	4 [illegible]	110	27 [illegible]	76.1	39	15 [illegible]	—	7 [illegible]	[illegible]
Totale	784	361 384	460	171 078	302	113 716	31.2	77	40 404	—	348 [illegible]	68.8

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F. Stanze e Borse

1. Stanze di compensazione

a. Ammontare complessivo delle operazioni eseguite negli anni 1940, 1941 e 1942

Stanze di compensazione	Compensazioni giornaliere					Liquidazioni mensili di Borsa (a)		In complesso		
	Partite liquidate di debito e di credito			Somme compensate	Differenze saldate con denaro	Partite liquidate di debito e di credito	Somme compensate	Partite liquidate di debito e di credito	Somme compensate	Differenze saldate con denaro
	in complesso	di cui vaglia cambiari altri av. negli fallimenti	di cui cambiali							
				Migliaia di lire						
1940										
Bologna	32 206	6 981	283	30 189	2 099	256	256	33 006	30 907	2 099
Firenze	30 014	14 097	235	29 479	535	489	489	30 503	29 968	535
Genova	123 636	14 079	3 036	121 241	2 395	4 078	4 078	127 714	125 319	2 395
Milano	372 247	109 863	4 434	348 335	3 880	17 578	17 578	389 825	385 936	3 889
Napoli	46 776	18 579	191	44 932	1 844	1 543	1 543	48 320	46 475	1 845
Roma	197 353	42 431	136	194 066	3 287	6 744	6 744	204 096	200 810	3 287
Torino	75 060	29 829	1 399	72 415	2 645	5 636	5 636	80 697	78 053	2 645
Trieste	24 876	6 240	223	24 203	673	127	127	25 003	24 330	673
Venezia	38 437	14 671	2 033	37 532	905	162	162	38 599	37 694	905
Padova	12 308	2 260	64	11 565	743	—	—	12 308	11 565	743
Livorno	8 412	1 697	61	7 960	452	—	—	8 412	7 960	452
Totale	941 864	262 919	12 031	922 499	19 365	36 608	36 608	978 472	959 107	19 365
1941										
Bologna	49 942	10 094	256	47 530	2 412	237	237	50 179	47 767	2 412
Firenze	45 122	19 185	317	44 609	513	484	484	45 606	45 093	513
Genova	166 008	14 497	2 285	163 408	2 597	4 322	4 322	170 327	167 730	2 597
Milano	491 244	129 584	2 904	486 030	5 213	45 540	45 540	536 784	531 570	5 213
Napoli	73 077	22 465	111	70 484	2 593	1 661	1 661	74 739	72 145	2 593
Roma	324 410	58 914	1 032	321 008	3 402	9 404	9 404	334 014	330 612	3 402
Torino	105 969	41 429	1 461	103 107	2 862	7 874	7 874	113 843	110 981	2 862
Trieste	30 644	13 178	191	29 871	773	159	159	30 803	30 030	773
Venezia	49 716	18 541	1 304	48 652	1 064	300	300	50 021	48 957	1 064
Padova	19 853	3 260	48	18 752	1 101	—	—	19 853	18 752	1 101
Livorno	10 152	1 743	69	9 622	530	—	—	10 152	9 622	530
Totale	1 366 333	339 910	10 218	1 343 073	23 260	69 987	69 987	1 418 319	1 381 059	23 260
1942										
Bologna	67 300	12 856	397	64 259	2 743	299	299	67 599	64 554	2 743
Firenze	58 270	23 529	457	57 726	543	505	505	58 774	58 231	543
Genova	165 364	14 056	2 162	163 183	2 019	2 976	2 976	168 180	166 161	2 019
Milano	732 115	70 450	3 667	725 539	6 576	13 731	13 731	745 846	739 270	6 576
Napoli	78 941	23 988	262	76 900	2 041	2 825	2 825	81 766	79 706	2 060
Roma	465 165	70 873	2 020	454 956	10 209	8 089	8 089	473 744	463 045	10 699
Torino	135 737	62 010	1 084	133 272	2 465	5 651	5 651	138 218	136 753	2 465
Trieste	36 512	12 427	226	35 746	767	79	79	36 591	35 925	667
Venezia	59 566	30 266	2 144	58 562	1 023	118	118	59 803	58 680	1 123
Padova	32 687	7 039	147	31 536	1 151	—	—	32 687	31 536	1 151
Livorno	12 960	1 763	88	12 455	505	—	—	12 960	12 455	505
Totale	1 834 791	501 096	13 635	1 804 115	30 676	44 101	44 101	1 878 893	1 838 216	30 676
1942	1 834 791	501 096	13 635	1 804 115	30 676	44 101	44 101	1 878 893	1 838 216	30 676
1941	1 366 333	339 910	10 218	1 343 073	23 260	69 987	69 987	1 418 319	1 381 059	23 260
1940	941 864	262 919	12 031	922 499	19 365	36 608	36 608	978 472	959 107	19 365
1939	787 982	148 965	5 158	776 899	21 145	23 513	23 513	811 495	789 018	22 477
1938	630 957	141 737	5 760	609 935	20 822	24 865	24 865	655 822	634 957	20 865
1937	514 454	141 849	3 604	495 393	19 061	22 513	22 513	536 967	517 454	19 513
1936	452 134	151 891	3 917	436 374	15 761	31 938	31 938	484 072	468 311	15 761
1935	468 709	120 483	3 589	452 349	16 360	38 080	38 080	506 789	490 429	16 360

(a) Le differenze saldate con denaro relative alle liquidazioni mensili di Borsa, vengono comprese nei saldi delle liquidazioni giornaliere.

V. N. — Vedi nota d) a pagina 33.

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1. Stanze di compensazione

b. Operazioni di Borsa relative a titoli di Stato e garantiti dallo Stato e a titoli privati, liquidate attraverso le Stanze di compensazione del Regno (a)

Anni	Titoli trattati				Titoli compensati				Titoli effettivamente consegnati o ritirati			
	Compensazioni giornaliere (b)		Liquidazioni mensili (c)		Compensazioni giornaliere (b)		Liquidazioni mensili (c)		Compensazioni giornaliere (b)		Liquidazioni mensili (c)	
	Capitale nominale	Valore al prezzo di compenso	Capitale nominale	Valore al prezzo di compenso	Capitale nominale	Valore al prezzo di compenso	Capitale nominale	Valore al prezzo di compenso	Capitale nominale	Valore al prezzo di compenso	Capitale nominale	Valore al prezzo di compenso
	Milioni di lire				Milioni di lire				Milioni di lire			
Titoli di Stato o garantiti dallo Stato												
1935	9 032	7 539	26 303	19 153	4 347	3 556 47,2	22 121	16 181 84,5	4 755	3 895 52,1	4 092	2 982 51,1
1936	7 908	7 033	33 083	27 172	3 774	3 352 47,7	28 520	23 389 86,1	4 104	3 670 52,3	4 524	3 792 54,6
1937	7 121	6 543	24 539	20 448	3 192	2 933 44,8	21 029	17 462 85,4	3 929	3 610 55,2	3 510	2 986 54,8
1938	2 409	6 860	19 960	16 180	3 344	3 080 44,9	16 730	13 500 83,4	4 095	3 779 55,1	3 230	2 653 56,6
1939	8 136	7 479	18 339	14 640	3 750	3 436 45,9	15 302	12 153 83,1	4 386	4 043 54,1	3 106	2 467 56,9
1940	9 626	9 198	19 217	15 279	4 341	4 038 43,8	15 957	12 632 82,7	5 536	5 161 56,1	3 260	2 547 57,3
1941	13 774	13 122	31 147	17 187	5 407	5 153 39,5	16 695	13 402 78,4	8 367	7 968 60,5	4 452	3 726 21,6
1942	25 130	27 534	35 092	30 690	11 385	12 963 46,9	29 007	25 327 82,5	13 744	14 571 53,1	6 086	5 363 17,5
Titoli privati (azioni, obbligazioni)												
	N. titoli (migliaia)		N. titoli (migliaia)		N. titoli (migliaia)		N. titoli (migliaia)		N. titoli (migliaia)		N. titoli (migliaia)	
1935	14 337	3 928	336 145	50 850	5 411	1 696 43,1	258 565	40 064 79,8	8 946	2 234 68,9	76 580	10 786 21,2
1936	14 742	2 906	347 882	35 651	4 013	1 093 37,6	186 902	28 028 78,6	10 729	1 813 62,4	60 980	7 623 21,4
1937	7 460	1 846	360 236	54 910	2 644	699 37,8	279 789	44 104 80,3	4 816	1 147 62,2	80 447	10 814 19,7
1938	6 046	1 504	313 629	48 599	2 141	565 37,6	244 422	39 535 81,3	3 905	939 62,4	69 207	9 064 18,7
1939	9 061	2 127	369 481	58 031	2 930	762 35,9	285 534	46 446 80,0	6 131	1 364 64,1	83 947	11 585 20,0
1940	6 276	1 980	338 910	70 741	2 242	679 34,3	262 618	58 604 82,9	4 533	1 301 65,7	76 292	14 138 20,0
1941	7 265	2 133	321 583	97 372	2 463	749 35,1	223 721	76 640 78,7	4 742	1 385 64,9	97 862	21 732 21,3
1942	6 972	2 349	120 221	28 703	2 265	709 31,6	86 845	17 945 77,3	4 707	1 599 68,4	33 376	7 085 24,3

(a) Vedansi le note alle pagg. 107 e 109 del Bollettino mensile di Statistica del mese di gennaio 1934. Si avverte che le cifre sopra riportate rappresentano il complesso delle operazioni di Borsa, sia di compera che di vendita; esse debbono, quindi, essere ridotte alla metà per ottenere l'ammontare del valore dei titoli effettivamente trattati nelle Borse del Regno. — (b) Contrattazioni a contanti. — (c) Contrattazioni a termine.

2. Numeri indici dei prezzi di Borsa delle Azioni di Società Anonime

(Base 1921 = 100)

Categorie	Media annuale					Categorie	Media annuale				
	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943 (Luglio)		1939	1940	1941	1942	1943 (Luglio)
Assicurazioni	168,54	189,47	241,64	277,32	646,57	Impr. immobiliari	655,51	179,96	891,22	282,17	461,77
Industrie estrattive	91,65	117,52	126,06	145,77	253,34	Acquedt., aziende elettr., luce	124,14	143,77	142,56	146,44	299,45
» metallurgiche	148,12	166,51	170,42	179,33	171,56	Alberghi, ristor., teatri	65,61	74,50	92,09	110,48	474,27
» tessili	85,09	104,12	111,10	100,66	97,52	Aziende Commerciali	34,34	29,36	31,46	31,67	46,51
» alimentari	143,85	178,99	237,43	261,57	290,94	Trasporti	93,46	93,80	123,46	128,31	235,56
» chimiche	21,50	23,31	33,38	43,11	78,26						
» diverse	79,45	103,78	143,54	145,80	327,44	**Indice generale**	111,15	131,85	188,90	196,26	383,10
» navali, diverse	156,20	171,71	191,41	211,94	255,64						
» agric. alimentari	113,21	132,01	173,06	164,95	335,23	**Indice ufficiale industriali** (1928 = 100)	89,14	106,87	185,66	150,94	272,63
» elettriche	127,26	145,74	178,90	194,16	403,74						

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3. Mercato di alcuni principali titoli in tutte le Borse del Regno

Società	Capitale sociale al 31-12-42 Milioni di lire	Valore nominale delle azioni Lire	Prezzi 1942 minimi	1942 massimi	1941 minimi	1941 massimi	1940 minimi	1940 massimi	1939 minimi	1939 massimi	Dividendi pagati negli esercizi 1942 (gestione 1941-42)	1941 (gestione 1940-41)	1940 (gestione 1939-40)
La Centrale - Fin. Impr. Elettrica e Tel	375	500	1 170	1 260	1 110	1 890	995	1 240	646	1 240	45	45	50, 50
Assic. Generali di Venezia	120	200	1 009	1 250	800	1 400	664	946	869	915	35	35	35
Strade Ferrate del Medit.	90	300	529	810	545	880	481	625	445,50	585	27	27	27
Navigazione Generale Italiana (a)	11,5	20,40	26	39,80	30,30	43,75	39,75	70,25	45	74	1	1	3,50
Cotonificio Vittorio Olcese già Turati	60	240	1 305	1 950	1 000	1 585	651	1 240	390	831	35	35	35
De Angeli Frua (Ind. Tessili)	75	375	1 770	2 800	1 260	3 000	960	1 465	690	1 295	35	35	35
Manifattura Rossari e Varzi	43,7	200	1 299	1 645	1 000	1 820	741	1 350	515	869	39,50	39,50	29,50
Manifattura Cotonifici Meridionali	90	150	373	510	305	520	270	485	—	—	15	15	15
Filatura Cascami Seta	54,6	250	500	610	409	680	353	500	279	525	20	20	15,35
«Ilva» Viscosa - Soc. Naz. Ind.	1 050	100	657	900	693	1 100	598	777	317	543	33	33	24
Linificio e Canapificio Naz.	85	250	500	1 496	795	1 540	617	930	629	781	30,625	30,625	35
Lanificio di Gaverale	15	100	830	1 180	690	1 365	580	878	531	730	30	30	27, 25
«Terni» Soc. per l'Industria e l'Elettricità	1 500	200	230	351	247	296, 50	210	274, 50	204	316, 50	14	14	14
Metallurgica Italiana	90	100	415	698	320	680	340	483	339	481	14	14	16
Montecatini Gen. Ind. Min. Agric.	2 000	100	208	307	203, 50	314	177	242	196	225	10	10	10
«Ilva» Alti Forni Acciaierie d'Italia	1 250	200	146	230, 50	207	280	193	249	—	—	13	13	13
Ansaldo	300	200	88, 50	87	58	91	43	67, 50	38, 25	82	3, 75	—	2, 50
Elettr. Breda Costr. Mecc.	250	200	420	602	445	654	314	565	—	—	30	30	26, 25
Officine Mecc. Italiane	100	100	100	147	118	174	124	148	62	156	7	6, 30	6, 30
Fiat	600	200	720	1 080	847	1 157	694	679	381	890	20	20	20
Fabbr. Aut. Isotta Fraschini	160	100	99	141	119	194	75	152	—	—	7	7	7
Edison ordinarie	2 400	200	490	805	570	738	506	699,	—	—	15, 125	14, 85	14
Adriatica di Elettricità	1 200	100	200, 50	495	305	519	174	229	154, 50	213	10	10	10
Elettrica di Valdarno	500	500	980	1 650	1 001	1 600	286, 75	559	172	396	40	40	40
Comp. Impr. Elettr. Ligure	800	200	402	686	389	690	303	418	269, 50	398	16, 50	18, 50	16, 15
Idroelettr. Piemonte (S.I.P.)	1 147	250	90	156, 50	71, 25	141	55	81, 90	49, 25	72, 50	3, 25	3, 50	3, 50
Meridionale di Elettricità	1 120	200	368	620	363	630	315	415, 50	271	372	18, 50	18, 50	16, 75
Un. Eserc. Elettr. (Unes)	268	125	163	290	13, 40	35	13	15, 85	9, 125	16, 50	6, 75	6	0, 60
Pirelli Italiana (Anonima)	500	600	1 535	2 640	1 710	2 800	1 570	1 962	1 267	1 920	71	71	71
Italcase	671	10	23, 15	34, 75	14, 70	32, 85	12, 90	19, 15	12, 10	15, 25	0, 625	0, 525	0, 85
Az. Naz. Idrog. Combustibili (A.N.I.C.)	240	100	90	119	100	142	92	121, 25	86, 75	122, 50	7	7	7
Ercolania - Esercizi Nazionali	200	300	760	1 400	814	1 300	660	1 098	695	790	30	30	30
Romana Fondiaria	80	50	90	150	84, 50	165	68	96, 50	74, 50	107	3, 25	4	4
Immobiliare Italiana	117	90	212	386	214	307	174	280	170	267	8	6, 125	7
Italiana Industria Zuccheri Indigeno (b)	150	400	690	1 300	765	1 186	618	906	1 320	2 060	125	34, 50	30
Int. Romano di Beni Stabili	147, 8	150	324	540	253	615	220	280	175	241	8, 50	8, 50	9
Generali Immobiliari Loc. Ut. Pubbl. Agr.	302	250	705	995	620	1 170	615	745	500	648	30	29, 25	30
Italcementi	180, 8	100	365	622	294	445	287	392, 50	210	329	12, 25	12, 15	12, 50
Cementir	240	250	420	650	470	645	360	504	268	426	24, 50	24, 50	22, 15
Compagnia Italiana Grandi Alberghi (C.I.G.A.)	81	50	67	155	60, 90	106	60	76, 50	49, 25	64	3	—	—
Telefonica Tirrena	300	500	829	1 300	740	1 360	478	800	560	736	35	35	35
Telefonica Tedesca	440	500	790	1 360	705	1 120	650	785	548	700	35	41	33, 50

(a) Dal 23-6-41 le azioni del valore nominale di L. 70,49 passano a L. 50,40. — (b) Dal 1-2-43 le azioni del valore nominale di L. 60 passano a L. 500.

4. Valore di alcuni principali titoli azionari trattati nelle Borse italiane.

(Per gli ultimi dati pubblicati, relativi all'anno 1939 vedasi pag. 233 dell'Annuario Statistico Italiano 1941).

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3. Attività delle Borse

a. Mercato dei

Volume e ammontare dei titoli trattati

(Milioni

Categorie di società	Tutte le società ammesse in borsa (numero)	Complesso titoli trattati		
		Numero	Valore al prezzo nominale	Valore al prezzo di compenso
Imprese finanziarie	8	144 250	50 360	142 [illegible]
» di assicurazione	7	22 905	4 607	26 [illegible]
» cotoniere	8	1 185 985	112 170	296 [illegible]
Industrie metallurgiche	8	655 495	168 617	304 [illegible]
» meccaniche	23	1 045 790	120 491	265 [illegible]
» elettriche	38	3 378 530	388 322	1 033 [illegible]
» della seta	2	57 780	5 333	31 [illegible]
» del cotone	14	173 085	20 243	89 [illegible]
» della lana	4	27 427	4 840	14 [illegible]
» fibre tessili varie	3	38 150	9 728	31 [illegible]
» del cappello	2	36 000	1 412	3 [illegible]
» fibre tessili artificiali	2	754 600	114 163	343 [illegible]
» cementerie	3	3 217	244	[illegible]
» ceramiche e lavorazione vetro	1	1 473	69	[illegible]
Costruzioni edili affini	2	520	33	79
Cemento, calce, gesso, ecc.	7	54 350	5 196	21 [illegible]
Industria vetro e ceramica	2	900	239	805
Mineral, pastai, diversi	8	26 970	2 226	5 [illegible]
Vini, liquori, affini	2	3 375	125	263
Acque gassate, birra, ecc.	3	375	11	14
Industrie agricole alimentari varie	4	250	45	99
Zuccheri, dolci, affini, ecc.	9	355 635	25 828	80 [illegible]
Industria prodotti chimici	14	1 146 024	103 240	157 034
Industria cartaria	4	71 950	16 509	34 276
Gas ed acquedotti	9	4 196 150	52 314	132 749
Industria idro-termale	1	125	13	13
Industrie varie	8	51 523	15 582	62 562
Società immobiliari urbane	16	203 240	55 199	83 478
Imprese trasporti marittimi	6	16 410	2 847	6 315
Ferrotramvie navigazione interna	12	34 574	9 260	15 829
Ausiliari, traffico, trasporti, ecm.	2	—	—	—
Imprese comunicazioni elettriche	2	20 445	7 227	14 [illegible]
Imprese alberghiere	2	52 800	2 870	5 [illegible]
Imprese commerciali	4	13 225	2 645	3 270
Istituti di cura	1	—	—	—
Imprese agricole	2	31 250	5 156	13 [illegible]
Totale	**241**	**13 775 206**	**1 267 597**	**3 050 464**

4. Mercato dei titoli dello Stato

Volume e ammontare dei titoli trattati

(Migliaia

Categorie di titoli	Tutti i titoli considerati (numero)	Complesso titoli trattati		
		Numero	Valore al prezzo nominale	Valore al prezzo di compenso
Consolidati	4	10 004 530	1 038 450	950 744
Redimibili	33	30 641 598	3 970 490	2 596 752
Buoni del Tesoro	7	2 161 632	1 080 812	1 053 750
Titoli con garanzie statali:				
1) a reddito fisso	16	126 300	62 640	60 753
2) con partecipazione ai dividendi	4	113 826	56 914	59 326
Totale	**58**	**43 097 886**	**6 208 109**	**4 481 825**

(a) I dati contenuti nei due prospetti qui riportati sono desunti dai primi risultati di una nuova rilevazione sul mercato dei titoli nelle borse italiane, atta a ripercorrere la dinamica dell'attività operativa di analoghe rilevazioni nel passato effettuate da altri organi.

A differenza delle precedenti rilevazioni (generalmente limitate ad alcuni principali titoli trattati in una o alcune Borse) [illegible] Borse italiane.

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...italiane nel 1942 (a)

...titoli azionari

...per categorie di società nel 1942

di lire

Numero	di cui titoli trattati a termine: Valore al prezzo nominale	di cui titoli trattati a termine: Valore al prezzo di compenso	Numero	di cui titoli trattati a contanti: Valore al prezzo nominale	di cui titoli trattati a contanti: Valore al prezzo di compenso	% del valore dei titoli trattati: sul capitale versato al prezzo di compenso	% del valore dei titoli trattati: a contanti sul totale titoli trattati
142 650	49 828	141 315	1 600	540	1 187	59,1	4,2
21 605	4 146	25 247	480	121	589	13,4	22,8
1 150 166	110 489	292 042	16 819	1 729	4 133	31,4	14,0
647 535	166 254	292 345	7 950	2 363	2 519	39,2	17,3
1 031 435	118 797	282 155	14 125	1 694	3 627	46,6	14,6
3 317 974	491 423	992 129	50 596	7 104	16 365	29,6	16,5
57 360	4 333	11 730	400	80	668	67,8	6,2
112 330	30 279	104 853	1 755	262	1 326	28,9	17,5
26 327	4 711	14 022	1 330	130	371	99,4	22,4
57 325	9 565	30 472	825	210	620	53,5	29,9
15 700	1 429	4 881	350	14	8	132,0	4,1
244 723	112 429	339 162	9 927	1 734	4 599	108,3	23,3
3 219	288	662	—	—	—	4,3	—
1 428	89	23	—	—	—	24,3	—
325	33	79	—	—	—	2,0	—
52 879	5 195	21 431	1 475	188	850	20,2	23,0
800	203	679	350	38	126	7,1	156,1
24 980	2 113	5 424	1 000	115	269	18,1	47,7
3 325	167	390	500	3	3	1,2	21,9
595	11	14	—	—	—	1,6	—
250	45	79	—	—	—	1,4	—
351 800	35 400	79 456	3 825	439	1 419	29,1	27,3
1 126 099	101 747	154 711	21 935	1 943	2 313	34,5	16,7
70 300	15 440	33 545	1 660	408	731	56,4	21,1
4 142 225	51 587	131 239	43 920	727	1 030	43,8	12,4
125	13	11	—	—	—	1,3	—
50 325	15 192	61 192	850	403	1 360	22,2	23,2
198 288	14 526	40 292	16 457	523	3 236	38,3	28,3
82 411	2 746	6 147	4 830	108	168	23,4	28,6
32 999	6 885	15 205	1 535	383	574	25,2	36,3
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 270	7 188	14 601	175	39	65	11,7	6,8
56 925	2 049	5 071	425	21	52	27,1	6,3
12 800	2 340	3 190	475	86	90	49,6	27,5
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
51 305	5 171	12 396	450	45	136	37,1	9,7
13 560 782	**1 346 117**	**3 010 185**	**214 644**	**21 680**	**48 279**	**34,6**	**13,4**

o garantiti dallo Stato

per categoria di titoli nel 1942

di lire

Numero	di cui titoli trattati a termine: Valore al prezzo nominale	di cui titoli trattati a termine: Valore al prezzo di compenso	Numero	di cui titoli trattati a contanti: Valore al prezzo nominale	di cui titoli trattati a contanti: Valore al prezzo di compenso	% del valore dei titoli trattati: sul capitale in circol. al prezzo di compenso	% del valore dei titoli trattati: a contanti sul totale titoli trattati
6 101 160	890 195	771 599	1 953 375	195 329	179 145	2,4	233,6
29 372 480	2 837 619	2 863 630	2 264 218	237 669	193 122	9,6	73,2
18 520	9 355	244	2 142 948	1 031 677	1 053 508	2,1	9999,9
—	—	—	126 300	62 440	60 754	2,2	10000,0
—	—	—	113 835	26 914	59 336	3,8	9999,9
35 497 218	**3 657 270**	**3 135 473**	**6 600 860**	**1 833 839**	**1 545 859**	**2,6**	**239,2**

(a) Valori medi(ani), basata dall'Istituto Centrale di Statistica nel settembre 1941 era allo scopo di ottenere alcune [illegible] ...
(b) Differenze, di cui nei prospetti riportati si espongono alcuni risultati, comprende la totalità dei titoli trattati mensilmente in tutte le ...

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6. Saggi di sconto e saggio dei riporti sui titoli di Stato e sui titoli industriali

Anni	Saggio ufficiale di sconto (a)	Saggi di sconto privato a Milano (b)		Saggio dei riporti presso la Borsa di Milano				
				sui titoli di Stato			sui titoli industriali di prim'ordine trattati in	
		Carta commerciale	Carta finanziaria	Rendita 3,50 %	Rendita 5 %	Prestito redimibile oggi 3,50%	borsa	borsa
1935	4,16	4,17-4,67	4,79-5,79	2,02-2,96	—	3,44-4,10	5,06-5,75	4,60-5,29
1936	4,60	4,67-5,17	5,17-6,10	2,63-3,31	—	2,38-3,19	4,73-5,81	4,19-4,83
1937	4,50	4,79-5,29	5,29-6,00	3,10-3,31	3,52-4,09	3,68-4,10	4,80-5,81	4,08-4,73
1938	4,50	5,00-5,50	5,63-6,00	3,00-3,40	3,00-3,41	3,31-3,80	4,88-5,73	4,27-4,85
1939	4,50	5,00-5,50	5,60-6,10	2,69-2,77	2,73-3,02	3,19-3,54	4,73-5,63	3,81-4,31
1940	4,50	5,21-5,71	5,90-6,39	2,53	3,29-3,67	3,80-4,11	5,25-6,00	4,54-5,09
1941	4,50	5,50-6,00	6,50	2,34	2,99-3,25	3,27-3,60	4,77-5,73	4,15-4,81
1942	4,50	5,50-6,00	6,50	2,50-4,00	2,98-3,40	2,92-3,54	5,00-5,83	4,19-4,83

(a) I tassi relativi a ciascun anno sono calcolati come media dei tassi giornalieri. — (b) Saggi rilevati dal Consiglio Provinciale dell'Economia di Milano.

7. Corso medio ufficiale e saggio di rendimento dei titoli dello Stato

Titoli	Corsi medi (a)						Saggi medi di rendimento (a)					
	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938
A) Rendite e Consolidati												
Rendita 3,50 % (1906)	84,690	91,300	93,200	89,925	90,450	89,950	4,20	4,35	4,84	5,00	5,02	5,01
Rendita 3,50 % (1902)	87,000	93,300	95,125	92,075	92,625	91,775	4,12	4,24	4,68	4,86	4,88	4,90
Consolidato 5% lordo (2,40 netto)	70,850	82,350	82,275	80,700	80,250	81,675	—	3,89	4,56	4,79	4,83	4,70
Rendita 5 % (1935)	80,700	94,825	93,425	92,450	92,075	93,625	4,71	5,34	5,42	5,48	5,50	5,41
Ex-Redimib. 5 % (1935)	85,900	96,400	94,900	93,300	92,775	93,775	4,22	5,24	5,33	5,43	5,46	5,41
Ex-Redimib. oggi 3,50 % (1934)	72,400	80,200	78,175	76,175	76,250	76,075	5,14	4,41	4,84	5,00	5,00	5,05
B) Buoni del Tesoro annuali												
5 % (1948)	—	—	—	99,915	99,675	101,561	—	—	—	5,00	5,02	4,92
5 % (1943)	—	—	100,080	99,919	100,000	102,538	—	—	5,00	5,00	4,97	4,88
4 % (15-2-1943)	99,650	99,027	96,697	93,680	93,625	91,831	4,01	4,04	4,14	4,27	4,41	4,36
4 % (15-12-1943)	97,951	98,210	96,725	93,575	93,625	91,690	4,09	4,07	4,15	4,28	4,41	4,37
5 % (1944)	96,550	98,611	97,725	97,050	96,400	95,564	5,18	5,06	5,12	5,15	5,19	5,07
5 % (1949)	84,044	97,516	96,449	99,828	—	—	6,07	5,13	5,08	5,01	—	—
5 % (15-2-1950)	83,580	97,290	98,120	—	—	—	6,10	5,14	5,10	—	—	—
5 % (15-9-1950)	83,390	97,200	—	—	—	—	6,10	5,14	—	—	—	—
5 % (1951)	82,300	96,999	—	—	—	—	6,10	5,15	—	—	—	—

(a) Medie calcolate dall'Istituto Centrale di Statistica in base alle quotazioni giornaliere.

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8. Corso medio dei cambi in Italia (a)

Paesi	Lire italiane per:	Medie degli anni									
		1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954
Albania	1 franco albanese	6,25	6,25	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Argentina	1 peso carta	4,65	4,13	4,636	4,516	4,434	4,825	3,722	3,947	3,188	3,026
Belgio	1 Belgas	3,0418	3,0418	3,0453	3,210	3,242	3,235	3,207	2,394	2,248	2,224
Brasile	1 milreis	0,9928	0,9194	0,9997	1,0114	1,0353	1,1887	1,243	1,209	1,036	†
Bulgaria	100 leva	23,42	23,42	23,41	23,58	23,01	23,22	21,44	23,40	15,24	†
Canada	1 dollaro	18,97	16,92	†	16,822	18,434	18,920	18,908	12,601	12,965	11,806
Cecoslovacchia	100 corone	†	†	†	65,20	65,12	65,97	66,40	38,46	50,54	50,02
Danimarca	1 corona	3,9690	3,9247	3,7449	3,804	3,911	4,151	4,188	3,083	2,668	2,544
Egitto	1 lira egiziana	25,28	25,37	†	24,86	30,29	30,361	30,306	22,105	61,896	60,80
Finlandia	100 marka	38,91	38,91	22,35	39,84	†	†	†	†	†	†
Francia	100 franchi	38 —	38 —	38,142	41,32	46,36	55,03	77,52	84,58	79,86	76,67
Germania	1 Reichsmark	7,6045	7,6045	7,6945	7,800	7,656	7,646	7,6336	5,098	4,857	4,611
Giappone	1 yen	4,475	4,475	4,5470	4,6339	5,0010	†	†	†	†	†
Grecia	100 dracme	12,80	13,50	13,50	14,31	15,79	16,92	16,92	16,97	11,50	†
Inghilterra	1 lira sterlina	25,28	25,28	25,213	22,905	25,437	27,024	27,905	20,253	19,424	18,926
Jugoslavia	100 dinari	†	†	46,01	44,92	44,44	43,70	43,70	32,14	28,15	†
Messico	1 peso	1,933	1,808	1,9014	1,9240	†	†	†	†	†	†
Norvegia	1 corona	3,3215	3,3215	3,3303	3,476	3,466	3,672	3,719	3,409	2,766	2,682
Olanda	1 fiorino	10,09	10,09	10,1123	10,350	10,264	10,304	10,309	8,969	8,190	7,915
Polonia	100 zloty	280,23	280,23	281,01	268,65	268,06	268,46	259,72	268,26	226,96	220,94
Portogallo	1 scudo	0,7960	0,7919	0,7862	0,7391	0,778	0,845	0,863	0,636	0,648	†
Romania	100 lei	10,5263	10,5263	10,5263	12,808	13,9431	13,9431	13,9431	10,39	10,44	†
Svizzera	100 franchi	441 —	441 —	449,72	449,18	433,52	434,86	435,85	417,29	393,33	378 —
Svezia	1 corona	4,63	4,535	4,620	4,709	4,617	4,792	4,841	3,600	3,047	3,062
Spagna	100 pesetas	169,40	169,40	174,91	184,28	216,02	232,20	232,20	171,88	165,71	159,75
Turchia	1 lira turca	15,29	15,29	15,29	15,29	15,13	15,14	15,16	10,15	9,793	†
U. S. America	1 dollaro	19 —	19,01	19,710	19,808	19,227	19 —	19 —	14,155	12,133	11,687
Uruguay	1 peso	4,87976	4,87976	4,94207	3,852	3,8520	3,8520	3,8520	5,507	2,222	†
U. R. S. S.	1 rublo	3,5862	3,5861	†	3,26	3,4833	3,5861	3,620	2,829	†	†

(a) Le medie annuali dei cambi riportate nella presente tavola sono calcolate in base ai cambi giornalieri ufficiali ragguagliati di compensazione o, in mancanza dei provvedimenti, dei cambi indicativi pubblicati dall'« Ufficio delle Finanze (Direzione Generale del Tesoro) nella *Gazzetta Ufficiale del Regno*.

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9. Indici dei prezzi dell'oro in Italia (a)

Anni	Mesi												Media annuale	Media per periodi finanziari	
	Gennaio	Febbraio	Marzo	Aprile	Maggio	Giugno	Luglio	Agosto	Settembre	Ottobre	Novembre	Dicembre		Esercizi	Media annuale
1913	—	—	—	—	—	—	100,8	100,4	99,6	99,2	99,4	99,4	100,0	1913-14	100,0
1914	99,1	98,9	98,9	98,7	98,5	98,3	98,5	—	101,5	100,6	102,7	101,0	99,6	1914-15	100,1
1915	102,5	105,7	110,5	110,7	112,0	113,5	117,7	121,8	121,6	121,7	123,4	125,1	115,6	1915-16	124,4
1916	127,4	128,2	127,4	123,8	120,6	121,7	122,1	123,4	129,9	124,2	127,8	130,7	125,9	1916-17	132,6
1917	133,9	139,2	148,6	136,4	133,7	136,0	137,7	141,1	146,9	148,0	162,1	158,7	143,6	1917-18	139,1
1918	161,0	165,0	166,5	167,6	170,9	173,1	167,4	143,8	130,4	120,4	121,6	120,4	149,7	1918-19	133,3
1919	120,6	120,6	124,0	141,0	158,7	153,3	160,4	176,2	186,3	193,7	226,7	249,1	167,4	1919-20	277,7
1920	262,4	346,9	363,1	437,1	379,1	321,7	329,3	393,5	437,0	499,9	524,6	544,2	397,3	1920-21	414,1
1921	536,1	521,1	496,6	413,9	356,8	377,9	417,2	447,2	454,7	462,7	462,7	432,4	448,1	1921-22	439,3
1922	437,3	390,3	372,4	368,6	362,7	363,1	416,5	424,8	445,9	456,6	421,0	338,7	404,8	1922-23	413,1
1923	390,5	396,0	393,0	394,2	394,1	416,6	440,0	441,9	431,2	422,1	440,0	439,6	421,4	1923-24	439,9
1924	439,6	436,9	446,3	439,9	439,1	439,6	443,1	431,1	434,5	437,9	440,0	443,6	437,9	1924-25	447,8
1925	456,1	463,6	448,4	464,6	469,0	497,5	522,8	515,9	499,5	478,3	475,8	472,4	479,8	1925-26	490,6
1926	471,6	473,0	473,9	473,5	493,9	521,0	568,0	581,7	571,3	464,8	454,7	429,0	497,8	1926-27	433,4
1927	439,6	441,0	423,2	381,0	353,2	341,7	349,3	350,1	350,1	348,4	349,9	354,3	373,3	1927-28	359,4
1928	361,2	359,8	361,6	361,0	361,5	362,1	363,4	363,6	364,2	363,8	363,2	363,0	362,3	1928-29	364,4
1929	363,7	363,5	363,6	363,5	363,6	363,8	363,9	363,9	363,9	363,8	363,7	363,7	363,6	1929-30	366,8
1930	363,7	363,6	363,6	363,4	363,4	363,6	363,6	363,6	363,6	363,6	363,6	363,4	363,6	1930-31	366,4
1931	363,8	363,6	363,6	363,8	363,8	363,8	364,1	364,2	365,8	366,5	366,8	370,3	364,3	1931-32	379,4
1932	374,5	367,1	367,1	368,0	369,4	371,4	372,4	372,2	371,3	371,7	372,2	372,4	370,9	1932-33	367,4
1933	372,0	372,0	370,2	367,2	312,4	299,4	226,2	242,9	245,4	243,7	363,7	361,1	308,9	1933-34	341,--
1934	379,0	374,6	375,4	375,0	377,7	376,2	376,6	373,8	372,6	375,5	378,7	378,3	376,1	1934-35	374,7
1935	379,6	381,1	385,1	389,4	391,8	390,8	391,6	393,2	388,0	387,7	399,0	401,1	391,2	1935-36	404,3
1936	402,3	400,9	404,1	408,9	410,4	410,3	408,9	406,6	409,9	612,8	612,8	612,8	414,6	1936-37	408,2
1937	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	1937-38	612,8
1938	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	1938-39	612,8
1939	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	613,3	624,0	638,6	638,6	638,6	629,3	1939-40	638,6
1940	638,6	638,6	638,6	638,6	638,6	638,6	638,6	638,6	638,6	638,6	638,6	638,6	638,6	1940-41	638,6
1941	639,6	638,6	638,6	638,6	634,5	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	623,1	1941-42	612,8
1942	613,1	613,5	613,1	613,1	613,1	613,1	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	613,1	1942-43	612,8
1943	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(a) Gli indici qui riportati dei prezzi dell'oro sono calcolati moltiplicando i prezzi ufficiali dell'oro negli stati Uniti per le medie mensili e annuali del cambio ufficiale del dollaro in Italia e raggagliando i valori così ottenuti a quelli dell'anno 1913 base dei numeri indici. Può essere utile avvertire che fino al 1931 un indice analogo denominato indice ufficiale del prezzo dell'oro veniva calcolato in Italia dal Ministero delle Finanze in base alla media dei cambi ufficiali dell'Italia su New York in conformità alle norme di un decreto-legge-presidenziale del 12 luglio 1921. Il calcolo ufficiale del prezzo dell'oro fu sospeso con decreto del 17 settembre 1932 a partire dal 1° ottobre dello stesso anno. Perciò dal 1933 al 1941 il prezzo ufficiale dell'oro negli Stati Uniti è rimasto costante, il procedimento di calcolo degli indici di cui alla presente tavola equivale per il periodo suddetto a quello che era stato adottato dal Ministero delle Finanze e le eventuali divergenze di cui esso quelli calcolati nel passato sono dovute a più precisi accertamenti del cosiddetto mercato « annuale dei cambi ». Per gli anni dal 1933 in poi durante i quali i prezzi ufficiali relativi in America subirono variazioni, il suddetto procedimento di calcolo del Ministero delle Finanze non risultava più applicabile. È opportuno da avvertire che anche le rilevazioni della natura e del carattere dei cambi ufficiali di tutti questi riportati fintantoché delle norme emanate appositamente dalle variazioni del prezzo dell'oro in Italia. Si ha pertanto motivo di ritenere che fino alle soppressione della libera vendita dell'oro considerati sufficientemente rappresentativi dell'andamento dei prezzi dell'oro e quindi delle variazioni del potere di acquisto della lira in termini di quello metallico.

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XI. FINANZE PUBBLICHE

A. Notizie retrospettive sulle finanze dello Stato

(Per gli ultimi dati pubblicati, relativi all'esercizio finanziario 1941-42 vedansi pagg. 125 - 126 dell'Annuario Statistico Italiano 1943).

B. Patrimonio dello Stato

(Milioni di lire)

Situazione alla fine degli esercizi	Totale attività	Passività			Eccedenza delle passività
		in totale	di cui debiti		
			consolidati e assimilati	fluttuanti	
1933-34	92 737	119 370	89 972	8 913	26 633
1934-35	95 440	125 861	93 617	10 626	30 420
1935-36	96 635	125 983	95 534	11 863	29 348
1936-37	101 276	133 430	96 096	13 080	32 154
1937-38	112 053	153 984	99 304	23 109	41 932
1938-39	116 604	162 896	104 495	29 567	46 292
1939-40	121 312	175 289	104 529	41 507	53 977
1940-41	137 511	210 437	125 990	42 437	72 926
1941-42	145 420	281 795	141 195	87 093	136 376
1942-43	158 461	371 609	138 124	116 941	213 148
1943-44	?	?	236 933	168 318	?
1944-1944 (a)	?	653 000	226 000	243 000	?

(a) Dati provvisori.

C. Entrate e Spese dello Stato

Bilancio dello Stato

(Milioni di lire)

Esercizi finanziari	Preventivo		Entrate e spese di competenza accertate								
	Entrate effettive	Spese effettive normali	Entrate effettive	Spese effettive			Disavanzo effettivo	Movimento capitali			Avanzo o disavanzo complessivo
				normali	eccezionali	totali		Spese	Entrate	differenza	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1930-31	19 349	19 089	20 387	20 891	—	20 891	504	4 366	3 936	+ 970	— 466
1931-32	18 902	19 328	19 326	23 191	—	23 191	3 865	2 044	5 001	+ 2 957	— 911
1932-33	18 617	20 060	18 218	21 766	—	21 766	3 548	1 089	936	— 153	— 3 702
1933-34	17 714	21 614	18 057	24 434	—	24 434	6 377	3 704	7 643	+ 3 939	— 2 438
1934-35	17 862	20 436	18 818	20 847	—	20 847	2 029	1 024	2 753	+ 1 729	— 301
1935-36	17 908	19 643	20 371	31 921	11 136	33 057	12 686	33 866	40 675	+ 6 165	— 6 521
1936-37	20 312	20 292	24 702	23 413	17 519	40 932	16 230	7 153	12 710	+ 5 577	— 10 653
1937-38	20 597	23 775	27 468	29 615	9 027	38 643	11 174	1 990	3 630	+ 1 640	— 9 534
1938-39	25 073	23 665	27 576	33 353	6 500	39 853	12 277	2 774	3 058	+ 284	— 12 035
1939-40	24 261	29 316	32 370	38 495	21 893	60 388	28 018	9 146	30 294	+ 21 148	— 6 870
1940-41	29 053	34 896	34 234	40 268	57 935	98 223	63 989	7 436	21 614	+ 14 178	— 49 811
1941-42	31 082	39 876	41 274	47 251	71 318	118 569	77 345	4 172	49 797	+ 45 626	— 31 719
1942-43 (a)	34 420	40 823	40 804	46 282	86 876	133 158	86 274	?	?	?	?
1943-44 (a)	40 369	47 980	?	?	?	?	100 000	?	?	?	?

(a) Dati provvisori.

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D. Gettito di alcuni cespiti di entrata dello Stato

1. Tasse e imposte indirette sullo scambio della ricchezza

a. Ammontare delle riscossioni nell'esercizio finanziario 1940-41

Compartimenti	Imposta di successione	Imposta di fabbricazione	Imposta di registro	Tasse di bollo ordinarie	Bollo straordinario e tasse per contratti e atti e effetti di commercio	Diritto erariale riscosso a mezzo della Società Italiana degli Autori (a)	Imposta generale sull'entrata
	Migliaia di lire						
Piemonte	26 548	4 262	142 252	15 697	5 362	12 632	375 774
Liguria	15 479	543	72 273	31 115	5 353	8 873	383 [illegible]
Lombardia	41 789	3 934	252 099	120 464	22 381	23 303	1 947 [illegible]
Venezia Tridentina	3 [illegible]	891	36 915	2 720	295	1 327	39 [illegible]
Veneto	15 369	1 501	97 795	77 456	3 453	8 766	416 372
Venezia Giulia e Zara	4 671	367	26 591	4 995	921	4 436	83 99[illegible]
Emilia	19 773	1 329	128 938	41 530	10 795	9 942	359 [illegible]
Toscana	20 485	902	74 423	30 868	6 035	6 231	277 [illegible]
Marche	5 627	449	14 899	12 643	3 183	1 459	80 [illegible]
Umbria	2 590	290	21 919	5 914	1 491	996	35 814
Lazio	20 569	1 520	274 466	91 604	9 019	14 970	505 [illegible]
Abruzzi e Molise	2 922	460	10 179	13 830	1 739	1 363	80 [illegible]
Campania	13 287	4 800	54 380	47 466	4 906	6 322	183 682
Puglie	8 490	519	34 051	26 988	3 342	4 341	99 343
Lucania	1 301	227	2 917	4 190	345	136	12 294
Calabria	2 801	290	10 241	13 290	1 266	720	39 [illegible]
Sicilia	11 704	839	43 105	45 [illegible]	3 310	5 345	197 [illegible]
Sardegna	1 793	433	10 076	9 207	1 097	1 [illegible]	[illegible]
Regno	**222 079**	**23 780**	**1 300 394**	**599 286**	**84 555**	**114 908**	**5 842 [illegible]**
1938-39	214 [illegible]	25 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1939-40	188 [illegible]	21 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1937-38	174 [illegible]	19 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Compartimenti	Altre tasse di bollo	Imposte in sostituzione dell'imposta di bollo	Imposta ipotecaria	Diritti erariali di statistica (b)	Tasse sui veicoli industriali (c)	Altre tasse	Totale
	Migliaia di lire						
Piemonte	1 [illegible]28	66 104	28 489	230	12 7[illegible]	55 389	787 [illegible]
Liguria	1 [illegible]21	42 754	11 [illegible]	95	5 7[illegible]	30 551	568 [illegible]
Lombardia	19 [illegible]69	307 [illegible]34	40 729	434	25 068	156 118	2 851 [illegible]
Venezia Tridentina	70	851	3 [illegible]67	33	1 [illegible]21	5 7[illegible]	87 [illegible]
Veneto	1 [illegible]014	40 719	20 150	190	10 [illegible]35	52 384	750 [illegible]
Venezia Giulia e Zara	4 [illegible]582	16 217	5 [illegible]98	44	3 [illegible]518	11 [illegible]60	152 [illegible]
Emilia	434	8 092	24 [illegible]36	250	12 337	80 182	609 [illegible]
Toscana	960	36 [illegible]66	19 [illegible]48	175	5 [illegible]929	38 [illegible]39	471 [illegible]
Marche	181	432	3 741	63	2 [illegible]221	12 [illegible]503	122 [illegible]
Umbria	44	458	3 [illegible]419	31	1 [illegible]025	5 [illegible]096	81 [illegible]
Lazio	3 [illegible]098	77 [illegible]591	26 [illegible]332	2[illegible]9	10 [illegible]753	64 [illegible]329	1 [illegible]093 [illegible]
Abruzzi e Molise	[illegible]35	232	4 [illegible]671	36	1 [illegible]238	9 [illegible]613	[illegible]83 [illegible]
Campania	779	14 [illegible]978	13 [illegible]930	94	5 [illegible]407	[illegible]3 [illegible]936	179 [illegible]
Puglie	55	519	11 [illegible]093	[illegible]68	1 [illegible]880	18 [illegible]212	[illegible]31 [illegible]
Lucania	2	54	1 [illegible]356	11	[illegible]213	2 [illegible]226	24 [illegible]977
Calabria	17	102	3 [illegible]707	30	1 [illegible]042	8 [illegible]208	71 [illegible]659
Sicilia	108	3 [illegible]950	14 [illegible]846	107	1 [illegible]985	29 [illegible]863	[illegible]69 [illegible]
Sardegna	18	157	2 [illegible]302	36	1 [illegible]266	[illegible]6 [illegible]050	74 [illegible]962
Regno	**36 516**	**705 [illegible]307**	**248 [illegible]239**	**2 [illegible]155**	**102 [illegible]371**	**593 [illegible]383**	**9 [illegible]472 [illegible]353**
1939-40	[illegible]3 [illegible]043	[illegible]91 [illegible]154	[illegible]168 [illegible]413	(c) [illegible]8 [illegible]143	(d) [illegible]131 [illegible]691	[illegible]612 [illegible]797	[illegible]7 [illegible]371 [illegible]311
1938-39	[illegible]4 [illegible]975	[illegible]432 [illegible]186	[illegible]149 [illegible]98	(c) [illegible]8 [illegible]703	(d) [illegible]122 [illegible]758	[illegible]612 [illegible]428	[illegible]8 [illegible]284 [illegible]418
1937-38	[illegible]41 [illegible]817	[illegible]373 [illegible]454	[illegible]143 [illegible]314	—	—	[illegible]771 [illegible]514	[illegible]8 [illegible]609 [illegible]171

(a) Al netto dell'aggio dovuto alla Società degli Autori. — (b) Anno solare 1941. — (c) Anno solare 1940. — (d) Anno solare 1939.

b. Trasferimenti della proprietà immobiliare e della proprietà di aziende industriali e commerciali.

(Per gli ultimi dati pubblicati, relativi all'esercizio 1938-39 vedasi pag. 243 dell'Annuario Statistico Italiano 1941).

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2. Principali imposte dirette straordinarie

(Per gli ultimi dati pubblicati, relativi all'anno 1939 vedasi pag. 243 dell'Annuario Statistico Italiano 1941)

E. Imposte dirette

1. Imposta fondiaria nel 1040

Risultati dei ruoli principali e suppletivi

Compartimenti	Articoli di ruolo	Reddito imponibile iscritto nei ruoli	Imposta erariale (a)	Sovrimposta (senza gli oneri di riscossione) provinciale	comunale	in complesso	Ammontare complessivo dell'imposta e sovrimposta
		Migliaia di lire					
a. Imposta sui terreni							
Piemonte	1 332 806	157 291	15 712	43 448	50 562	94 010	109 722
Liguria	302 706	20 582	2 085	6 310	7 705	16 015	18 020
Lombardia	963 383	209 867	20 989	53 365	87 867	141 232	162 221
Venezia Tridentina	216 806	19 016	1 906	2 607	8 167	10 774	12 680
Veneto	847 237	163 596	16 328	52 577	78 220	131 797	148 126
Emilia	232 477	20 566	2 057	6 492	8 274	14 766	16 823
Venezia Giulia e Zara	334 020	174 596	17 377	52 872	90 559	156 431	173 808
Emilia	432 999	62 325	8 059	32 439	39 287	71 726	79 785
Toscana	171 209	44 782	4 470	18 566	26 620	44 206	48 764
Marche	129 427	27 254	2 726	11 727	14 098	25 825	28 551
Umbria	329 926	85 644	8 514	29 281	40 009	69 290	77 803
Lazio	275 964	40 156	4 019	19 822	22 589	42 411	47 030
Abruzzi e Molise	747 999	111 513	11 156	37 891	43 302	80 193	92 049
Campania	681 780	124 910	12 490	34 457	60 973	95 429	107 919
Puglie	268 386	16 617	1 661	7 463	9 864	17 327	17 198
Lucania	309 791	37 057	3 663	13 172	19 130	34 302	37 966
Calabria	1 265 630	137 033	13 634	51 617	70 369	121 986	135 620
Sicilia	321 954	34 446	3 473	12 615	14 580	27 196	30 668
Sardegna							
Regno	10 006 581	1 518 817	150 907	505 521	693 170	1 199 691	1 350 598
1939							
1938							
b. Imposta sui fabbricati							
Piemonte	268 134	412 017	41 208	37 459	34 643	72 053	113 290
Liguria	117 117	228 634	22 564	30 451	26 347	53 995	76 562
Lombardia	393 369	490 881	48 219	60 119	70 439	130 258	198 977
Venezia Tridentina	33 284	45 813	4 582	5 825	4 722	10 547	15 129
Veneto	312 946	215 973	21 590	23 685	27 090	50 775	72 365
Venezia Giulia e Zara	48 436	122 011	12 203	12 927	16 898	29 825	41 728
Emilia	163 727	235 692	23 588	27 337	30 731	58 076	81 657
Toscana	249 033	267 203	25 727	35 249	31 829	65 077	90 804
Marche	77 348	54 458	5 451	7 171	8 025	15 196	20 647
Umbria	65 011	35 304	3 531	3 439	3 365	6 811	9 332
Lazio	253 689	372 892	37 297	36 240	46 332	82 572	119 869
Abruzzi e Molise	199 339	41 361	4 136	6 275	5 520	11 795	15 931
Campania	443 980	369 013	36 904	32 371	36 439	68 740	99 644
Puglie	260 010	367 897	36 742	18 699	21 936	37 615	54 357
Lucania	37 959	11 162	1 116	1 415	1 297	2 712	3 828
Calabria	231 375	33 038	3 304	4 104	4 480	9 174	12 478
Sicilia	744 323	193 219	19 322	23 952	26 944	50 896	70 218
Sardegna	123 121	43 310	4 331	5 660	4 973	10 633	14 964
Regno	3 958 188	3 446 783	344 790	387 360	401 172	788 553	1 113 742
1939							
1938							

(a) Dal 1° luglio 1939 l'aliquota dell'Imposta erariale è del 10 %.

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I. Imposta fondiaria nel 1941

Risultati dei ruoli principali e suppletivi

Compartimenti	Articoli di ruolo	Reddito imponibile iscritto nei ruoli	Imposta erariale (a)	Sovrimposta (senza gli oggetti di riscossione)			Ammontare complessivo dell'imposta e sovrimposta
				provinciale	comunale	in complesso	
				Migliaia di lire			

a. Imposta sui terreni

Piemonte	1 351 681	336 214	15 619	43 648	50 488	94 136	109 755
Liguria	304 096	20 364	1 995	6 263	7 377	13 640	15 635
Lombardia	848 375	209 463	30 143	53 651	86 326	139 977	170 120
Venezia Tridentina	217 479	18 824	1 882	7 314	8 033	15 347	17 229
Veneto	940 487	160 291	16 014	52 745	77 933	130 678	146 692
Venezia Giulia e Zara	228 582	20 239	2 021	5 164	6 212	11 376	13 397
Emilia	970 342	171 931	17 163	61 880	92 426	154 306	171 469
Toscana	437 254	55 693	8 127	32 379	39 725	72 104	80 231
Marche	172 237	44 445	4 414	18 497	20 471	38 968	43 412
Umbria	129 947	27 135	2 714	11 689	14 034	25 723	28 437
Lazio	540 260	85 800	8 496	29 605	39 746	69 351	77 847
Abruzzi e Molise	272 961	51 064	4 665	19 509	22 471	41 980	46 645
Campania	764 742	109 073	10 998	36 933	42 640	79 573	90 571
Puglie	692 796	122 630	12 265	34 038	39 911	73 949	86 214
Lucania	272 703	18 326	1 833	7 385	7 668	15 053	16 886
Calabrie	505 115	36 147	3 614	15 043	18 096	33 139	36 753
Sicilia	1 259 927	139 440	15 850	61 766	71 314	133 130	148 980
Sardegna	304 260	33 909	3 388	12 446	14 269	26 715	30 103
Regno	10 043 428	1 507 221	169 574	601 606	687 475	1 169 074	1 338 653

b. Imposta sui fabbricati

Piemonte	361 262	418 603	41 960	37 830	35 661	73 491	115 451
Liguria	136 750	222 707	22 277	20 447	29 163	50 610	72 887
Lombardia	293 941	674 895	67 490	66 104	69 637	135 741	203 231
Venezia Tridentina	32 991	45 493	4 849	6 782	4 054	10 836	15 685
Veneto	283 122	284 390	28 448	28 030	26 506	54 536	82 984
Venezia Giulia e Zara	68 588	121 930	12 193	13 529	16 904	29 433	41 626
Emilia	341 709	356 181	35 518	27 266	30 672	57 937	93 455
Toscana	249 652	257 419	25 742	33 336	31 851	65 189	90 931
Marche	96 207	54 411	5 444	7 095	6 006	13 101	18 545
Umbria	65 576	26 066	2 607	5 614	3 433	9 047	11 654
Lazio	263 291	378 221	37 482	36 206	47 185	83 391	120 873
Abruzzi e Molise	199 117	60 904	6 090	6 264	5 493	11 757	17 847
Campania	646 780	307 199	30 721	32 089	36 545	68 634	99 355
Puglie	347 018	168 561	16 856	15 126	21 675	36 801	53 657
Lucania	38 093	11 630	1 164	1 418	1 213	2 631	3 794
Calabrie	4 262	3 412	340	541	563	1 107	1 447
Sicilia	529 215	142 120	14 216	16 771	19 579	36 350	50 565
Sardegna	122 328	42 904	4 301	5 082	4 249	10 330	14 630
Regno	3 490 838	3 357 703	336 156	336 498	393 479	743 978	1 081 134

(a) Dal 1° luglio 1942 l'aliquota dell'imposta erariale è del 30 %.

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1. Imposta fondiaria nel 1912

Risultati dei ruoli principali e suppletivi

Compartimenti	Articoli di ruolo	Reddito imponibile iscritto nei ruoli	Imposta erariale (a)	Sovrimposta (senza gli oggetti di riscossione)			Ammontare complessivo dell'imposta e sovrimposta
				provinciale	comunale	fra consorziale	
		migliaia di lire					

a. Imposta sui terreni

Piemonte	1 361 468	136 651	15 655	43 792	20 729	94 121	110 156
Liguria	302 522	70 449	5 013	8 340	2 443	15 932	17 915
Lombardia	848 733	205 881	20 591	93 861	86 486	139 966	160 557
Venezia Tridentina	257 531	18 427	1 643	7 377	7 902	15 179	17 022
Veneto	853 706	160 259	16 033	52 690	33 360	131 085	147 090
Venezia Giulia e Zara	238 818	20 148	2 015	6 584	6 115	13 669	15 684
Emilia	771 275	171 350	17 116	62 908	94 599	157 417	174 533
Toscana	432 882	83 642	8 245	32 331	39 964	72 295	80 540
Marche	172 580	41 369	4 137	16 392	25 838	43 893	48 257
Umbria	130 431	27 054	2 705	11 653	13 997	25 650	28 355
Lazio	558 910	84 144	8 414	29 482	39 653	68 136	76 549
Abruzzi e Molise	777 689	50 860	4 763	19 911	23 023	42 934	47 697
Campania	776 376	107 982	10 799	37 369	42 620	79 989	90 681
Puglie	699 233	120 860	12 186	33 867	59 691	93 558	105 736
Basilicata	277 116	18 282	1 828	7 331	7 709	15 041	16 869
Calabrie	983 814	36 861	3 668	14 616	18 896	33 512	37 180
Sicilia	1 222 397	145 852	14 003	52 400	72 113	124 513	138 516
Sardegna	332 135	33 659	3 356	13 267	14 111	26 378	29 734
Regno	10 970 985	1 538 976	149 666	503 646	590 260	1 093 805	1 243 471

b. Imposta sui fabbricati

Piemonte	262 632	419 070	41 907	38 043	35 417	73 460	115 367
Liguria	486 753	235 106	22 608	30 747	25 360	56 111	78 712
Lombardia	297 607	623 161	67 336	60 064	69 633	129 897	196 913
Venezia Tridentina	33 039	46 451	4 645	8 922	4 779	10 200	15 045
Veneto	231 250	214 568	21 457	23 979	26 799	60 778	72 235
Venezia Giulia e Zara	47 307	123 262	12 325	12 655	17 112	29 779	42 095
Emilia	160 761	234 942	23 497	27 691	32 680	60 371	83 868
Toscana	248 902	358 296	35 830	33 322	31 942	65 264	91 094
Marche	96 158	54 151	5 436	7 118	7 975	15 093	20 499
Umbria	65 241	26 894	2 564	3 560	3 374	6 934	9 503
Lazio	283 021	378 898	37 892	36 366	47 745	84 111	122 003
Abruzzi e Molise	196 834	61 401	4 138	6 317	8 576	11 893	16 031
Campania	434 336	302 863	30 309	31 892	36 089	67 981	98 190
Puglie	349 333	164 011	16 404	15 243	21 527	36 824	53 228
Basilicata	36 495	11 241	1 124	1 318	1 181	2 499	3 623
Calabrie	231 859	54 177	5 418	4 763	4 629	9 389	12 807
Sicilia	739 708	193 630	19 360	23 635	26 821	50 456	69 816
Sardegna	120 214	42 500	4 250	5 370	4 092	10 362	14 612
Regno	4 203 390	3 448 980	344 345	368 342	408 314	771 533	1 115 878

(a) Dal 1° luglio 1923 l'aliquota dell'imposta erariale è del 10 %.

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2. Imposta sui redditi di Ricchezza Mobile nel 1940 (a)

Risultati dei ruoli principali e suppletivi
(Redditi e imposte in migliaia di lire)

Compartimenti	Articoli di ruolo per redditi di ricchezza mobile (b)	Imponibile Redditi di ricchezza mobile iscritti nei ruoli	Imposta e addizionali				
			Imposta dovuta allo Stato	Addizionale 2% per gli E. C. A.	Spese di riscossione devolute alla Provincia	Spese di riscossione devolute al Comune	Ammontare complessivo dell'imposta e addizionali iscritte nei ruoli
Piemonte	228 552	4 033 697	491 902	9 [illegible]	1 038	30 413	[illegible]
Liguria	91 167	2 278 057	295 867	5 691	742	7 530	309 661
Lombardia	321 553	8 140 035	959 196	18 819	1 973	14 543	992 531
Venezia Tridentina	46 643	262 521	34 887	668	82	1 047	36 734
Veneto	167 364	3 019 354	207 243	4 527	724	5 496	240 990
Venezia Giulia e Zara	46 882	1 007 886	107 459	2 090	283	3 491	113 323
Emilia	175 362	1 743 366	206 534	4 036	526	4 119	215 467
Toscana	137 708	1 770 074	253 944	4 123	591	6 205	324 809
Marche	46 539	324 649	39 545	776	217	1 719	42 757
Umbria	25 968	174 907	21 243	423	117	717	22 478
Lazio	141 923	3 377 389	351 908	7 451	1 264	11 459	401 639
Abruzzi e Molise	61 764	366 904	25 412	495	196	1 332	27 435
Campania	164 070	1 546 459	160 595	2 986	865	9 224	173 170
Puglie	105 666	546 591	65 753	1 268	275	2 733	69 967
Lucania	20 739	65 518	7 095	143	58	430	8 197
Calabrie	60 657	284 707	28 562	475	188	1 567	31 793
Sicilia	142 436	851 168	114 213	1 993	731	5 136	118 073
Sardegna	29 283	164 291	19 724	382	157	1 347	21 613
Regno	**2 055 481**	**38 911 622**	**3 388 929**	**65 962**	**9 788**	**69 306**	**3 554 600**
1939	2 111 148	39 038 267	3 316 572	—	9 434	67 905	3 413 911
1938	2 097 616	38 749 553	3 039 421	—	9 341	76 099	3 124 861

Compartimenti	Redditi imponibili di Ricchezza Mobile (c)							
	Categoria A		Categoria B		Categoria C		Categoria D	
	Articoli di ruolo	Reddito	Articoli di ruolo	Reddito	Articoli di ruolo	Reddito	Articoli di ruolo	Reddito
Piemonte	37 288	179 439	151 771	2 445 263	38 385	1 202 971	1 329	305 424
Liguria	16 731	118 036	87 503	1 311 431	17 651	1 136 450	267	170 140
Lombardia	38 898	383 118	213 472	4 276 643	69 946	3 030 071	4 [illegible]	429 [illegible]
Venezia Tridentina	20 099	35 279	19 204	133 152	2 906	84 [illegible]	650	34 302
Veneto	34 390	139 917	102 832	1 123 454	31 829	669 368	2 465	193 627
Venezia Giulia e Zara	14 822	27 592	24 275	371 922	9 261	536 113	901	82 229
Emilia	31 558	126 264	111 914	945 [illegible]	38 [illegible]	667 410	1 963	205 311
Toscana	37 229	136 851	85 512	1 [illegible] 438	36 660	862 561	1 872	367 454
Marche	16 681	31 863	22 951	148 186	9 362	86 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	69 [illegible]
Umbria	10 228	17 453	13 471	91 667	4 776	45 550	488	30 487
Lazio	35 969	147 830	80 626	1 483 [illegible]	27 [illegible]	1 [illegible] 832	1 388	242 [illegible]
Abruzzi e Molise	32 391	17 [illegible]	24 382	110 442	6 174	41 897	1 [illegible]	36 497
Campania	69 126	104 [illegible]	77 443	658 437	20 [illegible]	452 515	1 [illegible]	131 452
Puglie	36 423	39 470	54 575	313 [illegible]	13 [illegible]	118 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	74 947
Lucania	9 043	4 579	9 773	37 460	2 176	11 [illegible]	394	11 499
Calabrie	33 411	22 932	22 294	151 456	6 [illegible]	39 [illegible]	961	35 246
Sicilia	80 911	110 643	61 338	369 [illegible]	17 [illegible]	203 [illegible]	1 487	137 673
Sardegna	10 522	6 [illegible]	14 654	92 [illegible]	4 [illegible]	36 [illegible]	564	27 504
Regno	**570 455**	**1 627 525**	**1 146 529**	**14 743 118**	**357 921**	**10 273 221**	**24 696**	**2 197 753**
1939	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1938	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

(a) Negli anni 1939, 1940 e fino a seguito dell'imposta di R. M. erano le seguenti: Categ. A 10%; Categ. B 11%; Categoria C, 12%; Categ. D, 8%; Categ. E 8%. — (b) Le cifre di questa colonna risultano inferiori alla somma degli articoli di ruolo dati per ciascuna categoria di reddito, per il fatto che un contribuente può risultare inscritto in più di una categoria. — (c) Reddito di categoria A: I redditi derivanti dall'impiego di capitale ed i pesi delle imposte di ogni specie di categoria B: quelli misti di capitale e di lavoro, come l'esercizio di qualsiasi industria e commercio; di categoria C: i redditi direttamente provenienti dall'opera dell'uomo, come l'esercizio di una professione o di un'arte; di categoria D: i redditi costituiti dagli stipendi, pensioni ed assegni corrisposti dallo Stato, dalle Province e dai Comuni, dalle Istituzioni pubbliche di beneficenza e da altri Enti pubblici. Per maggiori dettagli sulla classificazione dei redditi mobiliari nelle predette 4 categorie, vedasi il regolamento per l'applicazione dell'imposta di ricchezza mobile approvato con R. decreto 11 luglio 1907 n. 560.

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2. Imposta sui redditi di Ricchezza Mobile nel 1041 (a)

Risultati dei ruoli principali e suppletivi

(Redditi e imposte in migliaia di lire)

Compartimenti	Articoli di ruolo per redditi di ricchezza mobile (b)	Imponibile — Redditi di ricchezza mobile iscritti nei ruoli	Imposta e addizionali — Imposta dovuta allo Stato	Addizionale 2% per gli E. C. A.	Spese di riscossione devolute — alla Provincia	Spese di riscossione devolute — al Comune	Ammontare complessivo dell'imposta e addizionali iscritto nei ruoli
Piemonte	230 809	4 558 624	649 693	10 733	1 132	11 551	572 109
Liguria	97 319	2 967 200	336 669	6 645	896	8 860	352 960
Lombardia	318 600	9 456 996	1 097 570	21 854	2 248	16 717	1 138 387
Venezia Tridentina	41 102	288 348	34 513	689	80	1 031	36 319
Veneto	105 318	2 108 413	242 887	4 734	741	6 497	254 861
Venezia Giulia e Zara	42 399	981 180	108 437	1 999	272	3 325	106 033
Emilia	167 976	1 685 923	220 165	4 370	618	6 511	229 744
Toscana	149 960	1 808 006	219 399	4 333	642	6 328	230 702
Marche	40 417	327 063	38 995	769	215	1 045	41 024
Umbria	26 087	192 796	22 637	443	125	764	23 969
Lazio	136 643	3 956 019	457 180	9 564	1 453	13 201	481 398
Abruzzi e Molise	38 448	215 148	26 156	514	203	1 350	28 223
Campania	163 071	1 438 621	166 545	3 174	502	9 451	179 672
Puglie	92 732	553 464	65 191	1 274	277	2 699	69 451
Lucania	19 450	67 239	7 766	153	59	418	8 396
Calabria	58 856	239 922	26 514	505	193	1 597	28 809
Sicilia	152 906	883 275	105 875	2 069	261	6 429	114 633
Sardegna	26 968	170 196	19 805	428	150	1 171	21 613
Regno...	1 948 438	32 070 785	3 720 330	73 252	10 603	97 037	3 901 193

Compartimenti	Redditi imponibili di ricchezza mobile (b) — Categoria A: Articoli di ruolo	Categoria A: Reddito	Categoria B: Articoli di ruolo	Categoria B: Reddito	Categoria C: Articoli di ruolo	Categoria C: Reddito	Categoria D: Articoli di ruolo	Categoria D: Reddito
Piemonte	34 646	189 903	145 265	2 091 344	39 541	1 454 871	3 655	220 006
Liguria	16 576	124 320	54 289	1 370 149	16 860	1 356 862	606	113 914
Lombardia	37 412	279 850	209 427	4 951 017	72 099	3 692 329	4 609	403 430
Venezia Tridentina	18 329	31 057	16 087	126 610	7 631	93 410	693	39 230
Veneto	31 532	106 084	98 145	1 699 771	31 316	736 963	2 480	203 635
Venezia Giulia	12 525	23 995	21 805	339 413	8 966	111 866	308	81 366
Emilia	28 736	138 343	106 708	991 104	33 962	549 629	1 964	217 080
Toscana	35 964	133 114	79 868	800 081	16 133	619 040	1 765	185 796
Marche	15 638	20 995	21 500	150 372	9 359	83 147	1 101	62 545
Umbria	9 530	14 147	13 283	90 314	4 684	55 199	532	35 146
Lazio	37 330	199 142	74 474	1 554 120	29 783	1 695 914	1 254	316 834
Abruzzi e Molise	30 366	16 157	22 372	112 965	5 964	42 682	1 019	42 651
Campania	64 570	97 921	70 917	666 449	19 583	539 052	1 639	136 170
Puglie	33 436	37 934	49 877	306 954	12 912	120 208	1 037	86 372
Lucania	8 660	4 810	5 849	37 784	2 117	12 496	432	12 149
Calabria	32 525	24 048	21 326	153 646	5 043	40 407	918	42 930
Sicilia	61 230	133 644	56 562	371 264	14 117	231 642	1 298	141 908
Sardegna	9 477	5 327	13 670	90 [illegible]	4 064	30 [illegible]	483	31 310
Regno...	538 536	1 370 [illegible]	1 053 916	15 [illegible]	355 393	12 046 [illegible]	25 934	2 424 450

(a) Nell'anno [illegible] le aliquote dell'imposta di R. M. erano le seguenti: Categ. A 20 %, Categ. B 14 %, Categ. C, 12 %, Categ. D, 8 %, Categ. D 6 %. — (b) Vedansi le note (b) e (c) alla pagina precedente.

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2. Imposta sui redditi di Ricchezza Mobile nel 1942 *(a)*

Risultati dei ruoli principali e suppletivi

(Redditi e imposte in migliaia di lire)

Compartimenti	Articoli di ruolo per redditi di ricchezza mobile (b)	Imponibile: Redditi di ricchezza mobile iscritti nei ruoli	Imposta e addizionali: Imposta dovuta allo Stato	Addizionale 2 % per gli E. C. A.	Spese di riscossione devolute: alla Provincia	Spese di riscossione devolute: al Comune	Ammontare complessivo dell'imposta e addizionali iscritte nei ruoli
Piemonte	217 602	1 972 892	586 196	11 694	1 216	12 208	613 813
Liguria	87 261	3 331 246	372 411	7 418	992	9 743	390 564
Lombardia	203 132	11 214 223	1 283 008	25 575	2 613	19 673	1 330 869
Venezia Tridentina	40 753	324 536	38 440	767	96	1 233	40 536
Veneto	165 121	2 172 479	247 091	4 929	704	5 898	260 132
Venezia Giulia e Zara	42 871	1 064 306	111 246	2 222	302	3 690	117 459
Emilia	162 507	2 065 668	230 827	4 715	654	5 030	247 274
Toscana	143 792	1 822 552	225 884	4 483	614	6 521	237 502
Marche	45 535	359 820	42 045	836	234	1 204	44 319
Umbria	25 365	210 523	25 192	499	136	873	26 704
Lazio	142 613	4 383 697	477 717	9 458	1 614	14 596	503 385
Abruzzi e Molise	37 765	229 819	27 800	547	217	1 441	30 005
Campania	152 761	1 539 523	176 185	3 440	626	10 399	190 649
Puglie	93 390	589 219	68 605	1 356	396	2 851	73 113
Lucania	19 589	71 063	7 842	156	40	439	8 477
Calabria	57 336	222 053	26 927	533	195	1 612	29 267
Sicilia	149 444	967 841	113 041	2 223	796	6 972	122 729
Sardegna	25 984	186 320	21 700	459	171	1 305	23 645
Regno	**1 835 903**	**35 743 177**	**4 691 867**	**91 397**	**11 807**	**106 870**	**4 391 471**

Compartimenti	Redditi imponibili di ricchezza mobile (b): Categoria A: Articoli di ruolo	Categoria A: Reddito	Categoria B: Articoli di ruolo	Categoria B: Reddito	Categoria C: Articoli di ruolo	Categoria C: Reddito	Categoria D: Articoli di ruolo	Categoria D: Reddito
Piemonte	21 300	192 484	142 849	2 811 933	32 309	1 714 702	3 439	253 769
Liguria	15 869	144 960	56 462	1 448 474	16 772	1 614 472	915	123 340
Lombardia	33 638	414 622	205 033	5 721 580	69 610	4 540 798	4 442	531 851
Venezia Tridentina	25 223	30 534	14 226	138 519	6 921	107 459	687	46 335
Veneto	28 647	107 887	101 714	1 120 857	29 731	797 964	1 806	143 769
Venezia Giulia	12 097	26 579	21 569	362 864	8 712	539 470	540	132 199
Emilia	26 504	130 656	106 963	1 059 064	29 193	569 363	1 983	267 393
Toscana	32 702	127 141	76 913	891 639	33 505	719 601	1 261	184 179
Marche	14 518	28 800	22 185	154 710	8 572	103 257	1 552	72 247
Umbria	8 916	19 079	13 572	93 972	4 666	64 133	480	39 458
Lazio	36 793	179 345	80 466	1 796 627	28 172	1 972 111	1 244	361 613
Abruzzi e Molise	28 699	17 090	23 678	118 010	5 642	42 639	991	47 110
Campania	59 867	107 052	74 569	678 536	18 621	613 496	1 300	140 659
Puglie	29 049	35 168	30 842	321 334	12 487	138 633	1 040	93 622
Lucania	8 513	4 763	9 182	38 196	2 064	13 994	351	14 131
Calabria	30 721	22 423	22 503	108 215	5 303	45 298	913	45 013
Sicilia	74 231	111 319	61 327	380 831	13 630	308 764	1 300	163 921
Sardegna	9 051	11 928	14 294	98 397	3 721	63 067	891	32 939
Regno	**488 799**	**1 711 063**	**1 108 362**	**17 362 761**	**338 154**	**13 861 900**	**24 201**	**3 567 663**

(a) Nell'anno 1942 le aliquote dell'imposta di R. M. erano le seguenti: Categ. A 20 %; Categ. B 14 %; Categ. C, 12 %; Categ. C, 2 %; Categ. D 8 %. — (b) Vedansi le note (b) e (c) a pag. 32.

F. Bilanci comunali.

(Per gli ultimi dati pubblicati, relativi all'anno 1941, vedansi pagg. 132-133 dell'Annuario Statistico Italiano 1943).

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G. Cassa dei Depositi e Prestiti e Gestioni annesse

1. Fondi disponibili presso la Cassa Depositi e Prestiti e loro impiego

Anni (al 31 dicembre)	Fondi disponibili						Impiego dei fondi				
	Prodotti del risparmio postale	Prodotti dei servizi tellurici connessi ai risparmi postali	Depositi in amministrazione presso la Cassa	Capitali dei prestiti concessi dal mercato	Fondi fruttiferi della Cassa	Conti correnti vari (a)	Prestiti concessi dalla Cassa per capitali e mutui	Titoli di credito	Anticipazioni al Tesoro dello Stato e ad altri Enti	Versamenti in conto corrente fruttifero al Tesoro	Compartecipazione della Cassa ad altri istituti di credito
	Migliaia di lire						Migliaia di lire				
1938	79 272 905	1 705 479	641 188	176 132	127 344	271 961	7 174 591	5 619 317	2 091 511	18 039 635	317 500
1939	92 077 874	2 426 879	647 012	189 016	157 765	323 926	7 266 135	5 614 203	2 012 201	21 711 292	322 000
1940	87 313 209	3 253 186	721 112	196 186	155 181	266 893	7 372 772	16 171 171	1 964 810	15 088 619	321 500
1941	66 911 321	4 652 238	693 071	209 067	188 874	209 351	7 472 989	16 646 677	1 856 179	24 047 645	326 400
1942	59 470 184	5 396 412	696 653	242 789	168 609	194 154	7 501 084	16 328 931	1 804 035	35 927 726	323 400

(a) Dal 1938 sono state incluse le somme relative alle gestioni speciali.

2. Movimento dei depositi ordinari

Anni	Depositi in buoni fruttiferi				Depositi in effetti pubblici			
	inscritti		restituiti		inscritti		restituiti	
	N.	Ammontare — Migliaia di lire	N.	Ammontare — Migliaia di lire	N.	Cap. nominale — Migliaia di lire	N.	Cap. nominale — Migliaia di lire
Fino a tutto il 1937	1 458 318	5 714 035	1 069 329	5 072 631	1 809 443	14 243 345	925 661	11 693 265
1938	28 229	231 044	16 501	231 861	77 001	364 212	20 634	207 594
1939	20 857	309 230	15 963	253 306	69 131	390 192	57 154	304 941
1940	23 251	289 516	15 202	256 430	57 769	535 179	43 170	315 197
1941 (a)	21 696	247 214	17 539	272 275	54 845	541 663	43 240	312 078
1942 (a)	27 579	212 467	16 956	294 853	55 291	630 923	41 313	352 126
Totale	1 581 930	7 023 506	1 151 522	6 385 344	2 118 419	16 713 615	1 185 172	13 385 971
Depositi vigenti al 31 dicembre 1942 (a)	Dep. n. 427 008 — Migliaia di lire 638 162				Dep. n. 933 275 — Migliaia di lire 3 148 641			

(a) Compresi i depositi cumulativi dei cumulanti.

