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FINANCE SUB-COMMISSION REPORTS
JUNE - OCT. 1944

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 1941 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 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.

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ANNUARIO STATISTICO ITALIANO

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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. 5), quelli del 1942 e del I semestre 1943 sono tutti provvisori.

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Nelle tavole della presente pubblicazione sono adoperati i seguenti *segni convenzionali*:

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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 puntini (..): per i numeri assoluti (ridotti a centinaia, migliaia, ecc.) e per i numeri relativi quando non raggiungono la cifra significativa, nell'ordine minimo considerato.

OTTOBRE 1944

ISTITUTO POLIGRAFICO DELLO STATO - G. C. — ROMA

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(1566) Roma, 1943 - 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 o alla riparazione delle navi, importati dall'estero sotto il regime della temporanea importazione, in applicazione della legge 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 ritorno (art. 34 del Reg. per l'esecuzione della Legge doganale) sono comprese nella statistica del mese in cui fu liquidata la bolletta al cui relativo dal conto liquidazione avviene d'ufficio quando sia trascorso un mese dall'inizio delle operazioni a ritorno.

All'esportazione: a) le merci nazionali o nazionalizzate esportate con destinazione definitiva per l'estero o inalterate come provviste di bordo di bastimenti o di automobili estere; b) i prodotti esportati fabbricati 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 scadere di temporanea importazione, dopo aver subito nel Regno 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. **Dell'importazione e dell'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 dettate dalla convenzione internazionale per le statistiche economiche 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. Delle dette 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 riparazioni; *b)* sono escluse dal commercio *generale* o *speciale* di *esportazione* le merci imbarcate per provviste di bordo di bastimenti o di automobili 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 del 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, contenuti in recipienti diversi da quelli indicati alla lettera *b*); per il raffe; per i filati e le materie tinte, avvolti su rocchetti di legno e soggetti a dazio superiore a L. 110,10 il quintale; per le altre merci soggette a dazio superiore a L. 110,40 fino a L. 180,50 il quintale; *b)* il peso netto reale: per gli oli minerali, soggetti a dazio superiore a L. 10 il quintale, importati in botti, barili, caratelli e vimini 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, accresciuto delle spese di trasporto fino al confine.

VIII. **Metalli preziosi e numerario.** Dalla 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 modo 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.

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sia trascorso un mese dall'inizio delle operazioni a ripresa.

All'esportazione: a) le merci nazionali o nazionalizzate esportate con destinazione definitiva per l'estero o imbarcate come provviste di bordo di bastimenti o di automobili esteri; b) i prodotti esportati fabbricati 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 scarico di temporanea importazione, dopo aver subito nel Regno un complemento di mano d'opera o una riparazione; e) merci estere uscite dai depositi doganali, dai magazzini generali o dai depositi franchi, per rispedizione 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, dal magazzini generali o dai depositi franchi per rispedizione 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 economiche 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. Delle dette 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 riparazioni; b) sono escluse dal commercio *generale* o *speciale* di esportazione le merci imbarcate per provviste di bordo di bastimenti o di automobili 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, contenuti in recipienti diversi da quelli indicati alla lettera b), per il caffè; per i filati e le materie tralciate, avvolti su rocchetti di legno e soggetti a dazio superiore a L. 110,10 il quintale; per le altre merci soggette a dazio superiore a L. 110,10 fino a L. 180,50 il quintale; b) il peso netto reale per gli oli minerali, soggetti a dazio superiore a L. 10 il quintale, importati in botti, barili, cratelli 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, accresciuto delle spese di trasporto fino al confine.

VIII. **Metalli preziosi e numerario**. Dalla 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 modo 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 discordanze fra i dati dello stesso anno nelle varie tavole sono dovute al fatto che in seguito al trasferimento al Nord di parte del materiale statistico, per alcune serie non è stato possibile ottenere i dati definitivi. Oltre a ciò occorre tener presente che in seguito a disposizione ministeriale a decorrere dal 1° marzo 1942 per le merci spedite oltre mare le dogane non comunicavano il paese di destinazione se non dopo quattro mesi 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 (esclusi 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	
	Importazione		Esportazione			
	Totale	dalle Colonie	Totale	verso le Colonie	Importazione	Esportazione
	Milioni di lire					
1871- 75...	1 182	—	1 074	—	1 393	1 192
1876- 80...	1 150	—	1 068	—	1 368	1 168
1881- 85...	1 307	—	1 163	—	1 547	1 195
1886- 90...	1 239	—	954	—	1 443	1 008
1891- 95...	1 145	..	973	..	1 227	1 011
1896-1900...	1 291	0,3	1 224	1,2	1 532	1 347
1901- 05...	1 520	1,9	1 318	2,1	1 802	1 440
1906.....	2 514	4,3	1 906	6,7	2 845	1 980
07.....	2 681	5,3	1 949	6,0	3 000	2 040
08.....	2 915	5,2	1 720	5,6	3 109	1 810
09.....	3 113	5,6	1 917	7,9	3 310	1 965
10.....	3 240	7,0	2 050	8,4	3 447	2 109
1906-10 ...	2 893	5,3	1 908	7,0	3 074	1 998
1911.....	3 389	8,0	2 704	11,2	3 114	2 113
12.....	3 702	11,9	2 857	115,0	3 916	2 515
13.....	3 946	13,4	3 612	95,9	3 785	2 832
14.....	2 825	8,0	2 210	77,0	3 058	2 243
15.....	4 204	27,0	2 535	95,9	5 030	2 999
1911- 15...	3 613	12,6	2 371	78,2	3 809	2 580
1916.....	5 390	28,1	3 686	95,0	5 712	3 540
17.....	11 990	34,4	5 303	58,5	14 385	5 617
18.....	15 059	65,4	3 345	72,0	16 667	4 126
19 (a)...	16 853	183,8	6 706	107,1	17 844	6 536
20.....	8 623	127,1	12 726	171,0	20 670	12 827

Anni — Medie annue	Commercio speciale				Commercio generale	
	Importazione		Esportazione			
	Totale	dalle Colonie	Totale	verso le Colonie	Importazione	Esportazione
	Milioni di lire					
1921.....	16 926	135,5	8 079	150,4	17 681	8 838
22.....	15 065	64,5	9 503	122,1	64 434	9 857
23.....	17 189	82,6	11 095	177,7	17 995	11 825
24.....	19 581	87,6	14 123	734,1	20 174	15 059
25.....	26 200	141,6	18 274	347,8	27 275	19 147
1921- 25...	19 092	87,9	12 264	269,2	19 499	12 917
1926.....	26 429	146,8	18 684	301,5	26 553	19 516
27.....	29 175	98,8	15 634	557,1	31 209	16 591
28.....	31 820	118,6	14 556	701,8	32 320	15 574
29.....	33 539	107,4	16 884	511,7	33 285	15 856
30 (b)...	17 547	81,5	12 115	701,4	17 578	12 810
1931.....	11 645	77,2	10 310	240,5	12 085	10 438
32.....	8 288	65,0	6 812	246,2	8 455	7 141
33.....	7 412	77,4	5 931	258,9	7 588	6 267
34.....	675	95,2	5 724	788,0	7 991	5 426
35.....	7 708	116,9	5 238	743,6	8 517	5 489
1931- 35...	8 565	85,0	6 603	348,3	8 927	6 952
1936.....	6 059	156,5	5 517	1 718,0	6 176	5 715
37.....	13 943	340,9	10 414	2 577,8	14 205	10 747
38.....	11 275	208,9	10 467	2 448,3	11 475	10 812
39.....	10 309	234,9	10 825	2 550,9	10 500	11 300
40.....	13 210	246,9	11 517	1 590,9	13 446	12 297
1936- 40...	8 313	247,3	9 705	2 139,8	11 268	10 163
1941.....	13 467	60,5	14 644	621,6	11 810	14 578
42 (c)...	14 038	86,4	16 087	795,7	?	?
1942 I sem..	6 858	78,2	8 562	414,6	?	?
1943 I sem..	8 571	?	8 076	?	?	?

(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					
	Escluse le Colonie	Colonie	Totale	Escluse le Colonie	Colonie	Totale	Escluse le Colonie		Colonie		Totale	
	Milioni di lire											
1938.....	11 064	209	11 273	8 049	2 448	10 497	+	3 015	—	2 239	+	776
1939.....	10 023	273	10 309	8 453	2 351	10 823	+	1 566	—	2 073	—	505
1940.....	12 973	247	13 220	9 922	1 597	11 519	+	3 051	—	1 350	+	1 701
1941.....	11 376	91	11 467	13 893	621	14 514	—	2 517	—	530	—	3 047
1942 (a).....	13 962	56	14 035	15 251	796	16 047	—	2 269	—	741	—	2 009
1942 (I sem.)	6 838	28	6 866	7 947	415	8 362	—	1 109	—	387	—	1 496
1943 (I sem.)	?	?	8 571	?	?	8 076	?		?		+	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 riesportati a scarico delle temporanee importazioni		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		
	Migliaia di lire					
1938.....	492 000	250 096	824 087	283 072	18 454	22 815
1939.....	291 438	315 229	539 947	234 135	20 024	19 061
1940.....	261 608	208 123	1 146 877	171 723	15 131	16 368
1941.....	247 932	49 504	958 612	54 453	25 052	32 908
	26 228	61 454	1 157 770	54 794	19 680	19 964

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1891-96...	*1 353*	...	*913*	...	*1 211*	*1 842*	*1921-25...*	*19 092*	*81,9*	*15 264*	*200,2*	*19 899*	*19 977*
1896-900...	*1 398*	*0,3*	*1 221*	*1,3*	*1 332*	*1 947*							
1901-05...	*1 830*	*1,0*	*1 518*	*2,1*	*1 982*	*2 462*	1926.....	25 834	146,8	18 665	501,5	16 559	19 558
							27.....	0 575	95,8	15 859	537,1	21 206	16 502
1906.....	2 514	4,5	1 908	6,7	2 615	3 090	28.....	21 420	118,6	14 556	391,8	22 420	15 524
07.....	2 881	5,8	1 949	6,8	3 022	3 049	29.....	21 504	107,4	14 604	371,7	22 745	14 816
08.....	2 813	5,6	1 723	5,0	3 109	1 918	30 (b)...	17 347	81,8	17 119	281,4	17 978	12 510
09.....	3 115	5,9	1 847	7,9	3 210	1 881	1931.....	11 647	77,2	10 210	248,5	12 085	10 488
10.....	3 248	7,9	2 080	8,0	3 447	2 188	32.....	8 268	65,0	6 812	246,2	8 605	7 141
							33.....	7 452	77,8	5 951	238,9	7 398	6 267
1906-10...	*2 930*	*5,4*	*1 909*	*7,0*	*2 879*	*2 426*	34.....	675	98,3	5 734	584,0	7 961	5 426
							35.....	7 210	116,9	5 739	749,8	8 513	5 485
1911.....	3 586	5,9	2 564	11,5	3 544	2 513	*1931-35...*	*8 562*	*83,6*	*6 690*	*413,3*	*8 975*	*6 962*
12.....	3 707	11,6	2 897	119,0	3 916	3 515	1936.....	9 039	156,5	5 282	1 718,0	8 178	5 715
13.....	3 646	11,4	2 512	95,3	3 795	2 852	37.....	13 945	319,9	10 444	2 578,8	14 280	10 742
14.....	2 975	8,0	2 210	37,0	3 055	2 382	38.....	11 975	208,9	10 497	1 448,5	11 475	10 912
15.....	4 704	27,5	2 535	85,3	5 090	2 946	39.....	10 526	214,3	10 823	2 360,0	10 800	11 360
							40.....	15 210	246,8	12 518	1 680,8	13 445	12 057
1911-15...	*3 672*	*12,9*	*2 577*	*78,2*	*3 865*	*2 849*	*1936-40...*	*8 312*	*247,1*	*9 793*	*2 139,8*	*11 236*	*10 163*
1916.....	5 590	28,1	3 688	96,2	5 753	3 340	1941.....	11 447	90,6	14 514	461,0	11 610	14 576
17.....	15 930	54,8	5 309	69,6	14 575	5 617	42 (c)...	14 093	36,4	16 017	705,7	?	?
18.....	16 059	68,4	3 345	31,0	16 667	4 774							
19 (a)...	26 625	102,8	6 566	125,1	17 555	6 656	1942 (1 sem.)	6 866	28,2	8 382	414,6	?	?
20.....	6 902	107,1	11 974	171,6	15 879	12 447	1943 (1 sem.)	8 571	?	8 076	?	?	?

(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		
	Escluse le Colonie	Colonie	Totale	Escluse le Colonie	Colonie	Totale	Escluse le Colonie	Colonie	Totale
	Milioni di lire								
1938.....	11 064	209	11 273	6 849	2 444	10 497	+ 3 015	— 2 234	+ 778
1939.....	10 021	275	10 309	8 453	2 731	10 823	+ 1 568	— 2 073	— 505
1940.....	12 973	247	13 220	9 922	1 597	11 519	+ 3 051	— 1 350	+ 1 701
1941.....	11 376	91	11 467	13 893	621	14 514	— 2 517	— 530	— 3 047
1942 (a).....	13 982	56	14 038	15 251	795	16 047	— 2 269	— 740	— 2 009
1942 (I sem.)	6 838	28	6 866	7 947	415	8 362	— 1 109	— 387	— 1 496
1943 (I sem.)	?	?	8 571	?	?	8 076	?	?	+ 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 riesportati a scarico delle temporanee importazioni		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		
	Migliaia di lire					
1938.....	491 605	260 098	824 057	283 072	19 454	22 815
1939.....	291 435	215 259	537 967	234 135	20 074	19 061
1940.....	261 468	208 123	1 146 877	173 773	13 131	16 368
1941.....	247 932	49 591	928 612	54 453	25 052	32 938
1942 (c).....	260 208	61 634	1 107 770	54 794	19 890	19 964
1942 (I semestre).....	117 760	26 042	614 898	21 196	9 122	10 761
1943 (I semestre).....	144 796	25 776	421 874	25 141	7 662	12 188

(a) In questo gruppo sono comprese le materie prime importate temporaneamente per la fabbricazione di prodotti da esportare. Queste merci sono comprese 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 identità e conservando la loro natura. Queste merci sono comprese 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. 167, Annuario statistico italiano *1941.)*

E. Pagamenti internazionali effettuati attraverso conti di compensazione

(migliaia di lire)

Paesi	Ammontare alla fine dei giorni sottoindicati degli ordini 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)	—	772	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	—
Bulgaria	125 028	43 078	—	—	15 172	—	—	18 645	10 469	—
Croazia	84 073	165 490	—	15)	(b)	—	—	39 326	(b)	(b)
Danimarca	—	13 272	—	15 037	7 086	69 622	—	13 216	—	—
Estonia	—	—	—	—	1 132	—	—	188	315	—
Finlandia	—	—	6 507	7 519	748	47 818	34 520	—	—	—
Francia	—	—	—	—	—	31 368	51 067	—	—	—
Germania	1 233 641	3 438 070	801 152	—	—	—	—	—	708 564	9 270
Grecia	29 134	98 260	—	—	—	—	—	—	17 531	4 287
Islanda	—	—	—	—	1 863	—	—	—	839	—
Jugoslavia	(c)	(c)	(c)	—	22 011	(c)	(c)	(c)	4 255	—
Lettonia	—	—	—	—	4 513	—	—	3 442	3 919	—
Lituania	—	—	7 816	6 719	5 603	—	—	—	—	—
Norvegia	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	—	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	2 952
Paesi Bassi	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	6 340	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	—
Polonia-Danzica	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	—	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	496
Portogallo	—	—	—	—	—	66 604	46 911	31 319	35 997	72 188
Regno Unito	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24 929	44 689
Romania	—	—	60 986	—	—	160 632	232 017	—	26 227	34 102
Slovacchia	—	—	4 053	—	918	73 436	45 238	—	28 155	—
Spagna	—	—	—	—	—	261 672	205 475	161 387	6 811	—
Svezia	—	—	—	21 607	20 791	67 556	64 414	36 073	—	—
Svizzera	—	—	—	—	—	1 221 363	1 029 314	—	73 496	132 274
Turchia	30	—	6 339	13 770	41 400	—	453	—	—	—
Ungheria	21 140	—	—	—	—	—	141 068	—	89 053	29 443
Totale	**1 493 046**	**3 808 170**	**938 883**	**64 652**	**127 575**	**2 000 115**	**1 850 477**	**303 598**	**1 030 560**	**330 625**

(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.

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(migliaia di lire)

Paesi	Ammontare alla fine dei giorni sottoindicati degli ordini 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- 6-1941	31-12-1942	26-12-1941	27-12-1940	29-12-1939	25- 6-1941	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	125 628	43 078	—	—	15 178	—	—	18 645	10 469	—
Croazia	84 073	165 492	—	(c)	(b)	—	—	39 326	(b)	(b)
Danimarca	—	13 872	—	15 037	7 086	69 672	—	13 218	—	—
Estonia	—	—	—	—	1 133	—	—	188	315	—
Finlandia	—	—	6 537	7 519	748	47 818	34 520	—	—	—
Francia	—	—	—	—	—	31 368	51 067	—	—	—
Germania	1 233 641	3 486 070	851 152	—	—	—	—	—	708 564	9 270
Grecia	29 134	98 260	—	—	—	—	—	—	17 531	4 287
Islanda	—	—	—	—	1 662	—	—	—	839	—
Jugoslavia	(c)	(c)	(c)	—	22 011	(c)	(c)	(c)	4 255	—
Lettonia	—	—	—	—	4 513	—	—	3 442	3 919	—
Lituania	—	—	7 816	6 719	5 603	—	—	—	—	—
Norvegia	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	—	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	2 952
Paesi Bassi	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	6 340	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	—
Polonia-Danzica	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	—	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	498
Portogallo	—	—	—	—	—	66 604	46 911	31 319	35 997	72 188
Regno Unito	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24 929	44 689
Romania	—	—	60 986	—	—	160 632	232 017	—	26 227	34 102
Slovacchia	—	—	1 053	—	919	73 436	45 238	—	28 155	—
Spagna	—	—	—	—	—	264 672	205 475	161 387	6 811	—
Svezia	—	—	—	21 607	29 291	67 559	64 414	36 073	—	—
Svizzera	—	—	—	—	—	1 221 363	1 029 314	—	73 496	132 274
Turchia	30	—	6 339	13 770	41 400	—	453	—	—	—
Ungheria	21 149	—	—	—	—	—	141 068	—	89 053	29 443
Totale	**1 493 046**	**3 808 170**	**938 883**	**64 652**	**127 575**	**2 000 115**	**1 850 477**	**303 598**	**1 030 580**	**330 625**

(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	8 310	295 214	306 860	123 734
Semi e frutti oleosi, oli e grassi animali e vegetali; cere	1 263	49 720	88 016	140 302
Materie tessili e loro prodotti	2 745	29 628	25 462	25 070
Minerali metallici, metalli comuni, prodotti delle industrie metallurgiche e meccaniche; strumenti e veicoli	2 758	40 581	44 037	86 723
Pietre, terre e min. non met., laterizi, ceramiche e vetrerie	9	157	227	1 737
Legni e materie da intreccio, da intaglio e da intarsio	5	211	748	1 015
Prodotti chimici, medicinali, resine, materie tintorie e concianti	45 400	86 870	41 719	28 972
Merci diverse (escluse l'oro e le monete d'oro e d'argento)	1 089	75 206	19 356	7 300
Totale	61 079	578 597	536 425	414 853

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. 168, 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 bacino	428 239	341 893
Caffè	3 996	23 806	d) Altri cespiti	40 234	40 173
Zucchero	8 535	15 389	**Totale dei diritti doganali e marittimi**	**1 563 016**	**1 426 095**
Frumento	23 043	39 553			
Granoturco (escluso quello bianco)	13 481	5 933			
Spirito	1 782	865	2. *Imposta sul consumo del caffè*	16 241	97 132
Cotone	3 170	7 192	3. *Sovrimposte di confine sugli oli minerali*	1 173 674	963 988
Petrolio	5 544	5 077	4. *Tasse sanitarie*	2 344	2 891
Benzina	24 446	16 479			

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Semi e frutti oleosi, oli e grassi animali e vegetali				
Materie tessili e loro prodotti	2 745	29 626	25 462	25 070
Minerali metallici, metalli comuni, prodotti delle industrie metallurgiche e meccaniche; strumenti e veicoli	2 759	40 551	44 037	86 723
Pietre, terre e min. non met., laterizi, ceramiche e vetrerie	9	157	227	1 737
Legni e materie da intreccio, da intaglio e da intarsio	5	211	748	1 015
Prodotti chimici, medicinali, resine, materie tintorie e conciami	45 400	59 570	41 719	28 972
Merci diverse (esclusi l'oro e le monete d'oro e d'argento)	1 089	75 206	19 356	7 300
Totale	91 679	578 557	526 425	414 853

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. 168*, 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*			c) Dazi di esportazione	438	1 626
a) Dazi di importazione:			e) Sovraimposte di confine e diritto di licenza	429 239	341 893
Caffè	3 936	23 806	d) Altri cespiti	40 204	40 173
Zucchero	8 535	15 309	**Totale dei diritti doganali e marittimi**	**1 583 016**	**1 428 095**
Frumento	23 043	39 553			
Granoturco (escluso quello bianco)	13 481	5 933	2. *Imposta sul consumo del caffè*	16 241	97 132
Spirito	1 282	888	3. *Sovraimposte di confine sugli oli minerali*	1 173 674	963 986
Cotone	3 170	7 192	4. *Tasse sanitarie*	2 341	2 891
Petrolio	5 544	5 072	5. *Diritto fisso erariale sul carbone*	23 579	26 125
Benzina	24 416	16 479			
Altri prodotti	1 010 178	928 130			
Totale dei dazi di importazione	**1 094 165**	**1 042 403**	**Totale generale del reddito delle Dogane**	**2 778 854**	**2 516 231**

L. Commercio di transito diretto ed indiretto

(*Per gli ultimi dati pubblicati relativi all'anno 1939, vedasi pag. 169*, 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	*335*	*303*	*340*	*319*	*1 297*	*210*	*188*	*285*	*130*	*1 008*
1881-85	*397*	*271*	*342*	*297*	*1 307*	*283*	*160*	*334*	*116*	*1 283*
1886	580	411	352	407	1 458	354	180	182	151	1 028
87	421	442	378	459	1 605	300	144	349	129	1 002
88	302	542	228	505	1 176	220	134	458	112	882
89	386	411	276	318	1 391	220	158	348	135	951
90	534	440	270	276	1 520	265	154	368	117	898
1886-90	*368*	*409*	*302*	*313*	*1 390*	*286*	*164*	*371*	*193*	*934*
1891	574	352	161	240	1 327	278	148	540	111	927
92	548	408	197	220	1 173	265	181	561	151	918
93	780	428	207	284	1 191	293	205	578	142	884
94	700	456	205	287	1 035	352	165	555	137	1 057
95	745	456	229	256	1 187	310	177	572	179	1 058
1891-95	*670*	*420*	*200*	*257*	*1 183*	*280*	*175*	*451*	*144*	*[illegible]*
1896	769	467	214	344	1 180	301	182	539	217	1 053
97	702	430	245	306	1 182	379	305	548	220	1 088
98	891	504	250	348	1 413	355	302	404	224	1 305
99	792	585	367	516	1 467	378	342	504	287	1 451
900	980	693	745	573	1 700	344	316	458	363	1 326
1896-900	*827*	*547*	*356*	*557*	*1 497*	*342*	*311*	*490*	*258*	*1 682*
1901	953	634	511	554	1 733	355	205	505	311	1 374
02	910	665	594	559	1 724	354	242	554	310	1 444
03	803	674	561	550	1 615	414	240	507	326	1 493
04	840	744	594	644	1 818	555	254	535	411	1 575
05	890	737	615	440	2 010	427	261	559	418	1 701
1901-05	*867*	*691*	*567*	*549*	*1 779*	*342*	*247*	*539*	*355*	*1 371*
1906	854	940	805	825	2 514	459	719	709	459	1 906
07	968	1 109	598	806	3 081	512	250	715	469	1 949
08	879	1 064	660	910	2 915	494	249	551	435	1 729
09	859	1 179	571	754	3 312	495	280	612	475	1 867
10	880	1 190	607	799	3 240	618	776	591	650	2 083
1906-10	*888*	*1 096*	*688*	*819*	*2 990*	*516*	*547*	*636*	*517*	*1 908*
1911	883	1 289	651	805	3 389	651	314	253	706	2 204
12	783	1 378	685	808	3 705	704	450	573	744	2 397
13	705	1 507	795	851	3 840	762	361	591	738	2 512
14	470	1 193	590	572	2 824	719	330	491	670	2 210
15	1 214	2 068	852	580	4 704	575	258	804	1 043	2 535
1911-15	*811*	*1 487*	*715*	*703*	*3 713*	*682*	*337*	*542*	*780*	*2 521*
1916	3 814	5 380	3 641	1 315	14 500	549	350	350	1 220	5 088
17	5 892	5 855	3 656	2 634	18 039	445	310	1 057	1 473	3 309
18	4 746	4 806	3 882	2 857	16 289	767	503	827	1 248	3 345
19 (a)	5 864	5 203	3 841	2 616	16 525	963	758	2 158	2 193	6 066
20	7 346	9 170	4 747	5 140	29 872	1 641	1 383	5 581	4 967	11 774
1921	7 053	4 820	3 418	3 635	18 926	1 647	890	2 459	5 243	8 239
22	5 043	5 243	3 118	2 589	15 765	2 192	1 155	2 824	3 131	9 302
23	4 945	6 654	3 152	2 496	17 189	2 562	1 254	3 195	4 092	11 095
24	4 393	7 807	4 044	2 873	19 381	3 322	1 807	3 706	6 158	14 573
25	6 341	10 219	5 588	4 074	26 200	4 764	1 870	4 396	7 214	18 274
1921-25	*5 955*	*6 944*	*3 864*	*3 154*	*19 892*	*2 957*	*1 335*	*3 316*	*5 356*	*12 964*
1926	6 180	10 106	5 416	4 216	25 879	4 810	1 917	4 557	7 084	18 665
27	5 327	7 558	4 290	3 269	20 383	3 055	1 921	3 542	6 260	15 654
28	6 055	7 556	4 474	3 855	21 930	3 510	1 751	3 390	6 305	14 956
29	4 650	8 029	4 415	4 224	21 308	4 508	1 614	3 253	6 451	14 884
30 (b)	4 229	5 674	3 265	4 165	17 347	3 593	1 460	2 674	4 928	12 319
1931	5 088	3 765	2 466	2 453	13 843	2 960	897	1 568	4 587	10 210
32	1 454	2 063	1 704	1 642	8 268	2 201	517	1 594	3 680	8 812
33	1 140	3 150	1 818	1 364	7 433	1 967	569	1 327	3 228	6 991
34	1 350	3 458	1 563	1 574	7 975	1 858	603	1 120	1 848	5 324
35	1 128	3 441	1 867	1 317	7 790	1 358	539	1 045	1 906	5 358
1931-35	*1 664*	*3 175*	*1 884*	*1 670*	*9 347*	*2 269*	*625*	*1 330*	*2 850*	*7 074*
1936	625	2 496	1 409	1 211	6 059	2 039	475	986	3 064	6 542
37	2 898	6 245	2 894	1 918	15 945	2 086	972	1 987	4 399	10 444
38	1 451	5 355	2 404	2 065	11 275	3 571	845	1 916	4 365	10 497
39	1 586	4 581	2 061	1 682	10 310	3 870	777	2 251	4 525	10 823
40	1 289	5 512	2 357	2 382	11 540	3 977	884	2 404	4 154	11 519
1936-40	*1 769*	*4 837*	*2 425*	*1 855*	*10 857*	*3 108*	*810*	*1 909*	*3 901*	*9 764*

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(a) Vedael is both (a) old phosphite. 4) mlle pic 4 — (b) Vedael [Freeeman III mle pic 3 — (c) Vedael is note (c)
dd phosphite. 4) mlle pic 4

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					
1858-60	256,6	37,4	614,2	21,1	—	67,4	418,4	41,8	91,7	102,6	—	28,1
1861-65	291,9	93,0	691,2	30,4	—	54,0	402,9	57,9	88,1	152,8	—	48,0
1866-70	328,2	147,2	691,2	37,1 (a)	14,4	14,7	441,2	102,6	96,8	147,7 (c)	37,9	48,2
1871-75	419,9	187,4	948,2	47,1	18,6	35,4	583,1	147,0	118,9	228,1	49,6	88,2
1876	331,7	144,6	719,8	44,2	37,4	171,5	338,1	134,8	109,6	153,3	57,4	82,5
77	440,8	240,4	895,2	47,2	28,8	274,9	414,2	178,2	124,0	203,1	57,0	65,0
78	476,8	317,0	951,9	51,7	34,6	180,2	448,0	241,4	116,6	181,3	88,8	107,8
79	338,3	198,0	699,3	40,6	21,7	148,4	331,3	220,1	141,0	84,0	63,8	119,1
1880	387,4	230,5	859,4	57,4	24,4	219,2	364,3	273,4	93,4	200,9	68,8	141,4
1876-80 (med.)	441,2	229,9	872,1	44,4	29,0	201,0	447,1	262,2	228,8	198,8	69,2	169,2
1881	475,2	285,4	978,4	57,5	35,0	214,3	474,9	355,2	211,4	204,5	81,5	134,8
82	498,8	333,7	997,0	58,3	31,4	211,1	498,5	348,9	182,8	260,4	83,8	117,0
83	454,6	300,8	903,0	47,1	33,3	211,0	466,4	298,0	168,1	281,6	79,0	166,3
84	387,4	263,3	819,2	46,8	30,3	220,7	431,8	346,4	154,4	251,9	107,9	190,7
85	384,6	242,1	747,6	44,3	43,6	211,9	383,7	298,3	138,8	238,4	104,1	215,3
1881-85 (med.)	440,7	305,1	861,2	50,4	34,8	213,8	371,1	329,4	171,1	207,6	87,2	139,9
1886	337,9	330,4	838,3	61,2	46,4	244,8	343,5	351,5	151,2	240,6	137,3	148,4
87	334,1	304,6	828,1	58,8	33,9	287,4	348,1	330,6	158,6	248,2	145,7	208,1
88	378,1	321,4	884,9	60,8	43,2	403,8	403,4	345,4	171,4	287,4	149,5	303,9
89	374,5	340,6	930,9	64,2	41,2	465,8	394,4	351,4	184,4	318,9	185,6	387,8
90	354,8	334,6	876,8	63,4	48,6	383,5	319,1	355,7	210,4	316,4	150,4	372,4
1886-90 (med.)	355,9	326,3	871,8	61,7	43,5	357,1	361,7	346,9	175,2	282,3	153,7	284,1
1891	507,2	430,3	1 004,8	77,6	109,8	415,3	346,7	301,2	258,8	283,8	144,2	347,2
92	489,6	436,7	947,5	66,7	140,4	418,3	370,9	326,1	284,4	310,9	187,1	361,3
93	453,4	410,7	881,8	56,8	106,4	307,3	333,4	342,4	260,5	248,2	185,6	307,9
94	405,9	360,3	804,9	54,9	59,9	442,8	274,0	319,1	304,7	251,9	115,9	282,6
95	340,1	338,3	843,4	49,1	410,1	1 049,2	417,7	304,1	361,1	314,1	41,1	180,1
1891-95 (med.)	439,2	395,2	896,5	61,1	165,1	579,1	348,6	298,2	293,9	261,1	134,2	296,6
1896	540,1 (d)	12,1	1 977,4	109,0	395,8	1 414,6	337,9	—	447,4	481,9	350,0	316,2
97	903,2 (d)	17,1	2 164,6	142,4	403,2	1 291,9	435,9	—	484,8	606,1	392,2	344,9
98	1 235,2 (d)	16,8	2 989,1	140,8	1 531,2	2 643,6	1 706,4	—	737,8	419,2	117,8	155,2
99	907,7	48,8	2 448,1	159,8	1 549,9	2 259,4	1 837,3	84,2	1 035,7	748,8	249,1	473,7
1900	1 980,9	1 987,7	3 009,4	314,7	1 008,1	3 557,6	1 998,1	599,6	1 574,7	1 398,7	651,1	994,5
1901	1 959,8	1 799,7	1 668,1	307,1	823,1	3 719,8	968,7	516,9	794,3	810,8	344,5	1 044,2
02	1 151,9	1 248,4	2 021,8	151,9	720,9	3 348,5	1 354,6	671,9	1 317,1	1 328,5	303,7	1 016,3
03	1 324,1	1 388,2	2 208,1	173,3	874,3	4 608,0	1 140,3	486,0	1 110,8	1 201,1	851,7	1 325,3
04	1 672,7	1 634,3	2 195,1	209,2	1 356,3	4 646,8	1 823,0	1 284,5	1 110,2	1 611,6	834,7	1 238,8
05	2 557,0	2 337,5	2 750,4	259,8	1 570,9	6 108,1	2 023,6	2 023,1	1 871,7	1 655,4	1 145,3	1 908,1
1901-05 (med.)	1 873,1	1 724,4	2 168,9	222,3	1 069,1	4 486,2	1 462,4	1 196,4	1 288,8	1 397,4	724,4	1 306,1
1906	2 181,7	2 914,0	3 842,0	291,8	1 476,3	5 307,7	2 110,3	2 211,4	1 781,8	1 508,1	1 119,6	1 583,7
07	2 788,9	3 308,3	4 620,4	438,3	1 840,4	5 969,1	2 284,0	2 782,6	1 542,5	2 234,7	898,6	1 541,5
08	2 680,7	3 802,8	3 784,8	348,5	1 939,9	4 018,1	2 581,6	2 455,6	1 424,9	887,0	981,4	1 525,4
09	3 042,9	4 237,1	3 948,4	349,0	2 550,8	5 447,0	2 853,7	2 727,0	1 440,6	1 058,5	983,9	1 717,1
1910 (e)	3 603,8	3 258,2	3 877,0	349,3	738,1	5 534,0	3 034,0	3 563,0	1 340,1	928,4	834,0	1 557,4
1901-10 (med.)	2 855,9	3 421,8	4 004,2	359,5	1 757,3	5 377,5	2 543,2	2 656,3	1 502,0	1 268,5	970,9	1 570,9
1911	4 834,9	4 597,8	4 098,7	400,5	863,5	5 227,8	3 118,5	3 042,0	1 500,8	971,3	859,1	1 646,5
12	5 [illegible]	5 [illegible]	[illegible]	510,0	482,1	5 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
13	4 [illegible]	4 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1911-15 (med.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1916	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1920	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1916-20 (med.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1921	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
22	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
23	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
24	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1921-25 (med.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1926	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
27	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
28	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
29	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1926-30 (med.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1931	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
32	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
33	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
34	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
35	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1931-35 (med.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1936	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
37	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
38	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
39	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
40	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1936-40 (med.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1941	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
42 (e)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1942 (med.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1941-42 (med.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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1896-00	224.1	247.2	240.5	44.4	(c) 74.5	78.7	284.2	303.6	88.9	127.7	(c) 39.9	66.7		
1881-00	225.4	247.8	241.7	47.0	74.4	78.4	241.2	247.8	212.9	210.1	36.6	57.2		
1896	181.7	244.0	229.9	44.2	57.4	121.8	253.1	304.8	309.5	170.2	57.1	89.5		
97	140.9	190.6	178.4	47.1	78.9	124.9	126.2	178.2	214.0	169.1	37.0	83.0		
98	136.6	197.0	182.4	34.1	54.4	180.2	148.0	191.9	118.6	195.5	28.5	107.5		
99	152.0	194.0	188.5	40.3	81.2	160.6	201.3	210.1	148.0	242.0	80.6	118.1		
1900	167.4	201.4	200.6	57.1	84.4	206.2	168.1	221.4	83.9	240.9	48.7	121.4		
1896-1900	149.7	174.7	222.2	44.1	69.4	169.2	147.1	207.2	114.4	194.3	47.1	108.8		
1901	119.3	280.6	218.4	37.3	59.0	234.1	174.9	259.5	151.6	218.0	51.6	139.8		
02	147.4	271.3	247.0	58.4	91.4	211.1	156.5	248.3	142.5	240.4	80.5	177.0		
03	174.6	270.9	257.0	41.1	80.0	212.0	160.4	220.9	157.1	248.6	79.6	165.1		
04	167.4	251.7	219.3	46.8	55.8	220.1	151.5	206.4	114.8	272.9	100.2	190.7		
05	205.9	267.1	247.8	44.4	84.1	221.4	181.7	227.8	130.4	334.9	104.1	225.8		
1901-05	162.7	228.4	242.1	37.4	69.4	204.4	171.2	228.4	127.2	264.9	47.1	179.8		
1906	222.9	296.3	436.3	61.2	80.6	310.7	219.1	311.5	262.7	140.0	141.3	240.4		
07	253.1	316.6	403.1	77.8	84.8	247.4	194.1	300.0	150.8	149.1	148.3	216.1		
08	274.8	311.8	390.4	92.9	67.2	426.8	208.8	265.4	191.9	247.4	144.8	325.8		
09	227.1	301.5	440.6	84.1	120.9	340.2	168.2	267.2	163.9	218.8	150.8	272.4		
10	254.0	324.1	430.5	93.4	94.0	361.8	216.1	297.1	218.6	138.4	152.6	262.8		
1906-10	231.4	242.9	459.5	76.4	72.9	328.7	208.2	279.8	228.8	248.1	140.7	241.3		
1911	303.0	350.2	509.5	97.1	116.8	416.3	226.2	301.9	332.8	208.0	156.8	247.1		
12	289.5	418.2	592.1	84.9	120.1	435.3	222.9	324.1	284.4	214.9	182.1	261.8		
13	284.4	412.7	581.3	94.1	148.4	377.7	231.7	343.4	260.6	249.3	185.8	287.9		
14	295.8	401.1	584.9	76.8	84.9	446.8	174.1	315.1	305.1	231.8	117.8	262.5		
15	340.1	350.2	588.4	119.1	430.1	1 148.1	433.3	324.1	391.1	324.1	191.1	284.4		
1911-15	299.2	344.3	499.7	93.9	140.3	459.1	219.1	269.3	348.9	243.1	148.2	284.6		
1916	340.1	(d) 12.3	1 617.1	706.7	463.9	1 134.3	707.6	—	867.4	431.9	520.0	416.9		
17	440.8	(d) 17.1	2 164.6	748.8	892.6	2 191.8	813.3	—	861.8	609.1	198.1	241.9		
18	1 235.2	(d) 18.3	1 446.1	190.8	1 817.2	4 442.6	1 308.5	—	797.2	418.5	137.8	169.9		
19 (d)	733.7	26.0	2 548.1	320.1	1 040.7	3 350.4	1 429.0	85.7	758.7	786.3	149.1	979.7		
20	1 960.5	2 867.0	4 029.4	334.7	1 304.9	8 786.4	1 899.1	975.0	1 278.7	1 004.7	604.1	859.0		
1921	1 065.8	1 294.1	1 880.1	397.2	826.2	3 710.6	967.2	813.4	795.1	810.8	348.1	1 034.2		
22	1 181.0	1 748.0	2 011.8	231.9	778.4	4 249.3	1 264.6	951.9	1 119.1	1 758.6	480.2	1 019.5		
23	1 854.1	1 508.7	2 204.2	197.3	874.2	4 656.6	1 260.3	846.0	1 210.8	1 701.1	711.3	1 023.6		
24	1 471.7	1 874.3	2 376.1	408.7	1 206.3	4 648.3	1 823.0	1 484.0	1 410.2	1 811.6	834.2	1 238.6		
25	2 367.7	2 230.0	1 930.8	420.8	1 370.5	6 196.1	2 258.8	2 005.1	1 871.9	1 836.4	1 145.3	1 961.1		
1921-25	1 478.4	1 824.4	2 137.4	291.8	1 099.2	5 118.2	1 622.4	1 214.4	1 299.3	1 291.1	734.4	1 323.1		
1926	2 166.7	2 418.0	1 983.0	191.8	1 471.5	1 807.7	2 119.5	2 218.4	1 763.8	1 908.1	1 119.9	1 985.7		
27	1 748.9	2 328.1	1 976.8	538.8	1 040.4	3 968.1	2 024.0	2 082.9	1 441.5	1 758.7	836.4	1 641.6		
28	2 040.7	2 501.8	1 794.9	546.5	1 399.5	4 917.5	1 582.8	1 855.0	1 404.8	887.8	981.4	1 820.8		
29	2 045.8	2 757.1	2 042.5	548.0	1 510.8	5 581.0	1 309.7	1 877.0	1 460.8	1 643.5	985.9	1 719.1		
30 (e)	1 951.8	2 558.0	1 877.1	549.5	719.2	3 958.8	1 284.1	1 665.0	1 560.7	928.0	934.8	1 577.0		
1931	804.9	1 347.8	1 088.7	460.5	961.9	1 427.0	1 148.5	1 991.2	1 390.8	771.3	839.1	1 046.3		
32	48.6	1 140.9	341.1	311.0	482.1	1 108.2	517.0	778.0	736.1	576.3	381.1	638.0		
33	413.8	1 143.4	737.1	230.1	848.6	1 134.1	484.1	708.9	848.1	495.2	361.4	639.5		
34	431.2	1 347.0	707.8	291.6	274.4	987.1	331.6	531.8	534.5	498.5	411.5	567.8		
35	470.8	1 497.2	548.5	348.1	384.0	839.1	360.0	850.6	430.1	427.8	362.0	572.7		
1931-35	353.6	1 321.4	749.8	284.1	717.8	1 072.2	538.3	858.3	717.2	552.7	464.7	864.9		
1936	217.5	1 614.0	52.1	382.5	178.2	830.1	190.0	1 085.9	116.2	345.5	160.1	549.9		
37	430.5	2 799.2	560.8	411.2	1 059.7	1 538.2	442.9	1 303.2	641.1	508.1	428.3	715.6		
38 (f)	284.9	1 116.2	737.5	501.5	324.1	1 538.4	342.5	1 858.5	198.9	479.6	356.4	787.5		
39	155.3	1 330.0	567.6	538.9	113.1	973.2	242.8	1 897.9	615.1	478.7	214.1	772.9		
40	178.9	1 263.4	439.3	470.4	227.6	1 249.0	290.3	1 356.8	275.7	717.5	78.0	527.9		
1936-40	238.4	1 624.1	466.4	456.4	493.8	1 198.5	289.3	2 883.3	425.4	522.4	218.4	618.3		
1941	206.8	1 133.5	7.3	104.1	31.0	91.1	219.5	1 415.9	—	1 287.4	9.4	3.4		
42 (g)	114.3	2 324.0	1.6	519.5	8.1	14.0	162.1	1 659.0	—	827.4	—	—		
1942 (1 sem.)	48.6	4 693.0	1.1	240.8	4.9	11.3	119.5	1 755.2	—	401.7	—	—		
1943 (1 sem.)	107.1	5 164.9	—	281.7	—	—	46.8	2 174.3	—	464.4	—	—		

(a) Vedasi la nota (a) del prospetto 4, alla pag. 4. Sono state rettificate alcune cifre pubblicate nell'Annuario precedente. — (b) Sino a tutto il 1938 è compreso l'Ire. — (c) Media del biennio 1899-00. — (d) Per gli anni 1916, 1917 e 1918 si tratta di merci provenienti da depositi esistenti prima della guerra e sdoganate in quegli anni, e di merci provenienti da piroscafi nemici catturati. — (e) Vedasi l'avvertenza III alla pag. 3. — (f) A partire dal 1938 i dati riguardanti la Germania comprendono quelli relativi ai Land Austria. (g) Vedasi la nota (c) del prospetto 4) alla pag. 4.

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1. Notizie retrospettive

c. Principali merci importate dal 1871 in poi

Anni (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 (esclusi i doppioni
	Migliaia di capi		Migliaia di quintali		Migliaia di tonnellate		Migliaia di quintali					
1871-75	*0,1*	*23,8*	*281,7*	*132,4*	—	—	*140,6*	—	*241,2*	*27,4*	*48,6*	*3,3*
1876-80	*11,8*	*29,2*	*275,9*	*135,9*	—	—	*184,3*	—	*231,4*	*28,1*	*48,2*	*11,3*
1881	20,6	39,6	442,1	141,4	124,9	109,8	153,0	38,5	494,8	95,4	56,5	11,9
82	15,8	36,1	387,5	140,9	179,5	165,8	215,4	53,7	672,8	75,1	46,9	17,9
83	17,1	38,6	390,1	135,4	247,1	51,0	84,9	61,0	673,1	95,4	52,5	10,6
84	22,7	51,4	370,4	102,8	372,3	18,1	130,6	58,1	661,3	100,2	61,0	13,5
85	21,8	60,3	437,5	256,0	735,5	25,3	147,9	78,2	785,6	111,1	60,3	9,0
1881-85	*18,7*	*45,4*	*404,4*	*168,9*	*331,2*	*66,7*	*147,4*	*63,9*	*646,7*	*83,3*	*55,3*	*11,3*
1886	18,6	48,5	476,0	108,5	948,6	58,6	254,8	77,7	679,9	121,4	57,4	15,1
87	15,0	64,8	481,4	142,7	1 025,8	28,7	158,1	113,5	781,4	131,5	63,9	14,0
88	19,6	57,0	464,7	140,5	681,4	9,2	142,5	99,9	742,8	95,5	57,4	10,4
89	26,7	45,5	471,0	150,7	884,8	156,4	147,4	174,0	868,4	97,5	61,9	21,1
90	30,0	52,4	453,2	134,8	859,0	159,4	130,5	164,1	1 017,4	82,2	61,3	18,9
1886-90	*19,8*	*46,1*	*469,4*	*133,2*	*842,2*	*80,4*	*167,2*	*116,8*	*881,2*	*101,2*	*62,8*	*14,1*
1891	13,8	34,7	419,6	135,5	497,5	57,5	139,6	164,1	826,0	89,9	61,1	10,-
92	17,7	29,8	460,1	138,4	778,9	69,7	134,7	106,8	974,8	97,8	57,5	10,6
93	10,7	26,5	454,8	108,2	887,7	24,1	134,9	140,4	957,1	89,9	55,1	13,-
94	11,9	19,4	496,4	105,2	519,1	6,5	145,1	125,8	1 198,7	94,0	61,2	11,9
95	11,7	17,4	505,9	129,0	692,9	158,7	152,5	203,8	1 074,6	104,7	61,7	15,7
1891-95	*14,1*	*25,5*	*467,4*	*123,9*	*666,2*	*57,4*	*138,4*	*148,2*	*1 021,3*	*99,6*	*61,9*	*12,4*
1896	20,1	20,0	467,7	138,1	170,1	181,5	147,0	228,5	1 121,5	108,5	58,2	12,2
97	22,4	17,4	548,0	124,9	887,8	108,2	160,8	204,2	1 702,5	106,8	67,8	19,5
98	26,5	15,5	565,4	153,8	914,9	124,5	134,6	284,5	1 529,6	102,1	80,7	18,1
99	26,3	14,3	462,1	181,7	917,0	72,8	109,7	230,5	1 509,6	114,9	75,8	25,8
1900	26,9	14,1	496,1	142,9	722,1	73,7	113,1	184,4	1 228,9	120,9	82,4	27,2
1896-900	*25,2*	*17,4*	*474,9*	*134,-*	*68,6*	*101,1*	*141,3*	*230,7*	*1 522,2*	*110,8*	*72,-*	*22,4*
1901	28,2	13,9	495,2	164,0	1 040,5	253,0	208,8	263,9	1 511,2	134,1	74,4	24,5
02	24,4	18,6	542,2	163,6	1 127,7	208,7	184,1	309,1	1 475,6	108,7	87,6	41,2
03	41,8	15,2	608,1	176,8	1 175,4	181,4	185,1	296,1	1 541,6	133,5	85,8	48,6
04	45,7	21,8	606,3	172,5	826,2	212,5	211,8	350,7	1 547,5	155,8	76,9	54,0
05	40,1	17,8	582,5	167,3	1 171,6	148,9	127,6	330,5	1 650,7	142,6	78,7	45,7
1901-05	*42,2*	*17,9*	*587,2*	*172,0*	*1 016,9*	*241,6*	*223,0*	*317,4*	*1 557,9*	*134,5*	*76,9*	*47,2*
1906	51,1	24,9	610,1	194,5	1 378,7	220,1	208,3	401,1	1 838,2	142,8	71,2	55,9
07	38,4	12,0	672,9	214,0	833,0	31,5	190,5	410,5	2 329,8	186,6	84,4	58,5
08	42,0	188,3	656,5	205,7	760,0	39,8	205,6	426,1	2 067,4	211,5	85,8	45,1
09	35,7	118,6	800,1	241,0	1 825,4	214,9	225,5	481,5	1 906,4	219,9	88,4	80,8
10	40,5	170,0	761,5	252,9	1 441,6	400,2	188,8	503,7	1 746,1	252,8	95,1	45,8
1906-10	*42,3*	*92,4*	*686,8*	*224,1*	*1 274,2*	*196,5*	*204,-*	*445,9*	*1 948,2*	*202,9*	*84,6*	*57,8*
1911	38,7	104,7	618,4	204,9	1 581,1	264,0	193,1	481,0	1 636,7	232,4	81,8	52,7
12	33,2	55,0	720,1	276,3	1 799,7	540,8	217,4	602,7	2 140,9	272,5	89,8	48,7
13	35,0	51,4	652,2	286,6	1 830,7	551,7	254,7	671,6	2 018,8	280,4	93,6	50,5
14	37,8	29,9	638,0	282,0	1 016,7	84,2	187,8	606,6	1 908,4	208,7	85,6	18,9
15	32,6	8,5	434,9	305,7	2 260,2	104,1	166,4	785,4	2 013,1	608,0	13,6	8,2
1911-15	*34,7*	*49,1*	*612,8*	*261,3*	*1 611,8*	*313,4*	*204,1*	*534,8*	*1 771,8*	*283,1*	*76,1*	*32,7*
1916	34,6	1,4	398,8	459,6	1 850,5	54,5	183,3	470,6	2 556,7	614,7	4,8	9,5
17	9,9	0,5	481,3	446,5	1 914,0	200,3	249,6	289,2	1 794,4	411,4	6,7	2,3
18	1,0	0,3	548,1	514,4	1 541,8	205,8	151,2	109,7	1 305,1	428,1	5,4	0,7
19 (b)	5,1	11,0	563,6	364,7	2 104,8	196,7	288,2	384,0	1 790,1	556,2	12,7	11,0
20	3,1	3,4	707,5	301,7	2 119,4	520,0	536,9	405,6	1 783,4	533,5	43,0	13,7
1921	14,5	95,0	615,6	474,0	2 729,6	656,3	287,7	360,5	1 578,9	722,4	11,9	10,4
22	21,8	119,2	587,7	472,6	2 681,5	104,5	225,8	428,1	1 777,0	447,4	27,7	10,3
23	28,0	142,0	526,5	460,6	2 789,7	644,2	187,4	474,5	1 868,4	422,8	28,0	19,1
24	29,4	202,7	560,7	459,8	2 151,0	146,1	162,0	550,0	2 014,5	421,0	24,4	15,7
25	23,5	10,8	664,9	402,3	2 241,5	106,8	175,2	675,9	2 369,1	416,6	26,8	28,9
1921-25	*24,7*	*193,0*	*668,6*	*201,9*	*2 574,1*	*243,4*	*203,2*	*574,8*	*1 828,5*	*388,8*	*22,9*	*18,2*
1926	27,5	62,1	616,2	417,1	2 146,3	122,7	58,8	630,1	2 554,4	551,5	23,6	20,8
27	17,0	67,7	558,1	401,5	2 508,7	414,4	86,2	847,8	2 000,7	478,1	20,8	19,5
28	15,7	100,7	639,7	427,2	2 744,5	411,4	80,5	721,7	2 524,9	598,7	29,5	29,4
29	20,6	265,2	947,1	465,7	1 774,8	788,4	71,0	747,0	2 644,8	647,0	30,4	37,9
30 (d)	72,7	265,8	779,5	403,0	1 239,1	715,9	54,6	949,6	2 047,4	405,3	27,3	18,4
1931	17,9	175,8	837,4	454,3	1 494,0	738,7	77,2	560,4	1 704,7	459,3	32,4	15,0
32	8,9	91,1	731,6	434,4	1 044,2	343,3	40,1	885,5	1 881,0	372,8	17,4	6,1
33	11,6	100,1	776,8	385,9	486,6	159,8	28,8	852,8	2 167,5	418,4	14,8	5,6
34	13,2	141,5	907,1	393,5	468,2	182,7	38,0	936,0	1 874,0	719,4	11,5	0,8
35	9,9	95,4	780,4	401,1	549,7	213,1	78,5	709,4	1 487,5	574,9	7,7	1,7
1931-35	*12,3*	*122,8*	*809,1*	*413,4*	*882,2*	*287,2*	*38,9*	*858,2*	*1 822,8*	*484,4*	*14,3*	*7,8*
36	1,7	81,0	805,1	318,4	535,0	166,7	6,0	304,4	1 014,0	210,3	2,5	0,5
37	0,4	160,7	923,7	360,0	1 856,4	124,2	19,4	531,3	1 604,2	491,5	3,5	1,3
38	4,5	43,4	807,5	340,2	291,5	36,3	42,9	503,1	1 584,7	377,1	5,9	1,3
39	4,3	84,5	765,8	340,3	668,1	122,8	32,0	570,5	1 106,6	320,8	7,4	11,5
36-39	*1,6*	*115,0*	*826,6*	*184,9*	*690,1*	*204,7*	*40,0*	*436,4*	*1 073,2*	*238,9*	*2,5*	*1,9*

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85	21.0	69.9	437.5	206.0	733.5	25.5	1419.0	7821	783.2	3683.2	89.2	97.3
1887	19.2	45.0	464.4	144.9	287.2	14.7	747.4	33.9	848.7	98.2	12.5	17.3
1888	16.8	48.9	450.0	104.5	945.8	16.5	934.6	77.3	674.9	121.4	57.4	15.1
89	15.0	44.9	481.4	142.3	1 005.4	24.7	1581.1	143.5	881.8	111.5	65.6	14.0
90	19.8	57.0	464.7	140.3	681.8	3.2	142.5	98.9	744.5	91.7	37.4	10.4
91	26.7	42.3	431.0	125.3	889.9	104.4	165.9	124.0	848.4	97.6	41.9	14.1
92	20.9	65.4	413.8	154.5	698.0	158.2	130.0	148.1	1 017.4	97.3	43.5	10.2
1892-93	17.8	44.1	459.4	133.2	342.2	30.4	287.2	219.3	937.2	107.2	47.8	14.5
1893	16.9	54.7	439.4	138.2	447.5	57.5	139.6	161.1	988.0	59.9	42.1	10.5
94	17.3	79.9	483.1	159.4	739.9	19.7	134.7	206.9	974.5	97.8	57.5	16.6
95	10.7	96.5	514.6	184.2	885.3	25.1	154.6	140.4	887.1	89.8	55.1	16.7
96	13.9	13.4	445.6	173.2	514.1	6.3	145.1	171.1	1 196.7	94.0	51.7	12.9
97	21.7	17.4	465.5	190.1	687.5	159.7	160.2	231.6	1 014.6	134.7	54.3	14.1
1897-98	14.8	48.1	454.4	154.9	464.3	37.4	126.6	164.7	1 423.8	94.4	47.9	14.9
1898	20.1	58.0	447.2	161.1	196.5	181.5	143.0	232.3	1 107.1	109.2	58.7	22.2
99	22.6	17.4	440.0	159.5	485.1	169.3	173.4	234.0	1 042.0	100.0	57.8	19.3
1900	26.3	18.5	443.4	161.8	914.5	574.5	114.0	364.9	1 570.0	103.3	76.5	19.7
1901	28.9	28.1	441.3	141.8	547.3	408.7	104.7	370.5	1 309.2	114.0	73.6	25.5
1902	26.0	24.6	456.1	140.9	722.1	11.7	113.4	194.4	1 705.9	176.8	72.9	23.7
1902-03	23.2	27.4	474.4	154.2	681.8	247.2	141.9	210.9	1 254.8	114.8	72.8	22.9
1903	28.7	33.4	480.5	154.8	1 048.3	255.6	708.8	243.8	1 453.3	112.5	74.4	24.5
04	48.2	19.6	547.2	180.7	1 127.7	488.7	144.7	305.1	1 473.8	188.2	87.5	41.2
05	41.8	18.2	523.5	176.6	1 131.4	385.4	183.1	279.1	1 541.5	165.5	70.8	40.5
06	45.7	21.5	508.3	177.5	806.1	215.1	161.6	350.3	1 547.5	155.2	70.9	34.2
07	47.5	37.6	597.5	187.3	1 171.6	148.9	127.0	350.1	1 630.7	148.6	78.7	43.7
1907-08	42.9	33.6	537.1	177.6	1 022.9	241.4	211.2	315.7	1 535.9	114.7	76.9	42.1
1908	23.1	4.4	502.3	154.8	1 573.7	210.1	556.8	412.1	1 833.3	167.9	51.2	53.0
09	18.4	12.0	472.4	214.8	933.0	21.5	199.2	438.3	2 174.4	184.6	54.4	58.5
10	42.6	158.1	438.3	229.2	295.0	57.8	201.6	418.1	2 067.4	211.5	54.8	65.1
11	24.7	116.6	440.5	241.0	1 535.4	234.9	197.3	481.5	1 904.4	218.9	58.4	80.9
12	40.1	110.0	382.3	238.9	1 441.6	420.2	208.1	385.7	1 746.1	252.9	53.1	46.4
1908-10	23.1	97.4	441.4	224.2	1 224.2	148.8	284.9	449.1	1 984.8	217.1	54.8	72.3
1913	30.7	148.1	478.4	264.5	1 341.1	384.0	197.1	491.0	1 894.7	232.4	71.8	83.7
14	49.2	58.8	530.1	274.5	1 782.7	540.8	218.3	402.7	2 140.4	272.8	78.8	49.7
15	15.0	11.4	453.1	296.6	1 436.7	361.7	214.7	321.8	2 016.9	286.4	79.6	50.5
16	17.9	79.9	503.8	332.0	1 011.7	64.2	187.0	458.4	1 900.4	308.2	75.0	18.9
17	23.9	8.5	454.9	289.7	1 200.9	199.1	108.4	705.4	2 215.1	404.0	70.5	9.2
1913-17	24.4	47.3	484.0	347.9	1 451.8	217.8	204.1	374.4	2 122.4	322.6	74.1	25.7
1918	10.1	1.6	398.8	459.6	1 453.7	55.5	185.0	479.5	2 536.1	614.5	4.9	9.5
19	6.9	0.4	451.1	446.3	1 919.0	508.5	244.6	392.2	2 704.4	611.4	6.7	2.5
20	1.0	0.5	448.1	516.8	1 741.9	250.8	191.2	178.7	2 101.2	429.1	3.4	0.7
21 (d)	5.7	14.0	463.4	564.7	2 194.5	198.7	246.1	384.0	2 290.1	336.0	72.7	11.0
22	5.1	0.4	387.5	391.7	2 116.4	820.0	636.9	436.6	2 789.4	537.5	43.0	13.7
1921	14.2	35.0	463.6	478.0	2 794.4	444.3	287.7	542.5	2 578.9	232.4	11.9	10.4
23	31.6	119.2	438.7	422.6	2 861.3	324.3	223.6	408.1	2 747.0	467.4	27.7	10.2
24	26.0	142.9	436.6	480.6	2 288.7	641.0	187.4	424.5	2 659.5	422.6	28.6	15.1
25	29.4	238.5	469.7	469.8	2 351.0	548.1	180.6	450.0	3 014.3	451.0	24.4	15.7
26	23.3	80.9	454.8	498.7	2 243.0	188.8	170.7	575.9	3 384.1	416.8	26.8	28.9
1921-26	26.4	302.9	449.6	464.4	2 454.2	343.9	237.4	214.9	2 818.3	334.8	23.9	13.2
1927	27.5	62.1	429.0	483.1	2 146.3	600.7	98.8	609.1	2 598.8	531.5	27.8	20.6
28	19.6	37.9	454.1	417.8	2 596.9	421.4	56.2	647.8	2 940.7	478.1	20.8	15.5
29	13.3	190.3	458.7	412.9	2 246.3	615.4	85.1	721.7	3 324.9	546.7	29.5	29.4
30	20.4	245.3	447.4	448.7	2 548.9	196.5	71.0	787.0	3 548.9	487.0	30.4	27.8
31 (d)	17.2	264.0	434.8	415.9	2 551.1	213.9	54.8	849.6	3 047.4	403.3	27.3	19.4
1931	19.9	195.8	307.4	438.1	2 431.0	338.4	77.3	580.1	2 704.7	454.5	22.8	14.0
32	8.0	81.5	341.4	408.4	2 304.7	645.4	40.1	495.3	2 402.9	332.4	17.4	8.1
33	11.4	100.4	376.8	466.9	2 465.4	580.0	29.8	432.8	2 547.8	418.4	14.8	5.8
34	13.7	181.3	400.1	493.5	2 468.0	363.7	31.2	506.0	2 894.0	516.4	11.3	9.8
35	8.9	83.4	360.4	400.1	2 549.7	253.1	73.5	709.4	2 497.5	574.0	7.3	1.7
1931-35	12.2	155.1	369.7	447.8	2 402.2	437.6	38.9	438.2	2 577.2	426.2	14.7	7.4
36	3.7	81.0	404.1	518.4	2 535.8	266.7	6.3	604.4	3 014.0	510.1	2.5	0.5
37	6.6	146.7	402.7	560.0	2 618.4	175.3	14.4	531.3	2 654.2	451.5	5.3	1.5
38	4.5	43.4	387.5	540.2	2 795.9	55.8	42.9	705.1	2 586.7	372.1	3.3	1.5
39	6.4	84.5	345.2	541.2	2 648.1	110.8	33.7	574.0	2 108.9	320.8	2.9	11.5
40	3.3	115.0	329.4	564.9	2 690.7	208.7	40.0	588.4	2 093.2	278.9	2.5	1.9
1936-40	5.1	93.7	413.1	583.5	2 704.8	137.7	27.1	614.6	2 285.8	317.2	3.4	3.2
41	1.9	32.0	357.0	1.2	2 2.8	16.4	6.5	15.9	45.4	29.5	1.6	1.0
42 (e)	2.2	88.4	150.4	2.1	68.7	54.1	31.5	2.4	10.8	8.6	0.9	1.5
1942 I sem.	1.1	36.0	108.2	0.8	71.9	47.2	14.8	5.0	5.7	1.9	0.4	1.0
1943 I sem.	2.9	13.9	69.6	0.5	69.3	34.6	20.9	0.5	14.2	5.2	0.1	0.4

(a) Vedasi la nota (a) del prospetto 1) alla pag. 1. — (b) In foglie e in matasse di foglie. — (c) Kapok: lino, juta, stoppa, crine vegetale ed altri vegetali filamentosi greggi, esclusi lo cotone e il rotone. — (d) Vedasi l'avvertenza III alla pag. 3. — (e) Vedasi la nota (c) del prospetto 4) alla pag. 4.

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I. Notizie retrospettive

c. Principali merci importate dal 1871 in poi

Anno (i) — Medie annue	Seta tratta greggia	Tessuti di seta (b)	Tessuti di fibre artificiali (Rajon) (b)	Rottami di ferro, di ghisa e di acciaio (c)	Ghisa (d)	Ferro e acciaio lavorati	Rame, ottone e bronzo	Macchine caldaie e apparecchi (e)	Carbone fossile e coke	Legname	Petrolio, benzina, benzolo, ecc.	Pelli (f)	Gomma elastica e gutta-percha
	Migl. di q.	Milioni di lire		Migliaia di quintali					Migliaia di tonnellate		Migliaia di quintali		
1871-75	5.4	45.6		133.4	—	—	21.2	144.6	958.7	—	418.6	137.2	2.3
1876-80	6.8	22.8		242.4	(g) 22,8 (g)	244.0	47.4	348.2	1 474.2	—	514.1	137.8	2.4
1881-85	8.4	26.0		726.4	166,7	2 453.0	68.8	332.6	2 432.4	—	719.2	187.1	4.4
1886	11.2	43.3		1 217.0	210,1	2 229.9	79.4	337.7	2 427.3	—	710.2	231.5	4.8
87	9.3	56.5		1 741.5	2 515.5	2 858.0	99.8	414.3	2 581..	—	754.1	152.6	5.3
88	7.0	38.3		1 645.7	895.0	1 767.1	65.6	362.7	3 872.9	475.3	698.6	158.9	4.5
89	11.1	38.4		1 872.5	1 496.8	1 443.5	82.9	373.4	3 930.3	471.9	715.5	183.2	4.8
90	8.5	35.0		1 830.4	1 598.4	964.0	89.6	318.5	4 254.8	481.9	712.8	703.0	5.5
1886-90	8.4	37.6		1 339.4	1 496.9	1 448.7	84.0	268.8	2 747.4 (h)	472.4	718.1	179.4	4.9
1891	9.1	50.9		1 576.5	1 353.9	787.9	79.1	210.8	3 416.7	652.2	725.5	700.8	5.1
92	15.0	70.5		1 402.2	1 004.1	790.9	64.2	221.9	3 877.1	417.5	744.9	134.9	4.3
93	19.3	72.0		1 749.6	1 141.4	819.8	67.1	214.9	3 724.4	485.9	742.0	386.0	5.1
94	15.1	53.4		1 577.5	1 198.7	854.7	64.9	252.4	4 098.3	401.2	841.7	261.1	6.3
95	20.0	77.4		1 798.0	1 118.7	780.9	67.9	261.6	4 104.8	464.4	889.3	302.9	7.0
1891-95	15.9	64.4		1 621.4	1 163.8	806.6	68.4	218.4	4 464.0	476.8	779.4	717.4	5.7
1896	15.3	71.5		1 870.4	1 134.0	760.3	80.0	339.6	4 984.7	518.1	797.4	928.7	7.0
97	20.5	91.7		1 304.4	1 588.2	815.2	80.0	284.0	4 269.5	497.3	1 831.7	265.9	8.1
98	17.7	71.7		1 784.7	1 430.6	894.4	94.8	345.8	4 111.5	420.9	900.5	231.1	8.5
99	14.9	74.5		2 460.8	1 936.1	1 041.2	90.9	464.8	4 838.6	565.4	915.9	251.6	9.0
1900	19.5	79.3		1 814.7	1 696.8	1 071.2	97.0	511.4	5 947.0	604.6	750.5	740.0	9.8
1896-1900	17.4	81.7		2 247.7	1 692.1	930.6	79.9	388.1	4 111.4	570.0	704.6	614.9	8.4
1901	20.8	85.5		1 453.6	1 598.7	1 570.5	96.6	519.0	4 959.8	655.1	681.0	741.4	9.1
02	17.6	74.0		1 503.1	1 551.4	1 334.1	100.7	454.6	5 436.1	705.6	697.9	751.6	11.3
03	23.0	91.5		2 060.6	1 783.6	1 441.4	90.4	549.5	5 740.9	745.3	690.7	751.6	12.0
04	25.4	85.2		2 483.0	1 641.5	1 576.0	111.4	610.0	7 084.6	793.6	642.5	805.7	12.5
05	20.1	89.1		2 747.7	1 580.4	1 402.6	101.1	705.9	8 472.0	946.1	654.9	741.6	10.4
1901-05	22.0	85.0		2 249.8	1 614.2	1 431.0	100.0	567.8	6 338.4	769.8	694.4	770.1	11.1
1906	23.1	78.0		3 449.6	1 699.5	1 476.9	114.8	1 170.9	7 673.4	948.2	648.1	781.4	11.6
07	24.5	80.1		2 658.7	2 550.4	1 551.0	120.1	1 517.2	9 300.4	1 161.7	765.4	864.9	13.4
08	28.1	87.1		3 841.2	2 141.4	1 956.0	140.1	1 809.4	8 452.6	1 022.1	908.0	1 165.1	10.7
09	24.0	81.0		4 183.5	2 467.1	2 731.4	145.6	1 148.8	9 305.9	1 324.1	1 004.8	1 258.4	15.0
10	27.8	91.2		5 964.0	2 948.5	2 725.0	149.4	1 088.9	9 526.9	1 556.0	967.5	977.7	15.2
1906-10	25.6	87.9		3 772.9	2 553.6	2 188.8	133.8	1 313.1	8 673.7	1 207.2	858.8	1 010.4	12.3
1911	30.9	84.9		3 987.0	2 347.1	2 709.2	154.5	1 848.5	9 585.9	1 605.7	1 436.0	1 109.7	15.4
12	34.0	87.8		4 677.5	2 873.6	2 994.8	173.2	1 955.4	10 667.7	1 423.4	1 315.6	1 274.2	18.2
13	28.5	84.1		3 781.3	2 516.8	2 672.8	156.8	1 869.4	10 854.6	1 367.9	1 508.3	1 780.1	20.7
14	18.3	56.8		2 548.2	2 109.9	1 833.1	134.5	1 816.6	9 738.9	1 125.4	1 608.5	1 708.5	21.4
15	19.3	57.9		3 614.7	2 409.4	1 610.6	147.2	1 400.4	8 364.0	911.2	1 695.8	1 982.8	20.3
1911-15	27.2	74.3		3 721.9	2 368.1	2 142.2	153.7	1 777.9	9 842.2	1 286.7	1 512.8	1 571.1	19.2
1916	13.7	51.5		3 437.1	3 085.1	2 910.8	186.7	3 170.1	8 065.0	1 312.0	2 184.2	1 182.1	110.7
17	10.6	39.8		2 772.5	5 359.3	3 598.1	251.2	5 481.6	8 837.1	1 252.8	2 524.1	1 198.0	84.8
18	8.4	34.9		174.7	1 285.1	1 887.8	196.9	2 277.0	8 340.0	1 126.1	2 880.6	1 127.4	91.4
19 (d)	11.1	147.7		982.5	2 163.3	4 640.6	164.3	6 214.8	6 206.5	1 268.6	3 410.7	1 480.8	141.7
20	11.6	305.8		1 468.6	1 871.0	5 827.6	229.4	9 869.5	5 825.9	1 490.9	3 470.2	1 280.0	108.8
1916-20	9.1	116.3		668.2	658.8	1 130.0	239.5	4 454.0	1 170.5	1 378.0	1 857.1	1 157.9	96.0
21	8.5	148.3		3 058.9	1 361.5	854.5	458.2	3 306.3	3 834.1	1 848.2	2 810.9	1 453.4	82.1
22	7.0	111.9		4 556.7	1 721.0	987.7	484.0	3 344.5	9 153.7	1 829.7	3 489.7	1 381.9	112.0
23	10.0	107.1		3 414.7	2 077.1	1 619.4	580.0	7 704.4	11 170.4	1 578.2	3 765.6	1 414.5	119.8
24	4.1	145.3		9 699.4	2 850.6	5 904.9	704.4	1 070.1	10 510.8	1 736.9	4 284.8	1 455.3	168.5
1921-25	6.1	122.8		4 474.2	2 194.2	2 814.9	491.6	787.7	8 424.4	1 722.1	3 794.9	1 444.1	107.9
1926	4.2	151.6		7 660.2	1 387.2	2 586.4	720.7	1 117.7	12 258.0	1 811.4	4 661.5	1 420.8	178.3
27	5.1	164.4		6 913.2	1 339.7	3 069.4	708.8	735.5	14 358.1	1 700.9	5 365.3	1 335.5	178.1
28	4.5	138.5		8 618.9	1 369.4	3 651.8	841.8	740.2	12 458.1	1 671.8	6 066.8	1 423.1	206.7
29	4.7	143.8		9 945.8	1 374.2	3 299.7	618.9	445.0	14 802.8	1 168.1	5 930.9	1 408.5	240.4
30 (i)	3.9	94.5	14.8	5 151.8	1 568.8	1 457.7	553.8	787.1	12 518.6	1 578.7	7 195.3	1 100.8	274.2
1931	4.1	45.8	41.5	6 123.9	841.4	1 431.2	572.4	459.8	11 043.9	1 178.4	7 018.7	1 134.5	171.1
32	3.5	27.6	31.6	4 741.8	473.9	1 324.8	563.0	144.0	8 778.1	1 041.5	6 719.3	1 122.1	207.5
33	2.8	32.5	27.9	6 396.1	514.1	1 674.9	845.5	189.5	9 581.8	1 255.5	8 434.1	1 405.5	257.5
34	4.1	34.7	35.7	7 533.1	809.1	2 207.5	614.7	410.8	12 737.3	1 274.0	7 349.7	1 533.2	267.0
35	3.9	32.9	30.5	9 909.0	782.0	2 758.9	938.3	419.1	14 590.9	1 271.3	8 419.7	1 461.5	298.5
1931-35	3.4	34.7	39.3	6 972.4	684.7	1 847.4	614.8	444.8	11 492.1	1 211.7	7 589.7	1 331.2	240.3
1936	6.8	3.9	8.4	4 004.2	320.8	1 398.3	864.9	177.7	9 263.6	553.8	8 902.8	1 194.3	180.4
37	2.2	6.4	4.3	5 452.5	284.8	2 111.9	911.7	403.8	12 806.7	887.0	11 759.1	1 140.4	305.0
38	1.6	11.9	14.2	8 328.0	697.4	1 693.7	809.8	616.8	13 132.9	979.4	10 820.5	1 245.1	412.8
39	1.2	9.5	9.5	8 080.2	340.8	2 008.1	1 236.5	471.4	11 275.7	1 535.8	10 558.6	1 265.0	351.6
40	0.4	5.0	1.0	5 511.3	584.6	1 385.4	658.7	551.1	15 022.0	749.4	10 775.8	1 215.4	317.4
1936-40	2.2	8.7	6.4	6 115.2	378.4	1 882.4	1 240.4	444.4	12 458.2	1 082.4	12 327.0	1 242.8	248.7
1941	0.2	0.4	1.0	1 902.1	1 910.0	352.5	243.8	434.0	11 561.4	354.0	8 585.8	54.4	141.0
42 (l)	0.1	0.7	0.1	1 434.1	1 449.9	428.9	169.2	377.2	10 243.9	345.0	7 141.0	58.5	154.0
1942 (1 sem.)	0.1	1.1	1.8	574.5	600.1	192.9	88.6	192.5	5111.9	141.6	3465.8	24.1	77.4
1943 (1 sem.)		1.9	3.4	840.4	653..	250.0	89.6	186.5	6212.4	216.4	5281.1	19.6	45.4

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(a) Vedasi la nota (a) del prospetto 4) alla pag. 4. — (b) I prodotti compresi in questo gruppo diversificano tanto fra di loro, che si è creduto di dovere esprimere il valore anziché la quantità. — (c) Oltre ai rottami di ferro, di ghisa e di acciaio provenienti dalla demolizione di bastimenti nazionali. (d) Da affinazione e da lavorato, allo stato greggio, comune. — (e) Il parti di macchine, esclusi le stufe e le cucine. — (f) Crude, fresche o secche, conciate, verniciate e tagliate ecc. — (g) Media del triennio 1878-80. — (h) Media del triennio 1888-90. — (i) Vedasi l'avvertenza III alla pag. 3. — (j) Vedasi la nota (c) del prospetto 4) alla pag. 4.

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 quintali		Migliaia di q.	Migliaia di quintali				Migliaia di hl.
1871-75	*85,1*	*64,8*	*20,6*	*72,5*	—	*74,0*	*822,8*	*822,8*	*219,2*
1876-80	*125,3*	*533,9*	*22,5*	*64,1*	—	*36,4*	*952,0*	*138,6*	*917,4*
1881	66,0	218,1	19,7	83,6	—	65,0	1 116,8	701,5	1 749,0
82	110,0	254,9	32,7	79,1	—	71,0	1 186,7	231,5	1 331,8
83	102,0	257,2	38,4	77,2	—	71,5	1 547,1	200,8	2 829,1
84	71,0	207,8	38,1	71,5	—	69,0	1 735,7	242,7	2 381,3
85	42,7	288,3	35,0	67,3	—	70,7	1 812,7	288,6	1 465,8
1881-85	*85,2*	*268,4*	*34,4*	*73,9*	—	*69,4*	*2 460,6*	*269,5*	*1 976,3*
1886	48,8	254,0	39,0	69,5	—	57,1	1 248,8	264,4	2 555,8
87	34,4	193,8	58,3	53,2	—	35,3	2 398,1	331,0	1 603,1
88	24,0	188,9	53,1	8,7	65,2	29,7	1 852,7	255,5	1 829,0
89	26,3	141,6	65,0	0,0	40,1	27,8	1 942,5	227,8	1 458,6
90	21,0	157,9	57,0	7,5	136,7	73,2	1 905,7	290,5	935,0
1886-90	*31,3*	*188,8*	*42,6*	*28,8*	(b) *72,0*	*34,4*	*1 889,4*	*272,8*	*2 012,9*
1891	56,3	175,1	55,6	27,7	140,5	66,4	1 351,7	284,0	1 178,2
92	18,4	178,4	69,0	27,5	107,0	68,2	1 706,6	236,5	2 449,1
93	21,6	230,5	68,4	51,2	119,7	89,1	1 979,1	226,8	2 862,7
94	60,0	308,8	82,7	31,0	125,8	80,4	2 148,0	308,5	1 943,8
95	42,6	246,8	78,1	56,2	102,5	102,8	2 208,9	344,2	1 710,9
1891-95	*39,8*	*228,2*	*68,2*	*32,5*	*119,2*	*78,8*	*1 877,8*	*272,1*	*1 828,8*
1896	34,5	263,3	82,5	76,6	196,5	106,8	2 572,4	390,7	1 656,4
97	17,2	238,0	68,3	50,4	128,3	163,4	2 242,8	330,7	2 535,8
98	37,5	314,9	96,6	31,8	115,1	110,3	1 970,6	404,6	2 653,4
99	40,1	338,0	104,5	55,4	181,7	227,8	2 592,2	342,9	2 450,6
1900	48,6	557,4	118,2	86,5	132,6	169,5	2 035,0	333,7	1 875,8
1896-900	*39,2*	*313,9*	*93,0*	*50,2*	*158,3*	*115,9*	*2 186,6*	*381,7*	*2 172,4*
1901	33,7	550,5	109,5	40,8	125,2	156,9	2 444,5	394,1	1 534,9
02	35,0	287,1	110,8	34,2	179,6	181,2	3 209,9	545,5	1 369,3
03	53,6	355,1	140,4	50,4	204,9	265,9	3 005,9	478,7	2 161,2
04	31,1	256,5	157,4	39,5	387,5	303,5	3 473,7	442,5	1 210,9
05	32,9	331,4	171,0	47,6	347,8	308,5	3 096,5	466,0	986,8
1901-05	*37,2*	*496,1*	*138,8*	*34,1*	*289,1*	*311,9*	*3 062,2*	*484,4*	*1 412,8*
1906	13,5	322,1	191,9	51,1	428,2	494,3	3 468,9	478,5	813,5
07	35,7	238,6	211,4	52,7	612,8	367,8	3 821,1	470,1	1 041,0
08	12,5	288,5	188,3	48,9	407,3	493,5	3 184,1	544,3	1 364,2
09	20,5	216,0	109,8	45,6	532,5	522,8	3 694,0	494,8	1 598,2
10	5,0	284,7	260,9	37,6	281,7	632,4	3 610,4	554,9	2 015,4
1906-10	*14,8*	*342,9*	*212,2*	*47,1*	*452,7*	*542,8*	*3 695,7*	*509,7*	*1 383,1*
1911	10,1	221,4	178,5	55,6	534,3	543,8	3 896,5	557,9	1 174,8
12	43,0	249,3	208,2	61,2	707,2	864,2	3 679,9	517,5	1 174,7
13	41,6	247,4	328,8	44,7	1 155,5	790,0	4 864,4	648,0	1 787,4
14	28,8	269,0	299,4	65,8	930,9	644,4	4 424,1	648,8	2 044,9
15	25,6	25,8	298,3	4,4	538,7	495,4	3 548,0	636,1	940,9
1911-15	*29,2*	*202,3*	*285,1*	*46,5*	*867,8*	*811,8*	*3 941,1*	*558,3*	*1 473,4*
1916	20,0	20,3	172,1	55,5	271,4	166,9	3 188,9	328,8	603,1
17	1,7	27,7	10,6	1,7	198,7	24,1	2 061,4	380,8	1 230,2
18	1,6	20,1	4,3	0,8	40,8	8,2	1 581,0	544,8	2 778,7
19 (a)	1,5	10,9	8,2	4,4	137,5	24,5	2 103,0	470,4	725,6
20	2,6	2,3	10,7	0,4	194,4	58,6	2 360,6	610,1	873,7
1921	10,0	2,7	75,6	20,9	43,4	85,5	2 737,7	608,0	912,8
22	8,1	80,8	145,4	82,3	202,6	143,3	2 254,4	624,1	890,8
23	3,9	89,8	205,4	57,3	808,0	163,4	3 235,5	706,8	829,8
24	4,2	261,0	336,5	130,2	1 316,1	194,9	3 082,5	753,9	2 559,4
25	10,2	305,3	391,1	134,1	838,4	148,9	3 837,5	802,2	1 484,6
1921-25	*6,5*	*149,5*	*220,6*	*56,9*	*653,7*	*150,6*	*3 305,2*	*664,9*	*1 329,5*
1926	4,2	214,6	350,9	149,1	874,4	143,9	3 722,6	671,8	1 051,2
27	4,0	140,6	317,9	204,4	198,5	156,1	4 049,8	807,9	1 020,5
28	3,1	100,6	360,0	140,8	225,6	120,8	3 654,7	802,8	821,6
29	0,8	105,8	338,5	115,8	199,7	171,2	3 228,9	672,7	914,1
30 (c)	0,6	93,2	347,5	141,6	574,7	156,5	4 050,1	591,3	1 032,0
1931	17,6	86,8	403,5	74,4	824,4	159,3	3 850,2	670,7	1 021,9
32	8,5	38,7	301,5	31,8	1 612,8	106,8	3 075,7	642,8	802,8
33	3,6	10,0	239,4	68,4	1 552,7	98,8	4 179,4	543,4	958,7
34	3,0	7,1	208,9	58,4	2 184,9	93,5	3 495,0	616,8	943,8
35	3,5	8,6	227,7	26,8	2 188,0	142,8	3 180,9	579,8	964,1
1931-35	*13,6*	*33,6*	*291,2*	*54,8*	*1 712,8*	*118,1*	*3 220,8*	*549,3*	*1 082,1*
1936	6,6	8,4	194,8	33,7	1 040,4	159,8	3 466,6	665,3	1 417,4
37	1,9	2,4	239,0	61,2	1 203,7	122,8	3 708,2	548,3	1 871,8

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1881	68,0	219,5	27,7	35,6	—	63,0	1 288,6	305,5	1 199,5
82	110,0	254,0	35,7	29,7	—	71,0	1 198,7	291,3	1 331,8
83	122,0	237,2	38,4	77,2	—	71,5	1 347,1	200,8	2 659,1
84	71,0	287,8	58,1	71,5	—	69,0	1 355,7	240,7	2 391,3
85	42,7	228,7	55,0	67,3	—	70,7	1 822,7	226,6	1 460,9
1881-85	*62,2*	*228,4*	*34,4*	*70,5*	—	*69,4*	*1 401,4*	*246,5*	*1 576,3*
1886	48,8	234,0	39,0	89,5	—	57,1	1 248,8	264,1	2 335,8
87	34,4	193,7	50,8	51,2	—	55,5	2 096,1	351,8	3 605,2
88	24,0	180,9	53,3	8,7	68,3	30,7	1 862,7	250,5	1 823,0
89	26,3	141,6	65,5	0,8	49,1	24,8	1 967,5	237,8	1 458,6
90	21,9	152,9	37,0	7,5	106,7	13,2	1 905,7	290,3	935,8
1886-90	*31,3*	*149,8*	*42,5*	*24,8*	(b) *72,8*	*34,6*	*1 899,4*	*277,4*	*2 012,7*
1891	34,3	175,1	55,5	27,7	183,8	66,4	1 851,7	284,0	1 179,3
92	18,4	178,4	58,6	27,3	107,0	68,2	1 704,6	296,3	2 449,1
93	23,6	238,5	66,1	31,7	119,7	88,1	1 978,1	526,6	2 582,7
94	60,0	306,8	73,2	57,2	124,8	69,4	2 143,0	508,6	1 848,2
95	45,6	246,8	78,1	36,2	155,5	102,0	2 206,9	344,9	1 710,8
1891-95	*36,8*	*224,1*	*66,3*	*32,1*	*139,8*	*78,0*	*1 877,8*	*317,1*	*1 939,0*
1896	34,5	242,3	82,1	38,6	106,1	105,0	2 572,4	390,7	1 656,4
97	37,2	298,0	88,5	60,4	128,5	163,4	2 842,9	350,7	2 849,9
98	33,1	314,9	96,6	53,6	115,1	110,5	1 970,6	404,6	2 503,4
99	40,1	338,0	104,1	33,4	161,3	127,8	2 398,2	348,9	2 430,9
900	46,6	357,4	116,2	36,5	132,6	149,3	2 005,0	335,7	1 873,8
1896-900	*38,2*	*310,9*	*98,0*	*38,5*	*132,8*	*178,3*	*2 196,6*	*241,7*	*2 272,4*
1901	35,7	710,5	109,5	40,8	125,9	166,0	2 444,3	394,1	1 354,6
02	35,0	287,1	130,6	34,2	179,6	161,2	3 200,8	349,5	1 384,5
03	53,4	295,1	150,4	30,4	004,8	285,9	3 085,9	478,7	2 163,2
04	51,1	286,5	157,4	59,5	365,5	505,5	3 478,7	449,6	1 210,9
05	32,8	351,4	171,0	47,6	347,8	357,3	3 096,3	466,0	946,8
1901-05	*37,2*	*493,1*	*129,3*	*38,3*	*242,1*	*343,9*	*3 062,2*	*494,4*	*1 617,9*
1906	13,5	332,1	191,6	51,1	426,2	494,2	3 488,3	470,5	813,5
07	39,7	228,6	211,4	52,7	812,6	667,8	3 801,1	478,1	1 041,0
08	18,3	265,3	198,3	49,0	690,3	489,5	3 694,1	544,3	1 384,2
09	10,5	216,9	189,8	46,6	548,5	502,8	3 654,0	454,8	1 188,3
10	5,0	284,3	260,8	57,5	581,7	458,4	5 810,4	534,9	2 033,4
1906-10	*16,2*	*247,4*	*212,2*	*47,1*	*603,7*	*547,0*	*3 493,7*	*488,7*	*1 288,7*
1911	10,1	371,4	478,5	65,5	934,5	543,8	3 834,9	597,9	1 178,9
12	45,0	248,3	306,2	61,2	703,2	884,2	3 830,9	517,5	1 176,7
13	47,6	247,8	358,0	44,7	1 105,5	709,9	4 365,4	548,0	1 787,5
14	26,8	269,0	298,4	65,6	926,9	944,4	4 424,1	544,6	2 544,9
15	25,6	25,9	298,5	4,4	286,7	445,4	3 849,0	446,1	980,5
1911-15	*29,3*	*207,2*	*307,1*	*48,8*	*801,8*	*671,3*	*3 941,1*	*593,8*	*1 429,6*
1916	20,6	29,5	178,4	55,5	371,4	186,4	3 159,9	528,5	625,1
17	1,7	27,7	10,6	1,5	199,2	24,1	3 081,4	280,8	1 270,2
18	1,6	20,3	4,3	0,8	40,8	8,2	1 881,0	344,5	2 774,7
19 (a)	1,5	10,9	8,3	6,4	137,7	24,5	2 103,6	470,4	725,4
20	2,6	2,5	12,7	0,6	184,4	64,6	2 340,6	610,1	873,7
1921	12,8	2,7	75,6	20,9	43,6	83,5	3 707,7	668,0	917,5
22	5,1	60,5	140,4	85,3	202,5	143,5	3 256,6	625,1	890,6
23	7,9	89,6	201,4	57,5	208,0	192,3	3 235,5	706,9	820,8
24	4,2	261,0	338,5	139,0	1 216,1	178,9	3 866,5	753,0	2 559,1
25	10,2	305,5	391,1	124,1	895,4	168,9	3 832,5	612,2	1 464,5
1921-25	*8,2*	*149,3*	*230,4*	*84,6*	*653,1*	*169,6*	*3 808,1*	*614,9*	*1 329,5*
1926	4,0	214,6	330,9	149,1	274,5	145,9	3 732,6	672,2	1 251,2
27	4,0	140,8	317,9	706,4	193,5	159,1	4 048,8	667,9	1 035,8
28	3,1	120,5	368,0	140,0	272,6	120,0	3 034,7	603,8	901,6
29	0,6	105,8	324,5	115,6	705,7	171,2	3 238,9	672,7	974,1
30 (c)	3,8	93,2	867,5	141,6	578,2	158,5	4 059,1	591,3	1 052,0
1931	17,6	89,8	403,6	74,4	818,4	195,5	3 850,2	570,7	1 677,8
32	4,5	38,7	301,9	71,8	1 519,8	195,8	3 870,7	684,6	800,8
33	3,6	10,0	239,4	68,4	1 882,7	99,6	4 172,4	515,4	998,7
34	3,0	7,1	220,8	58,4	2 184,9	93,5	3 428,0	616,8	843,8
35	1,8	3,6	277,7	36,4	3 188,0	152,5	3 170,9	575,2	948,1
1931-35	*10,8*	*29,6*	*294,5*	*49,2*	*1 917,4*	*110,1*	*3 520,4*	*580,4*	*1 052,1*
1936	6,8	0,4	104,3	35,7	1 893,4	169,5	3 866,8	665,5	1 417,8
37	1,9	0,4	230,0	51,2	1 729,1	182,8	3 708,7	530,5	1 871,8
38	3,4	1,6	245,3	34,9	1 834,6	171,8	3 552,8	631,1	1 448,8
39	7,9	0,4	251,1	31,6	837,8	304,9	4 141,6	547,4	1 478,5
40	11,0	1,2	173,6	46,9	517,1	110,2	5 533,4	602,0	1 696,9
1936-40	*6,2*	*0,8*	*211,3*	*42,1*	*1 183,2*	*189,4*	*4 328,4*	*595,1*	*1 644,2*
1941	0,4	..	97,0	49,8	648,3	66,8	5 825,7	882,2	1 857,2
42 (d)	1,1	..	65,7	9,8	618,5	109,8	5 594,9	280,5	1 563,5
1942 1 sem.	0,1	..	31,0	1,2	551,7	84,6	1 607,0	186,5	648,9
1943 1 sem.	0,5	..	11,1	7,2	216,5	17,6	377,0	107,4	411,6

(a) Vedasi la nota (a) del prospetto 4) alla pag. 4. — (b) Media del trentennio 1886-1915. — (c) Vedasi l'*avvertenza* III alla pag. 3. — (d) Vedasi la nota (c) del prospetto 4) alla pag. 4.

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1. Notizie retrospettive

d. Principali merci esportate dal 1871 in poi

Anni (a) — Medie annue	Olio d'oliva	Canapa greggia	Filati di cotone e di vigogna e cotone ordito (warp)	Tessuti di cotone	Seta tratta greggia	Tessuti di seta (b)	Tessuti di fibre artificiali (Raion) (b)	Marmo ed alabastro greggi o in qualsiasi modo lavorati	Zolfo	Coralli lavorati
	Migliaia di quintali					Milioni di lire		Migliaia di tonnellate		Migl. di L.
1871-75	744,8	—	0,2	2,6	37,0	20,4		—	148,9	42,9
1876-80	838,9	—	1,7	3,4	51,2	32,9	(c) 92,8	97,4	249,7	43,4
1881	671,0	—	3,7	3,9	61,7	11,8	113,4	283,4	285,4	80,4
82	812,8	280,6	0,6	4,1	61,2	14,5	118,6	275,7	275,7	109,5
83	806,3	350,0	1,0	5,7	61,4	15,8	114,5	280,4	337,2	116,6
84	530,8	354,5	1,7	4,2	40,1	19,5	111,8	337,2	289,3	107,3
85	359,5	312,8	1,0	3,0	41,7	16,2	116,2	289,3	732,6	110,9
1881-85	*629,2*	*324,4*	*2,0*	*5,8*	*41,7*	*14,7*				*104,1*
1886	649,0	(d) 106,9	1,9	4,2	45,6	16,4	106,2	800,9	800,9	114,9
87	840,2	309,5	5,8	6,2	64,0	18,9	110,1	779,6	779,6	126,7
88	826,0	383,4	4,0	8,9	50,8	18,4	121,6	329,8	351,4	84,0
89	492,7	549,5	3,6	4,8	52,7	20,3	127,1	351,4	528,7	101,8
90	378,5	508,9	3,3	9,4	47,8	19,1	127,1	528,7	272,8	84,5
1886-90	*644,1*	*549,4*	*4,2*	*6,3*	*49,4*	*17,8*	175,3	272,8		*102,8*
1891	566,4	530,2	5,1	11,8	50,7	20,1	133,4	569,4	569,4	98,2
92	574,1	367,8	4,0	21,4	54,2	17,9	135,5	251,1	251,1	103,5
93	430,8	310,1	7,1	28,4	45,8	18,3	138,5	310,9	310,9	109,9
94	605,3	347,4	11,9	37,7	54,5	28,5	155,2	289,1	289,1	125,6
95	441,8	479,9	11,1	43,4	58,3	29,7	134,0	317,6	317,6	148,3
1891-95	*524,7*	*444,4*	*8,1*	*29,6*	*52,7*	*22,2*	129,8	297,8	297,8	*113,4*
1896	478,0	481,4	15,4	60,6	57,5	27,7	149,7	354,4	354,4	102,9
97	568,6	579,5	36,6	55,2	59,8	37,7	149,1	358,9	358,9	170,2
98	411,-	440,1	73,0	107,3	46,0	34,2	157,0	405,5	405,5	160,5
99	508,4	485,4	82,-	108,5	75,9	39,9	181,5	474,0	474,0	170,2
900	289,5	502,8	58,0	123,9	67,4	60,6	184,6	478,1	478,1	174,5
1896-900	*471,1*	*498,6*	*54,4*	*94,7*	*61,2*	*47,9*	*164,6*	*484,4*	*484,4*	*(33,6*
1901	434,5	384,5	90,2	146,8	78,9	70,5	170,7	414,0	414,0	117,2
02	513,1	455,5	88,1	137,1	85,7	31,7	196,9	459,2	459,2	160,5
03	579,0	446,0	92,0	172,9	84,2	68,5	218,3	461,3	461,3	118,5
04	463,0	340,6	64,1	225,9	78,8	75,4	214,8	437,1	437,1	108,5
05	354,8	468,0	100,0	238,8	41,4	78,5	228,0	581,1	581,1	101,7
1901-05	*468,6*	*419,-	*74,4*	*188,4*	*73,3*	*74,3*	*203,7*	*454,-	*454,-	*(33,2*
1906	663,8	458,5	105,8	260,5	104,2	87,5	249,5	535,3	535,3	69,5
07	813,5	442,5	24,8	246,4	67,8	89,8	278,4	297,4	297,4	59,8
08	867,0	429,7	61,6	219,2	65,8	88,8	284,5	550,1	550,1	41,6
09	940,1	588,5	94,2	288,4	70,6	93,5	280,1	332,1	332,1	47,2
10	416,6	530,7	126,1	341,0	80,1	104'8	294,0	514,5	514,5	19,5
1906-10	*656,6*	*490,-	*82,7*	*270,2*	*89,3*	*89,9*	*278,4*	*357,-	*357,-	*44,1*
1911	568,8	448,3	150,5	427,9	88,4	107,4	318,6	538,0	538,0	80,9
12	568,4	446,4	134,3	369,6	79,3	102,6	340,9	376,4	376,4	39,8
13	552,0	603,3	146,1	493,9	73,6	138,8	317,8	361,5	361,5	34,5
14	243,6	647,-	143,6	559,6	58,5	107,0	260,5	269,3	269,3	28,7
15	412,7	387,1	283,3	426,9	98,6	155,2	138,8	283,9	283,9	10,4
1911-15	*448,7*	*463,-	*157,-	*429,4*	*69,6*	*121,1*	*277,-	*226,9*	*226,9*	*35,-,
1916	552,4	500,7	140,2	470,7	53,6	201,1	116,6	308,4	308,4	17,2
17	84,6	284,7	316,4	261,4	41,5	246,9	214,4	138,1	138,1	15,9
18	6,7	334,8	41,6	142,8	23,4	558,5	91,0	192,0	192,0	15,0
19 (d)	85,7	352,6	196,9	427,8	49,7	205,7	146,6	309,3	309,3	15,2
20	106,1	657,1	170,4	451,2	41,1	803,4	215,2	148,1	148,1	11,8
1921	140,2	246,7	175,1	113,2	53,1	405,5	108,8	71,8	71,8	6,4
22	183,7	575,0	98,0	240,6	44,1	582,0	215,3	113,4	113,4	4,1
23	442,8	555,5	102,4	455,4	32,9	418,4	208,6	227,9	227,9	7,9
24	420,0	480,7	177,7	517,8	54,3	533,2	208,2	377,5	377,5	12,4
25	430,3	433,4	166,-	542,2	65,7	701,5	356,7	184,1	184,1	10,8
1921-25	*324,4*	*458,1*	*143,1*	*448,7*	*52,2*	*458,9*	688,8	178,7	178,7	6,2
1926	556,1	501,5	147,4	603,4	58,4	1 050,9	306,9	172,5	172,5	13,9
27	347,2	718,4	238,7	506,0	61,1	1 168,0	348,2	243,8	243,8	10,6
28	134,7	460,0	230,9	543,5	58,5	1 070,3	350,3	197,3	197,3	7,5
29	359,7	501,7	245,8	492,8	64,7	1 078,-	558,2	231,9	231,9	25,7
30 (e)	324,4	418,4	252,1	442,7	66,6	110,5	450,9	284,7	241,8	11,1
1931	587,3	410,6	235,6	394,3	67,3	182,8	358,7	122,8	240,5	16,0
32	452,5	504,0	248,1	351,4	51,7	85,7	264,0	181,9	275,2	14,8
33	349,0	400,2	238,4	320,9	54,8	69,2	251,8	166,9	221,7	12,0
34	240,7	451,1	266,7	255,2	38,9	34,5	195,1	163,5	318,9	12,2
35	165,5	387,4	153,4	240,3	31,0	31,0	158,5	169,2	248,7	7,9
1931-35	*344,8*	*384,-	*228,-	*289,4*	*48,7*	*44,7*	*242,7*	*237,8*	*348,7*	*12,4*
36	159,6	245,2	64,2	240,3	15,8	24,5	96,2	106,7	206,9	4,7
37	204,5	560,1	305,0	421,5	20,4	37,6	110,6	178,5	330,3	13,1
38	292,9	305,8	197,7	411,5	25,6	35,2	111,6	169,4	251,0	13,8
							216,6	152,5	220,8	15,1

(a) Medie annue. — (b) Tessuti di seta e di fibre artificiali: dal 1930 in poi, tessuti misti compresi nella categoria dei tessuti di fibre artificiali. — (c) Dal 1876 in poi. — (d) Dal 1886 in poi. — (e) Dal 1930 in poi.

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1. Notizie retrospettive

d. Principali merci esportate dal 1871 in poi

Anni (a) — Medie annue	Olio d'oliva	Canapa greggia	Filati di cotone e di vigogna e catene ordite (warps)	Tessuti di cotone	Seta tratta greggia	Tessuti di seta (b)	Tessuti di fibre artificiali (Raion) (b)	Marmi ed alabastro greggi o in qualsiasi modo lavorati	Zolfo	Corallo lavorato
	Migliaia di quintali					Milioni di lire		Migliaia di tonnellate		Migl. di lire
1871-75	784,8	—	0,9	3,9	31,0	28,5		—	149,9	42,9
1876-80	878,2	—	2,7	2,8	31,2	15,2	(c) 91,6	120,7	47,8	
1881	670,0	—	0,7	1,9	45,7	11,8	97,4	185,6	30,4	
82	811,1	286,6	0,6	4,1	46,2	14,3	110,6	273,1	109,3	
83	806,1	360,2	1,0	3,7	31,4	13,8	116,6	240,4	116,5	
84	539,8	334,9	1,3	3,2	40,1	19,3	124,5	277,8	107,3	
85	359,5	312,6	1,0	1,0	41,9	15,9	111,8	290,5	110,9	
1881-85	821,2	226,4	1,0	2,8	41,7	14,2	148,7	242,8	108,1	
1886	648,0	(d) 300,9	1,7	4,1	45,6	16,6	109,2	300,9	114,9	
87	840,7	309,3	2,4	6,3	44,8	14,9	125,3	279,5	109,7	
88	526,2	385,5	4,0	5,0	50,8	26,6	105,6	325,8	94,0	
89	557,7	349,5	5,5	6,9	58,7	30,0	137,1	351,0	101,6	
90	578,5	366,8	7,9	8,4	47,8	19,1	139,1	328,7	84,6	
1886-90	644,1	347,4	4,3	6,3	49,4	21,8	215,8	313,8	140,9	
1891	586,4	530,2	5,1	11,8	50,7	16,3	120,4	369,4	99,2	
92	574,1	387,8	6,0	21,4	54,0	22,9	136,3	291,1	105,6	
93	435,8	400,5	7,1	28,4	45,8	18,9	152,3	320,9	108,9	
94	605,2	397,4	11,6	27,1	56,8	25,5	154,2	289,1	122,6	
95	441,9	475,1	10,0	43,4	58,3	24,7	154,0	317,5	148,9	
1891-95	528,7	558,4	7,2	28,4	57,7	22,3	129,4	787,4	111,4	
1896	578,0	480,4	10,4	60,8	57,2	22,0	170,7	414,0	127,0	
97	588,6	579,5	16,6	68,7	69,9	24,2	146,1	358,7	152,9	
98	411,7	440,1	79,0	107,8	66,0	39,9	157,0	405,9	160,5	
99	508,4	465,4	97,1	118,3	73,9	60,9	181,5	484,0	170,2	
900	389,5	503,8	79,0	115,8	67,4	67,1	164,6	479,1	124,8	
1896-900	478,8	493,6	44,4	94,7	66,2	47,6	220,8	494,8	123,6	
1901	424,5	524,5	95,8	148,8	77,8	73,5	170,7	414,0	127,0	
02	532,3	455,5	68,1	187,5	69,7	55,7	195,8	459,5	160,5	
03	579,0	446,6	92,0	172,9	74,7	68,5	228,5	461,5	119,5	
04	483,0	548,6	84,1	225,9	70,8	75,4	214,8	457,1	108,5	
05	554,5	463,0	101,0	200,8	91,4	78,5	288,0	581,1	101,7	
1901-05	434,6	485,8	84,4	187,2	82,2	74,2	203,7	476,3	123,1	
1906	681,8	468,5	103,8	260,5	104,2	87,5	249,8	326,5	69,5	
07	515,8	442,5	84,9	266,4	87,8	88,9	279,4	297,4	59,8	
08	447,0	429,7	69,6	219,2	85,8	86,9	339,5	330,1	41,0	
09	340,1	498,5	94,7	298,4	95,6	95,5	260,1	338,0	47,2	
10	418,6	550,7	126,1	341,0	80,0	104,3	384,0	348,	59,4	
1906-10	484,8	484,8	98,7	272,1	90,2	88,9	378,4	322,2	24,8	
1911	508,6	440,5	150,8	427,9	66,4	103,4	316,8	336,6	33,8	
12	568,1	448,4	136,5	389,6	79,5	102,6	340,9	376,4	39,8	
13	312,7	503,3	146,1	443,9	73,6	108,2	317,5	361,5	34,5	
14	248,6	643,6	142,6	539,8	58,0	107,8	280,9	359,9	24,5	
15	418,7	397,1	203,5	408,9	66,8	155,2	328,8	293,9	15,4	
1911-15	448,7	493,7	171,8	429,8	69,8	115,7	872,4	326,3	21,8	
1916	122,4	335,7	242,2	470,7	63,6	201,1	138,8	326,4	17,2	
17	84,0	284,7	116,4	201,4	41,3	248,9	93,4	118,5	15,8	
18	9,2	334,8	41,5	162,8	20,4	358,5	53,0	197,0	15,0	
19 (a)	85,7	350,8	185,8	407,8	45,7	305,7	146,8	120,5	13,3	
20	106,1	657,1	179,4	451,2	41,1	601,8	515,2	148,3	11,8	
1921	140,8	246,7	173,5	305,2	52,1	405,1	158,4	71,6	6,6	
22	183,7	370,0	98,0	280,8	44,1	382,0	213,5	113,4	8,1	
23	442,8	553,8	132,4	455,6	62,9	453,8	236,5	207,9	7,8	
24	425,7	486,7	177,7	517,5	54,5	532,0	289,2	367,9	12,4	
25	450,5	453,4	168,7	542,2	63,7	701,5	355,7	194,3	10,0	
1921-25	384,3	462,2	749,6	444,1	53,2	495,7	410,4	128,2	8,2	
1926	236,1	501,5	147,4	805,4	59,4	1 050,8	356,8	177,5	12,3	
27	347,1	718,4	218,3	806,0	63,1	1 168,0	448,2	313,8	10,4	
28	114,7	467,0	253,8	951,5	58,2	1 077,5	540,8	197,3	7,5	
29	359,7	501,7	349,8	1005,8	59,7	1 028,2	508,0	221,8	28,7	
30 (a)	724,4	418,4	252,1	447,7	54,6	1	389,7	241,5	11,1	
1931	587,5	450,8	253,6	534,3	57,8	182,4	358,8	227,8	16,0	
32	452,5	504,0	286,1	551,4	31,7	88,7	284,0	240,5	14,4	
33	349,0	400,3	268,4	502,8	14,8	58,2	211,3	183,9	12,0	
34	240,7	401,7	269,7	255,2	14,9	54,6	196,1	166,9	12,2	
35	193,5	387,4	158,4	245,5	21,0	37,0	159,3	188,5	13,0	
1931-35	364,6	388,4	218,2	397,4	28,7	84,5	242,6	169,2	7,4	
36	159,5	145,3	84,7	245,5	26,8	34,5	96,1	181,4	13,3	
37	284,3	360,1	205,0	401,5	20,4	37,6	110,6	178,5	15,3	
38	892,8	303,8	193,7	411,5	25,8	38,2	111,5	164,4	15,1	
						41,8	258,6	152,5	7,5	

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1871-75	*724,7*	—	*0,2*	*2,8*	*27,0*	*20,2*	—	*149,9*	*41,3*
1876-80	*828,4*	—	*2,7*	*3,6*	*31,2*	*12,8*	(c) *92,6*	*329,7*	*47,8*
1881	678,0	—	0,7	5,5	45,7	11,6	97,4	789,4	86,4
82	811,5	268,6	0,8	4,1	41,5	14,5	113,6	275,7	109,3
83	806,3	290,2	1,0	4,3	41,4	15,8	126,6	290,4	116,6
84	558,8	254,3	1,7	4,2	40,1	19,8	114,5	277,7	107,5
85	359,5	212,4	1,0	3,8	40,7	15,5	111,6	289,5	110,9
1881-85	*631,2*	*214,4*	*1,0*	*4,4*	*41,7*	*14,7*	*116,2*	*243,8*	*106,7*
1886	648,0	(d) 300,9	1,7	4,1	45,6	15,6	106,2	300,9	114,9
87	845,7	398,5	2,6	6,2	44,9	16,9	110,1	278,6	109,7
88	534,0	563,5	4,0	5,2	50,6	16,4	106,6	325,8	84,0
89	552,7	349,3	5,5	6,8	52,7	20,2	107,1	351,9	101,6
90	378,5	566,8	2,8	4,4	49,8	10,1	177,1	328,7	84,5
1886-90	*646,7*	*243,4*	*2,2*	*5,5*	*47,4*	*17,9*	*111,8*	*333,0*	*101,6*
1891	588,4	339,2	9,1	11,8	50,7	14,3	705,4	560,4	88,2
92	574,1	367,8	8,5	21,4	54,0	17,8	186,3	251,1	103,5
93	480,8	350,1	7,5	28,4	45,8	19,9	129,5	310,9	106,9
94	605,2	327,4	11,3	37,3	54,8	28,5	195,2	289,1	122,6
95	441,8	475,6	10,3	46,9	58,5	29,7	154,0	317,6	148,8
1891-95	*534,1*	*344,4*	*9,3*	*29,4*	*49,2*	*22,0*	*226,6*	*391,4*	*111,6*
1896	573,0	488,4	11,4	40,0	17,8	32,9	181,7	534,9	132,9
97	589,6	579,5	58,6	58,2	59,9	34,2	146,1	558,9	170,2
98	411,7	446,1	78,0	107,5	68,0	39,9	157,0	405,9	160,8
99	506,4	485,4	82,1	125,3	75,9	60,9	181,5	424,0	170,2
900	789,5	502,8	98,0	135,9	67,4	67,1	164,6	479,1	174,3
1896-900	*474,4*	*474,4*	*64,4*	*84,7*	*63,2*	*47,9*	*164,8*	*404,3*	*144,8*
1901	424,1	384,3	90,8	146,8	78,9	70,5	170,7	414,0	127,3
02	512,1	454,5	58,1	157,3	85,7	73,7	196,9	459,2	140,5
03	378,0	446,6	57,0	172,9	74,7	68,5	218,5	461,5	119,5
04	461,0	345,6	84,1	225,9	78,8	75,4	234,8	457,1	108,6
05	334,8	467,0	102,0	220,8	91,4	78,5	173,0	561,1	101,7
1901-05	*426,6*	*433,4*	*94,4*	*182,4*	*82,2*	*74,3*	*198,7*	*456,1*	*121,3*
1906	665,8	468,5	103,8	260,5	104,5	87,3	240,5	536,3	99,5
07	513,5	442,5	84,8	246,4	87,5	88,9	279,4	397,5	59,8
08	447,8	479,7	69,8	219,2	85,0	98,6	215,5	330,1	41,0
09	740,1	598,5	94,2	238,4	90,6	85,5	160,1	428,2	43,2
10	416,6	550,7	106,1	261,6	80,2	108,6	264,0	544,3	39,8
1906-10	*496,6*	*494,9*	*93,7*	*253,3*	*89,3*	*98,8*	*224,4*	*427,1*	*54,8*
1911	588,8	440,3	130,3	427,9	88,4	102,4	316,6	598,0	59,9
12	568,1	468,4	150,3	369,6	79,5	102,6	340,9	476,4	58,5
13	512,2	503,5	164,1	443,9	73,6	108,2	317,5	561,5	55,5
14	545,6	641,8	142,6	369,8	58,0	107,0	200,5	569,9	28,2
15	419,7	567,1	193,5	406,9	68,6	155,2	134,8	593,8	13,4
1911-15	*480,7*	*612,8*	*201,5*	*429,4*	*69,6*	*123,1*	*227,8*	*534,5*	*28,8*
1916	105,4	350,7	240,2	430,2	53,6	281,1	118,6	376,4	17,2
17	84,0	284,7	118,4	281,1	41,5	248,5	81,4	118,7	10,9
18	5,2	334,5	41,5	162,6	23,4	356,5	51,0	142,0	15,0
19 (d)	85,7	350,0	145,9	427,8	48,7	308,7	146,0	220,5	15,2
20	106,1	857,1	179,4	481,2	41,1	601,8	235,2	145,3	11,8
1921	140,2	246,7	275,3	323,2	52,1	405,1	156,4	71,8	6,8
22	185,7	275,0	98,0	232,6	44,1	382,0	213,5	118,4	4,1
23	442,8	553,9	182,4	405,4	51,8	453,6	258,6	207,9	7,9
24	425,2	486,7	177,-	517,3	54,5	532,2	269,2	867,2	12,4
25	480,5	453,4	196,3	542,2	63,7	701,5	358,7	194,1	10,0
1921-25	*334,8*	*414,7*	*741,8*	*444,7*	*53,7*	*488,7*	*249,4*	*278,7*	*8,8*
1926	236,1	501,3	547,4	463,4	53,4	1.050,6	156,8	172,5	17,9
27	347,1	718,4	218,3	1.096,0	52,1	1.168,0	148,3	211,8	10,9
28	134,7	468,0	255,9	861,1	16,5	1.070,5	206,5	192,3	9,1
29	359,7	501,7	245,8	592,8	59,7	1.029,2	258,2	231,8	25,7
30 (e)	724,4	418,4	267,1	443,7	64,6	239,5	410,0	289,7	241,8	11,1
1931	587,5	420,6	293,6	394,2	57,5	182,5	359,6	227,8	248,5	26,0
32	452,5	504,0	246,7	851,4	51,7	65,7	284,0	141,3	275,7	14,4
33	549,0	400,7	238,4	800,9	34,5	59,2	251,3	166,9	221,-	27,0
34	240,7	401,7	266,7	255,2	28,-	34,5	185,1	155,5	218,9	17,0
35	195,5	287,4	103,4	241,3	31,0	31,0	159,3	169,2	246,7	7,5
1931-35	*344,8*	*398,1*	*229,0*	*389,4*	*38,7*	*34,2*	*540,5*	*242,4*	*240,7*	*18,4*
36	159,5	143,2	84,-	245,3	23,8	24,5	36,3	158,7	205,9	6,3
37	204,5	560,2	305,0	483,5	30,4	37,6	110,6	178,5	390,5	19,5
38	292,9	305,8	197,7	411,5	29,6	38,2	111,6	168,4	561,0	13,9
39	286,9	504,0	223,5	508,9	26,2	41,2	216,6	183,5	220,8	15,1
40	182,5	349,8	55,8	118,8	17,7	45,0	216,9	94,9	101,7	7,5
1936-40	*225,2*	*352,2*	*173,4*	*353,7*	*25,2*	*37,7*	*210,4*	*129,2*	*261,9*	*12,7*
1941	15,4	198,5	66,8	35,2	18,1	24,8	330,7	85,7	161,1	2,9
42 (f)	7,4	173,1	18,3	20,0	11,5	187,7	1402,4	84,6	120,0	5,6
1942 I sem.	1,4	128,5	15,0	12,4	5,4	710,0	710,5	18,3	45,7	2,6
1943 I sem.	0,8	117,3	3,0	9,4	6,5	17,4	880,4	15,5	32,6	0,7

(a) Vedasi la nota (a) del prospetto A) alla pag. 4. — (b) Vedasi la nota (b) alla pag. 10. — (c) Media del triennio 1878-80. — (d) Media del quadriennio 1882-85. — (e) Vedasi l'*Avvertenza III* alla pag. 3. — (f) Vedasi la nota (c) 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					
	Compresse le Colonie			Escluse le Colonie			Compresse le Colonie			Escluse le Colonie		
	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, brodi, minestre, uova	430	245	144	—	244	143	3,1	2,1	1,1	—	2,2	1,1
Latte e prodotti del caseificio	15	92	98	—	92	98	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
Coloniali 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	975	302	804	—	292	803	6,9	2,6	6,1	—	2,6	6,2
Ortaggi e frutta	79	8	59	—	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	70	18	162	—	17	160	0,5	0,2	1,2	—	0,2	1,2
Oli e grassi, animali e vegetali; cere	124	72	264	—	71	256	0,9	0,6	2,0	—	0,6	2,0
Canapa, lino, juta e altri vegetali filamentosi, escluso il cotone	11	17	135	—	16	101	0,1	0,2	0,8	—	0,1	0,8
Cotone	73	94	711	—	93	682	0,5	0,8	5,4	—	0,8	5,3
Lana, crine e peli	113	117	335	—	87	321	0,8	1,0	2,5	—	0,8	2,5
Seta	27	19	39	—	19	29	0,2	0,2	0,3	—	0,2	0,2
Fibre artificiali (raion e simili)	71	45	45	—	45	45	0,5	0,4	0,3	—	0,4	0,3
Vestimenta, biancheria e altri oggetti usciti non compresi in altre categorie	41	22	25	—	22	24	0,3	0,2	0,2	—	0,2	0,2
Minerali metallici, cenari e scorie	134	72	99	—	67	98	1,0	0,6	0,7	—	0,6	0,8
Ghisa, ferro e acciaio	2 109	1 950	1 185	—	1 946	1 179	15,6	17,0	9,0	—	17,3	9,1
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	263	—	310	260	3,1	2,7	2,0	—	2,8	2,0
Lavori diversi di metalli comuni non compresi in altre categorie	34	24	22	—	24	22	0,2	0,2	0,2	—	0,2	0,2
Macchine e apparecchi	792	862	926	—	857	920	5,6	7,5	7,0	—	7,6	7,2
Utensili e strumenti per arti e mestieri e per l'agricoltura	83	57	54	—	56	54	0,5	0,5	0,4	—	0,5	0,4
Strumenti scientifici e orologi	336	324	276	—	324	276	2,4	2,8	2,1	—	2,9	2,1
Armi e munizioni	56	15	17	—	11	12	0,4	0,1	0,1	—	0,1	0,1
Veicoli	136	171	149	—	167	146	1,0	1,5	1,3	—	1,5	1,1
Pietre, terre e minerali non metallici	2 384	2 460	2 618	—	2 434	2 614	17,0	21,4	19,8	—	21,8	20,3
Laterizi e materiale cementizio	38	36	61	—	38	61	0,2	0,3	0,5	—	0,3	0,5
Prodotti delle industrie ceramiche	64	45	37	—	43	37	0,3	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	23	23	33	—	23	33	0,2	0,2	0,2	—	0,2	0,3
Legni e sughero	457	294	401	—	294	400	3,3	2,6	3,0	—	2,6	3,1
Paglia ed altre materie da intreccio	13	2	4	—	1	4	0,1	0,0	0,0	—	0,0	0,0
Materie da intaglio e da intarsio	24	16	32	—	16	28	0,2	0,2	0,2	—	0,2	0,2
Oli minerali, di resina e di catrame, gomme e resine	1 020	791	941	—	715	916	7,3	6,9	7,1	—	6,3	7,1
Oli essenziali, profumerie, saponi e candele	30	23	18	—	23	18	0,2	0,2	0,1	—	0,2	0,1
Prodotti chimici inorganici	192	136	64	—	131	64	1,4	1,2	0,5	—	1,2	0,5
Concimi chimici	57	80	140	—	80	140	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	1,0
Generi medicinali e prodotti farmaceutici	108	91	112	—	91	110	0,8	0,8	0,8	—	0,8	0,9
Generi per tinta e per concia, colori e vernici	120	87	99	—	87	97	0,9	0,8	0,7	—	0,8	0,8
Pelli e pellicce	221	221	345	—	144	248	1,6	1,9	2,6	—	1,3	1,9
Gomma elastica e guttaperca	270	229	201	—	227	197	1,9	2,0	1,5	—	2,0	1,5
Carta, cartoni e prodotti delle arti grafiche	964	704	710	—	704	710	6,9	6,1	5,4	—	6,3	5,5
Strumenti musicali	10	7	5	—	7	5	0,1	0,1	0,0	—	0,1	0,0
Pietre preziose, argento, platino e lavori di metalli preziosi	34	25	22	—	23	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, balocchi e spazzole	82	61	47	—	61	47	0,4	0,5	0,4	—	0,5	0,4

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Animali vivi	478	342	538	—	332	317	3,4	3,0	2,6	—	3,0	2,6
Carni, brodi, minestre, uova	439	245	144	—	244	141	2,1	2,1	1,1	—	2,2	1,1
Latte e prodotti del caseificio	18	92	96	—	92	93	0,1	0,8	0,7	—	0,8	0,8
Prodotti della pesca	343	290	219	—	289	209	2,4	2,6	1,7	—	2,6	1,6
Coloniali e loro succedanei, zuccheri e prodotti zuccherati	91	137	165	—	137	171	0,6	1,2	1,4	—	1,2	1,3
Cereali, legumi, tuberi e loro derivati alimentari	978	302	804	—	292	803	6,9	2,6	6,1	—	2,6	6,2
Ortaggi e frutta	79	8	59	—	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	—	12	71	0,8	0,1	0,5	—	0,1	0,5
Semi e frutti oleosi e loro residui	70	18	152	—	17	160	0,5	0,2	1,2	—	0,2	1,2
Oli e grassi, animali e vegetali, cere	124	72	264	—	71	256	0,9	0,6	2,0	—	0,6	2,0
Canapa, lino, juta e altri vegetali filamentosi, escluso il cotone	31	12	105	—	16	101	0,1	0,2	0,8	—	0,1	0,8
Cotone	73	94	711	—	93	682	0,5	0,8	5,4	—	0,8	5,3
Lana, crino e peli	113	117	335	—	87	321	0,8	1,0	2,5	—	0,8	2,5
Seta	27	19	29	—	19	29	0,2	0,2	0,2	—	0,2	0,2
Fibre artificiali (raion e simili)	71	45	45	—	45	45	0,5	0,4	0,3	—	0,4	0,3
Vestimenta, biancheria e altri oggetti usati non compresi in altre categorie	41	23	26	—	23	24	0,3	0,2	0,2	—	0,2	0,2
Minerali metallici, ceneri e scorie	134	72	99	—	67	98	1,0	0,6	0,7	—	0,6	0,8
Ghisa, ferro e acciaio	2 109	1 950	1 165	—	1 946	1 179	15,0	17,0	9,0	—	17,3	9,1
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	263	—	310	260	3,1	2,7	2,0	—	2,8	2,0
Lavori diversi di metalli comuni non compresi in altre categorie	34	24	22	—	24	22	0,2	0,2	0,2	—	0,2	0,2
Macchine e apparecchi	792	862	926	—	852	926	5,6	7,5	7,0	—	7,6	7,2
Utensili e strumenti per arti e mestieri e per l'agricoltura	80	57	54	—	56	54	0,6	0,5	0,4	—	0,5	0,4
Strumenti scientifici e orologi	336	324	276	—	324	275	2,4	2,8	2,1	—	2,9	2,1
Armi e munizioni	56	15	17	—	11	17	0,4	0,1	0,1	—	0,1	0,1
Veicoli	136	171	149	—	162	146	1,0	1,5	1,3	—	1,5	1,1
Pietre, terre e minerali non metallici	2 384	2 480	2 618	—	2 434	2 614	17,0	21,5	19,5	—	21,8	20,2
Laterizi e materiale cementizio	39	38	61	—	38	61	0,2	0,3	0,5	—	0,3	0,5
Prodotti delle industrie ceramiche	64	45	37	—	43	37	0,5	0,1	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	23	23	33	—	23	33	0,2	0,2	0,2	—	0,2	0,2
Legni e sughero	457	294	401	—	294	400	3,2	2,6	3,0	—	2,6	3,1
Paglia ed altre materie da intreccio	13	2	4	—	1	4	0,1	0,0	0,0	—	0,0	0,0
Materie da intaglio e da intarsio	24	18	32	—	18	29	0,2	0,2	0,2	—	0,2	0,2
Oli minerali, di resina e di catrame, gomme e resine	1 020	761	941	—	713	916	7,3	6,6	7,1	—	6,3	7,1
Oli essenziali, profumerie, saponi e candele	33	23	18	—	23	18	0,2	0,2	0,1	—	0,2	0,1
Prodotti chimici inorganici	102	136	64	—	133	63	1,1	1,2	0,5	—	1,2	0,5
Concimi chimici	57	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	1,0
Generi medicinali e prodotti farmaceutici	108	91	112	—	91	110	0,8	0,8	0,8	—	0,8	0,9
Generi per tinta e per concia, colori e vernici	120	87	98	—	87	97	0,9	0,8	0,7	—	0,8	0,8
Pelli e pelliccie	221	171	345	—	144	340	1,6	1,5	2,6	—	1,3	1,9
Gomma elastica e guttaperca	270	229	201	—	227	197	1,9	2,0	1,5	—	2,0	1,5
Carta, cartoni e prodotti delle arti grafiche	964	704	710	—	704	710	6,9	6,1	5,4	—	6,2	5,5
Strumenti musicali	10	7	5	—	7	5	0,1	0,1	0,0	—	0,1	0,0
Pietre preziose, argento, platino e lavori di metalli preziosi	34	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, balocchi e spazzole	62	61	47	—	61	47	0,4	0,5	0,4	—	0,5	0,4
Materie vegetali non comprese in altre categorie	107	51	55	—	51	55	0,8	0,4	0,4	—	0,5	0,4
Materie animali non comprese in altre categorie	21	14	14	—	8	11	0,1	0,1	0,1	—	0,1	0,1
Prodotti diversi	81	49	73	—	47	70	0,6	0,4	0,6	—	0,4	0,5
Totale	**14 038**	**11 467**	**13 220**	—	**11 245**	**12 918**					**100,0**	
Oro e monete d'oro e d'argento	27	..	2	—	..	2						
Totale generale	**14 065**	**11 467**	**13 222**	—	**11 246**	**12 920**						

(a) I dati per il 1942 sono passibili di lievi rettifiche. Vedasi l'Avvertenza IX a pag. 5.

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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	26	—	2	5	..	..	0,2	—	..	0,1
Carni, brodi, minestre, uova	134	160	153	—	136	87	0,8	1,3	1,3	—	1,1	0,9
Latte e prodotti del caseificio	168	240	296	—	198	239	1,0	1,7	2,6	—	1,5	2,6
Prodotti della pesca	128	134	118	—	110	104	0,8	0,9	1,0	—	0,9	1,1
Coloniali e loro succedanei, zuccheri e prodotti zuccherati	353	362	168	—	306	48	2,2	2,5	1,5	—	1,6	0,5
Cereali, legumi, tuberi e loro derivati alimentari	655	901	575	—	694	372	4,1	6,2	5,0	—	5,1	4,0
Ortaggi e frutta	2 799	3 067	2 013	—	3 021	1 962	17,4	21,3	17,5	—	22,9	21,2
Bevande	797	870	476	—	634	307	5,0	6,0	4,1	—	5,0	3,3
Sali e tabacchi	215	171	60	—	164	52	1,3	1,2	0,5	—	1,3	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	15	25	161	—	6	82	0,1	0,2	1,4	—	0,1	0,9
Canapa, lino, juta e altri vegetali filamentosi, escluso il cotone	993	870	497	—	851	489	6,2	6,0	4,3	—	6,7	5,2
Cotone	587	577	510	—	532	440	3,7	4,0	4,4	—	4,2	4,8
Lana, crine e peli	158	225	230	—	199	212	1,0	1,5	2,0	—	1,6	2,3
Seta	831	871	448	—	864	441	5,2	6,0	3,9	—	6,8	4,8
Fibre artificiali (raion e simili)	3 250	2 177	1 089	—	1 990	880	20,9	15,0	9,5	—	15,8	9,5
Vestimenta, biancheria e altri oggetti usati non compresi in altre categorie	377	269	148	—	154	84	2,3	1,9	1,3	—	1,2	0,9
Minerali metallici, ceneri e scorie	203	148	81	—	148	81	1,3	1,0	0,7	—	1,2	0,9
Ghisa, ferro e acciaio	179	153	234	—	93	114	1,1	1,1	2,0	—	0,7	1,2
Rame e sue leghe	8	7	23	—	2	15	0,1	..	0,2	—	..	0,2
Altri metalli comuni e loro leghe	204	210	272	—	203	264	1,3	1,4	2,4	—	1,6	2,8
Lavori diversi di metalli comuni non compresi in altre categorie	7	5	7	—	1	4	..	..	0,1	—	..	..
Macchine e apparecchi	298	251	297	—	189	182	1,9	1,7	2,5	—	1,5	2,0
Utensili e strumenti per arti e mestieri e per l'agricoltura	24	17	20	—	4	9	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	158	368	—	153	357	1,5	1,1	3,2	—	1,2	3,8
Veicoli	745	705	1 081	—	543	875	4,8	4,9	9,4	—	4,3	9,4
Pietre, terre e minerali non metallici	212	268	205	—	197	183	1,3	1,8	1,8	—	1,6	2,0
Laterizi e materiale cementizio	18	8	82	—	1	6	0,1	0,1	0,7	—	..	0,1
Prodotti delle industrie ceramiche	27	24	23	—	19	12	0,2	0,2	0,2	—	0,2	0,1
Vetri e cristalli	24	17	31	—	10	19	0,2	0,1	0,3	—	0,1	0,2
Amianto, grafite e mica	5	3	17	—	..	5	..	..	0,1	—	..	0,1
Legni e sughero	224	158	152	—	121	100	1,4	1,1	1,3	—	1,0	1,1
Paglia ed altre materie da intreccio	75	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, gomme 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	—	60	78	0,9	0,6	0,9	—	0,5	0,8
Prodotti chimici inorganici	127	89	145	—	81	137	0,8	0,6	1,3	—	0,6	1,5
Concimi chimici	6	30	9	—	27	8	..	0,2	0,1	—	0,2	0,1
Prodotti chimici organici	72	67	100	—	62	95	0,4	0,5	0,9	—	0,5	1,0
Generi medicinali e prodotti farmaceutici	156	92	85	—	69	60	1,0	0,6	0,7	—	0,5	0,6
Generi per tinta e per concia, colori e vernici	202	147	134	—	132	117	1,3	1,0	1,2	—	1,0	1,2
Pelli e pellicce	43	40	92	—	34	82	0,3	0,3	0,8	—	0,3	0,9
Gomma elastica e guttaperca	35	33	134	—	9	65	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	16	—	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	153	—	132	109	1,7	1,2	1,3	—	1,0	1,2
Mercerie, balocchi e spazzole	99	79	48	—	51	31	0,6	0,5	0,4	—	0,4	0,3
Materie vegetali non comprese in altre categorie	318	202	125	—	208	118	2,0	1,4	1,1	—	1,6	1,3

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Carni, brodi, minestre, uova	134	145	160	—	160	174	1,2	1,2	1,4	—	1,2	1,4
Latte e prodotti del caseificio	165	240	296	—	190	239	1,6	1,7	2,6	—	1,5	2,6
Prodotti della pesca	128	134	118	—	110	104	0,8	0,9	1,0	—	0,9	1,1
Coloniali e loro succedanei, zuccheri e prodotti zuccherati	353	362	168	—	208	48	2,2	2,5	1,6	—	1,6	0,5
Cereali, legumi, tuberi e loro derivati alimentari	655	901	575	—	694	372	4,1	6,2	5,0	—	5,5	4,0
Ortaggi e frutta	2 799	3 087	2 012	—	3 021	1 982	17,4	21,3	17,5	—	23,8	21,2
Bevande	797	870	476	—	634	307	5,0	6,0	4,1	—	5,0	3,3
Sael e tabacchi	215	171	60	—	164	52	1,3	1,2	0,5	—	1,3	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	23	161	—	6	83	0,1	0,2	1,4	—	0,1	0,9
Canapa, lino, iuta e altri vegetali filamentosi, escluso il cotone	993	870	497	—	851	483	6,2	6,0	4,3	—	6,7	5,2
Cotone	557	577	510	—	532	440	3,7	4,0	4,4	—	4,2	4,8
Lana, crine e peli	158	225	236	—	199	213	1,0	1,5	2,0	—	1,6	2,3
Seta	631	871	446	—	864	441	3,2	6,0	3,9	—	6,8	4,8
Fibre artificiali (raion e simili)	3 340	2 177	1 089	—	1 990	565	20,9	15,0	9,5	—	15,8	6,2
Vestimenta, biancheria e altri oggetti cuciti non compresi in altre categorie	377	269	148	—	154	84	2,3	1,9	1,3	—	1,2	0,9
Minerali metallici, ceneri e scorie	203	148	81	—	148	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	204	210	272	—	203	264	1,3	1,4	2,4	—	1,6	2,8
Lavori diversi di metalli comuni non compresi in altre categorie	7	5	7	—	1	4	..	..	0,1	—	..	..
Macchine e apparecchi	298	251	287	—	189	182	1,9	1,7	2,5	—	1,5	1,9
Utensili e strumenti per arti e mestieri e per l'agricoltura	24	17	20	—	4	9	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	153	368	—	153	357	1,4	1,1	3,2	—	1,2	3,8
Veicoli	745	705	1 081	—	543	875	4,6	4,9	9,4	—	4,3	9,4
Pietre, terre e minerali non metallici	212	208	206	—	197	183	1,3	1,4	1,8	—	1,6	2,0
Laterizi e materiale cementizio	15	8	82	—	1	6	0,1	0,1	0,7	—	..	0,1
Prodotti delle industrie ceramiche	27	24	23	—	19	12	0,2	0,2	0,2	—	0,2	0,1
Vetri e cristalli	21	17	31	—	10	19	0,2	0,1	0,3	—	0,1	0,2
Amianto, grafite e mica	5	3	17	—	..	5	..	..	0,1	—	..	0,1
Legni o sughero	224	158	152	—	121	100	1,4	1,1	1,3	—	1,0	1,1
Paglia ed altre materie da intreccio	75	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 estrame, gomme e resine	69	25	98	—	9	45	0,4	0,2	0,8	—	0,1	0,5
Oli essenziali, profumerie, saponi e candele	139	84	104	—	60	78	0,9	0,6	0,9	—	0,5	0,8
Prodotti chimici inorganici	127	89	145	—	81	137	0,8	0,6	1,3	—	0,6	1,5
Concimi chimici	6	30	9	—	27	5	..	0,2	0,1	—	0,2	0,1
Prodotti chimici organici	72	67	100	—	62	95	0,4	0,5	0,9	—	0,5	1,0
Generi medicinali e prodotti farmaceutici	156	92	85	—	69	60	1,0	0,6	0,7	—	0,5	0,6
Generi per tinta e per concia, colori e vernici	202	147	134	—	132	117	1,3	1,0	1,2	—	1,0	1,3
Pelli e pelliccie	42	40	92	—	34	82	0,3	0,3	0,8	—	0,3	0,9
Gomma elastica e guttaperca	35	33	134	—	9	65	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	16	—	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	1,4	—	1,0	1,2
Mercerie, balocchi e spazzole	99	79	48	—	81	31	0,6	0,5	0,4	—	0,4	0,3
Materie vegetali non comprese in altre categorie	318	207	126	—	203	118	2,0	1,4	1,1	—	1,6	1,3
Materie animali non comprese in altre categorie	22	34	28	—	32	28	0,1	0,2	0,2	—	0,3	0,3
Prodotti diversi	91	36	75	—	29	63	0,6	0,2	0,7	—	0,2	0,7
Totale	16 047	14 514	11 519	—	12 627	9 263					100,0	
Ori e monete d'oro e d'argento	..	4	2	—	—	1						
Totale generale	16 047	14 518	11 521	—	12 627	9 264						

(a) I dati per il 1942 sono passibili di lievi variazioni. Vedi l'Avvertenza IX a pag. 3.

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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		Valore (migliaia di lire)	
	1940	1939	1940	1939
Bovini (capi)				
Danimarca	3 225	7 045	7 265	11 726
Jugoslavia	26 510	21 966	47 332	25 794
Romania	12 103	—	32 633	—
Svizzera	3 320	557	10 166	2 321
Ungheria	64 203	21 963	180 747	49 666
Altri Paesi	9 304	2	13 878	18
Totale	**114 865**	**54 540**	**293 958**	**89 570**
Pollame vivo (quintali)				
Bulgaria	3 596	1 366	2 729	958
Jugoslavia	12 864	19 594	9 158	10 914
Ungheria	4 179	4 253	3 353	2 689
Altri Paesi	267	4 559	187	2 372
Totale	**20 886**	**29 773**	**15 467**	**16 900**
Pollame morto (quintali)				
Bulgaria	16 829	8 380	13 475	5 532
Jugoslavia	4 807	3 723	4 214	2 638
Ungheria	4 487	2 541	4 193	2 067
Altri Paesi	1 251	3	1 099	7
Totale	**27 374**	**14 647**	**22 981**	**10 154**
Carni fresche e congelate (quintali)				
Argentina	76 947	43 668	36 358	15 642
Brasile	18 842	40 322	6 944	11 728
Uruguay	31 475	50 427	10 996	14 318
Altri Paesi	4 984	364	3 501	205
Totale	**132 248**	**135 781**	**47 799**	**41 893**
Uova di pollame (quintali)				
Albania	3 995	7 807	3 641	4 797
Bulgaria	14 486	6 203	10 284	3 150
Jugoslavia	19 892	10 687	12 196	5 913
Romania	4 437	—	1 714	—
Turchia	38 625	40 217	21 280	21 081
Ungheria	2 794	2 161	2 192	4 067
Altri Paesi	3 079	28 746	1 931	12 419
Totale	**78 998**	**97 121**	**56 938**	**51 429**
Burro di latte, fresco (quintali)				
Paesi Bassi	16 834	2 501	17 137	2 414
Ungheria	313	1 904	766	2 342
Argentina	8 234	3	5 604	2
Altri Paesi	436	1 114	481	977
Totale	**25 817**	**5 572**	**23 989**	**5 735**
Formaggio di pasta dura (quintali)				
Paesi Bassi	1 168	2 810	901	1 995
Svizzera	40 145	37 155	53 456	42 214
Altri Paesi	396	232	386	153
Totale	**41 709**	**40 197**	**54 742**	**44 362**
Pesci freschi, anche congelati (quintali)				
Danimarca	20 257	4 352	8 426	1 917
Turchia	168 901	98 917	33 853	13 771
Reg. Art. e Ant. - Po-	38 [illegible]	62 [illegible]	6 425	2 251

Principali Paesi di provenienza	Quantità		Valore (migliaia di lire)	
	1940	1939	1940	1939
Baccalà (quintali)				
Danimarca	107 871	93 469	21 924	15 938
Francia	14 962	52 536	2 432	5 517
Islanda	94 185	89 104	21 318	15 955
Norvegia	39 035	21 261	10 494	3 379
Canada	6 400	14 863	1 225	3 179
Altri Paesi Am. sett.	40 422	55 314	7 941	9 257
Altri Paesi	20 416	32 370	3 619	4 747
Totale	**312 893**	**358 917**	**68 626**	**57 988**
Stoccafisso (quintali)				
Norvegia	62 686	76 493	25 554	29 471
Altri Paesi	1 328	4 015	544	650
Totale	**64 014**	**80 508**	**25 598**	**29 121**
Sardelle e acciughe in salamoia (quintali)				
Jugoslavia	14 238	5 429	7 033	1 433
Portogallo	23 596	28 729	5 136	6 745
Spagna	42 740	23 497	28 232	9 382
Algeria	8 253	3 091	2 430	953
Altri Paesi	425	490	28	66
Totale	**88 252**	**59 146**	**42 854**	**18 579**
Tonno preparato in scatole (quintali)				
Albania	1 369	686	1 665	562
Germania	25 809	621	55 249	726
Africa fr. e Poss. it.	2 760	1 699	1 216	1 703
Altri Paesi	296	1 647	404	1 612
Totale	**30 234**	**4 653**	**58 536**	**4 603**
Caffè in grani ed in pellicole (quintali)				
Indie Olandesi	42 966	29 359	18 342	9 438
Yemen	2 218	6 711	1 561	4 872
Brasile	44 996	154 311	15 473	49 777
Colombia	10 688	10 784	4 863	5 799
Perù	3 563	11 914	1 845	6 672
Salvador	3 841	6 624	1 547	3 306
Stati Uniti	7 139	202	6 433	119
Venezuela	16 216	9 318	7 284	4 072
Africa fr. e Poss. it.	22 368	2 152	14 061	2 074
Altri Paesi	10 501	11 931	6 044	6 553
Totale	**164 512**	**243 310**	**77 373**	**93 687**
Zucchero (quintali)				
Raffinato e Mascavado	42 237	101 115	15 907	14 794
Cristallizzato	—	(b) 189 189	—	(b) 75 706
Slovacchia	20 549 (c)	802	5 773 (c)	133
Indie Olandesi	5 724	35 382	767	1 856
Brasile	24 582	1	2 483	—
Cuba	42 655	58 726	4 240	3 393
Altri Paesi	7 245	29 493	1 149	2 537
Totale	**151 142**	**411 688**	**30 401**	**48 419**
Cacao in grani (quintali)				
Portogallo	1 054	3 652	443	986
Africa eq. occ. Brit.	18 528	9 447	6 195	1 939
Africa occ. Portogh.	926	13 465	462	4 056
Africa eq. occ. Spagnola	8 933	9 596	6 558	3 628
Brasile	73 967	19 329	25 547	4 842
Equatore	1 176	6 675	744	2 473
Venezuela	8 309	1 072	4 522	594
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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Bovini (capi)

Danimarca	3 226	7 084	7 285	11 778
Jugoslavia	26 510	21 996	47 322	42 796
Romania	12 103	—	32 633	—
Svizzera	2 520	557	10 103	2 321
Ungheria	54 230	24 963	150 747	63 666
Altri Paesi	6 304	8	15 678	116
Totale	114 865	54 549	293 968	89 579

Pollame vivo (quintali)

Bulgaria	3 546	1 866	2 739	986
Jugoslavia	12 864	14 394	9 158	10 914
Ungheria	4 159	4 752	3 383	2 657
Altri Paesi	267	4 359	187	2 343
Totale	20 836	29 773	15 467	16 900

Pollame morto (quintali)

Bulgaria	16 879	8 380	13 475	3 532
Jugoslavia	4 307	3 723	4 214	2 638
Ungheria	4 487	2 541	4 993	2 007
Altri Paesi	1 201	3	1 099	7
Totale	27 374	14 647	23 881	10 184

Carni fresche e congelate (quintali)

Argentina	76 947	42 866	26 305	15 642
Brasile	18 842	40 522	5 944	13 729
Uruguay	31 475	50 827	10 996	14 518
Altri Paesi	4 784	566	3 501	208
Totale	132 048	135 781	47 746	44 893

Uova di pollame (quintali)

Albania	3 995	7 137	2 641	4 792
Bulgaria	14 486	6 209	10 964	3 850
Jugoslavia	19 582	10 687	15 198	5 913
Romania	4 437	—	1 714	—
Turchia	30 625	43 212	21 303	21 881
Ungheria	2 745	2 161	2 192	4 062
Altri Paesi	3 079	22 740	1 971	12 419
Totale	78 938	97 127	56 929	84 429

Burro di latte, fresco (quintali)

Paesi Bassi	16 834	2 564	12 137	2 434
Ungheria	510	1 918	366	2 345
Argentina	8 231	3	6 654	2
Altri Paesi	439	1 174	490	977
Totale	30 017	5 573	25 057	5 758

Formaggio di pasta dura (quintali)

Paesi Bassi	1 164	2 810	931	1 928
Svizzera	40 145	37 150	53 453	42 214
Altri Paesi	396	237	356	183
Totale	41 709	40 197	54 742	44 362

Pesci freschi, anche congelati (quintali)

Danimarca	20 257	4 382	8 428	1 917
Turchia	168 901	93 917	33 835	13 771
Rep. Aff. e Anf. - Possedimenti	38 541	62 780	6 425	8 251
Altri Paesi	10 045	8 554	3 099	3 112
Totale	237 744	174 578	51 787	27 051

Baccalà (quintali)

Danimarca	107 871	93 869	21 924	15 856
Francia	14 362	52 536	2 402	5 517
Islanda	84 185	89 104	21 388	16 955
Norvegia	39 035	21 267	10 464	3 379
Canada	6 403	14 953	1 228	3 175
Altri Paesi Am. sett.	42 422	85 314	7 641	9 257
Altri Paesi	21 419	23 320	3 619	4 747
Totale	312 893	358 917	68 626	57 933

Stoccafisso (quintali)

Norvegia	42 686	76 493	26 054	29 471
Altri Paesi	1 328	4 015	544	650
Totale	84 014	80 508	23 598	29 121

Sardelle e acciughe in salamoia (quintali)

Jugoslavia	14 238	5 429	7 023	1 433
Portogallo	22 586	29 729	5 136	6 745
Spagna	42 749	23 407	28 272	9 393
Algeria	8 253	3 691	2 418	953
Altri Paesi	436	490	25	66
Totale	88 252	59 146	42 854	18 570

Tonno preparato in scatola (quintali)

Albania	1 369	686	1 863	582
Germania	25 859	621	55 249	736
Africa it. e Poss. it.	2 780	1 694	1 218	1 703
Altri Paesi	296	1 847	604	1 600
Totale	30 264	4 853	58 536	4 605

Caffè in grani ed in pellicole (quintali)

Indie Olandesi	42 965	29 359	18 342	9 438
Yemen	2 218	6 711	1 561	4 672
Brasile	44 996	154 311	18 473	49 777
Colombia	12 658	10 788	4 783	5 799
Perù	3 583	11 914	1 645	6 677
Salvador	3 841	6 624	1 547	3 306
Stati Uniti	7 136	282	6 403	119
Venezuela	16 214	9 318	7 264	4 372
Africa it. e Poss. it.	22 368	2 102	14 061	2 074
Altri Paesi	10 531	11 931	6 044	6 587
Totale	164 512	243 340	77 373	93 687

Zucchero (quintali)

Repubb. e Marevia	62 777	101 115	15 937	14 794
Cecoslovacchia	—	(b) 189 152	—	(b) 75 236
Slovacchia	20 549 (c)	802	5 772	(c) 133
Indie Olandesi	5 374	35 362	262	1 856
Brasile	24 552	—	2 483	—
Cuba	40 455	56 726	4 380	3 393
Altri Paesi	7 245	28 493	1 149	2 537
Totale	161 142	411 688	30 401	48 449

Cacao in grani (quintali)

Portogallo	1 084	3 653	423	966
Africa eq. occ. Brit.	16 528	9 447	6 195	1 930
Africa occ. Portogh.	976	13 465	482	4 395
Africa eq. occ. Spagnola	8 933	9 596	6 659	7 628
Brasile	73 987	19 359	25 547	4 812
Equatore	1 176	6 675	244	2 473
Venezuela	6 326	1 072	4 522	594
Altri Paesi	4 226	3 191	2 244	1 223
Totale	117 335	66 427	46 885	19 761

(a) Sono state considerate soltanto le navi che nel 1939 e 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		Valore (migliaia di lire)	
	1940	1939	1940	1939
Frumento duro (tonnellate)				
Bulgaria	2 977	—	2 434	—
Africa it. e Poss. it.	11	23 923	13	36 282
Altri Paesi	597	114	577	125
Totale	**3 605**	**23 037**	**3 024**	**36 329**
Frumento tenero (tonnellate)				
Bulgaria	69 686	32 965	60 856	21 093
Jugoslavia	41 171	16 379	35 140	12 470
Romania	106 320	174 981	83 653	136 395
Ungheria	402 824	366 518	265 870	264 111
U. R. S. S.	5 074	25 056	3 525	17 055
Argentina	61 700	6 345	41 737	4 836
Altri Paesi	164	2 279	152	1 961
Totale	**686 952**	**625 083**	**491 130**	**447 521**
Orzo, altro (tonnellate)				
Slovacchia	1 491 (a)	3 233	2 076 (a)	3 569
Turchia	26 048	21 126	18 253	12 144
Ungheria	5 699	6 446	9 103	7 757
U. R. S. S.	1 980	13 442	1 385	9 477
Argentina	2 501	143	2 169	69
Africa it. e Poss. it.	—	4 290	—	3 491
Altri Paesi	1 132	11 672	777	10 853
Totale	**39 019**	**60 384**	**43 754**	**51 520**
Granoturco (tonnellate)				
Bulgaria	9 313	1 187	6 346	902
Romania	81 864	45 423	47 249	35 636
Argentina	113 493	73 479	70 539	42 301
Altri Paesi	—	12 690	—	9 167
Totale	**204 670**	**132 789**	**144 133**	**86 006**
Legumi secchi (tonnellate)				
Albania	279	1 146	956	2 385
Jugoslavia	116	885	216	804
Turchia	20 126	13 364	30 639	11 778
Ungheria	5 021	7 573	17 202	10 932
Altri Paesi	611	9 840	1 990	16 056
Totale	**26 155**	**32 540**	**51 003**	**41 891**
Patate (tonnellate)				
Estonia	884	4 381	453	2 179
Germania	6 751	6 924	7 975	5 023
Paesi Bassi	6 879	5 584	5 445	3 472
Ungheria	16 400	40 571	6 973	12 966
Altri Paesi	1 972	6 149	1 160	2 036
Totale	**32 586**	**81 609**	**22 209**	**26 171**
Banane (quintali)				
Africa it. e Poss. it.	156 821	254 964	40 772	59 798
Altri Paesi	—	59	—	1
Totale	**156 821**	**255 023**	**40 772**	**59 799**
Tabacchi greggi in foglie (quintali)				
Bulgaria	15 920	11 667	27 932	14 734

Principali Paesi di provenienza	Quantità		Valore (migliaia di lire)	
	1940	1939	1940	1939
Ungheria	8 244	11 590	991	1 346
Egitto	7 045	12 566	447	768
Stati Uniti	43 971	36 258	2 358	4 196
Africa it. e Poss. it.	8 526	46 878	270	1 362
Altri Paesi	3 208	33 917	306	2 253
Totale	**237 546**	**369 691**	**12 838**	**20 978**
Semi oleosi di arachide (quintali)				
India Britannica	8 370	166 366	744	13 503
Manciuria	12 114	74 841	1 547	6 975
Altri Paesi	2	2 465	—	623
Totale	**20 486**	**234 114**	**2 293**	**23 121**
Semi oleosi di lino (quintali)				
Turchia	16 112	12 597	4 158	2 406
Argentina	292 908	139 361	37 855	13 644
Uruguay	33 044	316 854	3 203	30 685
Altri Paesi	7 452	20 054	1 773	2 394
Totale	**349 593**	**490 966**	**47 019**	**49 631**
Semi oleosi di ricino (quintali)				
India Britannica	43 006	151	8 354	16
Brasile	177 874	32 328	41 027	3 268
Altri Paesi	7 882	8 337	1 742	1 002
Totale	**228 762**	**40 816**	**51 123**	**4 286**
Semi oleosi di soia (quintali)				
Manciuria	416 496	793 943	35 417	59 241
Altri Paesi	985	2 083	216	156
Totale	**417 474**	**796 026**	**35 633**	**59 397**
Semi oleosi di girasole (quintali)				
Bulgaria	40 124	57 076	3 866	5 328
Romania	—	148 942	—	14 219
Ungheria	—	22 010	—	2 793
Altri Paesi	437	294	77	37
Totale	**40 561**	**228 344**	**3 943**	**22 377**
Copra (quintali)				
India Britannica	3 703	8 041	490	721
Isole Olandesi	80 649	135 928	11 712	12 158
Malesia Brit. (Stab. Str.)	9 542	57 981	1 159	5 236
Zanzibar	3 044	9 492	309	881
Altri Paesi	9 509	14 493	1 183	1 380
Totale	**111 447**	**226 834**	**14 853**	**20 378**
Olio di oliva alimentare (quintali)				
Grecia	30 389	42 731	27 084	24 980
Portogallo	60 321	68 129	32 501	31 761
Turchia	135 250	10 632	96 318	6 490
Siria	823	105 445	603	44 953
Tunisia	74 567	29 466	43 454	12 520
Africa it. Poss. it.	3 438	17 961	4 811	10 479
Altri Paesi	759	54 699	452	22 083

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Bulgaria	2 997	—	13	36 202
Africa it. e Paes. it.	31	23 023	577	127
Altri Paesi	577	114		
Totale	3 605	23 037	3 084	38 329

Frumento tenero (tonnellate)

Bulgaria	69 689	37 955	20 896	21 093
Jugoslavia	41 171	16 377	38 140	12 476
Romania	106 329	174 989	63 853	126 392
Ungheria	402 824	366 518	296 870	264 111
U. R. S. S.	5 074	29 358	3 532	17 065
Argentina	61 702	16 546	41 737	4 896
Altri Paesi	164	2 279	152	1 961
Totale	686 903	625 023	491 130	447 821

Orzo, altro (tonnellate)

Jugoslavia	1 499 (a)	3 233	2 070 (a)	3 569
Turchia	26 068	21 156	38 250	17 144
Ungheria	5 859	6 446	9 103	3 757
U. R. S. S.	1 980	13 442	1 385	9 437
Argentina	2 501	140	2 369	69
Africa it. e Paes. it.	—	4 296	—	3 491
Altri Paesi	1 122	11 672	377	10 053
Totale	39 019	60 384	43 754	51 520

Granturco (tonnellate)

Bulgaria	9 313	1 187	6 446	902
Romania	81 564	45 422	67 249	33 636
Argentina	113 490	73 490	70 539	42 301
Altri Paesi	—	12 690	—	9 167
Totale	204 670	132 789	144 133	86 006

Legumi secchi (tonnellate)

Albania	279	1 145	496	2 358
Jugoslavia	116	236	216	804
Turchia	20 128	13 386	30 539	11 773
Ungheria	5 021	7 670	17 702	10 952
Altri Paesi	611	9 880	1 950	16 054
Totale	36 156	32 540	51 003	41 891

Patate (tonnellate)

Belgio	884	4 381	652	2 173
Germania	6 761	6 928	7 978	5 823
Paesi Bassi	6 579	5 584	5 865	3 472
Ungheria	15 400	40 071	6 933	12 969
Altri Paesi	1 972	4 140	1 360	2 028
Totale	32 586	61 609	22 209	26 171

Banane (quintali)

Africa it. e Paes. it.	156 821	264 994	40 772	59 795
Altri Paesi	—	29	—	3
Totale	156 821	265 023	40 772	59 798

Tabacchi greggi in foglie (quintali)

Bulgaria	15 920	11 667	27 932	14 793
Grecia	14 496	2 783	26 827	15 478
Stati Uniti	2 962	1 782	3 356	2 797
Altri Paesi	3 692	902	4 843	378
Totale	40 070	22 152	62 958	33 446

Tabacchi lavorati, sigarette (chilogrammi)

Belgio-Lussemburgo	3 640	6 219	223	374
Germania	41 289	39 726	2 464	2 349
Svizzera	91 790	131 568	5 692	8 271

(a) Vedasi nota (b) a pag. 15.