3. Movimento dei prestiti concessi a Provincie, Comuni e Consorzi

Anni	Capitale mutuato				Prestiti rimasti esposti nel conto patrimoniale dei mutui stipulati	Capitali somministrati coi fondi			Capitali restituiti dagli enti mutuatari	Prestiti rimasti da somministrare alla fine di ciascun anno	Vigenza alla fine di ciascun anno dei capitali propri della Cassa investiti in prestiti
	coi fondi propri della Cassa		coi fondi degli Istit. di previd.			della Cassa	degli Istituti di previdenza	di altri Istituti			
	N.	Ammontare — Migliaia di lire	N.	Ammontare — Migliaia di lire	Migliaia di lire						
1938	851	275 718	—	—	12 408	240 217	82 825	11 063	178 132	909 566	7 174 591
1939	402	209 434	11	6 760	27 531	262 796	38 490	23 960	189 016	705 490	7 266 135
1940	169	253 365	4	31 593	16 533	209 714	48 089	26 514	196 186	903 846	7 372 772
1941	175	192 629	27	80 647	3 223	257 496	34 791	41 953	209 067	970 837	7 472 989
1942	643	247 709	—	—	10 197	239 305	32 236	42 180	242 789	930 652	7 501 084

4. Capitale mutuato dalla Cassa Depositi e Prestiti e prestiti concessi a Provincie, Comuni e Consorzi per la sola esecuzione di opere pubbliche

Anni	Capitale mutuato	Prestiti concessi per opere pubbliche				
		per acquedotti ed opere igieniche	per edifici scolastici	per opere stradali	per opere pubbliche diverse	in totale
	Migliaia di lire					
1938	275 718	82 648	56 169	63 776	19 443	222 036
1939	216 202	78 499	56 364	28 293	4 734	167 890
1940	246 960	72 715	14 001	1 537	7 495	95 798
1941	273 276	15 360	14 128	—	23 319	52 792
1942	247 709	5 829	6 253	302	13 300	25 824

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APPEN

Coefficienti per la riduzione

1. Dati per

Anno corrente degli esercizi	Coefficienti per la riduzione in lire-oro di														
	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
1913	1,0000	0,9962	1,1543	1,2690	1,4302	1,4971	1,6752	4,0288	4,8010	4,0400	4,1581	4,1791	4,2962	4,3111	1,1[illegible]
1914	1,0038	1,0000	1,1587	1,2741	1,4417	1,5038	1,6826	4,0432	4,8182	4,0554	4,1740	4,1950	4,3145	4,3294	1,1[illegible]
1915	0,8663	0,8630	1,0000	1,0995	1,2442	1,2979	1,4521	3,4895	4,1593	3,5000	3,6033	3,6217	3,7257	3,7386	0,9[illegible]
1916	0,7881	0,7853	0,9098	1,0000	1,1316	1,1805	1,3210	3,1744	3,7834	3,1836	3,2779	3,2956	3,3895	3,4017	0,9[illegible]
1917	0,6965	0,6938	0,8037	0,8836	1,0000	1,0429	1,1671	2,8054	3,3434	2,8136	2,8967	2,9123	2,9956	3,0063	0,8[illegible]
1918	0,6680	0,6654	0,7710	0,8476	0,9590	1,0000	1,1196	2,6904	3,2067	2,6986	2,7779	2,7929	2,8731	2,8833	0,7[illegible]
1919	0,5966	0,5943	0,6886	0,7571	0,8566	0,8932	1,0000	2,4031	2,8642	2,4102	2,4810	2,4944	2,5655	2,5746	0,7[illegible]
1920	0,2495	0,2485	0,2868	0,3150	0,3566	0,3720	0,4162	1,0000	1,1918	1,0033	1,0328	1,0384	1,0681	1,0719	0,2[illegible]
1921	0,2222	0,2213	0,2565	0,2771	0,3191	0,3329	0,3724	0,8942	1,0000	0,8976	0,9239	0,9289	0,9554	0,9589	0,2[illegible]
1922	0,2475	0,2466	0,2857	0,3143	0,3556	0,3708	0,4149	0,9962	1,1141	1,0000	1,0293	1,0345	1,0641	1,0679	0,2[illegible]
1923	0,2405	0,2396	0,2776	0,3055	0,3454	0,3604	0,4031	0,9677	1,0826	0,9716	1,0000	1,0051	1,0338	1,0376	0,2[illegible]
1924	0,2264	0,2275	0,2636	0,2901	0,3280	0,3421	0,3827	0,9191	1,0278	0,9226	0,9499	1,0000	1,0284	1,0322	0,2[illegible]
1925	0,2085	0,2077	0,2407	0,2648	0,2994	0,3121	0,3492	0,8382	0,9375	0,8415	0,8662	0,8717	1,0000	1,0042	0,2[illegible]
1926	0,2077	0,2067	0,2397	0,2637	0,2981	0,3109	0,3478	0,8349	0,9337	0,8379	0,8625	0,8679	0,9958	1,0000	0,2[illegible]
1927	0,8277	0,8241	0,9550	1,0508	1,1880	1,2390	1,3860	3,3270	3,7200	3,3390	3,4370	3,4590	3,9680	3,9840	1,0000
1928	0,2760	0,2750	0,3186	0,3469	0,3964	0,4132	0,4627	1,1099	1,2406	1,1133	1,1461	1,1537	1,3236	1,3291	0,3[illegible]
1929	0,2760	0,2740	0,3174	0,3431	0,3950	0,4117	0,4610	1,1069	1,2378	1,1110	1,1435	1,1510	1,3210	1,3264	0,3[illegible]
1930	0,2760	0,2740	0,3174	0,3436	0,3950	0,4117	0,4610	1,1069	1,2378	1,1110	1,1435	1,1510	1,3210	1,3264	0,3[illegible]
1931	0,2759	0,2728	0,3161	0,3422	0,3933	0,4100	0,4591	1,1021	1,2327	1,1064	1,1388	1,1463	1,3155	1,3207	0,3[illegible]
1932	0,2696	0,2666	0,3112	0,3369	0,3873	0,4037	0,4520	1,0853	1,2137	1,0894	1,1212	1,1288	1,2955	1,3007	0,3[illegible]
1933	0,3089	0,3049	0,3551	0,3843	0,4394	0,4580	0,5128	1,2313	1,3770	1,2360	1,2721	1,2807	1,4698	1,4757	0,3[illegible]
1934	0,2658	0,2643	0,3069	0,3323	0,3819	0,3981	0,4457	1,0702	1,1969	1,0743	1,1057	1,1131	1,2773	1,2823	0,3[illegible]
1935	0,2656	0,2646	0,2950	0,3194	0,3671	0,3827	0,4284	1,0288	1,1505	1,0326	1,0628	1,0700	1,2278	1,2327	0,3[illegible]
1936	0,2163	0,2172	0,2517	0,2724	0,3131	0,3264	0,3655	0,8776	0,9814	0,8809	0,9066	0,9126	1,0472	1,0513	0,2[illegible]
1937	0,1652	0,1636	0,1894	0,2039	0,2344	0,2443	0,2735	0,6568	0,7345	0,6591	0,6785	0,6831	0,7840	0,7870	0,1[illegible]
1938	0,1632	0,1620	0,1894	0,2033	0,2344	0,2443	0,2735	0,6568	0,7345	0,6591	0,6785	0,6831	0,7840	0,7870	0,1[illegible]
1939	0,1612	0,1604	0,1867	0,2015	0,2316	0,2414	0,2703	0,6489	0,7257	0,6511	0,6704	0,6749	0,7747	0,7777	0,1[illegible]
1940	0,1566	0,1560	0,1808	0,1952	0,2243	0,2344	0,2625	0,6302	0,7049	0,6329	0,6517	0,6561	0,7532	0,7559	0,1[illegible]
1941	0,1630	0,1599	0,1852	0,2005	0,2305	0,2408	0,2690	0,6459	0,7228	0,6493	0,6671	0,6720	0,7697	0,7728	0,1[illegible]
1942	0,1631	0,1625	0,1883	0,2038	0,2342	0,2442	0,2734	0,6564	0,7341	0,6589	0,6772	0,6819	0,7822	0,7854	0,1[illegible]
1943	0,1632	0,1626	0,1884	0,2039	0,2344	0,2443	0,2735	0,6566	0,7345	0,6591	0,6780	0,6826	0,7827	0,7860	0,1[illegible]

2. Dati per esercizi finan

Anno corrente degli esercizi finanziari	Coefficienti per la riduzione in lire-oro														
	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
1913-14	1,0000	1,0614	1,2430	1,3523	1,5242	1,5953	1,7848	4,2918	5,1157	4,3052	4,4302	4,4523	4,5775	4,5934	1,1[illegible]
1914-15	0,9421	1,0000	1,1710	1,2741	1,4360	1,5030	1,6816	4,0429	4,8195	4,0565	4,1752	4,1962	4,3158	4,3307	1,1[illegible]
1915-16	0,8045	0,8534	1,0000	1,0868	1,2249	1,2820	1,4348	3,4500	4,1125	3,4619	3,5630	3,5809	3,6830	3,6958	0,9[illegible]
1916-17	0,7393	0,8003	0,9198	1,0000	1,1268	1,1791	1,3195	3,1725	3,7825	3,1837	3,2770	3,2945	3,3884	3,4005	0,9[illegible]
1917-18	0,6560	0,6965	0,8165	0,8875	1,0000	1,0464	1,1711	2,8156	3,3568	2,8252	2,9076	2,9233	3,0067	3,0175	0,8[illegible]
1918-19	0,6269	0,6656	0,7799	0,8478	0,9556	1,0000	1,1194	2,6900	3,2071	2,6992	2,7776	2,7926	2,8728	2,8831	0,7[illegible]
1919-20	0,5601	0,5922	0,6978	0,7586	0,8547	0,8937	1,0000	2,4034	2,8657	2,4125	2,4823	2,4957	2,5668	2,5759	0,7[illegible]
1920-21	0,2330	0,2332	0,2733	0,2914	0,3285	0,3373	0,3773	0,9033	1,0000	0,9224	0,9579	0,9634	0,9905	0,9945	0,2[illegible]
1921-22	0,2362	0,2379	0,2863	0,3159	0,3560	0,3724	0,4166	1,0041	1,0999	0,9999	1,0386	1,0444	1,0739	1,0780	0,2[illegible]
1922-23	0,2421	0,2439	0,2933	0,3211	0,3618	0,3785	0,4234	1,0203	1,1178	1,0161	1,0000	1,0058	1,0341	1,0380	0,2[illegible]
1923-24	0,2253	0,2411	0,2822	0,3085	0,3476	0,3636	0,4068	0,9804	1,0741	0,9765	0,9942	1,0000	1,0284	1,0322	0,2[illegible]
1924-25	0,2184	0,2319	0,2717	0,2897	0,3484	0,3496	0,3907	0,9421	0,9320	0,9033	0,9610	1,0000	1,0041	0,9954	0,2[illegible]
1925-26	0,2338	0,2164	0,2535	0,2703	0,3251	0,3268	0,3648	0,8795	0,9654	0,8819	0,8962	0,9331	1,0000	0,9241	0,2[illegible]
1926-27	0,2530	0,2341	0,2743	0,2925	0,3518	0,3535	0,3948	0,9516	1,0448	0,9544	0,9696	1,0097	1,0820	1,0000	0,2[illegible]
1927-28	0,2793	0,2862	0,3371	0,3701	0,4451	0,4376	0,4793	1,2700	1,3714	1,2529	1,2774	1,3306	1,3651	1,3704	1,0000
1928-29	0,2729	0,2897	0,3394	0,3630	0,4353	0,3693	0,4048	1,2423	1,3406	1,2253	1,2496	1,3011	1,3349	1,3399	0,9[illegible]
1929-30	0,2729	0,2897	0,3394	0,3630	0,4353	0,3693	0,4048	1,2423	1,3406	1,2253	1,2496	1,3011	1,3349	1,3399	0,9[illegible]
1930-31	0,2729	0,2897	0,3394	0,3630	0,4353	0,3693	0,4048	1,2423	1,3406	1,2253	1,2496	1,3011	1,3349	1,3399	0,9[illegible]
1931-32	0,2697	0,2862	0,3354	0,3577	0,4301	0,3649	0,4000	1,2272	1,3252	1,1934	1,1961	1,2245	1,3256	1,3307	0,9[illegible]
1932-33	0,2760	0,2928	0,3432	0,3660	0,4401	0,3754	0,4064	1,2558	1,3564	1,2169	1,2192	1,2482	1,3518	1,3571	0,9[illegible]
1933-34	0,2431	0,2111	0,2946	0,3869	0,4656	0,3967	0,4347	1,3341	1,2305	1,2109	1,2096	1,2419	1,4382	1,4289	0,9[illegible]
1934-35	0,2643	0,2761	0,3236	0,3452	0,4152	0,3522	0,3200	1,1846	1,2927	1,1712	1,1472	1,1926	1,3771	1,3931	0,8[illegible]
1935-36	0,2673	0,2620	0,3016	0,3265	0,3941	0,3347	0,3809	1,1256	1,2282	1,1216	1,0891	1,1321	1,2238	1,1283	0,9[illegible]
1936-37	0,1756	0,1829	0,2107	0,2249	0,2917	0,2480	0,2844	0,8330	0,9414	0,8394	0,7777	0,8196	0,8665	0,8639	0,6[illegible]
1937-38	0,1619	0,1719	0,2014	0,2148	0,2681	0,2291	0,4698	0,7370	0,8398	0,7489	0,7124	0,7413	0,7941	0,7982	0,5[illegible]
1938-39	0,1619	0,1719	0,2014	0,2148	0,2583	0,2291	0,4698	0,7370	0,8398	0,7489	0,7124	0,7413	0,7941	0,7982	0,5[illegible]
1939-40	0,1567	0,1664	0,1950	0,2079	0,2500	0,2291	0,4553	0,7135	0,8080	0,7474	0,6896	0,7175	0,7689	0,7726	0,5[illegible]
1940-41	0,1565	0,1656	0,1941	0,2069	0,2489	0,2111	0,4333	0,7101	0,8059	0,6443	0,6864	0,7143	0,7655	0,7694	0,5[illegible]
1941-42	0,1619	0,1718	0,2014	0,2147	0,2582	0,2290	0,4695	0,7366	0,8394	0,6686	0,7120	0,7408	0,7941	0,7980	0,5[illegible]
1942-43	0,1619	0,1719	0,2014	0,2148	0,2583	0,2291	0,4698	0,7370	0,8398	0,6689	0,7124	0,7413	0,7945	0,7982	0,5[illegible]

(a) I coefficienti riportati nella precedente tavola sono ottenuti in base agli indici dei prezzi dell'oro contenuti nella tavola 9 a destra (numeri indici dei prezzi dell'oro dell'anno indicato nella testata per i numeri indici dei prezzi dell'oro relativi agli anni scritti). Circa il significato e grado di precisione di tali coefficienti si rimanda a quanto avvertito nella nota (a) in calce alla citata tavola

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

DICE

delle lire correnti in lire oro (*a*)

anni solari

Lire-oro degli anni sottoindicati																Lire correnti degli anni
1869	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	
4,0229	3,6362	3,6362	3,6514	3,7096	3,2687	3,7677	3,9123	4,5864	6,1281	6,1281	6,2022	6,3861	6,2313	6,1313	6,1283	1913
3,6367	3,4508	3,4561	3,4653	3,7227	3,2812	3,7750	3,9272	4,6039	6,1515	6,1515	6,2259	6,4105	6,2551	6,1547	6,1514	1914
3,3961	3,1508	3,1508	3,1653	3,2129	2,8318	3,2591	3,3993	3,9733	5,3089	5,3089	5,3731	5,5324	5,3983	5,3117	5,3098	1915
2,8990	2,9101	2,9101	2,9223	2,9681	2,6160	3,0099	3,1311	3,6706	4,9044	4,9044	4,9617	5,1109	4,9870	4,9070	4,9044	1916
2,5326	2,5318	2,5318	2,5424	2,6021	2,2759	2,6185	2,7241	3,1934	4,2669	4,2669	4,3166	4,4465	4,3387	4,2691	4,2668	1917
2,4196	2,4398	2,4398	2,4500	2,4772	2,1834	2,5120	2,6133	3,0635	4,0933	4,0933	4,1428	4,2566	4,1622	4,0950	4,0932	1918
2,1614	2,1687	2,1693	2,1784	2,2128	1,9503	2,2436	2,3340	2,7352	3,6589	3,6589	3,7002	3,8099	3,7175	3,6579	3,6589	1919
1,0000	0,9094	0,9094	0,9132	0,9224	0,8128	0,9344	0,9720	1,1395	1,5226	1,5226	1,5410	1,5867	1,5482	1,5234	1,5226	1920
0,6849	0,6079	0,6079	0,6112	0,6240	0,5263	0,6355	0,6692	1,0199	1,3615	1,3615	1,3780	1,4186	1,3844	1,3632	1,3615	1921
0,6960	0,6208	0,6208	0,6236	0,6340	0,5348	0,6431	0,6809	0,9284	1,3352	1,3189	1,3482	1,3807	1,3424	1,3176	1,3160	1922
0,6713	0,6745	0,6745	0,6761	0,6839	0,7861	0,9344	0,9459	1,1030	1,4738	1,4738	1,4916	1,5358	1,4996	1,4765	1,4738	1923
0,8273	0,8304	0,8304	0,8336	0,8469	0,7604	0,8588	0,9936	1,0474	1,3994	1,3994	1,4163	1,4583	1,4230	1,4001	1,3997	1924
0,7554	0,7581	0,7581	0,7613	0,7732	0,6815	0,7841	0,8187	0,9063	1,2777	1,2777	1,2931	1,3315	1,2992	1,2794	1,2777	1925
0,7335	0,7362	0,7362	0,7393	0,7509	0,6618	0,7614	0,7921	0,9286	1,2407	1,2407	1,2557	1,2930	1,2616	1,2414	1,2407	1926
0,9699	0,9735	0,9735	0,9776	0,9929	0,8751	1,0068	1,0474	1,2279	1,6406	1,6406	1,6603	1,7097	1,6683	1,6415	1,6403	1927
1,0000	1,0037	1,0037	1,0079	1,0237	0,9022	1,0380	1,0794	1,3659	1,6915	1,6915	1,7119	1,7627	1,7201	1,6924	1,6915	1928
0,9963	1,0000	1,0000	1,0042	1,0199	0,8989	1,0342	1,0759	1,3613	1,6853	1,6853	1,7058	1,7563	1,7138	1,6862	1,6854	1929
0,9963	1,0000	1,0000	1,0042	1,0199	0,8989	1,0342	1,0759	1,3613	1,6853	1,6853	1,7058	1,7563	1,7138	1,6862	1,6854	1930
0,9822	0,9958	0,9958	1,0000	1,0157	0,8953	1,0299	1,0715	1,3561	1,6789	1,6789	1,6988	1,7489	1,7066	1,6792	1,6783	1931
0,9769	0,9905	0,9905	0,9949	1,0000	0,8914	1,0246	1,0660	1,3491	1,6704	1,6704	1,6904	1,7402	1,6983	1,6709	1,6700	1932
1,1094	1,1134	1,1134	1,1171	1,1345	1,0000	1,1500	1,1963	1,5151	1,8760	1,8760	1,8985	1,9547	1,9084	1,8759	1,8749	1933
0,9654	0,9686	0,9686	0,9719	0,9861	0,8696	1,0000	1,0403	1,3196	1,6335	1,6335	1,6492	1,6981	1,6570	1,6304	1,6295	1934
0,9261	0,9294	0,9294	0,9333	0,9479	0,8345	0,9613	1,0000	1,3123	1,5664	1,5664	1,5853	1,6323	1,5927	1,5672	1,5663	1935
0,7059	0,7028	0,7028	0,7061	0,7196	0,7912	0,8200	0,8583	1,0000	1,3311	1,3311	1,3523	1,3924	1,3586	1,3368	1,3361	1936
0,5912	0,5934	0,5934	0,5958	0,6053	0,5334	0,6137	0,6364	0,7484	1,0000	1,0000	1,0121	1,0421	1,0168	1,0035	1,0032	1937
0,5812	0,5834	0,5834	0,5858	0,5952	0,5334	0,6137	0,6364	0,7484	1,0000	1,0000	1,0121	1,0421	1,0168	1,0035	1,0032	1938
0,5841	0,5863	0,5863	0,5887	0,5979	0,5270	0,6063	0,6308	0,7395	0,9881	0,9881	1,0000	1,0297	1,0047	0,9909	0,9881	1939
0,5679	0,5946	0,5946	0,5718	0,5907	0,5116	0,5899	0,6126	0,7182	0,9596	0,9596	0,9712	1,0000	0,9758	0,9631	0,9596	1940
0,5816	0,5835	0,5835	0,5860	0,5952	0,5246	0,6035	0,6278	0,7360	0,9834	0,9834	0,9953	1,0248	1,0000	0,9840	0,9834	1941
0,5909	0,5931	0,5931	0,5955	0,6049	0,5331	0,6134	0,6381	0,7482	0,9995	0,9995	1,0116	1,0416	1,0163	1,0000	0,9995	1942
0,5912	0,5934	0,5934	0,5959	0,6052	0,5334	0,6137	0,6384	0,7484	1,0000	1,0000	1,0121	1,0421	1,0168	1,0035	1,0000	1943

ziari (1° luglio – 30 giugno)

degli esercizi finanziari sottoindicati															Lire correnti degli esercizi finanziari
1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	
3,6641	3,6641	3,6641	3,7061	3,8338	3,4113	3,8416	4,0431	5,6616	6,1751	6,1751	6,3798	6,4301	6,1784	6,1751	1913-14
3,4521	3,4501	3,4501	3,4937	3,4141	3,2139	3,6193	3,8093	5,3340	5,8178	5,8178	6,0107	6,0862	5,8210	5,8179	1914-15
2,9460	2,9460	2,9460	2,9815	2,9136	2,7427	3,0887	3,2507	4,5521	4,9649	4,9649	5,1295	5,1530	4,9674	4,9647	1915-16
2,7627	2,7629	2,7629	2,7954	2,7323	2,5720	2,8965	3,0454	4,2687	4,6559	4,6559	4,8103	4,8323	4,6584	4,6558	1916-17
2,2972	2,2972	2,2972	2,3249	2,2720	2,1387	2,4090	2,5340	3,5496	3,8715	3,8715	3,9999	4,0182	3,8736	3,8715	1917-18
2,7078	2,7078	2,7078	2,7414	2,6780	2,5210	1,8389	2,9879	4,1840	4,5634	4,5634	4,7148	4,7414	4,5690	4,5633	1918-19
1,3193	1,3193	1,3193	1,3352	1,3048	1,2073	1,3552	1,4557	2,0385	2,2234	2,2234	2,2971	2,3076	2,2245	2,2233	1919-20
0,8081	0,8081	0,8081	0,8184	0,7963	0,7496	0,8461	0,8884	1,2441	1,3569	1,3569	1,4019	1,4063	1,3576	1,3569	1920-21
0,8729	0,8729	0,8729	0,8834	0,8633	0,8177	0,9152	0,9632	1,3487	1,4711	1,4711	1,5198	1,5264	1,4719	1,4711	1921-22
0,8871	0,8871	0,8871	0,8978	0,8773	0,8259	0,9300	0,9788	1,3707	1,4950	1,4950	1,5446	1,5516	1,4958	1,4950	1922-23
0,8329	0,8329	0,8329	0,8429	0,8237	0,7754	0,8730	0,9190	1,2869	1,4037	1,4037	1,4502	1,4569	1,4044	1,4037	1923-24
0,8804	0,8804	0,8804	0,8910	0,8708	0,8202	0,9232	0,9722	1,3608	1,4844	1,4844	1,5334	1,5406	1,4850	1,4844	1924-25
0,7469	0,7469	0,7469	0,7560	0,7387	0,6960	0,7830	0,8241	1,1540	1,2587	1,2587	1,3004	1,3064	1,2594	1,2587	1925-26
0,8082	0,8082	0,8082	0,8181	0,7991	0,7529	0,8474	0,8918	1,2488	1,3621	1,3621	1,4072	1,4137	1,3628	1,3621	1926-27
1,0225	1,0225	1,0225	1,0348	1,0112	0,9519	1,0720	1,1282	1,5796	1,7232	1,7232	1,7803	1,7885	1,7241	1,7232	1927-28
1,0000	1,0000	1,0000	1,0120	0,9890	0,9310	1,0484	1,1034	1,5451	1,6853	1,6853	1,7413	1,7492	1,6862	1,6853	1928-29
1,0000	1,0000	1,0000	1,0120	0,9890	0,9310	1,0484	1,1034	1,5451	1,6853	1,6853	1,7413	1,7492	1,6862	1,6853	1929-30
1,0000	1,0000	1,0000	1,0120	0,9890	0,9310	1,0484	1,1034	1,5451	1,6853	1,6853	1,7413	1,7492	1,6862	1,6853	1930-31
0,9681	0,9681	0,9681	1,0000	0,9772	0,9198	1,0359	1,0901	1,5268	1,6652	1,6652	1,7204	1,7283	1,6661	1,6652	1931-32
1,0111	1,0111	1,0111	1,0233	1,0000	0,9414	1,0604	1,1157	1,5633	1,7048	1,7048	1,7665	1,7686	1,7050	1,7048	1932-33
1,0741	1,0741	1,0741	1,0871	1,0621	1,0000	1,1263	1,1852	1,6597	1,8102	1,8102	1,8759	1,8784	1,8113	1,8102	1933-34
0,9538	0,9538	0,9538	0,9653	0,9433	0,8880	1,0000	1,0520	1,4736	1,6074	1,6074	1,6657	1,6694	1,6083	1,6074	1934-35
0,9063	0,9063	0,9063	0,9175	0,8961	0,8437	0,9502	1,0000	1,4003	1,5273	1,5273	1,5780	1,5852	1,5281	1,5273	1935-36
0,6472	0,6472	0,6472	0,6550	0,6401	0,6025	0,6786	0,7141	1,0000	1,0907	1,0907	1,1269	1,1321	1,0813	1,0907	1936-37
0,5934	0,5934	0,5934	0,6006	0,5869	0,5524	0,6221	0,6547	0,9168	1,0000	1,0000	1,0332	1,0379	1,0000	1,0000	1937-38
0,5934	0,5934	0,5934	0,6006	0,5869	0,5524	0,6221	0,6547	0,9168	1,0000	1,0000	1,0332	1,0379	1,0000	1,0000	1938-39
0,5743	0,5743	0,5743	0,5812	0,5680	0,5347	0,6021	0,6337	0,8874	0,9679	0,9679	1,0000	1,0046	0,9684	0,9679	1939-40
0,5717	0,5717	0,5717	0,5786	0,5654	0,5323	0,5994	0,6308	0,8834	0,9634	0,9634	0,9953	1,0000	0,9640	0,9634	1940-41
0,5931	0,5931	0,5931	0,6002	0,5865	0,5521	0,6218	0,6544	0,9164	0,9995	0,9995	1,0326	1,0373	1,0000	0,9995	1941-42
0,5934	0,5934	0,5934	0,6006	0,5868	0,5524	0,6221	0,6547	0,9168	1,0000	1,0000	1,0332	1,0379	1,0005	1,0000	1942-43

(a) Ai previsti regolamenti di Contabilità Statistica Italiana. I coefficienti che figurano in ciascuna colonna sono ottenuti divi- e dei centri finanziari italiani nei rispettivi esercizi.
dei numeri-indici dei prezzi dell'oro.

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
FINANCE SUB-COMMISSION
APO 394

13071/F

12 October 1944

REPORT OF THE FINANCE SUB-COMMISSION

TO ACC FOR SEPTEMBER 1944

Colonel A.P. Courtney-Smith } Joint Director
Lieut-Cmdr. J.J. Lawler, USCGR } Acting Joint Director

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A. Statement of the Minister of the Treasury
B. Position of Provincial Tax Appeal Commissions
C. Banking Statistics
D. Special Report on Italian State Budget

I. DEFASCISTIZATION

A. Sanctions Against Fascism - Illicit Enrichment

1. Reference was made in the Monthly Report of Finance Sub-Commission for August to the provisions of the Decree law of 27th July 1944, providing for the appropriation of profits derived from the Fascist regime. This law, under the title "Confisca dei profitti di regime" in 17 articles defines profits derived from the Fascist regime, and the standards to be followed in ascertaining such profits. The administrative machinery to be established for levying upon and liquidating illicit gains is also described.

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Colonel A.P. Gruffety-Smith } Joint Director
Lieut-Cmdr. J.J. Lawlor, USCGR } Acting Joint Director

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I. DEFASCISTIZATION

A. Sanctions Against Fascism - Illicit Enrichment

1. Reference was made in the Monthly Report of Finance Sub-Commission for August to the provisions of the decree law of 27th July 1944, providing for the appropriation of profits derived from the Fascist regime. This law, under the title "Liquidazione dei profitti di regime" in 13 articles defines profits derived from the Fascist regime, and the standards to be followed in ascertaining such profits. The administrative machinery to be established for levying upon and liquidating illicit gains is also described.

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2. Article 26 of the decree law provides that profits derived from participation in or adherence to the Fascist regime shall be forfeited to the State. The same Article states that: "an increase of property obtained after 28th October 1922 by persons holding public offices or in any way engaged in political activity as a Fascist, shall be presumed to constitute a profit derived from the regime unless the parties shall show that such increase was derived from a legitimate source, and that this shall be the case even if the profit acquired has ceased to belong to the same person. Such presumption shall apply likewise to increases in property of ascendants, descendants and spouse of any person who, even if not a member of the Fascist party, maintained relations as an associate or client with the persons indicated in the first paragraph. In assessing increases of property consideration shall be given to property acquired or held through intermediaries". Article 27 provides that profits calculated on the basis of the decree shall be owed and forfeited to the State. The entire property of the debtor is liable for the satisfaction of the assessed debt to the State as profit derived from the regime. If the property of the debtor is not sufficient to pay the

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amount owing to the State, power is provided to annul and void transactions which may have been made or which may be made by the debtor i.e., (a) transfers made by the debtor without valuable consideration during the five years prior to 25th July 1943, (b) any disposition made after such date. Property acquired during the five-year period prior to 25th July 1943 by the spouse of the debtor are, for the purpose of satisfying the State's claim for profits derived from the regime, considered as belonging to the debtor.

3. A Special Section of the Provincial Commission for Taxation has been established to investigate and assess profits derived from the regime. It is comprised of a President of the Tribunal, or a Judge nominated by him, and of four Commissioners appointed by the Minister of Finance on the nomination of the Prefect from citizens of proven probity and competence. Investigations regarding particular individuals and organisations may be initiated by the Special Section on information supplied by the High Commission, or by a finance and taxation officer, or a private citizen. The Special Section is also empowered to adjudicate complaints of the debtor, or of the finance office against the proposed assessment of profit derived from the regime. Hearings are open to the public and both the Procurator della State and the subject of the investigation may introduce evidence in rebuttal. The person under investigation may be represented by a Procuratore Legale or an Avvocato. The decision is communicated to the debtor, the finance office concerned and the High Commissioner.

4. The Special Section of the Provincial Commission has full powers of investigation, entry, search, control and enquiry conferred upon the agents for direct taxation, and upon the administrative commissions for investigation of extraordinary war profits. Administrative or other bodies in possession of knowledge of cases where profits have been derived from the fascist regime must immediately report such data to the High Commissioner. Any person failing to do so is liable to punishment.

5. Ample provision is made in the law for appeal against the decisions of the Special Section on the part of the person whose property has been levied, or on the part of the High Commissioner. The decrees of the High Commissioner listing persons considered to be profiteers of the regime are published in the "Gazzetta Ufficiale". Any person holding property belonging to such person or who may be indebted to him in any way whatsoever is required to declare same, following the form, and within the time limit established in the decree. Moreover, he may not return subject property or fulfil his obligations to his creditor. Blocking property under this provision becomes void if a legal adjudgment is not ordered within 60 days after the lapse of the time limit allowed for the declaration. Any person failing to comply with this provision is liable to such consequential losses as may be suffered by the State. Further, any person who, for the purpose of withholding from the State property belonging to a person considered to have made a profit derived from the Fascist regime, acquires, receives or conceals such property or abets in acquisition, receipt or concealment, is subject to imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years, and a fine up to a hundred thousand lire.

6. The collection of accounts owing to the State as profits derived from the regime may be effected in accordance with the procedure, and preference established for the collection of extraordinary taxation on war profits. The entire debt may be entered on a special roll, and may be collected in one single instalment.

7. On 16th September 1944, the High Commissioner for profits of/regime issued a special circular to all the Intendenti di Finanza and Presidents of Tribunals, entitled "Sequestration prior to ascertainment of profits". In this circular the criteria which should be followed were outlined, and the Intendenti

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8. On 8th September, the High Commissioner issued a regulation regarding the reporting of property belonging directly or indirectly to the 41 persons and companies subject to protective sequestration. This regulation was based on the provisions of the 27th July law providing for the declaration by all persons of property belonging to or who are indebted to the 41 individuals or organizations considered to be profiteers of the Fascist regime.

9. A decree dated 18th September 1944, sponsored by the High Commissioner removed from the preceding decree the Societa' Anonima Italiana Lavori Stili e Marittimi, Vaselli Anonima Servizi e Lavori Pubblici and Anonima Piante e Fiori. This was found to be necessary in order to ensure the operation of the enterprises in the interests of reconstruction.

10. The office of the High Commissioner for Profits of the Regime contains the following officials and sections:

High Commissioner
Commissioner
General Secretary
Office I Southern Italy
Office II Central Italy
Office III Northern Italy
Avvocatura dello Stato
Accountancy Office
Archives and Protocols
Police and Investigation Offices

To date the High Commissioner employs in all 50 clerks and officers. The Chiefs of Offices I, II and III are three magistrates, and in the General Secretary's office there are three magistrates and one counsillor.

11. The High Commissioner has received to date declarations regarding 1,427 persons suspected to be profiteers of the regime. These declarations have been sent to the Intendenti di Finanza for study and investigation. The High Commissioner has two nuclei of police, tribunals and judicial, at his disposal and is investigating directly a number of these cases. These police groups also control the work of the Intendenti di Finanza, and at the same time furnish them with concrete and precise data. To date, the following persons and organizations have had their property sequestrated by the Rome office pending a definitive determination of profits of regime:

Dino Grandi	Enzo Cora'
Achille Starace	Davide Del Fante
Vincenzo Azzolini	Massimo Del Fante
Luigi Federzoni	Giacomo Acerbo
Giuseppe Bottai	Giovanni Petrillo
Ulisse Igliori	Filippo Anfuso
Giovanni Armenise	Ulderico De Cesaris
Romolo Vasselli	Renato Ricci
Edmondo Rossini	Raffaello Riccardi
Roberto Farinacci	Antonio Lopera

It is believed that the property of the above listed persons amounts to more than

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...under order to ensure the operation of the enterprises in the interests of reconstruction.

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High Commissioner
Commissioner
General Secretary
Office I Southern Italy
Office II Central Italy
Office III Northern Italy
Avvocatura dello Stato
Accountancy Office
Archives and Protocols
Police and Investigation Offices

To date the High Commissioner employs in all 90 clerks and officers. The Chiefs of Offices I, II and III are three magistrates, and in the General Secretary's office there are three magistrates and one counsiller.

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Romolo Vasolli
Edmondo Rossini
Roberto Farinacci
Enos Cerv
Davide Del Fante
Massimo Del Fante
Giacomo Acerbo
Giovanni Balella
Filippo Anfuso
Ulderico De Cesaris
Renato Ricci
Raffaello Riccardi
Antonio Lupera

It is believed that the property of the above listed persons amounts to more than three billion lire. Investigation work is currently in process for 95 other nominees for preventive sequestration. In addition, the Provincial Section at Naples of the High Commissioner's Office has ordered the sequestration of the property of the following:

Piscitelli Bros.
Biagio Boriello
Prinz D. Luca
Nicola Bonavolli

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No estimate has been made of the amount of property involved. For Naples, 915 nominees for sequestration are presently under study.

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12. The High Commissioner has ordered every 15 days the Presidents of the Tribunals to transmit to him a list of the sequestrations ordered by them with the relative data regarding persons involved, property sequestrated and sequestrators appointed. Organizations are nominated as sequestrators which are considered to be particularly suitable for the purpose of protecting the property involved so as to guarantee the State whatever levy may be made against it, as well as to prevent the interruption of productive activity on the part of enterprises which may be involved in the sequestration.

13. The High Commissioner is not satisfied that all the organizations appointed as sequestrators will follow a uniform policy. He is therefore contemplating the promulgation of a regulation to meet this problem. At present the following possibilities are under consideration:

(a) A free selection of the sequestrator on the part of the President of the Tribunal

(b) The use of the Institute per la Ricostruzione Industriale (I.R.I.)

(c) The constitution of some new organization.

It is believed that the second solution will be adopted because it makes possible the use of an organization with a considerable body of experience. It is not believed that the first possibility will be adopted in any case because it is thought that under such a system the property might more easily be dissipated.

The Finance Sub-Commission is working very closely with the office of the High Commissioner. We have endeavored to assist them to define their objectives, establish procedures and to expedite the work generally. It is believed that the work of the High Commissioner is of great importance both from a moral and a financial point of view, and it is expected to assume still greater importance once Northern Italy has been liberated.

B. Epurazione

1. General

(a) On 15th August the work of Epurazione in Rome was transferred from the Allied Control Commission to the Italian Government as was reported and commented on in last month's report. Since that time, the Italian Government has proceeded with dispatching slowness in continuing this work. In part this has been caused through the necessity of establishing a procedure which combines both speed and justice. The various suspensions made by the Finance Sub-Commission have of course continued in effect but it should be remembered that these were provisional and not definitive judgments. The general importance which attaches to definitive judgment of individuals is such as to warrant the establishment of an adequate mechanism to ensure that justice will be rendered. It is believed that the activity of the Italian Government in this respect should begin to accelerate and representations to that effect are constantly being made.

(b) For [illegible] territory the responsibility of Epurazione in the financial

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consideration:

(a) A free selection of the sequestrator on the part of the President of the Tribunal

(b) The use of the Institute per la Ricostruzione Industriale (I.R.I.)

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It is believed that the second solution will be adopted because it makes possible the use of an organization with a considerable body of experience. It is not believed that the first possibility will be adopted in any case because it is thought that under such a system the property might more easily be dissipated.

The Finance Sub-Commission is working very closely with the office of the High Commissioner. We have endeavored to assist them to define their objectives, establish procedures and to expedite the work generally. It is believed that the work of the High Commissioner is of great importance both from a moral and a financial point of view, and it is expected to assume still greater importance once Northern Italy has been liberated.

B. Epurazione

1. General

(a) On 15th August the work of Epurazione in Rome was transferred from the Allied Control Commission to the Italian Government as was reported and commented on in last month's report. Since that time, the Italian Government has proceeded with disappointing slowness in continuing this work. In part this has been caused through the necessity of establishing a procedure which combines both speed and justice. The various suspensions made by the Finance Sub-Commission have of course continued in effect but it should be remembered that these were provisional and not definitive judgments. The general importance which attaches to definitive judgment of individuals is such as to warrant the establishment of an adequate mechanism to ensure that justice will be rendered. It is believed that the activity of the Italian Government in this respect should begin to accelerate and representations to that effect are constantly being made.

(b) For A.M.G territory the responsibility of Epurazione in the financial field remains with the Finance Sub-Commission. Extensive plans to employ teams of Guardia di Finanza under the direction of Allied officers have already been reported. These teams are now ready and it is hoped that within a few days the first group will leave for Florence and Pisa.

2. Ministry of Finance

(a) The main epurazione commission for the Ministry of Finance, although one of the first to be set up, has not yet decided a single case. The President of the Commission has been on extended leave and has just returned. However, a certain amount of preliminary sifting has been done in the preparation of cases for hearing.

(b) The Guardia di Finanza Commissions, of which there are two (one for officers and one for men) have not yet functioned, as the High Commissioner for Defascistization has not nominated his representatives.

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I. Insurance Agencies

(a) The situation regarding expurgation of undesirable officials of insurance companies has not been satisfactory. Because of the inability of the security authorities to provide intelligence reports, no officials were suspended from office before the time when Rome was handed back to the Italian Government and direct removal by AMG became impossible. An interview was obtained on 15 September with the High Commissioner for Epuration, when the following picture was obtained:

(i) State and Para-Statal Institutions

These come under the authority of the High Commissioner in conjunction with the Minister concerned, under the provisions of the existing Royal Decree Law, which applies only to State and Para-statal institutions and to certain organizations of defined "national interest". This will therefore include the Istituto Nazionale delle Assicurazioni and the important social insurance institutions, but exclude the private commercial insurance companies. The position of the subsidiaries of the Institute, which are stock companies owned by it, is not clear.

(ii) Companies (i.e. including all commercial undertakings not state-owned, in addition to insurance)

There is at present no legal provision for any expurgation proceedings, and the High Commissioner is powerless to intervene.

(b) The only expurgation so far known to have taken place in Rome is the suspension of 105 employees of the Institute by its own Internal Commission in June, and the suspension of two officials and a handful of minor employees from its subsidiary, Assicurazioni d'Italia, by the Minister himself in August. None of these cases has yet been properly investigated by the Epuration authorities. The present situation is more unsatisfactory, in that several minor officials were suspended in Naples under AMG authority, while considerably less desirable and much more highly-placed individuals in Rome remain in their posts, and seem likely so to continue. It is hoped that in the northern cities, where greater numbers will be involved, a speedier course of action under AMG authority will be possible.

(c) Reports on Individuals

The following are names on which reports have been received. Information on names in capitals is from sources other than the Security Branch (e.g. suspension in other fields) which has not yet reported on such cases. Names marked with an asterisk(*) are known to Washington.

(i) Reports of Adverse Character

Luigi Amoroso (*), Administrative Delegate (technical manager) of Assicurazioni d'Italia, a subsidiary of the Institute. Suspended by order of the Minister.

Ossino Arcidiacono (*), Co-Director General of Assicurazioni d'Italia, from which he was suspended along with Amoroso. He also holds the following posts from which he has not been suspended: Consigliere

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(i) Reports of Adverse Character

Luigi Lorenzo (+), Amministratore Delegato (technical manager) of Assicurazioni d'Italia, a subsidiary of the Institute. Suspended by order of the Minister.

Costa Arcidiacono (+), Condirettore Generale of Assicurazioni d'Italia, from which he was suspended along with Lorenzo. He also holds the following posts from which he has not been suspended: Consigliere of Consorzio Korco, Consorzio Corpi di Navi, Unione Latina Assicurazioni Valori, and Istituto Italiano di Assicurazione Bestiame; sindaco of Unione Italiana di Riassicurazione.

Vittorio Corruti (+), Consigliere of Assicurazioni Generali di Venezia and of several Montedison companies.

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Giuseppe Del Vecchio, Sindaco of Unione Italiana di Riassicurazione and a consigliere of Anonima Infortuni, a subsidiary of Assicurazioni Generali di Venezia. Del Vecchio is also Chief of the Cabinet to the present Minister of the Treasury, by whom he has been nominated as Treasury representative to the Insurance Advisory Committee.

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Arnaldo Prigossi di Rattelini (+), Direttore Generale of Riunione Adriatica di Sicurtà and a consigliere of two of its subsidiaries, Assicuratrice Italiana and Mutua Assicuratrice Cotoni. President of Consorzio Corpi di Navi. Although a "discriminato" he kept a number of other posts in 1938.

Claudio Odaveind (+), Manager of Rome offices of Riunione Adriatica di Sicurtà with authority for all liberated Italy. Former President of the Rome Interprovincial Unione of one of the Fascist Corporations, and as such, connected with the Institute.

Alessandro Alessandrini (+), President of S.I.A.C., and consigliere of its parent company, Mutua Italiana di Assicurazione Bestiame.

MARIO D'AMELIO, Manager for Italy of the French Phenix Group. He has been suspended from the Banco di Santo Spirito.

Giuseppe Prignani (+), Consigliere of Assicurazioni Generali di Venezia. Arrested by CIC in Naples in connection with the Bank of Naples.

Nicolo' Costellini, Consigliere of Riunione Adriatica di Sicurtà.

Alberto Perrone (+), Vice-President of La Consorziale; consigliere of La Fenice, La Previdente and Previdente Vita; technical manager of Fondiaria Group. (This report is scarcely adverse enough to warrant his removal from a technical post - he is in Florence).

EMANUELE TRIGONA, President, Fondiaria Group, and former President, Alfa Romeo. Reported by Italian press of 3 October as arrested in Florence.

(ii) Reports of satisfactory character

Giuseppe Renieri Babboni (+), Consigliere of Allgemeine (Vita), Allgemeine Securitas Deporto, Levante and Paterna companies. Legal consultant to Assicurazioni Generale di Venezia. President of the new Insurance Offices Association.

Giovanni Ranieri, President of Mutua Italiana di Assicurazione Bestiame (He is 86).

Alfredo Frasenti, Consigliere of Assicurazioni Generali di Venezia.

Although the Security Branch will not permit the information contained in its reports to be divulged to the Italian Government, it is intended, as soon as an Epuration Commission for commercial insurance companies is set up, to indicate in a general way that those persons on whom unfavorable reports have been received should be immediately and closely investigated by the tribunal. It is impossible to do more than this at the present time, in view of AMG's lack of power to impose any decisions on the Italian Government.

c. Considerations for Private Enterprises

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Nicolo' Costellini, Consigliere of Riunione Adriatica di Sicurta.

Alberto Perrone (+), Vice-President of La Consortile; consigliere of La Fonica, La Previdente and Previdente Vita; technical manager of Fondiaria Group. (This report is scarcely adverse enough to warrant his removal from a technical post - he is in Florence).

RAINERI TRIGORA, President, Fondiaria Group, and former President, Alfa Romeo. Reported by Italian press of 3 October as arrested in Florence.

(ii) Reports of satisfactory character

Giuseppe Raniori Rebboni (+), Consigliere of Alleanza (Vita), Alleanza Securitas Esporia, Levante and Paterna assemblea. Legal consultant to Assicurazioni Generale di Venezia. President of the New Insurance Officers Association.

Giovanni Raniori, President of Mutua Italiana di Assicurazione Bestiame (No is 86).

Alfredo Frascati, Consigliere of Assicurazioni Generali di Venezia.

Although the Security Branch will not permit the information contained in its reports to be divulged to the Italian Government, it is intended, as soon as an Epurazione Commission for commercial insurance companies is set up, to indicate in a general way that those persons on whom unfavorable reports have been received should be immediately and closely investigated by the tribunal. It is impossible to do more than this at the present time, in view of AMG's lack of power to impose any decisions on the Italian Government.

C. Commissioners for Private Enterprises

1. During the last few months the question of the appointment of Commissarii for private enterprises has become acute. In AMG territory Commissarii are appointed for private enterprises in those cases where the owners are deemed to be fascists and subject to de-fascistization. For example, Rome Region appointed Commissarii for five building and construction companies, while the Finance Sub-Commission appointed Commissarii in a number of Banks and Insurance Companies.

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2. A number of discussions have been held with the Italian Government on this general question in so far as territory subject to their control is concerned. A decree law is about to be passed which will regulate in Italian general Italy the appointment of Commissarii for private enterprises. Article 1 states that the Government may appoint such officers to private enterprises which are public services or which carry on activities recognized to be of general interest on the basis of the following conditions:

(a) Where the administrators or owners, because of actual circumstances, are not able to function.

(b) Where such persons have for whatsoever motive been suspended from an activity, which it is believed should be resumed.

(c) Where such enterprises, because of the fascist background of the owners or directors or because of illicit speculation linked with political activity cannot guarantee to serve effectively in the urgent cause of national reconstruction.

Article 4 also provides that the Commissario must be selected from amongst persons whose professional background guarantees that the enterprise will function effectively in the national economy. The remaining Articles provide a series of well-worn provisions designed to protect the interests of the country and to ensure the continued operation of enterprise for which Commissarii are appointed.

3. It is the belief of the Finance Sub-Commission that such Commissarii must be considered as public servants and that for the period of the Commissariate, at least, the enterprise itself is clothed with a definite public interest. The policies of such enterprises must meet the following requirements:

(a) Conform to the economic and financial policies of the Allied Control Commission and the Italian Government.

(b) The enterprise must make its maximum contribution to military requirements.

(c) The enterprise must make its maximum contribution in so far as consistent with military needs to the provision of the essential civilian requirements.

(d) From the foregoing it should further follow that the largest volume of exports must be obtained.

II. GOVERNMENT FINANCE

A. The Italian Government's Financial Position

1. Statement of 29 September by the Minister of the Treasury

(a) On 29 September, the Minister of the Treasury, Soleri, released to the press a long review of the financial position of the Treasury. In this review, he stated the efforts the Italian provinces and under the Italian Government had taken from the Treasury had risen from the

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(c) Where such persons have for whatsoever motive been suspended from an activity, which it is believed should be resumed.

(d) Where such enterprises, because of the fascist background of the owners or directors or because of flagrant speculation linked with political activity cannot guarantee to serve effectively in the urgent cause of national reconstruction.

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(c) The enterprise must make its maximum contribution in so far as consistent with military needs to the provision of the essential civilian requirements.

(d) From the foregoing it should further follow that the largest volume of employment be obtained.

II. GOVERNMENT FINANCE

A. The Italian Government's Financial Position

1. Statement of 29 September by the Minister of the Treasury

(a) On 29 September, the Minister of the Treasury, Soleri, released to the press a long review of the financial position of the Treasury. In this review, he estimated the deficit for 1944-45, in the Allied provinces now under the Italian Government, at 90 billion lire. The gross indebtedness of the Treasury had risen from the 436 billion lire given by Soleri in his speech on 30 June, 1943, to 725 billion lire at the most recent date, which figure is broken down as follows:

	Billions of lire	
	At present	30 June 1943
Consolidated and redeemable	285.7	231.0
Currency issued by Treasury (1 lire to 10 lire denomination)	6.7	5.0
Floating debt	342.9	146.9
Other debts of Treasury	48.2	
Deferred payments	35.6	
Other debits	36.0	
Total	752.7	405.3

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	Billions of lire	
	At present	30 June 1943
Indemnity paid to Germany		
September 1943 - March 1944	72.0	-
Gross Debt *	722.7	650.8
Less - Assets of Treasury	12.3	
Net Debt	710.4	

* Purports to exclude debts contracted by Republican Fascist Government, though it would appear that book credits given by the Bank of Italy in Rome are included.

(b) To this figure must also be added 52.1 billion lire which had been disbursed for all purposes by the Allied Financial Agency, up to 31 August, 1944, bringing the true gross total to 774.8 billion lire. It will be seen, therefore, that the Allied expenditures in Italy since 30 June 1943 have accounted for only 52 billion out of a total increase of 368 billion lire in the public debt which has taken place since 30 June 1943. [illegible] not have included the deferred items [illegible] which were outstanding as of that date, it is safer to estimate the actual increase in the public debt at only about 320 billion lire during the period, of which the Allies contributed only 52 billion or less than 20%, the Germans nearly 33% and the Italians over 40%. In other words, the expenditures of the Germans and the Italian Government itself have made the largest governmental contribution to the inflation of money incomes.

(c) Because, however, so much of the increase in indebtedness has been concentrated in the floating debt and in deferred payments, the annual charge for interest and premiums, which measures the real weight of the national debt on the Treasury, has remained almost unchanged at 17 billion lire.

(d) The Minister estimated the note circulation as follows, at the end of August:

	Billions of lire
Bank of Italy notes	100
Bank of Italy notes, printed in northern Italy since 1 March	40
A.M. lire	35
	175

At the end of September he estimated this total at 200 billion lire.

(e) The complete text in translation of Minister Soleri's statement appears at Appendix 'A'.

2. Reduction in interest rates

(a) As indicated in the August Report of this Sub-Commission, the Italian Government decided to lower both the rediscount rate of the Banca d'Italia for notes on Buoni del Tesoro Ordinari. By Ministerial Decree, effective from 21 September, the Banca d'Italia's rediscount rate was reduced from 4½ to 4%.

(b) Another Ministerial Decree reduced each rate in the schedule of maturities

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(b) To this figure must also be added 52.1 billion lire which had been disbursed for all purposes by the Allied Financial Agency, up to 31 August, 1944, bringing the true gross total to 774.6 billion lire. It will be seen, therefore, that the Allied expenditure in Italy since 30 June 1943 have accounted for only 52 billion out of a total increase of 368 billion lire in the public debt which has taken place since 30 June 1943. However, since [illegible] did not have included the deferred items and other debts which were outstanding as of that date, it is safer to estimate the natural increase in the public debt at only about 220 billion lire during the period, of which the Allies contributed only 52 billion or less than 25%, the Germans nearly 35% and the Italians over 40%. In other words, the expenditures of the Germans and the Italian Government itself have made the largest governmental contribution to the inflation of money incomes.

(c) Because, however, so much of the increase in indebtedness has been concentrated in the floating debt and in deferred payments, the annual charge for interest and premiums, which measures the real weight of the national debt on the Treasury, has remained almost unchanged at 17 billion lire.

(d) The Minister estimated the note circulation as follows, at the end of August:

	Billions of lire
Bank of Italy notes	130
Bank of Italy notes, printed in northern Italy since 1 March	40
A.M.L. lire	35
	205

At the end of September he estimated this total at 260 billion lire.

(e) The complete text in translation of Minister Soleri's statement appears at Appendix 'A'.

2. Reduction in interest rates

(a) As indicated in the August Report of this Sub-Commission, the Italian Government decided to lower both the rediscount rate of the Banca d'Italia and rates on Buoni del Tesoro Ordinari. By Ministerial Decree, effective from 11 September, the Banca d'Italia's rediscount rate was reduced from 4½% to 4%.

(b) Another Ministerial Decree reduced each rate in the schedule of maturities of BTOs by ¼. This change became effective on 26 September, 1944. The new rates are:

1 and 2 months bills	2.75% per annum
3 and 4 " "	3.25% " "
5 and 6 " "	3.75% " "
7, 8 & 9 " "	4.25% " "
10, 11 & 12 " "	4.50% " "

3. Investment in Buoni del Tesoro Ordinari (Treasury Bills)

(a) As pointed out in the August Report, there has been a lag in the receipt of statistics of BTO purchases. August figures have now been compiled and show a net investment of 5,045 billion lire, of which the city of Rome accounted for 3,500 billion lire.

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(b) Complete September figures are not available for all of liberated Italy, but indication of a less satisfactory trend is found in the data for Rome Province, where net investment in BTOs was only 421 million lire.

4. The Italian Government deficit for August

The data available indicate that the August deficit was 5.6 billion lire. This figure is obtained by deducting receipt (exclusive of receipts on BTO A/C) from cash disbursements (excluding payments on BTO A/C).

5. Position of the Banca d'Italia

A balance sheet of the Banca d'Italia as of 31 August, 1944, is being prepared but is not yet completed. Such data as are now available indicate that the ratio of (a) cash to demand deposits is 103%, and (b) cash to all deposits is 22%. Time deposits comprise 79% of all deposits.

B. Taxation

1. Tax revision

(a) The War Profits Tax revision became law with the publication in Official Gazette No. 56 on 16 September 1944 of D.L., 10th August 1944, No. 199.

(b) A draft of the proposed revision of direct taxes was received during the month. This is dealt with under its various component parts, as follows:

(i) Income Tax (Ricchezza Mobile). In order to make clear the proposed provisions, it must be explained that under existing law this tax is chargeable under different headings, viz.,

Cat. A. Interest on capital, loans, mortgages, etc.
" B. Profits from Commerce and Industry
" C1 Professional Income
" C2 Salaries and Wages paid by Private employers
" D. Salaries, Wages and Pensions paid by the State, Provinces and Communes.

The rate of tax on Cat. A is to be increased from 24% to 30%, on Cat. B from 18% basic to 25%, on Cat. C1 from 14% to 16% (except up to L. 6,000 a year). Income previously assessed under Cat. D now to be included under Cat. C2.

Revenue Offices are provisionally to inscribe on the rolls new income assessed, such not to exceed twice the previous income. This provision has been inserted in order that tax collection should not be held up, revision of the liability under Categories B and C1 have to take effect as from the 1st July 1944.

Incomes of Cat. C2 are exempt up to L. 12,000. The rate is 8% for employees and 4% for workmen. This represents no change of rate. Detailed rules for the revised assessments under this Category are provided.

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...% of all deposits.

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Cat. A. Interest on capital, loans, mortgages, etc.
" B. Profits from Commerce and Industry
" C1 Professional Income
" C2 Salaries and Wages paid by Private employers
" D. Salaries, Wages and Pensions paid by the State, Provinces and Communes.

The rate of tax on Cat. A is to be increased from 24% to 30%, on Cat. B from 18% basic to 26%, on Cat. C1 from 14% to 16% (exempt up to L. 6,000 a year). Income previously assessed under Cat. D now to be included under Cat. C2.

Revenue Offices are provisionally to inscribe on the rolls new income assessed, such sum not to exceed twice the previous income. This provision has been inserted in order that tax collection should not be held up, revision of the liability under Categories B and C1 have to take effect as from the 1st July 1944.

Incomes of Cat. C2 are exempt up to L. 12,000. The rate is 8% for employees and 4% for workmen. This represents no change of rate. Detailed rules for the revised assessments under this Category are provided.

Compensations paid to cover dismissal are exempt up to L. 1,000 for every month which has been taken into account in the computation of the compensation.

The 2% tax on wages is abolished. This was payable only by workmen and was for the benefit of families of soldiers called up in advance of their Class on account of the War.

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Wages of workmen, fixed by law or by contract shall be increased by 2%. This is a provision to which written objection has been raised. The Labour Sub-Commission has been notified and the Minister of Finance has asked for an interview with the Director of that Commission. It is felt strongly that such a provision is wrong in principle and in any case should not be included in a tax revision decree.

Incomes of categories B, C1, C2 are exempt from income tax if they do not amount to L. 6,000 a year; the net amount of income from all the sources to be taken into account for this purpose. The tax on these categories shall not exceed the difference between the income and the minimum of L. 6,000. This is merely a marginal relief.

The assessed income will remain for 1945 until the revisions are made; then the difference of tax will be paid or reimbursed.

(ii) Complementary Tax (Imposta Complementare). Revised rules are provided for ascertaining of this liability. The main difference is in the method of assessing land; a coefficient is to be fixed every year by the Ministry of Finance.

Dividends from shares are to be included in the computation of income liable to Imposta Complementare. This was not done previously; as a partial set off against this, the tax on dividends has been reduced from 25% to 10%.

The deduction for every dependant is not to exceed L. 6,000: at present this is L. 3,000. When the total income, after deduction for dependants has been made, does not reach 12,000 lire, no taxes are payable.

On incomes of Cat. C2 above L. 24,000 a year 1% is deducted as partial payment of complementary tax; workmen are not included in this provision.

The rates of tax are shown on a schedule, the spot figures of which are as follows:

2%	from	4,000
10%	"	200,000
25%	"	1,000,000
50%	"	6,000,000
75%	"	60,000,000

The rate increases at smaller incomes are quite small but those on higher incomes are considerable. For example, on one million and upwards, the existing rate is only 30% and now it is stepped up from 25% to 75%.

The tax on bachelors is abolished but the supplementary quota is still payable. The part of the tax which has been abolished is the part which was payable by all bachelors, whether otherwise liable to tax or not, at rates determined by age. This has always been a most unpopular tax, difficult to collect. The tax which is to remain represents

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75%	"	60,000,000

The rate increases on smaller incomes are quite small but those on higher incomes are considerable. For example, on one million and upwards, the existing rate is only 20% and now it is stepped up from 25% to 75%.

The tax on bachelors is abolished but the supplementary quota is still payable. The part of the tax which has been abolished is the part which was payable by all bachelors, whether otherwise liable to tax or not, at rates determined by age. This has always been a most unpopular tax and one difficult to collect. The tax which is to remain represents an amount equivalent to the amount assessed for Complementare.

The amount of tax payable shall not exceed the difference between the total income and the minimum of 12,000 lire. This is a marginal relief.

(iii) Tax on Land and Profits from Farming (Terreni e Redditi Agrarie). The rate of tax on land is increased from 5 to 10%, that on profits on farming is increased from 10 to 20%.

If a third or more of the normal product is reduced by reason of the War, temporary relief will be granted.

The revision of liability provided by R. D. L. 4th April 1939, may be waived on the score of war damage. This existing provision allowed for revision to be made only every ten years.

The rates of 10% and 20% previously mentioned may be reduced by half on a special order by the Ministry of Finance in the case of Communes seriously damaged by the War.

(iv) Tax on Estate (Patrimonio). The rate of tax to be increased from 0,50% to 0,75%. This is already a heavy tax for the reason that it is payable on the capital value of all the tax payer's real and personal property.

(v) Large Families (Famiglie numerose). Exemption to taxes is still to be granted to parents having seven or more children, but with this big difference, that only children actually dependent are to be considered. Children killed in the war are treated as living and dependent. Exemption is reduced to half if the children number five.

Exemption to be given only where the total income does not exceed L. 100,000. This represents no change in the limit. With the enhanced wages now prevailing many more persons will be brought into assessment.

Exemption from ordinary tax on estates is limited to the portion up to L. 500,000.

Exemption from registration tax (on deeds of transfer) is abolished. The existing provision has led to considerable tax evasion for the reason that men with large families have been buying property for others not entitled to exemption. This was being done for a fee and had become a regular business.

(vi) Miscellaneous. Tax payers not previously assessed must furnish returns before the 28 February 1945. Those liable to Complementare must make returns by the same day, including their income from dividends on shares and salaries, etc. formerly included under Cat. D.

Tax payers failing to make returns will pay a superior equal to the tax found to be payable. If a return is made before the 31 of March 1945 the penalty will be reduced to 1/5th. For incorrect returns a penalty up to twice the difference between returned and assessable income will be paid. There are penalty provisions which have been advocated and pressed for for many months.

(c) Draft decrees have been received covering proposed revisions for the Imposta sull'entrata (Turn-over Tax) and for Imposte Successione e Donazione (Succession and Gift taxes). These are being considered and have been the subject of interviews with the Minister and the Direzione Generale concerned.

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Tax payers failing to make returns will pay a supertax equal to the tax found to be payable. If a return is made before the 31 of March 1945 the penalty will be reduced to 1/5th. For incorrect returns a penalty up to twice the difference between returned and assessable income will be paid. There are penalty provisions which have been advocated and pressed for for many months.

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(d) Conclusion.

(i) It is clear that the Italian Government now at last realised the importance and urgent necessity of increasing State revenue. They are tackling the question of tax revision in a most energetic manner.

(ii) No attempt should be made to compare these rates with those existing in America, England, Germany or other countries where a system of national wealth statistics and rates of taxation give a fairly accurate picture of the revenue to be expected. On a comparative basis, taxation rates are high but it must be borne in mind, broadly speaking, that if an Italian pays tax on more than a quarter of the income which is properly assessable, he considers himself most unfortunate.

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With regards to "Receipts other than Tax Revenue, including CAPO X", Capo X is the main contributor under this heading, and as Capo X is mainly made up of self-balancing it[illegible], the 1943/44 collections cannot be compared with the corresponding collections under this head for 1942/43.

(c) The revenue returns for July and August 1944 from 43 Provinces, no current returns from the Province of Termi having been received, are analysed and summarised at pages 16, 17 and 18.

Owing to the Italian system of revenue collection July and August are not comparable months, August being a main collection month. The detailed records maintained by this Sub-Commission indicate, however, that the revenue collections in the "old liberated Provinces" continue to improve. With regard to the "recently liberated Provinces", the results indicate that these offices, with the exception of Arezzo, are beginning to resume collections. The Arezzo revenue offices, as a result of war damage and loss of some of the personnel, were not able to collect any revenue for July or August. Steps have been taken to restaff and rehabilitate these offices.

Italian State Revenue Collections

44 Provinces of Liberated Italy

Comparative Statement showing Gross Ordinary Revenue Collections, including CAPO X (Treasury) for the Fiscal year to 30 June 1943, and for the fiscal year to 30 June 1944

(millions of lire)

Administrative District Compartimenti and Provinces	Fiscal Year 1942/43 On Acct Current Revenue	On Acct Past Yrs' Arrears	Total Collections For Year	Fiscal Year 1943/44 On Acct Current Revenue	On Acct Past Yrs' Arrears	Total Collections For Year
SICILY						
Agrigento	88.6	1.7	90.3	60.0	2.5	62.5
Caltanissetta	76.6	1.3	77.9	53.8	1.7	55.5
Catania	570.0	19.2	589.2	199.0	5.6	204.6
Enna	45.8	0.7	46.5	52.7	1.5	54.2
Messina	271.2	5.0	276.2	98.4	1.6	100.0
Palermo	748.3	11.7	760.0	470.2	12.6	482.8
Ragusa	52.6	0.8	53.4	55.2	0.8	56.0
Siracusa	57.4	2.0	59.4	68.2	0.6	68.8
Trapani	103.5	93.3	196.8	110.3	nil	110.3
Total	2,044.0	135.7	2,179.7	1,167.8	26.9	1,194.7
SARDEGNA						
Cagliari	354.3	16.9	371.4	305.0	26.6	331.6
Nuoro	32.6	1.0	33.4	28.0	1.2	29.2
Sassari	131.8	2.3	134.1	173.5	2.5	176.0
Total	518.7	20.2	538.9	526.2	30.3	556.8
PUGLIE						
Bari	1,306.2	23.4	1,329.6	1,366.1	29.5	1,395.6
Brindisi	161.9	5.3	167.2	94.6	22.0	116.6
Foggia	314.8	4.0	318.8	160.2	1.1	161.3
Taranto	383.9	36.7	420.6	171.0	7.2	178.2
Lecce	284.6	2.8	285.4	152.0	3.2	155.2

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Comparative statement showing Revenue Collections, Excise Taxes, Internal Revenue Districts and Principal Cities for the Fiscal Year 1942/43 and Statement showing Gross Ordinary Revenue Collections, Excise Taxes, Internal Revenue Districts and Principal Cities for the Fiscal Year 1943/44

44 Provinces of Liberated Italy

(Lire in Millions)

Administrative District and Principal Cities	Fiscal Year 1942/43			Fiscal Year 1943/44		
	On Account of Current Year	On Account of Past Years' Assessments	Total Gross Collections for Year	On Account of Current Year	On Account of Past Years' Assessments	Total Gross Collections for Year
BARI						
Bari	80.3	1.7	82.0	62.5	2.5	65.0
Altamura	77.9	19.2	97.1	25.5	1.7	27.2
Andria	589.2	10.7	599.9	204.6	5.6	210.2
Barletta	46.5	5.0	51.5	54.2	1.5	55.7
Bitonto	276.2	11.7	287.9	100.0	4.0	104.0
Canosa	760.0	0.8	760.8	482.8	12.8	495.6
Corato	53.4	2.0	55.4	56.0	0.8	56.8
Gravina	69.4	95.3	164.7	58.6	0.6	59.2
Molfetta	1,965.8	135.7	2,101.5	1,110.3	44.2	1,154.5
Ruvo	2,172.7	20.2	2,192.9	1,194.7	26.0	1,220.7
Trani	2,172.7	328.5	2,501.2	1,194.7	30.3	1,225.0
FOGGIA						
Accadia	171.4	16.9	188.3	331.6	26.6	358.2
Ascoli Satriano	33.4	1.0	34.4	19.2	2.2	21.4
Bovino	134.1	2.5	136.6	176.0	3.2	179.2
Cerignola	538.5	20.2	558.7	356.8	32.0	388.8
Foggia	1,329.6	23.1	1,352.7	1,395.6	29.5	1,425.1
Lucera	167.3	5.3	172.6	116.3	2.1	118.4
Manfredonia	318.8	4.8	323.6	161.3	3.2	164.5
Orta Nova	426.6	3.6	430.2	178.2	2.2	180.4
Rocchetta	282.4	2.6	285.0	155.2	3.2	158.4
Stornara	2,521.6	72.2	2,593.8	2,206.8	52.0	2,258.8
Troia	67.2	0.8	68.0	35.3	0.8	36.1
LECCE						
Brindisi	118.8	1.1	119.9	43.0	2.0	45.0
Casarano	106.2	1.3	107.5	76.3	1.8	78.1
Gallipoli	236.0	2.0	238.0	1,056.8	3.3	1,060.1
Galatina	102.3	1.0	103.3	41.5	0.8	42.3
Gallipoli	294.8	3.5	298.3	275.7	6.0	281.7
Maglie	131.2	1.7	132.9	58.6	1.1	59.7
Nardo	106.2	1.0	107.2	42.2	0.8	43.0
Otranto	2,369.2	26.5	2,395.7	1,047.2	13.4	1,060.6
Taranto	305.2	2.3	307.5	280.9	2.2	283.1
Ugento	2,254.2	359.3	2,613.5	1,396.3	159.6	1,555.9
PROVINCE	8,225.6	559.3	8,784.9	5,586.3	318.7	5,905.0

Administrative District and Principal Cities	Fiscal Year 1942/43			Fiscal Year 1943/44		
	On Account of Current Year	On Account of Past Years' Assessments	Total Gross Collections for Year	On Account of Current Year	On Account of Past Years' Assessments	Total Gross Collections for Year
MATERA						
Matera	69.6	1.7	71.3	364.2	26.6	390.8
Montescaglioso	76.6	1.3	77.9	161.9	2.2	164.1
Pisticci	570.0	5.6	575.6	314.8	3.2	318.0
Tricarico	45.6	0.5	46.1	283.3	2.0	285.3
POTENZA						
Acerenza	271.2	1.5	272.7	282.6	0.8	283.4
Lagonegro	748.3	12.4	760.7	2,144.4	2.0	2,146.4
Melfi	52.5	0.8	53.3	66.9	1.8	68.7
Muro Lucano	87.4	0.6	88.0	117.7	2.0	119.7
Potenza	103.5	2.2	105.7	139.5	1.1	140.6
Rionero	2,270.0	44.2	2,314.2	3,273.2	13.2	3,286.4
Venosa				2,802.0	23.2	2,825.2
PROVINCE				8,586.3	76.9	8,663.2

Comparative statement showing Revenue Collections, Excise Taxes, Internal Revenue Districts and Principal Cities for the Fiscal Year 1942/43 and Statement showing Gross Ordinary Revenue Collections, Excise Taxes, Internal Revenue Districts and Principal Cities for the Fiscal Year 1943/44

44 Provinces of Liberated Italy

(Lire in Millions)

Italian State Revenue Collections (Cont'd.)

(Millions of lire)

Administrative District Compartimenti and Provinces	Fiscal Year 1942/43 On Acct Current Revenue	On Acct Past Yrs' Arrears	Total Collections Per Year	Fiscal Year 1943/44 On Acct Current Revenue	On Acct Past Yrs' Arrears	Total Collections Per Year
FORWARD	9,586.5	339.3	9,925.8	5,237.7	158.6	5,396.3
ABRUZZI E MOLISE						
Aquila	576.0	1.7	577.7	78.8	1.2	78.0
Campobasso	95.9	1.8	97.7	39.3	0.4	39.7
Chieti	140.4	3.5	143.9	19.5	2.7	22.2
Pescara	----------	----------	No Returns	----------	----------	----------
Teramo	90.6	1.0	91.6	19.7	0.7	30.4
Total	902.9	8.0	910.9	165.3	5.0	170.3
LAZIO						
Frosinone	106.5	1.5	108.0	11.1	1.1	12.2
Littoria	114.4	1.3	115.7	24.6	1.1	25.7
Rieti	54.3	1.2	55.5	34.0	1.1	35.1
Rome	19,738.7	940.0	20,678.7	4,889.7	642.9	5,532.6
Viterbo	102.3	1.6	103.9	35.7	1.2	36.9
Total	20,116.2	945.6	21,061.8	4,995.1	647.4	5,642.2
UMBRIA						
Perugia	343.5	4.6	348.1	138.3	2.6	140.9
Terni	140.0	1.6	141.6	40.7	1.4	42.1
Total	483.5	6.2	489.7	179.0	4.0	183.0
MARCHE						
Ancona	462.2	2.0	464.3	261.7	1.8	265.5
Ascoli Piceno	295.1	2.0	295.1	60.7	1.3	62.0
Macerata	151.8	1.7	153.5	61.5	1.7	63.2
Pesaro	----------	----------	No Returns	----------	----------	----------
Total	907.2	5.7	912.9	383.9	4.8	388.7
TOSCANA						
Arezzo	----------	----------	No Returns	----------	----------	----------
Florence	2,143.5	21.7	2,165.2	1,219.3	19.4	1,238.7
Grosseto	223.5	53.9	277.4	50.1	1.1	51.2
Leghorn	----------	----------	No Returns	----------	----------	----------
Lucca	273.9	2.1	276.0	57.6	1.8	59.4
Massa Carrara	----------	----------	No Returns	----------	----------	----------
Pisa	----------	----------	No Returns	----------	----------	----------
Pistoia	----------	----------	No Returns	----------	----------	----------
Siena	554.3	2.6	556.9	354.5	2.6	357.1
Total	3,195.2	80.3	3,275.5	1,731.5	24.9	1,756.4
GRAND TOTAL	35,191.5	1,385.1	36,576.6	12,692.9	844.7	13,537.2

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Italian State Revenue Collections

44 Provinces in Liberated Italy

Comparative Statement showing composition of Revenue Collections for the Fiscal Year to 30 June 1945, and for the Fiscal Year to 30 June 1944

(Millions of Lire)

	Fiscal Year to 30 June, 1945	Fiscal Year to 30 June, 1944	% 43/44 to 42/43
Collections on Account of Current Year's Revenue (Competenza)			
Capo 1 - Manufacturing Taxes	651.4	446.5	67.8%
Capo 2 - Customs & Maritime Charges	332.6	178.0	53.5%
Capo 4 - Monopolies	3,468.0	2,878.2	83.0%
Capo 5 - Lotto & Lottery	260.6	107.0	41.0%
Capo 6 - Direct Taxes	3,525.3	3,325.4	94.3%
Capo 8 - Indirect Taxes	4,201.4	3,826.8	91.1%
Totals of Tax Revenue	12,449.3	10,760.9	86.4%
Receipts other than Tax Revenue, including Capo X, (Treasury)	22,742.2	1,931.6	
Collections on Account of Past Year's Revenue (Residui)	1,385.1	844.7	
Total	36,576.6	13,537.2	

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	30 June, 1943	30 June, 1944	42/43
Collections on Account of Current Year's Revenue (Competence)			
Capo 1 - Manufacturing Taxes	661.4	446.5	67.6
Capo 2 - Customs & Maritime Charges	332.6	178.0	53.5%
Capo 4 - Monopolies	3,468.9	2,875.2	83.0%
Capo 5 - Lotto & Lottery	260.6	107.0	41.0%
Capo 6 - Direct Taxes	3,529.3	3,329.4	94.3%
Capo 8 - Indirect Taxes	4,201.4	3,826.8	91.1%
Totals of Tax Revenue	12,449.3	10,760.9	86.4%
Receipts other than Tax Revenue, including Capo X, (Treasury)	22,740.2	1,931.6	
Collections on Account of Past Year's Revenue (Residui)	1,385.1	844.7	
Total	36,576.6	13,537.2	

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Italian State Revenue Collections

43 Provinces of Liberated Italy

Schedule showing gross cash collections for the first two months of the Fiscal Year 1944/45, (July and August 1944), analyzed over the Provinces from which returns have been received.

(Millions of lire)

Administrative District Compartimenti and Provinces	July On Acct Current Revenue	August On Acct Current Revenue	On Acct Past Yrs' Arrears	Total to 31 August 1944
SICILIA				
Agrigento	3.8	8.5	.9	12.8
Caltanissetta	2.7	8.0	1.0	11.7
Catania	19.2	40.3	.7	60.2
Enna	.9	7.3	.7	8.9
Messina	5.6	18.5	1.1	25.2
Palermo	19.3	71.6	5.5	96.4
Ragusa	1.7	7.4	.7	9.8
Siracusa	5.6	13.3	1.9	21.0
Trapani	3.8	16.5	2.2	22.5
Total	62.8	191.4	14.7	268.6
SARDEGNA				
Cagliari	6.1	59.8	4.1	70.0
Nuoro	.4	4.3	.3	5.0
Sassari	2.4	10.8	1.9	15.1
Total	8.9	74.9	6.3	90.1
PUGLIE				
Bari	39.5	187.0	9.9	236.2
Brindisi	2.5	13.5	1.6	17.6
Foggia	3.6	25.4	0.7	29.7
Taranto	6.0	22.6	1.8	30.4
Lecce	10.0	30.8	2.9	43.2
Total	61.4	279.3	16.5	357.2
LUCANIA				
Matera	.7	2.0	.1	2.8
Potenza	1.0	9.5	1.2	11.7
	1.7	11.5	1.3	14.5
CALABRIA				
Catanzaro	3.6	17.2	.3	21.1
Cosenza	2.3	12.8	.3	15.4
Reggio Calabria	1.5	13.7	1.4	16.6
Total	7.4	43.7	2.0	53.1

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	Current Revenue	Current Expenditure	Fixed Cap. Investments	31 August 1944
SICILIA				
Agrigento	3.6	8.5	1.5	12.8
Caltanissetta	2.7	10.3	0.7	11.7
Catania	12.2	46.3	1.7	60.2
Enna	2.9	1.5	1.5	5.9
Messina	5.6	18.5	1.5	25.6
Palermo	23.2	7.4	1.5	32.1
Ragusa	1.7	7.4	1.3	10.4
Siracusa	5.3	15.3	2.0	22.6
Trapani	3.8	16.5	2.0	22.5
Total	62.8	131.2	11.7	205.8
SARDEGNA				
Cagliari	6.1	55.8	4.1	70.0
Nuoro	4.4	4.3	0.2	5.8
Sassari	2.4	10.8	1.9	15.1
Total	8.5	71.3	6.3	90.1
PUGLIE				
Bari	39.3	167.0	9.9	236.2
Brindisi	2.5	12.5	2.5	17.6
Foggia	3.8	25.4	0.7	29.7
Taranto	6.0	22.0	1.8	30.4
Lecce	10.0	30.8	2.5	43.3
Total	61.4	257.3	16.5	357.2
LUCANIA				
Matera	7.7	7.0	1	7.6
Potenza	1.0	9.5	1.2	11.7
Total	8.7	16.5	1.2	26.2
CALABRIA				
Catanzaro	3.6	17.3	2.3	23.1
Cosenza	2.3	12.8	0.3	15.4
Reggio Calabria	1.5	13.7	1.4	16.6
Total	7.4	43.7	4.0	55.2
CAMPANIA				
Avellino	1.5	6.1	1.0	10.6
Benevento	3.2	7.3	1.1	11.6
Napoli	73.0	223.4	2.5	298.9
Salerno	6.1	15.9	1.2	23.2
Total	83.8	252.7	5.8	344.3
ABRUZZI E MOLISE				
Aquila	0.2	5.1	0.8	6.1
Campobasso	1.6	6.3	0.4	7.5
Chieti	0.1	3.2	-	3.3
Pescara				
Teramo				
Total	9.7	6.5	0.1	7.3
	2.1	21.1	1.0	24.2
	228.1	984.6	47.2	1,259.9

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Italian State Revenue Collections (Cont'd.)

	July Collections	Ex-Post Collections	Total to Present Year	% Increase Over Last Year
Direct Taxes:				
Land	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.6
Buildings	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.6
Income	45.7	0.5	46.2	4.4
Business	28.1	0.5	28.6	338.1
Other	2.0	1.7	3.7	13.1
Total	77.8	2.9	80.7	186.2
Indirect Taxes:				
Registration & Stamps	2.2	0.4	2.6	13.3
Total	2.2	0.4	2.6	13.3
Customs	6.3	2.9	9.2	2.9
Excises	5.3	1.0	6.3	7.2
Monopolies	7.7	8.6	16.3	16.7
Total	19.3	12.5	31.8	26.8
Miscellaneous:				
Lotto	nil	nil	nil	nil
Interest	0.2	-	0.2	13.7
Railways	5.7	6.6	12.3	12.9
Total	5.9	6.6	12.5	25.6
Grand Total	105.2	22.4	127.6	252.9
Local Taxes:				
Octroi	13.6	0.4	14.0	15.3
Other	0.1	0.4	0.5	15.4
Total	13.7	0.8	14.5	30.7
Grand Total	118.9	23.2	142.1	283.6

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Lagos	Producao	-	0.3	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6
	Laterita	-	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.1
	Black	0.5	3.5	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	4.1
	Area	46.7	28.8	2.3	2.3	-	-	-	-	-	330.1
	Tillable	0.4	2.0	0.2	7.7	-	-	-	-	-	13.1
	Total	47.6	200.0	2.6	10.2	-	-	-	-	-	350.0
Duque	Forrageira	0.7	3.2	3.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.5
	Total	0.7	2.2	3.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.5
Uacher	Lavoura	-	2.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.9
	Lavoura P.	0.3	5.3	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.2
	Mountain	0.4	7.7	6.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.7
	Pasto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	0.7	16.5	7.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	26.8
Xuxuarra	Arroio	2.3	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.4
	Planta	12.3	0.8	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.4
	Grosseto	0.2	6.7	6.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.9
	Tatuno	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Taqua	16.7	14.8	13.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	45.0
	Tuna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Zaba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Batata	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sisal	1.2	13.4	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.0
	Total	32.4	33.7	6.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	72.4
Grand Total		310.4	1,236.2	83.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,630.6

Italian State Revenue Collections

43 Provinces of Liberated Italy

Schedule showing composition of Revenue Collections for the first two months of the Fiscal Year 1944/45. (July and August 1944)

(Millions of Lire)

	July 1944	August 1944	[illegible] to Date August 1944.
Collections on Account of Current Year's Revenue (Competenza)			
Capo 1 - Manufacturing Taxes	19.4	42.8	62.2
Capo 2 - Customs & Maritime Charges	26.8	37.9	64.7
Capo 4 - Monopolies	78.6	320.7	399.3
Capo 5 - Lotto & Lottery	4.8	18.3	23.1
Capo 6 - Direct Taxes	16.8	469.8	486.6
Capo 8 - Indirect Taxes	149.1	287.7	436.8
Totals of Tax Revenue	295.5	1,177.2	1,472.7
Receipts other than Tax Revenue, including Capo X, (Treasury)	14.9	59.7	74.6
Collections on Account of Past Year's Revenue (Residui)	-	83.3	83.3
Total	310.4	1,320.2	1,630.6

4. Customs

(a) A directive on the administration of the Customs Service, designed to ensure uniformity and to prepare for the resumption of commercial sea and border traffic has been submitted to the Economic Section for approval and publication. The directive lays down the duties of AMG/ACC Officers and the extent to which the existing Customs tariffs will be applied. The Italian Government have temporarily waived Customs duties and license fees on goods imported for civilian use, or exported, under Allied auspices. Duties on alcohol and on certain monopoly goods, including tobacco, which correspond to the excise manufacturing taxes, remain payable.

(b) The reasons for the temporary waiver are briefly that, as the bulk of goods imported are sold below cost, any benefit from duties levied on them would be neutralised by corresponding increases in the subsidies to be borne by the State. Export duties are very low and are levied only on certain metallic ores and ashes, raw

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Collections on Account of Current Year's Revenue (Competence)			
Capo 1 - Manufacturing Taxes	19.4	40.8	60.2
Capo 2 - Customs & Maritime Charges	26.8	37.9	64.7
Capo 4 - Monopolies	78.5	320.7	399.3
Capo 5 - Lotto & Lottery	4.8	18.5	23.1
Capo 6 - Direct Taxes	16.8	469.8	486.6
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4. Customs

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(b) The reasons for the temporary waiver are briefly that, as the bulk of goods imported are sold below cost, any benefit from duties levied on them would be neutralised by corresponding increases in the subsidies to be borne by the State. Export duties are very low and are levied only on certain metallic ores and ashes, raw bones, calcium tartrate, wine and beet residues containing salts of tartar or potassium and on rags. Any such materials exported at present are almost solely for the use of the Allied Departments. Licence fees were first imposed in 1935 in connection with the State control of imports and exports. As there is now no such control, licence fees cannot justifiably be charged. The Direction General of Customs has been requested to plan for the resumption of the Customs control of the land boundaries.

(c) The Chief of the Gabinetto (Dott. Orsi) of the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Labor has been asked to study the question of tariff revision. The Director General of Economic Affairs of the Foreign Office has agreed to study the question of commercial treaties, trade agreements, etc. Until recently, no Italian Government department appeared to display any interest in future Customs policy, on the ground that those matters were not urgent.

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5. Monopolies

(a) A tour was made recently of the tobacco factories at Perugia, Florence and Lucca; certain Monopoly leaf warehouses, and match factories at Pucecchio and Putignano to ascertain their condition and requirements. Perugia and Florence factories are occupied by troops. Perugia plant is being repaired and set up in alternative premises. Florence factory is expected to be evacuated in the near future and 5th Army agreed to avoid its re-occupation.

(b) The very large factory at Lucca, with its independent hydro-electric power plant is capable of producing 90,000 kilos of cigarettes and large quantities of cigars and cut tobacco monthly. It escaped serious damage and should be in production again this month when a sabotaged water-line will have been repaired. This will relieve the serious lack of tobacco, cigarettes, etc. in Central Italy, increase the revenue considerably and facilitate the introduction of a national tobacco rationing scheme which is being formulated.

(c) During the tour, additional space, urgently necessary for the storage of the 1944 leaf crop, was obtained and steps were taken to secure and protect war-damaged leaf of earlier crop.

(d) Inability to secure sea transport for tobacco leaf from the mainland to Sicily was responsible for a serious drop in output at Palermo and Catania factories.

(e) The match factory at Pucecchio is badly damaged but still in production but that at Putignano is almost completely destroyed, though many machines can be repaired. Stocks held at those factories are equivalent, at the present rate of rationing, to at least three months requirements of liberated Italy.

(f) It is still impossible, owing to the shortage of transport, to arrange for the distribution of an adequate ration of salt to all Provinces. As a result the black market is thriving, it is being sold for as much as sixty times the official price. The Monopoly is selling at a loss owing to high transport costs and a proposal further to increase retail prices has been received and is under consideration. Transport then is still the major problem and one which is likely to become even more acute as the Armies move north.

C. Budgets and Expenditure Control

1. General Activities

(a) Past due bills

The procedure established for controlling the payment of past due bills has operated effectively and some initial difficulties due to an ambiguity in the wording of the Italian circulars have been resolved. It should be pointed out that the term "arrears of salaries and wages" referred to in Part III of Executive Memorandum No. 73 includes any allowance, bonus, premium, indemnity or any other payment to which claim to entitlement is made by virtue of being a public servant.

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capable of producing 90,000 kilos of cigarettes and large quantities of cigars and cut tobacco monthly. It escaped serious damage and should be in production again this month when a sabotaged water-line will have been repaired. This will relieve the serious lack of tobacco, cigarettes, etc. in Central Italy, increase the revenue considerably and facilitate the introduction of a national tobacco rationing scheme which is being formulated.

(c) During the tour, additional space, urgently necessary for the storage of the 1944 leaf crop, was obtained and steps were taken to secure and protect war-damaged leaf of earlier crop.

(d) Inability to secure sea transport for tobacco leaf from the mainland to Sicily was responsible for a serious drop in output at Palermo and Catania factories.

(e) The match factory at Fuscechio is badly damaged but still in production but that at Putignano is almost completely destroyed, though many machines can be repaired. Stocks held at those factories are equivalent, at the present rate of rationing, to at least three months requirements of liberated Italy.

(f) It is still impossible, owing to the shortage of transport, to arrange for the distribution of an adequate ration of salt to all Provinces. As a result the black market is thriving, it is being sold for as much as sixty times the official price. The Monopoly is selling at a loss owing to high transport costs and a proposal further to increase retail prices has been received and is under consideration. Transport then is still the major problem and one which is likely to become even more acute as the Armies move north.

C. Budgets and Expenditure Control

1. General Activities

(a) Past due bills

The procedure established for controlling the payment of past due bills has operated effectively and some initial difficulties due to an ambiguity in the wording of the Italian circulars have been resolved. It should be pointed out that the term "arrears of salaries and wages" referred to in Part III of Executive Memorandum No. 73 includes any allowance, bonus, premium, indemnity or any other payment to which claim to entitlement is made by virtue of being a public servant.

(b) New decrees

The following new or draft decrees were approved during the month:

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(i) Amministrazioni Provinciali e Comunali, Provvedimenti Finanziari. The decree aims at granting speedier aid to Communes and Provinces by direct Ministerial decree instead of through intermediate Councils. The decree was approved with an amendment providing that the Minister of the Treasury must agree to the terms of each interministeral decree before publication, and also to the amount and conditions attaching to any loan before it is authorised.

(ii) Central Commission for Local Finance. This body actually started operating before the publication of the decree, in order to reduce the growing volume of arrears of work.

(iii) Integration of the budgets of Communes and Provinces. This draft was approved last month, and the decree has now been published and is operative.

(iv) High Commission for Epuration. Objection was taken to this draft in the original form, on the ground that the size of the proposed staff was too large, and that the additional monthly subsidy payments were not warranted. The draft has now been amended, reducing the number of personnel to a figure commensurate to the work involved and deleting the proposed subsidy.

(v) Payment of "non di ruolo" (non-classified) employees: This decree implemented an agreement between the Italian Government and the Allied Control Commission, which provided for any ex gratia payment of one month's pay to "avventizi" (temporary employees), and 15 days pay to operai and daily workers, who had been suspended from service by the Fascist Republican Government. Both classes of employees are now regarded as dismissed, but they may be resumed in service when the need for additional servants warrants further appointments.

(vi) Temporary supplement to ordinary pensions. The implementation of R.D.L. 16 March 1944 No. 85 in AMG territory was found to be incomplete in that it did not automatically apply to each province of Italy as and when it was liberated. A new decree dated 23 September 1944, rectified the position, and provided that all "ordinary" pensions should be augmented by the temporary supplement, one month after the capital of the Province concerned came under Allied Military Government. A basic principle in applying this supplement is that where a pensioner enjoys more than one pension, the total monthly value of all the pensions must be used to calculate the supplement, and this amount is then divided pro-rata among the various pensions. This enables the amount payable by the State to be determined. The remaining pensions may be chargeable to other organisations, who may, or may not, have conceded the temporary supplement.

(c) Payments to dependents of State employees working with the Fascist Republican Government

This question was decided on the following lines. The position of State employees who are at present working for the Fascist Republican Government is that they are the direct responsibility of that Government, and cannot be considered other than as members of an enemy State. Art. 17 of ACL 27 July 1944 No. 159 states "that that any employee who after 8 September 1943, moved to North Italy with, or has pledged allegiance to, or has in any way collaborated with the (Republican) Fascist Government shall be dismissed. Punishment of lesser degree may be awarded to such as show that he, or his relatives, were exposed to serious threats or danger". No cognisance can therefore be taken of any claims by dependents of illegal State employees who are at present north of the area of liberated Italy. Such employees base their claim to their remuneration on work now being performed as servants of an enemy State, and they are specifically precluded from enjoying any right to future employment under the Italian Government by Art. 17.

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(d) Governatorato of Rome

The objection lodged against the proposed decree has been partly met by the re-inclusion of a paragraph omitted from the first draft. An additional supplementary clause has been suggested in order to ensure that the existing powers to levy taxation and maintain control over expenditures are adequately safeguarded.

(e) Payments in respect of requisitioned hotels and restaurants

Satisfactory arrangements were made to ensure the prompt payment of accounts to civilian managers of requisitioned hotels and restaurants by the Comando Genio Militare. The special problems of making these payments in forward areas was complicated by the Genio Militare having no offices in the provincial capitals. This difficulty was resolved by the Rome office, Ispettorato del Genio, opening current accounts with the Bank of Italy at Perugia, Ancona and Florence in favour of Ufficiali Requisizioni in each place.

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The Ufficio Requisizioni will meet all accounts as presented by special bank-drafts, and render returns to the Ross Lavoro del Genio, which office would control expenditure and ensure that adequate funds were always available at each place. For this purpose a special appropriation of 600 million lire has been made in the Italian State Budget. This subject is only one of many which amply demonstrates that insufficient use is being made of the normal Italian administrative machinery to provide for the financing of forward areas. It is considered that the practice of transferring the financing of forward areas to properly established Italian State offices should be rapidly extended, as, not only is the organisation efficient and the officials competent, but also Finance Officers in the field will be relieved of routine work and no hiatus will occur in the transfer of jurisdiction from Allied to Italian Government.

(f) War damage

Consideration has been given to the problem arising from the financing of repair and reconstruction work of war-damaged property. The agreed policy adopted for Allied Military Government territory was issued on 23 September as a special circular. Briefly the subject is divided into four main divisions, (i) public property including industrial property of primary importance, (ii) private property including housing, (iii) minor damage to private houses and institutions, and (iv) personal chattels, e.g., clothing, furniture and domestic utensils. In Allied Military Government territory credits will only be authorized for public works under (i) for approved projects, but where no critical materials are involved, and the estimated cost does not exceed 200,000 lire, approval may be given by the Genio Civile. Where the estimated cost does not exceed 1,000,000 lire, projects may be approved by the Regional Engineer. Above this sum all projects must be approved by the Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission, AMG A.C. It is not contemplated that, at present, any large scale repair or reconstruction programs for private houses will be undertaken in AMG territory. If, in order to provide the population with a bare subsistence level of existence, some such scheme becomes necessary, it will be made the subject of a works project and dealt with in the same manner as for public works under (i). Provision has been made that private persons may claim for minor damage to private dwellings in order to make them habitable. Claims must be lodged, and payments up to 10,000 lire may be made, if local materials are available and no critical materials are involved. Similar arrangements have been made to provide essential replacements of personal chattels.

(g) Corte dei Conti

The Corte dei Conti is now well established and competently maintaining all the controls within its legal powers. For many years past, under the Fascist Government, this State office was not permitted to exercise the full controlling powers over expenditure that were contemplated when it was first established and when its duties were originally defined by statute. Changes in the law during the past two decades had the effect of whittling away the real power of control, so that the office became a mere rubber-stamp. The original powers are now restored and the Corte has already shown that it will become the most powerful single instrument of effective budget control.

(h) Public works, Naples

On 19 September the Minister of Public Works requested that the financing of public works in Naples should be reinstituted under AMG. This request was refused on the ground that the financing of State offices in Naples province had been continued under AMG until 31 August, that is, for five weeks after the territory came under the jurisdiction of the Italian Government, and that ample opportunity was provided in [illegible] financial dispositions to cover any

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(3) Public works - roads

In the following table is shown, by provinces, the approved estimates of expenditures for the repair and reconstruction of roads and of other public works. Separate appropriations have been set up in the Italian State budget under each heading, and as each estimate is approved by the Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission, "ordini di accreditamento" are issued by the Ministry, registered with the Corte dei Conti, and sent to the proper Provincial State Treasury Office where payments are to be made. 600 million lire of the expenditure for roads is chargeable to the 1943/44 budget and the excess will be borne by the budget for the current financial year.

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Public Work Expenditure
(Roads)

Provinces	(Lire) Total
Napoli	241,583,451
Salerno	126,888,800
Benevento	7,285,000
Avellino	29,174,000
Aquila	7,822,000
Bari	63,000,000
Catanzaro	18,920,000
Roma	61,425,000
Frosinone	24,332,000
Siena	3,450,060
Pisa	369,000
Siracusa	14,870,000
Potenza	7,267,000
Brindisi	345,900
Matera	5,670,000
Cosenza	5,940,000
Reggio Calabria	9,713,751
Catania	9,500,000
Palermo	559,800
Taranto	5,820,000
Foggia	32,766,500
Messina	5,400,000
Viterbo	9,140,000
(sunds Provincie)	50,469,900
	730,106,172

Other Public Works

Roma	64,562,000
Frosinone	35,000,000
Terni	995,000
Littoria	1,100,000
Aquila	5,390,000
(sunds Provincie)	42,093,000
	147,160,000

Summary

Roads	730,106,172
Other public works	147,160,000
Total	877,266,172

(h) Provincial officers established by AMG

[illegible] provincial [illegible] designers have established

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Pisa	3,452,060
Siracusa	369,000
Potenza	14,670,000
Brindisi	7,267,000
Matera	345,900
Cosenza	5,670,000
Reggio Calabria	3,940,000
Catania	9,713,731
Palermo	9,500,000
Taranto	589,640
Foggia	3,020,000
Messina	32,766,500
Viterbo	5,400,000
(somme Provinciali)	9,140,000
	56,469,900
	730,106,172

Other Public Works

Roma	64,582,000
Frosinone	33,000,000
Terni	995,000
Littoria	1,100,000
Aquila	5,390,000
(somme Provinciali)	42,093,000
	147,160,000

Summary

Roads	730,106,172
Other public works	147,160,000
Total	877,266,172

(b) Provincial officers established by AMG

Instances have come under notice where Regional Commissioners have established new offices to operate problems of a quasi-governmental character. While it is recognised that the need for such offices may exist, in order to assist in carrying out problems of Allied Military Government, it should be clearly borne in mind that neither the offices nor the employees have any legal status under Italian law. Consequently any employees engaged by officers of Allied Military Government to staff offices of this character will remain direct employees of AMG. No attempt should be made to shift the burden of responsibility regarding the conditions of work and pay of these employees, to the local permanent officials of the Italian Government. When the territory is transferred to the Italian Government it will be within the discretion of that Government to decide whether the newly created offices perform a necessary and useful function, and, if so, to define the status of the office by special enactment. The employees engaged by AMG will not be accepted within the framework of the Civil Service, except insofar as they qualify for admission under the normal legal conditions of entry.

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(i) AMG budget procedure

The new budget procedure for AMG territory has worked smoothly and effectively and little or no practical changes have been found to be necessary. Useful discussions were had with the Regional Finance Officers for the regions not yet occupied, and the new budget procedure and the general policy to be adopted in expenditure control were fully explained.

2. Government expenditures

(a) State

(i) Budget estimates for the Financial Year 1944/45

A critical examination has been made of the Italian State budget estimates, and the conclusions reached have been embodied in a separate report, which appears at Appendix D.

(ii) Actual disbursements for July

The following tables show the actual cash disbursements for 38 provinces under Italian Government by Regions, and give a list of supplementary cash disbursements for June charged in the residui month. The latter table covers 27 provinces. No useful purpose would be served in comparing the June and July figures as they refer to an unequal number of regions. The increase in the Suspense Account to 9,980 millions is a normal practice in this month, and it is expected that this account will be reduced to average proportions in the August figures. Such a large amount in suspense does not throw the disbursements correctly into relief by Ministry, but the notable increase in the over-all disbursements from 14,101 millions in June to 57,335 millions in July reflects the great increase in the cost of administration due to the expansion of the territory to include Lazio Region (Rome).

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(a) State

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Cash Disbursements for Liberated Italy for July 1944 (in millions of lire)

Ministry	Sardegna	Sicilia	Calabria	Lucania	Puglie	Campania	L
Finance	3.6	15.8	3	1.5	11.2	8.3	
Justice	1.5	7.1	1	3	1.9	4	
Foreign Affairs							
Italian Africa							
Education	5	3.2	6	2	4.7	26.3	
Interior	4	20.4	4	3	1.3	107.4	
Public Works	2	9	3		3	6	
Communications		2	5.2		14.5	80.1	
Agriculture	4	1.4	1	1	4	1.6	
Industry & Commerce		3				6	
Total Civil	6.6	49.3	10.6	2.4	34.3	229.9	
Army	80.9	3.5	4	1	1.1	3	
Navy	2	2			52.3	8	
Air Force							
Total Military	81.1	3.7	4	1	53.4	1.1	
Total Budget Disbursements	87.7	53	11	2.5	87.7	230	
Disbursement outside Budget	2.9	319	4.1	1.2	41.2	73.5	
Transfer of Funds							
Autonomous Administrations	85.8	358.1	146.3	38.1	326.7	199.9	
Total	176.4	730.1	161.4	41.8	457.6	503.	1
Payment in suspense	19.2	1498.7	529.7	176.6	1093.4	5458.4	1
Total General Payments	195.6	2228.8	691.1	218.4	1551	5961.4	2
Special Accounts	191	98	27.7	14.9	345	318.5	
Temporary Cash Deposits	2	2.3	5		1.1	7	
Total	386.8	2329.1	719.3	233.3	1897.1	6280.5	2

Cash on Hand at end of Month

Account of State	-4278.6	-2243.1	-2976	58.4	-10940.3	-6674.6	-5
Cash in Special Accounts	371.4	1499.8	379.3	165.1	1147.4	1650.2	4
Cash Deposits	1068.1	364.1	550.7	100.8	907.3	20.9	
Total	-2839.1	-379.2	-2046	324.3	-8885.6	-4993.5	-3

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Cash Disbursements for Liberated Italy for July 1944 (in millions of lire)

	Sardegna	Sicilia	Calabria	Lucania	Puglie	Campania	Lazio	Total
	3.6	15.8	3	1.5	11.2	8.3	21.7	65.1
	1.5	7.1	1	3	1.9	4	3	16.1
	5	3.2	6	2	4.7	26.3	2	35.7
	4	20.4	4	3	1.3	107.4	2	130.4
	2	9	3		3	6		2.3
		2	5.2		14.5	80.1		100
	4	1.4	1	1	4	1.6		4
		3				6		9
	6.6	49.3	10.5	2.4	34.3	229.9	22.4	354.5
	80.9	3.5	4	1	1.1	3	2	86.5
	2	2			52.3	8		53.5
	81.1	3.7	4	1	53.4	1.1	2	140
enta	87.7	53	11	2.5	87.7	230	22.6	494.5
udget	2.9	319	4.1	1.2	41.2	73.5	589.5	1031.4
							589	589
ions	66.8	358.1	116.3	38.1	328.7	199.5	2.6	1159.1
	176.4	730.1	161.4	41.8	457.6	503.	1293.7	3274
	19.2	1498.7	529.7	176.6	1093.4	5458.4	1204.5	9980.5
	195.6	2228.8	691.1	218.4	1551	5961.4	2408.2	13254.5
	191	98	27.7	14.9	345	318.5	34.3	1029.7
s	2	2.3	5		1.1	7	2	9
	386.8	2329.1	719.3	253.3	1897.1	6280.6	2443	14299.2

Cash on Hand at end of Month

	-4278.6	-2243.1	-2976	58.4	-10940.3	-6674.6	-43727.3	-70781.5
a	371.4	1499.8	379.3	165.1	1147.4	1650.2	4783.8	9997
	1068.1	364.1	550.7	100.8	907.3	30.9	427.4	3449.3
	-2839.1	-379.2	-20.6	324.3	-8885.6	-4993.5	-38516.1	-57339.2

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Cash Disbursements for Liberated Italy for June (13th Month) 194 (in millions of lir

Ministry	Sardegna	Sicilia	Calabria	Lucania	Puglie	Campania	Foggia	Campo
Finance	16.7	210.5	29.2	7.6	38.4	97.7	9.8	
Justice	5.6	17.7	6.1	.4	5.9	6.6	3	
Foreign Affairs					4	2.6		
Italian Africa						2		
Education	12.6	57.3	27.8	2	5.4	17.7	16.3	
Interior	5.6	64.7	102	45.1	9.4	15.5	2	
Public Works	18.2	173.8	13.6	6	9.2	33.2	1.8	
Communications	1.3	90.9	3		27.2	2.1		
Agriculture	4.6	7.9	13.2	3	1.6	6.6	1	
Industry & Commerce	8	7	1.4	3	2	2.2		
Total Civil								
Army	2.8	8	1.9		2.1	2.1	2	
Navy	6.7	1.4	2.1		340.6	1.3		
Air Force	25.3	3			38.1	2.9		
Total Military								
Total Budget Disbursements	100.2	633.2	200.3	56.3	476.5	190.7	32.3	
Disbursements outside Budget	8	177.1	1.1	6	17.9	30	4.2	
Transfer of Funds								
Autonomous Administrations	6.9	36	5.2	2.2	22.7	37.3	9	
Total	107.9	846.3	206.6	59.1	517.1	158	45.5	
Payment in Suspense	-10.8	779.4	-52.3	16.1	416.6	956	-322.6	
Total General Payments	97.1	1625.7	154.3	75.2	933.7	1314	-277.1	
Special Accounts	163.3	963.5	274.4	87	771.3	474.4	9.5	
Temporary Cash Deposits		1	3					
Total	260.4	2590.2	429	162.2	1705	1688.4	-267.6	

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Cash on Hand at end of Month

Account of State	-4107.5	-1871	-289.9	92.5	-10563.8	-7001.3	-58.2
Cash in Special Accounts	377.1	1377.9	198.8	120.3	177.7	925.8	100.6
Cash Deposits	1067.9	311.9	550.2	100.8	871.3	29	8
Total	-2662.5	-181.2	-2100	313.7	-9514.8	-6046.5	43.2

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Disbursements for Liberated Italy for June (15th Month) 1944 (In millions of lire)

ardegna	Sicilia	Calabria	Lucania	Puglia	Campania	Foggia	Campobasso	Totali
16.7	210.5	29.2	7.6	38.4	97.7	9.8	5.2	415.1
5.6	17.7	6.1	.4	3.9	6.6	3	3	43.6
				4	2.6			3
					2			2
12.6	57.3	27.8	2	5.4	17.7	16.3	2	139.3
5.6	64.7	102	45.1	9.4	15.5	2		242.5
18.7	173.6	13.6	6	9.2	33.2	1.8		250.4
1.3	90.9	3		27.2	2.1			124.5
4.6	7.9	13.2	3	1.6	6.6	1		35.2
8	7	1.4	3	2	2.2			5.6
2.8	3	1.9		2.1	2.1	2	2	17.3
6.7	1.4	2.1		340.6	1.3			352.1
25.3	3			38.1	2.3			66.6
100.2	633.2	200.3	56.3	476.5	190.7	32.3	5.9	1695.4
8	177.1	1.1	6	17.9	30	4.2	5	232.2
6.9	36	5.2	2.2	28.7	37.3	9	3	113.6
107.9	846.3	206.6	59.1	517.1	158	45.3	6.7	2047.2
-10.8	779.4	-52.3	16.1	416.6	956	-322.6	99.2	1881.6
97.1	1625.7	154.3	75.2	933.7	1314	-277.1	105.9	3928.8
193.3	963.5	274.4	87	771.3	474.4	9.5	57	2800.4
	1	3						1.3
260.4	2590.2	429	162.2	1705	1688.4	-267.6	162.9	6730.5

Cash on Hand at end of Month

07.5	-1871	-289	92.6	-10563.8	-7001.3	-58.2	-112.7	-20470.9
77.1	1577.9	198.8	120.3	177.7	925.8	100.6	21.2	3399.4
57.9	311.9	550.2	100.8	671.3	29	8	32.4	2964.3
62.5	-191.2	-8100	313.7	-9414.8	-6846.5	43.2	-59.1	-30107.8

(iii) Authorizations to spend issued by the Italian Government

The following table gives by ministry the total "ordini di accreditamento" issued during the months of July and August. As was reported last month, the several ministries did not commence to function until the middle of August. Even so, a comparison of the non-military figures for June and August (448 million in June, 496 million in August) does not indicate that in the latter month all ministries were functioning completely, in view of the greatly extended area that was covered.