Egitto	7 645	12 866	447	782
Stati Uniti	43 871	86 958	2 365	4 196
Africa it. e Paes. it.	8 536	46 674	270	1 350
Altri Paesi	3 208	33 917	206	2 288
Totale	207 546	389 691	12 838	20 976

Semi oleosi di arachide (quintali)

India Britannica	8 370	166 868	746	15 520
Manciuria	12 114	54 841	1 547	6 970
Altri Paesi	2	2 436	—	633
Totale	20 486	224 114	2 293	23 121

Semi oleosi di lino (quintali)

Turchia	16 112	12 697	4 188	2 408
Argentina	292 985	139 361	37 653	13 144
Uruguay	33 044	318 854	3 203	30 865
Altri Paesi	7 452	20 084	1 773	2 914
Totale	349 593	490 996	47 019	49 531

Semi oleosi di ricino (quintali)

India Britannica	41 008	151	8 354	16
Brasile	177 874	32 328	41 027	3 263
Altri Paesi	7 880	8 337	1 742	1 002
Totale	228 762	40 816	51 123	4 281

Semi oleosi di soia (quintali)

Manciuria	416 486	793 943	35 417	59 241
Altri Paesi	988	2 083	216	156
Totale	417 474	796 026	35 633	59 397

Semi oleosi di girasole (quintali)

Bulgaria	45 124	57 078	3 866	5 328
Romania	—	118 962	—	14 219
Ungheria	—	22 010	—	2 703
Altri Paesi	457	294	77	37
Totale	40 581	228 344	3 943	22 327

Copra (quintali)

India Britannica	3 738	8 043	490	721
Indie Olandesi	82 640	136 729	11 712	12 358
Malesia Brit. (Str.)	9 542	57 981	1 159	5 236
Sud	3 844	9 482	309	681
Zanzibar	9 509	14 400	1 183	1 380
Altri Paesi	—	—	—	—
Totale	111 447	226 831	14 853	20 578

Olio di oliva alimentare (quintali)

Grecia	39 806	42 731	27 384	24 980
Portogallo	60 323	58 129	12 501	11 761
Turchia	139 255	10 632	96 319	6 490
Siria	823	105 445	608	44 931
Tunisia	74 562	39 466	43 454	12 520
Africa it. Possed. it.	1 428	12 961	4 811	13 479
Altri Paesi	759	51 699	452	72 083
Totale	316 856	318 063	205 525	156 246

Olio di palma (quintali)

Indie Olandesi	63 157	88 806	9 161	9 561
Congo Belga	32 998	141 511	5 834	14 980
Altri Paesi	1 982	3 544	439	526
Totale	98 137	233 861	15 934	25 067

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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)	
	1940	1939	1940	1939
Juta greggia (quintali)				
India Britannica	193 035	218 654	64 616	43 005
Altri Paesi	6	3 067	1	610
Totale	**193 041**	**221 721**	**64 617**	**43 615**
Cotone in bioccoli od in massa, greggio (quintali)				
Albania	520	470	1 250	741
Turchia	15 576	47 362	12 394	35 844
India Britannica	47 893	66 452	18 811	26 317
Iran (Persia)	2 330	2 927	1 432	1 722
Altri Paesi occidentali d'Asia	9 380	1 520	3 239	867
Africa eg. or. belt	960	4 350	441	2 170
Egitto	164 612	199 477	101 860	112 891
Altri Paesi eg. or. Africa	11 120	19 353	7 321	10 956
Argentina	31 471	15 296	17 293	7 259
Brasile	24 556	135 623	13 125	61 845
Paraguay	1 716	10 048	891	4 407
Perù	17 152	8 001	11 322	4 032
Stati Uniti	752 768	540 434	424 687	236 778
Africa it. e Poss. it.	6 222	8 336	27 841	16 301
Altri Paesi	2 164	26 942	1 293	12 150
Totale	**1 073 120**	**1 106 802**	**633 243**	**554 827**
Cascami di cotone di ogni sorta (quintali)				
U. R. S. S.	15 488	4 884	3 774	366
Brasile	32 899	9 271	5 561	1 041
Stati Uniti	68 338	40 653	10 094	5 723
Altri Paesi	14 895	9 346	2 336	1 659
Totale	**115 620**	**64 154**	**21 766**	**9 089**
Tessuti di cotone (quintali)				
Germania	1 025	1 087	6 866	5 189
Regno Unito	782	2 153	2 903	4 512
Svizzera	1 410	1 086	13 230	10 982
Stati Uniti	84	279	138	740
Altri Paesi	97	191	206	914
Totale	**3 393**	**4 779**	**27 970**	**22 842**
Manufatti di cotone (quintali)				
Germania	2 681	3 557	16 649	19 997
Svizzera	258	430	4 430	3 876
Stati Uniti	203	664	819	2 428
Altri Paesi	116	573	868	2 823
Totale	**3 268**	**5 198**	**24 975**	**28 724**
Lana naturale o sudicia (quintali)				
Albania	857	4 416	1 023	4 271
Turchia	2 530	143	7 716	177
Unione Sud-Africana	79 024	90 630	80 664	76 071
Argentina	69 038	32 228	72 689	21 363
Uruguay	17 197	42 438	22 691	24 200
Australia	26 185	94 549	21 230	80 563
Africa it. e poss. it.	9 840	10 245	9 311	6 939
Altri Paesi	6 084	4 339	5 426	3 526

Principali Paesi di provenienza	Quantità		Valore (migliaia di lire)	
	1940	1939	1940	1939
Cascami di lana (quintali)				
Belgio-Lussemburgo	3 246	13 407	5 514	19 153
Regno Unito	999	4 227	1 730	6 828
Altri Paesi	668	1 395	1 128	1 744
Totale	**5 113**	**19 079**	**8 372**	**27 725**
Pelo greggio (quintali)				
Albania	170	412	171	345
Belgio-Lussemburgo	861	1 073	10 450	9 822
Germania	295	292	1 361	2 123
Regno Unito	146	296	1 814	3 698
Turchia	1 314	436	2 952	410
Africa it. e Poss. it.	921	1 263	1 445	1 077
Altri Paesi	720	1 573	1 522	329
Totale	**4 427**	**5 347**	**19 843**	**17 614**
Tessuti di lana non stampati (quintali)				
Francia	56	170	626	1 699
Germania	1 373	1 165	17 479	11 230
Regno Unito	824	1 334	8 651	13 504
Altri Paesi	176	236	2 180	2 113
Totale	**2 429**	**2 905**	**28 936**	**28 546**
Manufatti di lana (quintali)				
Germania	1 613	1 342	16 417	11 230
Regno Unito	133	172	1 048	1 566
Svizzera	405	352	7 781	5 280
Africa it. e Poss. it.	189	284	987	1 638
Altri Paesi	324	373	2 506	2 741
Totale	**2 664**	**2 526**	**28 739**	**22 475**
Bozzoli secchi (quintali)				
Bulgaria	343	372	1 737	2 129
Turchia	326	334	3 402	1 122
Iran (Persia)	296	4 252	466	5 585
Altri Paesi	858	6 311	644	16 983
Totale	**1 823**	**11 269**	**6 249**	**25 819**
Fibre artificiali, greggie semplici in fili (chilogrammi)				
Germania	732 447	1 321 293	33 423	49 591
Svizzera	59 286	104 493	1 309	1 733
Altri Paesi	21	17 213	1	417
Totale	**539 754**	**1 443 009**	**34 733**	**51 741**
Piriti ed altri minerali di ferro (tonnellate)				
Jugoslavia	7 186	2 500	947	268
Spagna	66 218	85 931	9 928	9 294
Marocco	186 158	343 966	32 277	38 966
Altri Paesi	31 809	142 566	6 594	19 260
Totale	**291 371**	**574 973**	**49 755**	**68 292**
Minerali di manganese e di ferro manganese (tonnellate)				
Francia	119	407	228	1 041
U. R. S. S.	7 572	20 519	3 936	5 727
India Britannica	3 043	24 466	1 369	7 653
Indie Olandesi	4 679	283	3 137	345

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India Britannica	185 935	216 854	64 616	43 005
Altri Paesi	6	3 266	1	610
Totale	**193 041**	**221 120**	**64 617**	**43 615**

Cotone in piccoli od in masso, greggio (quintali)

Albania	553	478	1 250	741
Turchia	11 579	47 367	12 199	25 844
India Britannica	42 890	68 446	13 811	29 317
Iran (Persia)	2 330	2 937	1 432	1 729
Altri Paesi (orientali) d'Asia	9 360	1 606	2 289	887
Africa eq. or. Brit.	960	4 350	441	2 170
Egitto	154 012	199 477	101 966	112 891
Altri Paesi eq. or. Africa	11 125	15 353	2 322	10 506
Argentina	31 471	15 240	12 093	2 759
Brasile	24 358	135 523	13 129	61 845
Paraguay	1 710	13 048	391	4 407
Perù	17 163	8 081	11 352	4 026
Stati Uniti	752 748	540 434	414 887	256 778
Africa it. e Poss. it.	8 922	6 336	27 841	16 307
Altri Paesi	2 164	26 942	1 292	12 188
Totale	**1 073 120**	**1 106 802**	**633 213**	**554 827**

Cascami di cotone di ogni sorta (quintali)

U. R. S. S.	15 466	4 684	3 770	1 086
Brasile	12 899	4 271	5 561	1 641
Stati Uniti	66 338	43 653	10 094	5 773
Altri Paesi	14 867	9 346	2 341	1 409
Totale	**116 650**	**64 154**	**21 766**	**9 909**

Tessuti di cotone (quintali)

Germania	1 025	1 017	6 896	5 189
Regno Unito	782	2 161	2 003	4 812
Svizzera	1 415	1 086	18 230	10 367
Stati Uniti	54	279	135	746
Altri Paesi	87	191	701	918
Totale	**3 363**	**4 778**	**27 970**	**22 642**

Manufatti di cotone (quintali)

Germania	2 681	2 557	15 848	10 597
Svizzera	258	431	1 420	1 671
Stati Uniti	203	664	519	2 402
Altri Paesi	116	573	888	2 102
Totale	**3 258**	**5 198**	**24 975**	**25 772**

Lane naturali o sudice (quintali)

Albania	167	4 410	1 023	4 271
Turchia	2 566	143	2 715	173
Unione Sud-Africana	76 024	90 857	50 664	76 071
Argentina	69 038	33 228	72 689	21 362
Uruguay	17 197	42 428	22 691	34 200
Australia	20 185	93 649	23 230	88 560
Africa it. e poss. it.	9 680	15 245	9 311	7 939
Altri Paesi	6 084	1 389	3 426	3 528
Totale	**201 571**	**280 135**	**222 749**	**235 105**

Lane lavate (quintali)

Albania	187	1 166	513	2 538
Regno Unito	525	2 717	995	4 287
Unione Sud-Africana	4 079	4 676	5 993	6 568
Argentina	2 625	411	4 930	545
Uruguay	8 443	5 302	15 522	8 135
Altri Paesi	68	549	103	1 170
Totale	**15 927**	**20 963**	**29 061**	**29 243**

Belgio-Lussemburgo	3 246	13 497	5 614	19 153
Regno Unito	993	4 277	1 736	6 829
Altri Paesi	868	1 305	1 122	1 744
Totale	**5 113**	**19 079**	**8 372**	**27 725**

Pelo greggio (quintali)

Albania	100	413	171	345
Belgio-Lussemburgo	863	1 073	10 459	9 622
Germania	200	292	1 384	2 135
Regno Unito	146	240	1 814	3 698
Turchia	1 314	409	2 052	418
Africa it. e Poss. it.	921	1 263	1 445	1 677
Altri Paesi	738	1 560	1 527	329
Totale	**4 427**	**5 347**	**18 843**	**17 614**

Tessuti di lana non stampati (quintali)

Francia	561	179	626	1 699
Germania	1 377	1 165	17 179	11 230
Regno Unito	834	1 334	8 651	13 304
Altri Paesi	176	229	2 180	2 113
Totale	**3 429**	**2 905**	**28 936**	**28 546**

Manufatti di lana (quintali)

Germania	1 613	1 342	14 417	11 200
Regno Unito	133	172	1 048	1 366
Svizzera	402	352	7 781	5 280
Africa it. e Poss. it.	189	284	987	1 638
Altri Paesi	326	373	2 506	2 741
Totale	**3 664**	**2 526**	**28 739**	**22 424**

Bozzoli secchi (quintali)

Bulgaria	343	372	1 789	2 129
Turchia	376	334	3 402	1 122
Iran (Persia)	295	4 202	400	5 580
Altri Paesi	809	6 131	649	16 983
Totale	**1 823**	**11 269**	**6 240**	**25 819**

Fibre artificiali, greggie semplici in fili (chilogrammi)

Germania	780 447	1 331 298	33 421	42 591
Svizzera	39 286	104 492	1 309	1 233
Altri Paesi	21	17 213	3	417
Totale	**839 754**	**1 443 003**	**34 733**	**51 741**

Pirite ed altri minerali di ferro (tonnellate)

Jugoslavia	7 196	2 586	947	268
Spagna	66 210	85 931	9 970	9 298
Marocco	186 189	343 968	32 277	38 969
Altri Paesi	31 802	142 560	6 559	19 256
Totale	**291 391**	**574 972**	**49 755**	**68 292**

Minerali di manganese e di ferro-manganese (tonnellate)

Francia	119	497	228	1 041
U. R. S. S.	7 572	20 819	3 936	6 727
India Britannica	3 043	21 460	1 368	7 650
Indie Olandesi	4 674	250	3 103	345
Africa eq. or. Brit.	5 096	2 028	1 695	570
Altri Paesi	172	711	334	529
Totale	**20 871**	**46 703**	**10 698**	**16 900**

Minerali metallici non nominati, altri (tonnellate)

Grecia	20 052	16 109	3 272	3 075
India Britannica	4 979	4 180	1 581	1 488
Stati Uniti	863	826	17 243	9 100
Altri Paesi	9 377	1 874	11 977	9 621
Totale	**40 364**	**24 691**	**38 333**	**23 284**

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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 prevalentemente con barre o verghe di ferro o di acciaio, greggi (quintali)**				
Albania	12 773	239	841	19	Germania	47 672	6 433	14 485	3 603
Belgio-Lussemburgo	95 873	502 314	1 261	20 518	Altri Paesi	3 101	944	1 552	596
Francia	69 537	349 720	2 640	16 664	**Totale**	**50 773**	**7 377**	**16 037**	**4 199**
Germania	15 194	3 190	902	219	**Rame e sue leghe in pani e rottami (quintali)**				
Svizzera	141 188	418 157	7 393	13 069	Belgio-Lussemburgo	13 748	61 685	12 840	25 345
Marocco	21 116	35 458	973	1 013	Francia	28 726	4 030	16 320	1 419
Cuba	6 355	24 520	349	2 801	Jugoslavia	16 865	2 529	9 253	1 030
Stati Uniti	2 712 383	3 844 067	105 510	141 904	Africa merid. Brit.	4 076	15 939	2 050	6 411
Africa (E. e Possed.)	39 906	40 593	3 873	1 304	Afr. merid. Portogh.	39 450	146 167	20 733	59 924
Altri Paesi	49 421	29 220	2 845	9 894	Congo Belga	8 235	1 154	4 064	530
Totale	**3 095 670**	**5 786 584**	**187 599**	**207 402**	Unione Sud Africana	9 187	30 088	4 629	12 635
Ghisa da fusione o da affinazione allo stato greggio comune (quintali)					Canada	4 047	47 520	1 788	18 148
					Cile	222 726	231 871	111 716	94 584
Francia	45 221	71 296	2 491	2 894	Stati Uniti	269 582	177 104	147 882	76 089
Germania	169 189	45 374	12 011	4 023	Africa (E. e Poss. It.	6 290	22 154	5 843	12 316
Paesi Bassi	39 140	104 430	3 752	6 333	Altri Paesi	5 610	12 417	15 062	4 261
Regno Unito	16 551	16 784	1 736	1 455	**Totale**	**628 542**	**752 680**	**355 180**	**314 387**
Spagna	52 634	45 417	4 315	3 179	**Rame e sue leghe in verghe, sprenghe, fogli, lamiere, lastre e fili (quintali)**				
Svezia	16 513	24 866	1 916	1 921	Germania	2 087	16 936	3 634	10 334
Altri Paesi	6 701	4 756	415	3 728	Svizzera	11 485	9 412	12 542	8 519
Totale	**344 839**	**348 367**	**32 341**	**23 231**	Stati Uniti	44 171	77	22 999	93
Acciai comuni in blooms e billets (quintali)					Altri Paesi	1 237	1 266	1 797	1 143
Belgio-Lussemburgo	162 376	41 614	21 533	2 498	**Totale**	**58 985**	**27 740**	**40 942**	**18 434**
Francia	64 647	808	2 974	63	**Lavori di rame e sue leghe (quintali)**				
Germania	647 373	84 401	83 699	6 198	Germania	4 067	4 941	17 232	17 045
Altri Paesi	878	14 040	160	1 141	Regno Unito	554	414	973	1 258
Totale	**883 470**	**140 838**	**108 566**	**9 892**	Svezia	406	373	1 484	1 220
Ferri e acciai in barre e verghe (quintali)					Svizzera	353	302	2 529	1 814
Belgio-Lussemburgo	181 549	154 683	23 670	9 438	Altri Paesi	810	730	1 306	1 490
Boemia e Moravia	20 498	(a) 11 986	26 018	(a) 4 111	**Totale**	**6 192**	**6 810**	**23 524**	**22 820**
Cecoslovacchia		(a) 20 405		(a) 8 250	**Alluminio e sue leghe in lingotti (quintali)**				
Francia	45 333	100 629	5 015	8 890	Francia	7 216	100	7 645	64
Germania	1 329 436	608 499	322 504	129 659	Germania	3 849	1 500	1 858	1 501
Svezia	43 961	16 127	17 335	3 194	Norvegia	2 128	—	2 278	—
Svizzera	1 852	4 215	762	1 040	Svizzera	20 000	—	22 543	—
Inghilterra	49 347	28 373	8 166	2 679	Africa (E. e Poss. It.				
Stati Uniti	96 641	26 276	12 203	3 815	Altri Paesi	8 129	—	8 098	—
Altri Paesi	14 249	26 987	2 332	7 196	**Totale**	**42 045**	**1 600**	**44 428**	**1 669**
Totale	**1 855 864**	**1 044 898**	**423 396**	**179 253**	**Nichelio e sue leghe in pani e in dadi (quintali)**				
Ferri e acciai in nastri e fili (quintali)					Francia	827	—	1 418	—
Boemia e Moravia	12 933	(a) 3 701	3 882	(a) 555	Norvegia	9 434	13 503	15 708	19 937
Germania	43 832	17 213	25 897	12 166	Regno Unito	4 033	1 545	7 185	2 323
Svezia	3 692	1 474	3 524	1 660	Canada	430	5 756	747	8 569
Altri Paesi	6 793	5 516	1 949	1 254	Stati Uniti	2 116	—	3 281	—
Totale	**66 917**	**28 894**	**39 952**	**16 365**	Altri Paesi	2 233	1 211	5 603	1 895
Ferri e acciai in lamiere (quintali)					**Totale**	**20 157**	**22 025**	**34 942**	**32 636**
Belgio-Lussemburgo	78 579	20 192	11 841	3 030	**Piombo e sue leghe in pani (quintali)**				
Boemia e Moravia	56 239	(a) 19 034	12 054	(a) 2 559	Belgio-Lussemburgo	6 805	—	1 760	—
Cecoslovacchia		(b) 92 760		(b) 16 294	Bandmarca	930	3 294	550	527
Francia	9 861	86 671	1 584	6 803	Francia	17 012	50	2 594	9
Germania	405 534	352 096	84 599	61 565	Jugoslavia	23 045	19 355	3 669	3 141
Regno Unito	1 921	37 431	837	3 897	Canada	31 002	—	7 540	—
Svezia	10 221	2 044	19 719	2 228	Messico	12 919	20 117	2 313	2 960
Totale	**562 355**	**520 228**	**130 634**	**36 376**	**Totale**	**29 428**	**6 014**	**4 397**	**978**

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Algeria				
Belgio-Lussemburgo	25 871	502 314	1 251	20 616
Francia	66 537	549 720	3 040	16 664
Germania	15 194	5 190	902	219
Svizzera	141 589	618 153	2 393	13 068
Marocco	22 116	38 458	972	1 013
Cuba	6 385	74 566	349	2 801
Stati Uniti	2 712 263	3 844 067	165 515	141 904
Altre it. e Poss. it.	39 965	40 563	3 673	1 304
Altri Paesi	47 420	246 293	2 845	9 894
Totale	**3 095 670**	**5 785 584**	**187 599**	**207 402**

Ghisa da fusione o da affinazione allo stato grezzo comune (quintali)

Francia	45 221	71 296	5 491	2 596
Germania	169 189	48 374	17 515	4 023
Paesi Bassi	39 169	134 430	3 752	6 339
Regno Unito	16 521	16 764	1 238	1 452
Spagna	52 034	45 917	4 815	3 129
Svezia	16 013	24 806	1 919	1 921
Altri Paesi	6 203	4 765	418	3 729
Totale	**344 839**	**346 347**	**32 341**	**23 231**

Acciai comuni in blocchi e bidoni (quintali)

Belgio-Lussemburgo	169 376	41 624	21 533	2 498
Francia	44 847	808	2 774	63
Germania	647 378	84 401	83 895	6 190
Altri Paesi	872	14 242	163	1 141
Totale	**862 473**	**140 858**	**108 563**	**9 892**

Ferri e acciai in barre e verghe (quintali)

Belgio-Lussemburgo	181 540	154 883	20 870	9 422
Boemia e Moravia	70 494	(a) 31 993	26 018	(a) 4 113
Cecoslovacchia	—	(a) 38 408	—	(a) 8 286
Danimarca	46 253	101 528	5 915	8 890
Francia	1 579 438	608 993	727 504	129 639
Germania	43 961	16 127	17 289	5 194
Norvegia	1 852	4 218	762	1 040
Svizzera	49 347	29 370	6 158	2 679
Inghilterra	46 641	36 239	12 452	2 865
Stati Uniti	14 249	56 980	2 352	7 138
Altri Paesi	2 039	35 713	348	4 921
Totale	**1 855 804**	**1 044 598**	**423 206**	**179 253**

Ferri e acciai in nastri e fili (quintali)

Boemia e Moravia	12 933	(a) 3 791	3 582	(a) 733
Germania	43 552	17 913	28 897	12 196
Svezia	3 692	1 494	5 574	1 660
Altri Paesi	6 790	5 735	1 919	1 254
Totale	**66 947**	**28 891**	**39 952**	**16 383**

Ferri e acciai in lamiere (quintali)

Belgio-Lussemburgo	28 576	25 192	11 641	3 030
Boemia e Moravia	56 235	(a) 19 904	12 254	(a) 2 555
Cecoslovacchia	—	(b) 92 703	—	(b) 10 294
Francia	9 851	86 673	1 584	6 880
Germania	435 534	325 095	84 509	61 565
Regno Unito	1 921	37 431	537	3 897
Svezia	16 221	2 094	19 719	2 278
Ungheria	88 939	28 350	12 054	2 840
Stati Uniti	110 592	79 772	19 641	9 522
Altri Paesi	2 039	35 713	348	4 921
Totale	**769 027**	**713 928**	**162 891**	**107 782**

Germania	47 672	6 439	14 4..	3 ...
Altri Paesi	3 101	938	1 553	590
Totale	**50 773**	**7 377**	**16 037**	**4 199**

Rame e sue leghe in pani e rottami (quintali)

Belgio-Lussemburgo	13 748	61 683	12 840	26 345
Francia	28 726	4 030	16 300	1 619
Jugoslavia	16 868	2 529	9 253	1 050
Africa merid. Brit.	4 076	15 959	2 050	6 411
Afr. merid. Portogh.	39 450	146 167	23 733	59 924
Congo Belga	8 235	1 154	4 064	530
Unione Sud Africana	9 187	30 088	4 629	12 835
Canada	4 047	47 320	1 785	18 144
Cile	222 726	231 873	111 716	94 564
Stati Uniti	269 532	177 104	142 832	75 089
Africa It. e Poss. it.	6 299	22 154	5 847	12 316
Altri Paesi	5 610	12 417	15 092	4 761
Totale	**628 542**	**752 680**	**335 180**	**314 357**

Rame e sue leghe in verghe, spranghe, fogli, lamiere, lastre e fili (quintali)

Germania	2 087	19 983	3 634	10 334
Svizzera	11 488	9 412	12 542	6 549
Stati Uniti	44 173	77	22 999	93
Altri Paesi	1 237	1 268	1 767	1 142
Totale	**58 985**	**21 740**	**40 942**	**18 424**

Lavori di rame e sue leghe (quintali)

Germania	4 067	4 941	17 232	17 043
Regno Unito	554	414	973	1 238
Svezia	405	223	1 434	1 225
Svizzera	356	352	2 529	1 814
Altri Paesi	810	230	1 356	1 401
Totale	**6 192**	**6 810**	**23 524**	**22 820**

Alluminio e sue leghe in lingotti (quintali)

Francia	7 718	102	7 646	64
Germania	3 863	1 500	3 859	1 601
Norvegia	2 305	—	2 278	—
Svizzera	20 000	—	22 548	—
Africa It. e Poss. it.	—	—	—	—
Altri Paesi	8 129	—	8 098	—
Totale	**42 015**	**1 600**	**44 428**	**1 669**

Nichelio e sue leghe in pani e in dadi (quintali)

Francia	827	—	1 419	—
Norvegia	9 934	13 302	16 708	17 935
Regno Unito	4 333	1 545	7 185	2 323
Canada	430	5 776	747	8 500
Stati Uniti	2 116	—	3 283	—
Altri Paesi	2 517	1 211	5 600	1 828
Totale	**20 157**	**22 024**	**34 942**	**32 826**

Piombo e sue leghe in pani (quintali)

Belgio-Lussemburgo	6 808	—	1 769	—
Danimarca	930	3 794	550	727
Francia	17 012	50	2 894	9
Germania	23 048	(a) 359	3 669	3 141
Jugoslavia	21 002	—	7 543	—
Canada	12 919	28 117	2 712	3 960
Messico	26 428	6 014	4 797	978
Stati Uniti	7 249	—	1 [illegible]	—
Altri Paesi	5 090	7 165	1 047	1 467
Totale	**130 483**	**64 495**	**25 039**	**10 285**

(a) I dati della Boemia e Moravia per l'anno 1939 si riferiscono agli altri singoli paesi dell'elenco. — (b) Vedasi a-b) a pag. 15.

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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
Nitrato di sodio greggio (tonnellate)				
Cile	94 487	72 615	72 441	52 385
Altri Paesi	—	—	—	—
Totale	**94 487**	**72 615**	**72 441**	**52 385**
Cianamide (tonnellate)				
Jugoslavia	18 189	16 007	12 407	9 233
Svizzera	5 737	4 304	4 612	3 297
Altri Paesi	—	550	—	455
Totale	**23 926**	**20 861**	**17 019**	**13 045**
Concimi chimici potassici (tonnellate)				
Francia	5 242	2 998	3 027	1 599
Germania	74 052	34 358	47 786	21 374
Altri Paesi	197	574	62	281
Totale	**79 491**	**37 930**	**50 874**	**23 254**
Prodotti chimici organici non nominati (quintali)				
Germania	32 686	22 919	62 482	36 152
Svizzera	1 159	672	2 617	2 030
Stati Uniti	552	1 086	713	742
Altri Paesi	600	786	736	540
Totale	**34 998**	**25 417**	**60 544**	**39 464**
Prodotti medicinali sintetici, esclusi gli alcaloidi (chilogrammi)				
Germania	92 272	68 804	36 803	42 172
Svizzera	12 273	11 379	8 746	7 652
Altri Paesi	1 740	3 259	146	217
Totale	**106 285**	**83 442**	**45 695**	**50 292**
Specialità medicinali (quintali)				
Germania	1 099	1 349	27 439	33 545
Svizzera	321	262	8 643	7 706
Altri Paesi	270	327	2 348	2 629
Totale	**1 690**	**1 938**	**38 120**	**43 880**
Colori (quintali)				
Germania	6 694	6 980	29 108	26 579
Svizzera	1 734	2 089	12 825	13 150
Altri Paesi	324	533	1 154	1 732
Totale	**8 752**	**9 602**	**40 087**	**41 463**
Pelli crude (quintali)				
Albania	8 290	10 105	13 801	19 374
Belgio-Lussemburgo	2 748	11 798	3 486	5 858
Bulgaria	1 303	51	2 667	78
Danimarca	1 011	7 266	886	3 185
Francia	12 130	4 719	5 373	2 074
Germania	101	408	12 662	8 265
Grecia	7 154	7 572	10 571	9 271
Jugoslavia	3 071	5 066	8 561	6 318
Regno Unito	545	778	6 375	3 694
Spagna	3 849	1 185	3 397	1 074
Svizzera	2 757	814	2 442	1 457
Turchia	11 234	4 927	13 613	6 193
India Britannica	11 989	13 124	9 471	5 549

Principali Paesi di provenienza	Quantità 1940	Quantità 1939	Valore (migliaia di lire) 1940	Valore (migliaia di lire) 1939
Pelli preparate (quintali)				
Belgio-Lussemburgo	517	981	2 281	3 446
Germania	3 339	3 543	74 392	68 169
Regno Unito	286	229	1 338	1 015
Svizzera	28	58	1 118	573
Stati Uniti	139	621	2 103	7 236
Altri Paesi	262	460	1 550	1 450
Totale	**4 543**	**5 889**	**87 782**	**111 799**
Gomma elastica greggia (quintali)				
Francia	10 851	172	9 700	142
Ceylon	4 688	8 868	3 857	5 667
India Britannica	12 176	7 707	9 206	5 063
Indie Olandesi	63 460	38 919	57 234	27 840
Malesia Brit. (Stat. Str.)	120 647	131 118	45 160	84 872
Brasile	1 691	1 902	1 680	1 467
Altri Paesi	3 436	2 779	6 281	2 024
Totale	**216 950**	**191 487**	**193 163**	**134 007**
Cellulosa (quintali)				
Boemia e Moravia	24 068 (a)	25 168	4 850 (a)	3 221
Estonia	89 430	23 569	12 078	1 984
Finlandia	343 152	422 849	58 463	54 643
Germania	772 874	730 293	129 096	70 021
Jugoslavia	58 003	23 751	6 330	1 932
Lettonia	31 974	1 956	6 226	147
Norvegia	85 759	118 633	15 119	17 146
Romania	13 191	6 479	2 551	701
Slovacchia	251 335 (b)	14 469	55 941 (b)	1 674
Svezia	1 721 667	1 504 858	239 043	182 524
Svizzera	14 263	10 672	2 963	1 167
Canada	28 254	26 697	4 611	9 337
Altri Paesi	2 708	112 677	500	10 302
Totale	**3 484 102**	**3 051 795**	**601 484**	**355 472**
Carta (quintali)				
Germania	233 472	54 879	64 815	28 730
Svezia	8 931	9 443	1 956	1 291
Altri Paesi	7 051	6 755	2 892	4 427
Totale	**249 477**	**71 077**	**67 163**	**34 448**
Libri, musica e giornali (quintali)				
Belgio-Lussemburgo	244	456	825	944
Francia	1 989	1 073	2 309	5 919
Germania	6 629	6 057	9 611	11 119
Svizzera	379	191	464	929
Stati Uniti	69	110	133	249
Altri Paesi	1 382	2 017	1 480	2 074
Totale	**10 680**	**13 909**	**14 663**	**21 129**
Stracci (quintali)				
Francia	3 182	31 670	765	4 938
Germania	3 801	6 456	1 767	1 160
Regno Unito	4 [illegible]	40 517	1 134	8 156

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Nitrato di sodio greggio (tonnellate)

Cile	94 487	72 615	72 441	52 385
Altri Paesi	—	—	—	—
Totale	**94 487**	**72 615**	**72 441**	**52 385**

Calciocianamide (tonnellate)

Jugoslavia	18 189	16 007	12 407	9 293
Svizzera	5 737	4 304	4 612	3 297
Altri Paesi	—	650	—	455
Totale	**23 926**	**20 961**	**17 019**	**13 045**

Concimi chimici potassici (tonnellate)

Francia	5 242	2 996	3 027	1 593
Germania	74 052	34 598	47 745	21 374
Altri Paesi	197	56	62	281
Totale	**79 491**	**37 650**	**50 874**	**23 248**

Prodotti chimici organici non nominati (quintali)

Germania	32 686	22 919	62 482	36 152
Svizzera	1 160	472	2 613	2 533
Stati Uniti	552	1 008	710	742
Altri Paesi	600	788	736	541
Totale	**34 998**	**25 417**	**66 544**	**39 464**

Prodotti medicinali, sintetici, esclusi gli alcaloidi (chilogrammi)

Germania	93 272	68 804	36 803	42 128
Svizzera	12 273	11 379	6 746	7 652
Altri Paesi	1 740	3 259	146	512
Totale	**106 285**	**83 442**	**45 695**	**50 292**

Specialità medicinali (quintali)

Germania	1 099	1 349	27 436	33 548
Svizzera	321	362	8 640	7 708
Altri Paesi	270	227	2 342	2 624
Totale	**1 690**	**1 938**	**38 420**	**43 880**

Colori (quintali)

Germania	6 694	6 980	26 106	25 578
Svizzera	1 704	2 089	12 825	14 153
Altri Paesi	354	533	1 156	1 732
Totale	**8 752**	**9 602**	**40 087**	**41 463**

Pelli crude (quintali)

Albania	8 290	15 105	13 801	19 374
Belgio-Lussemburgo	2 748	11 796	3 485	5 558
Bulgaria	1 303	01	2 667	72
Danimarca	1 011	7 756	885	3 198
Francia	12 130	4 714	5 373	2 074
Germania	101	406	12 662	8 295
Grecia	7 154	7 872	10 571	9 271
Jugoslavia	3 071	5 666	5 581	6 313
Regno Unito	545	776	6 373	3 694
Spagna	3 849	1 185	3 397	1 074
Svizzera	2 757	814	2 442	1 457
Turchia	11 234	4 927	13 613	6 193
India Britannica	11 989	13 124	9 471	5 545
Africa eq. or. Brit.	7 516	2 574	5 678	1 171
Unione Sud Africana	5 645	12 022	3 736	5 861
Argentina	42 990	36 445	29 127	18 100
Brasile	14 013	27 030	11 594	13 921
Uruguay	14 151	34 010	9 919	17 757
Africa it. e Poss. it.	46 775	43 078	81 728	81 126
Altri Paesi	6 987	30 212	7 968	16 672
Totale	**209 257**	**259 564**	**240 940**	**196 718**

Pelli preparate (quintali)

Belgio-Lussemburgo	617	981	2 381	2 446
Germania	3 309	3 543	79 092	98 069
Regno Unito	285	229	1 338	1 015
Svizzera	28	55	1 118	573
Stati Uniti	109	621	2 103	7 506
Altri Paesi	262	460	1 750	1 850
Totale	**4 543**	**5 889**	**87 782**	**111 799**

Gomma elastica greggia (quintali)

Francia	10 851	172	9 703	142
Ceylon	4 695	6 888	3 857	5 657
India britannica	12 178	7 707	9 208	6 965
Indie Olandesi	63 460	38 918	57 234	37 840
Malesia brit. (Stabil. Str.)	120 647	131 119	93 160	88 672
Brasile	1 691	1 902	1 693	1 407
Altri Paesi	3 428	2 779	6 281	2 024
Totale	**216 950**	**191 487**	**183 163**	**131 007**

Cellulosa (quintali)

Boemia e Moravia	24 066 (a)	25 165	4 523 (a)	3 221
Estonia	89 430	33 569	12 078	1 954
Finlandia	343 152	422 243	28 451	24 694
Germania	272 876	230 243	129 044	70 021
Jugoslavia	58 003	23 253	6 355	1 982
Lettonia	31 974	1 905	5 226	147
Norvegia	82 759	118 533	15 119	17 146
Romania	13 191	6 459	2 651	791
Slovacchia	281 335 (b)	14 459	35 244 (b)	1 675
Svezia	1 721 687	1 504 868	299 042	182 524
Svizzera	14 264	15 672	2 963	1 167
Canada	26 256	36 497	4 611	9 337
Altri Paesi	2 708	112 071	305	10 305
Totale	**3 484 102**	**3 071 795**	**601 484**	**355 472**

Carta (quintali)

Germania	233 475	54 679	61 815	29 780
Svezia	8 961	9 443	1 986	1 231
Altri Paesi	7 051	6 755	3 662	4 427
Totale	**249 477**	**71 057**	**67 463**	**34 448**

Libri, musica e giornali (quintali)

Belgio-Lussemburgo	244	456	625	914
Francia	1 939	6 033	2 209	3 919
Germania	6 629	6 957	9 631	11 115
Svizzera	376	191	464	629
Stati Uniti	60	110	173	247
Altri Paesi	1 382	3 047	1 481	2 024
Totale	**10 680**	**13 909**	**14 683**	**21 129**

Stracci (quintali)

Francia	3 182	34 670	268	4 935
Grecia	3 801	8 486	1 767	1 186
Regno Unito	8 845	48 617	1 134	6 136
Svizzera	9 438	11 468	2 833	1 816
Turchia	9 206	3 371	6 030	673
Argentina	11 523	—	3 229	—
Stati Uniti	53 688	16 097	14 972	3 229
Africa it. e Poss. it.	7 369	9 009	2 503	1 312
Altri Paesi	9 591	24 787	1 612	5 479
Totale	**109 986**	**156 515**	**34 950**	**27 272**

(a) Vedasi nota (c) a pag. 18 — (b) Vedasi nota (d) a pag. 15.

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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	2 661
Belgio	65	—	3 592	—
Croazia	1 812	770	24 739	4 549
Ungheria	1 131	3 500	17 490	22 863
Altri Paesi	166	1 604	809	5 021
Totale	**3 317**	**7 268**	**46 970**	**35 094**
Bovini (capi)				
Danimarca	7 501	9 140	24 547	27 702
Paesi Bassi	1 437	261	8 411	996
Romania	4 004	1 571	31 853	4 561
Slovacchia	1 706	5 271	5 677	16 144
Svizzera	729	3 344	11 586	15 220
Ungheria	71 837	36 543	323 910	205 874
Altri Paesi	181	6 264	671	15 951
Totale	**85 425**	**81 994**	**404 627**	**286 408**
Porci (capi)				
Ungheria	14 998	—	22 180	—
Altri Paesi	359	1 897	242	2 358
Totale	**15 357**	**1 897**	**22 422**	**2 358**
Pollame morto (quintali)				
Bulgaria	15 007	29 089	36 251	46 679
Romania	3 518	—	10 462	—
Ungheria	24 324	36 786	69 331	64 342
Altri Paesi	94	6 040	77	6 510
Totale	**42 943**	**71 915**	**116 131**	**119 531**
Carni fresche e congelate (quintali)				
Bulgaria	4 363	—	6 917	—
Danimarca	2 178	10 298	2 527	14 402
Romania	11 124	—	26 974	—
Altri Paesi	696	4 997	1 354	1 947
Totale	**18 362**	**18 295**	**39 772**	**16 445**
Carni preparate (quintali)				
Croazia	299	140	1 170	411
Romania	14 056	—	51 247	—
Ungheria	4 814	633	13 449	1 511
Altri Paesi	879	8 327	2 551	11 099
Totale	**20 048**	**9 107**	**68 613**	**13 020**
Uova di pollame (quintali)				
Bulgaria	20 448	27 305	115 033	41 093
Croazia	2 715	6 114	6 217	7 028
Romania	9 653	367	21 296	112
Turchia	4 092	2 324	8 074	2 197
Ungheria	17 218	11 466	41 076	12 530
Altri Paesi	382	24 542	644	24 660
Totale	**84 708**	**72 105**	**192 356**	**90 631**
Formaggio di pasta dura (quintali)				
Svizzera	53	27 195	144	53 153
Altri Paesi	4	34	7	48
Totale	**57**	**27 229**	**151**	**53 201**

Principali Paesi di provenienza	Quantità		Valore (migliaia di lire)	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Pesci freschi, anche congelati (quintali)				
Danimarca	22 219	17 577	19 910	10 136
Norvegia	14 926	26 085	8 238	8 903
Spagna	563	4 247	350	3 052
Turchia	29 436	51 803	17 271	18 198
Ungheria	1 272	—	1 200	1
Altri Paesi	98	5 028	93	1 209
Totale	**69 165**	**185 445**	**45 762**	**39 289**
Baccalà (quintali)				
Norvegia	—	119 377	—	56 170
Altri Paesi	354	218	413	91
Totale	**354**	**119 595**	**413**	**56 261**
Stoccafisso (quintali)				
Norvegia	10 775	56 573	11 864	33 151
Altri Paesi	20	6 780	20	6 733
Totale	**10 795**	**63 353**	**11 884**	**39 884**
Sardelle e acciughe in salamoia (quintali)				
Croazia	1 369	5 201	1 671	5 794
Portogallo	26 594	18 302	34 063	15 124
Spagna	71 805	60 536	157 709	63 751
Altri Paesi	—	6 830	—	4 925
Totale	**99 768**	**91 199**	**193 443**	**89 596**
Tonno preparato in scatola (quintali)				
Spagna	5 529	10 971	21 126	14 912
Altri Paesi	88	3 371	1 262	6 806
Totale	**5 617**	**14 343**	**22 387**	**23 718**
Sardine e acciughe preparate in scatole (quintali)				
Portogallo	7 780	4 816	21 966	7 302
Spagna	9 207	17 458	25 919	21 857
Altri Paesi	74	427	179	671
Totale	**17 061**	**22 703**	**47 054**	**29 830**
Zucchero (tonnellate)				
Germania	142 119	326 197	59 714	129 610
Slovacchia	10 138	2 150	4 254	1006
Ungheria	9 033	—	2 802	—
Altri Paesi	190	4 716	64	242
Totale	**109 480**	**333 563**	**67 014**	**125 197**
Frumento tenero (tonnellate)				
Germania	54 805	—	106 664	—
Romania	7 523	—	12 263	—
Ungheria	19 204	71 399	29 417	69 267
Altri Paesi	633	14 215	1 294	15 004
Totale	**82 155**	**85 813**	**154 568**	**104 271**
Segala (tonnellate)				
Germania	58 810	—	114 293	—
Altri Paesi	—	65	—	64
Totale	**58 810**	**65**	**114 293**	**64**
Strutture (tonnellate)				

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Altri Paesi	166	1 64	81	5 [illegible]
Totale	3 317	7 268	46 970	35 094

Bovini (capi)

Danimarca	7 501	9 140	24 547	27 702
Paesi Bassi	1 437	265	6 411	966
Romania	4 004	1 571	31 853	4 551
Slovacchia	1 706	5 371	5 677	16 144
Svizzera	1 729	3 346	11 196	15 226
Ungheria	71 637	56 549	323 912	205 870
Altri Paesi	191	7 721	671	15 951
Totale	88 425	81 994	404 627	286 408

Porci (capi)

Ungheria	14 998	—	22 180	—
Altri Paesi	359	1 897	242	2 358
Totale	15 357	1 897	22 422	2 358

Pollame morto (quintali)

Bulgaria	15 007	29 089	36 261	48 670
Romania	3 518	—	13 462	—
Ungheria	24 324	36 785	69 331	64 340
Altri Paesi	94	6 044	77	6 516
Totale	42 943	71 918	116 131	119 531

Carni fresche e congelate (quintali)

Bulgaria	4 340	—	6 917	—
Danimarca	2 178	15 268	2 527	14 803
Romania	11 124	—	28 974	—
Altri Paesi	702	4 997	1 354	1 967
Totale	18 362	18 265	39 772	16 447

Carni preparate (quintali)

Croazia	299	140	1 176	413
Romania	14 056	—	51 217	—
Ungheria	4 814	533	13 669	1 511
Altri Paesi	879	8 337	2 551	11 046
Totale	20 048	9 107	68 613	12 970

Uova di pollame (quintali)

Bulgaria	50 443	27 306	115 053	44 093
Croazia	2 715	6 114	6 217	7 008
Romania	9 853	347	21 240	117
Turchia	4 092	2 324	8 074	2 197
Ungheria	17 219	11 466	41 076	12 506
Altri Paesi	382	24 548	696	24 660
Totale	84 708	72 105	192 356	90 831

Formaggio di pasta dura (quintali)

Svizzera	53	27 195	144	53 153
Altri Paesi	4	34	7	48
Totale	57	27 229	151	53 201

Caseina (quintali)

Danimarca	2 947	4 164	5 369	6 390
Paesi Bassi	5 969	15 516	10 991	25 030
Altri Paesi	307	131	689	140
Totale	9 224	22 811	17 049	34 545

Altri Paesi	66	5 [illegible]	45	1 [illegible]
Totale	69 185	105 445	45 702	39 229

Baccalà (quintali)

Norvegia	—	119 372	—	56 190
Altri Paesi	354	218	415	91
Totale	354	119 590	415	56 281

Stoccafisso (quintali)

Norvegia	10 775	58 573	11 864	33 101
Altri Paesi	20	6 780	20	5 733
Totale	10 795	65 353	11 904	38 834

Sardelle e acciughe in salamoia (quintali)

Croazia	1 349	5 501	1 671	5 794
Portogallo	25 394	18 332	34 062	15 124
Spagna	71 805	40 536	157 709	63 753
Altri Paesi	—	6 830	—	4 925
Totale	98 768	91 199	193 442	89 596

Tonno preparato in scatole (quintali)

Spagna	5 529	10 971	21 122	16 912
Altri Paesi	88	3 371	1 265	6 806
Totale	5 617	14 342	22 387	23 718

Sardine e acciughe preparate in scatole (quintali)

Portogallo	7 703	4 818	21 965	7 302
Spagna	9 707	17 458	24 919	21 887
Altri Paesi	51	427	170	671
Totale	17 061	22 703	47 054	29 859

Zucchero (tonnellate)

Germania	142 119	326 197	59 714	120 610
Slovacchia	10 138	2 653	4 364	1600
Ungheria	4 033	—	2 682	—
Altri Paesi	190	4 713	54	347
Totale	196 480	333 563	67 014	122 137

Frumento tenero (tonnellate)

Germania	24 896	—	100 604	
Romania	7 623	—	15 253	—
Ungheria	19 204	71 599	29 417	82 367
Altri Paesi	633	14 214	1 294	19 004
Totale	82 453	85 813	154 568	101 271

Segale (tonnellate)

Germania	58 810	—	114 293	—
Altri Paesi	—	65	—	64
Totale	58 810	65	114 293	64

Granturco (tonnellate)

Bulgaria	210	5 877	328	9 682
Romania	8 831	27 882	17 911	29 671
Ungheria	40 679	7 241	58 522	7 454
Altri Paesi	14 497	14 959	28 179	25 306
Totale	64 117	55 818	105 010	72 243

(1) Sono state considerate soltanto le merci che nel 1941 e nel 1942 sono state importate per un valore superiore a 10 milioni di lire. I dati del 1942 possono essere suscettibili di lievi variazioni.

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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	355 192	1 986	72 108	408	Romania	2 640	—	3 761	—
Altri Paesi	1 683	1 095	227	145	Ungheria	2 369	—	3 434	—
Totale	356 875	3 081	72 335	553	Iran (Persia)	2 302	520	1 810	406
Legumi secchi (tonnellate)					Egitto	175	1 059	106	900
Bulgaria	7 173	1 050	29 603	3 447	Stati Uniti	3 008	36 361	3 023	25 229
Romania	18 471	1 090	127 561	3 531	Altri Paesi	151	7 432	524	4 628
Ungheria	19 469	19 998	110 080	70 524	Totale	10 775	45 372	12 658	32 163
Altri Paesi	332	552	1 021	1 877	**Tessuti di cotone (quintali)**				
Totale	45 465	22 690	268 265	79 674	Germania	345	930	4 363	7 941
Patate (tonnellate)					Svizzera	1 025	1 229	30 260	23 014
Danimarca	16 358	1 592	21 229	1 369	Altri Paesi	91	156	285	455
Germania	238 727	8 033	175 204	11 113	Totale	1 461	2 315	34 908	31 410
Paesi Bassi	5 719	6 918	8 565	7 406	**Manufatti di cotone (quintali)**				
Ungheria	15 652	11 720	25 929	8 015	Germania	984	1 630	13 495	19 542
Altri Paesi	132	1	253	1	Svizzera	116	230	6 327	4 646
Totale	279 688	28 264	231 201	27 906	Altri Paesi	361	216	241	369
Uva secca (quintali)					Totale	1 461	2 076	20 063	24 757
Grecia	59 970	1 677	16 945	1 018	**Lane naturali o sudice (quintali)**				
Turchia	3 368	3 621	4 553	1 975	Albania	—	2 047	—	4 399
Altri Paesi	500	769	607	500	Spagna	44	4 086	93	5 835
Totale	63 838	6 267	22 105	3 493	Turchia	1 502	—	8 051	—
Prugne secche (quintali)					Africa it. e Poss. it.	5 753	15 284	17 143	19 765
Croazia	9 079	1 150	22 274	1 070	Altri Paesi	210	5 229	973	8 141
Altri Paesi	43	108	117	70	Totale	7 559	26 646	26 260	38 190
Totale	9 122	1 258	22 391	1 140	**Pelo greggio (quintali)**				
Frutta secche non nominate (quintali)					Albania	506	116	2 752	326
Spagna	10 383	—	24 994	—	Belgio	206	682	1 405	7 539
Altri Paesi	251	103	77	60	Danimarca	1 135	88	1 395	117
Totale	10 634	103	25 071	60	Francia	394	364	3 576	4 727
Tabacchi greggi, in foglie (quintali)					Grecia	1 304	—	1 217	—
Bulgaria	35 063	2 362	75 510	3 483	Spagna	5 673	3 396	18 452	5 668
Grecia	15 059	1 194	33 756	3 492	Africa it. e Poss. it.	714	1 473	4 286	4 666
Altri Paesi	1 344	1 063	1 925	1 104	Altri Paesi	1 405	142	1 422	97
Totale	51 466	4 619	111 201	8 078	Totale	11 337	6 460	34 505	23 140
Semi oleosi di soia (quintali)					**Tessuti di lana non stampati (quintali)**				
Romania	39 498	—	21 732	—	Germania	496	1 543	12 274	29 641
Altri Paesi	106	45	22	6	Altri Paesi	12	31	188	414
Totale	39 604	45	21 754	6	Totale	508	1 574	12 462	30 055
Farine di semi oleosi, non nominate (quintali)					**Manufatti di lana (quintali)**				
Romania	68 174	—	29 458	—	Germania	2 968	1 610	22 455	22 421
Altri Paesi	819	—	147	—	Spagna	1 871	1	20 764	6
					Svizzera	99	73	4 917	1 575
					Africa it. e possed.	36	65	1 472	550
					Altri Paesi	101	28	696	291
					Totale	5 075	1 777	50 304	24 843
					Fibre artificiali, greggi, semplici in fili (quintali)				
					Germania	13 050	6 945	50 636	30 838
					Svizzera	325	369	1 004	1 258
					Altri Paesi	1	243	—	398

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Ungheria	355 192	1 [illegible]	72 [illegible]	[illegible]
Altri Paesi	1 683	1 095	227	145
Totale	356 875	3 081	72 335	563

Legumi secchi (tonnellate)

Bulgaria	7 173	1 050	29 603	3 442
Romania	18 471	1 090	127 561	3 831
Ungheria	19 469	19 988	110 680	70 524
Altri Paesi	332	562	1 021	1 877
Totale	45 485	22 690	268 265	79 674

Patate (tonnellate)

Danimarca	18 388	1 892	21 220	1 369
Germania	238 727	8 033	175 234	11 112
Paesi Bassi	6 769	6 918	8 565	7 408
Ungheria	15 662	11 720	20 929	8 015
Altri Paesi	152	1	253	1
Totale	279 693	28 264	231 201	27 906

Uva secca (quintali)

Grecia	59 970	1 877	16 945	1 016
Turchia	3 368	3 621	4 553	1 975
Altri Paesi	500	769	607	500
Totale	63 838	6 267	22 105	3 493

Prugne secche (quintali)

Croazia	9 079	1 150	22 274	1 070
Altri Paesi	43	108	117	79
Totale	9 122	1 258	22 391	1 149

Frutta secche non nominate (quintali)

Spagna	10 383	—	24 994	—
Altri Paesi	251	103	77	60
Totale	10 634	103	25 071	60

Tabacchi greggi, in foglie (quintali)

Bulgaria	35 063	2 362	75 510	3 482
Grecia	15 059	1 194	33 766	3 492
Altri Paesi	1 344	1 063	1 925	1 104
Totale	51 466	4 619	111 201	8 078

Semi oleosi di soia (quintali)

Romania	39 498	—	21 732	—
Altri Paesi	106	45	22	6
Totale	39 604	45	21 754	6

Farine di semi oleosi, non nominate (quintali)

Romania	68 174	—	29 458	—
Altri Paesi	819	—	147	—
Totale	68 993	—	29 605	—

Olio di oliva alimentare (quintali)

Grecia	31 391	6 571	52 930	4 526
Portogallo	1 767	2 757	1 368	2 476
Spagna	28 320	23 807	35 621	31 973
Turchia	516	8 039	475	7 494
Tunisia	277	1 423	361	1 905
Altri Paesi	9 134	10 610	17 599	10 365
Totale	71 405	53 227	108 514	58 147

Ungheria	2 389	—	3 434	—
Iran (Persia)	2 352	520	1 810	406
Egitto	170	1 059	106	900
Stati Uniti	3 098	36 361	3 023	26 229
Altri Paesi	151	7 432	524	4 628
Totale	10 775	45 372	12 658	32 163

Tessuti di cotone (quintali)

Germania	345	930	4 363	7 941
Svizzera	1 025	1 229	30 260	23 014
Altri Paesi	91	156	285	455
Totale	1 461	2 315	34 908	31 410

Manufatti di cotone (quintali)

Germania	984	1 630	13 495	19 542
Svizzera	116	230	6 327	4 946
Altri Paesi	361	216	241	369
Totale	1 461	2 076	20 063	24 757

Lane naturali o sudice (quintali)

Albania	—	2 047	—	4 399
Spagna	44	4 086	93	5 885
Turchia	1 552	—	8 051	—
Africa it. e Paesi it.	5 703	15 284	17 143	19 765
Altri Paesi	210	5 229	973	8 141
Totale	7 559	26 646	26 260	38 190

Pelo greggio (quintali)

Albania	506	116	2 752	326
Belgio	236	682	1 405	7 539
Danimarca	1 135	80	1 395	117
Francia	394	364	3 576	4 727
Grecia	1 304	—	1 217	—
Spagna	5 623	3 595	18 452	5 668
Africa it. e Paesi it.	714	1 473	4 256	4 666
Altri Paesi	1 405	142	1 422	97
Totale	11 337	6 460	34 505	23 140

Tessuti di lana non stampati (quintali)

Germania	496	1 543	12 274	29 641
Altri Paesi	12	31	188	414
Totale	508	1 574	12 462	30 055

Manufatti di lana (quintali)

Germania	2 968	1 610	22 455	22 421
Spagna	1 871	1	20 764	6
Svizzera	99	73	4 917	1 575
Africa it. e possed.	36	65	1 472	550
Altri Paesi	101	28	696	291
Totale	5 075	1 777	50 304	24 843

Fibre artificiali, greggi, semplici in fili (quintali)

Germania	13 050	6 945	50 636	30 838
Svizzera	325	569	1 004	1 258
Altri Paesi	1	243	—	398
Totale	13 376	7 757	51 640	32 494

Altri minerali di ferro (tonnellate)

Albania	6 110	34 001	3 228	2 193
Croazia	34 927	—	6 049	—
Grecia	10 151	—	3 332	—
Algeria	82 275	100 527	16 695	21 461
Tunisia	24 621	12 128	5 223	2 457
Altri Paesi	638	4 206	372	8 405
Totale	158 722	150 862	34 899	34 516

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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	52 265	10 298
Grecia	23 729	9 960	6 811	2 522
Norvegia	7 963	8 307	2 679	3 331
Portogallo	111	42	12 498	3 325
Spagna	40	22	4 818	4 294
Altri Paesi	10	863	287	3 773
Totale	**32 264**	**21 663**	**79 178**	**27 543**
Rottami di ferro o di acciaio (quintali)				
Francia	76 618	604 045	4 560	22 263
Germania	1 496 146	822 793	84 834	44 158
Svizzera	3 562	344 525	194	17 358
Stati Uniti	29 382	100 240	1 883	5 609
Altri Paesi	11 459	10 540	922	726
Totale	**1 617 167**	**1 857 143**	**92 393**	**100 150**
Ghisa da fusione o da affinazione, allo stato greggio, comune (quintali)				
Croazia	54 178	—	9 710	—
Germania	1 326 219	1 131 625	132 290	105 545
Spagna	61 569	163 888	8 087	21 392
Svezia	6 354	65 294	1 076	8 605
Altri Paesi	1 600	245 923	145	27 436
Totale	**1 449 940**	**1 606 640**	**151 308**	**163 980**
Acciai comuni, in blooms e bidoni (quintali)				
Germania	1 849 393	2 277 253	247 061	312 980
Altri Paesi	—	28 458	—	4 007
Totale	**1 849 393**	**2 305 711**	**247 061**	**316 987**
Ferri e acciai in barre o verghe (quintali)				
Belgio	13 029	123 155	2 401	17 943
Francia	11 028	81 298	6 537	20 744
Germania	5 028 969	4 299 362	928 900	799 612
Slovacchia	8 972	5 954	3 088	2 505
Svezia	45 516	91 641	21 155	43 327
Ungheria	19 429	77 985	4 813	14 791
Altri Paesi	58 471	23 019	8 534	3 392
Totale	**5 185 414**	**4 612 915**	**975 308**	**862 516**
Ferri e acciai in nastri e fili (quintali)				
Belgio	3 589	23 356	701	4 545
Germania	102 365	111 033	55 857	52 132
Svezia	8 027	7 552	11 057	10 629
Altri Paesi	505	413	63	646
Totale	**114 486**	**142 354**	**68 678**	**67 952**
Ferri e acciai in lamiere (quintali)				
Belgio	39 574	13 372	5 476	2 201
Germania	743 605	575 004	187 197	120 128
Slovacchia	43 630	42 025	10 261	8 084
Svezia	2 097	14 638	3 301	17 463
Ungheria	39 483	95 509	10 335	22 879
Altri Paesi	4 206	5 481	887	585
Totale	**872 598**	**746 049**	**197 463**	**171 359**
Botti di lamiera di ferro o di acciaio (quintali)				

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	32 355	4 136	36 236
Francia	3 978	11 374	4 277	11 722
Germania	140 948	64 177	128 816	59 214
Grecia	4 117	—	3 730	—
Svezia	738	1 350	337	995
Svizzera	793	386	828	508
Africa It. e Poss. it.	331	704	300	814
Altri Paesi	4 510	39 496	4 136	23 020
Totale	**160 083**	**149 882**	**146 763**	**132 559**
Rame e sue leghe in verghe, spranghe, fogli, lamiere, lastre e fili (quintali)				
Francia	3 280	8	3 933	13
Germania	48 167	41 009	58 564	35 034
Svizzera	19	9 297	34	8 506
Altri Paesi	1 428	1 540	8 435	2 267
Totale	**52 894**	**51 852**	**70 966**	**45 940**
Lavori di rame e sue leghe (quintali)				
Germania	4 956	3 832	16 244	15 986
Svezia	82	198	343	897
Svizzera	311	248	1 528	2 050
Altri Paesi	1 712	232	2 009	299
Totale	**7 061**	**4 510**	**20 124**	**22 232**
Alluminio e sue leghe, in lingotti (quintali)				
Francia	504	16 322	457	14 984
Germania	50 282	71 796	53 678	83 769
Svizzera	54 391	14 033	68 810	16 889
Ungheria	6 665	—	8 584	—
Altri Paesi	—	1 750	—	2 468
Totale	**111 842**	**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	3 502	22 472	18 194
Altri Paesi	65	948	178	2 647
Totale	**10 628**	**5 434**	**31 013**	**24 390**
Piombo e sue leghe, in pani (quintali)				
Germania	145 367	27 679	49 389	4 516
Spagna	18 373	57 776	10 237	23 355
Altri Paesi	1 843	29 285	508	5 664
Totale	**165 583**	**114 740**	**60 134**	**33 535**
Stagno e sue leghe, in pani e in verghe (quintali)				
Francia	311	865	2 609	2 799
Germania	11 920	6 247	79 105	27 691
Portogallo	4 811	2 331	23 687	8 943
Altri Paesi	535	4 544	1 778	9 529
Totale	**17 577**	**13 987**	**113 183**	**48 959**
Macchine e apparecchi (quintali)				

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Germania	411	2 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grecia	21 729	9 940	6 631	2 822
Norvegia	7 963	8 307	2 679	3 331
Portogallo	111	42	12 498	3 223
Spagna	40	72	4 618	4 294
Altri Paesi	10	663	297	3 777
Totale	**32 364**	**21 663**	**79 178**	**27 548**

Rottami di ferro o di acciaio (quintali)

Francia	76 615	609 045	4 560	22 263
Germania	1 496 146	822 733	84 834	44 156
Svizzera	3 562	344 [illegible]	194	17 [illegible]
Stati Uniti	29 382	100 245	1 883	6 629
Altri Paesi	11 459	10 540	922	725
Totale	**1 617 187**	**1 887 148**	**92 393**	**100 156**

Ghisa da fusione o da affinazione, allo stato greggio, comune (quintali)

Francia	54 178	—	9 710	—
Germania	1 324 219	1 131 629	132 290	106 545
Spagna	61 589	163 886	8 087	21 392
Svezia	9 354	65 204	1 078	8 606
Altri Paesi	1 600	245 923	140	27 438
Totale	**1 449 940**	**1 606 640**	**151 305**	**163 980**

Acciai comuni, in blooms e bidoni (quintali)

Germania	1 849 393	2 277 253	247 061	312 980
Altri Paesi	—	28 458	—	4 007
Totale	**1 849 393**	**2 305 711**	**247 061**	**316 987**

Ferri e acciai in barre o verghe (quintali)

Belgio	13 029	123 155	2 401	17 945
Francia	11 029	81 299	6 557	20 744
Germania	5 028 969	4 209 [illegible]	928 960	789 812
Slovacchia	8 972	5 984	3 088	2 503
Svezia	45 516	91 641	21 105	43 327
Svizzera	19 429	27 965	4 613	14 791
Ungheria	58 471	23 019	9 534	3 392
Altri Paesi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totale	**5 185 414**	**4 612 915**	**975 308**	**882 516**

Ferri e acciai in nastri e fili (quintali)

Belgio	3 589	23 356	731	4 543
Germania	102 365	111 033	[illegible]	52 132
Svezia	8 027	7 552	11 057	10 629
Altri Paesi	505	413	63	648
Totale	**114 486**	**142 354**	**65 678**	**67 952**

Ferri e acciai in lamiere (quintali)

Belgio	39 574	13 372	5 478	2 231
Germania	743 608	575 004	167 197	120 126
Slovacchia	43 633	42 025	10 241	6 084
Svezia	2 097	14 638	3 301	17 482
Ungheria	39 483	95 509	10 339	22 899
Altri Paesi	4 206	5 491	897	3 537
Totale	**872 595**	**746 049**	**197 453**	**171 359**

Botti di lamiera di ferro o di acciaio (quintali)

Germania	57 061	13 355	23 501	4 287
Paesi Bassi	22 251	—	9 924	—
Altri Paesi	3 568	2 043	1 255	313
Totale	**82 880**	**15 398**	**34 680**	**4 600**

Lavori non nominati fatti prevalentemente con barre o verghe di ferro o di acciaio, greggi (quintali)

Germania	55 677	25 882	38 893	14 665
Altri Paesi	1 712	409	1 260	726
Totale	**57 389**	**26 291**	**40 153**	**15 391**

Francia	3 978	11 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Germania	140 945	64 177	126 816	59 214
Grecia	4 117	—	3 730	—
Svezia	768	1 [illegible]	537	995
Svizzera	793	386	828	508
Africa It. e Poss. It.	331	764	300	814
Altri Paesi	4 510	39 456	4 138	23 020
Totale	**160 083**	**149 883**	**146 762**	**132 559**

Rame e sue leghe in verghe, spranghe, fogli, lamiere, lastre e fili (quintali)

Francia	3 280	[illegible]	3 933	13
Germania	48 167	41 009	58 564	33 084
Svizzera	19	9 299	34	6 606
Altri Paesi	1 428	1 543	8 435	2 267
Totale	**52 894**	**51 852**	**70 966**	**45 940**

Lavori di rame e sue leghe (quintali)

Germania	4 966	3 632	16 244	18 986
Svezia	62	198	340	897
Svizzera	311	248	1 524	2 050
Altri Paesi	1 712	232	2 009	299
Totale	**7 061**	**4 510**	**20 124**	**22 232**

Alluminio e sue leghe, in lingotti (quintali)

Francia	504	16 322	457	14 984
Germania	50 282	71 736	53 878	83 769
Svizzera	54 391	14 033	68 810	16 889
Ungheria	6 665	—	8 584	—
Altri Paesi	—	1 750	—	2 468
Totale	**111 842**	**103 841**	**131 729**	**118 110**

Alluminio e sue leghe, in fogli e in lamiere (quintali)

Francia	2 273	934	8 369	3 549
Germania	8 260	3 502	22 472	18 194
Altri Paesi	95	998	178	2 647
Totale	**10 628**	**5 434**	**31 013**	**24 390**

Piombo e sue leghe, in pani (quintali)

Germania	145 367	27 678	49 389	4 516
Spagna	18 373	57 776	10 237	23 345
Altri Paesi	1 843	29 285	508	5 674
Totale	**165 583**	**114 740**	**60 134**	**33 535**

Stagno e sue leghe, in pani e in verghe (quintali)

Francia	311	865	2 609	2 799
Germania	11 920	6 247	79 103	27 691
Portogallo	4 811	2 331	29 687	8 943
Altri Paesi	535	4 544	1 778	9 526
Totale	**17 577**	**13 987**	**113 193**	**48 959**

Macchine e apparecchi (quintali)

Belgio	4 132	2 344	5 192	3 095
Danimarca	10 841	8 687	14 830	9 195
Francia	1 742	4 749	1 691	16 711
Germania	311 033	373 912	638 278	690 673
Paesi Bassi	3 167	5 194	2 775	4 490
Svezia	10 330	10 173	19 876	20 328
Svizzera	38 546	40 664	91 294	101 909
Ungheria	6 503	5 824	14 479	13 228
Altri Paesi	1 585	991	1 851	2 596
Totale	**387 884**	**449 538**	**792 257**	**862 416**

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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
Utensili e strumenti per arti e mestieri e per l'agricoltura (quintali)				
Germania	17 552	13 880	75 045	52 692
Svizzera	438	343	3 977	2 821
Altri Paesi	432	233	3 653	1 009
Totale	**18 422**	**14 456**	**82 675**	**56 522**
Macchine fotografiche (quintali)				
Germania	271	353	18 880	25 208
Altri Paesi	2	1	35	35
Totale	**273**	**354**	**18 915**	**25 243**
Apparecchi telegrafici e telefonici, compresi i commutatori per le centrali telefoniche (quintali)				
Belgio	56	142	884	1 990
Germania	1 491	1 935	23 869	37 178
Svezia	336	141	5 615	2 152
Ungheria	23	18	1 033	803
Altri Paesi	13	9	273	133
Totale	**1 924**	**2 246**	**31 674**	**42 263**
Macchine da calcolare (quintali)				
Germania	396	588	13 325	16 067
Svezia	131	55	2 467	1 007
Svizzera	33	51	1 235	1 416
Altri Paesi	9	8	92	51
Totale	**568**	**702**	**17 119**	**18 541**
Orologi da tasca (numero)				
Germania	14 248	8 835	1 376	709
Svizzera	608 739	643 749	122 150	110 476
Altri Paesi	732	1	125	1
Totale	**623 719**	**652 585**	**123 651**	**111 186**
Materiale di artiglieria, proiettili da cannone e loro parti (quintali)				
Germania	6 593	1 090	33 195	6 806
Svizzera	218	142	7 767	3 647
Altri Paesi	41	—	610	—
Totale	**6 852**	**1 232**	**41 572**	**10 453**
Autoveicoli (numero)				
Albania	27	41	2 040	2 089
Germania	104	384	5 898	30 506
Ungheria	41	53	4 839	3 745
Altri Paesi	21	11	755	259
Totale	**193**	**659**	**13 532**	**36 599**
Parti staccate di autoveicoli non nominate, facenti parte dell'apparato motore, organi di trasmissione e di direzione, non nominate (quintali)				
Germania	1 412	2 453	23 861	25 633
Svizzera	168	246	1 216	1 602
Altri Paesi	122	48	315	280
Totale	**1 702**	**2 747**	**25 392**	**27 512**

Principali Paesi di provenienza	Quantità		Valore (migliaia di lire)	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Argille, terre refrattarie e da fonderia (tonnellate)				
Germania	103 337	97 797	35 048	29 365
Altri Paesi	1 551	2 079	827	801
Totale	**105 888**	**99 876**	**35 875**	**30 166**
Bitumi solidi (quintali)				
Albania	40 692	43 540	5 148	3 136
Germania	86 945	14 396	15 491	4 033
Romania	83 348	7 947	15 852	2 390
Slovacchia	5 573	—	1 141	—
Altri Paesi	136	21 054	31	3 515
Totale	**186 694**	**86 937**	**37 663**	**13 074**
Carbon fossile, escluso il coke (tonnellate)				
Croazia	15 080	17 170	6 870	1 909
Francia	8 352	58	2 206	11
Germania	10 392 747	11 244 466	2 010 133	2 132 065
Altri Paesi	46 535	166 269	5 618	29 471
Totale	**10 462 714**	**11 427 963**	**2 024 827**	**2 163 455**
Carbon coke (tonnellate)				
Germania	329 626	142 557	109 735	49 015
Romania	—	8 041	—	5 968
Africa it. e Poss. it.	—	2 976	—	1 153
Altri paesi	632	—	275	—
Totale	**330 258**	**153 594**	**110 010**	**56 186**
Fosfati minerali (tonnellate)				
Algeria	116 080	120 083	29 351	27 040
Marocco	3 733	—	1 295	—
Tunisia	392 793	537 291	76 039	115 310
Altri Paesi	3 314	—	815	—
Totale	**425 920**	**657 384**	**107 500**	**142 350**
Porcellane (quintali)				
Germania	21 055	19 712	49 247	33 297
Altri Paesi	288	116	1 897	1 710
Totale	**21 343**	**19 828**	**51 144**	**55 007**
Lavori di vetro e di cristallo (quintali)				
Germania	24 055	18 524	24 859	22 826
Altri Paesi	6 495	1 297	2 732	1 748
Totale	**30 550**	**19 821**	**27 591**	**24 574**
Legno comune rozzo o semplicemente sgrossato (tonnellate)				
Croazia	23 789	25 254	20 575	12 392
Finlandia	5 352	978	4 496	1 385
Germania	25 048	27 316	11 727	9 896
Romania	398	2 296	303	1 734
Slovacchia	4 820	—	3 707	—
Svizzera	2 443	1 713	1 028	527
Altri Paesi	1 430	50 385	1 133	23 089
Totale	**63 280**	**107 942**	**42 968**	**49 024**
Legno comune squadrato o segato per il lungo (tonnellate)				
Croazia	38 584	20 294	65 295	22 862
Finlandia	11 245	1 729	15 196	2 493
Germania	102 902	94 212	106 998	81 947

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Totale	18 422	14 456	82 675	56 522

Macchine fotografiche (quintali)

Germania	271	353	18 580	25 298
Altri Paesi	2	1	35	35
Totale	273	354	18 915	25 243

Apparecchi telegrafici e telefonici, compresi i commutatori per le centrali telefoniche (quintali)

Belgio	56	149	581	1 925
Germania	1 494	1 935	23 869	37 178
Svezia	336	141	5 115	2 152
Ungheria	25	18	1 033	809
Altri Paesi	13	3	273	123
Totale	1 924	2 246	31 674	42 263

Macchine da calcolare (quintali)

Germania	395	588	13 325	16 067
Svezia	131	55	2 467	1 007
Svizzera	33	51	1 235	1 416
Altri Paesi	9	6	92	51
Totale	568	702	17 119	18 541

Orologi da tasca (numero)

Germania	14 248	8 835	1 376	709
Svizzera	608 739	643 749	122 150	110 476
Altri Paesi	732	1	125	1
Totale	623 719	652 585	123 651	111 186

Materiale di artiglieria, proiettili da cannone e loro parti (quintali)

Germania	8 593	1 090	33 195	6 806
Svizzera	218	142	7 767	3 647
Altri Paesi	41	—	610	—
Totale	8 852	1 232	41 572	10 453

Autoveicoli (numero)

Albania	27	41	2 046	2 089
Germania	104	554	5 868	30 536
Ungheria	41	53	4 839	3 745
Altri Paesi	21	11	789	229
Totale	193	659	13 532	36 599

Parti staccate di autoveicoli non nominate, facenti parte dell'apparato motore, organi di trasmissione e di direzione, non nominate (quintali)

Germania	1 412	2 453	23 861	26 630
Svizzera	165	246	1 216	1 602
Altri Paesi	125	48	315	280
Totale	1 702	2 747	25 392	27 512

Parti di aeroplani (quintali)

Germania	994	1 001	44 270	35 585
Grecia	52	—	1 627	—
Svezia	568	—	1 220	—
Ungheria	310	607	6 279	13 441
Altri Paesi	1	20	9	331
Totale	1 925	1 628	53 305	49 357

Bitumi solidi (quintali)

Albania	40 692	43 540	5 148	3 136
Germania	26 245	14 396	15 491	4 033
Romania	83 348	7 947	15 852	2 390
Slovacchia	5 573	—	1 141	—
Altri Paesi	136	21 054	31	3 515
Totale	168 894	86 937	37 663	13 074

Carbon fossile, escluso il coke (tonnellate)

Croazia	15 080	17 170	6 870	1 908
Francia	8 352	58	2 206	11
Germania	10 392 747	11 244 466	2 010 131	2 132 065
Altri Paesi	46 535	166 269	5 618	29 471
Totale	10 462 714	11 427 963	2 021 827	2 163 455

Carbon coke (tonnellate)

Germania	329 626	142 557	109 735	49 015
Romania	—	8 051	—	5 968
Africa It. e Poss. It.	—	2 976	—	1 153
Altri paesi	632	—	275	—
Totale	330 258	153 594	110 010	56 136

Fosfati minerali (tonnellate)

Algeria	116 080	120 083	29 351	27 040
Marocco	3 733	—	1 295	—
Tunisia	302 793	537 281	76 039	115 310
Altri Paesi	3 314	—	815	—
Totale	425 920	657 364	107 500	142 350

Porcellane (quintali)

Germania	21 055	19 712	49 247	33 297
Altri Paesi	288	116	1 897	1 710
Totale	21 343	19 828	51 144	35 007

Lavori di vetro e di cristallo (quintali)

Germania	24 055	18 524	24 859	22 826
Altri Paesi	6 495	1 297	2 732	1 748
Totale	30 550	19 821	27 591	24 574

Legno comune rozzo o semplicemente sgrossato (tonnellate)

Croazia	23 789	25 254	20 575	12 392
Finlandia	5 352	978	4 496	1 386
Germania	25 048	27 316	11 227	9 996
Romania	398	2 296	303	1 734
Slovacchia	4 820	—	3 707	—
Svizzera	2 443	1 713	1 025	527
Altri Paesi	1 430	50 385	1 133	23 089
Totale	63 280	107 942	42 966	49 024

Legno comune squadrato o segato per il lungo (tonnellate)

Croazia	38 584	20 274	65 295	22 862
Finlandia	11 245	1 720	15 196	2 493
Germania	102 907	94 212	106 998	81 947
Romania	11 927	7 327	21 348	8 133
Slovacchia	77 693	33 026	75 416	27 664
Svezia	1 364	603	1 767	787
Svizzera	2 186	1 694	2 370	1 367
Ungheria	29 419	4 107	49 166	3 006
Stati Uniti	496	2 051	1 011	3 461
Altri Paesi	787	69 899	897	56 711
Totale	276 609	234 843	339 464	208 431

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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
Carbone di legna (tonnellate)				
Croazia	3 105	1 008	3 249	1 103
Slovacchia	10 482	5 757	13 480	7 957
Altri Paesi	36	1 474	150	1 260
Totale	13 623	8 239	16 909	10 320
Oli minerali greggi (quintali)				
Albania	1 491 814	1 265 312	20 893	15 951
Germania	132 194	212 697	21 230	39 385
Romania	900 361	861 725	83 262	77 019
Ungheria	86 770	—	8 471	—
Altri Paesi	—	1 915	—	107
Totale	2 610 939	2 341 649	143 755	132 462
Benzina (quintali)				
Francia	26 443	28 711	1 956	4 309
Germania	22 505	61 918	6 243	13 289
Romania	1 173 245	465 600	140 629	60 485
Altri Paesi	2 553	150 508	266	11 701
Totale	1 225 046	726 737	149 096	89 781
Petrolio (quintali)				
Germania	13 572	17 267	1 447	3 112
Romania	677 194	615 207	79 572	64 611
Altri Paesi	9 792	10 145	884	368
Totale	700 558	642 619	72 903	68 091
Oli da gas (quintali)				
Germania	13 936	31 006	1 537	3 945
Romania	1 223 583	1 151 152	118 879	107 669
Slovacchia	8 429	—	1 483	—
Altri Paesi	6 753	9 770	491	469
Totale	1 251 661	1 191 925	122 350	112 084
Oli minerali lubrificanti (quintali)				
Germania	251 068	58 356	49 776	22 774
Romania	257 313	115 902	71 963	27 369
Slovacchia	16 082	—	3 523	—
Stati Uniti	24 283	39 404	9 052	10 077
Altri Paesi	1 783	2 233	834	851
Totale	560 552	215 900	137 170	61 071
Residui della distillazione di oli minerali (quintali)				
Germania	266 563	60 123	28 549	10 209
Romania	552 147	845 600	74 206	57 318
Altri Paesi	23 354	373 795	768	8 439
Totale	822 064	1 279 523	103 523	75 966
Essenza di trementina (quintali)				
	1 409	265	1 501	171

Principali Paesi di provenienza	Quantità		Valore (migliaia di lire)	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Paraffina solida (quintali)				
Germania	68 857	18 866	39 332	12 509
Romania	28 004	13 746	32 746	10 617
Slovacchia	6 121	1 869	8 171	1 583
Ungheria	5 468	901	9 295	984
U. R. S. S.	3 547	146	1 981	70
Altri Paesi	45	13 147	47	5 373
Totale	109 232	48 277	91 572	31 136
Colofonia (quintali)				
Francia	6 448	—	5 604	—
Germania	15 768	15 525	9 955	8 715
Grecia	44 186	3 590	17 740	1 264
Portogallo	12 431	15 041	8 302	4 539
Spagna	1 237	113 912	495	52 050
Altri Paesi	3 925	5 600	3 161	1 378
Totale	83 995	153 669	45 257	67 946
Soda caustica, solida (quintali)				
Croazia	19 386	25 477	3 977	3 163
Francia	10 682	69 747	1 667	9 065
Germania	253 132	278 850	47 639	47 975
Romania	5 101	—	1 543	—
Svizzera	7 951	45 949	1 327	6 891
Altri Paesi	2 530	1 509	542	411
Totale	298 181	420 734	56 886	69 505
Criolite artificiale (quintali)				
Germania	45 182	10 480	40 521	7 642
Altri Paesi	—	—	—	—
Totale	45 182	10 480	40 521	7 642
Altri prodotti chimici inorganici non nominati (quintali)				
Danimarca	24	4 962	153	1 507
Germania	29 736	18 165	23 744	15 589
Altri Paesi	466	403	753	673
Totale	30 275	23 530	24 650	17 769
Nitrato di sodio, greggio (tonnellate)				
Cile	—	19 958	—	16 654
Altri Paesi	—	—	—	—
Totale	—	19 958	—	16 654
Concimi chimici potassici (tonnellate)				
Germania	76 163	88 175	52 500	59 168
Spagna	1 006	—	886	—
Altri Paesi	3	—	3	—
Totale	77 172	88 175	53 389	59 668
Glicerina raffinata (quintali)				
Germania	9 553	13 857	25 436	32 442
Altri Paesi	—	1 800	—	1 887
Totale	9 553	15 657	25 436	34 329

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Totale...	**18 633**	**5 [illegible]**	**10 [illegible]**	**10 [illegible]**

Oli minerali greggi (quintali)

Albania	1 491 814	1 265 312	59 800	15 951
Germania	132 194	212 697	21 233	39 385
Romania	900 361	861 725	83 262	77 015
Ungheria	86 570	—	8 471	—
Altri Paesi	—	1 915	—	107
Totale...	**2 610 939**	**2 341 649**	**143 765**	**132 462**

Benzina (quintali)

Francia	26 443	28 711	1 956	4 3[illegible]
Germania	22 805	81 918	6 248	13 289
Romania	1 173 245	465 600	140 629	60 485
Altri Paesi	2 553	150 508	266	11 701
Totale...	**1 225 046**	**726 737**	**149 098**	**89 764**

Petrolio (quintali)

Germania	13 572	17 267	1 447	3 112
Romania	677 194	615 207	70 572	58 611
Altri Paesi	9 792	10 145	894	348
Totale...	**700 558**	**642 619**	**72 903**	**65 091**

Oli da gas (quintali)

Germania	12 906	31 [illegible]	1 537	5 946
Romania	1 223 583	1 151 162	118 869	107 669
Slovacchia	8 419	—	1 483	—
Altri Paesi	6 753	9 770	491	469
Totale...	**1 251 661**	**1 191 928**	**122 380**	**112 084**

Oli minerali lubrificanti (quintali)

Germania	251 058	58 356	49 778	22 275
Romania	267 313	115 902	71 953	27 369
Slovacchia	16 086	—	5 523	—
Stati Uniti	24 283	39 404	9 062	10 077
Altri Paesi	1 780	2 238	834	850
Totale...	**560 552**	**215 900**	**137 170**	**61 071**

Residui della distillazione di oli minerali (quintali)

Germania	246 563	60 123	28 549	10 209
Romania	552 147	845 600	74 206	57 318
Altri Paesi	23 354	373 795	768	8 439
Totale...	**822 064**	**1 279 523**	**103 523**	**75 966**

Essenza di trementina (quintali)

Francia	1 650	303	1 501	171
Germania	25 839	27 810	23 208	14 736
Grecia	6 156	724	5 483	356
Portogallo	6 133	4 809	9 348	2 304
Spagna	4 191	21 660	4 004	11 004
Altri Paesi	26	1 043	10	1 852
Totale...	**43 944**	**56 351**	**43 554**	**30 423**

Benzolo, toluolo e xilolo (quintali)

Germania	133 549	123 150	42 443	43 690
Altri Paesi	3 091	36 941	771	14 493
Totale...	**136 640**	**160 091**	**43 214**	**58 183**

Altri Paesi	45	15 142	47	5 [illegible]
Totale...	**109 232**	**48 277**	**91 572**	**31 136**

Colofonia (quintali)

Francia	6 448	—	5 604	—
Germania	16 768	15 524	9 958	8 715
Grecia	44 186	3 590	17 740	1 264
Portogallo	12 431	15 041	8 302	4 539
Spagna	1 237	113 912	495	52 050
Altri Paesi	3 925	5 600	3 161	1 378
Totale...	**83 995**	**153 669**	**45 257**	**67 946**

Soda caustica, solida (quintali)

Croazia	19 385	25 477	3 977	5 163
Francia	10 082	69 747	1 [illegible]7	9 065
Germania	253 132	278 053	47 830	47 975
Romania	5 101	—	1 543	—
Svizzera	7 951	45 549	1 327	6 891
Altri Paesi	2 530	1 908	542	411
Totale...	**298 181**	**420 734**	**56 886**	**69 505**

Criolite artificiale (quintali)

Germania	45 182	10 480	40 521	7 642
Altri Paesi	—	—	—	—
Totale...	**45 182**	**10 480**	**40 521**	**7 642**

Altri prodotti chimici inorganici non nominati (quintali)

Danimarca	24	4 962	173	1 507
Germania	29 780	18 165	23 744	15 589
Altri Paesi	466	403	733	673
Totale...	**30 275**	**23 530**	**24 650**	**17 769**

Nitrato di sodio, greggio (tonnellate)

Cile	—	19 958	—	16 654
Altri Paesi	—	—	—	—
Totale...	**—**	**19 958**	**—**	**16 654**

Concimi chimici potassici (tonnellate)

Germania	76 163	88 175	52 500	59 668
Spagna	1 006	—	886	—
Altri Paesi	3	—	3	—
Totale...	**77 172**	**88 175**	**53 389**	**59 668**

Glicerina raffinata (quintali)

Germania	9 553	13 657	25 426	32 442
Altri Paesi	—	1 800	—	1 887
Totale...	**9 553**	**15 657**	**25 426**	**34 329**

Prodotti chimici organici non nominati (quintali)

Germania	69 805	43 915	122 489	73 874
Svizzera	1 780	1 393	5 039	3 881
Altri Paesi	421	853	404	1 305
Totale...	**72 007**	**46 161**	**127 932**	**79 060**

Prodotti medicinali sintetici, esclusi gli alcaloidi (chilogrammi)

Germania	71 322	56 228	30 342	20 003
Svizzera	8 060	10 757	7 243	10 333
Altri Paesi	803	313	301	246
Totale...	**80 185**	**67 298**	**37 886**	**30 582**

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3. Commercio speciale delle principali merci

b. Quantità e valore di alcune principali merci *importate* negli anni 1941 e 1942 ripartito per i principali Paesi di provenienza

Principali Paesi di provenienza	Quantità		Valore (migliaia di lire)	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Specialità medicinali (quintali)				
Germania	1 201	1 164	31 043	29 972
Paesi Bassi	17	2	663	15
Svizzera	241	265	6 542	6 213
Altri Paesi	60	49	2 062	1 579
Totale	**1 519**	**1 480**	**40 310**	**37 783**
Colori (quintali)				
Germania	5 682	5 555	18 671	19 304
Svizzera	1 380	1 144	12 037	9 910
Altri Paesi	194	115	167	238
Totale	**7 256**	**6 814**	**31 075**	**29 452**
Nero-fumo (quintali)				
Germania	42 482	19 176	28 582	13 373
Romania	4 396	5 167	4 227	2 598
Altri Paesi	753	119	376	63
Totale	**47 631**	**34 482**	**33 155**	**16 034**
Pelli crude (quintali)				
Albania	7 233	8 108	61 094	21 855
Bulgaria	718	1 744	3 964	5 209
Croazia	1 400	—	6 123	—
Francia	1 960	1 461	10 025	1 143
Germania	7	6	2 853	440
Grecia	2 634	87	7 963	130
Spagna	2 571	8 783	10 529	31 142
Turchia	8 634	7 916	23 161	12 321
Africa eq. or. brit.	238	647	948	459
Argentina	1 989	422	1 756	998
Africa it. e Poss. it.	5 445	15 306	21 710	44 972
Altri Paesi	2 699	5 907	10 163	22 384
Totale	**35 728**	**50 387**	**160 279**	**141 050**
Pelli preparate (quintali)				
Bulgaria	268	—	2 739	—
Croazia	5	44	1 959	585
Germania	1 441	2 564	44 433	65 481
Spagna	335	1 011	2 458	3 986
Altri Paesi	500	432	3 846	1 565
Totale	**2 549**	**4 051**	**55 435**	**71 590**
Gomma elastica, greggia (quintali)				
Francia	553	9 076	342	11 454
Germania	152 273	110 808	260 431	189 549
Altri Paesi	170	21 718	168	17 611
Totale	**152 996**	**141 602**	**260 941**	**218 614**
Pasta per la fabbricazione della carta (quintali)				
Finlandia	564 813	612 779	113 572	103 921
Germania	267 089	607 516	54 654	116 128
Norvegia	10 925	42 621	2 473	8 575
Slovacchia	253 315	145 445	64 921	29 964
Svezia	1 837 920	1 686 751	401 877	321 686
Svizzera	8 755	7 276	2 170	1 715
Altri Paesi	—	3 635	—	526
Totale	**2 942 817**	**3 106 223**	**639 667**	**582 516**
Carta (quintali)				

Principali Paesi di provenienza	Quantità		Valore (migliaia di lire)	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Altri lavori di carta o di cartone, non nominati (quintali)				
Germania	21 094	9 436	23 522	9 259
Altri Paesi	1 868	205	1 667	298
Totale	**22 962**	**9 641**	**25 189**	**9 557**
Libri, musica e giornali (quintali)				
Belgio	285	319	814	698
Germania	12 086	13 239	20 359	14 616
Svizzera	304	653	904	1 178
Altri Paesi	490	293	918	454
Totale	**13 165**	**14 504**	**22 995**	**16 946**
Pietre preziose, greggie (chilogrammi)				
Belgio	1	2	4 350	1 773
Francia	2	..	7 899	186
Germania	433	27	2 761	46
Paesi Bassi	3	1	1 057	747
Svezia	..	—	770	—
Svizzera	443	428	2 958	3 073
Brasile	1	2	3 325	4 823
Altri Paesi	—	—	—	—
Totale	**883**	**460**	**23 120**	**10 648**
Argento in verghe, in pani, in polvere e in rottami (chilogrammi)				
Francia	37 717	—	15 051	—
Germania	1 058	—	1 030	—
Altri Paesi	662	8 217	605	3 409
Totale	**39 437**	**8 217**	**16 686**	**3 409**
Mercerie non nominate, fini (chilogrammi)				
Germania	68 332	85 099	18 140	14 768
Altri Paesi	2 469	1 709	683	312
Totale	**70 801**	**86 805**	**18 823**	**15 080**
Semi non oleosi, da prato (quintali)				
Bulgaria	20 068	5 508	4 938	1 426
Croazia	3 000	—	900	—
Danimarca	394	716	355	517
Francia	6 605	—	8 969	—
Germania	929	30	957	25
Romania	39 078	—	13 347	—
Ungheria	4 834	444	8 163	976
Altri Paesi	181	528	117	43
Totale	**75 109**	**7 228**	**37 766**	**2 987**
Semi non oleosi, non nominati (quintali)				
Danimarca	1 058	39	998	135
Germania	16 309	15 206	16 876	12 385
Paesi Bassi	5 763	1 482	7 343	2 698
Altri Paesi	243	2 173	328	1 179

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Altri Paesi	60	49	2 062	1 579
Totale	1 519	1 480	40 310	37 732

Colori (quintali)

Germania	5 682	5 555	16 871	19 30[illegible]
Svizzera	1 380	1 144	12 037	9 91[illegible]
Altri Paesi	194	115	167	236
Totale	7 256	6 814	31 075	29 452

Nero-fumo (quintali)

Germania	42 482	19 176	28 502	13 373
Romania	4 386	5 187	4 277	2 598
Altri Paesi	263	119	376	63
Totale	47 631	24 482	33 155	16 034

Pelli crude (quintali)

Albania	7 333	8 109	61 664	21 835
Bulgaria	718	1 744	3 984	5 205
Croazia	1 400	—	6 123	—
Francia	1 960	1 461	10 025	1 143
Germania	7	6	2 853	440
Grecia	2 834	87	7 963	130
Spagna	2 571	8 783	10 529	31 142
Turchia	8 634	7 916	23 161	12 321
Africa eq. or. brit.	238	647	948	459
Argentina	1 989	422	1 756	996
Africa it. e Poss. it.	5 445	15 306	21 710	44 972
Altri Paesi	2 699	5 907	10 163	22 384
Totale	35 728	50 387	160 279	141 050

Pelli preparate (quintali)

Bulgaria	268	—	2 739	—
Croazia	6	44	1 959	558
Germania	1 441	2 564	44 433	65 481
Spagna	335	1 011	2 458	3 906
Altri Paesi	500	432	3 846	1 560
Totale	2 549	4 051	55 435	71 590

Gomma elastica, greggia (quintali)

Francia	553	9 076	342	11 454
Germania	152 273	110 808	260 431	189 549
Altri Paesi	170	21 718	168	17 611
Totale	152 996	141 602	260 941	218 614

Pasta per la fabbricazione della carta (quintali)

Finlandia	564 813	612 779	113 572	103 921
Germania	267 089	607 516	54 654	116 128
Norvegia	10 925	42 621	2 473	8 573
Slovacchia	253 315	145 649	64 921	29 964
Svezia	1 837 920	1 686 751	401 877	321 686
Svizzera	8 755	7 276	2 170	1 716
Altri Paesi	—	3 637	—	526
Totale	2 942 817	3 106 223	639 667	582 516

Carta (quintali)

Finlandia	51 224	2 584	13 501	593
Francia	1 645	579	1 530	243
Germania	390 360	214 332	143 840	68 060
Slovacchia	47 712	1 370	20 300	442
Svezia	173 263	10 854	43 016	2 625
Svizzera	369	437	712	607
Altri Paesi	9 601	194	3 304	473
Totale	674 374	330 350	226 203	73 048

Totale	22 962	9 641	25 189	9 557

Libri, musica e giornali (quintali)

Belgio	285	319	814	698
Germania	12 086	13 239	20 329	14 616
Svizzera	304	653	904	1 178
Altri Paesi	490	293	918	454
Totale	13 165	14 504	22 995	16 946

Pietre preziose, greggie (chilogrammi)

Belgio	1	2	4 350	1 773
Francia	2	..	7 899	186
Germania	433	27	2 761	45
Paesi Bassi	3	1	1 057	747
Svezia	..	—	770	—
Svizzera	443	428	2 958	3 073
Brasile	1	2	3 325	4 823
Altri Paesi	—	—	—	—
Totale	883	460	23 120	10 848

Argento in verghe, in pani, in polvere e in rottami (chilogrammi)

Francia	37 717	—	15 051	—
Germania	1 058	—	1 030	—
Altri Paesi	662	8 217	605	3 409
Totale	39 437	8 217	16 686	3 409

Mercerie non nominate, fini (chilogrammi)

Germania	68 332	85 099	18 140	14 768
Altri Paesi	2 469	1 709	693	312
Totale	70 801	86 808	18 833	15 080

Semi non oleosi, da prato (quintali)

Bulgaria	20 088	5 506	4 938	1 426
Croazia	3 000	—	900	—
Danimarca	394	716	355	517
Francia	6 605	—	8 969	—
Germania	929	30	957	25
Romania	39 078	—	13 347	—
Ungheria	4 834	444	8 183	976
Altri Paesi	181	528	117	43
Totale	75 109	7 228	37 766	3 987

Semi non oleosi, non nominati (quintali)

Danimarca	1 058	39	998	135
Germania	16 309	15 206	16 876	12 385
Paesi Bassi	5 763	1 682	7 343	2 698
Altri Paesi	243	2 173	328	1 179
Totale	23 373	19 100	25 545	16 397

Pellicole per fotografia non impressionate sensibilizzate (chilogrammi)

Germania	172 571	58 913	47 121	12 324
Altri Paesi	5 682	7 258	642	442
Totale	178 253	66 171	47 763	12 766

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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		Valore (migliaia di lire)		Principali Paesi di destinazione	Quantità		Valore (migliaia di lire)	
	1940	1939	1940	1939		1940	1939	1940	1939
Carni preparate (quintali)					**Paste di frumento (quintali)**				
Francia	3 404	1 682	7 166	1 947	Albania	33 794	15 130	10 471	4 729
Regno Unito	40	334	71	517	Germania	13 806	5 446	4 960	1 712
Svizzera	20 289	21 394	26 613	27 752	Regno Unito	3 871	6 112	1 146	1 394
Stati Uniti	867	2 380	1 484	3 484	Svizzera	3 362	17 595	1 159	4 054
Africa it. e Poss. it.	6 544	15 113	8 915	17 112	Africa it. e Poss. it.	49 393	148 532	18 819	51 562
Altri Paesi	48 359	6 649	5 192	18 404	Altri Paesi	6 238	13 112	2 419	4 741
Totale	79 499	47 572	59 444	69 415	Totale	110 404	204 947	38 874	68 192
Formaggi di pasta dura (quintali)					**Legumi secchi (tonnellate)**				
Francia	11 176	9 825	35 645	8 011	Albania	33	3	85	8
Germania	41 465	10 805	59 178	10 441	Africa it. e Poss. it.	1 664	2 948	5 061	6 362
Svizzera	4 155	4 767	5 545	4 134	Altri Paesi	50	345	265	1 174
Stati Uniti	40 690	106 534	51 079	115 672	Totale	1 747	3 296	5 411	7 544
Africa it. e Poss. it.	11 526	25 459	11 405	30 938	**Patate (tonnellate)**				
Altri Paesi	9 993	14 321	15 128	15 059	Albania	4 376	1 627	3 873	937
Totale	119 005	171 711	180 381	184 276	Boemia e Moravia	2 670	(b)	2 593	(b)
Formaggi di pasta molle (quintali)					Danimarca	1 086	—	1 206	—
Francia	3 235	7 403	3 966	3 910	Germania	100 694	91 159	97 496	62 435
Germania	28 084	2 573	40 075	2 344	Svizzera	7 224	6 999	7 291	4 606
Regno Unito	2 698	26 088	3 079	19 620	Africa it. e Poss. it.	6 698	12 894	7 209	8 244
Svizzera	5 906	7 044	6 866	5 327	Altri Paesi	1 036	18 710	1 272	14 287
Stati Uniti	5 506	10 105	4 401	6 291	Totale	123 784	131 419	121 030	90 759
Africa it. e Poss. it.	1 547	3 392	2 022	3 670	**Ortaggi (quintali)**				
Altri Paesi	5 115	2 379	5 937	2 173	Albania	6 172	524	1 074	51
Totale	62 131	59 369	72 666	43 335	Belgio-Lussemburgo	6 199	66 909	950	7 136
Sardine e acciughe preparate (quintali)					Boemia e Moravia	6 678	(b) 916	2 658	(b) 167
Boemia e Moravia	2 144	(b) 866	3 648	(b) 1 069	Germania	1 190 965	1 376 694	160 265	101 378
Germania	10 638	2 130	21 266	2 891	Norvegia	17 865	—	1 939	—
Ungheria	1 640	816	2 866	1 010	Paesi Bassi	14 689	52 623	2 105	4 565
Stati Uniti	3 742	5 120	4 875	6 318	Svezia	23 779	8 500	2 926	1 201
Africa it. e Poss. it.	1 222	2 788	1 948	2 747	Svizzera	186 794	196 165	30 982	24 190
Altri Paesi	5 909	9 052	9 212	9 578	Africa it. e Poss. it.	16 977	38 766	1 586	3 256
Totale	25 295	20 772	43 815	23 613	Altri Paesi	36 247	169 941	4 958	14 506
Zucchero (quintali)					Totale	1 506 355	1 911 038	209 443	156 453
Africa it. e Poss. it.	276 797	158 021	73 253	47 351	**Pomodori freschi (quintali)**				
Altri Paesi	134 513	67 687	37 463	11 486	Boemia e Moravia	10 238	(b) 1 123	1 110	(b) 86
Totale	411 310	225 708	110 716	59 037	Germania	458 230	142 899	51 161	42 871
Marmellate, gelatine e altre conserve di frutti (quintali)					Svizzera	42 890	34 842	6 568	3 547
Germania	14 993	990	10 413	348	Africa it. e Poss. it.	1 121	907	217	89
Regno Unito	3 595	24 806	1 296	8 234	Altri Paesi	1 619	3 433	856	565
Africa it. e Poss. it.	8 747	11 096	4 281	4 263	Totale	544 100	483 206	59 912	47 158
Altri Paesi	22 357	11 439	11 898	4 731	**Arance (quintali)**				
Totale	49 692	48 331	27 888	17 575	Belgio-Lussemburgo	16 753	29 303	2 549	4 138
Riso (tonnellate)					Boemia e Moravia	28 257	(b) 7 808	5 029	(b) 1 151
Albania	4 630	2 775	9 277	5 250	Cecoslovacchia	—	(d) 145 243	—	(d) 20 599
Francia	1 566	2 854	2 667	3 280	Danimarca	80 710	82 112	14 612	11 961
Germania	65 242	76 448	158 638	86 631	Francia	44 589	176 021	6 536	30 981
Jugoslavia	10 167	15 483	21 728	23 322	Germania	707 227	704 079	103 315	86 242
Romania	3 008	10 813	6 615	16 152	Jugoslavia	39 381	29 142	7 414	4 369
Slovacchia	6 372	(c) 33	16 019	(c) 61	Regno Unito	43 172	57 183	6 142	8 137
Svizzera	7 121	15 488	15 784	20 586	Slovacchia	17 485	(c) 1 565	3 722	(c) 243
Ungheria	13 075	24 257	26 874	33 964	Svezia	166 726	158 091	33 915	20 657
Africa it. e Poss. it.	8 871	15 381	1 48	26 001	Svizzera	126 868	183 527	21 564	28 241
Altri Paesi	779	1 672	1 [illegible]	2 774	Ungheria	99 780	122 830	16 427	16 195
					Africa it. e Poss. it.	12 936	18 355	2 868	3 370
					Altri Paesi	44 558	92 629	8 639	19 673
					Totale	1 428 472	1 807 883	232 559	255 857
					Mandarini (quintali)				
					[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2 537	2 401

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Totale	**79 499**	**47 572**	**59 443**	**69 419**

Formaggi di pasta dura (quintali)

Francia	11 176	9 625	35 046	8 011
Germania	41 465	10 805	89 179	10 441
Svizzera	4 155	4 767	5 545	4 134
Stati Uniti	40 690	106 534	51 079	115 672
Africa it. e Poss. it.	11 526	28 459	11 405	30 938
Altri Paesi	9 993	14 321	18 128	15 090
Totale	**119 005**	**171 711**	**180 381**	**184 276**

Formaggi di pasta molle (quintali)

Francia	3 235	7 403	3 966	3 910
Germania	26 084	2 558	46 376	2 346
Regno Unito	2 698	26 068	3 079	19 620
Svizzera	5 906	7 044	6 888	5 327
Stati Uniti	5 536	10 105	4 401	6 291
Africa it. e Poss. it.	1 587	3 792	2 022	3 620
Altri Paesi	5 115	2 379	5 937	2 173
Totale	**52 131**	**59 369**	**72 666**	**43 335**

Sardine e acciughe preparate (quintali)

Boemia e Moravia	2 144	(b) 866	3 648	(b) 1 066
Germania	10 638	2 130	21 266	2 891
Ungheria	1 640	816	2 866	1 210
Stati Uniti	3 742	5 120	4 875	6 318
Africa it. e Poss. it.	1 222	2 788	1 948	2 747
Altri Paesi	5 909	9 052	9 212	9 578
Totale	**25 295**	**20 772**	**43 815**	**23 613**

Zucchero (quintali)

Africa it. e Poss. it.	276 797	158 021	73 255	47 551
Altri Paesi	134 513	67 687	37 461	11 486
Totale	**411 310**	**225 708**	**110 716**	**59 037**

Marmellate, gelatine e altre conserve di frutti (quintali)

Germania	14 993	990	10 413	348
Regno Unito	3 595	24 806	1 296	8 234
Africa it. e Poss. it	8 747	11 096	4 231	4 262
Altri Paesi	22 357	11 439	11 898	4 731
Totale	**49 692**	**48 331**	**27 588**	**17 575**

Riso (tonnellate)

Albania	4 630	2 775	9 277	5 260
Francia	1 568	2 864	2 667	3 280
Germania	85 242	76 448	138 638	86 631
Jugoslavia	10 167	15 483	21 728	23 325
Romania	3 008	10 813	6 615	16 152
Slovacchia	6 372	(c) 35	16 019	(c) 61
Svizzera	7 121	15 488	15 784	20 586
Ungheria	13 075	24 257	26 874	33 964
Africa it. e Poss. it.	8 871	15 381	19 648	26 009
Altri Paesi	779	1 672	1 790	2 774
Totale	**140 830**	**165 206**	**279 040**	**218 034**

Farina di frumento (quintali)

Albania	22 356	2 839	4 165	636
Africa it. e Poss. it.	489 884	865 098	100 311	167 422
Altri Paesi	99	748	31	158
Totale	**512 339**	**868 685**	**104 507**	**168 219**

Legumi secchi (tonnellate)

Albania	33	3	85	8
Africa it. e Poss. it.	1 664	2 944	5 061	6 362
Altri Paesi	50	349	265	1 174
Totale	**1 747**	**3 296**	**5 411**	**7 544**

Patate (tonnellate)

Albania	4 376	1 627	3 873	987
Boemia e Moravia	2 670	(b)	2 593	(b)
Danimarca	1 086	—	1 206	—
Germania	100 634	91 180	97 436	62 435
Svizzera	7 224	6 999	7 291	4 806
Africa it. e Poss. it.	6 698	12 894	7 299	8 244
Altri Paesi	1 036	18 710	1 272	14 297
Totale	**123 784**	**131 419**	**121 030**	**90 759**

Ortaggi (quintali)

Albania	6 172	524	1 074	51
Belgio-Lussemburgo	6 199	66 909	950	7 138
Boemia e Moravia	6 673	(b) 916	2 658	(b) 167
Germania	1 190 955	1 376 694	160 265	101 378
Norvegia	17 865	—	1 939	—
Paesi Bassi	14 689	52 623	2 105	4 565
Svezia	23 779	8 500	2 926	1 201
Svizzera	166 794	196 165	30 982	24 190
Africa it. e Poss. it.	16 977	38 766	1 586	3 256
Altri Paesi	36 247	169 941	4 958	14 598
Totale	**1 506 355**	**1 911 038**	**209 443**	**156 452**

Pomodori freschi (quintali)

Boemia e Moravia	10 238	(b) 1 123	1 110	(b) 89
Germania	488 330	442 899	51 161	42 871
Svizzera	42 890	34 842	6 568	3 547
Africa it. e Poss. it.	1 124	907	217	89
Altri Paesi	1 618	3 435	856	565
Totale	**544 100**	**483 206**	**59 912**	**47 158**

Arance (quintali)

Belgio-Lussemburgo	16 753	29 302	2 549	4 138
Boemia e Moravia	28 267	(b) 7 808	5 029	(b) 1 151
Cecoslovacchia	—	(d) 145 243	—	(d) 20 599
Danimarca	80 710	82 112	14 812	11 961
Francia	44 589	176 021	6 536	30 981
Germania	707 227	704 079	103 315	86 242
Jugoslavia	39 381	29 142	2 414	4 369
Regno Unito	43 172	57 183	6 142	8 137
Slovacchia	17 485	(c) 1 585	3 322	(c) 243
Svezia	166 726	158 091	33 915	20 507
Svizzera	126 898	183 527	21 564	25 241
Ungheria	99 780	122 830	16 427	16 195
Africa it. e Poss. it.	12 936	18 355	2 895	3 370
Altri Paesi	44 558	92 625	8 639	19 673
Totale	**1 428 472**	**1 807 883**	**232 559**	**255 857**

Mandarini (quintali)

Belgio-Lussemburgo	13 225	15 506	2 537	2 481
Boemia e Moravia	13 903	(b) 6 918	659	(b) 1 450
Svizzera	23 476	30 902	5 678	5 394
Ungheria	29 830	29 301	5 788	4 486
Africa it. e Poss. it.	2 260	2 952	483	645
Altri Paesi	26 323	67 485	9 057	10 170
Totale	**109 037**	**153 064**	**24 202**	**24 628**

(a) Sono state considerate soltanto le merci che nel 1939 e nel 1940 sono state esportate per un valore superiore a 12 milioni di lire. I dati del 1940 possono essere suscettibili 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

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
Limoni (quintali)				
Belgio-Lussemburgo	24 604	38 590	3 067	4 089
Boemia e Moravia	92 172	38 634	(a) 13 970	(a) 6 762
Bulgaria	17 544	14 803	2 287	1 872
Danimarca	40 790	43 673	5 263	4 703
Francia	64 653	162 211	8 566	18 862
Germania	1 160 152	991 670	147 853	109 067
Jugoslavia	49 420	40 625	7 638	5 494
Norvegia	14 162	16 176	2 019	1 990
Paesi Bassi	41 257	29 960	5 975	3 604
Regno Uniti	186 366	30 077	17 019	28 822
Romania	32 281	42 299	5 767	5 856
Svezia	27 041	25 638	3 525	3 041
Svizzera	77 362	84 003	9 626	10 227
Turchia	11 302	14 321	2 366	2 581
Ungheria	67 662	67 363	10 249	9 077
Africa it. e Poss. it.	20 050	19 788	3 943	2 635
Altri Paesi	36 946	472 976	5 733	29 744
Totale	**1 963 237**	**2 134 007**	**254 863**	**247 878**
Uva fresca da tavola (quintali)				
Boemia e Moravia	17 740	(a) 86	4 146	(a) 17
Germania	207 168	172 227	46 968	27 359
Svizzera	33 401	21 655	7 975	3 185
Altri Paesi	9 593	6 665	2 556	1 771
Totale	**267 927**	**200 633**	**61 645**	**32 330**
Frutta fresca (quintali)				
Boemia e Moravia	196 413	(a) 50 478	33 570	(a) 13 895
Danimarca	10 083	7 537	2 362	1 247
Germania	1 895 836	1 525 069	344 286	179 877
Slovacchia	22 313	(b) 2 247	4 713	(b) 323
Svezia	86 668	24 615	23 201	3 975
Svizzera	283 402	446 908	49 282	56 524
Africa it. e Poss. it.	14 228	37 821	3 708	8 561
Altri Paesi	40 609	237 815	10 020	44 085
Totale	**2 554 552**	**2 332 540**	**471 162**	**308 477**
Castagne (tonnellate)				
Francia	2 103	1 485	3 604	3 236
Germania	5 357	2 004	9 872	3 574
Svizzera	6 516	4 162	13 699	7 083
Ungheria	1 937	1 389	3 349	2 418
Altri Paesi	2 314	9 816	4 689	18 805
Totale	**18 227**	**18 916**	**35 233**	**35 116**
Fichi secchi (quintali)				
Germania	62 512	61 790	8 394	7 43
Svizzera	12 242	1 340	3 722	19
Altri Paesi	37 526	9 550	12 852	1 98
Totale	**112 280**	**72 683**	**24 968**	**9 617**
Mandorle (quintali)				
Belgio-Lussemburgo	7 566	4 797	9 536	4 320
Boemia e Moravia	12 130	(a) 3 254	14 799	(a) 3 667
Danimarca	4 425	4 766	5 263	4 889
Francia	1 909	8 354	1 628	7 447
Germania	167 432	130 937	195 920	132 168
Norvegia	8 420	18 920	9 780	19 540
Paesi Bassi	23 927	24 643	27 029	22 637
Svezia	14 861	26 346	16 327	26 980

Principali Paesi di destinazione	Quantità		Valore (migliaia di lire)	
	1940	1939	1940	1939
Noci (quintali)				
Boemia e Moravia	9 356	(a) 793	5 769	(a) 294
Germania	36 945	29 139	20 314	10 962
Svizzera	7 992	3 977	4 017	1 350
Africa it. e Poss. it.	1 971	5 499	905	1 912
Altri Paesi	5 872	14 423	2 992	5 365
Totale	**62 136**	**52 831**	**33 997**	**19 873**
Frutti, legumi e ortaggi preparati (quintali)				
Francia	5	630	4	165
Germania	125 265	15 777	28 199	3 849
Regno Unito	5 155	11 073	940	2 442
Stati Uniti	6 607	15 513	1 687	4 583
Africa it. e Poss. it.	10 794	19 313	5 347	7 150
Altri Paesi	22 501	21 739	8 991	6 895
Totale	**170 517**	**84 045**	**45 168**	**25 084**
Pomodori pelati (quintali)				
Germania	37 095	521	10 746	101
Regno Unito	120 078	259 976	25 223	46 566
Stati Uniti	63 960	207 706	13 380	37 974
Africa it. e Poss. it.	7 015	12 969	2 102	2 765
Altri Paesi	1 915	4 183	515	1 014
Totale	**230 063**	**485 335**	**52 016**	**88 420**
Conserva di pomodori (quintali)				
Albania	11 202	4 257	5 564	1 392
Belgio-Lussemburgo	7 092	29 803	3 601	11 358
Germania	61 104	35 483	35 918	13 502
Norvegia	4 691	7 405	2 215	2 133
Regno Unito	9 661	53 052	2 246	11 385
Svizzera	25 842	28 269	13 508	9 106
Stati Uniti	10 616	34 851	5 157	12 359
Africa it. e Poss. it.	25 861	70 110	12 340	24 621
Altri Paesi	17 036	35 944	8 801	10 900
Totale	**173 305**	**299 164**	**89 350**	**96 756**
Birra in bottiglie (ettolitri)				
Albania	28 171	5 574	9 492	1 434
Africa it. e Poss. it.	63 719	122 547	22 745	38 810
Altri Paesi	3 772	5 571	605	1 017
Totale	**95 662**	**133 692**	**33 042**	**41 261**
Vini in fusti, damigiane e vagoni cisterna, altri (ettolitri)				
Albania	120 306	58 951	22 291	8 455
Belgio-Lussemburgo	5 902	27 709	1 268	3 718
Boemia e Moravia	15 042	(a) 5 489	3 788	(a) 1 069
Danimarca	16 119	7 435	4 091	1 492
Germania	549 749	276 879	127 735	43 774
Svizzera	495 398	466 117	84 334	64 467
Brasile	3 318	9 166	1 048	2 690
Africa it. e Poss. it.	96 145	134 962	20 439	31 096
Altri Paesi	31 480	61 536	6 464	11 520
Totale	**1 333 459**	**1 048 804**	**251 458**	**168 281**
Vini in fiaschi (ettolitri)				
Albania	28 647	10 228	8 816	2 875
Svizzera	26 263	25 858	6 021	5 323
Stati Uniti	6 779	10 733	4 636	5 332
Africa it. e Poss. it.	117 966	208 914	35 548	57 405
Altri Paesi	22 149	11 784	8 526	4 770
Totale	**201 804**	**267 517**	**62 947**	**75 705**

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Germania	1 160 152	991 670	147 853	107 057
Jugoslavia	49 493	40 625	7 635	5 454
Norvegia	14 182	10 176	2 019	1 990
Paesi Bassi	41 267	29 960	6 973	3 004
Regno Unito	186 366	30 077	12 019	28 820
Romania	32 231	42 299	8 767	7 826
Svezia	27 041	25 536	3 525	3 041
Svizzera	77 362	84 003	9 629	10 277
Turchia	11 302	14 321	2 366	2 581
Ungheria	67 662	67 363	10 249	9 077
Africa it. e Poss. it.	20 050	19 788	3 943	2 635
Altri Paesi	36 946	472 976	5 733	29 714
Totale	**1 963 237**	**2 134 607**	**254 863**	**247 876**

Uva fresca da tavola (quintali)

Boemia e Moravia	17 760	(a) 86	4 142	(a) 15
Germania	207 168	122 327	46 968	27 359
Svizzera	33 401	21 655	7 970	3 185
Altri Paesi	9 598	6 665	2 559	1 771
Totale	**267 927**	**200 833**	**61 641**	**32 330**

Frutta fresca (quintali)

Boemia e Moravia	196 413	(a) 50 428	33 570	(a) 13 885
Danimarca	10 083	7 537	2 382	1 247
Germania	1 895 836	1 525 069	344 286	179 877
Slovacchia	22 313	(b) 2 247	4 713	(b) 323
Svezia	86 668	24 615	23 261	3 975
Svizzera	288 402	446 958	49 282	56 524
Africa it. e Poss. it.	14 228	37 821	3 708	8 561
Altri Paesi	40 609	237 815	10 020	44 085
Totale	**2 554 552**	**2 332 540**	**471 162**	**308 477**

Castagne (tonnellate)

Francia	2 103	1 485	3 604	3 236
Germania	5 357	2 064	9 872	3 574
Svizzera	6 516	4 162	13 699	7 083
Ungheria	1 937	1 389	3 369	2 418
Altri Paesi	2 314	9 816	4 689	18 805
Totale	**18 227**	**18 916**	**35 233**	**35 116**

Fichi secchi (quintali)

Germania	62 512	61 793	8 394	7 43
Svizzera	12 242	1 340	3 722	19
Altri Paesi	37 526	9 550	12 852	1 98
Totale	**112 280**	**72 683**	**24 968**	**9 617**

Mandorle (quintali)

Belgio-Lussemburgo	7 566	4 797	9 536	4 320
Boemia e Moravia	12 130	(a) 3 254	14 799	(a) 3 667
Danimarca	4 428	4 798	5 263	4 889
Francia	1 909	8 354	1 628	7 447
Germania	167 432	130 957	195 920	132 158
Norvegia	8 420	18 920	9 750	10 540
Paesi Bassi	23 927	24 643	27 029	22 637
Svezia	14 861	26 345	18 327	26 980
Svizzera	7 273	18 802	8 977	18 224
Altri Paesi	17 680	50 304	17 643	43 715
Totale	**265 823**	**291 144**	**308 902**	**279 596**

Nocciole (quintali)

Germania	114 970	49 770	57 650	23 315
Svizzera	3 758	9 481	3 606	9 012
Altri Paesi	37 171	62 239	21 450	34 884
Totale	**155 899**	**121 490**	**82 706**	**67 212**

(a) Vedasi nota (a) a pag. 15. — (b) Vedasi nota (c) a pag. 15.

Totale	**62 138**	**52 831**	**33 907**	**17 975**

Frutti, legumi e ortaggi preparati (quintali)

Francia	5	630	4	165
Germania	125 255	15 777	29 190	3 849
Regno Unito	5 165	11 073	940	2 442
Stati Uniti	6 607	15 513	1 487	4 583
Africa it. e Poss. it.	10 994	19 313	5 347	7 150
Altri Paesi	22 501	21 739	8 991	6 895
Totale	**170 517**	**84 045**	**45 169**	**25 084**

Pomodori pelati (quintali)

Germania	37 098	501	10 746	101
Regno Unito	120 078	259 976	25 273	46 566
Stati Uniti	63 960	207 706	13 380	37 974
Africa it. e Poss. it.	7 015	12 969	2 102	2 765
Altri Paesi	1 915	4 183	515	1 014
Totale	**230 063**	**485 335**	**52 016**	**88 420**

Conserve di pomodori (quintali)

Albania	11 202	4 257	5 564	1 392
Belgio-Lussemburgo	7 092	29 803	3 601	11 358
Germania	61 104	35 483	35 918	13 502
Norvegia	4 691	7 405	2 215	2 133
Regno Unito	9 661	53 052	2 246	11 385
Svizzera	25 842	28 259	13 508	9 106
Stati Uniti	10 816	34 851	5 157	12 389
Africa it. e Poss. it.	25 561	70 110	12 340	24 621
Altri Paesi	17 036	35 944	8 801	10 900
Totale	**173 305**	**299 184**	**89 350**	**96 756**

Birra in bottiglie (ettolitri)

Albania	28 171	5 574	9 492	1 434
Africa it. e Poss. it.	63 719	122 547	22 745	38 810
Altri Paesi	3 772	5 571	805	1 017
Totale	**95 662**	**133 692**	**33 042**	**41 261**

Vini in fusti, damigiane e vagoni cisterna, altri (ettolitri)

Albania	120 306	58 951	22 291	8 455
Belgio-Lussemburgo	5 902	27 709	1 268	3 716
Boemia e Moravia	15 042	(a) 5 489	3 788	(a) 1 069
Danimarca	16 119	7 495	4 091	1 492
Germania	549 749	276 879	107 735	43 774
Svizzera	495 398	466 117	84 334	64 467
Brasile	3 318	9 166	1 046	2 690
Africa it. e Poss. it.	96 145	134 962	20 439	31 096
Altri Paesi	31 480	61 536	6 464	11 520
Totale	**1 333 459**	**1 048 304**	**251 458**	**168 281**

Vini in flaschi (ettolitri)

Albania	28 647	10 228	8 816	2 875
Svizzera	26 263	25 858	6 021	5 323
Stati Uniti	6 779	10 733	4 036	5 332
Africa it. e Poss. it.	117 966	208 914	35 546	57 405
Altri Paesi	22 149	11 784	8 526	4 770
Totale	**201 804**	**267 517**	**62 947**	**75 705**

Vermut in fusti e damigiane (ettolitri)

Danimarca	4 631	5 413	1 679	1 621
Germania	28 107	23 571	10 355	8 184
Norvegia	3 692	3 368	2 223	2 003
Paesi Bassi	20 177	11 559	8 257	3 900
Regno Unito	15 392	19 468	4 781	3 427
Svizzera	6 154	5 378	2 295	1 661
Africa it. e Poss. it.	12 805	6 961	5 681	1 804
Altri Paesi	18 079	24 271	7 263	10 915
Totale	**109 037**	**99 985**	**42 434**	**33 515**

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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)	
	1940	1939	1940	1939
Vermut in bottiglie (ettolitri)				
Stati Uniti	24 103	27 344	17 601	14 130
Altri Paesi	10 237	15 302	7 853	10 469
Totale	**34 340**	**42 646**	**25 654**	**24 599**
Liquori ed altre bevande spiritose, dolcificate o aromatizzate (ettolitri)				
Albania	3 365	818	4 011	667
Africa it. e Poss. it.	16 524	13 477	13 554	11 960
Altri Paesi	1 618	3 657	1 731	2 544
Totale	**21 507**	**17 952**	**19 296**	**15 171**
Tabacchi greggi in foglie (quintali)				
Belgio-Lussemburgo	2 239	6 661	1 568	3 089
Germania	36 256	22 809	28 530	14 753
Svizzera	8 747	7 617	5 962	4 313
Ungheria	3 036	3 005	4 200	4 205
Stati Uniti	1 131	9 179	1 729	3 620
Africa it. e Poss. it.	1 911	2 618	1 450	2 843
Altri Paesi	4 958	14 546	5 965	20 687
Totale	**58 278**	**66 435**	**49 409**	**53 486**
Olio di oliva, altro (quintali)				
Albania	5 409	2 021	5 469	1 984
Germania	5 775	8 293	6 180	5 387
Svizzera	2 076	3 397	2 064	2 088
Argentina	3 488	12 126	2 802	7 331
Brasile	4 344	4 850	3 582	3 065
Canadà	2 996	6 727	2 394	4 007
Stati Uniti	43 671	97 991	34 838	59 949
Uruguay	4 625	11 871	3 925	7 333
Venezuela	2 435	2 082	2 371	2 069
Africa it. e Poss. it.	66 689	67 429	65 701	52 517
Altri Paesi	11 226	18 972	10 670	11 143
Totale	**152 734**	**235 764**	**139 966**	**156 838**
Canapa greggia (quintali)				
Belgio-Lussemburgo	1 146	8 871	953	5 736
Francia	25 778	39 201	20 898	24 298
Germania	112 708	196 585	116 086	120 335
Regno Unito	91 427	20 626	95 341	12 436
Svizzera	9 068	16 301	10 644	11 963
Altri Paesi	9 459	22 395	3 546	15 011
Totale	**249 586**	**303 979**	**247 468**	**189 719**
Canapa pettinata (quintali)				
Germania	32 742	18 430	61 539	17 568
Svizzera	1 198	2 980	1 774	2 881
Stati Uniti	1 860	579	2 491	672
Altri Paesi	2 316	6 199	4 758	6 092
Totale	**38 116**	**28 188**	**70 562**	**27 213**
Stoppa di canapa (quintali)				
Francia	9 338	2 983	2 529	624
Germania	21 434	43 391	20 425	22 838
Regno Unito	9 323	2 837	9 978	1 582
Svizzera	2 311	5 833	2 843	3 792
Altri Paesi	7 746	2 851	2 526	1 462
Totale	**50 152**	**57 885**	**38 298**	**30 298**

Principali Paesi di destinazione	Quantità		Valore (migliaia di lire)	
	1940	1939	1940	1939
Filati di canapa (quintali)				
Boemia e Moravia	2 484	(a) 464	3 411	(a) 554
Germania	18 724	10 471	31 790	12 547
Jugoslavia	5 050	3 271	7 981	3 680
Norvegia	2 566	3 633	4 171	3 748
Regno Unito	1 453	3 440	1 318	2 291
Romania	1 663	2 073	3 622	3 879
Slovacchia	3 301	560	5 994	596
Svizzera	2 553	1 442	5 068	1 426
Altri Paesi	6 115	12 049	7 886	12 220
Totale	**43 909**	**37 403**	**71 241**	**40 941**
Tessuti di juta (quintali)				
Svizzera	8 056	167	5 269	101
Altri Paesi	411	80 115	536	26 695
Totale	**8 467**	**80 283**	**5 805**	**26 796**
Filati di cotone (esclusi i cuciriri) (quintali)				
Albania	1 804	2 260	4 605	2 431
Bulgaria	527	6 737	2 744	10 217
Jugoslavia	26 744	80 444	57 826	83 730
Romania	9 552	37 757	25 170	64 454
Ungheria	4 465	1 421	10 840	1 813
Argentina	839	2 976	1 581	3 666
Cili	1 161	6 268	2 240	7 370
Uruguay	966	5 476	1 658	6 525
Africa it. e Poss. it.	4 064	11 286	8 462	16 224
Altri Paesi	6 013	44 332	9 108	42 934
Totale	**56 135**	**218 957**	**124 434**	**239 364**
Tessuti di cotone (quintali)				
Albania	4 242	7 259	16 291	12 111
Boemia e Moravia	4 219	(a) 2 728	19 898	(a) 4 270
Bulgaria	3 087	4 199	12 832	9 677
Germania	486	696	2 782	2 092
Grecia	4 469	11 811	12 897	23 481
Islanda	921	1 849	2 230	3 587
Jugoslavia	8 527	9 008	31 818	19 233
Norvegia	609	1 236	2 130	2 209
Regno Unito	113	6 647	113	7 852
Romania	2 360	2 059	10 478	7 237
Svezia	4 759	6 538	16 164	13 088
Svizzera	1 912	2 085	7 491	6 024
Ungheria	9 572	4 981	30 258	11 759
Filippine	364	1 262	684	2 142
Indie Olandesi	6 006	11 777	10 942	17 514
Malesia Brit. (Stab. Str.)	711	2 226	1 331	2 641
Palestina	1 030	2 713	2 008	4 047
Siria	1 900	14 721	3 167	19 057
Africa eq. occ. brit.	1 117	2 397	1 220	2 726
Africa mer. portugh.	2 971	9 691	2 091	4 577
Egitto	14 670	43 215	26 490	62 377
Marocco	4 534	12 024	6 422	12 984
Sud Africa	2 066	6 159	2 380	4 691
Argentina	10 053	28 388	17 732	45 095
Cili	1 723	3 535	5 862	8 451
Colombia	1 439	5 129	2 893	9 448
Guatemala	959	2 523	1 553	3 654
Perù	1 506	2 514	3 143	4 026
Stati Uniti	1 237	4 660	3 420	8 833
Uruguay	3 812	11 371	6 738	17 108
Venezuela	816	1 813	1 822	3 329
Africa it. e Poss. it.	10 712	44 416	24 032	74 311
Altri Paesi	5 358	49 286	12 101	86 289
Totale	**118 963**	**320 915**	**301 419**	**515 950**
Manufatti di cotone (quintali)				

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o aromatizzate (esclusi)

Albania	3 365	618	4 011	667
Africa it. e Poss. it.	16 524	13 477	17 584	11 960
Altri Paesi	1 618	3 657	1 731	2 544
Totale	**21 507**	**17 952**	**19 286**	**15 171**

Tabacchi greggi in foglie (quintali)

Belgio-Lussemburgo	2 219	6 661	1 568	3 059
Germania	36 256	22 809	28 530	14 753
Svizzera	8 747	7 617	5 962	4 313
Ungheria	3 036	3 005	4 236	4 256
Stati Uniti	1 131	9 179	1 729	3 628
Africa it. e Poss. it.	1 911	2 618	1 459	2 643
Altri Paesi	4 978	14 546	5 965	20 683
Totale	**58 278**	**66 435**	**49 409**	**53 486**

Olio di oliva, altro (quintali)

Albania	5 409	2 021	5 469	1 984
Germania	8 275	8 298	6 180	5 387
Svizzera	2 076	3 392	2 064	2 088
Argentina	3 488	12 126	2 802	7 331
Brasile	4 344	4 850	3 582	3 068
Canadà	2 996	6 727	2 344	6 007
Stati Uniti	43 671	97 991	34 838	59 940
Uruguay	4 625	11 871	3 925	7 335
Venezuela	2 437	2 082	2 371	2 059
Africa it. e Poss. it.	66 689	67 429	65 701	52 517
Altri Paesi	11 256	18 978	10 670	11 113
Totale	**152 734**	**235 764**	**139 966**	**156 535**

Canapa greggia (quintali)

Belgio-Lussemburgo	1 146	8 871	953	5 736
Francia	25 778	39 201	20 898	24 258
Germania	112 708	196 385	116 056	120 352
Regno Unito	91 427	20 626	95 341	12 406
Svizzera	9 068	16 301	10 644	11 983
Altri Paesi	9 459	22 395	3 546	15 011
Totale	**249 586**	**303 979**	**247 468**	**189 719**

Canapa pettinata (quintali)

Germania	32 742	18 430	61 539	17 568
Svizzera	1 196	2 980	1 774	2 831
Stati Uniti	1 860	579	2 491	672
Altri Paesi	2 316	6 199	4 758	6 092
Totale	**38 116**	**28 188**	**70 562**	**27 213**

Stoppa di canapa (quintali)

Francia	9 338	2 983	2 529	624
Germania	21 434	43 391	20 425	22 838
Regno Unito	9 323	2 837	9 979	1 582
Svizzera	2 311	5 620	2 843	3 792
Altri Paesi	7 746	2 851	2 526	1 462
Totale	**50 152**	**57 585**	**38 298**	**30 298**

Cordami, cordicelle e spago (quintali)

Albania	3 263	3 347	2 907	2 359
Germania	4 202	—	6 429	—
Argentina	1 494	5 666	1 212	3 609
Africa it. e Poss. it.	2 337	4 243	2 253	3 159
Altri Paesi	8 745	13 369	10 580	10 086
Totale	**20 041**	**26 625**	**23 471**	**19 204**

(a) Vedasi nota (a) a pag. 18.

Svizzera	2 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	1 [illegible]
Altri Paesi	6 115	12 046	7 886	12 220
Totale	**43 909**	**37 403**	**71 241**	**40 941**

Tessuti di juta (quintali)

Svizzera	8 056	167	5 269	101
Altri Paesi	411	80 115	536	26 695
Totale	**8 467**	**80 282**	**5 805**	**26 796**

Filati di cotone (esclusi i cucirini) (quintali)

Albania	1 804	2 260	4 805	2 431
Bulgaria	527	6 707	2 744	10 217
Jugoslavia	26 734	80 444	57 826	83 730
Romania	9 553	57 757	35 170	64 454
Ungheria	4 465	1 421	10 840	1 813
Argentina	839	2 976	1 581	3 666
Chili	1 161	6 268	2 240	7 370
Uruguay	966	5 476	1 658	6 525
Africa it. e Poss. it.	4 064	11 286	8 462	16 224
Altri Paesi	6 013	44 332	9 108	42 934
Totale	**56 135**	**218 957**	**124 434**	**238 364**

Tessuti di cotone (quintali)

Albania	4 742	7 299	16 291	12 111
Boemia e Moravia	4 219	(a) 2 728	19 898	(a) 4 270
Bulgaria	3 087	4 199	12 832	9 677
Germania	466	698	2 782	2 092
Grecia	4 469	11 811	12 897	23 481
Islanda	921	1 849	2 230	3 587
Jugoslavia	8 527	9 008	31 813	19 233
Norvegia	809	1 236	2 136	2 209
Regno Unito	113	6 647	113	7 852
Romania	2 363	2 099	10 478	7 237
Svezia	4 759	6 538	16 164	13 088
Svizzera	1 912	2 085	7 491	6 054
Ungheria	9 572	4 981	30 258	11 759
Filippine	364	1 262	684	2 142
Indie Olandesi	6 006	11 777	10 942	17 514
Malesia Brit. (Stab. Str.)	711	2 226	1 331	2 641
Palestina	1 030	2 713	2 008	4 047
Siria	1 900	14 721	3 167	19 057
Africa eq. occ. brit.	1 117	2 397	1 220	2 726
Africa occ. portogh.	2 971	9 691	2 091	4 577
Egitto	14 670	43 215	26 490	62 377
Marocco	4 534	12 021	6 422	12 984
Sud Africa	2 065	5 159	2 350	4 691
Argentina	10 033	28 388	17 732	45 095
Chili	1 723	3 535	5 862	8 451
Colombia	1 439	5 126	2 893	9 448
Guatemala	959	2 523	1 553	3 654
Perù	1 506	2 514	3 143	4 026
Stati Uniti	1 237	4 660	3 420	8 533
Uruguay	3 812	11 371	6 738	17 108
Venezuela	816	1 813	1 822	3 329
Africa it. e Poss. it.	10 712	44 416	24 032	74 311
Altri Paesi	5 358	49 256	12 101	86 289
Totale	**118 963**	**320 915**	**301 419**	**515 950**

Manufatti di cotone (quintali)

Albania	3 854	2 349	13 303	6 776
Germania	2 705	683	3 479	2 381
Grecia	662	1 643	2 081	4 053
Jugoslavia	2 416	1 764	9 406	4 112
Paesi Bassi	422	895	1 788	2 615
Regno Unito	176	6 446	751	10 079
Romania	10 655	18 045	40 907	67 372

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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
Svezia	536	657	2 984	1 955
Svizzera	1 690	2 291	7 294	5 392
Turchia	164	1 386	509	3 717
India Britannica	1 076	1 449	3 714	3 527
Egitto	1 441	3 391	3 513	7 770
Marocco	519	1 855	931	2 991
Argentina	831	1 709	2 489	4 063
Chili	554	876	2 204	1 894
Stati Uniti	3 062	6 330	5 922	9 737
Africa it. e Poss. it.	6 072	10 359	29 658	39 802
Altri Paesi	6 375	11 869	18 646	31 047
Totale	**43 210**	**73 861**	**149 650**	**209 303**
Filati di lana (quintali)				
Bulgaria	1 543	4 311	8 086	15 777
Jugoslavia	1 433	6 667	11 452	23 566
Romania	141	2 977	1 353	11 643
Brasile	119	1 231	295	4 201
Africa it. e Poss. it.	240	755	1 181	3 239
Altri Paesi	2 096	8 027	9 527	26 727
Totale	**5 574**	**23 968**	**31 894**	**81 140**
Tessuti di lana non stampati (quintali)				
Albania	909	1 661	7 449	6 649
Boemia e Moravia	522	(a) 251	6 387	(a) 1 695
Eire (Irlanda)	606	2 249	2 497	7 227
Germania	216	340	2 724	2 546
Jugoslavia	1 304	1 786	14 550	8 923
Norvegia	329	921	3 536	4 561
Paesi Bassi	80	1 379	360	3 803
Regno Unito	30	10 319	111	30 603
Svezia	1 015	2 749	10 234	13 699
Svizzera	1 033	917	8 097	4 744
Ungheria	1 116	2 098	12 745	10 179
Cina	492	3 792	1 901	10 731
Hong Kong	501	2 234	976	3 443
India Britannica	520	7 490	595	8 733
Iraq	347	861	369	2 385
Palestina	446	1 406	1 190	4 685
Siria	460	4 672	1 707	12 742
Africa merid. port.	309	2 987	549	2 996
Egitto	620	3 593	2 778	16 098
Unione sud Africa	3 968	11 965	9 596	38 295
Argentina	199	1 167	1 320	5 960
Cile	1 122	1 878	8 286	11 016
Equatore	242	512	1 484	2 628
Stati Uniti	439	2 503	2 539	13 494
Uruguay	112	566	788	3 057
Venezuela	157	574	1 358	3 187
Africa it. e Poss. it.	1 302	2 224	8 228	9 095
Altri Paesi	1 920	11 842	9 799	39 564
Totale	**20 037**	**84 996**	**122 710**	**271 837**
Tessuti misti di lana dal 15 al 50 % o di materia tessile vegetale, non stampati (quintali)				
Albania	150	310	697	1 004
Unione sud Africa	897	1 415	1 539	2 610
Africa it. e Poss. it.	168	771	1 023	1 195
Altri Paesi	882	5 595	3 056	10 057
Totale	**2 097**	**8 091**	**6 315**	**14 789**
Manufatti di lana (quintali)				
Albania	1 845	1 653	6 334	3 971
Boemia e Moravia	321	(a) 50	3 766	(a) 388
Francia	5 402	7 490	13 629	17 243
Germania	204	179	3 922	2 662

Principali Paesi di destinazione	Quantità		Valore (migliaia di lire)	
	1940	1939	1940	1939
Venezuela	207	772	963	3 197
Africa it. e Poss. it.	2 218	3 456	11 612	16 056
Altri Paesi	5 724	10 733	16 909	19 946
Totale	**22 006**	**44 483**	**87 051**	**123 000**
Seta tratta greggia (quintali)				
Francia	201	449	3 147	4 828
Germania	8 686	2 287	180 389	76 736
Jugoslavia	198	224	3 708	3 210
Regno Unito	37	367	639	3 482
Romania	110	253	2 222	4 022
Svizzera	916	1 957	14 644	23 993
Argentina	173	208	3 275	3 080
Stati Uniti	6 733	4 489	67 071	44 199
Altri Paesi	627	5 919	7 490	18 435
Totale	**17 681**	**16 152**	**290 585**	**181 985**
Cascami di seta (quintali)				
Germania	775	5 920	1 361	27 601
Svizzera	248	760	844	1 442
Altri Paesi	4 078	1 511	39 751	2 211
Totale	**5 101**	**8 203**	**41 956**	**31 254**
Filati di cascami di seta (quintali)				
Germania	2 707	1 864	35 631	14 419
Brasile	99	276	972	1 958
Altri Paesi	310	1 919	2 247	9 003
Totale	**3 115**	**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	12 778	(a) 938
Francia	2 368	16 643	346	2 559
Germania	14 238	38 278	4 222	7 792
Jugoslavia	5 600	9 648	1 585	1 293
Paesi Bassi	14 379	4 627	3 027	795
Svizzera	8 906	15 338	2 135	2 765
Ungheria	12 444	11 816	2 911	1 525
Argentina	5 377	13 258	1 246	2 539
Stati Uniti	13 810	53 609	3 149	5 258
Africa it. e Poss. it.	10 056	9 057	1 444	1 274
Altri Paesi	27 789	88 885	6 573	13 198
Totale	**153 878**	**273 327**	**40 181**	**41 234**
Altri tessuti e manufatti di seta (chilogrammi)				
Boemia e Moravia	30 131	(a) 3 213	12 319	(a) 724
Germania	12 083	7 431	5 607	2 456
Paesi Bassi	5 928	5 349	2 125	929
Svizzera	12 117	10 029	4 034	2 399
Argentina	8 199	17 105	1 203	2 339
Africa it. e Poss. it.	18 777	23 392	4 372	3 717
Altri Paesi	39 379	96 597	9 828	11 741
Totale	**126 613**	**163 110**	**39 488**	**24 305**
Fibre artificiali (chilogrammi)				
Belgio-Lussemburgo	35 683	351 171	903	6 876
Danimarca	245 528	250 738	5 443	4 297
Germania	6 807 053	4 829 722	174 144	121 672
Jugoslavia	1 683 609	1 365 649	33 830	18 510
Paesi Bassi	415 837	554 591	8 927	8 915
Portogallo	244 143	245 831	4 654	3 597
Regno Unito	—	431 383	—	6 618
Romania	128 868	139 470	2 562	2 964

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Svizzera	1 650	2 291	7 294	5 392
Turchia	194	1 380	589	3 717
India Britannica	1 076	1 442	3 714	3 527
Egitto	1 441	3 391	3 513	2 779
Marocco	519	1 585	931	2 991
Argentina	831	1 709	2 699	4 063
Chili	594	976	2 204	1 894
Stati Uniti	3 962	6 333	5 922	9 727
Africa it. e Poss. it.	6 072	10 329	29 686	39 802
Altri Paesi	6 375	11 829	18 646	31 047
Totale	**43 210**	**73 651**	**143 850**	**209 303**

Filati di lana (quintali)

Bulgaria	1 543	4 311	8 080	15 777
Jugoslavia	1 438	6 667	11 462	20 566
Romania	141	2 977	1 353	11 646
Brasile	119	1 231	295	4 203
Africa it. e Poss. it.	240	729	1 161	3 235
Altri Paesi	2 096	8 023	9 327	25 727
Totale	**5 573**	**25 088**	**31 694**	**81 149**

Tessuti di lana non stampati (quintali)

Albania	909	1 661	7 440	6 649
Boemia e Moravia	522	(a) 258	6 387	(a) 1 692
Eire (Irlanda)	606	2 249	2 497	7 227
Germania	215	340	2 724	2 544
Jugoslavia	1 304	1 786	14 559	8 929
Norvegia	229	971	3 588	4 564
Paesi Bassi	60	1 379	360	3 800
Regno Unito	30	10 318	111	30 603
Svezia	1 015	2 749	10 234	13 692
Svizzera	1 033	612	8 057	4 749
Ungheria	1 118	2 096	12 739	10 179
Cina	462	3 292	1 901	10 732
Hong Kong	501	2 234	978	3 543
India Britannica	120	7 496	565	8 733
Iraq	147	861	369	2 089
Palestina	441	1 405	1 190	4 680
Siria	460	4 672	1 707	12 742
Africa merid. port.	309	2 987	549	2 996
Egitto	820	3 593	2 729	16 096
Unione sud Africa	3 968	11 663	9 596	29 286
Argentina	199	1 167	1 320	5 960
Chili	1 122	1 878	8 266	11 016
Equatore	242	517	1 484	2 638
Stati Uniti	439	2 804	2 638	13 454
Uruguay	112	566	788	3 057
Venezuela	157	574	1 324	3 182
Africa it. e Poss. it.	1 322	2 224	6 329	9 092
Altri Paesi	1 920	11 842	9 799	35 564
Totale	**20 037**	**84 996**	**122 710**	**271 837**

Tessuti misti di lana dal 15 al 50 % o di materia tessile vegetale, non stampati (quintali)

Albania	150	310	497	1 004
Unione sud Africa	897	1 415	1 530	2 610
Africa it. e Poss. it.	168	721	1 023	1 108
Altri Paesi	882	5 295	3 060	10 067
Totale	**2 097**	**8 091**	**6 315**	**14 789**

Manufatti di lana (quintali)

Albania	1 845	1 653	6 334	3 971
Boemia e Moravia	321	(a) 150	3 760	(a) 309
Francia	5 452	7 690	13 629	17 264
Germania	204	176	3 922	2 562
Norvegia	132	225	2 139	1 194
Paesi Bassi	676	1 150	4 699	4 778
Regno Unito	435	7 298	1 846	19 262
Svezia	457	1 007	3 860	3 709
Svizzera	1 744	1 580	11 013	7 311
Unione Sud Africa	1 521	4 122	2 362	6 759
Colombia	472	1 224	3 407	4 629
Stati Uniti	568	3 316	1 610	11 733

(a) Vedasi nota (a) a pag. 15.

Africa it. e Poss. it.	2 218	3 456	11 612	16 056
Altri Paesi	5 724	10 733	15 939	19 946
Totale	**22 068**	**44 483**	**87 051**	**123 000**

Seta tratta greggia (quintali)

Francia	201	449	3 147	4 828
Germania	8 698	2 287	188 389	76 736
Jugoslavia	198	224	3 708	3 210
Regno Unito	37	367	639	3 482
Romania	110	253	2 222	4 022
Svizzera	916	1 657	14 644	23 993
Argentina	123	208	3 275	3 080
Stati Uniti	6 733	4 488	67 071	44 199
Altri Paesi	627	5 919	2 490	18 435
Totale	**17 651**	**16 152**	**290 585**	**181 985**

Cascami di seta (quintali)

Germania	775	5 923	1 361	27 601
Svizzera	248	769	844	1 442
Altri Paesi	4 078	1 311	39 751	2 211
Totale	**5 101**	**8 203**	**41 956**	**31 254**

Filati di cascami di seta (quintali)

Germania	2 707	1 864	35 631	14 419
Brasile	93	276	972	1 958
Altri Paesi	318	1 919	2 247	9 003
Totale	**3 118**	**4 039**	**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	12 778	(a) 935
Francia	2 368	16 643	398	2 559
Germania	14 235	38 275	4 222	7 792
Jugoslavia	5 400	9 648	1 583	1 293
Paesi Bassi	14 379	4 627	3 027	795
Svizzera	8 906	15 338	2 135	2 765
Ungheria	12 444	11 818	2 911	1 525
Argentina	5 377	13 283	1 246	2 539
Stati Uniti	13 810	53 809	3 149	5 256
Africa it. e Poss. it.	10 056	9 087	1 444	1 274
Altri Paesi	22 789	88 865	6 573	13 198
Totale	**153 878**	**273 327**	**40 181**	**41 334**

Altri tessuti e manufatti di seta (chilogrammi)

Boemia e Moravia	30 131	(a) 3 213	12 319	(a) 724
Germania	12 083	7 431	5 607	2 456
Paesi Bassi	5 928	5 349	2 125	929
Svizzera	12 117	10 020	4 034	2 399
Argentina	8 198	17 103	1 203	2 319
Africa it. e Poss. it.	18 777	23 342	4 372	3 717
Altri Paesi	39 379	96 597	9 629	11 741
Totale	**126 613**	**163 110**	**39 488**	**24 805**

Fibre artificiali (chilogrammi)

Belgio-Lussemburgo	35 680	351 171	903	6 876
Danimarca	245 528	259 738	5 443	4 297
Germania	6 807 053	4 829 722	174 144	121 672
Jugoslavia	1 683 609	1 365 649	33 630	18 510
Paesi Bassi	415 837	554 591	8 927	8 915
Portogallo	244 148	246 831	4 654	3 597
Regno Unito	—	431 383	—	6 618
Germania	138 868	139 470	2 982	2 964
Svezia	350 340	375 815	8 654	6 078
Svizzera	1 081 104	786 894	23 977	14 336
Ungheria	3 046 654	1 896 616	59 207	27 512
Cina	856 750	3 144 503	6 147	27 734
India Britannica	712 938	4 796 048	7 154	35 202
Egitto	531 713	1 447 187	7 961	17 077
Marocco	188 843	332 693	2 197	3 279
Argentina	148 865	660 457	2 719	11 489

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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
Chili	690 159	667 582	17 310	12 645
Messico	1 335 544	—	23 781	—
Stati Uniti	115 612	681 638	2 666	8 031
Uruguay	73 993	143 677	1 634	2 309
Australia	208 612	665 938	2 924	6 926
Africa it. e Poss. it.	1 022 396	2 912 526	20 470	41 076
Altri Paesi	3 362 255	8 365 492	66 810	103 669
Totale	**22 962 898**	**35 019 758**	**488 569**	**490 744**
Cascami di fibre artificiali (chilogrammi)				
Boemia e Moravia	405 000	(a) 193 265	3 729	(a) 1 492
Bulgaria	337 639	—	7 028	—
Danimarca	412 629	109 060	4 856	753
Germania	6 645 547	6 027 736	82 646	50 243
Jugoslavia	920 771	151 384	11 069	1 320
Paesi Bassi	490 668	510 103	6 022	3 205
Romania	464 024	441 714	6 177	3 684
Spagna	78 165	675 243	667	8 050
Svezia	183 544	117 431	2 861	1 145
Svizzera	1 068 952	241 870	13 208	1 847
Ungheria	2 346 391	1 841 900	28 524	12 429
Stati Uniti	700 322	4 632 398	4 782	30 927
Africa it. e Poss. it.	107 083	110 262	1 131	1 425
Altri Paesi	2 593 180	2 098 430	29 327	16 107
Totale	**16 550 931**	**17 120 834**	**183 254**	**129 823**
Tessuti di fibre artificiali (chilogrammi)				
Albania	722 211	640	24 623	17 102
Boemia e Moravia	485 543	(a) 15 663	29 710	(a) 556
Germania	369 704	243 589	12 576	5 351
Norvegia	148 660	193 659	5 632	1 692
Paesi Bassi	374 557	279 766	16 887	8 470
Svezia	265 066	295 238	13 719	8 429
Svizzera	30 611	33 433	1 894	1 781
Indie Olandesi	47 789	115 648	1 617	3 256
Sirla	20 138	158 250	867	3 339
Egitto	24 593	92 850	922	3 076
Marocco	42 911	262 279	948	4 415
Unione Sud Africa	126 134	382 719	3 278	7 938
Cuba	58 058	89 621	2 294	3 194
Salvador	28 029	61 599	1 275	2 351
Stati Uniti	22 188	109 851	1 177	3 290
Uruguay	90 089	262 996	4 187	9 247
Venezuela	45 967	93 346	2 050	3 902
Australia	58 069	70 412	2 616	2 224
Africa it. e Poss. it.	2 594 966	4 938	76 103	97 047
Altri Paesi	349 140	6 408 278	13 243	29 939
Totale	**6 001 391**	**9 044 784**	**217 279**	**216 600**
Tessuti misti con fibre artificiali (chilogrammi)				
Albania	521 611	422 148	18 972	10 728
Boemia e Moravia	73 936	(a) 5 867	3 407	(a) 154
Paesi Bassi	38 728	66 572	1 155	1 544
Svezia	19 548	43 723	1 389	1 619
Svizzera	28 594	5 492	1 412	204
Marocco	225 258	527 468	2 702	5 956
Unione Sud Africa	368 662	700 942	8 314	14 966
Argentina	47 282	197 457	940	2 774
Stati Uniti	924 318	3 021 991	13 308	37 633
Australia	80 594	187 860	1 157	2 775
Africa it. e Poss. it.	2 592 553	6 321 897	66 656	127 709
Altri Paesi	516 290	1 460 667	9 878	22 941
Totale	**5 141 358**	**13 182 178**	**131 281**	**239 075**
Altri tessuti e manufatti di fibre artificiali (chilogrammi)				
Albania	290 112	178 943	12 694	7 598

Principali Paesi di destinazione	Quantità		Valore (migliaia di lire)	
	1940	1939	1940	1939
Austria	65 312	159 595	2 562	5 358
Africa it. e Poss. it.	359 572	498 588	18 256	20 470
Altri Paesi	313 064	863 603	15 729	31 210
Totale	**2 332 548**	**3 401 654**	**98 001**	**109 081**
Oggetti cuciti di canapa, lino, juta (quintali)				
Albania	837	1 483	2 183	1 060
Stati Uniti	550	2 912	1 076	3 985
Africa it. e Poss. it.	1 412	5 029	2 629	5 613
Altri Paesi	4 410	23 387	6 079	31 983
Totale	**7 209**	**32 811**	**11 987**	**47 641**
Perni di ferro (tonnellate)				
Boemia e Moravia	9 299	(a) —	2 959	(a) —
Germania	20 355	34 800	6 712	3 643
Svizzera	20 252	15 059	5 260	2 429
Altri Paesi	1 079	47 301	207	5 918
Totale	**50 985**	**97 160**	**15 138**	**11 990**
Minerali di zinco (tonnellate)				
Belgio-Lussemburgo	19 445	27 266	5 741	6 328
Francia	4 686	12 600	624	3 439
Germania	49 499	13 837	26 574	4 923
Altri Paesi	—	24 034	1	3 846
Totale	**73 630**	**77 735**	**33 140**	**18 536**
Ferri e acciai in barre o in verghe (quintali)				
Albania	48 425	20 203	8 677	2 575
Grecia	15 099	79 661	2 819	7 424
Svizzera	17 146	3 975	2 815	464
Africa it. e Poss. it.	61 735	207 478	9 982	27 519
Altri Paesi	13 928	100 109	2 426	7 743
Totale	**157 333**	**411 426**	**26 719**	**45 725**
Lavori di ferro, di acciaio e di ghisa (quintali)				
Albania	113 629	86 381	40 458	23 859
Bulgaria	2 145	842	2 628	371
Francia	21 675	4 736	10 945	3 408
Germania	814	1 097	2 510	729
Jugoslavia	14 579	28 193	5 494	6 093
Svizzera	32 166	25 736	7 997	3 615
Turchia	26 980	11 633	12 556	2 823
Egitto	11 219	21 700	2 676	4 281
Argentina	26 849	11 277	5 876	3 456
Africa it. e Poss. it.	120 707	201 965	51 259	81 967
Altri Paesi	69 989	109 688	15 578	23 252
Totale	**434 953**	**503 248**	**157 977**	**153 856**
Mercurio (quintali)				
Francia	184	1 129	1 048	4 430
Germania	18 150	47 004	187 681	31 813
Jugoslavia	215	135	2 060	718
Regno Unito	1 991	894	11 379	3 398
Romania	249	129	2 722	589
Svizzera	259	314	2 871	1 619
Cina	237	153	2 724	728
Giappone	3 175	2 989	35 818	11 936
Altri Paesi	939	3 429	7 998	16 991
Totale	**25 399**	**16 171**	**254 301**	**72 223**
Ferri e acciai in lamiere (quintali)				
Albania	4 349	6 941	1 294	1 469

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Africa it. e Poss. it.	1 022 365	2 912 520	20 440	81 [illegible]
Altri Paesi	3 362 255	8 385 442	68 810	107 681
Totale	**22 962 898**	**35 019 755**	**458 569**	**490 734**

Cascami di fibre artificiali (chilogrammi)

Boemia e Moravia	403 000	(a) 190 265	3 726	(a) 1 692
Bulgaria	337 635	—	7 028	—
Danimarca	412 629	109 060	4 596	753
Germania	6 245 547	6 027 736	52 646	50 242
Jugoslavia	920 771	151 384	11 069	1 920
Paesi Bassi	490 668	810 133	6 022	3 236
Romania	454 024	441 714	6 177	3 684
Spagna	75 168	675 243	667	8 020
Svezia	183 548	117 431	2 861	1 148
Svizzera	1 068 932	241 870	13 708	1 843
Ungheria	2 346 391	1 841 908	28 524	12 429
Stati Uniti	700 332	4 602 390	4 792	30 927
Africa it. e Poss. it.	107 683	110 262	1 131	1 426
Altri Paesi	3 503 183	2 098 430	29 322	16 103
Totale	**18 550 931**	**17 120 834**	**182 254**	**129 823**

Tessuti di fibre artificiali (chilogrammi)

Albania	723 211	640	24 620	17 109
Boemia e Moravia	486 543	(a) 15 663	29 719	(a) 984
Germania	789 704	243 889	12 578	5 301
Norvegia	148 860	163 659	5 632	1 692
Paesi Bassi	374 827	279 296	18 887	6 470
Svezia	345 062	295 228	13 719	8 429
Svizzera	33 611	33 453	1 854	1 784
Indie Olandesi	49 789	115 658	1 617	3 256
Siria	20 138	158 250	567	3 339
Egitto	24 563	92 850	927	3 073
Marocco	42 911	262 278	946	4 415
Unione Sud Africa	126 138	282 719	3 274	2 938
Cuba	58 098	89 621	2 394	3 194
Salvador	25 029	61 599	1 235	2 391
Stati Uniti	22 188	109 861	1 177	3 240
Uruguay	90 089	262 994	4 187	9 243
Venezuela	45 997	93 346	2 050	3 932
Australia	58 069	70 412	2 616	2 224
Africa it. e Poss. it.	2 594 966	4 938	76 103	97 047
Altri Paesi	140 140	6 408 228	13 243	29 935
Totale	**6 001 391**	**9 044 784**	**217 279**	**216 600**

Tessuti misti con fibre artificiali (chilogrammi)

A Stanio	521 611	422 196	18 972	18 758
Boemia e Moravia	73 936	(a) 5 867	3 407	(a) 154
Paesi Bassi	38 758	66 872	1 358	1 544
Svezia	19 548	43 723	1 360	1 810
Svizzera	28 594	5 432	1 412	204
Marocco	225 258	527 465	2 702	5 966
Unione Sud Africa	368 442	700 992	8 314	14 969
Argentina	49 280	197 457	940	2 774
Stati Uniti	924 318	3 021 991	13 308	37 639
Australia	80 594	187 866	1 167	2 775
Africa it. e Poss. it.	2 292 503	6 591 897	66 656	(22 249)
Altri Paesi	518 290	1 469 667	9 878	22 941
Totale	**5 141 352**	**13 152 178**	**131 281**	**329 075**

Altri tessuti e manufatti di fibre artificiali (chilogrammi)

Albania	290 112	178 943	12 694	7 590
Germania	107 714	10 995	4 599	488
Paesi Bassi	298 640	399 866	15 608	12 627
Svezia	43 994	15 395	3 814	702
Svizzera	102 001	131 813	4 478	4 011
Ungheria	81 444	120 001	3 951	3 335
India Britannica	28 996	102 071	635	2 226
Egitto	21 677	40 909	1 716	2 696
Unione Sud Africa	130 225	191 381	4 471	6 171
Stati Uniti	460 332	611 655	8 715	9 214
Uruguay	33 144	77 619	1 633	2 753

(a) Vedasi nota (a) a pag. 18.