Comparison of Accreditamenti issued by the Italian Government
July-August 1944

(millions of lire)

Ministry	July	August	Increase of August over July
Treasury	1	11.3	11.2
Finance	1	7.1	7
Monopolies	33.	50.8	17.8
Justice	2	68.7	68.5
Foreign Affairs	2.	5.3	3.3
Italian Africa		2.7	2.7
Education	2.1	166.2	164.1
Interior		151.2	151.2
Public Works	23.8	2.6	-21.2
Communications:			
Posts		9.8	9.8
Ferrovie		6	6
Industry & Commerce	4	4.3	3.9
Agriculture		16.1	16.1
Total Civil	61.7	496.7	435.
Military			
Army		3130.6	3130.6
Navy	71.2	645.1	573.9
Merchant Navy			
Air Force	100.4	3	-97.4
Total Military	171.6	3778.7	3607.1
Total Government	233.3	4275.4	4042.1

(iv) Authorizations to spend received at R. Tesorerie Provinciale

The following table is new and has been designed to show the condition of credits received at the State Provincial Treasury Offices, indicating the sums disbursed during the month and the unexpended credit balances. The table is not complete and only refers to four regions, mainly because the form was only lately been drawn up and circulated, and insufficient returns have yet been received. In subsequent months it is intended to compare this return with the new monthly expenditure returns

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(millions of lire)

Ministry	July	August	Increase of August over July
Treasury	1	11.3	11.2
Finance	1	7.1	7
Monopolies	33.	50.8	17.8
Justice	2	68.7	66.5
Foreign Affairs	2.	5.3	3.3
Italian Africa		2.7	2.7
Education	2.1	166.2	164.1
Interior		151.2	151.2
Public Works	23.8	2.6	-21.2
Communications:			
Poste		9.8	9.8
Ferrovie		5	6
Industry & Commerce	4	4.3	3.9
Agriculture		16.1	16.1
Total Civil	61.7	496.7	435.
Military			
Army		3130.6	3130.6
Navy	71.2	645.1	573.9
Merchant Navy			
Air Force	100.4	3	-97.4
Total Military	171.6	3778.7	3607.1
Total Government	233.3	4375.4	4042.1

(iv) Authorizations to spend received at R. Tesoreria Provinciale

The following table is new and has been designed to show the condition of credits received at the State Provincial Treasury Offices, indicating the sums disbursed during the month and the unexpended credit balances. The table is not complete and only refers to four regions, mainly because the form has only lately been drawn up and circulated, and insufficient returns have yet been received. In subsequent months it is intended to compare this return with the new monthly expenditure returns to be furnished by the Ragioneria Generale dello Stato. These latter will provide data of all expenditures charged to each appropriation of the budget and, taken together, the returns will give a clear picture of real expenditures month by month and of future commitments. By this system the fallacious index furnished by cash disbursement figures can be disregarded and sound deductions can be drawn as to the condition of the State economy from reliable expenditure figures.

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Condition of "Ordini di Accreditamento" of the R. Tesoreria of the following Areas: Sardegna, Sicilia, Puglie, and Campania for the month of July 1944.
(in thousands of lire)

Ministry	Ordini received during month					Amounts disbursed during month					
	Sardegna	Sicilia	Puglie	Campania	Total	Sardegna	Sicilia	Puglie	Campania	Total	Sardeg
Finance	3073	14110	500	9359	27042		3765		310	4075	3073
Justice	2359	5436	520	7311	15626	460	1802	100	653	3015	1899
Foreign Affairs		8			8						
Italian Africa											
Education	25085	20851	3492	31314	80742		138	3000	23326	26463	25085
Interior	554	53377		105950	159881		17043		105950	122993	554
Public Works		20385	23099	103332	146816		834	20		854	
Communications	1317	79211	25000	83155	188683			14500	80000	94500	1317
Agriculture	2443	1699	73	5511	9726		1050		6	1056	2443
Industry & Commerce	495	852		1561	1908		210		578	788	645
Monopolies	100				100						100
Army	9500	21500			116500	8000	2000			32000	15000
Navy			51250		51250			51250		51250	
Air Force											
Total	130.26	217.29	103934	347493	799282	8060	26842	68870	210822	386994	49965

29535

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...n of "Ordini di Accreditamento" of the R. Tesoreria of the following Areas:
...Sardegna, Sicilia, Puglia, and Campania for the month of July 1944
(in thousands of Lire)

...dini received during month				Amounts disbursed during month					Unexpended Balance				
Sicilia	Puglia	Campania	Total	Sardegna	Sicilia	Puglia	Campania	Total	Sardegna	Sicilia	Puglia	Campania	Total
					5765		310	4075	3073	10345	500	9049	22367
14110	500	9359	27042	160	1802	100	853	3015	1899	3634	420	6658	12611
5436	520	7311	15626							8			8
8			8										
					138	3000	23325	26463	25085	20713	492	7989	54279
20851	3492	31314	80742		17043		105950	122993	954	36334			36334
53377		105990	159361		834	20		854		19551	83079	103332	145962
20385	23099	103332	146816			14500	80000	94500	1317	79211	10500	3155	94183
79211	25000	63155	188683		1050		6	1056	2443	649		5505	8597
1699	73	5511	9726		210		578	788	642	73	983	983	2193
852		1961	1908						100				100
			100										
													54500
21500			116500	8000	2000			82000	13000	19500			
	51250		51250			51250		51250					
217429	103934	347403	799282	80660	26842	68870	210822	386994	49266	190587	35054	136671	412288

(v) Italian State offices in AMG territory

The following table shows the financial provision that was made in AMG territory to meet the needs of State Offices during the quarter ending 30th September 1944. Some of these provinces have subsequently been transferred to the Italian Government, but all the budgets included in the table were approved while the territory was under AMG. The budgets will at a later date be analysed into the various classifications of expenditure, and it is hoped that this material will be available for inclusion in the October report. The examination of budgets by Finance Officers in the field has not always been uniformly efficient but reports received prove that when properly and intelligently used the [illegible] budgets procedure forms an effective method of expenditure control.

Budgets of State Agencies in Allied Military Government Territory
for Quarter 1 July to 30 September 1944

(in thousands of lire)

Province	No. of State Offices	Total credits requested by Agencies	Credits Authorized	Economies effected
Benevento	11	265,056	179,345	85,711
Avellino	41	274,659	274,659	
Rome	14	738,796	501,242	237,554
Littoria	14	772,213	666,916	105,297
Frosinone	15	432,896	428,048	4,848
Foggia	8	84,890	60,303	24,587
Perugia	26	184,023	121,947	62,076
Aquila	42	150,655	113,723	36,932
Rieti	23	23,896	15,450	8,446
Viterbo	17	114,932	103,174	11,758
Terni	31	71,179	59,921	11,258
Livorno	10	52,237	46,184	6,053
Teramo	13	95,377	8,423	86,954
Grosseto	26	27,099	27,039	60
Ascoli Piceno	6	51,224	47,576	3,648
Pescara	21	55,729	19,473	36,256
Chieti	19	51,643	36,037	15,612
Total	352	3,445,916	2,709,450	736,490

(b) Provinces and communes

(i) Italian Government

As noted elsewhere in this report, two new decrees published during the month have enabled the Central Commission for Local Finance to commence work, and the Ministry of Interior to make substantial provision for integrating the budgets of Communes and provinces. A further decree, not yet published - by

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received prove that when properly and intelligently used the budgets procedure forms an effective method of expenditure control.

Budgets of State Agencies in Allied Military Government Territory
for Quarter 1 July to 30 September 1944

(in thousands of lire)

Province	No. of State Offices	Total credits requested by Agencies	Credits Authorized	Economies effected
Benevento	41	265,056	179,345	85,711
Avellino	41	274,699	274,699	
Rome	14	758,795	521,242	237,554
Littoria	14	772,213	666,916	105,297
Frosinone	15	432,296	420,048	4,248
Foggia	8	84,890	60,303	24,587
Perugia	26	184,023	121,947	62,076
Aquila	42	150,655	113,723	36,932
Rieti	23	23,836	15,450	8,146
Viterbo	17	114,932	103,174	11,758
Terni	31	71,179	59,921	11,258
Livorno	10	54,237	46,184	8,053
Teramo	13	95,177	8,423	86,954
Grosseto	26	27,099	27,039	60
Ascoli Piceno	8	51,224	47,576	3,648
Pescara	21	55,729	19,463	36,266
Chieti	19	51,649	36,037	15,612
Total	389	3,445,910	2,709,490	736,420

(b) Provinces and communes

(i) Italian Government

As noted elsewhere in this report, two new decrees published during the month have enabled the Central Commission for Local Finance to accelerate work, and the Ministry of Interior to make substantial provision for integrating the budgets of Communes and provinces. A further decree, not yet published, will materially assist in accelerating the granting of assistance - by way of authorized loans - by obviating the preliminary examination of budgets by intermediate bodies. The regular procedure will, however, be followed, and budgets will be examined by all the competent officials and councils, and any loans authorized by ministerial decree will be established in the final liquidation of the budget requests. The Central Commission has applied itself primarily to completing the examination of the arrears of budgets for the year 1943 and, secondly, to the consideration of requests for funds from the larger communes and provinces for the current year. Disregarding 1943 budgets, 597 budgets for the current year have been received at the Ministry. Of these 170 with a deficit of less than 100,000 lire have been returned to Prefects for integration by the Giunta Provinciale Amministrativa, and 151 have been sent to the Central Commission. The preliminary examination by the Ministry resulted in reductions in the requests for funds as under:

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Provincial and Communal Budgets
Year '944.
(in thousands of lire)

Number of budgets	Funds Requested	Recommended to C.C.F.L.	Economies effected
151	133.730	91.206	42.524

Of these the Central Commission has approved 48 budgets (6 Provincial, 7 provincial capitals and 35 other Communes). No material alterations have been made to the proposals by the Ministry, except that a proportionate amount of the grants authorised have been approved as loans.

(ii) Allied Military Government

The following table refers to the budgets of communes and provinces that were approved by Finance Officers during the quarter ending 30 September 1944. Some of these provinces have now been transferred to Italian Government jurisdiction. It will be seen that the economies effected are considerable and reflect credit on the Finance Officers in the field who have quickly gained a sound grasp of the principles of the new budget procedure and applied them to such good effect.

It is intended to break down the annual budgets to determine the main headings of expenditure, and the results should enable accurate conclusions to be drawn as to the local government conditions in each region and province. This particular form of analysis is not made by the Italian Government until a full year after the year of operation, and although this method might be adequate in normal times when conditions are reasonably stable, it would be a fruitless task today.

Allied Military Government
Quarter 1 July to 30 September 1944
Provincial and Communal Budgets

(In thousands of lire)

1. Provincial Administrations

Name of Province	Credits requested	Credits Approved	Economies effected
	2.946	2.800	146
Benevento	16.067	11.467	6.600
Littoria	15.905	6.749	9.156
Viterbo	8.532	8.531	
Rieti	5.678	1.816	3.862
Perugia	7.497	3.297	4.201
Ancona	5.309	2.547	2.761
Aquila	6.211	3.788	2.424
Pescara	3.071	3.571	
Livorno	5.[illegible]	902	4.902

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7 Provincial capitals and 36 other Communes). No material alterations have been made to the proposals by the Ministry, except that a proportionate amount of the grants authorized have been approved as loans.

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The following table refers to the budgets of communes and provinces that were approved by Finance Officers during the quarter ending 30 September 1944. Some of these provinces have now been transferred to Italian Government jurisdiction. It will be seen that the economies effected are considerable and reflect credit on the Finance Officers in the field who have quickly gained a sound grasp of the principles of the new budget procedure and applied them to much good effect. It is intended to break down the actual budgets to determine the main headings of expenditure, and the results should enable accurate conclusions to be drawn as to the local government conditions in each region and province. This particular form of analysis is not made by the Italian Government until a full year after the year of operation, and although this method might be adequate in normal times when conditions are reasonably stable, it would be a fruitless task today.

Allied Military Government
Quarter 1 July to 30 September 1944
Provincial and Communal Budgets

(In thousands of lire)

1. Provincial Administrations

Name of Province	Credits requested	Credits Approved	Economies effected
Benevento	2.946	2.800	146
Littoria	18.087	11.487	6.600
Viterbo	15.905	6.749	9.156
Rieti	8.532	6.521	
Perugia	5.678	1.816	3.862
Ancona	7.497	3.297	4.201
Aquila	5.309	2.547	2.761
Pescara	6.211	3.788	2.424
Livorno	3.571	3.571	
Chieti	5.404	502	4.902
Grosseto	3.500	3.500	
Terni	2.347	583	1.295½
Teramo	2.250	1.453	797
Total	87.227	50.614	36.613

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2. Provincial Capitals	Credits requested	Credits Approved	Expenditures effected
Avellino	1.266	1.266	
Benevento	6.282	3.530	2.752
Perugia	11.252	2.672	8.560
Viterbo	16.276	11.276	5.000
Littoria	4.327	3.390	937
Frosinone	5.704	2.734	2.970
Terni	5.102	3.099	1.493
Rieti	2.973	1.133	1.840
Aquila	15.207	4.245	10.964
Teramo	1.315	1.234	81
Livorno	7.386	7.386	
Chieti	2.625	2.047	778
Grosseto	2.650	1.600	1.050
Total	83.155	45.910	37.225

3. Other Communes	No. of Comm.			
Benevento	43	9.562	6.845	2.717
Frosinone	41	44.945	10.747	34.198
Roma	41	80.470	21.706	58.764
Littoria	11	11.952	4.308	7.644
Viterbo	15	6.984	2.834	4.150
Perugia	10	4.557	764	3.793
Pescara	27	2.093	1.416	677
Rieti	3	1.882	289	1.593
Terni	4	774	387	387
Grosseto	20	6.051	1.820	4.231
Aquila	23	9.217	6.485	2.732
Chieti	31	15.848	8.261	7.587
Teramo	16	3.040	1.924	1.116
Livorno	1	1.293	1.293	
Ascoli Piceno	2	502	132	370
	286	199.170	69.291	129.879

Recapitulation

	Credits requested	Credits Approved	Expenditures effected
Provincial Administrations	87.237	50.634	36.615
Provincial Capitals	83.135	45.910	37.225
Other Communes	199.170	69.291	129.879
Total	369.542	165.835	203.717

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Livorno		7.486	7.326	
Chieti		2.825	2.047	778
Grosseto		2.650	1.000	1.650
	Total	83.135	45.910	37.225

3. Other Communes

	No. of Comm.			
Benevento	43	9.562	6.845	2.717
Frosinone	41	44.945	10.747	34.198
Rome	41	80.470	21.786	58.684
Littoria	11	11.952	4.308	7.644
Viterbo	15	6.984	2.834	4.150
Perugia	10	4.557	764	3.793
Pescara	27	2.093	1.416	677
Rieti	3	1.882	289	1.593
Terni	4	774	387	387
Grosseto	20	6.051	1.820	4.231
Aquila	23	9.217	6.485	2.732
Chieti	31	15.848	8.261	7.587
Teramo	16	3.040	1.924	1.116
Livorno	1	1.293	1.293	
Ascoli Piceno	2	502	132	370
	286	199.170	69.291	129.879

Recapitulation

	Credits requested	Credits Approved	Economies effected
Provincial Administrations	87.237	50.624	36.613
Provincial Capitals	83.135	45.910	37.225
Other Communes	199.170	69.291	129.879
Total	369.542	165.825	203.717

III. OPERATIONS OF ALLIED FINANCIAL AGENCY & CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE PROBLEMS

A. Review of Reserve Position of the Bank of Italy

1. During the twenty days ended 10 September 1944, the Bank of Italy lost currency from its reserves in the amount of 575 million lire, despite large outpayments of lire by the Allied Armed Forces to the public. This amounted to 1/11 of its total reserve. Reports indicate a further decline of 600 million lire during the ten days ending 20 September, reducing the global reserve to about 5.2 billion lire. As of 30 September the total reserve had fallen to 4.2 billion lire. The drain is concentrated in notes of large denominations. More than 1½ billions of currency have been shipped from the Bank of Italy in Rome to branches of the Bank of Italy north of Rome since 5 June 1944, and the drain shows no indication of slackening. In fact, it has proved necessary to deposit 366 million lire in new AM lire currency in the Bank of Italy. It appears that the working-class and the middle-class are withdrawing their savings in a futile competition with each other to buy food in the black market, which holds its gains in the form of currency. Rural regions are also taking some of these funds.

2. In view of the resulting stringency of the Banca d'Italia currency position, it becomes necessary to reverse the former policy of opening the banks as soon as possible. It is obviously undesirable that AM lire should be used on a large scale to pay off Italian depositors. Public expenditures and financing of crops are eloquently provided for under Proclamation No. 4, prior to the opening of banks for general withdrawals.

3. During the interim period prior to opening the banks, authorization may be given to banks to provide service to the public for making change, and to accept currency from the public on a custody basis.

4. Accordingly, the Finance Sub-Commission issued two directives to its field officers, relevant passages of which are reproduced hereafter:

"A demand for additional currency by a branch of the Banca d'Italia which has been opened will therefore not be considered an emergency situation, and no deposit of AFHQ funds will be made with such branch for the purpose of replenishing its reserves, without prior specific approval of HQ Finance Sub-Commission. This approval will be given only in exceptional cases. Such a branch of the Banca d'Italia will be required either to arrange transportation of currency from another branch of the Banca d'Italia, to issue vaglia cambiari, or to restrict withdrawals. As it has recently required four days to obtain one truck for transportation of currency from Rome to the north, it is recommended that Finance Officers be sent to Rome with trucks to obtain necessary funds in Rome. No assurance can otherwise be given that a request for funds can be met from transport available in Rome.

"It is suggested that banks not be reopened for full cash withdrawals until some time has elapsed and a large supply of currency has been brought forward by the Banca d'Italia.

" Several hundred million lire are now available in Rome for use in northern areas, as soon as transportation is sent down by forward areas to move this currency from the Banca d'Italia in Rome to its branches in the north. It is recommended that a central reserve be accumulated in the Banca d'Italia in Florence, and subsequently moved to the Banca d'Italia in Bologna. After this supply has been drawn no more may be

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drawing their savings in a futile competition with each other to buy food in the black market, which holds its gains in the form of currency. Rural regions are also taking some of these funds.

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"Emergency deposits of new AM lire will be made only in branches of the Banca d'Italia which have not as yet been opened for general withdrawals, apart from those permitted by Proclamation No. 4. Upon the institution of free general withdrawals, all AM lire held by that branch of the Banca d'Italia will be repaid to AFH, and set aside in a custody account in the vault, in the name of the Allied Financial Agency, until the emergency deposit has been repaid in full.

"In view of the fact that Proclamation No. 4 makes adequate provision for all necessary public expenditures, and for financing the harvesting of crops, prior to reopening the banks, it is considered desirable that the previous policy of Finance Officers be modified. Hereafter banks will be opened only after a considerable period

./..has

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has elapsed, and sufficient stocks of currency have been accumulated to assure unaided operation for at least one month. This appears preferable to the reimposition of emergency measures after reopening."

5. In view of the currency losses experienced, it has been decided to transfer from Fabriano to Rome 65 tons of paper suitable for the production of the existing type of currency for the Bank of Italy. It is hoped to produce 8.7 billion lire within 2½ months without appreciably delaying the production of the new type of Metropolitan lire. This figure comprises approximately 3.8 billion lire of 1,000 denomination and 4.9 billion of 500 lire denomination. Plates are being prepared by the Istituto Poligrafico dello Stato from the master specimen plates now available. As the Minister of the Treasury has committed himself in published statements to a program of avoiding the issuance of new currency, our inability to provide new AM lire currency to replenish the reserves of the Bank of Italy will force the Italian Government either (a) to effect economy in public expenditures, or (b) to reverse its decision to issue no new currency. Either of these developments will be highly advantageous from the point of view of public administration.

B. Supply of AM lire currency

1. Disbursements of AM lire to paymasters of Allied Military Forces in August 1944 were only 75% of July disbursements and were down to the level of May disbursements, 1944. This drop was caused entirely by the falling off in payments to U.S. forces, who did not make their regular monthly drawing until September. Of the 4,204 million disbursed to paymasters, preliminary estimates show 4,139 million as having been paid out to the troops and civilians by Army and Navy paymasters.

2. During the month of August, 5,612 million AM lire arrived in Italy. August disbursements of 4,065 million, (exclusive of re-packaged AM lire) left a balance of unopened boxes of 17,677 millions.

3. During the month of September, 4,161 million AM lire arrived, of which 2,320 million were 500's and 1,301 million 100's. With the exception of less than 6,000 million in small denominations, this completed all shipments on orders up to July, when an additional order for 30 billion AM lire was placed (in MAT 6).

4. During the period 29 August - 30 September 1944, the total delivery of currency to Siena for the Forward Area Branch of AFA was 5,451,820,000 lire.

C. Currency Exchange

1. A suggestion has been made to AFHQ that the Bank of Italy be permitted to acquire foreign currency notes other than dollars and sterling, at official rates, in AMG territory, for its own or AFA account. AFA has authority to acquire foreign currency notes only from bona fide refugees against receipts; however, due to administrative complexities, this procedure has never been applied to the small amounts of currency held by refugees.

2. At present, some Bank of France notes are in circulation in Elba in the larger [illegible] francs, and the French Army has redeemed [illegible] notes of

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of new currency, our inability to provide new AM lire currency to replenish the reserves of the Bank of Italy will force the Italian Government either (a) to adopt economy in public expenditures, or (b) to reverse its decision to issue no new currency. Either of these developments will be highly advantageous from the point of view of public administration.

B. Supply of AM lire currency

1. Disbursements of AM lire to paymasters of Allied Military forces in August 1944 were only 72% of July disbursements and were down to the level of May disbursements, 1944. This drop was caused entirely by the falling off in payments to U.S. forces, who did not make their regular monthly drawing until September. Of the 4,204 million disbursed to paymasters, preliminary estimates show 4,139 million as having been paid out to the troops and civilians by Army and Navy paymasters.

2. During the month of August, 5,612 million AM lire arrived in Italy. August disbursements of 4,015 million, (exclusive of re-packaged AM lire) left a balance of unopened boxes of 17,677 millions.

3. During the month of September, 4,161 million AM lire arrived, of which 2,320 million were 500's and 1,301 million 100's. With the exception of less than 6,000 million in small denominations, this completed all shipments on orders up to July, when an additional order for 30 billion AM lire was placed (in MAF 6).

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2. At present, some Bank of France notes are in circulation in Elba in the larger denominations, 500 and 1,000 francs, and the French Army has released franc notes of small denominations. In addition, it is expected that with local frontiers opened with France and Switzerland, French francs and Swiss francs, as well as Yugoslav currency and Austrian currency, will appear among the local population.

3. It is considered likely that with official rates established for exchange of these currencies, some of the currency would be offered to banks instead of on black market sources.

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D. Remittances from the United Kingdom & the United States

1. Under amendments to General License No. 124, dated 29 August 1944, the limit of 50 dollars per month placed on remittances from the United States to any individual or household for living expenses was increased to 500 dollars per month. The amended license also provides for payments to be made in the additional provinces of Rome, Frosinone, Littoria and Campobasso. Remittances from blocked dollar accounts may be made only to a citizen of the United States who has a beneficial ownership in the said account. Specific licenses will be granted by the Treasury Department for sums in excess of 500 dollars per month through existing "AP" accounts upon adequate justification. In no instance will a license be granted for transfers from blocked accounts in the United States of, or beneficially owned by, persons in Italy who are citizens of nations against which the United States has declared war.

2. Plans are also being formulated whereby U.S. military and civilian personnel would be allowed to cash checks drawn upon U.S. banks in amounts not exceeding $50.00, for emergency purposes, at the American Red Cross. Checks would be drawn upon domestic banks in the United States by members of the Armed Forces of the U.S. or by civilian personnel of the A.R.C. who are American citizens, provided such checks are payable to the American Red Cross. Also, checks in amounts not exceeding $50.00 and drawn by persons within the United States on non-blocked accounts with domestic banks in the U.S. payable to members of the Armed Forces of the U.S. that bear the endorsement of only one payee, would be accepted. The importation into the U.S. and collection of the above checks would be authorized provided such checks bear the endorsement of only one payee, the American Red Cross and the forwarding bank in Italy with which the checks are negotiated by the local representative of the A.R.C., and which receives credit in the U.S. of the dollar proceeds. This procedure has not as yet been authorized by the U.S. Treasury Department.

E. Branch Organization and Problems

1. Bari

It is now contemplated that the Bari branch of AFA will be closed. With the amalgamation of Regions II, III and VII into Southern Region with Headquarters at Naples, the presence of two AFA Branches in the one Region present the possibility of overlapping activities and confusion. In centralising the activities of AFA at Naples, it is considered that the present staff can handle the needs of Southern Region adequately, thus releasing officer personnel for newly liberated territory and territory yet to be liberated.

2. Forward Area Branch

The Forward Area Branch is established in Siena, and has been actively engaged in large scale distribution of AM lire currency. Previous estimates of requirements for territory north of Rome have proved to be far lower than the actual needs necessitating frequent emergency deliveries by AFA and the Bank of Italy to Siena and Florence.

3. Naples Branch

A critical situation developed in Sardinia whereby an acute shortage of currency

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[illegible] and declared War.

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3. Naples Branch

A critical situation developed in Sardinia wherein an acute shortage of currency necessitated the transfer by air of 12,000,000 in new AM lire in 1,000 and 500 lire denomination from Naples to Cagliari by the Branch Manager, and an additional 200 million lire was sent two days later by surface vessel, for account of the Bank of Italy, Naples. The shortage was attributed to the withdrawal of Italian and Allied Forces; [illegible] 2952 settlements under U.S. Army regulations to cover payments by Post Exchange;- Conscripts, Agrario and other Italian Agencies; hoarding.

4. Transport difficulties

It is noted that in the movement of AM lire by AFA, the lack of motor transportation has proved to be a serious handicap to operations. Delays of from three to six days were experienced in the month of September when transportation was required for funds urgently requested from northern areas to meet immediate demands. AFA has requested motor transport for AM lire as well as for Metropolitan lire which has been shipped to branch banks of the Bank of Italy to meet the critical needs north of Rome.

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in future, in order to alleviate the transport situation wherever the currency stockpiles are located, greater responsibility will have to be placed upon those in forward areas to obtain transport in their respective localities and thus make their own delivery of currency.

F. Emergency Financial Assistance to U.S. and British Nationals

1. The negotiations mentioned in the August report of AFA concerning the handing over to consular officials the problem of paying relief to U.S. and British nationals in Italy reached the point where the Swiss Legation, as soon as practical, will effect payments for relief to British and United States Nationals, later handing over the responsibility to the respective Consuls. Relief payments formerly handled by Finance Officers, in Regions IV and V, are now being effected by the Swiss Legation. Applications for relief are made, however, to the Finance Officers in the field, forwarded to HQ Finance Sub-Commission, and transmitted to the Swiss Legation for payment.

2. With respect to British advances only, the Swiss Legation will no longer make payments in the following provinces as of 1 October 1944, which instead will be provided for by the British Consul at Rome:

Ancona	Frosinone	Pesaro	Rome
Aquila	Grosseto	Pescara	Teramo
Ascoli Piceno	Littoria	Perugia	Terni
Chieti	Macerata	Rieti	Viterbo

The Swiss Legation will, however, continue to make advances to British and U.S. Nationals in that part of Italy occupied by the Germans as well as in the following provinces which come under the jurisdiction of the Swiss Consul in Florence:

Apuania	Forli	Lucca	Pistoia
Arezzo	Leghorn	Pisa	Siena
Florence			

G. Accounting

1. Revision of Heads and Sub-Heads

(a) During the month certain minor changes and additions were made in the list of General Ledger Heads and Sub-Heads for Allied Financial Agency's Accounts. For example, a new Head with the title "Sequestrated Enemy State and Army Funds" was created to implement the policy reported last month of recording on AFA's books all such funds coming into the hands of AMG/ACC. The rapid advance of the Armies northward enabled us to seize many balances of this nature; in the month of August 1944 Lazio Region alone reported the sequestration of enemy state and army funds in excess of Lire 25,000,000 and these will be reflected in AFA's accounts for September.

(b) Two new Heads have been created to record Dollar and Sterling payments made on behalf of the Italian Government. The first of these was ordered at the beginning of September, and the entries on our books will increase the "Foreign Exchange due from Italian Banks" and increase a new Head "Receipts from Italian Government against Foreign

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Aquila	Grosseto	Pescara	Turnin
Ascoli Piceno	Littoria	Perugia	Terni
Chieti	Macerata	Rieti	Viterbo

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2. Approval was received from CCS for the discontinuance of the segregation in AFA's accounts of transactions relating to the period of AMF and transactions relating to the period of AOC authority. Such approval had been sought early in July so that the full benefits of the financial accounting reorganization and centralization at Bari could be realized. Moreover, it had been felt that the former segregation served no useful purpose and caused substantially more work.

3. Detailed instructions were issued to AFA branches in respect of what should be required before payment vouchers are acted upon. Particular emphasis was placed on the necessity for obtaining full data when payments for supplies for export, stockpiling and local resale are effected.

4. Emergency Financial Assistance Payments to Needy British And American Nationals

(a) A complete list of payments to British Nationals which had been charged on AFA's books during the period from the initial occupation to 31 July 1944 was furnished to the British Consulate General, with a copy to the Swiss Legation, Rome. It is planned to keep this up to date by sending the British Consulate General and the Swiss Legation monthly lists of payments effected, and at the same time we shall hand the former two copies of the prescribed special receipt form, F/F 10-13, for each advance. The latter form includes an undertaking to repay the advance without interest.

(b) A similar list of payments to American Nationals is in course of preparation, and it is planned to forward this to the American Consulate General in the near future. Subsequent payments will be reported monthly and will be accompanied by the form used in the case of U.S. Nationals, namely, F/F 10-11.

5. Statements and Reports

The Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for the period to 31 August 1944 was prepared and sent forward. In addition, the usual reports of Advances to the Allied Armed Forces, Disbursements of the Advisory Council for Italy, Statement of Dollars and Sterling Balances in Post-Liberation Blocked I/P Accounts covering remittances from the U.S. and Great Britain and the Sterling Area, "A" Force Payments, Emergency Financial Assistance Payments to U.S. and U.K. Nationals, etc., were prepared and dispatched.

H. Payments on Behalf of Italian Government

1. Three payments of 3,000 dollars each were made to the Swiss Legation in Washington through the Bank of Sicily for expenses incurred by the Swiss Legation on behalf of the Italian Government's interests in the U.S. Payments were effected during August and September 1944.

2. A payment of 2,000 dollars was arranged to be paid to a representative of the Italian Government who was assigned to perform a mission in the U.S. on behalf of the Italian Red Cross. The Italian Government tendered 200,000 lire to AFA and the representative was handed 50 dollars in Blue Seal. The balance of payment was to be effected to the representative in the U.S. through the Bank of Naples.

J. Istcambi

1. The Finance Sub-Commission has continued to supervise the operations of the National Foreign Exchange Institute (Istcambi). In addition to the second interim report on Italy's foreign exchange (now almost completed), extensive bilateral studies have been commenced regarding Italy's position vis-a-vis particular foreign countries.

2. No definitive disposition of the National Foreign Exchange Institute has yet been made. The Bank of Italy and the Ministry of the Treasury are endeavouring to absorb if not the Institute itself at least its principal functions. The Minister of the [illegible] for the Institute. This

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5. Statements and Reports

The Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for the period to 31 August 1944 was prepared and sent forward. In addition, the usual reports of Advances to the Allied Armed Forces, Disbursements of the Advisory Council for Italy, Statement of Dollars and Sterling Balances in Post-Liberation Blocked /P Accounts covering remittances from the U.S. and Great Britain and the Sterling Area, "A" Force Payments, Emergency Financial Assistance Payments to U.S. and U.K. Nationals, etc., were prepared and dispatched.

H. Payments on Behalf of Italian Government

1. Three payments of 1,000 dollars each were made to the Swiss Legation in Washington through the Bank of Sicily for expenses incurred by the Swiss Legation on behalf of the Italian Government's interests in the U.S. Payments were effected during August and September 1944.

2. A payment of 2,000 dollars was arranged to be paid to a representative of the Italian Government who was assigned to perform a mission in the U.S. on behalf of the Italian Red Cross. The Italian Government advanced 200,000 lire to /P, and the representative was handed 50 dollars in Blue Seal. The balance of payment was to be effected to the representative in the U.S. through the Bank of Naples.

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1. The Finance Sub-Commission has continued to supervise the operations of the National Foreign Exchange Institute (Istoushi). In addition to the second interim report on Italy's foreign exchange (now almost completed), extensive bilateral studies have been commenced regarding Italy's position vis-a-vis particular foreign countries.

2. No definitive disposition of the National Foreign Exchange Institute has yet been made. The Bank of Italy and the Ministry of the Treasury are endeavouring to absorb if not the Institute itself at least its principal functions. The Minister of the Treasury has requested permission to appoint a new Commissario for the Institute. This has been rejected both because it is believed that it would be better to wait until definitive disposition of the Institute is made and because the present Commissario appointed by the Finance Sub-Commission in June is considered to be highly satisfactory.

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IV. BANKING, POSTAL SAVINGS, AND OTHER FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

A. Banking and Stock Exchanges

1. Stock Exchange trends

(a) Enough time has elapsed since the reopening (except for share trading) of the Stock Exchanges in liberated Italy to permit presentation of some statistical documents. The Borsa di Roma may be considered representative. (Other exchanges open are Palermo, Naples and Florence). Volume of "all bonds" traded in Rome in and outside the Exchange is shown below. It will be observed that trading volume has been below the average of the previous 17 months. This may be ascribed to the lack of normal interchange with the large financial centers in the north and to the restriction in force that all transactions must be for cash.

(b) Prices of four typical bonds are also shown below. After the general recovery of which extended from September 1943 to April 1944, bond prices showed no great variations. This held true also during June and July when the Exchange was closed. (Unofficial prices were available, since "over-the-counter" trading was permitted.)

Bond Volume
(millions of lire)

	On Exchange	Outside Exchange	Total
Monthly Average, 1943	668	570	1,238
Monthly Average, Jan-May 1944	1,543	863	2,179
June 1944	112*	282	394
July 1944	---	316	316
August 1944	73	192	265
September 1944	113	**	

Typical Bond Prices (% of par)

	End of Sept.1943	End of Dec. 1943	End of April 1944	End of Sept. 1944
Rendita 3.5%	57½	78½	94½	93.75
Redimibile 3½%	54½	70½	89½	84
Credito Fondiario 5%	**	**	115.4	108.4
Ist. Mob. Ital. 5%	**	**	100.5	94.2

* Two days only ** Not available

2. Banking trends

A study has been made of the trend of commercial banking for the regions up to and including Rome (see Appendix C). For the area south of Rome, commercial banks showed an increase in deposits of 6.6 billion lire, from October 1, 1943 to May 31, 1944.

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Bond Volume
(millions of lire)

	On Exchange	Outside Exchange	Total
Monthly Average, 1943	668	570	1,238
Monthly Average, Jan-May '44	1,343	863	2,179
June 1944	112*	282	394
July 1944	---	316	316
August 1944	73	192	265
September 1944	113	**	

Typical Bond Prices (% of par)

	End of Sept.1943	End of Dec. 1943	End of April 1944	End of Sept. 1944
Rendita 5%	57⅞	78½	95½	93.75
Redimibile 3½%	56⅛	70¼	89⅛	84
Credito Fondiario 5%	**	**	115.4	108.4
Tot. Ob. Ital. 5%	**	**	100.5	94.2

* Two days only ** Not available

2. Banking trends

A study has been made of the trend of commercial banking for the regions up to and including Rome (see Appendix C). For the area south of Rome, commercial banks showed an increase in deposits of 8.6 billion lire, from October 1, 1943 to May 31, 1944. Of this sum, 6 billion lire was deposited in the Banca d'Italia, 875 million went to increase loans, 894 million of additional securities were purchased, and 724 million lire of bank borrowings were repaid.

3. Blocking program

The Italian Treasury made satisfactory progress in developing an organization to handle blocked accounts and checks. A staff has been formed within the Direction-General of the Treasury and several hundred cases were handled during September. Instructions have been sent to the Directors of the Provincial Treasury Sections and October should see the beginning of blocked account and check operations on a national basis. Also in process is a final determination of the procedure to be used with respect to blocked safe deposit boxes.

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4. Control of Financial Institutions

CFI Instruction No. 3, "Blocking Procedure for Accounts" has been circulated to all Finance Officers and a supply has been distributed of the same instruction in Italian (CFI Form 4) for issuance to banks. Instruction No. 4, dealing with unblocking procedure and policy, has been completed and is presently in course of distribution to all Finance Officers. A uniform method of reporting bank situation figures has been instituted in CFI Instruction No. 5. Supplies of all the necessary forms have been distributed.

A summary of procedure and policies applying to the financial operations of post offices is in course of preparation as a CFI Instruction. When this is completed, we will have been largely accomplished the objective of consolidating and making uniform for all AMG areas the regulations and restrictions to be applied to financial institutions. The Instructions and Forms are to be used by RFOs/SRFOs to provide uniform policies for all AMG areas on such questions as blocking, handling of vaglia, safe deposit boxes, etc.

B. Postal Savings

1. Post Office Financial Operations

Complete post office figures for August are not yet available. Those for Sicily and Rome indicate a continued satisfaction trend. It will be noted that the recent "losses" in Rome were in Current Accounts, suggesting that commercial factors were involved rather than a matter of public confidence.

(in millions of lire)

Sicily - August 1944	Savings Accounts	Current Accounts	Postal Bonds	Total
Deposits - Purchases	46.8	134.2	46.2	227.2
Withdrawals - Repayments	23.4	125.6	54.2	183.2
Net Difference	+23.4	+8.6	+12.0	+44.0
Rome - Net Difference				
1943 December	-5.2	-224.9	-29.7	-259.8
1944 January	-4.9	-126.0	-23.8	-154.7
" February	-1.4	+69.1	-16.1	+51.6
" March	-1.1	-407.5	-7.1	-415.6
" April	-6.0	-120.7	-26.7	-153.4
" May	-4.5	-159.7	-13.5	-177.7
" June	+6.6	-92.9	+16.6	+116.0
" July	+19.6	-96.1	-17.0	-39.5
" August	-21.7	-48.6	-11.3	-38.3

2. Report for G-5

In response to a request by the War Department, Washington, for a study of the restoration of internal postal service in Italy, the Finance Sub-Commission prepared [illegible] which set out the chief

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[illegible] largely accomplished the objective of consolidating and making uniform for all AMG areas the regulations and restrictions to be applied to financial institutions. The Instructions and Forms are to be used by PFOs/DFOs to provide uniform policies for all AMG areas on such questions as blocking, handling of vaglia, safe deposit boxes, etc.

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" April	-6.0	-120.7	-26.7	-153.4
" May	-4.5	-155.7	-13.5	-173.7
" June	+6.6	+92.9	+16.6	+116.0
" July	+19.6	-96.1	+17.0	-59.5
" August	+21.7	-46.6	-11.3	-36.3

2. Report for G-5

In response to a request by the War Department, Washington, for a study of the restoration of internal postal service in Italy, the Finance Sub-Commission prepared a special study of post office financial services for G-5, AFHQ, which set out the chief problems and how they were met.

C. Other Financial Developments

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1. Soldiers' expenditures

As part of Finance Sub-Commission's planning for the financial problems involved in the occupation of north Italy, the following letter was addressed on 10 September by the Acting Chief Commissioner to the Commander-in-Chief, Allied Forces in Italy:

"1. It is the purpose of this letter to place before you for consideration an extension of the Allied Forces' program for the limitation of soldiers' expenditures.

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2. The elements of such a program are in effect at the present time. They may be summarized as follows:

(a) Educational campaigns among troops to bring home to them the undesirable effects of their carefree spendings on the local economies and consequently on their own economic welfare.

(b) Encouraging soldiers to save a substantial part of their pay and making available to them attractive savings facilities.

(c) Providing a wide variety of goods and services through Post Exchange facilities, N.A.A.F.I., Special Services, and the Red Cross, in order to reduce the attraction of civilian establishments to the troops.

(d) Where deemed necessary, placing retail establishments (including restaurants) off limits, with supervision of establishments permitted to sell to military personnel.

3. If all Italy is occupied, the opportunities for increased spending will be greater, due to the larger stocks of consumers' goods available. At the same time it is more imperative than ever that such goods be reserved for civilian use. Therefore, it is suggested that you may wish to consider the institution of a more vigorous program under the headings outlined in paragraph 2 above. In particular, the Allied forces' newspapers could usefully carry a series of articles showing the importance of troops' limiting their personal expenditures to avoid harmful effects on the economy of the countries we are liberating, and the desirability of their saving money for post-war activities. The American Expeditionary Radio Service Station and PWB could no doubt combine efforts to produce effective radio scripts on the same theme.

4. From time to time the Italian press has suggested the compulsory withholding of part of the pay of Allied soldiers in Italy. Our analysis leads us to conclude from the economic point of view that compulsory limitation would not reduce soldiers' expenditures. In May, 1944, U.S. personnel in the United Kingdom retained only 2% of their pay for expenditure in civilian channels. In the North African theatre, the corresponding figure for April 1944, was 15.2%. Lieut-General Clark, CG 5th Army, has recently announced that American troops in Italy retain only 17% of their pay in Italy. To produce a net reduction in soldiers' spending, the withholding of pay would have to be so drastic as to be unacceptable to everyone concerned.

5. Recent information we have received from G-5, AMGOT, indicates that it has been decided by 21st Army Group to revert to a complete prohibition of purchases by troops in civilian establishments. We should appreciate an expression of opinion as to the feasibility from the military standpoint of a similar measure for Italy."

2. Restrictions to Italian prisoners of war

(a) In June 1944 instructions were issued by the British War Office whereby Italian Prisoners-of-War accepted as co-operators could authorize the remittance from [illegible] institutions in Southern Italy,

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reduce the attraction of civilian establishments to the troops.

(d) Where deemed necessary, placing retail establishments (including restaurants) off limits, with supervision of establishments permitted to sell to military personnel.

3. If all Italy is occupied, the opportunities for increased spending will be greater, due to the larger stocks of consumers' goods available. At the same time it is more important than ever that such goods be reserved for civilian use. Therefore, it is suggested that you may wish to consider the institution of a more vigorous program under the headings outlined in paragraph 2 above. In particular, the Allied forces' newspapers could usefully carry a series of articles showing the importance of troops' limiting their personal expenditures to avoid harmful effects on the economy of the countries we are liberating, and the desirability of their saving money for post-war activities. The American Expeditionary Radio Service Station and PWB could no doubt combine efforts to produce effective radio scripts on the same theme.

4. From time to time the Italian press has suggested the compulsory withholding of part of the pay of Allied soldiers in Italy. Our analysis leads us to conclude from the economic point of view that compulsory limitation would not reduce soldiers' expenditures. In May, 1944, U.S. personnel in the United Kingdom retained only 21% of their pay for expenditure in civilian channels. In the North African theatre, the corresponding figure for April 1944, was 15.2%. Lieut-General Clark, CG 5th Army, has recently announced that American troops in Italy retain only 17% of their pay in Italy. To produce a net reduction in soldiers' spending, the withholding of pay would have to be so drastic as to be unacceptable to everyone concerned.

5. Recent information we have received from G-5, SHAEF, indicates that it has been decided by 21st Army Group to revert to a complete prohibition of purchases by troops in civilian establishments. We should appreciate an expression of opinion as to the feasibility from the military standpoint of a similar measure for Italy."

2. Remittances to Italian prisoners of war

(a) In June 1944 instructions were issued by the British War Office whereby Italian Prisoners-of-War accepted as co-operators could authorize the remittance from credit balances accrued from their pay to persons and institutions in Southern Italy, Sicily and Sardinia. No remittance may be made to persons in that part of Italy still occupied by the enemy. To implement this instruction arrangements were made by the Firenze Sub-Commission with the Italian Government that such payments should be made through the mechanism of the Italian War Office. A considerable quantity of payment orders have now been received; and it is stated by the competent authority in the Italian Government that payment of these remittances will be effected in the immediate future.

(b) A plan has been suggested by OSS for a remittance arrangement whereby Italian prisoners of war may remit a portion of their pay to individuals in Italy, through the AF accounts. This plan is still under consideration.

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3. Payments to helpers of Allied prisoners of war

(a) In January, 1944, the Finance Sub-Commission accepted the responsibility, at the request of G-5, AFHQ, of rewarding those who had helped Allied prisoners of war to escape. The reasons for assuming this responsibility were that no purely military body was equipped to make such payments; and the network of Finance Officers maintained at that time throughout Southern Italy provided the most convenient method of effecting payment. The necessary funds were provided from Army sources. Every application had to be carefully screened and the payment made on the basis of a complicated schedule.

(b) In May and June it became increasingly clear that the number of applications for rewards in newly liberated areas was more than could be dealt with by Provincial Finance Officers. It was agreed by AFHQ that this matter would be more properly handled by an "all hoc" organization, and a Commission was instituted in Rome to examine the claims for rewards submitted to, and collected by, Provincial Finance Officers. The payment of rewards, as laid down by this Commission, is still made through the medium of the Provincial Finance Officers, who, however are frequently unable to reach the persons concerned. It is expected that all this work will shortly be transferred to the Allied organization dealing with the settlement of claims, which is presently endeavouring to obtain the necessary personnel and transport to handle this important work.

(c) The Finance Sub-Commission has strongly recommended that some form of certificate giving official recognition should be presented to those who have rendered this valuable assistance to escaping prisoners of war, stressing that it is necessary that the presentation of both the certificate and any financial reward should be the occasion of some form of personal commendation.

V. INSURANCE

A. Italian Government

It proved possible to prevent publication of the Decree referred to the August Report (p. 39), which would combine the Government Departments for Social and Commercial Insurance into one. The Finance Sub-Commission's reasons for considering this unwise were given to the Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labour on 6 September. His reply, dated 19 September, clearly disclosed that the Commercial Insurance interests had not been presented to him with adequate clarity and vigour, which was what is to be expected under the organization proposed by him. Further advice as to the desirability of separating the two departments was given to the Minister in our reply of 27 September, and the result is awaited.

B. Social Insurance

1. Authority of National Commissioners

The decrees appointing National Commissioners of social insurance institutes have effect also in military government territory when approved by AFHQ. This accords with the present policy of closing provincial offices of these institutes under control of their head offices as soon as possible. During the period of army operations, it will have been necessary to take emergency action regarding these institutes, possibly including appointment of a person to be responsible for each one. Such emergency appointments must not be considered as having a permanent character. All of them are subject to review at the national level when the National Commissioner attains authority. The latter is held responsible for administering the organization, and this responsibility

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2. Ratue Ariendali

(a) There are some five hundred so-called ratue ariendali, autonomous sickness insurance organizations of individual firms. Under AMG 138 of 11 January, 1943, these organizations were ordered to be merged with Istituto Nazionale per l'Assicurazione di Malattie di Lavoratori (sometimes called Ente delle Mutualita'), and under AMG 400 of 5 May 1943 this fusion was given an effective date of 1 June 1943. The conditions impeded enforcement of these decrees, and most of these ratue ariendali continue to retain

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complete autonomy. As yet no substantial number of these organizations have been encountered, as most are located in the industrial North. In Lombardia alone there are more than two hundred of them. It is obvious that Finance Officers cannot multiply their duties by dealing individually with a large number of sickness insurance organizations. Whatever degree of administrative autonomy is permitted them, they can no longer retain financial autonomy in forward areas.

(b) The National Commissioner with approval of the appropriate Ministry is preparing an instruction regarding cash subsidies to provincial officers under his jurisdiction. At the same time Finance Sub-Commission will order the accounts of autonomous subsidii to be blocked in forward areas and to be held in trust for them by provincial offices of Istituto Lombardia. It will then be possible to hold provincial branches of the Institute responsible for financial direction of these organizations, [illegible] to a responsible official the power to receive and disburse funds.

3. Contracts of employees of Contractors with Allied Forces

(a) Labour trouble was narrowly averted at the port of Naples during September when widespread violations of the obligation of contractors with Allied Forces to insure their workers was revealed. Two types of contracts are found, (i) fixed cost plus contracts and (ii) tonnage rate contracts based on cost estimates. Contractors under the first arrangement have generally observed the social insurance requirements, submitting bills for contributions and being reimbursed. Those under the second arrangement have quite generally violated the requirements, leaving themselves open to civil action on the part of the State Institutes concerned. The Allied Forces units concerned have agreed to negotiate new contracts with a higher tonnage rate, and the contractors have undertaken to observe the social insurance requirements.

4. Contributi sindacali

Many contractors with Allied Forces continue to submit bills for syndicate contributions. These syndicates were Fascist organizations and have been abolished in territories which have been subject to military government. In some cases payment of the contributions was expressly discontinued at the same time. In any case abolition of the organization involves discontinuance of payments due to them. These bills can accordingly not be honored.

5. Financing in Forward Areas

(a) Inquiries have been made respecting the proper handling of financial needs of social insurance institutes in forward areas. Until a province is given over to regional control, the institutes must be dealt with on a provincial basis, due to lack of facilities for communication with Rome offices. All credits should be arranged through the Banca d'Italia. Under no circumstances are direct advances of currency or direct credits by A.C.C. made to any social insurance institute. The process of arranging credits through Banca d'Italia serves two purposes: (i) it channels issues of currency through one agency, obviating currency scarcity; and (ii) it facilitates subsequent absorption of credits to state institutions by the State Budget.

(b) Evaluation of requests for credits should be made only after consultation with Italian authorities better able to judge the merits of the requests. The Provincial Intendente di Finanza should be consulted. Where possible to do so, the head offices of each Institute in Rome will be glad to give advice on this matter. It is important to obtain such character, for even such data as can be obtained from past experience

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(b) Evaluation of requests for credits should be made only after consultation with Italian authorities better able to judge the merits of the requests. The provincial Intendente di Finanza should be consulted. Where possible to do so, the Head office of each Institute in Rome will be glad to give advice on this matter. It is important to get advice of such character, for often such data as one can obtain from past experience of the provincial offices is not indicative in view of the war emergency.

6. Soccorsi Militari under Proclamation No. 4

(a) PBL 113 of 26 April was republished 31 May. Article I raised payments of military relief allowances (soccorsi militari) to dependents of those in military service by 70%. Article II extended these benefits to dependents of Italian workers in Germany. Both provisions were in conflict with Proclamation No. 4, Section 3, which as originally drawn precluded payments to dependents of those engaged in military services or of Italian workers in Germany. As revised in July, Section 4 was altered to exclude only those serving the enemy as soldiers or workers.

(c) The conflict between Bill 113 and Proclamation No. 4 as at present drawn will be the subject of a directive the terms of which have just been agreed upon by representatives of Public Welfare and Finance Sub-Commissions. The phrase "legally in force 8 September 1943 will be so defined or extended as to include subsequent enactments of recognized Italian governmental authority in liberated territory. The phrase "known to be cooperating with the enemy" will be defined as serving in the Fascist Republican or German Army or working in enemy or enemy-occupied territory. An express stipulation will state that nothing is to preclude granting of assistance by the Italian Government or agencies under its supervision to the needy in relation to their remitted means. The effect of these changes will be to allow payments of accorsi additional to the increased rates to dependents of Italians engaged in military service provided they have not joined enemy units. Non-military relief allowances will be paid to all persons in need.

7. Wage Proposals by the Italian Government

(a) On 2 September the Italian Government proposed first in a press release and subsequently in a letter to ACC, that a law be passed relaxing the wage "freeze" for private employees. They recommended that a special indemnity (carovita, i.e. "expensive living"), to vary with income and with age and sex, be authorized; that the percentage "70%" scale and the new indemnity be made compulsory; that other emergency indemnities be withdrawn; and that various related measures of a non-wage character be adopted to improve the food situation. The scale proposed for the carovita follows:

	Rome	Elsewhere
Men over 21 (if earning L. 4,000 or less monthly)	L. 50 daily	L. 40 daily
Men 18 to 21, and women 18 and over	L. 40 daily	L. 30 daily
Persons less than 18 years of age	L. 25 daily	L. 20 daily

Those earning less than L. 6,000 but more than L. 4,000 monthly would receive L. 10 less daily, while those earning more than L. 6,000 would receive L. 25 less daily.

(b) On 10 September ACC replied to these proposals, asking that non-wage items be separately considered and, while conceding the need for wage increases, urging that the nature and scope of the increases be reconsidered in the light of certain practical points. It was pointed out (i) that unless the food supply was substantially increased, any wage increase could help, if at all, only by improving the distribution of the available supply; (ii) that accordingly greater weight should be given to family needs by granting a substantial part of the increase in the form of larger family allowances; and (iii) that it is undesirable to make increases compulsory since collective bargaining and arbitration can be relied on to obtain the increases in all cases where granting them would not drive the employer out of business. The Italian Government announced to the public that ACC had agreed in principle to its proposals, that the methods of effectuating the increases would speedily be settled, and that time required to do so need occasion no concern since the increases would be applied retroactively as from 15 August.

(c) The Government subsequently agreed to divide its proposed increase in two parts: a "carovita" of L. 30 daily (L. 35 at Rome) for adult males earning L. 3,000 or less monthly, and an allowance of L. 5 daily per dependent. It withdrew its original

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	Rome	Elsewhere
Men over 21 (if earning L. 4,000 or less monthly)	L. 30 daily	L. 40 daily
Men 18 to 21, and women 18 and over	L. 40 daily	L. 30 daily
Workers less than 18 years of age	L. 25 daily	L. 20 daily

Those earning less than L. 6,000 but more than L. 4,000 monthly would receive L. 10 less daily, while those earning more than L. 6,000 would receive L. 25 less daily.

(b) On 19 September ACC replied to these proposals, asking that non-wage items be separately considered and, while conceding the need for wage increases, urging that the nature and scope of the increases be reconsidered in the light of certain practical facts. It was pointed out (i) that unless the food supply was substantially increased, any wage increase would help, if at all, only by improving the distribution of the available supply; (ii) that accordingly greater weight should be given to family needs by granting a substantial part of the increase in the form of larger family allowances; and (iii) that it is undesirable to make increases compulsory since collective bargaining and arbitration can be relied on to obtain the increases in all cases where granting them would not drive the employer out of business. The Italian Government announced to the public that ACC had agreed in principle to its proposals, that the methods of effectuating the increases would speedily be settled, and that time required to do so need occasion no concern since the increases would be applied retroactively as from 16 August.

(c) The Government subsequently agreed to divide its proposed increase in two parts: a "carovita" of L. 30 daily (L. 35 at Rome) for adult males earning L. 3,600 or less monthly, and an allowance of L. 5 daily per dependent. It withdrew its original proposal that emergency indemnities should be absorbed by the new increases. On 23 September ACC made a counter-proposal criticising the Government's [illegible] on the following counts: (i) that it failed to take account of unauthorized wage increases and allowances, and that this was manifestly unfair to those workers who had not received such illegal payments; (ii) that the retention of the previous indemnity paid for war emergency reasons was inequitable because of variations from 6 to 25 lire daily in this indemnity with no relation to the present economic situation; (iii) that it would be difficult to frame a wage order for forward areas that would include a graduated percentage increase and a scale of absolute increases so as to have a uniform wage structure in Italian Government and Military Government territory. ACC accordingly proposed a revised scale of graduated percentages to be applied to the base wage of 1 September, 1942, and an approximate family allowances that would eliminate the preceding scale.

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The presence indemnity and unauthorized increases and indemnities were to be eliminated so as to start all workers from the 1942 base. Negotiations to resolve the differences between AOI and the Government are continuing.

(d) An earlier proposal to increase salaries of state employees while simplifying their salary structure, also received extensive consideration during the month. The proposal consisted of four principal measures: (i) increase of the stipendio or base salary by percentages ranging from 7% in the highest grade to 35% in the lower grades with the average around 20%; (ii) incorporation in the stipendio of the several recurring items except family allowances, namely the supplement for active service, temporary war allowance, and premium for industriousness; (iii) addition of a temporary indemnity (contingenza, i.e. for present contingency) varying from L. 16 daily to L. [illegible] daily; and (iv) revision of the family allowance scale to accord with that for employees [illegible] of national interest, and amounting to L. 16.50 daily per child for impiegati and funzionari.

(e) In the view of this Sub-Commission, the proposed draft decree was objectionable on three main grounds: (i) the family allowance increases, while abolishing the progressive increases for each additional child, were regarded as too substantial. To support a policy that encourages state employees to have large families in the present state of Italian economy, is deliberately to shut one's eyes to the plain economic facts of questions of social policy apart. A better policy for dealing with family responsibilities is granting of tax relief by adopting the "ability-to-pay" principle to lower wage scales; (ii) the proposal to grant overtime to all grades was also objectionable, since there is no way of computing an hourly measure of performance for employees whose work is supervisory or professional; (iii) the proposal ignored the "allowances", "subsidies", etc., which are paid for various contingencies. No reference was made, either, to the practice of paying the travel indemnity to individuals with a permanent post and doing no travelling.

(f) In a letter of 29 September AOI accepted so much of this proposal as simplified the salary structure and increased the salaries by the suggested percentages and the contingenza. It was pointed out, however, that certain abuses currently existing should be corrected; more specifically, (i) that payment of the travel indemnity to persons permanently posted to/given station be discontinued; (ii) that granting of special subsidies be restricted to the purposes for which they were established; and (iii) that overtime payments at hourly rates be confined to employees of grade 7 and below, whose work is of a character comporting with measurement in terms of hours worked. The proposed family allowance was criticised as excessive, and it was noted that the proposed increase would be far larger than the present allowance. It was suggested that a flat allowance of L. 10 daily per dependent be paid. These differences are the subject of negotiations currently proceeding between AOI and the Italian Government.

8. Contributi Unificati in Agriculture

(a) Arrangements have been made for the Ufficio Controllo dei Contributi Agricoli Unificati in Rome to resume its activities and a series of instructions have been prepared by the Director for use of the provincial offices of Contributi Unificati in Agriculture under the following heads:

(i) Rules for collection, [illegible] and distribution of Contributi Unificati in Agriculture.

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3. Contributi Unificati in Agricoltura.

(a) Arrangements have been made for the Ufficio Centrale dei Contributi Agricoli Unificati in Rome to resume its activities and a series of instructions have been prepared by the Director for use of the provincial offices of Contributi Unificati in Agricoltura under the following heads:

(i) Rules for collection, payment and distribution of Contributi Unificati in Agricoltura.

(ii) Abolition of Contributi Sindacali, Fascist Party contributions and the additional contribution for the Universal Exposition.

(iii) Rolls prepared on the basis of Ministerial Decree of February 26, 1944.

(b) Regional Finance Officers have been supplied with copies of English translation of these instructions and requested to ensure delivery of the originals to the provincial offices of Contributi Unificati in Agricoltura through the Prefect in each province.

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It is hoped, as far as conditions permit, to link the provincial offices with the Central Office in Rome and to deal with the latter in future on a all-liberated Italy basis.

C. Commercial Insurance

1. General

(a) As a result of experience in Rome, and with a view to obtaining a definite policy for handling insurance Head Offices in North Italy, a draft cable was despatched to AFHQ on 9 September for transmission to COS. In the meantime, contact has been established with the AFHQ designate of the various northern regions and the practical problems gone into thoroughly. Upon this foundation can be superimposed any procedure ultimately indicated by the COS. A new set of instructions for HPOs has already been compiled, on the basis of what was done in Rome, but is being withheld for the time being.

(b) A reply was received from London to our enquiry for a policy for handling the Italian Head Offices, in Milan and Genoa, of British insurance companies. This reply was not satisfactory, as it only stated that representatives of such companies could not be permitted to come to Italy at the present time, a step that was not asked for, and which it is known is premature. The question was again referred back to London, as absence of knowledge of the wishes of the principals of those offices may do harm to British interests by permitting certain activities which those principals may not want resumed. The last mandates given to the Italian Offices could not have been later than mid-1940, and the British offices should be given the opportunity of modifying them.

(c) The managers of the Italian Head Offices (Rome) of the Prussian "Phonix" Group asked for facilities to re-establish contact with their Head Office in Paris, to whom accounts are about a year overdue. This permission has been withheld.

(d) It should be stated that there seems to be an absence of knowledge in higher echelons as to the meaning behind "establishing contact" with Head Offices or branches outside Italy. It does not mean the despatch of "representatives" (presumably referring to someone to investigate the possibility of opening up commercial relations in advance of other industries or institutions), nor does it imply that financial transactions between Italy and abroad are contemplated. What is required are facilities for bringing centralised records up to date by transmission of accounting documents, unnecessarily prolonged absence of which is doing considerable harm. Such communications would also render possible proper technical control over the activities of Branch Offices, a control that would be the tighter because of the non-autonomous nature of most of the branches. There is also the question of belonging under the control of Head Offices or temporary Head Offices in Liberated Italy, foreign branches which may be working to the detriment of the Allies under directions from offices in North Italy. It is hoped that the reply from COS will clarify this.

2. Insurance Advisory Committee

Verbal notification was received on 20 September of the names of the Government representatives on the Insurance Advisory Committee (see previous Monthly Reports). One of the Government representatives is Giuseppe Del Vecchio, Chef du Cabinet to the Minister of the Treasury, on whom an adverse political report has been received.

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3. Insurance Offices Association

The Association (see August Report, p. 41) has now been registered. Two members of the Comitato Direttivo, Prignassi (see Section I of this Report) and Sulfina (see August Report) are the subject of unfavourable political reports. They still hold high offices in the respective companies and, through the absence of an Epuration Commission, cannot be suspended.

4. Istituto Nazionale delle Assicurazioni

At least two press articles (and others have been reported) have appeared in the Italian press written with the intention of discrediting the Commissioner of the Institute. It has been confirmed by the Security Branch that these articles have been sponsored by the displaced Directors General, Ignazio Ciarlani, as part of a campaign to regain control of the Institute. Having regard to the known intention of the Minister to reappoint a Consiglio di Amministrazione, the situation is being watched carefully. In view of the position of Dal Vecchio in the Ministry of the Treasury, it is difficult to assess how far we could resist reinstatement of Ciarlani were such proposed. In the Institute's subsidiary, Assicurazioni d'Italia, restoration of electric power for essential lighting and the operation of a few calculating machines has been refused by SHAD. This, combined with circumstances regarding technical management reported last month, has rendered the Head Office of this company practically inoperative.

5. Further re-opening of insurance companies

Authority was given to the reopening of the three life, fire and accident companies forming the Fondiaria Group of Florence, following receipt of adequate information from Tuscan Region. The same conditions have been applied as in Rome. The Region has been asked to arrange facilities for a responsible official to come to Rome for consultation regarding the continuation of the Rome Office as a temporary Head Office pending restoration of communications with Florence. The Region has also been asked to screen such of the direction of the Group as are in Florence. A note on the Group appears under "Insurance Intelligence" below.

6. Reinsurance pools

Further enquiries have been received as to the reopening of both the Compagnia di Roma and the Unione Italiana di Riassicurazione, but it is intended to wait until a reply is received to the cable sent to CCG.

7. Insurance Intelligence

Information is now available on the Fondiaria Group of Florence, three of the most important companies independent of the better known Italian Groups. Its capital is widely spread and is held mainly by Italian nationals, but there are shareholders of either other nationalities. The Group holds shares in eight other Italian insurance concerns, including a majority interest in La Previdente and Reale Grandine.

8. Insurance of commodity shipments

(a) During the month, approach was made by several companies for additional cover facilities for a cargo of wine, at over 100 million lire, being shipped from Taranto to Rome under the auspices of the Requisition and Supply Division of Lazio Region. The present combined resources of the companies together could not provide more than 20 million lire of cover. The companies' request that access be permitted to London had to be refused.

(b) This is the first example of testing shipments on a large scale (the number of which will undoubtedly increase) for which commercial cover is required, and for which resources are inadequate. Whether this particular cargo will be despatched without

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[illegible]. This, combined with circumstances regarding technical management reported last month, has rendered the Head Office of this company practically inoperative.

5. Further re-opening of insurance companies

Authority was given to the reopening of the three life, fire and accident companies forming the Fondiaria Group of Florence, following receipt of adequate information from Tuscany Region. The same conditions have been applied as in Rome. The Region has been asked to arrange facilities for a responsible official to come to Rome for consultation regarding the continuation of the Rome Office as a temporary Head Office pending restoration of communications with Florence. The Region has also been asked to screen such of the direction of the Group as are in Florence. A note on the group appears under "Insurance Intelligence" below.

6. Reinsurance pools

Further enquiries have been received as to the reopening of both the Compagnia di Roma and the Unione Italiana di Riassicurazione, but it is intended to wait until a reply is received to the cable sent to CCG.

7. Insurance Intelligence

Information is now available on the Fondiaria Group of Florence, three of the most important companies independent of the better known Italian Groups. Its capital is widely spread and is held mainly by Italian nationals, but there are shareholders of either other nationalities. The Group holds shares in eight other Italian insurance concerns, including a majority interest in La Previdente and Reale Grandine.

8. Insurance of commodity shipments

(a) During the month, approach was made by several companies for additional cover facilities for a cargo of wine, at over 100 million lire, being shipped from Taranto to Rome under the auspices of the Economics and Supply Division of Lazio Region. The present combined resources of the companies together could not provide more than 20 million lire of cover. The companies' request that access be permitted to London had to be refused.

(b) This is the first example of trading shipments on a large scale (the number of which will undoubtedly increase) for which commercial cover is required, and for which resources are inadequate. Whether this particular cargo will be despatched without insurance is not yet known, but the incident is an indication that the present limited insurance resources may hamper resumption of shipments of commercial ownership, even if sponsored by the Allied authorities handling civilian supplies. Having regard to the present insurance situation generally, it is impossible to criticise the companies for the limits they may set, which can be justified by underwriting prudence under exceptional conditions.

VI. ACCOUNTING

A. Supply Accounting

1. Progress of accounts

During the past month supply accounts for all regions through 30 June '44 were consolidated in the records at Headquarters. The activation of additional regions in newly occupied territory necessitated the screening of accounting personnel in rear areas, and their transfer to new assignments. This action occasioned some delay in the preparation of field returns. To late half of the regions have submitted returns for July. In the remaining regions, mostly new areas, the work is in varying stages of development. A supervisor from Finance Sub-Commission Headquarters has been overseeing the installation of accounts and records in the new offices, and it is expected that their accounts for July will be submitted in the near future.

2. Transfer of responsibility to Italian Government

(a) Accounting for imported supplies under a program whereby AMG/ACC received, warehoused, sold, and collected for issues, was entailed an enormous amount of detailed work, for the performance of which the field staff has never been entirely adequate. Although no other alternative was available in the early stages, the policy of indefinitely continuing to handle commodities in this manner was open to serious question. In view of the difficulties encountered, not only in accounting, but also in administration, this Sub-Commission strove for a change in the policy whereby increased responsibility would be placed on the Italian Government. At the same time it was recognized that the Italian Government would require time to strengthen its organization before assuming these functions. Gradually, so that Government became stronger, increased pressure was brought to bear upon its officials to develop the necessary organization.

(b) Pending the date when the Italian Government could supervise the distribution of imported foodstuffs, an alternative plan was followed for certain other [illegible]. Attention was turned to those commodities which were or could be distributed by [illegible] organizations, either private or para-statal. The first of these plans envisioned a trust for petroleum products, for which most of the national distribution could be made by Consorzi Italiani Petroli, with monthly payments to AFA, in respect of all civilian sales. Later a similar arrangement was extended to agricultural supplies, whereby all deliveries to Consorzi Agrari in liberated territory were treated as sales to the Federazione Nazionale Consorzi who were made responsible for payment of the value of such sales to AFA. Both of these arrangements have resulted in reducing the supply accounting work.

(c) For foodstuffs, the largest class of imported commodities, the development of an alternative plan required more time since there existed no organization strong enough to undertake the entire responsibility. To remedy this deficiency steps were taken whereby the Italian Government through the Ministry of Agriculture established the Office of Direttore Generale dell'Alimentazione, which assumed direct charge of co-ordinating and controlling all phases of the supply of essentials foodstuffs. The Direttore Generale appointed Prefettorial Consorzi Agrari as the distributing agent throughout Italy. Through this action an organization was established for handling imported foodstuffs. The plan went into operation on 1 September for the Lazio Southern Region, and will be extended to forward areas on 1 October.

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the initial action of accounts and records in the new offices, and it is expected that their accounts for July will be submitted in the near future.

2. Transfer of responsibility to Italian Government

(a) Accounting for imported supplies under a program whereby AGO/AFH received, warehoused, sold, and collected for issues, has entailed an enormous amount of detailed work, for the performance of which the field staff has never been entirely adequate. Although no other alternative was available in the early stages, the mission of indefinitely continuing to handle commodities in this manner was open to serious question. In view of the difficulties encountered, not only in accounting, but also in distribution, this Sub-Commission strove for a change in the policy thereby increased responsibility would be placed on the Italian Government. At the same time it was recognized that the Italian Government would require time to strengthen its organization before assuming these functions. Gradually, as that Government became stronger, increased pressure was brought to bear upon its officials to develop the necessary organization.

(b) Pending the date when the Italian Government could supervise the distribution of imported foodstuffs, an alternative plan was followed for certain other products. Attention was turned to those commodities which were or could be distributed by established organizations, either private or para-statal. The first of these plans concerned petroleum products, for which most of the national distribution could be made by Consorzi Italiani Petroli, with monthly payments to AFH, in respect of all sales under order. Later a similar arrangement was extended to agricultural supplies, whereby all deliveries by Consorzi Agrari in liberated territory were treated as sales to the Ente Nazionale Consorzi who were made responsible for payment of the value of such sales to AFH. Both of these arrangements have resulted in reducing the supply accounting work.

(c) For foodstuffs, the largest class of imported commodities, the development of an elaborate plan required more time since there existed no organization strong enough to undertake the entire responsibility. To remedy this deficiency steps were taken shortly by the Italian Government through the Ministry of Agriculture established the office of Direttore Generale dell'Alimentazione, which assumed direct charge of co-ordinating and controlling all phases of the supply of essential foodstuffs. The Direttore Generale appointed Rappresentanze del Consorzi Agrari as the distributing agent throughout Italy. Through this action an organization was established for handling imported foodstuffs. The plan went into operation on 1 September for the large Southern Section, and will be extended to Forenzi areas on 1 October.

(d) Under this arrangement imported foodstuffs arriving at ports pass directly to the local Consorzio Agrario. Receiving reports are prepared by the Consorzio showing details of quantities received, which reports are ultimately routed to the Chief Accountant, Finance Sub-Commission for recording. The Italian Government will not make interim settlements to AGO in lire. The charge will be made in dollars and sterling on the basis of accounts maintained in Washington and London. AGO controls the final distribution through provincial and area offices, no change having been made in the channels of physical distribution. While the full effects of the arrangement have not yet been felt, the detailed work of keeping warehouse records, making sales and effecting collections has been transferred to Italian hands, leaving AGO to perform only the primitive accounting for the parts received.

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[illegible] warehouses. To secure the necessary quantitative accounting the AGO officer responsible for turning over the supplies will obtain a receipt showing date of unloading, ship, and quantities on ship's manifest. This latter report must be supported by a detailed inventory using the terminology on shipping list. Istituto Commerciale would be responsible for selling the supplies to consumers through agents appointed in various cities. The proceeds of the sales would be paid into the Ministry of the Treasury. As in the previous arrangements no payment in lire will be made to AGO. Settlements for such supplies will be based on accounts kept in Washington and London.

3. Medical supplies accounting

(a) As stated in previous Finance Sub-Commission reports the accounting for medical supplies leaves much to be desired. Although a manual of procedure was prescribed in the early phase of operations, failure to issue the necessary [illegible] instructions to medical supply officers and delay in securing price lists adversely affected the accounting. Furthermore, the bookkeeping and clerical personnel available in the medical field units was never adequate to handle the volume of work. As a result of these conditions reports were delayed, and were incomplete even when they arrived. In view of the situation an officer was assigned from this Sub-Commission to develop the necessary accounts. A report has been prepared from available reports on receipts and issues through 30 June 1944. With the closing of some of the field medical depots, the condition was somewhat. More recent reports show improvement, but there is still much left to be desired. It is expected however that a statement on the July accounts will be completed in the near future.

(b) Consideration has also been given to turning medical supplies over to an Italian agency for distribution, except in forward areas. Proposals have been drafted for effecting the transfer to the Italian Government of the responsibility for controlling and financing the distribution of such supplies. According to the tentative plan, accountability for medical supplies shipped from the central warehouse to points in Italy would pass to the Italian Government when the articles are loaded for delivery. At that time a representative of the Italian Treasury would acknowledge receipt of the issues. The charge against the Italian Government in sterling and dollars would follow the same lines as in the case of civilian supplies.

4. Accounting for exports

As a beginning in the rehabilitation of Italian foreign trade, certain excess local products have been purchased by AGO, either for direct export or to be held in stockpiles for future shipments to Allied nations and liberated areas. Such products are paid for by AFN at the time of release by the supplier or on a production basis. As a result the accounting for these purchases has involved considerable detailed work. Recently a plan was developed whereby payment is to be made at the time of shipment of exports, (except in the case of supplies stockpiled by AGO). Reports are received from the Commerce Sub-Commission showing ships, quantities of commodities exported, and destination.

5. Accounting for coal

Coal consumed in Italy is of two types, imported and Sardinian. Allocations are made by Coal Section, AGO, and notification thereof is sent to each supply officer for that portion allotted to his region. Collections are effected by the regional supply accountants. Often these involve numerous transactions, due to the diversity of essential consumers. A plan is now in operation in Sicily whereby responsibility for delivering and accounting for coal is handled by the Italian State Railways, with control of the allocation and distribution thereof continuing in the Coal Section. If the operations in Sicily prove satisfactory, the plan will be extended to the mainland.

6. Accounting for issues to displaced persons

Accounting for issues to Italian internees and displaced persons is complete on issues reported through 30 June. Such commodities have been priced, in the case of the British issues at landed cost values, and in the case of American issues at base U.S. prices (these to be subject to additions for transportation and handling charges).

7. Accounting for petroleum products

The status of accounting for petroleum products is considered fairly satisfactory. Issues of POL to the Italian Army, Air Force and Navy have been brought current through 30 June. Reports from the Comitato Italiano Petroli on civilian issues are likewise accounted for through 30 June. Negotiations are now in progress to settle the accounts of the Azienda Generale Italiana Petroli for issues of POL in Sicily on behalf of AMG from 10 July, 1943, through 31 January 1944, the date on which CCP took over the accounting for petroleum products on the Island. Upon settlement of these accounts, with the exception of some small sales in forward areas, the accounting for all POL brought into Italy will be effected on a current basis.

B. Financial Accounting

1. Centralization at HQ of financial accounting

The new centralised book-keeping system continues to function satisfactorily. All AFA accounts are now kept on ledger posting machines, but for security reasons, a Private Ledger containing certain specified accounts is maintained by hand, by an officer. The August AFA accounts were ready in draft form on 19 September 1944, eight days earlier than those for July 1944. The accounts of Regions V and VIII continued to be classified in the Regions, but commencing with the September accounts, these will be dealt with entirely at HQ.

2. Procedure in connection with hotels requisitioned by ACC/AMG

Establishment Memorandum No. 23 on this subject was prepared and issued, based on an arrangement between the Chief Accountant and Claims and Wirings (British). This lays down how hotels should be financed if requisitioned for ACC Officers, and also when emergency payments may be made with AMG funds. Some hotels form the subject of special arrangement, and statements of expenses both of the Headquarters and of ACC have been submitted up to 31 July 1944.

3. Liaison with Regions.

A revised list of Heads and Sub-Heads was prepared, and circulated to all Regional Accountants. Complete sets of accounting forms, copies of Directives, etc. were issued to AFOs of Liguria, Piemonte and Lombardia Regions, and the respective Regional Accountants were advised as to the scope of their duties.

VII. PROPERTY CONTROL

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accounts of the Azienda Generale Italiana Petroli for issues of POL in Sicily on behalf of AMG from 10 July, 1943, through 31 January 1944, the date on which CCS took over the accounting for petroleum products on the Island. Upon settlement of these accounts, with the exception of some small sales in Forward areas, the accounting for all POL brought into Italy will be effected on a current basis.

D. Financial Accounting

1. Centralisation at HQ of financial accounting

The new centralised book-keeping system continues to function satisfactorily. All AFA accounts are now kept on ledger posting machines, but for security reasons, A Private Ledger containing certain specified accounts is maintained by hand, by an officer. The August AFA accounts were ready in draft form on 15 September 1944, eight days earlier than those for July 1944. The accounts of Regions V and VIII continued to be classified in the Regions, but commencing with the September accounts, these will be dealt with entirely at HQ.

2. Procedure in connection with hotels requisitioned by ACC/AMG

Establishment Memorandum No. 23 on this subject was prepared and issued, based on an arrangement between the Chief Accountant and Claims and Mirings (British). This lays down how hotels should be financed if requisitioned for AMG Officers, and also when emergency payments may be made with AMG funds. Some hotels form the subject of special arrangement, and statements of expenses both of the Management and of ACC have been submitted up to 31 July 1944.

3. Liaison with Regions.

A revised list of Heads and Sub-Heads was prepared, and circulated to all Regional Accountants. Complete sets of accounting forms, copies of Directives, etc. were issued to HQFs of Liguria, Piemonte and Lombardia Regions, and the respective Regional Accountants were advised as to the scope of their duties.

VII. PROPERTY CONTROL

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A. General

1. Pursuant to HQ ACC G.O. No. 43, para XIV, which became effective on 1 October 1944, the Property Control Sub-Commission was transferred to the Economic Section and made a division of the Finance Sub-Commission, to be known as the Property Control Division. Thenceforth it will perform its duties as a division of this Sub-Commission.

2. Prior to such amalgamation the Acting Director of the Property Control Sub-Commission was authorised to reopen negotiations with the Italian Government looking to the return to said Government of the responsibility for the care and custody of Allied property in transferred territory. Such negotiations had been in suspense since April pending a decision on questions of policy. The first of the new meetings was held with the Minister of the Treasury and other officials on 23 September. Rapid progress was made and by 28 September draft decrees had been prepared and discussed and agreement reached upon all the important points. On 30 September a draft decree was handed to legal Sub-Commission for examination.

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B. Sicilia Region

1. Industrial and commercial concerns

(a) Ramasa Mines. Output again restricted owing to restriction of electric current and shortage of railway transport, explosives and fuse, also short unofficial strike of workmen. All AOC sub-divisions concerned are working in harmony and doing everything practical to help.

(b) Ditta Borab. Owing to legal difficulties, transfer to Mrs. Borab has not yet been effected. Mrs. Borab appointed manager in place of Giuseppe Daniele, who is retained in advisory capacity as requested by owner. Part of merchandise removed from workroom and taken to personal residence of Mrs. Borab for security reasons; insurance company notified.

(c) Corriere di Sicilia. Cash in bank and on hand transferred to PWB in accordance with instructions. Inventory of newsprint, inks, furniture, etc., property of PWB being prepared and will be handed over to representative of PWB. Separate report being submitted with relevant supporting documents.

2. Real Estate

(a) British and American

(i) James H. Rhodes Co., Export, 1M-St. - During the month Britt. D'Ambra, administrator appointed by CP, visited Palermo. Full report of present position forwarded to Director of Property Control for transmission to home office.

(ii) Whittaker Properties. - Inventory of contents of Villa Zofin 1p-107B checked with original as handed over to Bank of Sicily. List of shortages prepared. Verbale di Consegna from Bank to Rag. Novello Antonio still under discussion as Bank is objecting to certain reserves required by CP. Claims in respect of other Whittaker properties still under active discussion with Comune Militare.

(iii) Ethel Margaretta, vedi Cohen, 10B-70B. Villa Anastasi, Taormina. Verbale di Consegna completed and property handed over to Avv. Manfre.

(iv) Robert Pratt Barlow. 1M-67B. Villa Casa Rosa, Taormina. Verbale di Consegna completed and property handed over to Avv. Manfre.

(v) Robert Kitson 1M-67B. Villa Kitson, Taormina. Verbale di Consegna completed and property handed over to Carlo Siligato.

(vi) Bronte Estate 10B-1B. Verbale di Consegna relating to Villa Falconara, Taormina, still awaited. Illegal use of water still under active discussion.

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(b) Ditta Bomb. Owing to legal difficulties, transfer to Bomb has not yet been effected. Mrs. Bomb appointed manager in place of Giuseppe Daniele, who is retained in advisory capacity as requested by owner. Part of merchandise removed from workroom and taken to personal residence of Mrs. Bomb for security reasons; insurance company notified.

(c) Corriere di Sicilia. Cash in bank and on hand transferred to PWB in accordance with instructions. Inventory of newsprint, inks, furniture, etc., property of PWB being prepared and will be handed over to representative of PWB. Separate report being submitted with relevant supporting documents.

2. Real Estate

(a) British and American

(i) James H. Rhodes Co., Lipari, 1T-8A. - During the month Dott. D'Ambra, administrator appointed by CP, visited Palermo. Full report of present position forwarded to Director of Property Control for transmission to home office.

(ii) Whitaker Properties. - Inventory of contents of Villa Sofia 1P-107B checked with original as handed over to Bank of Sicily. List of shortages prepared. Verbale di Consegna from Bank to Sng. Marcello Antonio still under discussion as Bank is objecting to certain reserves required by CP. Claims in respect of other Whitaker properties still under active discussion with Carlo Silligato.

(iii) Ethel Margherita, vol.Ookes, 1CT-70B. Villa Bastiano, Taormina. Verbale di Consegna completed and property handed over to Avv. Manfre.

(iv) Robert Pratt Barlow. 1A-87B. Villa Casa Rosa, Taormina. Verbale di Consegna completed and property handed over to Avv. Manfre.

(v) Robert Kitson 1A-65B. Villa Kitson, Taormina. Verbale di Consegna completed and property handed over to Carlo Silligato.

(vi) Bronte Estate 1CT-1B. Verbale di Consegna relating to Villa Falconara, Taormina, still omitted. Illegal use of water still under active discussion.

(b) French

Villa D'Orleans di Cuba. Repairs to pump completed. Repair to walls proceeding steadily. Repairing and letting of certain buildings no longer required as refuges, now under discussion with Bank of Sicily.

3. Fascist property

Popolo di Sicilia. Turned over by Controller of Property to Intendenza di Finanza, Catania. The authorized Verbale di Consegna prepared and agreed with Intendenza; checking of inventory now proceeding. Early completion of whole transaction expected. Separate report being submitted with relevant supporting documents.

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C. Southern Region

1. Amalgamation of Regions II and VII

(a) On 28 August Regions II and VII were amalgamated with Regions III. Certain files of the Controllers of Property of Regions II and VII were deposited with the Controller of Property of Region III. It appears that only 5 Declarations of Custody had been issued in Regions II and VII, and these 5 are now included in the figures given for this Region (Southern Region). Assistance is being given to many Allied concerns in the South and the financial positions of certain firms are being investigated.

(b) Mr. Egon Duns, an ex-Yugoslav officer and business man, who was assisting the previous Controller in Region II, has been continued in his employment. He resides at Bari and covers Regions II and VII, collecting information and obtaining decisions from the Zone Commissioners or from the CP in Naples. He is without executive authority.

2. Industrial and commercial concerns

(a) New managers were appointed for the Naples branches of Air Orient and La Voce del Patrone.

(b) Following enquiries made through the Questura, certain employees of Bournique were suspended from work. Instructions were given for them to be prosecuted for a breach of AMG proclamations; the breach had been detrimental to the firm.

(c) The financial position of Ferrovie Vesuviane and Rhemo were submitted to HQ Property Control, to whom it was represented that further substantial loans were necessary if the companies were to meet their liabilities up to 31 December.

(d) The Assistant Controller of Property is engaged in contacting all the business concerns which are operating under control.

(e) Singer Sewing Machine Co., Bari and Catanzaro. The accounts of these branches are being studied and assistance is being given in connection with claims for property requisitioned.

(f) Toronto Transpyr & Electricity Supply Co. This company is being managed by Avv. Bari, who is at present resisting very considerable claims which are being made by tax authorities. The company is involved in what appears to be a general claim for the raising of wages of rail and tramway operatives in Toronto.

(g) Film Enum. - The accounts are in course of adjustment and the funds will shortly be transferred to Rome as directed.

(h) The accountant has checked monthly accounts of the following:

July - Compagnia Generale di Elettricita
Cantieri Centoni Costa
Lampadine Vesuviane
Otis

August - Compagnie Brunt
Funicolare Vesuviana

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authority.

2. Industrial and commercial concerns

(a) New managers were appointed for the Naples branches of Air France and La Voce del Padrone.

(b) Following enquiries made through the Questura, certain employees of Bournique were suspended from work. Instructions were given for them to be prosecuted for a breach of AMG proclamations; the breach had been detrimental to the firm.

(c) The financial position of Pompeia Vesuviana and Gluxo were submitted to HQ Property Control, to which it was represented that further substantial loans were necessary if the companies were to meet their liabilities up to 31 December.

(d) The Assistant Controller of Property is engaged in contacting all the business concerns which are operating under control.

(e) Singer Sewing Machine Co., Bari and Catanzaro. The accounts of these branches are being studied and assistance is being given in connection with rents due for property requisitioned.

(f) Toronto Tramways & Electricity Supply Co. This company is being assisted by Avv. Bari, who is at present resisting very considerable claims which are being made by tax authorities. The company is involved in what appears to be a general claim for the raising of wages of rail and tramway operatives in Toronto.

(g) Film Group. - The accounts are in course of adjustment and the funds will shortly be transferred to Rome as directed.

(h) The account at has checked monthly accounts of the following:

July - Compagnia Generale di Elettricita
Guerrini Ganzoni Costa
Acquedotto Vesuviano
Otis

August - Compagnia Brunt
Funicolare Vesuviana
Burroughs
Otis
Singer
SLA
Michelin
Radio Marittima

3. Liquidation of A. Bentro of S. Carlo

Prefettorial Decree No. 10705 dated 18 September 1944 was received confirming Avv. Dario Calmen to attend to the liquidation of the above in terms of the Regional Commissioner's order.

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4. Reassignments

A number of reassignments have been requested, and the necessary verbiage are in course of preparation.

5. German and Italian abonded property

Certain property presumed to belong to German and Italian nationals was taken into custody at the beginning of the occupation, presumably on the assumption that it was abonded. It is considered that these should be in the hands of a curator, and steps are being taken to this end by petitioning the Tribunals to appoint a curator.

6. Frozen funds

According to instructions, these have been paid to A F A

7. Looting

Recovery of property at Hermann Goetz continues. There is evidence that looting occurred about the end of 1943, and a full report has been made with a request for investigation.

8. Requisitioned Property

Continuous pressure is being put on the Genio Militare to inspect and fix rents of Allied property requisitioned, and numerous meetings are now resulting in action by him. About 5 rents have been assessed and the Bank of Naples has been asked to approve them and arrange to accept payment.

D. Lazio-Umbria Region

1. Industrial and commercial concerns

(a) A problem is presented in the case of those businesses in which there is little or no activity but where expenses and wages continue. Discharge pay is also involved.

(b) Five additional companies were taken under supervision during September, making a total of 57 such companies; 32 British, 24 American, and 11 French. Three companies were released from control because the full management, directors, etc., were present in Rome.

E. Abruzzi-Marche Region

Upon assignment of the Regional Property Control officer to another Region, property control matters are being handled by the Regional Finance Officer.

F. Sardegna Region

1. The Piercy Estate at Dorgali is known to be believed to be Italian property, as [illegible] Piercy to his daughter Vera Piercy in April 1940.

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7. Looting

Recovery of property at Bignano Castle continues. There is evidence that looting occurred about the end of 1943, and a full report has been made with a request for investigation.

8. Requisitioned Property

Continuous pressure is being put on the Genio Militare to inspect and fix rents of Allied property requisitioned, and numerous meetings are now resulting in action by him. About 5 rents have been assessed and the Bank of Naples has been asked to approve them and arrange to accept payment.

D. Lecce-Bitonto Region

1. Industrial and commercial concerns

(a) A problem is presented in the case of those businesses in which there is little or no activity but where expenses and wages continue. Discharge pay is also involved.

(b) Five additional companies were taken under supervision during September, making a total of 57 such companies; 22 British, 24 American, and 11 French. Three companies were released from control because the full management, directors, etc., were present in Rome.

E. Abruzzi-Marche Region

Upon assignment of the Regional Property Control Officer to another Region, property control matters are being handled by the Regional Finance Officer.

F. Sardegna Region

1. The Piercy Estate at Domus di Maria is believed to be Italian property, as the result of a transfer by Major R. Piercy to his daughter Vera Ursula Piercy in April 1940.

2. The superintendent of the English part of the Piercy Estate has been instructed to obtain opinion as to the ownership of the lands on the Piercy Estate.

G. Toscana Region

1. Industrial and commercial concerns

A considerable number of Allied interests has been disclosed in the Region. The greater number of these are concentrated in the western part, and are centered mainly around Pisa and Livorno. Details are not yet available of the exact number involved, but it is probable that many more will come to light as further investigations are made.

I

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In Florence Province, a total of 21 commercial concerns has been dealt with in the preliminary stages. These, however, do not include any concerns of major importance except for the branches of companies of nation wide interest. In general, business houses sequestrated in Florence Province have not greatly suffered from war damage, but many are in a state of suspended operation. Control has so far been taken of 4 commercial interests in Florence Province.

2. Real Estate and personal properties

The managing agents (Banca Monte dei Paschi di Siena) are now functioning well considering the circumstances. A real start has been made in recording and putting on a sound basis a number of properties. The ownership of these properties is inter-related with ownerships of other classes of properties (i.e. furniture, bank accounts, stocks and shares, etc.), and before a true return of an owner can be made much investigation has to be conducted.

The approximate number of real estate ownerships inspected, posted with notices and placed partly under control, is 190. As already reported, many of these properties are damaged, some very seriously, and concern is felt at the difficulty of effecting even first aid repairs. In this direction pressure is being put on the managing agents, and it is hoped to see some results in the near future.