Oggetti cuciti di canapa, lino, juta (quintali)

Albania	837	1 453	2 153	1 060
Stati Uniti	550	2 912	1 076	3 985
Africa it. e Poss. it.	1 412	5 329	2 629	5 613
Altri Paesi	4 410	23 387	6 079	31 983
Totale	**7 209**	**32 611**	**11 987**	**47 641**

Pieiti di ferro (tondelli)

Boemia e Moravia	9 299	(a) —	2 939	(a) —
Germania	20 335	34 800	6 712	3 643
Svizzera	20 272	12 059	5 290	2 429
Altri Paesi	1 079	47 301	207	5 918
Totale	**50 985**	**97 160**	**15 138**	**11 990**

Minerali di zinco (tonnellate)

Belgio-Lussemburgo	19 445	27 266	5 741	6 328
Francia	4 688	12 600	824	3 439
Germania	49 489	13 835	26 574	4 923
Altri Paesi	—	24 034	1	3 846
Totale	**73 630**	**77 735**	**33 140**	**18 536**

Ferri e acciai in barre o in verghe (quintali)

Albania	48 425	20 203	8 677	2 575
Grecia	16 099	79 661	2 819	7 424
Svizzera	17 146	3 975	2 815	464
Africa it. e Poss. it.	61 735	207 478	9 982	27 519
Altri Paesi	13 928	100 109	2 426	7 743
Totale	**157 333**	**411 426**	**26 719**	**45 725**

Lavori di ferro, di acciaio e di ghisa (quintali)

Albania	113 629	86 381	40 458	33 659
Bulgaria	2 140	842	2 628	371
Francia	21 674	4 736	10 945	3 408
Germania	814	1 097	2 510	729
Jugoslavia	14 579	28 193	5 494	6 098
Svizzera	32 166	25 736	7 997	3 615
Turchia	25 980	11 633	12 556	2 823
Egitto	11 219	21 200	2 676	4 281
Argentina	20 849	11 277	5 876	3 496
Africa it. e Poss. it.	120 707	201 966	51 259	81 967
Altri Paesi	69 969	109 689	15 578	23 252
Totale	**434 953**	**503 248**	**157 977**	**153 856**

Mercurio (quintali)

Francia	184	1 125	1 048	4 430
Germania	18 150	7 004	187 681	31 813
Jugoslavia	215	135	2 060	718
Regno Unito	1 991	894	11 379	3 398
Romania	249	128	2 722	589
Svizzera	259	314	2 571	1 619
Cina	237	153	2 724	728
Giappone	3 175	2 989	35 818	11 936
Altri Paesi	939	3 429	7 998	16 991
Totale	**25 399**	**16 171**	**254 501**	**73 222**

Ferr. e acciai in lamiere (quintali)

Albania	4 349	6 941	1 294	1 459
Bulgaria	2 239	7 348	392	1 324
Grecia	10 845	16 670	2 300	3 207
Portogallo	2 449	14 769	574	2 714
Svizzera	35 131	14 410	8 104	2 545
Turchia	22 703	28 862	5 773	5 713
India Britannica	7 768	16 970	1 506	2 535
Malesia Brit. (Stab. Str.)	9 219	22 155	1 452	3 478
Egitto	2 378	13 442	384	2 214

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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
Argentina	15 043	17 321	2 331	2 807
Africa it. e Poss. it.	30 [illegible]	69 154	6 596	14 951
Altri Paesi	27 661	96 543	6 943	17 248
Totale	170 387	324 290	37 881	60 706
Macchine e apparecchi (quintali)				
Albania	28 499	14 032	30 295	12 964
Belgio-Lussemburgo	621	2 248	1 804	4 703
Boemia e Moravia	1 542	(a) 729	8 542	(a) 3 037
Bulgaria	4 829	3 034	6 144	3 894
Francia	5 205	3 562	13 533	6 186
Germania	16 433	21 269	53 099	42 319
Grecia	1 012	3 842	2 492	5 370
Jugoslavia	6 662	5 863	10 111	5 650
Paesi Bassi	1 366	1 877	4 038	4 045
Regno Unito	1 519	2 870	11 175	9 267
Romania	4 502	3 546	6 868	4 984
Spagna	1 033	627	4 149	763
Svezia	483	969	5 033	728
Svizzera	3 436	4 314	5 121	6 072
Turchia	8 486	5 048	10 807	4 269
Ungheria	1 209	625	6 460	2 [illegible]
Giappone	1 012	2 949	3 078	5 [illegible]
India Britannica	2 000	7 196	1 372	8 340
Egitto	863	2 387	1 442	3 032
Argentina	3 022	9 313	5 302	15 786
Brasile	2 023	8 300	3 152	15 089
Cuba	1 278	2 194	2 759	2 943
Uruguay	865	2 306	1 518	3 932
Africa it. e Poss. it.	56 [illegible]	118 342	76 151	135 289
Altri Paesi	5 192	10 777	9 556	25 091
Totale	160 781	242 304	283 202	328 865
Utensili e strumenti per arti e mestieri e per l'agricoltura (quintali)				
Albania	6 852	5 744	4 574	2 528
Germania	84	161	723	621
Svizzera	204	208	665	410
Turchia	729	667	1 616	1 133
Ungheria	201	14	1 070	27
Africa it. e Poss. it.	6 912	16 069	6 110	13 145
Altri Paesi	2 069	2 574	4 362	5 967
Totale	17 047	25 437	19 820	24 031
Materiali d'artiglieria, proiettili da cannone e loro parti (quintali)				
Finlandia	90	—	2 828	—
Jugoslavia	90	371	1 849	6 987
Romania	5 420	724	78 020	16 [illegible]
Svezia	1 608	—	9 442	—
Ungheria	21 260	—	60 336	2
Africa it. e Poss. it.	—	14 374	—	2 [illegible]
Altri Paesi	1 182	7 081	9 691	67 [illegible]
Totale	29 650	22 550	156 385	93 154
Prodotti esplodenti non nominati (quintali)				
Albania	1 397	868	1 926	789
Finlandia	3 000	—	3 208	—
Jugoslavia	5 702	1 442	3 810	2 100
Portogallo	18 922	1	20 110	2
Romania	660	966	1 521	2 539
Svizzera	3 040	3	3 316	6
Africa it. e Poss. it.	1 [illegible]	4 666	1 338	5 [illegible]
Altri Paesi	16	3 076	125	5 [illegible]
Totale	35 312	11 092	35 348	18 178
Cartucce cariche (quintali)				
Belgio-Lussemburgo	348	—	2 413	—
Finlandia	2 320	548	26 849	3 [illegible]

Principali Paesi di destinazione	Quantità		Valore (migliaia di lire)	
	1940	1939	1940	1939
Autoveicoli (numero)				
Albania	930	588	41 710	16 378
Belgio-Lussemburgo	218	279	2 196	1 807
Bulgaria	184	86	8 315	3 507
Francia	1 150	3	86 601	41
Germania	4 723	6 624	58 059	45 351
Jugoslavia	593	609	11 551	6 175
Norvegia	54	298	597	2 760
Paesi Bassi	679	927	6 179	6 586
Portogallo	115	277	1 022	2 710
Spagna	861	3 134	13 501	22 720
Svezia	28	1 044	3 299	7 314
Svizzera	1 787	1 770	23 982	16 884
Ungheria	741	816	19 979	16 494
Indie Olandesi	244	799	2 012	6 459
Malesia Brit. (Stab. Str.)	103	410	986	3 156
Manciuria	400	488	5 267	25 168
Egitto	127	328	1 201	2 925
Argentina	22	812	804	8 317
Africa it. e Poss. it.	1 107	2 996	58 713	106 037
Altri Paesi	1 064	3 079	12 630	32 208
Totale	15 175	25 362	358 766	333 788
Parti staccate di autoveicoli (compresi i motori), lavorate (quintali)				
Albania	13 948	1 055	9 031	2 525
Germania	1 185	2 253	4 442	6 364
Spagna	672	884	4 267	3 223
Svizzera	446	581	1 713	1 762
Ungheria	465	378	2 116	1 492
Manciuria	175	362	1 194	2 646
Africa it. e Poss. it.	15 235	27 923	62 503	92 198
Altri Paesi	1 510	6 434	7 212	15 455
Totale	33 836	39 880	92 478	125 665
Aeroplani (numero)				
Belgio-Lussemburgo	34	1	36 240	1 135
Finlandia	33	4	37 382	6 515
Portogallo	149	—	34 687	—
Germania	2	17	4 000	16 247
Svezia	59	—	103 595	—
Ungheria	91	29	117 641	19 647
Venezuela	4	7	1 564	4 422
Africa it. e Poss. it.	—	7	—	6 700
Altri Paesi	4	13	1 440	12 860
Totale	374	78	335 749	67 342
Parti di aeroplani (quintali)				
Albania	223	661	561	534
Belgio-Lussemburgo	81	33	3 510	1 108
Bulgaria	341	98	11 744	2 899
Finlandia	119	2	2 286	123
Germania	360	36	1 523	1 020
Jugoslavia	178	91	5 522	3 167
Portogallo	267	16	7 917	554
Romania	351	159	9 499	3 743
Spagna	275	1 244	4 192	39 505
Svezia	279	1	10 839	4
Ungheria	994	342	36 830	9 304
Brasile	24	74	476	1 481
Africa it. e Poss. it.	698	888	9 977	11 844
Altri Paesi	87	993	1 997	24 646
Totale	4 277	4 047	111 867	90 902
Navi mercantili (tonnellate stazza lorda)				

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Macchine e apparecchi (quintali)

Albania	26 489	14 032	30 226	12 958
Belgio-Lussemburgo	621	2 245	1 824	4 703
Boemia e Moravia	1 642	(6) 729	8 562	(a) 3 037
Bulgaria	4 629	3 084	6 144	3 844
Francia	5 205	3 562	13 893	5 186
Germania	16 453	22 269	52 089	42 317
Grecia	1 913	3 862	2 492	3 376
Jugoslavia	6 562	3 963	10 111	5 608
Paesi Bassi	1 356	1 827	4 039	4 045
Regno Unito	1 519	2 870	11 176	9 867
Romania	4 502	4 546	6 665	4 804
Spagna	1 030	627	4 146	764
Svezia	480	969	5 033	759
Svizzera	2 436	4 314	3 121	6 072
Turchia	8 086	5 045	10 807	4 369
Ungheria	2 269	622	8 460	2 259
Giappone	1 012	2 949	3 678	5 461
India Britannica	2 000	7 195	1 372	8 540
Egitto	863	2 367	1 442	3 072
Argentina	3 032	9 318	5 302	15 756
Brasile	2 323	8 300	5 552	15 089
Chili	1 373	2 154	2 729	2 993
Uruguay	886	2 306	1 516	3 900
Africa it. e Poss. it.	56 516	116 342	76 151	123 288
Altri Paesi	5 192	15 777	9 809	28 091
Totale	**169 761**	**242 304**	**288 292**	**328 805**

Utensili e strumenti per arti e mestieri e per l'agricoltura (quintali)

Albania	6 857	5 744	4 574	2 828
Germania	84	161	723	521
Svizzera	264	208	665	410
Turchia	720	467	1 616	1 133
Ungheria	201	14	1 079	25
Africa it. e Poss. it.	6 912	16 069	6 510	13 145
Altri Paesi	2 069	2 274	4 362	5 967
Totale	**17 047**	**25 437**	**19 529**	**24 031**

Materiali d'artiglieria, proiettili da marcone e loro parti (quintali)

Finlandia	90	—	2 823	—
Jugoslavia	96	371	1 849	6 957
Romania	5 420	724	74 020	16 822
Svezia	1 608	—	9 442	—
Ungheria	21 260		58 330	2
Africa it. e Poss. it.	—	14 374	—	2 616
Altri Paesi	1 182	2 081	9 891	67 030
Totale	**29 656**	**22 550**	**156 365**	**93 154**

Prodotti esplodenti non nominati (quintali)

Albania	1 227	889	1 920	289
Finlandia	3 000	—	3 206	—
Jugoslavia	5 702	1 462	3 810	2 100
Portogallo	18 922	1	20 110	2
Romania	600	944	1 521	2 539
Svizzera	3 049	3	3 316	6
Africa it. e Poss. it.	1 635	4 606	1 338	5 640
Altri Paesi	16	3 076	125	8 100
Totale	**35 312**	**11 002**	**35 348**	**18 178**

Cartucce cariche (quintali)

Belgio-Lussemburgo	346	—	2 433	—
Finlandia	2 321	548	29 849	3 084
Paesi Bassi	224	85	3 998	1 460
Romania	2 402	—	26 198	—
Svezia	8 386	—	51 565	—
Ungheria	2 499	—	18 815	—
Africa it. e Poss. it.	1 004	1 785	1 179	2 125
Altri Paesi	198	6 040	1 384	31 680
Totale	**17 381**	**8 460**	**132 418**	**38 350**

(a) Vedasi nota (a) a pag. 15.

Norvegia	54	256	897	2 [illegible]
Paesi Bassi	674	927	6 179	6 586
Portogallo	116	277	1 022	2 710
Spagna	861	3 134	13 501	22 720
Svezia	58	1 044	3 299	7 314
Svizzera	1 787	1 772	23 982	16 884
Ungheria	741	616	19 979	16 494
Indie Olandesi	244	799	2 012	6 459
Malesia Britt. (Stab. Str.)	103	410	994	3 156
Manciuria	400	488	5 267	25 168
Egitto	122	328	1 201	2 935
Argentina	75	812	804	8 317
Africa it. e Poss. it.	1 107	2 966	58 713	106 037
Altri Paesi	1 064	3 074	12 630	32 208
Totale	**15 175**	**25 382**	**358 766**	**333 798**

Parti staccate di autoveicoli (compresi i motori), lavorate (quintali)

Albania	13 948	1 [illegible]	9 031	2 525
Germania	1 185	2 253	1 442	6 364
Spagna	672	894	4 267	3 223
Svizzera	445	581	1 713	1 762
Ungheria	465	378	2 116	1 492
Manciuria	175	362	1 194	2 646
Africa it. e Poss. it.	15 235	27 920	62 503	92 198
Altri Paesi	1 510	6 434	7 212	16 455
Totale	**33 636**	**39 880**	**92 478**	**125 665**

Aeroplani (numero)

Belgio-Lussemburgo	34	1	36 240	1 135
Finlandia	33	4	37 382	6 515
Portogallo	149	—	34 887	—
Romania	2	17	4 000	16 243
Svezia	59	—	103 595	—
Ungheria	91	29	117 641	19 647
Venezuela	2	7	1 564	4 422
Africa it. e Poss. it.	—	7	—	6 700
Altri Paesi	4	13	1 440	12 660
Totale	**374**	**78**	**336 749**	**67 342**

Parti di aeroplani (quintali)

Albania	223	66	561	504
Belgio-Lussemburgo	81	30	3 510	1 103
Bulgaria	341	98	13 744	2 899
Finlandia	119	2	5 286	123
Germania	360	38	1 523	1 020
Jugoslavia	178	91	5 522	3 167
Portogallo	267	16	7 917	554
Romania	381	159	9 499	3 743
Spagna	275	1 244	4 192	30 505
Svezia	279	1	10 839	4
Ungheria	994	342	36 830	9 304
Brasile	24	74	470	1 481
Africa it. e Poss. it.	698	886	9 977	11 844
Altri Paesi	87	993	1 997	24 646
Totale	**4 277**	**4 047**	**111 887**	**90 902**

Navi mercantili (tonnellate stazza lorda)

Paesi Bassi	6 344	9 439	42 570	30 950
Romania	10 484	3 495	51 723	16 625
Filippine	5 011	10 021	17 325	34 650
Altri Paesi	—	32 825	—	84 836
Totale	**21 839**	**55 780**	**111 618**	**167 061**

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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 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	—	54 448
Giappone	27	—	2 454	—
Totale	**27**	**3 153**	**2 454**	**54 448**
Marmo e alabastro greggio (tonnellate)				
Germania	14 308	19 169	6 599	8 450
Svizzera	2 950	2 821	1 054	1 002
Argentina	6 375	20 713	1 689	6 766
Brasile	2 523	4 398	1 250	1 990
Stati Uniti	2 593	10 110	962	2 459
Africa it. e Poss. it.	225	421	88	79
Altri Paesi	8 898	30 916	2 962	7 669
Totale	**37 872**	**91 548**	**14 604**	**30 415**
Marmo e alabastro lavorati (quintali)				
Germania	12 002	23 190	1 429	2 613
Jugoslavia	7 413	4 667	918	816
Paesi Bassi	9 979	26 853	719	1 597
Romania	9 281	16 770	1 074	1 817
Svezia	5 466	36 296	420	2 160
Svizzera	7 796	5 680	648	638
India Britannica	21 321	86 348	1 874	3 695
Egitto	13 308	39 754	807	2 766
Unione Sud Africa	6 326	10 720	869	1 504
Canada	1 151	3 439	332	847
Cuba	5 442	9 059	505	631
Stati Uniti	10 020	26 885	3 943	6 820
Africa it. e Poss. it.	13 227	36 020	1 046	2 804
Altri Paesi	45 531	303 797	5 954	32 976
Totale	**168 285**	**607 484**	**30 083**	**62 214**
Zolfo (quintali)				
Francia	446 568	470 367	25 212	20 469
Germania	844 309	547 568	57 976	25 065
Grecia	86 207	99 385	6 468	6 641
Jugoslavia	24 381	31 878	2 663	2 264
Regno Unito	223 415	365 605	8 820	11 192
Romania	17 502	20 961	1 730	1 522
Slovacchia	75 093	(a) 22 249	4 721	(a) 880
Svizzera	57 021	62 503	4 597	3 168
Ungheria	11 193	3 079	1 148	258
Altri Paesi d'Europa	35 000	35 000	2 240	1 297
Africa it. e Poss. it.	1 909	2 417	168	80
Altri Paesi	93 015	546 338	7 709	25 063
Totale	**1 915 613**	**2 207 519**	**123 465**	**97 919**
Cementi (quintali)				
Albania	917 278	761 990	22 248	17 327
Jugoslavia	4 934	6 216	191	157
Iran (Persia)	39 940	—	1 702	—
Africa it. e Poss. it.	1 429 309	3 672 820	40 132	73 919
Altri Paesi	63 769	191 470	2 424	4 546
Totale	**2 455 230**	**4 631 496**	**69 697**	**94 979**
Lavori di amianto misto con cemento (quintali)				
Albania	16 472	9 734	3 039	1 289
Venezuela	9 892	3 903	1 334	667
Africa it. e Poss. it.	50 782	97 504	6 296	11 135
Altri Paesi	4 126	16 957	229	1 572
Totale	**81 272**	**128 098**	**10 898**	**14 663**
Legno comune, squadrato o segato in assicelle, fogli, ecc. (quintali)				
Albania	49 536	54 548	3 143	3 911
Germania	13 972	6 246	2 145	2 152

Principali Paesi di destinazione	Quantità 1940	Quantità 1939	Valore (migliaia di lire) 1940	Valore (migliaia di lire) 1939
Legno fino, in fogli (quintali)				
Albania	30	28	8	6
Boemia e Moravia	1 840	(b) 515	717	(b) 145
Germania	21 593	9 893	12 608	8 104
Stati Uniti	8 878	28 508	2 541	7 060
Africa it. e Poss. it.	2 367	4 269	481	1 081
Altri Paesi	2 298	7 172	2 130	3 507
Totale	**37 006**	**50 685**	**18 485**	**19 903**
Doghe per botti (tonnellate)				
Francia	1 567	1 800	704	799
Portogallo	2 803	6 000	1 319	3 070
Spagna	7 296	16 256	4 012	8 395
Algeria	586	3 632	396	1 357
Altri Paesi	977	1 532	447	578
Totale	**13 231**	**29 220**	**6 878**	**14 199**
Mobili, utensili e altri lavori di legno (quintali)				
Albania	32 670	23 715	20 725	11 577
Germania	4 429	2 251	3 850	1 939
Jugoslavia	7 002	4 469	1 394	669
Svizzera	1 171	632	2 066	718
Stati Uniti	1 740	3 409	2 557	4 732
Africa it. e Poss. it.	17 281	47 863	7 925	20 192
Altri Paesi	114 306	240 783	7 505	11 859
Totale	**178 779**	**323 135**	**46 022**	**51 707**
Sughero greggio (quintali)				
Boemia e Moravia	12 840	(b) 320	3 772	(b) 81
Germania	37 899	16 394	7 209	2 656
Jugoslavia	4 505	2 946	1 056	764
Portogallo	68	812	87	416
Romania	4 281	931	997	134
Spagna	614	199	331	16
Ungheria	7 513	1 597	1 797	204
Africa it. e Poss. it.	20	298	5	42
Altri Paesi	7 022	8 052	1 080	2 076
Totale	**81 778**	**31 552**	**16 337**	**6 389**
Benzina (quintali)				
Albania	122 137	28 037	12 477	1 618
Jugoslavia	58 434	27 616	7 774	1 308
Svizzera	150 840	14 692	13 016	951
Africa it. e Poss. it.	166 067	245 004	15 368	13 708
Altri Paesi	4 549	255 650	532	12 536
Totale	**532 027**	**571 199**	**49 167**	**32 121**
Oli di gas (quintali)				
Albania	68 433	25 701	4 080	1 127
Jugoslavia	12 538	12 878	1 114	445
Svizzera	141 612	54 134	6 296	1 954
Africa it. e Poss. it.	132 090	193 407	6 926	7 842
Altri Paesi	22 633	166 808	1 396	6 589
Totale	**377 306**	**452 928**	**19 862**	**17 957**
Oli essenziali, essenze e terpeni degli oli essenziali (chilogrammi)				
Boemia e Moravia	9 126	(b) 2 943	1 477	(b) 402
Francia	2 548	67 120	192	10 929
Germania	159 547	86 526	23 413	9 353
Paesi Bassi	13 417	50 762	2 377	5 415
Regno Unito	96 001	220 856	11 869	21 852
Belgio	7 000	12 882	1 [illegible]	1 521

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Argentina	2 523	4 393	1 250	1 [illegible]
Brasile	2 593	10 110	967	2 459
Stati Uniti	222	421	88	79
Africa it. e Poss. it.	8 898	30 916	2 952	7 [illegible]
Altri Paesi				
Totale	**37 872**	**91 548**	**14 604**	**30 415**

Marmo e alabastro lavorati (quintali)

Germania	12 002	33 190	1 429	2 613
Jugoslavia	7 413	4 667	918	816
Paesi Bassi	9 979	25 883	719	1 397
Romania	9 281	16 770	1 074	1 817
Svezia	5 486	38 294	420	2 660
Svizzera	7 796	5 680	648	638
India Britannica	21 321	58 349	1 374	3 696
Egitto	13 308	39 754	807	2 763
Unione Sud Africa	6 328	10 725	869	1 534
Canadà	1 151	3 439	337	847
Cuba	5 442	9 059	505	631
Stati Uniti	10 020	26 885	3 943	6 820
Africa it. e Poss. it.	13 227	38 003	1 066	2 804
Altri Paesi	45 531	305 797	5 994	32 974
Totale	**168 285**	**607 484**	**20 083**	**82 214**

Zolfo (quintali)

Francia	446 568	470 562	25 212	20 469
Germania	844 309	547 565	57 976	25 065
Grecia	86 207	99 365	6 468	6 641
Jugoslavia	24 781	31 878	2 663	2 264
Regno Unito	220 415	368 605	8 620	11 192
Romania	17 502	20 961	1 730	1 522
Slovacchia	75 093	(a) 22 249	4 721	(a) 862
Svizzera	57 021	62 593	4 597	3 188
Ungheria	11 193	3 079	1 148	258
Altri Paesi d'Europa	35 000	35 000	2 240	1 297
Africa it. e Poss. it.	1 909	2 417	188	80
Altri Paesi	93 017	146 335	7 200	25 063
Totale	**1 915 613**	**2 207 519**	**123 463**	**97 919**

Cementi (quintali)

Albania	917 278	761 990	22 249	17 322
Jugoslavia	4 934	5 216	191	157
Iran (Persia)	39 640	—	1 702	—
Africa it. e Poss. it.	1 429 309	3 672 820	40 132	72 919
Altri Paesi	63 765	191 470	2 424	4 546
Totale	**2 455 226**	**4 631 496**	**69 697**	**94 979**

Lavori di amianto misto con cemento (quintali)

Albania	16 472	9 734	3 039	1 259
Venezuela	9 892	3 903	1 334	687
Africa it. e Poss. it.	50 782	97 504	6 206	11 136
Altri Paesi	4 126	16 957	322	1 572
Totale	**81 272**	**128 098**	**10 898**	**14 653**

Legno comune, squadrato o segato in assicelle, fogli, ecc. (quintali)

Albania	49 536	84 548	3 140	3 911
Germania	13 972	6 246	20 489	9 153
Svizzera	2 078	2 274	1 427	398
Algeria	11 830	16 020	745	1 182
Africa it. e Poss. it.	100 376	192 328	9 761	14 705
Altri Paesi	8 455	42 012	1 330	4 950
Totale	**186 247**	**343 428**	**36 881**	**34 299**

Francia	1 567	1 800	704	799
Portogallo	2 803	6 000	1 319	3 070
Spagna	7 296	16 [illegible]	4 012	8 395
Algeria	588	3 632	396	1 357
Altri Paesi	977	1 332	447	578
Totale	**13 231**	**29 220**	**6 878**	**14 199**

Mobili, utensili e altri lavori di legno (quintali)

Albania	32 870	23 718	20 725	11 577
Germania	4 429	2 351	3 858	1 939
Jugoslavia	7 002	4 469	1 394	699
Svizzera	1 171	632	2 066	718
Stati Uniti	1 740	3 489	2 557	4 732
Africa it. e Poss. it.	17 261	47 863	7 925	20 192
Altri Paesi	114 306	240 783	7 505	11 850
Totale	**178 779**	**323 125**	**46 022**	**51 707**

Sughero greggio (quintali)

Boemia e Moravia	19 840	(b) 323	3 770	(b) 81
Germania	37 893	16 394	7 209	2 656
Jugoslavia	4 505	2 946	1 056	764
Portogallo	88	812	87	416
Romania	4 281	931	997	134
Spagna	614	199	331	16
Ungheria	7 513	1 597	1 797	204
Africa it. e Poss. it.	20	298	5	42
Altri Paesi	7 022	8 052	1 080	2 076
Totale	**81 778**	**31 552**	**16 337**	**6 389**

Benzina (quintali)

Albania	122 137	28 037	12 477	1 618
Jugoslavia	86 434	27 616	7 774	1 308
Svizzera	150 840	14 692	13 016	*951
Africa it. e Poss. it.	166 067	245 004	15 368	15 708
Altri Paesi	4 549	255 850	532	12 536
Totale	**532 027**	**571 199**	**49 167**	**33 121**

Oli di gas (quintali)

Albania	68 433	25 701	4 080	1 127
Jugoslavia	12 538	12 878	1 114	445
Svizzera	141 612	54 134	6 296	1 954
Africa it. e Poss. it.	132 090	193 407	6 976	7 842
Altri Paesi	22 633	166 808	1 396	6 589
Totale	**377 306**	**452 928**	**19 862**	**17 957**

Oli essenziali, essenze e terpeni degli oli essenziali (chilogrammi)

Boemia e Moravia	9 126	(b) 2 943	1 477	(b) 402
Francia	2 548	67 120	192	10 929
Germania	155 547	86 528	23 413	9 353
Paesi Bassi	10 417	50 762	2 377	5 415
Regno Unito	96 001	220 896	11 880	21 852
Svizzera	7 000	12 885	1 393	1 521
Stati Uniti	79 783	161 013	12 579	18 653
Australia	8 701	17 670	934	1 594
Africa it. e Poss. it	7 094	11 127	1 233	1 162
Altri Paesi	110 203	59 444	15 445	6 981
Totale	**489 420**	**690 348**	**70 923**	**77 86[illegible]**

(a) Vedasi nota (c) a pag. 15 — (b) Vedasi nota (a) a pag. 15.

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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	7 753	4 032	3 081	1 512
Stati Uniti	1 068	3 056	760	1 628
Africa It. e Poss. It.	7 525	41 021	4 260	16 652
Altri Paesi	2 309	3 681	904	1 110
Totale	**18 656**	**51 790**	**8 785**	**21 099**
Ossido di alluminio anidro (quintali)				
Germania	130 027	77 226	25 129	8 463
Svizzera	175 556	272 735	16 159	22 150
Altri Paesi	2 935	202	607	19
Totale	**308 548**	**350 162**	**41 895**	**30 662**
Acido citrico (quintali)				
Albania	98	216	97	180
Grecia	627	1 029	589	908
Romania	1 143	488	1 126	410
Spagna	947	169	883	137
Svizzera	300	2 100	276	1 724
Turchia	450	1 987	439	1 696
Cina	1 108	407	1 062	302
Brasile	352	1 106	367	861
Messico	450	1 309	438	1 033
Africa It. e Poss. It.	469	298	502	280
Altri Paesi	3 314	15 815	3 108	11 846
Totale	**9 323**	**24 976**	**8 889**	**19 452**
Acido tartarico (quintali)				
Boemia e Moravia	800	(a) 165	1 072	(a) 203
Norvegia	314	834	435	897
Paesi Bassi	188	460	244	445
Portogallo	258	1 415	350	1 280
Regno Unito	3 661	6 665	4 787	6 226
Romania	1 643	1 427	2 458	1 472
Svezia	809	1 231	1 305	1 091
Brasile	550	789	750	851
Canada	1 246	1 019	1 513	941
Messico	524	1 235	804	1 285
Uruguay	451	435	581	526
Africa It. e Poss. It.	19	134	27	134
Altri Paesi	2 604	7 166	3 840	6 984
Totale	**13 067**	**22 975**	**18 166**	**22 334**
Tartaro greggio e gruma di botte (quintali)				
Germania	44 748	22 069	25 022	7 941
Regno Unito	3 803	17 261	1 304	5 951
Giappone	7 919	3 168	4 527	1 159
Stati Uniti	11 245	24 242	5 269	9 032
Australia	13 608	12 382	6 770	4 451
Altri Paesi	4 261	7 440	2 829	2 525
Totale	**85 584**	**86 562**	**45 771**	**31 055**
Piante e parti di piante medicinali non polverizzate (quintali)				
Albania	11	163	11	154
Francia	2 389	4 574	1 071	1 382
Germania	19 876	10 763	9 603	2 320
Stati Uniti	737	18 132	305	3 021
Africa It. e Poss. It.	42	109	38	61
Altri Paesi	9 873	8 824	3 663	2 859
Totale	**32 930**	**42 565**	**14 643**	**9 824**
Specialità medicinali, altre (quintali)				
Albania	1 314	768	4 297	2 305
Germania	12	19	102	192
Jugoslavia	110	10	855	71

Principali Paesi di destinazione	Quantità		Valore (migliaia di lire)	
	1940	1939	1940	1939
Stati Uniti	130	201	564	1 272
Venezuela	211	533	1 172	2 042
Africa It. e Poss. It.	2 996	4 901	13 419	13 849
Altri Paesi	740	2 479	3 382	7 671
Totale	**6 645**	**11 579**	**30 479**	**39 972**
Estratti tannici per concia (quintali)				
Boemia e Moravia	6 321	(a) 3 744	2 006	(a) 1 013
Bulgaria	8 109	11 656	2 965	2 624
Germania	69 441	64 802	25 144	16 219
Paesi Bassi	3 029	13 656	822	2 492
Regno Unito	7 816	12 758	1 463	1 492
Romania	8 934	9 376	2 830	2 097
Spagna	1 393	7 230	406	1 483
Ungheria	22 015	17 060	7 777	4 452
Africa It. e Poss. It.	2 190	303	715	82
Altri Paesi	25 466	24 215	8 474	4 993
Totale	**154 410**	**164 802**	**52 602**	**37 147**
Colori (quintali)				
Albania	1 446	1 490	1 129	909
Belgio-Lussemburgo	1 015	631	2 396	1 572
Bulgaria	2 199	1 794	6 745	2 200
Germania	225	1 709	562	1 254
Grecia	840	318	1 997	487
Jugoslavia	2 768	1 711	8 003	3 697
Romania	1 279	1 636	4 580	4 597
Spagna	882	167	4 053	649
Turchia	2 970	994	6 330	819
Ungheria	3 632	2 717	7 974	3 868
India Britannica	500	651	1 572	1 375
Brasile	290	506	2 515	1 829
Africa It. e Poss. It.	6 854	9 011	3 496	4 560
Altri Paesi	2 925	4 567	4 875	5 857
Totale	**27 177**	**27 904**	**56 299**	**33 538**
Pelli crude (quintali)				
Belgio-Lussemburgo	—	1 353	—	1 356
Danimarca	2 031	552	3 562	487
Francia	3 178	7 483	5 689	7 892
Germania	5 649	407	13 023	1 048
Regno Unito	3 976	19 699	5 288	18 761
Stati Uniti	11 339	6 683	19 253	8 561
Altri Paesi	1 259	5 686	2 858	6 324
Totale	**27 432**	**43 862**	**50 695**	**44 659**
Pelli preparate (quintali)				
Albania	1 639	1 970	3 160	3 926
Belgio-Lussemburgo	—	430	4	1 455
Francia	1 346	294	5 490	4 125
Germania	75	72	929	355
Regno Unito	—	1 868	5	2 569
Svizzera	1 693	(a) 663	4 863	7 221
Stati Uniti	42	650	586	5 996
Africa It. e Poss. It.	1 288	3 130	3 880	7 174
Altri Paesi	123	1 618	2 514	4 162
Totale	**5 606**	**11 693**	**21 401**	**37 213**
Guanti di pelle anche semplicemente tagliati (cento paia)				
Paesi Bassi	1 991	2 155	2 461	1 898
Svizzera	424	512	737	714
Unione Sud Africa	624	439	582	409
Australia	4 137	3 603	3 877	3 185
Altri Paesi	1 964	29 146	2 339	24 553
Totale	**9 140**	**35 860**	**9 996**	**30 761**

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Totale	15 656	51 790	8 785	21 099

Ossido di alluminio anidro (quintali)

Germania	130 027	77 225	28 129	9 463
Svizzera	176 586	272 735	16 159	22 150
Altri Paesi	2 935	202	607	1
Totale	308 548	350 162	41 895	30 662

Acido citrico (quintali)

Albania	98	218	97	180
Grecia	627	1 079	589	938
Romania	1 143	488	1 123	410
Spagna	947	169	593	132
Svizzera	300	2 100	276	1 724
Turchia	450	1 987	439	1 696
Cina	1 106	407	1 062	362
Brasile	382	1 106	367	851
Messico	450	1 309	438	1 037
Africa it. e Poss. it.	469	296	702	288
Altri Paesi	3 319	15 810	3 108	11 824
Totale	9 323	24 976	8 889	19 422

Acido tartarico (quintali)

Boemia e Moravia	800	(a) 150	1 072	(a) 203
Norvegia	314	834	435	897
Paesi Bassi	158	460	244	446
Portogallo	258	1 415	332	1 260
Regno Unito	3 601	6 665	4 787	8 223
Romania	1 643	1 427	2 458	1 473
Svezia	869	1 231	1 305	1 091
Brasile	586	789	750	851
Canadà	1 246	1 019	1 513	944
Messico	574	1 235	804	1 286
Uruguay	451	432	581	524
Africa it. e Poss. it.	19	134	27	134
Altri Paesi	2 604	7 166	3 640	6 983
Totale	13 067	22 975	18 168	22 334

Tartaro greggio e gruma di botte (quintali)

Germania	44 746	22 069	25 022	7 941
Regno Unito	3 803	17 261	1 364	5 951
Giappone	7 919	3 188	4 522	1 156
Stati Uniti	11 245	24 242	5 269	9 032
Australia	13 608	12 382	6 770	4 451
Altri Paesi	4 261	7 440	2 829	2 523
Totale	85 584	86 582	45 771	31 055

Piante e parti di piante medicinali non polverizzate (quintali)

Albania	11	161	11	154
Francia	2 389	4 504	1 021	1 382
Germania	19 678	10 760	9 605	2 033
Stati Uniti	737	18 132	305	3 021
Africa it. e Poss. it.	42	109	38	81
Altri Paesi	9 873	8 524	3 663	2 856
Totale	32 930	42 542	14 643	9 824

Specialità medicinali, altre (quintali)

Albania	1 314	768	4 297	2 305
Germania	12	19	102	392
Jugoslavia	110	10	855	71
Romania	46	6	662	42
Svizzera	193	140	724	540
Turchia	193	212	765	613
Egitto	111	203	492	685
Brasile	277	1 193	2 224	6 626
Cuba	140	406	643	972
Messico	170	508	1 178	2 692

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Totale	6 645	11 579	30 479	39 972

Estratti tannici per concia (quintali)

Boemia e Moravia	6 321	(a) 3 741	2 006	(a) 1 013
Bulgaria	8 105	11 656	2 965	2 824
Germania	69 441	64 802	25 144	16 219
Paesi Bassi	3 029	13 568	822	2 492
Regno Unito	7 616	12 258	1 463	1 492
Romania	6 934	9 376	2 830	2 097
Spagna	1 393	7 230	406	1 483
Ungheria	22 015	17 060	7 777	4 452
Africa it. e Poss. it.	2 190	303	710	82
Altri Paesi	25 466	24 215	8 474	4 993
Totale	154 410	164 802	52 602	37 147

Colori (quintali)

Albania	1 448	1 490	1 129	909
Belgio-Lussemburgo	1 040	631	2 266	1 572
Bulgaria	2 199	1 794	6 748	2 200
Germania	225	1 709	162	1 254
Grecia	640	316	1 997	487
Jugoslavia	2 288	1 711	8 003	3 597
Romania	1 279	1 636	4 580	4 397
Spagna	852	167	4 053	649
Turchia	2 970	994	6 330	619
Ungheria	3 632	2 717	7 974	3 888
India Britannica	500	801	1 575	1 375
Brasile	590	506	2 515	1 829
Africa it. e Poss. it.	5 804	9 011	3 695	4 505
Altri Paesi	2 920	4 367	4 879	5 877
Totale	27 177	27 901	56 299	33 583

Pelli crude (quintali)

Belgio-Lussemburgo	—	1 353	—	1 356
Danimarca	2 031	552	3 582	687
Francia	3 178	7 483	5 689	7 892
Germania	5 649	409	13 023	1 048
Regno Unito	3 975	19 699	6 288	18 791
Stati Uniti	11 339	8 683	19 255	8 561
Altri Paesi	1 259	5 686	2 858	6 554
Totale	27 432	43 862	50 695	44 659

Pelli preparate (quintali)

Albania	1 039	1 970	3 160	3 926
Belgio-Lussemburgo	—	403	4	1 480
Francia	1 346	294	5 490	4 125
Germania	75	72	929	555
Regno Unito	—	1 868	5	2 569
Svizzera	1 693	1 663	4 863	7 221
Stati Uniti	42	650	586	5 996
Africa it. e Poss. it.	1 288	3 133	3 850	7 174
Altri Paesi	123	1 618	2 514	4 162
Totale	5 606	11 693	21 431	37 213

Guanti di pelle anche semplicemente tagliati (cento paia)

Paesi Bassi	1 991	2 155	2 461	1 898
Svizzera	424	517	737	714
Unione Sud Africa	624	439	582	409
Australia	4 137	3 603	3 877	3 185
Altri Paesi	1 964	29 146	2 339	24 555
Totale	9 140	35 860	9 996	30 761

Pneumatiche e camere d'aria per ruote da veicoli, anche miste a tessuti (quintali)

Albania	6 319	3 732	14 614	4 057
Bulgaria	633	998	1 241	1 678
Danimarca	518	1 360	930	1 712
Francia	3 009	129	4 315	403

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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)		Principali Paesi di destinazione	Quantità		Valore (migliaia di lire)	
	1940	1939	1940	1939		1940	1939	1940	1939
Grecia	823	1 901	1 229	2 888	Stati Uniti	1 226 432	4 117 373	9 667	25 903
Jugoslavia	3 417	2 784	6 538	4 210	Australia	64 990	403 672	348	2 069
Paesi Bassi	1 094	2 321	1 286	3 020	Africa It. e Poss. It.	336 160	440 839	4 437	4 870
Regno Unito	6 992	568	3 778	408	Altri Paesi	576 267	1 879 021	15 060	30 716
Romania	2 102	346	5 184	604	Totale	4 828 382	11 459 535	68 982	102 449
Svezia	721	1 007	1 030	1 612					
Svizzera	3 782	4 253	7 245	5 158		Bottoni di cuoio (quintali)			
Ungheria	617	319	1 122	430					
Egitto	888	350	1 059	352	Belgio-Lussemburgo	79	246	372	822
Marocco	2 166	358	2 987	437	Germania	1 407	3 149	4 897	10 698
Brasile	1 730	4 561	2 643	5 773	Paesi Bassi	310	331	1 286	963
Africa It. e Poss. It.	24 637	17 317	47 493	30 342	Regno Unito	655	2 434	1 801	4 729
Altri Paesi	3 948	8 121	5 563	10 903	Svezia	384	253	1 462	637
Totale	61 890	50 468	108 854	73 992	Svizzera	361	225	1 562	602
	Carta (quintali)				Turchia	329	188	1 004	521
					India Britannica	125	350	350	633
Albania	12 432	13 404	5 759	4 244	Altri Paesi	1 037	1 760	3 967	5 534
Jugoslavia	1 310	3 296	3 033	2 674	Totale	4 687	8 936	16 699	35 139
Romania	2 805	1 082	5 138	1 154		Mercerie, baloschi e bambole (chilogrammi)			
Turchia	35 777	8 446	23 021	2 822					
Ungheria	3 530	4 079	5 645	4 276	Albania	169 367	295 239	3 771	5 895
India Britannica	11 293	21 363	2 258	3 623	Belgio-Lussemburgo	13 534	20 518	400	1 008
Siria	1 632	2 762	823	1 392	Danimarca	24 388	23 102	1 057	849
Egitto	11 434	8 860	3 877	3 753	Francia	62 150	146 840	582	1 927
Argentina	5 696	11 343	2 372	4 619	Germania	215 781	140 453	9 237	4 276
Stati Uniti	504	2 060	717	1 715	Paesi Bassi	97 744	96 041	3 520	2 331
Africa It. e Poss. It.	36 001	63 447	14 559	18 109	Regno Unito	84 061	217 669	2 376	5 987
Altri Paesi	33 378	27 914	17 710	12 241	Svizzera	26 754	65 739	2 036	2 269
Totale	155 792	168 016	84 912	60 546	Turchia	38 313	—	1 237	—
	Lavori di carta e di cartone non nominati (quintali)				Unione Sud Africa	19 991	71 234	438	1 693
					Argentina	7 296	15 915	379	1 215
Albania	2 353	1 424	1 982	1 260	Canada	32 892	81 458	798	3 720
Belgio-Lussemburgo	617	22	1 431	43	Stati Uniti	372 007	694 840	4 251	8 866
Germania	5	10	22	28	Africa It. e Poss. It.	445 852	770 581	10 421	17 054
Indie Olandesi	398	793	1 659	3 330	Altri Paesi	114 757	3 714	4 185	8 664
Stati Uniti	224	424	251	407	Totale	1 754 859	2 645 334	44 071	65 754
Africa It. e Poss. It.	4 797	10 395	5 080	7 653		Semi non oleosi (quintali)			
Altri Paesi	1 965	3 937	3 853	4 104					
Totale	10 356	17 005	14 518	16 825	Germania	42 311	7 870	24 978	4 729
	Armoniche a mantice (quintali)				Romania	1 499	1 007	1 022	460
					Spagna	6 361	19	3 081	44
Francia	534	1 788	247	1 496	Altri Paesi	10 813	16 264	5 064	7 343
Paesi Bassi	2 172	2 236	2 046	1 712	Totale	60 981	25 165	34 145	12 576
Regno Unito	658	6 854	417	3 765		Scorze di agrumi freschi o secchi (quintali)			
Stati Uniti	16 031	30 696	9 604	19 614					
Altri Paesi	5 341	7 240	3 760	5 829	Germania	9 417	12 767	1 511	1 880
Totale	24 738	48 824	15 076	32 416	Regno Unito	38 955	80 550	3 397	7 253
	Scarpette per uomo e per donna (paia)				Stati Uniti	9 143	10 609	1 368	1 324
					Altri Paesi	15 090	17 100	2 671	2 607
Albania	69 447	24 725	3 302	591	Totale	72 605	121 026	8 947	13 034
Svizzera	30 952	45 380	2 722	2 401		Fiori freschi (quintali)			
Stati Uniti	2 070	9 416	257	1 167					
Africa It. e Poss. It.	307 221	329 741	19 802	17 296	Boemia e Moravia	1 223	(a) 238	3 004	(a) 501
Altri Paesi	28 180	143 355	1 732	5 805	Germania	10 871	14 701	25 809	23 243
Totale	437 870	552 617	27 815	27 260	Jugoslavia	723	506	2 445	1 864
	Cappelli e berretti (numero)				Svezia	299	942	926	2 036
					Svizzera	3 888	8 153	7 388	8 384
Albania	183 803	84 238	1 340	597	Altri Paesi	962	5 187	2 499	6 179
Belgio-Lussemburgo	19 859	47 033	616	1 226	Totale	17 966	27 027	42 071	42 227
Boemia e Moravia	259 751	(a)	3 398	(a)		Cordoni e cavi elettrici isolati, compresi i cavi sottomarini (quintali)			
Danimarca	131 866	142 469	1 304	1 398					
Francia	21 939	417 744	80	1 171	Albania	485	101	619	102
Germania	344 337	324 754	4 686	4 246	Bulgaria	667	1 966	695	687
Jugoslavia	39 295	—	1 781	—	Germania	—	1 042	—	738
Marocco	46 973	129 828	1 341	2 124	Jugoslavia	4 468	600	3 017	279

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Grecia	823	1 901	1 229	2 868
Jugoslavia	3 417	2 784	6 535	4 215
Paesi Bassi	1 094	2 321	1 285	3 027
Regno Unito	6 092	559	3 778	408
Romania	2 102	346	5 584	604
Svezia	721	1 007	1 036	1 812
Svizzera	3 782	4 293	7 249	5 158
Ungheria	617	319	1 122	439
Egitto	888	350	1 659	352
Marocco	2 160	358	2 982	437
Brasile	1 730	4 581	2 643	5 778
Africa It. e Poss. It.	24 037	17 337	47 493	30 342
Altri Paesi	3 945	5 121	5 563	10 903
Totale	**61 890**	**50 469**	**108 854**	**73 992**

Carta (quintali)

Albania	12 432	13 404	5 799	4 241
Jugoslavia	1 310	3 256	3 033	2 624
Romania	2 805	1 082	5 136	1 154
Turchia	35 777	8 441	23 021	2 822
Ungheria	3 530	4 079	5 645	4 226
India Britannica	11 293	21 353	2 258	3 623
Siria	1 632	2 762	623	1 302
Egitto	11 434	8 660	3 527	3 760
Argentina	5 696	11 333	2 372	4 619
Stati Uniti	504	2 980	717	1 716
Africa It. e Poss. It.	36 001	63 447	14 559	18 107
Altri Paesi	33 378	27 914	17 719	12 241
Totale	**165 792**	**168 016**	**84 919**	**60 536**

Lavori di carta e di cartone non nominati (quintali)

Albania	2 353	1 424	1 982	1 260
Belgio-Lussemburgo	617	22	1 431	43
Germania	5	10	22	28
Indie Olandesi	395	793	1 659	3 330
Stati Uniti	224	424	281	407
Africa It. e Poss. It.	4 797	10 395	5 080	7 653
Altri Paesi	1 965	3 937	3 864	4 104
Totale	**10 356**	**17 005**	**14 519**	**16 825**

Armoniche a mantice (quintali)

Francia	534	1 768	247	1 496
Paesi Bassi	2 172	2 216	2 046	1 712
Regno Unito	658	5 854	419	3 765
Stati Uniti	16 031	30 696	9 604	19 614
Altri Paesi	5 341	7 240	3 760	5 829
Totale	**24 736**	**48 824**	**16 076**	**32 416**

Scarpette per uomo e per donna (pala)

Albania	69 447	24 725	3 303	591
Svizzera	30 932	45 380	2 722	2 401
Stati Uniti	2 070	9 416	207	1 167
Africa It. e Poss. It.	307 231	329 741	19 802	17 294
Altri Paesi	28 188	143 355	1 732	5 802
Totale	**437 870**	**552 617**	**27 815**	**27 252**

Cappelli e berretti (numero)

Albania	183 863	84 238	1 340	597
Belgio-Lussemburgo	19 869	47 063	618	1 224
Boemia e Moravia	259 751	(a)	3 398	(a)
Danimarca	131 866	147 469	1 354	1 358
Francia	21 939	417 744	80	1 171
Germania	344 337	324 754	4 686	4 246
Jugoslavia	39 295	—	1 751	—
Norvegia	68 973	129 626	1 341	2 124
Paesi Bassi	449 851	473 990	5 766	4 685
Regno Unito	127 168	1 464 216	494	6 404
Svezia	233 927	220 341	5 989	3 544
Svizzera	109 877	93 367	3 202	2 672
Turchia	76 565	37 913	2 922	1 391
Ungheria	166 901	115 363	3 089	1 767
Egitto	42 300	103 747	599	1 109
Unione Sud Africa	326 121	958 605	2 841	6 469

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Stati Uniti	1 229 422	4 117 373	9 667	25 933
Australia	84 993	463 672	348	2 069
Africa It. e Poss. It.	334 168	340 634	4 417	4 870
Altri Paesi	376 267	1 874 021	15 960	30 716
Totale	**4 828 352**	**11 459 533**	**68 982**	**102 449**

Bottoni di corozo (quintali)

Belgio-Lussemburgo	29	240	372	822
Germania	1 407	3 143	4 893	10 695
Paesi Bassi	310	331	1 285	962
Regno Unito	685	2 434	1 801	4 729
Svezia	384	253	1 462	637
Svizzera	361	225	1 562	602
Turchia	339	188	1 004	521
India Britannica	125	350	350	633
Altri Paesi	1 017	1 760	3 967	5 534
Totale	**4 087**	**9 936**	**15 699**	**25 133**

Merceria, balocchi e bambole (chilogrammi)

Albania	109 367	295 276	3 771	5 895
Belgio-Lussemburgo	13 524	20 516	400	1 008
Danimarca	24 388	23 102	1 057	849
Francia	62 153	136 840	582	1 927
Germania	215 781	140 403	9 237	4 275
Paesi Bassi	97 744	92 044	3 185	2 331
Regno Unito	84 051	217 660	2 376	5 987
Svizzera	26 764	65 739	2 035	2 269
Turchia	38 313	—	1 237	—
Unione Sud Africa	19 990	71 234	448	1 693
Argentina	7 766	15 915	370	1 215
Canada	32 392	81 453	798	3 720
Stati Uniti	372 007	694 840	4 251	8 866
Africa It. e Poss. It.	445 852	770 581	10 421	17 034
Altri Paesi	114 737	3 714	4 185	8 664
Totale	**1 754 859**	**2 645 324**	**44 671**	**65 754**

Semi non oleosi (quintali)

Germania	42 311	7 873	24 978	4 729
Romania	1 496	1 007	1 022	460
Spagna	6 361	19	3 081	44
Altri Paesi	10 813	16 264	5 064	7 343
Totale	**60 981**	**25 165**	**34 145**	**12 576**

Scorze di agrumi freschi o secchi (quintali)

Germania	9 417	12 767	1 511	1 850
Regno Unito	38 955	80 550	3 397	7 253
Stati Uniti	9 140	10 609	1 368	1 324
Altri Paesi	15 093	17 100	2 671	2 607
Totale	**72 605**	**121 026**	**8 947**	**13 034**

Fiori freschi (quintali)

Boemia e Moravia	1 229	(a) 239	3 004	(a) 501
Germania	10 871	14 401	25 809	23 243
Jugoslavia	729	609	2 445	1 864
Svezia	299	942	926	2 056
Svizzera	3 888	5 853	7 388	8 384
Altri Paesi	962	5 187	2 499	6 179
Totale	**17 968**	**27 027**	**42 071**	**42 227**

Cordoni e cavi elettrici isolati, compresi i cavi sottomarini (quintali)

Albania	485	101	619	102
Bulgaria	667	1 966	695	667
Germania		1 042		736
Jugoslavia	4 449	460	3 017	279
U. R. S. S.	6 349	—	3 527	—
Indie Olandesi	2 301	5 244	1 192	1 754
Argentina	3 460	17 528	1 690	6 638
Perù	2 700	580	1 795	225
Africa It. e Poss. It.	2 534	3 661	2 789	2 724
Altri Paesi	7 398	12 179	4 479	4 016
Totale	**32 343**	**42 971**	**20 103**	**17 165**

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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)	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Carni fresche e congelate (quintali)				
Albania	403	8 935	820	11 345
Africa it. e Poss. it.	—	22 014	—	17 058
Altri Paesi	3 222	241	6 510	307
Totale	**3 625**	**31 190**	**7 330**	**28 710**
Carni preparate (quintali)				
Albania	36	8 353	102	12 839
Francia	—	10 919	—	28 165
Germania	—	384	1	929
Norvegia	—	1 967	—	3 934
Africa it. e Poss. it.	2 295	1 654	6 825	3 430
Altri Paesi	1 039	7 210	3 612	20 481
Totale	**3 372**	**30 487**	**9 540**	**68 745**
Formaggio di pasta dura (quintali)				
Albania	278	8 077	592	12 854
Francia	21	19 165	57	35 183
Germania	24 571	30 398	66 621	69 836
Svizzera	10	2 636	26	5 495
Africa it. e Poss. it.	1 651	5 501	3 670	9 148
Altri Paesi	97	1 682	213	3 999
Totale	**26 628**	**67 481**	**71 279**	**136 515**
Formaggio di pasta molle (quintali)				
Albania	25	1 854	41	3 390
Francia	161	10 536	425	16 748
Germania	17 915	12 001	28 960	22 516
Svizzera	12	4 354	19	7 323
Altri Paesi	923	791	12 070	1 537
Totale	**19 056**	**29 536**	**41 515**	**51 514**
Pesci (quintali)				
Albania	690	8 430	2 261	18 411
Germania	42 518	49 381	103 776	103 523
Grecia	372	—	1 368	—
Slovacchia	530	448	2 909	1 496
Ungheria	88	855	796	2 248
Africa it. e Poss. it.	4 830	2 897	13 834	4 920
Altri Paesi	787	1 039	1 818	7 906
Totale	**49 815**	**63 175**	**126 762**	**133 504**
Zucchero (quintali)				
Albania	73 511	74 769	26 776	21 951
Grecia	3 475	5 886	1 320	2 181
Jugoslavia	—	6 217	—	2 355
Romania	—	295 012	—	89 897
Svizzera	—	109 023	—	34 796
Africa it. e Poss. it.	49 653	40 413	16 823	11 080
Altri Paesi	8 036	156	3 032	128
Totale	**134 675**	**529 474**	**47 951**	**162 388**
Canditi, marmellate e dolciumi (quintali)				
Albania	14 901	37 746	38 640	44 576
Germania	62 317	55 274	118 483	57 656
Grecia	1 368	—	3 769	—
Norvegia	768	209	1 680	323
Svizzera	521	1 333	1 054	1 322
Africa it. e Poss. it.	43 612	47 231	62 183	55 686
Altri Paesi	20 046	7 231	33 031	7 548
Totale	**163 533**	**149 024**	**258 240**	**167 111**
Cioccolata (quintali)				
Albania	441	2 822	2 968	7 885

Principali Paesi di destinazione	Quantità		Valore (migliaia di lire)	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Spezie non nominate (quintali)				
Germania	4 693	1 891	20 108	6 658
Altri Paesi	136	1 886	470	520
Totale	**4 829**	**3 777**	**20 578**	**7 178**
Frumento (tonnellate)				
Albania	10 420	16 183	24 735	27 764
Francia	15 161	699	25 573	1 422
Germania	97 201	—	143 385	—
Grecia	4 928	3 330	17 727	10 693
Africa it. e Poss. it.	5 339	8 357	11 228	8 775
Altri Paesi	16 563	3	54 091	100
Totale	149 612	25 762	281 759	48 754
Riso (tonnellate)				
Albania	5 366	5 042	11 942	10 034
Croazia	—	497	—	1 315
Francia	173	3 979	543	10 445
Germania	56	59 875	158	146 974
Jugoslavia	—	7 111	—	17 955
Norvegia	—	1 039	—	2 951
Romania	—	3 184	—	12 016
Svezia	501	2 130	2 243	6 071
Svizzera	2	7 391	6	18 074
Ungheria	11 970	11 760	54 556	31 922
Africa it. e Poss. it.	2 294	5 429	5 493	11 059
Altri Paesi	1 368	1 134	3 641	2 543
Totale	**21 732**	**109 566**	**78 582**	**271 359**
Semolino e farina di cereali e di altre granaglie (quintali)				
Albania	271 570	150 439	65 446	36 193
Grecia	389 163	217 636	87 900	56 533
Africa it. e Poss. it.	162 496	329 118	30 910	66 652
Altri Paesi	54 599	29 237	11 339	6 001
Totale	**877 828**	**755 830**	**195 595**	**165 379**
Pasta di frumento (quintali)				
Albania	23 214	31 731	6 622	9 717
Germania	37 411	18 477	12 780	5 251
Grecia	8 028	4 868	4 218	1 940
Africa it. e Poss. it.	38 236	14 276	12 540	5 014
Altri Paesi	3 090	183	1 099	55
Totale	**109 94.**	**86 547**	**37 459**	**21 977**
Legumi secchi (tonnellate)				
Albania	5	332	12	1 444
Germania	173	165	950	788
Svizzera	78	923	1 548	6 933
Africa it. e Poss. it.	747	1 052	2 724	4 561
Altri Paesi	91	107	323	1 032
Totale	**1 094**	**2 628**	**5 557**	**14 758**
Patate (tonnellate)				
Albania	572	5 636	862	7 794
Belgio	—	6 541	—	12 834
Francia	—	4 536	—	12 174
Germania	22 670	196 867	32 329	304 373
Paesi Bassi	—	4 699	—	9 447
Svizzera	38	9 023	49	14 035

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Albania	403	8 935	820	11 345
Africa it. e Poss. it.	—	22 014	—	17 038
Altri Paesi	3 222	241	6 510	307
Totale	**3 625**	**31 190**	**7 330**	**28 710**

Carni preparate (quintali)

Albania	38	8 353	102	12 837
Francia	—	10 919	—	28 168
Germania	—	384	1	928
Norvegia	—	1 967	—	2 934
Africa it. e Poss. it.	2 295	1 654	5 835	3 430
Altri Paesi	1 039	7 210	3 612	20 481
Totale	**3 372**	**30 487**	**9 540**	**68 745**

Formaggio di pasta dura (quintali)

Albania	278	8 077	592	12 854
Francia	21	19 185	57	35 183
Germania	24 571	30 396	66 621	69 836
Svizzera	10	2 638	26	5 495
Africa it. e Poss. it.	1 651	5 501	3 670	9 148
Altri Paesi	97	1 682	313	3 999
Totale	**26 628**	**67 481**	**71 279**	**136 515**

Formaggio di pasta molle (quintali)

Albania	25	1 854	41	3 390
Francia	181	10 539	425	16 748
Germania	17 915	12 001	28 950	22 016
Svizzera	12	4 354	14	7 323
Altri Paesi	923	791	12 070	1 537
Totale	**19 056**	**29 536**	**41 515**	**51 514**

Pesci (quintali)

Albania	690	8 535	2 261	18 411
Germania	42 518	49 341	103 776	103 323
Grecia	372	—	1 368	—
Slovacchia	530	446	2 909	1 496
Ungheria	86	853	799	2 245
Africa it. e Poss. it.	4 830	2 897	13 634	4 926
Altri Paesi	787	1 059	1 815	3 906
Totale	**49 815**	**63 175**	**128 762**	**133 507**

Zucchero (quintali)

Albania	73 511	74 799	26 776	21 951
Grecia	3 475	5 885	1 329	2 181
Jugoslavia	—	6 217	—	2 353
Romania	—	296 012	—	89 897
Svizzera	—	104 023	—	34 796
Africa it. e Poss. it.	49 653	40 413	16 823	11 680
Altri Paesi	8 034	133	3 032	129
Totale	**134 675**	**529 474**	**47 951**	**162 388**

Canditi, marmellate e dolciumi (quintali)

Albania	14 901	37 746	38 640	44 576
Germania	82 317	55 274	118 483	57 656
Grecia	1 368	—	3 769	—
Norvegia	768	209	1 080	323
Svizzera	521	1 333	1 654	1 322
Africa it. e Poss. it.	43 612	47 231	62 183	55 686
Altri Paesi	20 046	7 231	33 031	7 546
Totale	**163 533**	**149 024**	**258 240**	**167 111**

Cioccolata (quintali)

Albania	441	2 822	2 968	7 685
Africa it. e Poss. it.	134	1 879	638	4 983
Altri Paesi	146	300	753	1 011
Totale	**721**	**5 001**	**4 359**	**13 881**

Germania	4 693	1 891	20 108	6 658
Altri Paesi	136	1 886	470	520
Totale	**4 829**	**3 777**	**20 578**	**7 178**

Frumento (tonnellate)

Albania	10 420	16 193	24 735	27 764
Francia	12 161	899	25 573	1 422
Germania	97 201	—	148 365	—
Grecia	4 928	3 333	17 727	10 693
Africa it. e Poss. it.	5 339	5 357	11 228	8 775
Altri Paesi	16 563	3	54 091	100
Totale	**149 812**	**25 782**	**281 759**	**48 754**

Riso (tonnellate)

Albania	5 396	5 049	11 942	10 034
Croazia	—	497	—	1 315
Francia	170	3 978	543	10 445
Germania	56	59 875	198	146 924
Jugoslavia	—	7 111	—	17 955
Norvegia	—	1 038	—	2 951
Romania	—	3 184	—	12 016
Svezia	501	2 120	2 243	6 071
Svizzera	2	7 291	6	18 074
Ungheria	11 970	11 760	54 506	31 922
Africa it. e Poss. it.	2 294	5 429	5 493	11 039
Altri Paesi	1 368	1 134	3 641	2 543
Totale	21 732	108 566	78 582	271 859

Semolino e farina di cereali e di altre granaglie (quintali)

Albania	221 570	189 439	65 446	36 193
Grecia	389 163	217 036	87 900	56 531
Africa it. e Poss. it.	162 496	329 118	30 910	66 652
Altri Paesi	54 599	29 237	11 339	6 001
Totale	**877 828**	**755 830**	**195 595**	**166 379**

Pasta di frumento (quintali)

Albania	23 214	31 731	6 822	9 717
Germania	37 411	15 497	12 780	5 251
Grecia	8 020	4 860	4 218	1 940
Africa it. e Poss. it.	38 205	14 270	12 540	5 014
Altri Paesi	3 090	189	1 099	55
Totale	**109 941**	**66 547**	**37 459**	**21 977**

Legumi secchi (tonnellate)

Albania	5	332	12	1 444
Germania	173	164	960	788
Svizzera	78	923	1 548	6 933
Africa it. e Poss. it.	747	1 052	2 724	4 561
Altri Paesi	91	157	323	1 032
Totale	**1 094**	**2 628**	**5 557**	**14 758**

Patate (tonnellate)

Albania	572	5 636	862	7 794
Belgio	—	6 541	—	12 834
Francia	—	4 536	—	12 174
Germania	22 670	196 347	52 329	304 373
Paesi Bassi	—	4 699	—	9 447
Svizzera	33	9 023	49	14 035
Africa it. e Poss. it.	1 360	1 861	2 442	3 593
Altri Paesi	2 461	570	3 717	932
Totale	**27 091**	**229 433**	**39 399**	**365 182**

(a) Sono state considerate soltanto le merci che nel 1941 o nel 1942 sono state esportate per un valore superiore a 12 milioni di lire. I dati della presente tavola possono essere suscettibili di lievi variazioni.

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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
Ortaggi (quintali)					**Uva fresca da tavola (quintali)**				
Albania	9 682	9 [illegible]	2 360	1 779	Germania	173 161	304 319	71 172	102 994
Belgio	4 844	26 941	3 729	6 436	Svezia	1 724	2 315	1 216	1 403
Croazia	8 306	423	6 247	140	Svizzera	776	17 163	462	6 419
Francia	9 730	45 [illegible]	13 [illegible]	14 721	Altri Paesi	5 830	4 314	2 887	1 290
Germania	1 703 688	1 502 317	563 787	312 378	Totale	181 211	328 099	75 737	112 106
Norvegia	7 046	3 025	2 125	819					
Paesi Bassi	4 514	8 762	1 819	1 067	**Frutta fresche (quintali)**				
Svezia	22 724	37 968	5 143	7 417					
Svizzera	111 675	229 317	36 743	57 349	Belgio	450	15 586	142	7 215
Africa it. e Poss. It.	642	1 602	1 181	2 365	Danimarca	3 400	4 637	2 109	2 141
Altri Paesi	47 589	10 702	11 321	2 414	Germania	798 308	1 783 732	240 423	371 015
Totale	1 939 410	1 922 771	648 146	406 591	Slovacchia	9 200	22 070	3 708	6 436
					Svezia	16 882	45 941	3 898	23 228
Pomodori freschi (quintali)					Svizzera	29 365	106 126	13 683	60 374
					Altri Paesi	11 670	12 856	12 512	5 140
Croazia	14 371	107	3 430	38	Totale	869 391	2 000 988	316 533	677 639
Germania	512 448	548 136	91 [illegible]	100 336					
Svizzera	1 164	49 508	397	10 902	**Castagne (tonnellate)**				
Altri Paesi	3 391	520	946	116					
Totale	531 374	598 271	95 953	111 353	Francia	—	920	—	2 022
					Germania	474	3 293	3 516	8 162
Aranci (quintali)					Svizzera	124	3 507	892	11 865
					Ungheria	80	410	535	2 352
Belgio	9 592	113 047	4 066	32 690	Altri Paesi	144	372	967	1 099
Bulgaria	2 160	5 160	936	1 388	Totale	822	8 511	5 870	25 410
Croazia	32 501	7 016	20 725	3 065					
Lituania	13 978	24 694	5 929	6 965	**Frutta secche (quintali)**				
Finlandia	2 879	5 837	1 240	2 136					
Francia	16 961	45 328	11 147	15 110	Albania	5 041	21 114	4 731	10 917
Germania	420 132	992 915	143 174	271 113	Belgio	1 940	10 974	4 379	10 009
Norvegia	6 368	20 018	2 333	4 639	Croazia	2 141	1 957	5 439	4 507
Paesi Bassi	2 600	50 683	1 080	11 045	Danimarca	1 928	2 523	5 537	4 702
Romania	26 476	19 387	15 077	6 685	Finlandia	689	1 019	1 826	1 908
Slovacchia	14 469	22 461	6 084	6 070	Francia	5 881	11 563	17 819	7 876
Svezia	84 155	200 310	35 026	59 617	Germania	201 709	211 107	457 590	298 954
Svizzera	37 415	96 029	16 102	25 844	Norvegia	414	2 560	882	3 007
Ungheria	95 231	154 473	58 286	41 464	Paesi Bassi	635	12 964	1 709	15 633
Altri Paesi	13 466	45 791	6 134	12 679	Romania	294	1 366	597	2 974
Totale	778 631	1 805 173	325 639	500 513	Slovacchia	148	5 022	400	8 567
					Svezia	17 846	10 516	46 857	15 936
Mandarini (quintali)					Svizzera	5 155	57 459	13 406	58 196
					Ungheria	679	22 809	1 911	45 336
Bulgaria	2 856	3 937	1 168	1 163	Africa it. e Poss. It.	1 606	2 641	2 798	2 565
Germania	43 156	31 715	12 139	6 851	Altri Paesi	4 353	6 [illegible]	3 881	2 968
Slovacchia	3 859	4 299	1 398	1 460	Totale	350 522	382 678	569 812	494 055
Svizzera	4 346	14 700	1 581	4 910					
Ungheria	14 526	30 085	6 622	8 592	**Frutti, legumi e ortaggi preparati (quintali)**				
Altri Paesi	7 052	41 210	3 361	11 687					
Totale	75 795	125 946	26 269	34 653	Albania	2 568	7 301	3 712	5 798
					Finlandia	11 703	300	5 243	69
Limoni (quintali)					Germania	444 860	350 530	202 597	138 033
					Romania	975	5	1 869	11
Belgio	12 825	19 263	3 972	3 [illegible]	Svezia	2 057	392	853	246
Bulgaria	9 351	13 686	3 319	2 662	Svizzera	2 182	2 805	1 721	1 667
Croazia	24 374	9 159	8 758	2 [illegible]	Africa it. e Poss. It.	20 744	9 [illegible]	23 115	8 269
Danimarca	17 406	21 [illegible]	5 [illegible]	3 739	Altri Paesi	7 467	2 241	6 150	1 109
Finlandia	7 089	4 133	2 705	835	Totale	493 567	373 261	245 280	155 203
Francia	30 806	51 702	8 401	11 044					
Germania	1 180 485	1 415 438	286 424	296 143	**Pomodori pelati ed in conserva (quintali)**				
Norvegia	4 196	6 474	1 [illegible]	1 315					
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Albania	5 972	8 602	5 945	4 645
					Belgio	1 197	6 525	840	2 366
					Francia	4 779	12 953	3 [illegible]	7 997

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Ortaggi (quintali)

Albania	9 662	9 222	2 369	1 773
Belgio	4 844	26 993	3 729	6 436
Croazia	8 336	423	6 247	146
Francia	9 730	45 425	13 981	14 221
Germania	1 703 688	1 502 317	563 737	312 378
Norvegia	7 046	3 020	2 126	819
Paesi Bassi	4 514	5 780	1 819	1 067
Svezia	22 724	37 965	5 143	2 417
Svizzera	111 675	279 317	36 743	57 343
Africa it. e Poss. it.	642	1 602	1 181	2 566
Altri Paesi	47 557	10 202	11 321	2 414
Totale	1 939 410	1 922 771	648 140	405 691

Pomodori freschi (quintali)

Croazia	14 371	107	3 430	24
Germania	512 449	548 134	91 176	100 300
Svizzera	1 164	49 503	397	10 992
Altri Paesi	3 391	523	945	110
Totale	531 374	598 274	95 953	111 353

Arance (quintali)

Belgio	9 592	113 047	4 066	32 693
Bulgaria	2 160	6 180	936	1 388
Croazia	32 501	7 016	20 725	3 066
Danimarca	13 978	26 694	5 922	6 965
Finlandia	2 679	5 837	1 249	2 136
Francia	16 961	45 328	11 147	15 110
Germania	420 132	992 918	143 174	271 113
Norvegia	6 368	20 018	2 333	4 639
Paesi Bassi	2 600	50 653	1 080	11 045
Romania	25 479	19 387	15 377	6 685
Slovacchia	14 665	22 461	6 084	5 071
Svezia	84 155	230 310	35 020	59 617
Svizzera	37 415	96 029	16 102	25 844
Ungheria	95 281	154 427	56 286	41 464
Altri Paesi	13 466	45 791	6 134	12 679
Totale	778 631	1 805 173	325 639	500 513

Mandarini (quintali)

Bulgaria	2 856	3 937	1 168	1 167
Germania	43 156	31 715	12 139	6 851
Slovacchia	3 859	4 299	1 396	1 469
Svizzera	4 346	14 700	1 551	4 910
Ungheria	14 526	30 685	6 622	8 592
Altri Paesi	7 852	41 210	3 361	11 687
Totale	75 795	125 946	26 269	34 663

Limoni (quintali)

Belgio	12 826	19 203	3 972	3 085
Bulgaria	9 351	13 686	3 319	2 662
Croazia	24 374	9 156	8 756	2 698
Danimarca	17 406	21 000	5 399	3 709
Finlandia	7 089	4 133	2 703	835
Francia	30 805	51 702	8 481	11 044
Germania	1 180 486	1 416 439	289 424	244 140
Norvegia	4 198	6 473	1 550	1 315
Paesi Bassi	20 272	32 048	8 136	3 901
Romania	38 715	51 369	14 294	13 343
Slovacchia	22 697	16 071	7 009	4 222
Svezia	17 555	29 176	6 013	4 967
Svizzera	32 494	73 525	8 862	12 565
Ungheria	72 496	84 771	30 137	19 529
Altri Paesi	20 643	63 069	7 927	6 853
Totale	1 517 285	1 881 871	401 858	328 966

Uva fresca da tavola (quintali)

Germania	173 161	304 310	71 172	102 994
Svezia	1 724	2 312	1 216	1 403
Svizzera	776	17 183	462	6 419
Altri Paesi	5 550	4 314	2 887	1 290
Totale	181 211	328 009	75 737	112 106

Frutta fresche (quintali)

Belgio	480	15 586	142	7 215
Danimarca	3 400	4 637	2 189	2 161
Germania	798 304	1 783 742	233 420	371 035
Slovacchia	9 200	22 679	3 705	8 436
Svezia	16 862	45 941	3 696	23 278
Svizzera	29 380	166 126	13 661	60 374
Altri Paesi	11 475	12 855	12 519	5 140
Totale	869 301	2 050 968	316 532	677 639

Castagne (tonnellate)

Francia	—	633	—	2 622
Germania	474	3 293	3 516	8 162
Svizzera	124	3 537	882	11 865
Ungheria	43	410	539	2 262
Altri Paesi	181	372	637	1 099
Totale	822	8 641	5 573	25 410

Frutta secche (quintali)

Albania	5 044	21 114	4 731	10 917
Belgio	1 940	10 974	4 379	10 009
Croazia	2 141	1 957	5 439	4 507
Danimarca	1 998	2 523	5 537	4 702
Finlandia	686	1 019	1 875	1 908
Francia	3 831	11 565	17 019	7 876
Germania	201 709	231 102	457 590	298 954
Norvegia	444	2 550	882	3 007
Paesi Bassi	626	12 994	1 709	15 633
Romania	294	1 366	597	2 974
Slovacchia	148	5 022	400	8 547
Svezia	17 846	10 516	46 857	15 936
Svizzera	5 155	57 459	13 406	58 196
Ungheria	679	22 609	1 911	45 336
Africa it. e Poss. it.	1 606	2 841	2 798	2 566
Altri Paesi	4 353	6 892	3 881	2 968
Totale	250 522	382 679	569 812	494 055

Frutti, legumi e ortaggi preparati (quintali)

Albania	2 568	7 301	3 712	5 798
Finlandia	11 703	300	5 243	69
Germania	441 660	350 555	202 597	138 633
Romania	974	5	1 869	11
Svezia	2 057	392	853	246
Svizzera	3 132	2 808	1 721	1 667
Africa it. e Poss. it.	20 744	9 459	23 115	8 269
Altri Paesi	7 467	2 241	6 150	1 107
Totale	492 567	373 261	245 260	155 203

Pomodori pelati ed in conserva (quintali)

Albania	5 973	8 602	5 945	4 645
Belgio	1 197	6 525	840	2 366
Francia	4 779	12 953	3 908	7 997
Germania	37 438	201 758	29 902	131 446
Norvegia	3 033	2 236	2 455	1 363
Slovacchia	310	1 257	265	962
Svizzera	4 185	16 791	3 650	10 609
Africa it. e Poss. it.	25 292	31 184	16 770	17 901
Altri Paesi	3 525	4 253	4 201	2 704
Totale	85 731	375 559	67 946	199 983

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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
Vino e vermut (ettolitri)				
Albania	117 565	221 734	61 054	125 840
Belgio	3 544	26 319	2 930	13 472
Croazia	27 344	12 389	17 069	6 587
Danimarca	713	12 906	523	5 270
Finlandia	3 042	11 862	2 786	7 633
Germania	771 589	1 015 292	436 447	395 228
Norvegia	128	14 850	92	7 605
Paesi Bassi	2 992	11 892	2 777	6 360
Slovacchia	6 410	45 442	3 936	14 167
Svezia	21 429	1 455	24 877	3 694
Svizzera	252 096	220 143	99 153	102 448
Punto franco Fiume	62 597	1 460	16 895	691
Africa it. e Poss. it.	11 843	71 892	11 863	37 023
Altri Paesi	19 364	4 702	11 582	3 701
Totale	**1 300 833**	**1 837 207**	**691 223**	**725 862**
Alcole etilico (ettolitri)				
Punto franco Fiume	13 225	12 163	10 171	16 553
Punto franco Trieste	15 293	16 959	11 567	26 393
Altri Paesi	1 749	1 809	1 028	932
Totale	**30 267**	**30 931**	**22 771**	**43 878**
Acquavite, liquori ed altre bevande spiritose (ettolitri)				
Albania	3 793	13 691	14 276	23 710
Germania	9 007	17 120	12 074	28 604
Africa it. e Poss. it.	4 652	4 213	7 077	5 837
Altri Paesi	8 968	1 674	23 376	2 160
Totale	**26 420**	**37 098**	**57 303**	**57 311**
Sale marino e salgemma (quintali)				
Albania	8 797	1 130	1 220	80
Bulgaria	29 730	16 620	6 199	2 423
Croazia	7 680	3 014	1 063	1 265
Altri Paesi	16 265	15 354	3 719	4 818
Totale	**62 472**	**36 131**	**12 191**	**8 586**
Tabacchi greggi in foglie (quintali)				
Danimarca	372	3 651	409	3 779
Finlandia	1 155	599	1 668	637
Francia	225	3 103	193	2 998
Germania	133 434	125 126	129 668	116 397
Paesi Bassi	3 127	—	4 879	—
Romania	1 267	—	1 630	—
Slovacchia	6 211	4 966	7 382	4 629
Svezia	1 936	—	2 953	—
Svizzera	16 988	16 086	20 079	14 381
Ungheria	3 200	2 500	4 526	4 002
Altri Paesi	3 091	3 697	3 607	4 077
Totale	**171 623**	**157 934**	**179 023**	**150 913**
Tabacchi lavorati (chilogrammi)				
Albania	23 688	90 232	1 073	4 043
Germania	190 720	227 381	11 264	5 727
Grecia	10 000	—	2 500	—
Africa it. e Poss. it.	26 557	20 327	2 407	768
Altri Paesi	93 241	8 449	2 864	302
Totale	**554 201**	**346 339**	**22 115**	**10 865**
Olii d'oliva vergini (quintali)				

Principali Paesi di destinazione	Quantità		Valore (migliaia di lire)	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Canapa greggia (quintali)				
Finlandia	700	100	1 435	140
Germania	167 334	177 581	238 484	267 535
Svezia	3 650	—	7 651	—
Svizzera	11 300	11 659	19 457	18 896
Altri Paesi	161	1 200	603	2 019
Totale	**173 145**	**190 340**	**277 632**	**288 579**
Canapa pettinata (quintali)				
Germania	72 094	58 620	175 162	138 301
Romania	440	100	1 130	238
Svezia	2 453	853	7 431	2 591
Svizzera	2 146	4 000	6 897	11 005
Altri Paesi	100	18	311	32
Totale	**77 233**	**63 601**	**190 831**	**152 127**
Stoppa di canapa (quintali)				
Estonia	2 678	—	1 436	—
Germania	94 629	98 696	153 762	156 401
Romania	2 742	—	4 324	—
Svezia	1 944	—	3 906	—
Svizzera	3 490	5 285	7 869	11 645
Altri Paesi	3 866	1 197	3 859	457
Totale	**110 054**	**106 181**	**174 388**	**168 503**
Manufatti di lino, di canapa, di juta (quintali)				
Albania	4 761	3 745	10 859	6 947
Bulgaria	3 976	1 191	5 271	2 604
Croazia	13 411	1 958	12 648	1 517
Danimarca	1 710	1 213	3 836	2 203
Finlandia	2 102	413	4 919	1 111
Germania	57 241	51 359	55 788	34 442
Grecia	252	—	2 084	—
Romania	12 361	6 196	31 947	13 071
Slovacchia	5 269	3 100	2 456	1 445
Svezia	1 474	1 749	4 064	5 239
Svizzera	1 873	1 742	1 547	2 241
Ungheria	2 635	6 651	1 578	3 061
Africa it. e Poss. it.	516	1 509	1 577	3 323
Altri Paesi	4 381	5 396	4 211	3 202
Totale	**113 460**	**116 238**	**150 332**	**85 485**
Filati di canapa (quintali)				
Bulgaria	3 736	2 209	20 301	6 961
Germania	17 703	23 980	46 014	51 466
Norvegia	1 257	1 046	3 872	2 618
Romania	2 973	3 620	14 181	11 989
Slovacchia	3 043	2 015	8 835	7 661
Svezia	409	365	1 247	1 295
Svizzera	2 435	5 678	9 791	22 347
Ungheria	2 843	629	12 216	3 370
Altri Paesi	938	4 549	3 036	8 620
Totale	**37 125**	**45 094**	**119 493**	**115 789**
Tessuti di lino, di canapa, di juta (quintali)				
Bulgaria	392	—	3 470	—
Danimarca	272	381	5 902	1 876
Germania	6 330	3 760	46 971	22 401

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Belgio	3 044	26 319	2 950	11 472
Croazia	22 344	12 389	17 669	5 587
Danimarca	713	12 956	573	8 225
Finlandia	3 042	11 662	2 789	7 630
Germania	771 559	1 015 792	436 847	705 720
Norvegia	126	14 558	93	7 409
Paesi Basi	2 942	11 850	2 777	6 365
Slovacchia	6 416	45 442	3 630	14 187
Svezia	21 429	4 850	24 873	3 636
Svizzera	282 396	353 143	99 163	103 448
Punto franco Fiume	62 597	1 360	16 896	691
Africa it. e Poss. it.	11 843	71 847	11 053	37 623
Altri Paesi	14 284	4 702	11 982	3 301
Totale	**1 300 833**	**1 837 207**	**691 223**	**726 862**

Alcole etilico (ettolitri)

Punto franco Fiume	13 225	12 162	10 176	16 553
Punto franco Trieste	15 293	16 959	11 367	26 383
Altri Paesi	1 789	1 803	1 028	939
Totale	**30 307**	**30 924**	**22 571**	**43 875**

Acquavite, liquori ed altre bevande spiritose (ettolitri)

Albania	3 791	13 291	14 779	21 710
Germania	9 007	17 120	12 074	20 604
Africa it. e Poss. it.	4 552	4 710	7 077	5 637
Altri Paesi	8 968	1 674	23 373	9 150
Totale	**26 430**	**37 096**	**57 303**	**57 311**

Sale marino e salgemma (tonnellate)

Albania	8 297	1 138	1 225	50
Bulgaria	29 700	16 628	6 197	2 432
Croazia	7 680	3 014	4 063	1 065
Altri Paesi	16 795	15 354	3 719	4 818
Totale	**62 472**	**36 131**	**12 195**	**8 565**

Tabacchi greggi in foglie (quintali)

Danimarca	372	3 551	439	3 759
Finlandia	1 155	529	1 665	637
Francia	322	3 100	193	2 998
Germania	133 434	123 125	129 668	116 397
Paesi Basi	3 427	—	4 079	—
Romania	1 267	—	1 830	—
Slovacchia	6 211	4 968	2 302	4 639
Svezia	1 936	—	2 951	—
Svizzera	16 956	16 086	26 079	14 331
Ungheria	3 200	2 963	6 558	4 001
Altri Paesi	3 091	3 867	2 607	4 077
Totale	**171 623**	**157 924**	**179 023**	**150 913**

Tabacchi lavorati (chilogrammi)

Albania	23 486	96 252	1 073	4 040
Germania	800 720	222 331	13 284	5 757
Grecia	10 000	—	2 500	—
Africa it. e Poss. it.	26 852	20 322	2 402	768
Altri Paesi	93 241	8 449	2 854	300
Totale	**554 201**	**346 339**	**22 118**	**10 865**

Olio di oliva alimentare (quintali)

Albania	500	4 262	480	5 961
Francia	1 956	—	2 671	—
Africa it. e Poss. it.	4 629	10 238	4 912	9 379
Altri Paesi	362	924	609	1 101
Totale	**7 449**	**15 424**	**8 672**	**16 441**

Germania	157 334	177 581	248 481	257 528
Svezia	3 350	—	7 453	—
Svizzera	11 300	11 459	19 457	18 886
Altri Paesi	161	1 300	603	2 065
Totale	**173 145**	**190 340**	**277 652**	**288 579**

Canapa pettinata (quintali)

Germania	72 094	58 630	176 152	138 361
Romania	440	109	1 130	236
Svezia	2 453	853	7 691	2 501
Svizzera	2 186	4 003	6 297	11 005
Altri Paesi	100	15	311	32
Totale	**77 233**	**63 601**	**190 831**	**152 127**

Stoppe di canapa (quintali)

Francia	2 678	—	1 436	—
Germania	94 429	98 695	153 782	156 405
Romania	2 747	—	4 354	—
Svezia	1 944	—	3 986	—
Svizzera	3 990	6 286	7 983	11 645
Altri Paesi	3 866	1 197	2 859	457
Totale	**110 654**	**106 181**	**174 386**	**168 503**

Manufatti di lino, di canapa, di juta (quintali)

Albania	4 761	3 745	10 859	5 947
Bulgaria	3 926	1 191	5 771	2 604
Croazia	13 411	1 956	19 648	1 317
Danimarca	1 710	1 213	3 886	2 203
Finlandia	2 102	413	4 919	1 111
Germania	57 241	81 259	55 780	34 443
Grecia	252	—	2 054	—
Romania	12 361	6 195	31 947	13 071
Slovacchia	6 268	3 810	2 456	1 445
Svezia	1 974	1 749	4 661	5 239
Svizzera	1 873	1 742	1 547	2 241
Ungheria	2 633	6 651	1 570	3 661
Africa it. e Poss. it.	511	1 309	1 577	3 323
Altri Paesi	4 381	5 346	4 211	3 202
Totale	**113 460**	**116 228**	**150 332**	**85 185**

Filati di canapa (quintali)

Bulgaria	5 736	2 209	20 301	9 961
Germania	17 753	23 980	46 014	51 966
Norvegia	1 267	1 045	3 872	2 515
Romania	2 973	3 629	14 181	11 981
Slovacchia	3 040	2 018	8 535	7 631
Svezia	400	365	1 247	1 298
Svizzera	2 435	6 676	9 791	12 249
Ungheria	2 643	629	12 216	3 370
Altri Paesi	938	4 549	3 036	8 820
Totale	**37 125**	**45 094**	**119 493**	**115 789**

Tessuti di lino, di canapa, di juta (quintali)

Bulgaria	392	—	3 470	—
Danimarca	772	301	3 902	1 976
Germania	6 330	3 760	45 071	22 101
Romania	3 641	1 942	29 782	6 743
Svezia	624	859	2 534	2 451
Svizzera	317	4 461	1 472	16 857
Ungheria	992	158	9 524	1 367
Altri Paesi	251	1 091	3 766	5 596
Totale	**13 225**	**12 622**	**102 524**	**56 191**

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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
Filati di cotone (esclusi i cucirini) (quintali)					**Manufatti di lana (quintali)**				
Albania	16	2 002	232	6 111	Albania	460	2 213	1 527	31 197
Bulgaria	1 127	1 127	6 220	2 185	Croazia	114	37	1 195	895
Danimarca	5	757	19	1 941	Danimarca	86	82	1 870	903
Francia	—	3 010	—	3 934	Finlandia	56	64	1 286	825
Germania	930	1 295	1 120	3 218	Germania	663	2 963	32 210	51 456
Jugoslavia	—	8 311	—	27 279	Paesi Bassi	19	535	681	7 384
Romania	12 990	22 256	96 394	89 330	Romania	401	211	11 147	4 121
Svezia	34	568	338	2 212	Svezia	130	152	1 013	1 299
Ungheria	2 850	6 980	32 477	37 937	Svizzera	110	1 552	1 270	16 140
Altri Paesi	150	497	974	1 611	Ungheria	189	1 760	4 369	9 884
Totale	**18 132**	**46 759**	**144 777**	**183 061**	Africa it. e Poss. it.	167	166	2 475	1 744
Tessuti di cotone (quintali)					Altri Paesi	360	124	6 513	1 945
Albania	645	2 839	5 216	11 796	**Totale**	**2 726**	**8 944**	**79 071**	**127 833**
Bulgaria	3 654	1 499	58 514	17 062	**Seta tratta, greggia (quintali)**				
Croazia	496	52	7 896	868	Francia	2	934	242	24 982
Finlandia	104	124	1 717	831	Germania	9 739	15 021	396 123	401 328
Germania	88	3 762	2 226	30 302	Romania	171	279	12 022	7 983
Jugoslavia	—	1 699	—	10 391	Spagna	75	—	3 451	—
Romania	7 904	6 104	143 286	64 925	Svezia	78	2	4 670	845
Slovacchia	472	1 553	9 946	13 749	Svizzera	1 167	1 517	44 927	32 759
Svezia	192	2 574	1 994	16 212	Ungheria	64	200	1 722	5 497
Svizzera	180	1 103	3 197	10 853	Altri Paesi	49	161	1 853	3 504
Ungheria	5 256	13 064	107 383	130 997	**Totale**	**11 322**	**16 119**	**427 040**	**474 908**
Africa it. e Poss. it.	453	1 042	2 733	5 115	**Cascami di seta e filati di cascami di seta (quintali)**				
Altri Paesi	159	355	4 901	2 496	Germania	4 829	5 191	122 138	93 101
Totale	**20 051**	**35 709**	**348 923**	**315 123**	Svizzera	179	999	4 059	7 909
Manufatti di cotone (quintali)					Ungheria	247	282	7 499	3 871
Albania	1 270	5 952	16 541	38 157	Altri Paesi	249	414	5 904	1 491
Bulgaria	332	299	3 629	2 867	**Totale**	**5 334**	**6 886**	**139 802**	**105 372**
Croazia	612	128	18 394	572	**Tessuti di seta (chilogrammi)**				
Danimarca	104	248	962	2 245	Albania	3 100	18 637	926	1 731
Finlandia	53	110	689	1 054	Belgio	662	2 783	646	1 090
Germania	633	2 800	13 870	36 468	Croazia	3 831	2 225	3 213	322
Jugoslavia	22	1 041	159	6 229	Germania	214 430	236 179	143 142	111 917
Romania	4 446	6 042	71 579	38 042	Paesi Bassi	1 565	18 537	1 514	7 365
Slovacchia	47	884	1 430	7 424	Romania	24 509	7 138	19 735	3 321
Svezia	120	293	2 266	3 650	Slovacchia	14 726	9 606	2 950	2 809
Svizzera	417	1 173	5 162	8 415	Svezia	1 480	2 172	772	781
Ungheria	274	1 435	7 169	17 082	Svizzera	2 510	4 568	1 233	3 705
Africa it. e Poss. it.	1 011	4 643	11 361	30 142	Ungheria	9 647	14 640	6 747	6 220
Altri Paesi	481	130	7 189	1 222	Altri Paesi	13 748	12 531	6 300	3 570
Totale	**9 842**	**24 881**	**160 432**	**194 143**	**Totale**	**290 233**	**323 886**	**187 711**	**141 827**
Filati di lana (quintali)					**Altri tessuti e manufatti di seta (chilogrammi)**				
Bulgaria	266	1 078	4 815	10 851	Albania	14 346	24 977	6 530	7 048
Croazia	101	54	1 623	686	Croazia	4 799	638	8 466	491
Romania	975	1 261	21 300	19 566	Germania	93 955	326 645	42 298	123 687
Ungheria	126	293	3 380	3 835	Paesi Bassi	700	8 589	1 054	4 247
Altri Paesi	26	836	691	10 410	Romania	10 395	5 151	13 768	4 166
Totale	**1 494**	**3 522**	**31 809**	**45 350**	Slovacchia	5 338	21 693	2 384	3 246
Tessuti di lana, non stampati (quintali)					Svizzera	6 167	10 796	3 857	4 962
Albania	19	190	319	6 897	Ungheria	1 085	4 579	1 662	569
Bulgaria	120	8	1 964	71	Africa it. e Poss. it.	20 241	10 658	1 721	1 169
Croazia	1 100	202	35 434	5 803	Altri Paesi	16 643	6 100	4 857	2 979
Finlandia	56	59	1 237	791	**Totale**	**173 721**	**390 076**	**86 894**	**153 484**
Germania	32	1 380	665	22 394					

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Destinazione	1962	1961	1960	1959

Filati di cotone (esclusi i ricamini) (quintali)

Albania	15	2 062	232	6 111
Bulgaria	1 127	1 137	9 226	7 165
Danimarca	5	757	19	3 941
Finlandia	—	3 010	—	3 904
Francia	—	1	—	3 218
Germania	930	1 260	6 120	27 279
Jugoslavia	—	8 311	—	89 530
Romania	12 990	22 296	96 394	2 315
Svezia	34	268	338	37 907
Ungheria	2 850	6 980	32 472	1 611
Altri Paesi	182	493	424	
Totale	15 132	46 759	144 777	183 051

Tessuti di cotone (quintali)

Albania	145	2 839	5 216	11 790
Bulgaria	3 684	1 463	38 514	17 062
Croazia	406	52	7 895	466
Finlandia	104	124	1 737	831
Germania	62	3 262	2 226	30 302
Jugoslavia	—	1 699	—	10 941
Romania	7 904	6 134	143 296	64 925
Slovacchia	472	1 553	9 946	13 745
Svezia	193	2 574	1 994	16 212
Svizzera	160	1 103	1 197	10 553
Ungheria	5 286	13 064	102 255	133 997
Africa it. e Poss. it.	433	1 042	2 733	5 115
Altri Paesi	550	335	4 901	2 454
Totale	20 051	35 799	348 923	345 121

Manufatti di cotone (quintali)

Albania	1 270	5 952	16 541	38 157
Bulgaria	332	299	5 629	2 882
Croazia	612	124	16 394	572
Danimarca	104	248	962	2 290
Finlandia	53	110	689	1 054
Germania	632	2 805	13 870	36 468
Jugoslavia	22	1 041	159	6 725
Romania	4 445	6 042	71 579	38 042
Slovacchia	67	564	1 433	7 424
Svezia	120	297	2 266	3 650
Svizzera	417	1 173	3 162	8 415
Ungheria	274	1 435	7 188	12 087
Africa it. e Poss. it.	1 013	4 643	11 361	30 142
Altri Paesi	481	130	7 189	1 222
Totale	9 542	24 881	160 432	194 143

Filati di lana (quintali)

Bulgaria	256	1 078	4 815	10 851
Croazia	101	54	1 620	636
Romania	975	1 261	21 300	19 566
Ungheria	126	293	3 380	3 830
Altri Paesi	36	894	694	10 440
Totale	1 494	3 528	31 809	45 350

Tessuti di lana, non stampati (quintali)

Albania	19	593	319	6 897
Bulgaria	120	8	1 964	71
Croazia	1 100	202	35 434	5 800
Finlandia	54	59	1 237	791
Germania	32	1 380	685	22 339
Jugoslavia	—	458	—	6 912
Romania	282	171	11 361	3 931
Slovacchia	118	72	3 609	1 761
Svezia	60	287	1 733	4 879
Svizzera	82	802	3 311	9 305
Turchia	74	22	2 328	750
Ungheria	221	888	10 257	18 422
Africa it. e Poss. it.	39	65	282	1 092
Altri Paesi	36	115	1 056	1 480
Totale	2 287	5 009	74 078	84 511

Manufatti di lana (quintali)

Albania	410	2 213	5 822	31 197
Croazia	114	37	3 196	896
Danimarca	56	62	1 870	993
Finlandia	70	64	1 736	826
Germania	663	2 062	32 219	51 409
Paesi Bassi	19	535	681	7 354
Romania	401	211	11 147	4 121
Svezia	130	152	4 014	1 289
Svizzera	110	1 552	2 270	16 140
Ungheria	180	1 763	4 361	9 884
Africa it. e Poss. it.	167	146	2 475	1 744
Altri Paesi	268	124	6 511	1 945
Totale	2 728	8 944	79 071	127 803

Seta tratta, greggia (quintali)

Francia	7	934	342	24 932
Germania	9 735	15 021	386 124	401 328
Romania	171	279	12 022	2 953
Spagna	76	—	3 451	—
Svezia	78	7	4 670	845
Svizzera	1 167	1 517	44 052	32 769
Ungheria	14	200	1 722	3 497
Altri Paesi	43	161	1 863	3 504
Totale	11 329	18 119	427 040	474 908

Cascami di seta e filati di cascami di seta (quintali)

Germania	4 559	5 191	122 100	93 101
Svizzera	179	999	4 069	7 999
Ungheria	247	282	7 699	2 871
Altri Paesi	349	414	5 904	1 401
Totale	5 334	6 886	139 802	105 372

Tessuti di seta (chilogrammi)

Albania	3 100	18 677	926	1 721
Belgio	462	2 763	646	1 090
Croazia	3 831	2 225	3 210	372
Germania	214 430	126 179	141 147	111 917
Paesi Bassi	1 585	18 527	1 534	7 366
Romania	24 509	7 158	19 735	3 321
Slovacchia	14 726	9 066	2 956	2 809
Svezia	1 435	2 172	772	721
Svizzera	2 510	9 968	1 533	3 703
Ungheria	9 647	14 640	6 747	5 239
Altri Paesi	13 748	12 531	6 503	3 590
Totale	280 233	323 836	187 711	141 857

Altri tessuti e manufatti di seta (chilogrammi)

Albania	14 385	24 972	6 830	7 048
Croazia	4 799	638	8 666	491
Germania	93 968	299 645	42 298	123 687
Paesi Bassi	700	8 889	1 054	4 249
Romania	10 395	5 151	13 746	4 165
Slovacchia	5 338	21 693	2 384	3 246
Svizzera	6 157	10 746	1 857	4 902
Ungheria	1 055	4 579	1 662	569
Africa it. e Poss. it.	29 241	10 628	1 721	1 165
Altri Paesi	16 643	6 100	4 857	2 878
Totale	173 721	390 076	88 894	152 484

Fibre artificiali (quintali)

Bulgaria	2 432	168	10 907	1 097
Croazia	2 114	1 547	6 817	4 481
Danimarca	4 354	2 630	14 434	7 604
Finlandia	1 088	4 316	2 225	12 393
Francia	1 344	—	5 760	—
Germania	34 681	65 264	168 811	164 003
Jugoslavia	—	10 328	—	26 312
Portogallo	2 303	4 463	8 993	12 788

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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)	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Romania	2 405	867	12 100	4 304
Slovacchia	1 636	1 416	9 034	4 266
Spagna	9 804	1 870	25 894	4 362
Svizzera	5 791	20 408	22 852	59 970
Ungheria	18 896	45 723	73 409	118 708
Stati Uniti	—	709	—	2 219
Altri Paesi	10 152	10 596	33 140	27 603
Totale	**99 499**	**170 470**	**339 252**	**450 000**

Cascami di fibre artificiali (quintali)

Belgio	849	191	1 122	182
Bulgaria	12 628	3 068	50 641	8 132
Croazia	14 585	3 643	89 053	15 696
Danimarca	9 454	1 672	29 280	4 014
Finlandia	8 347	12 029	23 164	21 664
Germania	34 372	79 629	40 027	86 806
Jugoslavia	12	6 858	17	13 129
Norvegia	619	693	2 490	1 487
Paesi Bassi	—	7 093	—	4 610
Portogallo	227	1 258	414	1 864
Romania	45 777	26 520	229 745	83 593
Slovacchia	14 309	11 337	30 652	21 614
Spagna	8 763	1 665	15 317	2 718
Svezia	29 233	11 803	72 496	25 827
Svizzera	6 231	35 123	26 047	67 496
Ungheria	51 278	84 584	200 072	332 686
Altri Paesi	1 544	312	1 987	752
Totale	**246 628**	**277 646**	**951 556**	**708 328**

Tessuti di fibre artificiali (chilogrammi)

Albania	1 090 445	1 605 609	124 973	113 191
Bulgaria	862 618	669	115 165	95
Croazia	490 150	82 476	77 339	9 027
Danimarca	48 541	29 824	5 678	2 034
Finlandia	24 467	21 536	2 836	1 229
Francia	133 641	—	14 621	—
Germania	6 649 229	6 269 117	553 374	427 103
Norvegia	22 728	51 866	2 392	2 766
Paesi Bassi	15 749	267 763	2 655	19 233
Romania	332 654	35 146	75 056	3 264
Slovacchia	166 724	716 955	95 033	53 797
Svezia	396 910	346 068	41 505	22 147
Svizzera	139 413	179 769	15 160	13 804
Ungheria	1 553 259	664 976	230 232	48 964
Africa it. e Poss. it.	301 976	360 044	19 435	18 502
Altri Paesi	205 801	6 993	19 317	309
Totale	**12 604 383**	**10 839 213**	**1 402 361**	**736 158**

Tessuti misti con di fibre artificiali (chilogrammi)

Albania	50 750	346 483	4 164	17 850
Bulgaria	226 300	9 035	26 068	380
Croazia	156 144	70 913	23 964	9 545
Finlandia	26 621	13 575	3 594	1 207
Germania	33 972	249 516	5 056	20 818
Norvegia	6 271	24 131	578	1 253
Romania	1 145 869	63 665	163 362	7 004
Slovacchia	46 840	36 929	8 046	3 988
Svezia	74 566	37 467	8 454	3 590
Svizzera	17 224	54 392	1 675	4 291
Ungheria	268 904	349 719	48 308	32 174
Africa it. e Poss. it.	83 658	92 609	5 967	4 607
Altri Paesi	16 977	45 222	1 727	1 918
Totale	**2 171 445**	**1 406 699**	**306 778**	**108 163**

Principali Paesi di destinazione	Quantità		Valore (migliaia di lire)	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Germania	3 033 077	1 294 427	295 766	126 468
Grecia	36 290	—	2 581	—
Norvegia	8 962	29 453	1 101	1 959
Paesi Bassi	22 166	180 153	4 965	14 665
Romania	206 566	38 870	40 899	2 326
Slovacchia	106 566	80 360	17 979	6 272
Svezia	96 460	76 661	9 362	5 282
Svizzera	69 522	126 358	5 742	7 317
Ungheria	152 542	266 567	19 321	10 174
Africa it. e Poss. it.	82 524	67 712	8 805	5 229
Altri Paesi	193 377	22 629	25 619	1 330
Totale	**4 855 574**	**3 147 890**	**557 315**	**250 179**

Piriti di ferro (tonnellate)

Germania	143 676	159 906	65 319	51 416
Svizzera	59 380	46 312	30 362	16 202
Altri Paesi	430	—	511	—
Totale	**203 486**	**205 218**	**96 192**	**68 657**

Minerali di zinco (tonnellate)

Francia	2 051	3 597	1 160	1 870
Germania	62 354	75 273	43 997	38 964
Altri Paesi	4 333	—	2 532	—
Totale	**68 740**	**78 870**	**47 629**	**40 704**

Bauxite (tonnellate)

Germania	114 037	146 852	16 840	21 248
Altri Paesi	—	—	—	9
Totale	**114 037**	**146 852**	**16 840**	**21 257**

Cenere di piriti di ferro (quintali)

Germania	943 719	961 806	19 332	15 746
Altri Paesi	23	—	—	—
Totale	**943 742**	**961 806**	**19 332**	**15 746**

Ferri e acciai in barre o verghe (quintali)

Albania	33 406	16 704	7 063	4 050
Svizzera	27 650	113 265	7 743	20 525
Africa it. e Poss. it.	5 019	11 400	1 001	1 904
Altri Paesi	5 386	164	1 186	645
Totale	**71 456**	**141 538**	**16 993**	**27 279**

Ferri e acciai in lamiere (quintali)

Albania	10 226	7 117	2 792	1 916
Portogallo	9 075	970	5 800	337
Svizzera	38 281	68 332	13 292	19 420
Turchia	14 897	—	8 378	—
Africa it. e Poss. it.	738	1 924	260	1 060
Altri Paesi	2 686	4 255	1 176	1 143
Totale	**78 103**	**82 598**	**31 703**	**23 906**

Lavori di ferro, di acciaio e di ghisa (quintali)

Albania	82 597	122 483	53 607	51 131
Croazia	5 805	604	1 158	324
Germania	3 443	8 678	5 807	12 390
Grecia	1 715	—	1 203	—
Portogallo	6 258	353	3 281	171

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Romania	2 405	867	12 100	4 309
Slovacchia	2 836	1 416	9 034	4 284
Spagna	9 104	1 820	25 894	4 302
Svizzera	6 791	20 888	22 652	59 410
Ungheria	18 570	45 722	73 409	115 208
Stati Uniti	—	709	—	2 219
Altri Paesi	18 152	10 596	33 146	27 668
Totale	**99 499**	**170 470**	**339 292**	**450 050**

Cascami di fibre artificiali (quintali)

Belgio	643	101	1 122	162
Bulgaria	17 028	3 068	90 541	8 131
Croazia	14 586	3 849	89 051	10 694
Danimarca	9 454	1 692	28 262	4 014
Finlandia	8 347	12 026	22 164	21 666
Germania	34 372	74 677	40 327	84 805
Inghilterra	12	6 808	17	13 124
Jugoslavia	819	693	2 499	1 480
Norvegia	—	3 043	—	4 610
Paesi Bassi	—	—	4.4	1 869
Portogallo	227	1 258	—	83 503
Romania	49 777	26 536	239 746	21 610
Slovacchia	14 309	11 337	91 462	2 719
Spagna	8 563	1 665	15 512	25 577
Svezia	28 713	11 603	77 496	47 498
Svizzera	5 201	35 123	26 087	352 686
Ungheria	61 278	84 564	290 077	752
Altri Paesi	1 344	312	1 987	
Totale	**246 628**	**277 846**	**951 556**	**708 329**

Tessuti di fibre artificiali (chilogrammi)

Albania	1 390 445	1 535 609	124 973	113 191
Bulgaria	862 618	666	115 145	58
Croazia	490 150	82 976	77 339	9 622
Danimarca	46 041	29 824	5 878	2 033
Finlandia	24 467	21 559	3 639	1 223
Francia	133 641	—	14 021	—
Germania	6 849 278	6 269 117	353 374	427 167
Norvegia	57 728	51 865	2 393	2 764
Paesi Bassi	15 744	267 763	2 623	19 221
Romania	512 924	115 146	76 056	3 264
Slovacchia	666 724	716 953	40 033	53 795
Spagna	296 910	346 069	41 505	22 142
Svezia	139 412	179 709	15 160	13 804
Svizzera	1 553 259	664 976	238 232	48 934
Ungheria	381 976	360 144	19 421	18 202
Africa it. e Poss. it.	205 801	6 993	14 317	697
Altri Paesi				
Totale	**12 624 383**	**10 839 213**	**1 402 361**	**736 156**

Tessuti misti con di fibre artificiali (chilogrammi)

Albania	50 753	346 683	4 164	17 950
Bulgaria	228 330	5 035	26 468	882
Croazia	156 144	20 913	31 964	9 545
Danimarca	25 621	13 675	3 594	1 207
Finlandia	33 952	249 516	5 086	20 815
Germania	6 271	24 101	576	1 263
Norvegia	1 145 869	81 665	163 362	7 004
Romania	46 840	36 929	8 044	2 988
Slovacchia	74 545	37 469	8 459	3 596
Svezia	17 224	54 392	1 575	4 291
Svizzera	288 954	348 719	48 338	32 173
Ungheria	63 056	92 869	5 397	4 607
Africa it. e Poss. it.	16 577	46 322	1 727	1 938
Altri Paesi				
Totale	**2 171 445**	**1 406 976**	**306 779**	**103 163**

Altri tessili e manufatti di fibre artificiali (chilogrammi)

Albania	617 741	959 428	68 110	64 194
Belgio	10 990	11 680	2 578	1 209
Croazia	194 963	5 715	53 064	784
Danimarca	18 250	17 361	2 516	1 983

Germania	3 033 077	1 294 427	291 766	126 458
Grecia	36 880	—	2 581	—
Norvegia	6 360	29 485	1 101	1 959
Paesi Bassi	32 166	170 157	4 965	14 665
Romania	208 566	39 873	40 829	2 326
Slovacchia	100 566	53 367	17 926	6 272
Svezia	96 460	76 661	9 362	6 282
Svizzera	64 522	136 358	5 742	7 337
Ungheria	152 842	266 567	19 021	10 174
Africa it. e Poss. it.	82 504	67 712	8 835	5 229
Altri Paesi	193 337	22 629	26 674	1 330
Totale	**4 855 574**	**3 147 890**	**557 315**	**250 179**

Piriti di ferro (tonnellate)

Germania	113 676	158 906	65 319	53 415
Svizzera	89 380	46 312	30 362	15 272
Altri Paesi	430	—	511	—
Totale	**203 486**	**205 218**	**96 192**	**68 687**

Minerali di zinco (tonnellate)

Francia	2 054	3 097	1 180	1 810
Germania	62 684	75 773	43 997	38 964
Altri Paesi	4 332	—	2 442	—
Totale	**68 740**	**78 870**	**47 620**	**40 784**

Bauxite (tonnellate)

Germania	114 037	148 862	16 841	21 246
Altri Paesi	—	—	—	—
Totale	**114 037**	**148 862**	**16 810**	**21 257**

Ceneri di piriti di ferro (quintali)

Germania	943 219	961 806	19 332	15 746
Altri Paesi	23	—	—	—
Totale	**943 242**	**961 806**	**19 332**	**15 746**

Ferro e acciai in barre o verghe (quintali)

Albania	33 406	16 734	7 043	4 092
Svizzera	27 663	113 280	2 743	20 525
Africa it. e Poss. it.	5 019	11 402	1 001	1 954
Altri Paesi	5 368	64	1 246	648
Totale	**71 456**	**141 558**	**16 993**	**27 279**

Ferri e acciai in lamiere (quintali)

Albania	10 276	7 117	2 797	1 915
Portogallo	9 073	970	5 830	332
Svizzera	38 281	46 332	13 292	19 425
Turchia	14 297	—	8 375	—
Africa it. e Poss. it.	733	1 924	260	1 083
Altri Paesi	2 836	4 205	1 176	1 151
Totale	**76 103**	**82 598**	**31 703**	**23 906**

Lavori di ferro, di acciaio e di ghisa (quintali)

Albania	82 897	122 453	53 607	51 131
Croazia	5 305	604	3 158	384
Germania	3 443	8 679	5 807	12 390
Grecia	1 712	—	1 203	—
Portogallo	4 255	353	2 261	171
Romania	61 301	3 952	27 808	6 955
Svizzera	15 566	21 756	3 286	6 029
Turchia	15 566	8 397	9 749	3 634
Ungheria	4 464	715	1 853	1 425
Africa it. e Poss. it.	10 957	13 392	8 982	8 384
Altri Paesi	7 119	4 120	5 724	3 066
Totale	**212 905**	**185 453**	**123 418**	**93 569**

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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)	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Mercurio (quintali)				
Grecia	159	—	2 027	—
Finlandia	239	86	3 339	1 180
Germania	8 992	13 582	89 211	154 209
Paesi Bassi	72	98	825	1 167
Romania	113	241	1 453	3 286
Svezia	269	22	3 226	262
Svizzera	231	1 944	2 892	22 827
Ungheria	326	191	4 965	2 242
Altri Paesi	4 729	223	62 468	2 754
Totale	**14 330**	**16 391**	**169 765**	**188 278**
Magnesio in parti (quintali)				
Germania	5 452	1 436	18 270	3 998
Altri Paesi	37	643	119	1 285
Totale	**6 489**	**2 079**	**18 397**	**5 283**
Macchine e apparecchi (quintali)				
Albania	33 436	9 949	64 648	23 998
Belgio	265	337	1 574	1 890
Bulgaria	4 604	2 703	13 293	6 162
Croazia	2 537	631	9 222	1 314
Germania	13 598	38 200	92 342	112 583
Paesi Bassi	386	936	1 562	2 578
Romania	3 946	2 670	13 281	10 231
Slovacchia	1 103	563	4 393	1 659
Spagna	2 317	1 436	9 274	5 671
Svezia	699	804	8 526	11 911
Svizzera	1 992	5 736	2 987	11 870
Turchia	454	781	2 721	3 021
Ungheria	2 452	2 845	13 993	10 945
Africa It. e Poss. It.	6 388	9 049	26 897	20 998
Altri Paesi	4 915	22 463	25 776	28 945
Totale	**80 064**	**86 783**	**297 738**	**251 213**
Utensili e strumenti per arti e mestieri e per l'agricoltura (quintali)				
Albania	5 989	9 867	9 710	10 773
Germania	385	317	2 594	1 692
Africa It. e Poss. It.	2 659	2 396	6 820	2 619
Altri Paesi	1 145	457	4 522	2 186
Totale	**10 098**	**13 037**	**23 649**	**17 240**
Parti staccate di apparecchi per radiotelegrafia, radiotelefonia, televisione, ecc. (chilogrammi)				
Bulgaria	6 119	5 867	1 124	842
Germania	136 196	94 704	30 245	17 292
Svezia	2 307	4 586	638	776
Svizzera	6 180	10 154	753	764
Ungheria	5 965	9 496	1 073	1 630
Altri Paesi	19 962	29 451	2 962	2 482
Totale	**198 729**	**154 258**	**41 797**	**23 836**

Principali Paesi di destinazione	Quantità		Valore (migliaia di lire)	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Svezia	576	2 461	9 202	26 248
Ungheria	179	3 338	1 509	21 159
Altri Paesi	264	772	846	1 516
Totale	**18 830**	**15 152**	**227 011**	**149 467**
Veicoli stradali (esclusi gli autoveicoli e velocipedi) (numero)				
Albania	1 242	696	2 813	1 747
Africa It. e Poss. It.	403	232	32 693	3 294
Altri Paesi	385	151	745	556
Totale	**2 050**	**948**	**36 251**	**5 597**
Autoveicoli (numero)				
Albania	869	1 153	17 036	40 944
Belgio	53	220	1 261	2 414
Bulgaria	151	141	4 478	1 965
Croazia	240	39	4 916	294
Germania	1 564	3 653	43 216	73 640
Paesi Bassi	267	437	3 633	4 675
Romania	294	193	6 278	4 289
Slovacchia	116	81	3 179	1 242
Svizzera	86	62	1 096	599
Ungheria	409	230	9 600	3 873
Africa It. e Poss. It.	207	485	187 315	22 507
Altri Paesi	1 189	1 427	1 404	12 267
Totale	**5 675**	**8 012**	**293 777**	**195 610**
Parti staccate di autoveicoli (compresi i motori), lavorate (quintali)				
Albania	4 904	12 030	25 111	33 103
Germania	1 462	1 488	10 149	9 291
Spagna	214	527	1 673	4 104
Svizzera	212	332	1 943	1 801
Ungheria	336	1 056	2 370	4 529
Africa It. e Poss. It.	14 926	7 830	107 185	41 392
Altri Paesi	672	1 870	5 182	8 150
Totale	**22 975**	**25 255**	**153 636**	**92 405**
Motocicli e velocipedi (numero)				
Albania	9 731	5 255	8 962	4 841
Svizzera	1 292	4 218	850	2 190
Africa It. e Poss. It.	3 184	1 197	2 142	727
Altri Paesi	2 725	2 212	2 218	1 425
Totale	**15 932**	**12 842**	**13 272**	**9 183**
Aeroplani (numero)				
Croazia	19	—	11 614	—
Svezia	51	103	70 366	138 319
Ungheria	42	53	85 698	62 740
Altri Paesi	—	36	1	23 026
Totale	**112**	**193**	**167 721**	**244 085**
Parti d'aeroplani (quintali)				

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Mercurio (quintali)

Croazia	159	—	2 077	—
Finlandia	239	86	3 333	1 190
Germania	6 092	14 582	89 211	154 296
Paesi Bassi	22	98	896	1 197
Romania	113	240	1 453	3 285
Svezia	288	23	3 259	282
Svizzera	231	1 944	2 807	22 827
Ungheria	226	191	4 965	2 342
Altri Paesi	6 729	223	62 468	2 779
Totale	**14 230**	**16 391**	**169 765**	**188 278**

Magnesio in pani (quintali)

Germania	6 452	1 436	18 278	3 998
Altri Paesi	37	643	119	1 285
Totale	**6 489**	**2 079**	**18 397**	**5 283**

Macchine e apparecchi (quintali)

Albania	33 436	9 949	64 945	20 998
Belgio	265	337	1 574	1 896
Bulgaria	4 564	2 737	13 293	6 162
Croazia	2 507	631	9 222	1 314
Germania	13 795	24 700	92 342	112 560
Paesi Bassi	388	936	1 563	2 576
Romania	2 940	2 870	10 568	10 231
Slovacchia	1 103	563	4 393	1 459
Spagna	2 317	1 436	8 274	5 671
Svezia	699	884	8 529	11 911
Svizzera	1 972	5 716	7 987	11 670
Turchia	484	781	2 721	3 021
Ungheria	2 452	2 845	13 992	10 983
Africa it. e Poss. it.	8 368	9 949	26 877	20 995
Altri Paesi	4 915	22 469	28 776	28 945
Totale	**80 064**	**86 783**	**297 758**	**251 213**

Utensili e strumenti per arti e mestieri e per l'agricoltura (quintali)

Albania	5 989	9 867	9 710	10 773
Germania	255	317	2 594	1 692
Africa it. e Poss. it.	2 659	2 386	6 847	2 615
Altri Paesi	1 193	467	4 522	2 163
Totale	**10 096**	**13 037**	**23 649**	**17 346**

Parti staccate di apparecchi per radiotelegrafia, radiotelefonia, televisione, ecc. (chilogrammi)

Bulgaria	6 119	5 867	1 126	892
Germania	158 196	94 704	39 246	17 292
Svezia	3 307	4 586	638	776
Svizzera	6 185	10 164	753	764
Ungheria	5 965	9 496	1 073	1 630
Altri Paesi	19 962	29 451	2 962	2 482
Totale	**198 729**	**154 258**	**41 797**	**23 836**

Materiali d'artiglieria, proiettili, cartucce cariche e prodotti esplodenti (quintali)

Albania	1 536	2 918	3 211	4 043
Croazia	1 745	—	9 008	—
Germania	10 528	3 055	145 540	53 665
Portogallo	1 045	198	16 296	2 173
Romania	2 844	2 190	37 400	41 404
Spagna	313	—	3 879	—
Svezia	576	2 661	3 502	20 338
Ungheria	179	3 338	1 897	21 129
Altri Paesi	284	792	610	1 519
Totale	**18 830**	**15 152**	**227 011**	**149 467**

Veicoli stradali (esclusi gli autoveicoli e velocipedi) (numero)

Albania	1 262	586	2 813	1 747
Africa it. e Poss. it.	403	232	32 690	3 294
Altri Paesi	385	151	748	556
Totale	**2 050**	**968**	**36 251**	**5 597**

Autoveicoli (numero)

Albania	569	1 189	17 096	40 944
Belgio	83	220	1 291	2 414
Bulgaria	151	141	4 439	1 965
Croazia	240	20	4 916	294
Germania	1 564	3 553	42 216	73 640
Paesi Bassi	262	439	3 633	4 673
Romania	294	193	6 524	4 280
Slovacchia	116	81	3 179	1 240
Svizzera	86	62	1 096	589
Ungheria	403	233	9 600	3 873
Africa it. e Poss. it.	207	405	187 312	28 597
Altri Paesi	1 189	1 427	1 405	32 267
Totale	**5 675**	**8 012**	**293 777**	**195 810**

Parti staccate di autoveicoli (compresi i motori), lavorate (quintali)

Albania	4 904	12 030	25 111	23 103
Germania	1 462	1 805	10 149	9 291
Spagna	214	427	1 673	4 104
Svizzera	212	337	1 993	1 891
Ungheria	336	1 056	2 370	4 209
Africa it. e Poss. it.	14 976	7 830	107 138	41 392
Altri Paesi	872	1 570	5 152	8 150
Totale	**22 975**	**25 265**	**153 636**	**92 405**

Motocicli e velocipedi (numero)

Albania	9 731	5 256	5 052	4 268
Svizzera	1 292	4 218	853	2 190
Africa it. e Poss. it.	2 184	1 157	2 142	722
Altri Paesi	2 725	2 212	2 225	1 029
Totale	**15 932**	**12 842**	**13 272**	**9 169**

Aeroplani (numero)

Croazia	19	—	11 614	—
Svezia	51	100	70 508	156 319
Ungheria	42	53	85 598	62 740
Altri Paesi	—	36	1	23 029
Totale	**112**	**193**	**167 721**	**244 088**

Parti d'aeroplani (quintali)

Bulgaria	53	9	1 471	243
Finlandia	19	72	720	3 262
Germania	102	666	10 272	4 231
Romania	68	341	2 861	11 907
Spagna	771	469	14 323	23 768
Svezia	671	1 106	28 907	54 481
Ungheria	305	693	12 596	29 679
Altri Paesi	249	193	1 710	1 849
Totale	**1 858**	**3 539**	**72 507**	**129 740**

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)	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Marmo e alabastro grezzi (quintali)				
Belgio	23 389	10 430	1 140	436
Germania	160 902	176 117	10 098	7 711
Svizzera	35 455	32 332	1 393	1 128
Ungheria	22 389	22 581	1 870	1 099
Altri Paesi	22 441	33 341	1 652	1 192
Totale	**264 589**	**274 801**	**16 333**	**11 536**
Marmo e alabastro lavorati (quintali)				
Albania	12 022	11 474	2 917	1 670
Bulgaria	2 853	1 643	841	311
Germania	21 969	11 769	3 240	1 692
Paesi Bassi	23 145	25 287	1 364	1 916
Paesi Russi	7 656	9 866	911	801
Svizzera	4 854	—	615	—
Ungheria	6 179	22 144	2 322	1 760
Altri Paesi				
Totale	**81 848**	**82 121**	**12 953**	**8 157**
Zolfo (quintali)				
Albania	3 981	148	1 074	35
Bulgaria	14 010	7 635	2 983	1 278
Grecia	15 945	16 431	3 049	3 267
Francia	148 540	117 460	21 412	11 214
Germania	750 567	1 135 787	85 936	93 253
Gran Bretagna	14 118	16 893	2 141	2 516
Irlanda	27 033	36 739	4 901	5 568
Romania	16 416	25 589	1 812	2 253
Slovacchia	21 902	119 074	3 882	13 229
Svizzera	12 550	22 605	2 714	3 151
Ungheria	—	63 800	—	5 529
Algeria	9 130	41	1 293	6
Africa it. e Poss. it.	116 827	18 415	13 339	2 314
Altri Paesi				
Totale	**1 200 438**	**1 610 688**	**125 048**	**148 664**
Pietre e terre ed altri minerali non metallici (quintali)				
Albania	14 962	6 281	925	469
Belgio	34 [illegible]	15 624	2 959	845
Germania	344 449	312 968	6 111	14 773
Paesi Bassi	7 539	14 324	832	670
Svezia	24 276	10 671	1 303	742
Svizzera	257 537	182 204	5 278	3 705
Altri Paesi	99 944	52 574	14 714	1 706
Totale	**737 058**	**580 049**	**31 102**	**23 164**
Legno comune squadrato o segato in assicelle, fogli, ecc. (quintali)				
Albania	62 920	48 510	13 390	4 931
Germania	8 820	13 201	18 396	22 739
Svizzera	6 500	8 934	3 053	3 971
Altri Paesi	16 097	9 949	4 556	1 235
Totale	**94 343**	**80 614**	**39 341**	**32 827**
Legno fino, squadrato o segato in assicelle, fogli, ecc. (quintali)				
Germania	12 356	21 194	12 404	15 747
Svizzera	1 499	5 203	677	2 269
Altri Paesi	855	642	816	341

Principali Paesi di destinazione	Quantità		Valore (migliaia di lire)	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Lavori di sughero (quintali)				
Bulgaria	711	231	3 549	349
Germania	2 739	3 072	21 956	13 098
Romania	1 797	945	7 482	2 560
Ungheria	244	261	949	975
Altri Paesi	1 303	1 948	4 441	3 099
Totale	**7 013**	**6 357**	**38 804**	**20 672**
Mobili ed altri diversi lavori di canne, giunchi e vimini (quintali)				
Germania	3 735	4 309	20 961	11 487
Altri Paesi	1 211	4 952	1 868	1 929
Totale	**4 946**	**9 258**	**22 829**	**13 416**
Trecce di paglia greggie (quintali)				
Germania	1 574	1 824	14 901	11 466
Altri Paesi	134	135	994	825
Totale	**1 648**	**1 959**	**15 025**	**12 291**
Steli di saggina e radiche per spazzole (quintali)				
Croazia	5 520	649	3 516	354
Germania	27 467	33 272	10 172	9 130
Slovacchia	2 760	1 728	1 686	1 063
Svizzera	14 304	8 806	4 006	1 911
Altri Paesi	2 983	3 130	2 074	1 609
Totale	**53 032**	**37 585**	**21 454**	**13 067**
Oli minerali esclusi quelli greggi e i residui della loro lavorazione (quintali)				
Albania	1 360	6 411	5 367	3 338
Germania	49 437	6 290	55 058	7 047
Africa it. e Poss. it.	21 532	126 242	3 230	15 299
Altri Paesi	7 307	1 175	1 613	376
Totale	**79 636**	**142 132**	**66 476**	**25 970**
Oli essenziali, essenze e terpeni degli oli essenziali (chilogrammi)				
Belgio	4 416	4 940	1 003	808
Croazia	3 794	53	1 808	45
Francia	47 356	31 223	9 428	5 644
Germania	274 762	229 221	46 790	32 048
Paesi Bassi	6 205	13 176	1 020	2 429
Romania	3 150	—	1 088	—
Spagna	26 023	15 577	7 297	548
Svezia	18 479	8 644	3 907	1 620
Svizzera	22 425	17 474	5 423	4 567
Turchia	6 836	—	3 439	—
Ungheria	9 387	—	1 812	—
Altri Paesi	14 130	14 633	4 202	7 224

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Marmo e alabastro grezzi (quintali)

Belgio	23 389	10 430	1 145	406
Germania	160 902	176 117	10 395	7 713
Svizzera	35 458	32 332	1 350	1 128
Ungheria	22 359	22 581	1 520	1 039
Altri Paesi	22 441	33 341	1 852	1 192
Totale	**264 589**	**274 801**	**16 323**	**11 536**

Marmo e alabastro lavorati (quintali)

Albania	12 022	11 474	2 917	1 670
Bulgaria	2 863	1 640	841	311
Germania	21 960	11 789	3 765	1 695
Paesi Bassi	23 143	25 205	1 556	1 916
Svizzera	7 936	9 866	911	801
Ungheria	4 854	—	610	—
Altri Paesi	9 179	22 144	2 353	1 764
Totale	**81 848**	**82 121**	**12 953**	**8 157**

Zolfo (quintali)

Albania	3 961	146	1 074	28
Bulgaria	14 010	7 635	2 963	1 273
Grecia	15 955	16 431	3 640	3 267
Francia	193 540	117 460	21 432	11 214
Germania	750 867	1 138 787	65 935	99 353
Grecia	14 116	16 893	2 143	2 515
Romania	27 033	36 759	4 803	5 568
Slovacchia	16 416	20 589	1 812	2 286
Svizzera	21 902	119 074	3 882	13 228
Ungheria	12 983	22 605	2 714	3 151
Algeria	—	93 800	—	8 528
Africa it. e Poss. it.	9 130	41	1 293	8
Altri Paesi	116 827	18 415	13 339	2 344
Totale	**1 200 436**	**1 610 688**	**125 248**	**148 664**

Pietre e terre ed altri minerali non metallici (quintali)

Albania	14 982	5 281	995	662
Belgio	34 573	15 852	2 069	840
Germania	344 440	312 568	8 111	14 773
Paesi Bassi	7 509	14 524	602	870
Svezia	25 256	10 071	1 303	743
Svizzera	237 437	182 202	6 276	3 705
Altri Paesi	99 944	92 374	14 714	1 776
Totale	**737 053**	**583 049**	**31 102**	**23 164**

Legno comune squadrato o segato in assicelle, fogli, ecc. (quintali)

Albania	62 620	48 510	13 390	4 931
Germania	8 826	13 261	18 396	22 730
Svizzera	6 500	6 904	3 000	3 871
Altri Paesi	16 097	9 949	4 559	1 235
Totale	**94 343**	**80 614**	**39 341**	**32 827**

Legno fino, squadrato o segato in assicelle, fogli, ecc. (quintali)

Germania	12 356	21 194	12 494	15 747
Svizzera	1 499	5 202	875	2 267
Altri Paesi	855	543	816	341
Totale	**14 710**	**26 939**	**14 185**	**18 355**

Mobili, utensili ed altri lavori di legno (quintali)

Albania	2 248	56 679	31 435	25 934
Germania	30 625	17 960	23 934	24 710
Svizzera	721	970	1 959	2 981
Africa it. e Poss. it.	1 455	1 623	1 393	779
Altri Paesi	29 139	5 327	9 143	4 357
Totale	**64 188**	**82 459**	**97 836**	**57 861**

Bulgaria	711	531	3 546	340
Germania	2 538	3 072	21 956	13 595
Romania	1 797	845	7 912	2 660
Ungheria	264*	261	959	975
Altri Paesi	1 503	1 948	4 441	3 099
Totale	**7 013**	**6 357**	**38 804**	**20 672**

Mobili ed altri diversi lavori di canne, giunchi e vimini (quintali)

Germania	3 737	4 326	20 961	11 487
Altri Paesi	1 211	4 932	1 868	1 929
Totale	**4 948**	**9 258**	**22 829**	**13 416**

Trecce di paglia grezze (quintali)

Germania	1 474	1 824	14 061	11 466
Altri Paesi	114	135	964	825
Totale	**1 588**	**1 959**	**15 025**	**12 291**

Steli di saggina e radiche per spazzole (quintali)

Grecia	5 520	649	3 516	354
Germania	27 487	28 272	10 172	9 130
Slovacchia	2 766	1 728	1 486	1 063
Svizzera	14 334	6 806	4 006	1 011
Altri Paesi	2 925	3 130	2 074	1 509
Totale	**53 032**	**37 585**	**21 454**	**13 067**

Oli minerali esclusi quelli greggi e i residui della loro lavorazione (quintali)

Albania	6 060	5 411	3 569	3 338
Germania	49 417	4 299	56 658	7 042
Africa it. e Poss. it.	21 532	126 347	3 330	15 209
Altri Paesi	2 667	1 175	1 613	376
Totale	**79 666**	**142 133**	**66 475**	**25 970**

Oli essenziali, essenze e terpeni degli oli essenziali (chilogrammi)

Belgio	4 419	4 940	1 003	808
Grecia	3 794	53	1 809	41
Francia	47 356	31 223	9 428	5 644
Germania	274 762	229 221	46 790	33 049
Paesi Bassi	6 200	17 178	1 020	2 428
Romania	3 150	—	1 088	—
Spagna	26 023	15 577	7 297	848
Svezia	18 479	8 644	3 907	1 620
Svizzera	22 425	17 474	5 422	4 867
Turchia	6 836	—	3 459	—
Ungheria	9 357	—	1 812	—
Altri Paesi	14 130	14 633	4 202	7 224
Totale	**436 983**	**334 993**	**87 236**	**55 232**

Ossido di alluminio, anidro (quintali)

Germania	157 177	271 144	21 586	38 761
Svizzera	175 477	21 260	28 265	2 870
Altri Paesi	3 474	2 440	975	330
Totale	**336 128**	**294 844**	**50 826**	**41 961**

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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	108	3 322	223
Croazia	411	9	921	16
Germania	551	1 503	1 083	2 573
Norvegia	518	364	126	634
Romania	2 936	1 757	7 213	3 265
Svezia	1 248	660	3 444	1 238
Svizzera	521	636	1 253	886
Turchia	770	—	3 177	—
Altri Paesi	3 298	1 354	7 727	2 263
Totale	**11 799**	**6 471**	**28 296**	**11 083**
Tartaro greggio e feccia di botte (quintali)				
Bulgaria	1 190	1 800	846	1 176
Germania	5 802	23 335	3 937	12 599
Altri Paesi	—	20	—	31
Totale	**6 992**	**25 155**	**4 783**	**13 806**
Piante e parti di piante medicinali non polverizzate (quintali)				
Francia	4 092	5	3 014	40
Germania	39 743	20 492	22 609	11 297
Svizzera	1 938	2 417	1 306	1 587
Altri Paesi	6 330	6 993	7 292	4 117
Totale	**54 003**	**38 907**	**34 261**	**17 041**
Sugo di arancio, di cedro e di limone (quintali)				
Belgio	2 372	—	1 416	—
Germania	84 879	52 678	42 894	14 132
Svizzera	618	1 027	681	887
Altri Paesi	5 137	2 303	5 110	2 144
Totale	**93 006**	**56 308**	**50 301**	**17 163**
Sugo di liquirizia (quintali)				
Belgio	365	724	845	936
Danimarca	2 059	392	5 029	455
Finlandia	370	870	828	1 349
Germania	2 272	5 939	5 822	7 410
Norvegia	170	120	774	124
Paesi Bassi	152	1 147	358	1 617
Svizzera	408	736	1 191	1 273
Ungheria	169	352	437	1 633
Altri Paesi	539	581	1 456	881
Totale	**6 485**	**11 266**	**16 740**	**15 821**
Preparazioni farmaceutiche e specialità medicinali (quintali)				
Albania	4 959	4 684	19 878	16 434
Germania	172	213	1 692	1 616
Grecia	418	231	6 345	1 150
Svizzera	448	961	2 733	3 858
Africa It. e Poss. it.	862	1 543	4 751	6 228
Altri Paesi	884	707	8 159	5 529
Totale				

Principali Paesi di destinazione	Quantità		Valore (migliaia di lire)	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Svizzera	992	3 585	886	1 984
Ungheria	14 861	28 971	13 711	15 004
Altri Paesi	2 404	3 368	1 397	1 832
Totale	**122 212**	**133 929**	**93 234**	**70 457**
Colori (quintali)				
Albania	8 357	3 968	12 235	4 797
Belgio	443	1 637	1 183	2 259
Bulgaria	2 938	2 712	13 350	8 084
Croazia	1 140	560	4 856	1 836
Finlandia	365	193	934	469
Germania	491	689	1 450	1 212
Grecia	249	229	1 538	924
Portogallo	624	347	1 389	637
Romania	3 290	1 598	13 467	5 881
Spagna	1 559	576	12 508	3 993
Turchia	1 753	1 890	7 467	5 462
Ungheria	3 405	4 487	7 182	8 199
Altri Paesi	2 065	2 743	4 368	5 469
Totale	**26 761**	**21 038**	**82 154**	**49 418**
Pelli crude (quintali)				
Germania	1 838	1 145	12 740	7 123
Altri Paesi	150	109	220	234
Totale	**1 988**	**1 254**	**12 960**	**7 357**
Lavori di gomma elastica, di guttaperca e di ebanite (quintali)				
Albania	3 357	4 630	13 863	15 762
Bulgaria	265	22	3 760	184
Croazia	190	143	1 569	1 093
Romania	390	116	5 458	1 209
Africa It. e Poss. it.	1 929	3 557	7 389	7 943
Altri Paesi	522	1 073	2 507	5 096
Totale	**6 653**	**9 541**	**34 360**	**31 759**
Carta (quintali)				
Albania	22 032	34 219	21 468	17 354
Belgio	154	—	1 756	—
Bulgaria	6 995	4 047	9 858	6 192
Croazia	921	2 555	2 173	2 145
Germania	2 103	420	3 212	814
Romania	1 765	2 895	3 241	5 906
Turchia	3 655	3 627	11 528	7 164
Ungheria	8 019	9 537	5 886	6 755
Africa It. e Poss. it.	8 061	9 968	10 005	8 443
Altri Paesi	53 413	64 268	76 227	53 855
Totale				
Lavori di carta, cartone e registri (quintali)				
Albania	7 068	4 443	14 160	6 017
Belgio	649	444	2 557	1 230
Paesi Bassi	721	1 529	3 040	6 029
Africa It. e Poss. it.	3 542	1 864	1 875	1 640
Altri Paesi	441	1 719	4 824	3 429
Totale	**13 431**	**9 999**	**26 456**	**17 385**

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Acido tartarico (quintali)

Bulgaria	1 491	108	3 322	224
Croazia	411	9	921	16
Germania	251	1 603	1 083	2 573
Norvegia	63	364	126	634
Romania	2 916	1 767	7 210	3 283
Svezia	1 268	660	3 444	1 228
Svizzera	521	616	1 251	886
Turchia	770	—	3 177	—
Altri Paesi	3 249	1 324	7 727	2 263
Totale	**11 799**	**6 471**	**28 296**	**11 083**

Tartaro greggio e gruma di botte (quintali)

Bulgaria	1 190	1 600	846	1 176
Germania	5 802	23 330	3 937	12 599
Altri Paesi	—	50	—	34
Totale	**6 992**	**25 155**	**4 783**	**13 809**

Piante e parti di piante medicinali non polverizzate (quintali)

Francia	4 092	5	3 014	40
Germania	39 721	29 492	22 609	11 297
Svizzera	1 938	2 417	1 436	1 582
Altri Paesi	8 230	6 993	7 292	4 117
Totale	**54 003**	**38 907**	**34 351**	**17 041**

Sugo di arancio, di cedro e di limone (quintali)

Belgio	2 372	—	1 416	—
Germania	84 879	52 978	42 894	14 172
Svizzera	618	1 027	881	887
Altri Paesi	5 137	2 303	5 110	2 141
Totale	**93 006**	**56 308**	**50 301**	**17 163**

Sugo di liquirizia (quintali)

Belgio	368	729	845	998
Danimarca	2 696	392	5 049	485
Finlandia	270	850	678	1 349
Germania	2 272	5 939	5 802	7 413
Norvegia	179	320	774	574
Paesi Bassi	127	1 147	598	1 613
Svizzera	403	776	1 191	1 278
Ungheria	169	752	437	1 635
Altri Paesi	609	881	1 486	881
Totale	**6 485**	**11 286**	**16 740**	**15 821**

Preparazioni farmaceutiche e specialità medicinali (quintali)

Albania	4 959	4 694	19 875	15 454
Germania	172	212	1 892	1 616
Grecia	416	201	6 345	1 150
Svizzera	448	981	2 730	3 860
Africa it. e Poss. it.	862	1 543	4 751	5 272
Altri Paesi	894	707	8 159	5 579
Totale	**7 741**	**8 328**	**43 758**	**34 931**

Estratti tannici per concia (quintali)

Bulgaria	11 264	7 572	9 093	3 999
Danimarca	4 012	4 551	2 682	2 515
Finlandia	2 280	1 923	1 976	1 200
Germania	59 626	49 619	33 427	35 662
Romania	18 732	6 970	14 956	4 166
Slovacchia	9 461	5 874	8 522	3 476
Svezia	1 550	1 067	1 220	613
Svizzera	992	3 585	856	1 943
Ungheria	14 761	29 971	11 711	18 903
Altri Paesi	2 404	3 268	1 337	1 832
Totale	**122 212**	**133 929**	**83 224**	**70 457**

Colori (quintali)

Albania	8 357	3 958	12 235	4 793
Belgio	440	1 837	1 181	2 366
Bulgaria	2 978	2 732	13 350	8 084
Croazia	1 143	560	4 856	1 858
Finlandia	345	193	934	466
Germania	471	682	1 630	1 212
Grecia	242	728	1 538	924
Portogallo	524	347	1 356	837
Romania	3 245	1 598	13 467	5 861
Spagna	1 550	676	12 508	3 991
Turchia	1 752	1 890	7 467	5 447
Ungheria	3 495	4 467	7 182	5 198
Altri Paesi	2 960	2 743	4 368	5 449
Totale	**26 761**	**21 038**	**82 154**	**49 418**

Pelli crude (quintali)

Germania	1 838	1 145	10 740	7 120
Altri Paesi	150	109	220	237
Totale	**1 988**	**1 254**	**12 960**	**7 357**

Lavori di gomma elastica, di guttaperca e di ebanite (quintali)

Albania	3 357	4 630	13 883	15 782
Bulgaria	265	74	1 550	184
Grecia	190	142	1 569	1 093
Romania	396	110	5 458	1 709
Africa it. e Poss. it.	1 929	3 257	7 389	7 943
Altri Paesi	522	1 078	2 567	5 068
Totale	**6 653**	**9 541**	**34 366**	**31 759**

Carta (quintali)

Albania	22 930	34 229	21 463	17 336
Belgio	154	—	1 756	—
Croazia	6 995	4 947	9 858	6 192
Germania	921	2 555	2 176	2 195
Romania	2 103	420	5 212	814
Turchia	1 755	2 895	3 341	5 959
Ungheria	3 655	3 627	11 520	7 164
Africa it. e Poss. it.	8 019	9 532	5 865	5 735
Altri Paesi	6 951	6 969	15 093	9 413
Totale	**53 413**	**64 288**	**76 227**	**53 988**

Lavori di carta, cartone e registri (quintali)

Albania	7 068	4 443	14 165	8 017
Belgio	619	444	2 557	1 259
Paesi Bassi	731	1 529	3 040	5 029
Africa it. e Poss. it.	3 342	1 864	1 678	1 646
Altri Paesi	441	1 719	4 821	3 429
Totale	**12 431**	**9 999**	**26 459**	**17 365**

Stampe, litografie e cartelli (quintali)

Albania	1 433	1 164	2 790	2 287
Germania	1 020	1 099	1 369	1 759
Spagna	576	1 400	8 676	26 159
Ungheria	255	274	1 317	1 448
Africa it. e Poss. it.	419	362	1 534	879
Altri Paesi	800	839	3 349	3 465
Totale	**4 479**	**5 138**	**19 533**	**35 977**

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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
Libri stampati, musica e giornali (quintali)				
Albania	364	420	1 151	427
Francia	1 291	1 421	1 490	1 172
Germania	9 451	6 021	20 031	7 406
Grecia	965	—	2 560	—
Spagna	698	1 106	1 500	1 699
Svizzera	2 461	2 582	1 702	1 527
Africa it. e Poss. it.	814	409	1 179	749
Altri Paesi	1 752	1 637	2 476	1 429
Totale	**17 746**	**13 599**	**31 868**	**14 409**
Calzature, sandali e pantofole di pelle o di cuoio (centinaia paia)				
Albania	953	3 062	10 364	23 833
Germania	2 291	1 206	39 820	12 624
Svizzera	57	294	1 011	3 782
Africa it. e Poss. it.	367	347	5 052	3 404
Altri Paesi	374	160	3 811	1 580
Totale	**4 042**	**5 069**	**60 057**	**45 423**
Pantofole di tessuto, di feltro, ecc., con suola non di pelle (centinaia paia)				
Germania	23 860	5 324	58 859	13 088
Romania	384	..	2 741	..
Svizzera	89	167	161	402
Altri Paesi	718	217	11 772	640
Totale	**25 051**	**5 712**	**73 533**	**14 130**
Cappelli e berretti (migliaia)				
Albania	89 459	134 748	2 808	3 208
Belgio	13 370	36 472	913	913
Bulgaria	75 426	41 523	5 759	2 396
Croazia	46 145	8 309	1 400	557
Danimarca	69 755	126 610	1 366	2 523
Finlandia	86 974	38 713	3 240	801
Germania	1 420 068	1 309 612	41 934	29 396
Romania	148 474	35 379	8 173	1 928
Svezia	102 086	225 823	4 409	8 780
Svizzera	49 343	145 481	2 796	7 034
Turchia	45 284	22 492	3 831	1 165
Ungheria	36 169	117 220	2 198	2 898
Altri Paesi	110 944	504 479	5 093	12 762
Totale	**2 293 497**	**2 937 364**	**84 021**	**71 332**
Bottoni (quintali)				
Albania	130	52	688	233
Belgio	206	437	1 398	3 039
Germania	2 665	3 348	18 559	14 195
Paesi Bassi	246	571	1 710	3 277
Svizzera	109	262	787	1 464
Altri Paesi	227	626	1 708	3 203
Totale	**3 633**	**5 318**	**24 650**	**24 451**
Mercerie, balocchi e bambole (chilogrammi)				

Principali Paesi di destinazione	Quantità		Valore (migliaia di lire)	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Semi non oleosi (quintali)				
Albania	1 163	153	1 881	176
Belgio	1 723	70	7 601	300
Croazia	2 449	—	2 752	—
Danimarca	7 041	208	15 643	774
Francia	4 559	186	17 042	561
Germania	82 036	76 576	128 514	92 351
Paesi Bassi	84	158	1 031	413
Romania	2 102	2 722	5 459	2 459
Slovacchia	760	1 026	1 630	814
Spagna	1 729	353	2 560	832
Svezia	2 670	—	6 605	—
Svizzera	3 067	6 991	6 024	4 938
Africa it. e Poss. it.	2 159	3 615	3 056	1 623
Altri Paesi	1 639	2 814	1 440	2 580
Totale	**113 115**	**94 772**	**201 244**	**108 361**
Fiori freschi (quintali)				
Croazia	209	71	898	442
Germania	17 858	15 793	48 632	35 017
Slovacchia	325	349	1 442	1 039
Svezia	319	226	1 736	858
Svizzera	3 407	4 453	9 995	9 350
Ungheria	325	226	2 041	1 265
Altri Paesi	81	624	931	2 244
Totale	**22 525**	**21 749**	**65 758**	**50 580**
Piante vive ed altri prodotti vegetali non nominati (quintali)				
Germania	27 641	25 049	16 529	11 147
Svizzera	4 945	4 475	2 191	1 897
Altri Paesi	6 561	7 153	2 580	1 854
Totale	**39 147**	**36 677**	**21 300**	**14 898**
Piume e penne da letto (chilogrammi)				
Germania	120 020	385 466	6 365	10 437
Norvegia	43 861	52 817	871	1 086
Svizzera	40 069	29 802	2 034	600
Altri Paesi	30 258	39 828	100	211
Totale	**314 208**	**496 913**	**9 370**	**12 124**
Oggetti da collezione e arte (chilogrammi)				
Germania	158 135	80 293	19 508	2 634
Svizzera	5 631	6 965	509	305
Altri Paesi	13 687	13 774	1 133	1 016
Totale	**177 454**	**71 035**	**21 150**	**3 955**
Pellicole per fotografia e cinematografia (chilogrammi)				

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Libri stampati, musica e giornali (quintali)

Albania	564	423	1 151	427
Francia	1 291	1 421	1 490	1 172
Germania	9 451	6 021	20 031	7 406
Grecia	985	—	2 560	—
Spagna	698	1 196	1 500	1 698
Svizzera	2 461	2 586	1 582	1 527
Africa it. e Poss. it.	534	609	1 179	249
Altri Paesi	1 782	1 837	2 425	1 429
Totale	**17 748**	**13 599**	**31 988**	**14 409**

Calzature, sandali e pantofole di pelle o di cuoio (centinaia paia)

Albania	953	3 062	10 363	23 833
Germania	2 291	1 206	39 830	12 824
Svizzera	57	291	1 011	3 782
Africa it. e Poss. it.	367	347	5 052	3 404
Altri Paesi	374	162	3 811	1 580
Totale	**4 042**	**5 069**	**60 057**	**45 423**

Pantofole di tessuto, di feltro, ecc., con suola non di pelle (centinaia paia)

Germania	23 940	5 326	58 858	13 089
Romania	384	—	2 741	—
Svizzera	89	167	161	402
Altri Paesi	718	217	11 773	640
Totale	**25 051**	**5 713**	**73 533**	**14 130**

Cappelli e berretti (quintali)

Albania	89 469	134 748	2 805	3 208
Belgio	13 977	26 972	915	913
Bulgaria	20 436	41 523	5 252	2 396
Croazia	46 146	8 309	1 460	557
Dalmazia	69 755	126 610	1 366	2 522
Finlandia	86 974	35 713	3 240	891
Germania	1 420 068	1 509 617	41 934	29 396
Romania	145 474	35 479	8 133	1 928
Svezia	102 086	225 823	4 406	5 730
Svizzera	49 243	145 481	2 796	7 306
Turchia	45 264	22 492	3 831	1 165
Ungheria	26 169	117 320	2 198	2 895
Altri Paesi	110 944	404 479	5 090	12 762
Totale	**2 293 497**	**2 937 364**	**84 331**	**71 332**

Bottoni (quintali)

Albania	130	93	686	233
Belgio	206	457	1 199	2 039
Germania	2 665	3 348	18 359	14 196
Paesi Bassi	246	571	1 710	3 277
Svizzera	109	292	787	1 464
Altri Paesi	277	454	1 709	3 252
Totale	**3 633**	**5 315**	**24 650**	**24 461**

Mercerie, balocchi e bambole (chilogrammi)

Albania	403 866	592 595	24 491	21 936
Germania	1 003 385	876 161	52 934	41 064
Paesi Bassi	31 455	36 810	705	2 340
Romania	9 563	3 279	1 941	659
Svizzera	28 176	66 089	1 391	2 975
Africa it. e Poss. it.	59 311	82 963	4 370	3 723
Altri Paesi	110 228	46 795	5 306	2 754
Totale	**1 623 924**	**1 704 692**	**91 139**	**75 221**

Semi non oleosi (quintali)

Albania	1 103	153	1 861	135
Belgio	1 720	70	7 601	390
Croazia	2 449	—	2 754	—
Danimarca	7 041	228	15 643	774
Francia	4 539	186	17 042	263
Germania	82 036	76 576	138 514	92 383
Paesi Bassi	84	158	1 031	413
Romania	2 102	2 722	5 459	2 489
Slovacchia	760	1 020	1 630	814
Spagna	1 729	253	2 560	832
Svezia	2 870	—	6 608	—
Svizzera	3 067	6 991	6 024	4 991
Africa it. e Poss. it.	2 159	3 615	3 056	1 623
Altri Paesi	1 636	2 814	1 440	2 985
Totale	**113 115**	**94 772**	**201 244**	**108 381**

Fiori freschi (quintali)

Croazia	269	71	833	447
Germania	17 858	15 791	46 602	35 017
Slovacchia	326	349	1 442	1 039
Svezia	319	228	1 736	858
Svizzera	3 407	4 453	9 998	9 730
Ungheria	325	224	2 061	1 205
Altri Paesi	81	604	931	2 244
Totale	**22 525**	**21 749**	**85 738**	**50 580**

Piante vive ed altri prodotti vegetali non nominati (quintali)

Germania	27 641	23 049	16 529	11 147
Svizzera	4 965	4 475	2 191	1 897
Altri Paesi	6 541	7 153	2 580	1 854
Totale	**39 147**	**38 677**	**21 300**	**14 898**

Piume e penne da letto (chilogrammi)

Germania	120 038	324 466	6 365	10 427
Norvegia	43 861	52 512	471	1 086
Svizzera	40 059	20 602	2 034	400
Altri Paesi	10 250	39 828	500	211
Totale	**214 208**	**488 913**	**9 370**	**12 124**

Oggetti di collezione e arte (chilogrammi)

Germania	158 135	50 293	19 508	2 634
Svizzera	5 631	6 968	509	265
Altri Paesi	13 687	13 724	1 133	1 056
Totale	**177 454**	**71 035**	**21 150**	**3 955**

Pellicole per fotografia e cinematografia (chilogrammi)

Albania	5 585	19 837	806	2 054
Finlandia	1 527	9 133	187	1 023
Germania	268 904	10 521	47 336	6 365
Spagna	864	5 691	1 551	850
Svizzera	15 029	9 012	1 101	784
Ungheria	6 986	29 585	1 370	2 041
Altri Paesi	45 224	39 007	5 116	3 769
Totale	**341 769**	**116 486**	**57 467**	**17 426**

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1. 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	732	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 722
Bulgaria	350	411	—	—	1 265	541	—	—
Francia	609	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Germania	342	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Svezia	24 476	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Svizzera	436	—	177	—	698	21	483	—
Stati Uniti	—	—	—	4 155	—	1 344	204	473
Africa It. e Possed. It.	—	—	—	—	20	—	126	—
Altri Paesi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	130
Totale	**26 938**	**411**	**177**	**4 155**	**2 186**	**1 906**	**813**	**3 325**

(a) Dati provvisori. 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	20	259	69	2	3 526	3 115	453	549	1 399	26	5 512
Materie semilavorate per le industrie	3 941	11	6	83	..	4 043	2 550	111	53	623	—	3 337
Prodotti finiti	2 401	4	..	10	—	2 415	2 224	5	8	65	..	2 302
Animali vivi e generi alimentari	1 411	2	7	5	..	1 425	1 853	36	130	270	..	1 989
Totale	**10 927**	**42**	**271**	**167**	**2**	**11 409**	**9 522**	**575**	**740**	**2 357**	**26**	**13 220**
							Cifre assolute (milioni di lire)					
Materie greggie per le industrie	29,0	39,3	95,4	41,3	100,0	30,9	32,7	74,6	74,2	59,3	100,0	41,7
Materie semilavorate per le industrie	36,1	26,2	1,9	49,7	..	35,4	26,8	19,3	7,1	26,4	—	25,2
Prodotti finiti	22,0	9,5	..	6,0	—	21,2	23,3	0,9	1,1	2,8	..	18,0
Animali vivi e generi alimentari	12,9	4,8	2,6	3,0	..	12,5	16,2	6,2	17,6	11,5	..	15,1
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	1 808	—	14	..	—	1 822	892	6	26	55	7	984
Materie semilavorate per le industrie	2 478	..	38	3	—	2 519	1 918	84	197	196	9	2 404
Prodotti finiti	4 199	4	219	3	—	4 335	2 774	129	991	336	14	4 154
Animali vivi e generi alimentari	5 490	—	321	3	—	5 814	3 206	5	579	185	2	3 977
Totale	**13 885**	**4**	**592**	**9**	—	**14 490**	**8 788**	**224**	**1 793**	**772**	**32**	**11 519**
Materie greggie per le industrie	12,0	—	2,4	..	—	12,6	10,1	2,7	1,4	7,1	21,9	8,5

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Francia	600	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Germania	342	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Svezia	24 476	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Svizzera	438	—	—	177	—	695	21	283	—
Stati Uniti	—	—	—	—	4 186	—	1 344	204	473
Africa It. e Possed. It.	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	126	—
Altri Paesi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totale	26 938	411	177	4 186	2 166	1 906	813	3 225	

(a) Dati provvisori. 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).