3. Banks and bank accounts

(a) The approximate number of accounts of Allied owners so far ascertained is 700, and of this number those in Florence neighborhood will be rapidly cleared up as detailed information is now in the possession of this office.

(b) In most cases stocks and shares are inter-related with ownerships in other classes of property and in many other cases have been retained by the banks to the order of Istombi or some other institution.

4. Miscellaneous

(a) Considerable progress has been made in the Region during the month despite the handicap of military operations.

(b) The number of Allied-owned properties in the Region is likely to approximate a figure between two and three thousand, and will involve a vast amount of detail work for months ahead.

(c) The many difficulties confronting the work of this Division have been set forth in previous reports, but lack of respect for Control notices is still evident, and the seizure of goods, etc., from business concerns without proper acts of requisition or the giving of receipts continues. It is hoped that the notices in the new form, bearing the name of the Commander-in-Chief, will receive more respect than those used formerly.

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number of properties. The ownership of these properties is interpointed with ownerships of other classes of properties (i.e. furniture, bank accounts, stocks and shares, etc.), and before a true return of an owner can be made much investigation has to be conducted.

The approximate number of real estate ownerships inspected, posted with notices and placed partly under control, is 150. As already reported, many of these properties are damaged, some very seriously, and concern is felt at the difficulty of effecting even first aid repairs. In this direction pressure is being put on the managing agents, and it is hoped to see some results in the near future.

3. Banks and bank accounts

(a) The approximate number of accounts of Allied owners so far ascertained is 700, and of this number those in Florence neighborhood will be rapidly cleared up as detailed information is now in the possession of this office.

(b) In most cases stocks and shares are inter-related with ownerships in other classes of property and in many other cases have been retained by the banks to the order of Istcambi or some other institution.

4. Miscellaneous

(a) Considerable progress has been made in the Region during the month despite the handicap of military operations.

(b) The number of Allied-owned properties in the Region is likely to approximate a figure between two and three thousand, and will involve a vast amount of detail work for months ahead.

(c) The many difficulties confronting the work of this Division have been set forth in previous reports, but lack of respect for Control notices is still evident, and the seizure of goods, etc., from business concerns without proper acts of requisition or the giving of receipts continues. It is hoped that the notices in the new form, bearing the name of the Commander-in-Chief, will receive more respect than those used formerly.

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Statement Showing Number of Properties Under Control of Property Control Division as at 30 September 1944

Region	Nature of Property	Aggregate	Bri-tish	Ame-rican	Other Allie.	Ita-lian	Gov-ern-ment	Totals
Sicilia	Real Estate	247	42	24	1	4		71
	Indust. & C.	4	5			5		10
	Securities	169	117	23	37	3	2	182
	State or ENS	416	164	47	38	12	2	263
Southern	Real Estate	130	73	30		30		133
	Indust. & C.	18	13	6	2	6		27
	Securities	3090	77	7	65	7	3	159
	Reg'n Total	3238	163	43	67	43	3	319
Lazio	Real Estate	51	41	6		1		48
	Indust. & C	26	23	5		5		33
	Securities	70	77	2		2		81
	State or ENS	157	141	13	1	8		163
Abruzzi-Marche Sardegna	Reg'n Total	96	15	2	1	1		19
	Real Estate				2			2
	Indust. & C	8	2					2
	Securities	94	15	2	3	1		21
Toscana	Reg'n Total		4	1				5
	Real Estate	146	210	39	12	39		300
	Indust. & C	3	2					2
	Securities	9	22	5	2	5		34
	State or ENS	158	236	44	14	44		336

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	Secur.& Mis	169	117	23	1	4			37	3	2	356
	State or P-S									151		151
	Reg'n Total	434	164	44	1	12			38	166	2	841
Southern	Real Estate	130	73	56		30		1				290
	Indust.& C.	16	13	7		6			2			46
	Secur.& Mis	3090	77	43	4	7			65	3	3	3292
	Reg'n Total	3238	163	106	4	43		1	67	3	3	3628
Lazio	Real Estate	61	41	48	6	1	3	6				166
	Indust. & C	26	23	14								63
	Secur.& Mis	70	77	30	2	2	4					185
	State or P-S									33		33
	Reg'n Total	157	141	92	8	3	7	6		33		447
Abruzzi-Marche	Real Estate	86	15						1			100
	Indust.& C											---
	Secur.& Mis	8	2						1			11
	Reg'n Total	94	15						2			111
Sardegna	Real Estate		4	1		1						5
	Indust.& C			2								2
	Secur.& Mis											-
	Reg'n Total		4	3		1						8
Toscana	Real Estate	146	210	168	2	10	1	2				539
	Indust.& C	3	2	1								6
	Secur.& C	9	22	20	1	7			12			71
	Reg'n Total	158	234	189	3	17	1	2	12			616
	Totals	4061	721	434	16	76	8	9	119	202	5	5651

VII. STATISTICAL STUDIES

A. Italy's Foreign Trade, 1939 - 1943

1. (a) The Istituto Centrale di Statistica is publishing the 1944 Annuario Statistico Italiano as a series of supplements, each of which publishes all the statistics in a particular field which were withheld from the public during the war. When all of the supplements have been prepared, a single volume will be published. The supplement on agricultural statistics appeared in September.

(b) The supplement on foreign trade, published early in October, is of considerable financial interest and is therefore attached as an appendix to the copies of this Report which are sent to G-5, AFHQ, Washington, and London. It contains all the regularly published statistics on Italy's foreign trade from the point at which publication was stopped during the war, through the first half of 1943.

2. (a) The figures show that in terms of lire, both Italy's imports and Italy's exports increased 65 per cent during the war period.

(b) Her imports of semi and finished manufactured products, particularly iron and steel, coal, wood, and paper, and of foods particularly meat, fish and live animals, increased sharply. Italian imports from Germany and the Balkans increased greatly. Imports from Germany grew from 25 per cent of total imports in 1938 to 60 per cent of the greater volume of imports in 1942.

(c) Italy's exports, in terms of lire, increased in all categories (foods, raw materials, semi-finished products, and finished products), but by far the greatest increase was in raw materials, particularly rayon and hemp fibers. The smallest increase was in foods, and, in terms of quantities, represented an actual decline in 1942 and a great decline in 1943. Indeed, the quantity figures of both food imports and food exports in 1942 reflect the worsening position of Italy. In that year large quantities of grains and potatoes were imported from Germany for the first time, and, while Italy continued to be a large net source of food to Germany, the tonnage of foods shipped in 1942 was about 25 per cent smaller than in 1941.

(d) The figures on Italy's trade with Germany indicate that the terms of trade moved heavily in Italy's favor during the war. The prices of most of Italy's exports to Germany increased approximately 200 per cent from 1938 to 1942, while the prices of imports from Germany increased very moderately and in many cases declined. For example, the ratios of 1942 to 1938 import and export prices were as follows for a group of products constituting over one-third of total German-Italian trade in each direction (these commodities are all the large items that are of a sufficiently homogeneous nature to permit price comparison from 1938 to 1942):

Italian Exports to Germany	Ratio of Prices 1942 - 1938	Italian Imports From Germany	Ratio of Prices 1942 - 1938
Green vegetables	4.0	Coal	1.6
Dried fruits	3.2	Pig iron and steel	.4
Wine and vermouth	3.7	Paper	1.1
Hemp	3.6	Wood	2.0
Silk	3.4	Copper	1.1

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Green vegetables	4.0	Coal	1.6
Dried fruits	3.2	Pig iron and steel	.4
Wine and vermouth	3.7	Paper	1.1
Hemp	2.6	Wood	2.0
Silk	3.4	Copper	1.1
Grapes and other fruits	2.3		
Tobacco	1.7		
Tomatoes	1.9		

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B. The Cost of Living

1. The following tables summarize available information on the expenditure per person per month for purchase of budget foods and prevailing black market prices. The first three tables were prepared by the Istituto Centrale di Statistica; the last two by the Research Department of the Banca d'Italia.

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Expenditure per person per month for Purchase of Budget Food

Provincial Capitals	Expenditure per Person per Month(lire) 1944						Index: Jan. 1944 = 100.0 1944				
	Jan.	May	June	July	August	Sept.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Rome	479	2.218	1.724	1.310	986	1.100	462	360	274	206	232
Naples	1.468	1.406	1.368	793	1.211	-	96	96	54	83	-
Salerno	-	1.028	989	576	606	706	-	-	-	-	-
Bari	569	736	742	515	534	589	129	130	91	94	104
Brindisi	456	607	637	573	527	719	133	140	126	116	158
Lecce	549	566	594	595	448	455	103	108	108	82	83
Taranto	662	587	681	733	714	-	104	103	111	108	-
Matera	240	361	309	219	258	338	150	129	91	108	141
Potenza	-	602	675	429	504	-	-	-	-	-	-
Catanzaro	-	603	632	619	496	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reggio Calab.	693	565	652	817	549	-	82	94	118	79	-
Agrigento	467	541	444	431	436	-	116	95	92	104	-
Caltanissetta	412	560	525	457	500	-	136	127	111	121	-
Catania	612	894	900	677	737	-	146	147	111	120	-
Enna	560	676	670	472	442	-	121	120	84	79	-
Messina	750	752	981	672	679	-	100	131	90	91	-
Palermo	620	740	777	725	760	-	109	114	107	112	-
Ragusa	559	824	710	733	594	-	147	127	113	106	-
Siracusa	573	802	786	475	483	-	140	137	83	84	-
Trapani	711	916	843	808	620	-	129	119	114	87	-
Cagliari	237	682	705	675	728	-	288	298	285	307	-
Nuoro	371	456	546	598	611	603	123	147	161	165	163
Sassari	369	646	905	822	669	650	175	245	223	181	176

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RETAIL BLACK MARKET PRICES
(Monthly Averages Lire per Kilogram.)

Provincial Capitals	Cheese 1944 June	Cheese 1944 July	Cheese 1944 August	Cheese 1944 Sept.	Olive Oil (Liter) 1944 June	Olive Oil (Liter) 1944 July	Olive Oil (Liter) 1944 August	Olive Oil (Liter) 1944 Sept.	Sugar 1944 June	Sugar 1944 July	Sugar 1944 August	Sugar 1944 Sept.
Arezzo	-	-	120	-	-	-	500	500	-	-	130	140
Siena	-	-	100	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-
Perugia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	180
Roma	600	450	550	550	800	550	450	500	350	350	450	430
Aquila	-	-	300	400	-	-	650	650	-	-	200	250
Teramo	-	-	200	-	-	-	400	400	-	-	100	-
Benevento	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	240	-	-	-	-
Napoli	357	403	457	-	269	310	311	-	279	265	300	-
Salerno	-	225	185	-	-	220	260	-	-	225	140	140
Bari	240	325	325	-	90	90	90	98	160	175	160	225
Brindisi	-	213	210	240	-	75	75	75	-	125	150	150
Lecce	-	165	180	-	-	80	80	89	-	80	80	-
Taranto	-	225	225	-	-	93	95	-	-	185	185	-
Matera	275	275	275	280	60	55	75	80	168	160	150	150
Potenza	305	305	300	-	135	135	135	-	220	220	220	-
Catanzaro	-	160	160	160	93	90	120	120	183	165	250	250
Cosenza	220	180	250	250	150	150	130	150	320	300	300	300
Reggio Calabria	-	-	850	250	60	95	180	120	-	-	250	250
Agrigento	135	125	145	-	140	150	150	-	200	231	325	-
Caltanissetta	101	119	143	-	110	125	123	-	263	274	285	-
Catania	175	178	174	-	125	123	141	-	-	235	371	-
Enna	113	114	126	-	143	140	127	160	170	174	185	-
Messina	130	142	145	-	100	118	119	-	260	336	359	-
Palermo	107	108	119	-	159	160	160	150	238	282	413	-
Ragusa	117	119	131	-	120	120	119	-	275	412	348	-
Siracusa	132	133	136	-	120	125	132	150	200	306	363	-
Trapani	153	162	166	-	156	196	213	-	202	200	300	350
Cagliari	90	85	90	100	275	262	450	450	275	275	300	300
Nuoro	78	70	65	95	325	313	-	-	275	275	-	325
Sassari	70	70	70	70	310	310	310	275	230	210	210	275

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RETAIL BLACK MARKET PRICES
(Monthly Averages Lire per Kilogram.)

Cheese			Olive Oil (Liter)				Sugar				Milk (Liter)			
1944			1944				1944				1944			
July	August	Sept.	June	July	August	Sept.	June	July	August	Sept.	June	July	August	Sept.
–	120	–	–	–	500	500	–	–	130	140	–	–	10	10
–	100	–	–	–	200	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	10
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	150	180	–	–	11	10
450	550	550	800	550	450	500	350	350	450	430	40	30	35	35
–	300	400	–	–	650	650	–	–	200	250	–	–	25	25
–	200	–	–	–	400	400	–	–	100	–	–	–	15	15
–	–	–	–	–	–	240	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
403	457	–	269	310	311	–	279	265	300	–	34	30	30	–
225	185	–	–	220	260	–	–	225	140	140	–	43	45	–
325	325	–	90	90	90	90	160	175	160	225	17	–	17	19
213	210	240	–	75	75	75	1–	125	150	150	–	–	30	30
165	180	–	–	80	80	80	–	80	80	–	–	–	20	20
225	225	–	–	93	95	–	–	185	185	–	–	29	–	–
275	275	290	60	55	75	80	168	160	150	150	12	12	15	15
305	300	–	136	135	135	–	220	220	220	–	15	15	15	–
160	160	160	93	90	130	120	183	165	250	250	15	15	16	16
190	250	250	150	150	130	150	320	300	300	300	16	16	20	20
–	250	250	60	55	120	120	–	–	250	250	–	18	20	20
125	145	–	140	150	150	–	200	231	325	–	16	16	16	–
119	143	–	110	125	123	–	263	274	285	–	18	19	18	–
178	174	–	125	123	141	–	–	235	371	–	22	22	22	–
114	126	–	143	140	127	160	170	174	185	–	12	12	12	12
144	145	–	100	118	119	–	280	336	358	–	18	19	20	20
108	119	–	159	160	160	160	233	282	443	–	13	13	14	–1
119	131	–	120	120	119	–	275	412	508	–	14	14	14	–e
133	136	–	120	125	132	150	200	306	363	–	14	14	14	16
162	166	–	156	196	213	–	202	200	300	350	16	16	16	17
85	90	100	275	262	450	450	275	275	300	300	–	10	10	10
170	65	95	325	313	–	–	275	275	–	325	–	12	15	18
70	70	70	310	310	310	275	230	210	210	275	–	11	11	13

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[illegible]	[illegible]	-	30	30	-	-	-	-	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
Benevento	-	-	-	60	-	-	20	20	-	-	160	160
Napoli	185	114	107	-	40	14	18	-	-	-	240	240
Salerno	-	-	90	90	-	-	16	20	265	250	267	-
Bari	75	75	80	63	35	-	-	-	-	150	200	225
Brindisi	-	81	67	60	-	28	20	16	-	-	-	-
Lecce	-	35	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	165	165	165
Taranto	-	75	75	-	-	29	25	-	-	150	200	250
Matera	50	50	70	70	-	35	30	120	-	155	155	-
Potenza	45	33	35	-	30	-	-	-	120	120	120	120
Catanzaro	85	55	40	60	37	40	30	35	123	130	130	-
Cosenza	70	70	60	40	37	30	30	25	-	-	190	200
Reggio Calab.	-	100	80	80	-	-	40	40	120	120	150	150
Agrigento	36	45	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	160	160
Caltanissetta	45	45	53	-	-	-	-	-	120	120	120	-
Catania	90	76	82	-	-	-	-	-	121	121	121	-
Enna	78	7[illegible]	65	50	-	-	-	-	100	110	110	-
Messina	120	112	128	-	-	-	-	-	111	100	100	120
Palermo	81	82	76	72	-	-	-	-	145	150	150	-
Ragusa	65	51	79	-	-	-	-	-	120	138	145	-
Siracusa	82	58	69	70	-	-	-	-	121	121	116	-
Trapani	102	80	70	85	-	-	-	-	120	120	120	-
Cagliari	75	-	70	70	-	-	35	35	120	120	130	128
Nuoro	23	18	18	32	-	-	-	-	118	-	130	130
Sassari	62	110	110	80	33	28	25	-	55	65	65	58
									65	65	65	60

Official and Black Market prices in Rome

Foodstuffs	Official Price	Black Market prices: 31 Dec. 1943	15 Aug. 1944	15 Sept. 1944	30 Sept. 1944
Bread..............Kg.	5.-	20/25	120	90/100	80/90
Pasta (ordinary... "	7.-	40	200	--	--
(white...... "	---	--	---	--	230/250
Wheat Flour....... "	---	40	160/170	130/145	120/130
Corn............. "	---	40	---	100	95/100
Rice............. "	25.-	60/70	---	--	---
Dry beans........ "	30.-	40/45	170/160	130/140	140
Potatoes......... "	22.50	12/15	40	35/37	30/35
Olive Oil........ l.	30.-	200/225	400/500	450/500	500
Butter...........Kg.	40.-	170	700	---	---
Bacon............ "	--	200	750	750	---
Lard............. "	--	---	---	---	---
Canned tomatoes... "	--	80/90	140	---	150
Milk............. l.	7.-	12	20/40	30/40	40
Cheese (Pecorino...Kg.	70.-	--	---	480/500	400
Cheese (Parmesan... "	**	160/200	---	---	---
Ham.............. "	**	--	---	550/600	550/600
Beef............. "	--	100/120/130	360/370	360/390	370/380
Mutton........... "	--	75/80	---	---	---
Marmalade........ "	--	--	320	320	---
Sugar............ "	15.-	150	400/450	400/450	450
Eggs.............Nr.	16.-	11/13	30	25/28	18/20

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In the schedule below is indicated the quantity of rationed foodstuffs distributed in Rome from 31 August to 30 September.

By such a distribution the total individual aliment by meal, corresponding to the subsistence level of 2,000 calories, is approximately covered by two-fifths (40.9); such a proportion is almost equal to the preceding months of August in which the percentage was 39.4.

Foodstuffs	Total	Calories
Bread	6,000	16,560.0
Pasta	0,550	1,917.7
Dried vegetables	0,307	1,034.0
Dried soup	0,450	1,027.6
Meat	0,330	2,049.0
Sugar	0,068	279.8
Vegetables	0,100	24.2
Cheese	0,050	191.0
Total		24,513.3
Daily average		817.1
Normal need		2,000.0
Percentage of normal need covered by the distribution of rationed foodstuffs		40.9

CC Secretary Smith
Colonel
Joint Secretary,
Finance Sub-Commission.

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APPENDIX A

A Report of the Council of Ministers at a Meeting Held September 29, 1944, Concerning the Financial Situation.

At a meeting held June 30, 1944 at Salerno, the Council of Ministers approved the temporary national budget which covered a three month period: July, August and September of this year.

This budget covered 22 provinces of southern Italy which were then administered by the Italian Government. It was not possible to realize the desire entertained that a budget prepared to meet the needs for all of Italy be presented before the lapse of the mentioned period. Consequently the Council of Ministers cannot be asked to deliberate on a final budget. The Minister of the Treasury must limit himself to ask for an extension of the period already granted to the approved budget which extension will cover another three months. He shall add to the budget prepared for the 22 provinces, part of the expenses pertaining to the Province of Rome. A subsequent provision now in the process of making will provide for the establishing of accounts needed to meet the demands involved in government services for the provinces of Foggia, Benevento, Avellino, Campobasso, Naples, Frosinone and Littoria, and also to grant the balance of money needed for Rome. However concerning all this, I shall furnish the Council of Ministers some data pertaining to the mentioned provinces.

There exists in all our hearts the wish that before the expiring of the extension of time recently granted for the approved budget, there will be made possible the presentation of a final budget to cover operations for 1944-45 for the entire country.

Provisions actually existing would prescribe also that the Ministry of the Treasury, in the month of February, that is, at the time when the presentation of the budget to be operative on July 1st will be presented, should inform the legislative assembly and the nation concerning the financial situation of the government by presenting detailed financial information.

My predecessor could not compile this financial study for you and because of this the most recent financial study made is the one made by Minister Bartolini in August 1943, at which time the whole nation was administered by the Government of Rome, with the exception of the small zone then occupied by the Armies of the Allied governments.

The new financial study might be completed by February 1945 for the entire country, part of which, for the time being, considering its economic development as well as its taxing potentialities, represents the most important part and is yet under foreign control, and has not therefore been turned over to the Italian government. Because of this there is not known, at this time, the flow of returns, the usual sum of expenses, the printing of ordinary Treasury Bonds, and bank notes, loans taken, and consequently, all the material and data that is required in order to make clear the financial position of the budget now operating, and also to be able to deduce a prospectus of coming events.

The functioning of the present budget is again influenced by circumstances and methods of dealing which are not definite, having a fundamental importance for the evaluation of financial and economic possibilities of the nation.

The war is still being waged on the sacred soil of Italy and with it continues to follow new ruins and new destruction to our already martyred territory. It is, therefore, impossible to evaluate, for budget making purposes, what shall be the condition that will prevail in those northern regions when they shall become liberated.

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to the budget prepared for the 32 provinces, part of the expenses pertaining to the Province of Rome. A subsequent provision now in the process of making will provide for the establishing of accounts needed to meet the demands involved in government services for the provinces of Foggia, Benevento, Avellino, Campobasso, Naples, Frosinone and Littoria, and also to grant the balance of money needed for Rome. However concerning all this, I shall furnish the Council of Ministers some data pertaining to the mentioned provinces.

There exists in all our hearts the wish that before the expiring of the extension of time recently granted for the approved budget, there will be ready possible the presentation of a final budget to cover operations for 1944-45 for the entire country.

Provisions actually existing would prescribe also that the Ministry of the Treasury, in the month of February, that is, at the time when the presentation of the budget to be operative on July 1st will be presented, should inform the legislative assembly and the nation concerning the financial situation of the government by presenting detailed financial information.

My predecessor could not compile this financial study for you and because of this the most recent financial study made is the one made by Minister Bertolini in August 1943, at which time the whole nation was administered by the Government of Rome, with the exception of the small zone then occupied by the Armies of the Allied governments.

The new financial study might be completed by February 1945 for the entire country, part of which, for the time being, considering its economic development as well as its taxing potentialities, represents the most important part and is yet under foreign control, and has not therefore been turned over to the Italian government. Because of this there is not known, at this time, the flow of returns, the usual sum of expenses, the printing of ordinary Treasury Bonds, and bank notes, loans taken, and consequently, all the material and data that is required in order to make clear the financial position of the budget now operating, and also to be able to deduce a prospectus of coming events.

The functioning of the present budget is again influenced by circumstances and methods of dealing which are not definite, having a fundamental importance for the evaluation of financial and economic possibilities of the nation.

The war is still being waged on the sacred soil of Italy and with it continues to follow new ruins and new destruction to our already martyred territory. It is, therefore, impossible to evaluate, for budget making purposes, what shall be the condition that will prevail in those northern regions when they shall become liberated.

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On the other hand, even for the freed territories, information is still incomplete concerning damages suffered, needs for reconstruction and the remaining taxing possibilities.

Accurate and complete data is lacking concerning the actual flow of money which is influenced by the printings, on the part of the republican government in northern Italy, and by the co-existence of occupation money. To date there has not been communicated the intensity and trends on this situation; but there remains uncertain the possibilities and methods of reabsorption as related to their consequence which the adhered to cobelligerency might exercise on the severe armistice terms that are not at all reconcilable with a situation in which heroic patriots and valorous Italian soldiers are offering their lives at the side of the Allied Armies for the liberation of their nation.

Nevertheless, even under present conditions, certain facts might be usefully set forth in order to orient one properly for the study of problems that are related to our financial situation, to our currency, and to our public debt. It shall be my task to make this study an unbiased one not only because of a sense of duty but because I believe it useful to give a precise account of the situation and of its consequences and to furnish to parties interested in the study of this problem, solely accurate data.

BUDGET

Operations for fiscal year 1941-1942.

The last document reporting on fiscal operations of our administration is the study of the budget covering fiscal year 1941-1942. It was published in the early part of 1943 but it has not been approved yet by the legislative body.

As what regards the national budget this document concluded by stating that there has been for this period a deficit of 77,345 million lire, which amount is reduced by the accounting procedure known as "movimento di capitale", that is for stipulated debts, to 31,730 million lire.

Of this deficit amounting to 77,345 million lire, 71,318 millions are charged to war costs and to expenses resulting from war, and therefore the deficit involved in normal business amounts to 6,027 million lire.

Operations for fiscal year 1942-1943.

For the 1942-1943 operations there exists a study made for period closing June 30, 1943. There are attached provisional data at the close of the fiscal period.

These findings might undergo some changes when it shall have been made possible to undertake a more scientific gathering of data concerning the budget.

On June 30, 1943, the above mentioned study revealed for the normal operations of the budget, with the exclusion of extraordinary war expenses, receipts to the amount of 43,027 millions and disbursements to the amount of 48,282 millions with a deficit of 5,255 million lire.

The extraordinary expenses with the exclusion of 8,857 millions as an amount carried over and included in the budget, total 91,018 million lire.

The sum total, therefore, according to the above tentative study, of the deficit for 1942 operations is 96,273 millions which amount is reduced by the accounting procedure "movimento dei capitali", that is, for credit operations and instalment payment of expenses which constitute a patrimonial loss to the amount of 57,173 million lire.

Operations of 1943-1944 Budget.

The budget approved for fiscal year 1943-1944 reveals:-

Receipts.....Lir. 40,[illegible] million
Expenses..... " 47,[illegible] "

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[illegible] not been approved yet by the legislative body.

As what regards the national budget this document concluded by stating that there has been for this period a deficit of 77,348 million lire, which amount is reduced by the accounting procedure known as "movimento di capitale", that is for stipulated debts, to 82,750 million lire.

Of this deficit amounting to 77,348 million lire, 71,318 millions are charged to war costs and to expenses resulting from war, and therefore the deficit involved in normal business amounts to 6,027 million lire.

Operations for fiscal year 1942-1943.

For the 1942-1943 operations there exists a study made for period closing June 30, 1943. There are attached provisional data at the close of the fiscal period.

These findings might undergo some changes when it shall have been made possible to undertake a more scientific gathering of data concerning the budget.

On June 30, 1943, the above mentioned study revealed for the normal operations of the budget, with the exclusion of extraordinary war expenses, receipts to the amount of 43,027 millions and disbursements to the amount of 48,282 millions with a deficit of 5,255 million lire.

The extraordinary expenses with the exclusion of 5,937 millions as an amount carried over and included in the budget, total 81,019 million lire.

The sum total, therefore, according to the above tentative study, of the deficit for 1942 operations is 86,274 millions which amount is reduced by the accounting procedure "movimento dei capitali", that is, for credit operations and instalment payment of expenses which constitute a patrimonia l loss to the amount of 57,175 million lire.

Operations of 1943-1944 budget.

The budget approved for fiscal year 1943-1944 reveals:-

Receipts.....	Lire	40,[illegible] million
Expenses.....	"	47,[illegible] "
Deficit	Lire	7,630 million

This deficit increases to 8,051 millions when there is added the deficit of 421 million for "movimento dei capitali".

War costs are omitted in the above budgets whether they to pertaining to military needs strictly or to needs that are civilian in nature but which owe their origin to emergencies resulting from the war.

Political and military occurrences of the past year do not permit the gathering of reliable accounting data sufficiently accurate to permit a review of past fiscal operations which, as it is known, have been administered not only by the legitimate government in Italy but also by the pseudo government.

Yet it is possible to spot certain data from which there can be derived data of value which data has foundation in fact for the 27 provinces which on June 30 last were administered directly by the legitimate government.

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For the mentioned territory which embraces, as it is known, Sardinia, Sicily, Calabria, Basilicata, Puglie, with the exclusion Provinces of Foggia and Salerno Provinces, the following data is verified:-

Receipts.....	Lire	3,561 million.
Expenses.....	"	16,161 "
Deficit	Lire	12,600 million.

The following amounts go to make up the various amounts representing receipts:-

Taxes on production.....	160,189
Excise taxes and indirect taxes on consumption (with exclusion of taxes derived from government monopolies.)	104,877
Receipts administered by General Office of Local Finance.....	2,404
Income from government monopolies	1,071,830
Lotteries	22,396
Direct Taxes	874,770
Income from government owned lands.	3,841
Taxes and indirect taxes levied on business establishments.....	863,048
Income administered by Provveditorato Generale of the Government	6,428
General Office of the Treasury	376,013
Sundry Income	8,920
Total	Lire 3,589,113 million

The following accounts as reflected in the 16,161,733 million lire are divided as follows:-

Ministry of Finance.....	1,302,606
Grace & Justice	281,831
Foreign Affairs	10,805
Italian Africa	8,841
Public Instruction	644,735
Interior	2,453,218
Public Works	231,833
Communications	826,703
War	6,720,686
Navy	2,572,246
Aviation	926,894
Agriculture and Forests.....	84,013
Industry, Commerce and Labor	19,976
Public Culture	1,786
War production	50
AMG of Catania	67,471
Total Lire	16,161,733 million

No accurate information can be had concerning the study of income and expenses pertaining to the management of the pseudo republican government. Nevertheless it can be assumed that the receipts must show signs of decrease when compared with those of previous fiscal years. This is due to exceptional conditions in the life of the nation and of the destruction caused by war events. Therefore it may be believed as factual that the total receipts for the past fiscal year for the entire nation shall be verified to be a sum not higher

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Excise taxes on cosmetics (mfrs excise 104,677
Net from investment securities) 2,506
Collected by General Office of Local Finance 1,073,638
Rents and royalties 22,895
Interest 974,770
Direct taxes 3,641
Income and profits taxes on individuals 865,048
Taxes collected at the source 4,122
Income withheld by Government 376,613
General Office of the Treasury 6,920
Sundry income 6,920

Total ..... 4,553,113 millions

The following account is reflected in the 12,191,735 million lire are distributed as follows:

Ministry of Finance	1,305,806	
Ministry of Treasury	214,224	
Ministry of Justice	10,606	
Grace & Justice	6,641	
Foreign affairs	644,735	
Italian Africa	2,455,218	
Public instruction	221,203	
Education	825,703	
Public works	6,730,665	
Communications	2,572,240	
War	120,664	
Navy	64,013	
Aviation	13,926	
Corporations and Labor	1,750	
Agriculture and Forests	50	
Industry, Commerce	57,271	
Italian Culture		
War production		
Aid of others		
Total	12,191,735 millions	

As regards information on the receipts and expenses of the Treasury for the month of October 21, 1943, the following is reported:

The receipts for the month of October amounted to 4,553,113 millions, of which 1,073,638 millions were collected by the General Office of Local Finance, 865,048 millions were collected at the source and 376,613 millions were withheld by Government offices. The receipts for the month of October 1942 amounted to 4,553,113 millions, of which 1,073,638 millions were collected by the General Office of Local Finance, 865,048 millions were collected at the source and 376,613 millions were withheld by Government offices.

As regards expenses in the month of October 1943, the following is reported:

The expenses for the month of October 1943 amounted to 12,191,735 millions, of which 1,305,806 millions were for the Ministry of Finance, 214,224 millions for the Ministry of Treasury, 10,606 millions for the Ministry of Justice, 6,641 millions for the Ministry of Grace & Justice, 644,735 millions for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2,455,218 millions for the Ministry of Italian Africa, 221,203 millions for the Ministry of Public Instruction, 825,703 millions for the Ministry of Education, 6,730,665 millions for the Ministry of Public Works, 2,572,240 millions for the Ministry of Communications, 120,664 millions for the Ministry of War, 64,013 millions for the Ministry of Navy, 13,926 millions for the Ministry of Aviation, 1,750 millions for the Ministry of Corporations and Labor, 50 millions for the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, 57,271 millions for the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Italian Culture, and 1,750 millions for the War Production Ministry and Aid of others.

As regards expenses in the month of October 1943, the following is reported:

In the month of October 1943 the various offices of the Treasury made payments amounting to 12,191,735 millions, of which 1,305,806 millions were for the Ministry of Finance, 214,224 millions for the Ministry of Treasury, 10,606 millions for the Ministry of Justice, 6,641 millions for the Ministry of Grace & Justice, 644,735 millions for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2,455,218 millions for the Ministry of Italian Africa, 221,203 millions for the Ministry of Public Instruction, 825,703 millions for the Ministry of Education, 6,730,665 millions for the Ministry of Public Works, 2,572,240 millions for the Ministry of Communications, 120,664 millions for the Ministry of War, 64,013 millions for the Ministry of Navy, 13,926 millions for the Ministry of Aviation, 1,750 millions for the Ministry of Corporations and Labor, 50 millions for the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, 57,271 millions for the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Italian Culture, and 1,750 millions for the War Production Ministry and Aid of others.

As regards information on the receipts and expenses of the Treasury for the month of October 21, 1943, the following is reported:

The receipts for the month of October amounted to 4,553,113 millions, of which 1,073,638 millions were collected by the General Office of Local Finance, 865,048 millions were collected at the source and 376,613 millions were withheld by Government offices. The receipts for the month of October 1942 amounted to 4,553,113 millions, of which 1,073,638 millions were collected by the General Office of Local Finance, 865,048 millions were collected at the source and 376,613 millions were withheld by Government offices.

As regards expenses in the month of October 1943, the following is reported:

The expenses for the month of October 1943 amounted to 12,191,735 millions, of which 1,305,806 millions were for the Ministry of Finance, 214,224 millions for the Ministry of Treasury, 10,606 millions for the Ministry of Justice, 6,641 millions for the Ministry of Grace & Justice, 644,735 millions for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2,455,218 millions for the Ministry of Italian Africa, 221,203 millions for the Ministry of Public Instruction, 825,703 millions for the Ministry of Education, 6,730,665 millions for the Ministry of Public Works, 2,572,240 millions for the Ministry of Communications, 120,664 millions for the Ministry of War, 64,013 millions for the Ministry of Navy, 13,926 millions for the Ministry of Aviation, 1,750 millions for the Ministry of Corporations and Labor, 50 millions for the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, 57,271 millions for the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Italian Culture, and 1,750 millions for the War Production Ministry and Aid of others.

Furthermore one should consider the following data:-

a) . the costs involved in the occupation of Italy by Allied troops;
b) the anticipated burden of civilian and military expenses written in the budget by the pseudo republican government after the month of November;
c) the possibility of greater sums demanded by the Germans in addition to the 60 billion already requested;
d) Minor expenses presumably ascertained over and above those already verified.

Having considered all this it can be held that the fiscal operation of year 1943-1944 will close with a deficit which at best will not be lower than 150 billion lire.

1944-1945 fiscal operations.

As regards present fiscal operations it must be remembered that the budget prepared at Salerno and which takes in, as it is known, only the first group consisting of twenty two provinces transferred to the control of the Italian government, concluded as follows:-

Receipts.....	4,791.6 million
Expenses.....	38,177.2 "
Deficit	33,385.6 million lire.

This amount increases to 33,905.6 when the sum of 520.1 million is added, a deficit due to "movimento di capitale".

The receipts 4,791.6 are classified according to the following accounts:-

Monopolies.....	1,961.5 million
Direct taxes	960.7
Taxes and indirect taxes	721.5
Customs and Excise taxes	529.
Sundry receipts	280.7
Income derived from autonomous firms	123.6
Miscellaneous income	214.6
Total Receipts	4,791.6 million.

The expenses representing the sum of 38,177.2 million are divided as follows:-

Military ministries	20,831.1 million
Financial administrations	6,881.7
Public Instruction	1,196.7
Other Administrations	1,867.2
Internal Administration	7,401.1
Total Expenses	38,177.2 million.

Expenses of military administrations are broken down as follows:-

War ..... 12,690.7 million

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...th a deficit which at best will not be lower than 160 billion lire.

1944-1945 fiscal operations.

As regards present fiscal operations it must be remembered that the budget prepared at Salerno and which takes in, as it is known, only the first group consisting of twenty two provinces transferred to the control of the Italian government, concludes as follows:-

Receipts.....	4,791.6	million
Expenses.....	38,477.2	"
Deficit	33,685.6	million lire.

This amount increases to 33,905.6 when the sum of 220.1 million is added, a deficit due to "movimento di capitale".

The receipts 4,791.6 are classified according to the following accounts:-

Monopolies.....	1,951.6	million
Direct taxes	986.7	
Taxes and indirect taxes	731.6	
Customs and Excise taxes	225.	
Sundry receipts	220.7	
Income derived from autonomous firms	125.0	
Miscellaneous incomes	518.0	
Total Receipts	4,791.6	million.

The expenses representing the sum of 38,477.2 million are divided as follows:-

Military ministries	20,931.2	million
Financial administrations	2,501.7	
Public Instruction	1,166.7	
Other Administrations	1,587.2	
Internal Administration	6,881.1	
Total Expenses	38,477.2	million.

Expenses of military administrations are broken down as follows:-

War	12,699.0	million
Navy	5,310.1	
Aviation	1,921.6	
Total lire	20,931.	million

Expenses pertaining to the Administration of Finance are as follows:-

Grant to FF.SS to meet deficit in output	2,350.6
Expenses of High Commissioner for the Refugees	950.
Total lire	3,301.6 million.

As regards expenses pertaining to the Ministry of the Interior there should be mentioned the allocation of 2 millions given as aid to families of military personnel recalled or retained in the service, and the allocation of 2 billion as a contribution to help meet the deficit occurring in budgets of branch agencies.

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To the above and affecting the above amounts which were approved by the Council of Ministers at a meeting held August 5 last and on the first of this month, are added changes which can be summed up as follows:-

Receipts	119,606	million
Expenses	5,869,069	
Total	5,773,069	
Expenses for movement of Capital	90,765	
Total	5,863,461	million

Above changes have reference to most urgent needs for the functioning of Central Offices and branches within the province of Rome following the return of the city and province of Rome to the direct control of the Italian government.

Among the expenses that occur to make the above changes which were approved by the Council of Ministers, there should be mentioned the following:-

An increase in contribution to government railways in order to meet deficit:-	2,725	million
This increase granted to the administration of government railways brings the total contribution to:-	5,282.6	"
A contribution to the Postal and Telegraph Service to meet deficit:-	200.6	"

There was anticipated in the budget for Postal and Telegraph Services, the sum of 119,6 million lire as earnings over and above costs of operating the said utility. Later findings however, have made evident not only the impossibility of realizing the earnings anticipated but also the need of a government contribution to the amount of 200.6 to meet the costs of operation which have been greatly affected by a high rise in costs, especially for personnel whereas receipts remain at low ebb.

Indemnity for requisitioned real estate needed by the Allied Armed Forces	180.	million
Economic deficits of auxiliary enti for the year 1944	250.	"
Grants to civilian population for damages sustained as a result of war damages	150.	"
Military Expenses	1,963.8	"

With the above variations from appropriations in the budget, a total disavowal of 99,095 million is attained of which 732 million is for movement of capital.

There is under study a further budget provision for the inscription of funds needed for State services in the provinces of Foggia, Benevento, Avellino, Campobasso, Napoli, Frosinone and Littoria and to complete those needed for Rome province.

It is to be noted that, with the addition of the above expenses, a further deficit will be determined on the account of about 6 to 7 billion lire, this after net receipts are taken into consideration.

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Considering the above, excluding the possible additional burden of the difference in the price of bread and of economic concessions to State personnel which are about to be granted, and provided that no further provisions or events modify actual revenues and ex-

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... the expenses that concur to make the above changes which were approved by the Council of Ministers, there should be mentioned the following:-

An increase in contribution to government railways in order to meet deficit:-	2,725 million
This increase granted to the administration of government railways brings the total contribution to:-	5,381.5 "
A contribution to the Postal and Telegraph Service to meet deficit:-	209.4 "

There was anticipated in the budget for Postal and Telegraph Services, the sum of 119,6 million lire as earnings over and above costs of operating the said utility. Later findings however, have made evident not only the impossibility of realizing the earnings anticipated but also the need of a government contribution to the amount of 209,4 to meet the costs of operation which have been greatly affected by a high rise in costs, especially for personnel whereas receipts remain at low ebb.

Indemnity for requisitioned real estate needed by the Allied Armed Forces	180.	million
Economic deficits of auxiliary enti for the year 1945	250.	"
Grants to civilian population for damages sustained as a result of war damages	150.	"
Military Expenses	1,389.5	"

With the above variations from appropriations in the budget a total disavanz of 43,095 million is attained of which 751 million is for movement of capital.

There is under study a further budget provision for the inscription of funds needed for State services in the provinces of Foggia, Benevento, Avellino, Campobasso, Napoli, Frosinone and Littoria and to complete those needed for Rome province.

It is to be noted that, with the addition of the above expenses, a further deficit will be determined to the amount of about 5 to 7 billion lire, this after net receipts are taken into consideration.

2937

Considering the above, excluding the possible additional burden of the difference in the price of bread and of economic concessions to State personnel which are about to be granted, and provided that no further provisions or events modify actual revenues and expenditures, the deficit for the financial year 1945-46 may be foreseen at about 50 billion lire for state central services and for the services of the 30 provinces at present administered by the Italian Government.

It may be that the other 64 provinces will have an even greater deficit, and though not comprising appropriations for war damage repairs, building reconstruction, public property and national economy, it will certainly exceed 100 billion lire for this financial year, without allowing for possible increases in the possible increases in the political price of bread and for improvements granted to State dependents.

It is not possible in this report to ascertain to what extent expenditures will be covered by ordinary revenues (taxes) nor in what measure by extraordinary means(loans) The above mentioned figures would not give any help on this matter, because for instance, for Rome province, there are mentioned some expenditures, that is, for the Central administration, and on the other hand, revenues are not mentioned at all. Should these reach 35 billion lire, they could carry out only the 20% of the expenditures.

Such a slight percentage is due to the fall in the value of the lira and the increase of prices which have an immediate repercussion on expenditures, because the State acquires tributes and pays by services, but they have no repercussion at all on revenues, because fiscal machinery moves very slowly, with the danger that many emergency taxes may slip away.

But in the next budget, fiscal provisions now proposed, and soon completed by my colleague Pigliatti, could partly remedy such an unfavorable condition, while the greatest burdens for public property and transportation reconstruction, expenditures, and State contributions for private property reconstruction and for social assistance, could be partly counterbalanced by decreasing of military expenditures, and by eliminating Fascist dissipations. But every expectation for the budget 1946-47 is premature, because there are conditions and events not yet known.

PATRIMONY ACCOUNT.

The heritage that the "Liberation Government" received, may be summed up in the present patrimonial situation of the State, which since 1930-31, until 1941-42 (last financial year which has regular figures) had the large deficit of 284 billion lire. Adding the deficit of 50.2 billion lire calculated on the returns for 1942-43 and we have the discovery of 32.4 billion which the Fascist government has cumulated up to 30 June 1943.

But also the very heavy debts which were taken on after June 30th 1943, are a consequence of Fascist Administration, and the financial burden caused by the foolish war declared by Fascism.

How great has the public debt grown today?

This is the question that the Minister of Treasury asked himself, and the Council of Ministers and the Nation await the answer.

But also in this matter, data can hardly be anything but complete. In fact, though the Northern Government could no longer make financial operations of long duration, as consolidated or redeemable liabilities, yet it certainly borrowed heavily from circulation and savings (sold long Treasury Bonds and postal savings bonds, etc) and has contracted many debts with suppliers, but which matter will not be taken up at this time.

In view of all these obligations assumed by the Republican Government, the actual amount of which is not yet known, our public debt, according to data which is far from complete because of present day difficulties, is as follows:-

I. Consolidated and Redeemable Public Debts.

1.	Consolidated and Interest Bearing.....	82,864 million
2.	Redeemable and varied	25,185 "
3.	Other Redeemable and long term	105 "
4.	Discredit certificates for financing of public works and for extraordinary expenses of the Minister of Interior.	17,130 "
5.	Polyannual Treasury Bonds	130,395 "
	Total	242,869 million

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such public data reach at present, to which two other items of
and about 600 million for private counterpart.

the Allied items of de-alien, while, following the terms of
the Italian look to the end of 1947, although to fully
in order to know their real amount, caused only the acceleration
the estimated requirements for the period
part of these estimates, the Italian
Economic Mission to Washington has not yet been given, according to
the second group concerned chiefly in
the Mediterranean, should be covered
by the Italian Government, which
it is expected that the
Italian Government will
authorize the

The circulation of the banknotes of the Bank of Italy was at a minimum in 1935 at 12,834 billion and then started a rapid climb especially in the last few years.

It reached to more than 16 billion lire at the end of 1936, 19 billion in 1938, 24 billion in 1939, and more than 31 billion at the end of 1940, 49,809 at the end of 1941, 73,820 at the end of 1942 and on July 20th 1943 Minister Bertolini stated that circulation amounted to 86,841 billion lire.

But even this figure was soon increased.

On February 29th 1944, circulation reached 160,801.6 billion lire. This amount has to be increased by several billion because of cash reserves existing on that date to the amount of 13 billion lire at the branches of the Bank of Italy in the South, then separated from Rome, and at branches in Northern Italy, which communicated directly with the Government at Brescia, in Italian East Africa, in Northern Africa, at Rodi, before Allied occupation; which deposits for the greater part reentered into circulation.

In order to have a complete estimate, there should also be considered those banknotes made by the "Officine Carte Valori" at L'Aquila, from March 1st 1944 to March 11th 1944 (when printing was discontinued); and which may be circulated to reach a total of 2,899 million lire, the greatest part of which is presumed to have entered into circulation.

Thus we have about 180 billion lire in circulation at present, to which two other groups should be added: the first one concerning banknotes made by the "Poligrafico dello Stato" in Northern Italy from March 1rt 1944 on. On the basis of about 5 or 6 billion l. issued monthly, there results about 40 billion up to now.

The second group concerns the Allied issue of "am-lire", which, following the terms of the armistice, should be given back to the Bank of Italy, without counterpart.

The repeated requests in order to know their real amount, caused only the acknowledgment of their legitimacy, but a positive answer has not yet been given. According to fairly reliable sources, it is noted that up to Jun. 30th 1944, the amount of such circulation has increased to 80 billion 700 million lire.

It is supposed that issues of am-lire have successively slowed down, especially in August, so that up to August 31st, there were about 86 billion lire in circulation.

A great part of these am-lire are not to be attributed to occupation expenses to be paid by Italy because of the armistice, but to other expenditures, among which the acquisition of large quantities of exported Italian products, which have their counterpart, and also emigrants' remittances, according to terms already agreed, to be credited in dollars and sterlings; in a blocked account of the bank of Italy according to Allied instructions.

Therefore total circulation today should be about 260 billion l. 2938

The Minister of the Treasury states that since May 1944 no banknotes have been issued by the Bank of Italy, and for the time being, no further issue is seen necessary, because of the present great afflux to the Bank of Italy, notwithstanding the needs of the time.

But the Institution is making all efforts to meet all emergencies.

The above amount in circulation is rather disturbing, but not to the extent as to make impossible the reestablishment of the monetary situation. The Minister of the Treasury is now carefully studying proposals - in agreement with the Allies - so are anxious to avoid a financial collapse, which would be followed by an economic one, in order to submit them to that Board of Ministers, which our President will appoint and then to the Council of Ministers

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It is ~~w~~ be noted that, in spite of the great anxiety over the monetary situation, people are becoming optimistic and hopeful, so that they are not running to buying materials of any kind, for the purpose of getting rid of money.

This is proved by the fact that demand for gold has so decreased, since Allied liberation, that gold price has collapsed. Furthermore, Treasury Bond subscription is going on very well. It may also be pointed out that families are keeping their small and large savings, also because of high cost of food, so that excessive circulation is somehow [illegible] avoided. Should a sudden panic or alarm cause a quick pouring of family savings into the market, economic results would have distressing consequences. The Minister of the Treasury begs his colleagues, therefore, for their cooperation especially through newspapers, and extreme prudence shall be maintained on monetary argument, on which silence is golden. A sudden panic can be provoked by a misunderstanding on technical subjects, and this could cause a psychological alarm and a consequent downfall of the economic structure which is now standing on hopeful and optimistic ground and which will continue to stand up until fixed measures are taken.

All of the Treasury's efforts to discontinue the issue of banknotes, except for exceptional, justified and limited exigencies which so far have not appeared, its action to limit the issue of am-lire and the retirement of them by the Bank of Italy, would become impossible if the present confidential attitude into the salvation of the monetary situation would collapse and if the State does not keep its obligations toward public savings, as it has always affirmed that it would observe and respect them.

LOANS AND SAVINGS

A committee of Ministers, upon a motion duly made and considered by the chief banking technicians of the country, thought it impossible at this time to start a great financial operation of national loan, for which conditions are not yet propitious to assure its success, even with a drastic lowering of the tax rate so as to eventually enable a liberal conversion of the present consolidated liabilities. First of all, after northern Italy is liberated, it is necessary to measure losses and damages. Then only can we openly give assurance of recovery but we must urge saving through provisions which will be issued and with the solid economic backing of the Allies, and with faith in the salvation and stabilization of the money situation, even with sacrifice if warranted.

The call of the Nation for assistance in its economic rebirth will then find large public support, spurred on by patriotic fervor and by their own personal interests to the extent that large amounts of money now lying idle will be put to good use.

In this regard, it is sufficient to point out that deposits of the Savings Banks rose from 138 million on 30 September 1944 to 145 billion on 31 July 1945 while Treasury bonds in this period made a notable recovery, in fact, from July 1st to Sept. 17, 1944, they amounted to almost 7 billion lire. This rise is largely due to the faith of private savers and of the Banks, who have been faithful collaborators of the Treasury in the struggle to save the monetary situation and the salvation of the State.

While publicity in financial matters continues, I have revealed a picture of the present situation, which with strong control to curb expenditures so as to adjust themselves to the reduced national income, the taxing possibilities of the country, though greatly diminished, will be called to greater efforts. The heavy burdens for reconstruction and

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can be prevented by a misunderstanding on technical subjects, and this could cause a psychological alarm and a consequent downfall of the economic structure which is now standing on hopeful and optimistic ground and which will continue to stand up until fixed measures are taken.

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LOANS AND SAVINGS

A committee of Ministers, upon a motion duly made and considered by the chief banking technicians of the country, thought it impossible at this time to start a great financial operation of national loan, for which conditions are not yet propitious to assure its success, even with a drastic lowering of the tax rate so as to eventually enable a liberal conversion of the present consolidated liabilities. First of all, after northern Italy is liberated, it is necessary to measure losses and damages. Then only can we openly give assurance of recovery but we must urge saving through provisions which will be issued and with the solid economic backing of the Allies, and with faith in the salvation and stabilization of the money situation, even with sacrifice if warranted.

The will of the Nation for assistance in its economic rebirth will then find large public support, spurred on by patriotic fervor and by their own personal interests to the extent that large amounts of money now lying idle will be put to good use.

In this regard, it is sufficient to point out that deposits of the Savings Banks rose from 100 million on 30 September 1944 to 106 billion on 31 July 1944 while Treasury bonds in this period made a notable recovery, in fact, from July 1st to Sept. 17, 1944, they amounted to almost 7 billion lire. This rise is largely due to the faith of private savers and of the Banks, who have been faithful collaborators of the Treasury in the struggle to save the monetary situation and the salvation of the State.

While publicity in financial matters continues, I have revealed a picture of the present situation, which with strong control to curb expenditures so as to adjust themselves to the reduced national income, the taxing possibilities of the country, though greatly diminished, will be called to greater efforts. The heavy burdens for reconstruction and assistance, now inevitable, impose the greatest limitations on every other expenditure. However, such conditions have many sources of recovery, since the country longs to strive toward national economic reconstruction in order to overcome present humiliating conditions brought on by the dissipation of national wealth by a party which stripped it of its freedom and then left her to the most cruel and repulsive foreign oppression.

Since every eventual monetary sacrifice could never be separated from other patrimonial contributions, efforts toward economic recovery will be undertaken. It is not yet time but as soon as it is possible, trivial measures toward monetary stabilization will be made. I am sure that the Nation will cooperate with every sacrifice if we can assure them that public money will be spent with great probity and with extreme caution.

In this, I ask the cooperation of my colleagues so that we may attain International faith and financial recovery.

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APPENDIX "B"

Position with regard to Provincial Tax Appeal Commissions

A. Commissions Formed

Agrigento	Lecce
Avellino	Messina
Bari	Nuoro
Caltanisetta	Palermo
Catania	Potenza
Catanzaro	Ragusa
Cosenza	Reggio Calabria
Enna	Salerno
Foggia	Taranto
	Trapani

B. Under Correspondence

Benevento	Campobasso
Brindisi	Matera
Cagliari	Sassari
	Siracusa

C. Nominations not yet Received

Ancona	Macerata
Aquila	Naples
Arezzo	Perugia

Avellino	Messina
Bari	Nuoro
Caltanisetta	Palermo
Catania	Potenza
Catanzaro	Ragusa
Cosenza	Reggio Calabria
Enna	Salerno
Foggia	Taranto
	Trapani

B. Under Correspondence

Benevento	Campobasso
Brindisi	Matera
Cagliari	Sassari
	Siracusa

C. Nominations not yet Received

Ancona	Macerata
Aquila	Naples
Arezzo	Perugia
Ascoli Piceno	Pescara
Chieti	Rieti
Frosinone	Roma
Grosseto	Teramo
Littoria	Terni
Livorno	Viterbo

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APPENDIX C

Table 1

Investment in Buoni del Tesoro Ordinari
(millions of lire)

	July 1944			August 1944		
	Issued	Paid	Net Investment	Issued	Paid	Net Investment
Abbruzzi e Molise	20	6	14	19	12	7
Basilicata	6	1	5	52	36	16
Calabria	29	4	25	31	5	26
Campania (incl.Naples)	317	103	214	722	61	661
Lazio (incl.Rome)	964	610	354	3880	396	3484
Marche	36	16	20	55	33	22
Puglia	174	41	133	163	53	110
Sardegna	8	3	5	15	5	10
Sicilia	623	1,018	- 395	681	338	343
Toscana	70	30	40	360	25	335
Umbria	10	5	5	39	10	29
Grand Total Liberated Italy	2,465	2,037	428	6,017	974	5,043

	29	4	25	31	5	26
Campania (incl.Naples)	317	103	214	722	61	661
Lazio (incl.Rome)	964	610	354	3830	396	3434
Marche	36	16	20	55	33	22
Puglia	174	41	133	163	53	110
Sardegna	8	3	5	15	5	10
Sicilia	823	1,218	- 395	681	338	343
Toscana	78	30	48	360	25	335
Umbria	10	5	5	39	10	29
Grand Total Liberated Italy	2,465	2,037	428	6,017	974	5,043

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APPENDIX C

Appendix C,
Page 2.

Table 2

Cash Position of the Bank of Italy, 31 August 1944
(Millions of lire)

Branch	Bank Notes	State Notes	AM Lire	BMA Pounds	Dollars	Emergency Italian Currencies	TOTAL
Matera	2	2	12	-	-	-	16
Potenza	22	5	32	-	-	-	59
Catanzaro	50	7	76	1	-	-	134
Cosenza	36	1	11	-	-	-	48
Reggio Calabria	61	3	84	-	-	-	148
Avellino	47	2	98	-	-	-	147
Benevento	21	8	53	-	-	-	82
Caserta	52	-	125	-	-	-	177
Castellammare	41	-	170	-	-	-	211
Napoli	355	6	497	10	-	-	868
Salerno	50	8	334	-	-	-	392
Bari	261	40	26	3	-	-	330
Barletta	45	2	47	1	-	-	95
Brindisi	15	-	39	1	-	-	55
Foggia	78	3	142	1	-	-	224
Lecce	13	6	15	1	-	-	35
Taranto	26	37	25	-	-	-	88
Cagliari	9	-	20	1	-	-	30
Nuoro (19/8)	17	1	3	-	-	-	21
Sassari	32	6	6	-	-	-	44
Agrigento	12	7	89	1	-	-	100
Catania	54	10	54	5	-	-	123
Caltanissetta	51	50	30	1	-	-	134
Enna (10/8)	19	4	13	1	-	-	37
Messina	75	-	22	-	-	-	97
Ragusa (10/8)	-	2	11	-	-	-	13
Siracusa	8	2	64	2	1	-	77
Trapani	15	-	12	-	-	-	27
Aquila	55	2	2	-	-	-	57
Campobasso	40	5	3	-	-	-	48
Chieti	40	-	30	1	-	-	71
Pescara	5	-	4	-	-	-	9
Teramo	11	2	1	-	-	-	14
Roma (escl. succ.)	282	11	1	1	-	-	294
Roma (sede)	98	2	11	1	-	-	112
Roma (succursale)	33	50	525	1	1	-	610
Roma (agenzia)	17	-	19	1	-	-	37
Civitavecchia (26/8)	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
Frosinone (28/8)	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Littoria	6	1	3	-	-	-	10
Rieti	3	-	2	-	-	-	5
Sora (21/8)	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
Viterbo	20	3	8	-	-	-	31
Perugia	56	1	19	-	-	-	76

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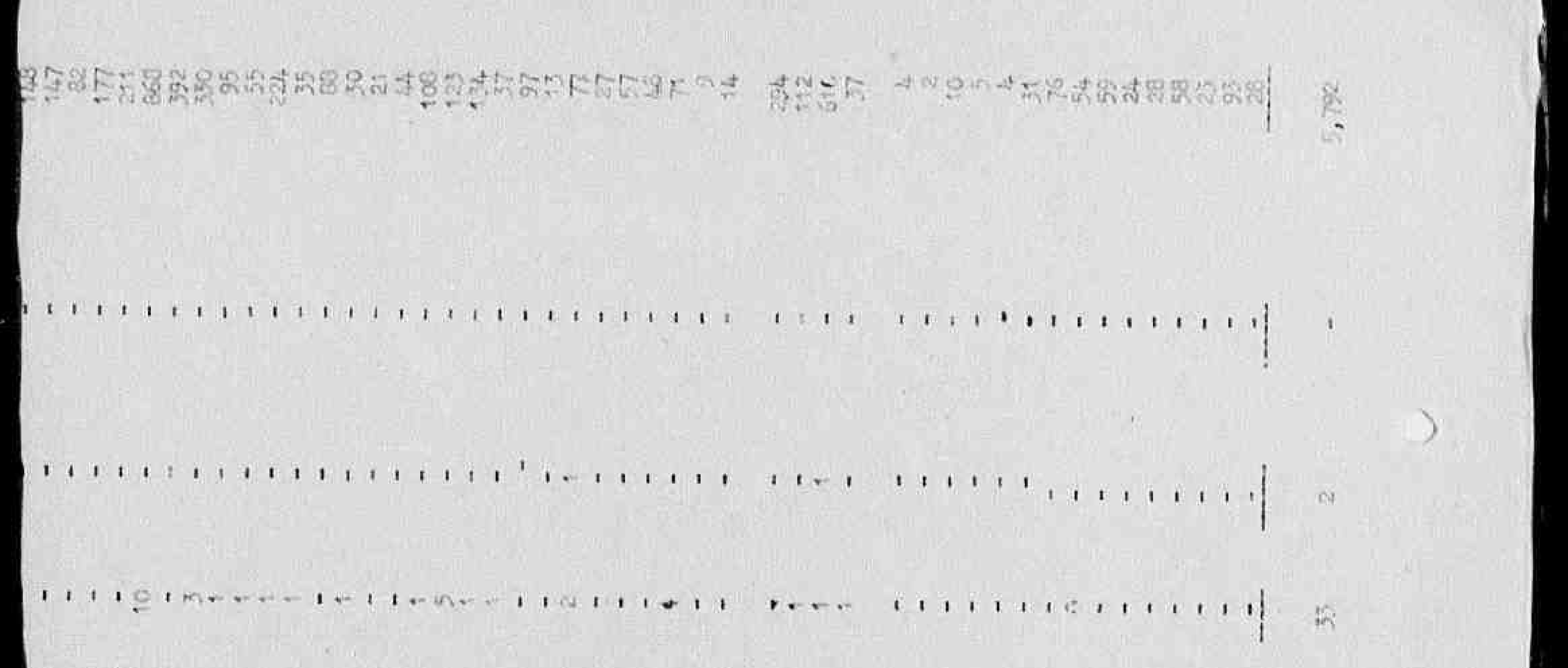

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ANNEXURE 1

Table 3

Current Liabilities of Bank of Italy
31 July 1944 and 31 August 1944
(millions of lire)

by area			by type	
31 July	31 Aug.		31 July	31 Aug.
		DUE TO BANKS ON CURRENT ACCOUNT		
Abbruzzi e Molise 201	290	Non interest bearing	57	35
Basilicata 229	136	Interest bearing	28.019	24.467
Calabria 732	701	Residual available on advances	5.028	6.097
Campania 12.269	16.063	Sub Total	33.104	30.599
Lazio (less Rome) 76	75			
Marche 453	483			
Puglia 4.165	4506	DUE TO OTHERS ON CURRENT ACCOUNT		
ROMA 15.896	9.801	Non interest bearing	3.062	3.049
Sardegna 1.616	1.656	Interest bearing	1.183	1.167
Sicilia 5.020	3.610	Residual available on advances	3.224	3.392
Toscana 348	398	Sub Total	7.389	7.608
Umbria 264	310			
GRAND TOTAL LIBERATED ITALY 41.269	38.107	TOTAL	41.269	38.107

Table 4

Bank of Italy credit outstanding
Liberated Italy

	31 July 1944	31 August 1944
Rediscounts	906	361
Advances	4.652	2.577

	31 July	31 Aug.
Abbruzzi e Molise	281	296
Basilicata	229	135
Calabria	732	781
Campania	12.869	16.063
Lazio (less Rome)	76	73
Marche	453	483
Puglia	4.165	4506
ROMA	15.896	9.801
Sardegna	1.616	1.656
Sicilia	5.020	3.660
Toscana	546	398
Umbria	264	310
GRAND TOTAL LIBERATED ITALY	41.289	38.107

	31 July	31 Aug.
DUE TO BANKS ON CURRENT ACCOUNT		
Non interest bearing	57	35
Interest bearing	28.019	24.467
Residual available on advances	5.828	6.097
Sub Total	33.904	30.599
DUE TO OTHERS ON CURRENT ACCOUNT		
Non interest bearing	2.952	3.049
Interest bearing	1.162	1.167
Residual available on advances	3.241	3.292
Sub Total	7.385	7.508
TOTAL	41.289	38.107

Table 4

Bank of Italy credit outstanding
Liberated Italy

	31 July 1944	31 August 1944
Rediscounts	906	943
Advances	2.652	2.971
TOTAL	3.558	3.914

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TABLE 2

Banking Trends - Banks of Liberated Italy
From 30 Sept. 1943 to 31 May 1944.

	Abruzzo	Basilicata	Calabria	Campania	Puglie	Sa
Cash at beginning of Oct. 1943 (1)	21	10	49	227	126	
Increases:						
a) Deposits increased	66	122	557	5,059	1,904	
b) Assegni issued (net)	-	-	31	339	67	
c) Loans decreased	-	256	-	-	-	
d) Borrowings increased	-	-	-	-	-	
e) Decrease in misc.acc. and Capital (including deficits and n/cs with branches)	7	-	-	1,672	-	
Total increases (2)	73	378	588	7,070	1,968	
(1+2) T o t a l (3)	94	393	647	7,297	2,114	
Decreases:						
a) N/cs with Bank of Italy etc.	27	34	144	4,513	985	
b) Loans increased	38	-	28	966	123	
c) Securities	-	42	13	701	71	
d) Borrowings repaid	-	13	26	390	50	
e) Increased in misc.acc. and Capital (including deficits and n/cs with branches)	-	322	334	-	782	
Total decreases (4)	65	371	599	6,573	2,011	
Cash on hand at end of May 1944 (3 - 4)	29	22	48	624	103	

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TABLE 15

Banking Trends - Banks of Liberated Italy
From 30 Sept. 1943 to 31 May 1944.

(millions of lire)

	Abbruzzo	Basilicata	Calabria	Campania	Puglia	Sardegna	Sicilia	T o t a l
1943 (1)	21	15	49	227	126	62	57	527
	66	122	567	5,059	1,201	599	368	8,582
ct)	-	-	31	339	87	60	9	526
	-	256	-	-	-	-	-	256
ed	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	15
co. and Capital (includ-/ca with branches)	7	-	-	1,672	-	-	-	1,679
(2)	73	378	598	7,070	1,288	674	377	11,058
(3)	94	393	647	7,297	2,114	736	434	11,615
Italy nbo.	27	34	144	4,513	938	275	40	6,018
	38	-	28	868	123	278	66	1,401
	-	-2	18	701	71	43	59	894
	-	13	25	590	90	-	46	724
co. and Capital (includ-/ca with branches)	-	322	384	-	782	60	90	1,638
(4)	65	371	599	6,672	2,011	656	301	10,675
944 (3 - 4)	29	22	48	625	103	80	33	940

APPENDIX "D"

SPECIAL REPORT ON ITALIAN STATE BUDGET 1944-45

Part I - Introduction

The effort to provide the Italian State government with a definitive budget to effect suitable control and direction of its fiscal affairs has met serious difficulties ever since the inception of that government and the signing of the armistice.

These difficulties need not be repeated here since they include all those expected and unexpected in a condition in which a new government is born in the midst of actual warfare. It is necessary however, to include some historical data in order that proper orientation may be had in respect to the present budget.

In September 1943, the Italian State government undertook the government of liberated Italy, as represented by four provinces of Puglia, with a personnel staff consisting of little more than the actual ministerial cabinet itself and almost devoid of all records and files needed for the conduct of its affairs. There was in existence at that time an annual budget for the year 1943-44 formulated and adopted by the Republican Fascist government for the whole of Italy. The need for some sort of fiscal accountability of the new government made it advisable for a number of reasons to apply the Republican Fascist budget to the liberated territory of Puglia. In February 1944, eighteen additional provinces of Southern Italy were added to the jurisdiction of the Italian government. Efforts were then made to bring about a revision of the Republican Fascist budget to make it applicable for control purposes to the liberated territory under Italian jurisdiction. These efforts failed but the preparation of a budget for the 22 provinces, including Sicily and Sardinia, was commenced in May 1944. Difficulties, the more important of which were communication and personnel, prevented the formulation and approval of this budget prior to the inception of the new fiscal year. It was, therefore, necessary to provide temporary legality for the collection of State revenues and the making of State expenditures, which was done by the enactement RDL of 30 June 1944, n. 203, which empowered the government to carry on its fiscal affairs for a three month period ending 30 September 1944.

In the meantime the budget for the 22 provinces was compiled and made ready for approval. But on July 1944 eight additional provinces were added to the jurisdiction of the Italian Government, including Rome. A revision of the original budget was necessary and has been prepared and is now ready for approval along with the original budget. Efforts to obtain approval of the revised budget prior to 30 September 1944 were unsuccessful, requiring a further extension for another three months of the [illegible] provisions contained in RDL n. 203. It is the original

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the signing of the armistice.

These difficulties need not be repeated here since they include all those expected and unexpected in a condition in which a new government is born in the midst of actual warfare. It is necessary however, to include some historical data in order that proper orientation may be had in respect to the present budget.

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In the meantime the budget for the 22 provinces was compiled and made ready for approval. But on July 1944 eight additional provinces were added to the jurisdiction of the Italian Government, including Rome. A revision of the original budget was necessary and has been prepared and is now ready for approval along with the original budget. Efforts to obtain approval of the revised budget prior to 30 September 1944 were unsuccessful, requiring a further extension for another three months of the temporary authorizations contained in RDL n. 203. It is the original budget plus revisions which are discussed in this report.

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It is pertinent to point out here that it is the opinion of the Italian government that due to reasons of military secrecy and also political factors, publication of the definitive budget is unwise, therefore the procedure of making temporary authorization in blank will likely be continued throughout the fiscal year. In the actual conduct of its fiscal affairs, however, the unpublished definitive budget will control all fiscal operations.

Another point should be mentioned; the future will find additional territory turned over to the jurisdiction of the Italian government, requiring some sort of revision to the State budget. This condition has been foreseen and the budgetary procedure now in effect in AMG territory is such that the data necessary for revision, will be available to the Italian Government. This has been accomplished by the inception on 1st July

1944 of a system of C.B. forms for use in AMG territory properly coordinated with the normal system of budgetary control in use for years in Italy.

Finally while the budget considered in this report is intended to cover all territory presently under Italian jurisdiction, actually the figures have been compiled on the basis of twenty-three provinces plus the central administration at Rome. (The twenty-three provinces are the twenty-two plus Rome province). Because of the inability to furnish data on seven provinces turned over to the Italian government in July, the revision does not include them. The budget will control, however, all thirty provinces plus the central administration with the understanding that the next revision will rectify the deficiency.

Part II - General Comments

The following table gives in a highly condensed form the over-all picture of the budget -

	Fiscal Year 1943-44 Republican Fascist Government for all of Italy. (not including Spese Eccezionali) (1)	Fiscal Year 1944-45 As originally requested	Fiscal Year 1944-45 as proposed by Minister of Treasury for Approval.
		(In millions of lire)	
Expenditures	54,039	58,229	48.293
Revenues	45,981	10,538	10,418
Deficit	8.058	47,761	37,875
% of Expenditures not covered by Revenues	14.9% (1)	82.2 %	78.4%

(1) Spese eccezionali for 1942-43 were 81 billion lire and probably were well above 100 billion in 1943-44. On this basis the percent unbalanced should be about 70%.

These figures are taken from the approved budget for the year. Best estimates, on the other hand, of the actual figures for this year are revenues 35 billions, and expenditures, somewhere between 175 & 185 billions.

Beginning with the year 1914-15 expenditures rose as a consequence

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Part II - General Comments

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	(In millions of lire)		
Expenditures	54,039	58,229	48,293
Revenues	45,681	10,538	10,418
Deficit	8.358	47,761	37,875
% of Expenditures not covered by Revenues	14.9% (1)	82.2 %	78.4%

(1) Spese eccezionali for 1942-43 were 31 billion lire and probably were well above 100 billion in 1943-44. On this basis the percent unbalanced should be about 70%.

These figures are taken fro[illegible] the approved budget for the year Best estimates, on the other hand, [illegible] the actual figures for this year are revenues 35 billions, and expenditures, somewhere between 135 & 185 billions

Beginning with the year 1941-42 [illegible] expenditures made as a consequence of the war effort were separated fro[illegible] the regular budget. These so-called war expenditures, over and above the ordinary budget, amounted to 82 billion lire in spese eccezionali in 1942-43 [illegible] only 31 billion lire in 1943-44. On the basis of [illegible] revenue of 185 billion for a 35 [illegible] the extent of [illegible] expenditures not covered by revenues was 81.1%.

Extended comments are not required to point out the seriousness of a fiscal situation reflected in a budget which is unbalanced to the extent of 78.4%. The primary cause of inflation is that the Italian government spending is much more than it can afford, particularly in relation to its economic possibilities.

Possibilities of reaching a fiscal situation within the capabilities of Italy under present conditions are remote. Approximately one-half (47.8%) of the budget is for military items on the one side, and on the

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other increase in revenues on a substantial scale can not be realized at least until the industrial north comes under the jurisdiction of the government.

Notwithstanding the apparent hopelessness of the fiscal situation, there are measures which can be taken now to ameliorate the situation. Some of these if executed will have effects more far reaching than can be measured in actual lire. Such recommendations are contained in the following paragraphs.

Mindful that Italy has been under fascist rule for more than twenty years, it is evident that the bureaucracy has been extended to include a multiplicity of government agencies, delving into all sorts of social and economic life. These bureaus and their attendant personnel need to be eliminated. Analysis of the budget indicates a long list of "enti" supported at public expense. These need to be abolished, whether or not they were directly concerned with principles of fascism.

The fiscal policy of Italy should be based on the principle that functions which can be provided by other than governmental agencies must be so provided. The current policy of solving all social and economic difficulties by means of political measures is to be condemned. It is recommended, specifically, that a thorough survey be conducted with a view toward the elimination of all governmental agencies not absolutely essential.

Included in such a study should also be an examination of the many divisions and bureaus existing in each ministry. A number of these were created with no other purpose than to provide sinecures for faithful party members. In fact the same purpose has provided situations where more than one individual poses as the head of a particular division, each drawing his full salary. Such a study can bring about economies far beyond the sum total of salaries saved, in fact, they should reach deep into all the operating expenses of the government.

Somewhat along the same line, there has developed in Italy a practise of setting up various autonomous bodies, public in nature but operating on a more or less independent basis. These include the railways, monopolies, posts and telegraphs, telephones, and many others. It is definitely recommended that this independent basis be abolished (as has been done in connection with State roads) and that either the body be made an integral part of government with full responsibility directly to a Minister, or in other cases (such as monopolies) the body be returned to private hands, entirely stripped of its "public" nature. Such bodies as are returned to private hands can then be taxed to provide State revenues, which, in the nature of things should exceed the so-called "profits" now accruing to the State.

Examination of the budget as prepared for approval discloses a multitude of State contributions to so-called parastatali agencies. Such contributions are too numerous to list even under the contents pertaining

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[illegible] economic life. These bureaus and their attached personnel need to be eliminated. Analysis of the budget indicates a long list of "enti" supported at public expense. These need to be abolished, whether or not they were directly concerned with principles of fascism.

The fiscal policy of Italy should be based on the principle that functions which can be provided by other than governmental agencies must be so provided. The current policy of solving all social and economic difficulties by means of political measures is to be condemned. It is recommended, specifically, that a thorough survey be conducted with a view toward the elimination of all governmental agencies not absolutely essential.

Included in such a study should also be an examination of the many divisions and bureaus existing in each ministry. A number of these were created with no other purpose than to provide sinecures for faithful party members. In fact the same purpose has provided situations where more than one individual poses as the head of a particular division, each drawing his full salary. Such a study can bring about economies far beyond the sum total of salaries saved, in fact, they should reach deep into all the operating expenses of the government.

Somewhat along the same line, there has developed in Italy a practice of setting up various autonomous bodies, public in nature but operating on a more or less independent basis. These include the railways, monopolies, posts and telegraphs, telephones, and many others. It is definitely recommended that this independent basis be abolished (as has been done in connection with State roads) and that either the body be made an integral part of government with full responsibility directly to a Minister, or in other cases (such as monopolies) the body be returned to private hands, entirely stripped of its "public" nature. Such bodies as are returned to private hands can then be taxed to provide State revenues which, in the nature of things should exceed the so-called "profits" now accruing to the State.

Examination of the budget as prepared for approval discloses a multitude of State contributions to so-called parastatali agencies. Such contributions are too numerous to list even under the accounts pertaining to specific ministries. All these should be re-examined with a view to their elimination. They are found especially numerous in the ministries of Interior, Agriculture and Forests, and Treasury. A particularly bad feature in regard to many of these State contributions are that the amounts to be given are not set out in a formula or law but are left to the personal judgement of the Minister or some subordinate official.

Throughout the whole of the budget, and occasionally, [illegible] more than once in a single ministry, there are "sussidi" appropriations making funds available to a minister or other head of a State organization, for the purpose of giving financial assistance to public employees. The practice is for any public employee finding himself in financial need to make a request to his chief to be granted a sum of money for no other reason than that he is in some sort of dire need. Each case is heard individually and a judgement made as to the amount to be given to the employee. There is absolutely no justification for any such practice in any government and

the potential dangers of political and other influences in the expenditure of such moneys are great. In addition, the existence of such available funds tends to justify salary scales below a subsistence level, since financial aid can be provided to individual needy cases.

In the actual mechanism of formulating the Italian budget, certain methods have developed which do not lend to effective budgetary control. One of these concerns the practice of making "per memoria" appropriations. Such appropriations are almost [illegible] and changes are made throughout the year with the understanding that the [illegible] will be covered by a post facto appropriation made after the close of the year. This practice is simply an open acknowledgment of the lack of sufficient planning and forethought when preparing the budget. It is also devoid of any control over expenditures, and experience during 1943-44 indicated that changes are made to such appropriations in an effort to conserve the funds made available in some other appropriation. Some efforts were made in preparing the 1944-45 budget for the central administration to eliminate "per memoria" appropriations and this effort is commended; however, all "per memoria" appropriations should carry some estimate of the expenditure proposed. Another feature in this regard is the effect on the total of the budget. Since expenditures made under "per memoria" appropriations are naturally large in amount, the computed total of the budget is considerably understated, and a false picture is presented of the fiscal situation.

There is also evident the practice of understating the sum needed in particular appropriations. An attempted justification is made for this practice by stating that the understatement of needs tends to restrict the expenditures made on the basis that there is no guarantee that the appropriation will be supplemented at a later date. The case with which supplementary appropriations are granted without adequate review, entirely invalidates this argument. What is needed in the Italian budgetary procedure is a work program to divide the appropriation granted into time periods so that in the execution of the budget, control can be exercised throughout the budget period instead of waiting until the end of the period, when it is too late. This would not be in fact, an innovation as some form of work program does exist in some of the ministries. Its universal application under the supervision generale dello Stato or the Cont. del Tesoro is recommended.

Part III which follows is the result of examination of specific appropriations under the various ministries and cuts making up the total budget. The examination was not to an thorough an extent as conditions might permit and further it should be borne in mind that where a comment has been made concerning a specific appropriation, this comment has not been repeated always, where similar appropriations appear in other parts of the budget.

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REVENUES

Ministry of Finance

Capitoli 28 - 29 ter. Proventi netti di Aziende a Gestioni Autonome.

These revenue accounts are set up to receive the surplus resulting after operating expenses are paid by the autonomous agencies - railroads, posts and telegraph, telephone, and monopolies. In addition to what has been said under General Comments concerning autonomous agencies, the situation in regard to monopolies borders on the ridiculous. Each year an arbitrary percentage of the total tobacco receipts (75% in 1946-47) is set aside and designated as the tax on tobacco. The remainder (25%) is presumed to cover operating costs. Since the close of the year may find the particular monopoly either operated on more or less than the sum set aside, in years when the operating expenses charged are less the "surplus" is credited to the State, whereas when the operating charges are more the "deficit" is covered by an advance from the State. For example, the gross revenues of the tobacco monopoly are estimated for 1946-47 as 2,833 million lire. Capitolo 100 of the Ministry of Finance is set up with an estimated 1,750 million lire as "Imposta sul consumo dei tabacchi" (tobacco tax) and the monopoly budget itself shows a balancing budget of 583 million lire. (Due to miscellaneous revenues this figure is raised to 681 million lire). If, however, the 25% is insufficient due to rising prices for tobacco or other causes, and if it is not deemed practical to increase the sale price of manufactured tobacco the State must appropriate funds to the tobacco monopoly. The result is, in fact, that the State makes appropriations to pay itself a "tax". The recommendation is that all State monopoly "taxes" be abolished as such and the total revenues be included in the State budget as "entrata" and the total expenses be included as "spese". This recommendation is made only if the recommendation to abolish all State monopolies and return them to private enterprise as made under General Comments is not put into effect.

Capitolo 30 - Imposta Personale progressiva sui Celibi (Tax on Bachelors).

This tax (on bachelors) was instituted under the demographic policy of fascism and for many reasons should be abolished. Among these are:-

(1) The use of the taxation power of a government to encourage marriage is not consistent with personal liberty, especially when no consideration is given to either the "ability to pay", and "benefit" theories of taxation;

(2) The relations between the economic resources of Italy and the population is not one which should encourage an increase in population; and

(3) The revenue derived after deducting administrative costs is not substantial. (The gross revenue from this tax is estimated at 25 million lire).

Capitolo 50 - Imposta sulle Successioni e Donazioni (Inheritance Tax).

As in the case of Capitolo 30 in preceding paragraph, the demographic policy of Fascism exists in the inheritance tax. Here inheritances bequested direct from father to son enjoy benefits out of all proportion to accepted principles of taxation.

Capitolo 87 - Diritti di licenza sulle merci soggette all'importazione
(Import License Fee)

This is a license fee charged over and above any customs duties, paid by importers. In view of the need of the Italian economy for foreign goods it seems doubtful that this

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[illegible] of the tobacco monopoly are estimated for 1946-47 as 2,333 million lire. Capitolo 100 of the Ministry of Finance is set up with an estimated 1,750 million lire as "Imposta sul consumo dei tabacchi" (tobacco tax) and the monopoly budget itself shows a balancing budget of 583 million lire. (Due to miscellaneous revenues this figure is raised to 681 million lire). If, however, the 25% is insufficient due to rising prices for tobacco or other causes, and if it is not deemed practical to increase the sale price of manufactured tobacco the State must appropriate funds to the tobacco monopoly. The result is, in fact, that the State makes appropriations to pay itself a "tax". The recommendation is that all State monopoly "taxes" be abolished as such and the total revenues be included in the State budget as "entrate" and the total expenses be included as "spese". This recommendation is made only if the recommendation to abolish all State monopolies and return them to private enterprise as made under General Comments is not put into effect.

Capitolo 36 - Imposta Personale Progressiva sui Celibi (Tax on Bachelors).

This tax (on bachelors) was instituted under the demographic policy of fascism and for many reasons should be abolished. Among these are:-

(1) The use of the taxation power of a government to encourage marriage is not consistent with personal liberty, especially when no consideration is given to either the "ability to pay", and "benefit" theories of taxation;

(2) The relations between the economic resources of Italy and its population is not one which should encourage an increase in population; and

(3) The revenue derived after deducting administrative costs is not substantial. (The gross revenue from this tax is estimated at 25 million lire).

Capitolo 50 - Imposta sulle Successioni e Donazioni (Inheritance Tax).

As in the case of Capitolo 36 in preceding paragraph, the demographic policy of Fascism exists in the inheritance tax. Here inheritances bequested direct from father to son enjoy benefits out of all proportion to accepted principles of taxation.

Capitolo 97 - Diritto di licenza sulle merci ammesse all'importazione (Import license fee)

This is a license fee charged over and above any customs duties, paid by importers. In view of the need of the Italian economy for foreign goods it seems doubtful that this source of taxation should be used. Governmental control over imports, if necessary at all, should be limited to customs duties.

Capitolo 102-403; Cassa per l'ammortamento del debito pubblico interno dello Stato (Sinking Fund for Amortization of Public Debt).

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A number of years ago the Italian government set up sinking funds for the amortization of debt, crediting to those funds received from the surplus derived from the operation of certain entries and in one case increased the price of manufactured tobacco with the understanding that the increase would be credited to a sinking fund. In actual practice, however, the sinking funds have been used to increase the State debt rather than to decrease it. For record for the past seventeen years shows that two and one-half billion lire debt has been amortized but some 100 billion lire of short term debt has been created to pay nothing of the billions in debt caused by the increased monetary circulation. It is, therefore, recommended that these "sinking funds" be abolished.

EXPENDITURES

Ministry of the Treasury

Capitolo 2; Cassa di ammortamento del debito pubblico interno dello Stato (Sinking Fund).

See comment on Entrate Capitolo 402-403 Ministry of Finance.

Capitolo 8; Interessi sui buoni speciali del tesoro in valuta estera (Interest on Bonds held in foreign countries).

This authorization is included each year but to date no payments have been made against it. It is recommended that the account be cancelled and whatever payments may be required in the future be charged to Capitolo 164 - Fondo di riserva per le spese obbligatorie (Reserve for obligatory expenditures).

Capitolo 10 - 17 inc. Interessi sui debiti vari (Various interest appropriations).

A recommendation is made here similar to that for Capitolo 5 because expenditures should not be made from these appropriations until specifically authorized by decree at which time whatever amounts are needed can be provided.

Capitolo 48; Premi di operosità ecc. (Bonus for good work).

This appropriation exists to cover the bonus payments for work well done by personnel in the office of the President of the Council of Ministers. has a great deal to be said against it. It is a common practice in Italian government administration and similar appropriations appear in all budgets. With the passage of the revision and reclassification of salaries for public employees this item will be eliminated. Steps must, therefore, be taken to cancel all such appropriations when the revision is enacted.

Capitolo 67-77 inc. Contributi generali per la pesca (General Commission on Fishing).

These appropriations carry "per memoria" authorizations and in this sense, as pointed out under General Comments, are not desirable. In addition whatever work is deemed necessary in the interest of fishing should be transferred to the Ministry of Agriculture and not appropriated to the Ministry of Treasury, for the President of the Council of Ministers. The recommendation is made that this work be completely abolished.

Capitolo 201 Somme da corrispondere all'Ente di gestione, ecc. (Payments including interest on bonds issued to pay Hebrews for property

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fondi di riserva per le spese obbligatorie (Reserve for obligatory expenditures).

Capitolo 10 - 17 inc. Interessi sui debiti vari(Various interest appropriations).

A recommendation is made here similar to that for Capitolo 8 because expenditures should not be made from these appropriations until specifically authorised by decree at which time whatever amounts are needed can be provided.

Capitolo 46; Premi di operosità ecc.(Bonus for good work).

This appropriation made to cover the bonus payments for work well done by personnel in the office of the President of the Council of Ministers has a great deal to be said against it. It is a common practice in Italian government administration and similar appropriations appear in all budgets. With the passage of the revision and reclassification of salaries for public employees this item will be eliminated. Care must, therefore, be taken to cancel all such appropriations when the revision is enacted.

Capitolo 67-77 inc. Contributo ordinario per il mare (General Commission on Fishing).

These appropriations carry"per memoria" authorizations and in this sense, as pointed out under General Comments,are not desireable. In addition whatever work is deemed necessary in the interest of fishing should be transferred to the Ministry of Agriculture and not appropriated to the Ministry of Treasury, for the President of the Council of Ministers. The recommendation is made that this work be completely abolished.

Capitolo 201; Somme da corrispondere all'Ente di gestione,ecc. (Payments including interest on bonds issued to pay bebtors for property taken by the State).

This appropriation must be reexamined since it relates to the abolition of racial legislation promoted by the ex-fascist regime.

Capitolo 209; Versamento all'Amministrazione delle ferrovie dello Stato ecc.(Payment to State Railways).

This appropriation provides for the payment to the State railways of whatever profit is made by the monopoly handling the importation of coal and metals.Since this monopoly should beabolished this appropriation also should be abolished.

Capitolo 218; Somme da erogare.....Oneri bellici(Disbursement)indemnity).

This and all other appropriations for the same purpose must be corrected when the revision and reclassification of salaries of public employees is enacted.

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Appendix "D"

Capitolo 242-243; Commissariato Generale per la Lingua
(General Commission on Fishing).

See comment under Ca (olo 67-77 inc. above.

Capitolo 260; Pensioni ed assegni di guerra.... Spagna
(War Pensions for Spanish Civil War).

This appropriation must be abolished as no pensions should be paid as a result of the fascist Italian intervention in the Spanish civil war. RDL 265 of 2 Aug 1943 contains this same principle.

Capitolo 268; Spese per l'uniforme al personale carcerario dei ruoli civili dello Stato (Uniforms for S..te civil employees).

Since the idea of putting all civil employees of the State in uniform is repugnant, this appropriation must be abolished.(Other than those normally uniformed such as police, fire, etc.)

Capitoli 318-319; Partecipazioni Azionarie (Share Holding)

It would appear no longer necessary for the State to be a share-holder in fishing and trade interests, therefore, these capitoli should be abolished.

Capitolo 324; Anticipazioni agli Archivi notarili (Advances to office of Registry).

Since this body has its own funds and its own budget there is no apparent reason why the State should make advances to it.

Capitolo 329; Pensioni ed assegni di guerra (War Pensions).

This appropriation included under "Movimento di Capitali" is not justified. The procedure set up by the Fascist government to hide from the people the sums being spent by the government to pay war pensions must be re-examined and and honest budget prepared. There is absolutely no di ference between this appropriation and that made by capitolo 259.

Ministry of Finance.

Capitolo 9b; Contributo al Comitato Olimpico Nazionale

(Contribution to the National Olympic Committee).

How far the Italian government can afford to go in the support of the Olympic ..es is open to question at this time, and it is recommended that this appropriation be abolished for the time being.

Capitolo 165; Somme da erogare.....o fase rendita

(Re..ement Indemnity).

See Capitolo 216, Ministry of the Treasury.

Capitolo 161; Erogazioni a favore di enti agrari (Payments to Agricultural workers)

This appropriation should be included in the Ministry of Agriculture instead of the Ministry of Finance.

Capitolo 176; Contributo al Comitato Olimpico Nazionale
(Payments to the National Olympic Committee).
See comment under Capitolo 9b above;

State Monopoly
(See Comment under Revenues - Ministry of Finance, Capitolo 25-28).

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not to be allowed.(Other than those normally uniformed such as police, fire, etc.)

Capitoli 318-319; Partecipazioni Azionarie (Stock holding)

It would appear no longer necessary for the State to be a share-holder in fishing and movie interests, therefore, these capitoli should be abolished.

Capitolo 324; Anticipazioni agli Archivi notarili (Advances to Office of Registry).

Since this body has its own funds for its own budget there is no apparent reason why the State should make advances to it.

Capitolo 329; Pensioni ed assegni di guerra (War Pensions).

This appropriation included under "Movimento di Capitali" is not justified. The procedure set up by the Fascist government to hide from the people the sums being spent by the government to pay war pensions must be re-examined and and honest budget prepared. There is absolutely no difference between this appropriation and that made by capitolo 255.

Ministry of Finance

Capitolo 96; Contributo al Comitato Olimpico Nazionale

(Contribution to the National Olympic Committee).

How far the Italian government can afford to go in the support of the Olympic Games is open to question at this time, and it is recommended that this appropriation be abolished for the time being.

Capitolo 165; Somme da erogare.....offese nemiche

(Bombardment Indemnity).

See Capitolo 218, Ministry of the Treasury.

Capitolo 161; Erogazione a favore di enti agrari (Payments to Agricultural workers)

This appropriation should be included in the Ministry of Agriculture instead of the Ministry of Finance.

Capitolo 176; Contributo al Comitato Olimpico Nazionale
(Payment to the National Olympic Committee).
See comment under capitolo 96 above;

State Monopoly

(See Comment under Revenues - Ministry of Finance, Capitolo 25-28).

Capitolo 12; Contributo per il Dopolavoro (Contribute to Dopolavoro) 2.33
Since all dopolavori have been abolished this appropriation must be excluded.

Capitolo 61; Somme da erogare.....offese nemiche (Bombardment Indemnity).
See comment under Ministry of Treasury Capitolo 218.

Fondo Nuovo del Corpo Regia Guardia di Finanza. No comment.

Ministry of Justice- Capitolo 9; Premi di operosita' (Bonus for good work)
See comment Ministry of Treasury Capitolo 18

Capitolo 22; Premi di operosita' (Bonus for good work)
See comment Ministry of Treasury Capitolo 18
Capitolo 42; Premi di operosita' (Bonus for good work)
See comment Ministry of Treasury Capitolo 18
Capitolo 61; Somme da erogare.....offese nemiche (Bombardment Indemnity)
See comment Ministry of Treasury Capitolo 218

Capitolo 68: Premi di operosita' (Bonus for Good Work).
See comment Ministry of Treasury Capitolo 45.

Archivi Notarili del Regno (Office of Registry).
See comment under Ministry of the Treasury Capitolo 32a.

Capitolo 1 (c) Indennita' temporanee mensili (Temporary monthly indemnity).
See comment Ministry of Treasury Capitolo 68.

Capitolo 5: Premi di operosita' (Bonus for good work).
See comment Ministry of Treasury Capitolo 68).

Fondo del Corpo Agenti di Custodia. No Comment.

Cassa delle Ammende. No Comment.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Capitolo 12 and 13: Premi di operosita' (Bonus for good work).
See comment Ministry of Treasury Capitolo 45.

Capitolo 36: Contributo all'Istituto Italiano per il Medio ed Estremo Oriente (Contributions to Italian Institutions for the Middle and Far East.)

There seems to be little reason why this appropriation should be kept alive under present circumstances. It is recommended, therefore, that it be abolished.

Capitolo 42: Contributo dello Stato alla Fondazione della Gioventu' Italiana all'Estero (Contribution to the Foundation of Italian Youth in Foreign Lands.)

The use of this appropriation could do nothing but injure whatever good relations exist between Italy and foreign countries. It is recommended that it be abolished.

Capitolo 69: Assegnazione alla G.I.E. (Allowances to Gioventu' Italiana Estero)
See comment under Capitolo 42 above.

Capitolo 75: Somme da erogare .....offese nemiche(Bombardment Indemnity)
See comment Ministry of Treasury, Capitolo 21b.

Ministry of Italian Africa. This budget must be completely re-examined in view of conditions existing today.

Ministry of Public Instruction.

Capitolo 6: Premi di operosita' (Bonus for good work).
See comment Ministry of Treasury Capitolo 45.

Capitolo 21: Premi di operosita' (Bonus for good work).
See comment Ministry of Treasury Capitolo 45.

Capitolo 21a
Capitolo 21b: Premi di operosita' (Bonus for good work).
See comment Ministry of Treasury Capitolo 45.

Capitolo 179: Indennita' mensile (Monthly Indemnity).

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to Cabinet.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Capitolo 32 and 33: Premi di operosita' (Bonus for good work).
See comment Ministry of Treasury Capitolo 48.

Capitolo 36: Contributo all'Istituto italiano per il Medio ed Estremo Oriente (Contributions to Italian Institutions for the Middle and Far East.)

There seems to be little reason why this appropriation should be kept alive under present circumstances. It is recommended, therefore, that it be abolished.

Capitolo 42: Contributo dello Stato alla Fondazione della Gioventu' italiana all'Estero (Contribution to the Foundation of Italian Youth in Foreign Lands.)

The use of this appropriation could do nothing but injure whatever good relations exist between Italy and foreign countries. It is recommended that it be abolished.

Capitolo 68: Assegnazione alla G.I.E. (Allowances to Gioventu' Italiana Estero)
See comment under Capitolo 42 above.

Capitolo 75: Somme da erogare .....offese nemiche(Bombardment Indemnity)
See comment Ministry of Treasury, Capitolo 218.

Ministry of Italian Africa. This budget must be completely re-examined in view of conditions existing today.

Ministry of Public Instruction.

Capitolo 6: Premi di operosita' (Bonus for good work).
See comment Ministry of Treasury Capitolo 48.

Capitolo 21: Premi di operosita' (Bonus for good work).
See comment Ministry of Treasury Capitolo 48.

Capitolo 135: Premi di operosita' (Bonus for good work).
See comment Ministry of Treasury Capitolo 48.

Capitolo 176: Indennita' mensile (Monthly indemnity).
See comment Ministry of Treasury Capitolo 48.

Capitolo 180: Somme da erogare... offese nemiche(Bombardment Indemnity).
See comment Ministry of Treasury Capitolo 218. It is also recommended that the tremendous number of appropriations in this budget making State contributions to many institutions be examined with a view to the elimination of the greater portion of them.

Ministry of the Interior. Capitolo 6 & 7: Premi di operosita'(Bonus for good work).
(See comment Ministry of Treasury Capitolo 48.

Capitolo 14...degli automezzi e natanti per i servizi della Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri,ecc. (Purchase of autos and ships for the service of the President of the Council of Ministers.)

This item is included with other items in this appropriation in the amount of seven million lire. Since the expenses of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers are covered by appropriations under the heading Included in the budget of the Ministry of the Treasury, there is no legitimate reason for the inclusion of this item under the Ministry of Interior. It is recommended that the item be abolished.

Indemnities).

- Here again is evidenced the demographic policy of the Fascist regime in stimulating popul[illegible]ion. Like all other "Spes[illegible]es la demografia", this appropriation must be abolished. Persons desiring economical assistance at such times as are contemplated in this appropriation may receive it through ordinary insurance channels.

Capitolo 84: Spese per il servizio di investigazione politica (Expenses of Political Investigations).

There is no apparent reason why ten million lire should be spent in making political investigations in Italy, today. Particularly when other appropriations are provided for defascistization purposes. It is recommended that this appropriation be abolished.

Capitolo 88-95 inc. Spese per i servizi della Stampa (Propaganda Expenses).

In this group of appropriations, exclusive of salaries and travel expenses the largest single item is for Spese varieocasuali e riservati (Confidential Contingent Expenses). No indication is given as to the purpose of these expenditures and they should be eliminated or at least greatly reduced. The appropriation (95) for the diffusion of Italian culture in foreign lands most certainly should be suspended.

Capitolo 98: Somme da erogare ..... offese belliche - (Bombardment Indemnity).

See comment Ministry of Treasury Capitolo 218.

Capitolo 109: Soccorsi giornalieri alle famiglie ..... militari ecc. (Aid to families of military personnel).

This is commonly known as "sussidi militari" and the amount of four billion lire cannot be evaluated until some field records are accumulated. It is recommended that efforts be made to determine the amount of this assistance being paid locally.

Capitolo 127: Premi di operosith (Bonus for good work).

See comment Ministry of Treasury Capitolo 45.

FONDO PER IL CULTO

No comments

Patrimoni Riuniti Ex-economali.

No comments

Ministry of Public Works

The reduction indicated in this budget is due in large part to the substitution of "per memoria" accounts for specific appropriations. No other comments.

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In this group of appropriations, exclusive of salaries and travel expenses the largest single item is for Spese varie casuali e riservati (Confidential Contingent Expenses). No indication is given as to the purpose of these expenditures and they should be eliminated or at least greatly reduced. The appropriation (95) for the diffusion of Italian culture in foreign lands must certainly should be suspended.

Capitolo 98; Somme da erogare ..... offese belliche (Bombardment indemnity).

See comment Ministry of Treasury Capitolo 218.

Capitolo 109; Soccorsi giornalieri alle famiglie ..... militari ecc. (Aid to families of military personnel).

This is commonly known as "sussidi militari" and the amount of four billion lire cannot be evaluated until some field records are accumulated. It is recommended that efforts be made to determine the amount of this assistance being paid locally.

Capitolo 127; Premi di operosità (Bonus for good work).

See comment Ministry of Treasury Capitolo 45.

FONDO PER IL CULTO

No comments

Patrimoni Riuniti Ex-economali.

No comments

Ministry of Public Works

The reduction indicated in this budget is due in large part to the substitution of "per memoria" accounts for specific appropriations. No other comments.

State Railways

Capitolo 25; Spese per assegni e indennità diverse al personale (Various allowances and indemnities to personnel).

This appropriation shows an increase of 175% and is altogether out of line with increases so far granted. In any case increases granted to employees of the railways must be in line with those granted to other public employees.

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Capitolo 27; Premi di operosita' (Bonus for good work).
See comment Ministry of Treasury Capitolo 48.

Capitolo 30; Contributo per il "Dopolavoro ferroviario"
(Contribution to "Dopolavoro").
The Dopolavoro organization should be disbanded and this appropriation should be cancelled.

Ministry of Communications

Capitolo 45; Riparazione di danni di guerra alle ferrovie, ... dello Stato concesse all'industria privata (repair of war damage to State railroads..... operated by private industry.

The increase in this appropriation is in excess of 1000% and since these communication lines are operated by private concerns due to their lack of possessing a State interest, it would appear that much of this appropriation could be saved. Only that portion actually needed to operate industries served by these lines should be spent.

Capitolo 46; Somme da erogare.....offese nemiche (Bombardment indemnity)
See comment Ministry of the Treasury Capitolo 218.

Posts and Telegraph
See comment Ministry of the Treasury Capitolo 18

Capitolo 106; Somma da erogare.....offese nemiche (Bombardment indemnity)
See comment Ministry of the Treasury Capitolo 218.

Capitolo 111; Rimborso del valore (Refunds)
Both this capitolo and Capitolo 29 (Entrata) are show now read are for the benefit of members of Dopolavoro only. Both capitoli must be abolished.

Telephones

Capitolo 4; Premi di operosita' (Bonus for good work)
See comment Ministry of the Treasury Capitolo 48.

Capitolo 38; Somme da erogare.....offese nemiche
(Bombardment Indemnity).
See comment Ministry of the Treasury capitolo 218

Ministry of War

The large increase in this budget is more apparent than real since Capitolo 66 (Spese dipendenti dallo Stato di guerra) is a "per memoria" account in 1943-44 whereas an estimate of over 9½ billion lire has been included for 1944-45.

Capitolo 5; Premi di operosita' (Bonus for good work)

See comment Ministry of the Treasury capitolo 48

Capitolo 42; Spese per il Dopolavoro (Expenses of Dopolavoro)

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Capitolo 45; Riparazione di danni di guerra alle ferrovie, ...&..... dello Stato concesse all'industria privata (Repair of war damage to state railroads..... operated by private industry.

The increase in this appropriation is in excess of 1000% and since these communication lines are operated by private concerns due to their lack of possessing a State interest, it would appear that much of this appropriation could be saved. Only that portion actually needed to operate industries served by these lines should be spent.

Capitolo 46; Somme da erogare.....offese nemiche (Bombardment indemnity)
See comment Ministry of the Treasury Capitolo 218.

Posts and Telegraph
See comment Ministry of the Treasury Capitolo 16

Capitolo 106; Somme da erogare.....offese nemiche (Bombardment indemnity)
See comment Ministry of the Treasury Capitolo 218.

Capitolo 111; Rimborso del valore (Refunds)
Both this capitolo and Capitolo 29 (Entrata) as they now read are for the benefit of members of Dopolavoro only. Both capitoli must be abolished.

Telephones

Capitolo 4; Premi di operosita' (Bonus for good work)
See comment Ministry of the Treasury Capitolo 16.

Capitolo 38; Somme da erogare.....offese nemiche (Bombardment Indemnity).
See comment Ministry of the Treasury capitolo 218

Ministry of War

The large increase in this budget is more apparent than real since Capitolo 66 (Spese dipendenti dello Stato di guerra) is a "per memorie" account in 1943-44 whereas an estimate of over 9½ billion lire has been included for 1944-45.

Capitolo 5; Premi di operosita' (Bonus for good work)

See comment Ministry of the Treasury capitolo 16

Capitolo 42; Spese per il Dopolavoro (Expenses of Dopolavoro)

The Dopolavoro organization stands disbanded and this appropriation should be cancelled.

Capitolo 67; Somme da erogare.....offese nemiche (Bombardment Indemnity).

See comments Ministry of the Treasury capitolo 218.

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Ministry of the Navy.

Capitolo 11 and 15: Premi di operosita' (Bonus for good work).
See comments Ministry of the Treasury Capitolo 46.

Capitolo 16: Spese per statistiche ecc. (Statistical expenses).
This appropriation in the sum of five million lire appears out of all proportion to justifiable needs. It is recommended that it be substantially reduced.

Capitolo 72 and 73: Premi di operosita' (Bonus for good work).
See comments Ministry of the Treasury (Capitolo 46).

Capitolo 119: Somme da erogare....offese nemiche (Bombardment Indemnity).
See comments Ministry of the Treasury Capitolo 81.

Offices of Port Work (Uffici del lavoro portuale).
This is another example of a separate budget required for a separate entry. In this case the smallness of the work is less justification for a separate entry.

Capitolo 6: Premi di operosita' (Bonus for good work).
See comments Ministry of the Treasury Capitolo 46.

Capitolo 10: Premi di nuzialita' e di natalita' (Marriage and Birth Indemnity).
See comment Ministry of the Interior Capitolo 80.

Ministry of Air.

Capitolo 7 and 53: Premi di operosita' (Bonus for good work).
See comment Ministry of the Treasury Capitolo 46.

Capitolo 60 bis: Somme da erogare ... offese nemiche. (Bombardment Indemnity).
See comment Ministry of the Treasury Capitolo 81a.

Ministry of Agriculture and Forests.

Capitolo 5 and 6: Premi di operosita' (Bonus for good work).
See comment Ministry of the Treasury Capitolo 46.

Capitolo 33: Contributo dello Stato...enti nazionali per la distillazione.
(State contribution to national distilleries.

This is an example of direct contributions by the Italian State to private industry, many of which have set up national organizations for the purpose of receiving State financial assistance. In fact the whole budget of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests is overrun with State contributions of private organizations and organizations given a fictitious national appearance when in fact they are private. See capitoli 33, 33, 44,47 72, to 80 inc. 91, 116, etc.

Capitolo 82 - 60 inc.: Spese generali del Reali Corpo delle Foreste (Royal Forest Corps.)

It would appear opportune to demilitarize this body of forest guards whose work is in every way of a technical nature. The demilitarization of the Corps would also effect economies since the special military allowances would not need to be paid.

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Capitolo ... Somme da erogare.... diverse persone (Bombardment Indemnity).
See comments Ministry of the Treasury Capitolo 218.

Offices of Port Work (Uffici del lavoro portuale).
This is another example of a separate budget required for a separate entry. In this case the smallness of the work is less justification for a separate entry.

Capitolo 6: Premi di operosita' (Bonus for good work).
See comments Ministry of the Treasury Capitolo 48.

Capitolo 10: Premi di nuzialita' e di natalita'(Marriage and Birth Indemnity).
See comment Ministry of the Interior Capitolo 80.

Ministry of Air.

Capitolo 7 and 53: Premi di operosita' (Bonus for good work).
See comment Ministry of the Treasury Capitolo 48.

Capitolo 60 bis: Somme da erogare ... diverse persone. (Bombardment Indemnity).
See comment Ministry of the Treasury Capitolo 218.

Ministry of Agriculture and Forests.

Capitolo 5 and 6: Premi di operosita'(Bonus for good work).
See comment Ministry of the Treasury Capitolo 48.

Capitolo 33: Contributo dello Stato...Enti nazionali per la distillazione.
(State contribution to national distilleries.

This is an example of direct contributions by the Italian State to private industry, many of which have set up national organizations for the purpose of receiving State financial assistance. In fact the whole budget of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests is overrun with State contributions to private organizations and organizations given a semi-public national appearance when in fact they are private. See capitoli 33, 39, 44,47 72, to 80 inc, 91, 116, etc.

Capitolo 82 - 90 inc.: Opere generali del Reale Corpo delle Foreste (Royal Forest Corps.)

It would appear opportune to demilitarize this body of forest guards whose work is in every way of a technical nature. The demilitarization of the Corps would also affect economies since the special military indemnities would not need to be paid.

Capitolo 70: Somme da erogare .....diverse persone.(Bombardment Indemnity).
See comments Ministry of the Treasury Capitolo 218.

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Capitolo 119 - 122: Opere generali del Reale Corpo delle Foreste(Royal Forest Corps).
See comments Capitoli 82 - 90 inc. etc.

Capitolo 123 and 124: Premi di operosita' (Bonus for good work).
See comments Ministry of the Treasury Capitolo 48.

Capitolo 160: Somme da erogare ..... diverse persone.(Bombardment Indemnity).
See comments Ministry of the Treasury Capitolo 218.

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State Forests

There appears to be no valid reason why this should be a separate agency. It is recommended that it be abolished as such and its work taken over by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests.

Capitolo 16: Premi di operosità (Bonus for good work).

See comment Ministry of the Treasury Capitolo 48.

Capitolo 40: Somme da erogare ..... ottave nevicate (Bombardment Indemnity).

See comment Ministry of the Treasury Capitolo 210.

Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor.

Capitolo 4: Personale avventizio (Temporary Employees).

This appropriation is increased 300% with the explanation that it is in anticipation of salary increases to be granted. Aside from the fact that the increase is too large, the practice of anticipating salary increases for public employees by a particular ministry, prior to enactment of such increase by the government is very bad and should not be permitted. It is, in fact, the making of a promise by a particular minister, which he is incapable of fulfilling.

Capitoli 6, 25, 33, 73, 99: Premi di operosità (Bonus for good work).

See comment Ministry of the Treasury Capitolo 48.

Capitoli 14, 15, 16: Spese per Uffici del Ministero (Expenses for offices of the Ministry).

These appropriations for office furniture, automobile service, etc., for this particular ministry are all increased over the amounts set up for all of Italy last year. No specific reason is given why this particular ministry should increase these appropriations. It is recommended, therefore, that they be reduced substantially.

Capitoli 27, 29, 13, 86 to 93 inc. Contributo dello Stato (State contributions).

See comments Ministry of Agriculture Capitolo 33.

Capitolo 27: Somme da erogare ..... ottave nevicate (Bombardment Indemnity).

See comments Ministry of Agriculture Capitolo 218.

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[illegible]

See comment Ministry of the Treasury Capitolo 21.

Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor.

Capitolo 4: Personale avventizio (Temporary Employees).

This appropriation is increased 300% with the explanation that it is in anticipation of salary increases to be granted. Aside from the fact that the increase is too large, the practice of anticipating salary increases for public employees by a particular ministry, prior to enactment of such increase by the government is very bad and should not be permitted. It is, in fact, the making of a promise by a particular minister, which he is incapable of fulfilling.

Capitoli 6, 25, 53, 73, 99: Premi di operosità (bonus for good work).

See comment Ministry of the Treasury Capitolo 48.

Capitoli 14, 15, 16: Spese per Uffici del Ministero (Expenses for offices of the Ministry).

These appropriations for office furniture, automobile service, etc. for this particular ministry are all increased over the amounts set up for all of Italy last year. No specific reason is given why this particular ministry should increase these appropriations. It is recommended, therefore, that they be reduced substantially.

Capitoli 27, 29, 31, 86 to 93 inc. Contributo dello Stato (State contributions).

See comments Ministry of Agriculture Capitolo 33.

Capitolo 77: Somma da erogare [illegible] offese belliche (Bombardment Indemnity).

See comments Ministry of Agriculture Capitolo 218.

Fondo di Beneficenza e Religione della città di Roma.

Capitolo 5: Premi di operosità (Bonus for Good Work).

See comments Ministry of the Treasury Capitolo 48.

4 October 1944.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

ISTITUTO CENTRALE DI STATISTICA DEL REGNO D'ITALIA

SUPPLEMENTI ALL'

ANNUARIO STATISTICO ITALIANO

SUPPLEMENTO N. 4

COMMERCIO CON L'ESTERO

Il presente supplemento contiene i dati statistici degli anni 1939-40-41-42 e I semestre 1943 relativi al ***Commercio con l'Estero*** che in detti anni non vennero pubblicati.

Le tavole di *aggiornamento* pubblicate nei presenti « supplementi » fanno riferimento a quelle contenute nell' « Annuario Statistico Italiano » del 1939.

I dati pubblicati in detto Annuario o in quelli successivi, e rimasti invariati non sono ripubblicati nei presenti supplementi.

I dati fino al 1941 sono definitivi ad eccezione dei casi specificati in calce alle singole tavole (cfr. anche Avvertenza IX a pag. 3), quelli del 1942 e del I semestre 1943 sono tutti provvisori.

AVVERTENZA

Nelle tavole della presente pubblicazione sono adoperati i seguenti *segni convenzionali*:

Linea (—): a) quando il fenomeno non esiste;
b) quando il fenomeno esiste e viene rilevato, ma i casi non si sono verificati;
c) quando il fenomeno esiste, ma non viene o non venne rilevato.

Punto interrogativo (?): quando i dati non si conoscono, perchè gli organi rilevatori non li hanno ancora trasmessi pur avendo eseguita la rilevazione o perchè questa non è stata ancora eseguita.

Due punti (. .): per i numeri arrotondati (valori a centinaia, migliaia, ecc.) e per i numeri relativi quando non raggiungono la cifra significativa, nell'ordine minimo considerato.

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OTTOBRE 1944

ISTITUTO POLIGRAFICO DELLO STATO - G. C. - ROMA

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

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(1530322) Roma, 1944 - Istituto Poligrafico dello Stato - G. C.

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VII. COMMERCIO CON L'ESTERO

Avvertenze

I. **Commercio generale.** Il commercio *generale* comprende:

All'importazione: a) le merci introdotte dall'estero nello Stato sia per consumo diretto, sia per immissione nei depositi doganali, nei magazzini generali o nei depositi franchi; b) le merci estere importate temporaneamente per servire come materie prime per la fabbricazione di prodotti da esportare; c) i materiali destinati alla costruzione e alla riparazione delle navi, importati dall'estero sotto il regime della temporanea importazione, in applicazione delle leggi sui provvedimenti a favore della marina mercantile; d) le merci estere importate temporaneamente per subire nello Stato un complemento di mano d'opera o una riparazione; e) le merci reimportate dopo la temporanea esportazione.

Le merci importate ed esportate a ripresentazione (art. 24 del Reg. per l'esecuzione della Legge doganale) sono comprese nella statistica del mese in cui fu liquidata la bolletta ad esse relativa; dal fondo liquidazione avviene d'ufficio quando sia trascorso un anno dall'inizio delle operazioni a riprese.

All'esportazione: a) le merci nazionali o nazionalizzate esportate con destinazione definitiva per l'estero o temporaneamente per essere impiegate in lavorazioni o in complementi estesi; b) i prodotti esportati (totalmente in tutto o in parte) con materie prime importate temporaneamente; c) le merci nazionali temporaneamente esportate per subire all'estero una trasformazione, un complemento di mano d'opera o una riparazione; d) le merci estere riesportate, a seguito di temporanea importazione, dopo aver subito nel luogo un complemento di mano d'opera o una riparazione; e) merci estere uscite dai depositi doganali, dai magazzini generali o dai depositi franchi, per ripartizione all'estero.

II. **Commercio speciale.** Il commercio *speciale* comprende:

All'importazione: Tutte le merci indicate nel commercio *generale*, escluse quelle estere introdotte nei depositi doganali, nei magazzini generali o nei depositi franchi e non estratte per consumo o per temporanea importazione.

All'esportazione: Tutte le merci indicate nel commercio *generale*, escluse quelle uscite dai depositi doganali, dai magazzini generali o dai depositi franchi per ripartizione all'estero.

III. Dall'importazione e dall'esportazione (per il commercio *generale* e per il commercio *speciale*) sono escluse le merci importate ed esportate direttamente dalle Amministrazioni militari.

IV. **Convenzione di Ginevra.** A partire dal 1° gennaio 1930 — in conformità alle norme fissate dalla convenzione internazionale per le statistiche commerciali firmata a Ginevra il 14 dicembre 1928 — sono state introdotte nella compilazione delle statistiche del commercio con l'estero le seguenti innovazioni:

a) Sono comprese nel commercio *speciale* anche le merci importate o esportate temporaneamente per subire un complemento di mano d'opera o una riparazione e, conseguentemente, le merci stesse riesportate o reimportate dopo il complemento di mano d'opera o la riparazione. Tutte delle merci, quelle importate o esportate per complemento di mano d'opera e le corrispondenti riesportazioni o reimportazioni erano prima escluse dal commercio *speciale*, ma comprese nel commercio *generale*; nessun conto veniva tenuto invece, nelle statistiche, delle merci importate o esportate temporaneamente per riparazione, le quali non erano escluse dal commercio *generale* o *speciale* all'esportazione le merci importate per provvista di bordo di bastimenti o di aeromobili nazionali; merci che prima erano comprese tanto nell'uno quanto nell'altro.

V. **Paesi di provenienza o di destinazione.** Come Paese di provenienza delle merci è indicato nelle statistiche quello originario delle merci, o, se questo non è conosciuto dall'importatore, quello dal quale le merci stesse sono state spedite in Italia. Come Paese di destinazione è indicato quello nel quale le merci sono destinate ad essere consumate, o, se questo non è conosciuto dall'esportatore, quello che costituisce l'ultima destinazione nota all'esportatore stesso.

Quando non è diversamente indicato i dati riguardanti la Germania comprendono quelli relativi al Land Austria.

VI. **Quantità.** Tanto all'importazione, quanto all'esportazione è indicato nelle statistiche come quantità netta, invece del peso netto reale, quello comprendente i recipienti immediati per tutte le merci che nella vendita al minuto non vengono da essi separate.

Le quantità indicate in ragione di peso rappresentano:

All'importazione: a) il peso netto legale per gli oli minerali soggetti a dazio superiore a L. 10 il quintale, comprendente i recipienti diversi da quelli indicati alla lettera b); per il caffè; per i filati e le materie tessili, avvolti su rocchetti di legno e soggetti a dazio superiore a L. 150,10 il quintale; per le altre merci soggette a dazio superiore a L. 110,10 fino a L. 150,10 il quintale; b) il peso netto reale per gli oli minerali soggetti a dazio superiore a L. 10 il quintale, importati in botti, barili, carratelli e cilindri di lamiera di ferro, e per tutte le altre merci.

All'esportazione: Il peso netto reale, per tutte le merci.

VII. **Valore.** I valori delle merci importate ed esportate sono quelli effettivi, rilevati dalle obbligatorie dichiarazioni degli importatori ed esportatori, e rappresentano:

All'importazione: il valore delle merci poste al confine, fuori dazio.

All'esportazione: il valore delle merci nell'interno del Regno, comprensivo delle spese di trasporto fino al confine.

VIII. **Metalli preziosi e numerario.** Nella statistica di importazione e di esportazione restano escluse le quantità dell'oro e delle monete d'oro e d'argento non dichiarate e quelle per le quali le dogane non hanno mezzi di procedere alla rilevazione, in quanto la statistica registra soltanto le quantità che, all'entrata o all'uscita dello Stato, vengono regolarmente presentate e dichiarate alle dogane del Regno.

IX. Le eventuali divergenze fra i dati delle stesse annate nelle varie tavole sono dovute al fatto che le seguite si trasferiscono al Nord di parte del materiale statistico, per alcune delle non è stato possibile ottenere i dati definitivi, oltre a ciò occorre tenere presente che in seguito a disposizione ministeriale a decorrere dal 1° marzo 1942 per le merci spedite oltre mare le dogane non comprendono il paese di destinazione se non dopo qualche mese dall'avvenuta spedizione: per i dati dell'anno 1942 e del 1° semestre 1943 non è stato quindi possibile ottenere alcune specificazioni, quali ad esempio quelle per Paesi, per Continenti e per Categorie di merci (escluse le Colonie).

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A. Commercio con l'estero dal 1871 al 1943

(esclusi l'oro e le monete)

Anni — Medie annue	Commercio speciale				Commercio generale		Anni — Medie annue	Commercio speciale				Commercio generale	
	Importazione		Esportazione					Importazione		Esportazione			
	Totale	delle Colonie	Totale	verso le Colonie	Importazione	Esportazione		Totale	delle Colonie	Totale	verso le Colonie	Importazione	Esportazione
	Milioni di lire							Milioni di lire					
1871-75	1 182	—	1 074	—	1 302	1 197	1921	11 934	615,5	5 078	330,4	11 861	4 864
1876-80	1 299	—	1 069	—	1 293	1 188	22	14 065	54,8	6 362	133,1	14 618	5 817
1881-85	1 367	—	1 313	—	1 397	1 230	23	17 386	61,9	11 049	177,1	18 959	11 013
1886-90	1 389	—	924	—	1 444	1 004	24	16 681	67,4	10 879	256,1	20 174	15 024
1891-95	1 215	—	973	—	1 271	1 033	25	19 206	141,6	10 274	341,6	23 223	13 147
1896-1900	1 598	0,3	1 225	2,0	1 570	1 347	1926	19 692	83,0	11 264	300,8	19 429	12 837
1901-05	1 830	1,9	1 518	2,8	1 902	1 592	1926	21 279	181,8	15 691	821,3	22 456	14 548
1906	2 314	4,3	1 926	5,7	2 418	1 986	27	21 175	99,5	13 836	557,2	21 559	14 832
07	2 681	5,0	2 185	7,0	2 802	2 081	28	23 920	116,4	14 058	741,6	23 929	15 614
08	2 819	5,0	2 229	7,0	2 950	2 161	29	21 505	105,9	13 894	811,1	22 245	15 826
09	3 433	5,9	2 707	8,0	3 594	2 613	1930 (b)	17 547	97,0	12 519	781,8	18 079	13 340
10	3 746	5,9	2 867	7,7	3 910	2 767	1931	13 861	77,2	10 210	743,3	13 976	10 436
1906-10	2 933	5,1	2 360	7,0	3 075	2 304	32	8 286	69,0	6 911	546,2	8 614	7 543
1911	3 589	5,8	2 708	11,5	3 743	2 727	33	7 432	57,8	5 891	744,8	7 588	8 287
12	3 772	11,9	2 993	11,0	3 917	3 015	34	6 811	54,1	6 724	985,0	7 091	9 431
13	3 843	11,4	3 117	9,3	3 991	3 115	35	7 710	115,4	8 158	1 243,8	8 313	11 453
14	1 924	8,0	2 210	7,0	3 705	2 420	1936	9 262	85,6	6 694	741,2	9 975	8 987
15	4 704	21,0	3 455	38,0	5 058	3 881	37	9 956	156,1	8 593	1 218,0	8 114	9 311
1911-15	3 673	12,6	2 777	19,3	3 909	2 959	38	13 143	243,9	10 644	1 378,8	14 196	11 742
1916	8 890	28,1	4 088	86,0	8 743	5 340	39	11 878	204,0	13 457	1 468,5	15 478	10 813
17	15 990	64,6	5 709	89,5	16 183	6 617	40	10 309	178,0	10 913	1 615,0	13 901	13 810
18	16 558	68,4	8 845	91,0	16 847	8 316	1941	11 220	146,6	11 519	1 538,8	14 449	17 037
19 (a)	15 823	186,0	6 590	105,1	17 545	6 166	42 (c)	14 088	247,2	9 284	1 238,8	17 208	10 382
20	8 865	127,1	11 774	153,8	24 474	13 437	1942 (semestre)	5 864	98,5	4 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
							1943 (semestre)	8 171	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

(a) Dall'anno 1919 in poi le notizie si riferiscono al Regno entro i confini attuali. — (b) Vedasi l'avvertenza III alla pagina precedente. — (c) I dati sono passibili di lievi variazioni.

B. Bilancia commerciale italiana

(esclusi l'oro e le monete)

Anni	Importazione			Esportazione			Eccedenza dell'importazione sull'esportazione		
	Regno (a Colonie	Colonie	Totale	Regno (a Colonie	Colonie	Totale	Regno (a Colonie	Colonie	Totale
	Milioni di lire								
1938	11 064	209	11 273	8 049	2 448	10 497	+ 3 015	— 2 239	+ 776
1939	10 321	275	10 596	8 458	2 535	10 993	+ 1 863	— 2 260	— 397
1940	12 973	247	13 220	9 922	1 997	11 919	+ 3 051	— 1 750	+ 1 301
1941	11 376	91	11 467	13 893	621	14 514	— 2 517	— 530	— 3 047
1942 (a)	13 962	56	14 018	11 201	396	11 597	+ 2 761	— 340	+ 2 421
1942 (I sem.)	6 830	28	6 866	7 447	415	7 862	— 617	— 387	— 1 004
1943 (I sem.)	1	1	8 571	1	1	6 076	1	1	+ 2 495

(a) Vedasi la nota (d) del prospetto precedente.

C. Movimento del commercio di temporanea importazione e di temporanea esportazione

(esclusi l'oro e le monete)

Anni	Importazioni temporanee				Esportazioni temporanee	
	Merci importate temporaneamente		Prodotti reimportati a scarico delle temporanee esportazioni		Merci esportate temporaneamente	Prodotti reimportati a scarico delle temporanee esportazioni
	Merci del I Gruppo (a)	Merci del II Gruppo (b)	Merci del I Gruppo	Merci del II Gruppo		
	Valori in lire oro					
1938	431 650	261 098	824 062	280 022	18 454	22 811
1939	291 432	213 278	539 942	234 120	26 076	19 091
1940	361 608	208 123	1 185 877	173 723	15 136	14 308
1941	247 902	49 204	968 612	54 453	26 082	24 908
1942 (a)	260 300	81 654	1 157 770	54 794	19 800	19 464
1943 (I semestre)	117 262	26 042	414 898	21 196	9 123	10 861
1943 (I semestre)	144 798	40 776	820 824	20 141	7 682	12 188

(a) In questo gruppo sono compresi le materie prime importate temporaneamente per la fabbricazione di prodotti da esportare. Queste merci sono indicate nelle rispettive quantità del commercio speciale d'importazione. — (b) In questo gruppo sono comprese le merci importate temporaneamente per subire una determinata lavorazione e destinate ad essere riesportate nella loro integrità e conservando la loro natura. Queste merci sono indicate nelle rispettive quantità del commercio speciale di importazione. — (c) Vedasi nota (d) del prospetto A.

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D. Indici del commercio con l'estero

Commercio speciale

(Per gli ultimi dati pubblicati, relativi all'anno 1939, vedasi pag. 107, Annuario statistico italiano 1941.)

E. Pagamenti internazionali effettuati attraverso conti di compensazione

(migliaia di lire)

Paesi	Ammontare alla fine dei giorni sottoindicati degli saldi di versamento a favore di esportatori									
	Italiani, in sospeso presso l'I. N. C. E. per mancanza di disponibilità					Stranieri, in sospeso presso Istituti corrispondenti stranieri per mancanza di disponibilità				
	25-6-1943	31-12-1942	26-12-1941	27-12-1940	29-12-1939	25-6-1943	31-12-1942	26-12-1941	27-12-1940	29-12-1939
Belgio	(a)	(a)	(a)	—	—	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	922
Boemia e Moravia	(a)	(a)	(a)	—	192	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	—
Bulgaria	125 028	43 076	—	—	15 178	—	—	18 643	10 469	—
Croazia	84 023	165 499	—	(b)	(b)	—	—	39 329	(b)	(b)
Danimarca	—	12 272	—	15 037	7 086	69 672	—	13 218	—	—
Estonia	—	—	—	—	1 133	—	—	100	315	—
Finlandia	—	—	8 537	7 519	748	47 918	34 520	—	—	—
Francia	—	—	—	—	—	31 268	51 067	—	—	—
Germania	1 233 141	3 460 070	651 152	—	—	—	—	—	706 564	9 370
Grecia	29 134	98 260	—	—	—	—	—	—	17 531	4 267
Islanda	—	—	—	—	1 663	—	—	—	839	—
Jugoslavia	(c)	(c)	(c)	—	22 011	(c)	(c)	(c)	4 265	—
Lettonia	—	—	—	—	4 043	—	—	3 442	3 919	—
Lituania	—	—	7 686	6 719	5 602	—	—	—	—	—
Norvegia	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	—	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	2 932
Paesi Bassi	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	6 340	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	—
Polonia-Danzica	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	—	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	498
Portogallo	—	—	—	—	—	66 104	46 911	31 319	35 997	72 188
Regno Unito	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24 929	44 607
Romania	—	—	60 926	—	—	180 632	232 017	—	26 227	34 199
Slovacchia	—	—	4 053	—	918	73 436	45 286	—	28 150	—
Spagna	—	—	—	—	—	261 672	205 475	161 367	6 811	—
Svezia	—	—	—	21 667	20 795	67 550	64 414	36 073	—	—
Svizzera	—	—	—	—	—	1 221 363	1 029 214	—	73 496	132 274
Turchia	30	—	6 339	13 370	41 400	—	453	—	—	—
Ungheria	21 140	—	—	—	—	—	141 068	—	89 053	29 443
Totale	1 493 046	3 809 170	938 883	64 852	127 575	2 006 115	1 850 477	383 698	1 020 560	330 835

(a) I dati relativi sono compresi in quelli della Germania. — (b) I dati relativi sono compresi in quelli della Jugoslavia.
(c) I dati relativi sono compresi in quelli della Croazia.

F. Merci importate in esenzione da dazio

Merci importate in esenzione da dazio, perchè destinate a nuovi impianti industriali.

(Per gli ultimi dati pubblicati relativi all'anno 1938, vedasi pag. 153, Annuario statistico italiano 1939).

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G. Commercio di uscita dai depositi per l'estero

Sezioni della tariffa	1941	1940	1939	1938
	migliaia di lire			
Animali, generi alimentari e tabacchi	8.510	296.214	306.960	133.734
Semi e frutti oleosi, oli e grassi animali e vegetali; cere...	1.361	19.720	65.014	140.302
Materie tessili e loro prodotti	2.742	29.626	26.472	25.070
Minerali metallici, metalli comuni, prodotti delle industrie metallurgiche e meccaniche; strumenti e veicoli	2.755	40.551	44.077	86.723
Pietre, terre e sale, non metall., laterizi, ceramiche e vetrerie	9	157	227	1.737
Legni e materie da intreccio, da intaglio e da intarsio	5	211	740	1.515
Prodotti chimici, medicinali, colori, materie tintorie e concianti	65.659	86.870	41.219	26.972
Merci diverse (esclusi l'oro e le monete d'oro e d'argento)	1.089	73.209	19.336	7.300
Totale...	81.679	578.557	530.435	414.453

H. Riscossioni doganali

1. Riscossioni per dazi d'importazione distinte per sezioni della tariffa

2. Riscossioni per dazi di esportazione distinte per prodotti.

(*Per gli ultimi dati pubblicati relativi all'anno 1938, vedasi pag. 188*, Annuario statistico italiano *1941*).

I. Analisi del gettito delle Dogane

Ammontare delle riscossioni

Cespiti di entrata	1942	1941	Cespiti di entrata	1942	1941
	migliaia di lire			migliaia di lire	
1. *Diritti doganali e marittimi*			b) Dazi di esportazione	408	1.626
a) Dazi di importazione:			c) Sovrimposte di confine e diritti di licenza	429.239	341.893
Caffè	3.986	23.805	d) Altri cespiti	40.204	40.173
Zucchero	8.535	18.389			
Frumento	23.043	39.553	**Totale dei diritti doganali e marittimi**	**1.383.016**	**1.436.065**
Granoturco (escluso quello bianco)	13.491	5.933			
Spirito	1.702	855	2. *Imposta sul consumo del caffè*	16.241	97.132
Cotone	3.370	7.102	3. *Sovrimposte di confine sugli oli minerali*	1.173.424	963.965
Petrolio	5.543	5.077	4. *Tasse marittime*	2.364	2.691
Benzina	24.446	16.479	5. *Diritto fisso erariale sul carbone*	21.329	26.176
Altri prodotti	1.002.128	926.130			
Totale dei dazi di importazione	**1.084.463**	**1.042.603**	**Totale generale del reddito delle Dogane**	**2.796.854**	**2.516.231**

L. Commercio di transito diretto ed indiretto

(*Per gli ultimi dati pubblicati relativi all'anno 1939, vedasi pag. 189*, Annuario statistico italiano *1941*).

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M. Commercio speciale

1. Notizie retrospettive

a. Commercio speciale secondo la natura dei prodotti dal 1878 in poi (esclusi l'oro e le monete)

Anni (a) — Medie annue	Importazione					Esportazione				
	Generi alimentari	Materie prime gregge	Prodotti semi-lavorati	Prodotti finiti	Totale	Generi alimentari	Materie prime gregge	Prodotti semi-lavorati	Prodotti finiti	Totale
	Milioni di lire					Milioni di lire				
1878-80	741	399	849	888	1 787	384	643	281	158	1 466
1881-85	861	511	943	998	3 307	893	592	896	116	2 391
1886	585	615	752	607	1 618	814	340	588	151	1 873
87	611	683	819	665	1 678	880	544	569	176	1 967
88	503	581	828	605	1 579	771	534	556	119	980
89	556	611	816	519	1 591	930	518	588	125	961
90	514	660	779	615	1 570	891	515	783	127	996
1886-90	598	690	834	758	1 880	868	534	672	183	834
1891	574	593	761	540	1 387	578	569	540	111	911
92	568	600	687	570	1 375	585	591	561	131	968
93	562	659	703	586	1 191	595	603	606	142	984
94	598	650	691	551	1 095	592	545	515	459	1 077
95	543	656	729	554	1 187	530	571	571	176	1 034
1891-95	569	692	714	614	1 255	580	576	572	169	872
1896	550	645	734	740	1 150	671	552	515	517	1 903
97	572	670	765	705	1 191	574	595	548	554	1 781
98	591	709	801	785	1 611	551	707	601	564	1 903
99	553	787	797	816	1 597	578	743	574	887	1 933
1900	590	693	745	773	1 100	549	578	559	865	1 559
1896-900	571	747	849	891	1 284	567	677	629	749	1 882
1901	557	616	761	784	1 719	519	295	605	511	1 374
02	520	681	804	955	1 954	636	340	648	810	1 466
03	623	674	861	955	1 813	614	369	507	326	1 401
04	568	744	791	804	1 819	563	258	535	411	1 675
05	600	737	833	846	2 016	623	381	669	618	1 701
1901-05	582	691	851	877	1 838	592	245	638	553	1 529
1906	681	848	907	835	2 524	618	279	109	459	1 906
07	789	1 109	938	905	3 861	617	310	711	488	1 943
08	650	1 084	960	810	3 913	829	349	551	485	1 774
09	658	1 179	971	764	3 212	955	380	617	470	1 861
10	660	1 190	997	799	3 945	818	378	581	600	3 080
1906-10	676	1 082	968	738	3 038	816	387	614	631	2 148
1911	685	1 381	812	805	3 885	851	314	583	706	2 906
12	783	1 818	888	858	3 707	726	550	579	744	2 597
13	703	1 597	905	873	3 648	768	581	591	798	2 818
14	839	1 585	880	923	3 823	719	550	651	650	2 570
15	1 314	2 159	952	1 481	4 904	575	285	984	1 045	2 889
1911-15	864	1 441	887	948	3 812	688	577	676	797	2 737
1916	1 614	3 680	1 841	1 315	8 350	118	559	960	1 110	3 068
17	5 697	5 815	3 436	2 634	15 980	483	390	1 027	1 439	3 839
18	4 768	4 556	3 668	2 877	15 869	767	589	923	1 318	3 165
19	5 884	5 888	3 641	2 614	16 025	668	518	1 158	1 332	3 699
20	7 346	9 171	4 757	5 160	26 432	1 647	1 681	3 981	4 868	11 974
1916-20	5 142	6 622	3 660	2 920	18 344	1 007	890	2 469	3 193	8 379
21	7 055	8 610	5 439	3 616	18 820	2 192	1 159	2 824	5 131	9 302
22	5 046	5 268	5 132	3 360	15 340	2 192	1 058	3 196	4 092	11 085
23	6 843	6 659	5 182	3 660	22 184	2 868	1 058	3 196	4 092	11 085
24	6 287	7 607	6 049	3 823	23 551	3 022	1 609	5 109	5 188	14 828
25	6 565	10 238	6 159	4 074	26 000	4 764	1 810	4 516	7 784	18 874
1921-25	6 358	8 266	5 592	3 707	22 923	3 408	1 312	3 884	4 818	13 844
1926	8 190	11 106	6 418	4 214	33 928	4 818	4 818	4 252	7 164	18 985
27	6 322	9 658	6 214	5 281	33 575	5 365	3 471	5 587	6 268	18 834
28	8 365	9 156	6 424	5 935	31 900	5 810	3 715	6 580	6 106	19 834
29	6 651	8 067	6 411	6 224	31 353	5 339	3 618	5 253	6 431	19 884
30 (b)	6 329	6 679	5 763	5 665	27 367	5 354	3 160	5 678	6 928	17 119
1926-30	7 173	9 133	6 166	5 260	31 732	5 165	3 597	5 470	6 587	18 210
1931	5 900	7 765	5 660	5 809	25 141	3 405	827	3 968	4 347	10 210
32	3 734	5 981	3 706	3 840	17 260	3 003	527	3 994	3 690	4 951
33	4 140	5 159	3 618	3 324	16 241	1 867	583	3 781	3 328	3 991
34	3 382	5 814	3 582	3 274	15 895	1 813	803	3 120	3 844	3 574
35	3 123	5 463	3 847	3 557	15 990	3 758	658	3 083	3 906	3 759
1931-35	4 056	6 264	4 282	4 161	18 763	2 969	674	3 389	3 823	4 854
1936	4 035	5 494	5 409	5 232	20 069	3 088	673	4 696	5 042	12 497
37	5 889	8 249	6 844	5 833	26 815	4 896	972	5 581	6 969	18 418
38	5 611	7 565	6 634	5 268	25 078	3 575	845	5 418	6 565	16 403
39	5 586	6 681	6 061	5 680	23 810	3 570	777	5 153	6 535	16 835
40	5 985	6 510	6 133	5 648	24 276	3 677	986	5 458	6 454	16 569
1936-40	5 744	6 900	6 456	5 692	24 792	3 588	850	5 441	6 492	16 768
1941	5 855	5 124	6 043	5 435	22 459	5 819	3 913	3 139	4 535	16 490
42 (c)	6 614	6 794	6 976	5 769	24 577	5 588	3 781	3 140	4 178	16 687
1942 (I sem.)	5 853	5 568	5 249	5 414	22 884	5 467	3 805	3 417	3 868	9 887
1943 (I sem.)	5 418	5 135	4781	5 190	20 524	5 208	3 241	3 415	3 817	8 659

(a) Vedasi la nota (a) del prospetto A) alla pag. 4 — (b) Vedasi l'avvertenza III alla pag. 3 — (c) Vedasi la nota (c) del prospetto A) alla pag. 4

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1. Notizie retrospettive

b. Importazione ed esportazione da e per alcuni Paesi dal 1878 in poi

(Escluse l'oro e le monete)

Anni (a) — Medie annue	Importazione						Esportazione					
	Francia	Germania	Regno Unito (b)	Svizzera	Argentina	Stati Uniti	Francia	Germania	Regno Unito (b)	Svizzera	Argentina	Stati Uniti
	Milioni di lire						Milioni di lire					
1878-80	174,6	17,9	214,7	21,7	—	87,8	809,9	41,8	47,5	187,4	—	49,7
1881-85	241,8	83,0	241,1	34,8	—	64,1	412,9	87,4	45,3	181,8	—	53,4
1886-90	274,1	147,3	248,8	49,4 (c)	14,9	74,7	368,3	142,1	44,9	147,1	(c) 33,4	93,7
1891-95	312,9	241,9	248,1	47,2	14,4	84,4	341,1	147,8	221,9	169,7	29,3	95,7
1896	311,7	189,9	259,9	43,7	27,6	121,6	361,5	159,8	201,8	173,2	57,4	91,1
97	360,8	220,4	278,4	47,3	28,8	139,9	348,2	178,2	214,8	181,4	57,8	94,2
98	416,4	317,2	259,9	58,8	38,4	140,2	349,5	193,4	229,3	220,2	83,8	107,3
99	462,3	398,0	284,6	82,3	57,2	164,1	381,3	258,5	184,8	244,6	93,8	179,1
1900	483,4	455,8	331,9	87,4	58,4	216,2	328,6	273,8	53,4	278,4	69,2	171,4
1896-1900	444,7	316,2	272,2	64,6	33,6	141,2	422,1	242,2	126,4	194,4	67,1	134,1
1901	410,0	361,5	378,4	87,3	59,0	214,1	458,3	250,1	211,4	208,3	81,6	114,4
02	482,8	371,2	418,3	96,4	71,4	214,1	468,3	246,0	243,9	243,4	89,3	155,0
03	478,6	430,8	443,8	81,2	55,0	212,8	500,9	238,2	227,1	243,6	78,9	181,1
04	487,5	511,7	519,4	84,9	61,0	234,7	471,3	208,6	234,6	233,9	102,6	184,3
05	555,5	597,1	547,8	93,1	61,8	271,3	481,7	211,8	230,9	234,9	108,4	204,3
1901-05	502,9	514,4	543,1	84,4	66,4	219,8	477,1	214,9	242,4	240,4	87,7	214,4
1906	537,9	745,0	658,3	96,0	92,3	310,9	547,8	743,5	242,1	291,6	131,6	304,4
07	594,7	870,6	813,3	97,8	97,8	347,3	598,2	870,8	230,4	349,7	145,3	324,3
08	676,8	824,0	805,6	80,3	93,3	408,9	681,9	845,6	281,4	397,4	144,8	301,8
09	838,4	1.009,5	850,5	99,1	170,8	390,2	796,1	887,2	342,9	438,8	170,9	319,4
10	938,0	1.134,6	878,3	81,8	98,0	461,9	838,5	943,1	315,4	474,1	221,0	353,9
1906-10	734,0	996,9	816,9	74,8	114,0	378,4	688,3	878,8	334,7	399,3	169,9	341,2
1911	818,9	1.110,1	909,8	97,6	144,6	435,3	906,2	936,3	923,4	938,8	164,5	347,3
12	781,6	1.178,2	977,1	83,7	110,4	511,3	912,7	818,5	889,1	928,9	167,1	331,4
13	1.163,4	1.412,7	1.041,8	84,8	183,4	479,7	941,0	1.182,9	1.062,5	1.249,0	184,6	342,9
14	1.004,5	1.351,2	1.108,9	76,8	134,6	482,6	1.174,3	1.118,1	1.108,7	1.231,9	155,9	389,1
15	1.140,1	1.230,1	1.140,4	118,1	1.450,1	1.749,3	1.457,1	1.104,3	1.191,1	1.114,1	181,1	1.181,4
1911-15	1.148,8	1.344,2	1.148,1	93,1	1.114,1	1.771,1	1.224,4	1.141,1	1.284,9	1.141,1	1.117,1	1.771,1
1916	1.195,1 (d)	1.728,5	1.871,1	1.114,6	1.137,6	1.118,5	1.117,5	—	1.512,9	1.171,9	1.200,1	1.711,1
17	1.115,0 (d)	1.418,5	2.104,8	1.148,1	1.615,8	1.181,7	1.111,1	—	1.422,8	1.111,1	1.100,1	1.148,1
18	1.183,0 (d)	1.418,5	2.444,1	1.114,8	1.857,2	1.680,5	1.218,4	—	1.111,9	1.128,1	1.111,8	1.189,1
19 (e)	1.114,7	1.181,5	2.188,1	1.114,1	1.540,5	1.240,4	1.119,6	1.111,5	1.111,9	1.181,1	1.111,1	1.111,1
20	1.503,5	1.447,2	2.111,1	1.114,2	1.114,8	1.480,4	1.836,1	1.172,5	1.112,2	1.114,1	1.111,1	1.111,1
1916-20	1.222,4	1.424,4	2.111,4	1.114,4	1.114,2	1.114,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1
1921	1.474,4	1.474,4	2.111,4	1.111,4	1.111,2	1.114,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1
1926	2.195,1	2.958,0	2.111,1	1.111,8	1.824,1	2.837,1	2.111,1	1.111,4	1.111,4	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1
27	2.288,4	3.198,1	2.111,8	1.111,8	1.811,4	3.814,1	2.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1
28	2.611,1	3.111,4	2.111,8	1.111,1	1.111,1	4.111,1	2.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1
29	2.111,1	3.111,1	2.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	4.111,1	2.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1
30 (f)	2.111,1	2.111,1	2.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	2.111,1	2.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1
1931	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1
32	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1
33	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1
34	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1
35	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1
1932-35	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1
1936	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1
37	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1
38	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1
39 (f)	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1
40	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1
1936-40	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1
1941	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1
42 (g)	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1
1942 (I sem.)	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1
1943 (I sem.)	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1	1.111,1

(a) Vedasi la nota (a) del prospetto 1, alla pag. 4. Sono state rettificate alcune cifre pubblicate nell'Annuario precedente. — (b) Sino a tutto il 1920 è compreso l'Eire. — (c) Media del biennio 1889-90. — (d) Per gli anni 1916, 1917 e 1918 si tratta di cifre provvisorie da depurarsi relativamente prima della guerra e successivamente in quegli anni, di merci provenienti da personali nemici sottratti. — (e) Vedasi l'avvertenza III alla pag. 3. — (f) A partire dal 1930 i dati riguardanti la Germania comprendono quelli relativi al Land Austria. (g) Vedasi la nota (c) del prospetto 4) alla pag. 4.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

1. Notizie retrospettive

c. Principali merci importate dal 1871 in poi

Anno (a)	Cavalli	Bovini	Pesci preparati	Caffè (in grani e tostato)	Frumento	Granoturco	Tabacco (b)	Fibre vegetali tessili (c)	Cotone in bioccoli greggio	Lana, cascami e borra di lana	Tessuti di lana	Bozzoli (escluse le doppie)
	Migliaia di capi		Migliaia di quintali		Migliaia di quintali		Migliaia di q.tali					
1871-75	8,2	24,7	252,7	154,4	—	—	140,4	—	241,2	17,4	48,4	7,8
1876-80	11,9	29,1	218,9	281,9	—	—	189,1	—	321,4	19,1	48,2	11,2
1881	10,8	32,1	142,1	143,8	154,0	109,8	153,0	28,0	466,8	83,4	16,5	13,9
82	10,9	38,2	287,3	140,8	179,5	101,8	215,4	19,7	822,9	75,3	48,8	13,9
83	11,1	36,6	310,8	153,4	247,1	51,5	98,0	61,5	675,1	85,4	32,5	10,2
84	12,9	51,8	410,4	182,8	272,8	19,3	100,1	19,1	661,3	100,2	61,6	19,5
85	13,9	59,2	432,9	236,0	725,5	21,3	147,0	78,1	785,4	111,1	60,5	9,0
1881-85	10,7	45,8	404,4	148,9	457,8	60,7	187,9	41,8	648,7	86,2	42,6	11,4
1886	10,6	46,5	476,0	106,5	965,4	35,5	234,5	77,2	676,0	121,4	52,4	14,1
87	10,0	45,8	461,4	142,7	1 175,9	26,2	188,1	213,5	761,9	111,3	61,8	18,0
88	10,6	51,0	414,7	142,3	681,4	3,2	142,1	96,9	749,8	97,0	42,4	15,1
89	10,9	47,9	411,9	135,3	889,9	158,4	141,4	124,6	899,8	97,0	41,3	13,1
1886-90	10,3	47,1	415,0	134,9	869,0	159,4	132,1	108,3	1 017,4	82,3	41,3	13,1
1891	10,8	44,1	477,4	132,3	881,3	80,4	148,2	114,4	881,8	103,1	47,8	14,7
1892	11,4	54,3	529,6	159,9	891,6	57,2	139,8	159,1	838,0	86,8	47,1	10,6
1893	12,2	59,9	463,1	158,4	725,0	54,7	134,7	140,9	974,8	97,5	57,8	16,6
94	12,2	58,5	434,8	116,2	891,3	91,1	158,6	196,4	889,1	88,3	51,1	11,1
95	11,9	55,4	404,4	177,0	514,5	8,8	142,3	178,1	1 598,1	96,0	51,0	13,4
96	11,1	47,4	438,9	200,0	492,0	116,7	182,9	303,9	1 479,0	114,0	55,0	15,7
1891-95	11,7	54,2	469,2	159,8	484,3	67,6	148,0	188,7	1 021,8	88,4	52,2	14,9
1896	10,1	54,0	467,7	138,1	716,8	181,8	142,6	122,5	1 129,3	108,1	52,2	21,1
97	10,4	57,8	485,0	119,9	422,3	159,3	113,4	124,2	1 200,4	104,1	57,4	34,1
98	10,4	59,1	508,4	154,8	614,5	214,5	144,0	181,8	1 328,6	102,1	59,5	47,1
99	10,9	60,3	481,3	181,4	511,3	220,8	178,3	176,5	1 508,5	114,0	58,8	45,8
1900	10,5	58,8	448,1	140,0	710,7	95,7	153,6	138,4	1 122,9	170,9	59,4	37,7
1896-1900	10,4	57,8	478,9	134,4	561,8	141,3	141,9	138,9	1 211,6	119,8	57,2	34,4
1901	10,2	55,8	495,1	119,0	1 148,8	215,6	148,8	204,7	1 251,5	144,0	58,4	14,3
02	10,1	58,0	540,2	103,6	1 191,7	240,2	142,7	329,5	1 473,9	168,7	72,8	41,6
03	11,3	58,7	608,1	119,6	1 173,4	263,6	143,7	176,3	1 542,6	157,5	76,6	47,1
04	12,2	63,0	629,5	127,3	908,3	232,8	151,9	258,7	1 547,1	155,6	78,6	44,1
05	12,5	69,9	592,5	147,8	1 171,6	149,9	137,1	260,5	1 450,7	148,8	78,7	48,1
1901-05	11,8	61,4	497,4	111,8	1 074,9	241,4	171,4	217,8	1 438,4	214,3	84,9	47,1
1906	13,1	73,9	570,5	704,3	1 171,7	230,3	138,5	471,1	1 250,3	165,9	91,2	48,3
07	14,6	78,0	673,8	114,8	953,0	72,5	190,0	418,9	2 178,6	184,8	94,9	58,3
08	12,8	138,1	589,1	111,3	790,0	85,8	215,8	413,1	2 087,8	211,5	85,8	43,1
09	14,8	139,8	540,4	191,0	1 387,4	114,9	135,3	481,5	1 903,1	218,9	92,4	60,8
10	15,5	131,0	761,9	155,9	1 441,6	405,2	148,1	518,9	1 748,3	252,8	91,1	45,8
1906-10	13,6	97,8	147,4	114,1	1 174,8	188,4	884,4	449,3	2 169,4	244,4	94,8	48,8
1911	14,3	134,9	679,4	114,8	1 396,1	884,8	147,1	401,0	1 918,1	233,4	91,6	42,1
12	13,1	111,9	710,3	114,1	1 789,1	540,8	218,4	488,7	2 140,4	272,5	98,8	48,3
13	15,0	111,3	658,2	146,9	1 810,7	151,1	214,7	511,1	2 018,8	286,4	89,6	50,5
14	17,8	98,3	598,8	120,0	1 015,3	84,1	187,3	434,1	1 908,4	308,7	95,6	38,9
15	18,4	84,3	614,9	105,7	749,3	195,1	168,4	415,4	2 613,1	408,0	90,5	8,8
1911-15	15,7	97,3	678,4	101,4	1 434,4	218,4	874,1	338,9	2 214,4	282,4	91,1	34,7
1916	12,8	1,3	598,8	458,5	3 630,5	35,6	189,2	478,5	1 134,1	618,3	4,4	8,3
17	8,4	0,8	451,2	542,8	3 819,0	860,2	249,5	339,2	1 794,4	413,4	8,1	2,2
18	3,0	2,5	148,1	519,4	1 181,9	240,6	191,9	338,1	1 808,1	479,8	8,4	0,7
19	2,0	11,0	143,9	348,9	2 105,6	196,7	186,2	384,8	3 790,3	336,8	12,7	11,8
20	3,4	0,4	207,3	101,9	2 118,4	510,0	826,8	405,6	1 783,4	313,5	66,8	17,1
1916-20	14,3	86,0	918,4	478,0	7 739,8	414,2	197,3	362,5	1 678,9	172,4	11,8	10,4
21	15,4	118,2	638,3	472,5	4 861,5	334,1	251,8	414,1	1 777,0	847,6	27,7	10,2
22	18,3	142,9	676,9	443,8	3 989,7	484,1	187,8	474,6	1 805,6	822,8	28,5	11,1
23	19,0	202,7	748,7	458,9	3 181,8	188,1	241,8	430,0	2 014,3	431,0	24,8	28,7
24	19,3	58,4	684,9	472,8	3 181,9	188,9	138,8	475,9	2 169,1	418,8	30,3	26,8
1921-24	18,0	107,9	699,0	449,0	3 918,4	242,8	183,4	474,9	1 918,8	288,8	28,8	18,3
1925	17,5	62,1	618,8	437,3	3 144,1	687,7	58,8	600,1	2 308,6	331,3	29,6	32,8
26	17,0	87,7	669,1	437,8	3 501,7	614,6	58,2	647,8	2 240,7	476,1	30,8	35,0
27	16,9	101,7	699,7	417,0	3 766,2	533,4	80,1	721,7	2 314,8	348,2	28,8	39,4
28	18,8	105,1	693,2	435,7	3 758,8	650,9	70,2	747,0	2 445,8	847,0	28,6	32,8
29	17,7	145,4	739,2	418,0	3 321,1	711,8	58,8	849,8	2 097,4	804,1	27,3	28,8
1926-30	17,9	108,4	704,0	429,3	3 498,4	599,8	65,2	761,5	2 196,7	354,3	27,4	15,8
1931	14,9	175,8	637,2	478,3	3 483,0	788,8	58,1	559,9	2 022,8	192,8	17,4	6,1
32	9,8	91,5	751,6	438,8	3 558,8	645,8	40,1	422,8	2 197,8	214,4	14,8	2,4
33	11,8	178,5	776,8	391,9	4	460,8	179,0	38,8	2	2	2	2
34	13,1	141,1	737,8	391,8	4	469,0	181,7	56,0	2	2	2	2
35	9,8	88,4	748,4	435,1	4	589,7	119,5	78,5	2	2	2	2
1931-35	11,9	178,4	778,7	447,4	4	492,2	481,4	68,8	2	2	2	2
36	1,9	91,0	698,1	518,4	4	185,0	186,1	6,1	2	2	2	2
37	0,4	185,7	927,7	362,0	4	468,4	226,1	38,1	2	2	2	2
38	4,9	81,1	811,9	340,2	4	290,5	62,3	47,9	2	2	2	2
39	4,3	94,5	863,8	281,5	4	448,5	131,6	33,9	2	2	2	2
40	1,0	136,0	178,8	158,5	4	690,7	208,7	82,0	2	2	2	2
1936-40	2,1	97,8	422,0	744,8	4	784,4	737,1	58,3	2	2	2	2
41	1,8	81,2	577,0	1,7	4	81,4	14,8	4,5	15,1	41,6	19,3	1,8	1,6
42 (e)	2,1	99,4	598,8	2,1	4	62,1	84,2	31,5	5,6	35,8	8,8	0,8	1,8
1942 I sem.	2,1	96,8	588,6	0,8	4	33,9	87,7	29,8	5,0	8,7	1,8	0,4	1,8
1943 I sem.	0,8	18,9	69,8	0,3	4	89,8	58,8	20,8	0,1	14,8	6,2	0,1	0,4

(a) Vedasi la nota (a) del prospetto A) alla pag. 4. — (b) In foglie e in media di foglie. — (c) Kapok; lino, juta, stoppe, altre vegetali ed altri vegetali filamentosi greggi, esclusa la canapa e il cotone. — (d) Vedasi l'avvertenza III alla pag. 5. — (e) Vedasi la nota (e) del prospetto A) alla pag. 4.

23'23

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

I. Notizie retrospettive

c. Principali merci importate dal 1871 in poi

Anno (1) — Medie annue	Seta tratta greggia	Tessuti di seta (b)	Tessuti di fibre artificiali (Rayon) (b)	Bottami di ferro, di ghisa e di acciaio (c)	Cuoio (d)	Ferro e acciaio lavorati	Rame, ottone e bronzo	Macchine, caldaie e apparecchi meccanici (e)	Carbone fossile e coke	Legname	Petrolio, benzina, benzolo, ecc.	Pelli (f)	Gomma elastica e gutta percha
	Migl. di q.	Migliaia di lire		Migliaia di quintali					Migliaia di tonnellate		Migliaia di quintali		
1872-76	0,4	46,0	133,4	—	—	11,3	144,4	413,1	—	418,4	119,7	1,1
1877-81	11,0	33,0	243,4	(a) 118,8	47,1	194,1	1 414,1	—	519,1	131,9	2,4
1882-86	0,4	38,0	326,4	168,8	3 102,0	89,0	193,0	1 617,4	—	749,7	147,1	3,4
1887	11,1	46,0	1 337,0	536,1	3 339,0	80,4	181,1	1 617,1	—	732,7	168,1	4,3
88	6,3	53,6	1 141,1	1 230,0	2 629,0	85,3	334,3	2 180,1	—	716,1	137,4	5,1
89	7,1	79,3	2 041,1	883,4	1 767,1	2,5	301,1	3 872,9	433,1	896,0	139,1	4,4
90	11,1	78,6	1 572,5	1 698,9	3 443,1	98,9	372,6	3 999,1	471,9	919,4	145,1	4,9
91	8,1	75,0	1 801,9	1 748,4	988,6	87,4	135,5	4 354,2	473,4	711,4	108,1	5,5
1892-96 (g)	8,4	57,0	1 149,2	1 440,0	1 445,1	84,3	199,6	3 241,4 (h)	472,0	818,1	114,4	4,9
1897	9,1	50,1	1 271,5	1 033,4	781,0	89,1	250,3	3 915,7	457,9	715,5	108,4	3,1
98	15,5	57,9	1 853,3	1 050,1	740,9	83,3	221,4	3 837,1	517,5	741,9	138,3	4,1
99	10,1	53,7	1 210,6	1 181,4	859,5	84,1	218,3	3 124,4	451,4	583,4	105,9	3,2
900	13,1	55,1	1 571,1	1 140,1	838,3	84,5	233,4	4 196,3	401,3	781,1	141,4	4,3
901	11,4	47,3	1 389,6	1 114,7	830,9	67,0	211,6	4 108,4	454,5	680,1	127,8	3,9
1897-01	12,4	56,1	1 541,4	1 118,1	822,4	87,4	229,4	4 124,4	470,0	816,4	141,4	4,1
1902	14,1	54,5	1 440,4	1 139,4	781,2	84,1	205,6	4 161,2	448,1	787,7	136,9	4,0
03	15,9	53,2	1 409,4	1 196,0	893,2	82,0	218,4	4 138,0	492,2	888,7	145,9	4,1
04	13,4	54,1	1 324,3	1 641,0	894,4	79,1	247,2	4 423,5	435,4	748,5	147,1	4,3
05	9,7	58,1	1 454,1	1 412,4	1 141,1	80,0	214,4	4 434,0	486,9	773,4	152,6	4,3
06	10,1	55,7	1 374,7	1 800,2	1 178,7	82,3	211,0	4 347,1	508,8	734,4	140,0	4,1
1902-06	12,4	55,7	1 444,4	1 441,1	1 044,1	79,4	199,4	4 221,4	480,1	744,4	724,4	4,1
1907	14,5	45,1	1 462,0	1 499,1	1 171,0	81,1	210,5	4 224,0	475,1	814,0	118,6	4,1
08	17,4	54,0	1 869,1	1 313,4	1 154,1	109,7	498,4	4 408,1	708,1	687,8	119,4	5,1
09	18,4	57,2	2 241,4	1 117,0	1 41,4	85,4	348,1	5 140,4	749,1	672,1	131,8	5,2
10	20,4	53,2	2 461,6	1 841,2	1 578,3	114,4	510,0	5 304,8	718,1	623,5	150,2	5,4
11	18,1	58,0	2 193,1	1 440,0	1 442,2	101,4	765,8	5 872,5	946,1	814,0	141,5	5,3
1907-11	17,4	53,4	2 233,4	1 414,1	1 431,4	114,4	1 [illegible]	4 434,4	744,4	688,4	128,1	4,7
1912	14,1	45,1	1 669,3	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	114,4	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	944,1	841,4	141,4	4,4
13	14,3	43,1	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	101,4	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	4,4
14	14,1	47,1	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	100,1	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	4,3
15	14,4	49,0	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	100,1	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	4,4
16	11,1	47,1	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	111,1	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	4,4
1912-16	13,7	46,4	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	105,4	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	4,4
1917	12,1	41,1	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	111,1	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	4,4
18	8,4	14,4	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	111,1	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	4,4
19 (i)	11,1	217,1	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	111,1	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	4,4
20	11,4	511,4	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	111,1	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	4,4
1921	9,1	114,1	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	111,1	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	4,4
22	8,1	111,1	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	111,1	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	4,4
23	8,4	113,4	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	111,1	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	4,4
24	10,1	117,1	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	111,1	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	4,4
25	9,1	103,1	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	111,1	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	4,4
1922-26	9,1	111,4	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	111,1	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	4,4
1927	8,1	101,4	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	111,1	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	4,4
28	8,4	104,4	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	111,1	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	4,4
29	8,5	108,5	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	111,1	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	4,4
30 (l)	4,7	93,5	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	111,1	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	4,4
1927-31	5,4	84,5	14,7	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	111,1	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	4,4
1931	4,3	49,0	41,4	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	111,1	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	4,4
32	3,9	27,1	31,8	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	111,1	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	4,4
33	3,9	41,3	27,9	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	111,1	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	4,4
34	4,2	34,7	33,3	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	111,1	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	4,4
35	3,4	32,6	33,4	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	111,1	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	4,4
1932-36	3,4	34,2	34,1	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	111,1	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	4,4
1936	0,8	4,4	6,4	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	111,1	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	4,4
37	2,2	6,4	4,1	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	111,1	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	4,4
38	1,4	11,4	10,1	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	111,1	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	4,4
39	1,1	3,1	3,4	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	111,1	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	4,4
40	0,4	3,1	3,0	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	111,1	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	4,4
1937-40	1,1	6,1	6,4	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	111,1	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	4,4
1941	0,1	1,4	1,1	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	111,1	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	4,4
42 (l)	0,1	2,1	1,3	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	111,1	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	4,4
1941-45 (m)	0,1	1,1	1,4	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	111,1	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	4,4
1946 (l) (m)		1,1	3,4	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	111,1	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	4,4

(a) Vedasi la nota (a) del prospetto 4) alla pag. 4. — (b) I prodotti compresi in questo gruppo diversificano molto fra di loro, che si è rendato di diverso rapporto il valore anziché la quantità. — (c) Oltre ai rottami di ferro, di ghisa e di acciaio provenienti dalla demolizione di bastimenti mercantili. (d) Da allevamento e da lusso, allo stato grezzo, conciato. — (e) Di parti di macchine, esclusi le stufe e le cucine. — (f) Grezze, (pecore e capre) conciate, semilavate e lavorate ecc. — (g) Medie del triennio 1892-96. — (h) Medie del triennio 1894-96. — (i) Vedasi l'avvertenza III alla pag. 2. — (l) Vedasi la nota (b) del prospetto 4) alla pag. 4.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

I. Notizie retrospettive

d. Principali merci esportate dal 1871 in poi

Anni (a) — Medie annue	Animali bovini	Uova di pollame	Formaggi	Riso lavorato	Farina di frumento e semolino	Paste di frumento	Agrumi	Frutta secche	Vini e vermouth
	Migliaia di capi	Migliaia di cartelle		Migliaia di t.	Migliaia di quintali				Migliaia di hl.
1871-75	89,1	44,5	20,8	73,3	—	18,8	813,6	878,4	148,3
1876-80	155,4	831,9	89,2	84,3	—	44,4	749,9	1 128,8	837,8
1881	68,0	318,1	27,9	53,9	—	61,0	1 396,8	705,5	1 519,4
82	116,0	359,9	93,9	76,1	—	71,0	1 196,7	291,3	1 591,0
83	237,0	287,3	54,4	97,1	—	71,9	1 149,1	700,6	2 418,1
84	31,0	295,8	34,1	72,5	—	68,0	1 727,3	241,3	1 391,3
85	41,7	285,7	35,0	67,1	—	70,7	1 622,7	814,6	1 470,9
1881-85	82,3	224,1	34,1	72,7	—	66,3	1 492,4	749,4	1 574,1
1886	64,5	231,0	38,0	85,1	—	57,1	1 245,4	734,1	2 113,9
87	59,4	180,6	50,5	53,3	—	81,8	2 299,3	551,0	3 803,5
88	34,9	197,9	38,5	8,1	45,1	79,7	1 453,7	745,5	3 819,0
89	28,1	241,4	63,0	5,9	42,1	77,6	1 941,5	537,6	3 615,0
90	55,9	152,9	57,0	7,5	106,7	73,3	1 901,7	784,3	915,9
1886-90	37,2	179,8	49,4	28,9	(b) 73,8	74,6	1 887,9	571,8	3 812,9
1891	14,3	171,1	54,8	27,1	141,9	66,8	1 351,7	284,0	1 179,2
92	19,4	179,4	59,0	29,3	107,0	83,0	1 314,8	986,5	2 449,1
93	38,4	256,5	88,4	31,7	114,3	79,1	1 573,1	238,8	3 217,2
94	60,0	306,8	72,3	37,3	121,3	79,4	2 188,3	304,6	1 965,2
95	42,6	244,8	78,1	58,2	182,1	103,8	2 206,9	344,9	1 710,9
1891-95	35,3	234,7	66,3	36,1	134,7	82,0	2 011,0	311,3	1 418,9
1896	14,1	181,3	81,3	28,6	106,1	105,8	2 512,8	295,7	1 416,6
97	37,2	208,0	84,3	30,9	118,9	118,4	2 241,6	530,9	2 501,8
98	37,1	116,5	96,6	38,6	111,1	110,9	1 970,6	404,6	2 449,8
99	40,1	138,0	104,3	35,6	161,1	121,6	2 198,3	348,9	2 417,6
1900	46,6	357,4	118,7	96,4	130,8	149,5	2 058,0	839,7	1 915,9
1896-1900	35,1	222,9	98,8	38,1	134,6	119,3	2 199,8	281,9	2 212,8
1901	38,7	350,4	109,4	40,3	181,3	156,3	2 464,3	344,5	1 814,9
02	35,0	287,1	110,8	54,3	179,8	151,2	2 600,6	241,3	2 329,3
03	38,4	336,1	110,4	50,6	204,8	185,9	2 283,8	479,7	2 163,0
04	31,1	354,3	127,4	58,3	223,1	203,5	2 423,3	449,6	1 210,8
05	33,9	331,6	171,0	47,8	267,4	210,3	2 586,3	405,3	868,9
1901-05	35,2	472,1	129,8	50,3	209,2	921,9	2 441,9	393,8	2 417,9
1906	13,1	833,7	191,4	51,1	418,8	494,5	2 469,4	474,8	816,4
07	18,7	338,6	211,8	62,7	432,8	587,9	2 811,1	410,1	1 043,0
08	12,5	356,8	193,5	46,4	416,8	488,5	2 884,1	244,8	1 346,3
09	10,8	418,6	208,4	45,8	599,5	512,8	2 694,0	434,8	1 588,3
10	8,8	374,7	256,8	37,9	647,7	631,8	3 810,4	514,9	2 033,4
1906-10	14,8	541,8	313,8	47,1	611,7	547,4	2 833,7	444,7	1 494,1
1911	10,1	331,4	378,1	39,1	584,9	643,8	2 808,8	587,4	1 179,4
12	41,0	289,3	309,0	41,3	527,5	646,3	2 839,4	519,5	1 178,7
13	41,8	287,9	328,0	41,3	1 138,4	710,9	4 561,4	548,0	1 287,4
14	24,8	288,0	299,4	43,9	905,0	641,4	4 428,1	544,8	1 184,9
15	24,8	35,9	268,3	8,4	918,7	645,8	3 548,0	548,1	642,5
1911-15	28,3	241,2	241,1	44,1	841,8	837,3	3 441,1	239,8	1 478,4
1916	10,8	28,4	172,9	35,5	971,4	197,9	2 109,8	438,8	616,1
17	1,1	27,1	10,4	1,3	199,7	84,1	2 945,4	248,8	1 897,3
18	1,4	80,1	4,7	0,8	40,0	3,2	1 581,0	144,5	2 774,7
19 (a)	1,3	16,3	4,1	4,4	137,9	18,5	2 108,0	470,4	748,4
20	3,8	7,3	19,1	0,4	144,8	14,4	2 240,8	413,1	878,7
1916-20	17,0	2,1	34,4	10,9	83,0	27,5	2 107,7	604,0	819,9
21	3,1	91,9	181,4	88,3	703,7	148,8	2 258,1	425,1	490,8
22	2,6	83,8	106,4	17,1	408,0	102,8	2 231,5	506,8	870,5
23	4,2	261,0	134,8	139,7	1 116,1	154,9	3 009,1	751,9	1 559,5
24	10,8	169,1	191,1	104,1	694,4	168,8	2 851,3	612,7	1 454,6
1921-25	5,1	141,1	130,4	77,8	813,1	119,8	2 582,1	642,9	1 078,1
1926	4,1	214,4	181,8	169,1	174,4	143,9	3 322,6	671,3	1 251,0
27	5,0	140,8	217,9	108,4	163,4	181,1	4 949,8	607,8	1 195,3
28	5,1	109,3	161,0	140,6	175,6	110,3	3 118,7	402,8	911,9
29	2,4	103,4	223,3	111,8	188,7	171,1	3 129,9	822,2	974,3
30 (c)	3,8	84,3	147,1	181,8	539,1	134,2	4 190,1	641,7	1 092,1
1926-30	11,4	85,1	433,3	58,1	814,1	180,9	3 450,3	870,1	1 471,8
31	4,1	38,1	341,2	31,8	1 117,3	176,8	3 878,7	647,8	958,7
32	3,5	10,0	238,4	68,4	1 883,7	98,8	4 172,9	443,4	938,7
33	0,8	7,1	210,8	36,4	1 144,0	82,1	3 411,0	414,8	858,8
34	1,3	8,8	217,7	34,4	1 188,0	152,8	3 230,9	470,1	844,1
1931-35	10,8	89,4	844,1	38,4	1 712,8	138,1	3 838,8	448,8	1 868,1
1936	0,8	0,4	134,1	32,7	1 520,4	156,3	3 818,8	452,3	1 457,8
37	1,8	1,8	228,0	41,1	1 703,1	182,9	3 138,7	421,8	1 871,8
38	1,4	0,8	248,8	38,5	1 825,9	171,8	3 451,8	441,5	1 448,8
39	1,8	0,4	271,1	31,8	897,8	204,3	3 141,8	387,1	1 474,5
40	11,8	1,8	178,8	48,3	537,1	210,2	3 571,8	402,9	1 844,9
1936-40	4,3	44,8	777,1	42,7	1 147,8	142,8	3 492,1	188,2	1 618,8
1941	0,4	..	82,8	11,8	648,1	44,8	3 871,7	391,7	1 818,1
42 (d)	1,1	..	48,7	3,8	119,8	108,9	3 384,8	260,8	1 805,3
1942 1 sem.	0,1	..	21,8	1,1	81,7	84,8	1 857,8	185,8	648,4
1943 1 sem.	0,3	..	11,1	1,1	119,8	17,8	871,8	197,8	412,8

(a) Vedasi la nota (a) del prospetto A) alla pag. 4. — (b) Media del triennio 1888-90. — (c) Vedasi l'Avvertenza III alla pag. 3. — (d) Vedasi la nota (c) del prospetto A) alla pag. 4.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

1. Notizie retrospettive

a) Principali merci esportate dal 1871 in poi

Anni (a) — Medie annue	Olio d'oliva	Canapa greggia	Filati di cotone e di viggiola e cotone cardite (marpo)	Tessuti di cotone	Seta tratta greggia	Tessuti di seta (b)	Tessuti di fibre artificiali (Rayon) (b)	Marmo ed alabastro greggi o in pietrame anche lavorati	Zolfo	Cereali lavorati
	Migliaia di quintali					Migliaia di lire		Migliaia di lire-oro		Migl. di l.
1871-75	174,9	—	0,3	0,6	32,6	22,5			183,9	42,4
1876-80	474,4	—	0,7	0,5	41,2	17,9	(c) 22,6	77,8	149,1	47,4
1881	478,0	—	0,9	0,4	43,2	21,3	22,8	110,8	185,4	49,4
82	613,8	288,6	0,6	0,3	41,2	18,3	18,8	118,8	226,1	109,1
83	804,5	310,2	1,0	0,7	41,6	23,6	21,8	142,4	192,1	114,5
84	528,6	334,3	1,7	1,2	10,3	14,5	14,5	117,5	197,2	107,7
85	359,5	317,4	1,0	1,0	45,7	11,5	11,5	108,3	181,2	110,9
1881-85	676,3	314,8	1,4	0,9	40,1	18,1	18,1	139,3	781,0	144,1
1886	645,0	(d) 300,9	3,4	4,1	41,4	19,9	108,2	180,8	114,9	
87	660,7	304,3	3,6	4,0	48,0	14,9	230,3	279,5	170,1	
88	534,0	322,5	4,0	5,3	30,0	16,9	174,8	325,8	84,1	
89	558,7	349,5	3,0	4,9	52,7	60,3	117,1	281,0	102,8	
90	578,3	368,8	3,6	3,4	47,6	17,1	137,3	328,1	14,6	
1886-90	644,1	348,4	4,3	4,1	44,4	27,9	144,1	412,0	144,1	
1891	558,4	380,2	5,1	11,8	50,7	35,5	128,4	383,6	84,1	
92	578,1	387,8	4,5	21,4	54,0	17,7	134,3	381,1	108,3	
93	471,8	348,3	7,1	28,4	45,0	19,1	124,3	335,0	109,3	
94	601,2	397,4	11,9	37,7	54,8	23,3	103,8	340,1	225,9	
95	641,9	471,9	13,3	43,3	58,3	29,7	134,0	317,6	142,6	
1891-95	570,1	377,7	6,2	28,3	54,7	25,3	132,6	367,9	111,9	
1896	518,0	403,6	11,4	50,6	72,2	53,9	141,7	436,4	112,1	
97	559,8	578,3	34,6	54,2	58,2	64,2	146,1	389,3	170,3	
98	611,7	642,1	29,0	109,5	58,0	59,6	137,0	401,6	140,9	
99	504,4	481,4	82,4	123,3	75,0	63,9	181,5	438,2	170,2	
1900	748,1	502,0	56,0	134,6	67,4	67,1	164,8	476,1	128,2	
1896-900	676,0	599,4	54,4	94,2	66,2	47,0	138,4	444,9	144,8	
1901	614,1	598,3	34,8	148,9	79,4	73,5	170,1	414,2	137,1	
02	532,1	636,3	66,1	181,3	85,7	71,2	198,0	433,2	140,1	
03	579,0	448,8	80,0	172,8	74,1	68,2	218,3	481,3	148,1	
04	488,0	685,6	58,1	233,9	79,8	71,4	214,5	437,1	198,1	
05	554,9	468,0	105,0	209,8	81,4	78,3	238,0	383,2	205,7	
1901-05	629,4	637,9	76,9	149,1	80,2	74,8	844,7	494,9	192,1	
1906	885,6	662,9	122,8	240,7	104,2	81,8	249,3	558,2	49,5	
07	813,8	880,3	84,9	285,4	97,5	93,8	270,6	397,9	58,6	
08	887,0	808,1	69,5	219,3	88,2	88,9	218,8	350,1	61,0	
09	740,1	588,5	84,7	266,4	95,4	81,6	180,1	388,7	61,3	
10	615,6	530,1	128,3	241,0	85,2	104,6	234,3	545,1	13,4	
1906-10	818,8	694,0	97,7	272,1	94,1	89,9	230,4	487,1	44,3	
1911	588,0	440,1	150,1	827,0	98,1	102,1	116,8	388,1	59,9	
12	766,1	642,1	131,3	869,8	93,0	108,3	180,2	396,4	56,4	
13	512,1	605,3	244,1	893,3	93,6	108,2	217,3	441,1	56,5	
14	748,8	841,6	193,6	869,4	88,3	107,0	160,5	468,2	78,1	
15	613,7	767,3	285,8	835,0	88,5	115,3	178,8	381,3	70,4	
1911-15	668,7	693,4	772,4	878,4	89,4	111,3	210,4	388,8	70,8	
1916	102,4	758,7	340,3	1.100,7	66,8	801,1	118,8	338,4	18,8	
17	94,0	188,8	114,4	961,4	83,7	240,9	91,5	138,1	18,8	
18	8,0	818,8	41,3	182,8	23,4	534,8	12,8	140,9	69,5	
19 (e)	85,7	260,9	180,8	828,8	68,7	306,7	146,6	197,3	18,8	
20	304,1	667,1	175,4	411,8	41,3	801,8	218,3	147,3	11,8	
1916-20	140,3	348,7	122,3	525,3	58,1	403,5	134,1	71,3	9,8	
21	185,7	878,0	86,0	298,9	44,3	848,0	115,3	122,8	6,1	
22	462,8	889,8	132,4	458,4	51,8	436,4	208,0	115,3	7,3	
23	428,2	884,7	177,7	817,8	54,5	347,3	268,2	167,1	12,4	
24	430,5	831,8	248,1	848,3	88,7	901,3	248,3	128,1	10,8	
1921-24	484,4	883,7	747,8	888,1	44,3	888,8	934,4	118,7	8,8	
1925	284,1	501,3	141,4	893,4	58,4	1 068,8	514,8	171,1	12,9	
26	867,1	718,8	218,3	1.098,8	52,2	1 188,8	518,1	213,4	10,4	
27	188,7	883,8	258,8	853,3	58,8	1 078,1	118,3	180,1	7,1	
28	838,7	801,7	245,8	893,9	88,7	1 018,3	1.1.1	121,8	13,7	
29 (e)	721,4	618,1	242,1	882,7	88,6	839,8	418,8	248,7	141,8	11,1
1931	187,3	458,8	292,8	894,3	87,3	982,6	558,1	227,8	248,3	8,8
32	858,8	808,8	218,1	811,4	81,7	81,7	384,8	181,8	278,7	18,4
33	848,8	488,2	248,4	838,8	84,8	58,2	251,2	188,8	222,8	19,3
34	198,1	408,2	248,7	886,2	88,8	84,8	287,1	148,8	718,8	18,2
35	181,1	387,4	218,4	848,3	81,8	81,8	118,8	124,8	288,7	7,1
1931-35	288,8	388,1	228,8	888,8	88,7	88,7	844,7	178,8	948,8	18,8
36	188,8	183,1	88,1	848,3	88,8	28,8	98,3	288,7	118,8	8,1
37	884,8	848,1	818,8	488,8	88,4	81,8	418,8	878,8	188,8	18,1
38	788,8	688,8	188,7	811,1	88,8	88,8	811,8	188,8	188,8	18,8
39	888,8	884,8	888,8	888,8	18,8	88,8	811,8	888,8	188,8	18,1
40	888,8	888,8	118,8	188,8	88,8	888,8	888,8	188,8	188,8	7,8
1936-40	888,8	888,1	888,8	888,8	88,8	888,8	888,8	888,8	888,8	18,8
1941	88,8	188,8	88,8	88,8	18,1	188,8	888,8	188,8	188,8	18,8
42 (f)	7,8	188,8	88,1	88,8	11,8	188,8	888,8	88,8	188,8	8,8
1942 I sem.	1,8	188,8	11,8	88,8	8,8	888,8	888,8	88,8	188,8	8,8
1943 I sem.	8,8	188,8	8,8	8,8	8,8	888,8	888,8	18,8	88,8	8,8

(a) Vedasi la nota (a) del prospetto A) alla pag. 1 — (b) Vedasi la nota (b) alla pag. 10. — (c) Media del triennio 1879-81. — (d) Media dei quadrienni 1886-89. — (e) Vedasi l'avvertenza III alla pag. 2. — (f) Vedasi la nota (a) del prospetto A) alla pag. 4.

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2. Commercio speciale distinto per categorie

a. Importazione (a)

Categorie di merci	Dati assoluti (in milioni di lire)						Dati percentuali					
	Compresa la Colonia			Esclusa la Colonia			Compresa la Colonia			Esclusa la Colonia		
	1942	1941	1940	1942	1941	1940	1942	1941	1940	1942	1941	1940
Animali vivi	476	342	338	—	332	337	3,4	3,0	2,6	—	3,0	2,6
Carni, lardi, minestre, uova	430	240	144	—	204	141	3,1	2,1	1,1	—	2,2	1,1
Latte e prodotti del caseificio	18	92	99	—	92	99	0,1	0,8	0,7	—	0,8	0,8
Prodotti della pesca	343	290	219	—	289	209	2,4	2,5	1,7	—	2,6	1,6
Cereali e loro succedanei, zuccheri e prodotti zuccherati	91	137	185	—	137	171	0,6	1,2	1,4	—	1,2	1,3
Cereali, legumi, tuberi e loro derivati alimentari	925	302	804	—	293	803	6,5	2,6	6,1	—	2,6	6,2
Ortaggi e frutta	79	8	89	—	7	17	0,6	0,1	0,4	—	0,1	0,1
Bevande	20	11	9	—	9	8	0,1	0,1	0,1	—	0,1	0,1
Sale e tabacchi	115	16	72	—	15	71	0,8	0,1	0,5	—	0,1	0,5
Semi e frutti oleosi e loro residui	20	15	162	—	12	162	0,2	0,1	1,2	—	0,1	1,2
Oli e grassi, animali e vegetali; cere	124	72	264	—	71	259	0,9	0,6	2,0	—	0,6	2,0
Canape, lino, juta e altri vegetali filamentosi, esclusi il cotone	11	17	105	—	16	101	0,1	0,2	0,8	—	0,1	0,8
Cotone	23	94	711	—	93	680	0,1	0,8	5,4	—	0,8	5,3
Lana, crine e peli	113	117	335	—	82	321	0,8	1,0	2,5	—	0,7	2,5
Seta	27	19	29	—	19	29	0,2	0,2	0,2	—	0,2	0,2
Fibre artificiali (rayon e simili)	71	45	45	—	45	45	0,5	0,4	0,3	—	0,4	0,3
Vestimenta, biancheria e altri oggetti vestiti non compresi in altre categorie	41	22	25	—	22	24	0,3	0,2	0,2	—	0,2	0,2
Minerali metallici, ceneri e scorie	134	72	94	—	67	90	1,0	0,6	0,7	—	0,6	0,7
Ghisa, ferro e acciaio	2 109	1 950	1 165	—	1 946	1 179	15,0	17,0	9,0	—	17,3	9,2
Rame e sue leghe	238	201	419	—	200	413	1,7	1,8	3,2	—	1,8	3,2
Altri metalli comuni e loro leghe	432	311	363	—	310	360	3,1	2,7	2,8	—	2,8	2,8
Lavori diversi di metalli comuni non compresi in altre categorie	34	28	22	—	24	22	0,2	0,2	0,2	—	0,2	0,2
Macchine e apparecchi	792	862	926	—	857	928	5,6	7,5	7,2	—	7,6	7,2
Utensili e strumenti per arti e mestieri e per l'agricoltura	83	57	54	—	56	54	0,6	0,5	0,4	—	0,5	0,4
Strumenti scientifici e orologi	368	324	226	—	324	225	2,6	2,8	1,7	—	2,9	1,7
Armi e munizioni	56	15	17	—	11	17	0,4	0,1	0,1	—	0,1	0,1
Veicoli	138	171	149	—	167	144	1,0	1,5	1,1	—	1,5	1,1
Pietre, terre e minerali non metallici	2 354	2 460	2 618	—	2 434	2 614	17,0	21,3	19,9	—	21,5	20,2
Materiali e materiale cementizio	35	38	61	—	38	61	0,2	0,3	0,5	—	0,3	0,5
Prodotti delle industrie ceramiche	64	45	37	—	45	37	0,5	0,4	0,3	—	0,4	0,3
Vetri e cristalli	41	35	37	—	35	37	0,3	0,3	0,3	—	0,3	0,3
Amianto, grafite e mica	33	31	33	—	30	33	0,2	0,2	0,2	—	0,2	0,2
Legni e sughero	407	394	405	—	394	400	3,3	3,6	3,0	—	3,6	3,1
Paglia ed altre materie da intreccio	13	3	4	—	1	4	0,1	0,0	0,0	—	0,0	0,0
Materie da intaglio e da intarsio	24	16	32	—	16	23	0,2	0,1	0,2	—	0,2	0,2
Oli minerali, di resina e di catrame, gomme e resine	1 088	798	941	—	713	914	7,7	6,6	7,1	—	6,5	7,1
Oli essenziali, profumerie, saponi e candele	33	23	18	—	22	18	0,2	0,2	0,1	—	0,2	0,1
Prodotti chimici inorganici	143	136	64	—	133	64	1,4	1,2	0,5	—	1,2	0,5
Coloranti chimici	67	80	145	—	80	135	0,4	0,7	1,1	—	0,7	1,1
Prodotti chimici organici	212	180	124	—	179	124	1,5	1,6	0,9	—	1,6	0,9
Generi medicinali e prodotti farmaceutici	108	91	112	—	91	110	0,8	0,8	0,8	—	0,8	0,8
Tannini per tinte e per concia, colori e vernici	130	87	98	—	87	97	0,9	0,8	0,7	—	0,8	0,7
Pelli e pellicce	221	221	345	—	144	248	1,6	1,9	2,6	—	1,3	1,9
Gomma elastica e guttaperca	220	229	201	—	227	197	1,5	2,0	1,5	—	2,0	1,5
Carta, cartoni e prodotti delle arti grafiche	964	706	710	—	704	710	6,9	6,1	5,4	—	6,3	5,5
Stranezze mobiliali	10	7	5	—	7	5	0,1	0,1	0,0	—	0,1	0,0
Pietre preziose, argento, platino e lavori di metalli preziosi	24	22	22	—	22	21	0,1	0,2	0,2	—	0,2	0,2
Oggetti di moda, calzature ed effetti di uso personale non compresi in altre categorie	16	12	9	—	12	9	0,1	0,1	0,1	—	0,1	0,1
Mercerie, bachechi e spazzole	62	61	47	—	51	47	0,4	0,5	0,4	—	0,5	0,4
Materie vegetali non comprese in altre categorie	107	51	58	—	51	58	0,8	0,4	0,4	—	0,4	0,4
Materie animali non comprese in altre categorie	21	14	14	—	8	13	0,1	0,1	0,1	—	0,1	0,1
Prodotti diversi	81	49	23	—	47	23	0,6	0,4	0,2	—	0,4	0,2
Totale	14 638	11 661	13 230	—	11 246	13 016			100,0			
Oro e monete d'oro e d'argento	27			—								
Totale generale	14 665	11 667	13 232	—	11 246	13 020						

(a) I dati per il 1942 sono provvisori. Vedasi l'Avvertenza IX a pag. X.