(valori in milioni di lire)

Merci importate od 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	20	250	69	2	3 515	3 115	453	549	1 399	26	5 512
Materie semilavorate per le industrie	3 941	11	8	83	—	4 043	2 850	111	53	623	—	3 337
Prodotti finiti	2 407	4	..	10	—	2 421	2 304	5	8	65	..	2 382
Animali vivi e generi alimentari	1 413	7	7	5	..	1 432	1 253	26	120	270	..	1 669
Totale	10 927	42	271	167	2	11 409	9 522	573	730	2 357	26	13 220
	Cifre percentuali (Totale = 100)											
Materie greggie per le industrie	29,0	39,3	91,4	41,3	100,0	30,8	32,7	79,0	74,2	59,3	100,0	41,7
Materie semilavorate per le industrie	36,1	26,2	2,9	49,4	—	35,4	29,9	19,3	7,3	26,4	—	25,2
Prodotti finiti	22,0	9,5	..	6,0	—	21,2	24,2	0,9	1,1	2,8	..	18,0
Animali vivi e generi alimentari	12,9	1,6	2,6	3,0	..	12,6	13,2	4,8	16,4	11,5	..	12,7
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	1 808	—	14	..	—	1 822	893	6	26	55	7	984
Materie semilavorate per le industrie	2 478	..	38	3	—	2 519	1 918	84	197	196	9	2 464
Prodotti finiti	4 109	4	219	3	—	4 335	2 274	129	951	335	14	4 154
Animali vivi e generi alimentari	5 490	—	321	3	—	5 814	3 206	5	579	185	7	3 977
Totale	13 885	4	592	9	—	14 490	8 291	224	1 753	772	32	11 519
	Cifre percentuali (Totale = 100)											
Materie greggie per le industrie	13,0	—	2,4	..	—	12,6	10,7	2,7	1,5	7,1	21,9	8,5
Materie semilavorate per le industrie	17,9	..	6,4	33,3	—	17,4	23,1	37,5	11,2	25,4	28,1	21,4
Prodotti finiti	29,6	100,0	37,0	33,3	—	29,9	27,4	57,6	54,2	43,5	43,7	36,1
Animali vivi e generi alimentari	39,5	—	54,2	33,4	—	40,1	38,8	2,2	33,1	24,0	6,3	34,0
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: l'oro e le 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	82,6	0,4	190,0	0,9	252,0	1,2	74,5	0,4	137,0	0,8	106,6	0,9
Bulgaria	799,4	3,8	128,2	1,1	181,1	1,1	489,6	2,4	117,7	0,8	108,8	0,9
Croazia	151,1	1,4	73,7	0,7	..	..	524,7	3,2	93,5	0,6	..	..
Danimarca	113,0	0,6	101,6	0,6	81,7	0,6	137,8	0,8	75,0	0,6	74,1	0,7
Francia	139,3	0,9	208,8	1,3	274,8	2,0	180,3	1,1	214,8	1,5	210,0	2,1
Germania	8 374,0	39,8	6 673,0	59,1	3 115,8	22,4	7 658,9	45,5	5 105,3	38,0	3 551,3	38,9
Grecia	126,4	1,2	18,3	0,2	118,4	0,8	176,6	1,1	87,1	0,6	77,4	0,8
Jugoslavia	69,3	0,4	190,0	1,7	448,8	3,2	7	1	206,1	1,5	224,2	2,3
Norvegia	28,1	0,2	119,8	1,1	78,7	0,7	37,9	0,2	98,1	0,7	70,0	0,8
Paesi Bassi	67,1	0,3	75,5	0,7	92,3	0,7	68,7	0,4	173,7	1,3	150,3	1,6
Portogallo	109,1	0,5	61,5	0,5	52,8	0,4	49,0	0,3	36,3	0,3	89,0	0,9
Regno Unito	1,8	..	2,8	..	810,7	5,8	—	—	—	—	278,7	3,0
Romania	1 066,1	5,1	463,2	4,1	155,7	1,1	1 284,5	7,6	857,5	6,4	258,6	2,7
Slovacchia	691,3	3,3	108,1	0,9	91,8	0,7	261,0	1,6	201,2	1,4	78,6	0,8
Spagna	185,6	0,9	549,6	2,9	84,5	0,6	161,9	1,0	152,7	1,1	80,4	0,8
Svezia	153,6	0,8	495,6	4,9	359,1	2,6	518,4	3,1	538,2	3,7	284,8	3,2
Svizzera	619,5	3,7	638,8	4,2	410,0	2,9	627,4	3,9	1 085,8	7,8	712,2	8,0
Turchia *(b)*	81,3	0,6	86,6	0,4	204,2	1,7	83,6	0,4	71,3	0,5	157,6	1,7
Ungheria	1 013,1	5,7	621,0	3,3	581,7	4,1	1 215,2	7,1	1 167,0	8,2	661,7	4,9
U. R. S. S. *(c)*	2,1	..	9,7	0,1	17,3	0,1	—	—	1,4	..	5,1	0,1
Cina	2,1	..	2,1	..	10,6	0,1	1	..	..	..	10,4	0,1
India britannica	1,3	..	11,2	0,1	139,8	1,1	1	..	—	..	58,2	0,6
Indie Olandesi	0,3	0,1	12,4	0,1	165,3	1,3	1	..	—	..	37,7	0,3
Malesia brit. (Stab. dello Stretto)	0,7	..	9,2	0,1	124,9	0,9	1	..	—	..	7,4	0,1
Persia	2,2	..	1,9	..	21,9	0,1	1	..	..	..	4,8	..
Africa equat. occ. brit.	..	..	0,8	..	8,1	0,1	1	..	..	..	3,0	..
Africa merid. portoghese	0,9	..	0,3	..	24,0	0,2	1	..	..	..	4,8	..
Egitto	0,1	..	1,4	..	124,9	0,9	1	..	—	..	78,9	0,8
Marocco	3,3	0,1	2,7	..	36,5	0,3	1	..	..	..	27,6	0,2
Tunisia	83,5	0,4	118,4	1,0	123,1	0,9	1	..	2,4	..	5,0	..
Unione Sud Africana	..	..	4,7	..	87,5	0,7	1	..	—	..	43,4	0,4
Argentina	1,7	0,1	17,2	0,2	597,8	3,7	1	..	0,6	..	73,0	0,7
Brasile	4,1	..	18,4	0,1	130,0	1,0	1	..	4,9	..	41,3	0,4
Canada	0,5	..	1,6	..	28,2	0,2	1	..	—	—	18,1	0,2
Cile	..	..	23,6	0,2	184,2	1,4	1	..	0,2	..	58,3	0,6
Stati Uniti	18,0	..	91,1	0,8	1 218,7	9,0	1	..	3,4	..	352,7	3,4
Uruguai	..	..	2,8	..	69,4	0,5	1	..	..	—	38,5	0,3
Australia	0,4	..	2,1	..	36,2	0,2	1	..	—	..	28,5	0,3
Altri paesi	244,3	1,2	478,1	4,2	781,5	5,8	423,7	2,5	469,0	3,6	341,4	3,1
Totale estero	13 882,6	98,7	11 246,0	98,6	12 907,7	97,7	14 087,1	87,6	12 627,2	97,1	9 243,8	80,4
Albania	173,7	0,9	73,1	0,6	54,0	0,4	1 164,5	7,1	1 240,0	9,6	686,6	5,7
Totale esclusi l'Africa ital. ed i possedimenti ital.	13 986,3	99,6	11 319,1	99,2	12 962,6	98,1	15 251,6	95,0	13 868,1	95,7	9 902,4	86,1
Libia	49,8	—	28,6	—	46,7	—	960,0	4,1	980,2	7,0	761,7	6,6
A. O. I.	0,3	—	0,2	—	189,6	—	—	—	0,4	..	784,1	6,8
Isole Italiane dell'Egeo	7,6	—	4,9	—	9,9	—	145,7	0,6	41,3	0,3	58,5	0,5
Totale	57,7	0,4	89,5	0,8	246,4	1,9	795,7	5,0	621,9	4,3	1 604,2	13,9

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Bulgaria	299.4	2.2	100.1	0.7			518.7	3.2	93.5	0.6	..	..		
Croazia	195.1	1.4	75.7	0.7			137.6	0.8	75.0	0.5	74.3	0.7		
Danimarca	115.0	0.8	101.8	0.9	61.7	0.5	127.6	0.8	75.0	0.5	210.0	2.0		
Francia	119.1	0.9	298.2	2.6	214.6	1.6	760.7	4.7	214.3	1.5	1 [illegible]	10.9		
Germania	6 374.0	45.6	6 871.0	60.2	6 [illegible]	38.2	3 638.9	22.7	2 [illegible]	19.9	1 [illegible]	10.9		
Grecia	175.6	1.2	18.2	0.2	118.8	0.8	170.6	1.1	85.1	0.6	32.4	0.3		
Jugoslavia	88.3	0.6	280.0	2.5	146.6	1.1	[illegible]	[illegible]	206.1	1.4	273.7	2.4		
Norvegia	28.1	0.2	110.3	1.0	78.2	0.6	85.3	0.5	96.1	0.6	73.0	0.6		
Paesi Bassi	67.5	0.5	75.0	0.7	92.3	0.7	66.7	0.4	177.1	1.2	230.0	2.0		
Portogallo	129.1	0.9	61.6	0.5	58.6	0.4	49.0	0.3	36.4	0.2	88.0	0.8		
Regno Unito	1.6	..	2.0	..	429.2	3.2	—	—	—	—	271.7	2.4		
Romania	1 066.1	7.6	443.2	3.9	415.3	3.1	1 285.8	8.0	657.5	4.3	316.4	2.8		
Slovacchia	981.3	7.0	198.1	1.8	91.6	0.7	245.0	1.5	231.2	1.5	78.7	0.7		
Spagna	389.6	2.8	388.6	3.4	94.9	0.7	165.8	1.0	191.7	1.2	85.4	0.8		
Svezia	535.5	3.8	415.4	3.6	238.1	1.8	478.4	3.0	278.2	1.8	254.6	2.2		
Svizzera	515.9	3.7	535.6	4.7	410.0	3.0	777.6	4.8	1 [illegible]	7.3	192.3	1.7		
Turchia (*b*)	81.5	0.6	46.1	0.4	264.3	2.0	93.6	0.6	31.5	0.2	161.4	1.4		
Ungheria	1 013.5	7.3	471.0	4.2	581.7	4.4	1 [illegible]	[illegible]	1 167.0	7.3	563.7	4.9		
U. R. S. S. (*c*)	3.1	..	9.7	0.1	17.0	0.1	—	—	1.4	..	5.1	0.1		
Cina	3.1	..	3.1	..	18.5	0.1	[illegible]				30.6	0.2		
India britannica	1.3	..	11.4	0.1	119.8	0.9	[illegible]				27.7	0.2		
Indie Olandesi	6.3	0.1	12.4	0.1	165.5	1.3	[illegible]				7.4	0.1		
Malesia brit. (Stab. dello Stretto)	0.2	..	0.3	0.1	124.8	0.9	[illegible]				4.9	..		
Persia	2.2	..	1.9	..	23.2	0.2	[illegible]							
Africa equat. occ. brit.	..	..	0.3	..	8.1	0.1	[illegible]				3.0	..		
Africa merid. portoghese	0.3	..	0.5	..	24.9	0.2	[illegible]				4.6	..		
Egitto	0.1	..	1.4	..	124.[illegible]	0.9	[illegible]				15.8	0.5		
Marocco	0.2	0.1	1.2	..	78.1	0.6	[illegible]				22.0	0.2		
Tunisia	32.7	2.4	116.6	1.0	123.8	0.9	[illegible]		1.4	..	3.0	..		
Unione Sud Africana	..	..	4.7	..	91.5	0.7	[illegible]		—	—	16.4	0.4		
Argentina	0.3	0.1	17.0	0.2	137.8	1.0	[illegible]		0.5	..	23.0	0.2		
Brasile	4.1	..	16.4	0.1	140.0	1.0	[illegible]		1.9	..	46.3	0.4		
Canada	0.9	..	1.8	..	22.2	0.2	[illegible]		—	—	16.6	0.2		
Chili	..	..	23.4	0.2	164.2	1.2	[illegible]		0.2	..	58.5	0.4		
Stati Uniti	14.0	..	91.1	0.8	1 216.1	9.2	[illegible]		3.4	..	312.7	2.4		
Uraguai	..	..	3.6	..	33.4	0.3	[illegible]		—	—	38.5	0.3		
Australia	0.4	..	2.3	..	26.3	0.2	[illegible]		—	—	28.5	0.2		
Altri paesi	244.3	1.7	458.2	3.4	702.5	5.3	523.7	3.2	489.6	3.4	747.4	6.4		
Totale estero	13 882.6	98.7	11 246.0	98.6	12 907.7	97.7	14 067.1	87.6	12 627.2	87.1	9 243.8	80.4		
Albania	183.7	0.9	75.1	0.6	34.3	0.4	1 184.2	7.4	1 240.9	8.6	658.8	4.7		
Totale esclusi l'Africa ital. ed i possedimenti ital.	13 986.3	99.6	11 319.1	99.2	12 962.6	98.1	15 251.9	95.0	13 868.1	95.7	9 902.4	86.1		
Libia	49.8	—	78.0	—	46.7	—	686.0	4.1	580.2	4.0	761.2	6.6		
A. O. I.	0.3	—	6.0	—	189.6	—	—	—	0.4	..	784.1	6.8		
Isole Italiane dell'Egeo	7.6	—	4.9	—	9.9	—	145.7	0.9	41.3	0.3	58.6	0.5		
Totale	57.7	0.4	89.5	0.8	246.4	1.9	799.7	5.0	621.9	4.3	1 604.2	13.9		
Totale generale	14 044.0	100.0	11 408.6	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. 2. — (b) Compresa la Turchia asiatica. — (c) Compresse le Repubbliche Socialiste Sovietiche 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	15 069	29 294	20 424	36 373	42 001	16 214
Uova di pollame	»	50 448	27 306	14 496	115 053	44 093	10 984
Frumento	t	—	14 150	72 686	—	14 949	63 350
Legumi secchi	»	7 173	1 060	—	29 603	3 442	—
Tabacchi greggi	»	35 093	2 362	18 920	75 810	3 482	27 932
ESPORTAZIONE							
Filati di canapa (esclusi i cordini)	q	5 736	2 089	—	20 301	6 529	—
Tessuti di cotone	»	3 484	1 498	3 087	58 514	17 062	12 832
Filati di lana	»	266	1 068	1 543	4 615	10 732	8 086
Fibre artificiali	»	2 432	168	602	10 907	1 067	1 737
Cascami di fibre artificiali	»	17 528	3 068	3 376	93 841	8 131	7 028
Tessuti di fibre artificiali	»	8 625	7	—	115 165	58	—
Tessuti misti con fibre artificiali	»	2 263	80	—	29 468	883	—
Altri tessuti e manufatti di fibre artificiali	»	948	—	—	13 841	—	—
Macchine ed apparecchi	»	4 464	2 703	4 829	13 293	6 162	6 144
Autoveicoli	n.	182	141	184	4 475	1 965	8 315
Parti di aeroplani e idrovolanti	q	53	9	341	1 471	513	13 744
Colori	»	2 936	2 732	2 199	13 359	8 084	6 745
Francia							
IMPORTAZIONE							
Olio d'oliva alimentare	q	16	9 973	—	16	10 196	—
Rottami di ferro, d'acciaio e di ghisa	»	81 950	127 979	67 560	4 990	33 422	3 721
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	81 298	48 333	6 557	20 744	5 015
Rame e sue leghe in pani	»	456	9 330	28 726	559	8 304	16 329
Alluminio e sue leghe, in lingotti, barre, verghe, fogli, tubi e fili	»	2 848	17 305	7 718	9 067	18 532	7 646
Macchine ed apparecchi	»	1 747	4 749	8 486	1 491	16 711	6 494
Carbon fossile ed altri combustibili fossili, naturali, o carbonizzati o compresi il coke	t	8 352	58	25 283	2 206	11	4 688
Prodotti chimici inorganici	q	10 162	71 863	69 101	1 804	11 729	7 162
Gomma elastica greggia e avanzi e rottami di lavori di gomma	»	550	9 087	11 196	342	11 471	9 739
Metalli preziosi semilavorati	kg.	37 717	—	7 604	17 051	—	1 805
ESPORTAZIONE							
Carni preparate	q	—	10 919	3 404	—	28 165	2 166
Formaggio di pasta dura	»	21	19 185	11 176	67	35 183	35 046
Formaggio di pasta molle	»	181	14 535	3 235	425	16 748	3 966
Frumento	t	15 161	889	—	25 573	1 422	—
Riso	»	175	3 978	1 568	543	10 445	2 667
Patate	»	—	4 536	—	—	12 174	—
Agrumi	q	9 730	45 425	40	13 982	14 221	9
Frutta secche	»	47 767	97 030	110 780	19 549	26 154	15 448
Canapa, lino e altri vegetali filamentosi, esclusi il cotone, greggi	»	5 851	11 565	8 096	12 819	7 876	4 230
Manufatti di lana	»	2 828	—	35 132	1 476	—	23 452
Seta tratta, greggia	»	—	—	5 452	—	1	13 426
Tessuti di fibre artificiali	»	—	934	201	242	24 962	3 147
Macchine ed apparecchi	»	1 287	—	—	14 741	—	—
Autoveicoli	n.	425	649	5 205	3 228	601	13 503
Zolfo	q	—	—	1 150	—	—	86 851
Semi non oleosi	»	186 540	117 469	446 568	21 432	11 214	25 212
	»	4 259	185	307	17 042	563	393
Germania							
IMPORTAZIONE					50 514	120 549	4

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Bulgaria							
IMPORTAZIONE							
Pollame vivo e uova	q	15 069	29 264	20 424	35 375	49 004	16 214
Uova di pollame	»	50 448	27 306	14 456	115 059	44 093	10 984
Frumento	t	—	14 350	72 686	—	11 949	63 350
Legumi secchi	q	7 173	1 060	—	29 607	3 442	—
Tabacchi greggi	»	35 063	2 362	18 920	75 510	3 402	27 932
ESPORTAZIONE							
Filati di canapa (esclusi i cuciti)	q	5 736	2 059	—	23 301	6 529	—
Tessuti di cotone	»	3 494	1 499	3 087	58 514	17 962	12 312
Filati di lana	»	266	1 068	1 543	4 816	10 732	8 056
Fibre artificiali	»	2 432	168	602	10 907	1 067	1 737
Cascami di fibre artificiali	»	17 528	3 068	3 076	93 841	8 131	7 928
Tessuti di fibre artificiali	»	8 626	7	—	115 165	58	—
Tessuti misti con fibre artificiali	»	2 263	80	—	25 468	883	—
Altri tessuti e manufatti di fibre artificiali	»	948	—	—	13 841	—	—
Macchine ed apparecchi	»	4 504	2 700	4 529	13 243	6 162	6 144
Autoveicoli	n.	182	141	184	4 475	1 965	8 315
Parti di aeroplani e idrovolanti	q	53	4	341	1 471	513	13 744
Colori	»	2 938	2 232	2 199	13 353	8 084	6 745
Francia							
IMPORTAZIONE							
Olio d'oliva alimentare	q	16	9 973	—	14	10 196	—
Rottami di ferro, d'acciaio e di ghisa	»	761 953	522 979	57 580	4 990	33 422	3 723
Ghisa da fusione o da affinazione allo stato greggio	»	—	239 205	45 221	—	26 793	2 491
Ferri e acciai in barre o verghe	»	11 028	61 298	48 333	6 537	29 744	5 015
Rame e sue leghe in pani	»	456	9 330	28 726	559	6 304	16 320
Alluminio e sue leghe, in lingotti, barre, verghe, fogli, lamiere e fili	»	2 845	17 302	7 718	9 057	18 532	7 646
Macchine ed apparecchi	»	1 747	4 799	8 486	1 691	16 711	6 494
Carbon fossile ed altri combustibili fossili, naturali o carbonizzati compresi il coke	t	8 352	58	35 283	2 226	11	4 688
Prodotti chimici inorganici	q	10 162	71 963	69 101	1 804	11 729	7 162
Gomma elastica greggia e avanzi e rottami di lavori di gomma	»	153	9 067	11 196	342	11 471	9 739
Metalli preziosi semilavorati	kg.	37 717	—	7 604	15 651	—	1 805
ESPORTAZIONE							
Carni preparate	q	—	10 919	3 494	—	28 165	7 166
Formaggio di pasta dura	»	21	19 182	11 176	47	35 180	35 046
Formaggio di pasta molle	»	181	10 536	3 235	425	16 748	3 966
Frumento	t	15 161	889	—	25 573	1 422	—
Riso	»	175	3 978	1 565	543	10 445	2 667
Patate	»	—	4 536	—	—	12 174	—
Ortaggi	q	9 740	45 425	40	13 982	14 221	9
Agrumi	»	47 767	97 030	110 780	19 569	26 154	15 448
Frutta secche	»	5 891	11 560	8 096	17 819	7 579	4 230
Canapa, fibre altri vegetali filamentosi, cascami il cotone, greggi	»	2 878	—	35 132	1 439	—	23 432
Manufatti di lana	»	7	1 434	5 452	—	1	13 626
Seta tratta, greggia	»	1 287	—	201	242	24 982	3 147
Tessuti di fibre artificiali	»	425	646	5 205	14 741	—	13 503
Macchine ed apparecchi	»	—	—	1 150	3 228	601	66 851
Autoveicoli	n.	195 240	117 460	446 568	21 432	11 214	25 212
Zolfo	q	4 559	185	307	17 042	563	393
Semi non oleosi	»						
Germania							
IMPORTAZIONE							
Zucchero	q	142 119	326 027	5	59 714	120 549	4
Frumento	t	54 925	—	—	108 671	—	—
Segala	»	58 810	—	—	114 293	—	—
Patate	»	238 727	8 033	6 751	175 234	11 113	7 978
Fibre artificiali	q	13 050	6 971	7 825	50 636	31 070	33 617
Ghisa da fusione o da affinazione allo stato greggio	»	1 326 219	1 133 468	149 189	132 290	106 809	17 211
Acciai in lingotti, blooms e billets	t	1 483 382	2 282 090	647 375	252 349	313 817	83 696
Ferri e acciai in barre o verghe	»	5 628 969	4 204 679	1 179 438	925 960	758 995	327 504

(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
Segue **Germania** (Importazione)							
Lavori di ferro, di acciaio e di ghisa	q	521 817	264 781	143 538	294 989	203 071	175 083
Ferri e acciai in lamiere	»	743 796	574 919	405 534	167 197	130 095	84 509
Rame e sue leghe, in pani	»	98 955	60 674	7 479	90 426	56 053	10 344
Rame e sue leghe in verghe, sbarre, fogli, lamiere, lastre e fili	»	48 147	41 909	2 089	58 364	33 054	3 634
Alluminio e sue leghe, in lingotti, barre, verghe, fogli, lamiere e fili	»	59 086	36 059	5 975	77 841	104 709	7 936
Piombo e sue leghe, in pani, fogli e fili	»	145 367	27 666	23 065	42 389	4 526	3 674
Stagno e sue leghe, in pani, fogli, lamiere, e fili	»	11 920	6 247	3	79 105	27 691	13
Macchine ed apparecchi	»	310 969	366 918	435 911	643 228	680 500	775 059
Utensili e strumenti per arti e mestieri e per l'agricoltura	»	17 552	13 606	18 251	75 043	52 819	50 365
Strumenti scientifici	»	3 051	2 457	2 942	74 293	59 394	58 043
Autoveicoli	n.	104	555	715	5 888	30 566	38 264
Parti di aeroplani e idrovolanti	q	991	1 001	896	44 270	38 585	24 454
Pietre, terre ed altri minerali non metallici	»	1 468 710	1 723 593	1 229 860	58 000	43 786	39 997
Carbon fossile ed altri combustibili fossili, naturali o carbonizzati, compreso il coke	t	9 722 372	11 386 213	10 655 594	2 119 868	2 180 722	2 002 973
Legno comune, squadrato o segato in assicelle, fogli	»	1 032 353	943 218	1 041 102	107 349	69 283	72 412
Oli minerali lubrificanti, esclusi quelli greggi	»	300 372	188 574	14 285	59 107	42 787	3 137
Prodotti chimici inorganici	»	702 945	444 620	166 300	170 415	98 473	43 572
Prodotti chimici organici	»	141 251	106 231	97 302	181 131	130 262	85 703
Neri	»	49 834	22 509	3 266	40 438	15 012	1 269
Pelli preparate	»	1 441	2 863	3 309	44 433	65 462	79 392
Gomma elastica greggia e cascami; rottami di lavori di gomma	»	153 259	110 808	3 101	260 911	189 549	5 297
Pasta per la fabbricazione della carta	»	267 089	607 516	810 003	54 654	116 158	132 291
Carta	»	390 360	214 302	203 475	143 900	68 060	61 816
Mercerie, balocchi e bambole	kg	583 328	530 507	479 986	74 387	54 696	41 778
Pellicole per fotografia e cinematografia	»	203 431	93 427	58 460	54 817	17 653	10 878
ESPORTAZIONE							
Estratti di carne, brodi condensati, condimenti per brodi e minestre preparate	q	35 685	26 884	6 677	103 427	76 358	14 331
Formaggio di pasta dura	»	24 571	27 285	41 455	86 621	61 144	59 178
Formaggio di pasta molle	»	17 915	11 996	38 084	38 963	12 516	36 375
Pesci	»	42 518	49 381	42 833	103 677	103 070	84 937
Canditi, marmellate e sciroppi	»	82 317	55 274	16 128	118 483	57 659	11 695
Frumento	t	97 201	—	—	148 365	—	—
Riso	»	56	59 876	85 262	151	146 974	238 638
Patate	»	22 670	196 567	100 694	32 329	364 373	97 406
Ortaggi	q	1 703 688	1 502 317	1 190 955	563 767	312 328	160 285
Pomodori	»	512 554	648 136	498 230	91 459	100 308	51 652
Agrumi	»	1 657 608	2 446 216	1 806 514	447 502	526 012	254 028
Uva ed altre frutta fresche	»	971 465	2 088 092	2 103 004	321 542	674 039	391 324
Frutta secche	»	201 709	211 107	384 266	457 540	298 984	284 960
Frutti, legumi e ortaggi preparati	»	444 860	350 256	125 255	202 597	139 033	29 199
Pomodori pelati ed in conserva	»	37 438	291 758	98 200	29 902	151 446	46 665
Vini e vermut	hl	721 669	1 015 782	597 148	436 447	369 727	125 330
Tabacchi greggi	q	132 530	112 662	36 256	129 826	105 931	29 533
Canapa, lino ed altri vegetali filamentosi, escluso il cotone, greggi	»	255 562	301 497	148 734	402 474	427 319	137 318
Canapa, lino ed altri vegetali filamentosi escluso il cotone, pettinati	»	72 094	58 630	52 742	175 162	133 301	61 539
Filati di canapa (esclusi i cucirini)	»	17 703	23 900	18 724	46 014	51 742	31 296
Seta tratta, greggia	»	9 235	15 031	8 636	326 133	401 328	186 389
Cascami di seta, greggi	»	158	352	775	1 302	782	1 361
Cascami di seta, pettinati e filati	»	4 401	4 830	5 905	120 898	92 312	73 321
Tessuti di seta	»	2 134	2 262	142	143 147	119 917	4 222
Altri tessuti e manufatti di seta	»	930	3 009	12 080	42 298	133 691	5 607
Fibre artificiali	»	34 681	85 764	68 071	108 811	164 080	174 144
Cascami di fibre artificiali	»	34 372	79 079	66 455	49 377	84 866	62 646
Tessuti di fibre artificiali	»	56 493	62 245	3 697	553 374	424 968	12 576
Altri tessuti e manufatti di fibre artificiali	»	30 331	12 909	1 027	293 754	126 451	4 599
Minerali di ferro, di manganese o di ferro manganese	t	153 931	155 906	29 654	69 903	53 455	9 670
Altri minerali metallici	»	361 608	355 263	207 463	148 699	115 252	33 542
Ceneri di piriti di ferro	q	943 719	954 316	645 857	19 302	15 626	12 080
Mercurio	»	8 092	13 862	18 150	89 211	152 296	182 681
		19 598	24 866	16 433	92 342	113 151	58 989

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Rame e sue leghe in verghe, sbarre, fogli, lamiere, lastre e fili	»	48 187	41 039	2 089	59 854	30 054	3 504
Alluminio e sue leghe in lingotti, barre, verghe, fogli, lamiere e fili	»	59 046	76 059	5 973	77 041	104 709	7 936
Piombo e sue leghe, in pani, fogli e fili	»	145 367	27 698	23 053	49 380	4 526	3 574
Stagno e sue leghe, in pani, fogli, lamiere, e fili	»	11 920	8 247	3	79 108	27 691	17
Macchine ed apparecchi	»	310 969	366 918	435 911	643 278	685 600	235 159
Utensili e strumenti per arti e mestieri e per l'agricoltura	»	17 552	13 806	18 251	75 045	53 519	50 465
Strumenti scientifici	»	2 051	2 453	2 492	74 293	59 334	58 043
Autoveicoli	n	104	525	716	5 898	30 566	38 264
Parti di aeroplani e idrovolanti	q	994	1 001	840	44 270	25 585	34 434
Pietre, terre ed altri minerali non metallici	»	1 468 216	1 223 593	1 229 880	56 000	43 739	39 977
Carbon fossile ed altri combustibili fossili, naturali o carbonizzati, compreso il coke	t	9 722 372	11 388 213	10 655 894	2 119 868	2 180 772	2 082 973
Legno comune, squadrato o segato in assicelle, fogli	»	1 032 353	943 218	1 021 852	107 349	92 283	72 417
Oli minerali lubrificanti, esclusi quelli greggi	»	300 372	198 574	14 265	59 107	42 787	3 132
Prodotti chimici inorganici	»	702 945	444 620	196 300	170 415	93 473	43 572
Prodotti chimici organici	»	141 761	106 231	97 302	181 131	130 262	85 533
Neri	»	49 834	55 509	3 266	60 436	15 012	1 349
Pelli preparate	»	1 441	2 563	3 309	44 433	65 462	79 292
Gomma elastica greggia e avanzi e cottami di lavori di gomma	»	153 259	110 858	3 101	260 911	189 849	5 997
Pasta per la fabbricazione della carta	»	267 099	607 516	810 903	54 654	116 128	102 291
Carta	»	390 360	214 332	203 475	143 900	68 060	61 815
Mercerie, balocchi e bamboccie	kg.	585 326	530 507	479 096	74 392	54 696	41 978
Pellicole per fotografia e cinematografia	»	230 431	93 407	58 460	54 917	17 653	10 878
ESPORTAZIONE							
Estratti di carne, brodi condensati, condimenti per brodi e minestre preparate	q	35 895	26 534	9 807	103 407	78 758	14 331
Formaggio di pasta dura	»	24 571	22 285	41 495	66 821	61 144	59 178
Formaggio di pasta molle	»	12 915	11 996	38 084	38 960	22 519	46 375
Pesci	»	42 516	49 351	42 845	103 677	103 023	84 977
Canditi, marmellate e dolciumi	»	82 017	55 274	16 128	118 483	57 656	11 005
Frumento	t	97 201			148 368		
Riso	»		59 875	85 242	154	116 974	109 436
Patate	»	22 670	196 567	110 694	32 329	304 323	97 406
Ortaggi	q	1 703 686	1 502 317	1 190 955	543 767	312 378	160 268
Pomodori	»	512 554	548 136	468 200	91 459	100 305	51 662
Agrumi	»	1 657 608	2 446 216	1 826 514	447 502	526 012	254 128
Uva ed altre frutta fresche	»	971 465	2 059 092	2 193 004	351 502	674 039	391 224
Frutta secche	»	201 709	211 107	284 266	457 540	296 954	284 960
Frutti, legumi e ortaggi preparati	»	444 060	350 555	126 265	202 597	136 033	28 199
Pomodori pelati ed in conserva	»	37 425	291 708	98 200	39 902	151 460	46 665
Vini e vermut	hl	771 569	1 015 792	197 148	436 447	398 727	125 330
Tabacchi greggi	q	132 536	112 662	36 266	129 826	105 831	38 530
Canapa, lino ed altri vegetali filamentosi, escluso il cotone, greggi	»	255 562	301 497	148 736	402 474	427 319	137 318
Canapa, lino ed altri vegetali filamentosi escluso il cotone, pettinati	»	72 694	58 530	32 262	175 142	138 381	61 539
Filati di canapa (esclusi i cuprini)	»	17 703	23 900	19 234	66 014	81 742	81 390
Seta tratta, greggia	»	9 779	13 621	8 686	356 123	407 [illegible]	188 389
Cascami di seta, greggi	»	188	352	779	1 302	782	1 361
Cascami di seta, pettinati e filati	»	4 401	4 836	5 805	120 926	92 312	73 121
Tessuti di seta	»	2 144	2 262	142	143 142	111 917	4 222
Altri tessuti e manufatti di seta	»	930	3 000	12 063	42 293	124 691	5 607
Fibre artificiali	»	24 581	65 264	68 021	806 311	64 503	174 144
Cascami di fibre artificiali	»	34 372	79 079	85 455	40 327	84 806	62 646
Tessuti di fibre artificiali	»	56 493	62 245	3 607	550 374	428 958	12 376
Altri tessuti e manufatti di fibre artificiali	»	38 351	12 409	1 022	293 754	152 431	4 399
Minerali di ferro, di manganese e di ferro manganese	t	153 951	168 909	29 654	69 923	53 455	9 470
Altri minerali metallici	»	361 606	385 263	207 461	168 659	115 252	53 042
Ceneri di piriti di ferro	q	943 719	964 316	645 807	19 302	15 625	12 080
Mercurio	»	18 092	13 582	18 158	89 211	152 206	187 681
Macchine ed apparecchi	»	13 599	25 866	16 437	92 342	113 151	53 089
Materiale di artiglieria, proiettili, cartucce cariche e prodotti esplodenti	»	10 328	3 869	223	145 540	53 665	7 563
Autoveicoli	n.	1 686	3 537	4 733	43 216	73 532	58 068
Zolfo	q	750 557	1 136 212	644 309	62 536	95 353	57 976
Oli minerali lubrificanti, esclusi quelli greggi	»	49 437	6 269	10	56 658	7 047	1
Prodotti chimici inorganici	»	166 124	281 297	201 608	24 652	43 278	41 188
Semi non oleosi	»	83 036	76 879	42 311	128 514	92 353	34 978

(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.	—	1 072	424	—	8 691	549
Bovini	»	—	5 678	26 810	—	15 636	47 322
Pecore	»	—	1 078	16 180	—	2 015	16 342
Pollame vivo e morto	»	—	7 273	17 765	—	7 569	13 421
Uova di pollame	»	—	14 463	19 582	—	14 977	15 195
Pesci	q	—	15 854	21 072	—	13 839	9 043
Frumento	»	—	—	41 171	—	—	35 140
Granturco	»	—	14 216	—	—	16 153	—
Rame e sue leghe, in pani	»	—	370	16 865	—	533	9 293
Carbon fossile ed altri combustibili fossili, naturali o carbonizzati, compreso il coke	t	—	157 928	229 434	—	29 877	23 390
Legno comune, forte o semplicemente sgrossato con l'ascia	»	—	74 320	274 826	—	34 278	74 518
Legno comune, squadrato o segato in assicelle, fogli, ecc.	»	—	897 970	2 694 209	—	77 616	131 843
Concimi chimici azotati	q	—	425	18 189	—	336	12 407
Prodotti chimici organici	»	—	7 972	17 141	—	2 367	2 056
Pelli crude, non buone da pelliccerie	»	—	3 550	3 071	—	8 002	5 551
Pasta per la fabbricazione della carta	»	—	2 184	58 003	—	439	8 305
ESPORTAZIONE							
Riso	t	—	7 668	10 167	—	19 270	21 728
Agrumi	q	—	80 098	94 655	—	21 623	16 414
Frutta secche	»	—	8 553	13 796	—	7 244	6 828
Filati di cotone (esclusi i cascami)	»	—	8 311	26 744	—	27 279	57 826
Tessuti di cotone	»	—	1 751	8 527	—	10 829	31 818
Filati di lana	»	—	766	1 435	—	9 887	11 452
Tessuti di lana	»	—	660	1 311	—	12 713	14 573
Fibre artificiali	»	—	11 974	16 836	—	30 793	33 830
Cascami di fibre artificiali	»	—	10 707	9 206	—	26 823	11 059
Macchine ed apparecchi	»	—	2 721	6 662	—	5 039	10 111
Autoveicoli	n.	—	214	593	—	5 676	11 551
Aeroplani e idrovolanti	»	—	10	2	—	13 980	703
Oli minerali lubrificanti, esclusi quelli greggi	q	—	—	137 577	—	—	12 116
Colori	»	—	1 340	2 788	—	4 452	8 003
Lavori di gomma elastica, di guttaperca e di ebanite	»	—	284	4 753	—	1 786	10 007
Regno Unito							
IMPORTAZIONE							
Pesci	q	—	—	41 091	—	—	10 740
Tessuti di lana	»	—	10	824	—	90	8 654
Macchine ed apparecchi	»	—	46	5 305	—	24	7 492
Carbon fossile altri combustibili fossili, naturali o carbonizzati, compreso il coke	t	—	3 750	1 497 462	—	380	332 407
Pelli da pelliccerie, crude	q	—	—	84	—	33	6 057
ESPORTAZIONE							
Agrumi	q	—	—	230 490	—	—	23 596
Pomodori pelati ed in conserva	»	—	—	129 739	—	—	27 519
Canapa, lino, ed altri vegetali filamentosi, escluso il cotone, greggi	»	—	—	100 750	—	—	185 316
Mercurio	»	—	—	1 991	—	—	11 379
Macchine ed apparecchi	»	—	—	1 518	—	—	11 176
Zolfo	»	—	—	223 415	—	—	8 820
Oli essenziali, essenze e terpeni degli oli essenziali	kg	—	—	96 001	—	—	11 880
Fiammiferi	q	—	—	12 652	—	—	7 486
Pelli crude non lavorate da pelliccerie	»	—	—	3 968	—	—	6 242
Romania							

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Jugoslavia (5)

IMPORTAZIONE

Equini	q	—	1 072	424	—	5 691	549
Bovini	»	—	5 678	26 510	—	15 636	47 322
Porci	»	—	1 278	16 180	—	2 015	16 342
Pollame vivo e morto	q	—	7 273	17 765	—	7 569	13 421
Uova di pollame	»	—	14 483	19 582	—	14 977	15 198
Pesci	»	—	15 854	21 072	—	13 838	9 043
Frumento	t	—	..	41 171	—	..	35 140
Granoturco	»	—	14 218	—	—	16 183	—
Rame e sue leghe, in pani	q	—	570	16 865	—	533	9 253
Carbon fossile ed altri combustibili fossili, naturali o carbonizzati, compreso il coke	t	—	137 926	229 434	—	29 877	23 390
Legno comune, rozzo o semplicemente squadrato con l'ascia	»	—	74 329	274 826	—	34 278	74 318
Legno comune, squadrato o segato in asserelle, fogli, ecc.	q	—	897 970	2 064 209	—	77 616	131 843
Concimi chimici azotati	t	—	425	18 189	—	326	12 407
Prodotti chimici organici	q	—	7 972	12 141	—	2 367	2 656
Pelli crude, non buone da pelliccerie	»	—	3 550	3 071	—	8 002	5 551
Pasta per la fabbricazione della carta	»	—	2 184	58 003	—	439	8 305

ESPORTAZIONE

Riso	t	—	7 608	10 167	—	19 270	21 728
Agrumi	q	—	80 098	94 035	—	21 623	16 414
Frutta secche	»	—	8 582	13 795	—	7 244	6 828
Filati di cotone (esclusi i cuciriti)	»	—	8 311	26 744	—	27 279	57 826
Tessuti di cotone	»	—	1 751	8 527	—	10 829	31 818
Filati di lana	»	—	766	1 435	—	9 887	11 452
Tessuti di lana	»	—	663	1 311	—	12 713	14 573
Fibre artificiali	»	—	11 974	16 836	—	30 793	33 830
Cascami di fibre artificiali	»	—	10 707	9 208	—	26 823	11 069
Macchine ed apparecchi	»	—	2 721	6 662	—	6 639	10 111
Autoveicoli	n	—	244	593	—	5 670	11 551
Aeroplani e idrovolanti	»	—	10	2	—	13 980	703
Oli minerali lubrificanti, esclusi quelli greggi	q	—	—	137 577	—	—	12 116
Colori	»	—	1 340	2 788	—	4 472	8 003
Lavori di gomma elastica, di guttaperca e di ebanite	»	—	264	4 753	—	1 786	10 007

Regno Unito

IMPORTAZIONE

Pesci	q	—	—	41 091	—	—	10 740
Tessuti di lana	»	—	10	824	—	90	6 654
Macchine ed apparecchi	»	—	46	5 305	—	24	7 492
Carbon fossile altri combustibili fossili, naturali o carbonizzati, compreso il coke	t	—	3 750	1 497 462	—	388	332 407
Pelli da pelliceria, crude	q	—	..	84	—	23	6 057

ESPORTAZIONE

Agrumi	q	—	—	233 490	—	—	23 594
Pomodori pelati ed in conserva	»	—	—	129 739	—	—	27 519
Canapa, lino, ed altri vegetali filamentosi, escluso il cotone, greggi	»	—	—	100 750	—	—	105 316
Mercurio	»	—	—	1 991	—	—	11 379
Macchine ed apparecchi	»	—	—	1 518	—	—	11 176
Zolfo	»	—	—	223 415	—	—	8 820
Oli essenziali, estratti e terpeni degli oli essenziali	kg	—	—	96 001	—	—	11 860
Fiammiferi	q	—	—	12 652	—	—	7 486
Pelli crude non buone da pelliccerie	»	—	—	3 968	—	—	6 242

Romania

IMPORTAZIONE

Bovini	n	4 004	1 571	10 103	31 853	4 551	32 633
Pollame morto	q	3 518	—	—	10 462	—	—
Carni fresche e congelate	»	11 124	—	—	28 974	—	—
Carni preparate	»	14 056	—	—	51 217	—	—
Uova di pollame	»	9 852	347	—	11 290	117	—

(5) Vedasi nota (6) a pag. 48. — (5) 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
Segue **Romania** (Importazione)							
Frumento	t	7 523	—	106 325	15 253	—	83 853
Segala	»	—	44	28 470	—	115	25 660
Granturco	»	8 831	27 585	81 864	17 911	29 671	67 249
Legumi secchi	»	18 471	1 090	92	127 361	3 813	324
Semi oleosi	»	39 498	—	7 911	21 702	—	1 056
Legno comune, squadrato o segato in assicelle, fogli ecc.	»	119 267	73 270	203 428	21 348	8 133	19 144
Bitumi solidi	»	85 658	8 115	2 340	15 962	2 407	748
Oli minerali greggi e residui della distillazione di oli minerali	»	1 422 510	1 627 772	2 051 896	157 468	122 815	101 708
Oli minerali lubrificanti, esclusi quelli greggi	»	3 374 821	2 289 673	1 129 693	407 168	253 964	86 718
Paraffina e ceresina	»	29 953	13 260	28 645	36 312	10 464	13 692
Semi non oleosi	»	39 878	—	—	13 347	—	—
ESPORTAZIONE							
Zucchero	q	—	296 012	—	—	89 807	—
Riso	t	—	5 184	3 000	—	12 010	6 615
Agrumi	q	65 967	73 464	37 012	30 056	21 193	6 842
Manufatti di lino, di canapa, di juta	»	12 361	6 195	237	31 947	18 071	476
Filati di canapa (esclusi i cucirini)	»	2 973	3 620	1 661	14 181	11 980	3 622
Tessuti di lino, di canapa, di juta	»	3 644	1 942	—	29 782	6 742	—
Manufatti di cotone	»	4 371	6 040	10 655	71 579	38 001	40 907
Filati di cotone (esclusi i cucirini)	»	12 990	22 296	9 552	99 394	89 530	25 170
Tessuti di cotone	»	7 904	6 134	2 963	143 291	64 970	10 478
Filati di lana	»	975	1 279	141	21 300	19 685	1 353
Tessuti di lana	»	282	171	292	11 361	3 931	675
Manufatti di lana	»	401	211	91	11 147	4 121	291
Seta tratta greggia	»	171	279	110	12 022	7 983	2 222
Fibre artificiali	kg.	2 405	867	1 289	12 100	4 309	2 982
Cascami di fibre artificiali	»	49 777	25 535	4 504	239 745	83 592	6 177
Tessuti di seta	q	245	72	44	19 735	3 321	1 484
Altri tessuti e manufatti di seta	»	104	52	25	13 765	4 162	1 377
Tessuti misti con fibre artificiali	»	5 326	351	—	78 099	3 264	—
Altri tessuti e manufatti di fibre artificiali	»	11 459	837	—	160 362	7 004	—
Lavori di ferro, di acciaio e di ghisa	»	2 086	389	—	40 809	2 326	—
Macchine ed apparecchi	»	66 301	3 952	1 006	27 806	6 955	1 117
Materiale d'artiglieria, proiettili, cartucce cariche e prodotti esplosivi	»	2 946	2 874	4 502	13 551	10 261	6 665
Autoveicoli	n.	2 844	2 190	8 604	97 400	41 404	102 376
Aeroplani e idrovolanti	»	298	193	212	6 579	4 280	2 743
Parti di aeroplani e idrovolanti	q	—	36	6	—	9 046	8 345
Navi, rimorchiatori e draghe	n.	63	419	351	2 501	13 718	9 499
Prodotti chimici organici	q	—	—	10 618	—	—	51 998
Estratti tannici per concia	»	3 350	2 424	2 865	8 087	4 807	4 039
Colori	»	15 752	6 970	8 934	14 938	4 166	2 830
		3 298	1 398	1 279	13 467	5 861	4 580
Spagna							
IMPORTAZIONE							
Pesci	q	90 460	98 662	48 299	213 360	110 787	31 603
Frutta secche	»	11 316	1 094	—	26 819	734	—
Olio d'oliva alimentare	»	28 320	23 613	141	36 621	31 978	113
Pelo greggio	»	5 673	3 595	—	18 452	5 668	—
Manufatti di lana	»	1 872	—	—	20 764	—	—
Ghisa da fusione e da affinazione, allo stato greggio	»	61 589	160 988	52 634	8 087	21 392	4 515
Piombo e sue leghe in pani, fogli e tubi	»	19 383	58 778	—	10 642	23 741	—
Sughero greggio	»	16 399	20 843	12 188	8 394	7 063	3 609
Oli di resina	»	4 191	21 660	13 026	4 604	11 004	3 129
Gomme, resine e balsami naturali	»	1 251	114 191	54 445	872	52 153	14 515
Pelli crude, non lavorate da pellicceria	»	153 322	8 623	3 849	7 285	30 745	3 397
ESPORTAZIONE							
Fibre artificiali	kg.	9 804	1 670	11 708	35 894	4 362	20 97
Cascami di fibre artificiali	»	8 263	1 665	702	15 817	2 716	665
Macchine ed apparecchi	q	2 317	1 636	1 030	8 274	5 671	4 147

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Frumento	t	7 523	—	106 325	15 253	—	83 853	
Segala	»	—	44	28 470	—	115	25 669	
Granturco	»	8 831	27 588	81 864	17 911	39 671	67 249	
Legnami segati	»	18 471	1 090	92	122 561	3 813	324	
Semi oleosi	q	39 498	—	7 911	21 702	—	1 056	
Legno comune, squadrato o segato in assicelle, fogli ecc.	»	110 267	71 270	203 438	21 348	8 131	19 144	
Bitumi solidi	»	85 758	8 113	2 240	15 962	2 497	748	
Oli minerali greggi e residui della distillazione di oli minerali	»	1 452 510	1 627 772	2 051 866	157 468	122 818	101 708	
Oli minerali lubrificanti, esclusi quelli greggi	»	3 374 821	2 284 073	1 129 693	407 166	253 964	86 716	
Paraffina e ceresina	»	29 953	10 260	28 645	26 312	10 464	13 692	
Semi ad oleosi	»	39 076	—	—	10 347	—	—	

ESPORTAZIONE

Zucchero	q	—	288 012	—	—	89 897	—	
Riso	t	—	5 184	1 003	—	12 016	6 615	
Agrumi	q	60 962	73 464	37 012	30 656	21 104	6 847	
Manufatti di lino, di canapa, di juta	»	12 361	6 195	217	31 947	18 071	476	
Filati di canapa (esclusi i cordini)	»	5 923	3 623	1 663	14 181	11 980	3 622	
Tessuti di lino, di canapa, di juta	»	3 644	1 942	—	29 282	6 242	—	
Manufatti di cotone	»	4 371	6 043	10 655	71 579	38 001	40 907	
Filati di cotone (esclusi i cuscinetti)	»	12 990	22 296	9 882	96 394	89 530	25 170	
Tessuti di cotone	»	7 904	6 134	2 963	143 291	64 970	10 478	
Filati di lana	»	975	1 270	141	21 309	19 685	1 383	
Tessuti di lana	»	282	171	242	11 361	3 931	875	
Manufatti di lana	»	401	211	91	11 142	4 121	291	
Seta tratta greggia	»	171	279	119	12 022	7 983	2 222	
Fibre artificiali	kg.	2 405	867	1 289	12 100	4 309	2 980	
Cascami di fibre artificiali	»	49 727	26 535	4 504	239 745	83 592	6 177	
Tessuti di seta	q	245	72	44	19 735	3 321	1 484	
Altri tessuti e manufatti di seta	»	104	52	25	13 765	4 162	1 377	
Tessuti di fibre artificiali	»	5 326	351	—	78 036	3 264	—	
Tessuti misti con fibre artificiali	»	11 459	837	—	163 362	7 004	—	
Altri tessuti e manufatti di fibre artificiali	»	2 086	389	—	40 809	2 326	—	
Lavori di ferro, di acciaio e di ghisa	»	61 301	3 952	1 936	27 808	6 955	1 117	
Macchine ed apparecchi	»	2 946	2 874	4 562	11 851	10 261	6 665	
Materiale d'artiglieria, proiettili, cartucce cariche e prodotti esplosivi	»	2 844	2 190	8 608	37 400	41 404	102 376	
Autoveicoli	n	298	193	212	6 879	4 280	2 743	
Aeroplani e idrovolanti	»	—	26	6	—	9 046	8 345	
Parti di aeroplani e idrovolanti	q	68	419	351	2 501	10 718	9 499	
Navi, rimorchiatori e draghe	t.	—	—	10 618	—	—	51 998	
Prodotti chimici organici	q	3 350	2 428	2 865	8 087	4 807	4 039	
Estratti tannici per concia	»	15 732	6 970	8 934	14 986	4 196	2 830	
Colori	»	3 295	1 948	1 279	13 467	5 861	4 589	

Spagna

IMPORTAZIONE

Pesci	q	90 450	98 662	45 299	213 360	110 787	31 603	
Frutta secche	»	11 316	1 064	—	26 819	774	—	
Olio d'oliva alimentare	»	28 320	23 618	141	35 621	31 978	113	
Pelo greggio	»	5 673	3 595	—	18 492	9 668	—	
Manufatti di lana	»	1 972	—	—	20 764	—	—	
Ghisa da fusione o da affinazione, allo stato greggio	»	61 589	163 888	52 034	8 087	21 392	4 515	
Piombo e sue leghe in pani, fogli e tili	»	19 383	58 778	—	10 642	23 748	—	
Sughero greggio	»	16 399	20 843	12 188	8 394	7 063	3 059	
Oli di resina	»	4 191	21 660	13 026	6 004	11 004	3 129	
Gomme, resine e balsami naturali	»	1 251	114 191	54 445	572	52 153	14 515	
Pelli crude, non brune da pelliceria	»	153 372	8 623	3 849	7 585	10 744	3 397	

ESPORTAZIONE

Fibre artificiali	kg.	9 604	1 879	11 768	25 894	4 362	20 97	
Cascami di fibre artificiali	»	8 263	1 665	752	15 817	2 715	666	
Macchine ed apparecchi	q	2 317	1 436	1 030	8 274	5 671	4 147	
Autoveicoli	n	558	1 011	861	14 627	19 521	13 506	
Parti di aeroplani e idrovolanti	q	371	469	283	14 323	23 788	4 191	
Doghe per botti	t	4 427	8 166	7 296	6 179	6 396	4 014	
Prodotti chimici inorganici	q	7 747	3 681	45 167	4 634	1 882	11 657	
Concimi chimici azotati	t	—	16 170	—	—	28 108	— 6	
Colori	q	1 550	576	882	12 568	3 998	4 053	
Stampe litografie e cartelli	»	576	1 400	87	3 674	25 155	221	

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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	45 516	90 922	43 961	21 150	43 022	17 235
Ferri e acciai in nastri e fili	»	8 097	7 481	3 692	10 857	10 460	5 524
Ferri e acciai in lamiere	»	2 097	14 628	16 221	3 301	17 462	19 719
Macchine ed apparecchi	»	10 330	9 965	13 231	19 876	19 845	23 827
Pasta per la fabbricazione della carta	»	1 837 920	1 687 751	1 721 087	401 877	321 686	299 042
Carta	»	17 326	10 854	6 951	43 016	2 625	1 956
ESPORTAZIONE							
Agrumi	q	103 979	231 362	195 963	41 156	65 529	37 990
Frutta secche	»	178 846	10 516	23 431	46 257	15 936	22 158
Frutta fresche	»	10 586	46 263	86 668	11 104	24 681	23 201
Vino e vermout	hl	21 429	4 456	379	24 873	3 036	172
Canapa, lino ed altri vegetali filamentosi, esclusi il cotone, greggi	q	5 594	853	52	11 640	2 501	34
Tessuti di cotone	»	193	2 375	4 759	1 996	11 225	16 164
Tessuti di lana	»	60	362	1 015	1 735	4 879	10 234
Fibre artificiali	kg	9 258	6 822	3 503	30 526	17 770	8 654
Cascami di fibre artificiali	»	29 733	11 803	1 836	72 696	29 877	2 861
Tessuti di fibre artificiali	»	3 969	3 461	3 651	42 508	22 147	13 719
Altri tessuti e manufatti di fibre artificiali	»	965	787	440	9 362	6 282	3 814
Macchine ed apparecchi	»	699	684	450	8 575	11 964	5 033
Fucili	n.	—	—	39 040	—	—	13 203
Materiale di artiglieria, proiettili carichi e proietti esplodenti	q	276	2 661	9 914	9 502	20 535	61 007
Aeroplani e idrovolanti	n.	81	105	59	70 308	104 319	103 592
Parti di aeroplani e idrovolanti	q	671	1 106	—	29 907	54 481	—
Cappelli e berretti	n.	102 086	225 803	233 927	4 409	5 750	5 989
Svizzera							
IMPORTAZIONE							
Bovini	n.	1 759	3 344	2 520	11 556	18 220	10 103
Formaggio di pasta dura	q	53	27 195	40 145	144	53 153	53 458
Tessuti di cotone	»	1 023	1 225	1 415	30 283	22 953	18 230
Rottami di ferro, di acciaio e di ghisa	»	3 952	341 374	141 195	194	17 347	7 399
Rame e sue leghe in verghe, spranghe, fogli, lamiere, tubi e fili	»	19	9 295	11 485	34	8 606	12 842
Alluminio e sue leghe in lingotti, barre, verghe, fogli, lamiere e fili	»	54 400	15 591	21 841	68 648	20 020	27 591
Macchine ed apparecchi	»	38 146	40 783	32 864	93 294	102 193	75 842
Orologi	kg	33 830	24 038	23 602	126 458	113 138	75 315
Parti di orologi	»	9 512	11 099	11 204	14 810	11 652	8 921
Prodotti medicinali sintetici (esclusi gli alcaloidi)	»	5 060	10 757	12 273	7 243	10 333	8 746
Preparazioni farmaceutiche e specialità medicinali	q	331	361	442	10 086	8 948	13 772
Colori	»	1 380	1 144	1 754	12 037	9 910	12 825
ESPORTAZIONE							
Carni preparate	q	134	7 182	20 289	431	20 341	36 616
Zucchero	»	—	106 023	—	—	34 796	—
Patate	»	38	9 025	7 224	49	14 038	7 291
Ortaggi	»	111 625	279 317	186 794	36 743	97 349	30 982
Pomodori	»	1 164	49 508	42 890	397	10 902	6 568
Agrumi	»	74 377	184 098	227 820	26 637	43 302	36 896
Frutta secche	»	5 155	57 459	33 958	13 409	58 196	21 982
Frutta fresche	»	30 161	183 359	321 803	14 145	66 826	57 257
Castagne	»	124	3 537	6 516	882	11 868	13 699
Pomodori pelati ed in conserva	q	4 185	16 791	25 936	3 660	10 609	13 537
Vini e Vermouth	hl	252 038	351 946	529 044	99 163	102 062	93 119
Tabacchi greggi	q	21 197	23 810	14 472	21 903	14 592	6 208
Canapa, lino ed altri vegetali filamentosi, esclusi il cotone, greggi	»	15 642	18 461	11 392	27 566	30 769	13 491
Canapa, lino ed altri vegetali filamentosi e	»	**2 149**	**4 158**	**1 219**	**6 597**	**11 176**	**1 797**

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Ferri e acciai in nastri o fili	*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ferri e acciai in lamiere	*	2 097	14 658	16 221	3 301	17 462	19 719
Macchine ed apparecchi	*	10 330	9 965	13 231	19 876	19 845	23 827
Pasta per la fabbricazione della carta	*	1 837 920	1 687 751	1 721 087	401 872	321 686	299 042
Carta	*	17 226	10 854	8 961	43 016	2 625	1 956
Esportazione							
Agrumi	q	103 979	231 362	195 963	41 124	65 529	37 996
Frutta secche	*	178 846	10 516	23 431	46 727	12 936	22 158
Frutta fresche	*	18 586	48 257	86 668	11 104	24 681	39 891
Vino e vermouth	hl	21 429	4 455	374	24 873	3 036	172
Canapa, lino ed altri vegetali filamentosi, esclusi il cotone, greggi	q	2 394	883	52	11 640	2 501	34
Tessuti di cotone	*	192	2 575	4 759	1 994	11 221	16 164
Tessuti di lana	*	60	357	1 015	1 705	4 879	10 234
Fibre artificiali	kg.	9 256	6 822	3 503	30 526	17 770	8 654
Cascami di fibre artificiali	*	28 733	11 803	1 836	72 696	25 677	2 861
Tessuti di fibre artificiali	*	3 969	3 461	3 651	42 505	22 147	13 719
Altri tessuti e manufatti di fibre artificiali	*	965	767	440	9 362	6 282	3 814
Macchine ed apparecchi	*	199	884	480	8 528	11 961	5 033
Fucili	n.	—	—	39 040	—	—	13 203
Materiale di artiglieria, proiettili cartucce e riche e prodotti esplodenti	q	576	2 661	9 945	9 502	23 535	61 007
Aeroplani e idrovolanti	n	51	105	59	70 508	158 319	103 596
Parti di aeroplani e idrovolanti	q	671	1 106	—	28 907	54 481	—
Cappelli e berretti	n	102 088	225 853	233 927	4 496	5 750	5 989
Svizzera							
Importazione							
Bestiame	n	1 719	3 344	2 520	11 556	15 220	10 103
Formaggio di pasta dura	q	53	27 196	40 145	144	53 153	54 453
Tessuti di cotone	*	1 025	1 225	1 415	30 282	22 933	18 230
Bottami di ferro, di acciaio e di ghisa	*	3 762	344 374	141 185	194	17 347	7 399
Rame e sue leghe in verghe, spranghe, fogli, lamiere, barre e fili	*	19	9 290	11 455	34	8 606	12 542
Alluminio e sue leghe in lingotti, barre, verghe, fogli, lamiere e fili	*	54 466	15 591	21 841	58 848	20 020	27 591
Macchine ed apparecchi	*	33 546	40 763	72 804	93 294	102 193	75 642
Orologi	kg	33 830	24 038	23 602	126 458	113 138	78 319
Parti di orologi	*	9 512	11 099	11 394	14 610	11 652	8 921
Prodotti medicinali sintetici (esclusi gli alcaloidi)	*	8 960	10 757	12 273	7 243	10 333	8 746
Preparazioni farmaceutiche e specialità medicinali	q	331	361	442	10 686	6 948	13 772
Colori	*	1 380	1 144	1 754	12 037	9 910	12 825
Esportazione							
Carni preparate	q	134	7 152	20 289	431	20 341	38 616
Zucchero	*	—	106 023	—	—	14 796	—
Patate	*	38	9 025	7 224	49	14 038	7 291
Ortaggi	*	111 635	279 317	186 794	36 743	67 349	30 982
Pomodori	*	1 164	49 508	42 890	397	10 902	6 568
Agrumi	*	74 377	184 099	227 820	26 637	43 302	36 896
Frutta secche	*	5 165	57 459	33 958	13 406	38 196	21 982
Frutta fresche	*	30 161	183 359	321 803	14 145	60 826	57 257
Castagne	*	124	3 537	6 516	882	11 568	13 699
Pomodori pelati ed in conserva	q	4 185	16 791	25 936	3 660	10 609	13 537
Vini e vermouth	hl	222 336	351 946	529 044	99 163	102 062	93 119
Tabacchi greggi	q	23 192	23 810	11 472	21 903	14 592	6 208
Canapa, lino ed altri vegetali filamentosi, esclusi il cotone, greggi	*	15 642	18 489	11 392	27 566	30 769	13 491
Canapa, lino ed altri vegetali filamentosi, esclusi il cotone, pettinati	*	2 149	4 158	1 219	6 592	11 176	1 797
Filati di canapa (esclusi i cucirini)	*	2 435	6 358	2 553	9 791	21 983	5 068
Tessuti di lino, di canapa, di juta	q	217	4 461	8 072	1 476	16 057	5 324
Manufatti di lana	*	110	1 553	1 744	4 270	16 170	11 012
Seta tratta greggia	*	1 167	1 817	916	44 957	33 769	14 644
Fibre artificiali	*	6 791	20 488	10 811	22 652	59 970	23 977
Cascami di fibre artificiali	*	6 201	30 121	10 640	26 087	67 498	13 708
Tessuti di fibre artificiali	*	1 394	1 797	336	15 160	13 808	1 854
Minerali metallici	t	59 393	46 313	20 580	30 373	15 232	5 359
Ferri e acciai in lamiere	q	38 281	68 312	35 131	13 292	19 476	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
Segue **Svizzera** (Esportazione)							
Mercurio	q	231	1 944	259	2 607	22 827	2 871
Macchine ed apparecchi	»	1 992	5 736	2 436	7 987	11 820	5 121
Autoveicoli	n.	86	65	1 787	1 096	599	23 962
Zolfo	q	21 902	47 274	57 021	3 892	13 045	4 597
Prodotti chimici inorganici	»	211 360	11 704	211 719	36 638	12 656	21 816
Ungheria							
IMPORTAZIONE							
Equini	n.	1 131	3 520	793	17 483	22 863	4 493
Bovini	»	71 857	54 856	64 203	333 912	304 470	180 747
Porci	»	14 998	—	—	42 180	—	—
Pollame vivo e morto	q	24 324	40 875	8 646	69 331	74 328	7 576
Frumento	t	19 204	71 595	432 825	29 417	89 292	265 470
Granturco	»	40 579	7 243	—	58 522	7 684	—
Semolino e farine	q	309 139	13 301	40 322	73 791	3 302	6 345
Legumi secchi	t	19 459	19 908	5 021	110 181	70 524	17 702
Patate	»	15 652	11 720	16 400	25 929	8 915	6 973
Ferri e acciai in barre o verghe	q	19 429	77 936	49 347	4 513	14 791	8 160
Ferri e acciai in lamiere	»	39 483	95 509	88 936	10 339	22 899	12 054
Macchine ed apparecchi	»	6 203	5 816	5 418	14 470	13 206	7 713
Legno comune, rozzo o semplicemente squadrato o segato in assicelle, fogli, ecc.	t	294 188	41 073	—	49 165	3 006	—
Avena	»	5 822	7 857	6 116	9 098	10 244	6 137
ESPORTAZIONE							
Riso	t	11 970	11 760	13 075	54 556	31 922	26 874
Agrumi	q	182 305	269 198	197 293	93 031	69 665	32 645
Frutta secche	»	579	22 819	8 974	1 911	45 336	7 682
Filati di cotone (esclusi i cuciriti)	»	2 850	6 860	4 645	22 472	37 937	10 840
Tessuti di cotone	»	8 286	13 064	9 572	107 265	130 997	30 258
Tessuti di lana	»	271	887	1 119	10 256	18 405	12 746
Fibre artificiali	hg.	18 595	43 725	30 467	73 409	118 709	59 207
Cascami di fibre artificiali	»	51 278	84 584	23 464	290 077	352 686	28 524
Tessuti di fibre artificiali	q	15 533	6 650	109	238 212	46 904	536
Tessuti misti con fibre artificiali	»	2 890	3 487	29	48 258	32 174	240
Altri tessuti e manufatti di fibre artificiali	»	1 525	2 666	814	19 301	10 174	3 061
Macchine ed apparecchi	»	2 453	2 838	2 299	13 990	10 924	8 460
Materiale d'artiglieria, proiettili, cartucce ecariche e prodotti esplodenti	»	179	3 338	23 259	1 589	21 129	77 150
Autoveicoli	n.	441	230	741	9 600	3 873	19 979
Aeroplani e idrovolanti	»	42	52	91	85 598	62 740	117 641
Parte di aeroplani e idrovolanti	q	305	693	994	12 596	29 676	36 830
Estratti tannici per concia	»	14 860	28 971	22 015	10 711	10 603	7 777
Stati Uniti							
IMPORTAZIONE							
Cotone in bioccoli o in massa, greggi	q	—	36 361	752 743	—	36 321	414 887
Cascami di cotone	»	—	2 372	55 338	—	614	10 094
Minerali metallici	t	—	50	895	—	902	17 709
Rottami di ferro di acciaio o di ghisa	q	—	100 933	2 817 090	—	5 699	172 319
Ferri e acciai in barre o verghe	»	—	13 687	66 641	—	1 328	12 252
Ferri e acciai in lamiere	»	—	4 935	110 592	—	443	19 645
Rame e sue leghe in pani	»	—	10 643	264 456	—	6 448	144 860
Macchine ed apparecchi	»	—	396	11 515	—	1 038	29 676
Legno comune squadrato o segato in assicelle, fogli, ecc.	»	—	20 515	80 212	—	3 461	23 489
Oli minerali greggi e residui della distillazione di oli minerali	»	—	7 754	2 654 210	—	214	103 858
Oli minerali lubrificanti, esclusi quelli greggi	»	—	109 414	868 211	—	14 611	87 202
Oli di catrame	»	—	32 222	35 228	—	13 394	10 513
Paraffina e cerosina	»	—	2 908	39 024	—	1 329	13 925
Stracci	t	—	3 810	53 688	—	944	14 972
ESPORTAZIONE							
Formaggio di pasta dura	q	—	—	40 690	—	—	51 079
Pomodori pelati ed in conserva	»	—	—	74 776	—	—	18 538
Vini e vermut	hl	—	3 542	35 201	—	2 631	24 930

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Mercurio	q	231	1 944	259	2 607	22 827	2 871
Macchine ed apparecchi	»	1 992	8 739	2 436	7 987	11 870	5 121
Autoveicoli	n.	86	65	1 787	1 096	599	23 982
Zolfo	q	21 902	47 274	57 021	3 883	13 045	4 597
Prodotti chimici inorganici	»	211 260	11 704	211 719	38 608	12 656	21 816

Ungheria

IMPORTAZIONE

Equini	n.	1 131	3 500	790	17 451	22 863	4 493
Bovini	»	71 837	54 356	64 201	123 412	264 470	180 747
Porci	»	14 998	—	—	22 180	—	—
Pollame vivo e morto	q	24 324	43 875	8 646	64 231	74 328	7 576
Frumento	t	10 204	71 595	402 825	29 417	99 267	265 970
Granoturco	»	40 079	7 243	—	58 522	7 681	—
Semolino e italine	q	109 139	13 281	93 322	73 291	3 802	6 145
Legumi secchi	t	19 489	19 968	5 021	110 081	20 524	17 702
Patate	»	15 652	11 720	16 400	25 929	8 017	6 973
Ferri e acciai in barre o verghe	q	19 429	77 986	49 347	4 613	14 791	8 168
Ferri e acciai in lamiere	»	39 483	96 509	88 938	10 339	22 899	12 054
Macchine ed apparecchi	»	5 503	5 816	8 416	14 479	13 206	7 713
Legno comune, legno e semplicemente sgrossato con l'ascia	t	294 186	41 093	—	49 165	3 006	—
Avena	»	5 822	7 857	6 116	9 895	13 244	6 137

ESPORTAZIONE

Riso	t	11 970	11 260	11 076	54 556	31 922	26 874
Agrumi	q	182 305	369 198	197 246	93 031	69 665	32 645
Frutta secche	»	679	22 819	8 974	1 911	45 336	7 682
Filati di cotone (escluso i curlini)	»	2 850	6 860	4 648	32 472	37 937	10 840
Tessuti di cotone	»	5 286	13 064	9 572	107 285	130 997	30 258
Tessuti di lana	»	271	887	1 119	10 256	18 405	12 746
Fibre artificiali	kg.	18 595	45 725	39 467	73 409	118 708	59 207
Cascami di fibre artificiali	»	31 278	84 551	53 468	290 072	252 686	28 524
Tessuti di fibre artificiali	q	15 533	6 650	109	238 212	48 904	536
Tessuti misti con fibre artificiali	»	2 890	3 487	38	48 358	32 174	240
Altri tessuti e manufatti di fibre artificiali	»	1 555	2 166	814	19 301	10 174	3 061
Macchine ed apparecchi	»	2 453	2 858	2 269	13 990	10 924	8 469
Materiale d'artiglieria, proiettili, cartucce cariche e prodotti esplodenti	»	179	2 338	21 259	1 509	21 129	77 150
Autoveicoli	n.	441	230	241	9 660	3 873	19 979
Aeroplani e idrovolanti	»	42	32	91	85 298	62 740	117 641
Parte di aeroplani e idrovolanti	q	336	643	994	12 596	29 676	36 830
Estratti tannici per concia	»	14 866	28 971	22 015	13 711	15 003	7 777

Stati Uniti

IMPORTAZIONE

Cotone in bioccoli o in massa, greggi	q	—	36 361	752 748	—	26 321	414 887
Cascami di cotone	»	—	2 372	55 338	—	614	10 094
Minerali metallici	t	—	50	896	—	902	17 709
Rottami di ferro ed acciaio e di ghisa	q	—	100 933	2 817 096	—	5 699	172 319
Ferri e acciai in barre o verghe	»	—	13 687	96 641	—	1 320	12 252
Ferri e acciai in lamiere	»	—	4 935	110 592	—	443	19 648
Rame e sue leghe in pani	»	—	10 643	284 436	—	6 448	144 860
Macchine ed apparecchi	»	—	396	11 518	—	1 698	29 676
Legno comune squadrato o segato in assicelle, fogli, ecc.	»	—	20 515	69 212	—	3 461	23 489
Oli minerali greggi e residui della distillazione di oli minerali	»	—	7 254	2 654 210	—	214	103 658
Oli minerali lubrificanti, esclusi quelli greggi	»	—	109 414	868 211	—	14 611	87 202
Oli di estrame	»	—	32 222	35 228	—	13 394	10 513
Paraffina e ceresina	»	—	2 938	39 024	—	1 329	13 825
Sinceri	»	—	3 810	53 688	—	944	14 972

ESPORTAZIONE

Formaggio di pasta dura	q	—	—	40 690	—	—	51 079
Pomodori pelati ed in conserva	»	—	—	74 776	—	—	18 538
Vini e vermut	hl	—	3 547	35 201	—	2 631	24 930
Olio d'uliva alimentare	q	—	—	43 471	—	—	34 839
Seta tratta greggia	»	—	—	6 733	—	—	67 071
Tessuti misti con fibre artificiali	»	—	—	9 243	—	—	13 306
Oli essenziali essenze e terpeni degli oli essenziali	kg.	—	—	79 783	—	—	12 579
Polli crudi non lupini da pellicceria	q	—	—	11 275	—	—	19 022

(c) Vedasi nota (c) a pag. 48.

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8. Quantità e valore delle principali merci importate da ed esportate

(Escluso l'oro

Num. ordine	Merci		Africa Settentrionale						Africa		
			Quantità			Valore (migliaia di lire)			Quantità		
			1942	1941	1940	1942	1941	1940	1942	1941	1940
	Importazione										
1	Pesci	q	9	320	3 019	241	870	2 220	—	—	7 111
2	Caffè	»	..	..	1	..	..	2	113	367	22 366
3	Frumento	»	—	—	11	—	—	13	—	..	..
4	Orzo non tostato	»	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Pomodori	»	—	—	3 844	—	—	701	—	—	156 821
6	Ananassi e banane	»	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
7	Frutta secche	»	—	1	629	—	..	331	—	—	—
8	Vini e vermut	hl	3	..	..	13	..	3	—	—	3
9	Tabacchi greggi	q	53	299	8	95	485	3	—	—	—
10	Tabacchi lavorati	»	..	2	3 552	..	28	126	—	—	629
11	Semi oleosi	»	1 305	1 400	607	28	112	40	—	—	336
12	Oli e grassi vegetali d'uso industriale	»	241	930	1 736	169	1 102	1 398	—	—	—
13	Olio di oliva alimentare	»	23	70	..	32	70	..	—	—	—
14	Canapa, lino ed altri vegetali filamentosi, esclusi il cotone, greggi	»	127	12 911	41 763	220	880	2 145	—	2	7 991
15	Cotone in bioccoli o in massa, greggio	»	39	13	3	170	10	2	—	—	8 214
16	Lane naturali anche lavate, cascami e borra di lana	»	6 755	15 284	9 332	15 143	19 765	8 767	—	—	533
17	Pelo greggio	»	639	1 473	934	4 109	4 666	1 440	—	—	—
18	Manufatti di lana	»	2	1	27	25	8	147	—	—	2
19	Minerali metallici	q	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	Rottami di ferro, di acciaio e di ghisa	»	2 970	149	5 270	165	11	240	—	810	38 522
21	Rottami di rame e sue leghe	»	297	416	1 182	268	384	1 041	—	74	3 795
22	Parti di aeroplani e idroscafi	»	—	7	68	—	166	2 138	—	—	83
23	Madreperla greggia	»	—	—	98	—	—	73	—	—	6 491
24	Corno e semi di jalica dum	»	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	2	38 420
25	Gomme, resine e balsami naturali	»	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	3 317
26	Pelli crude non lavorate da pellicceria	»	5 385	13 286	12 979	21 664	40 414	17 373	105	1 163	32 076
27	Pelli da pelliceria, crude	»	152	98	1 055	698	413	1 862	—	1	677
28	Spugne comuni, greggie	»	26	364	339	660	4 157	3 064	—	—	—
29	Stracci	»	1 026	1 988	3 947	909	1 489	2 093	—	151	3 282
30	Altre merci		—	—	—	3 919	3 578	3 444	—	—	—
	Totale importazione					48 580	78 579	46 726			
	Esportazione										
1	Bovini	N.	—	—	5 680	—	—	8 412	—	—	40
2	Carni fresche e congelate	q	—	22 014	33 204	—	17 058	40 634	—	—	742
3	Carni preparate	»	1 235	1 654	2 423	2 421	3 430	3 374	—	—	3 561
4	Latte e latte condensato	»	8 082	9 997	19 772	12 687	10 153	11 148	—	—	15 223
5	Burro di latte	»	249	733	1 012	646	1 799	1 732	—	—	1 545
6	Formaggio di pasta dura	»	838	4 468	5 517	2 137	7 511	7 365	—	—	4 699
7	Formaggio di pasta molle	»	—	114	585	—	208	722	—	—	884
8	Pesci	»	1 263	2 567	5 067	3 229	4 355	3 708	—	—	2 157
9	Zucchero	»	21 946	32 440	129 103	8 953	8 848	35 099	—	—	146 678
10	Canditi, marmellate e dolciumi	»	39 442	46 284	9 610	54 050	33 815	7 025	—	—	7 722
11	Cioccolata	»	79	1 839	2 645	250	4 816	5 653	—	—	431
12	Riso	»	1 961	5 266	7 625	1 965	10 705	16 799	—	—	508
13	Farine e semolino	»	48 241	307 987	471 467	7 296	62 310	96 660	—	—	37 056
14	Paste di frumento	»	5 879	11 903	15 346	2 077	4 028	6 392	—	—	38 178
15	Legumi secchi	»	237	1 052	1 518	908	4 561	4 449	—	—	145
16	Patate	»	559	1 827	5 951	1 435	3 541	6 384	—	—	521
17	Ortaggi	»	587	1 892	12 149	1 097	2 556	1 188	—	—	4 803
18	Agrumi	»	5 041	38 179	20 822	1 466	2 067	4 634	—	—	14 447
19	Frutta secche	»	1 606	2 296	3 434	2 798	2 525	1 677	—	—	455
20	Frutta fresche	»	873	114	5 823	856	71	1 265	—	—	7 943
21	Frutti, legumi e ortaggi preparati	»	19 663	9 739	5 472	21 696	8 152	2 893	—	—	5 202
22	Pomodori pelati ed in conserva	»	24 264	30 711	14 299	15 386	17 515	7 150	—	—	17 510
23	Acque minerali e gassose	»	1 240	4 181	8 198	237	981	1 119	—	—	103
24	Birra	»	47	2 892	18 328	45	1 620	5 442	—	—	43 938
25	Vini e vermut	»	6 366	69 585	84 667	4 705	34 389	22 550	—	—	147 224
26	Acquavite, liquori ed altre bevande spiritose	»	4 192	4 675	6 527	5 435	5 747	4 975	—	—	13 959
27	Scioppi per libito	»	4 346	14 598	5 996	8 020	19 866	6 994	—	—	1 517
28	Tabacchi greggi	»	162	1 026	1 371	74	736	967	—	—	—
29	Tabacchi lavorati	»	26 662	12 927	25 981	2 402	464	1 157	—	—	122

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Importazione

1	Pesci	q	9	329	3 019	241	870	2 229	—	—	7 111
2	Caffè	»	..	..	1	..	..	2	113	367	22 366
3	Frumento	»	—	—	11	—	—	13	..	..	—
4	Orzo non tritato	»	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Pomodori	»	—	—	3 844	—	—	701	—	—	156 821
6	Ananassi e banane	»	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
7	Frutta secche	hl	..	1	629	..	..	331	—	—	—
8	Vini e vermut	»	8	—	..	18	—	..	—	—	3
9	Tabacchi greggi	q	53	299	8	96	495	3	—	—	—
10	Tabacchi lavorati	kg	—	2	3 552	—	..	128	—	—	629
11	Semi oleosi	q	1 305	1 400	667	78	112	40	—	—	336
12	Oli e grassi vegetali d'uso industriale	»	241	930	1 234	169	1 102	1 208	—	—	—
13	Olio di oliva alimentare	»	21	70	—	22	70	..	—	—	—
	Canapa, lino ed altri vegetali filamentosi, esclusi il cotone, greggi	»	127	12 501	41 763	244	886	2 142	2	—	2 991
14	Cotone in fiocchi o in massa greggio	»	28	13	3	170	10	2	—	—	8 219
15	Cotone in filacci o in massa greggio	»	5 753	15 284	9 332	15 143	19 765	8 767	—	—	533
16	Lane naturali anche lavate, cascami e borra di lana	»	639	1 473	604	4 104	4 666	1 440	—	—	—
17	Pelo greggio	»	2	1	27	25	9	142	—	—	2
18	Manufatti di lana	»	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	Minerali metallici	q	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	Rottami di ferro, di acciaio e di ghisa	»	2 976	149	6 270	165	11	208	510	38 522	
21	Rottami di rame e sue leghe	»	293	416	1 182	288	384	1 641	74	3 796	
22	Parti di aeroplani e idrovolanti	»	—	2	98	—	166	2 135	..	83	
23	Madreperla grezza	»	—	—	48	—	—	78	—	6 491	
24	Cornee e semi di palma dum	»	—	—	93	—	—	11	2	38 425	
25	Gomme, resine e balsami naturali	»	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	3 317	
26	Pelli crude non lavorate da pellicceria	—	5 385	13 786	12 909	21 164	40 414	17 373	105	1 103	32 076
27	Pelli da pellicceria, crude	»	152	98	1 666	696	412	1 052	1	677	
28	Spugne comuni, greggie	»	26	344	239	660	4 157	2 064	—	—	—
29	Stracci	»	1 026	1 950	3 947	909	1 489	2 093	151	3 282	
30	Altre merci	»	—	—	—	3 919	3 528	3 444	—	—	—
	Totale importazione					**48 580**	**78 579**	**46 726**			

Esportazione

1	Bovini	n	—	—	5 680	—	—	8 412	—	—	40
2	Carni fresche e congelate	q	—	22 014	32 204	—	17 058	40 034	—	—	742
3	Carni preparate	»	1 335	1 654	2 423	2 421	3 430	3 374	—	—	3 561
4	Latte e latte condensato	»	8 082	9 997	19 772	12 687	10 153	11 145	—	—	15 272
5	Burro di latte	»	249	733	1 012	646	1 799	1 732	—	—	1 545
6	Formaggio di pasta dura	»	838	4 468	5 517	2 132	7 511	7 365	—	—	4 690
7	Formaggio di pasta molle	»	—	114	585	—	208	722	—	—	684
8	Pesci	»	1 263	2 567	5 067	3 229	4 355	3 708	—	—	2 157
9	Zucchero	»	11 946	32 490	129 103	8 953	8 848	35 090	—	—	146 678
10	Canditi, marmellate e dolciumi	»	39 442	46 254	9 610	54 053	53 815	7 025	—	—	7 722
11	Cioccolata	»	79	1 839	2 645	250	4 816	5 653	—	—	431
12	Riso	»	1 061	5 266	7 628	1 965	10 705	16 799	—	—	508
13	Farine e semolino	»	48 241	307 987	471 467	7 256	62 310	96 660	—	—	37 056
14	Paste di frumento	»	5 879	11 903	18 346	2 077	4 028	6 392	—	—	30 178
15	Leguni secchi	»	237	1 052	1 518	908	4 561	4 449	—	—	145
16	Patate	»	568	1 827	5 951	1 435	3 541	6 384	—	—	523
17	Ortaggi	»	557	1 592	12 149	1 097	2 556	1 188	—	—	4 803
18	Agrumi	»	9 941	38 179	20 822	1 466	2 067	4 634	—	—	14 447
19	Frutta secche	»	1 606	2 796	3 434	2 798	2 529	1 677	—	—	455
20	Frutta fresche	»	875	114	5 823	856	71	1 265	—	—	7 943
21	Frutti, leguni e ortaggi preparati	»	19 663	9 739	5 472	21 696	8 152	2 893	—	—	5 202
22	Pomodori pelati ed in conserva	»	24 264	30 711	14 299	15 389	17 515	7 150	—	—	17 510
23	Acque minerali e gassose	»	1 240	4 181	8 198	237	981	1 119	—	—	103
24	Birra	»	47	2 802	18 328	45	1 620	5 442	—	—	43 938
25	Vini e vermut	»	6 366	69 586	84 667	4 708	34 389	22 550	—	—	147 224
26	Acquavite, liquori ed altre bevande spiritose	»	4 192	4 675	6 527	5 435	5 747	4 975	—	—	13 959
27	Schioppi per tubite	»	4 346	14 598	5 996	8 020	19 866	6 994	1	—	1 517
28	Tabacchi greggi	»	162	1 026	1 371	74	736	967	—	—	—
29	Tabacchi lavorati	»	26 882	13 627	25 983	2 467	494	1 157	—	—	122
30	Semi oleosi	»	535	3 533	5 170	326	3 088	2 364	—	—	5 005
31	Oli e grassi vegetali d'uso industriale	»	24	7	620	51	18	676	—	—	31 199
32	Olio di oliva alimentare	»	4 629	10 238	33 291	4 912	9 379	31 617	—	—	2 522
33	Manufatti di lino, di canapa, di juta	»	396	1 317	2 326	1 137	3 062	2 499	—	—	403
34	Tessuti di lino, di canapa, di juta	»	123	164	431	693	90	1 275	—	—	4 180
35	Manufatti di cotone	»	667	4 591	1 660	10 777	29 724	7 505	1	—	2 527
36	Filati di cotone (esclusi i cuciti)	»	193	276	1 449	302	705	2 249	—	—	8 436
37	Tessuti di cotone	»	447	822	1 957	2 609	4 184	5 848	—	—	771
38	Tessuti di lana	»	36	73	465	533	912	2 620	—	—	—

(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						Num. 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	—	—	—	—	—	—	93	320	10 130	241	870	10 768	1
71	192	14 066	—	—	1	—	—	1	113	367	22 368	71	192	14 061	2
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	1	13	3
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
—	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	2	—	—	3 545	—	—	703	5
—	—	40 772	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	196 821	—	—	40 772	6
—	—	—	—	—	548	—	—	350	—	1	1 219	—	—	688	7
—	—	—	407	6 218	4 258	337	1 668	1 160	415	6 218	4 258	337	1 668	1 160	8
—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	83	299	11	98	485	14	9
—	—	—	—	—	4 969	—	—	148	—	—	2	—	—	272	10
—	—	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 358	1 400	1 236	78	112	126	11
—	—	262	—	—	—	—	—	—	241	933	2 074	169	1 102	1 470	12
—	—	—	—	—	5 428	—	—	4 811	23	70	5 428	32	70	4 811	13
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
—	—	1 676	—	—	—	—	—	—	129	12 911	44 754	220	860	3 820	15
—	—	27 839	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	13	8 232	170	10	27 841	15
—	—	578	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 763	15 264	9 660	15 163	19 765	9 346	16
—	—	—	—	—	16	177	—	1	714	1 473	922	4 286	4 666	1 445	17
—	—	7	34	64	162	1 447	342	833	36	65	189	1 472	383	987	18
—	1	661	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	661	19
—	—	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 976	869	44 792	168	52	4 208	20
—	—	3 948	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
—	—	3 535	34	252	1 309	32	399	1 281	521	742	6 253	303	803	5 837	21
—	—	166	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	181	—	177	2 324	22
—	—	4 386	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 589	—	—	4 454	23
—	—	3 760	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	38 518	—	—	3 774	24
—	56	3 123	1 255	2 426	117	103	136	30	1 255	2 470	3 434	103	492	3 153	25
101	2 664	59 261	579	124	29	1 661	679	65	6 069	15 661	48 044	23 425	43 757	76 699	26
—	42	3 947	—	—	—	—	15	—	155	99	1 702	698	469	5 029	27
—	—	—	113	22	64	2 652	535	464	139	366	303	3 315	4 692	2 516	28
—	8	402	17	—	90	4	8	—	1 043	2 139	7 369	910	1 477	2 503	29
158	3 036	12 736	—	—	—	1 035	610	796	—	—	—	5 112	2 229	16 946	30
330	6 073	199 791				7 533	4 891	8 891				56 443	89 536	246 408	
—	—	134	—	—	26	—	—	113	—	—	5 738	—	—	6 659	1
1	1	672	—	—	4 765	—	—	3 806	—	—	22 014	57 711	—	17 058	44 512	2
—	—	4 882	1 090	—	560	3 404	—	662	2 295	1 654	65 044	5 825	3 430	8 918	3
—	—	6 653	872	945	1 004	1 608	1 225	658	8 954	10 942	6 544	14 292	11 378	18 456	4
—	—	2 904	178	78	355	465	180	694	427	869	2 913	1 111	1 962	5 420	5
—	—	6 292	613	1 033	1 319	1 342	1 637	1 749	1 651	5 501	11 526	3 670	9 148	15 405	6
—	—	1 159	—	8	118	—	15	141	—	122	1 667	—	220	2 022	7
—	—	1 619	3 562	330	1 396	10 605	571	694	4 830	2 897	8 630	13 834	4 926	6 021	8
—	—	57 268	17 707	7 920	1 016	7 870	2 232	327	49 663	40 413	276 797	16 823	11 080	73 255	9
—	—	6 300	4 170	977	1 204	8 137	1 871	1 171	43 612	47 231	18 836	62 183	55 686	14 496	10
—	—	1 156	80	40	159	388	169	355	124	1 879	3 264	638	4 980	7 164	11
—	—	1 351	1 230	163	738	7 528	354	1 496	2 291	5 429	8 871	5 493	11 089	19 448	12
—	—	7 973	114 355	21 131	607	23 654	4 342	177	162 496	329 116	509 228	30 910	66 652	104 810	13
—	—	12 037	32 327	2 473	819	10 463	986	290	38 236	14 276	49 343	12 540	5 014	18 719	14
—	—	654	510	—	1	1 819	—	8	747	1 052	1 664	2 774	4 561	5 061	15
—	—	621	810	34	224	1 007	52	294	1 280	1 861	6 698	2 442	3 593	7 299	16
—	—	392	85	10	55	84	9	6	682	1 602	16 927	1 181	2 565	1 586	17
—	—	2 657	—	—	7	—	—	1	5 041	36 179	35 275	1 466	2 067	7 322	18
—	—	344	—	45	371	—	48	164	1 606	2 841	4 260	2 798	2 565	2 185	19
—	—	2 324	16	9	470	8	8	119	831	123	14 236	864	76	3 708	20
—	—	2 338	1 681	120	320	1 419	117	116	20 744	9 689	10 994	23 115	8 269	5 347	21
—	—	6 901	1 628	473	1 066	1 384	396	290	35 232	31 184	32 872	16 270	17 901	14 441	22
—	—	254	18	17	131	7	7	42	1 599	4 198	9 363	244	986	1 445	23
—	—	16 939	2	348	7 567	1	212	1 034	49	2 350	69 833	46	1 832	23 409	24
—	—	43 111	5 477	2 312	4 718	6 346	2 134	1 928	11 843	21 847	234 609	11 053	37 023	67 489	25
—	—	12 430	468	38	180	1 642	99	236	4 652	4 743	20 666	7 077	5 837	17 610	26
—	—	561	153	47	601	161	69	354	4 479	15 645	8 114	8 121	19 942	6 909	27
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	168	1 537	1 911	74	1 406	1 450	28

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8. Quantità e valore delle principali merci importate da ed esportate

(Esclusi l'oro

Num. d'ordine	Merci		Africa Settentrionale						Africa		
			Quantità			Valore (migliaia di lire)			Quantità		
			1942	1941	1940	1942	1941	1940	1942	1941	1940
39	Manufatti di lana	q	153	166	591	2 308	1 744	2 786	—	—	1 538
40	Tessuti misti con seta	kg	47	5	3 631	6	1	175	—	—	3 007
41	Altri tessuti e manufatti di seta	»	19 629	10 443	5 150	1 514	1 129	1 823	—	—	12 931
42	Fibre artificiali	»	—	22	523	—	531	1 364	—	—	9 377
43	Tessuti di fibre artificiali	kg	100 572	268 650	281 033	11 196	13 008	15 196	—	—	2 241 889
44	Tessuti misti con fibre artificiali	»	64 703	92 310	425 672	3 927	3 913	15 529	—	—	1 793 255
45	Altri tessuti e manufatti di fibre artificiali	»	69 916	49 853	71 969	6 456	4 012	3 679	—	—	274 043
46	Ferri e acciai in barre e verghe	q	1 502	10 205	27 678	416	1 750	4 717	—	—	28 314
47	Ferri e acciai in nastri e ai	»	183	203	3 734	84	102	1 250	—	—	2 278
48	Lavori di ferro, di acciaio e di ghisa	»	6 841	12 495	81 180	7 944	7 799	30 366	—	—	37 236
49	Ferri e acciai in lamiere	»	491	1 454	9 231	201	414	1 134	—	—	24 925
50	Rame e sue leghe in verghe, sbarraglie, fogli, lamiere, lastre e tubi	»	19	100	179	84	174	296	—	—	349
51	Lavori di rame e sue leghe	»	174	210	623	705	522	1 549	—	—	762
52	Lavori di alluminio	»	7	35	312	28	105	605	—	—	616
53	Macchine ed apparecchi	»	7 156	9 658	72 699	23 689	20 474	33 809	—	1	32 640
54	Utensili e strumenti per arti e mestieri e per l'agricoltura	»	2 161	2 330	3 497	6 446	2 535	3 091	—	—	3 101
55	Strumenti scientifici (a chilogrammi)	»	37	151	780	717	1 791	1 457	—	—	7 624
56	Macchine fotografiche	»	3	4	19	209	153	311	—	—	8
57	Macchine e apparecchi per proiezioni luminose	»	—	—	1	—	3	3	—	—	4
58	Apparecchi per radiotelegrafia, radiotelefonia, telefonia, ecc.	n	2 763	2 287	32 451	355	191	1 665	—	—	34 214
59	Orologi	»	379	543	2 680	651	1 227	1 335	—	2	5 048
60	Materiale di artiglieria, proiettili, cartucce cariche, ecc.	q	10	25	579 905	22	60	4 451	—	—	165 192
61	Veicoli stradali (esclusi gli autoveicoli e i velocipedi)	n	403	230	249 638	32 687	3 293	1 575	—	—	105 300
62	Autoveicoli	»	703	451	689	187 046	29 479	49 405	—	—	399
63	Parti staccate di autoveicoli (compresi i motori), lavorate	q	14 935	7 826	6 079	106 943	41 338	29 515	—	—	9 029
64	Parti staccate di autoveicoli, grezze	»	200	21	16	1 173	160	107	—	—	15
65	Motocicli e velocipedi	n	1 100	926	4 846	1 105	565	1 365	—	—	2 405
66	Parti staccate di motocicli e velocipedi	q	393	488	419	1 819	1 464	1 217	—	—	402
67	Parti di aeroplani e idrovolanti	»	5	54	141	9	240	1 289	—	—	558
68	Marmo e alabastro, lavorati	»	—	1	2 447	—	4	503	—	—	5 718
69	Pietre e terre di altri minerali non metallici	»	531	1 203	29 996	73	93	1 273	—	—	10 561
70	Bitumi solidi	»	—	281	39 431	—	53	2 486	—	—	42 010
71	Laterizi, materiale refrattario e lavori di cemento e di gesso	»	1 613	602	139 476	325	106	2 615	—	—	11 376
72	Calce, cementi e gesso	»	10 836	15 917	1 032 781	502	709	24 370	—	—	355 419
73	Terrecotte, gres, maioliche e terraglie, porcellane e ambraghetto	»	209	907	21 372	201	234	3 171	—	—	12 998
74	Lastre di vetro e di cristallo	»	204	643	3 210	334	250	1 074	—	—	3 757
75	Lavori di vetro e di cristallo	»	121	656	6 700	151	412	2 066	—	—	4 794
76	Lavori di smalto	»	33	8	31 963	237	26	4 068	—	—	28 073
77	Legno comune, squadrato o segato in assicelle, fogli, ecc.	»	2 105	6 863	41 127	656	665	3 561	—	—	59 080
78	Legno a compensazione	»	16	615	3 837	14	235	1 547	—	—	5 194
79	Mobili, utensili e altri lavori di legno	»	1 404	1 558	7 498	1 309	713	3 422	—	—	9 010
80	Oli minerali greggi e residui della lavorazione di oli minerali	»	11 444	1 254	2 058	801	70	237	—	—	45
81	Oli minerali lubrificanti esclusi quelli greggi	»	21 525	123 823	297 314	3 226	14 531	22 651	—	—	1 235
82	Profumerie	»	251	522	785	1 116	1 608	2 136	—	—	5 045
83	Saponi	»	1 591	3 928	2 599	1 013	1 524	1 273	—	—	4 726
84	Prodotti chimici inorganici	»	2 639	5 153	11 566	860	1 231	2 172	—	1	10 533
85	Fiammiferi	»	427	—	—	890	—	—	—	—	124
86	Prodotti chimici organici	»	282	1 025	2 764	247	782	1 308	—	—	2 392
87	Colori	»	106	224	1 922	241	179	1 212	—	—	3 761
88	Lacche e vernici	»	658	604	1 253	1 514	886	1 540	—	—	3 449
89	Pelli preparate	»	116	240	829	3 288	764	2 355	—	—	409
90	Lavori di pelle	»	53	90	188	558	403	730	—	—	257
91	Lavori di gomma elastica, di guttaperca e di balata	»	1 842	3 417	6 794	6 931	7 769	14 443	—	2	19 154
92	Carta	»	2 772	7 028	22 760	1 949	4 560	8 491	—	—	11 815
93	Lavori di carta, cartone e registri	»	2 628	404	1 935	618	595	2 593	—	—	4 017
94	Stampe, litografie e cartelli	»	304	299	1 013	1 159	678	3 611	—	—	1 282
95	Libri stampati, musica e giornali	»	269	286	917	542	548	2 054	—	—	1 537
96	Gioielli ed altri lavori d'oro, platino e argento	kg	14	135	129	55	841	246	—	—	3 090
97	**Calzature, sandali e pantofole di pelle e di cuoio pura**	»	22 315	365	1 187	4 339	3 015	7 258	—	—	2 828
		»	3 117	17	166	93	82	241	1	—	492

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39	Manufatti di lana	q	153	166	591	2 208	1 744	2 786	—	—		1 538
40	Tessuti misti con seta	kg	67	5	3 931	6	...	175	—	—		3 007
41	Altri tessuti e manufatti di seta	»	19 829	10 443	5 180	1 516	1 129	1 823	—	—		12 901
42	Fibre artificiali	q	—	226	623	—	531	1 364	—	—		9 377
43	Tessuti di fibre artificiali	kg	209 572	248 420	289 031	11 196	13 008	16 196	—	—		2 241 889
44	Tessuti misti con fibre artificiali	»	64 203	82 310	476 875	3 927	3 913	15 509	—	—		1 794 255
45	Altri tessuti e manufatti di fibre artificiali	»	59 918	49 853	71 969	6 456	4 012	3 629	—	—		274 043
46	Ferri e acciai in barre e verghe	q	1 505	10 206	27 478	406	1 753	4 712	—	—		28 314
47	Ferri e acciai in nastri e fili	q	183	533	3 784	61	102	1 256	—	—		2 279
48	Lavori di ferro, di acciaio e di ghisa	»	8 841	12 407	81 190	7 944	7 709	32 366	—	—		17 236
49	Ferri e acciai in lamiere	»	491	1 454	5 231	281	414	1 134	—	—		24 925
50	Fiamme e sue legie in verghe, spranghe, fogli, lamiere, lastre e fili	»	19	100	173	54	174	254	—	—		349
51	Lavori di rame e sue leghe	»	124	230	627	205	527	1 549	—	—		762
52	Lavori di alluminio	»	2	35	312	28	108	708	—	—		616
53	Macchine ed apparecchi	»	7 156	9 658	22 687	23 689	20 474	33 859	—	—	1	32 640
54	Utensili e strumenti per arti e mestieri e per l'agricoltura	»	2 151	2 330	3 497	6 446	2 535	3 091	—	—		3 101
55	Strumenti scientifici (a chilogrammi)	»	37	151	763	717	1 791	1 457	—	—		7 624
56	Macchine fotografiche	»	5	4	19	209	153	311	—	—		8
57	Macchine e apparecchi per proiezioni luminose	»	—		1	—	3	3	—	—		4
58	Apparecchi per radiotelegrafia, radiotelefonia, televisione, ecc.	»	2 763	2 257	32 451	356	190	1 665	—	—		34 214
59	Orologi	»	379	543	2 069	651	1 227	1 335	—	—	2	5 048
60	Materiale di artiglieria, proiettili, cartucce cariche, ecc.	q	10	28	579 936	72	60	4 451	—	—		165 192
61	Veicoli stradali (esclusi gli autoveicoli e i velocipedi)	»	481	330	249 698	32 687	3 284	1 572	—	—		105 300
62	Autoveicoli	»	703	453	689	107 046	29 479	46 405	—	—		399
63	Parti staccate di autoveicoli (compresi i motori), lavorate	q	14 9.5	7 829	6 079	116 943	41 335	29 515	—	—		9 028
64	Parti staccate di autoveicoli, grezze	»	200	21	16	1 173	160	107	—	—		15
65	Motocicli e velocipedi	»	1 100	926	4 848	1 105	500	1 365	—	—		2 405
66	Parti staccate di motocicli e velocipedi	q	393	405	619	1 819	1 464	1 717	—	—		402
67	Parti di aeroplani e idrovolanti	»	5	54	141	9	240	1 289	—	—		508
68	Marmo e alabastro, lavorati	»	—	1	7 447	—	4	503	—	—		5 718
69	Pietre e terre ed altri minerali non metallici	»	921	1 203	79 996	73	93	1 273	—	—		10 561
70	Bitumi solidi	»	—	281	39 431	—	83	2 486	—	—		42 010
71	Laterizi, materiale refrattario e lavori di cemento e di gesso	»	1 613	602	139 470	320	106	2 615	—	—		11 378
72	Calce, cementi e gesso	»	10 836	15 917	1 032 951	502	799	28 370	—	—		355 419
73	Terrecotte, grès, maioliche e terraglie, porcellane e ambrogette	»	209	907	21 372	211	234	3 171	—	—		12 998
74	Lastre di vetro e di cristallo	»	204	643	3 210	334	250	1 074	—	—		3 757
75	Lavori di vetro e di cristallo	»	121	656	6 709	151	412	2 066	—	—		4 794
76	Lavori di amianto	»	33	4	31 963	227	26	4 058	—	—		24 072
77	Legno comune, squadrato o segato in assicelle, fogli, ecc.	»	2 105	6 852	41 127	606	665	3 561	—	—		59 080
78	Legno a compensazione	»	16	615	3 837	14	235	1 597	—	—		5 194
79	Mobili, utensili e altri lavori di legno	»	1 404	1 858	7 498	1 339	713	3 422	—	—		9 010
80	Oli minerali greggi e residui della lavorazione di oli minerali	»	11 444	1 258	2 088	801	70	237	—	—		45
81	Oli minerali lubrificanti esclusi quelli greggi	»	21 528	124 823	297 314	3 226	14 831	22 851	—	—		1 235
82	Profumerie	»	261	852	785	1 116	1 608	2 139	—	—		5 065
83	Saponi	»	1 591	3 929	2 599	1 013	1 534	1 273	—	—		4 726
84	Prodotti chimici normali	»	2 629	5 152	11 556	883	1 231	2 172	—	—	1	10 533
85	Fiammiferi	»	422	—	—	89	—	—	—	—		124
86	Prodotti chimici organici	»	287	1 055	2 764	247	782	1 308	—	—		2 392
87	Colori	»	168	224	1 922	241	179	1 212	—	—		3 761
88	Lacche e Vernici	»	658	804	1 283	1 514	686	1 549	—	—		3 449
89	Pelli preparate	»	116	280	829	3 278	764	2 255	—	—		409
90	Lavori di pelle	»	83	90	185	558	403	755	—	—		287
91	Lavori di gomma elastica, di guttaperca e di balata	»	1 842	3 417	6 794	6 921	7 769	14 443	—	—	2	19 154
92	Carta	»	2 773	7 058	22 760	1 949	4 560	8 421	—	—		11 815
93	Lavori di carta, cartone e registri	»	2 672	494	1 835	418	595	2 593	—	—		4 017
94	Stampe, litografie e cartelli	»	304	298	1 013	1 169	678	2 611	—	—		1 262
95	Libri stampati, musica e giornali	»	249	286	917	549	548	2 054	—	—		1 537
96	Gioielli ed altri lavori d'oro, platino e argento	kg	14	139	129	55	541	246	—	—		3 090
97	Calzature, sandali e pantofole di pelle e di cuoio pelo	»	22 318	306	1 189	4 339	3 015	7 268	—	—		2 828
98	Calzature e soprascarpe di gomma	»	3 117	17	168	93	82	241	—	—		492
99	Cappelli e berretti	q	22 802	30 215	67 779	567	933	1 032	—	—		235 600
100	Merceria, balocchi e bambole	kg	43 160	78 135	104 403	3 483	3 258	3 288	—	—		275 748
101	Semi non oleosi	q	2 136	2 934	6 654	2 959	1 399	1 535	—	—		455
102	Fieno	»	—	—	15 697	—	—	770	—	—		190
103	Piante vive e altri prodotti vegetali non nominati	»	1	20	28 128	2	17	2 051	—	—		588
104	Lampadine elettriche	q	83 036	60 596	222 828	341	339	949	—	—		320 152
105	Fili, cordoni e cavi elettrici	q	100	610	1 183	258	760	1 429	—	—		2 980
106	Altre merci	»				27 765	45 918	46 488				
	Totale Esportazione					650 044	580 216	781 472				

(a) Vedasi nota (a) a pag. 61.

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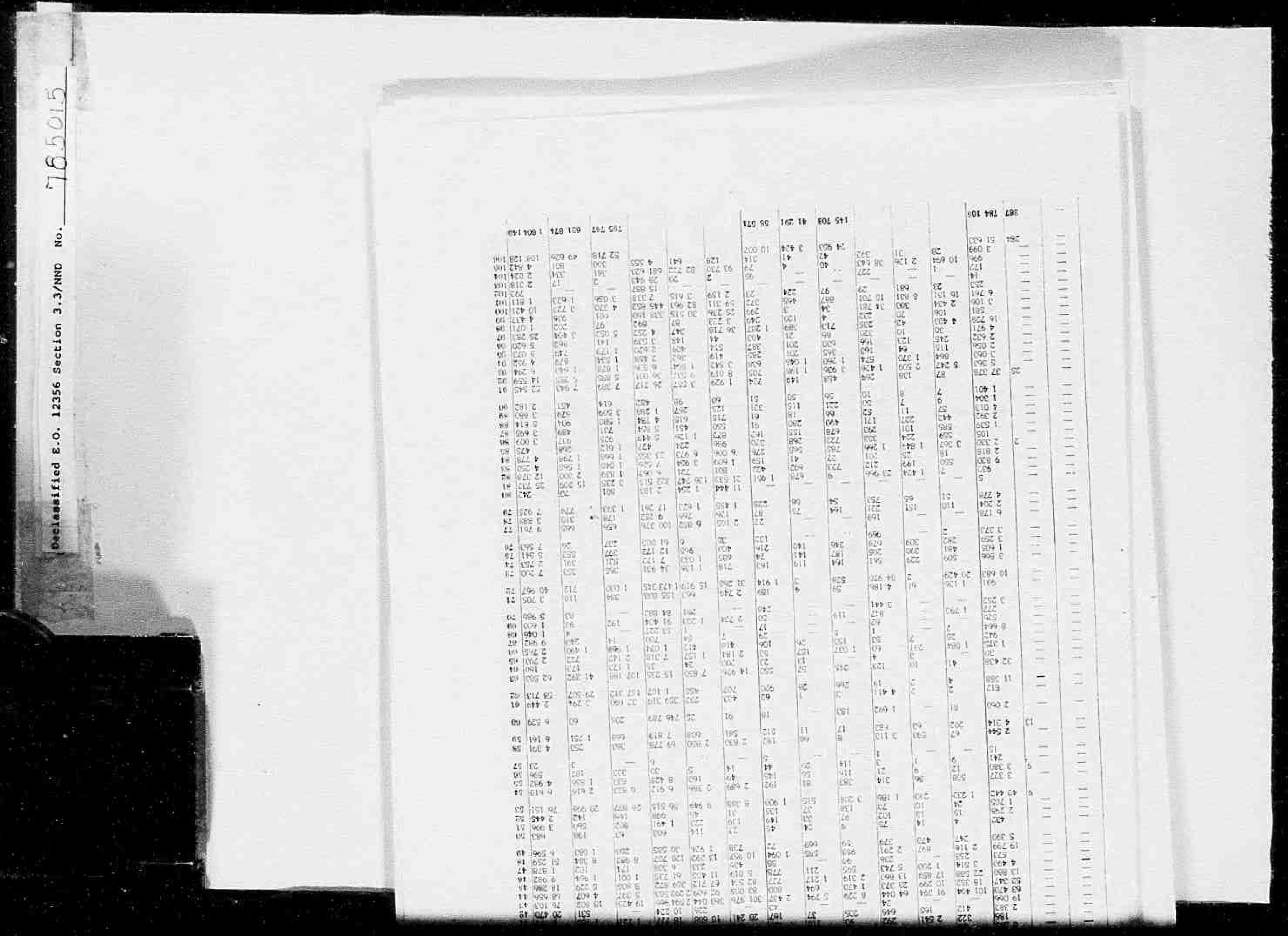
verso le Colonie ed i Possedimenti Italiani negli anni 1940-1942 (*a*)

e le monete)

Orientale			Isole Italiane dell'Egeo						In complesso						Voce 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	
—	—	8 280	14	—	89	167	—	543	167	166	2 218	2 473	1 744	11 617	39
—	—	156	322	2 541	222	90	113	26	389	2 549	7 230	96	113	387	40
—	—	2 382	412	165	646	205	37	167	30 241	15 668	18 777	1 721	1 166	4 372	41
—	—	19 066	—	—	24	—	—	40	—	229	10 224	—	531	20 470	42
—	—	63 470	101 404	91 394	64 044	6 229	5 704	2 437	301 976	360 044	2 594 966	12 429	18 802	76 103	43
—	—	52 347	18 352	10 299	23 373	1 470	694	805	83 055	92 609	2 293 503	5 377	4 607	68 658	44
—	—	13 880	22 588	17 859	13 860	2 319	1 217	727	82 504	87 712	359 872	8 805	5 229	13 286	45
—	—	4 490	3 514	1 200	5 743	595	211	775	5 019	11 405	61 735	1 801	1 964	9 982	46
—	—	573	250	—	236	90	—	65	436	231	6 306	174	102	1 878	47
—	—	19 799	2 116	892	2 291	988	585	1 094	10 967	13 092	120 707	6 963	8 384	51 259	48
—	—	5 390	247	470	379	59	669	72	708	1 924	30 580	260	1 683	6 596	49
—	—	432	4	14	75	9	24	45	27	114	603	63	193	683	50
—	—	2 298	15	13	102	97	33	142	139	223	1 491	802	360	3 906	51
—	—	1 705	24	10	78	108	37	137	31	48	998	170	142	2 445	52
—	9	40 442	1 232	240	1 186	3 208	515	1 900	8 268	9 942	56 515	26 892	20 998	76 151	53
—	—	3 327	558	36	314	383	61	192	2 654	2 386	6 912	6 833	2 616	6 610	54
—	9	3 385	12	9	21	116	58	146	49	160	8 428	633	1 856	4 982	55
—	—	241	9	1	3	114	22	44	14	6	97	222	182	596	56
—	—	15	—	—	1	—	—	6	—	—	6	—	3	23	57
—	—	2 544	67	593	3 113	8	62	182	2 830	2 820	69 775	363	250	4 391	58
—	13	4 314	202	63	403	17	11	812	581	608	7 619	668	1 251	6 161	59
—	—	2 060	81	—	1 692	183	—	18	91	28	746 789	265	60	6 529	60
—	—	812	2	—	4 411	3	1	62	403	232	389 319	32 660	3 294	2 449	61
—	1	11 388	4	—	19	266	58	920	707	455	1 107	197 312	29 507	58 713	62
—	—	32 438	41	10	138	235	57	550	14 974	7 630	18 235	107 188	41 392	62 500	63
—	—	31	—	—	4	—	13	23	200	24	35	1 173	171	166	64
—	—	1 370	1 084	231	60	1 437	157	53	2 184	1 157	7 310	2 147	725	2 793	65
—	—	942	25	7	53	150	26	106	418	412	1 074	1 969	1 490	2 765	66
—	—	8 664	2	—	1	5	—	29	7	24	703	14	240	9 982	67
—	—	526	—	—	62	—	—	17	—	1	13 227	—	4	1 046	68
—	—	277	1 793	—	847	119	—	56	2 774	1 210	91 494	192	91	1 600	69
—	—	3 252	—	—	3 441	—	—	248	—	241	84 882	—	83	5 986	70
—	—	931	1 136	61	4 186	39	4	159	2 749	663	155 038	384	110	3 705	71
—	—	10 681	20 429	2	84 975	528	3	1 914	31 268	15 919	1 423 345	1 039	712	40 967	72
—	—	3 866	509	229	561	164	119	163	718	1 176	34 931	368	353	7 206	73
—	—	1 605	481	392	285	157	141	74	685	1 883	7 172	521	301	2 753	74
—	—	3 259	282	309	678	246	142	216	403	965	12 172	397	552	5 541	75
—	—	3 373	2	—	969	—	—	132	38	6	61 005	237	26	7 561	76
—	—	6 178	—	—	169	—	—	22	2 105	6 852	100 326	656	662	9 761	77
—	—	3 204	110	151	221	154	75	87	126	766	9 252	178	310	3 886	78
—	—	4 278	51	65	753	54	66	445	1 405	1 623	17 261	1 393	774	7 925	79
—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	11 444	1 254	2 103	801	70	243	80
—	—	93	7	1 424	20 966	9	678	1 951	21 533	126 247	522 515	3 235	15 299	25 702	81
—	—	9 820	560	199	212	723	692	422	801	721	6 962	1 839	2 300	12 078	82
—	—	2 818	15	45	201	27	41	159	1 639	3 954	7 578	1 040	1 560	4 250	83
—	2	2 339	3 367	1 849	1 266	785	565	278	6 006	6 973	23 358	1 868	1 798	4 778	84
—	—	105	539	224	303	722	268	378	996	224	427	1 612	268	470	85
—	—	1 539	585	101	293	678	155	162	872	1 126	5 449	925	937	3 003	86
—	—	2 392	442	222	171	490	280	91	560	451	5 864	731	459	3 695	87
—	—	4 013	57	11	52	66	18	61	715	615	4 784	1 580	904	5 611	88
—	—	1 304	9	7	50	221	115	321	125	267	1 288	3 509	824	3 888	89
—	—	1 401	7	8	10	56	50	51	60	98	452	814	423	2 182	90
—	28	37 378	87	136	269	458	149	724	1 929	3 557	26 217	7 389	7 943	52 545	91
—	—	5 363	5 247	2 509	1 426	3 936	1 198	705	8 019	9 932	36 001	5 885	5 758	14 559	92
—	—	3 063	864	1 370	574	1 260	1 045	638	3 542	1 874	6 576	1 878	1 460	6 294	93
—	—	2 856	115	64	163	365	201	288	419	382	2 458	1 534	879	4 952	94
—	—	3 632	245	123	166	630	201	387	614	409	2 620	1 179	749	5 073	95
—	—	4 971	30	10	320	65	21	403	44	148	3 539	141	862	5 620	96
—	—	16 728	4 403	42	235	713	389	1 287	36 718	347	4 322	5 552	5 404	25 283	97
—	—	581	106	70	232	4	120	249	3 223	87	893	97	218	1 071	98
—	—	3 106	2 434	300	34 761	847	3	299	25 236	33 515	338 160	681	935	4 417	99
—	—	6 761	16 151	8 831	15 701	97	224	372	59 311	82 963	445 852	4 370	3 723	10 421	100
—	—	253	23	681	29	—	—	23	2 159	3 615	7 338	3 056	1 623	1 811	101
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 867	—	—	792	102
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26 943	—	17	2 318	103

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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	367 808	1 175 891	1 260 117	77 365	71 268	115 122
Albania	—	23	528	—	—	—
Africa Or. Italiana	1	2 736	1 191	—	135	1 019
Isole Italiane dell'Egeo	—	107	80	—	—	322
Africa eq. ecc. brit.	—	18	28	—	—	—
Algeria	—	—	42	—	—	—
Argentina	189	736	2 393	—	—	—
Belgio	—	15	79	—	—	12
Boemia-Moravia	—	203	11 518	—	—	—
Brasile	—	4 557	7 268	—	—	—
Bulgaria	280	20	2	—	—	—
Ceylon	49	236	—	—	—	—
Cina	—	29	17	—	—	—
Colombia	—	—	31	—	—	—
Curacao	—	443	—	—	—	—
Egitto	—	1 092	1 338	—	19	82
Francia	—	118	944	—	5	83
Germania	7 979	22 063	14 478	—	311	2 397
Giamaica	—	—	1	—	—	—
Giappone	1 089	35	105	—	—	—
Grecia	—	406	103	—	—	1 606
India Britannica	—	721	1 142	—	—	—
Indie Olandesi	—	17 223	14 443	—	—	—
Indocina Francese	—	5	14	—	—	—
Irak	—	—	94	—	—	—
Iran	—	272	31	—	—	—
Jugoslavia	—	6 311	13 317	—	—	—
Madagascar	—	120	69	—	—	—
Malesia Britannica	—	86	—	—	—	—
Malta	—	439	336	—	10	353
Marocco Francese	—	5	9	—	—	7
Norvegia	—	—	26	—	103	36
Paesi Bassi	—	55	721	—	—	1
Polonia	—	—	653	—	—	3
Portogallo	—	47	240	—	—	—
Regno Unito	—	3 222	620	—	91	45
Romania	5 749	7 013	4 774	—	—	—
Siria	346	—	8	—	—	—
Spagna	—	—	7	—	—	10
Stati Uniti	—	10 772	4 282	—	449	1
Sudan Anglo-Egiziano	—	—	9	—	—	47
Svezia	432	180	199	—	—	—
Svizzera	229	734	1 137	—	—	36
Tunisia	3 121	12 850	2 757	—	157	292
Turchia	478	13 708	23	—	—	2
Ungheria	3 701	4 679	7 548	—	—	2
U. R. S. S.	—	—	27	—	—	—
Unione Sud Africa	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uruguay	—	1 734	1 297	—	—	—
Venezuela	—	538	2 279	—	—	—
Altri Paesi e provviste di bordo	13 638	7 418	27 415	—	974	1 156
Totale	605 125	1 201 663	1 412 001	77 885	73 521	122 769

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	260 660	408 529	368 342	79	4 779	40 787
2	Semi e frutti oleosi, grassi, ecc.	19 362	47 369	28 761	1 103	1 444	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, strumenti, ecc.	133 219	369 080	433 150	475	7 068	7 601
5	Pietre, minerali non metallici, la-	13 213	90 641	109 277	—	—	—

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Isole minori dell'Egeo	—	107	83	—	—	—
Africa eq. occ. brit.	—	16	2	—	—	822
Algeria	—	—	40	—	—	—
Argentina	186	736	2 370	—	—	—
Belgio	—	15	29	—	—	—
Bessa - Moravia	—	283	11 816	—	—	12
Brasile	—	4 530	7 253	—	—	—
Bulgaria	280	62	2	—	—	—
Ceylon	47	286	—	—	—	—
Cina	—	29	17	—	—	—
Colombia	—	—	91	—	—	—
Curaçao	—	441	—	—	—	—
Egitto	—	1 592	1 336	—	—	—
Francia	—	115	744	19	—	82
Germania	7 973	22 031	14 978	5	—	80
Giamaica	—	—	1	311	—	2 397
Giappone	1 088	30	102	—	—	—
Grecia	—	429	103	—	—	—
India Britannica	—	731	1 142	—	—	1 606
Indie Olandesi	—	17 273	14 443	—	—	—
Indocina Francese	—	3	14	—	—	—
Irak	—	—	94	—	—	—
Iran	—	—	31	—	—	—
Jugoslavia	—	272	31	—	—	—
Madagascar	—	6 311	19 317	—	—	—
Malesia Britannica	—	120	69	—	—	—
Malta	—	65	—	—	—	—
Marocco Francese	—	436	383	10	—	383
Norvegia	—	6	9	—	—	7
Paesi Bassi	—	—	39	602	—	36
Polonia	—	55	771	—	—	1
Portogallo	—	—	553	—	—	3
Regno Unito	—	42	243	—	—	—
Romania	—	5 222	627	—	—	—
Siria	3 749	7 013	4 775	91	—	45
Spagna	344	—	8	—	—	—
Stati Uniti	—	—	2	—	—	—
Sudan Anglo-Egiziano	—	10 223	6 352	443	—	10
Svezia	—	—	9	—	—	1
Svizzera	427	180	396	—	—	47
Tunisia	228	734	1 137	—	—	—
Turchia	3 121	12 686	2 707	—	—	36
Ungheria	476	13 308	23	107	—	200
U. R. S. S.	3 701	4 623	7 245	—	—	2
Unione Sud Africa	—	—	37	—	—	2
Uruguay	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuela	—	1 234	1 292	—	—	—
Altri Paesi e provviste di bordo	10 638	538	2 274	—	—	—
		7 418	22 419	974	—	1 156
Totale	605 125	1 391 669	1 413 091	77 365	73 521	122 769

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 bevande	265 880	408 509	368 542	75	4 779	40 787
2	Semi e frutti oleosi, grassi, cere	19 562	47 309	28 761	1 103	1 444	3 824
3	Materie tessili e loro prodotti	43 672	102 399	115 691	17 579	19 636	14 241
4	Metalli, macchine ed apparecchi, strumenti, ecc.	133 213	369 080	433 130	475	7 068	7 601
5	Pietre, minerali non metallici, laterizi, ecc.	13 213	90 641	109 277	—	—	—
6	Legni, materie da intreccio, bestiame, ecc.	2 929	35 589	55 074	8	175	346
7	Prodotti chimici, medicinali, resine, ecc.	85 124	67 117	96 082	101	302	292
8	Merci diverse	41 546	120 835	201 424	28 013	40 316	55 973
	Totale	605 185	1 391 669	1 412 091	77 365	73 521	122 769

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PRESZO L. 20

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RELAZIONE

DEL MINISTRO DEL TESORO MARCELLO SOLERI

AL CONSIGLIO DEI MINISTRI NELLA SEDUTA DEL
29 SETTEMBRE 1944 SULLA SITUAZIONE FINANZIARIA



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AL CONSIGLIO DEI MINISTRI NELLA SEDUTA DEL

29 SETTEMBRE 1944 SULLA SITUAZIONE FINANZIARIA



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(1101500) Roma, 1944 – Istituto Poligrafico dello Stato – G. C.

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RELAZIONE

DEL MINISTRO DEL TESORO MARCELLO SOLERI AL CONSIGLIO DEI MINISTRI NELLA SEDUTA DEL 29 SETTEMBRE 1944 SULLA SITUAZIONE FINANZIARIA

Nella seduta del 10 giugno 1944 a Salerno, il Consiglio dei Ministri ha deliberato l'esercizio provvisorio del bilancio statale per tre mesi e cioè per il trimestre 1° luglio - 30 settembre 1944.

Tale bilancio era limitato alle 22 provincie dell'Italia Meridionale, allora già amministrate dal Governo italiano. La speranza di potere prima della scadenza di tale periodo trimestrale presentare un bilancio per tutto il territorio dello Stato non si è realizzata ed oggi quindi il Consiglio dei Ministri non può ancora essere chiamato a deliberare un bilancio definitivo. Il Ministro del Tesoro deve limitarsi a chiedere la proroga dell'esercizio provvisorio del bilancio già votato, per altri tre mesi, aggiungendo alle 22 provincie parte delle spese relative alla provincia di Roma, mentre con un successivo provvedimento già in corso di elaborazione, sarà provveduto per la iscrizione dei fondi occorrenti per le esigenze dei servizi statali nelle provincie di Foggia, Benevento, Avellino, Campobasso, Napoli, Frosinone e Littoria, e per completare le assegnazioni per la provincia di Roma. A questo riguardo però fin d'ora fornirò al Consiglio

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È nel cuore di tutti noi l'augurio che prima dello scadere di questa proroga dell'esercizio provvisorio si renda possibile la presentazione del bilancio definitivo dell'attuale esercizio 1944-45 per l'intero territorio nazionale.

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Le disposizioni attualmente vigenti prescriverebbero anche che il Ministro del Tesoro, nel mese di febbraio, e cioè nel tempo in cui normalmente si provvede alla presentazione dei bilanci di previsione per l'esercizio che decorre dal 1° luglio successivo, debba informare le Assemblee legislative ed il Paese dell'andamento finanziario dello Stato con una ampia esposizione finanziaria.

Non ha potuto provvedervi per questo esercizio il mio predecessore, di guisa che l'ultima esposizione finanziaria rimane quella fatta dal Ministro Bartolini il 5 agosto 1943 quando tutto il territorio nazionale era amministrato dal Governo di Roma, salva la esigua zona allora occupata dagli eserciti dei Governi alleati.

La nuova esposizione finanziaria potrà essere fatta entro il febbraio 1945 per tutto il territorio nazionale, del quale la parte per sviluppo economico e per le possibilità tributarie più efficiente è ancora sotto il dominio straniero o non è ancora stata consegnata alla Amministrazione italiana, di guisa che se ne ignorano quali siano stati in questo frattempo i gettiti delle entrate, il ritmo delle spese, l'emissione dei buoni ordinari del tesoro e dei biglietti di banca, gli impegni assunti, e così tutti gli elementi e i dati necessari per rilevare la situazione finanziaria dell'esercizio in corso, e per dedurre le prospettive di quelli avvenire.

L'andamento della gestione in corso è poi influenzato da circostanze e da trattazioni, che non risultano ancora definite, di fondamentale importanza per la valutazione delle possibilità econo-

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mento finanziario dello Stato con una ampia esposizione finanziaria.

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L'andamento della gestione in corso è poi influenzato da circostanze e da trattazioni, che non risultano ancora definite, di fondamentale importanza per la valutazione delle possibilità economiche finanziarie della nazione.

La guerra è ancora guerreggiata sul sacro suolo della Patria e con essa nuove rovine e nuove distruzioni seguitano ad abbattersi sul nostro già tanto martoriato territorio. Non è quindi possibile valutare ai fini del bilancio quali potranno essere le

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condizioni in cui verranno a trovarsi le regioni del Nord allorchè potranno essere liberate.

D'altra parte anche per i territori liberati sono tuttora incomplete le notizie che concernono i danni subiti, i fabbisogni per la ricostruzione e le residue possibilità tributarie.

Mancano persino dati sicuri e completi dell'attuale circolazione che è influenzata dalle emissioni da parte del Governo repubblicano del Nord e dalla coesistenza di una valuta di occupazione. Di questa non sono state finora comunicati il volume e la destinazione, e rimangono incerte le possibilità e le modalità di riassorbimento, in relazione alle attenuazioni che la consentita cobelligeranza possa esercitare sulle dure condizioni di armistizio, non certo conciliabili con una situazione nella quale eroici patrioti e valorosi soldati italiani versano il loro sangue a fianco degli eserciti alleati ai fini della liberazione del territorio nazionale.

Tuttavia pure nelle attuali condizioni alcuni elementi possono essere utilmente prospettati a titolo di orientamento per l'esame delle questioni che si connettono alla nostra situazione finanziaria, alla nostra circolazione, al debito pubblico. Sarà mia cura di farlo con quella sincerità che non solo è doverosa da parte mia, ma che dovrà dare al Paese, senza ottimismi e senza pessimismi, la sensazione della gravità della attuale situazione finanziaria.

BILANCIO

ESERCIZIO 1941-42.

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Mancano persino dati sicuri e completi dell'attuale circolazione che è influenzata dalle emissioni da parte del Governo repubblicano del Nord e dalla coesistenza di una valuta di occupazione. Di questa non sono state finora comunicati il volume e la destinazione, e rimangono incerte le possibilità e le modalità di riassorbimento, in relazione alle attenuazioni che la consentita cobelligeranza possa esercitare sulle dure condizioni di armistizio, non certo conciliabili con una situazione nella quale eroici patrioti e valorosi soldati italiani versano il loro sangue a fianco degli eserciti alleati ai fini della liberazione del territorio nazionale.

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BILANCIO

ESERCIZIO 1941-42.

L'ultimo documento che rispecchi i risultati della nostra Amministrazione, è il conto consuntivo per *l'esercizio finanziario 1941-42* che è stato pubblicato al principio del '43, ma non ancora approvato dagli organi legislativi.

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Per quanto riguarda il bilancio dello Stato tale *documento chiude con un disavanzo effettivo di milioni 77.345,5*, che si riduce contabilmente, per il movimento dei capitali, e cioè per i debiti stipulati, a milioni 31.720,4.

Tale disavanzo effettivo di milioni 77.345,5 è da attribuire per milioni 71.318 alle spese di guerra o da essa dipendenti e quindi il disavanzo della gestione normale ammontò a miliardi 6,027.

ESERCIZIO 1942-43.

Per l'esercizio 1942-43 esiste la sola situazione di bilancio al 30 giugno 1943 con gli accertamenti provvisori alla chiusura dell'esercizio.

Tali risultati potranno subire qualche rettifica allorchè sarà possibile procedere agli accertamenti definitivi in sede di consuntivo.

Al 30 giugno 1943, la suddetta situazione provvisoria presenta per la gestione normale di bilancio, escluse cioè le spese eccezionali di guerra, entrate per milioni 43.027 e spese per milioni 48.282 con un disavanzo di milioni 5.255.

Le spese straordinarie, al netto di milioni 5.857 per somme riportate e riassegnate al bilancio, ammontano a milioni 81.019.

In complesso, quindi, secondo la suddetta situazione provvisoria *il disavanzo effettivo della gestione 1942-43 si concreta in milioni 86.274* che si riduce, per il movimento dei capitali, e [illegible] di crédito e ratizzazioni di spese,

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Per l'esercizio 1942-43 esiste la sola situazione di bilancio al 30 giugno 1943 con gli accertamenti provvisori alla chiusura dell'esercizio.

Tali risultati potranno subire qualche rettifica allorchè sarà possibile procedere agli accertamenti definitivi in sede di consuntivo.

Al 30 giugno 1943, la suddetta situazione provvisoria presenta per la gestione normale di bilancio, escluse cioè le spese eccezionali di guerra, entrate per milioni 43.027 e spese per milioni 48.282 con un disavanzo di milioni 5.255.

Le spese straordinarie, al netto di milioni 5.857 per somme riportate e riassegnate al bilancio, ammontano a milioni 81.019.

In complesso, quindi, secondo la suddetta situazione provvisoria *il disavanzo effettivo della gestione 1942-43 si concreta in milioni 86.274* che si riduce, per il movimento dei capitali, e cioè per effetto di operazioni di credito e ratizzazioni di spese, che costituiscono però un peggioramento patrimoniale, a milioni 57.175.

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ESERCIZIO 1943-44.

Il bilancio di previsione approvato per l'esercizio finanziario 1943-44 presentava:

Parte effettiva.

	Milioni
Entrate	40.349
Spese	47.985
DISAVANZO EFFETTIVO ...	7.636

Movimento di Capitali.

Entrate	5.632
Spese	6.053
DIFFERENZA ...	421

In complesso.

Entrate	45.981
Spese	54.038
DISAVANZO FINALE ...	8.057

Nelle suddette previsioni sono esclusi gli oneri di guerra tanto se relativi ad esigenze strettamente militari, quanto quelli derivanti da necessita di carattere civile dipendenti dalla situazione di emergenza.

Le vicende politico-militari del decorso anno non consentono di avere elementi contabili sufficientemente esatti per ricostruire l'andamento della passata gestione che, come è noto, è

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Entrate	40.349
Spese	47.985
DISAVANZO EFFETTIVO ...	7.636

Movimento di Capitali.

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Le vicende politico-militari del decorso anno non consentono di avere elementi contabili sufficientemente esatti per ricostruire l'andamento della passata gestione che, come è noto, è stata amministrata oltre che dal Governo legittimo nell' Italia Meridionale anche dal pseudo Governo repubblicano.

È possibile peraltro fissare alcuni punti dai quali poter trarre elementi di valutazione, che si presentano concreti solo

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per le 22 provincie che al 30 giugno u. s. erano amministrate direttamente dal Governo legittimo.

Per detto territorio che comprende, come è noto, la Sardegna, la Sicilia, la Calabria, la Basilicata, le Puglie esclusa la provincia di Foggia e la provincia di Salerno, si hanno i seguenti accertamenti:

	Milioni
Entrate	3.589
Spese	16.151
DISAVANZO ...	12.562

A formare la suindicata somma di milioni 3.589,113 di entrate hanno concorso i seguenti cespiti:

	Milioni
Imposte di produzione	160,189
Dogane e imposte indirette sui comuni (esclusi i proventi dei monopoli di Stato)	104,677
Entrate amministrate dalla Direzione Generale della Finanza locale	2,404
Proventi dei Monopoli di Stato	1.071,638
Lotto e lotterie	22,385
Imposte dirette	974,770
Proventi demaniali	3,641
Tasse e imposte indirette sugli affari	863,048
Entrate amministrate dal Provveditorato Generale dello Stato.....	4,428

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guenti accertamenti:

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Entrate	3.589
Spese	16.151
DISAVANZO	12.562

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	Milioni
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Imposte dirette	974,770
Proventi demaniali	3,641
Tasse e imposte indirette sugli affari	863,048
Entrate amministrate dal Provveditorato Generale dello Stato	4,428
Entrate amministrate dalla Direzione Generale del Tesoro	375,013
Entrate diverse	6,920
	3.589,113

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Le spese per l'indicato importo di milioni 16.151,733 sono ripartite come segue :

		Milioni
Ministero	delle Finanze	1.363,665
Id.	di Grazia e Giustizia	221,831
Id.	Affari Esteri	10,506
Id.	Africa Italiana	8,541
Id.	Istruzione Pubblica	644,735
Id.	Interno	2.453,218
Id.	Lavori Pubblici	231,253
Id.	Comunicazioni	825,703
Id.	della Guerra	6.720,685
Id.	della Marina	2.572,246
Id.	Aeronautica	925,584
Id.	Agricoltura e Foreste	94,013
Id.	Industria, Commercio e Lavoro	19,976
Id.	Cultura Popolare	1,756
Id.	Produzione bellica	50
Id.	A. M. G. di Catania	57,971
		16.151,733

Nessun dato concreto si ha per quanto concerne gli accertamenti di entrata e di spesa relativi alla gestione del pseudo Governo repubblicano. Può peraltro presumersi che l'andamento

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Id.	di Grazia e Giustizia	[illegible]
Id.	Affari Esteri	10,506
Id.	Africa Italiana	8,541
Id.	Istruzione Pubblica	644,735
Id.	Interno	2.453,218
Id.	Lavori Pubblici	231,253
Id.	Comunicazioni	825,703
Id.	della Guerra	6.720,685
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Id.	Aeronautica	925,584
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Id.	A. M. G. di Catania	57,971
		16.151,733

Nessun dato concreto si ha per quanto concerne gli accertamenti di entrata e di spesa relativi alla gestione del pseudo Governo repubblicano. Può peraltro presumersi che l'andamento delle entrate segni una diminuzione in confronto di quelle accertate nei precedenti esercizi, per effetto delle eccezionali condizioni di vita del Paese e delle distruzioni operate dallo svolgimento della guerra. In concreto quindi può ritenersi che il complesso delle entrate effettive del decorso esercizio per

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tutto il territorio nazionale sarà accertato in somma non superiore ai 35 miliardi di lire.

Per quanto riguarda le spese si rileva che a tutto novembre le variazioni di bilancio introdotte nella parte effettiva ascendevano ad oltre 56 miliardi di lire concernenti per la quasi totalità (54 miliardi) spese di guerra, con che il disavanzo iniziale di miliardi 7,6 veniva elevato a miliardi 63,6.

Si rileva inoltre che giusta accordi intervenuti il 21 ottobre 1943 col Comando tedesco di occupazione, il pseudo Governo repubblicano si obbligò di corrispondere a detta autorità la somma mensile di 7 miliardi di lire, stata poi elevata a 10 miliardi che non poterono essere effettivamente rimessi al Governo tedesco, se non in parte, specie dopo il marzo 1944 per la deficienza al Nord dei mezzi tecnici di stampa dei biglietti.

Occorre inoltre tener presente :

a) gli oneri di occupazione delle truppe alleate in Italia;

b) il prevedibile maggior carico delle spese civili e militari iscritte in bilancio dal pseudo Governo repubblicano dopo il mese di novembre ;

c) le eventuali maggiori somme richieste dalle truppe germaniche in aggiunta alla somma di 63 miliardi ;

d) le minori entrate presumibilmente accertate in confronto di quelle previste.

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c) le eventuali maggiori somme richieste dalle truppe germaniche in aggiunta alla somma di 63 miliardi;

d) le minori entrate presumibilmente accertate in confronto di quelle previste.

Tutto ciò considerato può ritenersi che la gestione 1943-44 chiuderà con un disavanzo di parte effettiva che nella migliore delle ipotesi non potrà essere inferiore a 150 miliardi di lire.

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ESERCIZIO 1944-45.

Per quanto concerne l'esercizio finanziario in corso si rammenta che il bilancio di previsione predisposto a Salerno e che riguarda, come è noto, il solo primo gruppo di 22 provincie trasferite all'Amministrazione diretta del Governo italiano conclude con i seguenti risultati:

	Milioni
Entrate effettive	4.791,6
Spese effettive	38.377,9
DISAVANZO EFFETTIVO ...	33.586,3
Entrate per movimento di capitali	1.109,1
Spese per movimento di capitali	1.429,2
DIFFERENZA ...	320,1
Entrate complessive	5.900,7
Spese complessive	39.807,2
DISAVANZO FINALE ...	33.906,5

A formare la somma di milioni 4.791,6 prevista per le entrate effettive concorrono i seguenti cespiti:

	Milioni
Monopoli	1.981,5
Imposte dirette	986,7
Tasse e imposte indirette	731,5
Dogane e imposte indirette	229 —

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	Milioni
Entrate effettive	4.791,6
Spese effettive	38.377,9
DISAVANZO EFFETTIVO ...	33.586,3
Entrate per movimento di capitali	1.109,1
Spese per movimento di capitali	1.429,2
DIFFERENZA ...	320,1
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DISAVANZO FINALE ...	33.906,5

A formare la somma di milioni 4.791,6 prevista per le entrate effettive concorrono i seguenti cespiti:

	Milioni
Monopoli	1.981,5
Imposte dirette	986,7
Tasse e imposte indirette	731,5
Dogane e imposte indirette	229 –
Rimborsi diversi.....	220,7
Prodotti netti di aziende o gestioni autonome	123,6
Entrate diverse.....	518,6
	4.791,6

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Le spese effettive di milioni 38.377,9 sono così ripartite:

	Milioni
Spese dei Ministeri militari	20.931,2
Spese dell'Amministrazione finanziaria.....	8.881,7
Spese dell'Amministrazione dell'Interno	5.831,1
Spese per la Pubblica istruzione	1.166,7
Spese per altre Amministrazioni.....	1.567,2

Le spese per le Amministrazioni militari concernono la Guerra per milioni 12.699,7, la Marina per milioni 6.310 e l'Aeronautica per milioni 1.921,5.

Nelle spese per l'Amministrazione finanziaria sono da rilevare le seguenti:

	Milioni
Sovvenzioni alle FF. SS. per colmare il *deficit* della gestione	2.556,6
Spese per l'Alto Commissariato per i profughi di guerra	945 -

Per quanto riguarda le spese per il Ministero dell'Interno sono da mettere in evidenza l'assegnazione di 4 miliardi per soccorsi alle famiglie dei militari richiamati o trattenuti alle armi e quella di un miliardo per contributo in capitale per fronteggiare i disavanzi economici degli enti ausiliari.

Alle suddette previsioni, con successivi provvedimenti approvati dal Consiglio dei Ministri nelle sedute del 5 agosto u. s. e del 1° corrente, sono apportate le variazioni che si riassumono come segue:

		Milioni
Entrate effettive	—	119.606 -

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Spese per la Pubblica istruzione	1.166,7
Spese per altre Amministrazioni	1.567,2

Le spese per le Amministrazioni militari concernono la Guerra per milioni 12.699,7, la Marina per milioni 6.310 e l'Aeronautica per milioni 1.921,5.

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Alle suddette previsioni, con successivi provvedimenti approvati dal Consiglio dei Ministri nelle sedute del 5 agosto u. s. e del 1° corrente, sono apportate le variazioni che si riassumono come segue:

		Milioni
Entrate effettive	—	119.606 –
Spese effettive	+	8.659.069 –
PEGGIORAMENTO ...		8.778.675 –
Spese per movimento di capitali		90.786 –
TOTALE ...		8.869.461 –

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Dette variazioni riguardano prevalentemente le più urgenti occorrenze per il funzionamento delle Amministrazioni centrali e dei servizi periferici della provincia di Roma in dipendenza del ritorno all'Amministrazione diretta del Governo italiano della città e di detta provincia.

Fra gli oneri che concorrono a formare le suddette variazioni, già state approvate dal Consiglio dei Ministri, sono da segnalare i seguenti:

	Milioni
Aumento del contributo alle Ferrovie dello Stato a pareggio del *deficit* della gestione	2.725 —

Con questa assegnazione il contributo statale a pareggio della gestione ferroviaria viene elevato a milioni 5.281,6.

Contributo all'Azienda delle poste e telegrafi a pareggio del *deficit* della gestione.....	209,4

Per i servizi postali e telegrafici era previsto col bilancio iniziale un utile del tesoro di mil. 119,6 pari all'avanzo di gestione di detta Amministrazione. Ulteriori accertamenti eseguiti hanno però messo in evidenza non solo la impossibilità di conseguire l'utile suindicato ma anche la necessità di un contributo statale fissato nella suindicata somma di mil. 209,4 a pareggio della gestione, che è influenzata da notevoli aumenti di spesa, sopratutto di personale, mentre le entrate si mantengono in cifre ridottissime.

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Indennità per la requisizione di immobili occorrenti alle Forze Armate Alleate	180 -
Maggiori disavanzi economici per l'anno 1944 degli enti ausiliari.....	250 -

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	Milioni
Provvidenze a favore delle popolazioni civili danneggiate o colpite da eventi bellici . . .	150 -
Maggiori spese militari in complessivi	1.889,8

Con le suddette variazioni, dagli stanziamenti sinora inscritti in bilancio emerge un disavanzo di mil. 42.775,9 dei quali 411 per il movimento di capitali.

È già in corso di elaborazione un ulteriore provvedimento di bilancio per la inscrizione dei fondi occorrenti per le esigenze dei servizi statali nelle provincie di Foggia, Benevento, Avellino, Campobasso, Napoli, Frosinone e Littoria e per completare le assegnazioni relative alla provincia di Roma.

È da ritenere che, con gli oneri relativi alle esigenze suaccennate, al netto delle entrate, verrà a determinarsi un ulteriore disavanzo che può valutarsi in circa 6-7 miliardi di lire.

Tenuto conto di quanto sopra, esclusi gli oneri che potranno derivare dalle differenze sul prezzo del pane e dai miglioramenti economici al personale statale in corso di concessione, e nella ipotesi che non intervengano eventi o provvedimenti che modifichino il ritmo attuale delle entrate e delle spese, *può prevedersi in circa 50 miliardi di lire il deficit dell'esercizio 1944-45 per i servizi centrali dello Stato e per quelli relativi alle 30 provincie attualmente amministrate direttamente dal Governo italiano.*

A cifra non minore, e forse maggiore, ammonterà il disavanzo delle altre 64 provincie, con che, pur non comprenden-

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A cifra non minore, e forse maggiore, ammonterà il disavanzo delle altre 64 provincie, con che, pur non comprendendosi ancora fra le spese alcun stanziamento per risarcimento di danni di guerra e per la ricostruzione dell'attrezzatura edilizia, delle opere pubbliche e dell'economia del paese, il *deficit complessivo supererà certamente nell'attuale esercizio i cento miliardi*

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all'infuori sempre dei maggiori oneri per il prezzo politico del pane e per i miglioramenti ai dipendenti statali.

Non è possibile in questo bilancio accertare in quale misura le spese siano coperte dalle entrate ordinarie, e cioè dalle imposte, ed in quale invece da mezzi straordinari, e così da debiti. Le cifre sovra esposte non fornirebbero alcun criterio al riguardo, perchè, ad esempio, per la provincia di Roma vi sono iscritte parte delle spese e cioè quelle dell'Amministrazione centrale, e non invece le entrate. Se queste potranno raggiungere nel territorio nazionale i 35 miliardi, può ritenersi con larga approssimazione che esse copriranno poco meno del 20% delle spese.

Una così esigua percentuale è dovuta sopratutto al fatto che la svalutazione della moneta, ed il rialzo dei prezzi hanno la loro ripercussione immediata sulle spese, in quanto lo Stato acquista cose e paga servizi, e non la hanno invece sulle entrate, per la lentezza con cui si muove la macchina fiscale, col pericolo che molti redditi di emergenza, che non lasciano tracce di sè, vi sfuggano.

Ma nel prossimo bilancio i provvedimenti tributari che vengono oggi proposti e che verranno poi completati dal collega Siglienti potranno in parte riparare a questa situazione così sfavorevole, (1) mentre i maggiori aggravi per le spese della ricostruzione delle opere pubbliche e dei mezzi di trasporto, ed i contributi statali alle ricostruzioni private e gli oneri di assi-

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(1) Si prevede che i provvedimenti tributari, in tema di imposte dirette e di tassa sull'entrata stati presentati dal Ministro delle finanze ed approvati nella seduta del Consiglio dei Ministri del 6 ottobre 1944, potranno apportare un maggiore gettito alle entrate per il corrente esercizio 1944-45 di circa due miliardi e mezzo per l'Italia liberata e di undici miliardi per l'intero territorio nazionale.

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stenza sociale potranno trovare un parziale compenso nella riduzione delle spese militari, e nella eliminazione dei tanti sperperi del fascismo. Ma sarebbe per ora prematura qualsiasi previsione sul bilancio 1945-46, sulle cui impostazioni influiscono elementi e situazioni che ancora devono maturare e precisarsi.

CONTO DEL PATRIMONIO

La eredità assunta dal Governo di liberazione si compendia nella situazione patrimoniale dello Stato, che registra nel decennio dal 1932-33 al 1941-42, ultimo esercizio per il quale si hanno conti regolari, un disavanzo complessivo della parte effettiva di bilancio nella cifra cospicua di ben 234 miliardi di lire. Aggiungendo il disavanzo da parte effettiva, provvisoriamente calcolato per l'esercizio 1942-43 in miliardi 86,2, si hanno miliardi 320,2 di disavanzo che il Governo fascista ha cumulato fino al 30 giugno 1943.

Questi disavanzi hanno naturalmente provocato l'accensione di nuovi debiti consolidati e redimibili nonchè l'assunzione di rilevanti impegni di Tesoreria.

L'ammontare delle passività consolidate e perpetue, redimibili e diverse (patrimoniali e finanziarie) contratte dal 1° luglio 1932 al 30 giugno 1942 è salito, come risulta dal conto del patrimonio, da miliardi 117,4 a miliardi 371,6, con un peggioramento di miliardi 254,2 costituito prevalentemente dai debiti accesi dal fascismo in questo decennio.

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CONTO DEL PATRIMONIO

La eredità assunta dal Governo di liberazione si compendia nella situazione patrimoniale dello Stato, che registra nel decennio dal 1932-33 al 1941-42, ultimo esercizio per il quale si hanno conti regolari, un disavanzo complessivo della parte effettiva di bilancio nella cifra cospicua di ben 234 miliardi di lire. Aggiungendo il disavanzo da parte effettiva, provvisoriamente calcolato per l'esercizio 1942-43 in miliardi 86,2, si hanno miliardi 320,2 di disavanzo che il Governo fascista ha cumulato fino al 30 giugno 1943.

Questi disavanzi hanno naturalmente provocato l'accensione di nuovi debiti consolidati e redimibili nonchè l'assunzione di rilevanti impegni di Tesoreria.

L'ammontare delle passività consolidate e perpetue, redimibili e diverse (patrimoniali e finanziarie) contratte dal 1° luglio 1932 al 30 giugno 1942 è salito, come risulta dal conto del patrimonio, da miliardi 117,4 a miliardi 371,6, con un peggioramento di miliardi 254,2 costituito prevalentemente dai debiti accesi dal fascismo in questo decennio.

Ma anche i rilevanti maggiori debiti che dopo il 30 giugno 1942, si dovettero accendere non costituiscono se non la conseguenza dell'amministrazione fascista ed il peso finanziario della guerra dissennata, dal fascismo dichiarata.

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A quanto ammonta oggi il debito pubblico?

È questa la domanda che il Ministro del Tesoro si è posta ed alla quale il Consiglio dei Ministri ed il Paese attendono una risposta.

Però anche a questo riguardo i dati non possono essere che incompleti. Infatti, pur risultando che il Governo del Nord non ha più potuto compiere nessuna operazione finanziaria di lungo corso, quale l'accensione di passività consolidate o redimibili, tuttavia esso ha certamente attinto largamente alla circolazione ed al risparmio (buoni del Tesoro ordinari e buoni postali fruttiferi, ecc.) ed ha contratto ingenti impegni coi fornitori, in merito al che tutto si impongono fin d'ora le maggiori riserve.

Prescindendo quindi per ora da tutti questi impegni e debiti contratti dal Governo repubblicano, dei quali ignoriamo oggi la consistenza precisa, e sui quali, ripetesi, formuliamo ogni riserva, il conto del nostro debito pubblico, secondo dati che, per quanto riguarda i debiti fluttuanti, a causa delle difficoltà attuali, non si sono potuti ancora ottenere tutti e con riferimento alla medesima data, è il seguente:

I. – *Debiti pubblici consolidati e redimibili:*

	Milioni
1) Consolidati e rendite	52.884
2) Redimibili e vari	25.185
3) Altri debiti redimibili e perpetui non compresi nel gran libro.....	105
4) Certificati di credito 5% per finanziamenti	

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4) Certificati di credito 5% per finanziamenti di opere pubbliche di bonifica e di spese straordinarie del Ministero dell'Interno ..	17.130
5) Buoni del Tesoro poliennali	130.348
TOTALE...	225.652

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	Milioni
Riporto . . .	225.652
II. - *Biglietti di Stato* .....[1]	6.337
III. - *Debito fluttuante* .....[2]	242.889
IV. - *Altri debiti di Tesoreria:*	
1) Conti correnti	18.878
2) Incassi da regolare	10.155
3) Altre gestioni.....	19.194
V. - *Valore attuale della annualità per pagamenti differiti*	35.598
VI. - *Debiti per residui passivi*.....	94.034
VII. - *Garanzie statali* (per memoria)	—
TOTALE GENERALE...	652.737

(1) Non tenendo conto di ulteriori emissioni state fatte al Nord.

(2) Distinto come segue :

	Milioni
Buoni ordinari del Tesoro (in base agli elementi noti alla data del 17 settembre 1944)	58.926
Conti correnti Cassa Depositi e Prestiti e Istituti da essa amministrati (saldi al 31 dicembre 1943)	41.355
Anticipazioni ordinarie e straordinarie della Banca d'Italia (situazione dopo il 16 agosto u. s., in cui ebbe luogo la regolazione del *deficit* del fondo di cassa di Tesoreria per 60 miliardi, ma escluse le eventuali antipazioni concesse dall'Amministrazione centrale della Banca d'Italia in Bergamo – note finora all'Amministrazione centrale di Roma per soli 10 miliardi – e senza tener conto dei biglietti – sembra per 70 miliardi – consegnati	

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Banco di Napoli ed altri Istituti – conti correnti fruttiferi (saldi al 31 dicembre 1943)	2.608
TOTALE...	242.889

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Nel debito fluttuante, che comprende le anticipazioni ordinarie e straordinarie della Banca d'Italia non sono compresi i settanta miliardi di biglietti che si affermano consegnati ai tedeschi in ragione di dieci miliardi al mese dal settembre al marzo 1944 per i quali, per misura prudenziale, non sono stati emessi e consegnati alla Banca d'Italia, i buoni speciali al tasso del 0,20%.

Tali debiti pubblici importano attualmente un carico annuo di interessi di circa milioni 16.500 ai quali sono da aggiungere circa 600 milioni per premi.

Ove si detraggano da questo importo il fondo a disposizione del Tesoro presso la Banca d'Italia che, alla data del 21 settembre u. s. ammonta, secondo gli elementi pervenuti dalla maggior parte delle Tesorerie dell'Italia liberata, a milioni 6.324 circa (1) e l'importo dei residui attivi di bilancio, valutabili in circa 6 miliardi, rimarrebbero milioni 640.413 di passività attuali, all'infuori sempre di quelle incontrate dal Governo repubblicano dopo il suo trasferimento al Nord d'Italia e delle varie decine di miliardi — forse settanta — state consegnate ai tedeschi prima del marzo 1944.

CIRCOLAZIONE

La circolazione dei biglietti della Banca d'Italia che aveva toccato nel 1935 il livello minimo, dopo il 1930, scendendo a miliardi 12.634, prese da allora un ritmo di rapida ascesa, accelerandosi negli ultimi anni.

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Essa salì a oltre 16 miliardi alla fine del 1936, raggiunse quasi i 19 miliardi nel 1938 ed i 24 nel 1939, per balzare a più

(1) Il fondo disponibile è disceso il 4 ottobre 1944 a L. 4.600.470.000.

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di 31 miliardi alla fine del 1940, a miliardi 49,609 alla fine del 1941, a miliardi 73,320 alla fine del 1942 e fu denunciata in miliardi 96,541 al 20 luglio 1943 dal Ministro Bartolini.

Ma anche questa cifra doveva ben presto venire superata.

La circolazione ha raggiunto al 29 febbraio 1944 la cifra di lire 165.501.600.000. Tale cifra va aumentata di vari miliardi per le giacenze di cassa esistenti a quella data in complessivi milioni 13.720 presso le filiali della Banca nell'Italia Meridionale, allora separata da Roma, nell'Italia Settentrionale, che comunicava direttamente col Governo di Brescia, nell'Africa Orientale Italiana, nell'Africa Settentrionale e nel possedimento di Rodi alle date antecedenti alle rispettive occupazioni anglo-americane, giacenze che in gran parte sono certo rientrate in circolazione.

Per completare i computi si devono tenere presenti i biglietti stampati nelle officine Carte e Valori della Banca d'Italia all'Aquila dal 1° marzo 1944 all'11 maggio 1944 data della cessazione delle lavorazioni, per un totale di 2 miliardi e 899 milioni, che si ritengono entrati in circolazione nella massima parte.

Sono così in complesso intorno ai 180 miliardi di circolazione nazionale alla quale devono però aggiungersi due partite: la prima riguardante i biglietti fabbricati dal Poligrafico dello Stato al Nord dal 1° marzo 1944 in poi. Calcolandosi, grosso modo, in base a una produzione mensile da 5 a 6 miliardi di lire, essi ammontano a circa 40 miliardi a tutto il mese di settembre corrente.

La seconda partita riguarda l'ammontare dell'emissione

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La seconda partita riguarda l'ammontare dell'emissione alleata delle am-lire.

Le ripetute richieste per avere una precisa nozione del suo volume hanno bensì ottenuto il riconoscimento della loro legittimità, ma non ancora una risposta concreta. Tuttavia no-

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tizie, munite di qualche attendibilità, fanno ritenere che l'importo di tale circolazione ammontasse al 30 giugno 1944 a 30 miliardi 700 milioni.

Si è avuto sentore che il ritmo di emissione si sia successivamente rallentato, particolarmente nel mese di agosto, per cui si può ritenere che l'importo delle am-lire superasse di poco, al 31 agosto, i 35 miliardi.

Una parte notevole di queste am-lire non debbono attribuirsi a spese di occupazione poste dall'armistizio a carico dell'Italia, ma a spese di altro genere, fra le quali l'acquisto di ingenti quantitativi di prodotti italiani esportati, che trovano la contropartita, cosi come le rimesse degli emigranti, secondo le intese già intervenute, in accreditamenti di dollari e sterline in un conto vincolato intestato alla Banca d'Italia, da erogarsi a beneficio dell'Italia, in conformità per altro alle istruzioni degli Alleati.

Tutto sommato quindi la circolazione totale si aggirerebbe oggi intorno ai 260 miliardi.

Riconferma qui il Ministro del Tesoro che dal maggio 1944 non fu più emesso nel territorio liberato alcun biglietto della Banca d'Italia e si confida che, ove le spese vengano contenute, possa evitarsene la emissione, essendone attualmente notevole il riafflusso nelle casse della Banca d'Italia, malgrado le esigenze stagionali. L'Istituto però provvede a mettersi in condizioni di fronteggiare qualsiasi evenienza.

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* * *

L'importo della circolazione come sopra indicato è certamente preoccupante, ma non tale da fare disperare sulla possibilità del risanamento monetario, i cui mezzi sono oggetto di attento studio e di misure preparatorie, e sui quali, non appena

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sia possibile di farlo, il Ministro del Tesoro sottoporrà le sue proposte, concordate con gli Alleati — che in questa materia si mostrano particolarmente solleciti di evitare un crollo monetario, cui seguirebbe quello economico, del Paese — a quel Comitato di Ministri che il nostro Presidente crederà di nominare e poi al Consiglio dei Ministri.

È confortevole rilevare che nella massa del Paese, pure essendovi una ben ragionevole preoccupazione per una così straordinaria situazione monetaria, è però diffuso un senso di ottimismo e di speranza, sicchè si è verificato in misura molto limitata, ed oggi è quasi scomparso, il fenomeno, che ha sempre accompagnato e affrettato i grandi fenomeni di inflazione, di rincorsa da parte della gente all'acquisto di cose, di cose qualsiasi, pur di sbarazzarsi della moneta: ciò è comprovato dal fatto che la domanda dello stesso oro è andata, con la venuta degli Alleati, talmente rarefacendosi da determinare un vero e proprio crollo nel prezzo del metallo. Inoltre la sottoscrizione dei buoni ordinari del Tesoro procede con un ritmo veramente confortante. Non solo, ma continuano, consigliate per altro anche dalle preoccupazioni alimentari, le conservazioni di peculi familiari anche di notevole entità, là dove è possibile, con notevole sollievo all'eccesso della circolazione. Una sensazione contraria di pànico o di allarme, che facesse riversare rapidamente sul mercato tali peculi familiari, avrebbe necessariamente effetti funesti sulla situazione economica, sui prezzi e sulla capacità di acquisto della moneta.

Il Ministro del Tesoro rivolge perciò viva preghiera ai col-

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Il Ministro del Tesoro rivolge perciò viva preghiera ai colleghi del Gabinetto, e sopratutto agli esponenti politici dei partiti, perchè spieghino tutta la loro azione, specialmente sulla stampa, perchè sia usata una estrema cautela nella trattazione di questi argomenti monetari, nei quali veramente il silenzio è

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aureo. Basta una sensazione di pànico, provocata anche inavvertitamente da una errata interpretazione da parte di profani di argomentazioni tecniche, per determinare un allarme psicologico, che potrebbe far precipitare una situazione che ora si regge — e che deve reggersi fin quando si rendano possibili i provvedimenti di stabilizzazione — su elementi imponderabili di fiducia e di ottimismo.

L'impegno da parte del Tesoro di non far più emettere biglietti di banca se non per ben eccezionali, giustificate e circoscritte esigenze che per ora non si sono verificate, la sua azione per limitare l'emissione delle am-lire, il ritiro di queste da parte della Banca d'Italia, diventerebbero impossibili quando si rovesciasse l'attuale attesa fiduciosa nella salvezza della moneta, e in quel mantenimento degli impegni dello Stato verso il pubblico risparmio, che il Governo ha ripetutamente affermato di volere osservare e rispettare.

PRESTITI E RISPARMI

Un Comitato di Ministri, udito il concorde e ponderato parere dei maggiori tecnici bancari del nostro Paese, non ha creduto che si potesse in questo momento dare corso a una grande operazione finanziaria di prestito nazionale, per la quale non sono ancora maturate le condizioni che ne assicurino il sicuro e vasto successo, pur con un drastico ribasso di tasso tale da aprire successivamente la via alla libera conversione degli attuali consolidati. Occorre prima che con la liberazione dell'Italia

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darietà economica che potranno venire dagli Alleati, la fiducia nella salvezza e nella stabilità della moneta, sia pure coi sacrifici necessari e nella possibile misura. L'appello al Paese ai fini della sua rinascita economica, troverà allora nel popolo il più largo consenso, alimentato insieme dal fervore patriottico e dalla consapevolezza dei proprii nteressi e potrà realizzarsi la plebiscitaria raccolta delle vaste disponibilità monetarie attualmente in gran parte inerti e inoperose.

Basti al riguardo ricordare che mentre i depositi delle Banche e Casse di Risparmio sono saliti dal 30 settembre 1943 al 31 luglio 1944 da 138 a 194 miliardi, i buoni del Tesoro hanno avuto in questi ultimi tempi una notevole ripresa, sì che solo nel periodo che va dal 1° luglio al 17 settembre 1944 il saldo attivo delle nuove emissioni è stato di quasi 7 miliardi (1). Aumento questo che è dovuto in notevole parte alla fiducia dei risparmiatori privati e per il resto alle Banche, che si dimostrano fedeli collaboratrici del Tesoro e conscie della gravità di una situazione che esige la cooperazione di tutti i fattori per superare la bufera monetaria e per portare salva in porto la nave dello Stato.

Vi ho esposto con tutta sincerità — mentre si sta preparando il ripristino della pubblicità dei dati finanziari — una situazione che ha indubbiamente elementi di gravità e che esige la maggiore vigilanza, sopratutto per contenere il volume delle spese, proporzionandole al diminuito reddito nazionale e tenendo conto della capacità tributaria del Paese che, pur essendo diminuita dovrà tuttavia essere chiamata a maggiori sforzi. La entità ingente degli oneri per la ricostruzione e l'assistenza che sono

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(1) Al 30 settembre 1944 tale saldo attivo è salito nei tre mesi, a L. 7.172.528.000, pur tenuto conto che si è registrato nell'ultima settimana del settembre, un saldo passivo, dovuto a qualche cospicuo realizzo, di L. 99.615.500. Però nella prima settimana di ottobre si è registrato un nuovo saldo attivo di L. 176.727.500.

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inevitabili, impone la più rigorosa limitazione di ogni altra spesa. Tale situazione però contiene risorse di ricupero, favorite anche dalla confortante attesa del Paese, impaziente solo di dare tutte le sue forze alla ricostruzione economica nazionale, per uscire al più presto e con ogni sforzo da una situazione che lo umilia, anche per la tutela, sia pure benevola, da cui è assistito, situazione che sa immeritata e dovuta ad una dissennata dissipazione di ricchezze nazionali da parte di un partito che lo ha prima privato di tutte le libertà e lo ha poscia abbandonato alla più rapace e crudele oppressione straniera.

Non è ancora giunto il momento di proporre, d'intesa col Ministro delle Finanze, i provvedimenti idonei a risanare radicalmente la situazione monetaria e ad un tempo quella finanziaria dello Stato, oppressa da tanti oneri straordinari di rifacimenti, di ricostruzioni e di assistenza e mutilata nelle sue risorse tributarie per la distruzione di tanta parte della produzione e del reddito nazionali. Ma sono certo che non appena lo si potrà fare la Nazione accoglierà con rassegnato ma fermo animo i sacrifici che saranno richiesti, se si saprà dare la sensazione che il danaro pubblico viene erogato non solo con quella probità che tutti riconoscono all'attuale Governo, ma con consapevole e rigorosa cautela. Anche per questo invoco la collaborazione e la solidarietà dei colleghi, come pure perchè la tranquillità interna e la riaffermata tregua nelle contese dei partiti consentano quel clima di assiduo lavoro e di fiducia internazionale, senza i quali non è possibile alcuna restaurazione finanziaria e non è dato di

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ISTITUTO POLIGRAFICO DELLO
STATO - G. C. — ROMA 1944

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759015

Q. M. C. Form 358 (Old No. 400)
Revised July 26, 1918

4610/CC
DSG ACC

LIST OF PAPERS

File under No. 4610 - FINANCE S/C REPORTS

PART I

SECRET

SERIAL NUMBER	FROM—	DATE	TO—	SYNOPSIS
1	HQ ACC FSC 13071/F	20 Jun 44	Capt Stone	Monthly Report for May 1944
2	Report for July 44			

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Confidential

INSTRUCTIONS.—When papers on a subject become numerous they will be numbered serially and brief entries made on this form.

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SECRET

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
FINANCE SUB-COMMISSION
APO 394

HQ ACC, APO 394
777 Sec'y Gen.
Rec'd 23 Aug 1000
By ..... MFR

21 August 1944

13071/F

SUBJECT : Report of the Finance Sub-Commission, HQ ACC, for July 1944.

TO : ~~Colonel N.W. Montfort~~, Major Doyle
P.A. to Chief Commissioner.

Forwarded herewith for your information is one copy of the monthly operations report for July 1944 of the Finance Sub-Commission, HQ ACC.

A.P. Grasnevich

Colonel,
Joint Director,
Finance Sub-Commission.

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(2)

£800

SECRET

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED COMMISSION
FINANCE SUB-COMMISSION
APO 394

13071/F

12 August 1944.

REPORT ON THE FIELD OF SUB-COMMISSION

HQ ACC FOR JUNE 1944

Colonel W.H. Foley, JR. } Joint
Colonel A.P. Cantlay-Smith } Directors

Lieut. G.H. Willis, (USNR) }
Major E.M.L. Thomson, Cav. } Joint
Lieut. J.E. Hicks, (USCGR) } Editors
Capt. Andrew Kamarck, U.S. }

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III	Operations of Allied Financial Agency and Currency and Exchange Problems	15
IV	Banking, Postal Savings, and Other Financial Developments	19
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A. Italian Government Decree on Defascistization
B. Revenue Instruction
C. AFA Report
D. Banking Statistics
E. Cost of Living Data
F. Istituto Nazionale delle Assicurazioni

I. DEFASCISTIZATION

A. General Program

1. The Finance Sub-Commission has undertaken a comprehensive program to

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F. Istituto Nazionale delle Assicurazioni

I. DEFASCISTIZATION

A. General Program

1. The Finance Sub-Commission has undertaken a comprehensive program to defascistize Italian financial institutions. Personnel have been removed from the following financial institutions:-

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Banca d'Italia
Istituto Nazionale per i Cambi con l'Estero
(National Foreign Exchange Control Institution)
Regia Zecca (Royal Mint)
Banco di Roma
Credito Italiano
Banca Commerciale Italiana
Banca Nazionale del Lavoro
Cassa di Risparmio
Istituto di Credito Agrario per l'Italia Centrale
Banco Nazionale dell'Agricoltura
I.M.I.
I.R.I.
I.C.E.
Scambi e Valute

(2)

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2. The program of the Finance Sub-Commission involves suspension from office of persons subject to defascistization. Definitive judgement will be passed by the Italian Government under the Defascistization Decree of 27th July 1944. Close collaboration has been established between the Italian Government and the Allied Control Commission. The Italian Government is determined to carry out a far-reaching program of defascistization and is wholeheartedly co-operating with the Finance Sub-Commission.

B. Procedure

1. When the vanguard of the Finance Sub-Commission arrived in Rome, it found that the heads of nearly all governmental financial institutions had gone North. General Bencivenga, leader of all the Rome underground forces, had made elaborate preparations to preserve all records and to prepare dossiers on the activities of leading Fascists in each institution. This was achieved through the secret appointment of committees for each institution composed of representatives of the six parties. They had been given full instructions as to their duties during the inter regnum period between the German loss of control and the full establishment of Allied control. The same procedure has been followed in other areas subsequently liberated from the Nazis. When the Allied Military Authorities assumed control of the city, the internal committees continued to function.

2. General Bencivenga, through Order No. 3, replaced in office all persons removed since November 1943 by the Nazis and the Fascist Republicans. This was an ad hoc measure which was intended to be of a temporary duration, since it was understood that it would include numerous persons obviously undesirable.

3. The Regional Commissioner issued a sweeping Order early in July which removed automatically from office a large number of Italians who could be considered ideological Fascists. However, a review procedure was established which made reinstatement possible after investigation. A Commission was organized for this purpose by the terms of the Order. The provisions of this Order were restricted to local institutions only. Owing to the importance attached to the problem, and the particularly sensitive position of financial institutions as such, the Allied Control Commission removed local financial institutions from the scope of the regional Order and concentrated all powers of defascistization in respect thereof in the Finance Sub-Commission.

4. Working under supervision of Finance Sub-Commission officers is a specially trained group of Guardie di Finanze. These officers have proceeded as follows: Printed forms containing a lengthy series of pointed questions are distributed to all personnel. When completed these are turned over to the internal committees of liberation representing the six parties (elected by the personnel). The personnel of these committees study and investigate the records and activities of each person on the rolls of the institutions. A written report is attached to each form and signed by all members. The documentation is then sent to the Finance Sub-Commission. A preliminary examination is made by the Guardie di Finanze. The latter report on the documentation submitted

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5. A series of meetings takes place with the Liberation Committee designed to thrash out all doubtful questions. The committees explain their recommendations. Meetings are also held with senior officials of the institutions. Suspected officials are requested to submit defensive memoranda. As soon as a definitive decision is reached regarding personnel to be removed, conferences are held with the interested ministries, and the Bank of Italy in those instances in which it is concerned. The Government is promptly informed of all decisions taken, and is requested to consider candidates for the position of Commissioners, where such appointments are necessary.

6. During the investigations of particular persons, liaison is maintained with CIC and FSS (American and British Military security organizations) to obtain whatever data they may have. Data, interesting from the point of view of security, is turned over to these organizations.

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7. Decisions are referred, with documentation, to the Italian Government organizations concerned with definitive defascistization. A financial committee, composed of representatives of the Ministry of the Treasury and of the Bank of Italy, has been set up for this purpose. Liaison is maintained with this committee, as well as the Italian High Commissioners for "Epurazione". Thus, there is a useful division of labor. The Finance Sub-Commission suspends undesirable persons from office, whereas the Italian Government passes definitive judgment. Ex-Governor Azzolini of the Bank of Italy is at present in the second stage of this process and will shortly come up for trial before a special High Court of Justice established by the Italian Government. On the other hand, the Chairman of the Board of the Banco di Roma, Verzi, remains for the time being in the first stage.

8. Persons suspended from office by the Finance Sub-Commission are informed by letter, and are requested not to leave Rome. This request is made in order to facilitate any future steps which the Italian organizations of defascistization may wish to take. In certain instances, this has also provided the military security agencies (CIC and FFS) with an opportunity to complete their investigations regarding the persons involved. Suspended officials have been encouraged to submit any data or information regarding their position under the Fascist Regime.

9. The criteria of defascistization used are substantially those incorporated in a Royal Decree, issued on 27th July 1944, which established the Basis for defascistization in all Italy. A copy of the Decree is attached to this report as Appendix A. The Criteria set up in this excellently conceived Decree have been highly useful to the Finance Sub-Commission. Particular attention is given to persons who were politically active Fascists, or who took advantage of the Fascist system to promote their own personal position. It has not proved difficult in practice to determine which officials fall into these categories.

10. The Finance Sub-Commission has concentrated its attention on the financial institutions of the Central Government as well as the head offices of the various banks. However, the smaller banks and financial institutions have not been neglected. The list given below of institutions and officials defascistized should not be taken as a complete list but as an indication of the progress which is being made by the Finance Sub-Commission. Much remains to be done, particularly in areas outside of Rome, such as north Italy, the financial heart of the country.

C. Results of Defascistization to Date

1. The following persons have been removed from office in the institutions indicated:

Organization	Name	Office
(a) Banca d'Italia	Azzolini Vincenzo	Governatore

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their position under the Fascist Regime.

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Organization	Name	Office
(a) Banca d'Italia	Azzolini Vincenzo	Governatore
	Giacomelli Gaetano	Ispettore Generale
	Guidi Carlo Fausto	Capo Servizio
	and 14 other officials	
(b) R. Zecca	Valtoni Giuseppe	Direttore Generale
	De Bac Procopio	Controllore Capo
	and one other official	
(c) Istituto Nazionale per i Cambi con l'Estero	Lion Giusto	Direttore Generale
	Vialli Ugo	Condirettore
	and 27 other officials	
(d) Banco di Roma	Veroi Giuseppe Pietro	Direttore Generale ed Amministratore Delegato
	Cavanna Filippo	Consigliere d'Amministrazione
	Thaon di Revel Conte Ignazio	Consigliere d'Amministrazione
	Vanelli Conte Romolo	Consigliere d'Amministrazione

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(e)	Credito Italiano	Bernardi Riccardo	Procuratore
		and two other officials	
(f)	Banca Commerciale Italiana	Colleoni Gualdino	Procuratore
		Trelanzi Corrado	Vice Direttore
		Testi Giovanni	Vice Direttore
		Moser G. Battista	Vice Direttore
		and two other officials	
(g)	Banca Nazionale del Lavoro	7 officials	
(h)	Cassa di Risparmio	Bettocchio Luigi	Direttore Generale
		Cerofoli Corrado	Vice Direttore Generale
		and 5 other officials	
(i)	Istituto Credito Agrario per l'Italia Centrale	Principe Chigi	Presidente
		Principe di Napoli	Vice Presidente
		Nestore Carosi Martinozzi	Direttore Generale
		and 2 other officials	
(j)	Istituto Commercio Estero	Schipani Filippo	Direttore Generale
		Romano Carlo Rendina	Primo Segretario
		and 4 other officials	
(k)	Istituto Mobiliare Italiano	Azzolini Vincenzo	Presidente
		Guido Carlo Fausto	Direttore Generale
		Cao Giovanni	Consigliere d'Amministrazione
		and one other official	
(l)	Banca Nazionale Agricoltura	Armenise Giovanni	Presidente
		Borghese Rodolfo	Amministratore
		Aghemo Antonio	Amministratore
		and 6 other officials	
(m)	Istituto Ricostruzione Industriale	Faronetto Sergio	Vice Direttore Generale
		and 3 other officials	

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	per l'Italia Centrale	Principe di Napoli	Vice Presidente
		Nestore Carosi Martinozzi	Direttore Generale

and 2 other officials

(j)	Istituto Commercio Estero	Schiavoni Filippo	Direttore Generale
		Rezzano Carlo Rondina	Primo Segretario

and 4 other officials

(k)	Istituto Mobiliare Italiano	Anselmi Vincenzo	Presidente
		Guido Carlo Fausto	Direttore Generale
		Cao Giovanni	Consigliere d'Amministrazione

and one other official

(l)	Banca Nazionale Agricoltura	Armenise Giovanni	Presidente
		Borghese Rodolfo	Amministratore
		Aghemo Antonio	Amministratore

and 6 other officials

(m)	Istituto Ricostruzione Industriale	Parenetto Sergio	Vice Direttore Generale

and 3 other officials

(n)	Banco di Santo Spirito	Rossi Passavante Elia	Ispettore

and 7 other officials

(o)	Ministero Scambi e Valute	Porretti Giuseppe	Ispettore Generale
		Ballerini Elisio	Consigliere Comm. II' Classe
		Rossi Aristide	Capo Sezione
		Teloh Mario	Capo Sezione
		Pastore Enrico	Capo Sezione

and 13 other officials

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II. GOVERNMENT FINANCE

A. The Italian Government Deficit

1. Italian State account

(a) As nearly as can be estimated at this time, the Italian governmental deficit for all Italy for the year ending 30 June 1944, amounted to approximately 180 billion lire. This figure includes German occupation expenses but does not include 30 billion lire of Allied occupation expenses. Thus the total excess of disbursements over income on "government account" is well over 200 billion lire for the year, or about 2½ times the enormous deficit of the preceding fiscal year.

(b) The entire deficit was covered by an increase in the floating debt, which rose from 170 million lire on 30 June, 1943, to an estimated 350 million lire on 30 June, 1944 (this does not include any contingent liability for AM lire paid out by the Allied Financial Agency).

(c) At the present time, over 60 per cent of the Italian public debt of almost 600 billion lire (excluding any liability in respect of AM lire) consists of liabilities with maturities of one year or under. (A table showing the growth of the debt since 1930 is presented in the Statistical Appendix together with a table on the composition of the debt in 30 June 1943).

2. Current Statistics for the liberated territory

(a) Due to the move of the Italian Government from Salerno to Rome, the addition of new territories to be covered, and the general transport and communication difficulties, the old statistical reporting system built up laboriously at Salerno has been disrupted. Once the organization of the central government offices at Rome and the reactivation of the Government contacts with the field is accomplished, full and detailed financial information will be available. In the meantime, complete current information on the territories of liberated Italy is not available.

(b) For the area south of the 11 May, 1944, line, the excess of government disbursements over receipts for the month of June amounted to 3.4 billion lire. For the fiscal year ending 30 June 1944, these southern territories, which made up liberated Italy for the bulk of the year, had a deficit of around 34 billion lire for the entire year. (See Appendix D).

(c) Net investment in Government bills (Buoni del Tesoro Ordinarii) in southern Italy during June remained at about the same level as the preceding month (a net investment of 362 million lire). The total net investment for the year in these territories amounted to around 2.5 billion lire, that is, less than 10 per cent of the deficit. The bulk of the deficit of 34 billion lire was covered by funds supplied by the Banca d'Italia.

3. Government bond market

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3. Government bond market

(a) Prices of outstanding Government securities reached high levels in Rome just prior to the liberation of the city, with most securities on a 5% basis selling at around 96 and the 3½%, 1906 rente selling at 118. The principal reasons for these high levels reached just prior to liberation appear to have been:

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i. Expectations as to what liberation would mean, coupled with exaggerated reports that Government bond prices in liberated Italy were at very high levels;

ii. Refusal of the banks and other investors to invest in new Government bills (Buoni del Tesoro Ordinarii) and, therefore, purchases being concentrated in existing bonds, particularly in bonds issued before the Fascist regime (3½ Rente of 1906);

iii. A general condition of large quantities of liquid purchasing power in existence.

(b) Since the liberation of Rome bond prices have declined somewhat and are now more in line with those in the South. Furthermore, there is now no longer any general inhibition felt as regards the purchase of new Government securities.

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In contrast to the period before liberation, when the total outstanding of the Buoni del Tesoro ordinari (bills with maturities of 1-12 months) was decreasing, a substantial net investment is now taking place in these securities. During July, there was a net investment of over 300 million lire in these securities in the Rome area. This switch to purchase of new securities has reduced part of the upward pressure on bond prices.

(c) The Rome bourse was closed from 3 June to the end of July. On 1 August both the Rome and Naples bourses were reopened, but trading is limited to cash transactions in fixed income securities. The prices registered at the Rome bourse on 1 August show a general decline of around 5 per cent from the 2 June prices, undoubtedly due to the operation of the factors outlined above. Detailed figures on the prices on 2 June and 1 August are given in Appendix D.

(d) The yield on government securities has correspondingly increased from the beginning of June to the beginning of August. Government bond yields have changed as follows:

	1 June 1944	1 August 1944
3½% Rente 1906	2.77	3.29
3½% Redeemable 1934	3.86	4.21
5% Rente	5.33	5.50

One of the most important reasons for the variation in prices and in yields between securities is the expectation that there may be different treatment by the government as between securities.

(e) The Council of Ministers authorized the payment of the 1 September 1944 government bond maturity (5%, Special series, 9 year bonds). These bonds were compulsorily exchanged for the foreign exchange holdings of private Italian individuals and firms in 1935. There is a total of 2,443,112,700 lire outstanding of this series.

4. Government financing of the Granai del Popolo

(a) Until this year the Consorzii, on receiving wheat, have issued paper accepted by the provincial group of participating banks. After sale of the flour to the millers at a much lower price, the Consorzii repaid the participating banks to the extent of the proceeds of sales. The balance, representing the subsidy and the operating costs of the cracking system, more guaranteed by the Government and bore interest ranging from 6 to 7½% until they were liquidated at the end of the fiscal year. Actually these balances have not been liquidated since 1940, so that the financing of the last four crop years has been drawing a high rate of interest.

(b) After conferences with the Ministries of Agriculture and Treasury, the Banca d'Italia and the Corte dei Conti, this system has been changed. The Consorzii

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(b) After conferences with the Ministries of Agriculture and Treasury, the Banca d'Italia and the Corte dei Conti, this system has been changed. The Consorzii have been instructed to submit budgets for operating expenses and will obtain funds as do other governmental agencies, without payment of interest. All participating banks have been instructed to present claims for the outstanding balances of past years for immediate payment, thus ending this interest burden. All participating banks have been instructed to present all balances of the current crop year for payment at a reduced interest rate of 6 per cent, at the end of each thirty day period, thus cutting the effective interest rate on this year's crop to one-half of one per cent.

B. Revenue

1. Tax revision

(a) Tax revision work was delayed during July owing to the necessity of moving the Ministry from Salerno to Rome. However, on 21 July the Minister appointed the following committee to meet at least once a week to study state and local taxation laws:

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Chairman	:	The Minister of Finance	
Vice Chairman:		The Under Secretary of Finance	
Members	:	Prof. Cesare Bolzini	(Labor Party)
		Avv. Antonio Calamandrei	(Action Party)
		Prof. Achille Giannini	(Liberal Party)
		Prof. Manlio Giannini	(Socialist Party)
		Sig. Arturo Jannini	(Communist Party)
		Prof. Antonio Pesenti	(Member of the permanent civil service)
		Prof. Ezio Vanoni	(Christian Democrat Party)
		Dott. Bruno Visentini	(Action Party)
Secretary	:	Dott. Salvatore Vacirca	

The Committee is empowered to invite any citizen or any civil servant of grade V or higher to attend its meetings, and the Minister has agreed that there should be a representative of this Sub-Commission at all meetings.

(b) The Cabinet approved a Decree for War Profits taxation on 28 July. Inasmuch as this Sub-Commission had not seen the draft, we have requested that its registration be suspended until the Sub-Commission has had an opportunity to discuss the draft with the Ministry. The proposed Decree amends existing law in the following particulars:

(1) Coverage: Income derived from land leases and income derived from black market activities are included amongst the types of income liable for the tax. Also, the sections of existing law that permitted companies to evade the tax on contracts made prior to 1938 are repealed.

(2) Rates and exemptions: The 1938 income figures, in comparison with which excess profits are calculated, are increased 50 per cent, thus reducing all calculations of excess profits. In addition, the exemption of 4% for years beginning 1943 is increased. War profits not exceeding 20,000 lire and all war profits made by those total income does not exceed 50,000 lire are exempted. Finally, the former requirement that all excess profits not paid to the State in taxation must be invested in 3 per cent government bonds is changed to a requirement that all such income must be placed in special blocked accounts. The accounts are to earn 3 per cent interest, payable semi-annually, but disposition of the capital amounts of the accounts is to be determined at a later date. (The drafters of the decree intended that the provision for later determination of the disposition of the blocked accounts should refer also to the bonds already issued under the older law, but the sentence in the draft is unclear.)

(3) penalties: Penalties are provided for incorrect declarations. The penalties may be reduced, however, if the assessment of the income declaration is the result of a "concordato". Disputes already in existence will continue

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[illegible] registration be suspended until the Sub-Commission has had an opportunity to discuss the draft with the Ministry. The proposed decree appears notably lax in the following particulars:

(1) Coverage: Income derived from land losses and income derived from black market activities are included amongst the types of income liable for the tax. Also, the sections of existing law that permitted companies to evade the tax on contracts made prior to 1939 are repealed.

(2) rates and exemptions: The 1939 income figures, in comparison with which excess profits are calculated, are increased 50 per cent, thus reducing all calculations of excess profits. In addition, the exemption limit for years beginning 1945 is increased. War profits not exceeding 20,000 lire and all war profits made by firms total income does not exceed 50,000 lire are exempted. Finally, the former requirement that all excess profits not paid to the State in taxation must be invested in 5 per cent government bonds is changed to a requirement that all such income must be placed in special blocked accounts. The accounts are to earn 5 per cent interest, payable semi-annually, but disposition of the capital amounts of the accounts is to be determined at a later date. (The drafters of the decree intended that the provision for later determination of the disposition of the blocked accounts should refer also to the bonds already issued under the older law, but the sentence in the draft is unclear.)

(3) penalties: Penalties are provided for incorrect declarations. The penalties may be reduced, however, if the assessment of the income declaration is the result of a "concordato". Disputes already in existence will continue to be heard by the provincial Commissions, but new disputes will be heard by the District Commissions.

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(4) assessment time: Power is granted to increase assessments at any time up to 31 December of the year following that in which war profits taxation ceases.

The Sub-Commission's objections to the draft are:

(1) coverage: Profits from the sale of grain are exempted, although at the time the price of wheat was raised to 1,600 lire the then Minister of Finance assured us that undue enrichment would be recaptured through taxation. Moreover, the inclusion of black market earnings in income liable to the tax is fundamentally wrong. If sufficient evidence is available to assess illegal income for tax purposes, it should be possible to bring the offenders to justice.

(2) rates and exemptions: No increase in rates is provided.

(3) penalties: No provision is made for the confirmation of declarations by the submission of accounts.

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(d) [illegible] The time during which peacemakers may be imposed is too short.

2. Ministry of Finance

(a) Up to 31 July a total of 1,660 employees of the Ministries of Finance and Treasury had been screened and issued passes. Of the total personnel employed on 8 September 1943 (4,023), 200 had fled to the north with the Fascist Government and 800 were dismissed. There are, therefore, about 1,300 on the active list who have not as yet been called back to service.

(b) The Directore General of personnel is studying the staff problem and forming pools of employees available for specific assignments. The list of those suitable for Intendente and Vice-Intendente posts has been completed. 42 such employees are available.

(c) The Libreria dello Stato was reopened on 10 July for the sale of publications to the public. Control of Poligrafico, the State printing office, was turned over to the newly-appointed Commissioner, Sig. Menigliano, on 31 July. Questions of priority on printing work done for AMG, however, will continue to be referred to Finance Sub-Commission. It is proposed to turn over responsibility for the security of the Ministries' buildings to the Ministers early in August.

3. Revenue collections

(a) Owing to the interruption of the activities of the Ministry caused by the move to Rome, complete revenue statistics have not yet been received for the month of June. By the end of July complete figures for the fiscal year which ended 30 June will be available for most liberated provinces, and the Monthly Report for July will show the figures in detail.

At this time June figures are available for 20 of the provinces liberated prior to the offensive of 11 May and for 4 provinces, including Rome, liberated after 11 May. These figures indicate a continued improvement in revenue collections in the old liberated provinces, and, as would be expected, collections considerably below normal for the recently liberated provinces:

State Revenue Receipts
less Cess X

	June 1944	May 1944	April 1944	12 months ending June 1944
	(In millions of lire)			
20 provinces liberated prior to 11 May	490	246	418	2,633
4 provinces liberated				

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(c) Owing to the interruption of the activities of the Ministry caused by the move to Rome, complete revenue statistics have not yet been received for the month of June. By the end of July complete figures for the fiscal year which ended 30 June will be available for most liberated provinces, and the Monthly Report for July will show the figures in detail.

At this time June figures are available for 20 of the provinces liberated prior to the offensive of 11 May and for 4 provinces, including Rome, liberated after 11 May. These figures indicate a continued improvement in revenue collections in the old liberated provinces, and, as would be expected, collections considerably below normal for the recently liberated provinces:

	State Revenue Receipts less Cmpc X			
	June 1944	May 1944	April 1944	12 months ending June 1944
	(In millions of lire)			
20 provinces liberated prior to 11 May	480	246	418	2,633
4 provinces liberated after 11 May	237			3,613

(b) To insure prompt and correct collection of State revenue reports a letter of instruction has been prepared and sent to all Finance Officers. A copy of this letter is attached as appendix B.

4. Monopoly and lottery problems

(a) Retail tobacco prices, doubled on 1 January 1944 by the Salerno Government, were extended to newly liberated territory on 17 July. The advisability of extending to the new area the increase of 70 per cent in tobacco prices paid to farmers for their 1943 crops is still under consideration. The increase granted by the Fascist Government was only 25 per cent. Most of the 1943 crop is still in curing and packing warehouses. Sale to the State usually begins about one year after harvesting.

Owing to the shortage of electric power, the Rome tobacco factory is working at only 50 per cent of capacity.

(b) Salt is very scarce in the newly liberated territories. The normal ration was 300 grams per person per month, which amount was distributed through February 1944. In March the Germans distributed 200 grams, in April 150 grams, and in May 100 grams. The Allies distributed 50 grams in June and 35 grams in July. Arrangements have been made to issue 100 grams in August.

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(c) Over 4,000 bales of clothing have been found at Salerno. The stock has been blocked pending decision as to its disposition.

(d) Postal difficulties prevent full operation of the lottery throughout liberated Italy. The Finance Sub-Commission has suggested a plan for advance sale of tickets to overcome this difficulty, but no decision on the proposal has yet been taken.

C. Government expenditures

1. Problems of expenditure control

(a) Expenditure authorizations in Rome. When Rome was liberated a Special Account was established with a credit of 962 million lire to permit the payment of Government salaries and current expenses in the city of Rome for the month of June. At first it was not clear whether authorizations to use the funds of the account were to be made by PB AMG, by Region IV, or by Rome Region. To remove this confusion the following division of authority was established:

(1) all State expenditures of the central administration will be controlled by PB AMG;

(2) all State expenditures on the provincial level will be controlled by Region IV;

(3) all other public expenditures (principally communal expenditures) will be controlled by Rome Region.

It was found to be impossible to substitute approved State budgets for expenditures from the special account for the month of July because the Ministries did not have sufficient staff to control their salary payments. Ordinarily lists of payments to be made are prepared by each Division of each Ministry and sent via the Ministers to the Corte dei Conti and hence to the Directory General of the Treasury. War this work each Ministry formerly had 50 to 100 employees in its [illegible] Rome but [illegible] 0 to 35 in the Ministry of War. Accordingly, it has been necessary to continue use of the special account during July.

The Intendente was ordered to provide a statement of the account and a list of all payment orders issued in June. To force the Intendente to provide the list it was necessary to suspend payments from the account on 24 July. The information was then provided and the account was reopened on 27 July. The statement showed that from 4 June to 20 July 337 payment orders had been issued authorizing the expenditure of 239 million lire, and that 93 million lire had been disbursed. About half the disbursements were for the account of the Ministry of War.

It is desirable to close the special account as soon as possible and institute orthodox control. To make this possible the registers of each Ministry have been instructed to prepare budgets for the Rome administration of each section. These have [illegible] ministries other than Railways. With these budgets it will

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(3) all other public expenditures (principally command expenditures) will be controlled by Rome Region.

It was found to be impossible to substitute approved State budgets for expenditures from the special account for the month of July because the Ministries did not have sufficient staff to control their salary payments. Ordinarily lists of payments to be made are prepared by each Division of each Ministry and sent via the Ministers to the Corte dei Conti and hence to the Directory General of the Treasury. For July each Ministry formerly had 50 to 100 employees in its [illegible] to 35 in the Ministry of War. Accordingly, it has been necessary to continue use of the special account during July.

The Intendente was ordered to provide a statement of the account and a list of all payment orders issued in June. To force the Intendente to provide the list it was necessary to suspend payments from the account on 21 July. The information was then provided and the account was reopened on 25 July. The statement showed that from 1 June to 20 July 337 payment orders had been issued authorizing the expenditure of 339 million lire, and that 93 million lire had been disbursed. About half the disbursements were for the account of the Ministry of War.

It is desirable to close the special account as soon as possible and institute orthodox control. To make this possible the registers of each Ministry have been instructed to prepare budgets for the Rome administration of each section. These have now been received for all Ministries other than Railways. With these budgets it will be possible to revise the formerly approved budgets of the Salerno Government. In the meantime the Intendente has been ordered to provide the Sub-Commission with a copy of each payment order issued. A complete statement of the account is now being made, and ultimately it will be audited by the Corte dei Conti.

(b) The Corte dei Conti. Professor Ingrosso, now Minister of Posts, has been named President of the Corte dei Conti by the Council of Ministers. His appointment has been approved by AMG.

The Corte continued its work without interruption when the government moved from Salerno to Rome and has accomplished a considerable volume of work.

(c) New budget forms. Use of the new budget forms (27) began in AMG territory at the beginning of the new fiscal year. The procedure under which the forms are processed through the Intendente offices is working well. The 3-month budget approved for the province of Benevento illustrates the economies that have been made by using the procedure. Interestingly, the largest economy (proportionally) was effected in the budget for the Intendente's office:

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Ministry	Credit Requested	Credit Authorized	Encumbered Effected
	(in millions of lire)		
Finance	34.9	50.5	34.4
Interior	57.8	45.2	12.6
Public Works	91.7	60.3	31.4
Justice	5.1	3.7	1.4
Public Instruction	10.8	14.1	4.7
Agriculture and Forests	3.2	2.5	.7
Industry, Commerce & Labor	2.1	1.6	.5
Communications	3.1	3.1	-
	208.7	181.6	85.7
Less: Entrate disponibili	1.7	1.7	-
Total	265.8	179.3	85.7

When the new procedure went into effect, all previous authorizations to spend were cancelled and all cash balances were blocked. Cash balances belonging to legitimate parastatal enti, which could not practically be transferred to the State Treasury, have been considered as "entrate disponibili", and requests for funds have been reduced accordingly. All AMGOT have been notified of this arrangement.

A system of 3 monthly budgets is also being set up on the following plan:

(1) offices of the central administration in Rome and provincial state expenditures in Rome province;

(2) State provincial offices for the 27 provinces in Italian Government territory;

(3) the fighting services (Army, Navy, and Air Force).

Inasmuch as the S.B. forms for AMG territory give all the information required for Italian Government territory, the transfer of provinces to the government should be facilitated.

The operation of these budgets will solve the principal difficulty that has in the past prevented accurate estimates of disbursements being made on the basis of authorized expenditures, since the expenditure authorization provided by "ordini di accreditamenti", which under normal Italian procedure last for an indefinite period, will, under the new procedure, be valid for the 3-month period only.

(d) Transfer of provinces. The new budget forms will facilitate the assumption of expenditure control by the Italian government when provinces are returned to it since they will provide an approved budget already in operation. With the request

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A system of 3-monthly budgets is also being set up on the following plan:

(1) offices of the central administration in Rome and provincial state expenditures in Rome province;

(2) State provincial offices for the 27 provinces in Italian Government territory;

(3) the fighting services (Army, Navy, and Air Force).

Inasmuch as the S.B. forms for AMG territory give all the information required for Italian Government territory, the transfer of provinces to the government should be facilitated.

The operation of these budgets will solve the principal difficulty that has in the past prevented accurate estimates of disbursements being made on the basis of authorized expenditures, since the expenditure authorization provided by "ordini di accreditamenti", which under normal Italian procedure last for an indefinite period, will, under the new procedure, be valid for the 3-month period only.

(d) Transfer of provinces. The new budget forms will facilitate the assumption of expenditure control by the Italian government when provinces are returned to it since they will provide an approved budget already in operation. At the request of the government, AMG finance officers will continue to exercise financial control until 31 August in the five provinces recently returned to the Italian government.

(e) Issuance of unauthorized circulars. Instances have arisen of administrative instructions, that should have been approved in advance by ACC, being issued without our knowledge. The attention of the Minister has been called to this irregularity and he has been requested to make adequate arrangements to prevent its repitition.

(f) Communal and provincial budgets. The move to Rome has seriously interrupted the project on communal and provincial budgets whose inception was reported last month. It has been learned that the Fascist Government did not complete the approval of all communal and provincial budgets for 1943. It will be necessary to review the unapproved budgets before future grants can be determined.

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To date 358 budgets for the current year have been received, about ⅔ of which have been reviewed by the Ministry of Interior. An analysis of cost and expenditures in the provinces of Salerno, Teramo, Potenza, Foggia, and Reggio Calabria shows the following approximate breakdown:

	Per cent of total expenditures
Ordinary expenditures	
General	39
Police, sanitation, & hygiene	20
Other	29
Extraordinary expenditures	12
	100

This breakdown may be of use to finance officers in the field. All requests for communal funds should be treated with extreme caution and granted only to meet legitimate needs.

2. Expenditure policy decisions

(a) Post due bills. The Minister of the Treasury has issued two circulars giving effect to the policy on post due bills described in last month's report. An Executive Memorandum is now being published to implement the policy in AMG territory.

(b) Fascist pensions and salaries. A decree has been issued clarifying the status of Fascist pensions in the following manner:

(1) All strictly Fascist pensions are abrogated;

(2) All members of the Black Shirts, all who volunteered for the war in Spain are denied pension rights for such activities;

(3) The pensions of all others holding a rank of grade 6 (Major) or higher are suspended until a board created for the purpose can decide their cases individually;

(4) The pensions of all others below grade 6 will be paid in full.

The result of the decree should be to deny pension rights to all those who attained more than very minor recognition from the Fascist Party.

Concerning Fascist salaries, Intendents were notified prior to the June payment period that no payments should be made to former Squadristi, Marcia su Roma, or Sciarpe Littorie, and that payment of "arretrati di operosita' " was to be limited to State employees actively at work. There was some criticism of this policy on the grounds that it was not uniformly applied. Investigation determined, however, that only 96 prescribed employees were paid for June and 956 were not paid, which, when the conclusion of the

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giving effect to the policy on pen[illegible]
Executive Mandate is now being published to implement the policy in [illegible]

(b) Fascist pensions and salaries. A decree has been issued clarifying the status of Fascist pensions in the following manner:

(1) All strictly Fascist pensions are abrogated;

(2) All members of the Black Shirts, all who volunteered for the war in Spain are denied pension rights for such activities;

(3) The pensions of all others holding a rank of grade 6 (Major) or higher are suspended until a board created for the purpose can decide their cases individually;

(4) The pensions of all others below grade 6 will be paid in full.

The result of the decree should be to deny pension rights to all those who attained more than very minor recognition from the Fascist Party.

Concerning Fascist salaries, Intendente were notified prior to the June pay-ment period that no payments should be made to former Squadristi, Marcia su Roma, or Sciarpe Littorie, and that payment of "premio di operosita'" was to be limited to State employees actively at work. There was some criticism of this policy on the grounds that it was not uniformly applied. Investigation determined, however, that only 96 prescribed employees were paid for June and 956 were not paid, which, when the continuation of the time is taken into consideration, must be regarded as reasonable. However, it has been decided that "premi e Gratifiche accessorii" could fairly be withheld on the grounds that these employees were not actively at work, and accordingly, persuasion to make these payments was given on 2 August.

(c) Substitution of sale of imported supplies. Delay has been encountered in implementing the directive laid down in TM 44. This document states that local subsidies shall be provided to finance the sale of imported supplies whenever such supplies cannot otherwise be sold at not more than a 25 per cent increase over the wholesale prices listed in the directive.' The delay was caused by the objection of the Ministry of the Treasury to the principle involved. However, the Minister of the Treasury has now instructed the Minister of the Interior to authorize the provincial officials to provide the subsidies required. A decree has been prepared providing 500 million lire for this purpose.

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(2) Treasury bonds due 1 September. The following table shows the Italian Government's estimate of the amounts of this issue held in each province. Almost three-fourths of the issue is held in Rome province.

5 per cent Treasury Bonds of 1944
Holdings by Provinces
(in millions of lire)

Arezzo	2.2	Bari	2.3
Grossoto	.2	Brindisi	.2
Livorno	10.7	Foggia	.4
Pisa	7.8	Taranto	.7
Siena	23.6	Lecce	.1
Tuscany	44.5	Puglia	4.8
Ancona	2.8	Matera	.2
Ascoli Piceno	16.9	Potenza	3.7
Macerata	1.1	Lucania	.9
Pesaro e Urbino	1.2		
Marche	21.4	Catanzaro	.4
		Cosenza	1.6
Perugia	2.5	Reggio di Calabria	.5
Terni	1.3	Calabria	2.5
Umbria	10.8		
		Agrigento	1.5
Frosinone	2.9	Caltanissetta	.7
Littoria	.1	Catania	1.7
Rieti	.1	Enna	.1
Roma	610.8	Messina	2.8
Viterbo	1.2	Palermo	4.9
Lazio	625.1	Ragusa	.1
		Siracusa	.2
Aquila	66.0	Trapani	.4
Campobasso	1.6	Sicilia	14.3
Chieti	.6		
Pescara	1.5	Cagliari	2.1
Teramo	.2	Nuoro	-
Abruzzi & Molise	69.9	Sassari	.3
		Sardegna	2.4
Avellino	.2		
Benevento	.5		
Napoli	45.7	Total	843.3
Salerno	4.1		
Campania	49.2		

3. Figures on cash disbursements and expenditures

(a) Owing to the closing of the Ufficio di Collegamento (Liaison Office) [illegible] currant data on cash disbursements is available.

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Frosinone	2.9
Littoria	.1
Rieti	.1
Roma	610.8
Viterbo	1.2
Lazio	623.1
Aquila	66.0
Campobasso	1.6
Chieti	.6
Pescara	1.5
Teramo	.2
Abruzzi & Molise	69.9
Avellino	.2
Benevento	.3
Napoli	42.7
Salerno	1.1
Campania	49.2

Caltanissetta	1.7
Catania	1.7
Enna	.1
Messina	2.3
Palermo	4.9
Ragusa	.1
Siracusa	.2
Trapani	.3
Sicilia	13.3
Cagliari	2.1
Nuoro	-
Sassari	.3
Sardegna	2.4
Total	583.1

3. Figures of cash disbursements and expenditures

(a) Owing to the closing of the Ufficio di Collegamento (Liaison Office) in the Bank of Italy at Salerno, no current data on cash disbursements is available. This office has now been re-established in Rome and will in future furnish each month, for all liberated Italy, data similar to that formerly supplied at Salerno. Arrangements have also been made for the Bank of Italy to supply the Treasury forms T 59, 60, and 61 (Dimostrazione mensile) each month for all provinces in both A.C. and Italian Government territory. To provide working data of past disbursements, these forms are being supplied for all months from July 1943.

The budget of the Central administration and the provincial State offices in Rome province for the three months from 1st July to 30th September (See section 1. c above for description) is shown on next page. The budgets for the 27 provinces of Italian Government territory and for the Army, Navy, and Air Force are not yet available.

Accreditamenti issued by the Government in May and June were as shown on the table on page 19).

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Budget Deviations for Central Administration
and State Provincial Offices in Rome
(July to September 1944)
(Millions of lire)

Ministry and Agency	Expenditure: Central Treasury	Expenditure: Provincial Treasury	Expenditure: Total	Revenue: Central Treasury	Revenue: Provincial Treasury	Revenue: Total	Excess Expenditures over Revenue: Central Treasury	Excess Expenditures over Revenue: Provincial Treasury	Excess Expenditures over Revenue: Total
Finance	751.1	1,080.2	1,831.3	=	348.3	348.3	751.1	731.9	1,483.0
State Monopolies	9.3	27.1	36.4	=	27.5	27.5	9.3	10.4	1.1
Foreign Exchange	6.7	=	6.7	=	=	=	6.7	=	6.7
Grace and Justice	6.1	61.4	67.5	=	=	=	6.1	61.4	67.5
Foreign Affairs	31.6	=	31.6	=	=	=	31.6	=	31.6
Italian Africa	13.5	15.9	29.4	=	=	=	13.5	15.9	29.4
Monopolies Bureau	1.9	=	1.9	1.9	=	1.9	=	=	=
Education	8.5	133.2	141.7	=	=	=	8.5	133.2	141.7
Interior	122.3	346.6	468.9	.2	=	.2	122.1	346.6	468.8
Fund for Cultures	.6	.1	.7	.6	=	.6		.1	
Public Works	16.6	100.3	116.9	=	16.1	16.1	16.6	84.2	100.8
Communications	21.8	101.1	122.9	16.9	8.1	25.	4.9	93.	97.9
Inspector General of Motors	58.5	1.2	59.7	=	=	=	58.5	1.2	59.7
Telephone Services	12.3	4.5	16.8	4.3	1	4.4	8.	4.4	12.4
Agriculture	9.6	47.6	57.2	=	=	=	9.6	47.6	57.2
State Forests	1	=	1	=	=	=	1	=	1
Industry & Commerce	13.9	4.8	18.7	=	=	=	13.9	4.8	18.7
Press and Information	6.0	20.2	26.2	=	=	=	6.0	20.2	26.2
War Production	.7	=	.7	=	=	=	.7	=	.7
Army	9.4	395.1	404.5	=	=	=	9.4	395.1	404.5
Navy	160.4	1.4	161.8	=	=	=	160.4	1.4	161.8
Air Force	19.3	=	19.3	=	=	=	19.3	=	19.3
Total	1,290.2	2,340.7	3,630.9	23.9	410.1	434.	1,256.3	1,930.6	3,186.9

Accreditamenti Issued by the Italian State Government
May and June 1944
(In millions of lire)

Ministry	May	June
Finance	46.5	46.5
Monopolies	8.0	7.8
Justice	0.9	12.3
Foreign Affairs	.5	6.4

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Monopolies Decree	1.9	=	1.9	1.9	=	1.9	=	=	=	
Education	8.5	133.2	141.7	=	=	=	8.5	133.2	141.7	
Interior	122.3	346.6	468.9	.2	=	.2	122.1	346.6	468.8	
Fund for Culture	.6	.1	.7	.6	=	.6		.1		
Public Works	16.6	100.3	116.9	=	16.1	16.1	16.6	84.2	100.8	
Communications	21.8	101.1	122.9	16.9	8.1	25.	4.9	93.	97.9	
Inspector General of Motors	58.5	1.2	59.7	=	=	=	58.5	1.2	59.7	
Telephone Services	12.3	4.5	16.8	4.3	1	4.4	8.	4.4	12.4	
Agriculture	9.6	47.6	57.2	=	=	=	9.6	47.6	57.2	
State Forests	1	=	1	=	=	=	1	=	1	
Industry & Commerce	13.9	4.8	18.7	=	=	=	13.9	4.8	18.7	
Press and Information	6.0	20.2	26.2	=	=	=	6.0	20.2	26.2	
War Production	.7	=	.7	=	=	=	.7	=	.7	
Army	9.4	395.1	404.5	=	=	=	9.4	395.1	404.5	
Navy	160.4	1.4	161.8	=	=	=	160.4	1.4	161.8	
Air Force	19.3	=	19.3	=	=	=	19.3	=	19.3	
Total	1,280.2	2,340.7	3,620.9	25.9	240.1	434.	1,256.3	1,930.6	3,186.9	

Accreditaments Issued by the Italian State Government
May and June 1944
(in millions of lire)

Ministry	May	June
Finance	46.5	46.5
Monopolies	8.0	7.0
Justice	6.2	12.5
Foreign Affairs	.2	6.4
Italian Africa	.1	.1
Education	39.1	12.5
Interior	202.3	272.5
Public Works	13.8	1.0
State Roads	74.4	
State Railways	130.3	84.8
Agriculture	2.1	2.7
Industry and Commerce	6.4	1.1
Popular Culture	.2	
Total Civil	549.2	440.2
Military		
Army	357.2	
Navy	397.5	
Air Force	82.3	
Merchant Marine	11.1	
Total Military	1,328.1	
Total Government	1,877.3	

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(b) Figures on disbursements in Rome of the Fascist Government obtained upon the liberation of Rome provide an interesting comparison with the expenditures of the government in liberated Italy. The figures shown below are comparable figures covering expenditures within the budget only.

Comparison of Budget Disbursements of R. Tesoreria of Sig's Italy
With Rome Tesoreria for the period
1 July 1943 to 31 June 1944
(millions of lire)

Ministry	Disbursements in Italian Government Territory	Disbursements in Rome
Finance	1,115.3	4,095.2
Justice	180.7	93.1
Foreign Affairs	4.6	180.2
Italian Africa	8.3	109.6
Education	579.4	391.3
Interior	1,935.5	1,[illegible]28.3
Public Works	198.2	249.3
Communications	637.1	180.9
Army	6,[illegible]05.4	11,318.1
Navy	2,041.7	5,[illegible]15.5
Air Force	716.8	2,[illegible]91.0
Agriculture	78.3	774.9
Industry & Commerce	15.3	346.0
Popular Culture	1.0	140.2
Foreign Exchange		17.9
War Production		492.2
A.M.G. Catchin	50.0	
Total	13,577.9	27,751.5

(c) Other figures obtained in Rome show the expenditures of the War Ministries in Rome, and reflect the creation of the Fascist Republican Army, the increased rates of Army pay, and, probably German military expenses for fortifications. The figures drop sharply in April, reflecting the transfer of the Ministry to Brescia.

Disbursements of War Ministries in Rome Province
1 July 1943 to 31 May 1944
(in millions of lire)

Army	Navy	Air Force

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Communications	837.1	150.0
Army	6,905.4	11,319.1
Navy	3,941.7	5,215.3
Air Force	706.8	2,851.3
Agriculture	79.0	77.0
Industry & Commerce	98.3	546.9
Popular Culture	1.8	40.2
Foreign Exchange		17.9
War Production		439.2
A.M.G. Overlire	56.0	
Total	12,577.9	27,751.6

(c) Other figures obtained in Rome show the expenditures of the War Ministries in Rome, and reflect the creation of the Fascist Republican Army, the increased rates of Army pay, and, probably German military expenses for Fortifications. The figures drop sharply in April, reflecting the transfer of the Ministry to Brescia.

Disbursements of War Ministries in Rome Province
1 July 1943 to 31 May 1944
(in millions of lire)

	Army	Navy	Air Force
1943			
July	960	85	93
August	32	124	377
September	926	145	183
October	1,453	588	654
November	1,727	1,639	672
December	2,519	1,309	508
1944			
January	1,728	1,335	102
February	105	57	67
March	1,622	11	42
April	22	2	7
May	215	20	5
	11,319	5,215	2,853

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III. QUANTITIES OF ALLIED MILITARY LIRE AND CURRENCY NOW AVAILABLE FOR ITALY

A. Supply of AM lire currency

1. As indicated in the accounts of the Allied Financial Agency, disbursements of lire to the paymasters of the Allied military forces in June were much larger than in any previous month, and were about twice the monthly rate of disbursements in the early months of 1944. Only a part of this sum was added to the floating reserve of the paymasters, indicating that the payments made to individual troops and to civilians also substantially exceeded the corresponding expenditures in any previous month.

2. As a result of these transactions, the total amount of AM lire available in Italy, in the United States, and in transit, was reduced to 31,806 million lire at the end of June. This is equivalent to 5.8 monthly disbursements at the June rate. However, only 4 months' supply of 1000-lire and 100-lire notes was available, as these denominations have been drawn most heavily, relative to our stocks.

3. The reserves in Italy were reduced to 12,392 million lire at the end of June, which sum was distributed for the most part at the branches of AFA in Rome, Naples and Bari. A small amounts remains at Palermo.

4. However, during the month of July, CCS agreed to begin deliveries on a new order for 30 billion AM lire shortly, the first shipment to be received on 1 September 1944.

B. Production of new currency for Italy

1. Preliminary

(a) Sometime ago the CCS was duly authorized to explore, on behalf of the Italian Government, the production of non-military lire currency by the fastest possible means, since currency conversion, which is an integral part of the Italian Stabilization and Inflation Control Program, is considered essential to the economic rehabilitation and political resurgence of Italy. Plans for such production are proceeding, and in view of all the obstacles, considerable progress may be said to have been made.

(b) The Bank of Italy has given the following as its estimates of new currency required for the stabilization and inflation control program:

Quantity		Denomination	Lira Amount	
75,000,000	(12.5%)	1,000	L. 75,000,000,000	(50%)
75,000,000	(12.5%)	500	" 37,500,000,000	(25%)
300,000,000	(50%)	100	" 30,000,000,000	(20%)
			" 7,000,000,000	(5%)

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4. However, during the month of July, OSS [illegible] order for 30 billion lire shortly, the first shipment to be received on 1 September 1944.

B. Production of new currency for Italy

1. Preliminary

(a) Assuming that the OSS was duly authorized to explore, on behalf of the Italian Government, the production of non-Allied lire currency by the fastest possible means, since currency conversion, which is an integral part of the Italian Stabilization and Inflation Control Program, is considered essential to the economic rehabilitation and political resurgence of Italy. Plans for such production are proceeding, and in view of all the obstacles, considerable progress may be said to have been made.

(b) The Bank of Italy has given the following as its estimates of new currency required for the stabilization and inflation control program:

Quantity		Denomination	Lira Amount	
75,000,000	(12.50)	1,000	L. 75,000,000,000	(50%)
75,000,000	(12.50)	500	" 37,500,000,000	(25%)
300,000,000	(50%)	100	" 30,000,000,000	(20%)
150,000,000	(25%)	50	" 7,500,000,000	(5%)
600,000,000			L.150,000,000,000	

218 2. Facilities available for printing bank-notes in Italy

(a) A thorough investigation of the facilities for manufacturing and printing bank notes in Italy has been made and very careful consideration has been given to the utilization of these facilities to the maximum. The production of bank notes in Italy is governed chiefly by two factors,

(i) Capacity to manufacture bank note paper, and
(ii) capacity to print or lithograph the notes.

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Per ori', the Bank d'Italia used the following plants for the manufacture of bank notes:

Name & Address	Used for	Present Condition
1. Banca d'Italia plant, l'Aquila, Italy	Manufacture of bank note paper and for printing	Completely destroyed
2. Cartiera Banca d'Italia, (Officina Carte Valori) 93 Via dei Serpenti, Rome.	Manufacture of bank note paper	Under construction. Paper making machinery salvaged from the l'Aquila plant is being installed here
3. Cartiera A. Sordini & Sons, Pale di Foligno, Italy	Manufacturing of paper	50% destroyed
4. Stabilimento Stenderini, 45 Via Beccina, Rome	Printing	In good condition but with limited capacity
5. Istituto Poligrafico dello Stato, Piazza G. Verdi, Rome	Printing	In good condition but with limited capacity

(a) A representative of the Finance Sub-Commission was sent to l'Aquila (Aquila province) to examine and report on the condition of the Banca d'Italia paper and printing plant there. This large plant, normally employing 600 workers, was completely wrecked by Allied bombing and by German demolition squads. Arrangements have been made through the Transportation Sub-Commission to move whatever paper manufacturing and printing machinery is undamaged, to Rome. The difficulties to be overcome are considerable. There is no power of any kind available in l'Aquila, almost all of the bridges and culverts between Rome and l'Aquila (about 60 miles) are out, requiring detours which the autumn rains may make impassable, and there is an acute shortage of gasoline and transportation. The Bank of Italy sent about 30 workmen to l'Aquila to dismantle the machinery and already several disassembled paper making machines have been moved to Rome. The Transportation Sub-Commission estimates that the moving of the machinery, barring bad weather and other factors beyond their control, will be completed by about September 15, 1944. It is estimated that the conversion of the building there it is to be installed and the installation itself will be completed by about November 1, 1944.

(a) A representative of the Finance Sub-Commission was also sent to Foligno (Perugia province, about 80 miles from Rome) to examine and report on the condition of the paper mill of A. Sordini & Sons. This is a small privately owned paper mill normally employing about 50 workmen which makes paper under contract for the Banca d'Italia. It was about 50% destroyed by German demolition squads. The part of this mill which is left is in relatively good condition and the owners state that only lack of raw materials and a few minor repairs prevent them from resuming operations. As an example of the difficulties encountered, the electric generating equipment at the paper mill was requisitioned by the provincial authorities and with no power, the machinery which is undamaged cannot be operated. Every assistance has been given to get the Sordini paper

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printing machinery is undamaged, to Rome. The difficulties to be overcome are considerable. There is no power of any kind available in L'Aquila, almost all of the bridges and culverts between Rome and L'Aquila (about 60 miles) are out, requiring detours which the autumn rains may make impassable, and there is an acute shortage of gasoline and transport thereof. The Bank of Italy sent about 30 workmen to L'Aquila to dismantle the machinery and already several disassembled paper rolling machines have been moved to Rome. The Transportation Sub-Commission realizes that the moving of the machinery, barring bad weather and other factors beyond their control, will be completed by about September 15, 1944. It is estimated that the conversion of the building where it is to be installed and the installation itself will be completed by about November 1, 1944.

(c) A representative of the Finance Sub-Commission was also sent to Foligno (Perugia province, about 80 miles from Rome) to examine and report on the condition of the paper mill of A. Scaglia & Sons. This is a small privately owned paper mill normally employing about 50 workmen which makes paper under contract for the Banca d'Italia. It was about 90% destroyed by German demolition squads. The part of this mill which is left is in relatively good condition and the owners state that only lack of raw materials and a few minor repairs prevent them from resuming operations. As an example of the difficulties encountered, the electric generating equipment at the paper mill was requisitioned by the provincial authorities and with no power, the machinery which is undamaged cannot be operated. Every assistance has been given to get the Scaglia paper mill back into operation again.

(d) The Industry Sub-Commission has estimated that the Scaglia mill will be able to start production of bank-note paper by 1 October 1944, and that the Cartiera Banca d'Italia, Rome, will start production of bank note paper by 1 November 1944.

(e) Careful consideration has been given to other sources of bank note paper in Italy such as the Cartiera Miliani, Fabriano, Province of Ancona, paper mills (about 100 miles from Rome), and to any existing stocks of paper. At present, reports on the condition of the mills at Fabriano, which has been liberated only a few weeks, are quite vague. A representative of the Finance Sub-Commission, together with a representative from the Industry and Commerce Sub-Commissions expect to proceed to Fabriano shortly and to report on conditions there for the production of paper. Judged by the amount of destruction at L'Aquila and Foligno, it is unlikely that the Cartiera Miliani, Fabriano will be undamaged.

(f) In northern Italy plants exist, or did exist, for the production of bank-note paper or for printing in Milan, Bergamo and Novara. This is still enemy-occupied territory and little or no information is available on the present condition of these plants. It is most unlikely, however, in view of our experience with the L'Aquila and Foligno establishments that these plants will not have been damaged, either by Allied bombing or by German demolition squads. Sig. Stadorini stated that the only reason his printing plant in Rome had not been damaged or looted by the Germans was that he had been engaged in printing work for the Vatican.

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(c) The Finance Sub-Commission is working very closely with the Industry and Commerce Sub-Commission in obtaining and coordinating to the utmost all available Italian labor, production facilities, raw materials and other resources.

(b) If the recommendations in the currency stabilization and inflation control program are to be carried out, the new currency should be available within 6 to 7 months. It is physically impossible, under present conditions, to produce 600 million bank notes in Italy within that period of time. It is problematical under existing conditions whether this amount could be produced in Italy within 5 years.

(4) With our assistance, the Italians expect to be able to produce sufficient paper for the 1,000 lire and 500 lire denomination notes (75,000,000 of each in quantity), representing 25% of the total number of notes required for the program.

(5) They expect to be able to print in the Stederini and Poligrafico plants, working 2 shifts of 10 hrs each, all of the 1,000 and 500 denomination notes within 3 months after receipt of the paper stock. This is assuming, of course, that the necessary power, raw materials, fuel, transportation, etc. can be obtained and that the facilities of these firms for producing currency will not be requisitioned for some other purpose.

(6) Discussions are underway for the production in the United States of the 50 and 100 denomination notes representing 75% of the total quantity of the new currency contemplated. Thus it is hoped that with production of the large denomination notes (500's and 100's) in Italy and the small denomination notes (50's and 100's) in the U.S., the total amount of currency required will be produced within 6 to 7 months. Lengthy discussions have been held with officials of the Italian Ministry of the Treasury and of the Bank d'Italia on this matter and every effort is being made to produce the required amount of currency by February 15, 1945.

C. Review of reserve position of Banca d'Italia

1. The total currency holdings of the Banca d'Italia in liberated Italy amounted to 6,330 billion lire on 10 July, on the basis of preliminary reports, as compared with 5,531 billion lire holdings 31 May in the smaller area of Italy which was at that date under Allied control. That is to say, the extension of territory has resulted in a decrease in the currency reserve of the Banca d'Italia, despite the much larger flow of new lire into circulation which took place in May and June and in spite of the discovery of so much currency in Rome and in other cities recently liberated.

2. This decrease of 304 billion in total currency reserve was almost equal to the decline of 306 billions in "free" reserve, after deducting all balances with the Banca d'Italia, which rose from 3,355 million lire on 31 May to 3,350 million lire on 30 June.

D. Remittances from the U.S. and the U.K.

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(500's and 100's) in Italy and the small denomination notes (50's and 100's) in the U.S., the total amount of currency required will be produced within 6 to 7 months. Lengthy discussions have been held with officials of the Italian Ministry of the Treasury and of the Banco d'Italia on this matter and every effort is being made to produce the required amount of currency by February 15, 1945.

C. Review of reserve position of Banco d'Italia

1. The total currency holdings of the Banco d'Italia in liberated Italy amounted to 6,530 million lire on 10 July, on the basis of preliminary reports, as compared with 6,631 million lire held on 31 May in the smaller area of Italy which was at that date under Allied control. That is to say, the extension of territory has resulted in a decrease in the currency reserve of the Banco d'Italia, despite the much larger flow of new AM lire into circulation which took place in May and June and in spite of the discovery of occ x currency in Rome and in other cities recently liberated.

2. This decrease of 301 million in total currency reserve was almost equal to the decline of 306 millions in "free" reserve, after deducting AM balances with the Banco d'Italia, which rose from 5,555 million lire on 31 May to 5,849 million lire on 30 June.

D. Remittance from the U.S. and the U.K.

1. Since the inauguration of the remittance system to the end of July 1944, lists totalling £ 2,196,926.9s, and $ 41,570-10-0, covering 70,563 individual remittances, have been handed to the Banco di Sicilia and the Banco di Napoli for payment. (These lists include lists totalling £ 206,435.16 and $ 4,309-2-0, covering 12,373 remittances, which were received at the end of July, but not recorded on AM.'s books until 1 August.)

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2. The Banco d'Italia has expressed its desire to handle remittances in the remaining territory of Italy. However, as the appointment of a Commissario did not take place until the end of July, AM requested early in July that the Banco di Napoli be authorized to make payments to beneficiaries resident in the provinces of Foggia, Littoria, Frosinone and Campobasso. The British and U.S. Treasuries have given their final licences to open the service to these provinces, but official notice thereof has not yet reached AM.

3. In the near future, the limit for a personal remittance from the United States, without a specific licence, will be raised from £ 50 per month per Italian household to £ 500 per month per individual or household, and the new control figures will apply to U.K. nationals. The U.K. Treasury will also relax its restrictions on the grounds which may be remitted through the Bank of England on behalf of remitters who are not residents of the "sterling area". This apparently will permit free transfer of funds from Latin American countries to liberated Italy, via sterling, subject to such restrictions as may

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be imposed by such Latin American countries themselves. The ~~exchange limitations~~ will remain effective so far as remittances from residents of the sterling area to Italy are concerned.

4. When the Banco d'Italia opens accounts with the U.S. and U.K. commercial banks for the purpose of carrying out remittances, it has been recommended that the existing procedure be modified to require that no offsetting AF dollar and sterling accounts with the Banco d'Italia be established by AFA, but merely that the Banco d'Italia agree to make such payments of foreign exchange from these accounts as are requested or ordered by the Finance Sub-Commission, ACC. An official ruling from ACC will be required on this point before the correspondents of the Banco d'Italia can be chosen. This change in procedure would remove these transactions entirely from AFA's accounts, and Banco d'Italia, rather than AFA, would provide the lire with which payments would be effected in Italy.

E. Advances to Allied Military Forces

1. During the month of July the first advances of lire were made to the Brazilian Expeditionary Force, in the approximate amount of 14 million lire. A suspense account in Brazilian Cruzeiros will be set up in the Bank of Brazil on an offset to these advances, at the rate of 5 lire to one cruzeiro.

F. AFA Accounting

1. Centralization at Headquarters

Pursuant to Executive Memorandum No. 6, Gtbol 21 June, 1944, all bookkeeping and preparation of accounts for Allied Financial Agency (with the exception of certain bookkeeping records maintained for AFA by the Regional Accountants of Regions IV and V which will be taken over in August) were centralized at Headquarters. The new ledgers were opened with the 30 June 1944 balances as shown in the Allied Financial Consolidated Statements of Receipts and Disbursements, and thereafter the posting of entries arising from AFA branch transactions and transactions of Sub-Accounts in the field was begun. The new centralized records are being posted by means of bookkeeping machines requisitioned for this purpose.

2. June Statement of Receipts and Disbursements

The AFA branch statements for the month of June were consolidated in the usual way, and the consolidated statement was prepared for distribution.

3. Advances to Other Allied Forces

A new form, AFP 13 (c), was printed for use in connection with making adjustments with the British Command Paymaster in respect of AF lire advanced by him to British Dominion, and other Allied forces (specified in TAC Circular No. 152). A supply of this form has been sent to the AFA branches concerned.

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F. AFA Accounting

1. Centralization at Headquarters

Pursuant to Executive Memorandum No. 64, dated 21 June, 1944, all bookkeeping and preparation of accounts for Allied Financial Agency (with the exception of certain bookkeeping records maintained for AFA by the Regional Accountants of Regions IV and V which will be taken over in August) were centralized at Headquarters. The new ledgers were opened with the 30 June 1944 balances as shown in the Allied Financial Consolidated Statements of Receipts and Disbursements, and thereafter the posting of entries arising from AFA branch transactions and transactions of Sub-Accounts in the Field was begun. The new centralized records are being posted by means of bookkeeping machines requisitioned for this purpose.

2. June Statement of Receipts and Disbursements

The AFA branch statements for the month of June were consolidated in the usual way, and the consolidated Statement was prepared for distribution.

3. Advances to Other Allied Forces

A new form, F/F 13 (c), was printed for use in connection with making adjustments with the British Command Paymaster in respect of AFA funds advanced by him to, British Dominion, and other Allied forces (specified in TAG Airgram No. 152). A supply of this form has been sent to the AFA branches concerned, who in turn have advised the Paymaster that as soon as he has furnished the necessary data and relative receipts adjustments will be made, in order that such advances will be properly reflected in AFA's accounts.

4. Supplies stockpiled for export

Instructions regarding the accounting treatment of disbursements for supplies purchased for stockpiling pending export were prepared and sent to all AFA branches.

5. Funds for United Nations Representatives in Italy

A new form, F/F 12 (c), was prepared for the use of AFA branches in connection with the making of temporary advances to duly accredited representatives of United Nations for the purpose of meeting the personal and office expenses of such representatives in Italy. In accordance with WAC 216 this new form provides that such advances will be repaid to AFA as promptly as possible by means of funds transferred through the remittance plan by the United Nations' governments concerned.

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6. Report of U.S. Fiscal Mission to AMG

The points of criticism relating to financial accounting (as distinct from supply or commodity accounting) have been met prior to the receipt of the Report, with the exception of the suggestion that Collectors of Revenue report their receipts direct to AFA HQ, so that these could be checked independently of the reports of Sub-Accountants with whom the collections are deposited. During the month, instructions covering this matter were prepared for distribution to Collectors of Revenue, and hereafter the verification suggested by the Mission will be incorporated in the consolidation procedure.

G. Measures against counterfeiting of Al Lire

1. In response to a request from Finance Sub-Commission to CCS, the U.S. Treasury Department prepared and forwarded a list of persons convicted in the United States on counterfeiting charges and deported to Italy. As these counterfeiters were involved in "plant" cases (production of completely forged notes), and as this is the type of counterfeiting which may reasonably be expected to increase in Italy in the future, the names, records, and photographs of the listed individuals were sent to Public Safety Sub-Commission for an investigation into their present whereabouts and activities.

IV. BANKING, MONETARY SAVINGS, AND OTHER FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

A. Central Banking Developments

1. The Central Administration of the Banca d'Italia is in process of systematizing its relations with its branches which were cut off from it prior to the liberation of Rome. During the period of separation, the branches in southern Italy had been directed by the then Commissioner of the Banca d'Italia, Arturo Osti, to continue to prepare the usual statements for forwarding to the Central Administration. With the change in management of the Banca d'Italia, occurring through removal of the Governor, Azzolini, and the resignation of the Active Director by the Vice-Director General, Introna, (now Commissioner), the Central Administration has been encouraged to reassume its directive position in relation to the branches. The accumulated accounting statements of the branches are now, therefore, being despatched to Rome.

2. On 29 July, Niccolo Introna, Deputy-Director General, was named by the Council of Ministers as Commissioner of the Banca d'Italia, and Alberto Pettinati, Director of the Bari and Naples branches, as Vice-Commissioner. Arturo Osti, the Commissioner named last winter for southern Italy, died during July. Introna, the new Commissioner, is a career man, having been with the Banca d'Italia from its inception. Pettinati was the Vice-Commissioner in southern Italy and continues in the same post. Vincenzo Azzolini, the former Governor , has now been imprisoned by the Italian Government.

3. For the purpose of showing the exact changes in the position of the Banca

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IV. BANKING, MONETARY SERVICES,
AND OTHER FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

A. Central Banking Developments

1. The Central Administration of the Banco d'Italia is in process of systematizing its relations with the branches which were cut off from it prior to the liberation of Rome. During the period of separation, the operation in southern Italy had been directed by the then Commissioner of the Banco d'Italia, Arturo Atti, to continue to prepare the usual statements for forwarding to the Central Administration. With the change in management of the Banco d'Italia, occurring through removal of the Governor, Azzolini, and the resumption of the active direction by the Vice-Director General, Introna, (now Commissioner), the Central Administration has been encouraged to re-assume its directive position in relation to the branches. The account and accounting statements of the branches are now, therefore, being despatched to Rome.

2. On 29 July, Niccolo Introna, Deputy Director General, was named by the Council of Ministers as Commissioner of the Banco d'Italia, and Alfredo Pettinari, Director of the Bari and Naples branches, as Vice-Commissioner. Arturo Attì, the Commissioner named last winter for southern Italy, died during July. Introna, the new Commissioner, is a career man, having been with the Banco d'Italia from the start. Pettinari was the Vice-Commissioner in southern Italy and continues in the same post. Vincenzo Azzolini, the former Governor , has been imprisoned by the Italian Government.

3. For the purpose of showing the great changes in the position of the Banco d'Italia during the course of the war, the balance sheets for 31 December, 1939, and 31 December, 1943, are reproduced in the Statistical Appendix. The balance sheet for the latter date is completely dominated by the financial needs of the Government. Total funds made available to the State and State agencies totaled 14 billion lire on 31 December, 1939, and 184 billion lire on 31 December, 1943. (If advances on Government bonds are included, these figures become 18 billion and 191 billion lire respectively.) In essence, the Banco d'Italia met the needs of the Government during these years by increasing its bank notes in circulation from 24 to 155 billion, by funneling 35 billion lire of funds accepted with it to the Treasury, and by increasing its deposit drafts outstanding to 7 billion.

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B. Italian Government Financial Institutions

1. During July, 1944, a decision was taken by the Council of Ministers to place the supervision of banking institutions under the Ministry of the Treasury. In accordance with this decision, the Inspectorate (Ispettorato per la Difesa del Risparmio e l'esercizio del credito) which is charged with credit control has been assigned to the Treasury. At the same time, the Industrial Financing organization of the government, I.M.I. (Istituto Mobiliare Italiano) was also put under the Treasury.

2. As a result of the banking reform law of 1936, which changed Italian banks from the German type (mixed commercial and industrial financing) to the Anglo-American commercial type of bank, long-term financing of industry has been largely taken away from the banks and is now a function of I.M.I. As the Inspectorate is charged, among other duties, with the control of security issues, the Treasury with its control over the Inspectorate and I.M.I. should have the opportunity of guiding the flow of investment funds in accordance with national policy.

3. The Treasury has also made strenuous attempts to secure control of I.R.I. (Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale), the financial holding company of the government. I.R.I. owns the three biggest commercial banks in the country and the largest part of the key heavy and armament industries of Italy. Were the control of I.R.I. to pass to the Treasury, this Ministry would literally be able to decide the economic future of Italy. The Finance Sub-Commission's adviser to I.R.I. has made arrangements to reactivate the organization. A board consisting of a representative each from the Ministry of Finance, Onofrio Pampucci, and the Ministry of the Treasury, Sergio Fortis, who are technically competent and work well together, have been put in as temporary heads until the government can come to a final decision as to the control of I.R.I. The most probable outcome is that the Board of Directors of I.R.I. will consist of a sufficient number of Ministers or their representatives to give representation to the major national economic and political interests. The actual operation of I.R.I. would be conducted by a technician as managing director within the lines of general policy laid down by the Board.

C. Commercial Banking

1. As of the end of June 1944, total deposits in banks in all Italy are estimated to total around 170 billion lire. The latest Bankitalia figures supplied by the Inspectorate, for September 1943, give a total of 143 billion lire. The nine banks included in the categories of "institutions of public law" and "banks of national interest"(i.e. banks without stockholders or owned by I.R.I. such Banco di Napoli and Banco Commercio Italiana) held not quite half of all the deposits.

2. The latest figures on Government securities owned by the banks show that they held, as of 30 September 1943, 64 billion lire of securities; that is, considerably less than half of total banking assets were invested in Government securities. It is to be noted that whereas the nine leading banks held nearly half of the

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[redacted] to pass to the Treasury, this Ministry would literally be able to decide the economic future of Italy. The Finance Sub-Commission's advisers to A.M.G.I. have made arrangements to be attached to the organization. A board consisting of a representative each from the Ministry of Finance, Onofrio Pomponi, and the Ministry of the Treasury, Luigi Fortis, who are technically competent and work well together, have been put in as temporary heads until the government can come to a final decision as to the control of I.R.I. The most probable outcome is that the Board of Directors of I.R.I. will consist of a sufficient number of Ministers or their representatives to give representation to the major national economic and political interests. The actual operation of I.R.I. would be conducted by a technician as Managing Director within the lines of general policy laid down by the Board.

C. Commercial Banking

1. As of the end of June 1944, total deposits in banks in all Italy are estimated to total around 170 billion lire. The latest definite figures supplied by the Inspectorate, for September 1943, give a total of 143 billion lire. The nine banks included in the categories of "institutions of public law" and "banks of national interest"(i.e. banks without stockholders or owned by I.R.I. such Banco di Napoli and Banco Commerciale Italiana) hold not quite half of all the deposits.

2. The latest figures on Government securities owned by the banks show that they hold, as of 30 September 1943, 64 billion lire of securities; that is, considerably less than half of total banking assets were invested in Government securities. It is particularly to be noted that whereas the nine leading banks held almost half of the total deposits, they held only about a third of the total amount of Government bonds owned by the banks. As the nine leading banks were all theoretically subject to direct Government control, the foregoing figures are a good indication of the lack of efficiency of Fascist banking and credit controls. This indication is well substantiated by other experience in this field. (The detailed figures on deposits and Government bonds holdings are given in Statistical Appendix, Appendix D.)

D. Postal Savings

(a) For the first month in any period for which we have information there appears to have been a decisive shift in postal savings bond investment from a net outflow of funds to a net inflow.

(b) As the principal mechanism of saving used by small savers in Italy, the status of investment in these bonds is highly important. The shift in June was probably caused by the availability of new postal savings bonds certificates and by investment of the first harvest proceeds in agricultural districts.

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E. Other Financial Developments

1. Financing of ocean transport

(a) Two related problems arose during July in connection with the financing of cargoes transported by water for ACC account. The Mediterranean Shipping Board has requested payment for freight carried for ACC account, and a new method of financing the operations of COGENA (an association of Italian schooner owners) was adopted. Previously, COGENA had been financed by the Shipping Sub-Commission with funds drawn by the British Command Pay Office from the Allied Financial Agency. Inasmuch as this financial problem is clearly an internal one and therefore a matter for the Italian Government, arrangements were made for the Government to provide COGENA with the necessary funds. No payments will be made to COGENA for cargoes carried on behalf of the Allied forces or ACC. In accordance with the terms of the Armistice and AFHQ Administrative Memoranda Nos. 95 and 31, these charges will be borne by the Italian Government when it finances COGENA's operating deficit.

(b) With respect to MEDBO's request, Finance Sub-Commission replied that the movement of cargoes for ACC is in reality a service rendered to the Italian civilian economy (food supplies, etc.). In view of this, such charges should be treated in the same way as, for example, food imported for civilian consumption, for which no immediate payment is made. MEDBO is itself applying the same principle, in that Italian ocean-going vessels are chartered to MEDBO, but the question of remuneration to Italy for the services of these vessels has been deferred. All such elements - the value of services provided by Italy and rendered to Italy must be considered in an ultimate financial settlement. It was therefore suggested to MEDBO that vessels under charter to it continue to carry cargoes for ACC without any immediate payments. Careful records should of course be kept, in order that this service may be taken into consideration in the future.

2. Savings Bank Officials

As new territory is liberated in the north several savings banks have been found from which all officers have fled. Prior to Fascism there were various methods of selecting these officers, giving due weight to different elements in the community. Under Fascism all of these officers were appointed by the Ministry of Finance. It has been agreed by the Minister of the Treasury that as officers are removed or places are found vacant no permanent appointments shall be made but Commissioners will be appointed to hold office only until the pre-Fascist system can be reinstituted.

3. Revision of Proclamations and General Orders

In conjunction with the Legal Sub-Commission, Finance Sub-Commission reconsidered the various policy statements embodied in the outstanding Proclamations and General Orders. Extensive revisions were made and drafts thereof submitted to the Legal Sub-Commission.

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V. PRICES AND THE COST OF LIVING

A. Appendix E to this Report reproduces all the data currently available on the cost of living in the capital cities of 24 provinces of liberated Italy. Previously, this Report has contained cost of living figures for Naples. The data in Appendix E are calculated for all 24 provinces on approximately the same basis as that previously used for Naples, the differences being fully explained in the appendix.

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For all provinces for which July data are available, the cost of living dropped sharply in that month, a result of the increase in the bread ration which took effect on 1 July, of the current wheat harvest which is now available, and of the current harvest of other important food crops.

B. The price of bread in liberated Italy, a subject that has been extensively discussed in ACC, and reported in detail in previous numbers of the Monthly Report, was fixed during July at 5 lire per kilogram. The decision to fix the price at that point was taken after it became obvious that agreement between ACC and the Government was impossible as the Government consistently advocated an "economic"(i.e. full cost) price for bread.

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VI. INSURANCE

A. Commercial Insurance

1. Italian Government

Dott. Beniamino Vigoriti, of the Commercial Insurance Section of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor, has been charged with re-forming the former Servizio dell'Assicurazione of the Ministry of Corporations as a Section of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor, using the most technically qualified men available in Rome. It has been emphasized that this is a matter of pressing importance. Occupation of Rome, where there are a number of insurance offices authorized to take charge in liberated Italy, is bringing insurance problems which are of a highly technical nature and require examination not so much from the point of view of companies individually, but on a national basis. While a reorganized Advisory Committee will go some way towards meeting this problem, it is obvious that the representatives on it of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor must be men highly qualified in insurance problems. There are a number of such men in Rome from whom the Government can make a selection, subject to satisfactory political backgrounds.

2. Existing condition of Rome offices

All insurance offices in Rome had been closed (except for premium collections and expenses) by order of Rome Region on 24 June, and the earliest efforts were directed to obtaining sufficient data from them to decide upon reopening. Several distinct categories were immediately apparent:

(a) The group comprising the Istituto Nazionale delle Assicurazioni, Previdentia, and Assicurazioni d'Italia, where the Boards of Administration had been replaced by the Commissioner, Dr. Alfredo de Higuero, appointed by decree in May, and sent to Rome on Italian Government orders and with ACC approval, to take charge of these parastatal concerns.

(b) Other companies with Head Offices in Rome, of which both the Compagnia di Roma and the Unione Italiana di Riassicurazione required special consideration.

(c) Companies whose Head Offices were in the north, which had arranged for specially staffed and equipped offices in Rome, to act as Head Offices for liberated territory. The two most important of this group were Assicurazioni Generali di Venezia, and Riunione Adriatica di Sicurta'.

(d) Foreign Companies, comprising five French companies in the same categories as (b) or (c) above, two German companies, and agencies of three British companies.

There were in Naples Commissioners appointed for several companies by the Government, with powers extended to AMG territory. While it had originally been intended to bring all such Commissioners to Rome to take charge of their companies' affairs,

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(a) The group comprising the Istituto Nazionale delle Assicurazioni, Previdenza, and Assicurazioni d'Italia, where the Boards of Administration had been replaced by the Commissioner, Dr. Alfredo de Liguoro, appointed by decree in May, and sent to Rome on Italian Government orders and with AOC approval, to take charge of these parastatal concerns.

(b) Other companies with Head Offices in Rome, of which both the Compagnia di Roma and the Unione Italiana di Riassicurazione required special consideration.

(c) Companies whose Head Offices were in the north, which had arranged for specially staffed and equipped offices in Rome, to act as Head Offices for liberated territory. The two most important of this group were Assicurazioni Generali di Venezia, and Riunione Adriatica di Sicurta'.

(d) Foreign Companies, comprising five French companies in the same categories as (b) or (c) above, two German companies, and agencies of three British companies.

There were in Naples Commissioners appointed for several companies by the Government, with powers extended to AMG territory. While it had originally been intended to bring all such Commissioners to Rome to take charge of their companies' affairs, it became apparent that in some instances of companies in group (c) above, the officials in Rome were not only better qualified men holding specific authority from their Head Offices, but were also the superiors of their own Commissioners, who, although selected from the best men available at the time of their appointment, did not possess all the qualifications strictly desirable.

At a meeting with the Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor it was decided that the appointment of Commissioner should be cancelled by the Government in cases where it was agreed that the Rome management was of a superior grade to the Commissioner.

3. Conditions of reopening

In the meantime attention was given to the formulation of restrictions it might be desirable to impose, and the following were agreed with the Italian Government representatives:

(a) Operations on quotas of reinsurance given to, or accepted from, companies remaining closed, to be suspended;

(b) Operations on any part of the portfolio referring to foreign countries, or to foreign companies not opened for liberated territory, to be suspended.

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(c) No payment to be made to any person, corporation or other concern whose bank account is blocked under ACC/AMG orders, without approval of the Finance Sub-Commission;

(d) The obligation of "cessioni legali" to the Istituto Nazionale delle Assicurazioni to remain in force for life insurances;

(e) New risks in other branches to be limited to those the Rome managements are authorized by their principals to accept, to those located in liberated territory, and in accordance with Italian law;

(f) No operation to be undertaken which would violate any order of ACC/AMG or of the Italian Government.

4. Non-Italian companies

In accordance with arrangements previously made, the agencies of the three British Companies, which were without any controlling authority, were turned over to the Director of Property Control. The Companies effected are:

Allianz
Liverpool London & Globe
Commercial Union

The Italian Head Offices for all three are in Milan under Italian management, and fresh arrangements are contemplated for them when Milan is reached, by which time the Director of Property Control should have received instructions from London.

After further consultation with the French authorities it was agreed to treat the French companies in the same way as Italian offices of similar calibre, it being understood, however, that negotiations might take place to bring them under the control of superior offices located in the territory under the control of the Provisional French Government. The French authorities also mentioned the companies "Ausonia" and "Paterna" as being of majority French ownership. There is no substantial organization for either in Rome.

It is the intention of the Italian authorities to appoint a sequestrator for the two German companies; one, Danubio - Concordia, has its Italian Head Office in Rome and appears to be in working condition. The officers of the other, the Mannheim, have been evacuated north, leaving a minor official (Italian) with authority to settle claims, and some funds for this purpose.

5. Italian Companies

Investigation of data furnished by companies was completed by 12 July and on 14 July a number of companies were instructed to resume their activities for all liberated Italy the restrictions reported above.

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5. Italian Companies

Investigation of data furnished by companies was completed by 12 July and on 14 July a number of companies were instructed to resume their activities for all liberated Italy the restrictions reported above.

In view of the peculiar character of the Compagnia di Roma and the Unione Italiana di Riassicurazioni, it was decided, in conjunction with the Government representative, to leave them closed until such time as investigation can be made into their functioning.

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6. Insurance intelligence

It is difficult to appraise with any degree of exactitude the insurance intelligence available from the half-dozen Head offices in Rome. The chief institutions of any value in this respect are the Istituto Nazionale delle Assicurazioni, the Compagnia di Roma, and the Unione Italiana di Riassicurazione.

The Istituto Nazionale deals primarily with life insurances, although it does conduct small reinsurances in other branches, chiefly in conjunction with the Unione Italiana and its own subsidiary Assicurazione d'Italia. A preliminary report of the conditions in the Head Office at the time of the liberation of Rome is attached as Appendix F.

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The Compagnia di Roma and the Unione Italiana offer a different problem. Upon notification from them that their technical records were intact, contact was made through ACC Information Division with the Intelligence Services, to a representative of which the possibilities were explained. It is, however, beyond the resources of the Insurance Department to undertake any large-scale investigation of technical records. The Department could, however, request the companies to do the work, if an indication should be given of the specific type of information required by London and Washington, e.g. names of persons whose property it is desired to investigate, a record of insurance upon whom, or upon whose property, might be of assistance. Both as a test on completeness of records, and as an example of the information available on insured persons and property, details of two life, two fire and two transport policies picked at random have been called for from both the Unione Italiana di Riassicurazione and the Compagnia di Roma.

7. Arrangements have now been made on the following lines, after consultation with Sections of the Finance Sub-Commission dealing with other financial institutions, on a national basis. Expurgation of the Istituto Nazionale delle Assicurazione and its subsidiaries (para-statal concerns) will be left to the Government to arrange with the Commissioner, who has already taken steps to obtain political histories of the staff. Such of the managements and directorates as are in Rome of all commercial insurance offices having a national sphere of responsibility will be screened by means of "Schede Personali" sent out by the Insurance Department and referred to the Security Branch. When once such managements and directorates have been established as satisfactory, they will in turn be made responsible for dealing with their employees, utilising, if they so desire, the services of any staff Committee in their office. The exact terms of reference to be given to the management have yet to be formulated, but will be uniform with those used by the rest of the Sub-Commission.

Dispatch of "Schede Personali" for managements and directorates at a national level has been finished, completion of screening being now dependent on the speed with which they are returned and can be dealt with.

Offices which have not a national significance, such as local branches, agencies, cash offices and the like, will comply with Regional orders on the subject.

Personnel of managements and directorates found unsatisfactory will be dismissed by orders direct to their companies up to the date of the hand-over of Rome to the Italian Government, with a copy to the Government for confirmatory action afterwards. After the hand-over, names of such persons will be sent to the Government for necessary action. Names of all such personnel, and also those of insurance personnel proved satisfactory, will be communicated in future monthly reports.

B. Social Insurance

1. Extension of social insurance to direct employees of the Allied forces

(a) Recent pressures have forced quickening of consideration of coverage of direct employees of Allied Forces in Italy under social insurance laws. Documents made

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B. Social Insurance

1. Extension of social insurance to direct employees of the Allied forces

(a) Recent pressures have forced quickening of consideration of coverage of direct employees of Allied Forces in Italy under social insurance laws. Documents made available following the fall of Rome make clear that the Germans provided such coverage for their direct employees. Italians in this area cannot understand why we have not already done so. In Sicily this gap in coverage has recently become a source of serious agitation.

(b) On 15 May 1944 the local Resources Board for Italy approved extension of Italian social insurance benefits to direct employees of Allied Forces and requested ACC to develop a plan for such extension that would be acceptable to the Italian Government and Allied Forces. The Italian Government had already agreed to bear the cost of the following coverages in addition to accidental injury or death which are already covered:

(i) sickness of worker or dependent
(ii) unemployment
(iii) pensions for invalidity or old age
(iv) tuberculosis
(v) marriage and birth allowances

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(c) The ~~principal problems have been, on the one hand, to determine the minimum information~~ required for assuring payment of benefits to the workers ~~involved~~, and for enabling the Italian Government to accumulate the necessary reserves to meet such payments; and on the other hand, to devise a method by which Allied Forces can supply such information with a minimum of recording, tabulation and reporting.

(d) A plan has been prepared and submitted for approval of appropriate committees of HQ. Allied Armies in Italy. It proposes that Allied Forces assume responsibility for

(i) preparation of a "Worker's Social Insurance Card" for each direct employee, the cards to be kept on file during the period of employment

(ii) commencement of coverage as of the first pay-period after the effective date decided upon, the file being then constituted (but units able and willing to do so may provide retro-active coverage to actual dates on which employment commenced where verifiable)

(iii) surrender of the card with appropriate certification upon termination of employment or interruption by illness, the card to form the basis for establishing both right to benefit and amount of contribution due from the Italian Government.

(iv) preparation of a "Worker's Employment Status Report" to be issued to such workers as during employment, shall apply for medical care for a dependent member of their families or for a marriage or birth allowance.

2. Military allowances under Proclamation No. 4

(a) As was announced in the June Report of this Sub-Commission, (Social Insurance, para 3) a directive was issued by the Acting Chief Commissioner and implemented by an instruction to provincial offices of Istituto Nazionale della Providenza Sociale, changing the status of military allowances. The purpose of the changes was to encourage military personnel in enemy-occupied territory to cooperate with Allied Forces. In order further to regularise the situation, Proclamation No. 4 has now been formally amended, and Article I, Section 4 has been replaced by a Section 4 reading as follows:

"Every company, institution, corporation, body and person engaged in the administration of any Social Insurance or Social Welfare Scheme shall continue to receive and collect all contributions payable under such Scheme, and to make all benefits, indemnity and other payments due or payable under any such Scheme, provided the same was legally in force prior to 8 September 1943, except payments of family allowances and military benefits to dependents of persons in Germany or other enemy or enemy occupied territory known to be cooperating with the enemy".

(b) The Acting Chief Commissioner's directive and the "Providenza" instruction remain in effect as detailed implementation of the amended section. The underlined

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(iv) preparation of a "Worker's Employment Status Report" to be issued to such workers as during employment, shall apply for medical care for a dependent member of their families or for a marriage or birth allowance.

2. Military allowances under Proclamation No. 4

(a) As was announced in the June Report of this Sub-Commission, (Social Insurance, para 3) a directive was issued by the Acting Chief Commissioner and implemented by an instruction to provincial offices of Istituto Nazionale della Previdenza Sociale, changing the status of military allowances. The purpose of the changes was to encourage military personnel in enemy-occupied territory to cooperate with Allied Forces. In order further to regularise the situation, Proclamation No. 4 has now been formally amended, and Article I, Section 4 has been replaced by a Section 4 reading as follows:

"Every company, institution, corporation, body and person engaged in the administration of any Social Insurance or Social Welfare Scheme shall continue to receive and collect all contributions payable under such Scheme, and to make all benefits, indemnity and other payments due or payable under any such Scheme, provided the same was legally in force prior to 8 September 1943, except payments of family allowances and military benefits to dependents of persons in Germany or other enemy or enemy occupied territory known to be cooperating with the enemy".

(b) The Acting Chief Commissioner's directive and the "Previdenza" instruction remain in effect as detailed implementation of the amended section. The underlined portions of the amended section are of greatest interest. The phrase "legally in force prior to 8th September 1943" is related to the provision of the directive (para 2 c) outlawing changes made by the Fascist Republican Government. The phrase "known to be cooperating with the enemy" is related both to the exclusion of those who subsequently joined the Fascist Republican or German Armies, (para 2 a) and to the inclusion of those still imprisoned (para 2 d) or who have participated in patriot actions (para 2 e).

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3. Status of family allowances of dependents of civil servants transferred to the north

The revised section (Article I, section 4 of Proclamation No. 4) quoted above, not only refers to military benefits but to "family allowances", and thus applies as regards civil servants who left their families to serve units transferred to the North by the Fascist Republican Government. The transfers took place under regulations established subsequent to 8 September 1943, and the allowances arranged were not "legally in effect on 8 September 1943". The persons concerned must be regarded as "known to be cooperating with the enemy". The present Italian Government agrees with this interpretation, and officials of the competent Ministry (Industry, Commerce, and Labor) have categorically stated that they do not wish these allowances to be paid. Hardship cases, will, of course, be taken care of by public assistance.

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4. Abrogation of pensions to Fascist

(c) The possibility referred to in the June Report (Social Insurance, para 7) has been realized in a decree now agreed upon. This Sub-Commission had originally objected to two pension decrees passed by the first Badoglio Government : No. 85 (published 25 March 1944) increasing state pensions, because no adequate provision was included to prevent recipients of pensions for "Fascist merits" from receiving those increases; and No. 102 (published 20 April 1944) which not only continued pensions to the dissolved Fascist Militia, but actually provided them on more favourable terms. The decree just adopted takes care of both matters. It repeals the second law as well as earlier laws providing pensions to the Fascist Militia and other benefits for persons of "Fascist merit", and revokes pensions and benefits already granted under the terms of these laws. This removes the necessity for an amendment to the pension increase bill since those at whom it would be directed will have been eliminated altogether from the pension system.

(b) The new decree abrogates the following laws: that of 20 April, 1944, providing more favorable pension treatment to members of the dissolved militia; that of 24 December, 1925, providing benefits to families of "Fascist martyrs", during the period between 1919 and 1923; that of 24 March 1930 extending benefits to additional persons injured in the "Fascist cause"; that of 12 June 1931, extending benefits to widows and orphans of "Fascist martyrs"; and the provision in Art. 3 para 3 of the decree of 6 December 1945 permitting competent Ministries to grant pensions to members of the dissolved militia equivalent to those for military of similar rank. It also revokes pensions and allowances already granted under these laws as well as those conceded to citizens for "Fascist merits" under special laws adopted after 28 October 1922. The right to receive normal pension for regular governmental service rendered apart from that in Fascist organizations, is reserved to claimants concerned. The "Opera di Previdenza della M.V.S.N.", created 27 March, 1924, to handle pensions and benefit funds of the Militia, is abolished and its funds will be liquidated by the Ministry of the Treasury which will retain for the State any sums not disbursed. Actual contributions made to the dissolved agency will be reimbursed (minus any benefits already received) but not at a rate exceeding L. 1,000 monthly. All war pensions for service in the Spanish Civil War are revoked. The pension rights of the technical militia (rail, postal-telegraph, forest, highway and port) are protected for those of grade 8 or below. Other members of these militia can apply for a pension, but must prove to an investigation commission that their appointment or promotion was not based on "Fascist merits".

(c) Action has already been initiated to extend this decree, as well as the state pension increase decree (No. 85) to military government territory.

5. Medical fees for sickness insurance

(a) The sickness insurance organization (Istituto Nazionale per l'Assistenza di Malattie ai Lavoratori) maintains two systems of payment for medical services.

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5. Medical fees for sickness insurance

(a) The sickness insurance organization (Istituto Nazionale per l'Assistenza di Malattie ai Lavoratori) maintains two systems of payment for medical services.

(i) Physicians employed by the Institute are paid a salary;

(ii) More often the patient is treated by a physician of his own choice and the latter is paid a fee based on the number of inscribed workers in the area he serves, or the number of visits he makes to homes of these workers. The fees are notoriously small. Funds are set aside, at rates varying from 8.6 lire per inscribed worker for agricultural workers to 13.2 lire per family member for industrial workers. These are then distributed among the doctors either on the basis of workers or family members in the area, or the number of visits reported.

(b) The fees had not been raised during our occupation, although living costs have risen sharply and other incomes have been increased. Recently the hardship which this has occasioned many doctors has led to action or threats of action by medical societies. The provincial medical syndicate of Brindisi resolved on 5 June to cease collaborating with the Institute and to declare its contract void as from 30 June. It was persuaded to withdraw from this position by the Prefect who explained that he could not tolerate any "strike" doctors. Similar pressures have developed elsewhere, but as yet no case of refusal to attend a patient has been attested.

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(c) Impressed by these pressures, and aware that there was merit in the arguments of the doctors, the Ministry of Industry, Commerce, and Labor directed the Institute to increase its fees 50% effective 1 June, and so to notify the provincial offices by telegram. This was done on 26 June as regards the following provinces: Agrigento, Avellino, Bari, Brindisi, Cagliari, Caltanissetta, Catania, Catanzaro, Cosenza, Enna, Foggia (in July, Lecce, Matera, Messina, Napoli (In July), Nuoro, Palermo, Potenza, Ragusa, Reggio Calabria, Salerno, Sassari, Siracusa, Taranto and Trapani. Subsequently on 10 July a letter of instruction was sent out, setting forth in greater detail and with some departures from a flat 50% increase, the nature of the adjustment. Thus staff physicians were granted the graduated increase of 70%, 60%, 30%, etc. provided for other public employees last winter. Extension of these increases to Military Government Territory has been requested by the National Commissioner.

(d) Two problems are involved in this matter:

(i) the necessities of the doctors who have faced a rising living cost with fixed compensation,

and (ii) the need of workers and their families for adequate medical service.

The contemplated increase, already effected in most of Italian Government territory may answer the first problem, but can make no important contribution to solving the second problem. Re-examination of the medical standards of the Institute, needlessly complex and commonly inadequate, is required. If solution of this longer-range problem requires a more generous medical scale, the contribution for sickness insurance must also be reconsidered.

6. Situation at national offices of principal social insurance institutes

(a) In two out of three of the national offices of principal social insurance institutes, the Committee of National Liberation had already installed Commissioners and Committees before the arrival of the Italian Government or the legally appointed National Commissioners. This has resulted in some personnel difficulties which have posed a delicate problem both for the Italian Government and ACC. The Committee of National Liberation has done valuable service in Rome before its fall, and is still carrying on activities of an extra-legal character in enemy occupied Italy with our blessing. The problem is one of persuading the Committee to accept orderly legal procedure without provoking a feeling that its past services here or present services in unliberated areas are unappreciated. This objective is gradually being achieved.

(b) The head offices transferred to the North were established at the following points: "Providenza" at Vittorio Veneto, "Infortuni" at Lecce and "Malattie" at Varese. Substantial sums were also transferred, as indicated in the accompanying table based on reports to the Regional Labor Officer.

Status of Assets of Head Offices of Three Social Insurance Institutes

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second problem. Re-examination of the medical examinees of the [illegible], complex and commonly inadequate, is required. If solution of this longer-range problem requires a more generous medical scale, the contribution for sickness insurance must also be reconsidered.

6. Situation at national offices of principal social insurance institutes

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(b) The head offices transferred to the North were established at the following points: "Previdenza" at Vittorio Veneto, "Infortuni" at Lecco and "Malattie" at Varese. Substantial sums were also transferred, as indicated in the accompanying table based on reports to the Regional Labor Officer.

Status of Assets of Head Offices of Three Social Insurance Institutes

(in thousands of lire)

	Infortuni		Malattie		Previdenza	
	Rome	North	Rome	North	Rome	North
Deposits, Bank	66,859	---	17,163	21,581	239,000	361,287
Deposits, Postal	1,726	---	7,019	10,000	96,000	176,000
Bonds, face value	1,595,825	1,333,361	12,493	561,486	2,611,037	7,679,058
Cash	2,879	---	12,435	44,199	15,000	---
Other holdings	7,156	---	---	---	40,000	25,000
	1,673,645	1,333,361	49,110	718,661	2,001,037	8,230,346

The figures for Malattie are not accurate (see para 8).

As indicated, most of the transferred assets were in the form of bonds. It has been ascertained that such bonds as were transferred are known by amount, category and even individual numbers at Rome. Measures looking to protection and possible reconstitution of these assets are at present receiving careful consideration.

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7. Ente della Mutualita'

The cashier and accountant of Istituto Nazionale per l'Assistenza di Malattie ai Lavoratori (called Ente della Mutualita' in Northern Italy) attempted last winter to block the transfer North of the funds of the Institute by the Republican Fascist Government. They withdrew L. 10,305,000 in cashier's checks from the Banca d'Italia and took vault receipts for L. 863,000,000 in bonds on deposit with the Banca Nazionale del Lavoro. They kept these through many difficult months, while living in the underground. When following the fall of Rome a small clique attempted to reconstitute the Ente while barring the bulk of its personnel, the two men refused to surrender these assets to the "rump" direction-general. Instead they announced in the press (Ricostruzione, 12 July and L'Italia Libera, 16 July) that they would transfer them only to the competent Ministry. Having arranged a contact with the men, the Finance Sub-Commission made an appointment for them with the Minister concerned (Industry, Commerce and Labor), witnessed the transfer and obtained a duplicate receipt for the checks and vault slips.

8. Expurgation of national employees of social insurance institutes

Steps had already been taken at the regional level, under the terms of an order issued by the Commissioner for Rome Region, to purge the national offices of social insurance institutes of Fascist personnel. Some employees have already been suspended as a result of this action. We have, for example, a list of some 70 employees of Previdenza's national, provincial and other Rome units who were suspended for this reason. Their total Rome personnel exceeds 1,700. Further suspensions are receiving consideration at the national level. This matter is being closely through the National Commissioners of the several Institutes.

9. Insurance of workmen in Tripolitania and Eritrea

No further action is being taken with the Italian Government regarding extension of the arrangement for workmen's compensation (Infortuni organization) to civilian employees of Allied Forces in the former Italian Africa, referred to in the May report. Information now available from the Middle East indicates that activities of that Infortuni organization have been resumed in Tripolitania and Eritrea under British Military Administration. This resumption is not to be regarded as a resumption of the former activities of Infortuni. The branches concerned must be considered separate entities operating under different laws under control of HQ, BMA. The Italian Government and the Commissario of Infortuni in Rome have been advised accordingly.

VII. ACCOUNTING SUB-SECTION

A. ACC Accounting to show Italian indebtedness

1. TAM 228 from the Combined Chiefs of Staff was received setting out the accounting procedure whereby the U.S. War Department, the British War Office and ACC will provide

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order issued by the Commissioner for Rome Region, to purge the national offices of social insurance institutes of Fascist personnel. Some employees have already been suspended as a result of this action. We have, for example, a list of some 70 employees of Previdenza's national, provincial and other Rome units who were suspended for this reason. Their total Rome personnel exceeds 1,700. Further suspensions are receiving consideration at the national level. This matter is being closely through the National Commissioners of the several Institutes.

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VII. ACCOUNTING SUB-SECTION

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1. TAM 228 from the Combined Chiefs of Staff was received setting out the accounting procedure whereby the U.S. War Department, the British War Office and ACC will provide and accumulate figures to show Italy's indebtedness to the various Allied countries. This telegram confirmed the tentative agreement reached in London with the Finance Mission from Washington. A reply has been drafted stating that since the date of the London discussions experience has shown that supplies issued by the Allied armed forces to the Italian Army, Italian Governmental agencies and to Displaced Persons Sub-Commission can only be satisfactorily accounted for by ACC in values and not by commodities. It is therefore suggested that ACC report to the War Department and War Office such issues in values and not, as suggested by TAM 228, by commodities to be valued by the War Department and War Office.

B. Supply Accounting

1. Supply accounts for the month of May 1944 are being reviewed and prepared for consolidation at Headquarters. Reports for May have been submitted by all Regions, except I, IV and V. In this respect the position is not so favorable as at the close of the preceding month, when Economics and Supply Division reports had been received from all Regions except I and VII. The delay in Region I is attributable to insufficient personnel during previous months. More recently, as the work in arrears was being brought up to date, the accounting staff was required to devote a large part of its time to taking of inventories and effecting collections in connection with the transfer of the entire ESD stock in Sicily to an agent of the Italian Government. In Region IV

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the delay has been due to the difficulty in securing a record of stock transactions during the rapid advance of the 5th Army in May and June. In Region V the same situation prevailed in connection with the advancing 8th Army. Progress reports received from the Supply Accountants in each of the foregoing Regions, however, indicate that their May accounts are in course of preparation and will be forwarded in the near future to ACC.

2. In view of the rapid movement of the 5th and 8th Armies it is hoped to effect arrangements whereby two officers operating under the technical direction of the Chief Accountant will move with these Armies and coordinate their supply accounts with the records of the Regions in which the armies are operating. Aside from these officers two other Regional Supply Accountants have been assigned to the forward area Regions VIII and IX. This reassignment of personnel has placed a heavy burden on the supply accounting organizations in rear areas, which until recently was wholly inadequate. To distribute the present staff most advantageously on the basis of available personnel, plans are now in the course of development to consolidate all supply accounting in the present Regions II, III and VII under one unit with headquarters at Naples.

3. In this connection it should be stated that the supply accounting personnel has never been entirely adequate to discharge the enormous volume of work. Under the existing system, considering the scope and magnitude of the supply program, an inordinate number of small sales are made. Not only from an accounting, but also from an administrative standpoint, steps should be taken to sell imports at dockside to an Italian government agency, to be distributed by it under the supervision of ACC/AMG. Negotiations with this end in view have been carried on for some time, and it is now hoped that an Italian Ministry of Supply will be formed which would undertake such work. With the further expansion of liberated territory the need becomes more urgent.

4. The arrangement for distributing petroleum, oil, and lubricants in rear areas through the medium of the Comitato Italiano Petroli, (CIP), both for the Italian armed forces and authorized civilian users, has proved satisfactory. This arrangement has given an indication of the advantages to be derived in dealing wherever possible through one central Italian agency or organization. Some difficulty still exists in securing the accounting for POL issued in forward areas prior to the time when CIP could properly function and take over distributing and accounting. Instructions have been issued that any sales made by AMG before CIP is established in an area should be treated as sales made on behalf of CIP, and minimum detail records maintained to enable CIP later to take over all past transactions as soon as it is in a position to function in the area.

5. Accounts through 30 April 1944 have been developed for coal released by the Allied Armies for public utilities, industries, and other essential consumers (i.e. hospitals, bakeries, etc.). The basic information on army coal releases has been obtained from the Coal Section, ACC. In the past, difficulties have been experienced as the result of coal issued by the armed forces but not reported to the Supply Accountants. Some of this coal was released by the Army without reference to ACC/AMG, and some issued in conjunction with the Regional Public Utility Officers who through misunderstanding did not report the deliveries to the supply accountants. To secure accounting for these transactions, orders were issued that the Regional Supply Accountants are to get in touch with all AMG officers making such issues, and obtain a record of price deliveries

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6. The accounting for medical supplies under Executive Memorandum 34, dated 29 February 1944, is rendered by the Public Health Sub-Commission to the Chief Accountant, Finance Sub-Commission. Due to the delay in issuing the memorandum and thereafter in forwarding price lists to the Regions, accounting for these transactions was exceedingly difficult. In view of this fact an experienced officer from the Chief Accountant's staff was assigned to develop the necessary accounts on a Headquarters level. Unfortunately the records prior to 31 March 1944, were neglected in several Regions, and are in such condition that a complete accounting was virtually impossible. From the available records an attempt was made to ascertain total imported medical supplies and medical supplies drawn from the armies; the sale, other issues, and the inventories on hand as of 31 May 1944. While the quantities imported and drawn from the Armies can be ascertained with a fair degree of accuracy, the items and quantities constituting sales and free issues could not practically be separated because of the absence of essential records. Furthermore two of the regions did not have records of the physical stocks on hand as of 31 May 1944, so that the consolidated inventory on that date was incomplete. Payments for sales are made to AFA or Finance Officers, so that the proceeds collected can be accurately ascertained. On the basis of the information at hand, a tentative statement of the value of supplies received, the proceeds of sales of supplies, the computed value of free or unaccounted for issues (including supplies subject to subsequent accounting) and the value of the stock on hand as reported on 31 May 1944, has been prepared.

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7. Accounting for issues to the Italian Army, previously unsatisfactory because of the form in which such information was received, is gradually being brought under accounting control. Bulk issues are now reported in quantities only (for pricing at a higher level) and depot issues by U.S. Army units in quantities and prices, although there is still some difficulty in securing adequate information. For British depot issues, arrangements were made to secure a report on quantities, in connection with which a statement of prices would later be furnished by the British Financial Adviser to complete the reports received from depots. At the same time an arrangement was made with the Army Sub-Commission for a preliminary administrative review of all depot issues, and, upon approval thereof, to forward it to the Chief Accountant for entry.

8. During the month special instructions were issued to regulate the accounting for newsprint allocated by the Allied Publication Control Board. Under the new procedure, the Regional Newsprint Officer, or, where no newsprint officer has been designated, the regional supply officer officer, is made accountable for receiving, warehousing, safeguarding, and issuing such stock. As sales are made to authorized users the Regional Supply Accountant, acting upon notification from the Newsprint Officer, draws an issue voucher for billing the customer, it is the responsibility of the Newsprint Officer to see that payment for such sales is made to AFHQ or a Finance Officer.

9. Specific instructions have been issued relative to the handling of Italian salt and matches. In case of salt produced locally ACC/AMG transports, stores, and distributes salt in forward areas, reporting such transactions to the Salt Monopoly which makes the collections for its own account. These items do not enter into ACC/AMG financial records. In the case of matches produced locally, some purchases had been made by ACC/AMG for resale to distributors. Orders were issued that this practice be discontinued and in the future Italian matches be placed in ordinary trade channels. The small amount of prior purchases and sales by ACC/AMG will of course be taken into the accounts of ACC/AMG.

10. During the month consolidated accounts through 30 April 1944 were prepared for subsistence and supplies received from British Army Depots and issued by the Internees and Displaced Persons Sub-Commission. The accounts for this activity contain the detail of all commodities issued. The May reports for such issues are now in the course of review for entry in the Headquarters records.

C. Financial Accounting Re-organization

1. The centralization at Headquarters of the accounting for Regions I, II, III, VI and VII was effected during the month and the new Headquarters books opened. The accounts for Region IV will be brought into the centralized system as from 31 July, 1944.

2. Reports from these Regions are now being received and processed, but there will be a slight delay in preparing the June Revenue and Expenditure Accounts, owing to the reorganization and the transfer of the Headquarters from Naples to Rome.

3. The centralization has been further extended by a partial application thereof

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2. Reports from these Regions are now being received and processed, but there will be a slight delay in preparing the June Revenue and Expenditure Accounts, owing to the reorganization and the transfer of the Headquarters from Naples to Rome.

3. The centralization has been further extended by a partial application thereof to forward Regions. It is agreed that in forward Regions a Regional Accountant Officer is necessary and that Sub-Accountants' reports should be examined and checked on the spot and any queries thereon dealt with by the Regional Accountant. It has however been decided that the Regional Accountant in forward Regions will not maintain Regional books or prepare Regional Accountants; he will instead transmit all checked and corrected Sub-Accountants' reports to the Chief Accountant at ACC Headquarters, where they will be entered in the Headquarters records.

4. One of the more important results of this centralization is that all original documents and vouchers are now forwarded to Headquarters and Sub-Accountants' reports are audited by Headquarters staff.

D. ACC/AMG Accounts

1. Consolidated Revenue Expenditure Accounts for all Regions were prepared for the month of May 1944.

2. G-5 AFHQ were requested to inform the Combined Chiefs of Staff of our intention to abandon any segregation in accounts as between AMG and ACC on the grounds that (a) the difference between AMG and ACC is largely a question of channels of administration and any future consideration of these accounts will be made on the basis of the nature of

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the transactions irrespective of whether they were carried out by ACC or AMG, (b) the same AFA branches may serve both ACC and AMG territory, (c) some Regions include both ACC and AMG territory and (d) accounts are on a cash basis and segregation between AMG and ACC is therefore meaningless since, for example, revenue arising while a territory was under AMG may not be collected and recorded until the territory has passed to ACC administration.

3. The various instructions emanating from military headquarters and from ACC, on the subject of payment of civilian employees, have been reviewed and report submitted suggesting that a clear uniform directive be issued to all ACC/AMG Regions.

4. A revised version of Establishment Memorandum No. 5 dealing with the authorization required in connection with purchases for messes, billets, and offices was drafted and submitted to the Establishment Officer.

5. An audit of the accounts of Region III prior to their centralization at Headquarters reveals that it will be necessary to make a thorough investigation into the classification of the expenditure in the past.

E. AFA Accounts

1. Consolidated Accounts as at 30 June were completed.

2. A new Payment Voucher (D/F 13 c) was designed and printed. It will be used in connection with reimbursement payments by AFA to British Paymasters of sums advanced by the latter to Dominion, Colonial and certain Allied armed forces.

Joint Director,
Finance Sub-Commission.

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Joint Director,
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APPENDIX A.

THE DECREE AS TO SANCTIONS AGAINST FASCISM

Part I - Crimes

Part II - Purging

Part III - Enrichment

Part IV - Fascist Funds

Part V - The High Commissioner

Part VI - Miscellaneous

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Part I - Crimes

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Part VI - Miscellaneous

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PART I

PUNISHMENT OF CRIMES

1. All penal provisions issued to safeguard institutions and political organizations created by Fascism are hereby repealed.
Decisions already pronounced by virtue of such provisions are hereby annulled.

2. Members of the Government and high ranking members of fascism, guilty of annulling the guarantees given under the constitution, of destroying the liberty of the people, of creating the fascist regime, of compromising and betraying the fortunes of the country bringing it to the present disaster shall be punished by penal servitude for life and, in cases where the responsibility is greater, by death.
They shall be tried by a High Court of Justice composed of a President and eight members, chosen by the Council of Ministers, from among high ranking judicial officials serving now or in retirement and from among other persons of unquestionable rectitude.

3. Those who organized fascist squads, committing acts of violance and pillage and those who promoted and directed the revolt of 28 October 1922 shall be punished according to Art.120 of the Penal Code 1889.
Those who promoted and directed the Coup d'Etat of 3 January 1925 and those who have since contributed by relevant action to maintain the fascist regime in power shall be punished in accordance with Art 118 of the aforesaid code.
Whosoever has committed any other crime for fascist reasons or taking advantage of the political situation created by fascism shall be punished according to the laws obtaining at the time of the crime.

4. These crimes described in the preceding Article shall be tried by the Court of Assize, by the Tribunali and by the Pretors according to their respective jurisdiction.
The Court of Assize shall be composed of two judicial officials as described in the law as to the constitution of the Courts of Assize, and of five lay judges chosen by lot from special lists of citizens of unblemished moral and political behavior.

5. Whosoever whether a member of the Armed Forces or not, after 8 September 1943 has committed a crime against loyalty and the military defence of the State, by any kind whatsoever of action collaboration help or assistance given to the German invader shall be punished according to the provisions of the Military Penal Code of War.
Members of the armed forces shall be tried by Military Courts, civilians by ordinary Courts.

6. Any limitation of time with regard to the offence or the punishment thereof shall not apply to any person guilty of, any crime described in this decree, who because of the existence of the fascist regime have not been punished.
For the same reason amnesties and pardons granted after 28 October 1922 in respect of any crime described in this decree shall be invalid, any already granted shall be revoked.
The High Commissioner may propose the revocation of any royal pardon already granted.
Where a decision regarding any such crimes has been influenced by any moral co-

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who have since contributed by relevant action to maintain the fascist regime in power shall be punished in accordance with Art 118 of the aforesaid code.

Whosoever has committed any other crime for fascist reasons or taking advantage of the political situation created by fascism shall be punished according to the laws obtaining at the time of the crime.

4. Those crimes described in the preceding Article shall be tried by the Court of Assize, by the Tribunali and by the Pretors according to their respective jurisdiction.

The Court of Assize shall be composed of two judicial officials as described in the law as to the constitution of the Courts of Assize, and of five lay judges chosen by lot from special lists of citizens of unblemished moral and political behavior.

5. Whosoever whether a member of the Armed Forces or not, after 8 September 1943 has committed a crime against loyalty and the military defence of the State, by any kind whatsoever of active collaboration help or assistance given to the German invader shall be punished according to the provisions of the Military Penal Code of War.

Members of the armed forces shall be tried by Military Courts, civilians by ordinary Courts.

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For the same reason amnesties and pardons granted after 28 October 1922 in respect of any crime described in this decree shall be invalid, any already granted shall be revoked.

The High Commissioner may propose the revocation of any royal pardon already granted.

When a decision regarding any such crimes has been influenced by any moral coercion resulting from fascism, such decision may be declared to be legally non-existent.

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Declarations in this respect shall be made by a Section of the Supreme Court of Cassation appointed by the Minister of Justice.

The provisions of this decree shall not apply in regard to any crimes punishable by imprisonment for three years or less.

7. The punishment prescribed for any crime described in this part may be reduced by up to one quarter and imprisonment for not less than five years may be substituted for a sentence of death or of imprisonment for life: a. If the accused had before the outbreak of this war either retired from political life or had been openly opposed to fascism;

b. if the accused has actively participated in the struggle against the Germans
c. Where general extenuating circumstances exist imprisonment for 30 years shall be substituted for penal servitude for life and other penalties shall be reduced by one sixth.

The guilty party shall be declared not punishable if he distinguished himself by special acts of valour in the struggle against the Germans.

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8. Any person who for fascist reasons or, by taking advantage of the political situation created by fascism has committed acts particularly serious which while not being offences in the eyes of the law are nevertheless contrary to the rules of social and political integrity shall be subjected to temporary disqualification from holding any public office or to loss of political rights for a period of not more than ten years.

Whenever such a person is deemed to be a danger to society he may be sent to an agricultural colony or a labor institution for a period of not less than one or more than ten years.

The provisions contained in this Article shall be administered by a Provincial Commission presided over by a judicial official and composed of two other members chosen by lot from among the lay judges described in Art. 4.

As regards members of the legislative assemblies or other institutions who by their votes or actions contributed to the maintenance of the fascist regime and made war possible, they shall be dismissed from their office on decision of the High Court described in Art'2, without prejudice to any of the other provisions set out in this Decree in so far as they may be applicable.

9. Without prejudice to any legal action, the property of any citizen who has betrayed his country placing himself voluntarily and actively at the service of the German invaders shall be forfeited to the State.

In penal proceedings such forfeitures shall be pronounced by a judicial authority competent to pronounce sentence of condemnation. In other cases referred to them by the High Commissioner, by the Tribunals territorially competent.

10. In regard to any matter not specifically provided for by this part the rules of the Code of Penal Procedure shall obtain whensoever may be applicable.

PART II. PURGING OF THE ADMINISTRATION

11. Officials and employees of the following bodies shall be subject to epuration proceedings:-

(1) civil and military State Administrations, even if autonomous;
(2) local authorities and other public bodies and institutions;
(3) special concerns operating under public authorities or bodies and private concerns recognised by the State as controlling public utility undertakings or concerns having nation-wide interests.

12. The following shall be dismissed from service:
(1) any person, particularly if when holding high office, who has by participating actively in the political life of fascism or by showing himself as a consistent apologist of fascism, shown that he is unworthy of serving the State;
(2) any person who has obtained an appointment or promotion through favouritism of the party or of fascist officials of high rank.

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13. Any employee who has been guilty of fascist bias incompetence or corrupt practices such as have been introduced by fascism into public administration, shall be likewise dismissed.

Whenever evidence of an offence is found during an epuration proceeding, such evidence shall be reported to the competent authority.

14. Any person who has held the position of "squadrista" or "sansepolcrista" or "antemarcia", "Marcia su Roma", "Seicrpe Littoria" or who has been an officer in the Fascist Militia if he has been guilty of Fascist partisanship or improper conduct shall be dismissed from his office or employment, but if not so guilty he may be awarded less severe punishment.

15. Any person who has received undue promotion or any preference in any competitive examinations because of his fascist position may in lieu of dismissal be reduced in rank or be returned to his former position.

16. Any person who has after 8 September 1943 distinguished himself in the struggle against the Germans may be excused from dismissal or other disciplinary measure.

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17. 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.

Any person who by his acts has effectively aided the patriots or has undermined the work of the Germans or of the (Republican) Fascist Government which they were apparently serving, may be excused from punishment.

In every case an account shall be made of the allowances that were due under the original terms of employment and of any excess payment which may actually have been received. Any special allowance or sum granted or paid on account of any transfer to the North will be disallowed.

18. The Commission of first instance to hear epuration proceedings will be a Commission to be established in every Ministry or autonomous authority or body. When personnel of different classes of functions is employed in a Ministry more than one Commission may be established in that Ministry.

Such Commissions will be appointed by the Competent Minister and will be composed of a judicial or administrative magistrate either serving or retired, who will preside over them, and of the Chief of personnel of of an official of the Administration, and of a third member nominated by the High Commissioner for the Sanctions against Fascism.

A Commission to be appointed by a Prefect composed of a judicial official, either serving or retired, an official of the Prefecture, and a member to be nominated by the High Commissioner, will be instituted for Communes, Provinces, Public Welfare Institutions and bodies under the control of the local authorities.

According to the provisions set out in the preceding paragraphs substitute members may be appointed and the Commission may be divided into Sub-Commissions.

19. Not less than ten days shall be allowed to an employee whose dismissal is proposed to prepare his defence.

The Commissions, or any member delegated by them, shall have the power to examine witnesses, to require the production of deeds and documents from judicial or administrative authorities and may personally hear the concerned party if he applies for such a hearing.

20. The finding of the Commission of the first instance shall be communicated to the High Commissioner and to the party concerned. The interested party may within three days, and the High Commissioner within twenty days appeal to a central Commission appointed by the President of the Council of Ministers and composed of a president, two officials of the central administration, two judicial or administrative magistrates serving or retired and two other members nominated by the High Commissioner for Sanctions against Fascism.

In the same manner substitute members may be appointed and the Commission may be divided into sub-commissions.

21. Dismissed from office, in accordance with the finding of the Commissions, shall be carried out by the authority which normally has such power.

[illegible] shall put into effect the punishments hereby authorized

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765015

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In the same manner substitute members may be appointed and the Commission may be divided into sub-commissions.

21. Dismissed from office, in accordance with the finding of the Commissions, shall be carried out by the authority which normally has such power.

The same authority shall put into effect the punishments hereby authorized in accordance with the finding of the Commission.

22. Any employee dismissed from office shall be entitled to such pension privileges as may be due to him according to the provisions then in force.

In more serious cases forfeiture of pension privileges may be ordered.

Any employee the subject of epuration proceedings may be suspended from office. In such cases he shall receive, for his support, his salary without any other further allowance. Suspension from office shall be ordered by the competent Minister, or in cases under para 3 of Art 18 by the Prefect.

23. Commissions responsible for inspecting the registers shall be set up in each professional association or other body responsible for keeping registers of professional men, artists and skilled workers shall apply the principles set out in the preceding articles.

Such Commissions shall be appointed by the competent Minister or by any authority designated by him, and shall be composed of a President, a member nominated by the body keeping the register in question and of a member nominated by the High Commissioner for Sanctions against Fascism.

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An appeal against a finding of a Commission may be lodged within the time set out by Art 20, to a Central Commission which shall be established, for each professional association or body, by the competent Minister and composed of a President, of two judicial or administrative judges, serving or retired, of four members nominated by the professional associations and of two other members nominated by the High Commissioner for Sanctions against Fascism.

In less serious cases a temporary suspension from the exercise of a profession, art or trade may be ordered in lieu of being struck off the register.

24. An employee, dismissed from office may appeal to the State Council only on grounds of incompetence (i.e. of the Commission or officer concerned).

25. The proceedings set forth in this part shall be initiated within 6 months of this decree becoming effective.

Any proceeding before the Commission of First Instance shall be ended within three months after its initiation.

For the territory not yet liberated and for that part which has been liberated but not yet restored to the administration of the Italian Government, the time limit indication in the first paragraph is extended to six months after the restoration of such territories to the Italian Administration.

PART III — DISPOSAL OF PROFITS DERIVED FROM THE REGIME

26. Profit derived from participation in or adherence to the fascist regime shall be forfeited to the State regardless whether or not a penal proceeding is instituted for acts constituting an offence.

An increase of property obtained after the 28 October 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 party concerned shall show that such increase was derived from a legitimate source and this shall be the case even if the property acquired has ceased to belong to the same person.

Such presumption shall likewise apply to increases in property of the ascendants, descendants and spouse of any person, who even if not a member of the fascist party, maintained relations as associate or client with the persons indicated in the first paragraph.

In assessing increases of property consideration shall be given to property in any way acquired or held through intermediaries.

27. Specific property constituting profit derived from the regime and owned by the debtor (Note: Without any explanation the decree uses the word "debtor" to denote the person who has acquired profit from the regime) may be forfeited to the State.

28. The entire property of the debtor is liable for the satisfaction of the assessed debt to the State as profit derived from the regime.

In cases contemplated by the 3rd para of Art 26 persons set out in first paragraph of the said Article shall be liable jointly with their spouse, associates or clients.

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In cases contemplated by the 3rd para of Art 26 persons set out in first paragraph of the said Article shall be liable jointly with their spouse, associates or clients.

29. If the property of the debtor is not sufficient to pay the amounts owed to the State the following dealings with property (by the debtor) shall be considered void:

(1) transfers made by the debtor without valuable consideration during the five years prior to 25 July 1943;
(2) any disposition made after such date.

As far as the State is concerned property acquired within the five year period prior to 25 July 1943 by the spouse of the debtor shall for the purpose of satisfying the State's claim for profit derived from the regime be considered as belonging to the debtor.

30. The investigation and assessing of the amount of the profit derived from the regime shall be within the jurisdiction of a Special Section of the Provincial Commission for Taxation, comprised of the President of the Tribunal or a judge delegated 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.

The Special Section shall initiate the investigation on an information by the High Commissioner or by a finance or taxation officer or on case signed by a private citizen.

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The said Section shall also adjudicate complaints of the debtor or of the finance office against the proposed assessment of the profit derived from the regime.

The hearing shall be open to the public and both the Avvocatura dello Stato and the person the subject of the investigation may adduce evidence in rebuttal; the latter may choose to be represented by a procuratore legale or by an avvocato.

The decision shall be communicated to the debtor, to the finance office concerned and to the High Commissioner.

31. The Special Section of the Provincial Commission shall have all the powers of investigation, entry, search, control and inquiry, conferred upon the agents for direct taxation and upon the administrative commissions for investigation of extraordinary war profits.

The privilege to abstain from testimony in cases set out in Art 352 of the CPP shall not apply.

Any person summoned as witness or expert who does not faithfully carry out his duties or gives false evidence shall be punished in accordance with Articles 366, 372 and 373 of the CP.

Any person who fails to comply with other requests of the Section shall be punished by imprisonment up to six months or by fine from 300 to 5,000 lire.

Administrative or other bodies having knowledge of cases in which profit has been derived from the regime, shall immediately report the same to the High Commissioner. Any person responsible for making any such report who fails to do so shall be punished in accordance with the preceding paragraph.

Personnel of the judicial police or of other administrative or technical branches of the administration may be assigned to the Special Section for the execution of its duties.

32. The debtor and the Avvocatura dello Stato may within thirty days lodge an appeal against the decisions of the Special Section of the Provincial Commissioner. The High Commissioner may also appeal within 60 days.

The appeal shall be adjudicated by a special section of the Central Commission for taxation comprised of a President, a judicial official holding a grade not lower than that of a first president of Court of Appeal and of four commissioners, all to be appointed by the Council of Ministers.

The provisions of the last two paragraphs of Art 30 and of Art 31 shall apply to the proceedings before the Special Section of the Central Commission.

33. The decisions of the Special Section of the Central Commission may be opposed before the Plenary Section of the Cassation solely on the ground of absolute lack of jurisdiction. An appeal must be lodged by the debtor or by the Avvocatura dello Stato within 45 days: the High Commissioner may appeal within 6 months.

34. The High Commissioner may, even after the lapse of the above period but not after the lapse of two years, move that the decision, although final be amended on the ground that facts of considerable importance have been discovered always provided that the reasons set out in the decision disclose that such facts were not in evidence in [illegible] proceedings. [illegible] the jurisdiction of the

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Such amendment of the decision is in any case within the jurisdiction of the Special Section of the Central Commission.

35. Even before the Special Sections of Provincial Commissions are constituted, the President of the Tribunal may, upon request of the High Commissioner or of the finance administration, order by decree a protective attachment of chattels or realties belonging to persons set out in Art 26 although they may be held by third parties.

Such power may be exercised by the Presidents of the Commissions by virtue of their office.

Provisions of para 7 and 8 of Art 19 of the Consolidated text of laws on the extraordinary tax on excess war profits, approved by RD 3 June 1943, No. 598, shall apply.

36. A decree of the High Commissioner shall be published in the Gazzetta Ufficiale of the Kingdom, listing persons who are considered profiteers of the regime; any person who may hold property belonging to such person or who may be indebted to him in any way whatever, shall be required to declare the same following the form and within the time limits established in the said decree; also he shall not return the property or fulfil his obligations to his creditor. Any such blocking shall become void if an attachment is not ordered within 60 days after the lapse of the time limit for the above said declaration.

Any person who may fail to comply with the duties set forth in this Article shall be punished in accordance with Art 31 para 4 he shall also be liable for any consequential loss suffered by the State.

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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 regime, acquires, receives or conceals such property or abets their acquisition, receipt or concealment, shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding 10 years and by a fine up to 100,000 lire.

37. The proposed assessment of the Provincial Commission if unopposed by the debtor; the decision of such Commission, even pending appeal to the Central Commission and the decision of the last named Commission shall constitute good authority for execution even for entry in the real estate and mortgage registry.

The collection of the amounts owed to the State as profits derived from the regime may be effected in accordance with the procedure and preference established for the collection of the extraordinary tax on excess war profits. The entire debt may be entered on a special roll and may be collected in a single instalment.

PART IV — CONFISCATION OF FASCIST PROPERTY

38. The property of the disbanded fascist national party and of organizations suppressed by RDL 2 August 1943, No. 704, shall devolve upon the State.

Such property shall be used for the public service or the public benefit, this shall be effected on the proposal of the High Commissioner by decree of the President of the Council, in agreement with the Competent Ministers. If necessary such property may be transferred to another public body or organization promoting welfare, sport or the like.

39. The finance administration of the State shall provide for the collection of assets of the fascist national party and the suppressed organizations.

PART V — THE HIGH COMMISSIONER

40. To supervise the carrying out of this decree the office of High Commissioner for Sanctions against Fascism is created.

The High Commissioner shall be nominated by the Council of ministers and appointed (i.e. by the President) and shall for the duration of his term of office rank as a judicial officer of the first grade.

He shall be assisted by Assistant High Commissioner for each of the branches of his jurisdiction.

In the event of the High Commissioner being unable to act each of the Assistant High Commissioner may so far as his own branch is concerned act in his name.

The Assistant High Commissioners shall be appointed by the President of the Council of Ministers on the nomination of the High Commissioner and shall rank as judicial officials of the third grade.

Not more than two commissioners may be nominated for any one branch of the High Commission. They shall be appointed in the manner described in the preceding paragraph.

Sufficient judicial and other Officials shall on request be assigned to the office of the High Commissioner and a nucleus of judicial police shall be placed at

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Sufficient judicial and other Officials shall on request be assigned to the office of the High Commissioner and a nucleus of judicial police shall be placed at his disposal composed of personnel of the carabinieri of the public security or of the finance guards. Persons not members of the Administrations may be employed in the secretarial offices.

The High Commissioner and his subordinate officers may call on the judicial police who will carry out their orders.

41. The High Commissioner shall direct and supervise the work of all organizations by which Sanctions against Fascism are carried out.

The High Commissioner shall be bound on his own initiative or on the demand of any public authority or on an information signed by a private individual to commence proceedings in respect of any crime described in Art 2 and to carry out investigation as may be necessary and to remand the accused to the High Court in which he or his delegate act as "Ministero pubblico".

In cases of exceptional gravity the High Commissioner may exceed the normal powers in that respect and refer to the High Court any other person than those referred to in Art 2 and for any crime whether or not such is mentioned in Art 2.

With prejudice to the powers of the Ministero Pubblico, Public Authorities and other bodies or organizations the High Commissioner may on his own initiative or on the information of a private individual commence proceedings.

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(1) In respect of other crimes mentioned in Part I.
(2) To apply the provisions set out in Art 8.
(3) To forfeit property belonging to persons who have collaborated with the Germans in accordance with Art 9.
(4) Before the appropriate commissions of first instances and before the Central Commission with regard to appeals, for purging the administration and for dismissing officers or employees from their office or employment.
(5) Before the Local and Central Commissions for taxation, for assessing and forfeiting as profit derived from the fascist regime, with power in exceptional cases to commence proceedings for rectification of any decision of the aforesaid Central Commission.

He may also

(6) Make proposals for the correct and proper use of property previously belonging to the Fascist Party or to fascist organization.
(7) Exercise any other functions contained in this decree or in any other decree or regulation.

PART VI TRANSITORY AND FINAL PROVISIONS

42. For the application of this decree all prerogatives including those set out in Arts 26, 37 and 47 of the Constitution are hereby abrogated.

43. Any public official or any person engaged in the public service responsible according to the provisions of this law for punishing fascist crimes, for purging the administrations, for forfeiting any profit derived from the regime and for confiscating fascist property, who may commit any offense set out in and punishable by virtue of Arts 314, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 323, 324, 326 and 328 of the Penal Code shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of these articles but increased by from one third to one half.

44. Proceedings already initiated for the punishment of fascist crimes for purgation and for the forfeiture of profit derived from the regime shall be carried through in accordance with the provisions of this decree, without prejudice to any action already taken incompatible with these rules.

Decisions already given shall be reviewed if they are in conflict with the provisions of this decree.

45. Successive decrees will be issued to provide when necessary for the execution of the rules established by the preceding Parts.

The Minister of the Treasury is hereby authorized to make by his own decrees the necessary variations in the State budget occasioned by the functioning of the High Commissioner and the organizations established by this decree.

46. Royal Decree laws 9 August 1943, No. 720, of 28 December 1943, No. 29/B, of 26 May 1944, No. 154, are hereby abrogated.

The provisions contained in Royal Decree law 12 April 1944, No. 101, so far

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46. Royal Decree laws 5 August 1943, No. 720, of 28 December 1943, No. 29/B, of 26 May 1944, No. 134, are hereby abrogated.

The provisions contained in Royal Decree law 12 April 1944, No. 101, so far as they relate to the contents of this decree are also abrogated.

47. This decree will come into force etc. etc.

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APPENDIX B.

H E A D Q U A R T E R S
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
FINANCE SUB-COMMISSION
APO 394

13145/F

7 August 1944

SUBJECT: Instructions Regarding the Returns from Provinces of State Revenue and Expenditure, and the means whereby these Returns are to be made available to the Finance Sub-Commission and the Central Italian authorities concerned, viz. the Ministry of Finance, Treasury, and the Bank of Italy.

TO : All Finance Officers.

1. Introduction

Normally the two parties directly concerned with the collection and expenditure of Italian State Funds in a Province are the Intendenza di Finanza and the Bank of Italy (Treasury Section). These two parties prepare certain statements of Income and Expenditure and forward them to their Central Offices, where these Returns constitute an important link in the centralised functioning of Treasury Control.

It is very important that these forms should be made available to the proper authorities at as early a date as possible, and, with the object of reducing delay and avoiding confusion, this letter of instructions has been prepared for the guidance of Finance Officers.

2. Procedure to be adopted on AMG Territory, including AMG 5th & 8th Armies

On taking over liberated territory the Finance Officer should visit the Intendenza di Finanza and the corresponding Treasury Section of the Bank of Italy as soon as possible and instruct these two parties that he, the Finance Officer, will be responsible for the forwarding of all monthly returns normally sent to Rome. On receipt of these forms, for as recent a month as possible, the Finance officer will forward them to the Finance Sub-Commission.

In cases where records have been destroyed, and delay in producing the forms is anticipated, this HQ should be informed, and an estimate of the time required to reconstruct the records given.

The forms of most immediate interest to this HQ, are the Bank of Italy forms (Dimostrazione Mensile, Mod. 59, 60, and 61, for both Competenza and Residui), and these forms should be sent to this HQ as soon as they are available. To facilitate the communication of these instructions from the Finance Officer to the Bank of Italy the Head Office of the Bank have prepared a general letter addressed to all their Provincial Branches, in which the procedure to be adopted by their branches is laid down in detail.

A copy of the Bank of Italy's general letter of instructions is attached.

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A copy of the Bank of Italy's general letter of instructions is attached.

The forwarding of these monthly forms to this HQ should be continued by the Finance Officer.

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3. Procedure to be adopted when territory passes from AMG to ACC

At the time of transfer of territory from AMG to ACC the AMG Finance Officer will instruct both the Intendenza di Finanza and the Bank of Italy that in future they should deliver the monthly forms for transmission to this HQ to the nearest ACC Finance Officer.

4. Procedure in ACC Territory

Although the Italian Postal Service functions on ACC Territory, it has proved to be slow and unreliable under existing condition.

In view of the importance of these forms, and the urgency with which they are required, it has been decided that they should be forwarded to this HQ by the ACC Finance Officer using normal ACC channels, and the ACC Finance Officer will ensure that the forms are prepared and forwarded as expeditiously as possible.

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5. Sundry Point and Explanations

a) The Head Office of the Bank of Italy have instructed their branches to deliver the forms to be forwarded to the local ACC/AFC Finance Officer in an open packet so that the F.O. can readily see what he is forwarding.

b) The Bank of Italy have expressed the opinion that their standard monthly forms, (Dimostrazione Mensile, Mod. 59, 60 and 61) should be prepared by the 5th of the month following the month to which they relate. In other words the forms for the month of July 1944, should be ready for forwarding by the 5th of August, 1944.

c) It is intended that all forms received at this HQ will, after examination, be distributed to the Central Italian Authorities so that they can carry on with the preparation of the State accounts.

d) In cases where there is a shortage of standard blank forms, the Returns will have to be made on plain paper. If it is not possible for the Provincial branch of the Bank of Italy to get blank forms printed locally, an application for blank forms may be addressed to the Head Office of the Bank of Italy.

e) The instructions contained in this letter supersede instructions regarding the preparation and forwarding of forms to this HQ contained in a letter of 29 February 1944. Reference CRO/S.1

For Captain ELLERY W. STONE, USNR:

J. P. Grantham Smith

Colonel,
Joint Director,
Finance Sub-Commission.

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ANNEXE B,
PAGE 3

COPY OF LETTER ADDRESSED TO ALL
PROVINCIAL BRANCHES BY BANK OF ITALY, HEAD OFFICE

ROMA li 5 Agosto, 1944.

BANCA D'ITALIA

Amministrazione Centrale
... ...
Servizio
Tasse-Servizi Governativi-Partecipanti
... ...

ALLA SEZIONE DI T.
TESORERIA DI

N° 18656

OGGETTO:- Servizio di T.Tesoreria,
Mod.59-T,60-T e 61-T.

Le Sezioni di T.Tesoreria Provinciale situate nell'Italia liberata sono invitate, in seguito ad accordi intervenuti con la Commissione Alleata di Controllo, a riprendere la trasmissione degli stati mensili mod.59-T, 60-T, e 61-T "Competenze" e "Residui" a far tempo dal mese di giugno 1944 compreso.

I suddetti elaborati, ad eccezione del mod.60-T da compilarsi in unica copia, dovranno esser redatti in quadruplice esemplare e spediti, entro il termine prescritto del giorno 5 di ciascun mese, a questa Amministrazione Centrale (Servizio Tasse e Servizi Governativi), racchiusi in un piego aperto sul quale dovrà essere apposto il seguente indirizzo: "Finance Sub-Commission, H.Q. Allied Control Commission".

Nel piego stesso i modelli onde trattasi dovranno essere raggruppati come appresso e ciascun gruppo sotto fascia recante il seguente indirizzo:-

Mod.59-T e 61-T "Competenza e "Residui" per il Servizio Tasse e Servizi Governativi (Contabilità Sezioni di T.Tesoreria)
Mod.59-T, 60-T e 61-T "Competenza" e "Residui" per la Direzione

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765015

OGGETTO:- Servizio di R.Tesoreria,
Mod.59-T,60-T e 61-T.

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Mod.59-T e 61-T "Competenza e "Residui" per il Servizio Tasse e Servizi Governativi (Contabilità Sezioni di R.Tesoreria)
Mod.59-T, 60-T e 61-T "Competenza" e "Residui" per la Direzione Generale del Tesoro-Div.V.
Mod.59-T, e 61-T "Competenza" e "Residui" per Lt.Col.A.H.F. Stephanz Chief Budget Officer, Finance Sub-Commission, Allied Control Commission, Ministero delle Finanze, ROMA.
Mod.59-T e 61-T "Competenza" e "Residui" per la Commissione Alleata di Controllo - Palazzo delle Corporazioni.

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Le Sezioni di R.Tesoreria provvederanno inoltre a trasmettere a questa Amministrazione Centrale, con la maggiore sollecitudine, anche i modelli in oggetto, in semplice copia (escluso il mod.60-T) concernenti le operazioni relative ai mesi precedenti a quello di giugno ultimo scorso, modelli che a causa degli eventi o non sono stati inviati ovvero, se trasmessi, non risultano fin qui pervenuti.

Il piego contenente detti elaborati dovrà essere consegnato all'Ufficiale Finanziario Alleato con preghiere di inoltro all'indirizzo sopra indicato.

Allo scopo la Commissione Alleata di Controllo - Sotto Commissione Finanziaria presso il Ministero del Tesoro, ha impartito le istruzioni del caso ai propri Ufficiali Finanziari Alleati.

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Le Sezioni di R.Tesoreria, qualora siano sprovviste dei suddetti modelli in bianco o ne abbiano una scorta insufficiente, possono ritenersi autorizzate a provvedere in luogo alla ristampa, facendo intestare la relativa fattura alla Sezione. La spesa incontrata resterà a carico del Ministero del Tesoro e l'importo dovrà essere scritturato al conto "Collettivi".

Raccomando la massima precisione nella compilazione di tali elaborati che, prima di essere spediti, dovranno essere controllati.

IL COMMISSARIO

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APPENDIX C.

ALLIED FINANCIAL AGENCY

SCHEDULE TO STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE PE

(EXPRESSED IN LIRE)

SCHEDULE No.		TOTAL TO CLOSE OF PREVIOUS MON
1	NEW A.M.LIRA NOTES RECEIVED	
	(a) As Notified to Washington	48,844,128,000
	(c) Shortages revealed on Opening Boxes	(1,130)
	(d) Defective A.M.Lire Notes Returned to Washington	-
	Lire	48,844,126,870
II	DEPOSITS BY AMG/ACC DIVISIONS	
	(a) Economic & Supply Division - Supplies	975,204,045
	(b) Economic & Supply Div.- Deposits on Returnable Containers	30,168,486
	(c) Public Health Division	38,748,278
	(d) Legal Division	8,719,600
	(e) Other Divisions	27,700
	Lire	1,052,868,109
III	FUNDS OBTAINED FROM BANKS AND OTHERS BY ACCOUNTING OFFICERS IN THE FIELD	
	(a) From Banks	182,800
	(b) From Others	200,500
	Lire	383,300

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ANNEX C.

ALLIED FINANCIAL AGENCY

F/F 21

OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD TO 30 JUNE, 1944

(EXPRESSED IN LIRE)

	TOTAL TO CLOSE OF PREVIOUS MONTH	CURRENT MONTH	TOTAL TO DATE
n	48,844,128,000	4,494,400,000	53,338,528,000
ening Boxes	(1,130)	-	(1,130)
Returned to Washington	-	(452,731)	(452,731)
Lire	48,844,126,870	4,493,947,269	53,338,074,139
on - Supplies	975,204,045	(283,550,548).	691,653,497
Deposits on Returnable Containers	30,168,486	135,789	30,304,275
	38,748,278	22,456,895	61,205,173
	8,719,600	1,032,850	9,752,450
	27,700	-	27,700
Lire	1,052,868,109	(259,925,014)	792,943,095
OTHERS BY LD			
	182,800	(182,800)	-
	200,500	(190,000)	10,500
Lire	383,300	(372,800)	10,500

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SCHEDULE No.		TOTAL TO CLO OF PREVIOUS
IV	DEPOSITS	
	(a) By Controller of Property	
	(1) Psychological Warfare Board - Film Section	1,841,938
	(2) A.G.I.F.	10,000,000
	(3) Moharwas & Son	117,219
	(4) Chengimal Co.	108,714
	(5) Goods ex German Steamers	846,500
	(6) Musan Felice	154,435
	(7) Miscellaneous (under Lire 100,000 each)	461,397
		13,532,203
	(b) By U.S.Army Units	66,000,722
	(c) By Others	
	(1) "A" Force	947,500
	(2) Pasquale Esposito	108,600
	(3) Comitato Italiano Petroli	45,000,000
	(4) Enemy Unit Funds	1,948,527
	(5) Jewish Refugees departing for Palestine	
	(6) Italian Road Haulage Organisations (Depreciation on ACC Vehicles, pending allocation)	
	(7) Various (under Lire 100,000 each)	185,217
	Lire	127,722,769

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F/F 21

	TOTAL TO CLOSE OF PREVIOUS MONTH	CURRENT MONTH	TOTAL TO DATE
oard - Film Section	1,841,938	(1,787,730)	54,208
	10,000,000	-	10,000,000
	117,219	-	117,219
	108,714	-	108,714
	846,500	-	846,500
re 100,000 each)	154,435	-	154,435
	463,397	-	463,397
	13,532,203	(1,787,730)	11,744,473
	66,000,722	8,339,375	74,340,097
	947,500	(11,000)	936,500
	108,600		108,600
	45,000,000	50,475,750	95,475,750
for Palestine	1,948,527		1,948,527
nisations		4,373,893	4,373,893
cles, pending allocation)			
00 each)		260,471	260,471
	185,217	72,244	257,461
Lire	127,722,769	51,723,003	189,445,772

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SCHEDULE No.		TOTAL TO CLOSE of PREVIOUS
V	PROCEEDS OF SALES IN ITALY OF SUPPLIES	
	(a) Economic and Supply Division.	
	(1) Supplies Imported or Drawn from Armies	767,901,7
	(2) Supplies Purchased Locally	6,824,1
	(b) Public Health Division	
	(1) Supplies Imported or Drawn from Armies	14,427,9
	(2) Supplies Purchased Locally	4,5
	Lire	789,158,3
VI	RECEIPTS IN RESPECT OF AMG/ACC REVENUE	
	(a) AFA Revenue	
	(1) Interest Received from Banks	3,359,4
	(2) Miscellaneous Receipts	
		3,355,9
	(b) AMG Revenue to close of previous month	139,586,9
	(c) ACC Revenue to close of previous month	8,158,3
	(d) AMG/ACC Revenue received by AFA direct in previous month, allocated in current month	
	(e) AMG/ACC Revenue received by AFA direct in current month	-
	Lire	151,111,7
IX	CONTRA ACCOUNTS	
	+ Deposits for Remittances (AF Accounts)	
	(a) U.S. Dollars ($ 1,371,880.40)	76,952,1
	(b) Sterling (£ 16,699 : 12 : 9)	3,665,1
	Lire	80,618,2

+ The amount of Deposits for Remittances is equal to the total of "Payments to P
ds from Allied Countries" (see Item No. 27), plus "Funds Deposited with Italia
Schedule XXVIII, (c) 3).

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	TOTAL TO close of PREVIOUS MONTH	CURRENT MONTH	TOTAL TO DATE
SUPPLIES			
sion.			
Drawn from Armies	767,901,774	793,489,648	1,561,391,422
ocally	6,824,128	9,530,791	16,354,919
Drawn from Armies	14,427,980	-	14,427,980
ocally	4,500	-	4,500
Lire	789,158,382	803,020,439	1,592,178,821
REVENUE			
m Banks	3,355,416	126,452	3,481,868
s	545	-	545
	3,355,961	126,452	3,482,413
previous month	139,596,972	7,338,557	146,935,529
previous month	8,158,335	169,437	8,327,772
by AFA direct in previous month, th	2	(2)	-
by AFA direct in current month	-	118,079	118,079
Lire	151,111,270	7,752,523	158,863,793
Accounts)			
0.40)	75,952,778	60,235,262	137,188,040
: 9)	3,665,713	3,014,143	6,679,856
Lire	80,618,491	63,249,405	143,867,896

nces is equal to the total of "Payments to Persons in Italy on Account of Remittance- m No. 27), plus "Funds Deposited with Italian Banks for Remittance Payments" (see

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SCHEDULE No.		TOTAL TO CLOSE OF PREVIOUS MONTH
XII	A.M. STAMPS ISSUED TO POST OFFICE AND ON HAND	
	(a) A.M. Stamps issued to Post Office	22,274,000
	(b) A.M. Stamps on Hand	147,062,000
	Lire	169,336,000
XIII	PURCHASES IN ITALY OF SUPPLIES	
	(a) For Export to	
	(1) United States of America	49,412,098
	(2) Great Britain	338,185,667
	(3) North Africa	28,468,390
	(4) Corsica	644,778
	(5) Malta	136,857,727
		553,568,680
	(c) For Resale in Italy	33,816,609
	Lire	587,385,289
XIV	STORAGE HANDLING AND SHIPPING EXPENSES IN CONNECTION WITH IMPORTS, EXPORTS AND LOCAL SUPPLIES	
	(a) Emoluments of Civilian Personnel	12,266,245
	(b) Repairs to Warehouses and Approach Roads	1,317,262
	(c) Rent of Warehouses	2,764
	(d) Transport and Shipping Charges	13,101,089
	(e) Other Expenses	2,574,865
	Lire	29,264,225

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	TOTAL TO CLOSE OF PREVIOUS MONTH	CURRENT MONTH	TOTAL TO DATE
N HAND			
e	22,274,000	3,240,000	25,514,000
	147,062,000	(3,240,000)	143,822,000
Lire	169,336,000	-	169,336,000
	49,412,098	1,386,052	50,798,150
	338,185,687	35,604,161	373,789,848
	28,468,390	(497,575)	27,970,815
	644,778	-	644,778
	136,857,727	35,167,622	172,025,349
	553,568,680	71,660,260	625,228,940
	33,816,609	10,937,838	44,754,447
Lire	587,385,289	82,598,098	669,983,387
IN CONNECTION WITH			
	12,268,245	3,804,563	16,072,808
ech Roads	1,317,262	184,623	1,501,885
	2,764	-	2,764
	13,191,089	3,509,867	16,670,956
	2,574,865	1,413,391	3,988,256
Lire	29,264,225	8,972,444	38,236,669

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SCHEDULE No.		TOTAL TO OF PREVIO
XV	ADVANCES	
	(a) To Italian State Treasury, Armed Forces and State Institutions	4,667,7
	(b) To Provinces	488,2
	(c) To Communes	1,202,8
		6,298,8
	(d) To Others	
	(1) Items included on Sub-Accountants' Reports not yet allocated, pending receipt of proper vouchers or more complete information	
	(2) Advisory Council for Italy	4,7
	(3) Library of Congress - For Purchase of Books	1,5
	(4) Societe Acquedotto, Napoli	3
	(5) Sanotoda Caputa	3,0
	(6) Villa Rosa Mental Hospital	1,0
	(7) Case della Madre e del Bambino, Principessa Maria Gabriello - Ischia	1,0
	(8) Miscellaneous (under Lire 100,000 each)	1
		3
	Lire	6,310,9
XVI	LOANS	
	(a) To Banks	
	(b) To Others	3,0
	Lire	3,0

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	TOTAL TO CLOSE OF PREVIOUS MONTH	CURRENT MONTH	TOTAL TO DATE
Armed Forces and State Institutions	4,607,738,309	(24,325,592)	4,583,412,717
	488,259,665	15,930	488,275,595
	1,202,816,283	3,078,805	1,205,895,088
	6,298,814,257	(21,230,857)	6,277,583,400
Accountants' Reports not yet allocat-ed proper vouchers or more complete in-	4,790,987	(271,120)	4,519,867
	1,563,992	197,588	1,761,580
Italy	303,190	(303,190)	-
For Purchase of Books	3,000,000	-	3,000,000
Napoli	1,000,000	-	1,000,000
	1,000,000	-	1,000,000
Capital			
1 Barbino, Principessa Maria Gabriella	100,000	-	100,000
	361,312	21,500	382,812
Lire 100,000 each) Lire	6,310,933,738	(21,586,079)	6,289,347,659
	3,000,000	(600,000)	2,400,000
	960	(680)	280
Lire	3,000,960	(600,680)	2,400,280

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SCHEDULE No.		TOTAL TO CLOSE of PREVIOUS MONTH
XVII	PAYMENTS TO PERSONS IN ITALY ON ACCOUNT OF REMITTANCES FROM ALLIED COUNTRIES	
	(a) Remittances from United States of America	13,128,450
	(b) " " Great Britain and the Sterling Area	-
		13,128,450
XVIII	PAYMENTS IN RESPECT OF SUBJECTS OF ALLIED NATIONS	
	(a) Emergency Financial Assistance to :	
	(1) U.S. Nationals	2,924,720
	(2) British "	1,457,950
	(3) Canadian "	8,000
	(4) Belgian "	17,930
	(5) Brazilian "	18,000
	(6) Columbian "	1,800
	(7) Czechoslovak "	27,535
	(8) French "	97,060
	(9) Greek "	49,300
	(10) Icelandic "	7,100
	(11) Dutch "	9,700
	(12) Norwegian "	3,000
	(13) Polish "	98,675
	(14) Russian "	11,200
	(15) Yugoslav "	174,505
	Carried Forward	4,906,475

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COUNT OF REMITTANCES FROM	TOTAL TO CLOSE of PREVIOUS MONTH	CURRENT MONTH	TOTAL TO DATE
tes of American	13,128,450	20,263,850	33,692,300
ain and the Sterling Area	-	64,200	64,200
	13,128,450	20,328,050	33,756,500
ALLIED NATIONS			
nce to :			
	2,324,720	527,080	3,451,800
	1,457,950	302,705	1,760,655
	8,000	-	8,000
	17,930	-	17,930
	18,000	-	18,000
	1,800	-	1,800
	27,535	-	27,535
	97,060	-	97,060
	49,300	-	49,300
	7,100	-	7,100
	9,700	-	9,700
	3,000	-	3,000
	98,675	400	99,075
	11,200	-	11,200
	174,505	500	175,005
ried Forward	4,906,475	830,685	5,737,160

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SCHEDULE No.		TOTAL TO CLOSE OF PREVIOUS MO
	Brought Forward	4,906,475
	(b) Expenses in connection with Refugee Camps	803,801
	(d) Payments to Allied Nations Missions	
	(1) Belgian Military Mission	13,000
	(2) Czechoslovak " "	195,000
	(3) Netherlands "	185,000
	(4) Norwegian " "	120,000
	(5) Polish " "	974,000
	(6) Royal Yugoslav" "	400,000
	Lire	7,597,276
XIX	PAYMENTS CHARGEABLE TO ITALIAN STATE IN RESPECT OF ITALIAN REFUGEES, ETC.	
	(b) Payments in Respect of Italien Refugees	2,811,267
	(c) Emergency Financial Assistance Payments to Other than Allied Nationals	
	(1) Albanian Nationals	16,833
	(2) Egyptian "	5,200
	(3) Italian ex Yugoslav "	4,000
	(4) Lettonian "	5,700
	(5) Paraguayan "	4,500
	(6) Peruvian "	2,000
	(7) Swedish "	1,200
	(8) Swiss "	600
	(9) Austrian Jewish	18,200
	(10) German Jewish	19,320
	(11) Stateless Persons	29,400
	(12) Unknown	40,685
	Lire	2,958,905

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	TOTAL TO CLOSE OF PREVIOUS MONTH	CURRENT MONTH	TOTAL TO DATE
Brought Forward	4,906,475	830,685	5,737,160
with Refugee Camps	803,801	439,680	1,243,481
ons Missions			
sion	13,000	-	13,000
	195,000	45,000	240,000
	185,000	380,000	565,000
	120,000	44,000	164,000
	974,000	20,000	994,000
	400,000	-	400,000
Lire	7,597,276	1,759,365	9,356,641

STATE IN RESPECT OF ITALIAN

Italian Refugees	2,811,267	585,488	3,396,755
istence Payments to Other than			
	16,833		16,833
	5,200		5,200
"	4,000		4,000
"	5,700		5,700
"	4,500		4,500
"	2,000		2,000
"	1,200		1,200
"	600		600
"	18,200		18,200
	19,320		19,320
	29,400		29,400
	40,685		40,685
Lire	2,958,905	585,488	3,544,393

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SCHEDULE No.		TOTAL TO CLOSE OF PREVIOUS MONTH
XX	ADVANCES TO ALLIED ARMED FORCES	
	(a) To American Army	
	(1) Paid in Lire	13,863,208,000
	(2) Paid in Yellow Seal Dollars ($ 1,505,300)	150,530,000
	(b) To American Navy	
	(1) Paid in Lire	190,766,000
	(2) Paid in Yellow Seal Dollars ($ 633,000)	43,800,000
	(c) To British Army	
	(1) Paid in Lire	9,806,599,830
	(2) Paid in B.M.A. Pounds (£ 2,223,941 . 5 . 0)	861,040,310
	(d) To British Navy	
	(1) Paid in Lire	26,032,800
	(2) Paid in Francs (FRS. 15,915)	31,830
	(e) To Royal Air Force	
	(1) Paid in Lire	18,035,000
	(2) Paid in Francs (FRS. 1,319,844)	2,639,688
	(f) To French Armed Forces	
	(1) Paid in Lire	2,987,112,000
	Lire	27,991,795,458

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	TOTAL TO CLOSE OF PREVIOUS MONTH	CURRENT MONTH	TOTAL TO DATE
	13,863,208,000	2,049,920,000	15,913,128,000
s ($ 1,505,300)	150,530,000	-	150,530,00
	190,765,000	40,298,000	231,064,000
s ($ 633,000)	43,800,000	19,500,000	63,300,000
	9,806,593,830	3,189,008,000	12,995,607,830
2,223,961 . 5 . 0)	801,040,310	88,536,190	889,576,500
	28,032,800	-	28,032,800
15)	31,830	-	31,830
	18,035,000	-	18,035,000
3,844)	2,639,688	-	2,639,688
	2,987,112,000	534,720,000	3,521,832,000
Line	27,881,795,458	5,921,982,190	33,813,777,648

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SCHEDULE No.		TOTAL TO CL OF PREVIOUS
XXI	DISBURSEMENTS IN RESPECT OF AMG/ACC EXPENDITURE	
	(a) AFA Expenditure	
	(1) Emoluments of Civilian Personnel	110,196
	(2) Motor Transport	
	Maintenance of Vehicles	760
	(3) Other Administrative Expenses	
	Printing and Stationery	38,786
	Maintenance of Offices	4,410
	Maintenance of Office Equipment	1,905
	Sundries	1,284
	Total Other Administrative Expenditure	46,385
	(4) Special Expenditure	
	Purchase of Office Furniture and Equipment	95,699
	Reconditioning of offices	58,390
	Total Special Expenditure	154,089
	(5) Financial Expenditure	
	Interest Paid to Banks	4,561,839
	Bank Service Charges	408,329
	Total Financial Expenditure	4,970,168
	Total AFA Expenditure	5,281,598
	(b) AMG Expenditure to close of previous month	44,782,18
	(c) ACC Expenditure to close of previous month	21,819,25
	(d) AMG/ACC Disbursements made by AFA direct in previous month, allocated in current month	10,85
	(e) AMG/ACC Disbursements made by AFA direct in current month	-
	Lire	71,093,89

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	TOTAL TO CLOSE OF PREVIOUS MONTH	CURRENT MONTH	TOTAL TO DATE
EXPENDITURE			
ersonnel	110,196	4,710	114,906
	760	275	1,035
enses	38,786	1,050	39,836
ry	4,410	-	4,410
e	1,905	80	1,985
Equipment	1,284	-	1,284
	46,385	1,130	47,515
istrative Expenditure			
	95,699	-	95,699
urniture and Equipment	58,290	1,625	60,015
ices	154,089	1,625	155,714
enditure			
	4,561,835	-	4,561,835
ks	406,333	-	406,333
	4,570,168	-	4,970,168
Expenditure	5,281,598	7,740	5,289,338
ture			
f previous month	44,782,185	5,282,490	50,064,675
f previous month	21,019,254	9,762,116	30,781,370
by AFA direct in previous month,	10,855	(10,855)	-
	-	14,628	14,628
by AFA direct in current month	Lire 71,893,892	15,056,119	86,150,011

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SCHEDULE No.		TOTAL TO CLOSE OF PREVIOUS MONTH
XXIII	DISBURSEMENTS OF ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY	
	(a) U.S. Delegation	159,234
	(b) British Delegation	82,527
	(c) Russian Delegation	82,962
	(d) Yugoslav Delegation	84,350
	(e) Greek Delegation	35,741
	(f) French Delegation	41,194
	Lire	486,008
XXVII	CONTRA ACCOUNTS	
	(a) Foreign Exchange Due from Banco di Sicilia	
	(1) U.S. Dollars ($ 660,601.66)	51,981,008
	(2) Sterling (£ 16,699 .12 . 9)	3,665,713
	(b) Foreign Exchange Due from Banco di Napoli	
	(1) U.S. Dollars ($ 711,079.32)	24,971,770
	Lire	80,618,491

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TD FOR ITALY	TOTAL TO CLOSE OF PREVIOUS MONTH	CURRENT MONTH	TOTAL TO DATE
	159,234	104,466	263,700
	82,527	70,714	153,241
	82,962	1,081,655	1,164,617
	84,350	80,367	164,717
	35,741	134,152	169,893
	41,194	31,058	72,252
Lire	486,008	1,502,412	1,988,420
Banco di Sicilia -			
961.08)	51,901,008	14,099,100	66,080,108
9 .12 . 9)	3,665,713	3,014,143	6,679,856
Banco di Napoli			
70.32)	24,971,770	45,136,162	71,107,932
Lire	80,618,491	63,249,405	143,867,896

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SCHEDULE No.		TOTAL TO CLOSE OF PREVIOUS MONTH
XXVIII	CASH ON HAND AND IN BANKS AT END OF PERIOD (Including Mutilated & Unfit A.M. Lire Notes on Hand)	
	(a) Current Cash - Lire	358,820
	(b) Reserve Cash - A.M. Lire	13,276,728,000
	(c) Bank Current Accounts - Lire	
	(1) Banco d'Italia	1,255,197,521
	(2) Banco di Napoli	40,618,872
	(3) Banco di Sicilia	414,213,733
	(4) Credito Italiano	7,779,520
	(5) Banco Commerciale Italiana	8,509,010
	Total Bank Current Accounts	1,726,318,656
	Total Lire Funds	15,003,445,476
	(d) Non-Lire Currency on Hand or in Banks	
	(1) Yellow Seal Dollars ($ 1,361,664.43)	151,560,831
	(2) B.M.A. Pounds (£ 513,476 . 2 .11)	225,277,929
	Total Non-Lire Currency	380,838,760
	(e) Other Balances with Banks	
	(1) Banca d'Italia No.2 Account	1,600,000,000
	(2) AFA Rome Letter of Credit Account	500,000,000
	(3) Funds Deposited with Italian Banks for Remittance Payments	65,091,541
	(4) Funds Deposited by U.S. Army Units (See Schedule IV(b))	66,000,722
	Total Other Balances with Banks	2,231,092,263
		17,615,376,499
	MUTILATED AND UNFIT A.M. LIRE NOTES ON HAND	5,598,848
	Lire	17,620,975,347

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D OF PERIOD	TOTAL TO CLOSE OF PREVIOUS MONTH	CURRENT MONTH	TOTAL TO DATE
. Lire Notes on Hand)			
	398,820	(156,553)	242,267
	13,276,728,000	(977,256,000)	12,299,472,000
Lire			
	1,255,197,521	103,687,197	1,358,884,718
	40,618,872	4,444,935	45,063,807
	414,213,733	(65,947,866)	348,265,867
	7,779,520	(5,002,920)	2,776,600
dana	8,509,010	(1,391,000)	7,118,010
rent Accounts	1,726,318,656	35,990,346	1,762,309,002
ce	15,003,445,476	(941,422,207)	14,062,023,269
or in Banks			
1,361,664.43)	151,500,631	(15,394,388)	136,166,443
513,176 . 2 .11)	229,217,929	(23,687,470)	205,390,659
Currency	380,638,760	(39,281,858)	341,556,902
count	1,600,000,000		1,600,000,000
dit Account	500,000,000	(100,000,000)	400,000,000
tution Banks for			
Army Units	65,091,511	45,019,855	110,111,396
	66,000,722	8,339,375	74,340,097
ences with Banks	2,231,092,263	(46,646,770)	2,184,451,493
	17,615,376,489	(1,027,344,835)	16,588,031,664
ES ON HAND	5,526,616	(3,667,337)	1,931,451
Lire	17,620,975,347	1,031,012,232	16,589,963,115

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ALLIED FINANCIAL AGENCY
REMITTANCE LISTS HANDED TO ITALIAN BANKS
TO 30 JUNE 1944

(a) BANCO DI SICILIA

	No. of Items.	Amount $
(1) DOLLAR REMITTANCE LISTS		
Bank of America, San Francisco, Calif.	717	38,892.00
Bank of the Manhattan Co., New York	88	2,078 -
Central National Bank in Chicago	410	8,344 -
Central National Bank of Cleveland	14	645 -
Continental Illincis Nat. Bank & Trust Co., of Chicago	989	18,639 -
Chase Nat. Bank of the City of New York	169	34,305.50
First Nat. Bank of Boston, Boston	957	27,905 -
First Nat. Bank of Chicago, Chicago	331	9,591.50
Irving Trust Company, New York	7,941	261,908.83
Manufacturers Trust Company, New York	3,708	132,930 -
Merchants Bank of New York	35	1,166 -
National Bank of Detroit	356	13,708.50
National Shawmut Bank of Boston	129	7,660 -
National City Bank of New York	2,008	84,655.75
Pan American Trust Company, New York	245	5,059 -
Philadelphia Nat. Bank, Philadelphia	261	9,545.50
Union Trust Co., of Maryland	4	130 -
Whitney National Bank of New Orleans	33	1,847.50
	18,395	650,301.08
(2) STERLING REMITTANCE LISTS		
Bank of England	1,350	£16,699-12-10

NOTE:
In addition to the British Isles, Bank of England payment schedules include remittances from Canada, New Zealand, Australia, Peru, Argentine, Venezuela, Uruguay, Switzerland, Malta, Palestine, Tripolitania and the Vatican City.