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2. Commercio speciale distinto per categorie

b. Esportazione (a)

Categorie di merci	Dati assoluti (in milioni di lire)						Dati percentuali					
	Comprese le Colonie			Escluse le Colonie			Comprese le Colonie			Escluse le Colonie		
	1942	1941	1940	1942	1941	1940	1942	1941	1940	1942	1941	1940
Animali vivi	6	3	28	—	2	3	..	..	0.2	—	..	0.1
Carni, lardi, minutaglie, uova	134	183	153	—	106	87	0.9	1.3	1.3	—	1.1	0.9
Latte e prodotti del caseificio	165	240	296	—	160	239	1.0	1.7	2.6	—	1.7	2.6
Prodotti della pesca	128	134	116	—	110	104	0.8	0.9	1.0	—	0.9	1.1
Cereali e loro preparazioni, zuccheri e prodotti zuccherati	353	302	188	—	306	48	2.2	2.1	1.6	—	1.6	0.5
Cereali, legumi, tuberi e loro derivati alimentari	665	904	535	—	604	372	4.2	6.3	4.6	—	5.1	4.0
Ortaggi e frutta	2 799	3 082	2 012	—	2 021	1 962	17.4	21.5	17.3	—	17.2	21.2
Bevande	797	870	470	—	634	307	5.0	6.0	4.0	—	5.4	3.3
Sale e tabacchi	215	171	60	—	164	52	1.3	1.2	0.5	—	1.4	0.6
Semi e frutti oleosi e loro residui	6	8	8	—	5	5	..	0.1	0.1	—	..	0.1
Oli e grassi, animali e vegetali; cere	18	20	164	—	6	82	0.1	0.2	1.4	—	0.1	0.9
Canapa, lino, iuta e altri vegetali tessili, esclusi il cotone	993	870	497	—	801	465	6.2	6.1	4.3	—	6.7	5.0
Cotone	587	572	510	—	532	445	3.7	4.0	4.4	—	4.4	4.8
Lana, crine e peli	158	236	236	—	199	212	1.0	1.7	2.0	—	1.6	2.3
Seta	631	671	446	—	564	441	3.9	4.7	3.8	—	4.7	4.8
Fibre artificiali (raion e simili)	3 360	2 177	1 089	—	1 990	862	20.9	15.2	9.3	—	16.5	9.3
Vestimenta, biancheria e altri oggetti usati non compresi in altre categorie	377	269	148	—	154	84	2.3	1.8	1.3	—	1.3	0.9
Minerali metallici, ceneri e scorie	203	146	81	—	146	81	1.3	1.0	0.7	—	1.2	0.9
Ghisa, ferro e acciaio	179	153	234	—	83	114	1.1	1.1	2.0	—	0.7	1.2
Rame e sue leghe	8	7	23	—	2	13	0.1	..	0.2	—	..	0.2
Altri metalli comuni e loro leghe	304	210	272	—	203	264	1.9	1.4	2.3	—	1.8	2.8
Lavori diversi di metalli comuni non compresi in altre categorie	7	8	7	—	1	4	..	..	0.1	—	..	..
Macchine e apparecchi	290	251	257	—	189	182	1.8	1.7	2.2	—	1.6	2.0
Utensili e strumenti per arti e mestieri e per l'agricoltura	24	17	20	—	4	2	0.2	0.1	0.2	—	..	0.1
Strumenti scientifici e orologi	116	85	68	—	70	41	0.7	0.6	0.6	—	0.6	0.4
Armi e munizioni	232	156	368	—	153	357	1.4	1.1	3.2	—	1.3	3.8
Veicoli	745	705	1 081	—	543	875	4.6	4.9	9.4	—	4.7	9.4
Pietre, terre e minerali non metallici	212	208	206	—	197	183	1.3	1.4	1.8	—	1.6	1.9
Laterizi e materiale cementizio	15	8	12	—	1	6	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	..	0.1
Prodotti delle industrie ceramiche	27	24	23	—	19	13	0.2	0.2	0.2	—	0.2	0.1
Vetri e cristalli	24	17	31	—	11	19	0.2	0.1	0.3	—	0.1	0.2
Amianto, grafite e mica	5	3	17	—	3	5	..	..	0.1	—	..	0.1
Legni e sughero	224	156	152	—	121	100	1.4	1.1	1.3	—	1.0	1.1
Paglia ed altre materie da intreccio	72	54	29	—	52	26	0.5	0.4	0.2	—	0.4	0.3
Materie da intaglio e da intarsio	31	30	22	—	29	20	0.2	0.2	0.2	—	0.2	0.2
Oli minerali, di resina e di catrame, grassine e resine	69	28	98	—	9	43	0.4	0.2	0.8	—	0.1	0.5
Oli essenziali, profumerie, saponi e candele	139	84	104	—	65	78	0.9	0.6	0.9	—	0.5	0.8
Prodotti chimici inorganici	127	89	145	—	91	137	0.8	0.6	1.3	—	0.6	1.4
Coloranti chimici	4	30	9	—	27	5	..	0.2	0.1	—	0.2	0.1
Prodotti chimici organici	72	67	103	—	62	95	0.4	0.5	0.9	—	0.5	1.0
Generi medicinali e prodotti farmaceutici	156	93	85	—	69	66	1.0	0.6	0.7	—	0.5	0.6
Generi per tinta e per conciare, colori e vernici	202	147	134	—	132	117	1.3	1.0	1.2	—	1.0	1.3
Pelli e pellicce	47	40	92	—	34	82	0.3	0.3	0.8	—	0.3	0.9
Gomma elastica e guttaperca	38	33	134	—	9	63	0.2	0.2	1.2	—	0.1	0.7
Carta, cartoni e prodotti delle arti grafiche	177	134	146	—	92	98	1.1	0.9	1.3	—	0.7	1.0
Strumenti musicali	11	12	21	—	11	20	0.1	0.1	0.2	—	0.1	0.2
Pietre preziose, argento, platino e lavori di metalli preziosi	6	13	10	—	9	9	..	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	0.1
Oggetti di moda, calzature ed effetti di uso personale non compresi in altre categorie	274	172	163	—	132	109	1.7	1.2	1.5	—	1.0	1.2
Mobili, lavori in legno, cestami, ombrelli, bastoni, pipe, articoli da fumatori, spazzole	99	79	48	—	51	33	0.6	0.5	0.4	—	0.4	0.3
Materie vegetali non comprese in altre categorie	318	207	127	—	203	108	1.9	1.4	1.1	—	1.6	1.1
Materie animali non comprese in altre categorie	23	34	28	—	22	26	0.1	0.2	0.2	—	0.1	0.3
Prodotti diversi	91	56	75	—	29	63	0.6	0.3	0.7	—	0.2	0.7
Totale	16 047	14 316	11 519	—	12 627	9 264				100.0		
Oro e monete d'oro e d'argento	..	4	2	—	..	1						
Totale generale	16 047	14 320	11 521	—	12 627	9 265						

(a) I dati per il 1942 sono passibili di lievi variazioni. Vedi l'Avvertenza IX a pag. X

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3. Commercio speciale delle principali merci

a. Quantità e valore di alcune principali merci *importate* negli anni 1939 e 1940 ripartite per i principali Paesi di provenienza *(a)*

Principali Paesi di provenienza	Quantità 1940	Quantità 1939	Valore (migliaia di lire) 1940	Valore (migliaia di lire) 1939
Bovini (capi)				
Danimarca	3 220	7 040	7 260	11 779
Jugoslavia	26 540	21 966	47 722	25 790
Romania	12 102	—	32 453	—
Svizzera	2 520	552	49 151	2 321
Ungheria	64 260	24 963	160 747	41 666
Altri Paesi	6 304	9	15 879	18
Totale	**114 985**	**54 540**	**298 968**	**69 579**
Pollame vivo (quintali)				
Bulgaria	3 896	1 566	2 739	995
Jugoslavia	11 864	19 504	9 198	10 914
Ungheria	4 189	4 252	3 353	2 689
Altri Paesi	267	4 389	187	2 372
Totale	**20 886**	**29 773**	**15 467**	**16 990**
Pollame morto (quintali)				
Bulgaria	16 829	8 380	13 475	5 533
Jugoslavia	4 807	2 723	4 214	2 638
Ungheria	4 487	2 541	4 193	2 037
Altri Paesi	1 251	3	1 099	7
Totale	**27 374**	**14 647**	**22 981**	**10 184**
Carni fresche e congelate (quintali)				
Argentina	76 947	43 668	26 300	15 643
Brasile	18 842	40 523	6 944	11 728
Uruguay	31 475	50 827	10 966	14 318
Altri Paesi	4 994	264	3 501	200
Totale	**132 258**	**135 781**	**47 706**	**41 889**
Uova di pollame (quintali)				
Albania	3 995	7 102	3 141	4 799
Bulgaria	14 496	6 209	10 984	3 100
Jugoslavia	19 587	10 687	15 198	5 913
Romania	4 437	—	1 714	—
Turchia	30 625	41 217	21 200	21 081
Ungheria	2 794	7 164	2 192	4 067
Altri Paesi	3 079	25 745	1 911	12 119
Totale	**78 998**	**97 127**	**56 920**	**51 488**
Burro di latte, fresco (quintali)				
Paesi Bassi	16 834	2 507	17 137	2 414
Ungheria	553	1 954	766	2 345
Argentina	8 236	3	6 684	2
Altri Paesi	436	1 114	493	977
Totale	**26 017**	**5 572**	**25 080**	**5 738**
Formaggio di pasta dura (quintali)				
Paesi Bassi	1 165	2 611	901	1 990
Svizzera	40 146	37 156	53 485	42 214
Altri Paesi	298	272	356	153
Totale	**41 709**	**40 197**	**54 742**	**44 362**
Pesci freschi, anche congelati (quintali)				
Danimarca	20 267	4 352	8 428	1 917
Turchia	165 951	96 917	37 836	13 771
Reg. Alt. e Add. - Pesca	38 541	62 755	6 475	8 261
Altri Paesi	10 945	8 554	3 098	3 172
Totale	**237 744**	**174 578**	**51 797**	**27 081**

Principali Paesi di provenienza	Quantità 1940	Quantità 1939	Valore (migliaia di lire) 1940	Valore (migliaia di lire) 1939
Baccalà (quintali)				
Danimarca	107 871	93 469	21 924	15 958
Francia	14 562	52 536	2 432	8 517
Islanda	84 135	89 104	21 318	15 956
Norvegia	39 030	21 261	10 464	3 379
Canadà	6 407	14 863	1 288	3 175
Altri Paesi Am. sett.	40 422	55 314	7 641	9 257
Altri Paesi	20 416	22 370	3 419	4 747
Totale	**312 893**	**358 917**	**68 636**	**57 988**
Stoccafisso (quintali)				
Norvegia	62 686	76 489	25 064	28 471
Altri Paesi	1 328	4 019	544	650
Totale	**64 014**	**80 508**	**25 608**	**29 121**
Sardelle e acciughe in salamoia (quintali)				
Jugoslavia	14 238	8 429	7 023	1 433
Portogallo	22 886	26 729	8 136	6 745
Spagna	42 743	33 407	28 252	9 382
Algeria	8 251	2 091	2 435	953
Altri Paesi	435	490	28	66
Totale	**88 253**	**50 146**	**42 854**	**18 579**
Tonno preparato in scatola (quintali)				
Albania	1 369	886	1 663	562
Germania	25 859	621	55 249	738
Africa it. e Poss. it.	2 760	1 499	1 218	1 703
Altri Paesi	296	1 647	404	1 600
Totale	**30 284**	**4 653**	**58 536**	**4 603**
Caffè in grani ed in pellicole (quintali)				
India Olandese	42 965	29 308	18 343	9 438
Yemen	2 218	4 711	1 581	4 872
Brasile	44 996	151 311	15 473	49 777
Colombia	10 688	10 298	4 763	2 779
Perù	3 583	11 914	1 845	6 677
Salvador	3 841	6 624	1 547	3 306
Stati Uniti	7 136	202	6 433	119
Venezuela	16 218	9 318	7 254	4 052
Africa it. e Poss. it.	22 368	2 152	14 081	2 074
Altri Paesi	10 501	11 931	6 044	6 853
Totale	**164 512**	**243 310**	**77 373**	**93 657**
Zucchero (quintali)				
Boemia e Moravia	63 727	101 110	15 987	14 794
Cecoslovacchia	—	(b) 189 189	—	(b) 35 736
Slovacchia	20 549	(c) 882	8 775	(c) 131
Indie Olandesi	5 374	36 792	262	1 850
Brasile	24 582	1	2 483	
Cuba	40 685	36 724	4 240	1 392
Altri Paesi	7 245	28 493	1 149	2 537
Totale	**161 182**	**411 688**	**30 401**	**48 449**
Cacao in grani (quintali)				
Portogallo	1 084	3 602	493	906
Africa eq. occ. Brit.	18 528	9 447	6 195	1 9[illegible]
Africa occ. Portogh.	976	13 465	482	[illegible]
Africa eq. occ. Spagnola	8 933	9 596	6 668	[illegible]658
Brasile	73 987	19 329	25 847	842
Equatore	1 176	6 609	744	2 473
Venezuela	8 326	1 022	4 522	594
Altri Paesi	4 325	2 191	2 344	1 252
Totale	**117 535**	**66 421**	**46 085**	**19 781**

(a) Sono state considerate soltanto le merci che nel 1939 o nel 1940 sono state importate per un valore superiore a 15 milioni di lire. I dati del 1940 possono essere suscettibili di lievi variazioni. — (b) I dati della Cecoslovacchia si riferiscono ai primi sette mesi dell'anno. — (c) I dati della Slovacchia per l'anno 1939 si riferiscono agli ultimi cinque mesi dell'anno.

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3. Commercio speciale delle principali merci

a. Quantità e valore di alcune principali merci *importate* negli anni 1939 e 1940 ripartite per i principali Paesi di provenienza

Principali Paesi di provenienza	Quantità 1940	Quantità 1939	Valore (migliaia di lire) 1940	Valore (migliaia di lire) 1939	Principali Paesi di provenienza	Quantità 1940	Quantità 1939	Valore (migliaia di lire) 1940	Valore (migliaia di lire) 1939
Frumento duro (tonnellate)									
Bulgaria	2 997	—	2 494	—	Ungheria	8 244	11 280	991	1 346
Africa it. e Poss. it.	11	22 923	11	36 202	Egitto	7 045	12 566	447	799
Altri Paesi	297	154	577	127	Stati Uniti	43 871	86 958	2 855	4 146
Totale	**3 305**	**23 077**	**3 094**	**36 329**	Africa it. e Poss. it.	5 548	46 679	670	1 392
Frumento tenero (tonnellate)					Altri Paesi	3 208	33 917	256	2 253
Bulgaria	69 603	37 905	60 056	21 092	**Totale**	**207 146**	**389 691**	**12 658**	**30 979**
Jugoslavia	41 171	16 374	30 140	12 479	*Semi oleosi di arachide (quintali)*				
Romania	196 325	174 984	63 853	136 395	India Britannica	5 279	106 868	741	5 523
Ungheria	492 824	364 518	223 877	264 111	Mozambico	12 114	54 841	1 547	6 915
U. R. S. S.	5 004	26 356	3 533	17 885	Altri Paesi	2	3 405	—	621
Argentina	61 705	6 548	41 737	4 870	**Totale**	**30 686**	**226 114**	**2 263**	**25 121**
Altri Paesi	164	2 279	552	1 961	*Semi oleosi di lino (quintali)*				
Totale	**868 913**	**825 033**	**491 150**	**447 821**	Turchia	16 112	12 607	4 188	3 404
Orzo, altro (tonnellate)					Argentina	292 965	159 361	37 857	17 644
Cecoslovacchia	1 499 (a)	3 233	2 070 (a)	3 266	Uruguay	33 044	318 854	3 203	40 895
Turchia	26 048	21 156	28 290	12 144	Altri Paesi	7 452	20 284	1 771	2 994
Ungheria	8 604	6 446	9 103	7 257	**Totale**	**349 593**	**890 906**	**47 019**	**64 931**
U. R. S. S.	1 980	13 442	1 385	9 433	*Semi oleosi di ricino (quintali)*				
Argentina	2 501	140	2 169	69	Indie Britanniche	43 308	151	6 104	16
Africa it. e Poss. it.	—	4 295	—	3 497	Brasile	177 874	72 329	41 027	3 263
Altri Paesi	1 124	11 672	777	10 053	Altri Paesi	7 886	6 537	1 742	1 002
Totale	**39 019**	**60 384**	**43 734**	**51 520**	**Totale**	**228 763**	**40 816**	**51 123**	**4 281**
Granoturco (tonnellate)					*Semi oleosi di sesamo (quintali)*				
Bulgaria	9 313	1 187	6 340	902	Madagascar	416 456	791 943	33 417	59 241
Romania	81 964	45 423	67 249	33 636	Altri Paesi	969	2 083	216	156
Argentina	113 493	73 480	70 536	47 901	**Totale**	**417 474**	**796 026**	**35 633**	**59 397**
Altri Paesi	—	12 699	—	9 167	*Semi oleosi di girasole (quintali)*				
Totale	**204 870**	**132 789**	**144 131**	**91 606**	Bulgaria	60 124	87 788	3 966	5 126
Legumi secchi (tonnellate)					Romania	—	148 962	—	16 219
Albania	279	1 146	958	2 358	Ungheria	—	28 510	—	3 743
Jugoslavia	114	590	216	804	Altri Paesi	457	294	77	33
Turchia	20 129	13 366	30 538	11 773	**Totale**	**60 581**	**238 349**	**3 943**	**25 377**
Ungheria	5 021	7 873	12 703	10 932	*Copra (quintali)*				
Altri Paesi	611	5 543	1 990	5 054	Stretto Malacca	1 203	5 043	690	721
Totale	**26 154**	**33 540**	**51 405**	**41 921**	India (Bombay)	80 540	136 924	12 712	12 358
Patate (tonnellate)					Malesia Brit. (Straits Sett.)	9 542	37 981	1 159	5 238
Polonia	884	4 281	454	2 179	Zanzibar	3 044	9 482	309	861
Germania	5 751	5 924	2 479	3 523	Altri Paesi	9 304	14 409	1 193	1 393
Paesi Bassi	6 579	5 568	3 445	3 672	**Totale**	**111 447**	**226 555**	**14 868**	**20 378**
Ungheria	16 801	40 571	6 973	12 960	*Olio di oliva alimentare (quintali)*				
Altri Paesi	1 972	4 149	1 160	2 028	Grecia	38 506	62 731	27 384	24 360
Totale	**32 586**	**61 609**	**22 309**	**24 171**	Portogallo	93 203	58 129	32 501	21 261
Barbabietole (quintali)					Turchia	120 264	30 632	96 218	6 492
Africa it. e Possedim.	156 821	254 944	40 772	30 796	Siria	823	105 145	446	44 503
Altri Paesi	—	79	—	9	Tunisia	74 962	29 464	63 454	12 530
Totale	**156 821**	**255 023**	**40 772**	**30 796**	Africa it. e Possedim.	1 428	17 961	4 811	13 479
Tabacchi greggi in foglie (quintali)					Altri Paesi	799	31 699	432	22 081
Bulgaria	15 929	11 [illegible]	22 932	14 743	**Totale**	**319 656**	**318 063**	**305 535**	**156 246**
Grecia	14 496	7 751	26 827	16 470	*Olio di palma (quintali)*				
Stati Uniti	2 967	1 752	3 506	3 397	Costa d'Avorio	61 157	80 806	9 661	9 761
Altri Paesi	3 697	462	6 643	776	Congo Belga	32 [illegible]	141 111	5 854	14 997
Totale	**40 070**	**22 158**	**62 908**	**35 446**	Altri Paesi	1 087	3 744	439	534
Tabacchi lavorati, sigarette (chilogrammi)					**Totale**	**94 137**	**225 661**	**15 954**	**25 292**
Belgio-Lussemburgo	5 640	6 250	221	304					
Germania	61 334	78 760	2 464	3 145					
Svizzera	91 793	131 502	6 682	8 271					

(a) Vedasi nota (1) a pag. 15.

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3. Commercio speciale delle principali merci

1. Quantità e valore di alcune principali merci importate negli anni 1939 e 1940 ripartite per i principali Paesi di provenienza

Principali Paesi di provenienza	Quantità		Valore (migliaia di lire)		Principali Paesi di provenienza	Quantità		Valore (migliaia di lire)	
	1940	1939	1940	1939		1940	1939	1940	1939
Juta greggia (quintali)					**Cascami di lana (quintali)**				
India Britannica	193 035	218 054	64 615	43 005	Belgio-Lussemburgo	3 246	13 837	5 714	19 153
Altri Paesi	6	3 066	2	610	Regno Unito	999	4 277	1 239	6 825
Totale	**193 041**	**221 120**	**64 617**	**43 615**	Altri Paesi	868	1 395	1 122	1 744
Cotone in bioccoli od in massa, greggio (quintali)					**Totale**	**5 113**	**19 079**	**8 075**	**27 724**
Albania	690	470	1 250	241	**Pelo greggio (quintali)**				
Egitto	11 879	42 367	12 599	35 814	Albania	120	412	171	565
India Britannica	47 993	66 445	18 811	26 337	Belgio-Lussemburgo	863	1 071	10 450	9 622
Iran (Persia)	2 350	2 937	1 432	1 724	Germania	257	292	1 384	2 125
Altri Paesi asiatici ed Asia	9 390	1 835	3 239	887	Regno Unito	136	380	1 614	3 669
Africa eg. ed Isole	960	4 350	441	2 170	Turchia	1 514	426	2 052	418
Egitto	154 042	199 427	101 862	112 891	Africa it. e Paesi it.	921	1 363	1 445	1 077
Altri Paesi eg. ed Africa	11 120	14 383	7 326	10 956	Altri Paesi	736	1 503	1 527	329
Argentina	31 471	15 280	17 093	7 269	**Totale**	**4 827**	**5 367**	**18 643**	**17 816**
Brasile	24 586	138 328	13 126	61 942	**Tessuti di lana non stampati (quintali)**				
Paraguay	1 716	10 048	891	4 437	Francia	56	173	636	1 699
Perù	17 357	8 008	11 352	4 035	Germania	1 373	1 162	17 479	11 281
Stati Uniti	702 248	540 834	414 887	256 778	Regno Unito	824	1 318	8 651	13 504
Altri Paesi	6 222	8 336	27 341	16 301	Altri Paesi	176	252	2 180	2 113
Africa it. e Paesi it.	2 164	26 942	1 292	12 163	**Totale**	**2 429**	**2 905**	**28 936**	**28 548**
Altri Paesi					**Manufatti di lana (quintali)**				
Totale	**1 073 130**	**1 106 802**	**633 243**	**554 827**	Germania	1 613	1 342	15 417	11 300
Cascami di cotone di ogni sorta (quintali)					Regno Unito	133	173	1 040	1 596
U. R. S. S.	13 600	6 694	3 727	086	Svizzera	400	332	7 781	6 280
Egitto	32 899	4 271	5 361	1 041	Africa it. e Paesi it.	189	204	467	1 635
Stati Uniti	55 339	40 603	10 094	5 773	Altri Paesi	329	353	3 009	2 741
Altri Paesi	16 890	9 347	2 336	1 639	**Totale**	**2 664**	**2 529**	**28 799**	**23 431**
Totale	**118 628**	**64 154**	**21 768**	**9 059**	**Bozzoli secchi (quintali)**				
Tessuti di cotone (quintali)					Bulgaria	343	372	1 289	2 129
Germania	1 425	1 007	6 848	3 189	Turchia	376	334	3 402	1 172
Regno Unito	762	2 143	2 013	4 812	Iran (Persia)	286	4 352	400	5 865
Svizzera	1 415	1 088	15 230	10 997	Altri Paesi	808	6 111	644	16 853
Stati Uniti	54	279	138	747	**Totale**	**1 823**	**11 209**	**6 340**	**25 819**
Altri Paesi	87	191	741	914	**Fibre artificiali, greggie semplici (a fiocco) (chilogrammi)**				
Totale	**3 363**	**4 778**	**27 970**	**22 642**	Germania	750 442	1 324 244	33 421	49 591
Manufatti di cotone (quintali)					Belgio	98 299	154 446	1 329	1 733
Germania	2 481	3 503	18 240	19 397	Altri Paesi	31	17 213	3	417
Svizzera	975	836	4 420	3 670	**Totale**	**829 754**	**1 495 903**	**34 753**	**51 741**
Belgio	283	663	889	2 825	**Pirite ed altri minerali di ferro (tonnellate)**				
Stati Uniti	116	673	866	2 822	Jugoslavia	7 196	2 592	947	268
Altri Paesi					Spagna	44 215	85 531	9 975	9 795
Totale	**3 868**	**5 198**	**24 975**	**28 714**	Marocco	196 188	343 968	33 277	38 964
Lana materasse e scarti (quintali)					Altri Paesi	31 803	142 968	6 564	19 260
Albania	507	1 910	1 023	4 221	**Totale**	**291 391**	**574 973**	**49 763**	**68 292**
Turchia	2 846	142	7 715	173	**Minerali di manganese e di ferro manganesifero (tonnellate)**				
Unione sud Africana	74 024	98 633	86 864	76 021	Francia	139	407	220	1 041
Argentina	69 038	33 355	72 469	31 363	U. R. S. S.	7 572	30 819	3 956	6 737
Uruguay	13 797	42 423	23 691	34 203	India Britannica	3 043	24 460	1 368	7 603
Australia	26 185	91 949	23 230	85 568	India Olandese	4 879	282	3 137	345
Altri Paesi asiatici ed Africa	6 563	10 248	9 311	5 479	Africa eg. ed Isole	2 084	2 028	1 190	520
Altri Paesi	4 264	3 389	2 829	3 526	Altri Paesi	172	711	334	309
Totale	**295 671**	**280 125**	**227 749**	**235 105**	**Totale**	**20 871**	**48 705**	**10 698**	**16 903**
Lane lavate (quintali)					**Minerali metallici non manganesi, altri (tonnellate)**				
Albania	167	1 146	313	2 038	Canada	25 052	18 109	3 372	3 071
Regno Unito	155	2 737	986	4 287	India Britannica	4 975	4 180	1 361	1 458
Unione sud Africana	4 179	4 870	4 963	6 348	Stati Uniti	860	939	17 353	9 105
Argentina	3 634	411	4 935	545	Altri Paesi	9 377	1 974	11 977	9 621
Uruguay	2 443	5 302	14 522	8 137	**Totale**	**40 364**	**25 691**	**36 333**	**23 260**
Altri Paesi	49	5 691	103	7 170					
Totale	**15 927**	**20 963**	**29 661**	**29 283**					

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3. Commercio speciale delle principali merci

a) Quantità e valore di alcune principali merci importate negli anni 1938 e 1949 ripartite per i principali Paesi di provenienza

Principali Paesi di provenienza	Quantità		Valore (migliaia di lire)		Principali Paesi di provenienza	Quantità		Valore (migliaia di lire)	
	1938	1949	1938	1949		1938	1949	1938	1949
Rottami di ferro e di acciaio (quintali)					**Lavori non nominati fatti principalmente con ferro o ghisa di ferro o di acciaio, greggi (quintali)**				
Albania	17 774	299	841	19	Germania	47 672	6 432	14 185	3 401
Belgio-Lussemburgo	35 871	502 214	1 264	23 593	Altri Paesi	3 101	439	1 052	780
Francia	86 527	580 [illegible]	3 540	16 665	**Totale**	**50 773**	**7 877**	**16 037**	**4 181**
Germania	15 194	[illegible]	972	219					
Jugoslavia	141 183	616 150	7 398	15 069	**Rame e sue leghe in pani e rottami (quintali)**				
Malfidano	21 114	40 478	972	1 612	Belgio-Lussemburgo	17 745	43 686	12 640	26 241
Malta	6 388	74 [illegible]	349	2 803	Francia	38 729	4 330	16 331	1 519
Stati Uniti	2 712 283	3 844 567	141 906	[illegible]	Jugoslavia	16 265	2 529	9 263	1 089
Altre [illegible]	39 905	80 563	1 975	1 324	Africa [illegible]	4 076	13 838	3 090	8 117
Altri Paesi	49 430	296 250	2 845	9 994	Altri Paesi	39 480	146 162	22 333	59 924
Totale	**3 095 670**	**5 383 584**	**187 309**	**307 402**	Congo Belga	3 230	1 126	4 014	530
Ghisa da fonderia e da affinazione allo stato greggio comune (quintali)					Colonie Nord Africane	9 183	30 [illegible]	4 629	12 [illegible]
Francia	65 221	71 296	2 491	2 394	Germania	4 047	47 120	1 789	19 [illegible]
Germania	369 109	48 374	17 514	1 623	Cile	222 729	231 [illegible]	114 216	94 [illegible]
Paesi Bassi	39 [illegible]	134 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	[illegible]	Stati Uniti	299 582	177 108	147 582	76 [illegible]
Regno Unito	14 527	16 784	1 232	1 [illegible]	Africa [illegible]	6 791	31 154	5 843	12 [illegible]
Spagna	52 034	45 [illegible]	4 533	1 [illegible]	Altri Paesi	8 [illegible]	12 417	15 062	4 761
Svezia	15 013	24 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	**Totale**	**828 542**	**752 680**	**315 180**	**314 397**
Altri Paesi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	**Rame e sue leghe in verghe, barre, fogli, lamiere, tubi e fili (quintali)**				
Totale	**314 839**	**346 387**	**33 341**	**25 351**	Germania	2 083	12 [illegible]	3 534	10 334
Acciai comuni in lingotti e blumi (quintali)					Svizzera	1 [illegible]	9 412	12 582	6 [illegible]
Belgio-Lussemburgo	169 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	21 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	Stati Uniti	44 174	[illegible]	23 [illegible]	[illegible]
Francia	44 [illegible]	[illegible]	2 [illegible]	[illegible]	Altri Paesi	7 277	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]
Germania	68 [illegible]	54 [illegible]	83 [illegible]	5 [illegible]	**Totale**	**58 985**	**31 760**	**40 942**	**18 434**
Altri Paesi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 [illegible]	**Lavori di rame e sue leghe (quintali)**				
Totale	**862 470**	**190 555**	**108 503**	**9 [illegible]**	Germania	4 267	4 [illegible]	17 [illegible]	[illegible]
Ferro e acciai in barre e verghe (quintali)					Regno Unito	364	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belgio-Lussemburgo	171 [illegible]	154 [illegible]	22 [illegible]	[illegible]	Svezia	806	[illegible]	1 [illegible]	[illegible]
Olanda e Monarchia	70 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Svizzera	351	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cecoslovacchia		[illegible]		[illegible]	Altri Paesi	810	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Francia	60 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	**Totale**	**6 132**	**6 [illegible]**	**23 [illegible]**	**[illegible]**
Germania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	**Alluminio e sue leghe in lingotti (quintali)**				
Svezia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Francia	2 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Svizzera	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Germania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Inghilterra	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Norvegia	[illegible]		[illegible]	
Stati Uniti	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Svizzera	[illegible]		[illegible]	
Altri Paesi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Africa [illegible]				
Totale	**1 850 661**	**1 044 [illegible]**	**423 [illegible]**	**179 [illegible]**	Altri Paesi	[illegible]		[illegible]	
Ferro e acciai in nastri e fili (quintali)					**Totale**	**62 [illegible]**	**1 [illegible]**	**44 [illegible]**	**[illegible]**
Olanda e Monarchia	12 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	**Nichelio e sue leghe in pani e in dadi (quintali)**				
Germania	43 [illegible]	17 [illegible]	28 [illegible]	12 [illegible]	Francia	[illegible]		[illegible]	
Svezia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Norvegia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Altri Paesi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Regno Unito	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totale	**60 [illegible]**	**28 [illegible]**	**34 [illegible]**	**[illegible]**	Canada	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ferro e acciai in lamiere (quintali)					Stati Uniti	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belgio-Lussemburgo	78 [illegible]	26 [illegible]	11 [illegible]	[illegible]	Altri Paesi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Olanda e Monarchia	36 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	**Totale**	**30 [illegible]**	**43 [illegible]**	**34 [illegible]**	**32 [illegible]**
Cecoslovacchia		[illegible]		[illegible]	**Piombo e sue leghe in pani (quintali)**				
Francia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Belgio-Lussemburgo	[illegible]		[illegible]	
Germania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jugoslavia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Regno Unito	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Francia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Svezia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Germania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Inghilterra	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jugoslavia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stati Uniti	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Canada	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Altri Paesi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Messico	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totale	**769 927**	**718 [illegible]**	**162 [illegible]**	**137 [illegible]**	Stati Uniti	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
					Altri Paesi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
					Totale	**180 443**	**84 [illegible]**	**25 [illegible]**	**10 [illegible]**

(a) I dati della Olanda e Monarchia per l'anno 1938 si riferiscono alla sola Olanda; [illegible]

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3. Commercio speciale delle principali merci

a. Quantità e valore di alcune principali merci importate negli anni 1939 e 1940 ripartite per i principali Paesi di provenienza

Principali Paesi di provenienza	Quantità		Valore (migliaia di lire)	
	1940	1939	1940	1939
Stagno e sue leghe, in pani e in verghe (quintali)				
Belgio-Lussemburgo	4 234	2 136	10 018	17 409
Francia	1 274	—	2 743	—
Regno Unito	1 016		2 [illegible]	
Spagna	1 285	3 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	6 766
Svezia	4 790	[illegible]	[illegible]	533
Stati Uniti	5 703	1 962	10 965	2 [illegible]
Indie olandesi				
Malesia Brit. (Straits Sett.)	13 129	14 [illegible]	28 369	28 281
Congo Belga	2 905	308	6 244	622
Stati Uniti	1 774		3 [illegible]	
Altri Paesi	1 095	16 381	1 [illegible]	13 763
Totale	**37 221**	**38 825**	**77 614**	**90 827**
Metalli e leghe metalliche, non nominati — in pani (quintali)				
Germania	7 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	11 [illegible]	7 [illegible]
Svizzera	1 [illegible]	[illegible]	3 [illegible]	[illegible]
Altri Paesi	[illegible]	[illegible]	2 [illegible]	1 [illegible]
Totale	**9 309**	**8 833**	**17 400**	**9 [illegible]**
Macchine e apparecchi (quintali)				
Belgio-Lussemburgo	2 [illegible]	7 [illegible]	3 229	[illegible]
Francia e Monaco	24 [illegible] (a)	[illegible]	22 410 (a)	[illegible]
Danimarca	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Francia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Germania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Paesi Bassi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Regno Unito	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Svezia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Svizzera	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ungheria	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stati Uniti	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Africa fr. e Paesi fr.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Altri Paesi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totale	**585 071**	**486 238**	**922 169**	**718 796**
Utensili e strumenti per arti e mestieri e per l'agricoltura (quintali)				
Germania	19 251	15 [illegible]	50 465	[illegible]
Svizzera	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stati Uniti	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Altri Paesi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totale	**19 362**	**17 219**	**58 907**	**43 262**
Macchine telegrafiche con o senza ottiche (quintali)				
Germania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Altri Paesi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totale	**311**	**[illegible]**	**15 [illegible]**	**12 [illegible]**
Apparecchi telegrafici e telefonici, compresi i commutatori per le centrali telefoniche (quintali)				
Belgio-Lussemburgo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Germania	2 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Regno Unito	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Svezia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Altri Paesi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totale	**2 681**	**2 [illegible]**	**39 [illegible]**	**39 [illegible]**
Macchine da calcolare (quintali)				
Germania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Svezia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stati Uniti	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Altri Paesi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totale	**1 [illegible]**	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**

Principali Paesi di provenienza	Quantità		Valore (migliaia di lire)	
	1940	1939	1940	1939
Orologi da tasca (numero)				
Germania	[illegible]	11 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	[illegible]
Svizzera	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Altri Paesi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totale	**634 673**	**582 104**	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**
Autoveicoli (numero)				
Germania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ungheria	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stati Uniti	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Altri Paesi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totale	**847**	**282**	**46 471**	**10 547**
Parti staccate di autoveicoli non nominati, facenti parte dell'apparato motore, degli organi di trasmissione e di direzione — non nominate (quintali)				
Germania	2 270	1 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Svizzera	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Altri Paesi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totale	**2 766**	**8 [illegible]**	**27 [illegible]**	**19 [illegible]**
Parti di aeroplani (quintali)				
Francia e Monaco	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Germania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spagna	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ungheria	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Africa fr. e Paesi fr.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Altri Paesi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totale	**1 527**	**1 [illegible]**	**27 723**	**28 306**
Argille, terre refrattarie e terre da fonderia (tonnellate)				
Francia e Monaco	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Francia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Germania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Regno Unito	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Altri Paesi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totale	**113 097**	**130 [illegible]**	**31 [illegible]**	**[illegible]**
Carbon fossile, esclusi i coke (tonnellate)				
Belgio-Lussemburgo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Germania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jugoslavia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Paesi Bassi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Regno Unito	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Altri Paesi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totale	**12 438 176**	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**
Carbon coke (tonnellate)				
Francia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Germania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stati Uniti	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Altri Paesi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totale	**96 [illegible]**	**130 [illegible]**	**23 [illegible]**	**25 [illegible]**
Fosfati minerali (tonnellate)				
Egitto	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marocco	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tunisia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stati Uniti	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Altri Paesi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totale	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**

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(a) Vedasi nota (a) alla pagina precedente.

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3. Commercio speciale delle principali merci

a. Quantità e valore di alcune principali merci *importate* negli anni 1939 e 1941 ripartite per i principali Paesi di provenienza

Principali Paesi di provenienza	Quantità 1940	Quantità 1941	Valore (migliaia di lire) 1940	Valore (migliaia di lire) 1941	Principali Paesi di provenienza	Quantità 1940	Quantità 1941	Valore (migliaia di lire) 1940	Valore (migliaia di lire) 1941
Altre pietre, terre e minerali non metallici — non nominati (tonnellate)					**Petrolio (quintali)**				
Germania	2 387	1 [illegible]	6 911	3 [illegible]	Romania	370 [illegible]	535 307	29 [illegible]	20 [illegible]
Francia	2 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Curaçao	149 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Germania	28 [illegible]	28 [illegible]	8 [illegible]	4 [illegible]	Stati Uniti	140 291	11 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Altri Paesi	9 [illegible]	11 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Altri Paesi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totale	**39 467**	**44 670**	**16 127**	**10 024**	**Totale**	**657 809**	**629 677**	**41 569**	**21 [illegible]**
Porcellane (quintali)					**Oli da gas (quintali)**				
Germania	19 223	21 [illegible]	28 [illegible]	28 [illegible]	Romania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Altri Paesi	1 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 [illegible]	Indie Olandesi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totale	**20 924**	**21 559**	**29 191**	**29 402**	Curaçao	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lavori di vetro e di cristallo (quintali)					Stati Uniti	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jugoslavia - Moldavia	1 [illegible]	[illegible]	1 [illegible]	[illegible]	Altri Paesi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Germania	23 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	**Totale**	**1 070 303**	**1 159 [illegible]**	**86 033**	**62 [illegible]**
Altri Paesi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	**Oli minerali lubrificanti (quintali)**				
Totale	**25 926**	**19 118**	**24 050**	**19 [illegible]**	Germania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amianto grezzo, anche in polvere (quintali)					Romania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Unione Sud Africana	11 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Stati Uniti	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canadà	35 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Altri Paesi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stati Uniti	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	**Totale**	**418 [illegible]**	**613 [illegible]**	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**
Altri Paesi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	**Residui della distillazione di oli minerali (quintali)**				
Totale	**57 [illegible]**	**72 [illegible]**	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**	Romania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Legno comune rozzo o semplicemente sgrossato (tonnellate)					Indie Olandesi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Germania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jugoslavia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jugoslavia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Curaçao	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Romania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Stati Uniti	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Altri Paesi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Altri Paesi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canadà	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	**Totale**	**2 [illegible]**	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**
Stati Uniti	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	**Essenze di trementina (quintali)**				
Altri Paesi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Germania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totale	**336 901**	**213 [illegible]**	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**	Grecia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Legno comune squadrato o sagomato per lungo (tonnellate)					Portogallo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Albania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Spagna	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Germania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Stati Uniti	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jugoslavia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Altri Paesi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Romania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	**Totale**	**58 [illegible]**	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**
Slovacchia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	**Benzolo, toluolo e xilolo (quintali)**				
Svizzera	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Germania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thailandia (Siam)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Portogallo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stati Uniti	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Stati Uniti	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Altri Paesi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Altri Paesi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totale	**353 [illegible]**	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**	**Totale**	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**
Oli minerali greggi (quintali)					**Paraffina solida (quintali)**				
Albania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Romania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Romania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Stati Uniti	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iraq	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Altri Paesi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Colombia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	**Totale**	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**
Curaçao	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	**Catrame (quintali)**				
Messico	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Grecia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stati Uniti	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Portogallo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Venezuela	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Spagna	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Altri Paesi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Stati Uniti	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totale	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**	Altri Paesi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Benzina (quintali)					**Totale**	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**
Romania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]					
Indie Olandesi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]					
Curaçao	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]					
Stati Uniti	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]					
Altri Paesi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]					
Totale	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**					

(a) Valori netti (a) a pag. 19 — (b) Valori netti (b) a pag. 19

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3. Commercio speciale delle principali merci

a. Quantità e valore di alcune principali merci *importate* negli anni 1939 e 1940 ripartite per i principali Paesi di provenienza

Principali Paesi di provenienza	Quantità		Valore (migliaia di lire)		Principali Paesi di provenienza	Quantità		Valore (migliaia di lire)	
	1940	1939	1940	1939		1940	1939	1940	1939
Nitrato di sodio greggio (tonnellate)					**Pelli preparate (quintali)**				
Cile	94 467	72 618	72 441	52 385	Belgio-Lussemburgo	547	681	2 264	3 446
Altri Paesi	—	—	—	—	Germania	3 309	3 643	79 292	98 069
Totale	**94 467**	**72 618**	**72 441**	**52 385**	Regno Unito	288	324	1 326	1 015
Calciocianamide (tonnellate)					Svizzera	77	58	1 118	773
Jugoslavia	18 180	16 007	12 407	9 253	Stati Uniti	139	611	2 103	7 236
Svizzera	5 237	4 804	4 612	3 797	Altri Paesi	262	410	1 960	1 450
Altri Paesi	—	650	—	435	**Totale**	**4 843**	**5 889**	**87 782**	**111 799**
Totale	**23 926**	**20 961**	**17 019**	**13 485**	**Gomma elastica greggia (quintali)**				
Concimi chimici potassici (tonnellate)					Francia	30 851	121	9 700	112
Francia	3 242	2 930	3 027	1 509	Cecoslov.	4 685	6 868	1 867	3 037
Germania	24 052	34 186	47 750	21 329	Indie Britanniche	52 178	7 707	9 259	3 095
Altri Paesi	192	264	62	291	Indie olandesi	63 489	38 918	27 234	27 840
Totale	**29 491**	**37 980**	**50 839**	**23 254**	Malesia britt. (Stat. str.)	120 647	131 119	95 166	68 872
Prodotti chimici organici non nominati (quintali)					Brasile	1 691	1 902	1 693	1 867
Germania	32 686	22 919	62 402	[illegible]	Altri Paesi	3 436	3 774	6 281	2 924
Svizzera	1 140	672	2 413	2 083	**Totale**	**310 950**	**191 897**	**183 163**	**111 007**
Stati Uniti	552	1 538	713	743					
Altri Paesi	608	288	736	540					
Totale	**34 986**	**25 417**	**66 844**	**39 664**					
Prodotti medicinali sintetici, esclusi gli analgesici (chilogrammi)					**Cellulosa (quintali)**				
Germania	97 272	68 804	36 801	4 129	Svezia e Norvegia	24 648 (a)	20 [illegible]	4 [illegible] (a)	3 221
Svizzera	12 273	11 [illegible]	8 746	7 652	Finlandia	343 152	422 840	58 [illegible]	24 [illegible]
Altri Paesi	1 740	1 [illegible]	141	811	Germania	772 870	780 [illegible]	129 [illegible]	70 [illegible]
Totale	**106 285**	**81 442**	**45 695**	**50 292**	Jugoslavia	58 000	23 701	5 [illegible]	1 932
Specialità medicinali (quintali)					Lettonia	51 974	1 [illegible]	8 [illegible]	147
Germania	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	27 [illegible]	33 [illegible]	Polonia	85 759	113 [illegible]	15 [illegible]	17 [illegible]
Svizzera	[illegible]	[illegible]	8 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	Svezia	13 191	6 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	751
Altri Paesi	[illegible]	[illegible]	2 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	Romania	281 550 (b)	14 [illegible]	[illegible] (b)	1 [illegible]
Totale	**1 [illegible]**	**1 [illegible]**	**38 [illegible]**	**43 [illegible]**	Slovacchia	1 721 682	1 [illegible]	299 [illegible]	187 [illegible]
Colori (quintali)					Russia	14 [illegible]	10 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	1 [illegible]
Germania	7 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	26 [illegible]	26 [illegible]	Inghilterra	29 [illegible]	36 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	9 [illegible]
Svizzera	1 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	13 [illegible]	13 [illegible]	Canada	2 [illegible]	112 [illegible]	[illegible]	10 [illegible]
Altri Paesi	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	Altri Paesi				
Totale	**8 [illegible]**	**9 [illegible]**	**40 [illegible]**	**41 [illegible]**	**Totale**	**3 484 102**	**3 051 [illegible]**	**[illegible]**	**355 [illegible]**
Pelli crude (quintali)					**Carta (quintali)**				
Albania	[illegible]	15 [illegible]	13 [illegible]	19 [illegible]	Germania	203 [illegible]	84 [illegible]	41 [illegible]	28 [illegible]
Belgio-Lussemburgo	2 [illegible]	11 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Svezia	8 [illegible]	9 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]
Bulgaria	1 [illegible]	[illegible]	2 [illegible]	[illegible]	Altri Paesi	7 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	4 [illegible]
Danimarca	1 [illegible]	7 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	**Totale**	**219 [illegible]**	**71 [illegible]**	**[illegible]**	**34 [illegible]**
Francia	13 [illegible]	4 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	**Libri, musica e giornali (quintali)**				
Germania	[illegible]	[illegible]	12 [illegible]	[illegible]	Belgio-Lussemburgo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grecia	7 [illegible]	7 [illegible]	10 [illegible]	[illegible]	Francia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jugoslavia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Germania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Regno Unito	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Svizzera	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spagna	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Stati Uniti	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Svizzera	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Altri Paesi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Turchia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	**Totale**	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**
Indie Britanniche	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]					
Africa sp. or. Brit.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]					
Unione Sud Africana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]					
Argentina	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]					
Brasile	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]					
Uruguay	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]					
Africa fr. e Poss. fr.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]					
Altri Paesi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]					
Totale	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**					

(a) Vedasi nota (*) a pag. 10 — (b) Vedasi nota (*) a pag. 10.

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3. Commercio speciale delle principali merci

b. Quantità e valore di alcune principali merci *importate* negli anni 1941 e 1942 ripartite per i principali Paesi di provenienza (a)

Principali Paesi di provenienza	Quantità		Valore (migliaia di lire)	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Equini (capi)				
Albania	143	1 394	340	2 663
Belgio	45	—	3 982	—
Canada	1 812	721	24 739	4 549
Ungheria	1 131	3 249	12 853	22 803
Altri Paesi	186	1 904	816	5 029
Totale	3 317	7 268	46 970	35 094
Bovini (capi)				
Danimarca	2 301	9 180	24 147	37 702
Paesi Bassi	1 457	268	6 411	940
Romania	4 004	1 571	31 853	4 561
Slovacchia	1 206	5 321	5 677	16 144
Svizzera	1 229	3 344	11 604	15 288
Ungheria	71 830	36 549	323 912	205 874
Altri Paesi	101	5 754	621	15 961
Totale	82 123	61 996	404 627	296 409
Polli (capi)				
Ungheria	14 963	—	22 180	—
Altri Paesi	329	1 897	1 262	3 356
Totale	15 292	1 897	23 422	3 356
Pollame morto (quintali)				
Bulgaria	15 007	29 089	36 261	68 672
Romania	3 818	—	10 462	—
Ungheria	24 324	36 788	69 333	44 340
Altri Paesi	94	6 041	75	6 516
Totale	43 243	71 918	116 131	119 528
Carni fresche e congelate (quintali)				
Bulgaria	4 340	—	6 917	—
Cecoslovacchia	2 179	13 268	2 527	14 553
Romania	11 124	—	29 974	—
Altri Paesi	199	4 997	1 354	1 963
Totale	18 842	18 265	39 772	16 445
Carni preparate (quintali)				
Canada	277	143	1 126	411
Romania	14 106	—	51 217	—
Ungheria	4 854	833	11 669	1 511
Altri Paesi	579	8 227	4 581	11 048
Totale	20 046	9 107	68 613	12 970
Uova di pollame (quintali)				
Bulgaria	20 448	27 308	115 053	44 000
Canada	2 215	6 114	6 217	2 058
Romania	9 853	367	21 282	117
Turchia	4 092	2 524	8 574	2 193
Ungheria	17 219	11 466	41 036	12 309
Altri Paesi	982	24 540	646	24 602
Totale	54 309	72 105	192 356	95 631
Formaggi di pasta dura (quintali)				
Svizzera	57	27 290	144	53 153
Altri Paesi	4	34	7	68
Totale	57	27 329	151	53 201
Cuoiame (quintali)				
Danimarca	2 945	4 154	8 308	5 390
Paesi Bassi	3 064	38 234	80 991	28 010
Altri Paesi	307	131	697	143
Totale	6 321	42 521	17 049	34 543

Principali Paesi di provenienza	Quantità		Valore (migliaia di lire)	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Pesci freschi, anche congelati (quintali)				
Danimarca	22 519	17 577	59 916	10 574
Norvegia	14 985	29 884	6 236	8 963
Spagna	962	4 147	600	2 162
Turchia	29 436	51 803	17 271	15 636
Ungheria	1 272	—	1 792	—
Altri Paesi	98	5 028	97	1 297
Totale	69 183	108 445	85 762	39 239
Baccalà (quintali)				
Norvegia	—	119 272	—	36 170
Altri Paesi	354	218	415	87
Totale	354	119 595	415	36 258
Stoccafissi (quintali)				
Norvegia	10 776	59 573	11 004	31 171
Altri Paesi	20	6 280	20	5 733
Totale	10 796	65 853	11 024	36 904
Sardelle e acciughe in salamoia (quintali)				
Croazia	1 304	5 504	1 471	3 744
Portogallo	26 704	19 332	34 063	15 134
Spagna	71 960	56 344	157 709	43 963
Altri Paesi	44	6 830	—	4 429
Totale	99 768	91 110	193 243	82 590
Tonno preparato in scatola (quintali)				
Spagna	5 329	10 971	21 125	10 912
Altri Paesi	88	4 371	1 262	4 806
Totale	5 417	14 342	22 387	25 718
Sardine e acciughe preparate in scatola (quintali)				
Portogallo	2 703	4 818	21 960	3 034
Spagna	9 307	17 456	24 919	23 252
Altri Paesi	51	427	170	431
Totale	12 061	22 703	47 054	29 836
Zucchero (tonnellate)				
Germania	142 119	126 197	79 714	121 533
Slovacchia	10 855	3 650	4 264	1 910
Ungheria	4 513	—	2 342	—
Altri Paesi	190	4 216	94	747
Totale	136 680	255 363	87 014	122 137
Frumento tenero (tonnellate)				
Bulgaria	34 890	—	100 504	—
Romania	7 121	—	12 203	—
Ungheria	19 874	21 290	29 817	89 257
Altri Paesi	533	14 253	1 294	12 014
Totale	62 456	83 913	114 368	101 271
Segale (tonnellate)				
Germania	28 850	—	114 293	—
Altri Paesi	—	65	—	64
Totale	28 850	65	114 293	64
Granoturco (tonnellate)				
Bulgaria	210	6 577	376	9 662
Romania	8 331	27 569	12 951	28 871
Ungheria	42 179	7 243	58 522	7 148
Altri Paesi	14 497	14 911	29 159	20 296
Totale	65 117	56 848	105 010	72 283

(a) Nota della redazione: i dati del 1941 e del 1942 sono stati impostati per la valuta corrente e il raffronto di lire 1 dati del 1942 possono essere sensibilmente diversi.

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3. Commercio speciale delle principali merci

b. Quantità e valore di alcune principali merci *importate* negli anni 1941 e 1942 ripartite per i principali Paesi di provenienza

Principali Paesi di provenienza	Quantità		Valore (migliaia di lire)		Principali Paesi di provenienza	Quantità		Valore (migliaia di lire)	
	1942	1941	1942	1941		1942	1941	1942	1941
Farina di frumento (quintali)					**Cotone in bioccoli o in massa, greggi (quintali)**				
Ungheria	305 192	1 986	72 108	420	Romania	2 640	—	3 761	—
Altri Paesi	1 683	1 095	227	143	Ungheria	2 367	—	3 434	—
Totale	306 875	3 081	72 335	563	Iran (Persia)	2 352	570	1 610	406
Legumi secchi (tonnellate)					Egitto	175	1 009	196	933
Bulgaria	7 173	1 040	29 503	3 447	Stati Uniti	3 048	35 361	3 033	26 229
Romania	15 471	1 080	122 561	3 831	Altri Paesi	191	7 472	524	4 638
Ungheria	19 489	19 960	110 080	70 524	Totale	10 776	55 872	13 558	33 163
Altri Paesi	332	252	1 021	1 877	**Tessuti di cotone (quintali)**				
Totale	45 465	22 690	263 165	79 674	Germania	345	930	4 341	7 941
Patate (tonnellate)					Svizzera	1 025	1 279	30 260	23 014
Danimarca	10 388	1 592	21 220	1 369	Altri Paesi	91	156	285	466
Germania	238 727	6 033	175 234	11 113	Totale	1 551	2 515	34 906	31 410
Paesi Bassi	6 349	6 918	8 760	7 409	**Manufatti di cotone (quintali)**				
Ungheria	13 602	11 730	25 929	8 013	Germania	984	1 630	13 495	17 542
Altri Paesi	152	1	258	1	Svizzera	116	230	6 327	4 846
Totale	270 688	28 264	231 901	27 905	Altri Paesi	361	216	241	369
Uva secca (quintali)					Totale	1 461	2 076	20 063	24 757
Grecia	39 970	1 877	16 965	1 018	**Lane naturali o sudice (quintali)**				
Turchia	3 348	2 621	4 553	1 972	Albania	—	2 047	—	4 399
Altri Paesi	800	789	607	503	Bulgaria	44	4 000	93	3 860
Totale	63 838	6 287	22 108	3 493	Turchia	1 502	—	8 051	—
Prugne secche (quintali)					Africa it. e Paesi ti.	5 253	15 294	17 143	19 765
Croazia	9 079	1 150	22 274	1 070	Altri Paesi	210	5 229	971	8 141
Altri Paesi	43	808	117	75	Totale	7 509	26 646	26 259	36 190
Totale	9 122	1 258	22 391	1 145	**Pelo greggio (quintali)**				
Frutta secche non nominate (quintali)					Albania	506	116	2 752	336
Spagna	10 383	—	24 994	—	Belgio	247	682	1 405	7 579
Altri Paesi	251	103	77	60	Danimarca	1 136	88	1 390	112
Totale	10 634	103	25 071	60	Francia	394	364	3 575	4 727
Tabacchi greggi, in foglie (quintali)					Grecia	1 304	—	1 217	—
Bulgaria	35 043	2 365	78 810	3 482	Inghilterra	5 673	3 500	16 402	6 665
Grecia	15 099	1 198	31 766	3 492	Spagna	714	1 473	4 286	4 166
Altri Paesi	1 344	1 056	1 935	1 104	Africa it. e Paesi ti.	1 400	142	1 422	97
Totale	51 486	4 619	111 201	8 078	Altri Paesi				
Semi oleosi di sole (quintali)					Totale	11 327	8 680	34 505	21 160
Romania	39 436	—	21 722	—	**Tessuti di lana non stampati (quintali)**				
Altri Paesi	150	65	82	6	Germania	496	1 543	12 774	29 641
Totale	39 606	65	21 754	6	Altri Paesi	12	31	188	416
Farine di semi oleosi, non nominate (quintali)					Totale	508	1 574	13 462	30 057
Romania	68 174	—	29 456	—	**Manufatti di lana (quintali)**				
Altri Paesi	819	—	147	—	Germania	2 968	1 610	22 450	22 421
Totale	68 993	—	29 603	—	Spagna	1 871	1	20 794	6
Olio di oliva alimentare (quintali)					Svizzera	39	73	4 917	1 575
Grecia	31 391	6 571	52 960	4 826	Africa it. e paesi.	36	65	1 472	304
Portogallo	1 917	2 257	1 360	2 478	Altri Paesi	101	28	696	291
Spagna	28 320	25 837	36 621	31 938	Totale	5 075	1 777	50 501	24 843
Tunisia		816		475	**Fibre artificiali, greggi, semplici in fili (quintali)**				
Turchia		277		311	Germania	13 060	6 947	30 636	30 638
Tunisia	9 134	10 610	17 509	10 369	Svizzera	325	569	1 004	1 258
Altri Paesi					Altri Paesi	1	241	—	398
Totale	71 606	85 227	108 316	58 147	Totale	13 376	7 757	31 640	32 294
					Altri minerali di ferro (tonnellate)				
					Albania	6 110	34 001	3 238	2 193
					Cipro	34 927	—	6 049	—
					Grecia	10 154	—	3 332	—
					Algeria	32 275	100 527	16 666	21 401
					Tunisia	24 621	12 129	5 223	2 457
					Altri Paesi	630	4 204	372	2 406
					Totale	158 728	150 862	34 899	34 316

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3. Commercio speciale delle principali merci

b. Quantità e valore di alcune principali merci *importate* negli anni 1941 e 1942 ripartite per i principali Paesi di provenienza

Principali Paesi di provenienza	Quantità		Valore (migliaia di lire)	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Altri minerali metallici non nominati (tonnellate)				
Germania	411	2 419	52 206	10 298
Grecia	23 729	9 960	6 631	2 822
Norvegia	7 963	8 307	2 079	3 311
Portogallo	111	42	12 698	3 320
Spagna	40	72	4 618	4 291
Altri Paesi	101	847	287	3 273
Totale	**32 361**	**21 663**	**78 178**	**27 543**
Rottami di ferro o di acciaio (quintali)				
Francia	76 618	809 045	4 560	32 251
Germania	1 496 146	822 293	84 534	44 158
Svizzera	3 562	344 525	194	17 350
Stati Uniti	29 362	100 245	1 663	5 459
Altri Paesi	11 459	10 240	922	725
Totale	**1 617 167**	**1 087 148**	**92 393**	**100 190**
Ghisa da fusione o da affinazione, allo stato greggio, comune (quintali)				
Canada	54 178	—	9 210	—
Germania	1 326 219	1 131 640	112 282	106 543
Spagna	61 589	163 893	6 087	21 392
Svezia	6 214	65 204	1 076	8 606
Altri Paesi	1 600	245 923	145	27 439
Totale	**1 449 940**	**1 606 640**	**131 588**	**163 980**
Acciai comuni, in blumi e lingotti (quintali)				
Germania	1 849 393	2 777 203	247 061	312 980
Altri Paesi	—	28 458	—	4 007
Totale	**1 849 393**	**2 805 711**	**247 061**	**316 987**
Ferri e acciai in barre o verghe (quintali)				
Belgio	13 029	123 155	2 401	17 945
Francia	11 038	81 589	6 507	28 744
Germania	5 028 948	4 209 862	928 960	759 812
Slovacchia	6 972	5 954	1 088	2 765
Svezia	45 516	91 641	21 155	47 327
Ungheria	19 429	77 986	8 113	14 791
Altri Paesi	58 471	23 019	8 534	3 393
Totale	**5 185 416**	**4 613 945**	**976 308**	**863 516**
Ferri e acciai in nastri e fili (quintali)				
Belgio	3 589	23 366	701	1 543
Germania	103 965	111 933	99 957	82 132
Svezia	8 027	7 052	11 007	10 629
Altri Paesi	505	413	61	648
Totale	**114 686**	**142 334**	**68 676**	**97 952**
Ferri e acciai in lamiere (quintali)				
Belgio	31 574	13 327	3 476	2 201
Germania	741 608	529 004	107 197	120 128
Slovacchia	43 130	42 020	10 291	8 084
Svezia	2 097	14 659	3 301	17 [illegible]
Ungheria	39 483	95 504	10 339	22 [illegible]
Altri Paesi	4 206	5 481	887	[illegible]
Totale	**872 536**	**760 049**	**137 643**	**171 [illegible]**
Rotti di lamiere di ferro o di acciaio (quintali)				
Germania	67 061	13 386	21 501	4 287
Paesi Bassi	22 421	—	9 924	—
Altri Paesi	3 568	2 043	1 255	313
Totale	**93 050**	**15 399**	**34 680**	**4 600**
Lavori non nominati fatti prevalentemente con barre o verghe di ferro o di acciaio, greggi (quintali)				
Germania	35 677	25 892	26 823	4 680
Altri Paesi	1 712	499	1 260	726
Totale	**37 389**	**26 391**	**28 153**	**15 281**

Principali Paesi di provenienza	Quantità		Valore (migliaia di lire)	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Rame e sue leghe in pani e in rottami (quintali)				
Belgio	4 651	32 335	4 136	36 266
Francia	3 979	11 374	4 227	11 722
Germania	140 945	64 172	128 816	59 214
Grecia	4 117	—	3 730	—
Svezia	256	1 [illegible]	537	991
Svizzera	793	486	926	509
Africa It. e Poss. It.	331	764	309	814
Altri Paesi	4 240	39 434	4 130	23 020
Totale	**160 061**	**149 863**	**146 782**	**132 559**
Rame e sue leghe in verghe, sbarraglie, fogli, lamiere, tubi e fili (quintali)				
Francia	3 280	7	3 939	13
Germania	48 167	41 009	58 364	35 034
Svizzera	19	9 295	34	8 906
Altri Paesi	1 426	1 041	8 429	2 267
Totale	**52 891**	**51 852**	**70 866**	**46 940**
Lavori di rame e sue leghe (quintali)				
Germania	4 986	3 832	16 284	14 985
Svezia	82	198	343	897
Svizzera	311	288	1 529	2 050
Altri Paesi	1 712	232	2 009	299
Totale	**7 091**	**4 510**	**20 124**	**22 232**
Alluminio e sue leghe, in lingotti (quintali)				
Francia	504	16 322	457	14 984
Germania	50 352	71 736	53 676	63 749
Svizzera	54 391	14 033	68 810	16 859
Ungheria	6 665	—	8 584	—
Altri Paesi	—	1 750	—	2 478
Totale	**111 913**	**103 841**	**131 729**	**118 110**
Alluminio e sue leghe, in fogli e in lamiere (quintali)				
Francia	2 273	984	8 363	3 549
Germania	8 290	3 [illegible]	22 472	16 194
Altri Paesi	90	948	178	2 647
Totale	**10 606**	**5 154**	**31 013**	**34 390**
Piombo e sue leghe, in pani (quintali)				
Cecoslovacchia	145 362	27 [illegible]	49 389	4 516
Romania	19 373	57 [illegible]	10 237	23 365
Altri Paesi	1 [illegible]	29 [illegible]	508	5 474
Totale	**165 883**	**114 760**	**60 134**	**33 155**
Stagno e sue leghe, in pani e in verghe (quintali)				
Francia	311	865	2 509	2 799
Germania	11 920	6 247	29 108	27 591
Portogallo	4 411	2 331	24 687	8 943
Altri Paesi	635	4 044	1 778	9 526
Totale	**17 317**	**13 987**	**118 192**	**84 859**
Macchine e apparecchi (quintali)				
Belgio	4 132	2 344	5 192	3 095
Cecoslovacchia	10 841	8 [illegible]	14 830	9 185
Francia	1 747	4 749	1 691	16 711
Germania	311 055	370 [illegible]	649 238	690 673
Paesi Bassi	2 167	5 194	2 775	4 690
Svezia	10 337	10 173	19 879	21 330
Svizzera	38 546	40 164	91 294	101 939
Ungheria	6 323	5 824	14 470	13 228
Altri Paesi	1 585	991	1 651	2 296
Totale	**387 494**	**449 539**	**799 227**	**863 414**

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3. Commercio speciale delle principali merci

b. Quantità e valore di alcune principali merci *importate* negli anni 1941 e 1942 ripartite per i principali Paesi di provenienza

Principali Paesi di provenienza	Quantità		Valore (migliaia di lire)		Principali Paesi di provenienza	Quantità		Valore (migliaia di lire)	
	1942	1941	1942	1941		1942	1941	1942	1941
Utensili e strumenti per arti e mestieri e per l'agricoltura (quintali)					**Argille, terre refrattarie e da fonderia (tonnellate)**				
Germania	17 302	13 880	75 045	52 622	Germania	105 397	97 797	85 048	29 365
Svizzera	438	343	3 977	2 821	Altri Paesi	1 561	2 079	827	801
Altri Paesi	432	233	3 653	1 099	**Totale**	**106 888**	**99 876**	**85 875**	**30 166**
Totale	**18 422**	**14 456**	**82 675**	**56 522**	**Bitumi solidi (quintali)**				
Macchine fotografiche (quintali)					Albania	40 692	41 540	5 149	3 134
Germania	271	353	18 880	25 208	Germania	56 945	14 396	10 491	4 031
Altri Paesi	2	1	35	35	Romania	83 340	7 947	15 802	2 390
Totale	**273**	**354**	**18 915**	**25 243**	Slovacchia	5 573	—	1 141	—
					Altri Paesi	136	21 084	31	3 519
Apparecchi telegrafici e telefonici, compresi i commutatori per le centrali telefoniche (quintali)					**Totale**	**186 694**	**88 927**	**37 663**	**13 074**
Belgio	86	169	804	1 997	**Carbon fossile, escluso il coke (tonnellate)**				
Germania	1 454	1 935	28 849	37 178	Croazia	15 080	17 170	6 870	1 908
Svezia	336	141	5 615	2 152	Francia	6 302	58	2 206	11
Ungheria	20	16	1 031	805	Germania	10 392 747	11 244 466	2 010 133	2 132 068
Altri Paesi	13	3	273	131	Altri Paesi	46 535	166 269	5 618	29 471
Totale	**1 924**	**2 348**	**31 624**	**43 263**	**Totale**	**10 460 714**	**11 427 963**	**2 024 827**	**2 163 458**
Macchine da calcolare (quintali)					**Carbon coke (tonnellate)**				
Germania	390	568	13 325	16 067	Germania	329 636	142 557	109 735	49 015
Svezia	131	55	2 467	1 037	Belgio	—	8 051	—	5 998
Svizzera	33	51	1 233	1 416	Africa fr. e Poss. it.	—	2 976	—	1 153
Altri Paesi	9	6	92	81	Altri paesi	442	—	275	—
Totale	**563**	**703**	**17 119**	**18 541**	**Totale**	**330 258**	**153 584**	**110 010**	**56 166**
Orologi da tasca (numero)					**Fosfati minerali (tonnellate)**				
Germania	14 248	8 835	1 376	709	Algeria	116 080	120 083	29 351	27 040
Svizzera	608 734	643 749	122 150	110 470	Marocco	3 733	—	1 295	—
Altri Paesi	232	1	125	1	Tunisia	307 793	537 281	76 039	115 310
Totale	**623 719**	**653 585**	**123 651**	**111 180**	Altri Paesi	3 314	—	815	—
Materiale di artiglieria, proiettili da cannone e loro parti (quintali)					**Totale**	**435 920**	**657 364**	**107 500**	**142 350**
Germania	6 593	1 090	33 195	5 806	**Porcellane (quintali)**				
Svizzera	218	162	7 767	3 647	Germania	21 605	19 712	49 287	33 297
Altri Paesi	41	—	610	—	Altri Paesi	268	116	1 897	1 710
Totale	**6 852**	**1 252**	**41 572**	**10 453**	**Totale**	**21 873**	**19 828**	**51 184**	**35 007**
Autoveicoli (numero)					**Lavori di vetro e di cristallo (quintali)**				
Albania	27	41	2 046	2 089	Germania	24 665	18 524	24 859	22 826
Germania	104	804	5 868	30 564	Altri Paesi	6 495	1 297	2 732	1 748
Ungheria	41	83	4 839	3 741	**Totale**	**30 550**	**19 821**	**27 591**	**24 574**
Altri Paesi	27	11	709	255	**Legno comune rozzo o semplicemente sgrossato (tonnellate)**				
Totale	**198**	**859**	**13 532**	**36 509**	Croazia	23 789	25 254	20 535	12 392
Parti staccate di autoveicoli non nominate, facenti parte dell'apparato motore, organi di trasmissione e di direzione, non nominate (quintali)					Finlandia	5 352	978	4 496	1 366
Germania	1 412	2 454	33 863	26 632	Germania	26 048	27 316	11 727	9 896
Svizzera	166	240	1 216	1 602	Romania	396	2 296	313	1 734
Altri Paesi	120	46	318	280	Slovacchia	4 820	—	3 707	—
Totale	**1 708**	**2 747**	**35 397**	**27 512**	Svizzera	2 443	1 713	1 025	527
Parti di aeroplani (quintali)					Altri Paesi	1 430	50 360	1 133	23 089
Germania	934	1 001	44 270	30 585	**Totale**	**63 350**	**107 942**	**41 956**	**49 054**
Francia	22	—	1 527	—	**Legno comune squadrato o segato per il lungo (tonnellate)**				
Svezia	560	—	1 200	—	Croazia	36 884	50 294	65 295	22 862
Ungheria	310	607	6 279	13 441	Finlandia	11 240	1 730	15 196	2 421
Altri Paesi	1	36	9	331	Germania	103 907	94 213	106 [illegible]	81 947
Totale	**1 935**	**1 644**	**53 342**	**44 357**	Romania	11 927	7 327	21 348	[illegible]
					Slovacchia	77 693	33 [illegible]	75 410	[illegible]
					Svezia	1 364	[illegible]	1 267	787
					Svizzera	2 186	1 604	3 370	1 367
					Ungheria	29 419	4 107	49 166	3 896
					Stati Uniti	[illegible]	2 051	1 011	3 491
					Altri Paesi	787	69 [illegible]	837	56 711
					Totale	**278 609**	**284 943**	**339 484**	**208 481**

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3. Commercio speciale delle principali merci

b. Quantità e valore di alcune principali merci *importate* negli anni 1941 e 1942 ripartite per i principali Paesi di provenienza

Principali Paesi di provenienza	Quantità 1942	Quantità 1941	Valore (migliaia di lire) 1942	Valore (migliaia di lire) 1941
Cartone di legno (tonnellate)				
Croazia	3 106	1 006	3 269	1 103
Slovacchia	10 482	5 307	13 685	7 959
Altri Paesi	36	1 474	126	1 262
Totale	**13 623**	**8 239**	**16 905**	**10 324**
Oli minerali greggi (quintali)				
Albania	1 491 814	1 268 312	30 800	15 951
Germania	132 194	213 697	21 232	29 389
Romania	900 361	861 725	63 262	77 019
Ungheria	86 570	—	8 471	—
Altri Paesi	—	1 915	—	137
Totale	**2 610 939**	**2 241 649**	**143 765**	**132 663**
Benzina (quintali)				
Francia	26 443	28 711	1 956	4 309
Germania	22 900	81 910	6 249	13 289
Romania	1 173 245	605 449	140 629	60 455
Altri Paesi	2 553	150 508	266	11 708
Totale	**1 225 046**	**726 737**	**149 096**	**89 761**
Petrolio (quintali)				
Germania	13 572	17 261	1 447	3 112
Romania	677 194	635 207	70 572	64 611
Altri Paesi	9 792	10 140	884	368
Totale	**700 558**	**662 619**	**72 903**	**68 091**
Oli da gas (quintali)				
Germania	12 936	31 006	1 537	3 946
Romania	1 233 583	1 151 153	118 869	107 169
Slovacchia	8 419	—	1 483	—
Altri Paesi	6 753	9 770	401	469
Totale	**1 321 641**	**1 191 928**	**122 290**	**112 084**
Oli minerali lubrificanti (quintali)				
Germania	251 089	58 354	49 778	22 775
Romania	262 363	115 932	21 903	27 360
Slovacchia	16 085	—	5 523	—
Stati Uniti	24 383	39 434	9 060	10 077
Altri Paesi	1 281	2 230	634	860
Totale	**555 552**	**215 950**	**137 170**	**61 071**
Residui della distillazione di oli minerali (quintali)				
Germania	246 563	60 123	28 589	10 209
Romania	553 147	843 610	21 256	57 318
Altri Paesi	23 354	373 240	760	8 439
Totale	**823 064**	**1 276 525**	**131 523**	**75 966**
Essenza di trementina (quintali)				
Francia	1 650	305	1 501	171
Germania	25 838	22 810	23 208	14 726
Grecia	6 126	724	5 481	398
Portogallo	6 133	6 859	9 340	2 304
Spagna	4 191	21 660	4 094	11 034
Altri Paesi	26	1 043	10	1 832
Totale	**43 944**	**54 321**	**43 554**	**30 625**
Benzolo, toluolo e xilolo (quintali)				
Germania	133 549	122 150	42 443	43 605
Altri Paesi	3 091	36 941	771	14 632
Totale	**136 640**	**159 091**	**43 214**	**58 237**

Principali Paesi di provenienza	Quantità 1942	Quantità 1941	Valore (migliaia di lire) 1942	Valore (migliaia di lire) 1941
Paraffina solida (quintali)				
Germania	65 867	18 866	31 532	12 520
Romania	28 094	13 344	13 746	10 617
Slovacchia	8 121	1 869	3 171	1 543
Ungheria	3 859	901	1 240	994
U. R. S. S.	3 547	184	1 691	99
Altri Paesi	46	13 147	46	9 523
Totale	**109 232**	**48 277**	**91 573**	**31 131**
Colofornio (quintali)				
Francia	6 446	—	5 646	—
Germania	16 768	15 832	9 958	8 711
Grecia	44 196	3 596	17 240	1 264
Portogallo	12 431	16 041	6 353	4 539
Spagna	1 232	113 912	496	52 500
Altri Paesi	3 920	5 100	2 161	1 329
Totale	**82 995**	**153 669**	**45 237**	**67 943**
Soda caustica, solida (quintali)				
Croazia	19 380	26 477	7 977	11 103
Francia	30 082	59 747	11 647	9 060
Germania	263 132	278 603	47 853	42 470
Romania	5 101	—	1 047	—
Svizzera	7 981	45 149	1 527	9 291
Altri Paesi	2 530	1 508	543	411
Totale	**328 181**	**430 734**	**56 696**	**69 565**
Cromito artificiale (quintali)				
Germania	45 182	10 450	43 521	7 642
Altri Paesi				
Totale	**45 182**	**10 450**	**43 521**	**7 642**
Altri prodotti chimici inorganici non nominati (quintali)				
Danimarca	24	4 962	153	1 307
Germania	29 580	18 102	23 744	13 084
Altri Paesi	464	436	723	673
Totale	**30 275**	**23 530**	**24 650**	**17 764**
Nitrato di sodio, greggio (tonnellate)				
Cile	—	19 958	—	15 654
Altri Paesi	—	—	—	—
Totale	—	**19 958**	—	**15 654**
Concimi chimici potassici (tonnellate)				
Germania	76 143	88 170	52 501	76 143
Spagna	1 830	—	696	—
Altri Paesi	3	—	1	—
Totale	**77 172**	**88 170**	**53 384**	**76 143**
Glicerina raffinata (quintali)				
Germania	9 553	13 857	20 439	32 442
Altri Paesi	—	1 930	—	3 087
Totale	**9 553**	**15 857**	**23 439**	**34 529**
Prodotti chimici organici non nominati (quintali)				
Germania	89 806	43 913	122 492	73 574
Svizzera	1 780	1 361	3 129	1 861
Altri Paesi	421	803	624	1 307
Totale	**72 007**	**46 101**	**137 912**	**79 040**
Prodotti medicinali e tintori, esclusi gli alcaloidi (chilogrammi)				
Germania	71 323	56 286	91 347	21 013
Svizzera	8 060	10 705	7 263	10 311
Altri Paesi	803	313	301	244
Totale	**80 181**	**67 298**	**37 608**	**30 382**

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3. Commercio speciale delle principali merci

b. Quantità e valore di alcune principali merci *importate* negli anni 1941 e 1942 ripartite per i principali Paesi di provenienza

Principali Paesi di provenienza	Quantità		Valore (migliaia di lire)		Principali Paesi di provenienza	Quantità		Valore (migliaia di lire)	
	1942	1941	1942	1941		1942	1941	1942	1941
Specialità medicinali (quintali)					**Altri lavori di carta o di cartone, non nominati (quintali)**				
Germania	1 201	1 174	31 043	29 972	Germania	21 094	9 496	23 522	9 259
Paesi Bassi	17	2	663	57	Altri Paesi	1 869	205	1 667	398
Svizzera	241	205	6 542	6 213	**Totale**	**22 963**	**9 641**	**25 189**	**9 657**
Altri Paesi	60	49	2 062	1 579					
Totale	**1 519**	**1 480**	**40 310**	**37 781**	**Libri, musica e giornali (quintali)**				
Colori (quintali)					Belgio	285	319	614	640
Germania	5 682	5 695	18 071	19 365	Germania	12 086	11 239	20 359	14 616
Svizzera	1 380	1 144	12 037	9 617	Svizzera	504	653	904	1 178
Altri Paesi	194	115	167	23	Altri Paesi	490	293	918	454
Totale	**7 256**	**6 814**	**31 075**	**29 652**	**Totale**	**13 163**	**14 504**	**22 895**	**16 846**
Nero-fumo (quintali)					**Pietre preziose, grezze (chilogrammi)**				
Germania	42 482	19 179	26 502	13 337	Belgio	1	2	4 350	1 773
Romania	4 359	5 187	4 277	2 592	Francia	2	—	7 899	186
Altri Paesi	203	119	376	47	Germania	433	27	2 761	46
Totale	**47 034**	**24 482**	**33 155**	**15 976**	Paesi Bassi	3	1	1 067	747
Pelli crude (quintali)					Svezia	—	—	770	—
Albania	7 233	8 109	61 064	21 532	Svizzera	443	438	2 958	3 073
Bulgaria	718	1 744	3 664	5 209	Brasile	1	2	3 325	4 823
Grecia	1 400	—	6 123	—	Altri Paesi	—	—	—	—
Francia	1 960	1 461	10 025	1 143	**Totale**	**883**	**460**	**31 120**	**10 648**
Germania	7	6	2 853	440	**Argento in verghe, in pani, in polvere e in rottami (chilogrammi)**				
Grecia	2 634	67	7 963	130					
Spagna	2 571	8 783	10 529	31 142	Francia	37 717	—	15 061	—
Turchia	8 634	7 914	23 161	12 721	Germania	1 058	—	1 030	—
Africa eq. ed ital.	218	647	948	405	Altri Paesi	662	8 217	605	3 409
Argentina	1 989	423	1 776	996	**Totale**	**39 437**	**8 217**	**16 696**	**3 409**
Africa it. e Poss. it.	5 443	15 306	21 710	44 972	**Mercerie non nominate, fini (chilogrammi)**				
Altri Paesi	2 699	5 907	10 163	22 304					
Totale	**31 798**	**50 387**	**160 279**	**141 050**	Germania	68 312	85 699	18 143	14 768
Pelli preparate (quintali)					Altri Paesi	2 449	1 709	683	312
Bulgaria	268	—	2 239	—	**Totale**	**70 801**	**86 808**	**18 832**	**15 080**
Croazia	5	44	1 859	588	**Semi non oleosi, da prato (quintali)**				
Germania	1 441	2 068	44 433	65 481	Bulgaria	20 088	1 509	4 938	1 426
Spagna	335	1 011	2 466	3 908	Croazia	3 000	—	900	—
Altri Paesi	500	432	3 886	1 142	Danimarca	394	716	356	517
Totale	**3 548**	**4 061**	**58 435**	**71 390**	Francia	8 600	—	8 969	—
Gomma elastica, greggia (quintali)					Germania	929	32	987	26
Francia	863	9 074	342	11 454	Romania	39 078	—	13 347	—
Germania	102 223	110 808	360 431	189 840	Ungheria	4 834	644	8 153	976
Altri Paesi	170	21 719	168	17 611	Altri Paesi	181	529	117	43
Totale	**103 256**	**141 602**	**360 941**	**218 814**	**Totale**	**75 109**	**7 230**	**37 790**	**2 987**
Paste per la fabbricazione della carta (quintali)					**Semi non oleosi, non nominati (quintali)**				
Finlandia	564 813	612 774	113 572	103 921	Danimarca	1 068	39	990	435
Germania	267 099	607 816	54 654	116 126	Germania	16 304	15 209	16 876	12 385
Norvegia	19 926	42 621	2 473	8 575	Paesi Bassi	5 263	1 682	7 343	2 695
Slovacchia	253 315	145 645	54 823	29 964	Altri Paesi	243	2 373	828	1
Svezia	1 832 920	1 686 751	401 827	321 681	**Totale**	**22 878**	**19 103**	**25 945**	**15 516**
Svizzera	8 255	7 276	2 179	1 715					
Altri Paesi	—	3 637	—	828					
Totale	**2 943 817**	**3 106 330**	**629 687**	**582 610**	**Pellicole per fotografia non impressionate sensibilizzate (chilogrammi)**				
Carta (quintali)					Germania	172 571	58 963	47 121	12 354
Finlandia	53 224	2 584	13 561	597	Altri Paesi	5 682	2 208	642	442
Francia	1 645	579	1 538	243	**Totale**	**178 253**	**61 171**	**47 763**	**12 796**
Germania	390 360	214 532	143 640	68 060					
Slovacchia	47 212	1 870	20 300	442					
Svezia	173 263	80 804	43 016	2 625					
Svizzera	369	437	712	607					
Altri Paesi	9 803	194	3 304	478					
Totale	**674 876**	**300 950**	**226 803**	**73 046**					

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3. Commercio speciale delle principali merci

c. Quantità e valore di alcune principali merci *esportate* negli anni 1939 e 1940 ripartite per i principali Paesi di destinazione (a)

Principali Paesi di destinazione	Quantità 1940	Quantità 1939	Valore (migliaia di lire) 1940	Valore (migliaia di lire) 1939
Carni preparate (quintali)				
Francia	3 404	1 662	7 [illegible]	1 948
Regno Unito	61	354	71	517
Svizzera	20 209	21 794	36 613	27 752
Stati Uniti	867	2 383	1 484	3 584
Africa it. e Poss. it.	6 544	16 113	8 918	17 112
Altri Paesi	48 355	6 647	5 192	16 403
Totale	**79 692**	**47 372**	**59 444**	**86 416**
Formaggi di pasta dura (quintali)				
Francia	11 176	9 820	35 046	8 [illegible]
Germania	41 665	11 [illegible]	89 178	10 44[illegible]
Svizzera	4 355	4 767	5 545	4 134
Stati Uniti	61 190	106 534	53 079	115 672
Africa it. e Poss. it.	11 526	20 459	11 406	30 938
Altri Paesi	9 993	14 121	16 126	15 080
Totale	**119 905**	**171 711**	**180 381**	**184 270**
Formaggi di pasta molle (quintali)				
Francia	3 235	7 401	3 966	3 910
Germania	36 864	3 558	46 375	2 384
Regno Unito	2 698	26 088	3 079	19 620
Svizzera	5 904	7 044	6 866	5 327
Stati Uniti	5 306	10 108	4 401	6 291
Africa it. e Poss. it.	1 587	3 742	2 022	3 670
Altri Paesi	5 115	2 379	5 917	2 173
Totale	**63 131**	**59 369**	**72 666**	**43 335**
Sardine e acciughe preparate (quintali)				
Boemia e Moravia	2 144	(b) 840	3 648	(b) 1 [illegible]
Germania	10 [illegible]	2 1[illegible]	21 [illegible]	2 89[illegible]
Inghilterra	1 [illegible]	815	2 [illegible]	1 [illegible]
Stati Uniti	3 742	5 [illegible]	4 [illegible]	6 [illegible]
Africa it. e Poss. it.	1 222	2 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	2 [illegible]
Altri Paesi	5 [illegible]	9 [illegible]	9 [illegible]	9 [illegible]
Totale	**23 [illegible]**	**20 772**	**43 [illegible]**	**23 [illegible]**
Zucchero (quintali)				
Africa it. e Poss. it.	276 [illegible]	168 [illegible]	73 [illegible]	47 [illegible]
Altri Paesi	134 [illegible]	87 [illegible]	37 [illegible]	11 [illegible]
Totale	**411 [illegible]**	**226 [illegible]**	**110 [illegible]**	**59 [illegible]**
Marmellate, gelatine e altre conserve di frutti (quintali)				
Germania	14 [illegible]	[illegible]	10 [illegible]	[illegible]
Regno Unito	3 [illegible]	24 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	[illegible]
Africa it. e Poss. it.	[illegible]	11 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Altri Paesi	22 [illegible]	11 [illegible]	11 [illegible]	[illegible]
Totale	**49 [illegible]**	**[illegible]**	**27 [illegible]**	**17 [illegible]**
Riso (quintali lordi)				
Albania	4 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Francia	1 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Germania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jugoslavia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Romania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Slovacchia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Svizzera	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ungheria	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Africa it. e Poss. it.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Altri Paesi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totale	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**
Farina di frumento (quintali)				
Albania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Africa it. e Poss. it.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Altri Paesi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totale	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**

Principali Paesi di destinazione	Quantità 1940	Quantità 1939	Valore (migliaia di lire) 1940	Valore (migliaia di lire) 1939
Paste di frumento (quintali)				
Albania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Germania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Regno Unito	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Svizzera	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Africa it. e Poss. it.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Altri Paesi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totale	**110 [illegible]**	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**
Legumi secchi (tonnellate)				
Albania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Africa it. e Poss. it.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Altri Paesi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totale	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**
Patate (tonnellate)				
Albania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boemia e Moravia	[illegible]	(b)	[illegible]	(b)
Danimarca	[illegible]		[illegible]	
Germania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Svizzera	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Africa it. e Poss. it.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Altri Paesi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totale	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**
Ortaggi (quintali)				
Albania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belgio-Lussemburgo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boemia e Moravia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Germania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norvegia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Paesi Bassi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Slovacchia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Svizzera	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Africa it. e Poss. it.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Altri Paesi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totale	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**
Pomodori freschi (quintali)				
Boemia e Moravia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Germania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Svizzera	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Africa it. e Poss. it.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Altri Paesi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totale	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**
Arance (quintali)				
Belgio-Lussemburgo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boemia e Moravia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cecoslovacchia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Danimarca	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Francia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Germania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jugoslavia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Regno Unito	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Slovacchia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Svezia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Svizzera	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ungheria	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Africa it. e Poss. it.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Altri Paesi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totale	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**
Mandarini (quintali)				
Belgio-Lussemburgo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boemia e Moravia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Svizzera	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ungheria	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Africa it. e Poss. it.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Altri Paesi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totale	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**

(a) Non sono state considerate soltanto le merci che nel 1939 o nel 1940 sono state esportate per un valore superiore a 12 milioni di lire. I dati del 1940 possono essere soggettibili di lievi variazioni. — (b) Vedasi nota (a) a pag. 18. — (c) Vedasi nota (c) a pag. 15. — (d) Vedasi nota (b) a pag. 15.