(b) BANCO DI NAPOLI

(1) DOLLAR REMIT

American Express
Bank of America
ings Assoc.
Bank of Manhatta
Chase Nat. Bank
Chase National B
Continental Ill
Columbus Nat. B
Corn Exchange B
Corn Exchange
New York
First National
Irving Trust Co.
Liberty Title &
Manufacturers T

Marine Midland
Mellon Nat. Ba
Merchants Bank
National Shawmu
National Bank o
Nat. Bank of Co
National Shawmu
Pan American Tr
Penara Co., of
Sterling Nat. B
New York
United States B

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ALLIED FINANCIAL AGENCY

ANNEX 1

TTANCE LISTS HANDED TO ITALIAN BANKS

TO 30 JUNE 1944

No. of Items.	Amount $	(b) BANCO DI NAPOLI	No. of Items.	Amount $
		(1) DOLLAR REMITTANCE LISTS		
717	38,892.00	American Express Co.		60,407.00
88	2,878 -	Bank of America Nat. Trust & Savings Assoc.	253	13,357 -
410	8,344 -	Bank of Manhattan	1,165	59,345.58
14	545 -	Chase Nat. Bank of New York	265	49,140.50
989	18,639 -	Chase National Bank	40	1,433 -
169	34,305.50	Continental Illinois Nat. Bank	845	32,020 -
957	27,965 -	Columbus Nat. Bank of Providence	23	920 -
331	9,591.50	Corn Exchange Bank of Philadelphia	204	12,731 -
7,941	261,908.83	Corn Exchange Bank & Trust Co., of New York	55	2,141.50
3,708	132,930 -	First National Bank of Boston	121	4,651 -
35	1,166 -	Irving Trust Co.	162	7,723
356	13,796.50	Liberty Title & Trust Co., Philadel.	160	8,016.50
129	7,660 -	Manufacturers Trust Co., of New York	7,111	331,678.33
2,008	84,655.75	Marine Midland Trust Co.	58	4,608.50
845	5,059 -	Mellon Nat. Bank of Pittsburgh	268	14,253.50
251	9,545.50	Merchants Bank of New York	223	9,741 -
4	130 -	National Shawmut Bank of Boston	255	9,543 -
33	1,847.50	National Bank of Detroit	135	7,407 -
18,395	660,801.08	Nat. Bank of Commerce of Seattle	28	640 -
		National Shawmut Bank	100	3,063.90
1,350	£16,699-12-10	Pan American Trust Co.	152	6,459 -
		Perara Co., of New York	380	21,729 -
		Sterling Nat. Bank & Trust Co., of New York	154	6,255 -
		United States Lines - New York	1,214	43,725 -
			13,379	711,979.32

England payment
, New Zealand,
rugay,
nia and

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A L L I E D F I N A N C I A L A G E N C Y

SUPPLY OF AM. LIRE BY DENOMINATIONS TO 30 JUNE 1

(in millions of lire)

	1000 LIRE	500 LIRE	100 LIRE	50
1. AVAILABLE IN RESERVE CASH	4,320	3,870	1,666	1,
2. HELD BY ITALIAN BANKS IN UNOPENED BOXES	-	-	10	
3. TOTAL UNUSED SUPPLY IN ITALY	4,320	3,870	1,706	1,
4. DISBURSEMENTS TO 30 JUNE 1944	20,220	9,520	7,958	2,
5. TOTAL AMOUNT RECEIVED FROM WASHINGTON	24,540	13,390	9,664	4,
6. AMOUNT IN WASHINGTON, OR IN TRANSIT TO ITALY	8,120	5,508	3,700	1,
7. TOTAL AMOUNT PRINTED +	32,660	18,898	13,364	5,
8. AMOUNT DISBURSED IN JUNE 1944	2,752	1,264	1,222	
9. RATIO OF DISBURSEMENTS TO AMOUNT RECEIVED IN ITALY	81.9	71.1	82.3	5
10. RATIO OF DISBURSEMENTS TO AMOUNT PRINTED	61.9	50.4	59.6	4
11. NUMBER OF MONTHS SUPPLY AVAILABLE IN ITALY •	1.6	3.0	1.4	1
12. NUMBER OF MONTHS SUPPLY AVAILABLE IN ITALY, IN TRANSIT AND IN WASHINGTON •	4.5	7.3	4.4	1

+ Does not include Lire 30,000,000,000, ordered in MAT Airgram 11 dated 6 July 19

• Based on June 1944 disbursements.

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ANNEX II.

L L I E D F I N A N C I A L A G E N C Y

Y OF AM. LIRE BY DENOMINATIONS TO 30 JUNE 1944

(in millions of lire)

	1000 LIRE	500 LIRE	100 LIRE	50 LIRE	10 LIRE	5 LIRE	2 & 1 LIRE.	TOTAL
	4,320	3,870	1,696	1,605	367	385	56	12,299
	-	-	10	104	12	47	41	214
OTES								
	4,320	3,870	1,706	1,709	379	432	97	12,513
	4,320	3,870	1,706	1,709	379	227	108	40,827
	20,220	9,520	7,958	2,417	377	659	205	53,340
	24,540	13,390	9,664	4,126	756	239	43	10,293
GTON	8,120	5,508	3,700	1,023	600	958	248	72,633
TO ITALY	32,660	18,898	13,364	5,149	1,356			
	2,752	1,264	1,222	149	56	17	8	5,468
ECEIVED								
	81.9	71.1	82.3	58.6	49.9	34.4	52.7	76.5
	81.9	50.4	59.6	46.9	27.8	23.7	43.5	56.2
RNED	1.6	3.0	1.4	11.9	6.8	25.4	12.1	2.3
IN ITALY								
IN ITALY,	4.5	7.3	4.4	12.3	17.5	43.0	17.5	5.8

OC, ordered in MAT Airgram 11 dated 6 July 1944

21 C

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SECRET

ESTIMATED DISBURSEMENTS OF ALLIED ARMED FORCES TO

(including unreported items)

Estimated Totals, including unreported items	British Forces	U.S. Forces
6. Net Amount Paid to Civilians or Retained by Troops .		
In January	1,207	756
In February	1,534	1,033
In March	1,396	1,117
In April	1,062	1,220
In May	1,684	1,238
In June	2,078	1,899
Cumulative total to 30 June	11,191	11,654

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ANNEX IV

ALLIED DISBURSEMENTS OF ALLIED ARMED FORCES TO CIVILIANS

(including unreported items)

Unreported	British Forces	U.S. Forces	French Forces	Allied Forces
	1,207	756	206	2,179
	1,534	1,033	164	2,731
	1,396	1,117	334	2,847
	1,062	1,220	500	2,782
	1,684	1,238	475	3,447
	2,076	1,889	534	4,501
	11,191	11,654	2,721	25,566

ANNEX V.

Value of AM Lire in Hands of Italian Banks and Public
(Excluding Deposits of AFA with banks and Cash Funds Held by Accounting Officers of ACC/AMG)

	20 JUNE PRELIMINARY	31 MAY REVISED
New AM Lire received (after deduction of shortages)	53,338.074.139	48.044.126.870
Less - Lire held by AFA in current cash, reserve cash, provision against credits granted to banks and current accounts (including mutilated and destroyed)	14.068.954.720	15.009.044.324
AM Lire Outstanding	39.274.119.419	33.035.082.546
Deduct -		
AM Lire Held by Finance Officers of Armed Forces :		
U.S. Finance Officers :-		
Funded through AFA Palermo-Army	125.087.995	141.172.052
" " " " -Navy	59.263.002	40.751.365
" " " Naples	3.465.635.834	3.303.366.651
" " " Bari	859.155.769	897.539.735
" " " Sassari	100.000.000 ≠	100.000.000 ≠
Total U.S. Finance Officers	4.609.132.600	4.482.829.803
British Paymasters, Italy ++	2.947.140.203	1.682.512.914
French Paymasters	800.000.000 ≠	800.000.000 ≠
Total Held by Finance Officers of All Allied Armed Forces	8.356.272.803	6.965.342.737
AM Lire Held by Accounting Officers of AMG/ACC in Cash +	500.000.000 ≠	308.717.328
Total Deductions	8.856.272.803	7.354.060.065
Total AM Lire in Hands of the Banks and the Public	30.417.846.616	26.481.022.481
AM Lire Held by Bank of Italy, after deduction of AFA's current accounts with Bank of Italy	1.604.000.000	1.904.000.000

≠ Estimated

++ Excludes small amount held by R.N., R.A.F. and Pay[illegible]

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of Armed Forces :		
U.S. Finance Officers :-		
Funded through AFA Palermo-Army	125.087.995	141.172.052
" " " " -Navy	59.263.002	40.751.315
" " " Naples	3.465.625.834	3.303.366.651
" " " Bari	859.155.769	897.539.735
" " " Sassari	100.000.000 ✓	100.000.000 ✓
Total U.S. Finance Officers	4.609.132.600	4.482.829.803
British Paymasters, Italy ++	2.947.140.203	1.682.512.914
French Paymasters	800.000.000 ✓	800.000.000 ✓
Total Held by Finance Officers of All Allied Armed Forces	8.356.272.803	6.965.342.737
All Lire Held by Accounting Officers of AFG/AOC in Cash +	500.000.000 ✓	388.717.328
Total Deductions	8.856.272.803	7.354.060.065
Total All Lire in Hands of the Banks and the Public	30.417.846.616	26.481.022.481
All Lire Held by Bank of Italy, after deduction of AFA's current accounts with Bank of Italy	1.604.000.000	1.904.000.000

✓ Estimated

++ Excludes small amount held by R.N., R.A.F., and Empire forces, estimated at not more than 50 million lire.

\+ Excludes receipts for funds disbursed but not yet allocated to expenditure accounts, which included in this item on the Statement of Receipts and Disbursements.

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ANNEX VI

Total Value of A.M. Lire in Hands of all Italian Banks and the Public, August 1943 to date.
(Excluding cash deposits of AFA with Italian banks, and funds Held by Accounting Officers in the Field in the Form of Cash)

	Total Lire	Change During Previous Month. Lire
31 August 1943	1.023.510.401	1.023.510.401
30 September 1943	2.832.986.522	1.809.476.121
31 October 1943	4.463.014.925	1.630.028.403
30 November 1943	7.751.937.255	3.288.922.330
31 December 1943	10.925.748.386	3.173.811.131
31 January 1944	14.102.572.467	3.176.824.081
29 February 1944	17.439.133.879	3.336.561.412
31 March 1944	20.815.517.036	3.376.383.157
30 April 1944	23.765.351.827	2.949.834.791
31 May 1944 (Revised)	26.481.022.481	2.715.670.654
30 June 1944	30.417.846.616	3.936.824.135
		30.417.846.616

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ALLIED FINANCIAL AGENCY

Statement of Disbursements and Receipts on account of Civilians, Allied
May and June 1944 (expressed in lire)

	MAY 1
	REVIS
Disbursements on Civilian Account	
Purchases in Italy of Supplies for Export or Resale locally	156,237,
Advances to Italian State, Provinces and Communes, and to Others	54,364,
Excess of Disbursements over Receipts - AMG/ACC Divisions	-
Remittances from Allied Countries	9,182,
	219,784,
Receipts on Civilian Account	
Sales in Italy of Supplies Imported, Drawn from Armies or Purchased Locally by AMG/ACC	751,065,
Deposits by Controller of Property and by Others	45,370,
Excess of Receipts over Disbursements - AMG/ACC Divisions	5,576,
	802,012,
Net Disbursements on Civilian Account	(582,227,
Advances to Allied Armed Forces	1,585,692,
Total Disbursements on Account of Civilians and Allied Armed Forces	4,003,46
Receipts from Banks	
Commercial Banks - Repayments of Loans	2,320,
Bank of Italy - Surplus Currency Sterilization Program	1,900,000,
Total Receipts from Banks	1,902,320,
Net Disbursements on Account of Civilians, Allied Armed Forces, and Banks	
Lire	2,101,14

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ANNEX VII

ALLIED FINANCIAL AGENCY

Receipts on account of Civilians, Allied Armed Forces and Banks,
une 1944 (expressed in lire)

( ) = Red Figures

	MAY 1944 REVISED	JUNE 1944
eport or Resale locally	156,237,389	62,598,098
and Communes, and to Others	54,364,722	(19,241,226)
s - AMG/ACC Divisions	-	7,303,596
	2,182,450	20,326,050
	210,784,561	90,980,518
Drawn from Armies or Purchas-	751,065,135	543,095,425
nd by Others	45,370,472	53,383,628
s - AMG/ACC Divisions	5,576,389	-
	802,012,000	596,479,053
	(582,227,439)	(505,490,535)
	4,585,692,000	5,921,982,190
ions and Allied Armed Forces	4,003,464,561	5,416,491,655
ns	2,320,000	600,000
rilization Program	1,900,000,000	-
	1,902,320,000	600,000
ns, Allied Armed Forces, Lire	2,101,144,561	5,415,891,655

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ALLIED FINANCIAL AGENCY
CONSOLIDATED
STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
For Period to 30 June, 1944 -
(Expressed in Lire)

ITEM No.	SCHEDULE No.		TOTAL TO 31 MAY 1944
1	-	CASH ON HAND IN BANKS AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD (Including Mutilated and Unfit All Lira Notes on hand)	NIL
		RECEIPTS DURING PERIOD	
2	I	NEW A.M.G. LIRA NOTES RECEIVED	49,044,126,870
3	-	NEW A.M.G. STAMPS RECEIVED	169,336,000
4	II	DEPOSITS BY ARG/ACC DIVISIONS (Pending allocation to revenue or other accounts)	1,052,[illegible],109
5	III	FUNDS OBTAINED FROM BANKS AND OTHERS BY ACCOUNTING OFFICERS IN THE FIELD	3[illegible],300
6	IV	DEPOSITS	127,722,763
7	-	CURRENCY OF ITALIAN GOVERNMENT PLACED TO CREDIT OF AFA (Under agreed program to sterilize surplus currency)	2,100,000,000
8	V	PROCEEDS OF SALES IN ITALY OF SUPPLIES	789,158,302
9	VI	RECEIPTS IN RESPECT OF ARG/ACC REVENUE	151,111,270
10	-	METROPOLITAN LIRA NOTES IMPORTED BY BRITISH FORCES	56,174,450
11	VII		
12	VIII		
13	-		53,300,881,150
14	IX	CONTRA ACCOUNTS	80,[illegible],491
15	-	TOTAL RECEIPTS DURING PERIOD	53,381,499,641
16	-	TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE LIRE	53,381,499,641

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A L L I E D F I N A N C I A L A G E N C Y
C O N S O L I D A T E D
STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
For Period to 30 June, 1944 -
(Expressed in Lire)

Appendix C.

	TOTAL TO 31 MAY 1944	CURRENT MONTH	TOTAL TO 30 JUNE 1944
AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD (and Infra All Lire Notes on hand)	NIL	17,620,975,347	NIL
D)			
RECEIVED	48,044,126,870	4,493,947,269	53,339,074,139
IVED	169,336,000	--	169,336,000
DIVISIONS			
to revenue or other accounts)	1,052,068,109	(259,925,014)	792,943,095
BANKS AND OTHERS BY ACCOUNTING			
D	383,300	(372,800)	10,500
	127,722,782	61,722,003	189,445,772
GOVERNMENT PLACED TO CREDIT OF			
o gran to sterilize surplus			
	2,100,000,000	--	2,100,000,000
IDAY OF SUPPLIES	789,158,302	803,020,439	1,592,178,821
OR AMG/ACC REVENUE	151,111,270	7,752,523	158,863,793
TES EXPORTED BY BRITISH FORCES	66,174,450	--	66,174,450
	53,309,381,150	5,106,145,420	58,407,026,570
	89,618,491	53,240,405	143,867,896
URING PERIOD	53,391,499,641	5,159,394,825	58,550,894,466
IERD	53,391,499,641	22,780,370,172	58,550,894,466

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Table No.	Schedule No.		Total for 31 Mar 194
-	-	DISBURSEMENTS DURING PERIOD	
20	-	ISSUES OF AM LIRA OR THEIR EQUIVALENT	5,[illegible]
21	-	FUNDS HELD BY ACCOUNTING OFFICERS IN THE FIELD (Pending allocation to expenditure or other accounts)	520,[illegible]
22	XIII	AM LIRE ISSUED IN POST OFFICE AND ON HAND	153,339,
23	XIII	PURCHASES BY TREASURY OF [illegible]	587,[illegible]
24	XIV	STORES, PAYMENTS AND SETTLING BALANCES IN CONNECTION WITH EXCESS, EXPORTS AND LOCAL SURPLUS	29,274,
25	XV	ADVANCES (Including advances to Italian State, Provinces and Communes).	6,310,933,
26	XVI	LOANS (Maturity date or interest rate fixed in advance)	3,940,
27	XVII	PAYMENTS TO PERSONS IN ITALY ON ACCOUNT OF REMITTANCES FROM ALLIED COUNTRIES	13,426,
28	XVIII	PAYMENTS IN RESPECT OF SUBJECTS OF ALLIED NATIONS	7,597,
29	XIX	PAYMENTS CHARGEABLE TO ITALIAN STATE IN RESPECT OF ITALIAN SERVICES, ETC.	2,959,
30	XX	ADVANCES TO ALLIED ARMED FORCES	27,831,795,
31	XXI	DISBURSEMENTS IN RESPECT OF AMG/ACC EXPENDITURE	71,093,
32	-	MISCELLANEOUS LOANS ADVANCED TO BRITISH EMBASSIES	56,174,
33	XXII	DISBURSEMENTS OF ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY	486,
34	XXIII		
36	XXIV		
35	XXV		
37	XXVI		
38	-		35,679,903,
39	XXVII	CONTRA ACCOUNTS	80,619,
40	-	TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS DURING PERIOD	35,760,524,
41	XXVIII	CASH ON HAND AND IN BANKS AT END OF PERIOD (Including Insulated and Unissued Am Lira Notes on Hand)	17,620,975,
42	-	TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS AND CASH BALANCES LIRE	53,381,499,

( ) = Red Figure

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Appendix C.

	TOTAL TO 31 MAY 1944	CURRENT MONTH	TOTAL TO 30 JUNE 1944
OD			
CY DESTROYED	5,467,897	13,158,624	18,626,521
OFFICERS IN THE FIELD			
xpenditure or other accounts)	520,983,255	93,401,621	614,384,875
OFFICE AND CY HAYS	169,335,000	--	169,336,000
ILIES	587,315,289	82,590,098	669,983,387
NING EXPENSES IN CONNEC-			
TS AND LOCAL SUPPLIES	29,264,265	8,972,444 *	38,236,669
nces to Italian State,			
	6,310,933,738	(21,586,079)	6,289,347,659
Interest Rate fixed in			
	3,000,880	(600,680)	2,400,200
RIY ON ACCOUNT OF SEGREGA-			
S	13,426,450	20,325,090	33,756,500
UBJECTS OF ALLIED NATIONS	7,597,276	1,759,365	9,356,641
MAILING SLIPS IN RESPECT OF			
	2,950,905	585,486	3,544,393
FORCES	27,891,795,458	5,921,982,190	33,813,777,648
OF ANC/ACC EXPENDITURE	71,093,892	15,056,119	86,150,011
ED TO BRITISH PAYMASTERS	66,174,458	--	66,174,458
Y SOURCE FOR ITEM	486,008	1,502,412	1,988,420
	35,679,905,803	6,137,157,652	41,817,063,455
	00,619,491	63,249,405	143,867,896
END PERIOD	35,780,524,294	6,200,407,057	41,980,931,351
AT END OF PERIOD			
Drls At Tira Notes on Hand)	17,620,975,347	1[illegible],989,963,115	16,582,963,115
ARY BALANCES LIRE	53,301,499,641	2[illegible],190,370,172	58,550,894,466

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+ Note: There is a lag of at least one month between (i) the time transactions of
(ii) the allocation of such transactions in this Statement; however, advan
to such Officers and refunds made by them to Allied Financial Agency are r

(Sgd)
H.C. CRAWSHAY - Colonel
CHIEF ACCOUNTANT

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Appendix C.

month between (i) the time transactions of Accounting Officers take place and
ansactions in this Statement; however, advances made by Allied Financial Agency
ade by them to Allied Financial Agency are reflected in this account currently.

(Sgd)
JAMES H. FUNICK - Major
CHIEF OF A. F. A.

APPENDIX D.

page 1.

Table 1

Growth of Italian Public Debt,
31 Dec., 1930, to 30 June, 1944
(in millions)

	Consols	Redeemable	State Notes	Floating Debt	Total
31 Dec 1930	71.371	13.001	---	4.409	88.781
31 Dec 1931	71.784	14.150	---	5.484	91.418
31 Dec 1932	71.288	17.092	---	7.556	96.130
31 Dec 1933	71.291	16.956	---	9.782	98.029
31 Dec 1934	9.892	84.066	---	11.206	105.164
31 Dec 1935	41.478	52.301	647	11.390	105.836
31 Dec 1936	53.004	42.745	1.305	20.291	117.345
31 Dec 1937	52.995	49.041	1.350	25.366	128.752
31 Dec 1938	52.985	49.295	1.856	35.982	140.118
31 Dec 1939	52.986	45.194	2.448	49.369	153.997
31 Dec 1940	52.967	71.191	2.890	62.955	190.011
31 Dec 1941	52.968	106.542	4.150	97.507	261.167
31 Dec 1942	52.944	156.825	5.457	134.685	349.911
30 Jun 1943	52.945	178.069	5.919	166.890	405.823
30 Jun 1944 (est)	53.000	176.000	6.000	350.000	585.000

Table 2

Italian Public Debt
as of 30 June 1943

CONSOLS

(in millions of lire)

Consols 3.50%, 3% and perpetual debt	9.886
Rente 5%	43.059
Total of consolidated debt	52.945

REDEEMABLE

Issues prior to 1914	1.485
"Obbligazioni 3.50% delle Venezie"	.427
"Obbligazioni 4.75% a 25 anni"	275
"Prestito Redimibile 3.50% (1934)"	18.537
"Prestito Redimibile 5% (R.D.5-10-1936,n.1743)"	5.884
5% Certificates of credit for the financing of public works and for extraordinary expenses of the Ministry of Interior	17.130

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31 Dec 1941	52.068	106.542	4.152	97.507	261.167
31 Dec 1942	52.944	156.825	5.457	134.685	349.911
30 Jun 1943	52.945	178.069	5.919	168.890	405.823
30 Jun 1944 (est)	53.000	175.000	6.000	350.000	585.000

Table 2

Italian Public Debt
as of 30 June 1943

CONSOLS

(in millions of lire)

Consols 3.50%, 5% and perpetual debt	9.886	
Rente 5%	43.052	
Total of consolidated debt		52.940

REDEEMABLE

Issues prior to 1914	1.405	
"Obbligazioni 3.50% delle Venezie"	427	
"Obbligazioni 4.75% a 25 anni"	275	
"Prestito Redimibile 3.50% (1934)"	18.537	
"Prestito Redimibile 5% (R.D.5-10-1936,n.1743)"	5.864	
5% Certificates of credit for the financing of public works and for extraordinary expenses of the Ministry of Interior	17.130	
2 - year bonds	122.443	
5 - year bonds	11.972	
Total of redeemable debt		178.069
State Notes		5.919
Floating Debt		168.890
GRAND TOTAL		405.823

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Table 3

Italian State Account at Banca d'Italia
(for Provinces liberated prior to 11 May, 1944)
1 July 1943 through 30 June 1944 *
(millions of lire)

	Total Italian Gov't. territory	Total Military Gov't. territory	Total Liberated Italy
"Deficit" in State Account			
Total payments less payments on account of Fuochi del Tesoro ordinari	28.984	9.980	38.964
Total receipts less receipts on account of S.T.O.	4.346	1.457	5.783
Excess of disbursements	24.638	8.543	33.181
How State "Deficit" was met			
Credit advanced by Banca d'Italia to State	13.276	4.078	18.354
Decrease in balance held by State at Banca d'Italia on 1 July 1943	2.746	1.594	4.340
Advances from AFA	2.300	30	2.330
Funds supplied from Rome	1.810	1.400	3.210
Net receipts on S.T.O. account	1.607	793	2.200
Increase in "Contabilita Speciali" accounts	1.634	639	2.273
Increase in deposits of cash guarantees	465	9	474
Total	24.638	8.543	33.181

* The figures for Sardinia and Campobasso are as of 20th June; those for Sicily and Foggia are as of 10th June.

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Excess of disbursements	21.638	11.505	33.143
Non Statu "Deficit" was met			
Credit advanced by Banca d'Italia to State	14.276	4.078	18.354
Decrease in balance held by State at Banca d'Italia on 1 July 1943	2.746	1.594	4.340
Advances from AFA	2.300	30	2.330
Funds supplied from Rome	1.810	1.400	3.210
Net receipts on P.T.O. account	1.467	733	2.200
Increase in "Contabilità Speciale" accounts	1.636	639	2.275
Increase in deposits of cash guarantees	465	9	474
Total	24.638	8.543	33.181

* The figures for Sardinia and Campobasso are as of 20th June; those for Sicily and Foggia are as of 10th June.

Table 4

Government Bond Prices in Rome

Security	2 June 1944	1 August 1944	Variation %
Rente 3½%, 1906	113	107	- 9
Redeemable Loan. 3½%, 1934	93	84	- 10
Rente 5%	96	92	- 5
Redeemable Loan, 5%, 1936	100	94	- 6
Venezia, 3.50%	99	99	-
9 yr. Treasury Bonds 5%, Sept. 1944	92	93	+ 1
" " " " 5%, Dec. 1949	96	92	- 5
" " " " 5%, Feb. 1950	96	92	- 5
" " " " 5%, Sept. 1950	96	92	- 5
" " " " 5%, Sept. 1951	96	92	- 5
" " " " 4%, Sept. 1951	86	84	- 6
5 yr. " " 5%, Sept. 1948	96	93	- 4

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Table 5

Investment, par value, in Buoni del Tesoro Ordinari
(for Provinces liberated prior to 11 May, 1944)
(millions of lire)

	1 July 1943 through 30 June 1944			June 1944		
	Issued	Paid	Net Investment	Issued	Paid	Net Investment
Salerno	111	80	31	38	12	26
Lucania	139	175	-36	8	6	2
Calabria	151	94	57	25	11	14
Puglia (less Foggia)	1.253	840	413	128	44	84
Sardinia*	176	63	113	7	2	5
Sicily*	3.181	2.109	972	404	357	47
Campania (less Salerno)	1.570	722	848	261	82	179
Foggia**	79	73	6	3	2	1
Civ. Observer*	52	46	6	5	1	4
	6.695	4.295	2.430	879	517	362

* These figures are as of 20th June
** These figures are as of 10th June

Table 6

Total Deposits and Current Accounts
of Banks having more than 5 million lire in deposits

Year	Institutes of credit of Public Laws	Banks of National Interest**	Other Commercial Banks	Savings Banks (Casse di Risparmio e Istituti di Pegni	Total
		(millions of lire)			
31 December 1936	5,444	3,730	10,489	11,861	17,625
31 December 1937	7,985	14,642	13,365	19,699	55,193
31 December 1938	10,623	14,866	14,452	19,175	59,517
31 December 1939	11,948	17,470	16,311	19,337	64,969
31 December 1940	16,422	20,945	19,179	20,142	76,969
31 December 1941	21,723	26,017	25,614	20,193	93,547

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Calabria	151	91	57	23	11	14
Puglie (less Foggia)	1.257	840	413	128	44	84
Sardinia+	176	63	113	7	2	5
Sicily+	3.161	2.189	972	404	357	47
Campania (less Salerno)	1.570	722	848	261	82	179
Foggia+	79	73	6	5	3	1
Campobasso+	55	49	6	2	1	1
	6.695	4.285	2.410	879	517	362

\+ These figures are as of 26th June
++ These figures are as of 10th June

Table 8

Total Deposits and Current Accounts
of Banks having more than 5 billion lire in deposits

Year	Institute of credit of Public Law+	Banks of National Interest++	Other Commercial Banks	Savings Banks (Casse di Risparmio e enti di Credito)	Total
		(Billions of lire)			
31 December 1936	5,144	9,750	10,490	19,261	47,629
31 December 1937	6,295	14,423	13,350	19,580	53,193
31 December 1938	10,923	17,266	15,452	19,175	58,817
31 December 1939	11,980	17,870	16,311	19,901	64,062
31 December 1940	16,482	20,945	19,470	20,122	76,969
31 December 1941	21,728	26,247	25,544	24,698	98,217
31 December 1942	28,124	31,[illegible]	34,367	30,061	126,057
30 September 1943	29,795	37,096	42,771	33,590	143,252
30 June 1944 (est.)	-	-	-	-	170,000

\+ Banco di Napoli, Banco di Sicilia, Banco Nazionale del Lavoro, Istituto di San Paolo di Torino, Banco del Monte di Milano, Banco di Roma, Banco di Santo Spirito.

++ Banco Commerciale Italiano, Credito Italiano, Banco di Roma.

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Table 7.

Investments in Securities
of Banks having more than 5 million lire in deposits
(in millions of lire)

Year	Institutes of credit of Public Law	Banks of National Interest	Other Commercial Banks	Savings Banks (Casse di Risparmio e Monti di Pegni)	Mortgage Credit Institutes	Total
31 December 1936	3,803	2,298	3,898	8,199	104	18,301
31 December 1937	2,691	2,676	4,746	10,074	161	20,351
31 December 1938	3,277	2,546	5,202	9,694	160	20,881
31 December 1939	3,422	2,850	5,555	9,954	214	21,994
31 December 1940	4,779	4,362	6,931	10,618	279	26,969
31 December 1941	6,935	6,470	10,787	15,063	301	39,556
31 December 1942	8,791	9,750	16,056	19,803	343	54,753
30 September 1943	11,140	10,567	19,600	22,818	363	64,488

+ Almost entirely government and government-guaranteed bonds.

Table 8.

Cash Position of Banca d'Italia
(Provinces liberated prior to 11 May 1944)
(Including AFA and AMG accounts)
30 June 1944
(in millions of lire)

Branch	Bank Notes	State Notes	AM Lire	BMA Pounds	Dollars	Emergency Italian Currencies	Total
Matera	30	2	8	-	-	-	40
Potenza	30	5	77	-	-	-	112
Catanzaro	50	6	74	-	-	-	130
Cosenza	50	1	57	-	-	-	108
Reggio Calabria	32	4	54	-	-	-	90
Bari	130	35	77	8	-	-	250
Barletta	26	3	112	1	-	-	142
Brindisi	11	-	28	1	-	-	40
Lecce	23	6	1	2	-	-	32
Taranto	39	38	12	-	-	-	89
Salerno	79	11	303	3	-	-	396
Cagliari	41	-	13	-	-	-	54
Nuoro	12	1	4	-	-	-	17

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Table 8.

Cash Position of Banca d'Italia
(Provinces liberated prior to 11 May 1944)
(Including AFA and AMG accounts)
30 June 1944
(in millions of lire)

Branch	Bank Notes	State Notes	AM Lire	BMA Pounds	Dollars	Emergency Italian Currencies	Total
Matera	30	2	8	-	-	-	40
Potenza	30	5	77	-	-	-	112
Catanzaro	50	6	74	-	-	-	130
Cosenza	50	1	57	-	-	-	108
Reggio Calabria	32	4	54	-	-	-	90
Bari	130	35	77	8	-	-	250
Barletta	26	3	112	1	-	-	142
Brindisi	11	-	28	1	-	-	40
Lecce	23	6	1	2	-	-	32
Taranto	39	38	12	-	-	-	89
Salerno	79	11	303	3	-	-	396
Cagliari	41	-	13	-	-	-	54
Nuoro	12	1	4	-	-	-	17
Sassari	200	5	22	-	-	-	227
Agrigento	99	6	109	-	-	-	214
Caltanissetta	79	47	37	-	-	-	165
Catania	145	7	100	6	-	-	258
Enna	31	4	26	-	-	-	61
Messina	97	-	120	-	-	-	217
Palermo	224	15	294	-	-	-	533
Ragusa	2	2	8	-	-	-	12
Siracusa	52	1	85	-	-	-	138
Trapani	16	-	91	-	-	-	107
Campobasso+	53	5	38	4	-	-	100
Foggia+	50	4	153	4	1	-	212
Avellino+	46	3	91	7	-	-	147
Benevento	66	9	89	1	-	-	165
Caserta	76	-	74	-	-	-	150
Castellammare	47	-	134	1	-	-	182
Napoli	159	3	397	16	2	-	577
Grand Total	1,995	223	2,688	54	3	-	4,963

+ 20 June 1944, 30 June figures are not available.

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Table 9.

Postal Savings
May 1944 and June 1944
(thousands of lire)

	Postal Savings Bonds	Postal Savings Bonds	Current Accounts	Total	Postal Savings Bonds	Postal Savings Books	Current Accounts	Total
Agrigento	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Caltanissetta	-4,634	1,048	3,945	-359	-	-	-	-
Catania	-12,370	2,412	-9,043	-19,001	-724	3,385	-9,974	-7,343
Enna	-2,336	-99	1,877	-538	-	-	-	-
Messina	-16,003	-505	5,626	-10,882	-5,248	1,536	5,437	1,725
Palermo	-	-	984	984	-	-	27	27
Ragusa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Siracusa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trapani	-	-	-	-	-3,270	1,689	4,230	2,649
Bari	-	-	-	-	14,351	-1,811	-17,538	-4,998
Brindisi	1,659	-589	3,335	4,405	1,417	-771	3,312	3,958
Lecce	11,191	-732	14,695	25,154	6,171	-248	5,393	11,316
Potenza	-	-	-	-	-2,412	3,944	4,971	6,503
Taranto	5,059	-466	430	3,023	6,364	-487	2,275	8,172
Cosenza	-5,682	1,126	-919	-5,475	-756	1,756	3,370	4,370
Reggio Calab.	-3,181	1,834	-397	-1,744	-81	3,763	59	3,741
Avellino	-2,364	1,792	3,073	2,501	1,539	6,372	3,615	11,526
Napoli	24,162	13,983	1,883	40,028	29,788	12,373	-83,391	-41,230
Salerno	-5,132	5,936	116,695	119,499	11,023	6,741	19,438	37,202
Cagliari	-	-	15,146	15,146	-	-	8,292	8,292
Nuoro	-	-	332	332	-	-	-	-
Sassari	-	-	17,362	17,362	-	-	-	-
Total	-7,631	25,760	14,752	169,861	58,182	38,212	-50,484	45,910
	(16 Provinces)				(15 Provinces)			

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Trapani	-	-	-	-	14,351	-1,811	-17,538	-4,998
Bari	-	-	-	-	1,417	-771	3,312	3,958
Brindisi	1,659	-589	3,335	4,405	6,171	-248	5,393	11,316
Lecce	11,191	-732	14,695	25,154	-2,412	3,944	4,971	6,503
Potenza	-	-	-	-	6,384	-487	2,275	8,172
Taranto	3,059	-466	430	3,023	-756	1,756	3,370	4,370
Cosenza	-3,682	1,126	-919	-3,475	-81	3,763	59	3,741
Reggio Calab.	-3,181	1,834	-397	-1,744	1,539	6,372	3,615	11,526
Avellino	-2,364	1,792	3,073	2,501	29,788	12,373	-83,391	-41,230
Napoli	24,162	13,983	1,883	40,028	11,023	6,741	19,438	37,202
Salerno	-3,132	5,936	116,695	119,499	-	-	8,292	8,292
Cagliari	-	-	15,146	15,146	-	-	-	-
Nuoro	-	-	332	332	-	-	-	-
Sassari	-	-	17,362	17,362	-	-	-	-
Total	-7,631	25,760	184,752	169,861	58,182	38,212	-50,434	45,910
	(16 Provinces)				(15 Provinces)			

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Table 10.

Banca d'Italia Balance Sheet
as of 31 December, 1939, and 31 December 1943
(in millions of lire)

Assets	31 Dec. 1939	31 Dec. 1943 (+)
Total Reserve	3,132	2,257
Gold deposited abroad, due by State	1,773	1,773
Cash in hand	801	625
Inland bills	4,833	5,668
Bills for collection	24	7
Secured advances	2,991	7,249
Interest-bearing (Government bonds)	777	899
Current accounts	88	69
Temporary advances to Treasury	1,000	1,000
Extraordinary advances to Treasury	5,000	79,000
Current account of Treasury	-	40,129
Due from I.M.I.	4,768	4,708
"Various debtors" (++)	1,376	59,150
Premises	114	109
Total Assets	29,617	202,625
Securities and other valuables deposited	47,701	273,626
	77,318	476,250
Amount written off in past year	206	107
- Gain / Total	77,524	476,358

Liabilities		
Notes in circulation	24,452	158,736
Demand credits outstanding	1,218	7,403
Current accounts	1,268	16,282
Total Sight Liabilities	26,919	176,421
Capital	300	300
Statutory Reserve	119	307
Extraordinary Reserve	66	223
Time Deposits	491	18,185
Treasury Current account	425	
"Interest Paid at Maturity"		

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Current Accounts at Treasury	8,000	79,000
Due from I.R.I.	-	40,129
"Special Account" (++)	4,708	4,708
Investments	1,376	59,156
Total Assets	114	109
	29,617	202,625
Securities and other valuables deposited	47,701	273,626
	77,318	476,250
Amounts written off in past year.	206	107
Grand Total	77,524	476,358

Liabilities

Notes in circulation	24,432	158,736
Demand deposits outstanding	1,218	7,403
Current accounts	1,268	16,282
Total Sight Liabilities	26,919	176,421
Capital	300	300
Statutory Reserve	412	307
Extraordinary Reserve	66	923
Time Deposits	491	19,185
Treasury current account	475	-
"Internal Debt Sinking Fund Office current account"	12	9
I.R.I. sinking fund	143	259
Other Liabilities	974	5,706
Net profits for year	117	42
Total Liabilities	29,617	202,625
Securities & other valuables deposited	47,707	273,626
	77,318	476,626
Amounts written off in past year	206	107
Grand Total	77,524	476,358

(+) Includes the data of the southern branches of the Banca d'Italia as of the last date received. Inclusion of December 1943 rather than July, August, or September data on the southern branches, as the case might be, would not change the picture to any appreciable extent.

(++) Principally discounts of government credit certificates.

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THE COST OF LIVING

A. The charts and tables below reproduce all the data currently available on the cost of living in liberated Italy. They include, for the capital cities of 24 provinces,

(1) the black market prices of

bread,
potatoes,
olive oil,
meat,
cheese,
milk, and
sugar;

(2) A calculation of the cost of purchasing the following budget of foods, at legal prices to the extent to which such foods were distributed under rationing programs, and at black market prices for the remainder:

	Quantity per person per month	
Bread	Kg.	8.0
Pasta	"	.6
Potatoes	"	6.0
Meat	"	.4
Fish	"	.2
Cheese	"	.2
Olive oil	litre	1.0
Sugar	Kg.	.2
Milk	litre	.4

This budget, based upon a survey of working class food consumption in Naples last winter, is thought to be roughly representative of working class food purchases. It is not based upon calculation of an adequate diet, and it provides only about 1,500 calories per day.

(3) An index made from the calculations of the cost of buying the budget on the base: January 1944 = 100.

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B. These calculations are substantially the same as those carried in earlier numbers of the Monthly Report for Naples only. The differences are as follows:

(1) Monthly instead of weekly averages have been used so that the figures represent the cost of living per person per month;

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		Quantity per person per month
Bread	Kg.	8.0
Pasta	"	.6
Potatoes	"	6.0
Meat	"	.4
Fish	"	.2
Cheese	"	.2
Olive oil	litre	1.0
Sugar	Kg.	.2
Milk	litre	.4

This budget, based upon a survey of working class food consumption in Naples last winter, is thought to be roughly representative of working class food purchases. It is not based upon calculation of an adequate diet, and it provides only about 1,500 calories per day.

(3) An index made from the calculations of the cost of buying the budget on the base: January 1944 = 100.

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B. These calculations are substantially the same as those carried in earlier numbers of the Monthly Report for Naples only. The differences are as follows:

(1) Monthly instead of weekly averages have been used so that the figures represent the cost of living per person per month;

(2) Fruits and vegetables, in large quantities by the entire population of liberated Italy, have been dropped from the calculations because of the high degree of unreliability in the price data available for these items. Because of this omission, the expenditure figures do not represent typical food expenditure. In general, about 100 lire per month would have to be added to these figures in the large cities to obtain figures on typical food expenditure.

(3) The budgeted amounts of meat, cheese, and sugar have been increased somewhat, largely because official rations of such items now frequently exceed the amounts previously budgeted.

Calculated on this basis, the Naples figures compare as follows with those previously published:

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	Expenditure per person per month	
	new figures	old figures
1943		
January	129	172
February	145	184
March	159	188
April	163	196
May	[illegible]	208
June	[illegible]	192
July	[illegible]	192
August	226	252
September	464	496
October	737	808
November	858	972
December	?	1,200

	Expenditure per person per month	
	new figures	old figures
1944		
January	1,478	1,400
February	1,253	1,352
March	1,202	1,440
April	1,240	1,320
May	1,406	1,560
June	1,368	1,352
July	793	

C. The data demonstrate that:

(1) The cost of living in Naples (the principal city of liberated Italy prior to the liberation of Rome) has been at least twice as high as that in any of the smaller provincial capitals outside the orbit of Naples, and that, at present, the cost of living in either Rome or Naples is about twice as high as in any of the other provincial capitals.

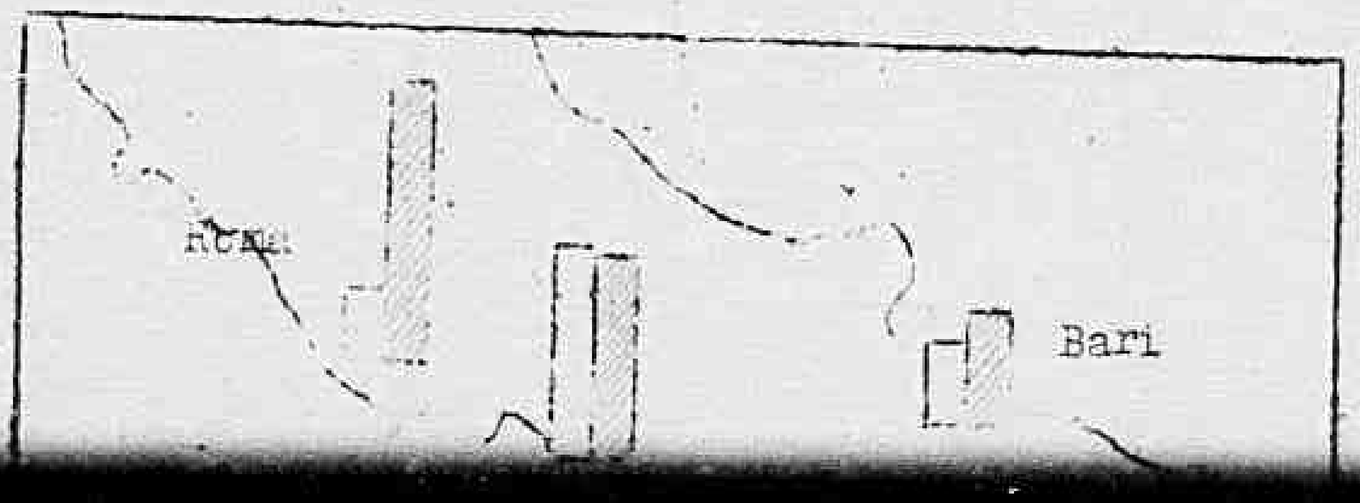
(2) Rome, like Naples, suffered its greatest price rise in the months immediately preceding Allied occupation. In the 6 months preceeding Allied occupation of Rome, the cost of living in that city rose 6 fold, and in the 6 months proceeding Allied occupation of Naples, the cost of living there rose over 4 fold. In both cases the increases in these 6-month periods accounted for the overwhelming portion of the total increase.

(3) For all cities for which July date is available, a substantial fall occurred in that month, the result of the increase in the bread ration and of the availability of food from the current harvest.

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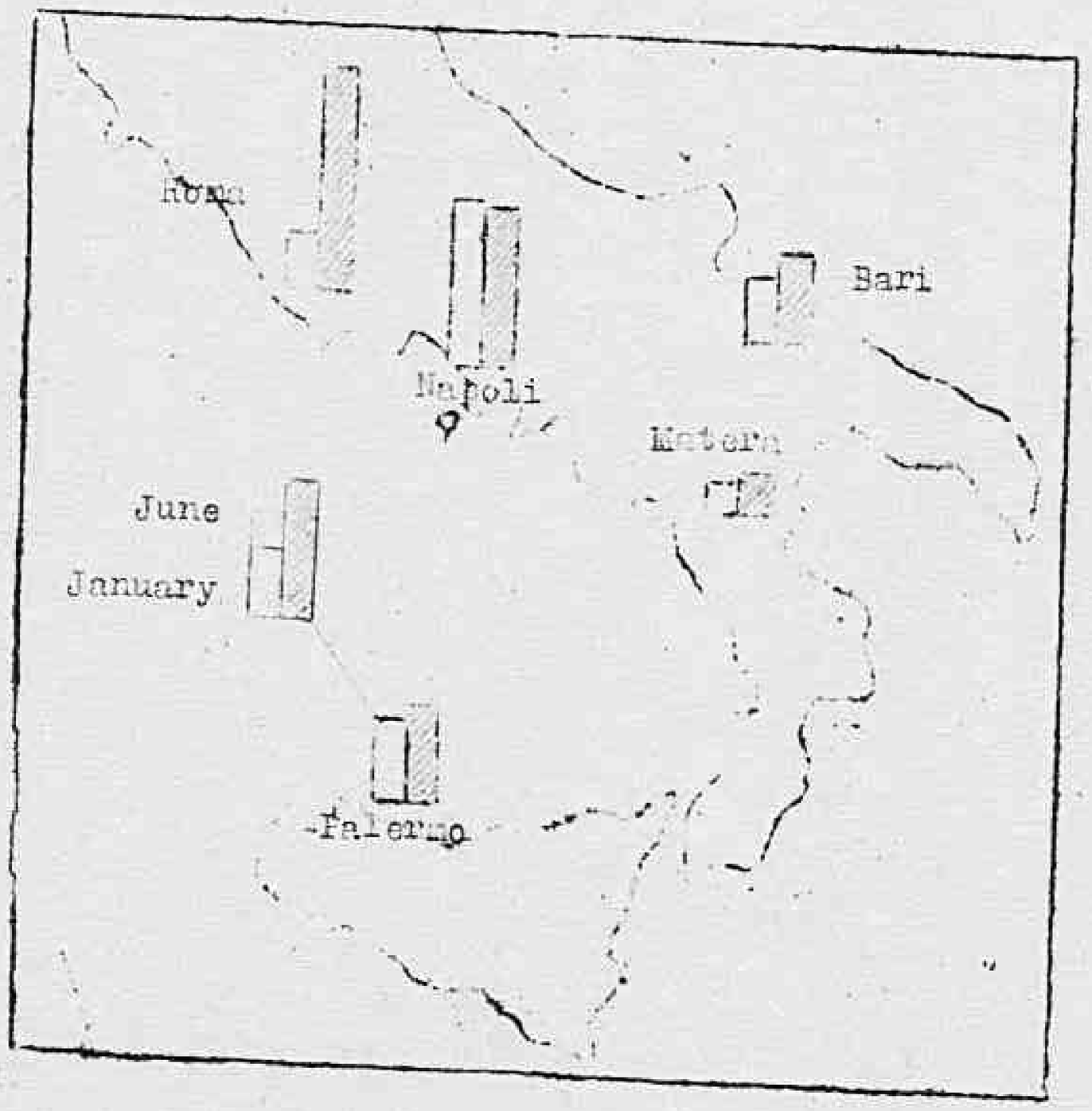
Expenditure per Person per Month for Purchase of Budgeted Foods
(in Lire)

	1943	1944						
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July
Roma	376	479	582	983	1286	2218	1724	1310
Napoli	-	1478	1253	1202	1240	1406	1368	793
Salerno	1099	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bari	348	569	531	689	694	736	742	-
Brindisi	327	456	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lecce	363	549	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taranto	352	662	-	-	-	-	-	-
Matera	162	240	-	273	316	361	309	191
Potenza	339	-	-	625	595	608	675	429
Catanzaro	413	-	-	-	659	603	632	-
Cosenza	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reggio Calabria	670	693	-	-	490	565	-	-
Agrigento	-	467	467	500	531	541	444	-
Caltanissetta	-	412	441	490	555	560	525	-
Catania	-	612	567	558	752	894	900	-
Enna	-	560	665	506	596	678	670	-
Messina	-	750	677	748	763	752	981	-
Palermo	-	680	550	578	685	740	777	-
Ragusa	-	559	521	600	753	824	710	-
Siracusa	-	573	609	641	759	802	786	-
Trapani	-	711	632	630	857	916	843	-
Cagliari	199	237	371	480	451	-	-	-
Nuoro	275	371	542	410	512	-	-	-
Sassari	246	369	461	436	578	-	-	-



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Agrigento	-	467	467	500	531	541	444	-
Caltanissetta	-	412	441	490	555	560	525	-
Catania	-	612	567	558	752	894	900	-
Enna	-	560	565	506	596	678	670	-
Messina	-	750	677	748	763	752	981	-
Palermo	-	680	550	578	685	740	777	-
Ragusa	-	559	521	600	753	824	710	-
Siracusa	-	573	609	641	759	802	786	-
Trapani	-	711	632	630	857	916	843	-
Cagliari	199	237	371	480	451	-	-	-
Nuoro	275	371	542	410	512	-	-	-
Sassari	246	369	461	436	578	-	-	-

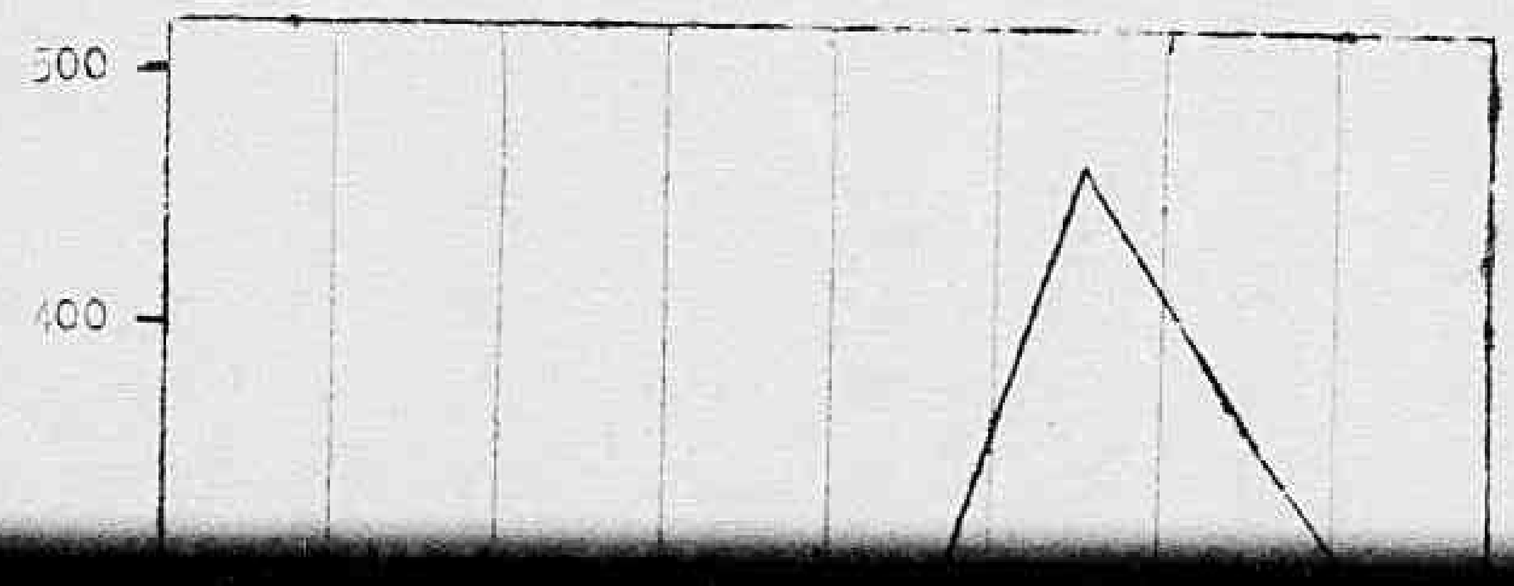


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Appendix E,
Page 1.

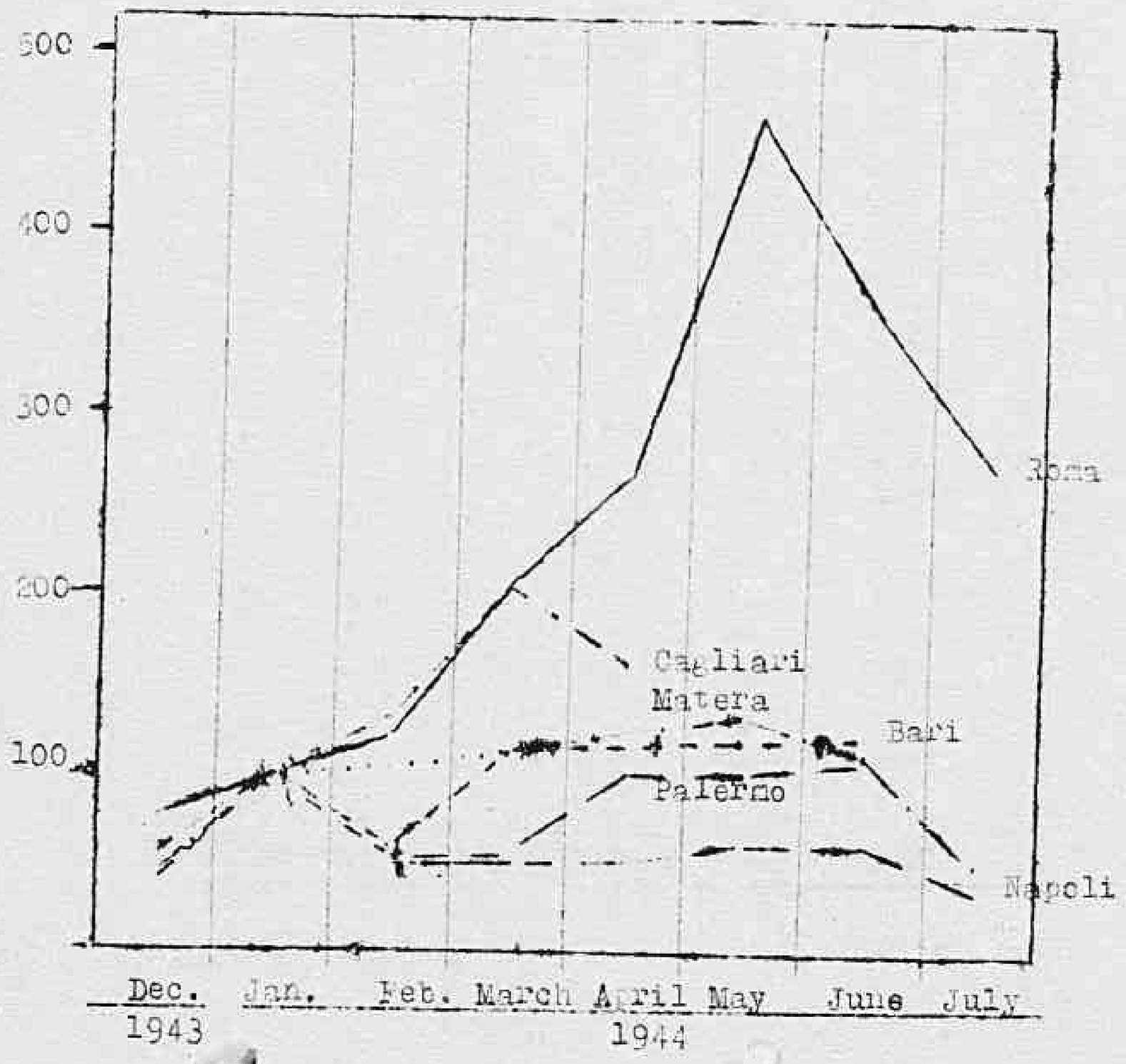
Expenditure per Person per Month for Purchase of Budgeted Foods
(Index: January 1944 = 100)

	1943	1944					
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July
Roma	78.5	100.-	121.5	205.2	266.5	463.0	359.9	273.5
Napoli	-	100.-	85.4	81.9	84.5	95.8	93.2	54.0
Salerno	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bari	81.2	100.-	93.3	121.1	122.0	129.3	130.4	-
Brindisi	71.7	100.-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lecce	66.1	100.-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taranto	53.2	100.-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Matera	67.5	100.-	-	113.8	131.7	150.4	128.8	79.6
Potenza	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Catanzaro	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cosenza	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reggio Calab.	96.7	100.-	-	-	70.7	81.5	-	-
Agrigento	-	100.-	100.-					95.0
Caltanissetta	-	100.-	107.0	115.9	124.7	135.9	127.4	-
Catania	-	100.-	92.6	91.2	122.9	146.1	147.1	-
Enna	-	100.-	83.0	90.4	106.4	121.1	119.6	-
Messina	-	100.-	90.3	99.7	101.7	100.3	130.8	-
Palermo	-	100.-	80.9	85.0	100.7	108.8	114.3	-
Ragusa	-	100.-	93.2	107.3	134.7	147.4	127.0	-
Siracusa	-	100.-	106.3	111.9	132.5	140.0	137.2	-
Trapani	-	100.-	88.9	88.6	120.5	128.8	118.6	-
Cagliari	84.0	100.-	156.5	262.5	190.3	-	-	-
Nuoro	74.1	100.-	146.1	110.5	138.0	-	-	-
Sassari	66.7	100.-	124.9	118.2	156.6	-	-	-



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Agrigento	-	100.-	100.-	-	-	-	-	95.0
Caltanissetta	-	100.-	107.0	118.9	124.7	135.9	127.4	-
Catania	-	100.-	92.6	91.2	122.9	146.1	147.1	-
Enna	-	100.-	83.0	90.4	106.4	121.1	119.6	-
Messina	-	100.-	90.3	99.7	101.7	100.3	130.8	-
Palermo	-	100.-	80.9	85.0	100.7	108.8	114.3	-
Ragusa	-	100.-	93.2	107.3	134.7	147.4	127.0	-
Siracusa	-	100.-	106.3	111.9	132.5	140.0	137.2	-
Trapani	-	100.-	88.9	88.6	120.5	128.8	118.6	-
Cagliari	84.0	100.-	156.5	282.5	190.3	-	-	-
Nuoro	74.1	100.-	146.1	110.5	138.0	-	-	-
Sassari	66.7	100.-	124.9	118.2	156.6	-	-	-

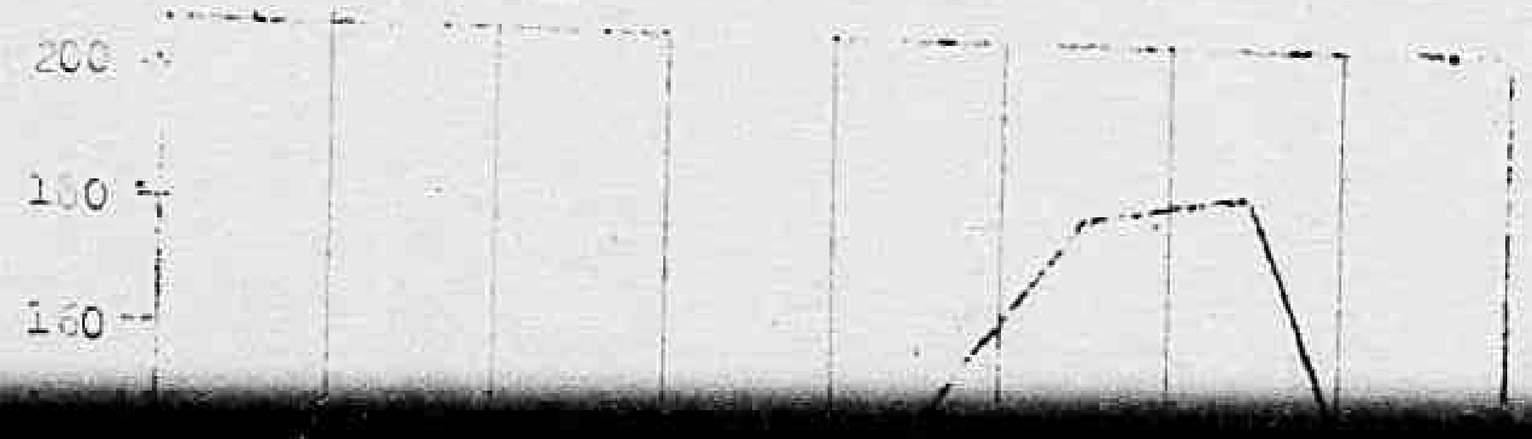


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Appendix B,
page 5

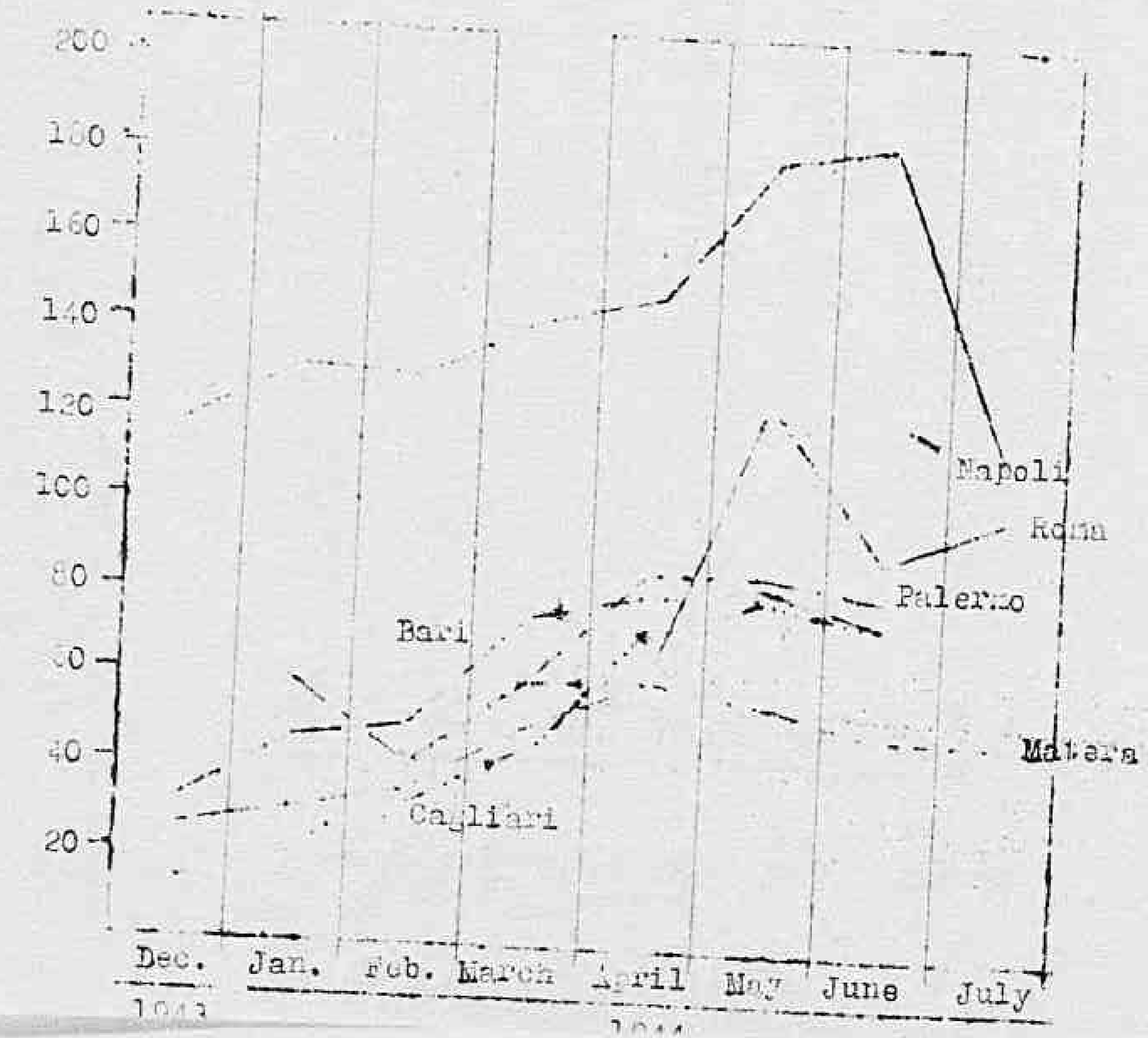
Bread, Retail Black Market Prices
(Monthly averages, Lire per kilogram)

	1943	1944						
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July
Roma	25	30	35	50	60	125	90	100
Napoli	117	130	128	141	147	179	183	114
Salerno	117	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bari	31	46	50	75	80	83	75	-
Brindisi	28	38	-	-	50	-	-	-
Lecce	28	43	-	-	35	38	-	-
Taranto	23	35	-	-	-	-	-	-
Matera	13	20	-	60	61	55	50	50
Potenza	21	-	-	35	40	43	45	-
Catanzaro	21	-	-	-	80	80	85	-
Cosenza	20	35	48	50	68	100	70	70
Reggio Calabria	64	78	-	-	-	75	-	-
Agrigento	-	35	37	51	75	60	36	-
Caltanissetta	-	30	38	48	58	44	45	-
Catania	68	60	50	69	99	96	90	-
Enna	56	60	45	60	78	84	78	-
Messina	-	60	63	90	90	84	120	-
Palermo	-	59	41	60	85	85	81	-
Ragusa	-	58	60	83	116	118	83	-
Siracusa	-	67	68	77	103	113	82	-
Trapani	73	71	65	70	119	135	102	-
Cagliari	20	-	33	45	71	80	75	-
Nuoro	18	-	40	20	23	24	23	-
Sassari	18	-	35	28	28	38	62	-



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Catanzaro	21	–	–	–	80	80	85	–
Cosenza	20	35	48	50	68	100	70	70
Reggio Calabria	64	78	–	–	–	75	–	–
Agrigento	–	35	37	51	75	60	36	–
Caltanissetta	–	30	38	48	58	44	45	–
Catania	68	60	50	69	99	96	90	–
Enna	56	60	45	60	78	84	78	–
Messina	–	60	63	90	90	84	120	–
Palermo	–	59	41	60	85	85	81	–
Ragusa	–	58	60	83	116	118	83	–
Siracusa	–	67	68	77	103	113	82	–
Trapani	73	71	65	70	119	135	102	–
Cagliari	20	–	33	45	71	80	75	–
Nuoro	18	–	40	20	23	24	23	–
Sassari	18	–	35	28	28	38	62	–



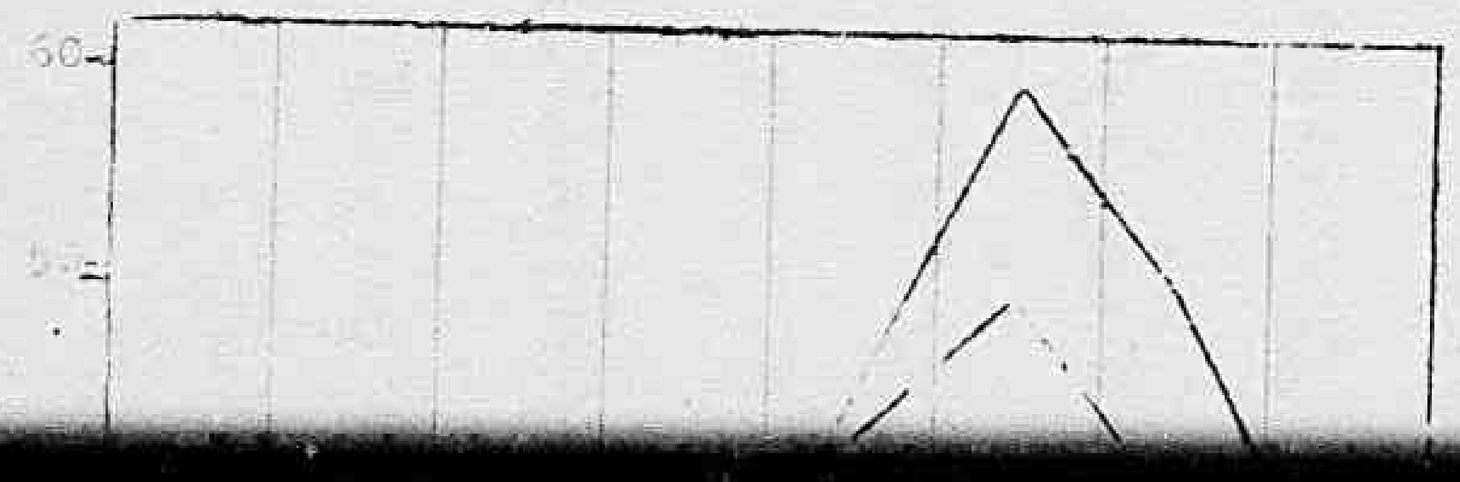
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Potatoes, Retail Black Market Prices
(Monthly averages, Lire per kilogram)

	1943	1944						
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July
Roma	15	20	25	30	45	60	50	30
Napoli	24	41	37	39	43	50	40	-
Salerno	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bari	12	23	30	30	33	32	35	-
Brindisi	12	19	-	-	35	-	-	-
Lecce	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taranto	15	41	-	-	-	-	-	-
Matera	6	9	-	35	23	-	-	-
Potenza	12	-	-	30	26	25	30	-
Catanzaro	20	-	-	-	40	46	37	-
Cosenza	11	22	28	30	30	30	37	30
Reggio Calabria	31	30	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agrigento	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Caltanissetta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Catania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Messina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palermo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ragusa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Siracusa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trapani	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cagliari	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nuoro	18	-	55	25	35	35	-	-
Sassari	-	-	15	20	38	36	33	-



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App. A,
P. 6

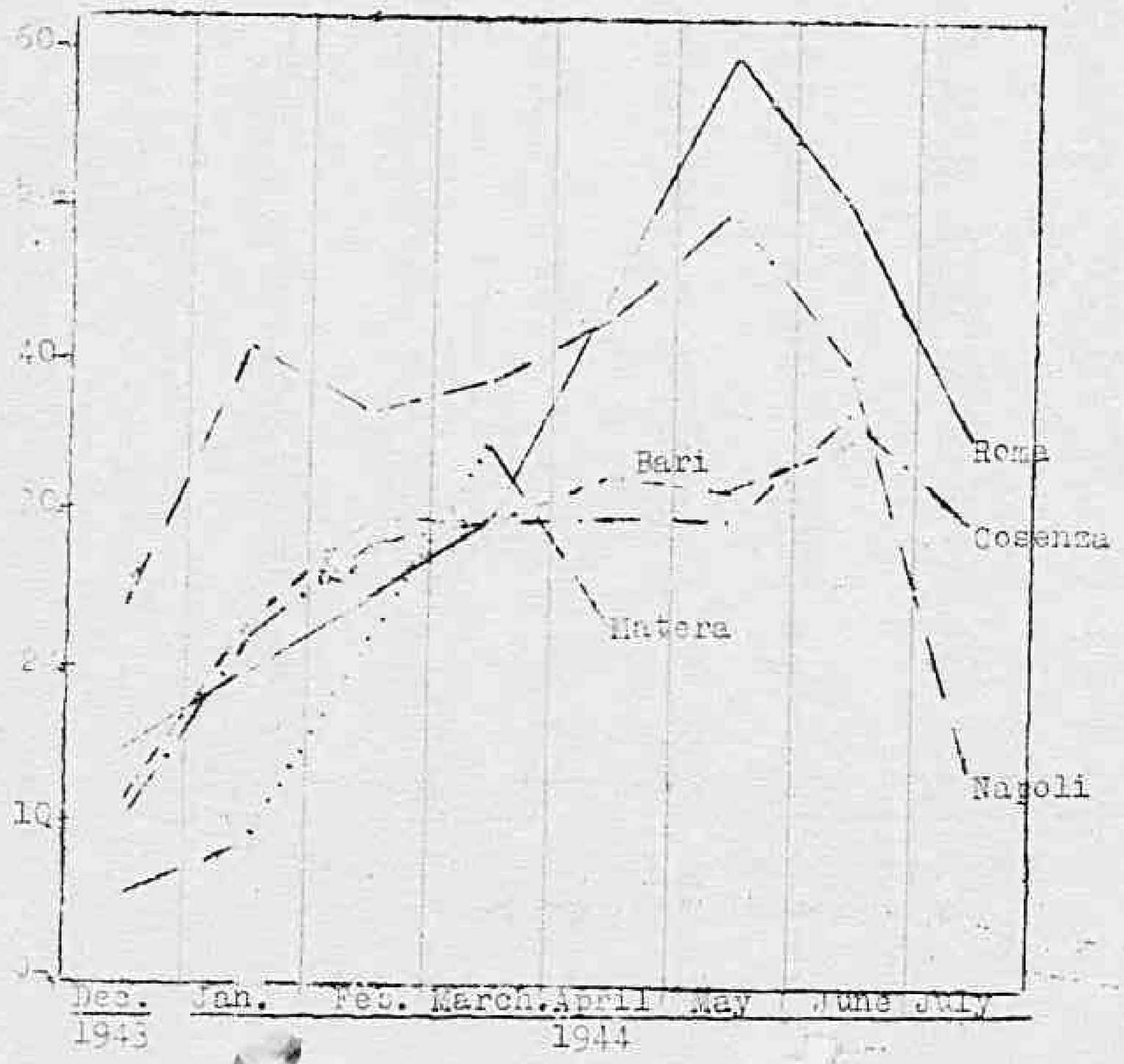
Potatoes, Retail Black Market Prices
(Monthly averages, Lire per kilogram)

	1943	1944						
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	Junne	July
Roma	15	20	25	30	45	60	50	35
Napoli	24	41	37	39	43	50	20	-
Catanzaro	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bari	12	23	30	30	33	32	35	-
Brindisi	12	19	-	-	35	-	-	-
Lecce	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teramo	15	41	-	-	-	-	-	-
Matera	6	9	-	35	23	-	-	-
Potenza	12	-	-	30	26	25	30	-
Catanzaro	20	-	-	-	40	46	37	-
Cosenza	11	22	28	30	30	20	37	20
Reggio Calabria	31	30	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agrigento	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Caltanissetta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Catania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Messina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palermo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ragusa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Siracusa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trapani	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cagliari	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nuoro	18	-	55	25	35	35	-	-
Sassari	-	-	15	20	38	36	33	-



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Agrigento	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Caltanissetta	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Catania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Enna	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Messina	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Palermo	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ragusa	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Siracusa	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trapani	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cagliari	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nuoro	18	–	55	25	35	35	–	–
Sassari	–	–	15	20	38	36	33	–



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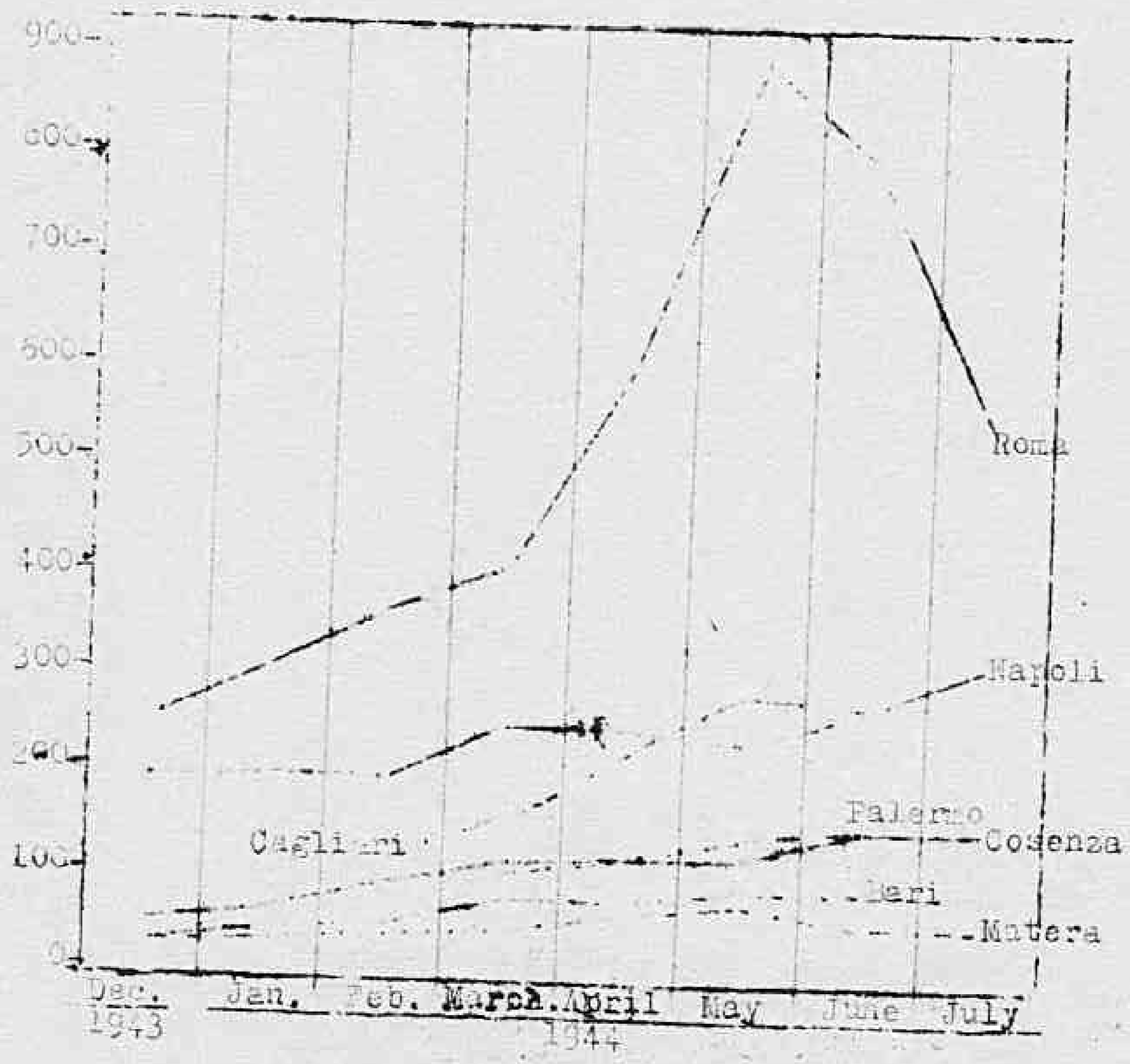
Olive oil, Retail Black Market Prices (Monthly averages, Lire per liter)

App. A
P. 7

	1943	1944						
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mark	April	May	June	July
Roma	250	300	350	500	600	900	800	750
Napoli	196	200	197	248	244	233	269	310
Palermo	177	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bari	53	50	50	60	79	90	90	-
Brindisi	31	33	-	-	85	-	-	-
Lecce	36	45	-	-	70	70	-	-
Taranto	37	55	-	-	-	-	-	-
Matera	33	42	-	50	66	73	80	55
Potenza	90	-	-	120	121	135	135	-
Catanzaro	53	-	-	-	60	60	92	-
Cosenza	57	68	95	113	120	120	150	150
Reggio Calabria	40	48	-	65	-	73	80	-
Agrigento	-	94	-	101	125	-	140	-
Caltanissetta	-	93	-	90	100	130	110	-
Catania	90	95	-	83	110	-	125	-
Enna	100	130	-	80	100	-	143	-
Messina	-	73	-	79	90	-	104	-
Palermo	-	135	-	103	118	140	139	-
Ragusa	-	95	-	78	103	-	120	-
Siracusa	-	70	-	93	114	120	120	-
Trapani	106	120	113	100	145	135	156	-
Cagliari	190	-	180	160	220	281	275	-
Nuoro	75	-	190	170	188	248	329	-
Sassari	92	-	130	148	197	209	310	-

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Messina	97	68	95	113	120	120	150	-
Reggio Calabria	40	48	-	65	-	73	80	-
Agrigento	-	94	-	101	125	-	140	-
Caltanissetta	-	93	-	90	100	130	130	-
Catania	90	95	-	83	110	-	125	-
Enna	100	130	-	80	100	-	143	-
Messina	-	73	-	79	90	-	105	-
Palermo	-	135	-	103	118	140	159	-
Ragusa	-	95	-	78	103	-	120	-
Siracusa	-	70	-	93	114	130	120	-
Trapani	108	120	113	100	145	135	156	-
Cagliari	150	-	120	160	220	281	275	-
Nuoro	75	-	190	170	188	248	329	-
Sassari	95	-	130	148	197	209	310	-

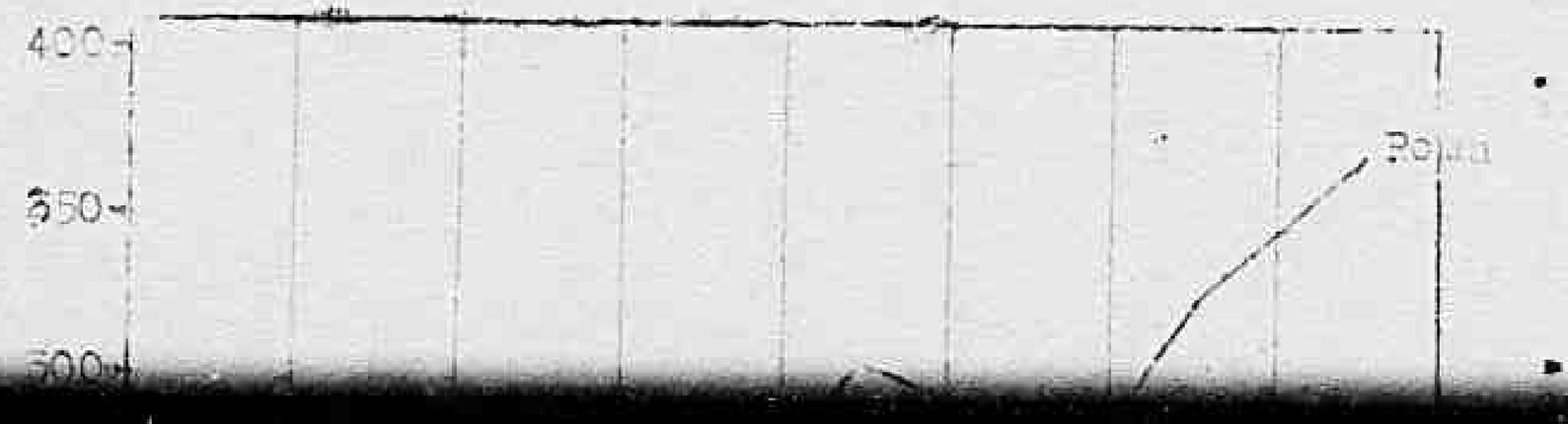


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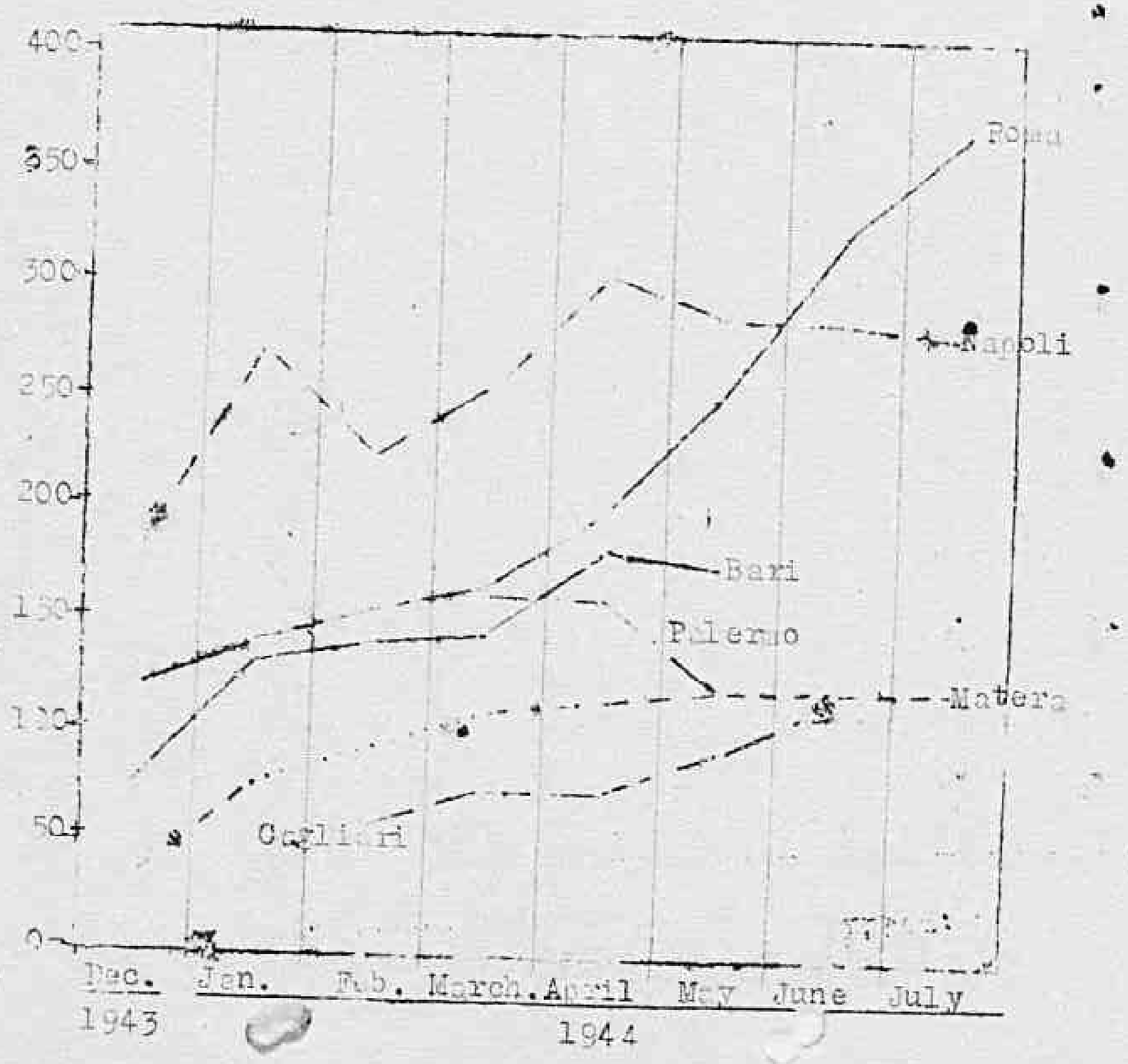
Meat, Retail Black Market Prices
(Monthly averages, Lire per kilogram)

	1943	1944						
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July
Roma	120	140	155	165	200	250	325	370
Napoli	180	270	223	253	306	268	285	283
Salerno	112	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bari	88	130	140	146	160	177	-	-
Brindisi	110	130	-	-	160	-	-	-
Lecce	96	132	-	-	125	148	-	-
Taranto	90	113	-	-	-	-	-	-
Matera	36	75	-	110	113	120	120	120
Potenza	77	-	-	120	119	119	123	-
Catanzaro	105	-	-	140	120	120	-	-
Cosenza	50	80	85	68	95	100	120	120
Reggio Calabria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agrigento	-	95	-	140	140	120	120	-
Caltanissetta	-	106	-	135	144	125	121	-
Catania	100	90	-	90	98	100	100	-
Enna	70	80	-	101	114	122	111	-
Messina	-	110	-	123	140	135	145	-
Palermo	-	137	-	162	160	120	120	-
Ragusa	-	100	-	110	130	121	121	-
Siracusa	-	85	-	98	120	120	120	-
Trapani	-	108	-	121	132	120	120	-
Cagliari	60	-	60	73	72	94	118	-
Nuoro	33	-	70	49	45	49	55	-
Sassari	45	-	100	65	80	67	65	-



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Agrigento	-	95	-	140	140	120	120	-
Caltanissetta	-	106	-	135	144	125	121	-
Catania	100	90	-	90	98	100	100	-
Enna	70	80	-	101	114	122	111	-
Messina	-	110	-	123	140	135	145	-
Palermo	-	137	-	162	160	120	120	-
Ragusa	-	100	-	110	130	121	121	-
Siracusa	-	85	-	98	120	120	120	-
Trapani	-	108	-	121	132	120	120	-
Cagliari	60	-	69	73	72	94	118	-
Nuoro	33	-	70	49	45	49	55	-
Sassari	45	-	100	65	80	67	65	-



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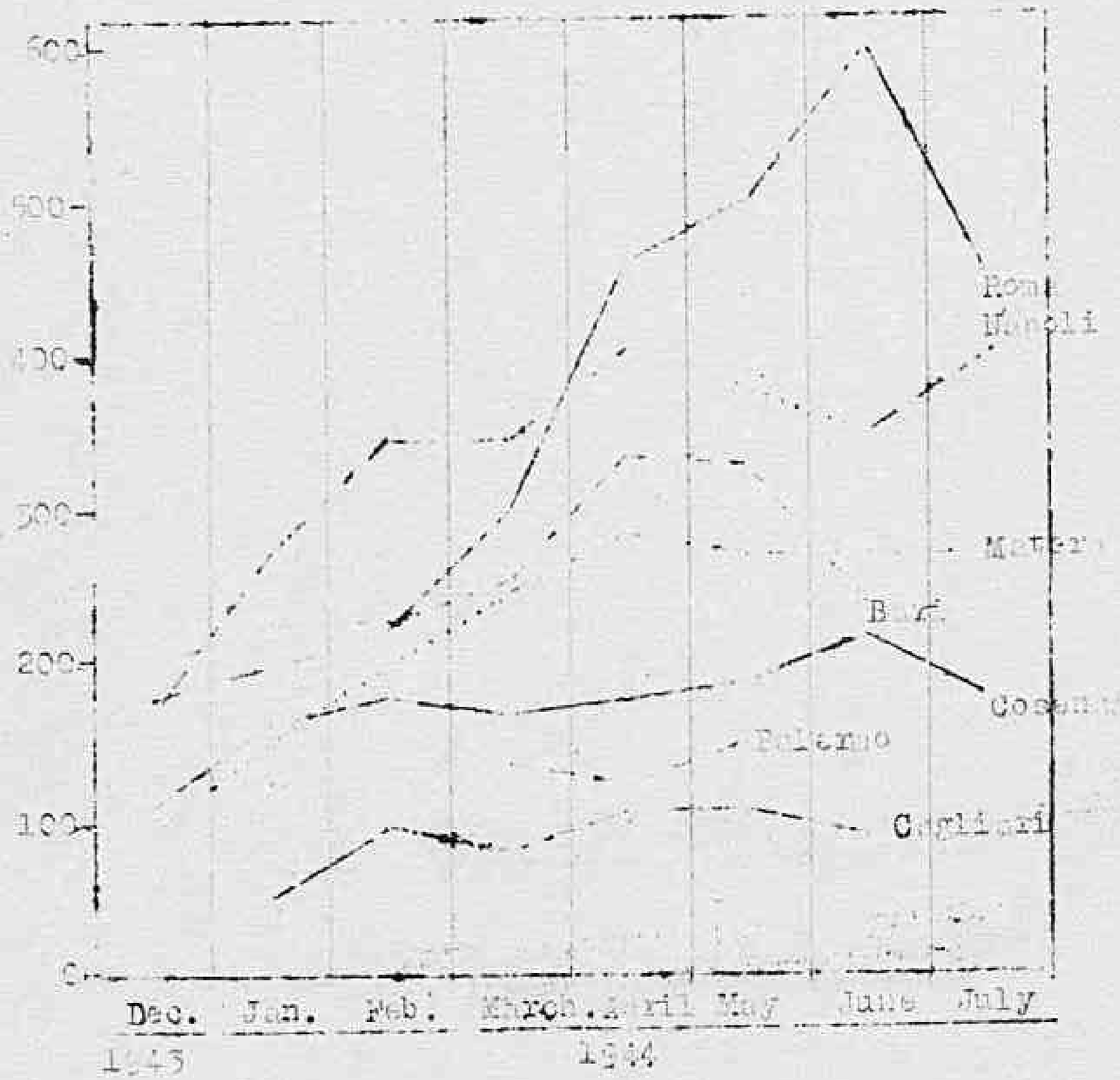
Cheese, Retail Black Market Prices — App. N,
(Monthly Averages, Lire per Kilogram)

	1943 Dec.	1944 Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July
Roma	160	200	325	300	450	500	600	750
Napoli	172	275	350	350	411	-	397	403
Salerno	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bari	203	250	250	258	338	333	240	-
Brindisi	145	150	-	-	350	-	-	-
Lecce	160	288	-	-	200	150	-	-
Taranto	150	250	-	-	-	-	-	-
Matera	95	150	-	250	286	275	275	279
Potenza	153	-	-	250	281	298	309	-
Catanzaro	125	120	-	-	200	200	-	-
Cosenza	110	165	160	170	180	190	210	180
Reggio Calabria	144	161	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agrigento	-	115	-	110	110	-	135	-
Caltanissetta	-	140	-	136	-	160	161	-
Catania	190	151	-	150	172	-	175	-
Enna	160	150	-	103	-	-	113	-
Messina	-	142	-	140	135	130	130	-
Palermo	-	124	-	137	123	150	107	-
Ragusa	-	105	-	95	-	-	117	-
Siracusa	-	120	-	129	-	200	152	-
Trapani	68	100	100	108	110	110	155	-
Cagliari	50	-	95	80	105	108	90	-
Nuoro	38	-	70	60	73	78	78	-
Sassari	45	-	70	58	80	-	70	-



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Caltanissetta	-	140	-	126	-	160	101	-
Catania	190	151	-	150	172	-	175	-
Enna	104	130	-	103	-	-	113	-
Messina	-	142	-	140	139	130	130	-
Palermo	-	124	-	137	123	150	107	-
Ragusa	-	105	-	95	-	-	117	-
Siracusa	-	120	-	129	-	200	132	-
Trapani	68	100	100	108	110	110	135	-
Cagliari	50	-	95	80	105	108	90	-
Nuoro	38	-	70	60	73	78	78	-
Sassari	45	-	70	58	80	-	70	-



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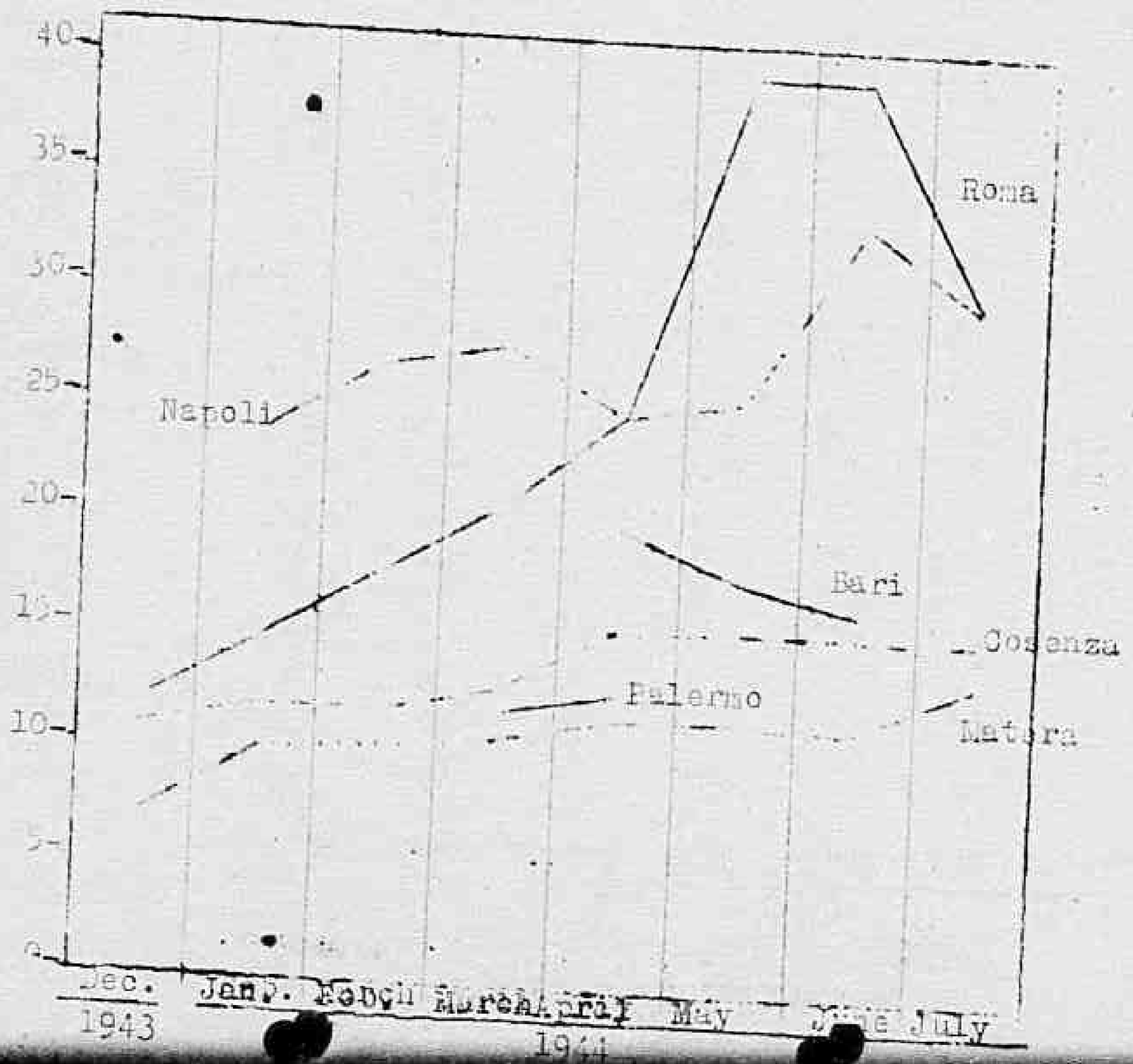
Milk, Retail Black Market Prices
(Monthly averages, Lire per liter)

	1943	1944						
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Marh.	April	May	June	July
Roma	12	15	16	21	25	40	40	30
Napoli	-	24	27	28	25	26	34	30
Salerno	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bari	-	12	-	-	20	18	17	-
Brindisi	13	16	-	-	20	-	-	-
Lecce	15	22	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taranto	17	25	-	-	-	-	-	-
Potenza	7	10	-	11	12	12	12	14
Potenza	16	-	-	9	12	15	15	-
Catanzaro	14	-	-	-	15	15	15	-
Cosenza	11	12	12	13	16	16	16	16
Reggio Calabria	14	14	-	-	16	16	-	-
Agrigento	-	14	-	15	15	-	16	-
Caltanissetta	-	16	-	20	20	-	18	-
Catania	25	20	-	20	20	-	22	-
Enna	-	-	20	16	17	-	12	-
Messina	-	23	-	20	21	-	14	-
Palermo	-	12	-	12	13	-	13	-
Ragusa	-	14	-	12	14	-	14	-
Siracusa	-	12	-	15	14	-	14	-
Trapani	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-
Cagliari	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nuoro	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sassari	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



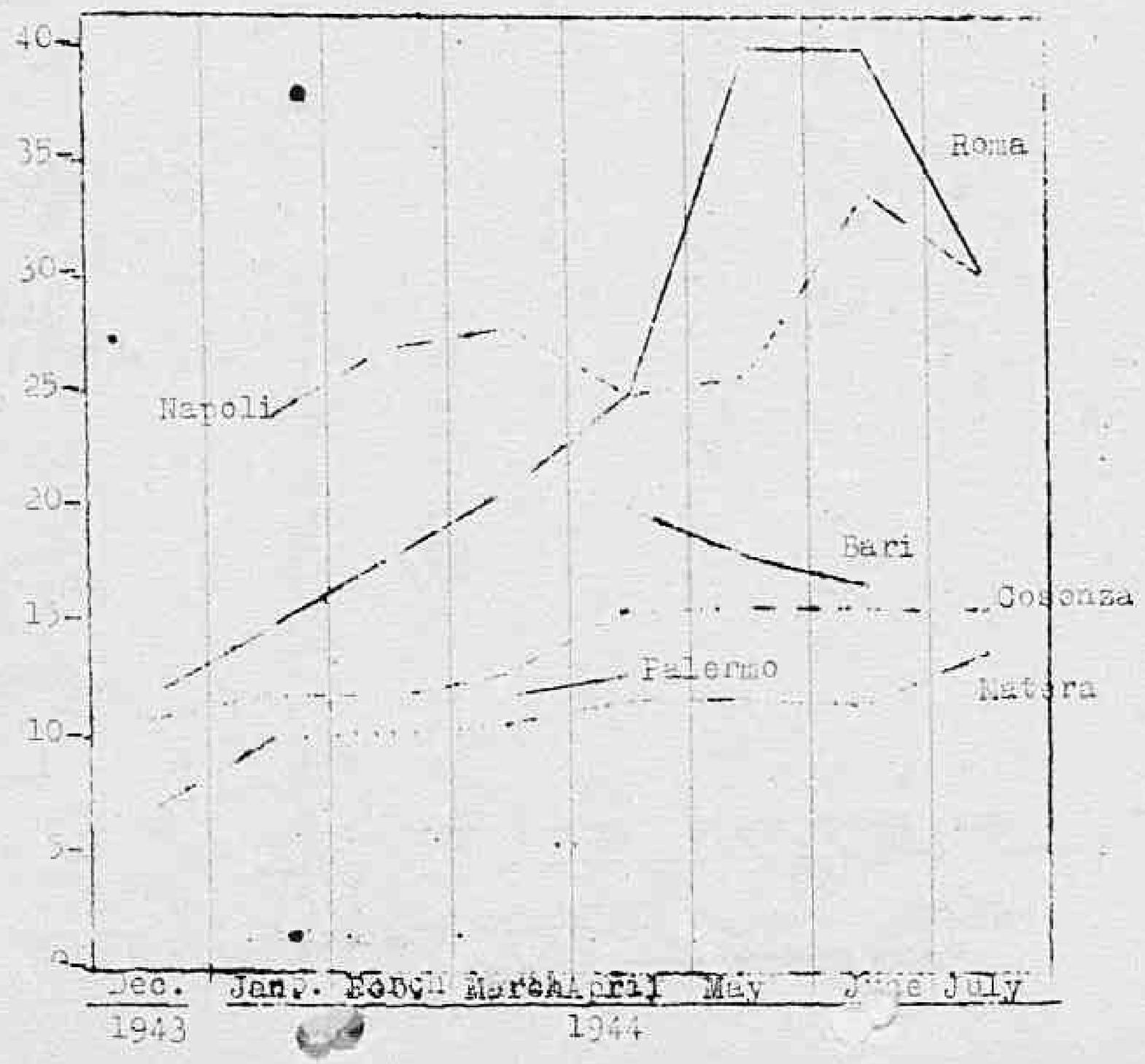
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Potenza	16	-	-	9	12	15	15	-
Catanzaro	14	-	-	-	15	15	15	-
Cosenza	11	12	12	13	16	16	16	16
Reggio Calabria	14	14	-	-	16	16	-	-
Agrigento	-	17	-	15	15	-	16	-
Caltanissetta	-	16	-	20	20	-	18	-
Catania	25	20	-	20	20	-	22	-
Enna	-	-	30	16	17	-	12	-
Messina	-	23	-	20	21	-	17	-
Palermo	-	12	-	12	13	-	13	-
Ragusa	-	17	-	12	14	-	14	-
Siracusa	-	12	-	13	14	-	14	-
Trapani	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-
Cagliari	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nuoro	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sassari	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



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Cosenza	11	12	12	13	16	15	16	16
Reggio Calabria	14	14	-	-	16	16	-	-
Agrigento	-	14	-	15	15	-	16	-
Caltanissetta	-	16	-	20	20	-	18	-
Catania	15	20	-	20	20	-	22	-
Enna	-	-	10	10	17	-	12	-
Messina	-	23	-	20	21	-	14	-
Palermo	-	12	-	12	13	-	13	-
Ragusa	-	14	-	12	14	-	14	-
Siracusa	-	12	-	13	14	-	14	-
Trapani	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-
Cagliari	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nuoro	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sassari	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



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Sugar, Retail Black Market Prices

(Monthly averages, Lire per kilogram)

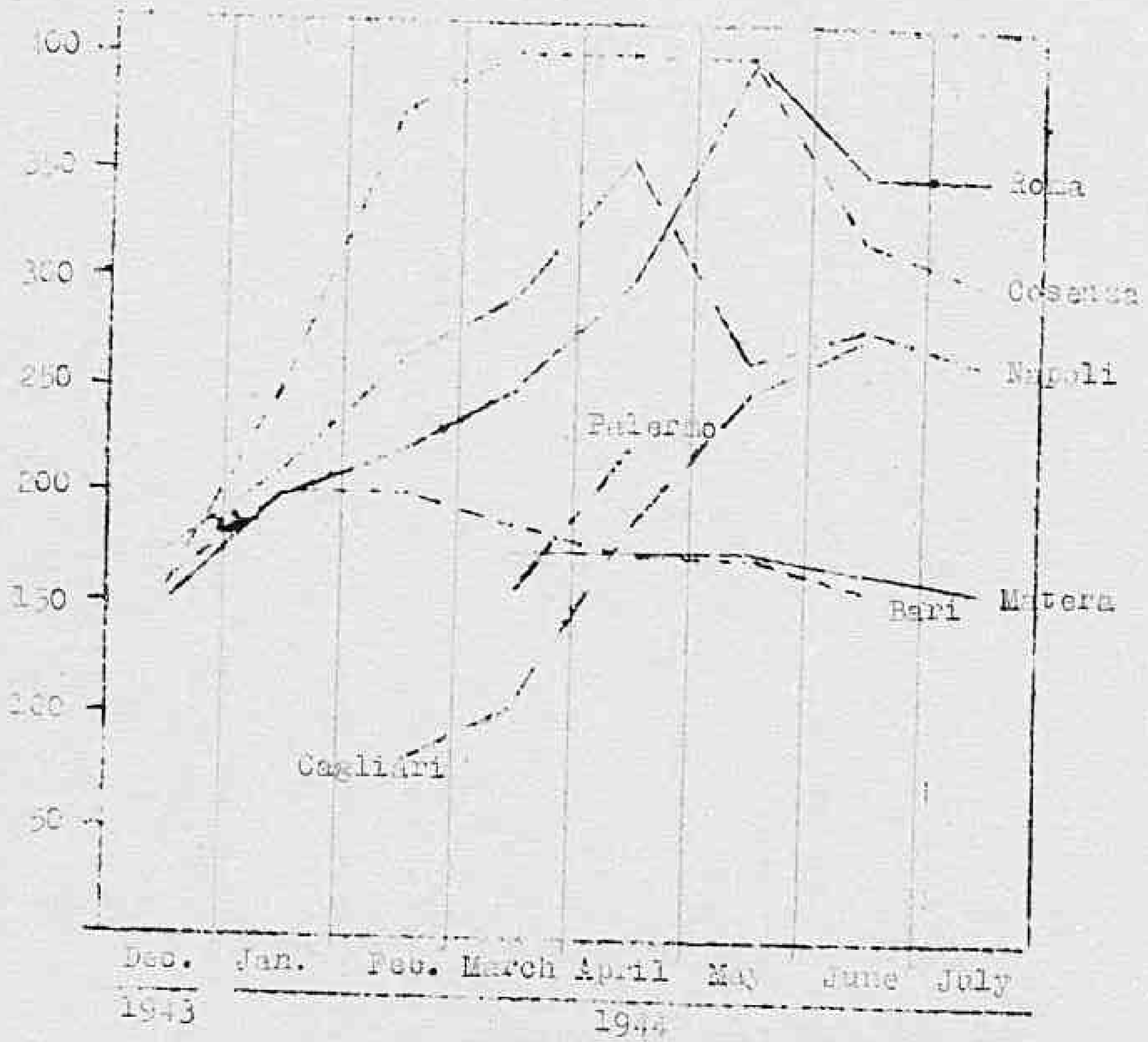
App. B,
P. 11.

	1943	1944						
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July
Roma	150	200	220	250	300	400	350	350
Napoli	173	210	264	291	353	264	279	265
Salerno	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bari	158	200	200	188	173	173	160	-
Brindisi	103	135	-	-	180	-	-	-
Lecce	126	158	-	-	70	50	-	-
Taranto	137	138	-	-	-	-	-	-
Matera	-	-	-	175	175	175	168	140
Potenza	147	-	-	250	241	214	220	-
Catanzaro	143	-	-	-	150	150	183	-
Cosenza	153	250	375	400	400	400	320	300
Reggio Calabria	143	182	-	400	122	272	-	-
Agrigento	-	-	-	188	186	-	200	-
Caltanissetta	-	-	-	215	236	-	263	-
Catania	165	-	-	192	185	-	-	-
Enna	150	170	-	145	180	200	170	-
Messina	-	195	-	200	200	-	280	-
Palermo	-	150	-	158	222	-	238	-
Ragusa	-	-	-	163	214	-	275	-
Siracusa	-	-	-	180	198	-	200	-
Trapani	-	-	-	188	206	200	202	-
Cagliari	80	-	80	103	187	250	275	-
Nuoro	38	-	130	125	195	245	275	-
Sassari	40	-	150	181	233	283	230	-



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Cosenza	153	250	375	400	400	400	320	300
Reggio Calabria	143	182	-	400	122	272	-	-
Agrigento	-	-	-	188	186	-	200	-
Caltanissetta	-	-	-	215	236	-	263	-
Catania	165	-	-	192	185	-	-	-
Enna	150	170	-	145	180	200	170	-
Messina	-	195	-	200	200	-	280	-
Palermo	-	150	-	158	222	-	238	-
Ragusa	-	-	-	163	214	-	275	-
Siracusa	-	-	-	180	198	-	200	-
Trapani	-	-	-	188	206	200	202	-
Cagliari	80	-	80	103	187	250	275	-
Nuoro	38	-	130	125	195	245	275	-
Sassari	40	-	150	181	233	283	280	-



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ISTITUTO NAZIONALE DELLE ASSICURAZIONI

A. General

1. The history of the foundation of the Istituto Nazionale delle Assicurazioni in 1912 as a State monopoly of all Italian life insurance has been summarized in previous Finance Sub-Commission Reports. Although the monopoly ceased in 1923, the Institute retains records of every life insurance policy in Italy by means of the "cessioni legali", or compulsory reinsurance quotas ceded to it by all companies writing life business in Italy. The present quota is 10% from five companies, 20% from three, and 30% from seven companies.

B. Capital and Directorate

1. Being a Government - guaranteed institution owned by the State, there is no capital and no shareholders. As of the date of Allied occupation of Rome the Directorate was declared to be composed as follows:

President : Gaetano Scavonetti (Senator of the Kingdom)

Consiglieri: Giuseppe Renieri Babboni
Leonilde Bonanni
Emanuele Filiberto Carnevali
Michele Castelli (Senator of the Kingdom)
Salvatore Centurini (Senator of the Kingdom)
Antonio Galamini
Domenico Galanto
Ignazio Giordani
Arnaldo Petretti (Senator of the Kingdom)
Bonifacio Pignatti Morano di Custoza
Vittorio Solaro del Borgo

Direttore Generale: Ignazio Giordani
Vice Direttori Generali: Marino Marinelli
Gino Cipriani

2. All are in Rome, with the exception of the names underlined being recent appointees (see below).

C. Recent changes, and removal to North Italy

1. The following description of the various changes in the Administration of the Institute was given by Senator Gaetano Scavonetti, who was occupying the post of President up to the end of June.

Morano di Custoza who is in Verona,

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was declared to be composed as follows:

President : Gaetano Scavonetti (Senator of the Kingdom)

Consiglieri: Giuseppe Renieri Babbani
Leonida Bonanni
Emanuele Filiberto Cornevali
Michele Castelli (Senator of the Kingdom)
Salvatore Contarini (Senator of the Kingdom)
Antonio Galavini
Domenico Galante
Ignazio Giordani
Arnaldo Petretti (Senator of the Kingdom)
Bonifacio Pignatti Morano di Custoza
Vittorio Solaro del Borgo

Direttore Generale: Ignazio Giordani
Vice Direttori Generali: Marino Martinelli
Gino Cipriani

2. All are in Rome, with the exception of the names underlined being recent appointees (see below). Morano di Custoza who is in Verona,

C. Recent changes, and removal to North Italy

1. The following description of the various changes in the Administration of the Institute was given by Senator Gaetano Scavonetti, who was occupying the post of President up to the end of June.

2. Following the fall of the Mussolini Government in July 1943, Marshal Badoglio's Government made some changes in the Administration without, according to Scavonetti, entirely eliminating Fascist elements. Scavonetti himself was appointed President in place of Giuseppe Bevione, others missing from the new administration being Italo Bresciani (national counsellor), Michele D'Addozio, Mario Dzio Gray (Vice President of the "Camera dei Fasci e delle Corporazioni"), Ferruccio Lantini (national counsellor) and Marco Arturo Vicini (Senator of the Kingdom).

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3. Because of his doubts regarding the political soundness of the new Administration, Scavonetti, (whom the Security Branch reported as being "suspected as an anti-fascist, but nothing proved") never convened a meeting, so that this latter Administration never acted as such.

4. On the accession of the Republican Fascist Government, Scavonetti tendered his resignation as President, but without result until October, when he was displaced by Alberto Ercole Troilo and Emilio Oldani, appointed by the Republican Government. (Troilo had held several Corporative offices under the Fascist Government). Under Troilo's orders, preparations were put in hand to send a large proportion of the Head Office to the North. In the event, although Troilo departed to set himself up as a "Commissario" in Venice, only a small proportion of personnel and records were evacuated. An analysis of the assets moved follows.

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5. On arrival of the Allied troops in Rome, riots broke out among the staff, directed at, inter alia, Ignazio Giordani, the Direttore Generale, who had survived these various changes, but who, from his association with Fascist policy towards the Institute since 1929, had become suspect in certain quarters. On the issue of General Bencivenga's proclamation calling back all executives who had been dismissed under the Republican regime, Scavonetti returned to the Presidency of the Institute and insisted upon Giordani's return as well. This was the situation on 30 June, when Alfredo de Liguoro arrived to take over as Commissioner from any management found to be existing. Events leading to Giordani's being warned off starting a rival administration were reported last month. His record is in the process of being investigated, as the facts (a) that he is not an actuary, and (b) that he has only been in the insurance profession since 1929, prior to that having been in the Ministry of Agriculture, contrast significantly with his outstanding position in Italian insurance generally, and his membership of the Italian Institute of Actuaries.

6. The Italian Government intends to appoint a completely new Council of Administration at the earliest possible date, and in the meantime Dr. De Liguoro is carrying on with the assistance of the senior officials, among whom are the Vice-Direttori Generali, Marino Marinelli and Gino Cipriani.

7. The following lists show assets transferred north, assets available to the Rome office, and also assets abroad up to the last accounts received.

8. Assets Moved North

(a) Ordinary branch				book value
Government Securities				
Nominative	Lire	690,340,542		
Bearer	"	110,641,900	Lire	800,982,442
Bonds of real estate				
Nominative	"	122,199,500		
Bearer	"	29,000	Lire	122,228,500
Various Bonds				
Nominative	"	72,241,900		
Bearer		120,120	Lire	72,362,020
			Lire	995,572,962

Securities representing share capital of various insurance companies and other concerns domiciled in the north, are normally kept in the north. These are valued at L. 382 million, while the Institute possesses real estate in North Italy valued at L. 420 million (December 1942).

(b) Dismissal Indemnity Fund (held on trust by the Institute):

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Nominative	"	72,241,900	
Bearer		120,120	Lire 72,362,020
			Lire 995,572,962

Securities representing share capital of various insurance companies and other concerns domiciled in the north, are normally kept in the north. These are valued at L. 382 million, while the Institute possesses real estate in North Italy valued at L. 420 million (December 1942).

(b) Dismissal Indemnity Fund (held on trust by the Institute):

			book value
Government Securities			
Nominative	Lire	543,320,800	
Bearer		25,719,800	Lire 569,040,600

(out of a total of about L. 2000 millions).

(c) Export Credits Fund (a side of the Institute's activities now dormant)

	book value
Government Securities	
Bearer	Lire 23,420,000

(out of a total of L. 32 millions).

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9. Assets at Disposition of Rome Offices

	book value
Real estate (valued to 31 Dec. 42)	541,013,000
Government securities	958,432,000
Mortgage and other loans	1,015,552,000
Government Annuities	670,941,000
Bank	155,939,000
Cash	7,937,000
Total Lire	3,349,814,000

(excludes some L. 50/60 millions representing collections in south Italy prior to liberation of Rome).

10. Assets Abroad

(a) Real Estate (own buildings)

	book value (Dec. 1942)
Tirana (under construction)	16,000
Cairo	4,645,000
Tunis	3,698,000
Tripoli	7,715,000
Benghasi	3,854,000
Addis Ababa and Harrer	2,602,000
Lire	22,631,000

(b) Other

	Bank Accounts	Investments, deposits & credits
£ sterling	326	53
" gold	255	-
U.S. Dollars	13	
£ Turkish	223,696	5,459
£ Egypt	9,168	-
" gold	228	
£ Palestine	1,197	
Francs, France	570,844	297,325
" Swiss	-	2,279
Marks, German		21,109
Crowns, Czechoslovak		22,273
Crowns, Denmark		278
Crowns, Norway		2,066
Escudos		10,531
		3,716

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Cairo	[illegible]
Tunis	3,693,000
Tripoli	7,715,000
Benghasi	3,854,000
Addis Ababa and Harrar	2,602,000
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Francs, France	570,844	297,325
" Swiss	-	2,279
Marks, German		21,109
Crowns, Czechoslovak		22,273
Crowns, Denmark		278
Crowns, Norway		2,086
Esculos		10,531
Marks, Finland		3,716
Pengo		572,379
Francs, Belgian	-	38,910
Lei	94,280	-
Levs	359,830	-
Pesetas	38,614	3,738
Pesos m/n Argentine	-	153,212
Drachma	22,038,989	35,631,613
Milreis	-	177,788
Kune	-	1,234,663
Sols (Peru)	-	157,949
Italian Lire	9,262	2,852,034

Reasons for the above holdings are:

(a) business of own branch offices in Egypt, Croatia, France, Greece, Turkey, and ex-Italian Africa;

(b) life reinsurances ceded by foreign companies, of which the chief are

(i) Italo-Argentina, of Argentine
(ii) Italo-Brasileo, of Brazil

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(iii) "Daria" and "Nordisk" of Denmark
(iv) Reassurances Generales, of France
(v) Kolnische, Muenchener, Vereinigung Frankfurther, and Weiner, of Germany
(vi) Dalmatian business of former Jugo-Slav companies "Jugo-Slavia" and "Serbia"
(vii) Italia-Lima, of Peru
(viii) La Suisse, of Switzerland
(ix) Astra of Hungary

Other foreign reinsurances are ceded to the Institute through the Unione Italiana di Riassicurazione. Some reserves for such policies are held in the country of origin.

11. Foreign holdings

The Istituto owns shares in the following insurance companies:

Assicurazioni d'Italia, Rome:	27,117 out of 30,000 shares, L. 500 each.
Fiume Company, Fiume	118,486 out of 120,000 shares, L. 100 each.
Preevidentia, Rome	all 30,000 shares, L. 500 each.
Astra, Budapest	8,000 out of 10,000 shares, pengo 50 each.
Unione Italiana di Riassicurazioni, Rome	10,450 out of 30,000 shares, L. 700 each.
Compagnia di Roma, Rome	60,250 out of 200,000 shares, L. 1,000 each.
Societa' Italiana di Assicurazione Credito	(not yet ascertained)

D. Reinsurance Connection

As has been stated, the Institute receives a compulsory reinsurance quota from all companies writing life insurance in Italy. In addition, it receives reinsurances from other companies of foreign risks. The Institute both cedes to and accepts from the Unione Italiana di Riassicurazione.

E. Summary

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	L. 100 each.
Praevidentia, Rome	all 30,000 shares, L. 500 each.
Astra, Budapest	8,000 out of 10,000 shares, pengo 50 each.
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Societa' Italiana di Assicurazione Credito	(not yet ascertained)

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As has been stated, the Institute receives a compulsory reinsurance quota from all companies writing life insurance in Italy. In addition, it receives reinsurances from other companies of foreign risks. The Institute both cedes to and accepts from the Unione Italiana di Riassicurazione.

E. Summary

1. The Head Offices are in a fit state to resume control of branche offices, but active control of all but local offices has not yet been reestablished, mainly because of lack of postal services for heavy commercial documents. Endeavours are being made to establish a courier service.

2. Considerable difficulty is being met in reestablishing electric power for the tabulating machinery located in a building separate from the main offices, but it is hoped to remedy this early in August.

3. The transfer of funds to the north is not of great immediate importance. They were sent there with the specific purpose of covering liabilities located in the north, and it is hence unlikely that they will be intentionally disposed of unlawfully. With the exception of the bearer bonds, a small proportion of the whole, difficulties are likely to be met in any attempted negotiation. Officials of the Institute consider that even if a substantial proportion of the assets removed were disposed of, a conservative revaluation of the Institute's buildings so far known to be intact, would cover the loss. A more serious factor is the loss of investment income from sources in the north. This is a wider question upon which no information can yet be given.

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S E C R E T

ADVANCE HEADQUARTERS
FINANCE SUB-COMMISSION
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394

13071/F

7 July 1944

ROME REPORT

Colonel A.P. Grafftey-Smith — Joint Director
Colonel E.H. Foley, Jr. — Joint Director

Lieut. H.J. Tasca, USNR
Lieut. C.H. Willis, USNR
Capt. A. Kamarck, FA
— Editors

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C. Assets of Istcambi not Subject to German Control
D. Assets of Istcambi Subject to German Control
E. Text of German - Fascist Gold Agreement
F. Tables on Security Prices in Rome.

I. INTRODUCTION

The Advance Headquarters at Rome of the Finance Sub-Commission started functioning as a headquarters on 14 June. Several members of the Finance Sub-Commission, however, had been in Rome from the first day of the occupation. The first Finance officer of Rome Region was Lieut-Colonel R.B. Menapace who, on his going north with the Armies, was replaced by W/Comdr. E.R. Legh-Jones. The Advance Headquarters consists of Colonel A.P. Grafftey-Smith, Joint Director, in charge; Lt-Col. S.E.V. Smith, in charge of aid to Allied nationals, and member of advisory board to Banca d'Italia; Major A.J. Baxter, advisor to the Ministry of Finance; Lieut. H.J. Tasca, USNR, advisor

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E. Text of German - Fascist Cold Agreement
F. Tables on Security Prices in Rome.

I. INTRODUCTION

The Advance Headquarters at Rome of the Finance Sub-Commission started functioning as a headquarters on 14 June. Several members of the Finance Sub-Commission, however, had been in Rome from the first day of the occupation. The first Finance officer of Rome Region was Lieut-Colonel R.B. Menapace who, on his going north with the Armies, was replaced by W/Comdr. E.R. Legh-Jones. The Advance Headquarters consists of Colonel A.P. Grafftey-Smith, Joint Director, in charge; Lt-Col. S.E.V. Smith, in charge of aid to Allied nationals, and member of advisory board to Banca d'Italia; Major A.J. Baxter, advisor to the Ministry of Finance; Lieut. H.J. Tasca, USNR, advisor to Istcambi (Istituto Nazionale per i cambi con l'estero), and member of advisory board to Banca d'Italia; Lieut. G.H. Willis, USNR, advisor to I.M.I. (Istituto Immobiliare Italiano) and member of advisory board to Banca d'Italia; Capt. Andrew Kamarck, FA, advisor to I.R.I. (Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale) and member of advisory board to Banca d'Italia. Later in the month, Major J.H. Penick, Chief of AFA, with Major D.B. Mathias and Lieut. J.A. Cicola, set up the headquarters of AFA in Rome. Major E.J. Gits and Major S.L. Anderson of AFA had arrived with the first and second currency consignments to Rome, respectively, and organized the branch office of this institution at Rome. Major H.M. Severn, advisor on insurance, arrived near the end of June.

The present report deals mainly with the City of Rome. The bulk of the material was prepared by the Banca d'Italia under our direction. Due to the interruption of communications and the fact that Rome ceased to function as capital in the fall of 1943, a report on all of northern Italy is not immediately available. The Banca d'Italia is also working on a report for us on the financial situation in Italy, to cover the developments on which the information has not been available in recent years.

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II. CURRENCY

A. Circulation of Currency in Italy

The Banca d'Italia in Rome does not have data on the circulation of notes in Italy at the present time. The last balance sheet of the Bank was dated 31 January 1944, and indicated the total of outstanding notes of the Banks at 158.8 billions of lire. From statistical records available to the central administration, the total was estimated at 165.5 billions on 29 February 1944. In arriving at this total, the Bank estimated the lire held by its branches in Africa and in liberated Italy on that date at 5 billion lire, and deducted this, but apparently included in the sum of 165.5 billions the amount of notes outstanding in the hands of other banks and the public in Africa and in Liberated Italy.

In order to complete the total of notes in circulation on 29 February 1944, it is necessary to add the State notes, and the AM lire held by the banks and the public. Estimates for these two figures are combined with the total for notes of the Banca d'Italia below:-

As of 29 February 1944	Billions of Lire
Banca d'Italia notes	165.5
State notes	5.0
AM lire	17.4
Total	187.9

Based upon the historical review of the growth in circulation of its own notes, shown below, the Bank estimated the total of its own notes outstanding on 13 June at 190 - 200 billions of lire. The position at the end of June 1944 may therefore be summarized as follows:-

As of 30 June 1944	Billions of Lire
Banca d'Italia notes	200
State notes	5
AM lire	30
Total Circulation	235

"Banca d'Italia notes in Circulation

31 August	1943	billions	113.6
30 September	"	"	128.4
31 October	"	"	138.3
30 November	"	"	145.3
31 December	"	"	152.7
31 January	1944	"	158.8
29 February	"		

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30 September	"	"	128.4
31 October	"	"	138.3
30 November	"	"	145.3
31 December	"	"	152.7
31 January	1944	"	158.8
29 February	"	(information brought by employees from northern Italy).	165.5

After 31 January 1944 the Bank does not have accounting data on circulation, and after 29 February, it does not have any news at all. In view of the record of the preceding months, it can be presumed that the circulation of Banca d'Italia notes at 13 June 1944 was around 190 - 200 billion lire.

For the figures of currency in circulation which were accurately verified, the amounts of currency held in the vaults of the branches now separated from the central accounts were not included. This total amounts to 5 billion lire. If all of this were to be placed in circulation, if leaving the branches without any cash reserves, it would only increase the figures given above by the 5 billion lire in question."

13 June 1944

Banca d'Italia.

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B. Issues of Currency Authorized by Germans

Authorizations and issues of currency, the details of which are known to the Banca d'Italia, are summarized in the following tables:-

Officina Banca d'Italia L'Aquila, 31 May 1944

Decree	Denomination	Authorized	Printed
		(Millions of lire)	
8/10/43	1,000	10,000	3,200
"	500	6,000	--
"	100	3,000	2,520
"	50	1,000	1,000
1/2/44	50	1,000	760
		21,000	7,480

Istituto Poligrafico dello Stato, 31 December 1943

22/9/43	1,000	16,000	1,800
8/10/43	500	8,400	220
"	100	3,360	--
"	50	1,440	--
6/3/44	1,000	16,800	--
		46,800	2,020

As of 1 January 1944, the central administration of the Poligrafico was transferred to northern Italy, hence no data are available in Rome on the total actually printed under each decree. However, the issuance of a subsequent authorization for 1,000 lire notes on 6 March 1944 suggests that the Germans completed the printing of 15,000 millions of notes of this denomination in the north before that date. The Bank in Rome did have a statement of notes printed in northern Italy during January, as given below, but stated that production was just getting under way then, and should have expanded appreciably in subsequent months.

Notes printed in northern Italy in January.

	(millions of lire)
1,000 - lire notes	2,180
500 - lire notes	1,040
	3,220

In northern Italy the Poligrafico utilized the Stabilimento De Agostino in Novara for the production of printing materials, the Alfieri and La Croix works in Milan for printing notes of 500 and 100 lire, and the Istituto di Arti Grafiche in Bergamo, for printing the notes of 1,000 lire and 50 lire. The paper used for printing notes in the north is provided by the Cartiere di Maslianico, as well as by the Cartiere

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22/9/43	1,000	16,000	1,800
8/10/43	500	8,400	220
"	100	3,360	--
"	50	1,440	--
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As indicated previously, it is the opinion of the Banca d'Italia that the monthly production of currency by the Germans in the north has risen above the January figure of 3,220 million lire. The Germans took 1,800 plates, the inventory of partially completed notes, and the paper currently used by the Poligrafico, to the north, destroying some 1,100 reserve plates.

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The actual capacity of the presses now being used in the north is not known, but it is known that the monthly credit granted by the Italian Government to the Germans increased from 7 billion a month in December 1943 to 10 billion per month in January and in subsequent months. During 1944, the Germans exercised control over the printing of currency in the north, (excluding L'Aquila), and have merely consigned currency to the Banca d'Italia in Rome from time to time.

The records indicate that the Rome branches of the Bank had put in circulation notes to a total amount of 16,066 millions from 1 September 1943 to 3 June 1944. This amount included 5,124 million lire in credits extended to the German Military Authority for the so-called German Army of the South.

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Comm. Introna of the Banca d'Italia indicated that the circulation of notes in southern or liberated Italy at the time of liberation in July - October 1943 was approximately one-third of the total, or about 35 to 40 billion lire. If the AM lire issued in the south be added to this total, it would appear that the circulation in liberated Italy compares with that in German Italy roughly as follows, as of 31 May:-

Notes in Circulation
(billions of lire)

	1 July 1943	31 May 1944	Per cent Change
Territory Liberated prior to 31 May	35	63	80
Territory Held by Germans as of 31 May	80	165	106
All Italy	115	228	98

That is to say, prior to 31 May, it would appear that the note circulation was increasing somewhat more rapidly in German Italy than in liberated Italy. Moreover, it is expected that the rate of increase will grow in northern Italy as German territory shrinks, and will fall off in liberated Italy, as the expenditures of Allied Forces remain relatively constant at an absolute level in terms of lire. The latter expectation may prove completely false, though, if the Italian government is unable to restrict its budgetary expenditures and to prevent rises in money wages in liberated Italy.

C. The Currency Supply of the City of Rome

Upon the arrival of the Allied Forces in the city, it was discovered that the Banca d'Italia had held only small amounts of currency since December 1943, as indicated in the following table:-

Currency & Coin Held by Banca d'Italia in Rome City

Date	Total (Millions of lire)
6 September 1943	3.337
30 September 1943	2.252
31 October 1943	4.460
30 November 1943	1.498
31 December 1943	471
31 January 1944	224
29 February 1944	186
31 March 1944	131
30 April 1944	168
31 May 1944	209
3 June 1944 +	122

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30 April 1944	168
31 May 1944	209
3 June 1944 +	122

+ Believed to have been unchanged on 5 June 1944.

In addition to this sum, a total of 508 million lire was found in the commercial banks on 3 June, despite the attempts made by the Germans to transfer the cash reserves of the banks to the north.

This sum was at once augmented by 545 millions in metropolitan lire and 55 millions in AM lire, which arrived, with the AMG detachment of the Fifth Army, on the morning of 5 June. This consignment had been prepared by the branch of the Bank of Italy in Naples, and was transported for their account, in the care of a cashier and two other officials of the Bank, and under the supervision of an officer of the Allied Financial Agency, Finance Sub-Commission. As this section of the convoy became detached from the remainder of the AMG party, it proceeded directly to the Banca d'Italia. The vaults were examined, found in good condition, and the currency stored at once. Thus by noon on 5th June, the Bank held more cash reserves in Rome than at any time since 30 November 1943.

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In addition to its own currency, the Bank received simultaneously for storage some 268 millions of AM lire for account of the Allied Financial Agency, in unopened boxes. Subsequently, on 14 June, a shipment of 450 million metropolitan lire, from the branches at Naples, Salerno and Castellamare, arrived under the supervision of a second officer of the Allied Financial Agency, Finance Sub-Commission. In addition to this quantity of the Bank's own notes, he brought 275 millions of AM lire.

Subsequently, shipments of AM lire were brought to Rome from Naples, in the amount of 3,180 million lire, for account of the Allied Financial Agency, as follows:-

		(Millions of lire)	
14 June	.....	1,920	
21 "	.....	125	(small denominations)
23 "	.....	1,136	
		3,181	

As a result of these various movements of currency, the Banca d'Italia in Rome had received the following totals between 5 June and 25 June:-

	Met. Lire	A.M. Lire	Total
For own account	995	55	1,050
For a/c of AFA	---	3,725	3,725
	995	3,780	4,775

The first large payment of current public expenses in Rome, other than interest on the public debt, was specifically authorized on 27 and 28 June, in the amount of 562 million lire. Consequently, the position as of 26 June is taken as an indication of banking developments during the first weeks, although even these figures include (a) revenue receipts, (b) the payment of about 200 million lire on public debt account, and (c) the replacement by regular currency of vaglia cambiari of the Banca d'Italia and assegni circolari of the commercial banks, which had been so drawn as to circulate without endorsements, serving as an emergency currency.

	Currency 3 June	Brought From Naples	Deposited by AFA	Total Available	Currency 26th June	Loss 3rd - 26th
Bank of Italy	122	1,050	54	1,226	993	233
Other Banks	308	--	-	308	331	23
Total	430	1,050	54	1,534	1,324	210

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Other Banks	308	--	-	308	331	23
Total	430	1,050	54	1,534	1,324	210

D. The Capacity for Production of Currency in Italy

There exist at present in the Istituto Poligrafico dello Stato, and in a private establishment, also in Rome, machines and plates which are capable of producing a significant quantity of notes, given electric power, paper of appropriate quality, and ink. Delivery could begin about 15 to 45 days after receipt of these essentials. It does not appear that the replacement of workmen of whom 5,640 out of 6,500 from the Poligrafico have been taken to northern Italy, will present an appreciable problem. As regards L'Aquila, a preliminary report indicates that the printing machines has been systematically destroyed by the planting of explosive charges in identical places in each machine, so that no prospect of partial rehabilitation through cannibalization is believed to exist.

The source of paper previously utilized for the production of currency near Sora and near L'Aquila have been visited by representatives of the Banca d'Italia, who report that no paper can be produced by either plant for a period of at least six months. Given the delays encountered in importing essential requirements, which may not be fully realised, it is probable that this estimate is extremely optimistic. Other sources of paper are situated in territory now held by the enemy, and it is reasonable to expect that they will also be destroyed, though some inventories may be recovered.

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The Banca d'Italia has as yet shown little desire to use various existing stocks of paper, designed originally for small notes, for notes of the larger denominations of the type which can be produced at Rome. The report of the Bank on the Poligrafico is appended (Refer to Appendix A). This substitution could not be carried out without wastage of some paper, and the watermark would not appear at the appropriate place on the note.

However, the Bank has indicated that it may desire to produce at Rome, given paper and electricity, and the ink, a note easily distinguishable by the public from the old, by means of some rearrangement of inks, or otherwise. If no further supplies of paper are obtained it might prove desirable to use the available paper for notes of large denominations, regardless of waste, as the differences in position of watermark and quality of paper as compared with the old notes, might not then prove to be a serious disadvantage. This view has not as yet been presented to the Bank, but at least it might be desirable to prevent the use of existing paper for notes of small denominations or for the printing of securities. An inventory of paper at the Poligrafico and the Bank is appended. +

The provision of a large supply of paper of uniform grade from foreign sources might be more acceptable to the Bank, but has not been broached as a project, pending presentation of the situation to CCS.

As regards electric power, priority has been obtained, but the supply of current to approvedusers is now averaging only 4 to 5 hours out of every 24 hours, and improvement is not expected for some weeks.

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+ After this report was written, on 6 July the Banca d'Italia decided that paper stocks then available could be used to produce 3 billion lire of currency of the L'Aquila type.

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III. FOREIGN EXCHANGE

A. Data on Italian Foreign Exchange Position

Foreign exchange control in Italy centered in the Istituto Nazionale per i Cambi con l'Estero, better known as Istcambi. The office of this monopoly organization in Rome has been placed under the control of the Chief of the Currency and Foreign Exchange Sub-Section of the Finance Sub-Comaission. The old management of Istcambi was moved to Brescia last November along with other organs of the Government. Personnel refusing to go north were discharged.

Records of Istcambi's operations prior to its removal to Brescia remain intact. Some data on operations since that time are available but are incomplete. The bulk of these latter operations are unknown. It is known that in December 1943 the Germans [illegible] that all foreign exchange be consigned to them. The various circumstances re- [illegible] statement

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presentation of the Statement of [illegible]

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+ After this report was written, on 6 July the Banca d'Italia decided that paper stocks then available could be used to produce 5 billion lire of currency of the L'Aquila type.

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Records of Istcambi's operations prior to its removal to Brescia remain intact. Some data on operations since that time are available but are incomplete. The bulk of these latter operations are unknown. It is known that in December 1943 the Germans demanded that all foreign exchange be consigned to them. The various circumstances relating to gold shipments are recorded in a separate section below. The statement prepared by the former Governor of the Banca d'Italia in this connection is included as an appendix.

It is quite likely that the bulk of the foreign exchange available in North Italy and in other German-controlled territories has been seized by the Germans. The statistics which follow should be studied with this possibility in mind. Another reservation which must be made refers to private holdings of foreign exchange. Although under Italian foreign exchange control, private interests were not permitted to hold foreign exchange except in very special circumstances, it is highly likely that such holdings exist. It has recently been found for example, that the Banca Nazionale del Lavoro has 656,780 Swiss francs on deposit in Switzerland in cloaked accounts. At some appropriate date a complete census of foreign property held by Italians may be useful.

The following table summarizes the best available data on Italy's most important foreign exchange assets (Detailed statistics on the gold position appears in a separate section). Appendices are attached which provide more detailed data drawn from the files of the Istituto Nazionale per i Cambi con l'Estero (Istcambi) and from persons who have occupied important positions in Italy's foreign exchange control, including the ex-Governor of the Banca d'Italia. Some of the items listed are not quite clear, since they form links in transactions which have been either completed, or for which basic information is lacking. It should be possible in at least a number of these instances to obtain the necessary information in London, Washington or other accessible areas.

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Italy's Foreign Exchange Assets
June 30, 1944

		Rome	Brescia
A. Gold (See gold section)			
1) On hand	Kg.	116.31	3,467.08
2) Deposited Abroad	"	3,545.91	213.28
B. Foreign Currencies			
1) On hand			
Dollars		697,073.40	175,000.
Sterling, U.K.		11,857.6.2	39,000.
Swiss Francs		501,996.30	-------
French Francs		6,230,425.--	250,000,000.
Pesetas		530,895.95	-------
Escudos		797,980.--	-------
Pesos (Arg.)		84,192.20	-------
Turkish pounds		6,994.23	-------
Egyptian pounds		5,884.858	205.82
2) On deposit in Italy			
French francs		-------	1,113,420,069.43
3) On deposit Abroad			
Dollars		2,593,661.44	1,334,760.--
Sterling, U.K.		-------	4,500
Swiss Francs		1,207,782.01	-------
French francs		-------	725,454,400.53
Pesetas		4,209,487.80	
Escudos		1,811,919.70	-------
Pesos (Arg.)		2,137,605.54	-------
Turkish pounds		33,671.36	
Rupees		947,960/500	
Lei		-------	254,801,755
Kune		-------	29,041,359
Other minor quantities			
C. Current accounts with foreign banks			
Dollars		53,198.93	1,306,854.77
Sterling, U.K.		42,563.0.5	-------
Swiss francs		2,212,905.48	-------
French francs			420,656,071.61
Escudos		781,594.90 +	-------
Pesos (Arg.)		769,794.47 +	-------
Egyptian pounds		29,853.408 +	-------

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Egyptian pounds			
2) On deposit in Italy			
French francs		-------	1,113,420,069.43
3) On deposit Abroad			
Dollars		2,595,661.44	1,334,760.--
Sterling, U.K.		-------	4,500
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Pesetas		4,209,487.80	
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Turkish pounds		33,671.36	
Rupees		947,960/500	
Lei		-------	254,801,755
Kune		-------	29,041,359
Other minor quantities			
C. Current accounts with foreign banks			
Dollars		53,198.93	1,386,864.77
Sterling, U.K.		48,563.0.5	-------
Swiss francs		2,212,905.48	-------
French francs			420,656,071.61
Escudos		781,594.90 +	-------
Pesos (Arg.)		769,794.47 +	-------
Egyptian pounds		29,853.408 +	-------
Turkish pounds		23,156.26	-------
Swedish Kroner		423,695.19	-------
Milreis		136,050,258/298	-------
Dinars		-------	4,824,345.15
Drachmas		-------	201,837,001.81
Drachmas, Ionian		-------	62,563,412.01
Yen		-------	36,442.791.97
Other minor quantities			
+ Red item or debit.			
D. Securities: Payable by third countries			
1) In Italy			
Dollars	N V	400,000	
Sterling, U.K.		50,000	13,700.--
French francs		40,400,000	35,100.--
Algerian francs		-------	3,250,000.--
2) Deposited Abroad			
Sterling, U.K.		7,120	-------

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A. Italy's Gold Position

Since the Armistice, Italy's known gold reserves have largely disappeared. Only 2,660 kilograms remain in territory not subject to direct German control. An additional 3,467 kilograms was last known to be either at Brescia or Portezza. It is likely that this gold has been removed to Germany. Some 686 kilograms of gold, not in German controlled territory, rests with the Bank for International Settlements for the account of the Banca d'Italia.

The Germans have seized the bulk of the Italian gold reserves which existed at the time of the Armistice. Some 50,537 Kgs. of gold were involved. The details of this seizure are given in the memorandum prepared by the ex-Governor of the Banca d'Italia and attached as an appendix to the report. This statement has been checked against the files in the Banca d'Italia, as well as through questioning of individuals familiar with the events in question. It is accurate in its general outlines. Over half of the gold sent to Germany, some 30,000 kilos, might have been saved had the Governor and the Minister of Scambi and Valuta (Acanfora) been more determined. During the latter part of September 1943, half of the gold was hidden in the Banca d'Italia and a complete set of false documents prepared which were designed to indicate that such gold had been secretly shipped to Potenza in southern Italy. Azzolini and Acanfora, however, decided this was too dangerous, and refrained from attempting to conceal the gold from the Germans.

Subsequently, after constant and successful pressure on the part of the Germans, the gold was moved north to Milan and then Fortezza. On February 5, an agreement was signed between the German Embassy and the Minister of Finance "to transfer some 50,537 kilograms of gold to Germany". There is a copy of this agreement included in the appendix. Item 2 of this agreement, involving 5 million Reich Marks, arose from a transaction according to which the Mussolini Government transferred to Germany dollar currency held by Istcambi in the United States, and received as collateral gold deposited with the Banca d'Italia.

A small part of the gold shipped to Germany belonged to Jugoslavia as the attached agreement shows.
Reich Mark value is placed at 26 million R.M. or 260 million lire in the text of the agreement. It is not known how this calculation was made, although it is known that the Banca d'Italia protested the use of a 10 - 1 lire mark rate of exchange both for this and the other gold transactions.

In addition, the Germans seized 1,613 Kgs. fine gold from the Royal Mint belonging to the Bank of Albania. This is probably separate from all the other transfers listed. A further 701.2 Kgs. of Albanian gold in the custody of the Banca d'Italia was also seized by the Germans. Albanian gold was recognized to be the property of the Bank of Albania in an agreement signed in April 1944 between the German government and the puppet government of Albania.

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Subsequently, after constant and successful pressure on the part of the Germans, the gold was moved north to Milan and then Fortezza. On February 5, an agreement was signed between the German Embassy and the Minister of Finance "to transfer some 50,537 kilograms of gold to Germany". There is a copy of this agreement included in the Appendix. Item 2 of this agreement, involving 5 million Reich Marks, arose from a transaction according to which the Mussolini Government transferred to Germany dollar currency held by Istcambi in the United States, and received as collateral gold deposited with the Banca d'Italia.

A small part of the gold shipped to Germany belonged to Jugoslavia as the attached agreement shows.
Reich Mark value is placed at 26 million R.M. or 260 million lire in the text of the agreement. It is not known how this calculation was made, although it is known that the Banca d'Italia protested the use of a 10 - 1 lire mark rate of exchange both for this and the other gold transactions.

In addition, the Germans seized 1,615 Kgs. fine gold from the Royal Mint belonging to the Bank of Albania. This is probably separate from all the other transfers listed. A further 701.2 Kgs. of Albanian gold in the custody of the Banca d'Italia was also seized by the Germans. Albanian gold was recognized to be the property of the Bank of Albania in an agreement signed in April 1944 between the German government and the puppet government of Albania.

The transfer of 10,784 Kgs. of gold to the Banque Nationale Suisse in Zurich was on account of Istituto Nazionale per i Cambi con l'Estero. Because of the heavy debit balance of some 300 million Swiss francs in the clearing, the Swiss refused further credits except on the basis of 100 per cent cover in gold. The Mussolini Government requested the Banca d'Italia to provide the necessary gold cover for a loan of 50 million Swiss francs. Soon after the flight of the Badoglio Government in September 1943 the Banque Nationale Suisse requested the shipment to Switzerland of the gold in question. The shipment of 10,784 Kgs. took place in April 1944 after the bulk of Italian gold had been deposited in Fortezza. The Fascist Minister of Finance and the Germans had requested the shipment of this gold to Berlin. It was only through the intervention of the then-Governor of the Banca d'Italia that this project was not carried through.

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4. The Chairman stated to Ambassador, enclosing a [illegible] gold [illegible] based upon old standing agreement between the U.S. and the Banca d'Italia, as to how institution regularly invested in bills through the Consorzio per Sovvenzioni su Valori Industriali. It was agreed that the Banca d'Italia would stand ready to discount these bills at any time upon request. It was further agreed that if the U.S. requested, payment would be made in gold. In October of 1943, the U.S. requested the Banca d'Italia to discount the bills held for its accounts and convert the proceeds into gold for shipment to Switzerland. The gold was finally shipped in April 1944.

In summary, some 77,000 Kgs. of gold, including that belonging to the Bank of Albania was shipped out of Italy after the Armistice. Only 116 Kgs. remain physically in Italy a territory subject to Allied control. Another 2,659 Kg. can also be considered safe from German seizure. Finally, 306 Kgs. deposited in the U.S. recently are also safe. A probe has been instituted to [illegible] to ascertain whether the U.S. has frozen gold belonging to the Banca d'Italia.

Italian Gold Position Since the Armistice

A. Gold holdings outside of German Occupied Territory		
1. Account of Istcambi		
a) In Rome	Kg.	116.31
b) Abroad	"	2,659.10
2. Account of Banca d'Italia [1]	"	636.80
Total	"	3,362.21
B. Gold holdings in German occupied Italy		
1. In hands of Fascist Republicans [2]	"	3,467.08
2. Believed concealed by Banca d'Italia officials in North Italy	"	900.--
C. Italian gold in Other German Occupied Territory [3]	"	213.28
D. Known Gold Movements Since the Armistice		
1. Transferred and shipped to Germany on the basis of February 5, 1944 agreement [4]	"	50,537.643

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1. Gold ... Italy outside of German Occupied Territory			
1. Account of Istituto			
a. In Rome		Kg.	116.31
b. Abroad		"	2,659.10
2. Account of Banca d'Italia [1]		"	636.00
Total		"	3,362.21
B. Gold holdings in German Occupied Italy			
1. In banks of Fascist Republic [2]		"	3,467.08
2. Gold/s concealed by the German/Italian officials in North Italy		"	300.--
C. Italian gold in Other German Occupied Territory [3]		"	213.28
D. Known Gold payments since the Armistice			
1. Transferred and shipped to Germany on the basis of February 5, 1944 agreement	4)	"	50,537.043
2. Albanian gold shipped to Germany			
a. Sold by the Royal Mint, Rome		"	1,613.4
b. Sold by the Banca d'Italia		"	701.2
" " " " (coins)			26.2
Total Albanian Gold			2,340.6
3. Transferred and shipped to the Banque Nationale Suisse in April 1944	5)	"	10,704.05
4. Transferred and shipped to the Bank for International Settlements	6)	"	12,624.73

1 Bank for International Settlements.
2 Presumably at Brescia or Fordenone although it is possible that shipment to Germany has already taken place.
3 Exact location not known.
4 Of this quantity 9,319 kgs. was Yugoslav gold acquired by the Axis/ate.
5 See accompanying text for explanation.
6 An additional 3,189.877856 kgs., previously on deposit with the B.I.S. at Basle was also transferred as part of the same transaction. See accompanying text.

E. Total Transfers and Shipments since the Armistice Kg. 76,267.223223

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C. Italy's Clearing Account

Recent data on the movements in Italy's clearing accounts are not yet available, owing to the transfer of the Istituto per i Cambi con l'Estero to Brescia. However, statistics have been obtained showing the position as at September 1943. It may be that the changes since that time have not been great, particularly since the Germans imposed a military occupation on Italy which must have cut down relations with the remainder of German occupiedEurope very substantially. Switzerland refused to recognise the Fascist Republican regime. Clarification on this point should be available once Brescia is liberated.

The following statistics summarize the position as at September 1943. All amounts are presented in lire. The attached clearing rates of exchange can be used to convert the amounts into the respective foreign currencies. For the creditor countries, these rates will show the clearing debt position of Italy in the respective foreign countries concerned. Use of the imposed rates of exchange for liberated Italy would understate the claims against Italy in foreign currencies and overstate payments due to Italy. The rate to be used in the settlement of these credits and debits will presumably be negotiated at some future date between the Italian Government and representatives of the foreign areas concerned.

Among the clearing accounts summarised above, there was a secret account in the Italo-German agreement through which payments for war materials were made. The Banca Commerciale Italiana, Credito Italiano, Banco di Roma, Banca Nazionale del Lavoro, financed war shipments to Germany on the basis of certificates of payment issued by the Istituto Nazionale per i Cambi con l'Estero (Istcambi). The above banks discounted the bills with the Consorzio per Sovvenzioni su Valori Industriali which in turn discounted with the Banca d'Italia.

The Banca d'Italia placed the amounts involved in a credit account entitled "Operations based on the Agreement of July 9th 1942". Payments of bills were effected by Istcambi with funds from the special account "Materiale Bellico". In the event of a deficiency of funds in this account, payments were effected by the State Treasury/the three following fiscal years beginning 1943-1944 for which special allotments of funds were provided.

The most recent statement of Istcambi's clearing position shows a credit balance of 79,416,000 lire. This appears too low, and it is believed that the Germans financed the shipments of war material outside the clearing. In addition, since the flight of the Badoglio Government, shipments of war material could be simply charged up to occupation costs (7 to 10 billion lire per month- by drawing on the credits at the disposal of Germany.

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Status of Italian Clearing Accounts as of November 30, 1943

(thousands of lire)

Debtor Countries

	Payments due to Persons in Italy	Advance payment to Italian Creditors	Total due to Italy on clearing account
Bulgaria	42,698	56,576 1)	99,274
Croatia	96,977	30,514 2)	127,391
Germany	527,659	874,085 3)	1,401,744
Greece	75,306	---	75,306

Note: Credit provided for in the agreement: 1) 50 million; 2) 40 million, 750 millions; 3) 813, millions. of this amount involved.
Thus, for Germany and Bulgaria, the agreed credits have been exceeded.

Creditor Countries + (thousands of lire)

	Clearing Accounts with Credits due Italy which debit exists	Net Payment due
Denmark	---	22,707
Finland	14,266 (General Account)	5,818
France	---	31,641
Portugal	---	69,539
Roumania	93,206 3) (General Account)	75,229
Slovakia	---	53,876

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Greece — 19,502 — — 19,502

Note: Credit provided for in the agreement: 1) 50 million; 2) 40 million, 750 millions; 3) 813, millions, of this amount involved.
Thus, for Germany and Bulgaria, the agreed credits have been exceeded.

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Finland	14,266	(General Account)	5,818
France	---		31,641
Portugal	---		69,539
Roumania	93,206 3)	(General Account)	75,229
Slovakia	---		53,876
Spain	---		535,920
Switzerland	---		1,386,635
Sweden	1,040	(Reciprocal Operation)	52,389
Turkey	---		25
Hungary	71,948 3)	(Supplies)	85,781

For Finland, Roumania, Sweden, and Hungary, the figures presented are not amounts, taking account of debits in particular accounts provided for in the clearing.

3) Paid by transfers from other accounts.

+ The Italo-United Kingdom clearing shows a credit of £1,070,000 in favor of the U.K.

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Rates of Conversion as of September 8, 1943
used in clearing agreements

(lire per unit of foreign currency)

Bulgaria	Leva	0.2542 - 0.2298
Croatia	Kuna	38.--
Germany	Mark	7.60
Greece	Drachma	0.125
Denmark	Krone	3.9695
Finland	Mark	0.387
France	Franc	0.38
Portugal	Escudo	0.7975
Roumania	Leu	0.10526
Slovakia	Crown	0.654
Spain	Peseta	1.694
Switzerland	Franc	4.41
Sweden	Kroner	4.529
Turkey	Turkish pound	15.29
Hungary	Pegno	4.5639

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D. The Mark - Lire Rate of Exchange

Prior to the Armistice the Mark - Lire rate was fixed at 7.60 lire per mark. When the Badoglio government fled, and German military government was fastened upon Italy, this rate was altered. For Alto Adige the rate was fixed at 4.50. Presumably, this was to provide additional purchasing power in marks for the inhabitants of Alto Adige upon annexation into the Reich. The Germans immediately upon the occupation of Italy issued special occupation marks which exchanged for lire at the rate of 10 - 1 in some cities, and at the old rate 7.60 - 1 in others.

In October and November, 1943, under pressure from the Banca d'Italia, all occupation marks were withdrawn at the rate of 10 lire for each mark. In view of the fact that the Germans controlled substantial facilities for printing Italian currency, the new rate was unnecessary as a method of improving the terms of trade and acquiring added purchasing power. The depreciated rate may have been intended as a punitive measure designed to strike a blow at Italian morale. The Banca d'Italia objected to the use of occupation marks because of the absence of any control whatever on its part over the volume of issue.

Subsequently the new rate became formalized in an agreement between the Minister of Finance and the German Ambassador. The Banca d'Italia has never recognized the new rate although this has been of little practical importance.

E. Rome market for Gold, Silver and Diamonds

Prices of gold, silver and diamonds registered an exceptional series of increases during the last 12 months. In July 1943, the price of fine gold sold ranged between 450 and 500 lire a gram; silver about 6,000 lire per kilogram; and diamonds averaging 10 grains each about 20,000 lire per grain. Subsequently an unsettled and nervous market developed, which however tended upward. When the Badoglio Government fled Rome prices fluctuated around 800, 7,000 and 23-25,000 respectively. The market then softened, and in December prices of these commodities dropped to 600, 5,500 and 18-20,000. It was during this period that the Germans acquired the largest quantities of gold, silver and diamonds.

A series of rumors developed which had a depressing effect on the market: it was said, for example, that large shipments of gold, silver and diamonds were being sent to Rome from Milan because of the level of local prices: also that the market in Naples had been stabilized at much lower levels; that the Syrian and Egyptian sailors were freely selling gold and foreign exchange in the ports of Southern Italy; that the United States was selling gold in Egypt which led to the supposition that it likewise would be done in Italian markets, etc. It is believed almost certain that these rumors were spread by the Germans to increase the supply of gold, silver and diamonds on the market at relatively low prices

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In April and May of this year the market became very active and towards the middle of the latter month prices reached 1,100 lire for gold, 12,000 lire for silver and from 35,000 to 38,000 for diamonds. Reports of destruction and looting on the part of the Germans in the countryside, and their requisitions of monetary and non-monetary gold and foreign currencies depreciated the lira as reflected in the black market prices as follows:

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Gold sterling.....	13,300	lire
Marengo(Napoleon).	10,400	"
Paper sterling....	1,100	"
Dollars.....		"
Swiss francs	210	"

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With the liberation of Rome, on June 5th 1944, the price for gold dropped sharply to about 350 to 400 lire and the price of foreign currencies and coins declined proportionately. However, the later realization on the part of the public that liberation would not automatically restore normal conditions in Rome caused an upward movement in prices. The present prices in the black market are approximately as follows:

Gold, fine.....	750-780	lire per gram
Silver.....	6,500	" " kilogram
Diamonds.....23,000		" " "grano"
Gold sterling...	8,600 to 8,800	lire
Marengo.....	6,600 to 6,800	
Paper sterling..	750 to 800	
Dollars.....	320 to 340	
Swiss francs....	120 to 123	

The market is probably rather thin because the supply of gold, silver and diamonds has shrunk considerably. It has been estimated that the Germans in one way or another have carried off from 500 to 750 million lire in gold, silver and diamonds.

(The last official price of fine gold (Title 1,000/1,000 to 5/10/1936) was 21.38 lire per grain while the last official quotation for silver in October 1942 was 630 lire per kilogram.)

IV. BANKING

A. Fluctuations in the Position of the Banks in Rome

The liabilities of the principal banks in Rome suffered a sharp decline from 13,253 million lire on 30 June 1943 to 11,193 million lire on 30 September 1943, followed by a further drop to 9,573 million lire at the end of May 1944.

In the first period of three months the contraction was the composite result of the following influences: (a) the departure of part of the population from Rome to escape bombardment, taking with them substantial funds; (b) the progressive increases in prices, and the flow of funds into the black market, in the form of currency; and (c) withdrawals from the banks for the purpose of hoarding currency, especially after the occupation of Rome by German troops.

With regard to the eight months ending 31 May 1944, the further diminution of 1,620 million lire was the net result of various factors, some of which operated

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With regard to the eight months ending 31 May 1944, the further diminution of 1,620 million lire was the net result of various factors, some of which operated to raise and some to reduce deposits at the banks.

The forcible transfer of public agencies and "Enti" to northern Italy brought about a transfer of approximately 3,200 million lire to the north. After taking account of this movement, there was an actual increase, due to other causes, of about one and one-half billion lire in the liabilities of the banks of Rome.

This appearance of an increase in deposits under conditions of growing inflation is to be explained by the disbursements of the German military authorities, and a return of currency from the public; restrictions were imposed on withdrawals from bank accounts during this period, also.

Turning to the other side of the banks' accounts, liquid assets of the banks in Rome declined from 12,452 million lire on 30 June 1943 to 8,940 million lire on 30 September 1943, as a result of withdrawals noted above, as well as transfers of funds by some banks to their branches in other areas.

During the succeeding eight months, the liquid reserves of the Roman banks were augmented by nearly 2 and one-half billions, rising from 8,940 millions to 11,362 millions. This phenomenon, in the face of falling liabilities, is accounted for by deposits with the Treasury or with the Banca d'Italia of funds belonging to branches of the banks in other areas, but placed in Rome in the name of the Rome branches of these banks.

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The transfer to the north of funds belonging to the public agencies and the "Enti" brought little change in the assets of Roman banks, as it was carried out almost entirely by book transfers.

B. German Restrictions on the Withdrawal of Bank Deposits in Italy

There was an acute shortage of currency in northern Italy throughout the period of German occupation arising from: the heavy demands of the German military authorities, the destruction of production facilities at Aquila by aerial bombardment, and the deficiency in transportation. The Germans instituted restrictions on the withdrawal of bank deposits to conserve currency supplies. Apparently, these restrictions were never intended as anti-inflationary measures.

On May 15, all restrictions on withdrawals were removed. This removal is to be related to the development of printing facilities in north Italy, as well as to a more ruthless attitude toward the Italian economy by the Germans which developed with the passage of time. Until this year, the Germans were unable to draw the full amount in currency from their credits of 7 billion lire per month at the Banca d'Italia which they levied as occupation costs. The balance was taken in current accounts, and through the issuance of credit instruments such as vaglia cambiari, and assegni circolari. Since the first of the year, occupation costs were stepped up to 10 billion per month, accompanied by a substantial, although the exact amount is unknown, increase in facilities for printing new currency. Thus, with a shrinkage in the area of Italy subject to the German control, the preservation of currency supplies through restrictions on withdrawal of bank deposits became unimportant. A brief review of these restrictions follows:

On taking control after 8 September 1943, the Germans operating through the Fascist Republicans enunciated a general policy that bank deposits should not be freely withdrawn. The particular restrictions to be applied against withdrawals were not specified. As a result, the German area commanders imposed restrictions which varied widely. In some places, the amount which could be withdrawn was 700 lire per week from each account, in others 5 per cent per month; others 1,000 lire per week; and still others 600 lire every 3 days. This led to neighboring localities showing absurd differences in control.

In order to rectify these disparities the Council of Ministers, which lays down the rules for the Ispettorato for the defense of savings and credit, provided on October 16, 1943 for uniform provisions to become effective beginning with October 25,1943:

1) All credit and savings institutions were to limit withdrawals from each single account to 5 per cent each month of the amount owed for every category of deposit or current account with a maximum of 5,000 lire per month and

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2) For various categories of deposits, current accounts, or current accounts of correspondence, withdrawals in excess of the above limits were possible on request as follows:

a) For salaries, stipends and pensions and for the acquisition of seed, fertilizers, and other materials required for agricultural production.

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b) For amounts up to 500 lire required for the payment of state, communal, and provincial taxes for employees, sindacal contributions, social insurance contributions, private insurance payments, contributions due to consorzii, payments due on loans. For amounts largerthan 500 lire falling into these categories payments had to be made by checks or bank drafts issued by the Banca d'Italia.

c) Checks on current accounts already issued or in process of being paid owing to credit institutions on the date of the order could be effected through deposit institutions by means of a normal checking operation.

3) Various categories of deposits and current accounts of correspondence with credit institutions were exempted from the limitations on withdrawn;:

a) Payments made into banks after the date of the order in question.

b) Money orders or operating cash for companies or organizations in those cases in which it was not possible to use the postal checking system (Giro-conti).

4) The same system applied for payments of bank checks. However, the credit instruments of the Banca d'Italia, Banco di Napoli, and Banco di Sicilia, as well as assegni circolari of other credit institutions which might be authorized from time to time were not subject to any limitation.

5) The following exceptions to these general rules were provided:

a) Withdrawals required for the acquisition of stocks and bonds provided payments were effected by means of bank deposits.

b) Special meritorious cases considerable individually (handled by branches of the Banca d'Italia).

c) To facilitate special trading or commercial activity in foodstuffs.

The above program administered ostensibly by the Banca d'Italia was an attempt to provide a uniform policy for German-occupied Italy. However, according to ex-Governor Azzolini the German authorities in at least three cases, Bolzano, Trieste, and Savona established regulations varying markedly from those described above. Payments made into banks after the blocking order, that is, new free accounts, received originally an additional 1 per cent interest to encourage the flow of currency back into the banks. However, this step did not bring about the desired result, and provided a considerable additional expense to the banks during a period of declining profits. The additional interest [illegible] abolished in January 1944, and there were no repercussions --

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Upon the liberation of Rome the question of re-imposing such restrictions for inflation control was carefully considered. The banks looked with disfavor on such a step. It was finally decided to postpone measures of this type until it should prove necessary:

a) The public already held large amounts of currency, and had had two weeks to withdraw further requirements. As a measure against the volume of liquid assets in existence there would be small visible effects for some time to come.

b) Restrictions would not have frozen Fascist funds since leading Fascists since the currency crisis of November 1942 had already converted very substantial quantities of their bank funds into currency and perhaps other forms of property.

c) A daily report from the banks and the Banca d'Italia on the cash position was provided. Any substantial outflow could be checked.

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d) It was worth while attempting to tempt back into the banking system some of the tremendous amount of cash believed outstanding in Rome. This has not materialized to date, although a wide scale reopening of safe deposit boxes may alter this picture.

e) In any case, exceptions and minimum payments would have had to be necessary. Combined with the prior withdrawal of cash by Fascists, the effects on inflation would have been very small.

f) The most important consideration perhaps, was the possibility of a future wide scale currency conversion security and bank deposit taxation plan. This will go to the heart of the problem of reducing the volume of liquid assets in Italy.

C. Rates of Interest Paid by the Banca d'Italia and by the Commercial Banks on Current Accounts.

1. Banca d'Italia

Prior to 1942, the Banca d'Italia paid interest at the low rates of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on private deposits and 1 - $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on deposits of the banks, that is, non-competitive rates in order to facilitate and direct the flow of bank investment and public saving into public securities, and particularly into short and medium-term Treasury Bonds.

Towards the end of 1942, and especially following the ministerial decree of 5 September which reduced the rates payable on Treasury securities by one per cent, the banks, being cautious in extending loans, placed increasingly large amounts on deposit with the central bank.

A significant impulsion was provided by the requirement of the Inspectorate of Credit that all interbank deposits were forbidden, leading to a large transfer of funds by the smaller banks to the Banca d'Italia or into direct deposits with the Treasury.

Moreover, in January 1943 the Inspectorate of Credit made it obligatory for the banks to deposit with the Banca d'Italia, into frozen accounts 75% of any increase in deposits they received which were not offset by purchase of state securities, current accounts with the Treasury, current accounts with the Banca d'Italia, or approved loans (such as those resulting from the financing of war contracts or the grain crop). This regulation appears to have been designed to force the banks to concentrate on war financing either directly or indirectly through the government.

As the disinclination of the banks to invest directly in government securities grew, and in order to prevent losses to the banking system from holding idle [illegible] Banca d'Italia raised its rates of interest in January 1943 to 3 per cent

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Prior to 1942, the Banca [illegible] cent on private deposits and 1 - 1½ per cent on deposits of the banks, that is, non-competitive rates in order to facilitate and direct the flow of bank investment and public saving into public securities, and particularly into short and medium-term Treasury Bonds.

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As the disinclination of the banks to invest directly in government securities grew, and in order to prevent losses to the banking system from holding idle funds the Banca d'Italia raised its rates of interest in January 1943 to 3 per cent on bankers' deposits; the rate on private deposits was increased at the same time to one per cent. In this way, funds which the banks were reluctant to invest in government bonds were drawn into the central bank.

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The result of these measures was to enlarge funds on deposit on current accounts with the Banca d'Italia to approximately 30 billion lire.

Taking note of the rates payable in recent months in Southern Italy by the Banca d'Italia on bankers' deposits, 3 per cent on 8 - 15 day deposits, 4 per cent on 3 month deposits and 4½ per cent on 4 month deposits, the Banca d'Italia has recommended a uniform level of rates in all liberated Italy. As soon as possible, the Bank wishes to reduce these rates to the pre-January 1943 rates of ½ per cent for private accounts and 1 per cent for financial institutions.

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As to short-term Treasury securities, the Banca d'Italia recommends the present rates be maintained, that is, on the securities:

	per cent
Maturing in 1 to 2 months	3.25
" " 2 " 4 "	3.75
" " 5 " 6 "	4.25
" " 7 " 9 "	4.75
" " 10 " 12 "	5.00

These rates seem excessively high, and it would appear preferable to reduce them sharply as was recommended in the Anti-Inflation Program along with a corresponding decrease in rates paid by commercial banks to depositors. Reasons for such reduction are: (a) under present conditions the differential between rates payable on Treasury bonds and rates paid by the Banca d'Italia need not be large to produce investments by banks in Treasury bonds, (b) there is little economic difference between the two methods of financing public deficits, (c) long-term securities are selling at rates lower than, or not much in excess of, those proposed for the five year bonds, and (d) from the long range point of view, banks have in the past earned excessive incomes in Italy, which they have used to build large buildings, enlarge their staffs, and to expand the power and wealth of their directing groups, who have been largely self-perpetuating and not subject to public control. In the future it seems desirable that more funds should be directed into rehabilitation of the productive capacities of the country, and less into expansion of financial organizations.

B. Commercial Banks

Maximum rates of interest set by the Inspectorate on the various categories of deposits which the banks are not supposed to surpass are given in the following table. It is to be noted, however, that the actual rates paid in very many instances differ substantially:

1. Free Current Accounts (nominative) 1½%

2. Savings accounts with pass books nominative or to bearer

   small special accounts 2½%
   other accounts 2 %

3. Savings accounts with pass books (nominative or bearer)

   Fixed for 3 - 6 months 2½%
   Fixed for more than 6 months 3 %

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	other accounts	2 %
3.	Savings accounts with pass books (nominative or bearer)	
	Fixed for 3 - 6 months	2½%
	Fixed for more than 6 months	3 %
4.	Savings Bonds (nominative)	
	maturing in 3 - 6 months	2½%
	maturing after 6 months	3 %
5.	Current accounts of correspondence	
	a. Free accounts (opened in Italian or foreign names)	1½%
	b. Reciprocal current accounts in Italian names	2 %
	c. Time deposits opened in Italian or foreign names	
	Fixed for 3 - 6 months	2½%
	Fixed for 6 months or more	3 %

During the restrictions on withdrawals from existing accounts, which were in effect from 25 October 1943 to 15 May 1944, rates paid on all types of new deposits were increased by one per cent.

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It would appear advisable to consider a reduction in all these interest rates of one and one-half per cent to eliminate interest paid on free demand deposits. Eventually, in order to facilitate collection of revenue, it may be desirable to consider the elimination of bearer accounts, though this would probably result in some increase in notes outstanding. When sufficient currency becomes available, a possible increase in note circulation may be immaterial.

D. Location of Bank Security Holdings

Prior to 8 September, 1943, the major banks in order to safeguard themselves against the risks of the war had transferred the bulk of the securities held by them to what were regarded as the safest towns available. Thus, the Banca Commerciale Italiana had concentrated its securities in Parma, the Banco di Napoli in Chieti, the Banco di Roma at its branches at Aquila, Ascoli Piceno and Teramo. The Banca Nazionale del Lavoro, the Banco di Sicilia, the Banca d'Agricoltura, the Istituto di S. Paolo di Torino, and the branches of the Monte dei Paschi di Siena had concentrated their securities at Siena.

In April 1943 legislation was adopted which set up a procedure for the replacement of securities destroyed in war. This reduced the necessity for such careful safeguarding of the securities. Then, after 8 September 1943 these centers of concentration of large masses of securities began to become somewhat perilous in view of the attitude of the German authorities and the Fascist government. Also, the clients of the banks began to reflect upon their possible financially embarrassing position, if they found themselves cut off from their securities.

In November 1943 then, following the extension of the right of substitution to the case of destruction of government securities in transit, there took place a movement of securities out of the centers of concentration. The bank branches in central and northern Italy had restored to them the securities pertaining to them. At the same time, the securities belonging to the southern branches were concentrated at Rome.

The banks were ordered by the Fascist-Republican government to send north not only the securities owned by them but also the securities they held for account of others. The purpose was to leave Rome a blank slate financially. This order was resisted. The securities of others which were sent north were only those which pertained to the bank branches north of the Livorno-Rimini line. The Banca Nazionale del Lavoro and the Banco di Roma were the only banks which had to send their own securities north (1,765 million lire for the former and 135 million lire for the latter).

The Banca d'Italia had originally concentrated in Rome all the securities held by its branches through the country. It then had transferred to Aquila, where appropriate vaults had been prepared, a small part of its own securities (115 million lire) and all the securities of others which had been deposited with its branches

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In November 1943, for the reasons which have been given, it was decided to remove the securities from Aquila. The securities pertaining to the branches in northern Italy were restored to them, or a total of 7.3 billion lire. The securities pertaining to the branches in central and southern Italy were transferred to Rome (4.6 billion lireas, around 3 billion of Buoni del Tesoro had matured). When Rome was liberated, the Banca d'Italia in Rome held a total of 129 billion lire of securities.

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V. MINISTRY OF FINANCE

A. Organizational Problems

1. On arrival in Rome, it was found that military guards furnished by an American Combat unit, had most effectively safeguarded the many Ministry of Finance buildings, denying admission to all except those possessing a pass.

2. Following a reconnaissance with an officer of the Guardia di Finanza, the military guards were replaced by approximately 90 Guardia di Finanza. These were given instructions not to allow any person into the Ministry buildings who is not in possession of an "M.F." pass. These passes were specially printed, numbered and a record kept of the persons to whom they were issued. Initially, a temporary screening committee of reliable non-Fascist officials was set up at the Ministry. Later, committees on similar lines were formed in the Poligrafico and the offices of the Direzione Generale of Monopolies. Written instructions were issued making it clear that officials who might resume their normal duties following the Committees' decision would later, in common with all other officials, be subject to re-examination by the permanent "de-Fascistisation" Committee. Briefly, the committees were intended to provide a safeguard against sabotage until the formal assumption of responsibility by the Ministry. In the first days only such officials as were considered essential for the general maintenance and the compilation of salary rolls were considered. At this date, 480 passes have been issued.

3. By tracing a few of the officials it was found possible on the third day to arrange a meeting of the senior officials of each of the respective bureaus, twenty-three in number. Reports were obtained on the condition of each bureau as regards staff, records, etc. and sent back to the Ministry at Salerno. Arrangements were made to gather together copies of all Official Gazettes, Bolletini and Ministerial instructions issued by the Fascist Government; these were subsequently sent to Salerno.

4. When the Fascist Ministry left for Brescia on 15 October 1943, they took with them only a very small staff and dismissed or pensioned off approximately 2,500 of the Rome civil servants. From that date, the Rome offices almost ceased activity and were starved of Gazettes, circulars and instructions so that there are few recent records of a national character from October 1943.

5. Istituto Poligrafico

Schedules of the stocks on hand were furnished to Salerno. Quantities of Carta Bollata and other Revenue stationery urgently required in the South were dispatched to Naples. Complete control has been assumed by the Finance Sub-Commission covering all work to be undertaken in the allocation of priority, and allotment of paper. In this latter connection, the Ministry has been asked to send a paper expert to assist in locating considerable supplies which are hidden in the town.

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Education, Legal and Food Sub-Commissions have all put in demands for work to be done.

The necessary alteration to the existing die for printing Buoni del Tesoro for the current budgetary year commencing 1st July, has priority. It was estimated by the Technical Engineer that, provided power could be made available for the full 24 hours, it would take 45 days to complete the work. Unfortunately, owing to the destruction of part of the Central Power Station, 24 hour service cannot be given. All that can be said is that the Poligrafico will be given priority. Until such time as the bonds are available for issue, the Bank of Italy has arranged to issue temporary receipts to purchasers. Such receipts to be made out, not to "Bearer" as heretofore, but in the name of the purchaser. A report on the question of the supply of these temporary receipts to Banks in newly liberated territory has been requested.

A high proportion of the staff have returned to work and dependent on the provision of electric current the full staff, less Fascists, will quickly be absorbed. Military guards have been placed on one or two buildings which had been over-looked, notably the Paper mills at Nomentana.

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6. With regard to the local governmental financial offices, with a few exceptions, they were open with the staffs functioning normally; arrangements were made for the removal of the military guards from the exceptions.

7. A certain amount of work had to be done in preventing Allied officers from requisitioning property and essentials to the Ministry's work. Passes for the transit of officials and vehicles and obtaining petrol for essential journeys were given or obtained.

B. Taxes

1. At the national level, it was ordered that no Decrees or Instructions of any description would be issued except through the medium of AMG; and that tax assessment and collection should proceed as laid down by pre-Fascist and Fascist government Decrees, with one exception, namely, that the tax on the Bonds falling due on the 1st of July was to be deducted at the rate in force in the South, i.e. 20% and not the enhanced rate of 26%.

2. With the object of baulking the Germans of revenue, the Intendente had been very free in granting Tolleranza, reports on the amount granted varying between 130 and 160 million lire. The Esattoria, Monte dei Paschi di Siena, suggested affording relief to taxpayers by waiving the penalties on Arrears which would normally be payable on arrears of taxes. Relief to be given if payment was made before the 20th of July. The Intendente suggested the 31st of August to be the final day for payment. It was stated that the Ministry had under consideration a scheme for affording such relief to all recently liberated territory. However, on the ground that it would be advantageous to announce an early decision it was decided to accept the Esattore's offer and a Press notice, censored by the ACC was published. This covered Direct Taxes only, and left it open for the Government to give any further relief it desired as regards Indirect Taxes or by an extension of the date for payment. The increased revenue resulting from this action will not be known until the end of the month but should be considerable.

C. Payments of Salaries and Pensions to Civil Employees

For the reason that the machinery for the payment of civil servants at State level cannot function, the Intendente has been charged with the work of paying the civil servants of all Ministries. At a meeting of the Ragioneria Centrale of each Ministry, demands were called for to cover the payments of June salaries, pensions and current expenses. These payments are to be regarded as "advances". As it is unlikely that the State Tesoro will function shortly, the July payment will be of a similar nature. The Ministry is however being pressed to formulate to formulate a clear policy as to exactly which of the many different types of salary payment are to be made. The total required for this purpose came to 562 million lire. The Bank of Italy placed this sum to credit of Intendente in a separate account. The payment of pensions to the dependents of Prisoners of War, discharged soldiers, etc. is a question which is still

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D. Monopolies

1. Tobacco. Arrangements have been made for the supply of lubricating oils, etc. required for machine maintenance and for supply of electric power. Much detailed work has been done in connection with the supply of manufacturing materials. The factory is undamaged and is capable of full production as and when electric current is available.

2. Salt. Based on a ration figure of 120 grams per person per month which seems to be the likely figure on stocks available, it is considered that at least two months supply over and above present stocks in Rome is in transit. This compares favorably with the position as at the date of liberation when although the ration card entitlement was 300 grams per head per month, only 50 grams was available. Other sources of supply are being investigated.

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VI. INSURANCE, SECURITIES EXCHANGE AND OTHER DEVELOPMENTS

A. Insurance

Adequate data are not yet available to provide a historical survey of insurance institutions in Rome from the outbreak of war until liberation.

1. Social Insurance

None of the four chief Social Insurance Institutions remains in Rome on a national basis, the National offices having been to a considerable degree evacuated to the north, although a sizeable part of the national staff and funds were left in Rome.

During disturbances which followed the departure of the Germans, several officials of the Institutes were expelled by the employees. Each Provincial office was then controlled by a "Commissario Straordinario" on the authority of the Committee of Liberation. The Italian Government have arranged for the National Commissioners for the Istituto Nazionale della Previdenza Sociale, the Istituto Nazionale per l'Assistenza contro gl'Infortuni sul Lavoro, and the Istituto per l'Assistenza di Malattia ai Lavoratori, to come to Rome and take charge on a National level.

2. Commercial Insurance

Head Offices. On departure of the Germans from Rome, action was taken by the employees in the offices of the Istituto Nazionale delle Assicurazioni, and its two main subsidiaries, Praevidentia and Assicurazioni d'Italia, resulting in the expulsion of several officials. On the authority of a proclamation issued by the Committee of Liberation, Senator Gaetano Scavonetti resumed the post of President, to which he had been appointed by Marshal Badoglio in July 1943, and from which he had been ejected by the Fascist Republican Government, whilst Comm. Ignazio Giordani resumed his post as Direttore Generale. The authority of these two remained very doubtful, and a state of unrest continued. On 29 June, Comm. Dott. Alfredo de Liguoro, the Government-appointed Commissioner for the three concerns, arrived in Rome with direct orders from the Government - and with the approval of Main HQ ACC - to take over the main offices. A meeting with Senator Scavonetti was arranged, and was cordial. Dott. de Liguoro formally took over on 30 June, later reporting that the unrest had died down to some extent. Unfortunately, Comm. Ignazio Giordani became unwilling to accept the Commissioner's authority, and at the request of the latter, backed by Dott. Vigoriti of the Ministry, Comm. Giordani had to be formally requested to hand over by ACC HQ. Political feeling in all three offices remains sharp, and they will have to remain closed for the time being until the Commissioner reports that they are in a satisfactory condition to reopen.

The offices of the Institute are intact, but lack power for accounting

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The offices of the Institute are intact, but lack power for accounting machinery; this is being remedied. Preliminary reports, and conversations indicate that only a small proportion of funds and securities, and a few records, were removed, this being due, it is alleged, to the dilatory tactics adopted by certain of the officials and staff to the orders of the Republican Government and their nominees.

Reports as yet to hand from other Head Officers indicate a good state of affairs, and no undue delay is anticipated in reopening a number of them under certain controls.

Branch Offices. Several companies have provided for Sub-Head Offices in Rome which state that they are staffed and equipped to take charge of affairs in all Liberated Italy. The question of allowing this authority to operate, subject to security considerations, is under discussion with the Ministry official, who plans to report to his Government on 7 July. There is no doubt that some of such offices are senior to and more capable technically than some of the Commissioners already appointed for the same Companies. In other such cases, no Commissioners have yet been appointed, and there are no technical obstacles to their reassuming charge. Certain restrictions are, however, visualized.

There are smaller agencies of other companies which will have to remain inactive for lack of a co-ordinating and supervising authority.

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Foreign Companies. Three French Companies with offices in Rome have so far declared funds, also one German Company. A decision by the French authorities (see My Report) is still awaited. Representatives of several British Companies have also reported, who will be taken over by the Director of Property Control.

Personnel. Security reports have been requested on a number of the higher insurance officials known to be in Rome, and the scope of this will gradually be extended.

B. Securities Exchange in Rome

1. The volume of transactions in recent months may be summarized as follows:

a) January - 25 July 1943. Moderate transactions in bonds and little dealing in shares.

b) 25 July - 8 September 1943. Slight demand for bonds and active transactions in shares.

c) 8 September 1943 - 4 June 1944. A large volume of transactions in both bonds and shares, arising from the great quantity of funds in search of employment.

d) 5 June 1944 to date. Very small transactions in bonds and none in shares, as the Exchange was closed by A.M.G.

2. The course of prices for securities of fixed yields is indicated in detail in the first of the tables in Appendix F. As in southern Italy, the 3½ per cent rentes of 1906, which before July 1943 sold at about the same level as the 5 per cent rente has continuously widened the gap between the two, rising more rapidly at times and falling less rapidly at other times. The explanation offered is that it is a pre-Fascist security and therefore has better prospects for service in full, while as a low coupon security, it is less subject to forcible or semi-forced conversion. That is to say, the public expects the interest rate on Italian government bonds of perpetual type, with no stated maturity, to settle at 2.35 per cent, based on the quotation of the 3½ per cent rente on 31 May. This level is somewhat too low, of course, as doubtless this security held a favored position. Based on the 5% rente, the expected level of interest rates was a little more than 5 per cent, which is too high, as people were reducing holdings of this bond. But the public clearly expected a rate between 2½ and 5 per cent, and was willing to take public securities considered safe, at the lower rate.

These prices suggest very strongly that the existing rates on the Treasury bills (Buoni del Tesoro ordinari, 1 - 12 months maturities) are higher than is necessary to bring in subscriptions. They demonstrate the powerful effects of a large supply of liquid assets on the price of bonds, even under unsettled conditions.

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3. The course of prices for shares is set forth in detail in the second of the tables in the Appendix. Generally summarized, there was a sharp rise in April 1943, followed by a plateau, and then another rise in November and December. Following a return to earlier levels in March, the really steep advance commenced in April, and the index rose from 108 in March to 252 in April, then to 352 on 1 June. Apparently this latter movement was an attempt to find a hedge against inflation.

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C. Other Financial Organizational Developments

1. Movement of offices

After the Armistice the Badoglio government no longer could function in Rome. On 16 September the commander of the city of Rome nominated commissioners for each of the ministries. These were given all the regular powers of the ministers plus the power to issue with the approval of the Council of State rules having the the force of law. The commissioners functioned up to the beginning of October.

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On 8 October the Fascist Republican government took over the governmental powers. However, the ministers named never exercised their powers in Rome directly as they remained in northern Italy and only made sporadic visits to the capital. For the handling of all the administration pertaining to the city of Rome, there were named from among the high functionaries resident in Rome, a General Secretary for each of the ministries.

Successively, with the transfer to the north of the offices of the various ministries still remaining at Rome, the administrative life of the capital came to be completely regulated by the ministries resident in northern Italy. However, in May 1944 there was nominated a High Commissioner for the city of Rome with plenary powers.

After the movement to the north of the ministries, parastatal bodies, and fascist party organizations, instructions were given that the head offices of all firms, societies and organizations of whatever sort controlled by state or parastatal organizations should likewise transfer to the north. The decree requiring such action was published 10 February 1944. The movement was to be completed by 14 May 1944. The banks were charged to secure that the accounts of such bodies should be transferred to their northern branches rather than be extinguished by withdrawals of cash. A total of 3,200 million lire of deposits and 6,400 million lire of securities was transferred in this way.

2. National Committee of Liberation

Important plans in the financial field were prepared by the National Committee of Liberation during the period of the German occupation. Representative groups of the various parties were nominated for each financial institution. The function of these groups were to exercise surveillance over the activities of the senior administrative personnel; to impede in every way possible the transfer of documents, papers and assets to North Italy; to prepare documented lists of pro-Nazi-Fascist personnel. In addition, these groups were charged with the responsibility of acting, where necessary, during the interim period between the evacuation of the Germans from Rome and the entry of the Allies. For this purpose, a Commissioner was appointed in a number of instances, particularly in the case of national institutions, such as Istocambi, which had been removed to North Italy.

Upon the arrival of the Allies, therefore, it was immediately clear that valuable functions had been entrusted to the representative National Committee of Liberation groups established within the financial institutions. These groups have fully co-operated with Allied military officials.

Under Order No. 3 issued by General Bonciwenga (interim military and civil Commander for Rome) all personnel discharged by the Nazis and Fascist for refusing to [illegible] were automatically reinstated.

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It has been necessary to proceed in some cases independently of this Order because, in specific cases, undesirable individuals would have been reinstated.

Within a few days of the occupation of Rome, the Governor of the Banca d'Italia, Vincenzo Azzolini, was placed under arrest because of collaboration with the Germans. He was vigorously attacked by the newly liberated Italian Press for having permitted the transfer to Germany of the bulk of Italian gold reserves. There is attached to this report a statement prepared by Mr. V. Azzolini to refute these charges. However, blameless he may have been in this respect, it appears clear that the former Governor of the Banca d'Italia had, in fact, cooperated closely with the Mussolini regime. Even as late as July 1943, he served the Fascist regime by ordering Sicilian banks to turn all currency which might otherwise fall into the hands of the Allies.

3. Banca d'Italia

The Fascist Republican government insisted that the Banca d'Italia central administration move to the north with the remainder of the government. The Banca d'Italia prepared a plan for setting up a central representative in the north. This, however, was not enough, and it was insisted that the entire central office and the Governor move north.

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A new head office was set up then at Colfiorito (at Como) and the number of personnel to be sent there was increased. The Governor and the increased personnel sent north moved to the new head offices on 2 January 1944. The new offices had partly begun to function as early as 1 December 1943, a part at Como, a part at Milan, and a part at Bergamo.

However, the Banca d'Italia took good care to conserve its central administration at Rome practically intact and it was in that condition that it was found on the liberation of Rome.

4. Inspectorate of Credit

The supervision over the banks and other credit institutions exercised by the Inspectorate of Credit and earlier in the war been de-centralised to the local branches of the Banca d'Italia in the event that their prompt and easy contact with the Central Administration was ruptured.

In December 1943, the Inspectorate was placed under the direct control of the Ministry of Finance. It apparently was felt that the controls of the Inspectorate exercised by the Banca d'Italia were not vigorous enough in guiding credit policy in line with the objectives laid down by the government. The Governor of the bank continued, however, as the head of the Inspectorate until February 1944 when he was replaced by the Director-General of the Treasury.

The head office of the Inspectorate was moved north to Brescia in February 1944. The Banca d'Italia continued to maintain its own surveillance over the banks through its own inspectors.

5. Institute for Industrial Reconstruction

The Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale is one of the most strategically important organs of the Italian government. It controls the three big commercial banks of Italy (Banca Commerciale Italiana, Credito Italiano, and Banco di Roma) and a fourth smaller bank, the Banco di Santo Spirito. It controls or participates in the control of almost half of all Italian industry. The bulk of the heavy and armament-producing industries come under the control of I.R.I.

After the Armistice, the old officials of I.R.I. were superseded by a Commissioner, Prof. Alberto Asquini, appointed by the Fascist Republican government. The President, Prof. Francesco Giordani, the General Director, Dr. Donato Menichella, and the board of directors were completely superseded. The Commissioner ordered that the functions of I.R.I. be transferred to Milan. The legal residence of I.R.I. remained in Rome, however. The office in Rome was left in charge of a vice-director and was given the task of over-seeing the I.R.I. companies located south of the Emilia-Tuscany group of the Appennines.

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The activity which I.R.I., as a whole, could carry on was greatly reduced. Contact with the companies controlled became difficult, as a result of the increasing break-down of transport and communications. At the same time, the German authorities paid no attention to I.R.I. but dealt directly with each company individually. As a result, only a handful of employees were moved to Milan or left in Rome, the rest were dismissed.

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In February 1944, the Commissioner was replaced by Avv. Vincenzo Tecchio. The new commissioner reorganized the Milan office in May, decentralizing the functions of General Director. Very little information was given to the Rome office after the move north, and not much is known of the operations of I.R.I., therefore, for this period.

The records of I.R.I. in Rome for the period prior to 8 October 1943 are practically intact. The organization has been kept together until such time as the Italian government in consultation with the Allied Control Commission is ready to take action in this field. Arrangements were made to meet the I.R.I. payrolls out of its available funds and to meet the interest payment due 1 July 1944 on its bonds which are state-guaranteed. I.R.I. has likewise been allowed to meet any routine normal expenditures. Prior approval for all transactions involving 10,000 lire was required, however. The acting-director was instructed to deposit the bulk of the abnormal cash holdings of I.R.I. in its bank accounts.

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The former General Director, Dr. Bandinelli has made himself available for any assistance which he can give to the organization. He has refused, however, the request of the present Under-Secretary of the Treasury that he re-assume his former office.

6. Decentralization of the Banks

The banks had during the war made certain arrangements to deal with the possibility that some of their branches might find themselves either cut off entirely from their head offices or not be able to communicate easily with their head offices.

The Banco di Napoli, for example, set up two provisional offices of coordination, one at Rome and one at Milan. At each of these there were set up the appropriate responsible administrative organs in order to assure the functioning of the branches in the surrounding territory. The two centers operated in close cooperation as long as there was a possibility of communication between them. Now the Milan center is working autonomously and coordinating the work of all the branches in the territory not yet liberated. The Rome center as soon as it makes good contact with the head offices at Naples will cease to function. The Banco di Sicilia made similar arrangements.

The branches at Rome of the banks having their head offices in North Italy have all provided for their Roman offices by detaching the proper managing personnel with the necessary powers for the normal and complete functioning of the Roman branches.

The Bank, Monte dei Paschi, which has its head office in Siena made similar arrangements but these were not put in force on the liberation of Rome as the liberation of Siena did not appear too distant.

The Fascist Republican government obliged the banks which have their head offices in Rome (Banca Nazionale del Lavoro, Banco di Roma, Banca Nazionale dell' Agricoltura) to transfer their offices to northern Italy. However, these banks successfully maintained enough of their head offices intact in Rome to be able to function.

VII. THE FOOD SITUATION

A. Description of the Rationing System

The Italian government decided only in September 1939 to plan for food rationing. On 1 October a general census of the population was made to secure the information necessary for the rationing. Each family reported the number in the family, their ages, professions, the persons present as boarders or guests, the persons absent. For each person a ration card was prepared, except for certain collective cards for those who lived in religious communities, institutes, colleges, etc.

Ration cards were not distributed until the autumn of 1941. At the beginning

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Ration cards were not distributed until the autumn of 1941. At the beginning two cards were distributed, one for bread, pasta, and rice and the other for sugar, oil, butter, lard, and soap. Later the card for miscellaneous foods was introduced, which covered meat, milk, cheese, legumes, and other foods.

Food rationing itself was introduced piece-meal, as follows:

February 1940:	Sugar
	oil
	butter
	lard
	pasta
	rice
March 1941:	meat
October 1941:	bread
	potatoes
	eggs
	cheese
	salami
	dry vegetables
	milk

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From 1935 the sale of meat to consumers had been limited to certain days of the week. In September 1939 the sale of coffee was totally suspended.

The distribution of foods was not uniform in all the territory, depending in great part upon provincial supplies. Besides the normal ration there were assigned supplements to children from 9 to 18 years old, and to workers sub-classified in 3 categories (simple work, heavy work, and very heavy work). Special supplements were given to the sick on the authority of a doctor's prescription. This privilege was frequently abused and hence, rigorous control was applied.

There were special distributions of products at irregular intervals for infants (milk and baby's soap), for children (sugar, jam, etc.) for the old (milk, jam, etc.), and for the workers (various products.)

Together with the ration card on miscellaneous foods there was delivered an individual clothing ration card divided into 3 sections. The first for the purchase of suits, textiles and stockings; the second for the purchase of upholstery, tapestry, tables and bed linen; the third for thread and yarns. The Provincial Economic Councils, in agreement with the various syndicates, fixed the number of points necessary for the purchase of particular articles. The duration of the individual clothing cards was supposed to have been one year. The first one distributed in the fall of 1941 was replaced in December 1942. The latter which was supposed to have become invalid in December 1943 was prolonged to June 1944.

Finally, there existed a ration card for the drawing of cigarettes. Based on the ration card for miscellaneous foods there were delivered special cards for the men for the allotment of cigarettes. These cards were divided into 52 parts, one for each week. The weekly ration was 40 cigarettes. There were 37 issues of cigarettes from the introduction of the card to the first week in June 1944. Together with the cigarettes there were distributed on alternate weeks, two small boxes of matches.

The changes in the Rome bread ration to date are given in the following table. It is to be noted that the first decrease to 150 grams a day took place in November 1942. This lasted until the 24th March of this year when the ration was increased to 100 grams and this was not increased again until after the liberation of the city.

Bread Ration in Rome

Period	Normal Ration	Laborers	Heavy work	very heavy work	Children 9 - 18 years old
October - November 1941	200	300	400	400	200
December 1941 - 14 March 1942.	200	300	400	500	200
15 March 1942 - 15 November 1942	150	250	350	450	150
16 November 1942 - March 1943	150	300	400	500	200
April - November 1943	150	250	350	450	150
December 1943 - 24 March 1944	150	325	425	525	225
	100	275	375	475	175

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16 November 1942 - March 1943	150	300	400	500	200
April - November 1943	150	250	350	450	150
December 1943 - 24 March 1944	150	325	425	525	225
25 March - 20 June 1944	100	275	375	475	175
20 June - 28 June 1944	150	275	375	475	175
29 June 1944 -	200	275	375	475	200

B. The Food Situation Before the Armistice

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From the beginning of the war to the armistice, the food situation of the civil population in Rome gradually became worse and worse. This was due to the fact that agricultural production which had to meet the growing needs of the armed forces was confronted with difficulties of securing labor, seed, fertilizers, fuel, transport, and not least, the difficulties deriving from the inefficient controls which made even the simplest agricultural activity complex.

But considering the availability of food products which the Italian soil could furnish the Italian population in normal times, it has been stated (vide S. Crespi - Discussions in the Senate on the budget estimates of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests for the fiscal year 1942-43, 34° Session) that the food crisis in the country (May 1942) did not derive from a serious deficiency of products but rather from bad distribution. This was caused by the lack of transport, inexact statistics, poor storage of some products, and "lack of honesty of a few distributors and lack of discipline of many consumers". From many sources and especially in the

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Parliamentary discussions in the Senate, there was repeatedly requested a revision in the supply organization, the stopping of food exports which were being made to secure speculative or even simple commercial profits, and the securing of a greater supply of food products from the usual European suppliers, especially from the Balkans.

In Rome, as in other Italian cities, the adoption of rationing resulted in considerable inconvenience. There was no plan in the country for complete rationing on the entrance of Italy into the war. It is to be noted, in fact, that the change-over from a regime of normal distribution to a regime of almost total rationing was realized tardily. That is, rationing was introduced only when the supply problem of a commodity already had presented its first difficulties, when the holders of merchandise in spite of the regulations, were hiding their stocks in the hope of future benefits, when the wealthier classes had built up large domestic reserves. This anticipatory hoarding of merchandise, often made possible by the lack of synchronization in the announcement of the expansion of the rationing system and the blocking of the stocks of the stores, had everywhere led to the forming of clandestine prices. For peasants to assure themselves a higher return than the law made possible and to secure the profits which could be foreseen from the growing lack of commodities - evaded the obligation of deliveries of agricultural products to the ammasi. They were stimulated in this by the increase in their costs and by the low prices given to them by the ammasi.

Rome is mainly a consumer city rather than a production center. Its population continually increased during the war. At the same time, it is relatively distant from the centers of production except for the agricultural zone immediately outside the city, which, however, cannot meet the city's food demands. As a result, the clandestine transactions, the doubling and re-doubling of prices, continually grew in scale in spite of controls and repressions, as the number of commodities brought under rationing increased. And this was aggravated by the fact that the rations announced, because of transport difficulties or other reasons, were late in reaching the consumer.

As can be seen from the table below, comparing monthly rations in May 1943 with May 1942, while the situation had worsened somewhat, it was still far from being described as a food crisis.

Commodity		May Monthly Ration	
		1942	1943
Bread	Kilo	4.500	4.500
Pasta	"	1.500	1.400
Rice	"	0.500	0.500
Beans	"	0.150	0
Potatoes	"	0.600	1.000
Oil	Litre	0.300	0.300
Butter	Kilo	0.070	0.050
Bacon	"	0.030	0.050
Ham & Salami	"	0.125	0

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Oil	litre	0.300	0.300
Butter	Kilo	0.070	0.050
Bacon	"	0.050	0.050
Ham & Salami	"	0.125	0
Beef	"	0.600	0.680
Pork	"	0	0
Sheep & Goat Meat	"	0.200	0
Sweet breads	"	0.150	0.050
Sugar	"	0.500	0.500
Eggs	number	4.	0
Milk	litre	3.000	3.000
Cheese (hard)	kilo	0.150	0.100
Cheese (semi-hard)	"	0.100	0.050
Cheese (fresh)	"	0.180	0.200

Around the middle of 1943, the city began to feel a reduced supply of industrial products from the north where the aerial offensive against the industrial centers had just been intensified. At the same time, there was a reduced supply of agricultural products from the south. The transport system of the south, scarcely efficient in normal times, besides being under aerial bombing, was experiencing an unprecedented congestion of military traffic (supplies for the Sicilian campaign) and of the growing exodus of the population to central Italy.

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A further worsening occurred during the months of July and August 1943 following the first two bombings of the city. The damage suffered by the rail network forced freight cars of merchandise carrying goods to the city to halt far from the freight unloading centers. The supplies had to be unloaded under disadvantageous conditions and transported by trucks, already insufficient in number which were feeling the lack of fuel, of spare parts and of tires.

The rapid increase of the population through the arrival of refugees and evacuees from the south contributed to the food needs of the city. This additional demand, which could not be immediately satisfied by the supplies in the official market, resulted in a greater demand on the illegal market. The illegal market, already being resorted to by the people whenever the scanty rations were not distributed on the alloted days, came under increased pressure and prices increased rapidly.

C. The Food Situation From 8 September 1943 to 4 June 1944.

While there continued to be distribution of bread after the Armistice due to reserve stocks in the city, there was an immediate stop in the supplying of merchandise and of fruits and vegetables.

The Allied landings at Salerno and in Puglia (9 - 10 September), the progressive interruption of the supplies from the Italian territory situated to the south of the line Salerno - Gargano, the occupation of the remaining Italian territory by the Germans, the temporary suspension of the rail and automobile traffic with central and northern Italy where the food situation was still satisfactory, the disorganization of the food control authority, all created a difficult situation for the poor classes who did not have domestic reserves of food.

With the passing of some time, the situation became a little less abnormal and allowed the small producers in the immediate vicinity of the capital and especially through improvised intermediaries to send to Rome, small quantities of merchandise and of vegetables. These found their way, naturally, to the illegal market which registered higher prices as the difficulties of transport and of risk mounted. The illegal transactions on the morrow of the armistice, assumed, from the force of things, proportions always more extensive. Also, they were indirectly encouraged by the absence of every rationing control on the part of the authorities. This control was no longer exercised because of the many other tasks being performed by the police and because of the dissolution of the Corps of the Carabinieri in Rome. The illegal market was encouraged by the fear which became reality that agricultural products and animals would be seized by the Germans.

Among other developments, it was to be observed that while on the official market, certain goods were unobtainable, on the illegal market, especially for a certain period of time, they were so abundant (especially meat, for example) that there was a slight decrease in prices. For other commodities, however, (flour and in general

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Later, the authorities with the intent of "normalization" of the legal market and to eliminate the clandestine merchants and above all the so-called "couriers", ordered that from 6 December on, no person could come to the city without a certificate given by his commune, and certified by the competent prefecture. It was, however, "tolerated" that every person could transport up to 5 kilograms of foodstuffs.

These regulations, except for some sporadic enforcement of which the newspapers made great play, were far from attaining their goal. The black market continued to prosper, and particularly in so far as the official market began to prove in a growing degree to unable to provide for the distribution of the normal ration on time. The announcements of distribution of rations were widely publicized but were greeted with some skepticism by the public. The following table gives a comparison of the rations announced and those actually distributed. In February, 1.5 kilos of pasta and 0.5 kilos of rice were to be distributed and none was actually made available.

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Nominal and Effective Monthly Rations for Rome During the First 5 Months of 1944

Item	Unit	January		February		March	
		Announced	Distributed	Announced	Distributed	Announced	Distributed
Bread	Kilos	4.500	4.500	4.500	4.500	4.500	4.500(1)
Pasta)	"	-	.500	1.500	-	.500	.500
Rice)	"			.500	-	.500	.500
Dry beans	"	1.000	.500	.300	.300	-	-
Potatoes	"	.500	.500	--	-	-	-
Potato meal	"	-	-	.100	.100	-	-
Fats:							
Olive oil	Liters	.050	-	-	-	-	-
Butter	Kilos	.050	.050	.050	.050	.050	.050
Lard	"	-	-	-	-	.050	.050
Meat:							
Beef)	"	.300	.300	.400	.400	.100	.100
Mutton)							
Sugar	"	.250	-	.250	.250	.500	.250
Eggs	Number	-	-	2	2	2	2
Cheese:							
Hard	Kilos	.200	.200	.200	.200	-	-
semi-hard)		.050	.050	.050	-	.050	.100
fresh)							
Fresh fruit	"	.500	.250	--	-	-	-
Jam	"	.400	.400	.100	-	-	.100
Tomato paste	"	-	-	.050	.050	.050	.050

(1) Beginning March 25 decreased to 100 grams daily.

Item	Unit	April		May		Distributed Monthly Average
		Announced	Distributed	Announced	Distributed	
Bread	Kilos	3.000	3.100	3.000	3.000	3.830
Pasta)	"	--	-	.500	.500	.400
Rice)	"					
Dry beans	"	-	-	-	-	.160
Potatoes	"	-	--	--	-	.100
Potato meal	"	-	-	-	-	.020
Fats:						
Olive oil	Liters	-	-	--	-	-
Butter	Kilos	.100	.100	.100	.100	.180
Lard	"					
Meat:						

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Sugar	"	.250	-	.250	.250	.250	.250
Eggs	Number	-	-	2	2	2	2
Cheese:							
Hard	Kilos	.200	.200	.200	.200	-	-
semi-hard)		.050	.050	.050	-	.050	.100
fresh)							
Fresh fruit	"	.300	.250	..	-	-	-
Jam	"	.400	.400	.100	-	-	.100
Tomato paste	"	-	-	.050	.050	.050	.050

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		April		May		Distributed Monthly Average
Item	Unit	Announced	Distributed	Announced	Distributed	
Bread	Kilos	3.000	3.100	3.000	3.000	3.850
Pasta)	"	..	-	.500	.500	.400
Rice)	"					
Dry beans	"	-	-	-	-	.160
Potatoes	"	-	-	..	-	.100
Prunco meal	"	-	-	-	-	.020
Fats:						
Olive oil	Liters	-	-	..	-	-
Butter	Kilos	.100	.100	.100	.100	.180
Lard	"					
Meat:						
Beef)	"					
Mutton)	"	-	..	.100	.100	.120
Sugar	"	-	-	-	-	.100
Eggs	Number	3	3	2	2	1.8
Cheese:						
Hard	Kilos	-	-	.100	.100	.100
semi-hard)	"	.100	.100	.050	.050	.060
fresh)	"					.050
Fresh fruit	"	-	-	-	-	.100
Jam	"	-	-	-	-	.020
Tomato paste	"	-	-	-	-	

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By the middle of January 1944, the city was almost totally cut off from the Italian railway system. The provisioning of the city was thus dependent on the civil automobiles and trucks which the owners had succeeded in withholding from the periodic and often sporadic arbitrary requisitions either in the garages or on the streets by the authorities or by the German troops. It must be added that often these means of transport received such damage from the aerial attacks as to be put out of commission. As a result, the disinclination of the drivers to leave the city for trips increased.

After the landing at Anzio (22 January) the supply position was worsened by the disorderly influx of refugees from the Alban hills and from the Pontine marshes which were precipitously evacuated by order of the German authorities and then deliberately flooded. The latter evacuation also resulted in a loss of another source of supplies for the city.

The authorities exhorted the agricultural producers of the provinces to transport to Rome all the merchandise possible. A premium in cigarettes was promised to those who would take their products to the general markets. It was announced that the control on imports of foodstuffs into Rome would be removed. Due to lack of coordination between the Germans and the Italian authorities, the people who acted on the announcement were stopped at the control points and their merchandise seized. It was then announced that the old system of control remained in effect. The provisioning of the city again became dependent on the black market operators. The press and the radio gave wide publicity to the German propaganda on their vain attempts to feed the city. The failure was blamed on the machine-gunning of the transport on the way to the city.

In the months that followed, the situation continued to worsen. There were slight advantages secured by the organization of company messes and company stores. These hel to overcome interference by the German authorities, surmount the difficulties of getting transport and to get to the centers of available supply which were constantly more distant from the city. The appeals for refugees to go north and the rumors that the situation was much better there did not succeed in easing the situation.

In the following table can be seen the notable worsening of the ration position from May 1943 to May 1944.

Monthly Rations Distributed in Rome

Item	Unit	May 1943	May 1944
Bread	Kilos	4.500	3.000
Pasta	"	1.400	(
Rice	"	.600	(.500
Kidney beans	"	0	0
Potatoes	"	1.000	0
Olive oil	Liters	.500	0
Butter	Kilos	.050	.050
Lard	"	.050	0

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the city.

In the months that followed, the situation continued to worsen. There were slight advantages secured by the organization of company messes and company stores. These had to overcome interference by the German authorities, surmount the difficulties of getting transport and to get to the centers of available supply which were constantly more distant from the city. The appeals for refugees to go north and the rumors that the situation was much better there did not succeed in easing the situation.

In the following table can be seen the notable worsening of the ration position from May 1943 to May 1944.

Monthly Rations Distributed in Rome

Item	Unit	May 1943	May 1944
Bread	Kilos	4.500	3.000
Pasta	"	1.400	(.500
Rice	"	.600	(
Kidney beans	"	0	0
Potatoes	"	1.000	0
Olive oil	Liters	.700	0
Butter	Kilos	.050	.050
Lard	"	.050	0
Ham & Salami	"	0	0
Beef	"	.680	0
Sheep & Goat meat	"	0	.100
Sweet breads	"	.050	0
Sugar	"	.500	(1)
Eggs	Number	0	2
Milk	Liters	3.000	(1)
Cheese (hard	Kilos	.200	.100
Cheese (semi-hard	"	.050	{ .050
Cheese (fresh	"	.200	{

(1) Distributed only to sick persons and children.

The poor classes of the city being unable to meet the higher prices of the black market and having exhausted their savings, attempted in large numbers to secure work in the black market with its higher gains. The black market organization became more and more efficient, making use of the agents sent to control the legal market and of the people working for the German authorities in the granting of special permits.

The decrease in the rations available on the legal market resulted in increasingly higher prices on the black market. The following table gives the comparison between the legal and prevalent black market prices in Rome in the last 7 months.

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Official And Black Market Prices in Rome (Lire)

Item	Unit	December 1943 Official Price	December 1943 Black Market Price	January 1944 Official Price	January 1944 Black Market Price	February 1944 Official Price	February 1944 Black Market Price
Bread	Kilos	2.60	20-25	2.60	28-30	2.60	30-35
Pasta	"	3.10	40	3.10	60-65	3.10	85
Potatoes	"	-	12-15	-	18-22	-	26
Beef	"	11-33.50	100-130	11-33.50	140-170	11-33.50	150-170
Pork	"	17-25	-	17-25	280	17-25	-
Mutton	"	22.50-33.50	75-85	22.50-33.50	100-120	22.50-33.50	110-125
Cheese	"	27.90	180-200	27.90	200-240	28.10	350
Milk	Liters	5	12	5	14-20	5	20
Sugar	Kilos	12	150	12	200	12	200-240
Olive oil	Liters	15	200-225	15	310-350	15	365
Jam	Kilos	16.40	-	16.40	95	16.40	100
Tomato paste	"	8.85	80-90	8.85	90-100	8.85	140

Item	Unit	March 1944 Official Price	March 1944 Black Market Price	April 1944 Official Price	April 1944 Black Market Price	May 1944 Official Price	May 1944 Black Market Price
Bread	Kilos	2.60	50-65	2.60	65-70	3.40	165
Pasta	"	3.10	120	3.10	160	3.10	230-240
Potatoes	"	-	30-35	-	50	-	55
Beef	"	20-29	160-180	25-39.50	220-230	42.50-61.50	280
Pork	"	17-25	-	17-25	-	17-25	-
Mutton	"	22.50-33.50	-	25-37	200	25-37	-
Cheese	"	28.10	430	47.50	420-500	47.50	500
Milk	Liters	5	25	5	25	5	30-50
Sugar	Kilos	12	250	25	300-310	25	500
Olive oil	Liters	15	475	15	600-650	15	1100-120
Jam	Kilos	16.40	140	16.40	170	45.30	280-300
Tomato paste	"	8.85	150	8.85	200	34.50	200-250

	June 1944	
	Official	Black Market

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Item	Unit	March 1944 Official Price	March 1944 Black Market Price	April 1944 Official Price	April 1944 Black Market Price	May 1944 Official Price	May 1944 Black Market Price
Olive oil	Liters	12	200-220	16.40	85	16.40	100
Jam	Kilos	16.40	-	8.85	90-100	8.65	140
Tomato paste	"	8.85	80-90				
Bread	Kilos	2.60	50-65	2.60	65-70	3.40	155
Pasta	"	3.10	120	3.10	160	3.10	230-240
Potatoes	"	-	30-35	-	50	-	55
Beef	"	20-29	160-180	25-39.50	220-230	42.50-61.50	280
Pork	"	17-25	-	17-25	-	17-25	-
Mutton	"	22.50-33.50	-	25-57	200	25-57	-
Cheese	"	28.10	430	47.50	420-500	47.50	500
Milk	Liters	5	25	5	25	5	35-50
Sugar	Kilos	12	250	25	300-310	25	500
Olive oil	Liters	15	475	15	600-650	15	1100-120
Jam	Kilos	16.40	140	16.40	170	43.30	280-300
Tomato paste	"	8.85	150	8.85	200	34.50	200-250

June 1944

Item	Unit	Official Price	Black Market Price 1 June	Black Market Price 15 June
Bread	Kilos	3.60	155	200
Pasta	"	5	235	250
Potatoes	"	-	55	50
Beef	"	42.50-61.50	280	280
Pork	"	17-25	-	-
Mutton	"	25-75	-	-
Cheese	"	47.50	500	590
Milk	Liters	5	43	-
Sugar	Kilos	15	500	550
Olive oil	Liters	30	1,150	1,200
Jam	Kilos	43.30	290	340
Tomato paste	"	34.50	225	175

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D. The Food Situation After 5 June 1944

The entrance of the Allied troops into Rome coincided with a sudden drop in prices on the black market. This was to be ascribed mainly to psychological reasons and to the belief that the food situation would be decisively and rapidly improved. The hoarders and the black market operators put on the market a good part of their stocks, quoting prices even under those which they had paid. However, in the immediately following days, the population seeing that there was a complete stopping of supplies from outside the city, had to live off their domestic hoards and price rose rapidly again on the black market. In a few days, the prices rose above those which had been registered prior to the liberation of the city.

Another factor contributing to this latter rapid rise in prices was that at that time there had not been organized enough messes for the Allied troops, who ate in the private restaurants. The restaurants not being able to get food on the official market made large demands on the black market, which they virtually cornered.

However, on 20 June, the legal ration of bread was increased to 150 grams and there was a more regular, if still modest delivery of the other price necessities (oil, canned meat, sugar, vegetables). It is also to be emphasized that the Roman citizens who had been left without any official reserve of bread by the Germans were immediately assured of the daily ration by the Allied authorities on their entrance into the city.

From 28 June, a further improvement occurred when the daily bread ration was increased from 150 to 200 grams per person.

Colonel,
Joint Director,
Finance Sub-Commission.

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ANNEX A

Part I

REPORT ON ITALIAN CURRENCY PRODUCING FACILITIES.

Istituto Poligrafico dello Stato, Treasury.

Rome, 17th June 1944.

TO : Finance Sub-Commission, Rome.

With reference to your verbal request, we beg, herewith, to report, as follows, upon our means actually available for various work.

Paper Currency and Treasury Bonds.

The "Paper Values Workshop" situated in Piazza Verdi owns Nº 106 machines in good order, as per enclosed list, and available for the following special works:

20 for typographic, lithographic, calcographic stamping of paper currency, ordinary or other treasury bonds. The yield of a six-hour daily production might amount to 30,000 notes (yield reduced owing to the special sizes of paper).

12 for the production of stamped values (Stamped papers & stamps of various types and dimensions).

12 for postal-values (postal stamps, postal bonds, postal cards, postal order cards, saving postal pass-books, etc.).

10 to print other State securities (Rentes and various bonds).

The remaining machinery is to be employed in production of various printing matters.

It is agreed that orders regarding the printing of both postal-value and postal service models may be directly requested by Capt.Guido Alasio, after his having informed you of such orders.

Ordinary printing matters.

The "Gino Capponi" establishment owns also 67 printing machines in good order.

The Institute is able to assume immediate orders which would be very helpful to mitigate the actual widespread unemployment (1,500 workmen have been waiting to get to work from Oct. 1943).

There is urgently needed a permit to continue (by Gino Capponi establishment which is actually closed) the production of ration cards covering the first period of four months (from July 1st to Oct. 31st 1944) which are being urgently requested day by day by the General Direction of Provisions to complete the distribution of said cards in Rome and Provinces.

Various orders previously received from State Administrations are still held over.

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Various orders previously received from State Administrations are still held over.

2123 It is moreover necessary to restore the printing of the legal news gazette (bi-weekly official journal). According to laws in force, its publication should not cease.

Manufacture of paper

The Nomentana Paper Mill owns a "continuous machine" capable of manufacturing nearly 2,500 quintals of newsprint type paper monthly. This machine is waiting to be put in action (wherefore flat felts and uprights are urgently needed).

Motor Power.

The beginning of work in the three aforesaid establishments depends on the necessary electric power supply. The respective requirements for seven hours' daily work are as follows:-

Paper Values Workshop Piazza Verdi	KWH	400
Giro Capponi Establishment	"	250
Nomentana Paper Mill	"	200

Ricci

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SECRET

S T A T E P R I N T I N G I N S T I T U T E.

Statement of quantity of paper on hand in the state printing institute, suitable for printing paper currency and securities.

Type of Paper	Dimensions.	Quantity - reams of 500 pages each.
For state notes of 5 lire (watermarked)	56 x 46 Old type	364
" " " " 10 " "	56 x 56 Old type	200
" " " " 25 " "	33 x 41 Old type	2,343 + (see below)
Buoni di Casse e Buoni Tesoro not watermarked - vertical filament		305
" " " " - horizontal "		450
Buoni Tesoro al Portatore ordinary, watermarked, reduced maturity	81 x 64	18
Buoni: Quinquennali, coupons, waterm'kd	88 x 113	52
Cartelle, consolidated, white waterm'kd, coupons		1,000
Buoni Poliennali, watermarked	49 x 53	6,000
Cartelli Prestito, redeemable 3.50 % + 5 % watermarked		2,100
		500

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" " " " 10 "	"	56 x 56 Old type	200
" " " " 25 "	"	33 x 41 Old type	2,343 + (see below)
Buoni di Cassa e Buoni Tesoro not watermarked - vertical filament			305
" " " " - horizontal "			450
Buoni Tesoro al Portatore		81 x 64	18
" " ordinary, watermarked, reduced maturity		88 x 113	52
Buoni: Quinquennali, coupons, waterm'kd			1,000
Cartelle, consolidated, white waterm'kd, coupons		49 x 53	6,000
			2,100
Buoni Poliennali, watermarked			
Cartelli Prestito, redeemable watermarked	3.50 % + 5 %		500

+ Apparently about three notes of large denomination could be obtained from one sheet, subject to qualifications mentioned in the text.

N.B. There also exist 3,000 reams of watermarked paper suitable for public securities.

Banca d'Italia (not previously reported by Banca).

(Reported to have been discovered in vaults)

Paper suitable for notes of D'Annunzio Type ++ (see below)	NO. OF NOTES
1,000 lire	1,666,500
500 "	2,120,000
50 "	1,599,992

++ Not previously produced by Istituto Poligrafico dello Stato.

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Part II.

Report upon the machinery eventually available to manufacture Bank of Italy notes, and owned by the Nomentana Paper Mill, Rome, and by the Istituto Poligrafico dello Stato, Rome.

Nomentana Paper Mill

This is a mill purposely designed to manufacture cheap newsprint paper, printing and packing paper.

The plant consists of a flat-plated continuous machine for large editions. Thus it cannot be employed to manufacture the "chiaro scuro" watermarked type of paper fit for Bank of Italy's notes which require a quite special set of machines or, at least, a "manomacchina".

Printing Plant

Of the 106 machines owned by the Istituto Poligrafico dello Stato, only 21 (plus 5 to be obtained from the other plant of the Istituto, and altogether 26) might be employed to print the graphic details of New Type Bank of Italy's notes in needed dimensions of them. (From 50 lire to 500 lire.)

Eight obsolete type machines. (but nevertheless efficient) could be adapted to print notes of 500 lire to 1,000 lire dimensions.

It must however be taken into account that to carry out the great bulk of this preliminary work, the Bank of Italy's mill in L'Aquila formerly disposed of 12 four-color Lambert machines, and 4 "Nielhe mark" double cylinder two color machines, besides 50 more various type machines for complementary works. On the other hand, the machines owned by the Istituto Poligrafico are all of the one-color types (Super Algers-Optima-Kong & Bauer) so that successive shifts would be required, to get other colors progressively stamped on the sheets.

The graphic details of each bank note require the stamping of four colors, both on the right and on the back, except the 50 lire bank note, which bears but two colors impressed on its back.

Besides, the same notes require two more impressions for the State mark, one for the numeration and signatures, 2 for the safe varnish and

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New Type Bank of Italy's notes in needed dimensions of them. (from 50 lire to 100 lire.)

Eight obsolete type machines. (but nevertheless efficient) could be adapted to print notes of 500 lire to 1,000 lire dimensions.

It must however be taken into account that to carry out the great bulk of this preliminary work, the Bank of Italy's mill in L'Aquila formerly disposed of 12 four-color Lambert machines, and 4 "Wielhe mark" double cylinder two color machines, besides 30 more various type machines for complementary works. On the other hand, the machines owned by the Istituto Poligrafico are all of the one-color types (Super Algora-Optima-Koenig & Bauer) so that successive shifts would be required, to get other colors progressively stamped on the sheets.

The graphic details of each bank note require the stamping of four colors, both on the right and on the back, except the 50 lire bank note, which bears but two colors impressed on its back.

Besides, the same notes require two more impressions for the State Mark, one for the numeration and signatures, 2 for the safe varnish and, moreover the stamping of the calcographic engravings, resulting in:

10	impressions	for	the	50	lire	bank	notes
14	"	"	"	100	"	"	"
15	"	"	"	500	"	"	"
15	"	"	"	1,000	"	"	"

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Of the 26 above-mentioned machines, two ought to be reserved to allow for eventual stops, which often arise out of wear and tear, repair, etc. Of 24 left, which we shall say belong to "1st Section", 12 should be employed in 4 groups of 3 machines each to stamp four colors on the face, and 12 to stamp four colors on each note's back. In such a way the result would be as follows.

50 lire Bank note

Each machine may stamp 750 sheets per hour - on double working, 1,500 sheets - and in an 8-hour working shift - 12,000 sheets. Each sheet consists of eight 50 lire bank notes, so that we have 12,000 x 8

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bank notes bearing four colors stamped both on their face and on the back.

It must however be taken into account that the 50 lire bank note bears but two colors stamped on its back, so that during the work, 6 machines would be available and could, meanwhile, be used for a partial run of the 100 lire note. Moreover, subject to such a size of paper being used as to enable the 4 rapid machines (Krabtree type) to stamp the note's back, which in its two colors has a register elastic enough to support great speed without waste, then all of the 24 machines could be kept working to stamp the note's face, doubling, in such a way, the yield which would be of 192,000, fifty lire bank notes, instead of 96,000.

100 lire Bank note

Reckoning on the same basis of 12,000 sheets in 8 working hours, and, six 100 lire Bank notes out of each sheet of paper, the result would be as follows:
12,000 x 6 = 72,000 bank notes with four colors stamped both on their face and on their back.

500 lire Bank note

The 8 "Platine" machines we shall say, belonging to 2nd Section, and yield hourly 2,000 sheets each and consequently 8,000 sheets per eight working hours. Employing 4 of the said machines to stamp the face and 4 to stamp the back, we shall have, reckoning up each sheet composed of four 500 lire bank notes, the following result:

8,000 x 4 = 32,000 Bank notes, with four colors stamped both on their face and on their back.

1,000 lire Bank note

Reckoning on the same basis of yielding of 8,000 sheets to be stamped in a time of 8 working hours, and each sheet composed of three 1,000 lire bank notes, the result would be as follows:

8,000 x 3 = 24,000 bank notes, with four colors stamped both on their right and on their back.

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[illegible] x 8 = [illegible] bank notes with four colors stamped both on face and on their back.

500 lire Bank note

The 8 "Platine" machines we shall say, belonging to 2nd Section, and yield hourly 2,000 sheets each and consequently 8,000 sheets per eight working hours. Employing 4 of the said machines to stamp the face and 4 to stamp the back, we shall have, reckoning up each sheet composed of four 500 lire bank notes, the following result:

8,000 x 4 = 32,000 Bank notes, with four colors stamped both on their face and on their back.

1,000 lire Bank note

Reckoning on the same basis of yielding of 8,000 sheets to be stamped in a time of 8 working hours, and each sheet composed of three 1,000 lire bank notes, the result would be as follows:

8,000 x 3 = 24,000 bank notes, with four colors stamped both on their right and on their back.

In such a way, works could be kept going by employing simultaneously the machines both of the 1st and 2nd sections, coupling the manufacture of 50 lire bank notes with that of 500 lire bank notes and, successively, that of 100 lire bank notes with that of 1,000 lire bank notes.

Obviously such results as these can be obtained during shifts of 8 working hours, so that the yield could be doubled or tripled whenever it would be deemed advisable to fix a second or a third working shift, given electric power and other requirements.

State Mark and Numeration

Such processes as the stamping both of State mark and numeration, may easily balance said production by employing less important machines, the number of which would be sufficient to meet requirements.

Safe varnish

Safe varnish may easily be laid over by employing the existing lithographic mach[illegible].

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Calcography

The impression of calographic engravings is expected to give rise to trouble, because preliminary proofs ought to be made to get a dry stamping by employing the Hoe and De la Rue calographic machines (4 Hoe, and 2 De la Rue) owned by the Poligrafico. These both require the paper to be moistened. However, Bank of Italy's notes cannot undergo such treatment as this, which would cause expansion of the sheet and consequently of the perfectly traced space reserved for calographic impressions.

Should, nevertheless, the proofs be satisfactory, then the aforesaid machinery might be sufficient to balance the output previously mentioned.

Rome, 19 June 1944.

Former Chief Manager of Bank of Italy's Officina Carte Valori.

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Rome, 19 June 1944.

Former Chief Manager of Bank of Italy's Oficina Carte Valori.

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Part III.

~~RESTRICTED~~

Report on Paper Stocks.

Listed below, is the stock of paper presently owned by the "Offici-
na Carte Valori dell'Istituto Poligrafico dello Stato", Piazza Verdi -
and available to manufacture paper money and State Bonds.

- Generic type paper, not watermarked, for the manu-
facture of 1 and 2 lire notes (cash debentures) 600 reams

- Watermarked paper for the manufacture of 5 lire
State currency (56 x 46 measures = old type) 364 reams

- Watermarked paper for the manufacture of 10 lire
State currency (56 x 56 measures = old type) 200 reams

- Watermarked paper for the manufacture of 25 lire
State currency (33 x 41 measures)
2,343 reams

The 600 reams, composed of 500 not watermarked sheets each, avail-
able to manufacture 1 and 2 lire "cash debentures" could be employed to
turn out (allotting 400 reams to 1 lire "cash debentures" and 200 reams
to 2 lire "cash debentures") respectively 20 millions - 1 lire "cash
debentures" and effectively (an allowance of 8% being made of them, e-
qual to
£. 18,400,000

and 10,000,000 of 2 lire "cash debentures",
effectively 9,200,000 (same allowance of 8% being made),
equal to
" 18,400,000

Reckoning up 100 "cash debentures" for each sheet of paper . Lire 36,800,000
(300 x 500 x 100) and (200 x 200 x 100).

Altogether 36,800,000 lire "cash debentures" which could be put in
circulation, printed on paper, which, though being both of same color
and texture, would nevertheless appear different from the one actually
in circulation for "cash debentures" of the same kind.

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- Watermarked paper for the manufacture of 25 lire State currency (33 x 41 measures) 2,343 reams

The 600 reams, composed of 500 not watermarked sheets each, available to manufacture 1 and 2 lire "cash debentures" could be employed to turn out (allotting 400 reams to 1 lire "cash debentures" and 200 reams to 2 lire "cash debentures") respectively 20 millions - 1 lire "cash debentures" and effectively (an allowance of 8% being made of them, equal to £. 18,400,000

and 10,000,000 of 2 lire "cash debentures",
effectively 9,200,000 (same allowance of 8% being made),
equal to " 18,400,000

Lire 36,800,000

Reckoning up 100 "cash debentures" for each sheet of paper (300 x 500 x 100) and (200 x 200 x 100).

Altogether 36,800,000 lire "cash debentures" which could be put in circulation, printed on paper, which, though being both of same color and texture, would nevertheless appear different from the one actually in circulation for "cash debentures" of the same kind.

This would, obviously, give rise to serious inconveniences, also considering that for lack of a durable stock of the same type of paper, a third type of note would be put in circulation, after the end of the manufacture from this stock of paper, in a period of 30 days.

It is therefore felt that the existing stock of paper being small, should not be employed for said purpose.

The 364 reems of watermarked paper (56 x 46 measures, old type) available to manufacture 5 lire State notes, could be employed to turn out 8,190,000 (364 x 500 x 45), effectively 7,534,800 notes (same allowance of 8% being made)
totalling to Lire 37,674,000

The 200 reems of watermarked paper (56 x 56 measures, old type), available to manufacture 10 lire State notes could be employed to turn out 3,200,000 (200 x 500 x 32) notes, effectively 2,904,000 notes (same allowance of 8% being made) equal to £. 29,440,000

total Lire 67,114,000

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As to such notes, the same observations made above for "cash debentures" must be confirmed, viz, that the small available stock of paper does not allow of maintaining in circulation a note of constant type; hence there would result serious inconveniences from putting provisionally in circulation a note printed on paper different from the one actually in circulation and, moreover, differently watermarked.

As to the proposal to put in circulation £.25 notes, it is deemed that it should be discarded - a priori - for the following considerat'ns

It has, in fact, to be remembered that in the years preceding 1926, before the Bank of Italy was allowed, by law, the exclusive right to issue notes, there existed three types of 25 lire Bank notes, two of which issued by the Southern Banks of issue (Banco di Napoli and Banco di Sicilia) and one by the Bank of Italy itself. Subsequent to the said law, the State issued a new model of 25 lire note, but all the three, for many reasons, did not satisfy the taste of the public, so that, after a certain time it was deemed necessary to withdrew them definitely from circulation. Thus, it does not seem advisable to revert, presently, to an experiment which failed in the past, also excluding that the small existing stock of paper would give rise to the same inconveniences as set out in respect of "cash debentures" and State notes, viz, that after having exhausted the 2,343 reams of paper actually in stock and by which could be turned out 9,372,000 notes, effectively 8,622,240 (same allowence of 8% being made) equal to Lire 215,556,000, a new type would have to be put in circulation.

It would be more suitable to put at the disposal of the Bank of Italy the said stock of paper to issue fiduciary notes marked by special characteristics. +

+ Note: This is the paper which might be used to print notes of 1,000 lire or 500 lire denominations, according to suggestions made by some persons at the Istituto Poligrafico dello Stato, although notes would be different from existing types.

In regard to "Ordinary Treasury Bonds", first of all it has to be fixed exactly that during the financial year 1942 - 1943, 467,000 of them were issued in the denomination from 500 to 2,000 lire and 825,240, from 5,000 to 10,000 lire.

The sample of paper would very well do for the purpose, by employ-

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ly, to an experiment which failed in the past, also excluding that the small existing stock of paper would give rise to the same inconveniences set out in respect of "cash debentures" and State notes, viz, that after having exhausted the 2,343 reams of paper actually in stock and by which could be turned out 9,372,000 notes, effectively 8,622,240 (some allowance of 8% being made) equal to Lire 215,556,000, a new type would have to be put in circulation.

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+ Note: This is the paper which might be used to print notes of 1,000 lire or 500 lire denominations, according to suggestions made by some persons at the Istituto Poligrafico dello Stato, although notes would be different from existing types.

In regard to "Ordinary Treasury Bonds", first of all it has to be fixed exactly that during the financial year 1942 - 1943, 467,000 of them were issued in the denomination from 500 to 2,000 lire and 825,240, from 5,000 to 10,000 lire.

The sample of paper would very well do for the purpose, by employing the whole existing stock of paper up to 500,000 sheets to print the sets from B to I, namely the denominations from 5,000 to 10,000 lire.

In such a way, the amount of bonds which could be turned out would not be far less then that issued during the financial year 1942 - 1943.

As to sets from A to C, namely for bonds of denominations from 500 to £.2,000, the deficiency could be made up through another model of paper, taking into consideration that the payments of Bonds is always guaranteed by the accompanying of a double counterfoil.

The Bonds of denominations from 500 to 2,000 lire would be printed in lithography, others from 5,000 to 10,000 lire, in calcography.

Mod. 49 T could be made use of to meet the demand of Banks wanting to employ their liquid funds in Treasury Bonds.

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Part IV.

SUBJECT: Production of Metropolitan Lire in Rome.

TO : Joint Directors, Finance Sub-Commission.

The Bank of Italy, taking into consideration the views set forth by its own technical experts (as per enclosed statement) has ascertained the possibility of having manufactured in Rome - on the basis of the existing stock of water marked paper owned by the Bank itself - as many notes (of L'Aquila type) as are needed to reach the amount, in round figure, of three milliards, in the following dimensions: (net of the maximum prudential allowance).

N°	1,466,000	1,000	lire	B.N.	equal to	1,466,000,000 lire
"	2,222,000	500	"	"	"	1,111,000,000 "
"	308,000	100	"	"	"	30,800,000 "
"	7,300,200	50	"	"	"	365,010,000 "
				total		2,972,810,000 "

available within 60 working days, and thus within nearly two months and a half from the date in which the electric motor power will be supplied. But it has to be borne in mind that from the latter date no less than 35 days must elapse before beginning the productive cycle; so, upon the whole, the manufacture of the aforesaid amount of B.Ns may be obtained within a period of about three months and a half.

Reckoning on two shifts of eight hours each per working day, the average daily output would be as follows:

N°	48,000	1,000	lire	B.Ns	equal to	48,000,000 lire
"	75,000	100	"	"	"	7,500,000 "
"	125,000	50	"	"	"	6,250,000 "
					total	61,750,000 "

or

N°	64,000	500	lire	B.Ns	equal to	32,000,000 lire
"	75,000	100	"	"	"	7,500,000 "
"	125,000	50	"	"	"	6,250,000 "

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				total		2,972,810,000 "

available within 60 working days, and thus within nearly two months and a half from the date in which the electric motor power will be supplied. But it has to be borne in mind that from the latter date no less than 35 days must elapse before beginning the productive cycle; so, upon the whole, the manufacture of the aforesaid amount of B.Ns may be obtained within a period of about three months and a half.

Reckoning on two shifts of eight hours each per working day, the average daily output would be as follows:

N°	48,000	1,000	lire	B.Ns	equal to	48,000,000 lire
"	75,000	100	"	"	"	7,500,000 "
"	125,000	50	"	"	"	6,250,000 "
					total	61,750,000 "
or						
N°	64,000	500	lire	B.Ns	equal to	32,000,000 lire
"	75,000	100	"	"	"	7,500,000 "
"	125,000	50	"	"	"	6,250,000 "
					total	45,750,000 "

depending on whether 1,000 lire or 500 lire B.Ns were being manufactur-

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The manufacturer of both 500 lire and 1,000 lire B.Ns. will be carried out by the STADERINI establishment, which, employing the machines actually in its possession has, necessarily to alternate the manufacture of said two dimensions.

The manufacture of both, however, would be carried out simultaneously should the Staderini establishment succeed in purchasing or taking on lease other machines existing in Rome.

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The manufacture of both 100 lire and 50 lire B.Ns will be secured by the ISTITUTO POLIGRAFICO DELLO STATO as per definite statement in possession of the Bank.

The "Poligrafico" owns the whole material required for the manufacture of notes which will be carried out by it.

As to the "Stabilimenti" establishment, the materials not available there will eventually be supplied by the Bank.

The Bank of Italy, moreover, will supply both establishments with the required stock of appropriate water marked paper.

The manufacture of Bank notes can be intensified as soon as it is possible to get, little by little, a further supply of the appropriate water marked paper

Meanwhile, a further period of production of at least two months can be carried out if the stock of paper previously held in store by the Bank's branch in Pesci becomes available.

Should the electric motor power be supplied during only four hours in the day, then technicians have to be asked to report whether the output would be reduced to exactly 1/4 of the estimated aforesaid amount. In such a case, it is deemed that about ten months, instead of three, would be required to produce the above-mentioned amount of three billions of notes.

ROME July 6 1944

BANK OF ITALY

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water marked paper

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ROME July 6 1944

BANK OF ITALY

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PART V OF APPENDIX A

REPORT UPON THE BANK OF ITALY'S PAPER VALUE WORKSHOPS IN AQUILA

A close inspection has been made, on the spot, first of all of the terminal central station consisting of two "Tosi" steam boilers (Babcock-Wilcock type) with small water pipes which, as it is known served the whole set of machinery installed in the workshops and supplies, moreover, with steam heat all sections of the works. Said steam boilers have been out of use by mines exploded in the fire-box interior; in particular, the boiler pipes have been partly damaged; the iron up-rights should be replaced; a great part of the masonry has to be rebuilt; the fuel feed apparatus has been broken as well as the auxiliary feed pumps; levels and control combustion engines have been put out of use, whereas the cylindric bodies have to be fixed to new uprights.

Mechanical Laboratory. the most serious damage suffered by the machinery placed in the mechanical laboratory consists principally in the destruction of the cutting machine which has undergone irreparable damage. Out of the three turner's lathes, one has undergone considerable damage and is deemed to be out of use, the second may be repaired, whereas the third has fortunately been saved because it has already been taken to pieces when the Germans entered the workshop. Another turner's lathe of secondary importance has been put out of use, whereas the smaller ones may still be regarded as in good shape.

All of the five column meter drills are still in good shape whereas the planing machine has undergone damage both to the utensil carrier traverse and to the travelling-platform; but, on the whole, it may be repaired. Other machines such as the sharpening machine for paper-cutter blades, the arc-electric soldering machines, emery-wheel, two saw-machines for metals and so on, all of them are in good shape.

Carpentry section. The carpentry has suffered damage owing to its proximity to the electric plant, which as will be stated afterwards, has been completely wrecked. In particular, the joint plane has been heavily damaged; nevertheless it may be repaired; the circular saw machine has been destroyed. Another plane and a piercing-machine may both be easily repaired; the water grinding machine with motor and the screw tap plane are both in perfectly good shape.

Electric power transformer and distribution station. As far as it has been possible to ascertain (owing to the fact that transformers have been displaced by the explosions and are still debris littered), the situation has appeared not susceptible of being repaired. It must be pointed out that the electric motor power which was being supplied by the U.N.E.S. had to be transformed from 30,000 to 240V. so that it could be utilised by the workshop's motors. But apart from the damage which has been caused to the said station by the retreating enemy, the entire area of Aquila has actually no electric power left owing to the destruction carried out by the Germans to numerous hydroelectric central stations. The Manager of the U.N.E.S. with whom the undersigned has spoken, was unable to say anything definite as to when the electric power may be again available even for a limited supply.

Warehouse. The main damage suffered by the warehouse has been caused by the explosive action of bombs dropped during preceeding air raids. Part of the material has been

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travelling-platform; but, on the whole, it may [illegible] sharpening machine for paper-cutter blades, two arc-electric soldering machines, emery-wheel, two saw-machines for metals and so on, all of them are in good shape.

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Warehouse. The main damage suffered by the warehouse has been caused by the explosive action of bombs dropped during preceeding air raids. Part of the material has been recovered and attempts are still being made to recover as much more as possible.

Paper Mill, "Olandesi" section. No damage has been caused to the "Olandesi" machines after the first air bombardment of 8th December 1943. Damage has been caused to three "refiners" for "Dupont" machines.

Hand machine section. This section could be set to work again as only one of the machines has undergone damage, which may be easily repaired. The "Cornovaglia" steam boiler, which apparently has suffered little damage, caused by the fall of the perimetrical wall structure, might service this section. It should be borne in mind, however, that the stock of coal available on the spot is estimated as being hardly sufficient for the requirements of 15 working days.

"Satin" - Press - Gumming - Filigree and Hand machine Inspection section. These have all been found to be in good condition and, apart from some minor repairs, could be set to work within a very short time.

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"Dupont" section. It is impossible to set forth definite views as to the efficiency of the two "Dupont" machines, because it has been ascertained, on the spot, that even the two steam-cylinders have undergone damage caused by the action of splinters which have heavily damaged the external part of these cylinders. Definite views may be set forth only when it becomes possible to put the whole set of machinery to a pressure test. Naturally, should the damage suffered by the said cylinders be such as not to permit the retention of steam, then all the bronze pieces ought to be recast, but this could only be done with great difficulty.

Printing laboratory - Typographic section. All of the 13 "Lambert" machines have been heavily damaged in the cylinders and in the tables as a consequence of action accurately prepared by German Demolition Troops by means of high explosive loads placed close to the said cylinders. The "Michl" machine is also deemed out of use owing to the serious damage to the cylinders, the platform, the sheet-shifter and to the lateral sides. Thus it seems very difficult to make repairs. The remaining printing machines have suffered minor damage, so that it is decked that three machines in working condition may be secured from the 5 "Elby" machines, utilising pieces that are still sound, by means of appropriate couplings. The said machines are placed as follows: 2 in the typographic section and 3 in the counter-mark section. The "Crabtree" machine might be set to work after having repaired the pump, the sheet-placer and the sheet-ruler, implements which have suffered very light damage. It must however be pointed out that the said machine is wanting in precision. Finally, the "Rapida" machine, now dismantled, is in good shap

Calcographic section. The 12 "Waite" machines which have suffered only a few blows with crowbars, may easily be repaired. Some few casting pieces such as small fly-wheels, etc which have been broken or taken away should be replaced by new ones. The 5 "Johnston" machines are in perfectly good shape and these might work regularly.

Counter-mark section. The "Otely" machine has been completely destroyed by one of the preceding air bombardments. Not even the motor can be recovered. Out of the 5 "Koenig-Woerner" machines, one has been completely destroyed and the remaining four seriously damaged. In fact, only the motor reducer is still sound, while both the cylinder, the lateral sides and the sheet-placer have been broken. The "Planeta" machine also has been severely damaged. Both the cylinder and the lateral sides of the said machine have been broken.

Numeration section. Out of the 4 "Platine" machines, one has been severely damaged, two have suffered only slight damage, while the third might still be set to work. The six "Koenig- Woerner" machines are hopelessly out of use inasmuch as all of them have undergone very severe damage both to the cylinders, roller carrier support and the sheet placer.

Money-Order section. This section has undergone very severe damage as a consequence of preceding air bombardments. Very few machines can be restored, the principal ones being the "Optima" and "Rapida", the "Pedalina" (Phoenix), the paper-cutter with motor and the "Diamond".

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Money order checking station. The whole set of small machines belonging to this section is still sound, namely the multiple plate-punching machine, two sewer machines with motor-reducer, the plate punching machine with fly wheel and the other one with lever, and the re-print money-order machine with motor-reducer.

Galvanic section. This section has remained almost untouched inasmuch as only two convertor groups in the "Galvano-vaglia" are missing.

Rome, 4th July 1944

Bank of Italy.

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APPENDIX B

Statement prepared by the Ex-Governor of
the Banca d'Italia
on the shipment of gold to Germany

4.7.1944

On the morning of 20th September 1943 the Commissioner of the Ministry of Finance, Cambi, while in conference with the Governor, was hurriedly summoned to the German Embassy to receive an important communication.

At 11,30 the Governor was called by the Commissioner, who, in the presence of the Director General of the Treasury, Doctor Crassi, told him to German Ambassador had requested that the gold of the Banca d'Italia as well as that of the Treasury and of the Istituto Cambi be immediately transported to Northern Italy. The Ambassador himself would telephone at 15,00 the same day to determine whether the Bank had carried out his orders or whether it would be necessary to proceed in another manner. Cambi added that, under the circumstances, the request must be considered as an order and expressed the opinion, shared by the Director General of the Treasury, Crassi, that an attempt to resist would give the Germans an excuse to enter the Bank by force, a possibility which was absolutely to be avoided.

The Governor, taking note of these statements, replied that he would immediately call a meeting of the directors to acquaint them of the situation.

While still at the Ministry of Finance, the Governor was urgently summoned by the Commandant of the open city. Another Bank official was sent in his place who was informed by a senior officer that they had reason to believe that the German Ambassador had requested the transfer of Italian gold North, and added that there was no possibility of giving the slightest aid or assistance to resist German orders on this subject.

The Governor, upon his return to the Bank from the Ministry of Finance immediately called a meeting with the Vice Director General, Introna, Secretary-General, Cincomelli, Chief-Inspector, Quattrone and the Central Cashier, Urbini. He informed them of what he had learned from the Minister of Finance.

At this point, it should be noted that at about the close of the winter of 1943, when the possibility of the Sicilian invasion was apparent, I had asked the Minister of Finance, Acerbo, to indicate where the gold was to be secured. Branch offices with buildings of recent construction with suitable vaults were: Enna for Sicily (the currency of Sicilian Banks, Metallic and paper, were concentrated here); Potenza for Southern Italy (securities of the Banks of Calabria, Puglia and, in part Naples were deposited here); Aquila for Central Italy (a large mass of securities worth billions were stored here); the branch at Viterbo was still under construction.

The Minister of Finance suggested that the gold be sent to either Bolzano or

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The Minister of Finance suggested that the gold be sent to either Bolzano or Verona. I objected that the vaults were not sufficiently large. The real significance of my objective was that I did not want to do anything which would place the gold of nearer to the Germans, having greater fears of our so-called "ally" (Germany) that/our "enemy". I had occasion to to speak with a trustworthy person on this question, Signor P. who now is in Switzerland and who will be able to testify as a witness. I agreed with him that it would be better to hold it in Rome. This opinion was also shared by a very highly placed person.

212 Later, 19th August, Marshal Badoglio told me that it would be preferable if the gold were sent to more than one locality in Northern Italy and with that objective in mind I was to contact the Deputy Chief of Staff of the Army who could have the gold loaded on the military vehicles to be taken to the railroad cars outside Rome, so as not to alarm the people. It should be noted that a movement of gold of some value cannot escape observation because of the great weight of the barrels or of the wooden boxes. And in this case it was a matter of more than a thousand barrels, averaging over 150 kilos each.

When the Germans occupied Rome, upon agreement with the Vice Director General, the Secretary General and the Central Cashier, it was decided to hide part of the gold in a niche next to the vault, the door of which would then be walled upon. Very faithful and serious-minded personnel were chosen for this work was done during the night.

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It was necessary, however, to explain or account to the Germans, who knew the position of the Bank and the net weight of gold, what had happened to 50 tons of gold which had been hidden. Information was requested from the Commandant of the open city as to whether the Allies had reached Potenza, a city to which it could be made to appear that gold had been sent. At first the reply was in the affirmative. Letters were then written dated December 1942 to make it appear that gold had been shipped to Potenza at that time. But on the morning of 20th September it was announced that Potenza was still in the possession of the Germans. The latter, therefore, would be able to easily check on the vaults of the branch of the Bank in Potenza, and not finding the gold there, would search our buildings in Rome for it, with such means as were later used in Littoria and, it seems, at other of our branches.

While the question was being studied, the Director General, Acanfora, joined the meeting and said that he had been advised by an officer of the Chief of Staff, who was familiar with the matter, that the Germans had taken over possession of strong-boxes containing all the existing documents held by the Chief of Staff and, almost certain, had in their hands the papers which, upon demand, had been given to General R. with the precise indication of the number and weight of the barrels, contents, etc., of the gold stocks.

This most serious news greatly preoccupied the officers present. Each person's opinion was requested in order of rank. All were in accord that there was nothing else to do but to follow out the order given by the Commissioner of Finance, Cenni, in the presence of the Director General of the Treasury. The Central Cashier, Urbini, said that he would willingly expose his life and that of his collaborators of the Central "Cassa" if there was any way of saving the gold; but under the circumstances it was futile to expose them to execution and have the Bank building destroyed because having obtained the objective in view. It was unanimously recognized that it was impossible to resist the order and that it was advisable at least to provide that the railway cars used to transport the gold should be escorted by employees of the Bank.

On the same day, at 15.30, an official of the German Embassy - Consul Meulhauser - accompanied by the Chancellor of the Embassy and several officers arrived at the Banca d'Italia in Via Nazionale, intending to transport immediately the gold by air. It was pointed out, however, that it was not possible to prepare quickly such a large shipment and that in any case it could not be transported by because of the volume and weight of the gold.

Immediately following the visit of the Germans I went to confer with the Commissioner, Cenni, and General Calvi di Bergolo. The latter was indignant at the bad faith which the Germans were demonstrating. He confirmed what he had already communicated to the employees of the Bank that morning through Col. Montezemolo: that he could not give us any aid and that the Germans, truly "thieves", were so equipped for operations of the type so as not to be irresistible.

The statement regarding the possibility

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The statement regarding the possibility of assistance was probably made because upon a request for about 60 million lire by a German Cashier on Saturday evening, 11th September, to be delivered immediately Sunday morning, I was able to resist because at dawn on Sunday with a well-armed small force of 25 soldiers from the P.A.I. commanded by a lieutenant had come to the Bank before the Germans arrived. The force was taken away the same afternoon except for a few recruits from the Guardia di Finanza armed only with rifles Mod. 91.

At 19.10 the Governor was advised by Cambi that the German Embassy had communicated to him shortly before, that the next morning it would send for all the gold which was to be removed in one shipment.

On the morning of 22nd, Consul Moulhauser returned to see the Governor, accompanied by Major Kappler, a lieutenant and other officers and officials of the Embassy in order to hasten the shipment of gold and to advise, at the same time, that all the foreign currency was also to be transferred; moreover, we were also to consider a quick transfer to Northern Italy even of the workshops of Aquila and Rome. During the meeting, an official of the Reichsbank arrived, Doctor Massimiliano Bernhber.

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The gold left for Milan escorted by clerks of the Banca d'Italia between 22nd and 25th September and after arriving there was placed in the custody of the branch of the Banca d'Italia.

On 25th November, at 11,00, the Governor was visited by Doctor Bernhüber accompanied by Doctor Nelhsen. They advised the Governor that following understandings between "the head of the Government and the Führer, the gold of the Banca d'Italia should be placed in a more secure place than Milan where it was exposed to the risks of bombardment. Dr. Bernhüber indicated Fortezza as a suitable locality. The Governor replied that he would have to study the matter a great deal adding that the solution did not present itself easily; since the branches, which are situated in mountainous zones, have only limited vault space and that to transfer the vault space, or to adapt to the purpose old military works or railway tunnels would require a preliminary study on the part of the engineers and of expert personnel of the Bank in order to protect the gold adequately.

Doctor Bernhüber then stated that Dr. Puhl purposed to ship the following to Berlin; the gold covering obligations of the Banca d'Italia to B.R.I.; gold covering obligations due to the Banca Nazionale Svizzera; gold earmarked in favor of the Reichsbank for operations in dollars made by Istcambi; and gold acquiesced from Yugoslavia. With respect to the latter two, the Governor recalled how he had endeavored on the 5th November to have the matter clarified with Istcambi and the Ministry of Finance, being questions within their respective jurisdictions.

However, regarding the first two, the Governor strongly declared that he was absolutely convinced that it was impossible to accede to Dr. Puhl's demand adding, in the face of Dr. Bernhüber's insistence, that the B.R.I. had requested on numerous occasions that the gold be transferred to Switzerland but that he had always refused to do so, considering it would be an act of mistrust towards Italy. Therefore, it was quite evident that if the Governor had consented to transfer the gold, not to Switzerland but elsewhere, B.R.I. would have had ample reason to complain of the failure to comply with their previous requests.

Moreover, regarding the gold of the Banca Nazionale Svizzera, the Governor had offered it the security of holding the key to the vaults where the gold was to be stored or to affix seals to the barrels containing it, but that the Swiss Bank had not considered it necessary to avail itself of such precautions considering sufficient the undertakings in this respect assumed by the Banca d'Italia. Therefore, the Governor maintained that it was a pledge of honor not to move the gold without the consent of the Swiss Bank. Dr. Bernhüber continued to press the matter and the Governor, in order to cut short the discussion, declared that he would take it upon himself to review his arguments with Dr. Puhl at the first opportunity.

The Governor immediately communicated Dr. Puhl's demands in writing to the Minister of Finance indicating his personal views, and informing him of the considerations already pointed out to Dr. Bernhüber (letter dated 28th November).

On 1st December, the Governor was received by the Minister of Finance who declared that he approved the line of action taken by the Governor as regards the seve-

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The Governor immediately communicated Dr. Puhl's requests in writing to the Minister of Finance indicating his personal views, and informing him of the considerations already pointed out to Dr. Bernhüber (letter dated 30th November).

On 1st December, the Governor was received by the Minister of Finance who declared that he approved the line of action taken by the Governor as regards the movement of gold to Milan. He added that when the German Minister to Italy, Rahn, spoke to him on the same topic, he had replied in terms analogous to those of the Governor to Dr. Bernhüber. However, on 3rd December, the following telegram arrived from the Milan branch: "Advise the Governor that everything is ready for the shipment of the gold. Await your instructions for further arrangements". The Governor immediately confirmed the telegram in a letter of the same date to the Minister of Finance, in order that those who, in the discussions of December 1st, had declared themselves to be in agreement with the Governor, might take all steps to avoid anything occurring to the contrary. The Governor in his letter demanded also that in the event the Minister of Finance wished to consult the Head of the Government he should do so personally. Meanwhile, the following telegram was transmitted to Milan: "Reference your telegram this date, transfer of gold to Milan was suggested independently by the German authorities to the Minister of Finance and myself based the necessity of placing it in a more secure place in Italy. The Minister and I even without a previous understanding replied in the same terms, taking the view that it was necessary to examine the question from the technical point of view, other than that of physical safety and reserving the right to take the necessary steps in agreement with the said German authorities. Therefore, for the present, the gold should not be moved from there".

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On 6th December, at 12.30, Dr. Mehlsen returned to the Governor to tell him, on behalf of Dr. Bernhüber, that an agreement had been effected with the Head of the Government for the transport of the gold to a place more secure than Milan. The Governor pointed out to Dr. Mehlsen that, since the gold was the property of the Banca d'Italia the latter institution must also be heard from regarding the selection of a new place. He added that, having informed the Minister of Finance of the matter, who in turn would have to speak with the Head of the Government, he would have to await communication from the Minister of Finance before taking any initiative whatever.

Dr. Mehlsen said at that time that the Reichsbank had sent to Italy certain experts in order to study where best and most securely the gold of Italy could be stored since, in Berlin, "it was somewhat doubtful whether the vaults of the new Reichsbank Palace offered sufficient guarantee of protection in view of the enormous bombs adopted by the British during the latest air raids.

During the conference, Dr. Mehlsen pointed out that the transfer of the gold should be kept secret. The Governor replied that the movements of gold are difficult to be kept secret and recalled that when, at the end of September, the gold had been transported to Milan, rumor had it that the Germans had taken the gold to Germany, a rumor which, naturally, created a bad impression. It was the Governor who, through the Banca d'Italia and the directors of the larger Banks with whom, in those days he had had occasion to confer, made known that the gold had been sent to Milan by the Banca d'Italia and that it was in the exclusive custody of the personnel of the Bank. The Governor added that to move the gold, and especially from a place such as Milan, would provide occasion for serious rumors and therefore, insofar as it was possible, the transfer should be made to such a place that no credence would be given to rumors that the gold was being sent to Germany.

The Governor informed the Minister of Finance of all this. On 13th December, at 11. a.m., the following letter was received by the Governor from the Minister of Finance: "In accordance with arrangements between the German and Italian Government, the gold transferred to Milan and deposited there will be transported elsewhere in Northern Italy to the Province of Bolzano, in the same manner in which it was transferred from Rome. This Government will take care to give, this day, by telephone, precise orders to the management of the Banca d'Italia's branch in Milan. The latter will contact the German authorities who have already arranged the plan of transfer and will supply the necessary personnel to escort the convoy and take the gold in consignment to Bolzano".

As the transport of the gold to Bolzano was indicated in the letter, the Governor immediately sent a letter to the Minister in which, while confirming the advise that the gold could be safely kept in Milan, considering the location and strength of the vaults, he suggested dividing up the gold between the Banks of Novara, Pavia and Alessandria where the vaults afforded greater guarantee than that of the Bolzano branch. The Governor added in his letter that if the transfer to Bolzano was held to be indispensable it would be necessary to make labor arrangements beforehand, as it was absolutely impossible to utilize the vaults of the branch at Bolzano. The Governor was willing to have a technician leave immediately to handle the work involved. The letter concluded: "The Bank has not been informed of the plan of transfer under consideration

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per should be made to send a passenger [illegible] gold was being sent to Germany.

The Governor informed the Minister of Finance of all this. On 15th December, at 11. a.m., the following letter was received by the Governor from the Minister of Finance: "In accordance with arrangements between the German and Italian Government, the gold transferred to Milan and deposited there will be transported elsewhere in Northern Italy to the Province of Bolzano, in the same manner in which it was transferred from Rome. This Government will take care to give, this day, by telephone, precise orders to the management of the Banca d'Italia's branch in Milan. The latter will contact the German authorities who have already arranged the plan of transfer and will supply the necessary personnel to escort the convoy and take the gold in consignment to Bolzano".

As the transport of the gold to Bolzano was indicated in the letter, the Governor immediately sent a letter to the Minister in which, while confirming the advice that the gold could be safely kept in Milan, considering the location and strength of the vaults, he suggested dividing up the gold between the Banks of Novara, Pavia and Alessandria where the vaults afforded greater guarantee than that of the Bolzano branch. The Governor added in his letter that if the transfer to Bolzano was held to be indispensable it would be necessary to make labor arrangements beforehand, as it was absolutely impossible to utilize the vaults of the branch at Bolzano. The Governor was willing to have a technician leave immediately to handle the work involved. The letter concluded: "The Bank has not been informed of the plan of transfer under consideration by the German authorities and which is referred to in your letter. Further, it is not known whether, eventually, it will be contemplated to transport gold into localities outside authority of the Banca d'Italia. Nevertheless, in no instance, will the Bank surrender the custody of the metal which is its property. Should such be the intention of the said authorities, it would be equally necessary to permit prior examination of the localities by our technician in order to make certain that all guarantees exist for secure custody as well as protection by our personnel. However, whatever the solution projected, as you know, it would not be effected immediately. And since your letter indicates that it is desired to carry out the transfer urgently, I request that you give me at the earliest possible date the Government's decision on the above so that I can make arrangements without delay for the inspection and the work mentioned above. Finally, I would remind you of my letter of 6th regarding the request made by the Banca dei Regolamenti Internazionali and the Banque Nationale Suisse with respect to the transfer to Switzerland the gold held in custody on their account at Vichy. Your silence in this matter leads me to believe that it is not to be included in the transfer now under consideration and that these two Institutes should be so advised. I shall be pleased if you will advise me on this point and, in any case, arrange a meeting with the Secretary General of the B.R.I. who, as I have already informed you, has come to Rome in order to settle the execution of the arrangements of his Bank and is awaiting your return".

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The Minister of Finance, at 18.30 on 17th December, called the Governor on the telephone whom he instructed to give immediate orders for the transfer of gold, including that of the B.R.I. and that of the S.N.S.

Upon the strong protests of the Governor of the great danger this would bring to Italian credit in Switzerland, the Minister argued that Switzerland had not recognised the Republic. Without success the Governor tried to make him understand that the banking credit had nothing at all to do with politics and that the B.R.I. was protected by international agreements signed and sanctioned by the law of Italy, and that the S.N.S. was not a state entity. All was in vain.

The Governor who at 19.30 had received Dr. Wohlson, called him again following his telephone conversation with the Minister of Finance in order to obtain immediately a permit to circulate for the Chief Inspector and an engineer who would go immediately to Milan to arrange, together with the technicians of the Reichsbank, for the shipment and custody of the gold.

On the following day, 14th, Dr. Wohlson, who had previously informed Comm. Cirino of a communication from Dr. Bernhuber expressing great resentment on the part of the German authorities against the Governor for not giving immediate orders for the transfer of the gold, called on the Governor again and told him that the Reichsbank wanted to assure him that the gold at Fortezza would not be transported to Germany and that it would remain the property of the Banca d'Italia. He insisted that the shipment should be executed immediately.

The Governor assured Dr. Wohlson that he would give the necessary instructions to Milan for the shipment and confirmed that the Chief Inspector, and an engineer, would leave immediately for Bolzano so as to be certain, in agreement with the technicians of the Reichsbank, of the safe custody of the gold from an administrative and technical point of view. The Governor sent a similar communication to the Minister of Finance.

The gold, having left Milan, arrived at Fortezza on 18th - 19th December and was placed in the selected premises in the presence of the German authorities, the Chief Inspector and Ghezzi, the engineer of the Banca d'Italia, in accordance with the previous verbal understanding. On the following day, 20th December, discussions were resumed at the offices of the German Embassy. On 23rd December, the Governor saw Dr. Bernhuber who renewed the formal assurances that "the gold remains the property of the Banca d'Italia". The Governor confirmed these assurances in a letter to Dr. Bernhuber dated 28th December.

On 24th January 1944, Dr. Dübl arrived in Voltrasio from Switzerland without having previously seen the German authorities. He had his first conversation with the Governor between 16 and 20 hours. The Governor told him that one of the reasons why he had resigned himself to follow out the order to go North was to be sure that the Banca d'Italia would honor a promise made to the B.R.I. and the U.S. which had shown great trust in the Bank and in him personally. He pointed out that Italy and Germany would have need for credit after the war in order not to prevent the people from starving. Even the hope of obtaining credit after the war was subordinate for Italy to the necessity

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[illegible] gold, called on the Governor again and told him that the Reichsbank wished to assure him that the gold at Fortezza would not be transported to Germany and that it would remain the property of the Banca d'Italia. He insisted that the shipment should be effected immediately.

The Governor assured Dr. Wohlsen that he would give the necessary instructions to Milan for the shipment and confirmed that the Chief Inspector, and an engineer, would leave immediately for Bolzano so as to be certain, in agreement with the technicians of the Reichsbank, of the safe custody of the gold from an administrative and technical point of view. The Governor sent a similar communication to the Minister of Finance.

The gold, having left Milan, arrived at Fortezza on 18th - 19th December and was placed in the selected premises in the presence of the German authorities, the Chief Inspector and Mazzei, the engineer of the Banca d'Italia, in accordance with the previous verbal understanding. On the following day, 20th December, discussions were resumed at the offices of the German Embassy. On 23rd December, the Governor saw Dr. Bernhüber who renewed the formal assurances that "the gold remains the property of the Banca d'Italia". The Governor confirmed these assurances in a letter to Dr. Bernhüber dated 28th December.

On 24th January 1944, Dr. Puhl arrived in Voltrasio from Switzerland without having previously seen the German authorities. He had his first conversation with the Governor between 16 and 20 hours. The Governor told him that one of the reasons why he had resigned himself to follow out the order to go North was to be sure that the Banca d'Italia would honor a promise made to the B.R.I. and the U.S.A. which had shown great trust in the Bank and in him personally. He pointed out that Italy and Germany would have need for credit after the war in order not to prevent the people from starving. Even the hope of obtaining credit after the war was subordinate for Italy to the necessity of completely fulfilling certain banking obligations. It would also be useful to the Reichsbank to be able to show that it had facilitated the Banca d'Italia in paying its obligations even under such tragic circumstances.

The first conversation lasted four hours and at the end Dr. Puhl was persuaded to give the aid asked for. The matter was taken up again after supper and a visit was arranged to the Ambassador who required persuasion. This occurred on 26th January. The Ambassador after two conversations promised not to oppose a request to Berlin to export the gold to Switzerland, provided that it was presented by the Minister of Finance.

Knowing the thoughts of the Minister, I pressed Dr. Puhl the evening of 28th January, at Venice, to obtain through the good offices of President Funk, an acknowledgment of my request. He promised to do his best in the matter. There was nothing new up to 25th February when the Governor visited Dr. Bernhüber at the Banca d'Italia's branch in Milan. In the course of their conversation, they referred to an agreement made 5th February between the Italian and German Government and signed on behalf of the Italians by the Minister of Finance, and the Secretary General of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. They stated that it was necessary to expedite the agreement because, in consideration of expenses to be made abroad at the end of the joint war,

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a certain quantity of the Banca d'Italia's gold (that is, 1,400,000,000 It. Lire equalling 14 million marks in [illegible] to be taken out of the gold [illegible] should be transferred to Germany to the account of and in the interests of the Italian State, consigning it to the Deutsche Reichsbank, Berlin. Dr. Bernhuber informed the Governor that the Minister of Finance had given his assurance that the Governor had been duly informed.

The Governor declared immediately to Dr. Bernhüber that no such communication had been received from the Minister of Finance or from any other person. He observed that if the Italian State had reserved for its own purposes a part of the Banca d'Italia's gold the Government would have to assume responsibility for operations involved.

I stated that I could not comply with the request for assistance from the Banca d'Italia to accompany and consign the gold to the Deutsch. Reichsbank.

Dr. Bernhüber, after having expressed his surprise over the failure to inform the Governor of the agreement in contrast to the assurances from the Minister of Finance to this effect, communicated to the Governor the terms of the agreement which arranged for the shipment into Germany of a quantity of gold corresponding to the value of 14.1 million Reichsmark as follows:

R.M. 10 million for the Italian foreign expenses.
" 26 " " reimbursement of the delivery of gold made by Reichsbank to Istituto Nazionale per i Cambi con l'Estero.
" 5 " " Part of the Jugoslav gold taken over by the Italian Government which should have been distributed among the successive States, Italy included.
" 100 " " the buying of raw material and other items required for the conduct of the war.

Dr. Bernhüber also requested from the Governor copies of the correspondence sent to the Minister of Finance with reference to the shipment of gold belonging to D.R.T. for the purpose of becoming more familiar with the facts which would enable him to support the Governor's position with the Minister. At the Governor's request, he admitted that there was no doubt that the Reichsbank itself, in this field, was in favor of meeting obligations regularly assumed.

The Governor asked Dr. Bernhüber to put in writing what he had told him verbally with respect to the shipment of gold to Germany, including the quantity of marks, having calculated that an letter represented a lesser weight of gold than that expressed in lire. Dr. Bernhüber did so at the meeting.

The Governor, in possession of the document, explained to Dr. Bernhüber that he was prepared to give orders for the necessary arrangements to transfer the gold but, before proceeding, would ask instructions immediately from the Minister of Finance by letter the same day.

The preparation for the [illegible]

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" 100 " " [illegible] the Yugoslav gold taken over by the Italian Government which should have been distributed among the successive States, Italy included.
the buying of new material and other items required for the conduct of the war.

Dr. Bernhuber also requested from the Governor copies of the correspondence sent to the Minister of Finance with reference to the shipment of gold belonging to B.R.I. for the purpose of becoming more familiar with the facts which would enable him to support the Governor's position with the Minister. At the Governor's request, he admitted that there was no doubt that the Reichsbank itself, in this field, was in favour of meeting obligations regularly assumed.

The Governor asked Dr. Bernhuber to put in writing what he had told him verbally with respect to the shipment of gold to Germany, including the quantity of grams, having calculated that the latter represented a lesser weight of gold than that expressed in lire. Dr. Bernhuber did so at the meeting.

The Governor, in possession of the document, explained to Dr. Bernhuber that he was prepared to give orders for the necessary arrangements to transfer the gold but, before proceeding, would ask instructions immediately from the Minister of Finance by letter the same day.

The preparation for the transfer of gold was begun. In the meantime the text of the account agreed to reached the Governor from the Minister of Finance with precise orders for its execution.

Meanwhile I continued to press, notwithstanding the opposition of the Minister of Finance, regarding payments to Switzerland. In April, Dr. Bernhuber made it known that the German authorities would not oppose the shipment but that the gold would have to pass through Germany. I replied (informing the two Banks concerned) that I could not accept such condition except through a written request from President Ohlsen of the B.I.S. and President Wittich of the D.R.I. and that the letters should be brought to me at Como by officials of each Bank authorised to give appropriate receipts. As a result of my resistance, it was agreed by the German authorities that the gold should pass directly from Como to Chiasso. In the early hours of 20th April, before dawn, I was informed that the five carloads of gold were in Como. The permission of the Fascist Republican authorities had just arrived. But it was possible to provide, on the basis of my written statement, for the transfer of the cars without escort to railtracks at Chiasso, which is located in Swiss territory. They were held there by authority of the Italian customs until the morning of 21st April, when the Minister of Finance authorised their movement forward. The Swiss Consul General in Milan, resident at Como, having been informed by us of the matter, had assumed responsibility for seeing that the cars did not return to Italian soil where the Italian customs officials had opposed the customs transfer across the frontier.

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Subsequently, while I was in Rome in May, I received several telephone calls on behalf of Dr. Dorrhuber who was at Fasano forwarding my return to Rome. This message were conveyed to me by Dr. Wohlson. Finally, he himself came to Rome and, after protesting courteously but vigorously for always having a new reason for not leaving Rome, he told me that, in accordance with an agreement between the Republican and German Government, the Banca d'Italia's gold was to be handed over to the Germans. I protested strongly saying that the Banca d'Italia was a private concern, even though it happened to be invested with certain public functions and that neither the Minister of Finance, Pellegrini, nor the Republican Government could dispose of property which was not theirs. I added that as an official of a central bank it would be a dishonorable procedure to lend oneself to such an act of brigandage and robbery. I pointed out that the Bank's capital of 300 million represented less than half the gold remaining after the two previous deductions, and that the unjust appropriation of the gold would lead the Banca d'Italia to bankruptcy for which, at the end of the war, the Reichsbank would be bitterly criticised by all the central banks. In my energetic protests, there was some inexactness for obvious reasons. My protests made some impression. Dr. Dorrhuber told me that he did not want me to rest under any illusions, the German military authorities would not leave behind any gold and that therefore there was nothing to be done. However, as an official of the Reichsbank, he was willing to do everything possible to see that the gold taken was paid for to avoid the bankruptcy of the Banca d'Italia. He then suggested that the Minister should, as in February last, provide a separate explanatory statement showing the amount of gold involved, and promising that it would be paid for. I was assured that they would follow this procedure.

On Sunday, 4th June, I succeeded in despatching a communication to my collaborators in Como advising them that I had obtained this concession both to secure the payment for the gold and for the purpose of providing, in a single statement, the total amount of gold at Fortezza so as to be able to save other quantities of gold, the existence of which was unknown to the Germans and the Minister of Finance, without exposing to great danger the Directors and Cashiers of the Banca d'Italia in the event that later on some spy betray us. In fact, they had had nothing whatever to do with the concession of the gold stocks at Fortezza and they would not be subject to blame for not uncovering the gold which they had in their custody; whereas with the formula used by the Fascist Republican and German Government "all the property of the Banca d'Italia, in all branches" would have compelled the consignment of such quantities as they had in custody under penalty of severe punishment. Gold in notable quantities, which cannot be stated precisely at this time, exists in the branches of the Banca d'Italia in Central Italy and one in Northern Italy, amounting to more than 400 kilograms.

In addition, it is possible that there are small stocks of concealed gold in other branches. It has only been possible to conceal such gold up to the present time because the Reichsbank has not energetically expressed its work of spoliation and has not assayed all the gold bars. The difference in fineness of the various parts of the gold stocks has made it possible to state that all of the gold in the vaults of the Banca d'Italia at Via Nazionale, Rome, represents the total reserve.

In this way it has been possible to conceal some part of the gold. Had it not been for the operations of spies, it would have been possible to maintain in Rome

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payment for the gold and for the purpose of providing, in a single statement, the total amount of gold at Fortezza so as to be able to save other quantities of gold, the existence of which was unknown to the Germans and the Minister of Finance, without exposing to great danger the Directors and Cashiers of the Banca d'Italia in the event that later on some spy betray us. In fact, they had had nothing whatever to do with the concession of the gold stocks at Fortezza and they would not be subject to blame for not uncovering the gold which they had in their custody; whereas with the formula used by the Fascist Republican and German Government "all the property of the Banca d'Italia, in all branches" would have compelled the consignment of such quantities as they had in custody under penalty of severe punishment. Gold in notable quantities, which cannot be stated precisely at this time, exists in two branches of the Banca d'Italia in Central Italy and one in Northern Italy, amounting to more than 400 kilograms.

In addition, it is probable that there are small stocks of concealed gold in other branches. It has only been possible to conceal such gold up to the present time because the Reichsbank has not energetically expressed its work of spoliation and has not assayed all the gold bars. The difference in fineness of the various parts of the gold stocks has made it possible to state that all of the gold in the vaults of the Banca d'Italia at Via Venezia, Rome, represents the total reserve.

In this way it has been possible to conceal some part of the gold. Had it not been for the operations of spies, it would have been possible to maintain in Rome a part of the gold in question which the Allies might still have found here if they had occupied the capital shortly after the landings at Nettuno.

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ANNEXURE C

ASSETS OF THE [illegible]
PER I.C.I. OF [illegible]
Not Subject to German Control

(As of June 16,1944)

A. [illegible]

1) On hand Lit. 415.196,65

2) Current accounts with Banks:

Bankitalia	- C/Spec.D.	Lit.	25.030.135	
"	- C/ " Stip.	"	842.389,50	
Comit	- C/Vecchio	"	22.555,60	
"	- C/Nuovi	"	53.354.700,--	
Banacroma	- C/Fund.in circ.	"	42.463.050,--	
Credit	- C/Infruttf.	"	52.761.100,--	Lit. 100.402.930,10

Payments effected in liberated Italy by Italian debtors to the Banca d'Italia and Agent Banks on Clearing Accounts from June 1943 to June 1944 " 1,--

B. GOLD

1) On hand in Rome:

U.S.A. Gold Dollars	$	10.000,--
Sovereigns	L.	6.047,--
Gold bars	Kg.	57,--

2) Deposited with third parties outside Rome:

Deposito presso Istituzione Religiosa	Kg.	2.650,10
Diversi Depositari - Vimo	"	23,86
R. Ambasciata d'Italia - Ankara	"	71,47
R. Ambasciata d'Italia - Tangeri (1)	"	37,43
Legazione di Spagna - Lima (2)	(Kg.	1,11
	(Covers.	300,--
Legazione Svizzera - Caracas (2)	$ Gold	10.505,--

(1) Presumably non-existent. On the basis of the communication from our representative dated 10/9/45, it must be assumed that this quantity of gold has been sold with consequent payment of

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Banc[illegible] - C/[illegible] in circ. " [illegible]
Credit - C/Infrutt. " 52.761.100,-- Lit. 180.4[illegible]

Payments effected in liberated Italy by Italian debtors to the Banco d'Italia and Agent Banks on Clearing Accounts from June 1943 to June 1944 " 1,--

B. GOLD

1) On hand in Rome:

U.S.A. Gold Dollars	$	10.000,--
Sovereigns	L.	6.047,--
Gold bars	Kg.	57,--

2) Deposited with third parties outside Rome:

Deposito presso Istituzione Religiosa	Kg.	2.650,10
Diversi Depositari - Bari	"	23,86
R. Ambasciata d'Italia - Ankara	"	71,47
R. Ambasciata d'Italia - Madrid (1)	"	37,43
Legazione di Spagna - Berna (2)	"	1,11
	(Kg.	
	(Sovrs.	300,--
	& Gold	10.595,--

Imprecisa Corrispondenza - Ostacoli (2)

(1) Presumably non-existent. On the basis of the communication from our representative dated 10/9/43, it must be assumed that this quantity of gold has been sold with consequent payment of the proceeds into the account with Banco Espirito Santo and Comm. de Fasso (see Escudo position below).

(2) Funds for the assistance of Italian nationals.

21 1 c. FOREIGN EXCHANGE

1) On hand:

U.S.A. Dollars	$	19.766,40
Pounds Sterling	L.	409.112 3/4
Swiss fcs.	Sw.fcs.	20,95
Escudos	Esc.	7.090,--
French fcs.	Frs.fcs.	6.230.425,55
Alg.fcs.	Frs.	125.380,--
Tunis fcs.	"	434.604,80
Mor.fcs.	"	315,--

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Lei	Lei 15.600,--
Kuna	K. 1.174.461,--
Pesetas	Ptas. 3.184,85
Dutch fls.	Flo. 215,60
Pengo	Pengo 50,--
Reichsmark	Rm. 512,86
Argentine Pesos	m$n 1.598,20
£ Turkish Pounds	Lc. 24.850,50
Australian Pounds	Ltq. 1.774,23
B.E.A. Pounds	L. 0.0,3
Palestine Pounds	" 0.20
South African Pounds	Pal.L. 0,275
Cyprus Piastres	S.A.L. 0.111
Syria-Lebanon Pounds	Cp. 49,50
Indian Rupees	L.S L. 0,880
Iraq Dinars	Rp. 10.19
Yugoslavian Dinars	Ir.D. 0,172
	Din. 8,50

b) Deposited with third parties in Rome:

U.S.A. Dollars	$ 677.307,-
Pounds Sterling	L. 11.447.15.0
Swiss fcs.	Sw.Fcs. 501.975,35
Escudos	Esc. 788.980,--
Pesetas	Pts. 537.771,--
Argentine pesos	m$n. 82.600,--
Egyptian Pounds	Le. 5.080,--
[illegible]	Ltq. 5.[illegible]50,--
[illegible] Pounds	S.A.L. 1.[illegible]
Cyprus [illegible]	Cp.
Gibraltar Pounds	G.I.

g) Deposited with third parties outside Rome:

	U.S.A.Dollars	
Legazione Svizzera - Washington	$	195.328,33
Ambasciata d'Italia - Washington	"	934.564,27
Legazione Svizzera - Rio de Janeiro	"	412.000,--
Legazione di Ecuador - Guayaquil	"	30.919,--
N/ Rappresentante - Buenos Ayres	"	257.400,--
Legazione Argentina - [illegible]	"	106.900,84
Legazione [illegible] - [illegible]	"	120.000,--

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Pounds Sterling	£.	11.447.15.0
Swiss Fcs.	Sw Fcs.	501.979,35
Escudos	Esc.	709.930,--
Pesetas	Pes.	527.771,--
Argentine Pesos	m$n.	82.600,--
Egyptian Pounds	Le.	5.880,--
[illegible]	Ltq.	5.250,--
[illegible]	S.A.I.	1.8[illegible]
[illegible]	Cp.	
Gibraltar Pounds	G.I.	

g) Deposited with third parties outside Rome:

	U.S.A.Dollars	
Legazione Svizzera - Washington	$ 195.328,33	
Ambasciata d'Italia - Washington	" 934.564,27	
Legazione Svizzera - Rio de Janeiro	" 412.000,--	
Legazione di Ecuador - Guayaquil	" 30.919,--	
Ns/ Rappresentanza - Buenos Ayres	" 257.400,--	
Legazione Argentina - [illegible]	" 106.900,84	
Legazione di Panama - [illegible]	" 120.000,--	
Legazione di Spagna - S. José de [illegible]	" 141.650,--	
Legazione Argentina - Messico	" 129.940,--	
Legazione di Spagna - Guatemala	" 125.750,--	
Legazione Argentina - Haiti	" 130.195,--	
		$ 2.593.661,84

Swiss Francs

R. Legazione d'Italia - Berna (1) Sw.Fcs. 1.207.782,01

(1) This amount, representing our book-keeping balance, should be reduced by the sum of Sw.Fcs.1.200.000,- because it is not known whether the Verrechnungskasse Zurich effected the transfer of funds (3 orders of Fcs.400,000 each) dated 2/9; 2/10 and 2/11 from our Clearing Account. The Amount therefore should be considered reduced to Swiss Fcs.7,782.01.

Escudos

Ns/Rappresentanza - Lisbona	Esc.1.804.619,70	
Consolato d'Italia - Lourenço Marquez	" 7.300,--	$ 1.811.919,70

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	Pesetas			
R. Ambasciata d'Italia - Madrid	Ptas.	4,198,395.85		
R. Consolato d'Italia - Tangeri		11,091.95	Ptas.	4,209,487.80
	Pesos Argentini			
R. Ambasciata d'Italia Buenos Aires				
	m$n	692,454.28		
Ns/ Rappresentanza - " " "		475,093.58		
R. Ambasciata d'Italia - " " "		970,055.68	m$n	2,137,603.54
	Turkish Pounds			
R. Ambasciata d'Italia Ankara Ltq			Ltq	33,671.36
	Irish Pounds			
R. Legazione d'Italia - Dublin			Irish £	1.100.15.10
	Pesos Messicani			
Legazione Argentina - Messico			Pes.Mes.	12,852.58
	Colon (Costarica)			
Legazione di Spagna - S.Jose' de Costarica			Colon	19,288.--
	Bolivares			
Legazione Svizzera - Caracas			Boliv.	521,891.--
	Milreis			
Legazione Svizzera - Rio de Janeiro			Rs.	947,960$500
	Pesos Colobiani			
R. Legazione d'Italia - Bogota			Pes.Col.	237,820.--
	Soles			
Legazione di Spagna - Lima	Soles	190,000.--		
Depositi vari - Lima	"	181,781.25		
Banco di Credito del Peru - Lima nostro scoperto	"	53,366.85+	Soles	318,414.40
	Dollari Cileni			
R. Ambasciata d'Italia - Santiago	$ Cil.	85,607.55		
Legazione Sviz. "	" "	451,588.33		
Banca Franc.It.Amer.del Sud - Santiago nostro scoperto	$Cil.	9,655.67+	$ Cil.	617,540.21

1) Current Accounts with Banks:

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	Colon (Costarica)		
Legazione di Spagna - S.José de Costarica		Colon	19,288.--
	Bolivares		
Legazione Svizzera - Caracas		Boliv.	521,891.--
	Milreis		
Legazione Svizzera - Rio de Janeiro		Rs.	947,960/500
	Pesos Colobiani		
R. Legazione d'Italia - Bogota		Pes.Col.	237,820.--
	Soles		
Legazione di Spagna - Lima	Soles 190,000.--		
Depositi vari - Lima	" 181,781.25		
Banco di Credito del Peru - Lima nostro scoperto	" 53,366.85+	Soles	318,414.40
	Dollari Cileni		
R. Ambasciata d'Italia - Santiago	$ Cil. 85,607.55		
Legazione Sviz, "	" " 451,588.35		
Banca Franc.It.Amer.del Sud - Santiago nostro scoperto	$Cil. 9,655.67+	$ Cil.	617,540.21

4) Current Accounts with Banks:

Banca Commerciale It. - New York	$285,243.04+	
Banco di Napoli Trust Co." " "	6,360.22	
The Chase National Bank " " "	3,641.19	
The Guaranty Trust Co. " " "	3,803.40	
J.P. Morgan & CO. " " "	280.10	
The National City Bank " " "	11,071.10	
Swiss Bank Corporation " " "	344.62	
Credito Italiano " " "	1,052.84	
Bank of America - S.Francisco "	286.97	
Banco do Brazil - R.de Janeiro(1)	"274,331.34+	
Banco de Bilbao - Bilbao	" 15,425.39	
Banca Comm.It. Casablanca	" 21.40	
		$ 53,198.93

(1) Uncovered balance of an accounting type as a result of

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2

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operations in milreis which cannot be reconciled until further data are received; once the necessary entries are made, there will be a corresponding diminution in the milreis balance (see milreis position shown below)

		Sterling Pounds	
Barclays Bank - London	£	842.10.0	
Anglo-Portuguese Colonial -London	"	4.15.1	
Hambros Bank - London		12.10.7	
Lloyds Bank -		5. 6.0	
Midland Bank -		6.108.15.1	
Swiss Bank Corporation - London		235.13.10	
Chase National Bank - London		540. 4.8	
Westminster Bank -		0.10.11	
Bank of England (c/spec.) - London		76.791.15.4	
Credito Italiano - London		5.725.15.8	
Banca Commerciale It.-London		45.894. 3.5+	
			£ 48.563.0.5

		Swiss Francs	
Banca dell' Svizz.It.- Zurigo	Sw.Fcs.	500.[illegible],76	
Soc.di Banca Svizzera - "	"	317.[illegible],98	
Banca Nazionale Svizzera "	"	400.[illegible],36	
Credito Svizzero - "	"	250.[illegible],50	
Soc.di Banca Svizzera - Basilea	"	7.11[illegible],20	
Banca Unione di Credito - Lugano	"	561.283,90	
Banco di Roma - "	"	130.579,32	
Banco d'Italia L.G.-Roma - scoperto di conto	"	30.487,38+	
			Sw.F. 2.212.305,48

		Escudos	
Banco Nacional Ultramarino - Lisbona	Esc.	4.[illegible]82,02	
Banco de Portugal - Lisbona	"	84.310,12	
Banco Espirito Santo e Comm. de Lisboa - Lisbona (1)	"	542.[illegible]43,04+	
			Esc. 781.504,90+

(1) In fact, settled; on the basis of a communication from Istcambi's representative in Lisbon dated 10/6/43, it may be assumed that the uncovered balance has been covered with the proceeds from the sale of gold (see A-2 above).

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Swiss Francs

Banca dell'Svizz.It.- Lugano	Sw.Frc.	500.[illegible],76		
Soc.di Banca Svizzera - "	"	317.083,90		
Banca Nazionale Svizzera "	"	407.060,36		
Credito Svizzero - "	"	250.392,50		
Soc.di Banc Svizzera - Lugano	"	7.11[illegible],80		
Banca Unione di Credito - Lugano	"	561.203,50		
Banco di Roma - "	"	136.570,38		
Banca d'Italia L.C.-Roma -				
scoperto di conto	"	30.467,30+		
			Sw.F.	2.812.305,48

Escudos

Banco Nacional Ultramarino -				
Lisbona	Esc.	4.044,02		
Banco de Portugal - Filiale	"	64.010,12		
Banco Espirito Santo e Comm.				
de Lisbon - Lisbona (1)	"	640.947,04+		
			Esc.	701.501,90+

(1) In fact, settled; on the basis of communication from Istambul's representative in Lisbon dated 10/9/40, it may be asserted that the uncovered balance has been covered with the Escudo from the sale of gold (see A-2 above).

Pesos Argentini

Nuevo Banco Italiano Buenos Ayres	m$n	28.142,05		
Banco Franc.It.-Am.Sud "	"	"	8.458,81	
Banco di Napoli "	"	(1) "	707.231,80+	
Banco de la Nacion Argentina				
Buenos Ayres		"	28.116,56	
Banco de It.y Rio de la Plata				
Buenos Ayres		"	95.206,09+m$n	769.794,47+

(1) Temporary loan by the Banco di Napoli to Istambul which was to have been covered by the proceeds of pesos remitted by Italian emigrants.

Egyptian Pounds

Banco Italo-Egiziano -				
Alessandria	£	1.064.133		
Banco d'Italia - Cairoli	"	677.651		
Bank of England - Londra (1)	"	30.000,-- +		
Banca Comm.le It.per l'Egitto -				
Alessandria		1.585.192+	£	29.053,458+

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(1) An accounting entry regarding Egyptian Pounds to be transferred to the Bank of England and for which the confirmatory telegram has not been received; if the transfer has not been made, the sum will have to be cancelled and a corresponding credit made to the correspondent.

Turkish Pounds

Banco di Roma - Istanbul		Ltq.	23.156,26

Swedish Kr.

Sveriges Riksbank -	Stoccolma Kr. 69.363,14		
Stockholms Enskilda Bank	" " 148.331,91		
Skandinaviska Bankon Akt.	" " 108.564,61		
Svenska Handelsbanken	" " 96.435,53	Sw.Kr.	423.695,19

Milreis

Banco do Brasil - Rio de Janeiro		Rs.	10.944.695
" " " " c/libero		"	970.969.795
" " " " c/"A" (1)-(2)		"	76.325.199780
" " " " c/"B" (1)		"	58.980.000.000
Banco Franc.e It.p/Americ.Sud-S.Paulo		"	17.998.206
R.Ambasciata d'Italia - Rio de Janeiro			255.253.770+
Banco Franc.e It.p/Amer.Sud.Rio de Janeiro (c.indisponibile)		"	200.400+ 136.050.252.296

(1) Against a contango in dollars.
(2) The amount should be decreased by 5.405,620.000, the approximate equivalent of $274,331 (rate of 20), an uncovered balance of an accounting type in the dollar position. Once the book-keeping is brought up-to-date, the dollar balance will be increased by the amount indicated above. (see the preceding dollar position)

Uruguayan Pesos

Banco Franc.e It.p/Amer.Sud. Montevideo		o$u	2.530,46	
Banco de la Rep.Oriental del Uruguay - Montevideo		"	1.341,03	
Soc.Banque Swiss - Zurigo		"	30.584,60	
Banco Ital. de l'Uruguay - Montevideo - r/scoperto		"	2.094,34+	o$u 32.361,35

Data and information are lacking for all deposits maintained with [illegible] balances on

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" " " " c/"B" (1)	"	58.000.000$000	
Banco Franc.e It.p/Americ.Sud-S.Paulo	"	17.098$206	
R.Ambasciata d'Italia - Rio de Janeiro		255.253$770+	
Banco Franc.e It.p/Amer.Sud.Rio de Janeiro (c.infisponibile)	"	20$400+	
			136.050.250$976

(1) Against a contango in dollars.
(2) The amount should be decreased by 5,405,620$000, the approximate equivalent of $274,331 (rate of 20), an uncovered balance of an accounting type in the dollar position. Once the book-keeping is brought up-to-date, the dollar balance will be increased by the amount indicated above. (see the preceding dollar position)

		Uruguayan Pesos	
Banco Franc.e It.p/Amer.Sud. Montevideo	o$u	2.530,46	
Banco de la Rep.Oriental del Uruguay - Montevideo	"	1.341,01	
Soc.Banque Swiss - Zurigo	"	30.504,00	
Banco Ital. de l'Uruguay - Montevideo - r/scoperto	"	2.094,94+	
		o$u	32.361,35

Data and information are lacking for all deposits maintained with our Legations and representatives abroad as well as balances on current accounts maintained with banking institutions in non-European countries, even for the period prior to June 3,1943.

211. ITALIAN FIXT SECURITIES

1) On hand:

Buoni Tesoro nov.944 5% s.r.- c.n.	Lit.	1.170.000,--
" " " 951 5% s.r.-c.n.	"	1.411.500,--

2) With third parties in Rome - Banco d'Italia:

Buoni Tesoro nov.949 5% s.r. c.n.	"	1.335.000,--
" " " 950 5% 1° cm.s.r. "	"	2.455.500,--
" " " 950 5% 2° " " "	"	1.826.000,--
" " " 951 4% s.r. "	"	407.500,--
" " " 948 5% quinq.s.r. "	"	1.228.000,--
Prest.Red.3½% s.r.	"	500,--
Prest.Naz.Rend.5% s.r.	"	6.000,--

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3) With third parties in Rome - Royal Treasury for conversion operation at 5%:

Buoni Tesoro Nov. 951 4% g.r. - c.n. Lit. 24,000,000.--

E. Securities in Foreign Currencies

1) On hand with third parties in Rome - Banca d'Italia:

Buoni Tesoro Pol. 5%	in Frs.		c.n.		Frs.	40,000,000.--
" " " 5%	" £		"		£	400,000.--
" " " 5%	" £		"		£	50,000.--
Azioni Banca Stato Marocco					n.	800
Obbl.Adr.Elect.Co. 7%	Cod.	1.10.43	"		£	214,000.--
" Int.Power Secur.Corp.6½%	"O"	cod.1.12.43	c.n.		"	24,000.--
" " " " 7%	"B"	1.2.44		"	"	11,000.--
Piod.Idrael.Co.6½%	1930-60	"A" cod.	1.10.43	"	"	48,000.--
Isarco Idr.Co. 7%	1927-52	"	1.11.43	"	"	12,000.--
Piod.Idrael.Co.6½%	1930-60	"A" "	1.10.43	"	Sw.Frs.	1,000.--
Obbl.Lomb.Elect.Co. 7%	926/52	"	1.12.43	"	£	47,500.--
Merid.Elect.Co. 7%	927/57	"	1.10.43	"	"	63,500.--
Obbl.Unit.Elect.Ser.Co. 7%	926/56	cod.	1.12.43	"	"	13,000.--
" E.Breda Co. 7%	cod.	1.2.44		"	"	6,000.--
" I.Praschini 7%	927/42			"	"	8,000.--
" E.Marelli Elect.Manuf.6½%	1928/53	cod.1.11.43	c.n.	"	"	17,000.--

2) On hand with third parties outside Rome:
Italian Embassy - Washington

Obb.Adriat. 7%		"	"	48,000.--
" " 7%	circolazione svizzera	"	"	16,000.--
" Breda 7%		"	"	32,000.--
" Cisalp. 7%		"	"	79,000.--
" Cons. CC.PP. 7%		"	"	264,000.--
" Edison 6%		"	"	793,000.--
" " 7%		"	"	191,000.--
" Isarco		"	"	87,000.--
" I.Praschini 7%		"	"	18,000.--
" Pubbl.Util. 7%		"	"	1,437,200.--
" Superpower 6%		"	"	850,000.--
" Lombardo 7%		"	"	483,500.--
" E.Marelli 6½%		"	"	50,000.--
" Merid. 7%	b.n.	"	"	25,000.--
" " 7%	c.n.	"	"	140,500.--
" Milano 6½%		"	"	2,330,300.--
" R. D'Italia 7%		"	"	6,652,400.--
" Piem. 6½%		"	"	556,000.--
" Roma 6½%		"	"	2,126,700.--
" Unes 7%		"	"	444,000.--
" Varesina 7%		"	"	[illegible]

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" E.Marelli Elect.Manuf.6½ 1928/53 ccd.1.11.43 c.n.	"		17,800.--

2) On hand with third parties outside Rome:

Italian Embassy - Washington

Obb.Adriat. 7%	"	"	48,000.--
" " 7% circolazione svizzera	"	"	16,000.--
" Breda 7%	"	"	39,000.--
" Cisalp. 7%	"	"	79,000.--
" Comm. OO.PP. 7%	"	"	204,000.--
" Edison 6%	"	"	795,000.--
" " 7%	"	"	191,000.--
" Isarco	"	"	87,000.--
" I.Fraschini 7%	"	"	18,000.--
" Pubbl.Util. 7%	"	"	1,437,200.--
" Superpower 6%	"	"	850,000.--
" Lombardo 7%	"	"	403,500.--
" E.Marelli 6½%	"	"	50,500.--
" Merid. 7% b.n.	"	"	25,000.--
" " 7% c.n.	"	"	140,500.--
" Milano 6½%	"	"	2,330,800.--
" R. D'Italia 7%	"	"	6,652,400.--
" Picm. 6½%	"	"	596,600.--
" Rom 6½%	"	"	2,126,700.--
" Unes 7%	"	"	444,000.--
" Venefond 7%	"	"	35,500.--

Ambasciata d'Italia - Buenos Ayres

Obbl. R. It. 7%	"	"	6,000.--

Credito Svizzera - Zurigo

B.T. Italiano 3% 943 in Sv.Fcs. a Germ.Anticip.	"	Sv.Fcs.	37,500,000.--

Societa' Banca Svizzera - Basilea

B.T. Italiano 3% 943 in Sv.Fcs. a Germ.Anticip.	"	"	37,500,000.--

Societa' di Banca Svizzera - Zurigo (loco Londra)

Mex.Mag.Oil.Co.Ltd.Ord."B" in pesos mess.az.	n.		160

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[illegible] Trust Co. in £	az.	nº	7.
Stock Exch.Ltd. az.Ord. in £	"	"	95
Sud.Plant Synd.Ord. " "	"	"	275
Tate & Lyle " "	"	"	88
Società di Banca Svizzera - Zurigo (loco Amsterdam)			
Mexican 3½ 865 in £ o.n.	£	"	1.800,—
" 5% 895 " " "			5.320,
Banca Commerciale Italiana - New York			
Ott.Min.Fos Acul in pesos mess.	az.	nº	14
S. Raphael y Anex " " "	"	"	14

P. [illegible]

1) On hand:

Sud. Prestito Morgan 7% in $	$	"	59.382,50	
" Potash Synd. of Germ.		"	442,26	
" Banco Ung.Ital.		"	195,—	
" Kingdom of Ung.7% 924		"	225,—	
" S.Paolo Cafe 7% 930 in $		"	126.10,—	
" Braz.Rly 4% 1889 " "		"	1.400,—,—	
" Braz.Rly. 4% 1901/5 " "		"	800.—,—	
" Treat.Greco 5% 1918 " "		"	328.10,—	
" Treas. " " 1884 " "		"	1.594,—,—	
" Treas. " " 1907 " "		"	1.716. 8,—	
" Treas. " " 1889 " "		"	136.—,—	
" Treas. " Rly 4% 1902 "		"	746. 8,—	
" Treas. " 5% 1914 in "		"	1.730.—,—	
" Treas. " 7% 1924 " "		"	270.16.—	
" Treas. " 6% 1928 " "		"	84.—,—	
" Sp.Deb.Unif.4% Ser.A "		"	39.18.—	
" Imv.of B.Aires 4% 1912 "		"	5. 6. 8	
" Custom.Ext.Debt.4% " "		"	503. 4.—	
" Mog.Rly.Invig. 5% " "		"	17.10.—	
" Imv.of B.Ayres 5% 1908 "		"	12. 4.7	
" " " " 4½% 1909 in £		"	12.10.—	
" Count of Ung. 6½ "B" " "		"	132.—.—	
" " " " 7½% " "		"	825.—.—	
" City of Bud.4½% 1910 " "		"	110.—.—	
" Kingdom of Ung.7½% 1924 " "		"	754.15.—	
" Greek Govt.6% ote s.f. Ref.1928 in £		"	74.628.12.—	
" " 6% 1911 Imp.Works " "		"	12.424. 4.—	
" Ville de Verviers in Frs.		Irob.	1.264.—.	

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Ced.Prest. Città di Lodi 4½ 1940 in Fra		Fre.fr.		- 3 .
" " Bulgare 4½ 1907	" "	"		180,—
" Cie.des Chem.de fer du Nord de l'Espe.		"		1.260,—
" Empr.de la Ville de Madrid in Fre.		"		30,—
" Nestor Breton Verseri.-prunksee 7% 1931		"		770,—
" Prest.Bulg.4½% 1909 in Fol.		Fol.		1.860,—
" " di convers.pol.5% in Zloty		Zloty		5,—
" Carl.Nez / Sn.Aktiengsll.		n.		1.527
" Reichsbankantel S.A.		"		274
" Nord.Nordbahn		"		2
" Galizische Vorhts Akt.		"		22
" Hellenic Electr. Rly.		"		72
" Rente d'Autriche in oro 4%		"		181
" Oesterreichische 4%		"		26
" Mechanische Feunwol Spinn.		"		1
" Elec. Prat Ung.Akt.für Chem. Ind.		"		24
" Oesterreichische Alp.Montengsell.		"		29
" Soc.D'Esplr.Gen. de Costantinople		"		49
" Post.Unger.Com.Bank 7% 1930		"		10
" Comp.Paul.de Estr.de Perre		"		52
" Preuss.Fons.3% Staatsanleihe		"		1
" Chicago Milw.St.Paul and Pacif.		"		70

2) Deposited with third service abroad:
Italian Embassy - Washington

Ced.Amtet. 7%	in $	c.D.	$	1.680,--
" " 7% b.n.	" "	"	"	595,--
" Breda 7%	" "	"	"	210,--
" Cie.Alp.7%	" "	"	"	175.245,--
" Edison 6½%	" "	"	"	130.260,--
" " 7%	" "	"	"	59.220,--
" Terni 7%	" "	"	"	4.165,--
" Pubbl.Util.7%	" "	"	"	6.545,--
" Superpower 6%	" "	"	"	127.500,--
" Lombarda 7%	" "	"	"	17342 ,50
" Meridional.7%	" "	"	"	32.285,--
" " 7% b.n.	" "	"	"	1.920,--
" " 6%	" "	"	"	2.941,25

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"	Oesterreichische Alp. Montangesell.		"	43
"	Soc.D'Assur.Gen. de Costantinople		"	18
"	Post.Ungar.Com.Bank 7% 1930		"	52
"	Comp.Paul.de Distr.de Terre		"	1
"	Prussa.Kons.3% Staatsanleihe		"	70
"	Chicago Milw.St.Paul and Pacif.			

c) Deposited with third parties abroad:

Italian Embassy - Washington

Ced. Adriat. 7%	in $	c.n.	$	1.680,--
" " 7% b.n.	" "	"	"	595,--
" Breda 7%	" "	"	"	210,--
" Cisalp. 7%	" "	"	"	175.245,--
" Edison 6½%	" "	"	"	130.260,--
" " 7%	" "	"	"	59.220,--
" Isonzo 7%	" "	"	"	4.165,--
" Pubbl. Util. 7%	" "	"	"	6.545,--
" Superpower 6%	" "	"	"	127.500,--
" Lombard. 7%	" "	"	"	17342 ,50
" Meridional. 7%	" "	"	"	32.205,--
" " 7% b.n.	" "	"	"	1.820,--
" Morelli 6½%	" "	"	"	2.941,25
" Milano 6½%	" "	"	"	93.440,75
" Piemonte 6½%	" "	"	"	20.540,--
" Tomm 6½%	" "	"	"	90.748,75
" Terni 6½%	" "	"	"	4.380,--
" Unes 6½%	" "	"	"	15.750,--
" Venefond 7%	" "	"	"	1.200,25
" R. d'Italie 7%	" "	"	"	1.6[illegible]

Italian Embassy - Buenos Ayres

Ced. Cisalpina 7%	in $	c.n.	$	9.940,--
" Edison 6½%	" "	"	"	1.267,50
" " 7%	" "	"	"	17.325,--
" R. d'Italie 7%	" "	"	"	130.607,--

J.P. Morgan - New York

Ced. R. d'Italie 7%	in $	$	105,--

Apostolic Delegate - Washington

Ced. Adriat. 7%	in $	$	315,--
" Cisalp. 7%	" "	"	210,--
" Edison 6½%	" "	"	910,--
" Meridion. 7%	" "	"	3.345,--

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Ced. Terni 6½%	in $	$	32.955,--
" Unes 7%	" "	"	12.285,--

Società di Diritto Svizzero - Zurigo (loco Londra)

Canad.Eag.Oil Co.	in $ com. divid.n.6 su az.	n.	100,--

N.B. - Statistics with star are red items involving various types of transactions which in most cases are primarily a matter of accounting. Explanatory notes appear in a few cases. In others, data regarding the underlying transactions are, as yet, unavailable.

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APPENDIX D

ASSETS OF THE ISTITUTO NAZIONALE CAMBI CON L'ESTERO, ROMA

Subject to German control
as June 16, 1944

A. Italian Lire
1) in current account with the Banca d'Italia
balance 31.XII.1944 — Lit. 468,738,036.42

B. Gold
1) Deposited outside Roma - Banca d'Italia

ex Reichsbank Berlin(1)	- bars	Kg.	1,766,42
	coins	"	10.86
ex Italian Treasury	- bars	"	1,670.--
	sundries	"	8.10
	platinum	"	0.02
different coins	- U.S.A. $	$	6,110.00
	Sovereigns	£	284.--
	French Francs	Frfrs	2,285.--
	Belgas	Blgs.	200.--
	Drachmas	Dr.	20.--
	Hungarian Fl.	H.Fls.	20.--
	Reichsmark	Rm.	20.--
	Vatican Lire	L.	200.--
	Swiss Francs	Sw.Fcs.	100.--
bars and sundries		Kg.	1.16
Yokohama Specie Bank, Tokyo	bars	"	213.28

(1) This is gold lapsed by the Reichsbank in Berlin against $ 3,021.120.-- - in currency (see corresponding note "dollars")

C. Foreign Currencies
1) delivered to the Banca d'Italia Roma
(transferred to North Italy)

U.S.A. Dollars	$	175,000.--
English Pounds	£	39,000.--
French Francs	Fr.Fcs.	250,000,000.--
Alg. Francs	Alg.Fcs.	135,160.--
Tun. Francs	Tun.Fcs.	403,006.45
Mor. Francs	Mor.Fcs.	90.--
Lei	Lei	2,431.--
Kune	Kune	174,624.50
Pegno	Pegno	1,574.04
Egyptian Pounds	Egy.£	205.02

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		platinum	"	0.02
different coins	-	U.S.A. $	$	6,110.00
		Sovereigns	£	284.--
		French Francs	Frfrs	2,235.--
		Belgas	Blgs.	200.--
		Drachmas	Dr.	20.--
		Hungarian Fl.	H.Fls.	20.--
		Reichsmark	Rm.	20.--
		Vatican Lire	L.	200.--
		Swiss Francs	Sw.Frs.	100.--
			Kg.	1.16
bars and sundries				
Yokohama Specie Bank, Tokyo		bars	"	213.28

(1) This is gold loaned by the Reichsbank in Berlin against $ 3,021,120.-- - in currency (see corresponding note "dollars")

C. Foreign Currencies

1) delivered to the Banca d'Italia Roma
(transferred to North Italy)

U.S.A. Dollars	$	175,000.--
English Pounds	£	39,000.--
French Francs	Fr.Frs.	250,000,000.--
Alg. Francs	Alg.Frs.	135,160.--
Tun. Francs	Tun.Frs.	403,006.45
Mor. Francs	Mor.Frs.	90.--
Lei	Lei	2,431.--
Kuna	Kuna	174,624.50
Pengo	Pengo	1,574.04
Egyptian Pounds	Egy.£	205.82
Australian Pounds	Aus.£	100.16
English East African Pounds	E.E.A.£	97.92
Palestine Pounds	Pal.£	52.24
South African Pounds	S.A.£	41.13
Cyprus Piastre	Cp.	263.50
Syria-Lebanon Pounds	S.L.£	9.--
Indian Rupees	Rp.	139.3.
Iraq Dinars	Ir.D.	3.80
Canadian Dollars	Can.$	37.--
Reichsmark	Rm.	23,000.--
Malta Pounds	Mal.£	4.10
English West African Pounds	E.W.A.£	102.2
Belgas	Blgs.	335.30

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New Zealand Pounds	N.Z.£	4.10
Irish Pounds	Ir.£	26.10
Ceylon Rupees	C.Rp.	3.--
Lempiras	Lem.	0.63
Danish Kc.	Da.Kc.	48.35
Soles	Soles	231.--
Milreis	Rs.	30.--
Albanian Francs	Alb.Fcs.	219.81
Swedish Kc.	S.Kc.	1,861.25
Rials	Rials	27,085.--

2) Deposited with third parties outside Rome:

		U.S.A. Dollars	
R. Ambasciata d'Italia -	Tokio	$	1,334,760.76
		Pounds Sterling	
R. Legazione d'Italia -	Bucarest	£	4,500.--
		French Francs	
Banca d'Italia -	Torino	Frs.Fcs.	11,643,859.43
Banca d'Italia -	Como	" "	402,000,000.--
Banca d'Italia -	Cuneo	" "	699,776,210.--
Delegazione Rimpatrio -	Nizza	" "	487,000,000.--
Mostra Rappresentanza -	Parigi	" "	237,254,400.35
C.I.A.F. -	Algeri	" "	1,200,000.--

		Rumanian Lei	
R. Legazione d'Italia -	Bucarest		
		Kune	
R. Legazione d'Italia -	Zagabria		
		Dutch Florins	
Gerenza Affari Consolari -	L'Aja		
		Pengo	
R. Legazione d'Italia -	Budapest		
		Reichsmark	
R. Ambasciata d'Italia -	Berlino		
		Serbian Dinars	
R. Legazione d'Italia -	Belgrado		
		Belgas	
Gerenza Affari Consolari -	Bruxelles		
		Leva	
R. Legazione d'Italia -	Sofia		
		Ticals	
R. Legazione d'Italia -	Bangkok		

Fr.Fcs.	1,838,874,869.78
Lei	254,801,755.--
Kune	29,041,539.47
Fls.	62,818.06
Pengo	22,561.55
RM.	2,331.29
Din.	61,487.25
Blgs.	62.50
Leva	37,643.--

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Banca d'Italia - Genova	"	"	402,[illegible]		
Banca d'Italia - Cuneo	"	"	699,776,210.--		
Delegazione Rimpatrio - Nizza	"	"	487,000,000.--		
Mostra Rappresentanza - Parigi	"	"	237,254,400.35		
C.I.A.F. - Algeri	"	"	1,200,000.--		
				Fr.Fcs.	1,838,874,869.78

	Rumanian Lei		
R. Legazione d'Italia - Bucarest		Lei	254,801,755.--
	Kune		
R. Legazione d'Italia - Zagabria		Kune	29,041,539.47
	Dutch Florins		
Gerenza Affari Consolari - L'Aja		Fls.	62,818.06
	Pengo		
R. Legazione d'Italia - Budapest		Pengo	22,561.55
	Reichsmark		
R. Ambasciata d'Italia - Berlino		RM.	2,331.29
	Serbian Dinars		
R. Legazione d'Italia - Belgrado		Din.	61,487.25
	Belgas		
Gerenza Affari Consolari - Bruxelles		Blgs.	62.50
	Leva		
R. Legazione d'Italia - Sofia		Leva	37,643.--
	Ticals		
R. Legazione d'Italia - Bangkok		Ticals	18,002.30

3) in current accounts with Banks

	U.S.A. Dollars				
Cristiania Bank og Kreditkasse - Oslo		$	8,863.80		
Reichsbank - Berlino (1)		"	1,021,120.--		
Yokohama Specie Bank - Tokio		"	32,404.03		
Banca Italiana per la Cina - Shanghai		"	324,466.94	$	1,386,854.77

(1) This involves $ 3,201,120 against which Reichsbank loaned gold for the equivalent of $ 2,000,000 (see Sub. B)

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French Francs		
Banque de France	Fr.Fcs 100.621.720,14	
Banque Franc. e Ital. p/ Americ. Sud.	853.951,02	
Comptoir Nat. d'Escompte	139.630,36	
Crédit Lyonnais	323.684,24	
Soc. Gen. pour favor. etc.	44.558,14	
Banca Comm. Ital. (France)	19.459.807,22	
Banque de Paris et de Pays Bas	1.149,13	
Bque Ital. Franc. de Crédit	142.428.482,42	
Banco di Roma (France)	216.270.942,87	
Banca d'Italia - Tripoli	143.341,70	
Banca Italiana di Cred. Turist	23.971.354,08+	
Bque Ital.Franc.de Crédit	35.667.841,55+	Fr.Fcs 420.656.071,61
Rumanian Lei		
Banca Comm.Italiana e Romena - Bucarest	Lei. 11.218,--+	
Kune		
Hrvatska Bank - Zagabria	Kune. 8.400,--	
Dutch Florins		
Amsterdamsche Bank N.V. - Amsterdam	Flos. 4,25	
Pengo		
Banca Ungaro Italiana - Budapest	Pengo 3.670,76	
Reichsmarks		
Deutsche Bank - Berlino Rm.206.292,16		
Deutsche Goldiskontbank " 61.207,99	Rm. 268.698,44	
Latvijas Bank-Riga (c/bloccato) 1.118,29		
Yugoslavian Dinars		
Banque Nat.du Royaume de Yugoslvie-Belgrade	Din. 4.824.345,35	
Serbian Dinars		
Banque Franco-Serbe-Belgrado S.Din.30.709,25		
Soc.Gen.Yugoslave " " 16.220,--	S.Din. 46.929,25	
Belgas		
Credit Lyonnais-Bruxelles	Blgs. 54.95	
Leva		
Banque Bulgare - Sofie	Leva. - 310,--+	

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Banca Italiana di Cred. Turismo	23.971.354,08		
Bque Ital.Franco de Crédit	35.667.841,55+	Fr.Rcs	420.636.071,51
	Rumanian Lei		
Banca Comm.Italiana e Romena - Bucarest		Lei.	11.218,--+
	Kune		
Hrvatska Bank - Zagabria		Kune.	8.400,--
	Dutch Florins		
Amsterdamsche Bank N.V. - Amsterdam		Fios.	4,25
	Pengo		
Banca Ungaro Italiana - Budapest		Pengo	3.678,78
	Reichsmarks		
Deutsche Bank - Berlino	Rm.206.232,16		
Deutsche Goldiskontbank "	51.287,99		
Latvijas Bank-Riga			
€/bloccato)	1.118,29	Rm.	258.638,44
	Yugoslavian Dinars		
Banque Nat.du Royaume de Yugoslavie-Belgrade		Din.	4.824.345,35
	Serbian Dinars		
Banque Franco-Serbe-Belgrado	S.Din.30.709,25		
Soc.Gen.Yugoslave " "	16.220,--	S.Din.	46.929,25
	Belgian		
Credit Lyonnais-Bruxelles		Blgs.	54.95
	Leva		
Banca Comm. Italia e Bulgaria - Sofia		Leva.	310,--+
	Norwegian Kc.		
Den Nordske Creditbank - Oslo		N.Kc.	10.126,68
	Marchi Finlandesi		
Nordiska Foreningsbanken - Helsinki		Mk.	16.467,--
	Danish Kc.		
Den Danske Landmandsbank - Copenaghen		Da.Kc.	1.053,62
	Zloty		
Bank Handlowy w Warsawa - Varsavia		Zloty	18,40
Corone Boemia e Moravia			
Zivnostenska Banka - Praga		Kr.al.	662,--
	Dracme		
Banca di Grecia - Atene	Drc.138.566,--		
Bque Nationale de Grèce Atene	" 10.015,--		
Bca Comm.Ital.e Greca-Atene	92.904.437,95		
Banco di Napoli - Napoli	442.071,06		
Banco di Roma - Dir.Cent. Roma	40.500.000,--		

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Banca Naz.del Lavoro - Roma	Dkm.	1,003,543.40		
Banca d'Italia A.C. - Roma	"	36,898,420.70	Dr.	201,857,001.64
Drachme Joniche				
Banca Naz.del Lavoro - Corfu'	Dr.	43,022,166.88		
Banco di Napoli - Corfu'	"	18,641,245.13	Dr.J.	62,563,412.01
Yen				
Yokohama Specie Bank				
Tokio c/ "R"	Yen	8,033,196.--		
" c/ spec.	"	31,382,232.69		
" c/ ord.	"	1,942,636.72+	Yen	37,442,791.97
Nanking Dollars				
Banca Italiana per la Cina - Shanghai			Nank.$	237,524.30

D. - ITALIAN SECURITIES IN ITALIAN LIRE

1) Withdrawn by the Istcambi Brescia

Buoni Tesoro Quinquen. 5% 1948 (1)			c.n.Lit.	1,000,000,000.--
" " " 5% 1948 (ric.Prov.)			" "	103,000.--
" " Novenn. 5% 1944 (in due ris.prov.)			" "	255,205,800.---
" " " 5% 1949 (ric.Prov.)			" "	103,000.--
" " " 5% 1950 1o emis.(ric.Prov.)			" "	25,123,000.--
" " " 5% 1950 2o emis, "			" "	25,055,000.--
" " " 4% 1951 "			" "	259,000.--
" " " 5% 1951 "			" "	25,120,000.--

(1) The receipts of the subscription is in our possession; it appears, however, that Mr. Pellegrini has given orders that the securities should be delivered to Istcambi Brescia.