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3. Commercio speciale delle principali merci

a. Quantità e valore di alcune principali merci *esportate* negli anni 1939 e 1940 ripartite per i principali Paesi di destinazione

Principali Paesi di destinazione	Quantità		Valore (migliaia di lire)	
	1940	1939	1940	1939
Limoni (quintali)				
Belgio-Lussemburgo	28 694	36 [illegible]	1 062	1 [illegible]
Boemia e Moravia	92 172	39 834	(a) 13 975	(a) [illegible]
Bulgaria	17 544	14 803	2 287	1 872
Danimarca	40 790	42 473	5 263	4 772
Francia	64 053	153 211	8 566	18 862
Germania	1 240 152	991 870	147 853	103 067
Jugoslavia	49 400	40 625	7 636	5 464
Norvegia	14 162	16 176	2 014	1 997
Paesi Bassi	41 267	29 960	5 975	3 034
Regno Unito	186 366	30 077	17 019	28 825
Stati Uniti	32 251	42 299	5 767	5 869
Svezia	27 041	25 [illegible]	3 525	3 641
Svizzera	77 362	84 [illegible]	9 636	10 227
Turchia	11 302	14 321	2 766	2 881
Ungheria	62 662	67 363	10 289	9 077
Altri Paesi	30 090	19 789	3 943	2 630
Africa It. e Poss. It.	36 946	472 976	5 253	29 744
Totale	**1 963 257**	**2 134 007**	**354 863**	**247 878**
Uva fresca da tavola (quintali)				
Boemia e Moravia	17 710	(a) 86	4 145	(a) 15
Germania	209 168	172 227	40 968	27 389
Svizzera	31 631	21 [illegible]	7 972	3 185
Altri Paesi	9 [illegible]	8 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	1 771
Totale	**267 921**	**200 633**	**61 645**	**32 350**
Frutta fresca (quintali)				
Boemia e Moravia	196 413	(a) 70 476	33 570	(a) 13 882
Danimarca	10 080	7 537	2 362	1 247
Germania	1 [illegible] 836	1 [illegible] 069	344 266	179 827
Slovacchia	22 313	(b) 2 247	4 713	(b) 723
Svezia	[illegible]	24 [illegible]	[illegible]	3 975
Svizzera	268 402	446 [illegible]	49 282	56 524
Africa It. e Poss. It.	14 226	37 821	3 708	8 968
Altri Paesi	40 609	257 [illegible]	10 020	44 080
Totale	**2 554 282**	**2 332 540**	**471 162**	**308 477**
Castagne (tonnellate)				
Francia	2 103	1 480	3 [illegible]	3 236
Germania	5 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	9 872	3 574
Svizzera	6 516	4 [illegible]	13 699	7 083
Ungheria	1 937	1 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	2 418
Altri Paesi	2 314	9 [illegible]	4 [illegible]	18 800
Totale	**18 327**	**18 910**	**35 253**	**35 110**
Fichi secchi (quintali)				
Germania	62 [illegible]	61 [illegible]	8 [illegible]	2 43
Svizzera	12 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	3 722	19
Altri Paesi	37 [illegible]	9 [illegible]	12 [illegible]	1 98
Totale	**112 280**	**72 683**	**24 [illegible]**	**9 617**
Mandorle (quintali)				
Belgio-Lussemburgo	7 [illegible]	4 [illegible]	[illegible]	6 [illegible]
Boemia e Moravia	12 130	(a) 3 [illegible]	14 [illegible]	(a) 3 [illegible]
Danimarca	4 [illegible]	4 [illegible]	[illegible]	4 [illegible]
Francia	1 [illegible]	8 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	2 [illegible]
Germania	167 [illegible]	130 [illegible]	195 [illegible]	132 [illegible]
Norvegia	8 [illegible]	18 [illegible]	[illegible]	30 [illegible]
Paesi Bassi	[illegible]	24 [illegible]	27 [illegible]	22 [illegible]
Svezia	14 [illegible]	26 [illegible]	18 [illegible]	26 [illegible]
Svizzera	7 [illegible]	18 [illegible]	8 [illegible]	18 [illegible]
Altri Paesi	17 [illegible]	50 [illegible]	17 [illegible]	48 [illegible]
Totale	**265 [illegible]**	**321 [illegible]**	**306 [illegible]**	**275 [illegible]**
Nocciole (quintali)				
Germania	114 [illegible]	49 [illegible]	57 [illegible]	21 [illegible]
Svizzera	3 [illegible]	9 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	9 [illegible]
Altri Paesi	37 [illegible]	62 [illegible]	21 [illegible]	34 [illegible]
Totale	**155 [illegible]**	**121 [illegible]**	**82 [illegible]**	**67 [illegible]**
Noci (quintali)				
Boemia e Moravia	9 [illegible]	(a) 793	5 [illegible]	(a) 294
Germania	36 [illegible]	28 [illegible]	20 [illegible]	10 [illegible]
Svizzera	7 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	4 [illegible]	1 [illegible]
Africa It. e Poss. It.	1 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 [illegible]
Altri Paesi	6 [illegible]	14 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	5 [illegible]
Totale	**62 135**	**52 [illegible]**	**33 [illegible]**	**19 [illegible]**
Frutti, legumi e ortaggi preparati (quintali)				
Francia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Germania	125 [illegible]	15 [illegible]	28 [illegible]	3 [illegible]
Regno Unito	[illegible]	11 [illegible]	[illegible]	2 [illegible]
Stati Uniti	6 [illegible]	15 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	4 [illegible]
Africa It. e Poss. It.	10 [illegible]	19 [illegible]	5 [illegible]	7 [illegible]
Altri Paesi	22 [illegible]	21 [illegible]	8 [illegible]	6 [illegible]
Totale	**170 [illegible]**	**84 [illegible]**	**45 [illegible]**	**25 [illegible]**
Pomodori pelati (quintali)				
Germania	37 [illegible]	[illegible]	10 [illegible]	[illegible]
Regno Unito	120 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stati Uniti	61 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Africa It. e Poss. It.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Altri Paesi	1 [illegible]	4 [illegible]	[illegible]	1 [illegible]
Totale	**330 [illegible]**	**488 [illegible]**	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**
Conserve di pomodori (quintali)				
Albania	11 [illegible]	4 [illegible]	[illegible]	1 [illegible]
Belgio-Lussemburgo	7 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Germania	61 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norvegia	4 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Regno Unito	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Svizzera	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stati Uniti	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Africa It. e Poss. It.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Altri Paesi	17 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totale	**173 [illegible]**	**299 [illegible]**	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**
Birra in bottiglie (ettolitri)				
Albania	28 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Africa It. e Poss. It.	63 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Altri Paesi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totale	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**
Vini in fusti, damigiane e vagoni cisterna, altri (ettolitri)				
Albania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belgio-Lussemburgo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boemia e Moravia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Danimarca	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Germania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Svizzera	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brasile	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Africa It. e Poss. It.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Altri Paesi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totale	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**
Vini in fiaschi (ettolitri)				
Albania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Svizzera	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stati Uniti	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Africa It. e Poss. It.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Altri Paesi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totale	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**
Vermut in fusti e damigiane (ettolitri)				
Danimarca	4 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Germania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norvegia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Paesi Bassi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Regno Unito	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Svizzera	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Africa It. e Poss. It.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Altri Paesi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totale	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**

(a) Vedasi nota (a) a pag. 28 — (b) Vedasi nota (a) a pag. 28.

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3. Commercio speciale delle principali merci

c. Quantità e valore di alcune principali merci *esportate* negli anni 1939 e 1940 ripartito per i principali Paesi di destinazione

Principali Paesi di destinazione	Quantità		Valore (migliaia di lire)		Principali Paesi di destinazione	Quantità		Valore (migliaia di lire)	
	1940	1939	1940	1939		1940	1939	1940	1939
Vermut in bottiglie (ettolitri)					**Filati di canapa (quintali)**				
Stati Uniti	24 103	27 344	17 801	14 130	Russia e Moravia	2 464	(a) 404	3 611	(a) 324
Altri Paesi	10 237	15 302	7 853	10 469	Germania	16 728	10 424	31 791	12 047
Totale	**34 340**	**42 646**	**25 654**	**24 599**	Jugoslavia	5 000	3 271	7 901	3 650
Liquori ed altre bevande spiritose, dolcificate o aromatizzate (ettolitri)					Norvegia	2 566	3 533	4 171	3 748
Albania	3 365	816	4 011	662	Regno Unito	1 453	3 462	1 318	2 291
Africa It. e Poss. It.	16 524	13 477	13 554	11 063	Romania	1 663	2 078	1 622	3 879
Altri Paesi	1 818	3 677	1 731	2 544	Slovacchia	3 301	[illegible]	5 304	[illegible]
Totale	**21 607**	**17 993**	**19 296**	**15 171**	Svizzera	2 663	1 442	5 066	1 639
Tabacchi greggi in foglie (quintali)					Altri Paesi	6 115	13 [illegible]	7 [illegible]	12 220
Belgio-Lussemburgo	2 279	5 661	1 568	3 059	**Totale**	**63 909**	**37 603**	**71 241**	**40 961**
Germania	36 256	22 809	28 580	14 750	**Tessuti di juta (quintali)**				
Svizzera	8 747	7 617	5 962	4 313	Svizzera	8 036	167	5 260	101
Ungheria	3 536	3 [illegible]	4 [illegible]	4 208	Altri Paesi	411	80 115	536	36 695
Stati Uniti	1 131	9 179	1 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	**Totale**	**8 447**	**80 282**	**5 805**	**36 796**
Africa It. e Poss. It.	1 913	2 618	1 450	2 843	**Filati di cotone (esclusi i cuciriani) (quintali)**				
Altri Paesi	4 958	14 548	5 [illegible]	20 487	Albania	1 804	2 260	4 [illegible]	2 431
Totale	**58 278**	**66 435**	**49 409**	**53 606**	Bulgaria	527	6 737	3 744	10 317
Olio di oliva, altro (quintali)					Jugoslavia	26 744	80 444	57 [illegible]	83 730
Albania	5 499	2 021	5 459	1 984	Romania	9 502	57 707	35 170	64 454
Germania	5 779	6 295	5 180	5 387	Ungheria	4 465	1 421	10 [illegible]	1 613
Svizzera	2 076	3 397	2 064	2 960	Argentina	634	3 976	1 581	3 666
Argentina	3 468	13 126	2 822	7 331	Cile	1 163	6 268	2 280	[illegible]
Brasile	4 344	4 [illegible]	3 582	3 068	Uruguay	966	5 476	1 [illegible]	4 520
Canada	2 996	5 727	2 [illegible]	4 [illegible]	Africa It. e Poss. It.	4 064	11 206	8 462	16 234
Stati Uniti	43 671	97 991	34 [illegible]	79 943	Altri Paesi	6 [illegible]	64 332	9 [illegible]	62 904
Uruguay	4 [illegible]	11 871	3 [illegible]	7 [illegible]	**Totale**	**86 135**	**218 957**	**126 631**	**259 364**
Venezuela	2 435	2 [illegible]	2 371	2 [illegible]	**Tessuti di cotone (quintali)**				
Africa It. e Poss. It.	66 [illegible]	67 [illegible]	66 [illegible]	52 [illegible]	Albania	4 742	7 [illegible]	16 291	12 111
Altri Paesi	11 [illegible]	18 [illegible]	10 [illegible]	11 [illegible]	Russia e Moravia	4 219	(a) 2 [illegible]	19 [illegible]	(a) 4 [illegible]
Totale	**152 734**	**235 764**	**139 961**	**196 [illegible]**	Bulgaria	3 097	4 [illegible]	13 [illegible]	9 [illegible]
Canapa greggia (quintali)					Germania	[illegible]	[illegible]	2 [illegible]	2 [illegible]
Belgio-Lussemburgo	1 146	8 [illegible]	[illegible]	5 [illegible]	Grecia	4 [illegible]	11 [illegible]	12 [illegible]	21 [illegible]
Francia	35 [illegible]	39 [illegible]	32 [illegible]	34 [illegible]	Islanda	921	1 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	1 [illegible]
Germania	112 [illegible]	146 [illegible]	116 [illegible]	120 [illegible]	Jugoslavia	8 527	9 [illegible]	21 [illegible]	19 [illegible]
Regno Unito	91 [illegible]	20 [illegible]	[illegible]	12 [illegible]	Norvegia	[illegible]	1 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	2 [illegible]
Svizzera	9 [illegible]	16 [illegible]	10 [illegible]	11 [illegible]	Regno Unito	113	6 [illegible]	111	7 [illegible]
Altri Paesi	9 [illegible]	22 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	16 [illegible]	Romania	2 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	10 [illegible]	7 [illegible]
Totale	**249 [illegible]**	**303 [illegible]**	**247 [illegible]**	**189 [illegible]**	Russia	4 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	16 [illegible]	13 [illegible]
Canapa pettinata (quintali)					Svizzera	1 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	7 [illegible]	6 [illegible]
Germania	32 [illegible]	18 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	12 [illegible]	Ungheria	9 [illegible]	4 [illegible]	30 [illegible]	11 [illegible]
Svizzera	1 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	Filippine	[illegible]	1 [illegible]	[illegible]	2 [illegible]
Stati Uniti	1 [illegible]	[illegible]	2 [illegible]	[illegible]	Indie Olandesi	6 [illegible]	11 [illegible]	10 [illegible]	17 [illegible]
Altri Paesi	2 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	4 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	Malesia Britt. (Stab. Str.)	211	2 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	2 [illegible]
Totale	**39 [illegible]**	**28 [illegible]**	**20 [illegible]**	**27 [illegible]**	Palestina	1 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	4 [illegible]
Stoppa di canapa (quintali)					Siria	1 [illegible]	14 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	19 [illegible]
Francia	9 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	[illegible]	Africa sg. occ. brit.	1 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	2 [illegible]
Germania	21 [illegible]	47 [illegible]	20 [illegible]	22 [illegible]	Africa sett. portogh.	2 [illegible]	9 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	4 [illegible]
Regno Unito	9 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	9 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	Egitto	14 [illegible]	43 [illegible]	26 [illegible]	42 [illegible]
Svizzera	2 [illegible]	5 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	Marocco	4 [illegible]	12 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	12 [illegible]
Altri Paesi	7 [illegible]	7 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	Sud Africa	2 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	4 [illegible]
Totale	**50 [illegible]**	**67 [illegible]**	**38 [illegible]**	**30 [illegible]**	Argentina	10 [illegible]	38 [illegible]	17 [illegible]	40 [illegible]
Cordami, cordicelle e spago (quintali)					Cile	1 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	3 [illegible]
Albania	3 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	Colombia	1 [illegible]	5 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	9 [illegible]
Germania	4 [illegible]	—	6 [illegible]	—	Guatemala	[illegible]	2 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	3 [illegible]
Argentina	1 [illegible]	5 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	Perù	1 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	4 [illegible]
Africa It. e Poss. It.	2 [illegible]	4 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	Stati Uniti	1 [illegible]	4 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	6 [illegible]
Altri Paesi	8 [illegible]	13 [illegible]	10 [illegible]	10 [illegible]	Uruguay	3 [illegible]	11 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	17 [illegible]
Totale	**20 [illegible]**	**26 [illegible]**	**23 [illegible]**	**19 [illegible]**	Venezuela	[illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	3 [illegible]
					Africa It. e Poss. It.	10 [illegible]	44 [illegible]	24 [illegible]	74 [illegible]
					Altri Paesi	5 [illegible]	49 [illegible]	12 [illegible]	36 [illegible]
					Totale	**118 [illegible]**	**320 [illegible]**	**201 [illegible]**	**513 [illegible]**
					Manufatti di cotone (quintali)				
					Albania	3 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	13 [illegible]	6 [illegible]
					Germania	2 [illegible]	[illegible]	3 [illegible]	2 [illegible]
					Grecia	[illegible]	1 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	1 [illegible]
					Jugoslavia	2 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	9 [illegible]	4 [illegible]
					Paesi Bassi	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 [illegible]	2 [illegible]
					Regno Unito	[illegible]	5 [illegible]	[illegible]	10 [illegible]
					Romania	10 [illegible]	18 [illegible]	40 [illegible]	67 [illegible]

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3. Commercio speciale delle principali merci

e. Quantità e valore di alcune principali merci *esportate* negli anni 1939 e 1940 ripartite per i principali Paesi di destinazione

Principali Paesi di destinazione	Quantità		Valore (migliaia di lire)	
	1940	1939	1940	1939
Seta tratta greggia (quintali)				
Svezia	536	657	2 984	1 909
Svizzera	1 690	2 291	7 294	6 392
Turchia	154	1 382	599	3 217
India Britannica	1 026	1 449	3 714	3 527
Egitto	1 441	3 391	5 513	7 770
Marocco	519	1 852	1 931	3 991
Argentina	831	1 709	2 484	4 063
Cile	554	1 276	2 204	3 044
Stati Uniti	3 662	6 330	5 932	9 737
Africa fr. e Poss. it.	6 072	10 329	22 688	39 810
Altri Paesi	6 375	11 859	16 946	31 047
Totale	**23 210**	**73 651**	**149 600**	**209 305**
Filati di seta (quintali)				
Bulgaria	1 543	4 311	6 096	10 777
Jugoslavia	1 435	6 663	11 402	20 866
Germania	141	2 977	1 353	11 643
Brasile	119	1 231	240	4 201
Africa fr. e Poss. it.	249	799	1 181	3 235
Altri Paesi	2 096	8 823	9 527	26 723
Totale	**5 574**	**23 904**	**31 804**	**81 145**
Tessuti di seta non stampati (quintali)				
Albania	906	1 661	7 449	6 549
Boemia e Moravia	522	(a) 254	6 357	(a) 1 692
Rep. Irlanda	636	2 249	2 497	7 227
Germania	213	340	2 724	2 545
Jugoslavia	1 304	1 786	14 550	8 922
Norvegia	329	971	3 586	4 164
Paesi Bassi	83	1 379	359	3 805
Regno Unito	32	10 310	111	30 645
Rumania	1 045	2 749	10 234	13 699
Svezia	1 033	919	8 057	4 763
Svizzera	1 118	3 098	12 745	10 179
Ungheria	492	3 792	1 901	10 732
Cina	301	2 234	926	7 443
Hong Kong	620	7 496	586	8 701
India Britannica	147	861	399	3 489
Iran	448	1 406	1 191	4 680
Palestina	466	4 672	1 707	12 762
Siria	309	2 987	549	3 996
Africa merid. port.	530	3 893	2 725	16 596
Egitto	3 966	11 962	9 596	28 266
Unione sud Africa	199	1 142	1 330	6 962
Argentina	1 122	1 875	8 366	11 016
Cile	242	817	1 494	3 828
Equatore	439	2 500	2 936	13 894
Stati Uniti	172	566	799	5 087
Uruguay	175	576	1 356	3 187
Venezuela	1 322	2 224	6 820	9 095
Africa fr. e Poss. it.	1 925	11 643	9 799	38 584
Altri Paesi	**30 087**	**84 996**	**129 710**	**271 837**
Totale				
Tessuti misti di lana dal 15 al 50 %, o di materia tessile vegetale, non stampati (quintali)				
Albania	350	338	617	1 004
Unione sud Africa	997	1 413	1 530	2 619
Africa fr. e Poss. it.	850	771	1 023	3 104
Altri Paesi	892	5 569	3 965	10 080
Totale	**3 097**	**8 091**	**6 315**	**16 799**
Manufatti di lana (quintali)				
Albania	1 845	1 657	6 374	5 971
Boemia e Moravia	321	(a) 60	3 710	(a) 300
Francia	5 422	2 690	13 836	12 241
Germania	218	171	3 933	2 662
Norvegia	132	220	2 159	1 194
Paesi Bassi	676	1 160	4 662	4 778
Regno Unito	430	2 269	1 841	12 362
Rumania	457	1 697	3 860	3 209
Slovacchia	1 744	1 283	11 012	7 311
Svizzera	1 021	4 121	2 362	6 709
Unione Sud Africa	422	1 224	2 407	6 879
Colombia	268	3 345	1 813	11 733
Stati Uniti	307	772	965	3 197
Venezuela	2 218	3 494	11 613	16 056
Africa fr. e Poss. it.	5 724	10 233	16 929	19 965
Altri Paesi	**22 000**	**46 663**	**87 051**	**153 000**
Totale				
Seta tratta greggia (quintali)				
Finlandia	201	449	3 147	4 970
Germania	8 650	2 287	188 379	26 730
Jugoslavia	199	224	3 708	3 210
Regno Unito	37	367	634	3 662
Romania	110	251	2 222	4 022
Svizzera	910	1 957	15 644	23 993
Argentina	173	295	3 275	3 080
Stati Uniti	6 733	4 488	67 071	44 199
Altri Paesi	627	5 919	7 690	18 430
Totale	**17 641**	**18 152**	**290 845**	**181 985**
Cascami di seta (quintali)				
Germania	771	5 923	1 361	27 601
Svizzera	348	769	844	1 443
Altri Paesi	4 070	1 311	39 731	2 211
Totale	**5 191**	**8 203**	**41 936**	**31 254**
Filati di cascami di seta (quintali)				
Germania	2 707	1 864	35 631	14 419
Brasile	99	276	972	1 968
Altri Paesi	310	1 919	2 247	9 033
Totale	**3 116**	**4 059**	**38 850**	**25 390**
Tessuti di seta (chilogrammi)				
Belgio-Lussemburgo	2 225	6 128	715	1 301
Boemia e Moravia	36 689	(a) 5 811	12 770	(a) 935
Francia	2 368	16 647	396	2 559
Germania	14 230	38 270	4 222	7 792
Jugoslavia	5 600	9 645	1 569	1 261
Paesi Bassi	14 379	4 027	3 027	795
Svizzera	6 964	15 336	2 130	2 765
Ungheria	12 444	11 810	2 911	1 825
Cina	5 327	13 259	1 240	2 859
Stati Uniti	13 840	51 809	3 149	8 258
Africa fr. e Poss. it.	10 026	9 087	1 444	1 274
Altri Paesi	27 789	68 586	6 573	13 198
Totale	**183 878**	**273 937**	**40 181**	**61 834**
Altri tessuti e manufatti di seta (chilogrammi)				
Boemia e Moravia	20 131	(a) 3 213	12 319	(a) 724
Germania	12 683	7 431	5 607	2 456
Paesi Bassi	5 928	3 349	2 125	939
Svizzera	12 117	10 690	4 034	2 399
Argentina	8 198	17 108	1 203	2 339
Africa fr. e Poss. it.	18 777	23 392	4 373	3 217
Altri Paesi	39 379	96 897	9 828	11 741
Totale	**126 813**	**182 110**	**39 488**	**24 838**
Fibre artificiali (chilogrammi)				
Belgio-Lussemburgo	38 693	351 171	973	6 876
Danimarca	245 598	380 738	5 413	6 297
Germania	6 807 693	4 859 722	174 144	122 635
Jugoslavia	1 683 109	1 368 649	33 630	18 510
Paesi Bassi	415 837	554 591	8 927	9 313
Portogallo	241 140	248 651	4 684	4 418
Regno Unito	—	431 383	—	5 964
Svizzera	128 868	139 475	2 985	6 078
Ungheria	380 240	375 815	8 854	14 330
Cina	1 681 104	782 864	23 977	27 513
Giappone	3 046 454	1 696 611	59 207	22 734
India Britannica	224 750	3 144 369	8 147	36 203
Stati Uniti	712 908	4 796 086	7 156	12 077
Africa fr. e Poss. it.	531 718	1 447 187	7 981	3 279
Egitto	166 843	332 640	2 197	11 489
Marocco	145 861	660 457	2 719	
Argentina				

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3. Commercio speciale delle principali merci

c. Quantità e valore di alcune principali merci *esportate* negli anni 1939 e 1940 ripartite per i principali Paesi di destinazione

Principali Paesi di destinazione	Quantità 1940	Quantità 1939	Valore (migliaia di lire) 1940	Valore (migliaia di lire) 1939
Cuoio e pelli conciate (quintali)				
Cile	690 150	662 302	12 310	12 542
Messico	1 336 544	—	23 784	—
Stati Uniti	118 412	846 835	2 166	8 031
Uruguay	73 900	143 675	1 534	2 389
Australia	208 012	665 938	2 904	6 928
Africa it. e Poss. it.	1 022 396	2 232 526	20 470	41 [illegible]
Altri Paesi	3 362 265	6 365 492	68 110	103 680
Totale	**22 982 898**	**35 019 758**	**668 569**	**890 744**
Cascami di fibre artificiali (chilogrammi)				
Boemia e Moravia	405 [illegible] (a)	123 360	3 726	(a) 1 692
Bulgaria	337 631	—	7 028	—
Danimarca	413 628	139 062	4 596	753
Germania	6 545 547	6 027 736	62 646	30 343
Jugoslavia	920 771	151 384	11 069	1 325
Paesi Bassi	490 868	310 133	6 022	3 203
Romania	454 024	641 714	6 177	5 684
Spagna	70 110	675 243	667	5 000
Svezia	163 648	117 431	2 861	1 148
Svizzera	1 096 957	241 870	13 709	1 843
Ungheria	2 146 391	1 841 906	28 524	12 429
Stati Uniti	203 522	1 862 398	4 782	30 927
Africa it. e Poss. it.	107 953	133 262	1 131	1 426
Altri Paesi	2 809 180	2 098 430	29 327	16 103
Totale	**16 550 991**	**17 120 834**	**182 254**	**129 823**
Tessuti di fibre artificiali (chilogrammi)				
Albania	733 213	940	24 620	17 109
Boemia e Moravia	405 543	(a) 15 661	29 710	(a) 556
Germania	364 704	262 569	12 876	5 381
Norvegia	148 [illegible]	163 [illegible]	5 [illegible]	1 692
Paesi Bassi	374 567	279 764	16 867	8 479
Svezia	360 [illegible]	295 230	13 719	8 429
Svizzera	33 511	33 453	1 854	1 784
Indie Olandesi	49 789	115 [illegible]	1 617	3 266
Stati	30 130	158 [illegible]	567	3 379
Egitto	24 [illegible]	92 [illegible]	927	3 085
Marocco	42 911	262 [illegible]	945	4 415
Unione Sud Africa	126 130	262 219	3 274	7 926
Cuba	56 [illegible]	88 621	2 294	3 194
Salvador	28 024	61 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	2 351
Stati Uniti	22 [illegible]	109 861	1 177	3 290
Uruguay	90 [illegible]	262 [illegible]	4 187	9 243
Venezuela	45 367	91 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	3 [illegible]
Australia	58 069	70 412	2 616	2 224
Africa it. e Poss. it.	2 594 966	4 [illegible]	76 [illegible]	97 047
Altri Paesi	340 140	6 [illegible]	13 243	29 915
Totale	**6 001 191**	**9 044 784**	**217 379**	**216 600**
Tessuti misti con fibre artificiali (chilogrammi)				
Albania	521 611	422 [illegible]	18 972	10 726
Boemia e Moravia	71 936	(a) 5 067	3 402	(a) 134
Paesi Bassi	38 758	86 523	1 150	1 544
Svezia	19 548	43 729	1 380	1 [illegible]
Svizzera	28 594	5 [illegible]	1 412	204
Marocco	235 259	527 [illegible]	2 760	5 968
Unione Sud Africa	368 662	700 [illegible]	8 314	14 966
Argentina	49 284	127 [illegible]	940	2 774
Stati Uniti	924 318	3 025 991	13 [illegible]	37 631
Australia	62 594	167 [illegible]	1 127	2 775
Africa it. e Poss. it.	2 292 551	6 321 [illegible]	68 [illegible]	127 [illegible]
Altri Paesi	318 [illegible]	1 450 [illegible]	9 [illegible]	22 941
Totale	**5 141 352**	**13 162 179**	**131 281**	**230 075**
Altri tessuti e manufatti di fibre artificiali (chilogrammi)				
Albania	281 112	178 943	12 644	7 580
Germania	107 714	80 [illegible]	4 [illegible]	[illegible]
Paesi Bassi	295 640	399 [illegible]	15 [illegible]	12 827
Svezia	43 994	55 [illegible]	2 814	2 [illegible]
Svizzera	102 001	111 [illegible]	4 478	4 011
Ungheria	81 434	120 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	3 [illegible]
India Britannica	35 [illegible]	103 [illegible]	[illegible]	2 [illegible]
Egitto	21 677	43 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	2 [illegible]
Unione Sud Africa	130 224	191 381	4 471	6 171
Stati Uniti	460 312	611 [illegible]	8 [illegible]	9 214
Uruguay	33 144	77 619	1 633	2 [illegible]

Principali Paesi di destinazione	Quantità 1940	Quantità 1939	Valore (migliaia di lire) 1940	Valore (migliaia di lire) 1939
Austria	60 312	109 [illegible]	2 362	5 [illegible]
Africa it. e Poss. it.	229 872	498 [illegible]	15 [illegible]	30 [illegible]
Altri Paesi	315 084	863 [illegible]	15 [illegible]	31 [illegible]
Totale	**2 533 548**	**3 621 054**	**98 001**	**109 [illegible]**
Oggetti vari di canapa, lino, juta (quintali)				
Albania	837	1 [illegible]	2 183	1 [illegible]
Stati Uniti	550	2 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	3 [illegible]
Africa it. e Poss. it.	1 412	5 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	5 [illegible]
Altri Paesi	4 410	23 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	31 [illegible]
Totale	**7 209**	**33 811**	**11 967**	**47 941**
Piriti di ferro (tonnellate)				
Boemia e Moravia	9 291 (a)	—	2 [illegible] (a)	—
Germania	20 [illegible]	34 [illegible]	4 [illegible]	3 643
Svizzera	20 [illegible]	13 [illegible]	5 [illegible]	3 [illegible]
Altri Paesi	1 [illegible]	47 [illegible]	[illegible]	5 [illegible]
Totale	**50 [illegible]**	**97 [illegible]**	**15 [illegible]**	**11 [illegible]**
Minerali di zinco (tonnellate)				
Belgio-Lussemburgo	19 [illegible]	27 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	6 [illegible]
Francia	4 [illegible]	12 [illegible]	[illegible]	3 [illegible]
Germania	49 [illegible]	13 [illegible]	[illegible]	4 [illegible]
Altri Paesi	—	24 [illegible]	1	3 [illegible]
Totale	**73 [illegible]**	**77 [illegible]**	**31 [illegible]**	**16 [illegible]**
Ferri e acciai in barre e in verghe (quintali)				
Albania	48 [illegible]	30 [illegible]	8 [illegible]	3 [illegible]
Grecia	15 [illegible]	79 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	7 [illegible]
Romania	17 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	[illegible]
Africa it. e Poss. it.	61 [illegible]	207 [illegible]	9 [illegible]	27 [illegible]
Altri Paesi	13 [illegible]	100 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	7 [illegible]
Totale	**157 [illegible]**	**441 [illegible]**	**26 [illegible]**	**65 [illegible]**
Lavori di ferro, di acciaio e di ghisa (quintali)				
Albania	113 [illegible]	86 [illegible]	40 [illegible]	23 [illegible]
Bulgaria	2 [illegible]	[illegible]	2 [illegible]	[illegible]
Francia	21 [illegible]	4 [illegible]	10 [illegible]	3 [illegible]
Germania	[illegible]	1 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	[illegible]
Jugoslavia	14 [illegible]	28 [illegible]	5 [illegible]	6 [illegible]
Romania	32 [illegible]	25 [illegible]	7 [illegible]	3 [illegible]
Turchia	26 [illegible]	11 [illegible]	12 [illegible]	2 [illegible]
Egitto	1 [illegible]	21 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	6 [illegible]
Argentina	2 [illegible]	11 [illegible]	5 [illegible]	3 [illegible]
Africa it. e Poss. it.	130 [illegible]	201 [illegible]	51 [illegible]	81 [illegible]
Altri Paesi	69 [illegible]	109 [illegible]	15 [illegible]	23 [illegible]
Totale	**436 [illegible]**	**501 [illegible]**	**157 [illegible]**	**153 [illegible]**
Mercurio (quintali)				
Francia	184	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	4 [illegible]
Germania	18 [illegible]	7 [illegible]	[illegible]	31 [illegible]
Jugoslavia	215	135	2 [illegible]	718
Regno Unito	1 [illegible]	[illegible]	11 [illegible]	3 [illegible]
Romania	249	126	2 [illegible]	[illegible]
Svizzera	259	314	2 [illegible]	1 [illegible]
Cina	217	153	2 [illegible]	799
Giappone	3 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	35 [illegible]	11 [illegible]
Altri Paesi	930	3 [illegible]	7 [illegible]	16 [illegible]
Totale	**33 [illegible]**	**18 [illegible]**	**[illegible]**	**72 [illegible]**
Ferri e acciai in lamiere (quintali)				
Albania	4 349	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]
Bulgaria	2 [illegible]	7 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grecia	10 [illegible]	16 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	3 [illegible]
Portogallo	2 [illegible]	14 [illegible]	[illegible]	2 [illegible]
Romania	35 [illegible]	14 [illegible]	8 [illegible]	2 [illegible]
Turchia	22 [illegible]	20 [illegible]	5 [illegible]	5 [illegible]
India Britannica	7 [illegible]	16 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	2 [illegible]
Malesia Brit. (Stab. Etc.)	9 [illegible]	22 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	3 [illegible]
Egitto	2 [illegible]	13 [illegible]	[illegible]	2 [illegible]

(a) Vedasi nota (a) a pag. 18.

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3. Commercio speciale delle principali merci

e. Quantità e valore di alcune principali merci *esportate* negli anni 1939 e 1940 ripartite per i principali Paesi di destinazione

Principali Paesi di destinazione	Quantità 1940	Quantità 1939	Valore (migliaia di lire) 1940	Valore (migliaia di lire) 1939
Macchine e apparecchi (quintali)				
Albania	28 489	14 [illegible]	30 206	13 9[illegible]
Belgio-Lussemburgo	621	2 240	1 824	4 203
Bosnia e Moravia	1 142	(a) 729	6 [illegible]	(a) 3 037
Bulgaria	4 129	3 [illegible]	6 144	2 894
Danimarca	5 205	3 562	13 [illegible]	6 189
Francia	10 453	22 269	53 [illegible]	42 317
Germania	1 913	3 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	3 [illegible]
Grecia	6 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	10 311	5 [illegible]
Jugoslavia	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	4 [illegible]	4 045
Paesi Bassi	1 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	11 [illegible]	9 [illegible]
Regno Unito	1 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	4 [illegible]
Romania	4 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	4 [illegible]	[illegible]
Spagna	1 [illegible]	[illegible]	4 [illegible]	[illegible]
Svezia	[illegible]	[illegible]	5 [illegible]	[illegible]
Svizzera	2 [illegible]	4 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	6 [illegible]
Turchia	6 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	10 [illegible]	4 [illegible]
Ungheria	2 [illegible]	[illegible]	8 [illegible]	2 [illegible]
Giappone	1 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	[illegible]	5 [illegible]
India Britannica	2 [illegible]	7 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	8 [illegible]
Egitto	[illegible]	2 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	3 [illegible]
Argentina	3 [illegible]	9 [illegible]	[illegible]	15 [illegible]
Brasile	2 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	[illegible]	15 [illegible]
Cile	1 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	2 [illegible]
Uruguay	[illegible]	2 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	3 [illegible]
Africa It. e Poss. It.	56 [illegible]	118 [illegible]	76 [illegible]	135 [illegible]
Altri Paesi	5 [illegible]	15 [illegible]	9 [illegible]	20 [illegible]
Totale	**160 781**	**242 504**	**285 202**	**328 806**
Utensili e strumenti per arti e mestieri e per l'agricoltura (quintali)				
Albania	6 857	5 744	4 [illegible]	2 [illegible]
Germania	84	162	720	521
Svizzera	204	268	665	430
Turchia	720	667	1 [illegible]	1 133
Ungheria	201	14	1 [illegible]	27
Africa It. e Poss. It.	8 913	16 [illegible]	8 [illegible]	13 [illegible]
Altri Paesi	2 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	4 [illegible]	5 [illegible]
Totale	**17 047**	**25 452**	**19 630**	**24 031**
Materiali d'artiglieria, proiettili da cannone e loro parti (quintali)				
Finlandia	90	—	2 [illegible]	—
Jugoslavia	96	271	1 [illegible]	6 [illegible]
Romania	3 420	724	74 [illegible]	16 [illegible]
Svezia	1 [illegible]	—	9 [illegible]	—
Ungheria	21 260	—	68 [illegible]	2
Africa It. e Poss. It.	—	14 [illegible]	—	2 [illegible]
Altri Paesi	1 [illegible]	7 [illegible]	9 [illegible]	67 [illegible]
Totale	**29 656**	**22 550**	**156 [illegible]**	**93 [illegible]**
Prodotti esplodenti non nominati (quintali)				
Albania	1 [illegible]	[illegible]	1 [illegible]	[illegible]
Finlandia	3 [illegible]	—	3 [illegible]	—
Jugoslavia	6 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	2 [illegible]
Portogallo	18 [illegible]	1	20 [illegible]	2
Romania	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 [illegible]	2 [illegible]
Svizzera	3 [illegible]	3	3 [illegible]	[illegible]
Africa It. e Poss. It.	1 [illegible]	4 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	5 [illegible]
Altri Paesi	16	3 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	[illegible]
Totale	**33 [illegible]**	**11 [illegible]**	**33 [illegible]**	**10 [illegible]**
Cartucce cariche (quintali)				
Belgio-Lussemburgo	346	—	2 [illegible]	—
Finlandia	2 [illegible]	[illegible]	2 [illegible]	3 [illegible]
Paesi Bassi	[illegible]	[illegible]	3 [illegible]	1 [illegible]
Romania	2 [illegible]	—	2 [illegible]	—
Svezia	8 [illegible]	—	21 [illegible]	—
Ungheria	2 [illegible]	—	18 [illegible]	—
Africa It. e Poss. It.	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	2 [illegible]
Altri Paesi	[illegible]	6 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	31 [illegible]
Totale	**17 [illegible]**	**8 [illegible]**	**132 [illegible]**	**38 [illegible]**

Principali Paesi di destinazione	Quantità 1940	Quantità 1939	Valore (migliaia di lire) 1940	Valore (migliaia di lire) 1939
Autoveicoli (numero)				
Albania	[illegible]	188	41 [illegible]	16 [illegible]
Belgio-Lussemburgo	214	279	2 [illegible]	1 807
Bulgaria	194	86	8 [illegible]	3 567
Francia	1 [illegible]	3	86 [illegible]	41
Germania	4 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	58 [illegible]	48 [illegible]
Jugoslavia	[illegible]	[illegible]	11 [illegible]	5 [illegible]
Norvegia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2 [illegible]
Paesi Bassi	[illegible]	[illegible]	4 [illegible]	6 [illegible]
Portogallo	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 [illegible]	2 [illegible]
Regno Unito	[illegible]	3 [illegible]	13 [illegible]	22 [illegible]
Romania	[illegible]	[illegible]	3 [illegible]	7 [illegible]
Svezia	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	23 [illegible]	16 [illegible]
Svizzera	[illegible]	[illegible]	19 [illegible]	15 [illegible]
Ungheria	[illegible]	[illegible]	2 [illegible]	6 [illegible]
Indie Olandesi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Malesia Brit. (Stab. Str.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3 [illegible]
Manciuria	[illegible]	[illegible]	5 [illegible]	25 [illegible]
Egitto	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 [illegible]	2 [illegible]
Argentina	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8 [illegible]
Africa It. e Poss. It.	1 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	58 [illegible]	106 [illegible]
Altri Paesi	1 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	12 [illegible]	32 [illegible]
Totale	**15 175**	**25 [illegible]**	**[illegible] 786**	**833 [illegible]**
Parti staccate di autoveicoli (compresi i motori), lavorate (quintali)				
Albania	13 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	9 [illegible]	2 [illegible]
Germania	5 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	4 [illegible]	6 [illegible]
Spagna	[illegible]	[illegible]	4 [illegible]	3 [illegible]
Svizzera	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]
Ungheria	[illegible]	[illegible]	2 [illegible]	1 [illegible]
Manciuria	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 [illegible]	2 [illegible]
Africa It. e Poss. It.	15 [illegible]	27 [illegible]	62 [illegible]	92 [illegible]
Altri Paesi	1 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	7 [illegible]	15 [illegible]
Totale	**33 [illegible]**	**39 [illegible]**	**93 [illegible]**	**135 [illegible]**
Aeroplani (numero)				
Belgio-Lussemburgo	34	1	36 [illegible]	1 [illegible]
Finlandia	33	4	37 [illegible]	6 [illegible]
Portogallo	142	—	34 [illegible]	—
Romania	2	17	4 [illegible]	16 [illegible]
Svezia	59	—	103 [illegible]	—
Svizzera	91	29	117 [illegible]	19 [illegible]
Ungheria	2	2	1 [illegible]	4 [illegible]
Venezuela	—	2	—	6 [illegible]
Africa It. e Poss. It.	—	4	1 [illegible]	12 [illegible]
Altri Paesi		13		
Totale	**376**	**78**	**[illegible] 760**	**87 [illegible]**
Parti di aeroplani (quintali)				
Albania	223	95	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belgio-Lussemburgo	81	33	3 [illegible]	1 [illegible]
Bulgaria	341	98	13 [illegible]	2 [illegible]
Finlandia	119	2	5 [illegible]	[illegible]
Germania	360	38	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]
Jugoslavia	178	91	8 [illegible]	3 [illegible]
Portogallo	207	16	7 [illegible]	[illegible]
Romania	351	139	8 [illegible]	3 [illegible]
Spagna	276	1 [illegible]	4 [illegible]	30 [illegible]
Svezia	279	1	10 [illegible]	[illegible]
Svizzera	994	342	[illegible]	9 [illegible]
Ungheria	24	74	470	1
Brasile	648	891	9 977	14 [illegible]
Africa It. e Poss. It.	67	983	1 [illegible]	24 [illegible]
Altri Paesi				
Totale	**4 377**	**4 047**	**111 [illegible]**	**90 [illegible]**
Navi mercantili (tonnellate stazza lorda)				
Paesi Bassi	6 344	9 439	47 [illegible]	50 980
Romania	10 404	3 [illegible]	51 723	16 [illegible]
Filippine	5 011	10 021	12 [illegible]	34 [illegible]
Altri Paesi	—	32 [illegible]	—	84 [illegible]
Totale	**31 [illegible]**	**55 [illegible]**	**111 [illegible]**	**197 [illegible]**

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3. Commercio speciale delle principali merci

c. Quantità e valore di alcune principali merci *esportate* negli anni 1939 e 1940 ripartite per i principali Paesi di destinazione

Principali Paesi di destinazione	Quantità 1940	Quantità 1939	Valore (migliaia di lire) 1940	Valore (migliaia di lire) 1939
Navi per la R. Marina (tonnellate stazza lorda)				
U. R. S. S.		3 153	—	54 446
Giappone	27	—	2 454	—
Totale	**27**	**3 153**	**2 454**	**54 446**
Marmo e alabastro greggio (tonnellate)				
Germania	14 309	19 159	6 299	8 420
Svizzera	2 950	2 921	1 054	1 032
Argentina	6 332	23 713	1 689	6 766
Brasile	2 523	4 391	1 260	1 990
Stati Uniti	2 593	10 110	962	2 450
Africa It. e Poss. It.	220	423	66	71
Altri Paesi	8 896	30 916	2 962	7 869
Totale	**37 872**	**91 544**	**14 604**	**30 418**
Marmo e alabastro lavorati (quintali)				
Germania	12 002	23 190	1 429	2 613
Jugoslavia	2 411	4 667	918	818
Paesi Bassi	9 972	26 887	219	1 597
Romania	9 261	16 773	1 074	1 612
Svezia	5 496	38 296	420	2 662
Svizzera	7 296	8 480	646	638
India Britannica	21 323	58 340	1 374	3 696
Egitto	13 309	39 754	827	2 763
Unione Sud Africa	6 220	10 721	869	1 534
Uganda	1 151	3 439	337	847
Cuba	5 842	9 050	505	631
Stati Uniti	80 [illegible]	26 845	3 943	6 820
Africa It. e Poss. It.	13 227	38 529	1 046	2 808
Altri Paesi	45 531	300 797	5 994	32 976
Totale	**165 285**	**607 464**	**20 083**	**68 214**
Zolfo (quintali)				
Francia	445 566	670 562	20 214	20 469
Germania	644 301	747 760	57 976	25 065
Grecia	86 207	99 268	6 468	6 641
Jugoslavia	28 381	31 879	2 663	2 264
Regno Unito	228 415	305 603	8 000	11 192
Romania	17 502	20 961	1 730	1 [illegible]
Stati Uniti	75 [illegible]	69 23 289	4 721	(a) [illegible]
Svizzera	57 [illegible]	62 [illegible]	4 597	5 [illegible]
Ungheria	11 193	3 [illegible]	1 140	[illegible]
Altri Paesi d'Europa	35 [illegible]	35 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	1 [illegible]
Africa It. e Poss. It.	1 909	2 417	[illegible]	[illegible]
Altri Paesi	93 [illegible]	346 330	7 700	25 [illegible]
Totale	**1 915 613**	**2 207 5190**	**138 463**	**92 910**
Cemento (quintali)				
Albania	917 278	261 [illegible]	20 245	17 527
Jugoslavia	4 934	8 210	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iran (Persia)	39 [illegible]	—	[illegible]	—
Africa It. e Poss. It.	1 429 309	3 672 [illegible]	63 [illegible]	72 919
Altri Paesi	63 765	191 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	4 [illegible]
Totale	**2 455 286**	**4 [illegible] 406**	**[illegible] 697**	**94 [illegible]**
Lavori di armento misto con cemento (quintali)				
Albania	16 [illegible]	9 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	1 [illegible]
Venezuela	9 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	[illegible]
Africa It. e Poss. It.	90 [illegible]	97 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	11 [illegible]
Altri Paesi	4 [illegible]	16 [illegible]	[illegible]	1 [illegible]
Totale	**81 [illegible]**	**[illegible] 098**	**[illegible] 499**	**14 [illegible]**
Cemento, squadrato o fregato in cassoni, fogli, ecc. (quintali)				
Albania	49 [illegible]	34 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	3 [illegible]
Germania	13 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	30 [illegible]	9 [illegible]
Svizzera	2 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	[illegible]
Algeria	11 [illegible]	16 [illegible]	[illegible]	1 [illegible]
Africa It. e Poss. It.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Altri Paesi	6 [illegible]	42 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	4 [illegible]
Totale	**150 [illegible]**	**[illegible] 629**	**[illegible] 681**	**[illegible]**

Principali Paesi di destinazione	Quantità 1940	Quantità 1939	Valore (migliaia di lire) 1940	Valore (migliaia di lire) 1939
Legno fino, in tagli (quintali)				
Albania	30	28	8	6
Bosnia e Moravia	1 [illegible]	(b) [illegible]	717	(b) [illegible]
Germania	21 [illegible]	9 [illegible]	12 [illegible]	8 [illegible]
Stati Uniti	8 [illegible]	28 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	7 [illegible]
Africa It. e Poss. It.	2 [illegible]	4 [illegible]	[illegible]	1 [illegible]
Altri Paesi	2 [illegible]	7 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	3 [illegible]
Totale	**37 [illegible]**	**50 [illegible]**	**15 [illegible]**	**19 [illegible]**
Doghe per botti (tonnellate)				
Francia	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	704	799
Portogallo	2 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	3 [illegible]
Spagna	7 [illegible]	18 [illegible]	4 [illegible]	8 [illegible]
Algeria	[illegible]	3 [illegible]	[illegible]	1 [illegible]
Altri Paesi	[illegible]	1 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totale	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**
Mobili, utensili e altri lavori di legno (quintali)				
Albania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11 [illegible]
Germania	4 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	[illegible]	1 [illegible]
Jugoslavia	[illegible]	4 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	[illegible]
Svizzera	1 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stati Uniti	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	[illegible]	4 [illegible]
Africa It. e Poss. It.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Altri Paesi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totale	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**
Sughero greggio (quintali)				
Bosnia e Moravia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	(b) [illegible]
Germania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jugoslavia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Portogallo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Romania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spagna	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ungheria	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Africa It. e Poss. It.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Altri Paesi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totale	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**
Ossame (quintali)				
Albania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jugoslavia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Svizzera	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Africa It. e Poss. It.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Altri Paesi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totale	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**
Oli di gas (quintali)				
Albania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jugoslavia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Svizzera	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Africa It. e Poss. It.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Altri Paesi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totale	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**
Oli essenziali, resinati e terpeni (chilogrammi)				
Bosnia e Moravia	[illegible]	(b) [illegible]	[illegible]	(b) [illegible]
Francia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Germania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Paesi Bassi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Regno Unito	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Romania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stati Uniti	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Australia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Africa It. e Poss. It.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Altri Paesi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totale	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**

(a) Vedasi nota (1) a pag. 1. — (b) Vedasi nota (a) a pag. 1.

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3. Commercio speciale delle principali merci

c. Quantità e valore di alcune principali merci *esportate* negli anni 1939 e 1940 ripartite per i principali Paesi di destinazione

Principali Paesi di destinazione	Quantità		Valore (migliaia di lire)	
	1940	1939	1940	1939
Saponi (quintali)				
Albania	7 353	4 392	3 961	1 512
Stati Uniti	1 946	3 056	700	1 628
Africa It. e Poss. It.	7 526	41 023	4 250	16 852
Altri Paesi	2 329	3 681	904	1 110
Totale	**19 806**	**51 790**	**9 785**	**21 099**
Ossido di alluminio anidro (quintali)				
Germania	130 027	77 225	28 129	8 462
Svizzera	175 506	272 735	10 159	22 185
Altri Paesi	2 930	302	637	15
Totale	**308 549**	**350 183**	**41 925**	**30 662**
Acido citrico (quintali)				
Albania	96	218	97	190
Grecia	827	1 079	589	908
Romania	1 143	450	1 128	414
Spagna	947	169	885	131
Svizzera	503	2 105	271	1 724
Turchia	450	1 982	439	1 698
Cina	1 108	497	1 062	504
Brasile	362	1 106	367	991
Messico	482	1 309	438	1 243
Africa It. e Poss. It.	469	296	502	293
Altri Paesi	3 319	15 815	3 108	11 896
Totale	**9 333**	**24 976**	**8 889**	**19 432**
Acido tartarico (quintali)				
Boemia e Moravia	800	(a) 960	1 072	(a) 2
Norvegia	318	634	435	99
Paesi Bassi	168	460	244	442
Portogallo	268	1 415	350	1 38
Regno Unito	3 803	6 965	4 287	6 22
Romania	1 643	1 427	2 418	1 47
Svezia	899	1 231	1 305	1 01
Israele	570	789	780	85
Canadà	1 240	1 010	1 513	94
Messico	534	1 233	804	1 39
Uruguay	451	436	595	62
Africa It. e Poss. It.	19	134	27	13
Altri Paesi	2 604	7 166	3 840	6 98
Totale	**13 067**	**22 915**	**16 180**	**22 33**
Tartaro greggio e grume di botte (quintali)				
Germania	44 748	23 869	20 022	7 94
Regno Unito	3 803	17 261	1 304	5 95
Giappone	7 919	3 188	4 027	1 15
Stati Uniti	11 245	24 243	5 269	9 03
Australia	13 508	12 382	6 170	4 45
Altri Paesi	4 261	7 445	3 039	2 52
Totale	**85 484**	**86 388**	**45 771**	**31 05**
Piante e parti di piante medicinali non polverizzate (quintali)				
Albania	11	15	11	14
Francia	2 389	6 654	1 121	1 39
Germania	19 875	10 760	9 600	2 32
Stati Uniti	787	18 132	365	3 03
Altre It. e Poss. It.	42	109	38	5
Altri Paesi	9 826	6 824	3 663	2 60
Totale	**32 940**	**42 543**	**14 043**	**9 49**
Specialità medicinali, altre (quintali)				
Albania	1 384	768	4 297	2 30
Germania	52	19	502	39
Jugoslavia	150	109	666	7
Romania	41	6	662	4
Svizzera	183	143	724	54
Turchia	193	212	765	61
Egitto	111	208	492	18
Brasile	277	1 193	2 224	6 63
Cuba	143	406	643	97
Messico	170	606	1 136	2 89

Principali Paesi di destinazione	Quantità		Valore (migliaia di lire)	
	1940	1939	1940	1939
Stati Uniti	130	201	954	1 272
Venezuela	211	553	1 172	2 042
Africa It. e Poss. It.	2 999	4 901	13 459	13 849
Altri Paesi	742	3 479	3 382	7 671
Totale	**6 641**	**11 579**	**30 478**	**39 978**
Estratti tannici per cuoio (quintali)				
Boemia e Moravia	6 321	(a) 3 744	2 006	(a) 1 013
Bulgaria	8 105	11 656	2 963	2 624
Germania	69 441	64 803	25 144	16 287
Paesi Bassi	3 029	13 606	622	2 402
Regno Unito	7 518	12 238	1 653	1 492
Romania	8 934	9 375	2 830	2 037
Spagna	1 393	7 230	436	1 403
Ungheria	22 015	17 360	7 777	4 402
Africa It. e Poss. It.	2 190	303	715	92
Altri Paesi	25 666	24 215	8 474	6 993
Totale	**154 610**	**164 902**	**52 603**	**37 147**
Cuoi (quintali)				
Albania	1 448	1 460	1 129	909
Belgio-Lussemburgo	1 088	621	2 364	1 172
Bulgaria	2 199	1 784	6 745	2 208
Germania	225	1 099	663	1 254
Grecia	840	318	1 997	487
Jugoslavia	2 268	1 711	8 003	3 997
Romania	1 279	1 430	4 580	4 597
Spagna	682	167	4 053	649
Turchia	2 970	904	6 330	819
Ungheria	3 637	2 717	7 974	3 168
India Britannica	340	621	1 078	1 370
Israele	190	508	2 115	1 929
Africa It. e Poss. It.	5 854	9 011	3 491	4 606
Altri Paesi	2 926	4 587	4 870	5 852
Totale	**27 177**	**27 904**	**60 299**	**33 539**
Pelli crude (quintali)				
Belgio-Lussemburgo	—	1 353	—	1 356
Danimarca	2 031	886	3 882	457
Francia	3 178	2 483	5 689	2 892
Germania	5 649	430	13 021	1 048
Regno Unito	3 979	19 697	6 268	18 764
Stati Uniti	11 339	8 653	19 258	8 861
Altri Paesi	1 259	5 606	2 866	6 504
Totale	**27 433**	**43 608**	**50 985**	**44 638**
Pelli preparate (quintali)				
Albania	1 039	1 970	3 160	3 926
Belgio-Lussemburgo	—	463	4	1 481
Francia	1 346	294	5 190	4 125
Germania	—	72	929	566
Regno Unito	—	1 860	4	2 569
Svizzera	1 650	1 603	6 [illegible]	7 221
Stati Uniti	42	680	686	5 996
Africa It. e Poss. It.	1 288	3 135	3 880	7 174
Altri Paesi	123	1 818	2 514	4 142
Totale	**5 608**	**11 885**	**21 431**	**37 213**
Guanti di pelle anche semplicemente tagliati (cento paia)				
Paesi Bassi	1 991	2 256	2 461	1 [illegible]
Svizzera	424	517	737	[illegible]
Unione Sud Africa	624	479	[illegible]	[illegible]
Australia	4 137	3 663	3 [illegible]	1 165
Altri Paesi	1 964	29 146	2 [illegible]	28 855
Totale	**9 140**	**35 060**	**9 890**	**30 761**
Pneumatici e camere d'aria per ruote da veicoli, anche miste a tessuti (quintali)				
Albania	6 319	3 952	14 614	4 057
Bulgaria	233	990	1 241	1 476
Danimarca	518	1 363	870	1 212
Francia	3 009	179	4 245	403

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3. Commercio speciale delle principali merci

e. Quantità e valore di alcune principali merci *esportate* negli anni 1939 e 1940 ripartito per i principali Paesi di destinazione

Principali Paesi di destinazione	Quantità		Valore (migliaia di lire)		Principali Paesi di destinazione	Quantità		Valore (migliaia di lire)	
	1940	1939	1940	1939		1940	1939	1940	1939
Grecia	823	1 901	1 229	2 889	Stati Uniti	1 220 422	4 117 373	9 647	25 931
Jugoslavia	3 417	2 784	6 530	4 233	Australia	84 990	433 677	349	3 024
Paesi Bassi	1 094	2 321	1 293	3 030	Africa It. e Poss. It.	358 160	443 330	1 437	4 321
Regno Unito	6 092	556	3 778	496	Altri Paesi	326 267	1 879 021	15 063	30 718
Romania	2 102	346	5 584	634	**Totale**	**4 828 382**	**11 459 185**	**66 982**	**132 459**
Svezia	721	1 007	1 130	1 412	Bottoni di corno (quintali)				
Svizzera	3 782	4 253	2 245	5 156	Belgio-Lussemburgo	79	240	372	972
Ungheria	617	319	1 122	630	Germania	1 407	3 149	4 895	10 698
Egitto	898	350	1 659	382	Paesi Bassi	310	311	1 286	963
Marocco	2 160	358	2 987	433	Regno Unito	600	2 436	1 803	4 729
Brasile	1 730	4 581	2 647	7 273	Svezia	384	422	1 442	637
Africa It. e Poss. It.	24 037	17 332	47 491	30 342	Svizzera	361	220	1 512	942
Altri Paesi	3 948	8 121	8 643	10 903	Turchia	329	898	1 024	1
Totale	**61 890**	**50 459**	**108 654**	**73 992**	India Britannica	125	350	300	833
Carta (quintali)					Altri Paesi	1 037	1 260	3 967	5 324
Albania	12 432	13 404	5 724	6 244	**Totale**	**4 607**	**8 986**	**18 099**	**25 159**
Jugoslavia	1 210	3 260	3 033	2 651	Mercerie, balocchi e bambole (migliaia di lire)				
Romania	2 865	1 084	5 135	1 174	Albania	89 357	290 776	3 771	3 896
Turchia	35 777	8 445	25 021	2 852	Belgio-Lussemburgo	13 534	20 518	400	1 009
Ungheria	3 580	4 179	1 645	4 276	(Natalizie)	24 388	21 102	1 087	589
India Britannica	11 291	21 303	2 268	3 623	Francia	52 153	174 640	652	1 927
Siria	1 622	2 782	823	1 302	Germania	213 581	140 603	2 287	4 276
Egitto	11 434	8 865	3 877	3 763	Paesi Bassi	97 744	99 044	3 054	2 332
Argentina	5 696	11 333	2 872	4 619	Regno Unito	84 061	217 661	2 379	5 307
Stati Uniti	504	2 960	717	1 713	Svizzera	36 714	63 734	2 142	2 291
Africa It. e Poss. It.	36 001	43 447	14 589	16 109	Turchia	30 313	—	1 237	—
Altri Paesi	38 378	27 914	17 710	12 243	Unione Sud Africa	19 990	71 234	448	1 693
Totale	**185 702**	**168 036**	**84 912**	**80 596**	Argentina	7 206	18 913	329	1 215
Lavori di carta e di cartone non nominati (quintali)					Canada	23 597	81 456	741	3 723
Albania	2 350	1 474	1 982	1 266	Stati Uniti	772 007	891 847	4 251	6 896
Belgio-Lussemburgo	617	22	1 631	42	Africa It. e Poss. It.	443 852	770 281	10 421	17 084
Germania	5	10	22	26	Altri Paesi	114 257	3 714	4 180	8 664
India Olandese	305	743	1 659	3 330	**Totale**	**1 754 859**	**2 665 334**	**44 611**	**65 784**
Stati Uniti	224	424	281	607	Semi non oleosi (quintali)				
Africa It. e Poss. It.	4 797	10 395	5 080	7 453	Germania	42 311	7 870	24 979	4 729
Altri Paesi	1 965	3 937	3 863	6 154	Romania	1 496	1 037	1 022	460
Totale	**10 358**	**17 005**	**14 518**	**18 825**	Hungaria	6 361	19	3 981	66
Armoniche e mantice (quintali)					Altri Paesi	10 813	16 268	2 964	7 343
Francia	534	1 780	247	1 695	**Totale**	**60 981**	**25 195**	**34 145**	**12 678**
Paesi Bassi	2 172	2 240	2 046	1 772	Bozzoli di agrumi freschi e essiccati (quintali)				
Regno Unito	668	6 854	419	3 258	Germania	9 417	12 267	1 511	1 850
Stati Uniti	16 931	30 696	9 901	12 614	Regno Unito	38 965	80 150	3 397	7 253
Altri Paesi	5 343	7 340	3 260	5 834	Stati Uniti	9 140	30 609	1 978	1 324
Totale	**25 738**	**48 834**	**15 078**	**32 619**	Altri Paesi	15 093	17 130	2 471	2 857
Bisacce per uomo e per donna (pezzi)					**Totale**	**72 605**	**121 036**	**8 947**	**13 284**
Albania	69 447	24 725	3 323	891	Fiori freschi (quintali)				
Svizzera	30 932	45 380	2 722	2 801	Riviera e Milanese	1 223	(a) 238	3 004	(a) 528
Stati Uniti	2 070	9 414	277	1 167	Germania	10 871	14 701	20 859	23 243
Africa It. e Poss. It.	307 231	329 741	19 802	12 294	Jugoslavia	723	(a)	2 465	1 864
Altri Paesi	28 183	143 350	1 712	5 800	Svizzera	299	942	926	2 056
Totale	**437 870**	**552 617**	**27 815**	**22 963**	Svizzera	3 866	5 553	2 340	6 304
Cappelli e berretti (migliaia)					Altri Paesi	962	3 187	2 499	6 179
Albania	153 803	84 230	1 340	597	**Totale**	**17 966**	**27 027**	**62 071**	**62 237**
Belgio-Lussemburgo	19 809	47 103	618	1 224	Cordami e cavi elettrici isolati, compresi i cavi sottomarini (quintali)				
Francia e Colonie	239 751	(a)	3 395	(a)					
Inghilterra	131 846	147 499	1 354	1 348	Albania	485	101	819	132
Francia	21 939	617 744	80	1 171	Belgio-Lussemburgo	667	1 966	696	467
Germania	344 337	328 758	4 686	4 240	Germania		1 042		738
Jugoslavia	39 295	—	1 781	—	Jugoslavia	4 449	600	3 017	279
Norvegia	60 973	129 820	1 341	2 124	U. R. S. S.	8 349	—	3 627	—
Paesi Bassi	449 851	471 900	5 716	4 685	India Olandese	2 301	5 244	1 192	1 784
Regno Unito	127 316	1 894 216	654	6 434	Argentina	3 438	17 220	1 893	6 638
Russia	233 927	220 341	5 989	3 144	Perù	2 500	280	1 746	225
Svizzera	159 877	93 367	3 202	2 672	Africa It. e Poss. It.	2 534	3 681	2 799	2 734
Turchia	76 560	37 918	2 422	1 393	Altri Paesi	7 398	12 179	4 479	4 010
Ungheria	186 931	118 347	3 059	1 767	**Totale**	**32 363**	**53 971**	**30 108**	**17 168**
Egitto	42 340	103 749	599	1 109					
Unione Sud Africa	326 121	918 668	2 841	5 466					

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3. Commercio speciale delle principali merci

d. Quantità e valore di alcune principali merci **esportate** negli anni 1941 e 1942 ripartite per i principali Paesi di destinazione (a)

Principali Paesi di destinazione	Quantità		Valore (migliaia di lire)		Principali Paesi di destinazione	Quantità		Valore (migliaia di lire)	
	1942	1941	1942	1941		1942	1941	1942	1941
Carni fresche e congelate (quintali)					**Specie non nominate (quintali)**				
Albania	603	8 955	820	11 345	Germania	4 693	1 891	20 108	6 658
Africa It. e Poss. It.	—	22 014	—	17 598	Altri Paesi	136	1 886	470	520
Altri Paesi	3 222	341	6 510	367	**Totale**	**4 829**	**3 777**	**20 578**	**7 178**
Totale	**3 825**	**31 190**	**7 330**	**28 710**					
Carni preparate (quintali)					**Frumento (tonnellate)**				
Albania	38	8 353	102	12 639	Albania	10 420	16 183	24 735	27 764
Francia	—	10 919	—	28 145	Francia	15 161	889	25 771	1 423
Germania	—	394	1	926	Germania	97 301	—	148 360	—
Norvegia	—	1 980	—	2 904	Grecia	4 928	3 340	17 727	10 563
Africa It. e Poss. It.	2 295	1 654	3 825	3 437	Africa It. e Poss. It.	5 332	5 317	11 278	8 735
Altri Paesi	1 039	7 210	3 612	20 481	Altri Paesi	16 563	3	84 081	100
Totale	**3 372**	**30 487**	**9 540**	**68 745**	**Totale**	**149 812**	**25 782**	**281 753**	**44 784**
Formaggio di pasta dura (quintali)					**Riso (tonnellate)**				
Albania	278	8 077	692	12 854	Albania	5 366	5 049	11 942	10 034
Francia	21	19 165	57	36 163	Croazia	—	497	—	1 315
Germania	24 571	30 398	66 621	49 634	Francia	178	3 970	543	10 445
Norvegia	30	2 439	26	5 405	Germania	96	59 873	138	146 974
Africa It. e Poss. It.	1 681	5 501	3 470	9 148	Jugoslavia	—	7 111	—	17 969
Altri Paesi	97	1 682	313	3 999	Norvegia	—	1 038	—	2 904
Totale	**26 628**	**67 481**	**71 279**	**136 515**	Romania	—	3 184	—	12 016
Formaggio di pasta molle (quintali)					Svezia	501	2 130	2 243	6 071
Albania	25	1 854	41	3 390	Svizzera	2	7 391	6	18 074
Francia	181	10 536	425	16 748	Ungheria	11 970	11 792	54 586	31 922
Germania	17 915	12 004	20 960	22 516	Africa It. e Poss. It.	2 224	5 429	5 493	11 059
Svizzera	12	4 354	19	7 323	Altri Paesi	1 360	1 134	3 641	2 543
Altri Paesi	923	791	12 070	1 137	**Totale**	**21 732**	**103 566**	**78 952**	**271 559**
Totale	**19 056**	**29 536**	**41 515**	**51 514**	**Semolino e farine di cereali e di altre granaglie (quintali)**				
Pesci (quintali)					Albania	271 870	181 430	65 446	36 193
Albania	690	1 535	2 261	10 411	Grecia	389 163	267 004	87 900	86 583
Germania	42 518	49 381	103 778	103 523	Africa It. e Poss. It.	163 490	329 116	30 910	66 602
Grecia	372	—	1 368	—	Altri Paesi	54 099	29 237	11 339	6 004
Olanda	533	448	2 929	1 490	**Totale**	**877 625**	**785 830**	**195 595**	**165 378**
Ungheria	88	682	796	2 245	**Pasta di frumento (quintali)**				
Africa It. e Poss. It.	4 826	2 697	13 634	4 925	Albania	23 214	31 731	6 822	9 717
Altri Paesi	787	1 059	1 818	2 906	Germania	37 411	15 492	12 980	5 361
Totale	**49 814**	**83 376**	**126 782**	**133 507**	Grecia	8 022	4 860	4 218	1 940
Zucchero (quintali)					Africa It. e Poss. It.	36 209	14 276	12 560	5 014
Albania	73 511	74 799	26 771	21 951	Altri Paesi	3 093	151	1 099	57
Grecia	3 470	5 865	1 320	2 183	**Totale**	**109 949**	**66 510**	**37 659**	**21 977**
Jugoslavia	—	6 217	—	2 355	**Legumi secchi (tonnellate)**				
Romania	—	256 012	—	69 897	Albania	5	172	12	1 444
Svizzera	—	106 023	—	34 774	Germania	173	164	950	765
Africa It. e Poss. It.	49 683	40 413	16 823	11 090	Svizzera	26	923	1 549	6 053
Altri Paesi	8 034	155	3 032	129	Africa It. e Poss. It.	747	1 053	2 724	4 561
Totale	**134 675**	**529 474**	**47 951**	**183 389**	Altri Paesi	91	187	321	1 032
Canditi, marmellate e dolciumi (quintali)					**Totale**	**1 094**	**3 028**	**5 557**	**14 756**
Albania	14 901	37 749	38 640	44 826	**Patate (tonnellate)**				
Germania	82 317	55 274	118 463	57 656	Albania	272	5 634	102	2903
Grecia	1 368	—	3 769	—	Belgio	—	6 541	—	12 [illegible]
Norvegia	248	204	1 080	323	Francia	—	4 536	—	12 174
Svizzera	521	1 333	1 454	1 322	Germania	22 670	196 567	32 339	364 378
Africa It. e Poss. It.	43 612	47 231	82 183	58 689	Paesi Bassi	—	4 699	—	9 447
Altri Paesi	20 046	7 231	33 031	7 540	Svizzera	36	9 023	49	14 035
Totale	**163 535**	**149 036**	**288 240**	**167 111**	Africa It. e Poss. It.	1 340	1 961	2 442	3 583
Cioccolata (quintali)					Altri Paesi	2 471	829	3 717	932
Albania	441	3 822	2 965	7 885	**Totale**	**28 094**	**229 432**	**38 899**	**344 182**
Africa It. e Poss. It.	134	1 879	636	4 985					
Altri Paesi	146	300	753	1 011					
Totale	**721**	**5 001**	**4 550**	**13 881**					

(a) Sono state considerate soltanto le merci che nel 1941 o nel 1942 sono state esportate per un valore superiore a 12 migliaia di lire. I dati della presente tavola possono essere suscettibili di lievi variazioni.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

3. Commercio speciale delle principali merci

d. Quantità e valore di alcune principali merci *esportate* negli anni 1941 e 1942 ripartito per i principali Paesi di destinazione

Principali Paesi di destinazione	Quantità		Valore (migliaia di lire)		Principali Paesi di destinazione	Quantità		Valore (migliaia di lire)	
	1942	1941	1942	1941		1942	1941	1942	1941
Ortaggi freschi (quintali)					**Uva fresca da tavola (quintali)**				
Albania	9 602	9 322	2 369	1 772	Germania	173 161	304 310	71 172	102 904
Belgio	4 864	26 961	3 729	6 436	Svizzera	1 724	2 312	1 258	1 603
Croazia	8 306	623	6 247	146	Svizzera	776	17 165	462	6 419
Francia	9 291	65 420	13 882	14 221	Altri Paesi	5 550	4 214	2 867	1 240
Germania	1 703 680	1 302 317	563 787	312 278	Totale	191 211	328 099	76 757	113 106
Norvegia	7 046	3 020	2 125	819					
Paesi Bassi	4 514	5 730	1 519	1 062	**Frutta fresche (quintali)**				
Svezia	22 724	37 965	3 143	7 417	Belgio	480	13 596	142	7 215
Svizzera	111 625	279 315	36 743	57 349	Danimarca	3 400	4 537	2 109	4 161
Africa It. e Poss. It.	844	1 602	1 181	2 960	Germania	708 304	1 753 182	297 432	671 105
Altri Paesi	47 589	10 722	11 321	2 414	Norvegia	9 230	22 070	3 208	6 430
Totale	1 930 410	1 922 771	648 146	606 391	Svezia	16 862	42 941	3 660	23 278
Pomodori freschi (quintali)					Svizzera	29 360	106 175	13 663	61 274
Ungheria	14 371	167	3 431	36	Altri Paesi	11 479	12 886	12 330	8 136
Germania	512 460	548 126	91 126	110 932	Totale	809 304	2 050 961	334 533	672 629
Svizzera	1 164	49 560	397	10 902					
Altri Paesi	3 391	521	945	185	**Castagne (sgusciate)**				
Totale	531 374	598 374	95 953	111 353	Francia		330		2 022
Arance (quintali)					Germania	674	3 292	3 516	8 182
Belgio	9 592	113 047	4 066	32 695	Svizzera	174	3 317	382	11 808
Bulgaria	2 160	3 180	934	1 300	Ungheria	53	430	108	2 263
Canada	32 501	7 016	20 726	3 052	Altri Paesi	161	372	342	1 229
Danimarca	13 978	26 694	5 929	6 965	Totale	822	8 441	5 473	25 610
Finlandia	2 879	5 837	1 249	2 136					
Francia	16 901	45 320	11 047	15 180	**Frutta secche (quintali)**				
Germania	420 132	992 910	143 174	271 119	Albania	5 044	21 114	4 731	10 917
Norvegia	6 348	20 018	2 533	6 634	Belgio	1 940	10 978	4 379	10 009
Paesi Bassi	2 600	43 683	1 190	11 085	Canada	2 141	1 057	5 439	4 507
Romania	25 476	19 380	15 307	6 605	Danimarca	1 908	2 324	5 587	4 202
Slovacchia	14 667	22 461	6 084	6 983	Finlandia	693	1 038	1 871	1 908
Svezia	84 136	200 316	35 539	59 617	Francia	5 651	11 560	12 519	7 875
Svizzera	37 416	96 029	16 107	25 844	Germania	201 709	211 107	432 590	298 464
Ungheria	90 291	154 477	36 286	41 464	Norvegia	444	2 506	552	3 107
Altri Paesi	13 496	45 791	6 134	12 679	Paesi Bassi	820	12 964	1 709	15 633
Totale	778 631	1 825 871	325 639	500 383	Romania	294	1 366	597	2 974
Mandarini (quintali)					Slovacchia	168	5 022	400	8 267
Bulgaria	2 856	3 937	1 165	1 153	Svezia	17 846	83 514	46 887	75 934
Germania	63 156	91 715	12 139	6 381	Svizzera	5 156	67 453	13 429	39 196
Slovacchia	3 859	4 296	1 396	1 462	Ungheria	679	22 809	1 911	43 134
Svizzera	4 346	14 790	1 581	4 910	Africa It. e Poss. It.	1 806	2 841	2 748	2 868
Ungheria	14 536	33 940	6 422	9 592	Altri Paesi	4 353	6 894	3 881	2 368
Altri Paesi	7 052	41 210	3 361	11 682	Totale	280 522	382 879	502 813	494 038
Totale	75 785	125 946	26 569	34 653	**Frutti, legumi e ortaggi preparati (quintali)**				
Limoni (quintali)					Albania	2 848	2 301	3 712	5 798
Belgio	12 825	19 203	3 972	3 080	Finlandia	11 704	300	3 243	69
Bulgaria	8 304	13 686	1 310	2 652	Germania	481 992	300 555	252 997	139 033
Canada	24 374	9 109	6 750	1 699	Romania	471	51	1 869	11
Danimarca	17 436	21 000	5 396	3 792	Svezia	2 057	392	853	245
Finlandia	7 099	4 133	2 760	835	Svizzera	2 182	2 840	1 721	1 667
Francia	30 809	58 702	8 401	11 944	Africa It. e Poss. It.	30 744	9 650	23 115	8 269
Germania	1 180 496	1 415 439	295 626	246 183	Altri Paesi	7 867	2 241	6 150	1 709
Norvegia	4 196	6 423	1 507	1 315	Totale	482 357	323 941	343 280	185 803
Paesi Bassi	26 222	22 048	6 136	3 908					
Romania	35 715	61 369	14 294	13 541	**Pomodori pelati ed in conserva (quintali)**				
Slovacchia	22 427	18 071	7 096	4 322	Albania	5 972	8 602	5 945	4 645
Svezia	17 504	28 176	5 013	4 967	Belgio	1 197	6 820	840	2 366
Svizzera	32 494	73 508	8 893	12 665	Francia	4 779	12 453	3 908	7 997
Ungheria	72 696	94 773	20 169	19 529	Germania	32 436	291 705	29 932	151 446
Altri Paesi	20 643	63 069	7 927	6 853	Norvegia	3 033	2 239	2 456	1 363
Totale	1 547 865	1 881 871	401 639	336 606	Slovacchia	310	1 207	260	952
					Svizzera	4 165	16 741	3 660	10 609
					Africa It. e Poss. It.	25 282	31 184	16 770	17 901
					Altri Paesi	3 520	4 200	4 251	2 704
					Totale	85 731	375 150	67 944	199 983

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3. Commercio speciale delle principali merci

d. Quantità e valore di alcune principali merci esportate negli anni 1941 e 1942 ripartite per i principali Paesi di destinazione

Principali Paesi di destinazione	Quantità		Valore (migliaia di lire)		Principali Paesi di destinazione	Quantità		Valore (migliaia di lire)	
	1942	1941	1942	1941		1942	1941	1942	1941
Vini e vermut (ettolitri)					**Canapa greggia (quintali)**				
Albania	117 360	261 734	61 054	126 642	Finlandia	700	100	1 430	140
Belgio	1 569	25 319	2 430	11 472	Germania	183 334	177 561	248 484	262 535
Croazia	27 [illegible]	12 386	17 [illegible]	5 [illegible]	Polonia	2 [illegible]	—	3 [illegible]	—
Danimarca	713	13 [illegible]	573	5 [illegible]	Svezia	11 300	11 [illegible]	19 857	19 [illegible]
Finlandia	3 042	11 642	2 764	7 [illegible]	Altri Paesi	161	1 200	603	2 019
Germania	771 599	1 [illegible] 782	436 187	2[illegible] 728	**Totale**	**173 145**	**190 340**	**277 632**	**344 579**
Norvegia	128	14 [illegible]	92	2 [illegible]	**Canapa pettinata (quintali)**				
Paesi Bassi	2 952	11 [illegible]	2 777	6 [illegible]	Cecoslovacchia	72 094	58 [illegible]	125 152	130 303
Rumania	6 [illegible]	45 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	14 [illegible]	Rumania	160	100	1 140	239
Svezia	21 427	4 [illegible]	24 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	Svizzera	2 [illegible]	853	7 [illegible]	2 [illegible]
Svizzera	353 [illegible]	313 [illegible]	99 [illegible]	102 [illegible]	Ex Jugoslavia	2 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	11 [illegible]
Turchia (Paesi Bassi)	42 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	16 [illegible]	[illegible]	Altri Paesi	100	15	311	32
Africa (I. e Poss. it.	[illegible]	71 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	**Totale**	**77 273**	**63 601**	**190 831**	**152 127**
Altri Paesi	19 364	4 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	**Stoppa di canapa (quintali)**				
Totale	**1 300 833**	**1 537 307**	**695 223**	**726 962**	Francia	2 [illegible]	—	1 [illegible]	—
Alcole etilico (ettolitri)					Germania	94 [illegible]	90 [illegible]	153 [illegible]	156 801
Paesi Bassi (Regno)	13 [illegible]	12 [illegible]	18 [illegible]	16 [illegible]	Rumania	7 747	—	4 [illegible]	—
Paesi Bassi (Indie)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Svezia	1 [illegible]	—	3 [illegible]	—
Altri Paesi	1 749	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	[illegible]	Svizzera	3 [illegible]	[illegible]	7 [illegible]	11 [illegible]
Totale	**38 267**	**30 924**	**22 771**	**43 [illegible]**	Altri Paesi	3 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	[illegible]
Acquavite, liquori ed altre bevande spiritose (ettolitri)					**Totale**	**110 [illegible]**	**106 181**	**174 [illegible]**	**168 [illegible]**
Albania	3 [illegible]	13 [illegible]	14 [illegible]	23 [illegible]	**Manufatti di lino, di canapa, di juta (quintali)**				
Germania	9 [illegible]	17 [illegible]	12 [illegible]	28 [illegible]	Albania	4 761	3 [illegible]	10 [illegible]	6 [illegible]
Africa (I. e Poss. it.	4 [illegible]	4 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	5 [illegible]	Bulgaria	3 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	5 [illegible]	2 [illegible]
Altri Paesi	8 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	23 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	Croazia	14 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	19 [illegible]	1 [illegible]
Totale	**26 [illegible]**	**37 [illegible]**	**52 [illegible]**	**57 [illegible]**	Danimarca	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	2 [illegible]
Rum, arrack e vetgemuth (ettolitri)					Finlandia	2 [illegible]	[illegible]	4 [illegible]	1 [illegible]
Albania	[illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	[illegible]	Germania	57 [illegible]	61 [illegible]	[illegible]	34 [illegible]
Bulgaria	29 [illegible]	16 [illegible]	[illegible]	2 [illegible]	Grecia	[illegible]	—	2 [illegible]	—
Croazia	7 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	Rumania	12 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	31 [illegible]	18 [illegible]
Altri Paesi	16 [illegible]	11 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	4 [illegible]	Slovacchia	6 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	1 [illegible]
Totale	**62 [illegible]**	**36 [illegible]**	**12 [illegible]**	**8 [illegible]**	Svezia	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	4 [illegible]	3 [illegible]
Tabacchi greggi in foglie (quintali)					Svizzera	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	2 [illegible]
Bulgaria	[illegible]	3 [illegible]	[illegible]	3 [illegible]	Turchia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Finlandia	1 [illegible]	[illegible]	1 [illegible]	[illegible]	Altri Paesi	4 [illegible]	5 [illegible]	4 [illegible]	3 [illegible]
Francia	[illegible]	3 [illegible]	[illegible]	2 [illegible]	**Totale**	**113 [illegible]**	**116 [illegible]**	**150 [illegible]**	**85 [illegible]**
Germania	133 [illegible]	123 [illegible]	139 [illegible]	111 [illegible]	**Filati di canapa (quintali)**				
Paesi Bassi	3 [illegible]	—	4 [illegible]	—	Belgio	3 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	20 [illegible]	5 [illegible]
Rumania	1 [illegible]	—	1 [illegible]	—	Germania	17 [illegible]	23 [illegible]	46 [illegible]	59 [illegible]
Slovacchia	6 [illegible]	4 [illegible]	7 [illegible]	4 [illegible]	Norvegia	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	2 [illegible]
Svezia	1 [illegible]	—	2 [illegible]	—	Rumania	2 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	14 [illegible]	11 [illegible]
Svizzera	16 [illegible]	15 [illegible]	20 [illegible]	14 [illegible]	Slovacchia	3 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	8 [illegible]	7 [illegible]
Ungheria	3 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	4 [illegible]	4 [illegible]	Svezia	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]
Altri Paesi	3 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	4 [illegible]	Svizzera	2 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	9 [illegible]	92 [illegible]
Totale	**172 [illegible]**	**157 [illegible]**	**178 [illegible]**	**150 [illegible]**	Ungheria	2 [illegible]	[illegible]	12 [illegible]	2 [illegible]
Tabacchi lavorati (quintali)					Altri Paesi	[illegible]	4 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	8 [illegible]
Albania	35 [illegible]	90 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	4 [illegible]	**Totale**	**37 125**	**45 [illegible]**	**119 [illegible]**	**115 [illegible]**
Germania	456 [illegible]	227 [illegible]	13 [illegible]	5 [illegible]	**Tessuti di lino, di canapa, di juta (quintali)**				
Grecia	10 [illegible]	—	2 [illegible]	—	Bulgaria	[illegible]	—	3 [illegible]	—
Africa (I. e Poss. it.	36 [illegible]	30 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	[illegible]	Finlandia	[illegible]	[illegible]	5 [illegible]	1 [illegible]
Altri Paesi	93 [illegible]	9 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	[illegible]	Germania	6 [illegible]	5 [illegible]	44 [illegible]	22 [illegible]
Totale	**[illegible] 201**	**[illegible] 339**	**22 [illegible]**	**10 [illegible]**	Ungheria	2 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	29 [illegible]	6 [illegible]
Olio di oliva alimentare (quintali)					Rumania	[illegible]	[illegible]	2 [illegible]	2 [illegible]
Albania	[illegible]	4 [illegible]	[illegible]	5 [illegible]	Slovacchia	[illegible]	4 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	15 [illegible]
Francia	1 [illegible]	—	2 [illegible]	—	Ungheria	[illegible]	[illegible]	9 [illegible]	1 [illegible]
Africa (I. e Poss. it.	4 [illegible]	10 [illegible]	4 [illegible]	9 [illegible]	Altri Paesi	[illegible]	1 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	5 [illegible]
Altri Paesi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 [illegible]	**Totale**	**13 [illegible]**	**12 [illegible]**	**103 [illegible]**	**58 [illegible]**
Totale	**7 [illegible]**	**15 [illegible]**	**8 [illegible]**	**16 [illegible]**					

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3. Commercio speciale delle principali merci

a) Quantità e valore di alcune principali merci esportate negli anni 1941 e 1942 ripartite per i principali Paesi di destinazione

Principali Paesi di destinazione	Quantità		Valore (migliaia di lire)		Principali Paesi di destinazione	Quantità		Valore (migliaia di lire)	
	1942	1941	1942	1941		1942	1941	1942	1941
Fiati di cotone (esclusi i cuciti) (quintali)					**Manufatti di lana (quintali)**				
Albania	35	2 002	222	6 311	Albania	460	2 218	4 527	11 192
Bulgaria	1 127	1 132	6 220	3 180	Cecoslovacchia	114	67	3 199	896
Danimarca	9	203	19	3 961	Danimarca	56	62	1 580	963
Finlandia	—	3 050	—	5 534	Finlandia	50	66	1 280	470
Germania	930	1 296	5 120	3 218	Germania	463	1 063	12 250	51 474
Jugoslavia	—	8 311	—	27 274	Paesi Bassi	77	330	681	2 384
Romania	12 980	22 296	95 394	89 530	Romania	601	211	11 147	4 121
Svezia	38	198	338	2 312	Svezia	130	153	4 033	1 299
Ungheria	2 660	5 186	32 472	37 937	Svizzera	110	1 602	4 230	9 140
Altri Paesi	180	490	974	1 611	Ungheria	387	1 163	4 301	9 504
Totale	**18 132**	**46 730**	**144 777**	**183 061**	Africa it. e Poss. it.	167	146	3 472	1 717
					Altri Paesi	268	124	6 513	1 940
Tessuti di cotone (quintali)					**Totale**	**2 736**	**5 944**	**74 071**	**127 833**
Albania	645	2 522	5 218	11 296	**Seta tratta, greggia (quintali)**				
Bulgaria	3 684	1 498	35 514	17 062	Francia	7	934	342	21 952
Cecoslovacchia	896	52	7 896	646	Germania	9 211	15 021	396 120	401 334
Finlandia	104	124	1 717	831	Romania	171	276	12 622	7 953
Germania	80	1 362	2 226	10 302	Spagna	20	—	1 451	—
Jugoslavia	—	1 699	—	10 361	Svizzera	28	—	4 120	840
Romania	7 934	6 134	143 296	64 928	Ungheria	1 167	1 513	44 987	35 599
Slovacchia	472	1 203	9 946	13 784	Altri Paesi	44	288	1 722	3 437
Svezia	182	2 574	1 964	16 212		45	163	1 803	3 504
Svizzera	180	1 103	3 197	10 553	**Totale**	**11 222**	**18 119**	**527 040**	**474 908**
Ungheria	5 286	13 064	107 265	130 997	**Cascami di seta e filati di cascami di seta (quintali)**				
Africa it. e Poss. it.	453	1 042	2 711	5 115	Germania	4 509	5 141	122 130	93 101
Altri Paesi	530	355	4 953	2 476	Svizzera	179	999	4 099	7 439
Totale	**20 051**	**35 799**	**348 923**	**313 123**	Ungheria	247	282	7 699	3 571
					Altri Paesi	349	414	5 904	1 471
Manufatti di cotone (quintali)					**Totale**	**5 334**	**6 886**	**139 842**	**105 372**
Albania	1 276	5 952	16 341	38 157	**Tessuti di seta (abbigliamento)**				
Bulgaria	332	299	3 629	2 897	Albania	1 100	18 637	926	1 731
Cecoslovacchia	817	126	14 394	572	Belgio	162	2 761	646	1 966
Danimarca	104	248	963	2 242	Cecoslovacchia	3 831	2 221	3 853	332
Finlandia	78	131	689	1 054	Germania	218 483	126 179	143 185	185 917
Germania	630	2 820	10 870	36 466	Paesi Bassi	1 586	18 507	1 034	7 946
Jugoslavia	22	1 041	154	6 728	Romania	24 599	7 358	14 735	3 324
Romania	4 448	6 043	71 379	38 044	Slovacchia	14 726	9 006	2 901	2 809
Slovacchia	67	784	1 437	7 424	Svezia	1 465	1 172	772	791
Svezia	126	253	2 299	3 000	Svizzera	2 381	8 948	1 531	3 709
Svizzera	417	1 173	5 163	5 413	Ungheria	9 847	14 641	6 747	8 330
Ungheria	274	1 430	7 169	17 087	Altri Paesi	13 240	12 331	5 503	2 549
Africa it. e Poss. it.	1 011	4 048	15 361	30 162	**Totale**	**299 633**	**321 880**	**187 711**	**141 827**
Altri Paesi	461	130	7 189	1 222	**Altri tessuti e manufatti di seta (abbigliamento)**				
Totale	**9 812**	**24 981**	**160 432**	**194 143**	Albania	14 396	24 977	6 530	5 048
Filati di lana (quintali)					Cecoslovacchia	4 799	8 335	3 466	891
Bulgaria	256	1 078	6 813	10 951	Germania	93 958	286 642	42 299	133 617
Cecoslovacchia	101	84	1 630	658	Paesi Bassi	700	8 869	1 054	4 267
Romania	970	1 361	21 304	19 564	Romania	10 398	5 151	13 282	4 163
Ungheria	126	240	3 380	3 035	Slovacchia	5 310	21 680	2 384	3 240
Altri Paesi	21	836	684	10 400	Svizzera	4 267	13 796	3 867	4 963
Totale	**1 494**	**3 522**	**31 809**	**45 330**	Ungheria	1 000	4 579	1 462	647
Tessuti di lana, non sfarinati (quintali)					Africa it. e Poss. it.	20 341	10 858	1 721	1 365
Albania	19	59	379	1 897	Altri Paesi	16 643	5 100	4 857	2 879
Bulgaria	123	6	1 864	71	**Totale**	**173 721**	**390 078**	**86 894**	**153 484**
Cecoslovacchia	1 100	202	35 436	6 802	**Fibre artificiali (quintali)**				
Finlandia	54	59	1 257	791	Belgio	2 432	148	33 907	1 967
Germania	32	1 384	680	22 395	Cecoslovacchia	2 114	1 647	6 612	4 481
Jugoslavia	—	418	—	6 912	Danimarca	4 304	2 680	14 434	7 604
Romania	282	171	11 361	3 801	Finlandia	1 886	4 311	7 271	12 353
Slovacchia	118	72	3 859	1 181	Francia	1 344	—	5 780	—
Svezia	60	307	1 756	4 879	Germania	34 481	46 254	108 811	164 003
Svizzera	82	602	3 311	9 805	Jugoslavia	—	10 324	—	26 313
Turchia	74	24	2 326	750	Portogallo	2 333	4 468	8 993	12 798
Ungheria	271	680	10 257	16 422					
Africa it. e Poss. it.	74	80	682	1 093					
Altri Paesi	36	113	1 056	1 490					
Totale	**2 281**	**5 009**	**74 019**	**84 511**					

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3. Commercio speciale delle principali merci

1. Quantità e valore di alcune principali merci *esportate* negli anni 1941 e 1942 ripartite per i principali Paesi di destinazione

Principali Paesi di destinazione	Quantità		Valore (migliaia di lire)		Principali Paesi di destinazione	Quantità		Valore (migliaia di lire)	
	1942	1941	1942	1941		1942	1941	1942	1941
Cuoiami									
Germania	2 605	867	12 100	4 309	Germania	2 033 077	1 294 427	293 766	126 458
Slovacchia	2 636	1 416	9 091	4 294	Croazia	36 891		2 581	
Spagna	9 304	1 877	28 944	4 362	Norvegia	8 060	39 455	1 191	1 959
Svizzera	8 791	60 469	21 452	99 975	Paesi Bassi	33 746	180 151	4 965	14 460
Ungheria	15 595	40 735	21 439	110 700	Romania	306 546	38 813	40 809	2 526
Stati Uniti	—	2 098	—	2 219	Slovacchia	130 266	50 369	17 976	6 272
Altri Paesi	10 152	10 946	33 146	27 608	Svizzera	96 460	75 681	9 302	6 282
Totale	99 499	178 470	338 352	550 080	Svezia	61 522	136 859	5 763	7 337
					Ungheria	152 542	266 867	19 321	10 574
					Altri Paesi	92 591	67 714	8 865	5 239
					Totale	193 817	22 529	26 619	1 330
						4 885 874	3 187 990	557 315	330 179
Cascami di fibre artificiali (quintali)					**Perni di ferro (tornerie)**				
Belgio	649	101	1 122	182	Germania	141 476	159 906	55 219	53 445
Bulgaria	17 528	3 068	90 841	8 121	Bulgaria	59 392	45 112	30 302	15 232
Croazia	14 685	3 849	82 053	13 694	Altri Paesi	4 501	—	511	—
Danimarca	9 454	1 492	28 362	4 014	Totale	203 869	205 018	86 032	68 677
Finlandia	8 347	12 035	22 164	31 644					
Ungheria	34 872	79 072	40 327	84 878	**Minerali di zinco (tonnellate)**				
Jugoslavia	12	6 868	12	13 128	Francia	2 054	3 997	1 049	1 810
Norvegia	819	692	3 490	1 697	Germania	62 154	35 273	43 997	38 954
Paesi Bassi	—	3 038	—	4 810	Altri Paesi	4 132	—	2 592	—
Portogallo	727	1 258	618	1 369	Totale	68 340	39 270	47 638	40 764
Romania	89 777	26 580	239 745	83 590					
Slovacchia	14 309	11 312	30 862	23 616	**Bauxite (tonnellate)**				
Spagna	8 763	1 665	15 017	2 715	Germania	114 037	148 882	16 840	21 348
Svezia	38 731	11 803	72 496	21 873	Altri Paesi	—	—	—	3
Svizzera	6 231	30 123	26 087	67 495	Totale	114 037	148 882	16 840	21 351
Ungheria	31 276	84 084	230 072	352 686					
Altri Paesi	1 544	312	1 987	702	**Cenere di piriti di ferro (quintali)**				
Totale	346 688	277 546	931 158	708 203	Germania	943 219	961 806	19 332	15 766
					Altri Paesi	23	—	—	—
Tessuti di fibre artificiali (chilogrammi)					Totale	943 742	961 806	19 332	15 766
Albania	1 290 445	1 305 469	138 923	113 191					
Bulgaria	862 535	860	115 160	86	**Ferri e acciai in barre o verghe (quintali)**				
Croazia	490 150	82 976	77 339	9 027	Albania	33 806	16 308	7 033	4 090
Danimarca	45 541	29 824	878	2 054	Svizzera	27 665	113 265	7 743	20 575
Finlandia	24 477	21 305	2 636	1 250	Altre U. e Poss. U.	8 179	11 460	1 901	1 964
Francia	123 641	—	14 921	—	Altri Paesi	8 366	164	1 346	685
Germania	5 689 278	6 269 117	651 324	427 103	Totale	11 456	141 538	16 983	27 229
Norvegia	22 728	51 865	2 382	5 764					
Paesi Bassi	15 749	202 781	2 650	19 233	**Ferri e acciai in lamiere (quintali)**				
Romania	332 464	38 146	75 056	3 264	Albania	10 227	7 117	2 792	1 915
Slovacchia	681 728	716 908	95 883	53 290	Portogallo	9 075	970	5 800	330
Svezia	298 910	346 668	41 508	22 147	Svizzera	38 281	66 332	13 292	17 432
Svizzera	139 412	179 709	17 166	13 934	Turchia	14 897	—	8 321	—
Ungheria	1 583 259	604 970	230 292	48 864	Altre U. e Poss. U.	—	1 934	294	145
Altre U. e Poss. U.	391 976	360 384	39 420	18 802	Altri Paesi	2 536	4 258	1 [illegible]	[illegible]
Altri Paesi	268 861	6 998	19 317	804	Totale	76 193	82 586	31 703	22 906
Totale	12 634 383	10 839 213	1 402 361	736 188					
					Lavori di ferro, di acciaio e di ghisa (quintali)				
Tessuti misti con di fibre artificiali (chilogrammi)					Albania	82 097	122 453	51 607	51 131
Albania	50 281	346 683	4 164	17 033	Croazia	5 800	604	3 158	384
Bulgaria	228 390	8 032	26 466	981	Germania	3 483	8 479	3 877	12 [illegible]
Croazia	156 161	70 913	29 964	9 845	Grecia	1 712	—	1 203	—
Finlandia	25 621	13 071	3 534	1 307	Portogallo	4 350	333	2 281	[illegible] 134
Germania	33 972	249 518	5 056	30 612	Romania	61 304	3 982	27 800	6 985
Norvegia	6 271	24 131	578	3 203	Svizzera	33 696	21 256	3 296	6 039
Romania	1 145 764	63 665	111 962	7 504	Turchia	17 566	8 397	9 789	3 634
Slovacchia	46 843	36 859	5 046	3 998	Ungheria	4 464	715	1 833	1 425
Svezia	74 565	27 459	8 459	3 896	Altre U. e Poss. U.	10 907	13 392	8 982	8 384
Svizzera	17 334	14 382	1 878	1 291	Altri Paesi	7 119	4 123	5 724	3 066
Ungheria	268 924	348 719	45 328	32 174	Totale	212 905	193 453	123 416	93 569
Altre U. e Poss. U.	61 000	92 900	5 267	4 632					
Altri Paesi	15 897	40 324	1 727	1 938					
Totale	2 171 445	1 409 978	306 778	168 163					
Altri tessuti e manufatti di fibre artificiali (chilogrammi)									
Albania	617 241	909 428	68 110	64 194					
Belgio	10 [illegible]	11 680	2 570	1 206					
Croazia	194 [illegible]	5 715	61 [illegible]	705					
Danimarca	18 280	17 [illegible]	2 816	1 [illegible]					

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3. Commercio speciale delle principali merci

a) Quantità e valore di alcune principali merci *esportate* negli anni 1941 e 1942 ripartite per i principali Paesi di destinazione

Principali Paesi di destinazione	Quantità		Valore (migliaia di lire)	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Mercurio (quintali)				
Grecia	159	—	3 027	—
Finlandia	239	89	3 343	1 191
Germania	5 092	18 882	79 315	154 206
Paesi Bassi	77	90	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]
Romania	115	247	1 451	3 [illegible]
Svezia	209	22	3 220	282
Svizzera	231	1 446	3 607	22 527
Ungheria	726	193	4 566	2 [illegible]
Altri Paesi	4 729	233	62 468	2 739
Totale	**11 350**	**21 391**	**169 785**	**188 378**
Magnesio in pani (quintali)				
Germania	2 452	1 436	18 [illegible]	3 [illegible]
Altri Paesi	27	643	179	1 [illegible]
Totale	**6 479**	**2 079**	**18 297**	**5 [illegible]**
Macchine e apparecchi (quintali)				
Albania	33 438	9 [illegible]	64 [illegible]	20 [illegible]
Belgio	200	337	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]
Bulgaria	4 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	13 [illegible]	[illegible]
Croazia	2 [illegible]	631	9 [illegible]	1 [illegible]
Germania	13 [illegible]	24 [illegible]	92 [illegible]	112 [illegible]
Paesi Bassi	[illegible]	436	1 [illegible]	2 [illegible]
Romania	2 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	13 [illegible]	10 [illegible]
Slovacchia	1 [illegible]	[illegible]	4 [illegible]	1 [illegible]
Spagna	2 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Svezia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Svizzera	1 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	11 [illegible]
Turchia	[illegible]	[illegible]	2 [illegible]	2 [illegible]
Ungheria	2 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	13 [illegible]	10 [illegible]
Africa It. e Poss. It.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Altri Paesi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totale	**80 164**	**86 783**	**297 758**	**251 213**
Utensili e strumenti per arti e mestieri e per l'agricoltura (quintali)				
Albania	5 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Germania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Africa It. e Poss. It.	2 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Altri Paesi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totale	**10 098**	**13 027**	**32 649**	**17 346**
Parti staccate di apparecchi per radiotelegrafia, radiotelefonia, televisione, ecc. (chilogrammi)				
Bulgaria	6 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Germania	156 [illegible]	94 [illegible]	30 [illegible]	17 [illegible]
Slovacchia	2 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Svizzera	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ungheria	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Altri Paesi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totale	**188 729**	**154 258**	**61 797**	**48 936**
Materiali d'artiglieria, proiettili, cartucce cariche e prodotti esplodenti (quintali)				
Albania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Croazia	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	—
Germania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Portogallo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Romania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spagna	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	—

Principali Paesi di destinazione	Quantità		Valore (migliaia di lire)	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Svezia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Svizzera	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Altri Paesi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totale	**16 830**	**15 152**	**227 011**	**189 667**
Veicoli stradali (esclusi gli autoveicoli e veicoli speciali) (numero)				
Albania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Africa It. e Poss. It.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Altri Paesi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totale	**2 050**	**964**	**36 251**	**6 597**
Autoveicoli (numero)				
Albania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belgio	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bulgaria	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Croazia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Germania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Paesi Bassi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Romania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Slovacchia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Svizzera	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ungheria	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Africa It. e Poss. It.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Altri Paesi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totale	**5 875**	**8 013**	**283 777**	**195 610**
Parti staccate di autoveicoli (compresi i motori) (quintali)				
Albania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Germania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jugoslavia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Svizzera	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ungheria	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Africa It. e Poss. It.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Altri Paesi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totale	**22 975**	**25 255**	**143 636**	**92 805**
Motocicli e velocipedi (numero)				
Albania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Svizzera	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Africa It. e Poss. It.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Altri Paesi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totale	**13 932**	**12 843**	**13 272**	**9 155**
Armi (numero)				
Croazia	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	—
Svezia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ungheria	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Altri Paesi	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totale	**112**	**180**	**187 721**	**344 083**
Parti d'armi (quintali)				
Bulgaria	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Finlandia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Germania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Romania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spagna	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Svezia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ungheria	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Altri Paesi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totale	**1 856**	**4 [illegible]**	**72 [illegible]**	**[illegible] 740**

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3. Commercio speciale delle principali merci

a) Quantità e valore di alcune principali merci *esportate* negli anni 1941 e 1942 ripartite per i principali Paesi di destinazione

Principali Paesi di destinazione	Quantità		Valore (migliaia di lire)		Principali Paesi di destinazione	Quantità		Valore (migliaia di lire)	
	1942	1941	1942	1941		1942	1941	1942	1941
Marmo e alabastro grezzi (quintali)					**Lavori di sughero (quintali)**				
Belgio	23 389	10 690	1 14[illegible]	695	Bulgaria	711	231	3 540	340
Germania	160 902	176 117	10 [illegible]	7 711	Germania	2 739	3 072	35 956	13 398
Svizzera	35 658	32 332	1 [illegible]	1 128	Romania	1 797	845	7 912	2 660
Ungheria	22 389	22 684	1 570	1 022	Ungheria	264	261	949	975
Altri Paesi	33 441	33 341	1 862	1 192	Altri Paesi	1 503	1 948	4 441	3 099
Totale	**266 589**	**274 801**	**16 333**	**11 536**	**Totale**	**7 013**	**6 357**	**39 804**	**30 672**
Marmo e alabastro lavorati (quintali)					**Mobili ed altri diversi lavori di cavo, giunchi e vimini (quintali)**				
Albania	12 027	11 474	2 917	1 670	Germania	3 735	4 339	20 961	11 487
Bulgaria	2 053	1 443	841	511	Altri Paesi	1 211	4 919	1 968	1 929
Germania	21 969	11 289	3 790	1 699	**Totale**	**4 945**	**9 258**	**22 929**	**13 416**
Paesi Bassi	23 143	26 209	1 [illegible]	1 916					
Svizzera	7 805	9 866	917	803	**Trecce di paglia greggie (quintali)**				
Ungheria	4 814	—	615	—	Germania	1 674	1 824	14 961	11 466
Altri Paesi	9 179	22 144	2 321	1 363	Altri Paesi	154	134	964	825
Totale	**81 868**	**82 121**	**12 983**	**8 157**	**Totale**	**1 864**	**1 958**	**15 025**	**12 291**
Zolfo (quintali)					**Steli di saggina e radiche per spazzole (quintali)**				
Albania	3 951	146	1 074	28	Croazia	5 520	649	3 515	354
Bulgaria	14 010	7 655	2 983	1 278	Germania	27 487	23 272	10 172	9 133
Croazia	15 960	16 431	3 440	1 267	Slovacchia	3 768	1 728	1 686	1 063
Francia	139 341	117 662	21 432	11 214	Svizzera	14 304	6 866	4 008	1 041
Germania	730 847	1 133 787	65 931	93 203	Altri Paesi	2 953	3 130	2 074	1 309
Grecia	14 116	16 883	2 143	2 516	**Totale**	**53 032**	**37 585**	**21 454**	**13 067**
Romania	27 083	36 799	4 863	5 968					
Ungheria	16 416	25 599	1 812	2 289	**Oli minerali esclusi quelli greggi e i residui della loro lavorazione (quintali)**				
Slovacchia	21 902	179 074	3 882	17 220	Albania	8 060	8 411	5 569	3 338
Svizzera	12 980	22 905	2 714	3 151	Germania	89 437	5 799	36 [illegible]	2 047
Ungheria	—	93 806	—	9 026	Africa it. e Poss. it.	21 532	126 247	3 230	16 209
Algeria	—	—	—	—	Altri Paesi	2 857	1 775	1 613	376
Africa it. e Poss. it.	9 133	61	1 280	8	**Totale**	**79 886**	**142 132**	**86 475**	**35 970**
Altri Paesi	118 637	18 415	13 331	2 364					
Totale	**1 200 436**	**1 610 686**	**135 065**	**168 664**	**Oli essenziali, essenze e terpeni degli oli essenziali (chilogrammi)**				
Pietre e terre ed altri minerali non metallici (quintali)					Belgio	4 415	4 940	1 003	998
Albania	14 962	5 281	935	466	Croazia	3 794	53	1 908	40
Belgio	24 304	13 629	2 869	869	Francia	47 366	31 295	9 438	5 644
Germania	244 440	312 968	6 111	14 773	Germania	274 362	229 221	46 790	32 048
Paesi Bassi	7 509	14 324	632	870	Paesi Bassi	6 200	43 179	1 020	2 438
Svizzera	21 276	10 078	1 303	743	Romania	3 150	—	1 088	—
Ungheria	207 432	189 255	5 279	3 706	Spagna	26 023	16 522	7 297	548
Altri Paesi	99 961	52 074	14 714	1 756	Svizzera	18 479	8 644	3 907	1 620
Totale	**721 058**	**598 969**	**31 102**	**23 164**	Altri Paesi	22 425	17 474	5 423	4 867
Legno comune squadrato o segato in assicelle, fogli, ecc. (quintali)					Turchia	4 836	—	3 429	—
Albania	62 925	48 510	13 390	4 931	Ungheria	9 387	—	1 812	—
Germania	8 826	11 201	16 986	20 748	Altri Paesi	14 130	14 633	4 202	7 224
Svizzera	6 500	8 904	1 003	1 871	**Totale**	**636 963**	**334 993**	**97 136**	**61**
Altri Paesi	16 097	9 949	1 [illegible]	1 231					
Totale	**94 383**	**80 814**	**33 341**	**32 827**	**Ossido di alluminio, anidro (quintali)**				
Legno fiam. squadrato o segato in assicelle, fogli, ecc. (quintali)					Germania	157 177	271 144	31 586	38 761
Germania	12 356	31 198	12 494	18 742	Svizzera	175 477	21 260	28 265	2 854
Svizzera	1 499	5 282	855	2 262	Altri Paesi	3 474	2 440	975	330
Altri Paesi	865	541	936	341	**Totale**	**336 128**	**294 844**	**60 826**	**41 945**
Totale	**14 710**	**36 939**	**14 185**	**18 355**					
Mobili, utensili ed altri lavori di legno (quintali)									
Albania	2 248	56 [illegible]	31 [illegible]	25 934					
Germania	30 [illegible]	17 860	32 904	24 730					
Svizzera	721	970	1 [illegible]	2 085					
Africa it. e Poss. it.	1 [illegible]	1 623	1 [illegible]	778					
Altri Paesi	29 139	5 327	9 143	4 357					
Totale	**64 255**	**82 459**	**97 855**	**57 884**					

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3. Commercio speciale delle principali merci

1. Quantità e valore di alcune principali merci *esportate* negli anni 1941 e 1942 ripartite per i principali Paesi di destinazione

Principali Paesi di destinazione	Quantità		Valore (migliaia di lire)	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Acido tartarico (quintali)				
Bulgaria	1 491	106	1 122	221
Croazia	411	9	921	15
Germania	761	1 603	1 083	2 573
Norvegia	61	364	126	634
Romania	2 004	1 157	2 213	1 285
Svezia	1 792	860	1 444	1 208
Svizzera	521	431	1 263	886
Turchia	770		3 177	
Altri Paesi	3 288	1 354	2 727	2 263
Totale	**11 799**	**6 471**	**28 296**	**11 068**
Tartaro greggio e feccia di botte (quintali)				
Bulgaria	1 192	1 800	946	1 178
Germania	5 802	23 300	5 937	12 599
Altri Paesi		59		34
Totale	**6 992**	**25 159**	**6 783**	**13 809**
Piante e parti di piante medicinali non polverizzate (quintali)				
Francia	4 092	5	3 014	45
Germania	39 783	28 492	22 607	11 297
Svizzera	5 908	2 417	1 336	1 367
Altri Paesi	8 240	6 993	7 392	4 117
Totale	**54 003**	**38 907**	**34 361**	**17 011**
Sugo di arancia, di cedro e di limone (quintali)				
Belgio	2 372		1 415	
Germania	84 679	52 978	42 894	14 133
Svizzera	618	1 027	581	867
Altri Paesi	6 137	2 303	3 110	2 143
Totale	**93 006**	**56 308**	**50 301**	**17 163**
Sugo di liquirizia (quintali)				
Belgio	305	729	687	990
Jugoslavia	2 056	392	3 029	488
Finlandia	678	870	878	1 369
Germania	2 272	5 938	3 822	1 413
Norvegia	173	193	728	174
Paesi Bassi	122	1 142	326	1 533
Svizzera	638	736	1 191	273
Ungheria	168	252	432	1 534
Altri Paesi	639	681	1 826	861
Totale	**5 445**	**11 266**	**16 760**	**15 621**
Preparazioni farmaceutiche e specialità medicinali (quintali)				
Albania	4 909	1 684	19 870	16 454
Germania	172	212	1 892	1 618
Grecia	418	208	6 342	1 100
Svizzera	598	981	2 731	3 860
Africa it. e Poss. it.	862	1 543	4 761	6 285
Altri Paesi	894	302	6 159	5 579
Totale	**7 741**	**4 330**	**43 759**	**34 936**
Estratti tannici per concia (quintali)				
Belgio	11 264	7 874	9 881	5 996
Francia	4 012	4 851	2 662	2 518
Jugoslavia	2 280	1 923	1 876	1 200
Germania	34 676	19 819	33 422	10 466
Romania	13 752	6 905	14 556	4 166
Slovacchia	9 461	5 874	8 522	3 470
Svezia	1 530	1 087	1 240	611

Principali Paesi di destinazione	Quantità		Valore (migliaia di lire)	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Svizzera	992	1 680	856	1 991
Ungheria	14 861	28 971	13 311	12 031
Altri Paesi	2 404	1 568	1 392	1 630
Totale	**122 212**	**133 930**	**93 234**	**79 457**
Colori (quintali)				
Albania	5 327	3 958	12 295	4 731
Belgio	440	1 037	1 133	2 276
Bulgaria	2 938	2 712	13 350	6 304
Croazia	1 142	660	4 896	1 899
Finlandia	360	195	934	496
Germania	491	659	1 680	1 212
Grecia	249	228	1 539	924
Portogallo	478	347	1 326	837
Romania	1 397	1 596	13 417	3 963
Spagna	1 600	776	12 309	3 994
Turchia	1 252	1 893	7 467	5 407
Ungheria	1 488	1 487	7 152	6 195
Altri Paesi	2 069	2 744	4 905	5 410
Totale	**26 701**	**31 034**	**82 154**	**58 653**
Pelli crude (quintali)				
Germania	1 838	1 147	12 740	7 121
Altri Paesi	150	104	220	217
Totale	**1 988**	**1 234**	**12 960**	**7 337**
Lavori di gomma elastica, di guttaperca e di ebanite (quintali)				
Albania	3 387	4 653	13 865	15 762
Bulgaria	263	22	3 053	134
Croazia	180	340	1 369	1 263
Romania	390	118	2 446	1 750
Africa it. e Poss. it.	1 429	1 507	7 389	2 943
Altri Paesi	1 020	1 001	2 907	5 068
Totale	**6 652**	**9 541**	**34 568**	**31 739**
Carta (quintali)				
Albania	22 035	31 259	31 460	17 336
Belgio	154		1 756	
Croazia	6 595	4 047	9 670	5 142
Germania	921	2 565	2 173	2 195
Romania	2 103	430	3 213	671
Turchia	1 938	2 893	3 341	3 906
Ungheria	2 656	3 627	17 529	3 154
Africa it. e Poss. it.	6 619	9 531	6 890	4 718
Altri Paesi	8 081	1 968	15 031	8 441
Totale	**51 113**	**64 364**	**76 227**	**51 853**
Lavori di carta, cartone e cartaio (quintali)				
Albania	7 364	4 613	16 160	9 017
Belgio	649	448	2 507	1 250
Paesi Bassi	731	1 179	3 040	5 029
Africa it. e Poss. it.	3 642	1 868	11 870	3 640
Altri Paesi	447	1 719	4 824	2 439
Totale	**13 331**	**9 909**	**38 400**	**17 963**
Stampe, litografie e cartelli (quintali)				
Albania	1 651	1 164	2 296	2 287
Germania	1 022	1 099	1 968	1 799
Francia	556	1 493	8 674	26 150
Ungheria	261	174	1 317	1 448
Africa it. e Poss. it.	619	362	1 634	836
Altri Paesi	926	539	3 549	1 443
Totale	**4 476**	**3 138**	**19 533**	**35 973**

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3. Commercio speciale delle principali merci

d. Quantità e valore di alcune principali merci *esportate* negli anni 1941 e 1942 ripartite per i principali Paesi di destinazione

Principali Paesi di destinazione	Quantità		Valore (migliaia di lire)		Principali Paesi di destinazione	Quantità		Valore (migliaia di lire)	
	1942	1941	1942	1941		1942	1941	1942	1941
Libri stampati, musica e giornali (quintali)					**Semi non oleosi (quintali)**				
Albania	524	425	1 151	427	Albania	1 103	153	1 601	186
Francia	1 291	1 425	1 491	1 172	Belgio	1 739	93	2 651	399
Germania	9 451	8 021	30 051	7 406	Canada	2 469		2 765	
Grecia	985		2 560		Danimarca	2 141	208	15 643	774
Jugoslavia	698	1 109	1 503	1 099	Francia	4 559	166	17 042	863
Svizzera	2 461	2 082	1 532	1 627	Germania	82 036	76 575	128 514	92 351
Svezia	514	409	1 179	749	Paesi Bassi	84	156	1 031	413
Africa It. e Poss. It.	1 793	1 637	2 423	1 429	Romania	2 100	2 722	5 459	2 459
Altri Paesi					Slovacchia	760	1 026	1 630	814
Totale	**17 796**	**13 599**	**31 868**	**14 409**	Spagna	727	353	2 560	802
Calzature, tranne le pantofole di pelle o di cuoio (migliaia paia)					Svezia	2 670		4 609	
Albania	963	2 062	10 363	21 853	Svizzera	3 067	6 991	6 024	4 935
Germania	2 241	1 359	33 800	13 824	Ungheria	2 153	3 632	3 066	1 623
Svizzera	87	294	1 011	3 202	Altri Paesi	1 [illegible]	2 814	1 440	2 [illegible]
Africa It. e Poss. It.	307	347	6 052	3 804	**Totale**	**115 115**	**96 772**	**201 244**	**105 361**
Altri Paesi	324	160	3 811	1 [illegible]	**Fiori freschi (quintali)**				
Totale	**4 042**	**5 089**	**60 057**	**45 433**	Canada	209	71	980	447
Pantofole di tessuto, di raffia, ecc., con suola non di pelle (migliaia paia)					Germania	17 858	15 793	46 612	35 017
Germania	23 860	5 [illegible]	58 858	13 [illegible]	Jugoslavia	326	349	1 442	1 004
Romania	384		2 241		Slovacchia	319	236	1 736	868
Svizzera	89	167	161	400	Spagna	3 407	4 480	9 998	9 [illegible]
Altri Paesi	718	217	11 273	440	Svizzera	325	224	2 061	1 [illegible]
Totale	**25 051**	**6 713**	**73 533**	**14 130**	Ungheria	61	604	991	2 244
Cappelli e berretti (migliaia)					**Totale**	**28 525**	**31 789**	**65 758**	**50 560**
Albania	89 679	134 248	2 808	3 [illegible]	**Piante vive ed altri prodotti vegetali non nominati (quintali)**				
Belgio	13 370	26 872	915	913	Germania	27 641	25 089	16 529	11 147
Bulgaria	75 429	41 [illegible]	5 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	Svizzera	4 965	6 475	2 191	1 997
Canada	85 145	8 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	887	Altri Paesi	6 541	7 153	2 580	1 [illegible]
Danimarca	69 [illegible]	126 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	**Totale**	**39 147**	**38 677**	**21 300**	**14 [illegible]**
Finlandia	86 [illegible]	38 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	[illegible]	**Piume e piovre da letto (chilogrammi)**				
Francia	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	41 [illegible]	29 [illegible]	Germania	120 [illegible]	380 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	10 [illegible]
Germania	148 [illegible]	26 [illegible]	5 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	Norvegia	41 [illegible]	32 [illegible]	[illegible]	1 [illegible]
Romania	192 [illegible]	728 [illegible]	4 [illegible]	5 [illegible]	Svizzera	40 [illegible]	31 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	[illegible]
Serbia	88 [illegible]	141 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	7 [illegible]	Altri Paesi	10 [illegible]	29 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Svizzera	45 [illegible]	22 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	**Totale**	**714 [illegible]**	**486 [illegible]**	**9 [illegible]**	**12 [illegible]**
Turchia	36 [illegible]	117 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	**Oggetti da collezione e arte (chilogrammi)**				
Ungheria	110 [illegible]	204 [illegible]	[illegible]	12 [illegible]	Germania	156 [illegible]	50 [illegible]	19 [illegible]	2 [illegible]
Altri Paesi					Svizzera	5 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totale	**2 381 497**	**2 887 564**	**84 121**	**71 332**	Altri Paesi	13 [illegible]	13 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]
Bottoni (quintali)					**Totale**	**177 [illegible]**	**71 [illegible]**	**21 [illegible]**	**3 [illegible]**
Albania	130	52	688	233	**Pellicole per fotografia e cinematografia (chilogrammi)**				
Belgio	306	467	3 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	Albania	5 [illegible]	19 [illegible]	806	2 [illegible]
Germania	2 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	16 [illegible]	14 [illegible]	Finlandia	1 [illegible]	9 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Paesi Bassi	241	171	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	Germania	260 [illegible]	10 [illegible]	47 [illegible]	[illegible]
Svizzera	109	262	787	1 [illegible]	Spagna	84	8 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	850
Altri Paesi	277	430	1 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	Svizzera	15 [illegible]	9 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	784
Totale	**3 853**	**5 319**	**24 660**	**24 461**	Ungheria	6 [illegible]	21 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	2 [illegible]
Mercerie, balocchi e bambole (chilogrammi)					Altri Paesi	45 [illegible]	39 [illegible]	5 [illegible]	3 [illegible]
Albania	458 [illegible]	582 [illegible]	24 [illegible]	21 [illegible]	**Totale**	**341 [illegible]**	**118 [illegible]**	**47 [illegible]**	**17 [illegible]**
Germania	1 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]					
Paesi Bassi	11 [illegible]	36 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]					
Romania	4 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	[illegible]					
Svizzera	28 [illegible]	66 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	2 [illegible]					
Africa It. e Poss. It.	99 [illegible]	82 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]					
Altri Paesi	110 [illegible]	46 [illegible]	[illegible]	2 [illegible]					
Totale	**1 [illegible]**	**1 [illegible]**	**91 [illegible]**	**76 [illegible]**					

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4. Importazione ed esportazione dell'oro e delle monete d'oro e d'argento negli anni 1939 - 1942

(migliaia di lire)

Paesi di provenienza e di destinazione	1942 (a)		1941		1940		1939	
	Importazione	Esportazione	Importazione	Esportazione	Importazione	Esportazione	Importazione	Esportazione
Albania	737	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 270
Bulgaria	350	411	—	—	1 278	561	—	—
Francia	800	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Germania	342	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Svezia	24 426	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Svizzera	438	—	177	—	886	23	463	—
Stati Uniti	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Africa (E. e Possed. It.)	—	—	—	4 180	—	(348)	337	471
Altri Paesi	—	—	—	—	22	—	13	—
Totale	**26 938**	**411**	**177**	**4 180**	**2 164**	**1 960**	**813**	**1 255**

(a) Dati provvisori. — (b) Vedasi l'Avvertenza VIII a pag. 3.

5. Valori del commercio d'importazione e d'esportazione distinti per Continenti e secondo la natura delle merci (a)

(esclusi l'oro e le monete)

Merci importate ed esportate	1941 (b)						1940					
	Europa	Asia	Africa	America	Oceania	In complesso	Europa	Asia	Africa	America	Oceania	In complesso
Importazione	Cifre assolute (milioni di lire)											
Materie greggie per le industrie	3 174	25	266	60	2	3 526	3 115	423	546	1 306	26	5 417
Materie semilavorate per le industrie	3 961	11	8	85	—	4 065	2 550	311	53	627	—	3 541
Prodotti finiti	2 401	4	—	10	—	2 415	2 304	5	8	63	—	2 380
Animali vivi e generi alimentari	1 431	2	7	5	—	1 445	1 353	36	130	27	—	1 546
Totale	**10 967**	**43**	**271**	**162**	**2**	**11 446**	**9 322**	**875**	**740**	**2 023**	**26**	**13 086**
Materie greggie per le industrie	29,0	58,1	98,4	37,3	100,0	30,8	32,7	11,6	74,3	32,1	100,0	41,4
Materie semilavorate per le industrie	36,1	25,7	2,9	52,1		35,4	28,4	35,5	7,1	31,1	—	27,1
Prodotti finiti	21,9	9,3		6,0		21,0	24,7	0,8	1,1	1,4		18,2
Animali vivi e generi alimentari	13,0	4,9	2,6	3,6		12,8	14,2	0,7	17,5	13,4		13,3
Totale	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**
Esportazione	Cifre assolute (milioni di lire)											
Materie greggie per le industrie	1 836	—	14	—	—	1 850	392	6	36	12	1	447
Materie semilavorate per le industrie	2 478	—	30	3	—	2 511	1 916	34	197	130	3	2 280
Prodotti finiti	4 159	4	219	3	—	4 385	2 774	139	911	550	14	4 388
Animali vivi e generi alimentari	3 412	—	329	3	—	3 744	3 306	3	579	80	2	3 970
Totale	**11 885**	**4**	**592**	**9**	—	**12 490**	**8 788**	**224**	**1 723**	**772**	**32**	**11 535**
Materie greggie per le industrie	15,5	—	2,4	—	—	14,8	4,5	2,7	2,1	1,6	3,1	3,9
Materie semilavorate per le industrie	20,9	—	5,1	33,3	—	20,1	21,8	15,2	11,4	16,8	9,4	19,8
Prodotti finiti	35,0	100,0	37,0	33,3	—	35,1	31,6	62,0	52,9	71,2	43,7	38,1
Animali vivi e generi alimentari	28,6	—	55,5	33,3	—	30,0	37,6	1,3	33,6	10,4	6,3	34,4
Totale	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	—	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**

(a) Dati provvisori. — (b) Vedasi l'Avvertenza IX a pag. 3.

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6. Commercio speciale distinto per Paesi di provenienza e di destinazione *(a)*

(valori Foro e in monete)

Paesi di provenienza o di destinazione	Importazioni in Italia dai Paesi controindicati						Esportazione dall'Italia per i Paesi controindicati					
	1942		1941		1940		1942		1941		1940	
	Milioni di lire	%	Milioni di lire	%	Milioni di lire	%	Milioni di lire	%	Milioni di lire	%	Milioni di lire	%
Belgio-Lussemburgo	62,6	0,4	100,1	0,8	110,0	0,8	13,0	0,1	137,0	1,0	108,6	0,8
Bulgaria	398,4	2,8	170,2	1,3	161,5	1,2	459,8	3,2	118,7	0,8	101,8	0,8
Croazia	104,1	0,8	23,7	0,2			516,7	3,6	95,5	0,6		
Danimarca	113,0	0,8	101,3	0,8	81,7	0,6	117,6	0,8	75,6	0,6	34,5	0,3
Francia	139,3	0,9	208,3	1,6	174,5	1,3	180,7	1,3	215,5	1,5	210,0	1,7
Germania	2 374,0	16,9	5 671,0	44,5	3 131,9	23,6	3 458,6	24,1	6 190,3	44,2	3 150,5	26,2
Grecia	175,6	1,2	38,2	0,3	218,9	1,6	176,4	1,2	87,1	0,6	72,5	0,6
Jugoslavia	68,3	0,5	197,6	1,5	844,8	6,4	1	1	214,6	1,5	174,2	1,5
Norvegia	28,3	0,2	119,8	0,9	76,9	0,6	31,5	0,2	89,1	0,6	70,0	0,6
Paesi Bassi	67,3	0,5	73,0	0,6	92,2	0,7	46,7	0,4	117,3	0,8	170,3	1,4
Portogallo	129,1	0,9	61,9	0,5	77,8	0,6	45,0	0,3	36,9	0,3	49,0	0,4
Regno Unito	1,0		7,8		4,8	0,0	—	—	—	—	221,7	1,8
Romania	1 008,1	7,2	451,2	3,5	655,3	4,9	1 283,5	8,9	857,5	6,1	334,4	2,7
Slovacchia	201,3	1,4	108,5	0,8	91,8	0,7	263,0	1,8	201,3	1,4	78,3	0,6
Spagna	385,2	2,8	328,4	2,6	88,9	0,7	161,9	1,0	151,7	1,1	95,4	0,8
Svezia	533,5	3,8	415,6	3,2	550,1	4,2	218,4	1,5	328,2	2,3	244,6	2,0
Svizzera	819,5	5,7	533,9	4,1	410,0	3,0	627,4	4,3	1 263,8	9,1	718,2	6,1
Turchia (b)	91,3	0,6	46,4	0,4	284,3	2,2	68,9	0,4	31,5	0,2	133,1	1,1
Ungheria	1 013,5	7,2	621,0	4,8	881,7	6,8	1 150,1	7,8	1 147,0	8,2	561,7	4,8
U. R. S. S. (c)	2,1		0,7	0,1	17,0	0,1	—	—	1,4		1,1	0,1
Cina	2,1		2,1		10,8	0,1	1		—		10,9	0,1
India britannica	1,5		11,2	0,1	139,8	1,1	1		—		36,2	0,3
Indie Olandesi	6,2	0,1	13,4	0,1	165,5	1,3	1		—		61,7	0,5
Malesia brit. (Stab. dello Stretto)	0,2		0,3	0,1	128,8	0,9	1		—		7,1	0,1
Persia	2,2		1,9		23,9	0,1	1		—		4,8	
Africa equat. sec. brit.			0,3		8,4	0,1	1		—		3,9	
Africa occid. portoghese	0,9		0,5		24,8	0,2	1		—		4,4	
Egitto	0,1		1,9		114,2	0,9	1		—		75,3	0,6
Marocco	3,3	0,1	2,2		76,3	0,6	1		—		33,0	0,3
Tunisia	42,2	0,3	118,8	0,9	113,2	0,9	1		2,8		6,0	
Unione Sud Africana			4,7		91,6	0,7	1		—		41,8	0,3
Argentina	8,2	0,1	17,1	0,1	117,4	0,9	1		0,6		72,0	0,6
Brasile	4,1		18,6	0,1	180,0	1,4	1		1,9		45,3	0,4
Canadà	0,9		1,6		24,2	0,2	1		—	—	16,6	0,1
Chili			23,6	0,2	144,1	1,1	1		0,2		69,5	0,6
Stati Uniti	14,0		92,1	0,7	1 210,7	9,1	1		5,4		592,7	5,4
Uruguai			4,8		69,4	0,5	1			—	18,5	0,2
Australia	0,4		2,3		28,2	0,2	1		—		28,5	0,2
Altri paesi	244,1	1,7	459,1	3,6	741,6	5,6	536,7	3,3	489,6	3,5	147,4	1,3
Totale estero	**13 962,6**	**84,7**	**11 348,0**	**89,6**	**12 907,7**	**97,7**	**14 047,1**	**87,6**	**12 627,2**	**87,3**	**9 343,8**	**80,4**
Albania	123,1	0,9	11,1	0,1	14,8	0,1	1 154,1	7,1	1 260,5	9,0	617,6	5,7
Totale escluse l'Africa ital. ed i possedimenti ital.	**13 980,3**	**99,6**	**11 319,1**	**99,2**	**12 962,6**	**98,1**	**13 351,6**	**93,0**	**13 886,1**	**95,7**	**9 902,4**	**86,1**
Libia	49,6	—	28,6	—	46,7	—	600,0	4,1	580,2	4,0	761,5	6,6
A. O. I.	0,3	—	6,0	—	189,6	—	—	—	0,6		784,1	6,8
Isole Italiane dell'Egeo	7,6	—	4,9	—	9,9	—	145,7	0,9	41,3	0,3	50,6	0,3
Totale	**57,7**	**0,4**	**39,5**	**0,3**	**246,4**	**1,9**	**795,7**	**5,0**	**621,9**	**4,3**	**1 604,2**	**13,8**
Totale generale	**14 044,0**	**100,0**	**11 438,6**	**100,0**	**13 209,0**	**100,0**	**16 047,3**	**100,0**	**14 490,0**	**100,0**	**11 506,6**	**100,0**

(a) I dati del presente prospetto sono passibili di lievi variazioni. Vedasi Avvertenza IX a pag. 3. — (b) Compresa la Turchia asiatica. — (c) Comprese le Repubbliche Socialiste Sovietiste in Asia.

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7. Quantità e valore delle principali merci importate ed esportate da e per i principali Paesi (a)

Anni 1940, 1941, 1942

Merci		Quantità			Valore in migliaia di lire		
		1942	1941	1940	1942	1941	1940
Bulgaria							
IMPORTAZIONE							
Pollame vivo e morto	q	15 669	29 264	20 424	36 378	82 004	18 714
Uova di pollame	»	50 448	27 546	14 696	115 053	44 093	10 994
Frumento	t	—	14 150	72 696	—	14 949	63 250
Legumi secchi	»	7 173	1 060	—	29 693	3 442	—
Tabacchi greggi	q	55 063	2 362	18 920	70 530	1 682	27 432
ESPORTAZIONE							
Filati di canapa (escluso i cuciti)	q	5 230	2 859	—	23 304	5 529	—
Tessuti di cotone	»	3 684	1 495	3 087	58 514	17 062	13 851
Filati di lana	»	266	1 068	1 543	4 813	20 732	8 599
Fibre artificiali	»	2 432	448	602	10 907	1 067	1 722
Cascami di fibre artificiali	»	17 529	3 668	3 376	93 841	8 131	7 029
Tessuti di fibre artificiali	»	8 629	7	—	115 165	58	—
Tessuti misti con fibre artificiali	»	2 263	60	—	26 468	883	—
Altri lavori e manufatti di fibre artificiali	»	948	—	—	13 841	—	—
Macchine ed apparecchi	»	4 604	2 703	4 829	13 293	6 182	5 134
Autoveicoli	n.	182	141	184	4 475	1 963	8 135
Parti di aeroplani e idrovolanti	q	13	9	341	1 471	513	13 341
Colori	»	2 935	2 732	2 199	13 359	8 304	6 741
Francia							
IMPORTAZIONE							
Olio d'oliva alimentare	q	15	9 973	—	14	10 196	—
Rottami di ferro, d'acciaio e di ghisa	»	81 953	827 979	67 180	4 980	53 429	3 720
Ghisa da fusione e da affinazione allo stato greggio	»	—	239 205	45 221	—	26 790	2 491
Ferri e acciai in barre o verghe	»	11 028	61 298	48 353	6 557	20 744	3 952
Rame e sue leghe in pani	»	456	9 330	28 726	509	8 304	16 330
Alluminio e sue leghe, in lingotti, barre, verghe, fogli, lamiere e fili	»	2 848	17 306	7 718	9 067	18 532	7 646
Macchine ed apparecchi	»	1 742	4 749	8 686	1 891	16 711	8 494
Carbon fossile ed altri combustibili minerali solidi, catrafili, e carbonizzati compresi il coke	t	8 352	14	25 283	2 206	11	4 686
Prodotti chimici inorganici	q	10 162	71 863	69 101	1 804	11 729	7 181
Gomma elastica greggia e avanzi e rottami di lavori di gomma	»	563	9 087	11 190	142	11 471	3 230
Metalli preziosi semilavorati	kg.	37 717	—	7 604	13 661	—	1 851
ESPORTAZIONE							
Carni preparate	q	—	10 919	3 494	—	18 165	7 716
Formaggio di pasta dura	»	21	19 185	11 176	57	30 183	25 094
Formaggio di pasta molle	»	885	10 139	3 235	425	16 240	5 906
Frumento	t	15 161	889	—	25 573	1 492	—
Riso	»	375	3 978	1 565	543	10 445	2 567
Patate	»	—	4 536	—	—	12 134	—
Ortaggi	q	9 730	45 425	40	13 982	14 221	7
Agrumi	»	67 767	97 030	110 780	19 049	26 134	11 447
Frutta secche	»	5 851	11 663	8 096	17 819	7 639	4 281
Canapa, lino e altri vegetali filamentosi, escluso il cotone, greggi	»	2 878	—	35 132	1 439	—	27 432
Manufatti di lana	»	—	—	45 452	—	1	13 639
Seta tratta greggia	»	7	914	301	242	28 362	3 147
Tessuti di fibre artificiali	»	1 247	—	—	14 741	—	—
Macchine ed apparecchi	»	420	646	5 205	3 229	910	11 503
Autoveicoli	n.	—	—	1 150	—	—	36 921
Zolfo	q	195 540	117 460	846 568	21 632	11 274	25 312
Semi non oleosi	»	4 699	186	302	17 942	563	837
Germania							
IMPORTAZIONE							
Zucchero	q	142 119	326 027	5	19 714	130 549	1
Frumento	t	54 925	—	—	108 671	—	—
Segala	»	58 810	—	—	114 230	—	—
Patate	»	238 727	8 033	6 551	170 234	11 113	7 979
Fibre artificiali	q	11 009	6 971	7 825	80 639	21 079	23 617
Ghisa da fusione e da affinazione, allo stato greggio	»	1 326 219	1 133 465	169 139	132 390	106 800	17 111
Acciai in lingotti, blumi e billette	q	1 683 392	2 282 080	647 255	202 549	313 817	93 396
Ferri e acciai in barre o verghe	»	5 028 969	4 204 579	1 379 438	628 960	718 986	227 504

(a) I dati della presente tavola sono suscettibili di lievi variazioni.

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7. Quantità e valore delle principali merci importate ed esportate da e per i principali Paesi (a)

Anni 1940, 1941, 1942

Merci		Quantità			Valore in migliaia di lire		
		1942	1941	1940	1942	1941	1940
Regno Germania (Importazione)							
Lavori di ferro, di acciaio e di ghisa	q	521 817	304 781	341 539	264 989	203 871	175 083
Ferri e acciai in lamiere	»	743 738	574 919	466 834	167 199	120 295	84 509
Rame e sue leghe, in pani	»	98 980	60 874	7 636	90 626	56 655	10 344
Rame e sue leghe in verghe, spranghe, fogli, lamiere, lastre e fili	»	48 167	41 009	2 089	58 964	38 054	3 634
Alluminio e sue leghe in lingotti, barre, verghe, fogli, lamiere e fili	»	59 086	28 049	5 978	77 841	104 709	7 936
Piombo e sue leghe, in pani, fogli e fili	»	145 367	27 696	23 065	49 389	4 536	3 174
Stagno e sue leghe, in pani, fogli, lamiere, e fili	»	11 930	6 247	3	29 118	27 691	13
Macchine ed apparecchi	»	310 969	366 918	435 911	583 278	696 595	235 089
Utensili e strumenti per art. e mestieri e per l'agricoltura	»	12 552	13 866	18 251	28 045	32 519	50 492
Strumenti scientifici	»	3 051	2 453	2 912	24 391	59 394	58 043
Autoveicoli	n.	104	505	715	5 886	30 526	38 284
Parti di aerogiani e idroveicoli	q	994	1 021	895	44 270	30 985	24 434
Pietre, terre ed altri minerali non metallici	t	1 466 716	1 225 593	1 239 880	56 040	43 706	39 977
Carbon fossile ed altri combustibili fossili, naturali o carbonizzati, compreso il coke	»	9 722 372	11 396 263	10 685 894	3 119 868	2 180 722	2 002 973
Legno comune, squadrato o segato in assicelle, fogli	»	1 032 351	943 218	1 091 952	102 349	87 263	72 412
Oli minerali lubrificanti, esclusi quelli greggi	»	300 372	168 524	14 285	59 107	42 787	3 137
Prodotti chimici inorganici	»	702 940	444 620	166 300	120 415	98 473	63 572
Prodotti chimici organici	»	141 381	106 231	97 132	181 131	140 263	85 203
Neri	»	49 834	22 509	3 267	80 438	15 012	1 369
Pelli preparate	»	1 441	2 563	3 309	44 433	65 462	79 392
Gomma elastica greggia e cascami e rottami di lavori di gomma	»	153 256	110 808	3 101	260 911	189 549	5 997
Pasta per la fabbricazione della carta	»	367 089	402 516	610 003	84 654	116 128	132 291
Carta	»	390 960	214 332	253 475	143 900	68 060	61 888
Mercerie, balocchi e bambole	kg	588 328	530 507	429 066	74 167	54 696	41 978
Pellicole per fotografia e cinematografia	»	293 431	83 400	58 460	84 817	17 653	10 870
Esportazione							
Estratti di carne, brodi condensati, conditi per brodi e minestre preparate	q	35 685	26 854	6 807	103 407	76 736	14 331
Formaggio di pasta dura	»	24 571	22 266	41 465	66 601	61 144	89 139
Formaggio di pasta molle	»	17 915	11 996	38 084	38 980	22 616	46 325
Pesci	»	42 538	49 383	42 843	108 677	103 531	84 937
Canditi, marmellate e dolciumi	»	82 317	55 274	16 128	118 463	87 656	11 095
Frumento	t	97 203	-	-	148 360	-	-
Riso	»	26	89 875	65 242	185	148 974	158 630
Patate	»	22 670	196 567	100 434	32 329	304 373	92 806
Ortaggi	q	1 783 688	1 502 317	1 191 955	563 787	312 378	160 266
Pomodori	»	512 864	548 136	468 230	91 459	100 303	51 662
Agrumi	»	1 657 638	2 446 216	1 886 514	447 602	526 012	394 026
Uva ed altre frutta fresche	»	921 468	2 080 092	2 103 604	383 592	674 639	391 854
Frutta secche	»	903 779	211 107	384 366	457 590	248 954	284 960
Frutti, legumi e ortaggi preparati	»	444 860	390 556	425 268	262 947	130 053	28 199
Pomodori pelati ed in conserva	»	37 438	291 758	98 200	29 902	151 446	45 465
Vini e vermut	hl	771 569	1 015 740	597 148	436 447	390 777	126 830
Tabacchi greggi	q	132 530	112 662	56 256	129 826	105 851	39 530
Canapa, lino ed altri vegetali filamentosi, escluso il cotone, greggi	»	256 562	301 497	146 334	432 474	427 319	132 318
Canapa, lino ed altri vegetali filamentosi escluso il cotone, pettinati	»	72 094	58 630	31 742	129 162	138 301	61 530
Filati di canapa (esclusi i cuciti)	»	17 253	23 900	15 724	46 014	51 742	31 790
Seta tratta, greggia	»	9 711	10 088	8 688	308 123	407 328	166 389
Cascami di seta, greggi	»	158	158	775	1 302	789	1 361
Cascami di seta, pettinati e filati	»	4 401	4 536	3 809	120 828	94 212	73 121
Tessuti di seta	»	2 144	2 362	142	143 167	111 917	4 323
Altri tessuti e manufatti di seta	»	900	3 000	12 063	42 299	133 691	5 627
Fibre artificiali	»	34 681	65 264	68 971	108 511	164 003	174 144
Cascami di fibre artificiali	»	34 372	79 079	65 455	40 327	84 806	62 648
Tessuti di fibre artificiali	»	66 481	82 248	3 697	253 374	434 968	12 576
Altri tessuti e manufatti di fibre artificiali	»	30 331	12 409	1 027	260 754	136 451	4 799
Minerali di ferro, di manganese o di ferro manganese	t	153 921	158 911	29 654	69 923	83 455	9 670
Altri minerali metallici	»	363 608	385 263	207 461	148 659	115 252	53 142
Ceneri di piriti di ferro	q	943 719	954 318	645 952	19 333	15 626	12 080
Mercurio	»	8 092	13 582	19 150	89 211	132 206	187 688
Macchine ed apparecchi	»	13 598	24 966	16 439	92 342	133 151	53 099
Materiale di artiglieria, proiettili, cartucce cariche e prodotti esplodenti	»	10 328	3 805	223	145 580	53 665	7 563
Autoveicoli	n.	1 685	3 537	4 753	45 216	73 833	58 058
Zolfo	q	250 587	1 135 797	844 309	62 906	95 253	57 976
Oli minerali lubrificanti, esclusi quelli greggi	»	44 457	6 299	13	36 070	7 547	1
Prodotti chimici inorganici	»	160 128	284 257	209 908	24 603	43 278	41 188
Semi non oleosi	»	83 636	76 576	42 311	108 514	92 363	34 909

(a) Vedasi nota (a) alla pag. precedente.

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7. Quantità e valore delle principali merci importate ed esportate da e per i principali Paesi (a)

Anni 1940, 1941, 1942

Merci		Quantità			Valore in migliaia di lire		
		1942	1941	1940	1942	1941	1940
Jugoslavia (b)							
IMPORTAZIONE							
Equini	n.						
Bovini	»		1 072	424		5 691	549
Ovini	»		5 678	26 510		15 836	47 322
Pollame vivo e morto	»		1 388	16 180		2 083	16 342
Uova di pollame	q		2 273	17 266		7 569	13 471
Pesci	»		14 453	19 582		14 977	15 [illegible]
Frumento	»		15 854	21 072		13 838	9 043
Granturco	»			41 171			25 140
Riso e suoi luglo, in parti	»		14 218			15 183	
Carbon fossile ed altri combustibili fossili naturali o carbonizzati, compreso il coke	q		970	16 665		533	9 253
Legno comune, rozzo o semplicemente squadrato con l'ascia	»		157 928	229 424		29 877	33 395
Legno comune, squadrato o segato in assicelle, fogli, ecc.	»		74 320	274 026		34 279	74 510
Concimi chimici azotati	q		997 970	2 864 303		72 616	131 843
Prodotti chimici organici	»		425	16 189		836	12 407
Pelli crude, non lucrate da pellicceria	q		7 972	12 141		2 367	2 [illegible]
Pasta per la fabbricazione della carta	»		3 580	3 071		8 003	5 551
	»		2 184	58 053		439	8 305
ESPORTAZIONE							
Riso	t						
Agrumi	q		7 608	10 167		19 270	21 726
Frutta secche	»		80 098	94 035		21 623	16 414
Filati di cotone (esclusi i cuciti)	»		8 532	13 795		7 244	6 826
Tessuti di cotone	»		8 311	26 744		27 279	57 858
Filati di lana	»		1 751	6 522		10 829	31 616
Tessuti di lana	»		766	1 430		9 887	11 450
Fibre artificiali	»		660	1 317		12 713	14 573
Cascami di fibre artificiali	»		11 976	16 836		30 793	33 630
Macchine ed apparecchi	»		10 707	9 209		25 833	11 069
Autoveicoli	»		2 721	6 662		5 039	10 111
Aeroplani e dirigibili	n.		254	893		5 670	11 551
Oli minerali lubrificanti, esclusi quelli greggi	q		10	2		13 980	750
Cedoli	»			132 577			12 116
Lavori di gomma elastica, di guttaperca e di ebanite	»		1 143	2 788		4 432	8 082
	»		264	4 753		1 796	10 007
Regno Unito							
IMPORTAZIONE							
Pesci	q			41 991			40 240
Tessuti di lana	»		10	824		90	8 454
Macchine ed apparecchi	»		46	3 306		24	7 492
Carbon fossile altri combustibili fossili, naturali o carbonizzati, compreso il coke	t		3 750	1 497 462		309	332 407
Pelli da pellicceria, crude	q			84		23	6 057
ESPORTAZIONE							
Agrumi	q			253 490			23 596
Pomodori pelati ed in conserva	»			129 770			27 519
Canapa, lino, ed altri vegetali filamentosi, esclusi il cotone, greggi	»			100 750			108 316
Mercurio	»			1 991			11 379
Macchine ed apparecchi	»			1 518			11 176
Zolfo	»			223 615			8 520
Oli essenziali, resinoidi e terpeni degli oli essenziali	kg			96 011			11 880
Vitamidieri	q			12 652			7 676
Pelli crude non lucrate da pellicceria	»			3 968			6 242
Romania							
IMPORTAZIONE							
Bovini	n.	4 004	1 171	10 103	31 853	4 581	32 633
Pollame morto	q	3 218	—	—	10 462	—	—
Carni fresche e congelate	»	11 124	—	—	38 974	—	—
Carni preparate	»	14 006	—	—	51 217	—	—
Uova di pollame	»	9 852	347	—	11 290	117	—

(a) Vedasi nota (a) a pag. 45. — (b) I dati del 1941 si riferiscono alla Croazia e agli altri territori jugoslavi che in detto anno non risultavano incorporati in altri Stati.

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7. Quantità e valore delle principali merci importate ed esportate da e per i principali Paesi (a)

Anni 1940, 1941, 1942

Merci		Quantità			Valore in migliaia di lire		
		1942	1941	1940	1942	1941	1940
Regno Unito (Importazione)							
Frumento	t	7 533	—	106 335	15 253	—	83 851
Segala	»	—	44	28 470	—	115	25 666
Granoturco	»	8 831	27 588	81 864	17 911	29 171	67 249
Legumi secchi	»	16 471	1 090	92	122 561	3 913	324
Semi oleosi	q	39 498	—	7 911	21 702	—	1 096
Legna comune, squadrata o segata in assicelle, cigli ecc.	»	119 367	75 270	203 428	21 348	8 131	19 144
	»	85 608	8 115	2 240	15 962	2 407	246
Strame e simili	»						
Oli minerali greggi e residui della distillazione di oli minerali	»	1 852 510	1 627 772	3 061 866	107 405	122 018	101 700
	»	3 074 801	2 289 073	1 929 093	427 168	253 964	86 718
Oli minerali lubrificanti, esclusi quelli greggi	»	29 953	13 760	20 145	36 312	10 464	13 695
Paraffina e ceresina	»	39 078	—	—	13 347	—	—
Semi oleosi							
Esportazione							
Cascame	q	—	298 012	—	—	59 602	—
Riso	t	—	3 164	3 608	—	12 016	6 645
Agrumi	q	65 967	73 464	37 012	33 056	25 103	6 847
Manufatti di lino, di canapa, di juta	»	12 361	6 196	217	31 947	18 071	476
Filati di canapa (esclusi i cordami)	»	2 973	3 620	1 663	14 181	11 989	3 622
Tessuti di lino, di canapa, di juta	»	3 644	1 942	—	29 782	6 742	—
Manufatti di cotone	»	4 371	6 040	10 605	71 879	36 031	40 907
Filati di cotone (esclusi i cordami)	»	12 990	22 296	9 552	96 394	89 530	25 170
Tessuti di cotone	»	7 934	6 134	2 963	141 291	64 970	10 478
Filati di lana	»	975	1 279	141	21 300	19 685	1 353
Tessuti di lana	»	282	171	262	11 361	3 931	875
Manufatti di lana	»	401	211	91	11 147	4 121	791
Seta tratta greggia	»	171	274	110	12 022	7 903	2 222
Fibre artificiali	kg	2 405	867	1 289	12 100	4 309	2 980
Cascami di fibre artificiali	»	49 777	26 536	4 504	239 745	53 592	6 177
Tessuti di seta	q	245	72	44	19 736	3 321	1 484
Altri tessuti e manufatti di seta	»	104	52	26	13 765	4 162	1 377
Tessuti di fibre artificiali	»	5 328	351	—	76 056	3 264	—
Tessuti misti con fibre artificiali	»	11 459	837	—	163 362	7 006	—
Altri tessuti e manufatti di fibre artificiali	»	2 086	389	—	40 809	2 329	—
Lavori di ferro, di acciaio e di ghisa	»	61 301	3 962	1 094	22 606	6 955	1 117
Macchine ed apparecchi	»	2 986	2 874	4 582	13 558	10 361	6 469
Materiale d'artiglieria, proiettili, cartucce ecc.	»	2 644	2 190	8 608	37 600	41 404	102 375
Esplosivi	»	298	193	212	6 579	4 280	2 745
Autoveicoli	n	—	26	6	—	9 046	8 345
Aeroplani e idrovolanti	»	68	419	331	2 501	13 718	9 499
Parti di aeroplani e idrovolanti	q	—	—	10 618	—	—	51 998
Navi, rimorchiatori e draghe	n.	3	2	2	8 087	4 862	4 039
Prodotti chimici organici	q	15 732	6 970	8 834	14 995	4 146	2 530
Ritratti tassidermici per caccia	»	3 296	1 598	1 279	13 467	5 861	4 580
Cuoi							
Spagna							
Importazione							
Pesci	q	90 450	98 662	85 299	213 360	110 787	31 653
Frutta secche	»	11 316	1 084	—	26 879	734	—
Olio d'oliva alimentare	»	28 320	23 618	141	31 621	31 978	115
Pelo greggio	»	5 473	3 595	—	19 452	5 668	—
Manufatti di lana	»	1 872	—	—	20 764	—	—
Ghisa da fusione e da affinazione, allo stato greggio	»	61 589	162 868	52 034	8 602	21 392	4 513
	»	19 283	58 726	—	10 642	25 748	—
Piombo e sue leghe in pani, lingotti e fili	»	16 399	20 843	12 188	5 394	7 063	3 089
Sughero greggio	»	4 191	21 660	13 028	4 004	11 004	7 129
Oli di resina	»	1 261	114 191	54 445	872	82 153	14 516
Ossidi, cloruri e haloni naturali	»	153 372	6 423	3 849	7 286	33 789	3 397
Pelli crude, non lavorate da pellicceria							
Esportazione							
Fibre artificiali	kg	9 804	1 870	11 738	25 894	6 362	30 97
Cascami di fibre artificiali	»	6 761	1 665	752	13 617	2 715	666
Macchine ed apparecchi	q	2 317	1 436	1 030	8 274	2 671	6 147
Autoveicoli	n	558	1 011	861	14 627	19 524	13 506
Parti di aeroplani e idrovolanti	q	371	669	283	14 333	23 266	4 191
Foglie per botti	»	4 422	8 166	7 296	6 179	6 339	4 014
Prodotti chimici inorganici	»	2 747	3 681	45 162	4 994	1 862	11 652
Concimi chimici azotati	q	—	16 170	—	—	26 108	— 6
Colori	»	1 550	526	882	12 508	3 993	4 053
Stampe litografie e cartelli	»	126	1 400	67	3 624	29 150	221

(a) Vedasi nota (a) a pag. 48.

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7. Quantità e valore delle principali merci importate ed esportate da e per i principali Paesi (a)

Anni 1940, 1941, 1942

Merci	Quantità			Valore in migliaia di lire		
	1942	1941	1940	1942	1941	1940
Svezia						
IMPORTAZIONE						
Ferri e acciai in barre e verghe q	45 316	90 922	43 961	23 150	41 022	11 258
Ferri e acciai in lamiere e fili »	8 027	7 451	3 642	10 857	10 950	5 534
Ferri e acciai in lamiere »	2 897	14 628	16 221	3 303	17 462	19 719
Macchine ed apparecchi »	10 330	9 960	13 231	19 876	19 845	23 847
Pasta per la fabbricazione della carta »	1 817 930	1 687 751	1 721 997	804 877	321 686	299 042
Carta »	17 326	10 804	8 951	63 016	2 625	1 930
ESPORTAZIONE						
Agrumi q	193 979	231 362	195 963	41 156	65 529	33 996
Frutta secche »	179 646	10 516	23 431	46 757	10 936	32 530
Frutta fresche »	18 586	65 253	66 668	11 104	24 671	23 201
Vino e Vermouth hl	21 429	8 455	379	24 873	1 036	171
Canapa, lino ed altri vegetali filamentosi (esclusi il cotone, greggi) q	5 594	853	52	11 648	2 503	78
Tessuti di cotone »	192	9 575	4 759	1 994	11 225	16 464
Tessuti di lana »	60	357	1 015	1 236	4 079	10 214
Fibre artificiali kg	9 208	6 822	3 503	30 326	17 770	9 154
Cascami di fibre artificiali »	28 733	11 503	1 836	72 686	25 877	2 961
Tessuti di fibre artificiali »	1 869	3 401	1 651	42 505	22 147	13 719
Altri lavori e manufatti di fibre artificiali »	965	767	540	9 362	6 382	3 814
Macchine ed apparecchi »	699	884	480	8 529	11 961	5 033
Pneumatici q	—	—	39 040	—	—	13 204
Materiale di artiglieria, proiettili cariche e parti staccate e prodotti esplodenti q	276	2 861	9 944	9 502	25 585	61 007
Aeroplani e idrovolanti n	31	105	59	70 508	158 319	133 996
Parti di aeroplani e idrovolanti q	971	1 106	—	28 927	34 481	—
Cappelli e berretti n	332 096	925 863	233 927	4 406	5 750	3 989
Svizzera						
IMPORTAZIONE						
Bovini n	1 259	2 344	3 529	11 506	15 220	10 100
Formaggio di media durezza q	53	27 196	40 141	144	51 153	53 450
Tessuti di cotone »	1 025	1 225	1 615	30 382	22 963	18 230
Rottami di ferro, di acciaio e di ghisa »	3 062	344 371	141 185	199	17 347	7 399
Rame e sue leghe in verghe, spranghe, fogli, lamiere, lastre e fili »	19	9 295	11 455	34	8 606	12 542
Alluminio e sue leghe in pigotti, barre, verghe, fogli, lamiere e fili »	54 610	15 591	21 841	68 885	20 020	27 591
Macchine ed apparecchi »	38 546	80 783	32 804	93 294	102 143	75 842
Orologi kg	11 833	24 038	27 602	139 458	113 138	70 315
Parti di orologi »	9 512	11 099	11 204	14 835	11 602	8 921
Prodotti medicinali sintetici (esclusi gli alcaloidi) »	8 080	10 757	12 273	7 263	10 333	8 746
Preparazioni farmaceutiche e specialità medicinali q	331	361	442	10 086	8 948	13 772
Cuoio »	1 380	1 144	1 754	12 027	9 910	12 825
ESPORTAZIONE						
Cereali preparati q	134	7 152	20 289	431	39 341	36 616
Zucchero »	—	106 023	—	—	34 796	—
Patate »	38	9 025	7 224	49	14 630	7 291
Ortaggi q	111 675	279 317	186 794	36 243	12 349	30 982
Formaggi »	1 164	49 598	42 890	397	80 902	6 268
Agrumi »	24 777	184 999	227 820	36 611	43 302	36 896
Frutta secche »	5 350	57 459	33 958	13 806	58 196	31 982
Frutta fresche »	30 561	163 594	122 803	14 145	16 826	62 257
Castagne »	124	3 537	6 519	882	11 968	13 699
Pomodori pelati ed in conserva q	4 182	16 791	25 936	3 669	10 669	13 537
Vini e vermouth hl	252 536	321 960	329 044	99 163	102 062	93 119
Tabacchi greggi q	23 197	23 810	14 472	21 903	14 992	6 238
Canapa, lino ed altri vegetali filamentosi, esclusi il cotone, greggi »	17 542	18 681	11 392	22 566	30 769	13 491
Canapa, lino ed altri vegetali filamentosi esclusi il cotone, pettinati »	2 149	4 155	1 219	6 580	11 178	1 797
Filati di canapa (esclusi i cuciti) »	2 635	6 558	2 553	9 791	21 981	5 068
Tessuti di lino, di canapa, di juta q	217	4 841	6 072	1 470	15 052	5 324
Manufatti di juta »	110	1 553	1 244	4 270	16 170	11 012
Iuta tratta greggia »	1 167	1 517	916	44 967	32 269	14 544
Fibre artificiali »	6 791	20 459	10 811	22 652	69 970	23 977
Cascami di fibre artificiali »	6 231	30 123	10 640	36 087	67 499	13 708
Tessuti di fibre artificiali »	1 394	1 797	336	15 160	13 808	1 874
Minerali metallici t	29 383	66 313	30 580	30 373	15 232	5 376
Ferri e acciai in lamiere q	38 287	68 332	35 131	13 392	13 426	8 154

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7. Quantità e valore delle principali merci importate ed esportate da e per i principali Paesi (a)

Anni 1940, 1941, 1942

Merci		Quantità			Valore in migliaia di lire		
		1942	1941	1940	1942	1941	1940
Regno Svizzera (Importazione)							
Mercurio	q	231	1 944	289	2 607	22 877	2 871
Macchine ed apparecchi	»	1 992	5 739	2 436	2 987	11 870	5 121
Autoveicoli	n.	86	65	1 787	1 096	599	23 982
Zolfo	q	23 902	42 274	57 021	3 883	13 045	4 597
Prodotti chimici (organici)	»	211 200	11 704	211 719	36 808	12 656	21 816
Ungheria							
IMPORTAZIONE							
Equini	n.	1 131	3 530	793	17 483	22 863	4 493
Bovini	»	71 837	54 859	64 280	333 912	304 470	180 747
Pirel	»	14 898	—	—	22 180	—	—
Pollame vivo e uccelli	q	24 324	40 875	8 646	69 331	74 328	2 576
Frumento	»	19 204	71 598	402 820	29 417	89 267	265 870
Granoturco	»	40 579	7 241	—	58 572	7 604	—
Semi oleosi e farine	»	354 139	13 181	43 322	33 791	1 862	6 345
Legumi secchi	»	19 489	19 988	5 021	110 081	70 324	17 702
Patate	»	16 602	11 720	16 430	25 924	8 015	6 973
Vetri e cristalli in lastre e verghe	q	19 429	27 989	49 347	4 613	14 791	8 168
Vetri e cristalli in lamiere	»	39 463	95 569	98 930	80 339	22 999	12 694
Macchine ed apparecchi	»	6 603	5 819	5 415	14 470	13 206	7 218
Legno comune, tondo o semplicemente squadrato non lavorato	t	294 188	41 071	—	49 165	3 000	—
Acciai	q	5 822	7 857	6 116	9 890	10 244	6 137
Svezia							
ESPORTAZIONE							
Riso	t	11 970	11 760	13 078	54 556	31 922	26 674
Agrumi	q	163 305	269 198	147 286	93 031	69 665	32 145
Frutta secche	»	679	22 819	6 924	1 911	45 336	7 682
Filati di cotone (esclusi i cucirini)	»	2 850	6 860	4 645	32 472	37 937	10 843
Tessuti di cotone	»	9 286	13 064	9 572	107 285	130 997	30 256
Tessuti di lana	»	271	682	1 119	10 256	18 630	12 746
Fibre artificiali	kg	18 596	45 725	30 467	73 409	118 206	89 207
Cascami di fibre artificiali	»	51 278	84 304	23 464	290 072	392 686	28 524
Tessuti di fibre artificiali	q	15 533	6 428	109	238 232	48 904	556
Tessuti misti con fibre artificiali	»	2 890	3 467	38	48 358	32 174	240
Altri tessuti e manufatti di fibre artificiali	»	1 525	2 446	814	19 301	10 124	3 061
Macchine ed apparecchi	»	2 453	2 838	2 369	13 990	10 924	8 460
Materiale d'artiglieria, prodotti esplosivi, cartucce e polveri	»	179	3 338	23 739	1 509	21 127	77 150
Autoveicoli	n.	441	280	741	9 880	2 873	19 979
Aeroplani e idrovolanti	»	42	52	91	65 599	62 740	117 641
Parti di aeroplani e idrovolanti	q	306	693	994	12 596	29 676	36 830
Estratti tannici per cuoio	»	14 866	26 971	22 018	13 711	15 003	7 777
Stati Uniti							
IMPORTAZIONE							
Cotone in bioccoli o in masse grezze	q	—	36 364	952 748	—	26 321	414 887
Cascami di cotone	»	—	2 372	53 338	—	614	10 024
Minerali metallici	t	—	50	897	—	992	17 709
Bottami di ferro di acciaio e di ghisa	q	—	100 933	2 817 090	—	5 699	172 319
Perfi e arcini in lastre o vergle	»	—	13 687	46 641	—	1 320	12 282
Ferri e acciai in lamiere	»	—	4 935	110 592	—	443	19 648
Rame e sue leghe in pani	»	—	10 643	264 436	—	6 448	144 869
Macchine ed apparecchi	»	—	366	11 516	—	1 098	29 670
Legno comune squadrato o segato in assicelle, fogli, ecc.	»	—	29 515	60 217	—	3 661	23 489
Oli minerali greggi e residui della distillazione di oli minerali	»	—	7 354	2 654 210	—	214	103 656
Oli minerali lubrificanti, esclusi quelli greggi	»	—	109 414	868 211	—	14 611	87 402
Oli di estrazione	»	—	32 222	38 228	—	13 394	10 513
Paraffina e cerasina	»	—	2 908	39 024	—	1 329	13 825
Sterco	»	—	3 810	53 688	—	944	14 972
ESPORTAZIONE							
Formaggio di pasta dura	q	—	—	43 690	—	—	51 079
Pomodori pelati ed in conserva	hl	—	—	24 778	—	—	15 534
Vino e vermut	q	—	3 542	35 201	—	2 631	24 900
Olio d'oliva alimentare	»	—	—	43 671	—	—	34 839
Seta tratta greggia	»	—	—	8 733	—	—	67 071
Tessuti misti con fibre artificiali	kg	—	—	9 243	—	—	13 308
Oli essenziali esclusi i terpeni degli oli essenziali	»	—	—	79 783	—	—	12 579
Pelli crude non lucrate da pellicceria	q	—	—	11 275	—	—	19 022

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8. Quantità e valore delle principali merci importate da ed esportate

(Esclusi [illegible])

Num. d'ordine	Merci		Africa Settentrionale						Africa		
			Quantità			Valore (migliaia di lire)			Quantità		
			1942	1941	1940	1942	1941	1940	1942	1941	1940
	Importazione										
1	Tessuti	q	9	320	3 019	241	870	2 220	—	—	7 11
2	Caffè	»			1			2	113	367	22 30
3	Frumento	t			11			13	—		
4	Orzo non tritato	»									
5	Pomodori	q			3 844			704			
6	Ananassi e frutta	»						—			136 92
7	Frutta secche	»		1	609			131			11
8	Vini e vermut	hl	5			18					
9	Tabacchi greggi	q	53	299	8	95	480	3			
10	Tabacchi lavorati	kg	—	7	3 503			126	—		
11	Semi oleosi	q	1 300	1 400	847	78	112	90			169
12	Oli e grassi vegetali a uso industriale	»	241	930	1 736	169	1 302	1 388			136
13	Olio di oliva alimentare	»	23	70		32	79				
14	Canapa, lino ed altri vegetali filamentosi, esclusi il cotone, greggi	»	127	12 501	41 763	220	880	3 145	2		3 91
15	Cotone in bioccoli o in massa greggio	»	39	43	5	179	10	2			4 [illegible]
16	Lane naturali anche lavate, cascami e borre di lana	»	5 703	15 794	9 332	16 143	19 262	9 797			
17	Pelo greggio	»	639	1 473	904	4 109	6 668	1 445			
18	Manufatti di lana	t	3	1	22	26	8	147			
19	Minerali metallici	q	—	—	—	—	—	—			
20	Rottami di ferro, di acciaio e di ghisa	»	2 976	149	6 270	168	11	280	840	30	522
21	Rottami di rame e sue leghe	»	297	416	1 182	268	384	1 041	74	3	79
22	Parti di aeroplani e idrovolanti	»	—	7	98	—	166	2 139			61
23	Madreperla greggia	»	—	—	98	—	—	23		1	61
24	Cocco e semi di palma dum	»	—	—	93	—	—	11	2	38	42
25	Gomme, resine e balsami naturali	»							46	3	317
26	Pelli crude non buone da pellicceria	»	5 388	13 796	12 939	21 464	40 414	17 373	105	1 153	32 [illegible]
27	Pelli da pellicceria, crude	»	152	98	1 102	696	417	1 082	1		67
28	Spugne comuni, gregge	»	26	344	239	66	1 157	2 084	—		
29	Pigmenti	»	1 038	1 968	3 997	906	1 409	2 093	151		3 [illegible]
30	Altre merci	»				3 919	3 576	3 444			
	Totale importazione					**66 580**	**78 579**	**66 736**			
	Esportazione										
1	Bestiame	n.			5 600	—		8 412			4
2	Carni fresche e congelate	q		22 614	32 204	—	17 068	40 034			74
3	Carni preparate	»	1 235	1 654	3 423	2 421	3 430	3 374			3 561
4	Latte e latte condensato	q	8 082	9 997	19 772	12 687	10 152	11 146			15 232
5	Burro di latte	»	249	733	1 012	646	1 799	1 732			1 541
6	Formaggi di pasta dura	»	836	4 468	5 517	2 137	7 511	2 365			4 696
7	Formaggio di pasta molle	»		114	585		299	722			884
8	Pesci	»	1 263	2 567	5 067	3 229	4 358	3 709			2 557
9	Zucchero	»	31 946	32 493	129 103	8 963	6 848	35 690			146 676
10	Candele, candelotti e dei tipi	»	39 442	46 284	9 610	54 053	51 815	7 028			7 722
11	Cioccolata	»	79	1 639	2 645	284	4 816	5 651			431
12	Riso	»	1 961	5 264	7 605	1 965	10 708	16 799			806
13	Farine e semolino	»	68 241	307 957	471 467	7 256	42 510	96 643			37 066
14	Paste di frumento	»	5 879	11 903	16 346	2 077	4 028	6 392			30 178
15	Legumi secchi	»	337	1 082	1 618	908	4 861	6 449			145
16	Patate	»	509	1 827	5 951	1 435	3 541	6 384			523
17	Ortaggi	»	567	1 593	12 169	1 097	2 568	1 189			4 963
18	Agrumi	»	5 041	38 179	30 822	1 466	2 067	4 634			14 447
19	Frutta secche	»	1 606	2 796	3 434	2 798	2 526	1 677			456
20	Frutta fresche	»	873	114	5 833	856	71	1 265			2 943
21	Frutti, legumi e ortaggi preparati	»	19 560	9 780	5 472	21 696	8 152	3 893			5 232
22	Pomodori pelati ed in conserva	»	24 284	30 713	14 299	15 386	17 515	7 150			17 [illegible]
23	Acque minerali e gassose	»	1 283	1 181	8 198	237	981	1 119			100
24	Birra	»	47	2 802	18 126	45	1 600	5 442			93 438
25	Vini e vermut	»	6 366	99 585	84 667	4 730	34 399	22 850			147 224
26	Acquaviti, liquori ed altre bevande spiritose	»	4 192	4 675	8 527	3 435	5 747	4 975			13 959
27	Saponi per bucato	»	4 346	14 598	5 996	8 020	19 866	5 994			1 537
28	Tabacchi greggi	»	162	1 038	1 371	78	736	962			
29	Tabacchi lavorati	»	1 852	13 827	25 983	2 407	494	1 157			
30	Semi oleosi	»	535	3 553	5 179	326	5 060	2 364			122
31	Oli e grassi vegetali d'uso industriale	»	24	7	660	53	18	670			5 008
32	Olio di oliva alimentare	»	4 629	10 238	33 291	4 942	9 379	31 647			31 199
33	Manufatti di lino, di canapa, di juta	»	906	1 317	2 326	1 137	3 062	2 699			2 532
34	Tessuti di lino, di canapa, di juta	»	123	564	431	683	906	1 279			453
35	Manufatti di cotone	»	987	4 591	1 660	10 777	29 724	7 908	1	4	1 [illegible]
36	Filati di cotone (esclusi i cuciti)	»	103	278	1 486	302	805	3 249			2 827
37	Tessuti di cotone	»	443	822	1 957	2 609	4 164	5 845			8 436
38	Tessuti di lana	»	36	73	465	533	912	2 820			771

(a) Dati provvisori.

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verso le Colonie ed i Possedimenti italiani negli anni 1940-1942 (a)

e le monete)

Orientale			Isole Italiane dell'Egeo						In complesso						Numero d'ordine
Valore (migliaia di lire)			Quantità			Valore (migliaia di lire)			Quantità			Valore (migliaia di lire)			
1942	1941	1940	1942	1941	1940	1942	1941	1940	1942	1941	1940	1942	1941	1940	
		8 548													1
	192	14 068													2
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Quantità e valore delle principali merci importate da ed esportate

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Voce doganale	Merci		Africa Settentrionale						Africa		
			Quantità			Valore (migliaia di lire)			Quantità		
			1942	1941	1940	1942	1941	1940	1942	1941	1940
39	Manufatti di lana	q	103	166	581	2 369	1 744	2 789	—	—	1 530
40	Tessuti misti con seta	kg	67	5	3 431	6		178	—	—	3 307
41	Altri tessuti e manufatti di seta	»	19 829	30 443	3 [illegible]	1 516	1 129	1 823	—	—	12 951
42	Fibre artificiali	q		206	523		531	1 364	—	—	3 377
43	Tessuti di fibre artificiali	kg	230 872	268 660	286 [illegible]	11 596	13 008	10 196	—	—	2 241 899
44	Tessuti misti con fibre artificiali	»	64 700	62 310	477 870	3 922	3 913	15 309	—	—	1 791 205
45	Altri tessuti e manufatti di fibre artificiali	»	39 416	49 854	71 569	4 456	4 032	3 879	—	—	274 341
46	Ferri e acciai in barre o verghe	q	1 508	10 300	27 679	406	1 753	4 717	—	—	29 514
47	Ferri e acciai in nastri o fili	q	183	255	3 794	54	102	1 250	—	—	2 270
48	Lavori di ferro, di acciaio e di ghisa	»	8 841	12 499	81 180	2 994	2 799	30 364	—	—	31 236
49	Ferri e acciai in lamiere	»	491	1 474	5 261	204	414	1 134	—	—	24 925
50	Rame e sue leghe in verghe, sprenghe, fogli in nastri, lastre e fili	»	19	100	174	24	174	206	—	—	349
51	Lavori di rame e sue leghe	»	134	210	627	706	527	1 549	—	—	761
52	Lavori di alluminio	»	7	25	312	29	105	420	—	—	505
53	Macchine ed apparecchi	»	7 156	9 669	22 689	23 689	20 474	33 909	—	1	32 640
54	Utensili e strumenti per arti e mestieri e per l'agricoltura	»	2 151	2 332	3 490	6 440	2 515	3 091	—	—	3 101
55	Strumenti scientifici (e chirurgici)	»	57	151	750	717	1 791	1 457	—	—	7 524
56	Macchine fotografiche	»	5	4	19	209	153	311	—	—	6
57	Macchine e apparecchi per proiezioni luminose	»	—	—	1	—	3	3	—	—	4
58	Apparecchi per radiotelegrafia, radiotelefonia, televisione, ecc.	p	2 761	2 283	32 451	365	190	1 448	—	—	34 214
59	Orologi	»	379	543	2 060	661	1 227	1 335	—	2	3 148
60	Materiale di artiglieria, proiettili, cartucce cariche, ecc.	q	10	28	579 905	23	60	4 451	—	—	166 192
61	Veicoli stradali (esclusi gli autoveicoli e i veicoli a piedi)	n	451	230	249 608	32 887	3 293	1 575	—	—	68 333
62	Autoveicoli	»	703	453	689	167 046	29 479	46 405	—	—	399
63	Parti staccate di autoveicoli (compresi i motori) lavorate	q	14 9.8	7 [illegible]	6 699	106 943	41 3[illegible]	29 515	—	—	9 029
64	Parti staccate di autoveicoli, grezze	»	200	21	16	1 173	160	107	—	—	11
65	Motocicli e velocipedi	n	1 100	928	4 845	1 105	565	1 368	—	—	2 [illegible]
66	Parti staccate di motocicli e velocipedi	q	393	805	619	1 819	1 468	1 217	—	—	4 [illegible]
67	Parti di aeroplani e idrovolanti	»	8	54	141	9	240	1 299	—	—	556
68	Marmo e alabastro, lavorati	»	—	1	7 447	—	4	503	—	—	5 [illegible]
69	Pietre, terre ed altri minerali non metallici	»	931	1 203	79 906	73	93	1 273	—	—	10 561
70	Bitumi solidi	»	—	281	39 431	—	83	2 456	—	—	42 010
71	Laterizi, materiale refrattario e lavori di cemento e di gesso	»	1 [illegible]	[illegible]	139 [illegible]	325	106	2 [illegible]	—	—	11 376
72	Calce, cementi e gesso	»	10 [illegible]	15 917	1 [illegible]	303	709	28 [illegible]	—	—	355 [illegible]
73	Terraglie, grès, maioliche e terraglie, porcellane e ambroglitte	»	299	907	21 [illegible]	201	334	3 171	—	—	12 961
74	Lastre di vetro e di cristallo	»	284	643	3 [illegible]	334	286	1 [illegible]	—	—	3 [illegible]
75	Lavori di vetro e di cristallo	»	128	[illegible]	6 700	151	412	2 066	—	—	4 714
76	Lavori di amianto	»	53	6	31 963	237	26	4 050	—	—	26 073
77	Legno comune, squadrato o segato in assicelle, fogli, ecc.	»	2 108	6 882	41 127	656	668	3 561	—	—	59 080
78	Legno a compensazione	»	16	815	7 [illegible]	14	230	1 [illegible]	—	—	5 194
79	Mobili, utensili e altri lavori di legno	»	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	7 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	713	3 [illegible]	—	—	9 010
80	Oli minerali greggi e residui della lavorazione di oli minerali	t	17 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	[illegible]	70	[illegible]	—	—	[illegible]
81	Oli minerali lubrificanti esclusi quelli greggi	»	21 [illegible]	124 [illegible]	297 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	14 [illegible]	22 [illegible]	—	—	1 [illegible]
82	Profumerie	»	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	—	—	6 [illegible]
83	Saponi	»	1 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	—	—	4 [illegible]
84	Prodotti chimici inorganici	»	2 [illegible]	8 [illegible]	11 [illegible]	[illegible]	1 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	—	1	10 [illegible]
85	Fiammiferi	»	[illegible]	—	—	[illegible]	—	—	—	—	[illegible]
86	Prodotti chimici organici	»	[illegible]	1 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 [illegible]	—	—	2 [illegible]
87	Colori	»	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 [illegible]	—	—	3 [illegible]
88	Lacche e vernici	»	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	[illegible]	1 [illegible]	—	—	3 [illegible]
89	Pelli preparate	»	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3 [illegible]	[illegible]	2 [illegible]	—	—	[illegible]
90	Lavori di pelle	»	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	[illegible]
91	Lavori di gomma elastica, di guttaperca e di balata	»	1 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	5 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	7 [illegible]	14 [illegible]	—	2	19 [illegible]
92	Carta	»	2 [illegible]	7 [illegible]	20 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	4 [illegible]	8 [illegible]	—	—	11 [illegible]
93	Lavori di carta, cartone e registri	»	2 [illegible]	[illegible]	1 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2 [illegible]	—	—	4 [illegible]
94	Stampe, litografie e cartelli	»	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	[illegible]	2 [illegible]	—	—	1 [illegible]
95	Libri stampati, musica e giornali	»	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2 [illegible]	—	—	1 [illegible]
96	Gioielli ed altri lavori d'oro, platino e argento	kg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	1 [illegible]
97	Calzature, sandali e pantofole di pelle e di cuoio	paia	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	2 [illegible]
98	Calzature e soprascarpe di gomma	»	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	[illegible]
99	Cappelli e berretti	n	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	[illegible]
100	Mercerie, bijoux e bambole	kg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	[illegible]
101	Semi per olii	q	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	[illegible]
102	Fieno	»	—	—	[illegible]	—	—	[illegible]	—	—	[illegible]
103	Piante vive e altri prodotti vegetali non nominati	»	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	[illegible]
104	Lampadine elettriche	n	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	[illegible]
105	Fili, cordoni e cavi elettrici	q	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	[illegible]
106	Altre merci	»				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			
	Totale Esportazione					650 044	560 218	761 672			

(a) Vedasi nota (a) a pag. 44.

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verso le Colonie ed i Possedimenti Italiani negli anni 1940-1942 (a)

e le monete)

Orientale			Isole Italiane dell'Egeo						In complesso						Altre destinazioni
Valore (migliaia di lire)			Quantità			Valore (migliaia di lire)			Quantità			Valore (migliaia di lire)			
1942	1941	1940	1942	1941	1940	1942	1941	1940	1942	1941	1940	1942	1941	1940	
		8 283	14	—	88	167	—	543	167	166	2 218	2 473	1 744	11 612	39
		186	322	2 041	292	92	113	26	389	2 548	7 289	95	113	387	40
		2 382	412	165	146	205	37	167	29 241	10 638	18 777	1 721	1 116	4 372	41
		19 066	—	—	24	—	—	40	—	226	10 224	—	531	20 470	42
		63 479	101 404	91 394	64 044	8 229	5 794	2 437	365 976	360 044	2 594 966	19 425	18 802	76 103	43
		52 347	18 352	10 392	23 323	1 470	694	800	93 065	92 809	2 342 533	5 397	4 607	68 656	44
		13 693	22 268	17 859	13 960	2 389	1 217	727	82 508	67 712	359 872	6 808	5 229	18 286	45
		4 490	3 814	1 203	5 243	880	231	775	3 019	11 400	61 785	1 001	1 964	9 982	46
—		573	257		236	90		85	436	233	6 300	174	102	1 876	47
		19 799	2 116	897	2 231	989	585	1 094	10 957	13 392	130 707	8 982	8 394	51 289	48
		5 390	247	470	329	59	669	72	2 335	1 924	31 585	260	1 083	6 596	49
		432	4	14	75	9	24	45	23	114	603	63	193	683	50
		2 298	15	13	112	97	33	149	139	223	1 491	832	569	3 996	51
		1 705	24	10	20	128	37	135	35	45	998	166	142	2 445	52
		40 442	1 232	290	1 186	3 208	548	1 903	6 366	9 949	16 515	20 897	20 968	76 151	53
		3 327	506	56	314	383	81	192	2 609	2 386	6 912	6 633	2 635	8 610	54
		3 380	12	9	23	116	56	143	69	180	8 428	533	1 850	4 957	55
		241	9	1	3	114	29	44	14	6	30	323	102	596	56
		15	—	—	1	—	—	5	—	—	4	—	3	23	57
		2 544	67	599	3 113	8	62	182	2 530	3 850	69 778	363	260	4 391	58
		4 316	302	63	683	17	11	812	581	608	7 819	668	1 283	6 161	59
		2 060	86		1 692	183		18	91	35	746 789	205	60	6 529	60
		812	2	2	4 411	3	1	62	400	232	359 319	32 690	3 296	2 449	61
		11 395	4	2	19	566	38	925	907	450	1 108	187 312	29 507	58 713	62
		32 438	41	10	128	245	62	380	14 609	7 600	15 230	107 186	41 392	62 511	63
		35	—	3	4	—	13	23	200	24	35	1 328	173	168	64
		1 325	1 084	231	68	1 037	157	63	2 184	1 157	7 315	2 143	222	2 791	65
		942	35	2	53	180	26	106	416	412	1 074	1 969	1 683	2 765	66
		6 664	2		1	—	—	29	7	54	283	14	260	9 852	67
		526	—	—	62	—	—	17	—	1	13 237	—	4	1 046	68
		277	1 799	—	867	119	—	63	2 724	1 293	91 604	192	63	1 691	69
		3 252	—	—	3 441	—	—	248	—	283	88 832	—	63	5 986	70
		931	1 136	61	4 106	99	4	102	2 789	645	155 538	384	190	3 760	71
		10 683	23 429	2	84 977	528	3	1 914	31 260	13 919	1 473 345	1 030	712	60 967	72
		3 866	509	229	551	164	139	163	718	1 139	34 931	365	353	2 390	73
		1 605	481	390	265	167	141	74	685	1 033	7 172	521	391	2 263	74
		3 259	283	309	678	246	140	216	403	965	12 172	397	552	5 841	75
		3 121	2	—	969	—	—	132	36	6	61 005	287	36	7 563	76
		6 178	—	—	116	—	—	22	2 105	6 852	100 326	656	646	9 764	77
		2 204	110	151	221	164	75	87	126	744	9 282	178	319	3 888	78
		4 276	61	65	753	54	66	225	1 456	1 623	17 261	1 393	773	7 925	79
		5	—	71	1 424	23 966	9	476	1 951	11 664	1 264	24 608	801	242	80
		93	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	31 530	126 247	324 515	15 299	25 732	81
		9 826	380	199	212	723	692	422	801	721	9 183	3 239	2 300	12 178	82
		2 818	18	15	309	27	41	159	1 409	3 954	7 536	1 839	1 865	4 280	83
		2 330	3 347	1 849	1 284	786	565	276	6 006	6 973	23 355	1 668	1 799	4 778	84
		105	599	224	703	722	268	370	986	224	427	1 612	368	475	85
		1 599	586	501	293	628	151	162	872	1 126	5 459	925	917	3 009	86
		2 382	442	222	171	480	280	91	580	421	5 654	731	459	3 695	87
		6 013	57	11	53	66	18	61	716	615	4 758	1 580	904	5 614	88
		1 304	9	7	80	221	115	321	125	262	1 888	3 809	679	3 893	89
		1 401	7	8	10	56	50	53	60	98	452	614	453	2 162	90
		37 378	82	136	369	458	149	724	1 929	3 562	26 217	7 389	7 953	52 545	91
		5 363	5 247	2 539	1 428	3 934	1 196	736	8 059	9 537	36 098	5 688	5 755	14 559	92
		3 063	864	1 370	574	1 260	1 045	638	3 642	1 964	6 636	1 475	1 640	6 294	93
		2 096	118	64	163	360	201	285	419	260	2 458	1 534	879	6 902	94
		2 632	245	125	176	630	201	387	514	679	2 629	1 179	749	5 073	95
		4 971	38	10	320	86	21	403	44	149	3 639	141	862	5 620	96
		56 728	4 401	42	235	713	389	1 287	36 718	347	4 252	5 053	3 464	35 981	97
		501	306	75	222	4	120	249	3 233	87	882	202	97	1 071	98
		3 306	2 434	300	34 261	34	3	294	25 236	30 515	338 160	601	904	4 437	99
		6 351	16 131	8 831	17 701	687	445	372	59 311	82 963	445 882	4 310	3 723	10 421	100
		253	23	681	29	97	224	20	2 189	2 615	7 319	3 086	1 423	1 811	101
		14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 869	—	—	792	102
		172	1	—	227	—	4	79	2	90	28 943	2	17	2 316	103
		996	10 694	2 126	38 643	60	4	314	93 737	82 722	891 620	380	334	2 034	104
		3 099	28	31	392	42	41	138	—	641	4 550	330	611	1 642	105
284	51 633					24 953	3 424	10 007				52 719	69 636	106 128	106
387	784 186					145 708	41 291	58 571				795 747	821 874	1 804 159	

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N. Commercio della Libia

1. Valore delle merci importate ed esportate, distinto per Paesi di provenienza e di destinazione

(Migliaia di lire)

Principali paesi	Importazione			Esportazione		
	1941	1940	1939	1941	1940	1939
Italia	347 650	1 170 901	1 395 157	77 365	71 268	115 122
Albania		23	228			
Africa Or. Italiana	1	2 796	1 191		135	1 013
Isole Italiane dell'Egeo		107	83			522
Africa eg. occ. brit.		18	28			
Algeria			40			
Argentina	189	796	2 390			
Belgio		15	79			
Bosnia - Moravia		203	11 515			12
Brasile		4 532	7 253			
Bulgaria						
Ceylon	200	61	2			
Cina	49	236				
Colombia		29	17			
Curaçao			31			
Egitto		444				
Francia		1 167	1 338		19	82
Germania		115	944		8	80
Giamaica	2 978	22 681	14 078		111	2 347
Giappone			1			
Grecia	1 050	31	105			
India Britannica		420	153			
Isole Canarie		751	1 142			1 638
Indocina Francese		17 270	14 661			
Irak		3	14			
Iran			51			
Jugoslavia		272	35			
Madagascar		6 311	10 217			
Malesia Britannica		120	69			
Malta		65				
Marocco Francese		436	355		10	361
Norvegia		8	9			7
Paesi Bassi			29			
Polonia		55	771		102	56
Portogallo			655			1
Regno Unito		47	243			3
Romania		3 222	832			
Siria	2 743	7 013	4 775		91	48
Spagna	345		8			
Stati Uniti			2			
Sudan Anglo-Egiziano		10 772	4 252		442	10
Svezia			9			1
Svizzera	437	183	389			47
Tunisia	223	734	1 137			
Turchia	3 121	12 660	2 257		157	36
Ungheria	479	13 300	21			200
U. R. S. S.	3 704	1 571	7 548			2
Unione Sud Africa			37			2
Uruguay						
Venezuela		1 714	1 292			
Altri Paesi e provenienze di bordo		538	2 279			
	13 620	7 418	27 410		924	1 156
Totale	605 138	1 291 669	1 412 001	77 365	73 521	122 784

2. Valori in migliaia di lire del commercio d'importazione e di esportazione negli anni 1939-1941, distinti per sezioni, secondo la nomenclatura statistica

N. d'ordine	Sezioni	Importazione			Esportazione		
		1941	1940	1939	1941	1940	1939
1	Animali, generi alimentari e tabacchi	265 880	406 509	368 342	79	1 779	42 787
2	Semi e frutti oleosi, grassi, cere	19 062	47 304	28 261	1 103	1 644	3 529
3	Materie tessili e loro prodotti	43 672	102 399	115 691	17 579	19 436	14 241
4	Metalli, macchine ed apparecchi, stigmatelli, ecc.	131 219	369 180	435 150	475	7 306	7 601
5	Pietre, minerali non metallici, laterizi, ecc.	13 213	90 841	109 277			
6	Legni, sostanze da intreccio, intaglio, ecc.	2 920	35 509	33 074	8	176	346
7	Prodotti chimici, medicinali, resine, ecc.	93 124	87 117	98 042	106	352	292
8	Merci diverse	47 546	150 908	201 424	56 013	40 316	55 977
	Totale	605 138	1 291 669	1 412 001	77 365	73 521	122 784

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