E. - SECURITIES IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES

1) Withdrawn by Istcambi Brescia

Buoni del Tesoro del Regno d'Italia 3% scad. 31.12.44			c.n. Sw.Fcs.	75,000,000.--
Regno d'Italia 7% 1951 con ced.	1/6/44		" $	31,801,100.--
" " 7% 1951 Estr. ced.	1/12/40		" "	7,000.--
7% 1951 estr. ced.	1/12/39		" "	1,000.--
Citta' di Roma 6½% 1952 con ced.	1/4/44		" "	4,127,700.--
Citta' di Milano 6½% 1952 con ced.	1/4/44		" "	481,100.--
Italian Superpower 6% con ced.	1/4/44		" "	25,000.--
German 7% 1949 con ced.	15/4/39		" "	2,000.--
City of Kiev 5% 1914 con ced.	2/1/18		" £	100.--
[illegible]	[illegible]		" "	1,000.--

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"	"	"	5%	1950 1o emis. (ric.Prov.)	" "	105,000.--
"	"	"	5%	1950 2o emis. "	" "	25,123,000.--
"	"	"	4%	1951 "	" "	25,055,000.--
"	"	"	5%	1951 "	" "	259,000.--
					" "	25,120,000.--

(1) The receipts of the subscription is in our possession; it appears, however, that Mr. Pellegrini has given orders that the securities should be delivered to Istcambi Brescia.

E. - SECURITIES IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES

1) Withdrawn by Istcambi Brescia

Buoni del Tesoro del Regno d'Italia 3% scad. 31.12.44			c.n.	Sw.Fcs.	75,000,000.--
Regno d'Italia 7% 1951 con cod.	1/6/44		"	£	31,801,100.--
" " 7% 1951 Estr. cod.	1/12/40		"	"	7,000.--
7% 1951 estr. cod.	1/12/39		"	"	1,000.--
Citta' di Roma 6½% 1952 con cod.	1/4/44		"	"	4,127,700.--
Citta' di Milano 6½% 1952 con cod.	1/4/44		"	"	461,100.--
Italian Superpower 6% con cod.	1/4/44		"	"	25,000.--
German 7% 1949 con cod.	15/4/39		"	"	2,000.--
City of Kiev 5% 1914 con cod.	2/1/18		"	£	100.--
German 7% con cod.	1/12/39		"	"	1,000.--
Russian 4½% 1909 con cod.	15/7/1918		"	"	416.17
" 5% 1906 " "	1/5/1918		"	"	397.--
" 4% 1889 " "	1/4/1918		"	"	2,274.12
" 4% 1889 " "	1/4/1918		"	"	395.10
Brasilian Rly. 4% 1901/5 Cert. Fraz.			"	"	30.--
Allemagne 5½% 1930 con cod.	1/12/39		"	Fr.Fcs.	2,000.--
Chemin de Fer Ethiopiens 3% con cod.	1/9/40		"	"	12,480.--
Gibouti Addis Abeba 3½% con cod.	15/6/40		"	"	9,600.--
Turquie 7½% 1933 - 2o tr.			"	"	11,000.--
Bons de la Presse			"	"	20.--
Mexique 4% 1910 con cod.	1/7/26		"	"	505.--
Palais Voor Volksylyt 1867			"	Flo.	10.--

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Lotte Kruis 1888		£n.Flor.	10.--
Banco Naz. Albania con ced 18		" A.F cs.	3.250.000,--
Lemberg Czernovitz Jassy		" Lu.Kc.	162.4[illegible],--
Cia.Chilena de Electricidad 8% 1922		"Pes.Cil.	1.000,--
Texaf (Textil Africanin) con ced.11	in Fr.b.	az.no.	7
Tramways Piemontais ord.con ced 39	"	"	350
" " priv.con ced 39	"	"	210
" " de Turin con ced.29	"	"	385
Wagons Lits.Ord con ced 11	"	"	1.085
Croix Rouge de Serbie	in"Fr Fcs.lotti N?		3
Textil Artificial s f.c	"	Parts N°	18
Obbl. Comale di Suez 5%	"	Cert.di riserva	46
" " " 3%	"	" " "	9
Textil de Géneve	in Sw.Fcs.	az.N°	10
International Sleeping Car Trust in	£	"	6.500
Ottoman Rly.Holding "	"	"	33
Marconi's Wireless Tel.Co.of America	in $	"	125
Zentral Europeische con ced.14 in	Au.Sh.	"	20
Nuevo Banco Italiano con ced.28	in m$n	"	12
Istituto Centrale di Credito	in Lit.	"	340

2) Deposited with third parties outside Rome

- with "Terni" Soc.per l'Ind.e l'Elettr.			
obbl. "Terni" Soc. per l'Ind. e l'Elettr. 6½% 1928/53 ced. 1/2/44	$		1.812.000,--
with Cons.di Cred. per le Opere Pubbl. Obbl.Ital.Cred.Cons.for Public Works 7% 1927/47 ced. 1/3/44	"		863.000.--
" " " Cons for Public Works 7% 1927/47 ced. 1/3/44	£		19.600.--
with Ist.di Cred.per le Impr.di Pub.Utilità obbl.Ital.Pub.Ut.Cred.Inst.7% 1926/52 ced.1/1/44	$		79.500.--
with Ambasciata del Giappone (già a Roma) obbl.Imp.Giapp.Gov.4% 1910 ced. 1/12/40	£		13.700.--
with Banque Italo-Française de Cred.-Parigi Cia.d'Ass.l'Urbaine et la Seine in Frs.Fcs.	Az.N°		30.--

F.) COUPONS OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES

1) Withdrawn by Istcambi Brescia

Regno d'Italia 7% 1951	$		12.117,--
Adriatica di Elettricità 7%	"		33.695

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2) Deposited with third parties outside Rome

- with "Terni" Soc.per l'Ind.e l'Elettr.		
obbl. "Terni" Soc. per l'Ind. e l'Elettr.		
6½% 1928/53 ced. 1/2/44	$	1.812.000,--
with Cons.di Cred. per le Opere Pubbl.		
Obbl.Ital.Cred.Cons.for Public Works		
7% 1927/47 ced. 1/3/44	"	863.000.--
" " " Cons for Public Works		
7% 1927/47 ced. 1/3/44	£	19.600.--
with Ist.di Cred.per le Impr.di Pub.Utilità		
obbl.Ital.Pub.Ut.Cred.Inst.7% 1926/52		
ced.1/1/44	$	79.500.--
with Ambasciata del Giappone (già a Roma)		
obbl.Imp Giapp.Gov.4% 1910 ced. 1/12/40	£	13.700.--
with Banque Italo-Française de Cred.-Parigi		
Cie.d'Ass.l'Urbaine et la Seine		
in Irs.Fcs.	Az.N°	30.--

E.) COUPONS OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES

1) Withdrawn by Istcambi Brescia

Regno d'Italia 7% 1951	$	12.117,--
Adriatica di Elettricità 7%	"	37.625,--
Ernesto Breda 7%	"	5.355,--
Consorzio CO.PP.7%	"	3.395,--
Edison 6½%	"	2.860,--
" 7%	"	3.570,--
Cisalpine 7%	"	1.575,--
Italian Superpower 6%	"	4.740,--
Istituto Credito Imp.Pubbl.Utilità 7%	"	124.860,50
Idroelettrica Isarco 7%	"	13.300,--
" Piemonte 6½%	"	59.085,--
Città di Milano 6½%	"	94.656,--
" " Roma 6½%	"	173.111,25
Lombarde 7%	"	25.427,50
Soc. Merid.di Elettricità 7%	"	146.090,--
Terni 6½%	$	89.017,50
Ercole Marelli 6½%	"	2.063,75
Unione Esercizi Elettrici 7%	"	28.105,--
Venefondiario 7%	"	6.107,50

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Isotta Fraschini	$	910,--
Consorzio SO.FI.T.	£	1.305,--
Idroelettrica Piemontese 6%	Sw.Frc.	687.140,--
Idroelettrica Ciamon 6%	"	325.000,--
Alluminio Veneto 6%	"	147.192,50
S. Crespi 7%	Lit.	47.930,--

N.B. Statistics with a star are red items involving various types of transactions, which in most cases are primarily a matter of accounting. Explanatory notes appear in a few cases. In others, data regarding the underlying transactions are, as yet, unavailable.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

APPENDIX F
Security Prices in Rome
1. Shares

1943

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July up to 25rd	From July 27th to Sept. 6th	From Sept. 9th to Sept. 30th	October
Finance	100	95.3	92.2	112.5	162.9	181.0	180.1	166.7	155.0	150.-
Insurance	100	86.8	86.6	95.9	130.8	85.5	174.6	20[illegible].5	24.3	250.[illegible]
Transport and Communications	100	87.1	89.7	123.3	183.9	209.0	220.4	222.4	216.8	213.[illegible]
Textiles and Dressmaking	100	97.0	97.3	128.0	140.1	141.7	140.9	117.3	115.3	106.[illegible]
Mining and Metallurgical	100	92.6	99.3	132.1	106.8	161.9	156.4	137.3	121.5	111.[illegible]
Engineering and Motor Cars	100	97.0	97.9	123.4	131.8	125.1	120.2	105.8	96.6	88.8
Electric Power	100	93.8	88.7	126.9	153.3	156.7	170.7	163.3	166.2	167.[illegible]
Food Processing	100	90.2	88.[illegible]	96.0	156.5	170.0	176.3	196.8	198.8	191.[illegible]
Chemical	100	97.2	85.3	110.0	131.8	124.0	110.6	99.7	91.1	90.[illegible]
Land & Property	100	83.[illegible]	85.5	100.6	123.1	127.2	149.2	145.7	141.3	157.[illegible]
Miscellaneous	100	94.5	93.9	124.6	168.8	164.6	167.3	158.0	153.4	151.[illegible]
General Index Number	100	95.3	95.3	93.5	101.7	153.9	155.4	163.3	153.5	150.5	148.[illegible]

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APPENDIX F
Security Prices in Rome
1. Shares

1943

April	May	June	July up to 23rd	From July 27th to Sept. 8th	From Sept. 9th to Sept. 30th	October	November	December
12.5	162.9	181.0	180.1	166.7	155.0	150.-	156.3	183.8
5.9	130.8	139.6	174.6	205.5	244.3	250.3	248.0	278.3
25.3	183.9	200.0	220.4	222.4	216.8	213.0	228.7	246.3
28.0	140.1	141.7	140.9	117.3	115.5	106.3	103.8	133.4
32.1	166.8	161.9	156.4	137.3	121.5	111.2	122.3	145.9
23.4	131.8	125.1	120.2	105.8	96.6	88.8	89.2	102.5
26.9	153.3	156.7	170.7	163.3	166.2	167.7	175.2	216.7
96.0	156.5	170.0	176.3	196.8	198.8	191.9	193.6	194.6
10.0	131.8	124.0	110.6	99.7	91.1	90.3	98.2	101.1
00.6	125.1	127.2	149.2	145.7	141.3	157.6	196.2	212.1
2..6	168.8	164.6	167.3	158.0	153.4	151.4	161.5	177.4
01.7	153.9	155.4	163.3	153.5	150.5	148.0	155.9	186.1

Witte Kruis 1888		" Sw.Flor.	10.--
Banca Naz. Albania con ced 18		" A.F cs.	3.250.000,--
Lemberg Czenovitz Jassy		" Lu.Kc.	162.402,--
Cia.Chilena de Electricidad 5% 1922		"Fcs.Cil.	1.000,--
Texaf (Textil Africanin) con ced.11	in Fr.b.	az.no.	7
Tramways Piemontais ord.con ced 39	"	"	350
" " priv.con ced 39	"	"	210
" " de Turin con ced.29	"	"	385
Wagons Lits.Ord con ced 11	"	"	1.085
Croix Rouge de Serbie	in"Fr Fcs.	lotti N°	3
Textil Artificial s f.c	"	Parts N°	18
Obbl. Comale di Suez 5%	"	Cert.di riserva	46
" " " 3%	"	" " "	9
"Textil de Gèneve	in Sw.Fcs.	az.N°	10
International Sleeping Car Trust .n	£	"	6.500
Ottoman Rly.Holding " "		"	33
Marconi's Wireless Tel.Co.of America	in $	"	125
Zentral Europeische con ced.14 in	Au.Sh.	"	20
Nuevo Banco Italiano con ced.68	in m$n	"	12
Istituto Centrale di Credito	in Lit.	"	940

2) Deposited with third parties outside Rome

- with "Terni" Soc.per l'Ind.e l'Elettr.		
obbl. "Terni" Soc. per l'Ind. e l'Elettr.		
6½% 1928/53 ced. 1/2/44	$	1.812.000,--
with Cons.di Cred. per le Opere Pubbl.		
Obbl.Ital.Cred.Cons.for Public Works		
7% 1927/47 ced. 1/3/44	"	863.000.--
" " " Cons for Public Works		
7% 1927/47 ced. 1/3/44	£	19.600.--
with Ist.di Cred.per le Impr.di Pub.Utilità		
obbl.Ital.Pub.Ut.Cred.Inst.7% 1926/52		
ced.1/1/44	$	79.500.--
with Ambasciata del Giappone (già a Roma)		
obbl.Imp.Giapp.Gov.4% 1910 ced. 1/12/40	£	13.700.--
with Banque Italo-Française de Cred.-Parigi		
Cia.d'Ass.l'Urbaine et la Seine		
in Frs.Fcs.	Az.N°	30.--

F.) COUPONS IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES

1) Withdrawn by Istcambi Brescia

Regno d'Italia 7% 1951

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2) Deposited with third parties outside Rome

- with "Terni" Soc.per l'Ind.e l'Elettr. obbl. "Terni" Soc. per l'Ind. e l'Elettr. 6½% 1928/53 ced. 1/2/44	$	1.812.000,--
with Cons.di Cred. per le Opere Pubbl. Obbl.Ital.Cred.Cons.for Public Works 7% 1927/47 ced. 1/3/44	"	863.000.--
" " " Cons. for Public Works 7% 1927/47 ced. 1/3/44	£	19.600.--
with Ist.di Cred.per le Impr.di Pub.Utilità obbl.Ital.Pub.Ut.Cred.Inst.7% 1926/52 ced.1/1/44	$	79.500.--
with Ambasciata del Giappone (già a Roma) obbl.Imp.Giapp.Gov.4% 1910 ced. 1/12/40	£	13.700.--
with Banque Italo-Française de Cred.-Parigi Cia.d'Ass.l'Urbaine et la Seine in Lrs.Fcs.	Az.Nº	30.--

F.) COUPONS IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES

1) Withdrawn by Istcambi Brescia

Regno d'Italia 7% 1951	$	12.117,--
Adriatica di Elettricità 7%	"	37.625,--
Ernesto Breda 7%	"	5.355,--
Consorzio CC.PP.7%	"	3.395,--
Edison 6½%	"	2.860,--
" 7%	"	3.570,--
Cisalpina 7%	"	1.575,--
Italian Superpower 6%	"	4.740,--
Istituto Credito Imp.Pubbl.Utilità 7%	"	124.860,50
Idroelettrica Isarco 7%	"	13.300,--
" Piemonte 6½%	"	59.085,--
Città di Milano 6½%	"	94.666,--
" " Roma 6½%	"	173.111,25
Lombarda 7%	"	25.427,50
Soc. Merid.di Elettricità 7%	"	146.090,--
Terni 6½%	$	89.017,50
Ercole Marelli 6½%	"	2.063,75
Unione Esercizi Elettrici 7%	"	28.105,--
Venefondiario 7%	"	6.107,50

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Isotta Fraschini	$	910,--
Consorzio CO.FP.7%	£	1.305,--
Idroelettrica Piemontese 6½%	Sw.Frc.	687.140,--
Idroelettrica Ciamon 6½%	"	325.000,--
Alluminio Veneto 6½%	"	147.192,50
B. Crespi 7%	Lit.	47.930,--

N.B. Statistics with a star are red items involving various types of transactions, which in most cases are primarily a matter of accounting. Explanatory notes appear in a few cases. In others, data regarding the underlying transactions are, as yet, unavailable.

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APPENDIX F
Security Prices in Rome
1. Shares

1943

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July up to 23rd	From July 27th to Sept. 8th	From Sept. 9th to Sept. 30th	October
Finance	100	95.3	92.2	112.5	162.9	181.0	180.1	166.7	155.0	150.
Insurance	100	86.8	86.6	95.9	130.8	35.6	174.6	205.5	244.5	250.
Transport and Communications	100	87.1	89.7	123.3	183.9	200.0	220.4	222.4	216.8	213.
Textiles and Breweries	100	97.0	97.3	128.0	140.1	141.7	140.9	117.3	115.3	106.
Mining and Metallurgical	100	102.6	99.3	132.1	166.8	161.9	156.4	137.3	121.5	111.
Engineering and Motor Cars	100	97.0	97.9	123.4	131.8	125.1	120.2	105.8	96.6	88.8
Electric Power	100	93.9	88.7	126.9	153.3	156.7	170.7	163.3	166.2	167.
Food Processing,	100	90.2	88.9	96.0	156.5	170.0	170.3	196.8	198.8	191.
Chemical	100	97.2	85.3	110.0	131.8	124.0	110.6	99.7	91.1	90.
Land & Property	100	83.9	125.5	100.6	125.1	127.2	149.2	145.7	141.3	157.
Miscellaneous	100	94.5	93.9	124.6	168.8	164.6	167.3	158.0	153.4	151.
General Index Number	100	95.3	95.3	93.5	101.7	153.9	155.4	163.3	153.5	150.5	148.

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APPENDIX F
Security Prices in Rome
1. Shares

1943

April	May	June	July up to 23rd	From July 27th to Sept.8th	From Sept. 9th to Sept.30th	October	November	December
12.9	162.9	181.0	180.1	166.7	155.9	150.-	156.3	183.8
6.9	130.8	83.6	174.6	205.5	244.3	250.3	248.0	270.3
23.3	183.9	200.0	220.4	222.4	216.8	213.0	228.7	246.3
28.0	140.1	141.7	140.9	117.3	115.3	106.3	103.8	133.4
32.1	166.8	161.9	156.4	137.3	121.5	111.2	122.3	145.9
23.4	131.8	125.1	120.2	105.8	96.6	88.8	89.2	102.5
26.9	153.3	156.7	170.7	163.3	166.2	167.7	175.2	216.7
16.0	156.5	170.0	176.3	196.8	198.8	191.9	195.6	194.6
10.0	131.8	124.0	110.6	99.7	91.1	90.3	98.2	101.1
00.6	123.1	127.2	149.2	145.7	141.3	157.6	196.2	212.1
24.6	168.8	164.6	167.3	158.0	153.4	151.4	161.5	177.4
01.7	153.9	155.4	163.3	153.5	150.5	148.0	155.9	186.1

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APPENDIX F
Security Prices in Rome
1. Shares (Con't.)

Shares	1944 January	February	March	April	May	June 1st.
Finance	207.0	193.7	173.2	208.6	231.2	342.9
Insurance	350.6	381.3	406.0	450.4	485.4	558.1
Transport and Communications	238.1	258.2	255.1	325.9	386.2	494.8
Textiles and Dressmaking	96.4	138.0	162.6	246.2	366.7	432.8
Mining and Metallurgical	92.3	142.0	151.2	224.9	274.3	320.8
Engineering and Motor cars	124.0	114.5	124.8	199.3	255.7	296.2
Electric power	226.3	258.1	185.2	255.5	288.7	326.6
Food Processing	251.8	239.8	239.3	358.3	493.9	586.0
Chemical	114.7	113.1	118.9	157.2	213.1	213.3
Land and Property	232.5	219.2	245.4	348.6	395.5	414.7
Miscellaneous	202.0	200.2	197.8	259.2	333.5	411.5
General Index Number	201.8	167.5	168.2	251.9	304.7	352.3

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Page 3, Appendix B.

2. Fixed Interest-bearing Securities

1943

Fixed Interest-bearing Securities	January 29th	February 26th	March 26th	April 30th	May 28th	June 25th	July 30th	August 27th	September 24th	October 29th
3½% Rentes 1906	91.90	86.95	89.10	88.40	90.50	91.75	80.--	84.60	82.50	82.25
5% Rentes	90.60	87.75	90.30	90.40	90.60	90.60	77.--	71.30	64.--	64.--
9 years term Treasury Bonds										
5% - due Feb. 15, 1969	97.--	95.50	95.75	94.20	94.20	93.80	83.--	71.25	66.--	64.75
4½ - " " " 1963	99.65	99.50	99.45	99.375	99.375	98.30	99.--	99.--	98.25	93.50
4% " Sept. 15, 1951	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I.B.I. Perro 4½%	536.--	547.--	550.--	593.--	593.--	612.50	530.-	536.50	512.--	490.--

1944

	January 28th	February 25th	March 31st	April 28th	May 26th	June 1st
3½% Rentes 1906	97.30	99.75	100.50	113.--	114.50	128.--
5% Rentes	80.30	87.25	88.--	97.25	93.20	96.30
9 years term Treasury Bonds						
5% - due Feb. 15, 1969	85.90	89.30	91.05	97.30	94.50	96.20
4½ - " " " 1963	-	-	-	-	-	-
4% - " Sept. 15, 1951	70.--	84.45	82.70	90.95	87.60	89.20
I.B.I. Perro 4½%	489.--	494.--	565.--	650.--	800.--	820.--

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2. Fixed Interest-bearing Securities

1943

March 26th	April 30th	May 28th	June 25th	July 30th	August 27th	September 24th	October 29th	November 26th	December 31st
89.10	88.40	90.50	91.75	89.--	84.60	82.50	82.25	86.50	92.--
90.30	90.40	90.60	90.60	77.--	71.50	64.--	64.--	72.50	80.75
95.75	94.20	94.20	93.80	83.--	71.25	66.--	64.75	76.10	81.50
99.45	99.375	99.375	98.30	99.--	99.--	95.25	93.50	94.--	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69.--	72.25
550.--	593.--	595.--	612.50	550.-	536.90	512.--	450.--	448.--	494.--

1944

March 31st	April 28th	May 26th	June 1st
100.50	113.--	114.50	128.--
88.--	97.25	93.20	96.30
91.05	97.30	94.50	96.20
-	-	-	-
82.70	90.95	87.00	89.20
565.--	650.--	800.--	820.--

C.D.T.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

SECRET

S-1307

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
FINANCE SUB-COMMISSION
APO 394

13071/F

20 June 1944

SUBJECT: Monthly Report for May 1944 - Finance Sub-Commission.

TO : Captain Ellery W. Stone, USNR,
Deputy Chief Commissioner.

Herewith enclosed, for your information, copy of the Report for the month of May, 1944 in respect of this Sub-Commission.

E. H. Foley
Colonel,
Joint Director,
Finance Sub-Commission.

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SECRET

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
FINANCE SUB-COMMISSION
APO 394

13071/F

10 June 1944

REPORT OF THE FINANCE SUB-COMMISSION HQ ACC

FOR MAY 1944

Col. E.H. Foley, Jr. (A)) Joint Directors, Finance
Col. A.P. Grafftey-Smith (B)) Sub-Commission

Lt.(jg) J.E. Hicks, USNGR) Joint (Major D. F. L. Tizzard
Capt. Andrew Kunrok) Editors (Lt. G. H. Willis, USNR.

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IV	Operations of Allied Financial Agency and Currency and Exchange Problems	Page 16
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APPENDICES

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765015

Capt. Andrew Farrell) Editors (Major S. E. I. Stevens
) (Lt. G. H. Ellis, USNR.

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C - Banking Statistics

D - Value of AM Lire in Hands of Italian Banks and Public

E - AFL Reports

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G - Notes on Life Insurance in Italy

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765015

I. ORGANIZATION

A. Appointment of the Allied Anti-Inflation Committee (Italy)

1. On 17 May the Chief Commissioner announced the appointment of a committee to consider the existing financial situation in Italy and to recommend the measures which should be adopted to check the present tendency towards inflation.

2. The committee is composed of the following members:

Chairman - Captain Ellery W. Stone, USNR

Col. A.P. Griffiey-Smith - Joint Director, Finance Sub-Commission
Col. E.H. Foley, Jr. - Joint Director, Finance Sub-Commission
Mr. Harold Glasser - Division of Monetary Research, U.S. Treasury Department
Mr. E.M.H. Lloyd - Economic Adviser, British Minister of State's Office, Middle East. [illegible]
Col. C. Upjohn - Director, Legal Sub-Commission
Col. N.E. Fiske - Deputy Executive Commissioner

Secretary - Lieut-Comdr. J.J. Lawler, USCGR - Finance Sub-Commission

3. The Chief Commissioner prescribed broad terms of reference and directed that the Committee report its findings and recommendations to him. The committee has been in almost continious session since its appointment, with three Sub-Committees designated to prepare sections of the final report and recommendations, namely, (a) Financial Policy, (b) Wage and Price Policy, and (c) Supply Policy. The first two sections of the Report are shortly to be sent to AFHQ for CCS.

II GOVERNMENT FINANCE

A. The Italian Government Deficit

1. Italian State Account

(a) For the last few months through April, the excess of disbursements on Italian government account over receipts has remained fairly stable at around 3,000 million lire per month. While in March the excess came to 3,100 million lire, in April it dropped to 2,700 million lire. These fluctuations are due: (i) to the character of cash disbursements data as such, which depending on chance happenings, will result in higher or lower payments being made in one month or another and (ii) to the bi-monthly peaks in Italian revenue collections. It is not expected that this stability will continue [illegible]

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Secretary - Lieut-Comdr. J.J. Lawler, USCGR - Finance Sub-Commission

3. The Chief Commissioner prescribed broad terms of reference and directed that the Committee report its findings and recommendations to him. The committee has been in almost continuous session since its appointment, with three Sub-Committees designated to prepare sections of the final report and recommendations, namely, (a) Financial Policy, (b) Wage and Price Policy, and (c) Supply Policy. The first two sections of the Report are shortly to be sent to AFHQ for CCS.

II GOVERNMENT FINANCE

A. The Italian Government Deficit

1. Italian State Account

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(b) It must be pointed out that both Allied military expenditures and probably the greatest part of the Italian governmental expenditures are not susceptible to reduction. In the latter are included large amounts which serve directly and indirectly the joint war effort against Germany. As a result of this largely incompressible nature of war expenditures, the amount of action which can be taken in this sphere of anti-inflation control is necessarily limited.

(c) The 2,700 million lire "deficit" in the state account during April was financed principally by the Banca d'Italia which supplied over 1,700 million lire and by the sale of almost 800 million lire of government bills (Buoni del Tesoro ordinari). The funds provided by the Banca d'Italia were secured almost entirely through the increase in bankers' deposits at the Banca d'Italia. That is, the government deficit is being largely financed by the in-flow of personal and business savings into the banks, from the banks into the Banca d'Italia and from the Banca d'Italia to the government.

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(d) The total excess of government disbursements over government receipts in Liberated Italy, as shown by the Italian state account at the Banco d'Italia, for the first 10 months of the fiscal year comes to 25,000 million lire. To this must be added an additional 3,000 million lire advanced by the Allied Financial Agency which is not shown on the books of the Banco d'Italia. The total then becomes 28,000 million lire or an average excess of governmental disbursements over receipts of 2,800 million lire per month.

The summary of the Italian state account from 1 July to 31 April at the Banco d'Italia is given below. The description of the various items has been given in the preceding monthly reports.

Italian State Account at Banco d'Italia
1 July 1943 through 30 April 1944
(millions of lire)

	Total Italian Gov't. Territory	Total Military Gov't. Territory	Grand Total Liberated Italy
a. "Deficit" in State Account			
Total payments less payments on account of Buoni del Tesoro ordinari	22,873	5,108	28,581
Total receipts less receipts on account of Buoni del Tesoro ordinari	3,418	1,104	4,522
Excess of disbursements	19,455	5,004	24,459
b. How State "Deficit" was met			
Credit advanced by Banco d'Italia to State	8,527	1,486	10,013
Decrease in balance held by State at Banco d'Italia on 1 July 1943	3,042	1,174	4,216
Advances from AFA and AMG	3,150	30	3,180
Funds supplied from Rome	1,941	1,400	3,321
Net receipts in Buoni del Tesoro ordinari account	1,195	329	1,524
Increase in Contabilita' Speciale accounts	1,507	579	2,086

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Total payments less payments on account of Buoni del Tesoro ordinari	22,873	6,108	28,981
Total receipts less receipts on account of Buoni del Tesoro ordinari	3,418	1,104	4,522
Excess of disbursements	19,455	5,004	24,459
b. How State "Deficit" was met			
Credit advanced by Banca d'Italia to State	8,827	1,186	10,013
Decrease in balance held by State at Banca d'Italia on 1 July 1943	3,042	1,174	4,216
Advances from AFA and AMG	3,150	30	3,180
Funds supplied from Rome	1,921	1,400	3,321
Net receipts in Buoni del Tesoro ordinari account	1,195	329	1,524
Increase in Contabilita' Speciale accounts	1,507	579	2,086
Increase in deposits of cash guarantees	113	6	119
Total	19,455	5,004	24,459

2. Government Bonds

(a) In April, for the first time since the liberation of southern Italy, a sizeable portion of the deficit on state account was financed by the sale of government securities. During April, over a fourth of this deficit was met by the net investment, principally by banks, in Treasury bills (Buoni del Tesoro ordinari). Total purchases of the B.T.O. amounted to 1,420 million lire par value, with a net investment for the month of 779 million lire or almost as much as the total investment for the preceeding nine months. This development appears to be linked with the strong upward movement in government bond prices in April and, presumably, was likewise caused by the formation of the new Italian government during the month.

(1)

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(b) Since the resumption of trading in government bonds in November there have been three factors which have led to a strong upward movement in prices. The payment of the 15 December 1943 5% bond maturity and the general resumption of public debt service on 1 January 1944 resulted in a recovery of bond prices to levels higher than they had been immediately preceding the Allied invasion. The formation of the new government embodying the six anti-fascist parties in April resulted in a further increases in prices which has been well maintained. One security, the 3.50% Rente of 1906 has been consistently selling above par since the advent of the new government. Government bond prices are remaining above levels prevalent a year ago under the fascist regime.

(c) While these remarks apply particularly to the Naples market, the Banca d'Italia reports that with the resumption of good communications around March the Naples prices are applicable to the rest of southern Italy. (The details of the price movements are given in Appendix C.)

3. Cash Position of Italian Government in May

(a) No advances were made to the central Italian Government in May. Outside of the forward Army AMG areas, finance officers are not authorized to make any advances for Italian governmental purposes without prior authorization from Finance Sub-Commission headquarters. No authorization was granted during the month. The Banca d'Italia which has been given the complete responsibility for taking care of the currency needs of the government was able to meet all governmental demands both in the Italian Government territory and in AMG territory. In addition, the Banca d'Italia provided 600 million lire from its Naples branch and 60 million from its Bari branch during May to take care of any governmental financing which may be necessary in the new areas liberated.

(b) Total AFL advances, which have been classified to 30 April, to Italian governmental organizations are as follows:

	(millions of lire)
To Italian State Treasury, Armed Forces and State Institutions	4,576
To Provinces	492
To Communes	1,183
Total	6,251

B. Revenue

1. Revenue Collections

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Outside of the forward Army AMG areas, finance officers are not authorized to make any advances for Italian governmental purposes without prior authorization from Finance Sub-Commission headquarters. No authorization was granted during the month. The Banca d'Italia which has been given the complete responsibility for taking care of the currency needs of the government was able to meet all governmental demands both in the Italian Government territory and in AMG territory. In addition, the Banca d'Italia provided 600 million lire from its Naples branch and 60 million from its Bari branch during May to take care of any governmental financing which may be necessary in the new areas liberated.

(b) Total AFA advances, which have been classified to 30 April, to Italian governmental organizations are as follows:

	(millions of lire)
To Italian State Treasury, Armed Forces and State Institutions	4,576
To Provinces	492
To Communes	1,183
Total	6,251

E. Revenue

1. Revenue Collections

Collections of Italian State revenues for the month of April were substantially higher than in any other month since Allied occupation and were substantially above those of April 1943. The continuous improvement in the revenue situation is shown in the table below:

Total State Revenues for the 27 Provinces
(gross intake less Capo X)
(millions of lire)

				For cent this year to previous year
1942		1943		
July through December	2,553	July through December	1,460	57
1943		1944		
January	400	January	204	51
February	550	February	469	85
March	327	March	472	144
April	515	April	737	143
Total	4,345	Total	3,342	77

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The detailed tables below show that this improvement is general throughout the area and throughout all important revenue classifications. April collections were larger than those in April 1943 in all provinces other than Potenza, Naples, and Reggio di Calabria. In 12 provinces revenues for the entire 10 month period are larger than for the comparable period a year ago. Naples, however, which alone produces more revenue than all of Sicily, has reached only 53 per cent for the 10 months period. Other provinces which suffered heavily in the war, Catania, Messina, Trapani, Taranto, Salerno, Cagliari, Catanzaro, and Reggio di Calabria have reached less than 70 per cent. Most of these areas are ports at which the loss of revenues from customs duties represents a substantial part of the total decrease.

Direct taxes are now showing a general increase over last year owing to increased assessments made during the last two years, particularly in the case of the war profits tax.

Total Revenue Receipts (Gross Intake, Less Capo X)
(millions of lire)

	9 months to Mar. 43	April 1943	Total for 10 months	9 months to Mar. 44	April 1944	Total For 10 months	Percentage 43/44 to 42/43
Region I.							
Agrigento	37	6	43	34	9	43	100
Caltanissetta	26	5	31	24	8	32	103
Catania	292	26	318	99	29	128	40
Enna	19	4	23	20	6	26	113
Messina	116	14	130	38	16	54	42
Palermo	370	40	410	213	82	295	72
Ragusa	20	4	24	24	7	31	130
Siracusa	35	6	41	33	11	44	107
Trapani	134	7	141	40	11	51	36
Total	1,049	112	1,161	525	179	704	61
Region II.							
Bari	539	82	621	729	198	927	149
Brindisi	36	8	44	54	12	66	150
Lecce	60	14	74	80	22	102	138
Taranto	119	14	133	64	24	88	66
Matera	19	4	23	19	4	23	100
Potenza	27	5	32	24	3	27	84
Total	800	127	927	970	263	1,233	133
Region III.							
Avellino	36	6	42	29	8	37	90
Benevento	30	5	35	15	11	26	74
Napoli	1,199	168	1,367	598	128	726	53

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(millions of lire)

	9 months to Mar. 43	April 1943	Total for 10 months	9 months to Mar. 44	April 1944	Total for 10 months	Percentage 43/44 to 42/43
Region I.							
Agrigento	37	6	43	34	9	43	100
Caltanissetta	26	5	31	24	8	32	103
Catania	292	26	318	99	29	128	40
Enna	19	4	23	20	6	26	113
Messina	116	14	130	30	16	54	42
Palermo	370	40	410	213	82	295	72
Ragusa	20	4	24	24	7	31	130
Siracusa	35	6	41	33	11	44	107
Trapani	134	7	141	40	11	51	36
Total	1,049	112	1,161	525	179	704	61
Region II.							
Bari	539	82	621	729	198	927	149
Brindisi	36	8	44	54	12	66	150
Lecce	60	14	74	80	22	102	138
Taranto	119	14	133	64	24	88	66
Matera	19	4	23	19	4	23	100
Potenza	27	5	32	24	3	27	84
Total	800	127	927	970	263	1,233	133
Region III.							
Avellino	36	6	42	29	8	37	90
Benevento	30	5	35	15	11	26	74
Napoli	1,199	168	1,367	598	128	726	53
Salerno	92	17	109	52	17	69	63
Total	1,357	196	1,553	694	164	858	55
Region V							
Campobasso	31	6	37	19	6	25	68
Foggia	112	18	130	84	23	107	82
Total	143	24	167	103	29	132	79
Region VI							
Cagliari	204	8	212	101	38	139	66
Nuoro	15	3	18	19	5	24	133
Sassari	36	8	44	61	19	80	182
Total	255	19	274	181	62	243	89
Region VIII							
Catanzaro	95	15	110	56	17	73	66
Cosenza	46	9	55	42	15	57	104
Reggio di Calabria	85	13	98	34	8	42	43
Total	226	37	263	132	40	172	65
GRAND TOTAL	3,830	515	4,345	2,605	737	3,342	77

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Total Revenue by Sources

(millions of lire)

	10 months to 30/4/43	10 months to 30/4/44	% 43/44 to 42/43	April 1943	April 1944
Capo I Manufacturing Taxes	242	143	59	16	29
Capo II Customs	276	61	22	7	28
Capo III Local Finances	1	2	199		
Capo IV Monopolies	1,534	1,062	69	163	225
Capo V Lottery	143	45	31	9	10
Capo VI Direct Taxes	1,067	1,147	108	225	296
Capo VII State Lands, etc.	5	2	49		1
Capo VIII Indirect Taxes	1,049	954	91	92	156
Capo IX State Supply Officer	11	18	161	1	1
Capo XI Ministry of Justice	6	3	50	1	
Capo XVII Ministry of Agriculture	2	1	54		
Others	8	5	67		
Total less Capo X	4,344	3,343	77	514	737

2. Tax revision

During the month the Minister of Finance submitted draft decrees covering the following points:

(a) Income tax (Richezza mobile). The draft on this tax multiplies the assessments on businesses by factors varying from 2 to 6 and increases the exemption limit from 2,500 to 10,000 lire. It also eliminates the flat 2, 4, 8, and 9 per cent taxes on various categories of employees, substituting for them progressive rates with differentiation for bachelors, married men, and families with up to 4 and over 4 children. The rates proposed are open to the criticism of being in fact regressive above the income level of 800 lire per week.

(b) Supertax (Imposte complementaire). The draft on this tax raises the progressive rates now applied to all types of income combined from their present maximum of 20 per cent to a maximum of 40 per cent. The minimum exception limit is increased from 6,000 to 19,000 lire.

(c) Tax on capital (Patrimonios). The proposal raises the present ½ per cent rate to a sliding scale ranging from ½ to 2 per cent. This step is thought to be the most practicable method of quickly reaching the profits of large landowners upon whom income taxes have never been satisfactorily imposed.

(d) Land tax (Terreni). The proposal increases the rate of duty from 5

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(b) Supertax (Imposta complementare). The draft on this tax raises the progressive rates now applied to all types of income combined from their present maximum of 20 per cent to a maximum of 40 per cent. The minimum exception limit is increased from 6,000 to 15,000 lire.

(c) Tax on capital (Patrimonice). The proposal raises the present ½ per cent rate to a sliding scale ranging from ½ to 2 per cent. This step is thought to be the most practicable method of quickly reaching the profits of large landowners upon whom income taxes have never been satisfactorily imposed.

(d) Land tax (Terreni). The proposal increases the rate of hity from 5 per cent to 10 per cent and, in the case of rents received in kind, also increases the amount assessed by 100 per cent. It will be observed, by comparing this proposal to that in paragraph (d), that when the surtax is also taken into consideration the Minister's proposals increase the rate on rural landowners less than ½ as much as they increase the tax on owner-cultivators.

(e) Special tax on workmen. The drafts propose to abolish this tax (2 per cent on wages in excess of 720 lire per month) inasmuch as all employees will be included in the revised progressive tax on employee income.

(f) Death duties. It is proposed to double the rate in each bracket of the estate tax, making the maximum rate 20 per cent in the highest bracket.

(g) Exceptions. The provision exempting families with more than 7 children from all direct taxes is abolished in the drafts. Children allowances are included in the new income tax on employees.

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(h) Bachelor's tax. It is proposed to abolish the bachelor's tax, and to put in the Richezza Mobile tax itself a heavier burden on single as compared to married persons.

(i) Farm profits (Reddito agrario). It is proposed to increase the valuations for 1944 5 times, excepting that no increases are to be made with respect to crops certified to have been properly amassed. This proposal, in its present form, amounts to a refusal to tax at all income received from the increases in the legal price of wheat, despite the fact that the increase in the price of wheat has increased the danger of uncontrolled inflation.

3. Appeals commissions. The reconstitution of commissions for appeals from assessments in proceeding slowly. The Ministry has been asked to furnish information on all commissions not yet approved by it.

4. Terreni assessments. Many communes have been found where the terreni assessments are still based upon valuations of 1823, multiplied by a small factor. The Ministry has agreed to make a general inquiry in order to determine how many such communes there are, and in order to take steps to increase such assessments.

5. Distillery taxes. In order to prevent the leakage of alcohol to the black market, an attempt is being made to close down all "mushroom" distilleries and to concentrate all such production in recognized and established distilleries, many of which are partly idle at present.

6. Monopolies. Some progress is being made toward increasing the amounts of tobacco, salt, and matches on sale. The present weekly production of tobacco is 62 million cigarettes, 22,500 kilos of cigars, and 16,250 kilos of pipe tobacco. The Italian armed forces take 21 million cigarettes, leaving 41 million for approximately 5 million adult males, or about 8 cigarettes per week each.

7. Italian taxation of Allied forces

In response to a request from AFHQ, the Minister of Finance was asked to give assurances as to the implementation of that part of the Armistice terms which provides that the Allied Forces shall be immune from Italian taxation. A satisfactory reply was received from the Minister, stating that no taxes, direct or indirect, will be imposed upon the Allied Forces or organizations serving with the Allied Forces, or upon individual members thereof whether acting in an official or unofficial capacity. Specific instructions which have been issued to Italian tax officials by the Ministry were cited in support of these assurances.

C. Budget and Expenditure Control

1. New Italian Government Budget

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C. Budget and Expenditure Control

1. New Italian Government Budget

As the next fiscal year for the Italian Government begins on 1 July it is necessary that a new budget be prepared to control expenditures after that date. The Italian government is taking steps to prepare such a budget for the territory under its jurisdiction, and at the Government's request the Italian forms were sent to Military Government territory in order that if and when additional territory is turned over to the Italian government data will be available to make the necessary changes. In Military Government territory there has been distributed a complete set of forms for the preparation of budgets, the operation of such budgets, the control of expenditures, and for reporting such expenditures. Revenue data are also included in these forms. In designing these forms every attempt was made to adhere as closely as possible to normal Italian accounting and fiscal procedures. Fiscal procedure for the State agencies is quite dissimilar to that for local governmental bodies, and two sets of forms were necessary. The operation of the new budget procedure should result in a definite measure of expenditure control.

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2. Expenditure control agencies

Substantial progress was made during the month in the establishment of those State agencies which are required to maintain control over governmental expenditures. The Commissione Centrale per la Finanza Locale, a body for the control of local government expenditures, was created by Royal Decree during the month. It has been made a part of the Ministry of the Interior as is provided by law, and is expected to function at once. All subventions from the State to local governmental bodies are passed upon by this agency.

Agreement has been reached and instructions are being issued for the establishment of a central office for handling the numerous accounts that are grouped under the heading "Contabilita' Speciale", all of which are separate funds formerly controlled by various State bodies and agencies. The new office will be a part of the Ufficio Collegamento (Central Statistical Office) at the Banca d'Italia, Salerno, and will be controlled by the Treasury Section of the Ministry of Finance.

The Minister of Finance has promised that the Corte dei Conti, the central governmental accounting office for the control of all State government expenditures and fiscal operations, will begin functioning at Salerno on 1 July.

The establishment of these three agencies is a sine qua non of any effective expenditure control.

3. Estimated disbursements for May

Estimates were received from the Ministry of Finance of disbursements to be made in Italian Government territory. These estimates are given in the following table. The sizeable increases noted for the month in the expenditures of the Ministries of Communications, Agriculture, Interior, Finance, War and Navy and the justification thereof could not be investigated for lack of staff. The Italian Government is able to furnish detailed information only on War and Navy expenditures. Further tables show the items accounting for the principal increases in these estimates.

Italian Government Estimates of Cash Disbursements for Liberated Italy
(April - March)
(millions of lire)

Ministry	April	May	Increase of May over April
Finance	138.0	197.0	59.0
Justice	26.0	38.0	12.0
Foreign Affairs	2.5	.5	-2.0
Italian Africa		1.2	1.2
Education	120.0	137.0	17.0
Interior	479.0	574.0	95.0
Public Works			

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Finance	138.0	197.0	59.0
Justice	26.0	38.0	12.0
Foreign Affairs	2.5	.5	-2.0
Italian Africa		1.2	1.2
Education	120.0	137.0	17.0
Interior	479.0	574.0	95.0
Public Works	64.0	57.0	-7.0
Communications	528.0	675.0	147.0
Agriculture	13.0	136.0	123.0
Industry & Commerce	3.5	4.9	1.4
Monopolies	99.0	57.0	-42.0
Public Debt	61.0	68.5	7.5
Lottery	1.1	3.5	2.4
Total - Civil Ministries	1,535.1	1,949.6	
Military			
War	646.2	679.8	33.6
Navy	260.8	348.1	87.3
Air Forces	89.0	82.3	-6.7
Merchant Marine	5.5	27.6	22.1
Total - Military	1,001.5	1,137.8	
Total Government	2,536.6	3,087.4	

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Ministry of War

Significant Increases in Estimates for May 1944

(millions of lire)

"Capitolo" Designation	April	May	Increase
Non-commissioned officers and soldiers salaries and allowances, re-enlistments and premiums.	140.0	167.0	27.0
Branch of the Royal Carabinieri - non-commissioned officers, etc.	20.1	39.0	18.9
Family allowances to prisoners of war	44.0	62.0	18.0
Convalescence allowances	3.0	4.0	1.0
Temporary pension allowances	5.0	12.5	7.5
Prisoners of war, and soldiers reported dead or missing but still carried on the rolls	1.1	2.8	1.7
Subsistence for troops	85.8	86.4	.6
Sanitary Services and hospital expenditures	19.0	27.9	8.9
Equipment, renovation and maintenance of arms, munitions, etc.	2.5	5.7	3.2
Works of maintenance	1.1	1.9	.8
Total	321.6	409.2	87.6
Note: Since some of the capitoli excluded from the above tabulation show decreases the net total increase is:-	646.2	679.8	33.6

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Family allowances to prisoners of war	44.0	62.0	18.0
Convalescence allowances	3.0	4.0	1.0
Temporary pension allowances	5.0	12.5	7.5
Prisoners of war, and soldiers reported dead or missing but still carried on the rolls	1.1	2.8	1.7
Subsistance for troops	85.8	86.4	.6
Sanitary Services and hospital expenditures	18.0	27.9	8.9
Equipment, renovation and maintenance of arms, munitions, etc.	2.5	5.7	3.2
Works of maintenance	1.1	1.9	.8
Total	321.6	409.2	87.6
Note: Since some of the capitoli excluded from the above tabulation show decreases the net total increase is:-	646.2	679.8	33.6

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Ministry of the Navy

Significant Increases in Estimates for May

(in millions of lire)

"Capitolo" Designation	April	May	Increase
Salaries and wages for non-commissioned officers and personnel of C.R.E.M.	4.2	10.4	6.2
Salaries of labourers	23.1	31.4	8.3
Subsistence of C.R.E.M.	14.1	15.3	1.2
Water rates and rental of premises	-	.5	.5
Arms and war supplies for maritime and coastal defenses	-	5.0	5.0
Acquisition of materials and equipment for military maritime establishments	.5	1.0	.5
Functioning of workshops for naval and mechanic construction	-	1.4	1.4
Materials for construction and repairing of ships	-	2.5	2.5
Maintenance of ships of the Royal Navy marine construction	2.9	6.7	3.8
Maintenance of ships of the Royal Navy marine armament	.2	2.5	2.3
Works and supplies for naval and mechanic construction relative to the war effort	18.6	20.5	1.9
Works, supplies, arms and armament relation to the war effort - marine armament	9.4	24.1	14.7
Overtime pay and allowances to military personnel	108.0	120.5	12.5
Expenses for food, clothing barracks etc. - marine commissary	27.0	41.8	14.8
Extraordinary allowances for works of marine engineers dependent on the state of war	9.6	12.6	3.0

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Acquisition of materials and equipment for military maritime establishments	.5	1.0	.5
Functioning of workshops for naval and mechanic construction	-	1.4	1.4
Materials for construction and repairing of ships	-	2.5	2.5
Maintenance of ships of the Royal Navy marine construction	2.9	6.7	3.8
Maintenance of ships of the Royal Navy marine armament	.2	2.5	2.3
Works and supplies for naval and mechanic construction relative to the war effort	18.6	20.5	1.9
Works, supplies, arms and armament relation to the war effort - marine armament	9.4	24.1	14.7
Overtime pay and allowances to military personnel	108.0	120.5	12.5
Expenses for food, clothing barracks etc. - marine commissary	27.0	41.8	14.8
Extraordinary allowances for works of marine engineers dependent on the state of war	9.6	12.6	3.0
Subsidies to personnel for injuries due to enemy action	.2	12.7	12.5
Expenditures dependent on the international situation	-	1.8	1.8
Total	217.8	310.7	92.9
Note: Since some of the Capitoli excluded from the above tabulation show decreases the net total increases is:-	260.8	348.1	87.3

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4. Actual Disbursements for April

(a) The following table shows disbursements for liberated Italy in April as reported by the Banca d'Italia, compared with March disbursements.

Comparison of Cash Disbursements for liberated Italy
March & April

(millions of lire)

Ministry	March	April
Finance	353.5	246.9
Justice	39.0	28.0
Foreign Affairs	1.4	1.8
Italian Africa	4.2	3.6
Education	147.0	128.1
Interior	520.9	239.2
Public Works	60.5	61.4
Communications	218.5	110.1
Agriculture	36.0	10.5
Industry & Commerce	3.0	7.0
Popular Culture	1.5	.2
Total	1,385.5	836.8
Military		
War	2,187.4	855.0
Navy	225.6	274.0
Air Forces	189.0	218.5
Total Military	2,602.0	1,347.5
Total Budget Disbursements	3,987.5	2,184.3
Disbursements Outside Budget	715.3	720.0
Transfer of Funds		600.0
Autonomous Administrations	1,060.2	1,048.1
Total	5,763.0	4,552.4
Payments in Suspense	-1,555.1	395.5
Total General Payments	4,207.9	4,947.9
Special Accounts	2,873.8	2,654.3
Temporary Cash Deposits	109.9	2.9
Total	7,191.6	7,605.1

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Italian Africa	4.2	3.8
Education	147.0	128.1
Interior	520.9	239.2
Public Works	60.5	61.4
Communications	218.5	110.1
Agriculture	36.0	10.5
Industry & Commerce	3.0	7.0
Popular Culture	1.5	.2
Total	1,385.5	836.8

Military

War	2,167.4	855.0
Navy	225.6	274.0
Air Forces	189.0	218.5
Total Military	2,602.0	1,347.5

Total Budget Disbursements	3,987.5	2,184.3
Disbursements Outside Budget	715.3	720.0
Transfer of Funds		600.0
Autonomous Administrations	1,060.2	1,048.1
Total	5,763.0	4,552.4
Payments in Suspense	-1,555.1	395.5
Total General Payments	4,207.9	4,947.9
Special Accounts	2,673.8	2,654.3
Temporary Cash Deposits	109.9	2.9
Total	7,191.6	7,605.1

(b) The figures for March in the above table include Naples Province and are therefore to be regarded as more complete than the figures appearing in Table X in the April Report of Finance Sub-Commission.

210 (c) The following table indicates in detail available information on cash disbursements in liberated Italy for April. It purports to indicate that total cash disbursements for all of liberated Italy were approximately 7.6 billion lire. However, as was pointed out last month, the item "Special Accounts" includes a large number of suspense accounts into which payments are made from the accounts of the various Ministries and autonomous bodies. It has been impossible to determine how much "double-counting" is included in this item and to what extent the other items in the table are transfers rather than net outpayments. As estimated in Section II of this report, it is probable that total actual cash disbursements were approximately 3.5 billion lire. As stated in last month's report, the Minister of Finance has been requested to provide a detailed explanation of the net decrease of 1.8 billion lire in the item "Payments in Suspense" (pagamenti collettivi), which apparently was transferred to the Ministry of War's account for Bari. No answer has yet been received. The net decrease in "pagamenti collettivi" reflected in the March figures and a net increase is again shown for April. This means that some Governmental payments are once more being charged against an undifferentiated account rather than against the accounts of the appropriate Ministries.

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Cash Disbursements for Liberated Italy
April 1944
(millions of lire)

Ministry	Sardinia	Sicily	Apulia	Lucania	Campania	Calabria	Foggia	Campobasso	Total
Finance	13.6	123.5	26.5	5.9	59.6	10.0	4.0	3.8	246.9
Justice	3.4	11.5	3.0	0.6	7.0	1.9		0.6	28.0
Foreign Affairs	.	.	0.3	.	1.5	.	.	.	1.8
Italian Africa	.	0.3	2.8	0.5	.	.	.	.	3.6
Education	12.7	29.7	37.7	11.4	34.7	1.3	0.1	0.5	128.1
Interior	11.1	75.5	102.0	1.4	48.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	239.2
Public Works	7.1	29.2	5.3	0.2	18.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	61.4
Communications	1.3	37.0	22.4	.	49.4	.	.	.	110.1
Agriculture	1.6	3.8	1.8	0.1	2.5	0.2	.	.	10.5
Industry & Commerce	0.2	6.1	0.1	.	0.6	.	.	.	7.0
Popular Culture	.	0.1	0.1	.	.	.	.	.	0.2
Total	51.2	316.7	202.2	20.1	222.2	14.6	4.5	5.3	836.8
Military									
Army	171.8	25.7	650.3	0.2	2.4	0.5	.	0.1	855.0
Navy	19.8	0.9	246.9	.	6.4	.	.	.	274.0
Air forces	24.3	.	194.2						218.5
Total Military	215.9	30.6	1091.4	0.2	8.8	0.5	.	0.1	1347.5
Total Budget Disbursements	267.1	347.3	1293.6	20.3	231.0	15.1	4.5	5.4	2184.3
Disbursements outside Budget	8.2	440.3	103.0	10.5	121.9	6.7	17.0	12.4	720.0
Transfer of funds						600.0			600.0
Autonomous Administrations	39.8	305.3	404.9	26.5	182.8	71.2	16.6	1.0	1048.1
Total	315.1	1092.9	1801.5	57.3	535.7	693.0	38.1	18.8	4552.4
Payments in Suspense	-11.1	37.8	-164.2	30.9	315.7	80.6	47.6	58.2	395.5
Total General Payments	304.0	1130.7	1637.3	88.2	851.4	773.6	85.7	77.0	4947.9
Special Accounts	435.9	305.5	1258.2	36.6	359.7	136.2	20.8	21.4	2654.3
Temporary Cash Deposits	.	2.2	0.5	.	0.2	.	.	.	2.9
Grand Total	739.9	1438.4	2896.0	124.8	1211.3	909.8	106.5	98.4	7605.1

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Total	51.2	316.7	202.2	20.1	222.2	1448	4.9	212	3021.5
Military									
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Grand Total	739.9	1510.4	2896.0	124.8	1211.3	909.8	106.5	98.4	7605.1

5. Authorizations to Spend Issued by the Italian State Government

It was learned that during March the Italian Minister of Finance had issued orders to all branches of the Banca d'Italia cancelling authorizations to spend which had been issued by the former Mussolini Government.

As far as can be determined approximately 70 to 80 per cent of the spending by the Italian Government is being authorized by the issuance of ordini di accreditamento. Direct budget charges for salaries, pensions, debt service, and certain miscellaneous items are not included under ordini di accreditamento. There is still no limitation on the time period within which the accreditamenti can be utilized. Consequently no conclusions can be drawn from the following table as to rate or amount of government spending in any particular month. It can be said, however, that these authorizations will result in disbursements in some future period.

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During the month of May the total of ordini di accreditamento issued by the Italian government is given in the table below. Authorizations for the armed forces account for approximately 70% of the total.

Comparison of Accreditamenti issued by the Italian State Government, March and April

(in millions of lire)

Ministry	March	April
Finance	16.3	23.2
Finance State Monopolies	19.0	30.8
Justice	2.3	2.4
Foreign Affairs	0.4	1.0
Italian Africa	.	3.4
Education	32.3	81.4
Interior	5.7	277.4
Public Works	11.3	16.1
Public State Roads	8.2	27.0
Communications:		
State Railways	22.9	32.5
Post and Telegraph	.	.
Agriculture	4.2	1.3
Industry & Commerce	0.9	0.3
Popular Culture	0.1	.
Foreign Exchange	.	.
Total Civil	123.6	496.6
Army	359.3	648.5
Navy	172.3	367.8
Merchant Marine	6.0	15.5
Air Forces	190.3	89.0
Total Military	727.9	1120.8
Total Government	851.5	1617.6

6. Provincial and communal budgets and expenditures

Accurate information regarding the expenditure of provinces and communes is still lacking. No copies of budgets have been received from any part of liberated Italy for the second quarter of 1944. For the first quarter the following numbers of budgets have been received:

Region	Province	Provincial Budgets Received	Communal Budgets Received	Communes in Province

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Public State Roads	8.2	27.0
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Post and Telegraph	.	.
Agriculture	4.2	1.3
Industry & Commerce	0.9	0.3
Popular Culture	0.1	.
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Communications:		
State Railways	22.9	32.5
Post and Telegraph	.	.
Agriculture	4.2	1.3
Industry & Commerce	0.9	0.3
Popular Culture	0.1	.
Foreign Exchange	.	.
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Army	359.3	618.5
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Region	Province	Provincial Budgets Received	Communal Budgets Received	Communes in Province
II	Matera	1	32	32
	Potenza	1	2	91
III	Salerno	-	98	145
VII	Cosenza	1	92	136
	Reggio Calabria	1	62	80

No budgets have been received from Region I (Sicily) and Region VI (Sardinia). An analysis of the budgets received confirms the conclusions, previously reported, that while the revenue of communes and provinces has fallen somewhat as compared with the same period of the previous year, expenditures have increased by approximately 70 per cent. It is the general intention of the Ministry of Finance to reduce the expenditure of communes and provinces by limiting the amount of the State contribution. This can only be done, however, after examination by the newly constituted Central Commission for Local Finance of annual budgets previously approved by the Prefect and Provincial Council. A difficulty is already foreseen in this method of control, owing to the fact that practically every local government body is in immediate need of assistance from month to month, and the systematic examination of all budgets will require a considerable period of time to complete. The Minister is

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alive to the difficulties of the situation and to the need for effective control, and steps are being taken which should result in the more expeditious handling of annual budgets.

7. Specific control measures

(a) Office of the State Purchasing Agent. This office, part of the Ministry of Finance, was the object of special study during the month. Its powers include not only procurement, but also supervision of construction and repairs. A recommendation is being made to the Italian Government that this office be used to enforce economies in procurement expenditures.

(b) Appropriation for removal of volcanic ash. A request was made by the Ministry of Public Works to the Ministry of Finance for an appropriation of over 300 million lire for the removal of volcanic ash from roads and streets in Naples and Salerno Provinces. This request was not adequately substantiated, and, after discussion with Public Works Sub-Commission, the Ministry of Finance was advised that no appropriation should be made until adequate supporting information was received.

(c) Maintenance and repair of roads. The previous appropriation of 600 million lire for maintenance and repair of roads essential for military use was amended to include provincial and communal roads in addition to State roads. Roads will be programmed only with the approval of Public Works Sub-Commission.

(d) Residui accounting. The Italian government accounting system includes a system of so-called "residui" accounting, carried out in addition to its "competenza" accounting. All accounting for items that are current, in the sense that they pertain to the year in operation, are included under "competenza", while all items pertaining to prior periods are included under "residui". This system results in much unnecessary work and waste. For instance double accounting must be done in all financial offices, in the central ministerial offices, and in the Banca d'Italia. Preliminary discussions have been held with the Minister of Finance and officials in the Ministry on the possibility of abolishing the residui accounting system.

(e) Unpaid bills. As an anti-inflation measure study is being given to the continuing practicability of postponing the payment of bills contracted by the Italian government prior to 8 September 1943. It is often difficult to separate current from past obligations. In the estimate of requirements of the Italian Merchant Marine for the month of May there was found an amount of more than 21 million lire for payment of the operational expenses of some 40 requisitioned vessels. Upon investigation it was found that most of these obligations had been incurred prior to 8 September 1943. The Minister of Finance was requested to withhold payment of these sums.

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(f) Regional directorates in Sicily. These were originally set up by AMG to coordinate inter-provincial activities and the question of their continuance has been discussed with the Minister of Finance. At present there is, under Italian law, no provision for their existence, and if it is intended to retain them in their present form, a Decree will be necessary to give them legal status and to define their functions. Any alteration in the present form of control is a question for discussion with the Ministries and Sub-Commissions concerned. At the suggestion of the Minister of Finance, a financial official in Sicily has been instructed to scrutinize the budgets of each directorate, and, from his intimate local knowledge of the conditions in Sicily, to recommend whether there is an existing need for each office, and, if so, what changes he suggests with particular reference to personnel and salaries. These data will then be discussed with the interested parties in order that definite recommendations can be made to the Minister of Finance concerning the disposition to be made of these agencies.

(g) The civil service and pension system. Studies from the point of view of expenditure control are being made of the Italian pension system and the civil service.

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(h) Parastatal agencies. A number of semi-public agencies have taken advantage of the war to request public support for their activities and in some cases have actually received funds from AMG officers. Information is being prepared which will indicate those organizations entitled to receive advances and steps will be taken to prevent further advances. Consideration is being given to the recovery of sums improperly granted.

(i) Included as Appendix B is a description of the procedure used in Campobasso province for the issuance of grants of funds or credits to the various governmental agencies. Under the system generally used in AMG territory, the Intendente di Finanza has been considered to be the chief representative of the Italian government. The procedure in Campobasso, which is probably more in accordance with Italian law, provides for approval of authorizations to spend by both the Prefect and the Intendenza di Finanza.

III. BANKING, POSTAL SAVINGS AND OTHER FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

A. Central Banking Developments

1. Central banking credit outstanding continued the decline during April which has lasted since the first of January and which has resulted in the repayment of almost exactly half of the total 2,000 million lire of central bank credit outstanding at that time. The repayment of a total of 200 million of the credit extensions during the month of April conceals a small increase in advances during the month totaling 41 million lire. These advances took place in Calabria, Sicily and Foggia and presumably are connected with the financing of the marketing of agricultural crops. (See Appendix C for detailed statistics.)

2. Bankers' deposits at the Banca d'Italia increased by 1,700 million lire during April. The total funds which the Banca d'Italia could be called upon to provide to banks reached a total of 12,700 million lire on 30 April while the total funds drawable by others rose to 1,900 million lire. The largest single item in the category "Due to Others" consists of 1,100 million lire of non-interest bearing current accounts. This is the category in which AF. accounts are generally carried by the Banca d'Italia branches and AF. accounts which total almost this amount make up the bulk of this item. Income on securities held in custody is also paid into such accounts while awaiting instructions for the disposition of the income.

The "Residual available on advances" increased during the month even though the preceding table shows that advances also increased. This is accounted for by an increase in securities deposited at the Banca d'Italia, thus increasing the amount of the advances which could be drawn upon by banks and others. The table in Appendix C gives the details of these statistics by regions and categories for the last few months.)

3. The cash position of the Banca d'Italia and the currency policy pursued [illegible] related to currency and exchange problems and the operations of

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3. The cash position of the Banca d'Italia and the currency policy pursued are intimately related to currency and exchange problems and the operations of the Allied Financial Agency. These subjects are, therefore, covered in a later section.

4. An employee of the Banca d'Italia, now in the military service, was secured for duty with the Regional Finance Officer of Region IV to work on Banca d'Italia and related banking problems in the newly-liberated areas. Attempts are being made to secure another officer with like qualifications to perform similar duties for the Regional Finance Officer of Region V. As described in fuller detail in other sections of this report, Banca d'Italia personnel and currency from Naples were also provided to assist the ANC Fifth Army Finance Officer.

B. Inspectorate

1. On 6 April 1944 the Italian Government issued a decree giving the Banca d'Italia the powers of the Inspectorate for the Defense of Savings and the Exercise of Credit until such time as the Inspectorate can resume its duties. As the Inspectorate's own staff was restricted to Rome and its functions throughout the country were carried out by the Banca d'Italia, this decree merely gives the Banca d'Italia

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legal power to carry out its duties in connection with credit control.

In order to implement the instructions which have been issued to the branches of the Banca d'Italia to watch credit developments in their area and to discourage credit extensions which would have an inflationary effect, the banks were requested to furnish monthly statements of condition to the Banca d'Italia.

To attempt to make this policy more effective, the branches of the Banca d'Italia have been requested to make an analysis of the balance sheets provided to them and to account for any important movements in credit extensions from month to month.

2. A representative of the Banca d'Italia was appointed to keep in touch with the head office of the Banco di Napoli and another representative with the head office of the Banco di Sicilia. These Inspectorate appointments are to try to insure that these two dominant banks of the South follow anti-inflation credit policies.

The head office of the Banco di Napoli and the branches of the other leading banks in Naples which have been acting as temporary head offices (due to the fact that their head offices have been located in German-occupied territory) were authorized by the Minister of Finance and by the Finance Sub-Commission to assume responsibility for their branches in the newly liberated territory. In cooperation with the Regional Finance Officers of Regions III, IV and V these banks have been given the task of providing personnel, currency, and whatever else is necessary for the early rehabilitation and resumption of banking services in the new areas.

C. Commercial Banking

1. As nearly as can be estimated at this time total banking deposits (other than bankers' deposits) in Liberated Italy at the end of April amounted to around 32,000 million lire, probably rather more than less. This estimate is based on the bank reports which have been received plus the figures on bankers' deposits at the Banca d'Italia.

2. The growth in deposits at the banks during March and April appears to have been over 2,500 million lire a month. The total increase in deposits since September 1943 has been around 12,000 million lire or an increase of around 60 per cent. A decrease in deposit growth may be expected due to the seasonal use of funds by farmers. The Regional Finance Officer of Region I reports, in addition, that greater activity in the rebuilding and repair of houses is a factor reducing the surplus of funds available for deposit.

3. In the city of Naples, deposits decreased by 800 million lire during the summer of 1943 prior to our occupation. On the re-opening of the banks in November, deposits increased at the rate of almost 300 million lire per month to the end of February. By the end of January, the withdrawals of the summer had been replaced. In March, deposits increased by 650 million lire and in April by almost

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4. From discussions with various bankers and from the scanty other available information, the following causes for the increase in deposits appear to prevail. Around ⅓ is due to the re-deposit of money which was withdrawn prior to the Allied landings. Another large part represents the conversion of merchants' and other business' stocks into money. It has been almost impossible to replenish commodities and raw materials which are sold or worked up. As a result, gradually real goods held by business are being replaced by reserves of money held at banks. Some of the money comes from new and old enterprises which have been making large profits by selling trinkets, various other souvenirs and other commodities to troops.

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While it is reported that the black market operators do most of their financing on a strictly cash basis, some of their savings do come into the banks. Another source is the savings of the agricultural classes some of whom are making large profits by selling their products through the black market. The Banco di Napoli reports that it judges that the bulk of the new money comes from new accounts rather than principally from increases in old accounts. The bank, however, states that it cannot estimate how important the various sources are except that merchants, black market operators and farmers are probably the leading ones. The greater increase in deposits in the Naples area may be accounted for in the following way. The concentration of troop spending has unquestionably been higher in Naples than elsewhere and the sales to Allied troops have been higher here. Naples has been the main military supply port and it is largely from Naples that the black market in Allied commodities is supplied. In consequence of the outflow of funds from Naples, there has been a corresponding inflow of money into Naples. On the other hand, the great disparity of prices between Naples and the other provinces is evidence that the flow of bulky food articles from other provinces into Naples is quite difficult. It is likely, therefore, that the food black market in Naples - where not fed from Allied stores - is supplied mainly from the agricultural sections near the city. The purchasing power engendered by Allied expenditures in Naples, then, tends to remain in Campania rather than to spread out over the country.

D. Post Office Financial Services

1. Sales and redemptions of postal savings bonds were resumed in Sicily on 1 April. During this first month, there was an excess of redemptions over sales of 155 million lire. This initial large outflow of money in postal savings must be considered as the concentrated effect in one month of the same trend consistently shown in other regions of net withdrawals from postal savings. The provisional certificates available have not been favorably received by the public and the outflow of funds resulting from savers cashing in their old bonds is not matched by new savings deposited in postal bonds.

Even excluding postal savings bonds, Sicily shows a net decrease in funds held by the postal savings system. From the reopening of the postal savings system in the fall of 1943 to 31 March, the total net outflow of funds in postal savings deposits amounts to 72 million lire, whereas the excess of deposits over withdrawals in current accounts comes only to 10 million lire, giving a new outflow of 62 million lire for these two services. The same is true for Naples: there was a net outflow of funds from the postal savings system of 17 million lire in February, 45 million lire in March and only in April, with the formation of the new government, did the trend reverse with a net inflow of 5 million lire.

2. Sardinia appears to be the bright spot in April with a net investment in postal bonds and deposits of around 20 million lire. Complete data on the current accounts in Sardinia are not available but the increase [illegible]

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and purchasing power engendered by Allied expenditures in Naples, then, tends to remain in Campania rather than to spread out over the country.

D. Post Office Financial Services

1. Sales and redemptions of postal savings bonds were resumed in Sicily on 1 April. During that first month, there was an excess of redemptions over sales of 155 million lire. This initial large outflow of money in postal savings must be considered as the concentrated effect in one month of the same trend consistently shown in other regions of net withdrawals from postal savings. The provisional certificates available have not been favorably received by the public and the outflow of funds resulting from savers cashing in their old bonds is not matched by new savings deposited in postal bonds.

Even excluding postal savings bonds, Sicily shows a net decrease in funds held by the postal savings system. From the reopening of the postal savings system in the fall of 1943 to 31 March, the total net outflow of funds in postal savings deposits amounts to 72 million lire, whereas the excess of deposits over withdrawals in current accounts comes only to 10 million lire, giving a new outflow of 62 million lire for those two services. The same is true for Naples: there was a net outflow of funds from the postal savings system of 17 million lire in February, 43 million lire in March and only in April, with the formation of the new government, did the trend reverse with a net inflow of 5 million lire.

2. Sardinia appears to be the bright spot in April with a net investment in postal bonds and deposits of around 20 million lire. Complete data on the current accounts in Sardinia are not available but the increase in current accounts should be considerably greater than that shown for bonds and deposits. (See Appendix C for detailed figures.)

3. Complete figures on all of Liberated Italy are not yet available. However, data for February and March are reasonably complete. These show a net movement on all three types of postal accounts (bonds, deposits, current accounts) of 145 million in during February, and of 82 million out in March. The figures on April are so incomplete that no conclusions can be drawn except for certain areas.

4. As the result of negotiations with Communications Sub-Commission, culminating in a conference of security, postal, and finance interests held on 29 May, Executive Memorandum No. 36 contained in "Instructions for the guidance of Officers of the Commission" has been completely revised and will be published shortly. The principal changes are that whereas formerly it was necessary to obtain approval of Communications Sub-Commission before re-commencing or extending a Service, Provincial Finance Officers may now authorize Postmasters to reopen Post Offices for financial services (as distinct from postal services) provided:

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(a) that general conditions are suitable

(b) that an adequate supply of cash is available and can be maintained by the post office's resources,

(c) that the postmaster has the necessary supplies, records and payment authorities.

5. As a guide to Finance Officers in the forward areas, a memorandum on what Post Office Financial services they can operate immediately, and the conditions under which they can do so, was drawn up and sent to the Regional Finance Officers of Regions IV and V, and to 5th and 8th Armies AMG.

E. Sales of Real Estate

1. While the number of real estate sales reported has decreased slightly in south-eastern Italy (the only area on which we have data), the average value of the real estate transferred has increased somewhat in the last three months to May 1. There were 1,033 transfers in April with an average value of 15,509 lire compared with 1,290 transfers and an average value of 12,923 lire in March. (See Appendix C.)

2. Not enough is known about these statistics to draw any firm conclusions, but it would appear that there is not a great volume of real estate speculative transfer and that there has not been a remarkable increase in prices. It is to be noted that the Italian tax on land transfers is an inhibitory factor. According to the decree of 12 April 1943 the following are the tax rates on real estate transfers:

Value of Property (lire)	Tax rate
0 to 5,000	3%
5,001 to 100,000	12%
100,001 to 500,000	20%
500,001 to 5,000,000	25%
5,000,001 and above	30%

Assuming that the tax is reasonably effective, it is obvious that it presents a strong discouragement to any increase in speculative land transactions.

IV. OPERATIONS OF ALLIED FINANCIAL AGENCY, CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE PROBLEMS

A. Currency for Areas in Process of Liberation

1. The manager of the Bari branch of AFA was recalled to Headquarters and given the task of preparing and moving a shipment of currency forward in a motor convoy arranged by the Senior Finance Officer, AMG, 5th Army. He took with him

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2. Not enough is known about these statistics to draw any firm conclusions, but it would appear that there is not a great volume of real estate speculative transfer and that there has not been a remarkable increase in prices. It is to be noted that the Italian tax on land transfers is an inhibitory factor. According to the decree of 12 April 1943 the following are the tax rates on real estate transfers:

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A. Currency for Areas in Process of Liberation

1. The manager of the Bari branch of AFA was recalled to Headquarters and given the task of preparing and moving a shipment of currency forward in a motor convoy arranged by the Senior Finance Officer, AMG, 5th Army. He took with him a substantial amount of AM lire, but approximately two thirds of the shipment consisted of 600 million lire metropolitan lire belonging to the Banca d'Italia, and destined for the branches of the Banca d'Italia in Rome, Littoria and Frosinone. In order to reduce the necessity for further shipments of AM lire to a minimum, the AFA representative took with him a letter of credit enabling him to draw on the Rome branch of the Banca d'Italia up to 500 million lire for funds required by the Finance Officers of the 5th and 8th Armies. It is hoped that territory controlled by the Regional Commissioners of Regions IV, V, and VIII will continue to be financed directly by the Banca d'Italia and not by the Allied Financial Agency. In view of the availability of funds belonging to the Banca d'Italia, it may prove to be possible to finance some communes and provinces under AMG 5th and 8th Armies directly through such Banks, and to provide support to the banking system in the form of Metropolitan lire currency, rather than AM lire. The Allied Armed Forces will continue for some time to draw their AM lire from the AFA branches at Naples and Bari.

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2. The Finance Sub-Commission was unable to secure the assignment of even one Allied enlisted man from ..CC to the party, apparently because of the extreme shortage of enlisted personnel, and the party consisted of, in addition to one Allied officer, 8 Italian guards of the Guardia di Finanza, 5 Italian civilian drivers, and three civilian officials designated by the Banca d'Italia. The burden of financial and administrative responsibility placed upon one ..llied officer was excessive, and additional enlisted personnel must be assigned as guards and drivers in future movements if such grave risk of the loss of large sums of currency is to be avoided. A recommendation is being made to G-5, ..FHQ, that shipments of currency by officers of the ..llied Financial ..gency be entitled to military guards under AR35-1/0 of U.S. Army Regulations, which requires the military establishment to detail guards to accompany shipments of currency by U.S. Army Disbursing Officers.

3. Preliminary reports indicate that this shipment of currency has reached Rome, and that the buildings of the Bank of Italy in Rome were found to be in good condition. .s Doctor Cigliana, formerly ..ssistant Director of the Naples branch of the Banca d'Italia, and one of the officials who was taken to Rome, has with him copies of decrees appointing the present Commissioner and Vice-Commissioner to supervise all branches of the bank in liberated Italy, and the necessary authorisation to open the Rome branch under their supervision, the branch of the central bank in Rome is in a position to resume operations, provided adequate personnel is available or can be furnished. By means of circular letters, the branches of the Banca d'Italia in other liberated cities and areas, immediately upon reopening, will be under instructions to carry out the banking and credit policies now in effect in southern Italy, Sicily and Sardinia.

4. The Royal Treasury section of each branch as soon as it is opened, should be in a position to provide the funds needed by the local governmental bodies, while the currency reserves of the Bank will be available to replenish the funds of the commercial banks in the normal manner. However, should administrative barriers make it difficult for communes to obtain funds from the Royal Treasury Sections of the branches of the Banca d'Italia, the manager of the ..F. branch in Rome will deliver to the Finance Officer of ..C, 5th and 8th ..rmies, and Regions IV, V and VIII checks or vaglia drawn under his letter of credit on the Rome branch of the Banca d'Italia. In this way unnecessary disbursement of ..M lire will be avoided. Insofar as distribution of currency notes throughout the newly-liberated territory is concerned, the general policy of the Finance Sub-Commission is that communes should obtain currency notes from the nearest commercial bank which has surplus reserves, or from the nearest branch of the Banca d'Italia in return for vaglia drawn on the Banca d'Italia.

B. Coverage of ..F.. Accounts by ..M Lire

1. In accordance with the policy established, meetings were held with Commendatore Pettinari, Vice-Commissioner of the Banca d'Italia, for the purpose of securing satisfactory undertakings from the bank. The Banca d'Italia agreed to provide 100 per cent coverage in ..M lire for some 871 million lire held in the work-

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4. The Royal Treasury section of each branch as soon as it is opened, should be in a position to provide the funds needed by the local governmental bodies, while the currency reserves of the Bank will be available to replenish the funds of the commercial banks in the normal manner. However, should administrative barriers make it difficult for communes to obtain funds from the Royal Treasury Sections of the branches of the Banca d'Italia, the manager of the AF. branch in Rome will deliver to the Finance Officer of AFHQ 5th and 8th Armies, and Regions IV, V and VIII checks or vaglia drawn under his letter of credit on the Rome branch of the Banca d'Italia. In this way unnecessary disbursement of AM lire will be avoided. Insofar as distribution of currency notes throughout the newly-liberated territory is concerned, the general policy of the Finance Sub-Commission is that communes should obtain currency notes from the nearest commercial bank which has surplus reserves, or from the nearest branch of the Banca d'Italia in return for vaglia drawn on the Banca d'Italia.

B. Coverage of AFL Accounts by AM Lire

1. In accordance with the policy established, meetings were held with Commendatore Pettinari, Vice-Commissioner of the Banca d'Italia, for the purpose of securing satisfactory undertakings from the bank. The Banca d'Italia agreed to provide 100 per cent coverage in AM lire for some 871 million lire held in the working balances of AFL at the end of April. The branch of the Banca d'Italia holding the account will provide the cover locally, and AFL will transfer balances periodically to Naples or to Palermo, in order to release cash in the provincial branches, where the proceeds of the sale of imported goods are continually being paid into the accounts of AFL.

2. More time was required to secure the bank's agreement to a directive that would assure an additional reserve in AM lire adequate to cover globally the balance held by AFL in the No. 2 or "Sterilization" account. The substantial additional sum of 1,900 million lire was paid in to this account on 4 May 1944, for the purpose of withdrawing surplus cash of the banking system in the form of AM lire.

3. As the Banca d'Italia had been paying out AM lire and retaining Metropolitan lire, the amount of AM lire held was scarcely sufficient to cover the balance of 2,100 million lire now standing to the credit of AFL in this account. Accordingly it was proposed that the Banca d'Italia direct each branch to hold 20 per cent of the branch's total cash in the form of metropolitan lire. AM lire would be paid out only when the branch had reduced its holdings of Italian notes below this level.

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Certain minor objections were raised by the bank and the directive was not issued until 4 June 1944, in satisfactory form.

C. Use of Metropolitan Lire in Sardinia

1. On 20 May, the manager of the Sassari branch of AFL brought cashiers of the Banca d'Italia to Naples, who took delivery of 280 million lire in Metropolitan lire, which was then transported to Sassari for account of the Banca d'Italia. Thus for the first time the local budgetary deficit and the State payments in Sardinia will be financed by the Banca d'Italia, rather than by AFL. The manager reports that the prospect of having to depend upon its own currency in the future may result in the bank's applying a restraining influence on inflationary borrowings of local governments in Sardinia, while the bank also appears to be able to stimulate the return flow of cash to itself, given this incentive. Every effort will be made to avoid further issue of AM lire to finance Italian activities in Sardinia, and it is hoped that few shipments of Metropolitan lire from Naples will be required. Such shipments will be made by Italian Naval vessels in future.

2. As several trained officers have been lost through hospitalization, and as experienced men are needed in Rome, and Northern Italy, it was decided to recall the AFL manager from Sassari. After this change has been effected, the armed forces in Sardinia will obtain their requirements of AM lire from the Banca d'Italia in Cagliari, but the accounts and records will be transmitted to Naples and taken onto the books of the Naples branch of AFL. The unopened boxes of AM lire will be deposited in custody, and payments to the armed forces ordered by AFL, Naples upon request.

D. Review of the Reserve Position of the Banca d'Italia

1. Total currency holdings of the branches of the Banca d'Italia in Liberated Italy increased by 700 million lire during April, or by roughly the same amount as in March, but 430 millions were acquired for account of the Allied Financial Agency. Campania (Naples and Salerno) was responsible for the bulk of the increase. The doubling of the currency reserves at Foggia during the month deserves mention, however. Most of the other regions have now reached an equilibrium between inflow and outflow of currency. Sardinia and Calabria remain the principal regions still experiencing a net drain and undoubtedly for the same reason: the payment of large bodies of Italian troops.

2. Of the total currency holdings of 6,300 million lire on 30 April, AFL and other AMG accounts accounted for 1,200 million, leaving a free reserve of 5,100 million lire. In the first week of May, a repayment of 1,900 million lire on account of advances was made into a special No. 2 AFL account (as reported in last month's report). This left the Banca d'Italia with a net free reserve of roughly 3,200 million lire, or a little more than 20 per cent of current liabilities excluding the liability for outstanding notes. (The cash position of the Banca d'Italia by branches and by type of currency, as of 30 April is shown in Appendix C.)

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D. Review of the Reserve Position of the Banca d'Italia

1. Total currency holdings of the branches of the Banca d'Italia in Liberated Italy increased by 700 million lire during April, or by roughly the same amount as in March, but 480 millions were required for account of the Allied Financial Agency. Campania (Naples and Salerno) was responsible for the bulk of the increase. The doubling of the currency reserves at Foggia during the month deserves mention, however. Most of the other regions have now reached an equilibrium between inflow and outflow of currency. Sardinia and Calabria remain the principal regions still experiencing a net drain and undoubtedly for the same reason: the payment of large bodies of Italian troops.

2. Of the total currency holdings of 6,300 million lire on 30 April, AFA and other AMG accounts accounted for 1,200 million, leaving a free reserve of 5,100 million lire. In the first week of May, a repayment of 1,900 million lire on account of advances was made into a special No. 2 AFA account (as reported in last month's report). This left the Banca d'Italia with a net free reserve of roughly 3,200 million lire, or a little more than 20 per cent of current liabilities excluding the liability for outstanding notes. (The cash position of the Banca d'Italia by branches and by type of currency, as of 30 April is shown in Appendix C.)

3. The total of AM lire currency held by individual Allied troops, by the Italian civilian public, and by Italian banks is estimated to have increased by 3,038 million lire in April, as compared with an increase of 3,124 million lire in March, on the basis of revised data from the Allied Paymasters. (Details are given in Appendix D.)

4. As a result of an analysis of the accounts of AFA and the latest statistics on the growth of the cash reserves of the Banca d'Italia, it appears that the net inflow of cash into the Banca d'Italia from the commercial banks and the public had dwindled in early May to a small trickle. The deposits of the Allied Financial Agency were then increasing at the rate of about 500 million lire per month, and the provision of coverage for these accounts was reducing the freely disposable reserves of the Banca d'Italia at the rate of about 100 million lire per week in the first weeks of May.

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5. Since that date, various offsetting influences have been at work, which are not as yet reflected in the statistics of the Bank of Italy. Issues of AM lire by the Allied Financial Agency to the Allied armed forces increased from approximately 3 billion lire in April to approximately 4.5 billion lire in May, or by 50 per cent. In addition, some expenditures of AM lire to cover budget deficits in forward areas may be expected. On the other hand, the banks may be faced with a drain of currency to farmers as crops are sold, and the Banca d'Italia is being called upon to cover public deficits in a wider area as a result of the advance of the Allied forces.

6. A part of the currency which returns to the Banca d'Italia is included in its figures as cash reserve, but may not be paid out. Aside from the AM lire currency held by the Banca d'Italiaas coverage against the working and special reserve accounts of the Allied Financial Agency, the following categories of notes are redeemed but are not paid out by the banks, under regulations established by the Government or by the bank:

(a) Perforated unfit currency (annullati).

(b) Unfit currency not yet perforated.

(c) Currency printed under decrees of the Mussolini government which were promulgated after 8 September 1943.

(d) Special series of Italian East African notes.

None of the above are likely to reach large amounts, however, except (c), the German-printed currency.

7. Unless there is some change in the present trend, it appears that the currency available to finance the Allied armed forces will be limited to the supplies of new AM lire here and in Washington, which could last only eight months as a theoretical maximum, at the May rate of disbursements to the Allied armed forces. Larger denominations alone would probably last only six months at the May rate of disbursement, although detailed figures are not as yet available to permit a direct calculation by denominations. The assumption is made in these calculations that no new AM lire is required for any purpose other than the needs of the Allied armed forces. Unless, therefore, the Banca d'Italia is able to accumulate reserves in the future, the Allied forces will not be able to draw appreciable amounts from its reserves until the new Italian currency now in course of preparation becomes available.

E. Remittances from the U.S. and U.K.

1. Additional documents required by two U.S. banks were transmitted to COS. Remittances were received from some thirty or forty financial institutions in the United States during the month, the cumulative total now reaching some 40,000,000 lire for the Banco di Napoli and about 50,000,000 lire for the Banco di Sicilia. In Appendix F the amounts received by the Banco di Sicilia, updated to 30 April

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E. Remittances from the U.S. and U.K.

1. Additional documents required by two U.S. banks were transmitted to CCS. Remittances were received from some thirty or forty financial institutions in the United States during the month, the cumulative total now reaching some 40,000,000 lire for the Banco di Napoli and about 50,000,000 lire for the Banco di Sicilia. In Appendix F the amounts received by the Banco di Sicilia, Cumulated to 30 April, are tabulated. In addition, sterling remittances had been received in the approximate amount of two million lire from the United Kingdom, Canada, Venezuela and various other countries. The proposed addition of the former Italian possessions in Africa to the area from which remittances may be sent was passed forward for review.

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2. Refugees leaving Italy for Palestine have deposited substantial funds with the Internees and Displaced Persons Sub-Commission, which is seeking a means of remitting these funds to Palestine. As there is as yet little or no sterling available in the AF accounts, and as CCS has not approved the expenditure of foreign exchange for this purpose, the current procedure results in blocked deposits being held by the Internees and Displaced Persons Sub-Commission, for account of the refugees abroad. The problem has been referred to CCS decision as to policy, with a suggestion that the Jewish relief agencies abroad may desire to obtain lire funds, by purchase of these blocked deposits from the refugees arriving from Italy, if this is not contrary to general policy.

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F. Other Administrative and Research Problems

1. Authority was requested from CCS to open accounts of AFA in Italian banks other than the Banco di Napoli and the Banco di Sicilia. The branches of AFA were directed to collect BMA pounds and Yellow Seal dollars from the Banco d'Italia and from other Italian banks. It was agreed, after a conference of the AFA/Managers balances held by AFA branches with commercial banks should be reduced to working minima by transfer to the Banco d'Italia or by expenditure, as soon as is feasible.

2. In order to permit further analysis of the cash expenditures of the armed forces, a request was made that the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force, as well as the Allied Commion and Colonial units serving with the British Army, render monthly statistical breakdowns of their expenditures and receipts, in the form now utilised by the British Army. Further details were also requested on a sample basis, of the items included under two categories of the report received from the American armed forces.

G. Currency Accounts

1. The first set of consolidated accounts of AFA on the new basis, showing Receipts and Disbursements instead of Assets and Liabilities, was prepared and distributed. The experience with the new type of statement for the period ending 30 April 1944 having proved to be favorable, it was decided to have the statement form printed and distributed to the branches. A chart of the new set of accounts, together with detailed explanatory data for each Head and Sub-Head, was sent to each branch office of AFA. The set of accounts for the period ending 30 April 1944, is attached as Appendix E.

2. As instructed by CCAC in TAM Airgram 11, the amount of lire 65,174,450 representing Metropolitan lire notes imported into Italy by the British forces, was recorded on AFA's books.

H. Design for Notes of the Banca d'Italia

As the approval of the Italian Ministry of Finance had been obtained, the designs for notes of the Banca d'Italia in denominations of one, two, five and ten lire, were transmitted to Washington. Completed models of the new designs for the four higher denominations were shown to the Finance Minister and to a senior official of the Banca d'Italia, the approval of both being obtained.

I. Forgery of AM Notes

In the latter part of April a gang of forgers was discovered and arrested in Sicily. All the forgers were seized and the larger portion of the forged notes, amounted to 42 million lire, were recovered. Some notes are unaccounted for and are probably in circulation. The printing presses and plates were also taken in the arrests.

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The notes are complete forgeries of the thousand lire denomination. Although they are very good specimens of the thousand lire notes, the paper is slightly thinner than that of the genuine notes and the ink is not of the highest quality leading to fading and blurring of the note in use. The notes are printed in both series of the AM lire notes, 1943 and 1943A. That is, some of the notes have only the denomination in numbers while the others have both the number, denomination and the words "one thousand" and "mille lire".

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V. INSURANCE

A. Commercial Insurance

1. Insurance Committee

The Italian Government decree for the Insurance Advisory Committee (see February, March, and April Reports of Finance Sub-Commission) has been signed and the opening meeting should take place during the first week in June. Some of the delay has been due to the Ministers of Finance and of Industry, Commerce & Labor not having decided upon their representatives. Arrangements have been made for the Insurance Department of Finance Sub-Commission to be provided with agenda and minutes of each meeting, and representatives have been invited to attend the first meeting.

2. Commissioners for insurance companies in Liberated Italy

(a) Early in the month the new Minister of Industry, Commerce & Labor approved all the appointments listed in the April report of Finance Sub-Commission with the exception of that for "La Fiume" and its subsidiary, "La Terra". This appointment was challenged by another official of these Companies and the dispute is still in course of settlement. All Regions were notified of these appointments and their significance. Not all appointments have yet been published in the Official Gazette but each Commissioner has received a formal notification from the Minister to enable him to exercise his powers.

(b) Approval of the following additional Commissioners has been notified to the Ministry, but letters of appointment have not yet been issued:

(a) Reale Mutua) Filippo Filippi, c/o Naples Office of Reale Mutua
(b) Savoia)

(c) Cattolica — Alfredo Marzocchi, c/o Naples Office

(d) Italiana Incendio & Rischi Diversi) Giacinto Mormino (who will move from
(e) Italiana Vita) Sicily to Naples)

(f) Sicilia 1865 — Carlo Orlando, of the Palermo Office.

(c) Arrangements are being made for Company Commissioners to report to the Finance Sub-Commission on their operations after about a month's work. Favorable information has already been received from the Commissioners for Riunione Adriatica di Sicurta' and Alleanza (Vita). The Commissioner for the Istituto Nazionale delle Assicurazioni appears to have made a vigorous start in the coordination of the Company's affairs, but has been hampered by the requisitioning of a large part of the Institute's Naples premises.

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their qualifications. No such appointments have yet been announced in the Gazzette but each Commissioner has received a formal notification from the Minister to enable him to exercise his powers.

( ) Approval of the following additional Commissioners has been notified to the Ministry, but letters of appointment have not yet been issued:

(a) Reale Mutua) Filippo Filippi, c/o Naples Office of Reale Mutua
(b) Savoia)
(c) Cattolica — Alfredo Marzocchi, c/o Naples Office
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3. Insurance Plans for Rome

(a) Rome Head Offices of private insurance companies, of which a list was furnished to the SFO, AMG 5th Army will be closed and certain investigations made into the financial position, controlling interests, foreign and reinsurance connections, and other factors likely to require supervision and control by ACC. The decision as to whether and when a Head Office may be allowed to reopen and take charge of its affairs in liberated territory, is reserved to the Finance Sub-Commission. Branch offices will be placed under their respective Commissioners as soon as conditions permit, and will not, in the meantime, engage in any activities necessitating disbursements. Bodies of a technical character, such as the Italian Institute of Actuaries, will be investigated, and if no undesirable influences are disclosed, may be permitted to continue, being placed as soon as possible in contact with the Insurance Advisory Committee.

(b) Particular emphasis has been laid on the necessity for safeguarding whatever remains in Rome of the main offices of the Istituto Nazionale delle Assicurazioni. These offices may be regarded as the heart of Italian insurance, certainly of Italian life insurance, and although some evacuation of personnel and records is expected, damage to these premises could have serious consequences.

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4. Financial Intelligence

(a) According to an official of the Istituto Nazionale delle Assicurazioni, Rome Radio some time ago announced the evacuation of the "Direzione Generale" of the Istituto from Rome to Verona. The informant is acquainted with the Rome officer and considers that this evacuation has probably been confined to the higher officials, as the records of the Institute's 4½ million policies, with associated accounting and valuation machinery, are too cumbersome to have permitted wholesale removal under recent transport conditions.

(b) Instructions were given for the dismissal on political grounds of the Naples General Agent of Assicurazioni Generali di Venezia, and of two more local officials of the Istituto Nazionale delle Assicurazioni.

(c) Following location of small amounts of funds belonging to two German companies, a list of known agencies was forwarded to Regions for necessary action.

5. Insurance situation in Regions

(a) The need for control direction and control of insurance companies operating in Liberated Italy was further illustrated during May by the following incidents:

(i) An individual is stated to have been appointed by the Prefect of Reggio Calabria to a post with the Istituto Nazionale delle Assicurazioni.

(ii) Another individual was appointed Commissioner for Calabria for seven companies by the Prefect of Reggio.

(iii) The appointment of local agents as Commissioners of Riunione Adriatica di Sicurta' for Bari, and for Sardinia, were reported.

(iv) An agent of the French "Phenix" group obtained an authorization as Commissioner for Sicily.

(b) The appointment of several Commissioners (see para 2 above) by the Government nullified several of these but following representations, the Ministry stated it would instruct all Prefects to make no further such appointments, and to cancel those already made. The existence of numerous locally-appointed officials can do nothing to re-order insurance companies' affairs.

6. Insurance of civilian supply vehicles

The Insurance Department advised the Economic Section on insurance against third-party and fire risks of vehicles chartered for hauling civilian supplies, and some insurance has already been effected. No responsible company will at present accept insurance against theft.

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Assicurazioni.

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7. Notes on Italian life insurance

Descriptive material on the pattern of life insurance in Italy, the major companies involved, and their methods of operation has been collated in "Notes on Italian Life Insurance", which appears as Appendix G.

B. Social Insurance

1. Commissioners

(a) In conjunction with Labor Sub-Commission approval was given to the following Commissioners for Liberated Italy of social insurance institutions:

(i) Istituto Nazionale delle Previdenza Sociale

Avv. Vincenzo Romanelli

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(ii) Istituto Nazionale per l'Assicurazione contro gli Infortuni sul Lavoro

Avv. Leopoldo Bonucci.

(b) These appointments, which supersede the temporary appointments of Doctor Alberto Rossignoli and Mgr. Renato Marelli respectively, have not yet been published in the Official Gazette but when this has been done, their jurisdiction will be extended to AMG territory. Appointment of a Commissioner for the Istituto per l'Assistenza di Malattia di Lavoratori is under consideration.

2. Dismissal indemnity

Payment by the Istituto Nazionale delle Assicurazioni of these indemnities, which were established by R.D.L. No. 5 of 8 January 1942, had been suspended on severance of communications between the Institute's main offices in Rome and its General Agencies in the Provinces. Following the appointment of a Commissioner for the Institute instructions have been sent to all General Agencies for resumption of payment.

3. Social insurance contributions of employees of contractors working for the Allied Forces.

(a) At a meeting on 15 May 1944, the Wages Committee of HQ A.I ratified proposed rules for social insurance contributions and wages of employees of contractors working for the Allied armed forces. The contractors will pay employees' contributions to the "Previdenza" and "Malattia" organizations, and employer's contributions to these and to the "Infortuni" organization as well. The contributions will be calculated on the base pay, and overtime if necessary.

(b) The base pay will not exceed the Allied Forces daily maximum for the particular occupation, less a deduction of 40 lire for office workers (impiegati), and 30 lire for all others (operai). There will also be paid

(i) Presence indemnity (Indennita' di Presenza)

(ii) Family allowance (Assegni Familiari)

(iii) Supplementary allowance (Indennita' supplementare)

if the total of these three items is less than the Allied Forces maximum.

4. Family allowances (assegni familiari)

Preliminary agreement was reached on the proposed new scale of family allowances. The present ascending scale of benefits was a foundation-stone of Fascist economic and political policy. The increases will be so graduated as to replace the present scale by a flat allowance per dependent. They will replace the 50% increases authorized for the four Provinces in Puglia by R.D.L. No. 23/B of 7 December 1943, and will be extended to AMG territory. The effect of the changes

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of payment.

3. Social insurance contributions of employees of contractors working for the Allied Forces.

(a) At a meeting on 10 May 1944, the Wages Committee of HQ AAI ratified proposed rules for social insurance contributions and wages of employees of contractors working for the Allied armed forces. The contractors will pay employees' contributions to the "Previdenza" and "Malattia" organizations, and employer's contributions to these and to the "Infortuni" organization as well. The contributions will be calculated on the base pay, and overtime if necessary.

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	Lire per day	
	Former Scale	New Scale
Wife	3.1	4.5
parent	1.8	4.5
one child	2.0	4.5
each of 2 or 3 children	2.8	4.5
each of 4 or more children	3.6	4.5

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5. State employees

(a) In addition to the above revisions, study has continued on the subject of family allowances (Aggiunta di Famiglia) for State employees whose salaries have always been lower than those for private employees, the difference having become accentuated during the war. Proposals have already been communicated by the Ministries of Finance and of Industry, Commerce and Labor, and are being examined. It has become clear that there is need not only for correction of inequities, but also for an immediate simplification of the entire needlessly complex wage structure, a brief description of which is given below.

(b) The pay of a public employee commonly includes the following elements:

(i) Base pay (Stipendio Base),

(ii) Supplement for working time (Supplemento di Servicio Attivo) paid only when working,

(iii) Temporary war allowance (Assegno Temporaneo di Guerra),

(iv) Family allowance (Aggiunta di Famiglia),

(v) Bonus for overtime (Lavoro Straordinario)

(vi) Periodic bonuses (Gratifiche Periodiche), either the bonus for efficiency (Premio di operosita') every six months, or a 13th month's pay every year,

(vii) Bonus for liability to enemy action (Indennita' di Bombardamento) for those in certain areas,

(viii) "Indennita' di Toga" for Judges, and other payments peculiar to certain appointments (Compensi vari per Gruppi Speciali),

(ix) Allowances for out-of-pocket expenses such as a travel indemnity (Indennita' di Missione).

(c) The bonus for overtime (Lavoro Straordinario) is not a daily payment, but a monthly one computed by multiplying a rate (2.5 lire to 4.0 lire) by a number of hours not exceeding 75. Originally paid for over-time or particularly intensive effort, it is now being paid largely as a matter of course. Some other payments are complex in their computation (e.g. the "Indennita' di Bombardamento" is one-half of the family allowance plus one-third of the travel indemnity adjusted by reference to the temporary war allowance). Such complexities render impossible a uniform interpretation and application of a graduated wages increase, and create disparities which intensify the pressures for wage increases.

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(iii) Temporary war allowance (Assegno Temporaneo di Guerra),

(iv) Family allowance (Aggiunto di Famiglia),

(v) Bonus for overtime (Lavoro Straordinario)

(vi) Periodic bonuses (Gratifiche Periodiche), either the bonus for efficiency (Premio di operosita') every six months, or a 13th month's pay every year,

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6. Pensions (State employees)

R.D.L. No. 85 of 13 March 1944 (published on 25 March) raised State pensions by graduated increases, but it has not been possible to extend its provisions to AMG territory because of absence of provisions to eliminate beneficiaries of Fascist Party patronage. Appropriate amendments were suggested early in May to the Ministry of Finance, but have not yet been acted upon.

7. Pensions (Fascist Militia)

R.D.L. No. 102 of 27 January 1944 (not published until 19 April, two days before the present Government was formed) was passed without reference to ACC, and provided special benefits and increased pensions to members of the former Fascist Militia (Milizia Volontaria Sicurezza Nazionale) and its branches.

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It provides for

(a) Relaxation of the age limit for pensions, thus increasing the number of potential claimants,

(b) Pensions for non-commissioned officers of the Militia equal to those paid to members of the Regular Army,

(c) Special retirement grants for members not able to qualify for pensions under the new broadened regulations,

(d) Discharge pay in addition to pensions for all those who have completed six years of service. No provisions were included to rule out the militant Fascist elements which comprise the majority of the M.V.S.N. and the decree has been referred back to the Government for abrogation. So far no action has been taken by the Government.

6. Military allowances

R.D.L. No. 113 of 15 May 1944, published without prior consultation with or approval by Finance Sub-Commission, increased military relief allowances (Soccorsi) by 70%, merging the military and general relief authorities, and enabling dependents of Italians in German-occupied territory to claim military relief allowances if in need. The request of the Italian Government that this decree be extended to Military Government territory is under consideration.

9. Insurance of Workmen in Tripolitania and Eritrea

A request was received during the month from the Deputy Director of Claims & Hirings, A.I for arrangements whereby workmen's compensation (Infortuni Organization) could be extended to employees of the Allied Forces in Tripolitania and Eritrea, later expanded to mean all former Italian Africa. Efforts are being made to secure from the Government a letter extending the terms of that addressed by the Head of the Government on 5 November 1943 to the Infortuni organization, covering Allied employees in Italy.

VI. PRICES AND THE COST OF LIVING

A. Agricultural Prices

During the month ACC set the price to be paid for wheat delivered to the Granai del Popolo at 900 and 1,000 lire per quintal for soft and hard wheat, respectively. It was also decided that all other major pulse and grain crops, other than barley which was included in the requisitioning decree for wheat, would be blocked on the farms, counted, and made subject to compulsory sale to the Granai del Popolo, and that the prices of each would be fixed in relation to the price agreed upon for wheat.

B. The Price of Bread

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B. The Price of Bread

1. In making our recommendations on the price of 1944 wheat, we argued that paying a price in the neighborhood of 1,000 lire per quintal would involve either (1) an increase of some 5 billion lire in the already large Italian Government deficit or (2) an increase to nearly 15 lire in the price of bread. Because we believed that either of these alternatives was highly undesirable, and because we believed that a price of 1,000 lire per quintal was unnecessary either to do justice to the farmers or to ensure the assessing of the crop, we recommended that the price be fixed in the neighborhood of 600 to 700 lire per quintal. Inasmuch as it has now been decided to fix the price of wheat at 900 and 1,000 lire per quintal, it is now necessary for us to choose between those undesirable alternatives.

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2. We believe that, from the point of view of controlling inflation and of protecting the Allied interests in Italy, it is far more necessary to prevent the price of bread from rising unduly at this time than it is to prevent the Government deficit from increasing.

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(c) If the price of bread is increased enough to cover without subsidy a wheat price of 900 and 1,600 lire per quintal, we believe that it will be impossible to prevent substantial wage increases, whether or not the bread ration is increased to 300 grams per day, because:

(i) Regardless of whether the cost of living is in fact higher with a 300 gram ration at 13 lire per kilo than with a 200 gram ration at 3.60 lire per kilo, every worker and every labor leader will insist that it is. We will find in dealing with workers that none will admit to have purchased bread on the black market, and none will admit, therefore, that the total cost of purchasing 300 grams at 13 lire is properly comparable with the cost of purchasing 200 grams at 3.60 lire and 100 grams at the black market price.

(ii) Moreover, it is only in Naples and only at the present time that it is clearly true that the cost of living would be reduced with a 300 gram ration at 13 lire per kilo. Wherever the price of black market bread is less than 32 lire per kilo, people are better off supplementing a 200 gram ration with black market purchases than they are buying 300 grams at 13 lire per kilo. In all of the towns smaller than Naples the price of black market bread is much lower than in Naples, and up to a few months ago it was not as high as 30 lire per kilo in most places. After the current harvest, black market prices can be expected to decline considerably, and at that time many workers will in fact be worse off under the proposed conditions than they would be if the ration and the legal price of bread were unchanged.

(iii) Even if it is true that the cost of living will be as higher, or even considerably lower, under proposed conditions, wage demands that cannot be resisted are certain to arise. The present situation of industrial workers is one that they rightly believe to be intolerable. If that situation is legalized and made permanent through an increase in the legal price of bread, wage demands will follow immediately. At the present time, workers can ask for an increase in wages only on the tenuous moral grounds that they should be given enough money to permit them to buy more bread than that provided on the ration on which everyone else is expected to live. If, however, the cost of buying 300 grams on the ration is made anywhere near that of purchasing 300 grams to-day, the same group of workers could present the same wage demand on the firm moral grounds that they should be paid enough to permit them to buy the ration which everyone is supposed to be able to get.

We believe that it is certain that irresistible wage demands would be the result of this situation, and that such increases will call for increases in industrial prices. The latter, in their turn, will necessitate further increases in wages and in other industrial prices, thereby creating an inflationary spiral.

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(iii) Even if it is true that the cost of living will be no higher, or even considerably lower, under proposed conditions, wage demands that cannot be resisted are certain to arise. The present situation of industrial workers is one that they rightly believe to be intolerable. If that situation is legalized and made permanent through an increase in the legal price of bread, wage demands will follow immediately. At the present time, workers can ask for an increase in wages only on the tenuous moral grounds that they should be given enough money to permit them to buy more bread than that provided on the ration on which everyone else is expected to live. If, however, the cost of buying 300 grams on the ration is made anywhere near that of purchasing 300 grams to-day, the same group of workers could present the same wage demand on the firm moral grounds that they should be paid enough to permit them to buy the ration which everyone is supposed to be able to get.

We believe that it is certain that irresistible wage demands would be the result of this situation, and that such increases will call for increases in industrial prices. The latter, in their turn, will necessitate further increases in wages and in other industrial prices, thereby creating an inflationary spiral.

(b) The second important reason why the price of bread should not be increased is that an increase of almost any amount, and certainly an increase of around 250 per cent such as has been proposed in the price of the principal food of the people will have far-reaching psychological effects. The faith of Italians and others in the probable future value of the lira will be immediately affected; the confidence of South Italians in their Government will be shaken; the respect for the Government of liberated Italy and the Allied Military Government on the part of Italians north of the line will be reduced; the opinions of citizens of occupied countries all over Europe will be seriously affected; and public opinion at home, where it is already believed in some quarters that Allied policy is ruining Italy, will be alienated. Any such changes in opinion will increase our difficulties in the liberation of Europe.

(c) We do not mean to imply that the dangers resulting from an increased Government deficit, pointed out in our original memorandum, no longer concern us. On the contrary, we believe that the increase in the Government deficit that will be caused by the price of wheat and the price of bread agreed upon is a very serious problem. Our point is that this

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problem is less serious than that which would confront us if the price of bread were increased to 15 lire. In short, we are electing the lesser of two evils. In our opinion, the Government deficit problem is less serious for several reasons:

(i) The increase in the deficit that will result from the action in question will take the form of an increase in the income of farmers, who, under present conditions, save much of their incomes. The consequences of this particular increase in deficit may thus be somewhat smaller than the magnitude of the increase would indicate.

(ii) The deficit problem will be with us for several months whether or not the price of bread is increased, for the wheat crop will be paid for during the summer, if assessing is successful, while the absorption of consumer income to meet the deficit will be spread over most of the year.

(iii) More importantly, the problem created by the deficit admits of a partial solution:

through heavy farmer taxes,
through increases in other taxes,
and through a more gradual elimination of the bread subsidy as the food situation improves and as the quantity of foods available at legal prices increases,

while the problem created by increasing the price of bread admits of no solution other than inflation. We do not believe that taxation can absorb a large part of the increase in incomes of farmers that will be created by the wheat price, but we are attempting to obtain legislation that will do as much along this line as is possible.

3. Finally, it should be remembered that we have a specific directive from CCS to keep the price of bread down. In its message of 10 April, CCS says:

"In order to continue resistance to inflationary trends and to secure the invailability of certain basic commodities to consumers, the prices of such commodities should be held at low levels for the time being, subsidies being paid to producers, as may be considered necessary to maintain production and delivery to the legal market, such subsidies to be charged to the Italian Government."

C. The Cost of Living

The cost of living in Naples reached its highest level yet attained in May. The reasons for the increase, in order of approximate importance, were: only a very

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through increases in other taxes,
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3. Finally, it should be remembered that we have a specific directive from CCS to keep the price of bread down. In its message of 18 April, CCS says:

"In order to continue resistance to inflationary trends and to secure the invulnerability of certain basic commodities to consumers, the prices of such commodities should be held at low levels for the time being, subsidies being paid to producers, as may be considered necessary to maintain production and delivery to the legal market, such subsidies to be charged to the Italian Government."

C. The Cost of Living

The cost of living in Naples reached its highest level yet attained in May. The reasons for the increase, in order of approximate importance, were: only a very small ration of dried beans was distributed during the month; no olive oil was distributed during the month (a ration was issued early in June to make up for the failure to distribute in May); the black market prices of bread and pasta continued to rise, reaching 200 and 300 lire per kilo, respectively; the prices of fruits and vegetables rose somewhat.

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The cost of living in lire per person per week for the city of Naples, comparable to earlier figures published in this report, was as follows:

April	7	347 (revised)
	15	317 (revised)
	23	311 (revised)
	30	314 (revised)
May	7	365
	15	403
	23	433
	30	404

The revisions in the April figures result from changing the substitution factor of rationed dried beans for black market potatoes in order to give proper weight to the greater caloric value of beans per unit of weight.

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VII. ACCOUNTING

A. Supply Accounting

1. During the month the condition of the accounts for imported civilian supplies improved somewhat, although there still remains a backlog of work in the Regions which must be handled before the report will be on a current basis. As the result of previous requests for a substantial increase in the Chief Accountant's Headquarters staff, five new officers were assigned and the group began work on supply accounts, one officer in Region I, one in Region IV, one with the Public Health Sub-Commission (to prepare overhead accounts on medical supplies), and two with the Headquarters' staff. The availability of these officers for supply accounting has enabled the formulation of plans for putting this phase of accounting on a current basis.

2. The Accounting Sub-Section has received the following supply accounting returns (i.e. statement of stock movements, schedule of imports, and schedule of sales).

Region or Area	From date of occupation through 31 January 1944	February 1944	March 1944	April 1944
Region I	yes	-	-	-
Region II	yes	yes	yes	-
Region III	yes	yes	yes	-
Region IV and AMG 5th Army	yes	yes	yes	yes
Region V and AMG 8th Army	yes	yes	yes	-
Region VI	yes	yes	yes	yes
Region VII	(a)Incomplete	(a)Incomplete	(a)Incomplete	-

(a) Complete and submitted for all provinces in the Region, except Reggio di Calabria.

3. A consolidation of the regional supply accounting reports through 31 January 1944 was made during the month. This consolidation covers all Italy except the province of Calabria in Region VII. While the accounting for that province is nearing completion under the direct supervision of a representative of this HQ, his report has not yet been submitted. For this reason it has therefore been necessary to exclude Calabria province from the January accounts. The G-5, AFHQ list of vessels scheduled to arrive through 31 January 1944 reported cargoes aggregating 186,000 tons (exclusive of Reggio). Of this amount vessels carrying 56,000 tons were diverted or in transit at the end of the period, leaving a net of 130,000 tons scheduled to be unloaded during the period according to ships' manifests. The quantity reported as received in AMG/ACC warehouses amounted to 114,000 tons. There was a variation of 12½ per cent between the quantities on G-5 lists and the

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Region I	yes	-	-	-
Region II	yes	yes	yes	-
Region III	yes	yes	yes	-
Region IV and AMG 5th Army	yes	yes	yes	yes
Region V and AMG 6th Army	yes	yes	yes	-
Region VI	yes	yes	yes	yes
Region VII	(a)Incomplete	(a)Incomplete	(a)Incomplete	-

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4. During the month increased attention was directed to strengthening the accounting structure by elimination or curtailment of unnecessary activities and by consultation with Regional supply divisions to ensure that the accounting procedure as prescribed by the AMG Manual is being properly implemented in their operations.

5. To eliminate unnecessary administrative and accounting work in inter-Regional trade, arrangements were made with the Industry and Commerce Sub-Commission for the issuance of an order that exports from one AMG Region to another or to ACC territory should not be purchased and resold by ACC/AMG agencies except in exceptional circumstances. In the future payment is to be made direct by the buyer to the seller through normal bank channels or by purchase of a draft to be sent to the vendor. Intervention of ACC/AMG in such transactions is thereby rendered

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Displaced Persons Sub-Commission. For the period subsequent to the handing over of the camps by the Prisoners of War Committee, the Internees and Displaced Persons Sub-Commission has been notified that it should report all stores and supplies drawn from the British Army to the Regional Supply Officer, Region II. In order to expedite the accounting for these supplies, a representative of this office was assigned temporarily to the Internees and Displaced Persons Sub-Commission. The accounts for such supplies are to be rendered on a monthly basis, beginning with February.

8. Under existing directives the Finance Sub-Commission ACC is required to maintain accounts for subsistence and supplies issued to the Italian armed forces. These accounts are required to be built up from reports of issues by Army service depots, and bulk issues from ships reported by the Army Sub-Commission. Incomplete reports have been received from both sources, from which quantitative records have been established by this office. For U.S. depot issues most of the commodities have been priced or information obtained by this office to allow pricing on the base cost. For bulk issues the prices are not required to be reported. Instructions received call for use of the latest U.S. Army subsistence price list. This list does not reflect landed costs so as to include transportation expense, nor is the price shown for every commodity issued in bulk. Accordingly, the rates have not been applied to commodities. Further consideration is being given to this problem.

9. The accounting for medical supplies which under existing directives is rendered by the Public Health Sub-Commission to the Chief Accountant has been delayed. Incomplete warehouse and issue records in the early stages and lack of adequate accounting personnel of both officers and OR has precluded the prompt submission of these accounts. In view of the situation a representative from the Chief Accountant's Office has recently been assigned to obtain the necessary reports and to implement the prescribed accounting procedure for the physical handling of medical supplies. In view of the magnitude of the work it will probably be necessary to make an additional assignment in the near future to expedite submission of the accounts.

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10. Special accounting will be required for coal and petroleum products. For past and current issues of coal arrangements have been effected whereby the Coal Section, ACC, will advise the Regional Supply Officers of quantities of coal placed at their disposal. At the same time that Section will supply the Chief Accountant with information concerning the name of the ship, port and date of arrival, quantity, origin and type of coal. Issues of coal from Army depots will be reported by the Regional Supply Officer, after which the accounting will follow the established procedure within the Regions. Plans are now in progress whereby imported coal for civilian use will be delivered and billed to the Italian State Railways. Under the proposed arrangement, issues to authorize Italian civil consumers would be made by the State Railways, which would receive payment therefore at prices to be established by Headquarters ACC. For petroleum products, as indicated in earlier reports of Finance Sub-Commission, arrangements were effected whereby the Comitato Italiano Petroli effects distribution of all issues to essential consumers. CIP is to be billed by this office for all quantities received, upon notification from the

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Petroleum Section, Advanced AFHQ, CMF. However, prior to the various dates on which CIF took over in the several Regions, an accounting is required for issues by ACC/AMG. In view of the difficulties of such accounting, due to the lack of specific information and inadequate records in the early stages of occupation, it has been deemed advisable to handle the matter atHeadquarters level, and at present representatives from this office are working thereon in two Regions.

B. Issues of Supplies by Allied Armies

1. Discussions were held with the Assistant Financial Adviser, HQ AAI as to the treatment of issues by the British Army to refugees, co-belligerents, and ACC/AMG. It was agreed, on general lines, that direct issues by the British Army to refugees in camps under Army control, and to Italian military units, should be reported direct to the War Office by the Assistant Financial Adviser, in conformity with normal British Army procedure. All issues made to, or at the request of, ACC will be reported by the Assistant Financial Adviser to the Chief Accountant ACC.

2. Discussions were held with Peninsular Base Section on the question of rendering reports to the Chief Account in respect of issues to Italian military units. Peninsular Base Section explained that they had an accumulation of several thousand shipping tickets from American Army depots which they had not been able to process and that the volume of work was so large that it had been impossible to summarize the shipping tickets already processed by commodities; instead, an estimated ration strength of Italian units supplies has been arrived at and the value of the rations required to supply this strength has been calculated and submitted to the Chief Accountant. Other American depots have submitted summaries of issues by commodities.

3. Shipping tickets for bulk imports for the Italian Army have been received from the Military Mission to the Italian Army up to 30 April 1944, but a consolidated account has not yet been received.

C. ACC/AMG Revenue and Expenditure Accounts

1. Cumulative accounts through 31 March 1944 were prepared and submitted to G-5 Section for transmission to the Combined Chiefs of Staff.

2. These accounts showed no material difference in general form from previous accounts, except that "Storage and Handling Charges in respect of Imports, Exports and Local Purchases" were transferred from ACC/AMG Revenue and Expenditure Accounts to AFHQ's Accounts, as it was considered that this expenditure was in the same category as expenditure incurred in the purchase of local supplies for export, and receipts in respect of the sale of imported supplies.

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D. Financial Accounting Directives and Instructions

1. A directive (Executive Memorandum No. 59) was issued dealing with the control of bank accounts opened by Sub-Accountants and maximum balances to be held by them.

2. A revised version of Office Memorandum No. 7 on the payment of civilian labor was submitted to the HQ Commandant for issuance by him.

3. Recommendations on the accounting procedure for hemp purchases, and for the financing of the hemp industry, were issued.

4. Recommendations as to the treatment of transportation costs in respect of imported supplies were submitted to the Price Committee.

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E. Organization

1. Three officers from Civil Affairs, Middle East, have been working with the Accounting Sub-Section during the past month. The main purpose of their visit has been to acquire experience, but they have at the same time rendered valuable assistance to the Sub-Section.

F. Allied Financial Agency Statement

1. Discussions were held with A.F.A. on the new form in which the Accounts were submitted for the month of April.

G. Miscellaneous

1. The Chief Accountant had discussions in Algiers with the Deputy Paymaster-in-Chief (British) on the subject of clearing up outstanding accounts between the British Army and ACC/AMG in respect of Metropolitan Lire imported into the Theatre and advanced to AMG, and other advances made by the Deputy Paymaster-in-Chief to ACC/AMG. The procedure for the settlement of these accounts was agreed upon, and has since been put into effect. All accounts between British Paymasters and ACC/AMG have now been settled.

Colonel,
Joint Director,
Finance Sub-Commission.

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Colonel,
Joint Director,
Plans & Sub-Committees.

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have now been settled.

APPENDIX 'A'

FINANCIAL EFFECTS OF ALLIED OCCUPATION

A. Discussion of the financial effects of the Allied occupation of Italy is usually centered upon four major questions:

1. Does the dollar/pound/lire exchange rate create inflation and exploit Italy?

2. Does the issuance of "unbacked" AM lire create inflation and exploit the country?

3. Are soldiers' expenditures and the expenditures of the Allied armies creating inflation and draining Italy's wealth?

4. What are we contributing to Italy through imports and taking away through exports, and what effect do these transactions have upon the inflationary situation?

The first two of these questions have been discussed frequently in earlier numbers of the monthly report, particularly in Appendices A and C of the report for March. In these discussions it was concluded that the effect of both the exchange rate and the use of AM lire depended almost exclusively upon the last two of the questions, the volume of soldier and Allied expenditures and the volume of imports and exports. Statistics on both of these matters, as complete as is at this date possible, are presented below.

B. The relevant data may be summarized approximately as follows:

		through March	April	through April
		(in billions of lire)		
1.	Soldiers' expenditures	12.0	2.6	14.6
2.	Expenditures of the Forces	1.8	.5	2.3
3.	Disbursements for purchase of exports	.3	.1	.4
4.	Total	14.1	3.2	17.3
5.	Less: Receipts from sales of imported supplies	.6	.5	1.1
6.	Total inflationary effect of Allied operations	13.5	2.7	16.2
7.	Italian Government deficit from July 1943	23.0	3.0	26.0
8.	Total (6 + 7)	36.5	5.7	42.2
9.	Percent, inflationary effect of Allied operations to total inflationary effect (6 ÷ 8)	37	47	38
10.	Landed cost of goods imported [illegible]			

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March. In these discussions [illegible] rate and the use of AM lire depended almost exclusively upon the last two of the questions, the volume of soldier and Allied expenditures and the volume of imports and exports. Statistics on both of these matters, as complete as is at this date possible, are presented below.

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8.	Total (6 + 7)	36.5	5.7	42.2
9.	Percent, inflationary effect of Allied operations to total inflationary effect (6 ÷ 8)	37	47	38
10.	Landed cost of goods imported for civilian consumption	9.5	4.0?	13.5?
11.	Total "exploitation" effect (4 - 10)	4.6	- .8?	3.8?
12.	AFA advances to the Italian Government and its agencies	5.6	.5	6.1
13.	Approximation to increase in currency circulation (6 + 12)	19.1	3.2	22.3
14.	AM lire put into circulation (in hands of public and banks including Banca d'Italia)	20.6	3.0	23.6
15.	Error (14 - 13)	1.5	- .2	1.3

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C. Soldiers' Expenditures and Expenditures of the Allied Forces

The data on Allied expenditure given in the table on the next page are approximate only.

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Total Expenditures in Italy of Allied Soldiers and Allied Forces

(In millions of lire)

	Paid to officers and men (1)	Net remittances (2)	Pay and allowances (3)	Soldiers' expenditures (1-2-3) (4)	Employment of local labor (5)	Purchase of local materials (6)	Miscellaneous expenditures (7)	Expenditures of forces (5+6+7) (8)	Total (4+8) (9)
July and August									
U.S.	634	-	3	631	6	5	-	11	642
British	368	27	60	271	-	-	7	7	278
Total	992	27	63	902	6	5	7	18	920
September									
U.S.	725	459	2	264	3	14	2	24	288
British	475	28	60	387	-	3	5	8	395
Total	1,200	487	62	651	3	17	7	32	683
October									
U.S.	880	466	1	413	15	24	-	39	452
British	980	38	101	814	-	6	24	30	871
Total	1,860	504	102	1,254	15	30	24	69	1,323
November									
U.S.	1,509	720	106	683	40	71	5	116	799
British	1,004	65	118	821	-	20	163	183	1,004
Total	2,513	785	224	1,504	40	91	168	299	1,803
December									
U.S.	1,534	671	93	770	63	93	4	160	930
British	1,080	215	104	683	-	66	42	108	791
Total	2,614	886	197	1,453	63	159	46	268	1,721
January									
U.S.	2,047	969	110	978	91	91	10	192	1,170
British	1,079	71	149	859	-	77	15	92	951
French	310	104	-	206	-	-	-	-	206
Total	3,436	1,134	259	2,043	91	168	25	284	2,327
February									
U.S.	1,859	1,025	104	732	107	101	3	211	943
British	1,324	105	189	1,030	-	103	15	108	1,138
French	287	154	-	133	-	-	30	30	163
Total	3,470	1,284	293	1,895	107	184	48	349	2,244
March									
				837	136	104	32	272	1,109

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French	310	104	-	206	-	-	-	-	206
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French	287	154	-	233	-	-	30	30	163
Total	3,470	1,282	293	1,805	107	194	48	349	2,244
March									
U.S.	2,190	1,152	201	837	136	104	32	272	1,109
British	1,513	138	228	1,147	-	141	14	155	1,302
French	444	142	-	302	-	-	32	32	334
Total	4,147	1,432	429	2,286	136	245	78	459	2,745
April									
U.S.	2,561	1,454	186	941	162	111	49	322	1,263
British	1,600	140	330	1,260	-	150	15	165	1,425
French	614	166	-	448	-	-	30	30	478
Total	4,795	1,928	516	2,649	162	261	94	517	3,163
July - April									
U.S.	13,959	6,904	806	6,249	628	614	105	1,347	7,596
British	9,413	824	1,209	7,299	-	556	300	856	8,155
French	1,655	566	-	1,089	-	-	92	92	1,181
Total	25,027	8,294	2,015	14,637	628	1,170	497	2,295	16,932

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Before assessing the importance of any of the figures shown in the table, the following points should be noted:

1. "Paid to officers and men"

(a) U.S. figures are taken from reports from all army units in Italy, and from the naval detachment in Palermo. The Palermo navy figures were reported at 2-month intervals prior to March, and this causes some irregularity in the data. Other U.S. navy units draw their funds through the army, which records the receipt of dollar checks given in return for lire under the caption "deposits of cash items for official credit." Since most of this item represents remittances to soldiers from the U.S., it is impossible to segregate navy funds from these reverse remittances. In April, the U.S. Navy drew about 30 million lire in this manner. The figure for "Paid to officers and men" should therefore be about 30 million larger, and "net remittances" should be correspondingly larger. This method of measuring navy pay disbursements also assumes that the navy's lire balances are neither increased nor decreased, and that the whole of its lire expenditure is for payments to personnel. Members of the U.S. merchant marine draw their pay from the navy disbursing officers. Their expenditures in Italy are therefore included in "soldiers' expenditure."

(b) British figures include all the armed forces of the U.K., the dominions, the colonies, and the Allies other than France. All British figures for the month of April are estimates. British disbursement figures are provided for the U.K. army only. The Royal Navy, the Royal Air Force, and the forces of the dominions, colonies, and allies draw their funds from British paymasters, and the reports received by AFA show only net totals advanced to these units. All of such advances are included in "paid to officers and men". That item, and accordingly, "soldiers' expenditures" is therefore over-estimated to the extent that such units increase their cash holdings or make expenditures for local labour or materials.

(c) French figures are taken from reports of the French disbursing officer. About 1/3 of the total represents an item the nature of which is unclear. It is assumed that all of this item represents cash income of French troops. To the extent that it does not, "soldiers' expenditures" are over-estimated.

2. "Net remittances"

U.S. figures include net PTA remittances, soldiers' deposits with Finance officers, and an item reported as "APO and sundry receipts." This item represents dollar checks sold for lire. The bulk of such transactions is accounted for by APO money orders used in making soldier remittances to the United States, but there is also included in the item receipts from the basic mess fee of $ 25 per month for every officer in the theatre. The latter part of the item would be better classified under PX sales if its total were known, since it does not represent the accumulation of dollars to the credit of the officers concerned. It does represent, however, a deduction from their pay that cannot be spent locally. From the total of "PTA remittances", "soldier deposits", and "APO and sundry receipts",

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(b) British figures include all the armed forces of the U.K., the dominions, the colonies, and the Allies other than France. All British figures for the month of April are estimates. British disbursement figures are provided for the U.K. army only. The Royal Navy, the Royal Air Force, and the forces of the dominions, colonies, and allies draw their funds from British paymasters, and the receipts received by AFA show only net totals advanced to those units. All of such advances are included in "paid to officers and men". That item, and accordingly, "soldiers' expenditures" is therefore over-estimated to the extent that such units increase their cash holdings or make expenditures for local labour or materials.

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3. "PX and NAAFI sales"

These figures do not represent the total sales of these organizations, but the proceeds of sales remitted to their home countries for credit or used for purchases from quartermasters. The balance of the proceeds of sales is used for the hire of local personnel and the purchase of local goods for resale. The balance thus represents soldiers' expenditures for local goods and services through the medium of PX or NAAFI, and is thus properly reflected in a larger figure of "soldiers' expenditures."

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4. "Soldiers' expenditures"

"Soldiers' expenditures", as estimated in the table, represent lire paid to all Allied officers and men in Italy less remittances and PX and NAAFI sales. The figures do not show funds brought into Italy in currency (travellers' checks which cashed would appear in "deposits of dollar funds for official credit"), increases or decreases in cash balances held by soldiers, or funds taken out of Italy in currency. It seems probable that soldiers as a whole are accumulating cash balances and that their expenditures are therefore less than the totals shown. As stated above, the estimates are also too high because they include funds for local expenditure provided to U.S. civilian agencies, expenditures for local labour or supplies made by the U.S. Navy, the Royal Navy, the Royal Air Force, and dominion, colonial, and Allied armies, and any increase that may have occurred in the cash holdings of these organizations. In general it may be said that the calculation of soldiers' expenditures is almost certainly larger than the true figure.

5. "Employment of local labour" and "Purchase of local materials"

The figures shown for local labour are for the U.S. army only, and those shown for local materials are for the U.S. and U.K. armies only. All the other units probably make expenditures for these purposes, but the AFA reports do not distinguish them. To the extent that units other than the U.S. and U.K. armies do make such expenditures, the estimate of soldiers' expenditures is too large.

6. "Miscellaneous expenditures"

This heading contains expenditures of British civilian agencies and other expenditures whose nature is not known.

7. "Expenditures of forces"

As explained above, this item is considerably understated (and soldiers' expenditures correspondingly overstated) because only net payments are known for many units operating in Italy. Moreover, it should be remembered that many Allied army purchases in Italy are financed directly by the Italian Government or made through requisitions to be paid later by the Italian Government, and thus their amounts have appeared, or will in the future appear, in the Italian Government expenditures and deficit.

8. "Total"

Most of the errors contained in the figures for "soldiers' expenditures" and "expenditures of forces" balance out in the "total". An approximate check upon the total figures can be obtained by comparing them with AFA payments to [illegible] forces in (a) cash reserves of finance officers and (b)

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The figures shown for local labour are for the U.S. army only, and those shown for local materials are for the U.S. and U.K. armies only. All the other units probably make expenditures for these purposes, but the AFA reports do not distinguish them. To the extent that units other than the U.S. and U.K. armies do make such expenditures, the estimate of soldiers' expenditures is too large.

6. "Miscellaneous expenditures"

This heading contains expenditures of British civilian agencies and other expenditures whose nature is not known.

7. "Expenditures of forces"

As explained above, this item is considerably understated (and soldiers' expenditures correspondingly overstated) because only not paymaster drawings are known for many units operating in Italy. Moreover, it should be remembered that many Allied army purchases in Italy are financed directly by the Italian Government or made through requisitions to be paid later by the Italian Government, and thus their amounts have appeared, or will in the future appear, in the Italian Government expenditures and deficit.

8. "Total"

Most of the errors contained in the figures for "soldiers' expenditures" and "expenditures of forces" balance out in the "total". An approximate check upon the total figures can be obtained by comparing them with AFA payments to finance officers less the increase in (a) cash reserves of finance officers and (b) AM and Allied Sod currency held by AFA and the Banca d'Italia. This figure is 15.3 billion lire as of 31 March, compared to 13.7 billion lire shown in the table as of that date. The check figure is subject to errors in both directions which may approximately offset each other. In so far as the troops have increased the amount of currency in their pockets, or as the finance officers have not reported their AM lire on hand, the check figure will be too large. On the other hand, in so far as BMA pounds and Yellow Seal dollars which have been spent are still in the hands of the public or have passed from troops to paymaster and back to the troops again, it will be too small.

D. Civilian exports and Imports

1. The table overleaf estimates the value of civilian imports and shows the proceeds derived to date from their sale. The second table below compares disbursements made for the purchase of exports with receipts obtained from the sale of imports.

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Exports for Civilian Consumption and Petroleum Products Diverted to Civilian Use (through March 1944)

	Estimated Landed cost per ton (thousands of lire)		through February 1944 Quantity (000 of long tons)		through February 1944 Total value (millions of lire)		March 1944 Quantity (000 of long tons)	March 1944 Total value (millions of lire)	Total through March 1944 Quantity (000 of long tons)	Total through March 1944 Total value (millions of lire)
	U.S.	U.K.	U.S.	U.K.	U.S.	U.K.	(Account unknown)			
Flour	13.2	4.1	169.2	4.6	2,113	18	56.8	724	219.6	2,857
Wheat	11.7	3.6	85.1	1.5	995	5	24.0	282	110.6	1,281
Soup, dehydrated	59.6		10.8		643		11.4	678	22.2	1,321
Sugar	17.5	17.5?	11.1	8.9	195	157			20.0	351
Milk	30.0	91.0	5.0	.4	89	38	2.7	80	8.1	207
Vegetables, dry	16.0		5.2		84		13.9	191	17.1	275
Cheese	7.8	7.8?	.3	.6	2	5			.9	7
Stew, M & V	56.0						12.3	691	12.3	691
Other food	17.5?		5.1		88		2.3	40	7.4	128
Total food			289.8	16.0	4,211	222	119.4	2,685	416.2	7,118
Medical	500.0?		1.1		523				1.1	523
Sanitary	500.0?		.2		104				.2	104
Newsprint	17.5		1.5		23		.6	11	1.9	34
Soap	2.7		3.0		8		3.5	9	6.5	17
Matches	83.0?		.04		1				.04	1
Seed potatoes	20.0?	20.0?		15.0		300	12.8	255	27.8	555
Clothing	700.0?						.9	634	.9	634
Miscellaneous	350.0?		.1		15		1.3	456	1.4	510
Total non-food			5.7	15.0	704	300	18.9	1,374	39.6	2,378
	(per bbl)						(thousands of bbls)		(thousands of bbls)	
AC oil	.6		?				25.3	14	25.3	14
Gasoline	.7		?				15.2	10	15.2	10
Kerosene	.6		?				4.1	3	4.1	3
Lubricating oil	2.4		?				.7	2	.7	2
Gear oil	3.2		?				.1	-	.1	-
Total petroleum							45.4	29	45.4	29
Grand Total			296.5	31.0	4,915	522	183.7+	4,088	495.8+	9,525

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Other food	1.0?								
Total food		289.8	16.0	4,711	282	119.4	2,685	436.2	7,118
Medical	500.0?	1.1		525				1.1	525
Sanitary	500.0?	.2		104				.2	104
Newsprint	17.2	1.5		25		.6	11	1.9	34
Soap	2.7	3.0		8		3.3	9	6.3	17
Matches	50.0?	.04		1				.04	1
Seed potatoes	20.0?	20.0?	15.0		300	12.6	255	27.8	555
Clothing	280.0?					.9	634	.9	634
Miscellaneous	350.0?	.1		45		1.3	456	1.4	510
Total non-food		5.7	15.0	704	300	18.9	1,374	39.6	2,378
	(per bbl)					(thousands of bbls)		(thousands of bbls)	
AG oil	.6	?				25.3	14	25.3	14
Gasoline	.7	?				15.2	10	15.2	10
Kerosene	.6	?				4.1	3	4.1	3
Lubricating oil	2.4	?				.7	2	.7	2
Gas oil	3.2	?				.1	-	.1	-
Total petroleum						45.4	29	45.4	29
Grand Total		295.5	31.0	4,915	582	136.5+	4,088	485.8+	9,525
Proceeds of sales of imported supplies						397	242		639++

2081

\+ excluding petroleum.

++ Proceeds from sales in April were 452 million lire, making a total of 1,091 million lire through April.

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Comparison of Receipts for the sale of Imports
and Disbursements for the Purchase of Exports
(in millions of lire)

	Receipts from the sale of imports	Disbursements for purchase of exports	Excess of Imports
through December 1943	126	42	82
January	89	24	65
February	181	103	78
March	243	121	122
April	452	122	330
total through April	1,091	414	677

1. An attempt is made in the table on page 5 to estimate the landed cost of goods imported into Italy for distribution to civilians. The basic data available is the monthly total of goods for civilian consumption scheduled to arrive in Italy containing items, by quantity only, taken from ships' manifests, and a list of estimates of landed costs for some of the items provided by AMG. It has been necessary to estimate a number of landed costs at this office. The valuations estimated are marked in the table with a question mark. They are subject to a wide margin of error since insufficient data is available to us, and since many of the items, such as "medical supplies", "clothing", and "other food" cannot be satisfactory priced on a per ton basis. It will also be noticed that the landed cost figures provided to us for identical goods on U.S. and on U.K. account differ widely. No explanation of this difference has been received.

2. The landed cost of imported goods, as estimated, 9.5 billion lire, greatly exceeds the total of 690 million lire which had been deposited with the Allied Financial Agency as of 31 March as the proceeds of goods sold to Italian civilians. This difference results primarily from the fact that prices charged to the Italian public for essential cost-of-living items, particularly bread, have been much lower than landed cost. The landed cost of American wheat, for instance, is 1170 lire per quintal, while the price at which bread is sold to the public after meeting costs of transport, milling, baking, and retailing is 360 lire per quintal. Moreover, substantial stock piles of foods have been accumulated. As of 31 March the landed cost value of stocks of imported food was approximately 2.3 billion lire, or almost 1/3 of the total value of foods imported to that date. Other reasons for the large difference between landed cost value and receipts from sale are errors in ships' manifests, losses by theft or enemy action, and delays in reporting receipts. However, in April 450 million lire was deposited in AFK accounts as proceeds of sales of civilian supplies, making the total through April 1,091 million lire.

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and a list of estimates of landed costs for some of the items provided by [illegible] has been necessary to estimate a number of landed costs at this office. The valuations estimated are marked in the table with a question mark. They are subject to a wide margin of error since insufficient data is available to us, and since many of the items, such as "medical supplies", "clothing", and "other food" cannot be satisfactorily priced on a per ton basis. It will also be noticed that the landed cost figures provided to us for identical goods on U.S. and on U.K. account differ widely. No explanation of this difference has been received.

2. The landed cost of imported goods, so estimated, 9.6 billion lire, greatly exceeds the total of 640 million lire which had been deposited with the Allied Financial Agency as of 31 March as the proceeds of goods sold to Italian civilians. This difference results primarily from the fact that prices charged to the Italian public for essential cost-of-living items, particularly bread, have been much lower than landed cost. The landed cost of American wheat, for instance, is 1170 lire per quintal, while the price at which bread is sold to the public after meeting costs of transport, milling, baking, and retailing is 360 lire per quintal. Moreover, substantial stock piles of foods have been accumulated. As of 31 March the landed cost value of stocks of imported food was approximately 2.3 billion lire, or almost 1/3 of the total value of foods imported to that date. Other reasons for the large difference between landed cost value and receipts from sale are errors in ships' manifests, losses by theft or enemy action, and delays in reporting receipts. However, in April 450 million lire was deposited in AFA accounts as proceeds of sales of civilian supplies, making the total through April 1,091 million lire.

3. In comparing the values of imports and exports it should be remembered that goods exported from Italy are bought locally by the Economic and Supply Division at prevailing local prices and sold abroad at prices ruling in the country of sale. The foreign exchange obtained is then held in dollars or sterling in the U.S. or U.K. for later disposition. The values that have been realized from the sale of Italian exports are not known.

E. Conclusions

1. Allied expenditures in Italy have increased steadily from a level of about 500 million lire last summer to over 3 billion lire in April. There is every reason to believe that the figures for May and June will be substantially higher. Currently the Allied contribution to Italian inflation is approximately equal to that contributed by the Italian Government deficit, although the cumulated contribution since last summer is still only about 60 per cent as large as the cumulated Italian Government deficit. It should be remembered, however, that a large, but unknown, part of the Italian Government's expenditure is made for Allied purposes.

2. Imports for civilian consumption have also increased greatly, the total for March being over 80 per cent as large as the cumulated total through February.

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The plans in effect called for continued large imports through June with a decline after that date. The landed cost of civilian goods brought in through March off sets, in value, although not in proceeds obtained from sale, 70 per cent of the Allied expenditures made to that date in Italy, and for the month of March the value of imports exceeds Allied expenditures by almost 30 per cent. It is probable that by the end of June the cumulated total of imports will reach 85 per cent of the total of Allied expenditures and decline after that date.

3. The foreign exchange according to Italy in March amounted to 132 million lire from exports (if it proves true that prices paid for exported goods in Italy are equal to world prices less cost of transport) and 4 million lire from remittances, while the cost of imports shipped to arrive in March was about 4 billion lire. Thus the landed cost of imports appears to be about 30 times as great as currently according foreign exchange.

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APPENDIX 'B'

Issuance of Government Authorizations to Spend under AMG Conditions in Campobasso

(The following description was provided by the Regional Finance Officer of Region V on the system of issuing authorizations to spend which is used in Campobasso. It is given here for its informational value to the provincial finance officers in the newly-liberated areas. The procedure generally used in AMG regions has been to utilize the Intendente as the chief provincial Treasury official in the process of approving orders on the provincial treasury. The system in Campobasso using both the Intendente and the Prefect appears to be more in accord with Italian practice).

In ordinary circumstances, every State provincial administration requested authorizations to spend from the respective central headquarters, ministeries, and General Directories (Direzioni Generali) and according to the various budget categories (capitoli di spesa). The authorizations to spend (ordini di accreditamento or mandati diretti) were transmitted directly to the Royal Provincial Treasury sections through the General Directory (Direzione Generale) of the Treasury in Rome in order that the payments be made.

When the communications with the Central Italian government were interrupted in September 1943, it became necessary to organize a system for the provision of funds or credits based on the requests of the highest functionary in each of the State provincial administrations. There already existed a government decree, 15 June 1940, No. 488, providing for the possibility of interruption of communications with the central government. This decree states that in case of a province being cut off from the central administration each provincial administration in order to take care of the payments necessary for its respective services, is authorized to obtain an extension of credit from the Royal Provincial Treasury section in favour of the highest official of the administration resident in the province.

Immediately after the Armistice the province of Campobasso found itself cut off from the central Italian government and to be completely autonomous for the time being, so far as any other superior control was concerned.

The Prefect of the Province, availing himself of the powers conferred upon him by his office in virtue of Article 19 of the Code of Command and Provincial Laws (T.U. della Legge Comunale e Provinciale) in which he is defined as the highest official of the State in the province with the duty of coordinating the action of all the public offices, decided to substitute himself for the central administrations at Rome.

For this purpose, the Prefect called a meeting of all head financial officials of the Province (Intendente di Finanza, Director of the Treasury, Director of the Banca d'Italia and Controller of the Provincial Treasury). At this meeting, it was

Treasury sections through the General Directory (Direzione Generale) in Rome in order that the payments be made.

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For this purpose, the Prefect called a meeting of all head financial officials of the Province (Intendente di Finanza, Director of the Treasury, Director of the Banca d'Italia and Controller of the Provincial Treasury). At this meeting, it was pointed out that the Intendente di Finanza like any other State Provincial officer, does not have any control over the service of payments of the other officers and that he provides only for his own special services. The procedure was established that the Prefect would examine, jointly with the Intendente di Finanza, the requests of every responsible head of an agency and would issue the relative authorizations for expenditure (ordini di accreditamento) on the Royal Provincial Treasury Section. Such authorizations would be counter-signed by the Intendente di Finanza to make sure that they were technically correct and to fulfil the duty of surveillance which the Provincial office of the Treasury has over the functioning of the Royal Treasury.

The first authorizations to spend were issued by the Prefect on 21 September 1943. With the arrival of the Allied Military Government officials, the approval of the Provincial Finance Officer of AMG was also required on the authorizations to spend. Every authorization to draw on the Banca d'Italia must thus bear the approval of both the Prefect and the Intendente di Finanza and must be counter-signed by the Provincial Finance Officer.

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Table 1 APPENDIX 'B'

BANKING STATISTICS
Prices of Government Securities
(Unofficial Market Prices at Naples)

Week Ending	3 yr. Bonds: 5% 1944	5 yr. Bonds: 5% 1948	9 yr. Bonds: 5% 1949	9 yr. Bonds: 5%, 1950 1st Issue	9 yr. Bonds: 5%, 1950 2nd Issue	9 yr. Bonds: 4% 1951	Rente Italiano: 5%	Monte: 3.50% (1906)	Immobiliare: 5%	Red. Long Term 3.5%
1943										
3 Nov.	n.d.	n.d.	54	54	54	49	53	63	55	51
15 Nov.	n.d.	n.d.	59	59	59	64	67	75	70	63
27 Nov.	n.d.	n.d.	57	57	57	52	55	67	n.d.	53
6 Dec.	n.d.	n.d.	59	59	59	53½	57	69	n.d.	54
11 Dec.	n.d.	n.d.	60	60	60	54½	59	72	n.d.	55
18 Dec.	n.d.	n.d.	62½	62½	62½	56	61½	75	n.d.	57½
24 Dec.	n.d.	n.d.	65	65	65	59	64	77½	65	60
31 Dec.	n.d.	n.d.	70	70	70	64½	69½	82	70½	65
1944										
15 Jan.	n.d.	n.d.	84	84	84	77½	82½	90½	84	74
22 Jan.	n.d.	n.d.	80	80	80	74	80	90	81½	70
29 Jan.	n.d.	n.d.	81½	81½	81½	74½	81½	91	84	72
6 Feb.	n.d.	n.d.	77½	77½	77½	70	79½	89½	80	68½
14 Feb.	n.d.	n.d.	79	79	79	71	79½	89½	82	69
21 Feb.	n.d.	81½	79	79	79	69	80	91	81	68
28 Feb.	n.d.	83	80	80	80	70	80	92	81	67
6 Mar.	94	83	81	80	80	70	80	93	81	66
13 Mar.	95	86	84	84	84	72	83	95	84	69
27 Mar.	97	89½	86	86	87½	77	86	97	87	70
3 Apr.	98	90	88	88	87½	77	86	97	87	69
10 Apr.	98	93½	92	91½	91	81	90	50	91	73
16 Apr.	98½	93	90½	90½	90	82	89½	99	92½	76
23 Apr.	98½	96½	95½	95	95	85	94	100½	95	84
1 May	98	94	94	93½	93	83	92	100½	93	80
7 May	97½	93	93	92½	92½	83	92½	100½	94	80
15 May	97	93½	93	92½	92½	83	92½	100½	94	80

(Source: Banco di Napoli, Ufficio Controllo Servizi, Lettere Circolari)

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1944										
15 Jan.	n.q.	n.q.	84	84	84	77½	82½	90½	84	74
22 Jan.	n.q.	n.q.	80	80	80	74	80	90	81½	70
29 Jan.	n.q.	n.q.	81½	81½	81½	74½	81½	91	84	72
6 Feb.	n.q.	n.q.	77½	77½	77½	70	79½	89½	80	68½
14 Feb.	n.q.	n.q.	79	79	79	71	79½	85½	82	69
21 Feb.	n.q.	81½	79	79	79	69	80	91	81	68
28 Feb.	n.q.	83	80	80	80	70	80	92	81	67
5 Mar.	94	85	81	80	80	70	80	93	81	66
13 Mar.	95	86	84	84	84	72	83	95	84	69
27 Mar.	97	89½	86	88	87½	77	86	97	87	70
2 Apr.	98	90	88	88	87½	77	86	97	87	69
10 Apr.	98	93½	92	91½	91	81	90	99	91	75
16 Apr.	98½	95	90½	90½	90	82	89½	99	92½	76
23 Apr.	98½	96½	95½	95	95	85	94	100½	95	84
1 May	96	94	94	93½	93	85	92	100½	93	80
7 May	97½	95	93	92½	92½	85	92½	100½	94	80
15 May	97	93½	93	92½	92½	85	92½	100½	94	80

(Source: Banco di Napoli, Ufficio Controllo Servizi, Lettere Circolari)

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Table 4

Banca d'Italia Credits Outstanding
Liberated Italy

	31 December 1943	31 December 1943	29 February 1944	31 March 1944	30 April 1944
Rediscounts	846	604	473	453	243
Advances	951	1,525	917	796	837
Total	1,797	2,129	1,390	1,292	1,080

Table 5

Current Liabilities of the Banca d'Italia
29 February, 31 March, and 30 April 1944

(in millions of lire)

By Regions	29 Feb.	31 Mar.	30 Apr.
Salerno	246	299	307
Lucania	236	225	265
Calabria	656	552	533
Puglia (less Foggia)	2,111	2,584	3,163
Sardinia	956	1,155	1,293
Sicily	2,927	3,426	3,760
Total Italian Gov't Territory	7,174	8,622	9,361
Campania (less			

By Type	29 Feb.	31 Mar.	30 Apr.
Due to banks			
Current Accounts			
Non-interest bearing	229	1	8
Interest bearing	5,856	8,020	9,493
Residual available on advances	2,647	2,991	3,003
Sub-total	8,732	11,012	12,504

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Table 1

APPENDIX 'C'

BANKING STATISTICS

Prices of Government Securities

(Unofficial Market Prices at Naples)

Week Ending	3 yr. Bonds 5% 1944	5 yr. Bonds 5% 1948	9 yr. Bonds 5% 1949	9 yr. Bonds 5% 1st Issue	9 yr. Bonds 5% 2nd Issue	9 yr. Bonds 4% 1951	Rente Italiane 5%	Rente 3.50% (1906)	Immobiliare 5%	Red. Long Term 3.5%
1943										
3 Nov.	n.d.	n.d.	54	54	54	49	55	65	55	51
10 Nov.	n.d.	n.d.	69	69	69	64	67	75	70	63
27 Nov.	n.d.	n.d.	57	57	57	52	55	67	n.d.	53
6 Dec.	n.d.	n.d.	59	59	59	53½	57	69	n.d.	54
11 Dec.	n.d.	n.d.	60	60	60	54½	59	72	n.d.	55
15 Dec.	n.d.	n.d.	62½	62½	62½	56	61½	75	n.d.	57½
24 Dec.	n.d.	n.d.	65	65	65	59	64	77½	65	60
31 Dec.	n.d.	n.d.	70	70	70	64½	69½	82	70½	65
1944										
15 Jan.	n.d.	n.d.	84	84	84	77½	82½	90½	84	74
22 Jan.	n.d.	n.d.	80	80	80	74	80	90	81½	70
29 Jan.	n.d.	n.d.	81½	81½	81½	74½	81½	91	84	72
6 Feb.	n.d.	n.d.	77½	77½	77½	70	79½	89½	80	68½
14 Feb.	n.d.	n.d.	79	79	79	71	79½	89½	82	69
21 Feb.	n.d.	81½	79	79	79	69	80	91	81	66
28 Feb.	n.d.	83	80	80	80	70	80	92	81	67
2 Mar.	94	85	81	80	80	70	80	93	81	66
13 Mar.	95	86	84	84	84	72	83	95	84	69
27 Mar.	97	89½	88	88	87½	77	86	97	87	70
2 Apr.	98	90	88	88	87½	77	86	97	87	69
10 Apr.	98	93½	92	91½	91	81	90	99	91	73
16 Apr.	98½	93	90½	90½	90	82	89½	99	92½	76
23 Apr.	96½	96½	95½	95	95	85	94	100½	95	84
1 May	98	94	94	93½	93	83	92	100½	93	80
7 May	97½	93	93	92½	92½	83	92½	100½	94	80
15 May	97	93½	93	92½	92½	83	92½	100½	94	80

(Source: Banco di Napoli, Ufficio Controllo Servizi, Lettere Circolari)

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1944										
15 Jan.	n.d.	n.d.	84	84	84	77½	82½	90½	84	74
22 Jan.	n.d.	n.d.	80	80	80	74	80	90	81½	70
29 Jan.	n.d.	n.d.	81½	81½	81½	74½	81½	91	84	72
6 Feb.	n.d.	n.d.	77½	77½	77½	70	79½	89½	80	68½
14 Feb.	n.d.	n.d.	79	79	79	71	79½	89½	82	69
21 Feb.	n.d.	81½	79	79	79	69	80	91	81	68
28 Feb.	n.d.	83	80	80	80	70	80	92	81	67
6 Mar.	94	83	81	80	80	70	80	93	81	66
13 Mar.	95	86	84	84	84	72	83	95	84	69
27 Mar.	97	89½	88	88	87½	77	86	97	87	70
2 Apr.	98	90	88	88	87½	77	86	97	87	69
10 Apr.	98	93½	92	91½	91	81	90	99	91	73
16 Apr.	98½	93	90½	90½	90	82	89½	99	92½	76
23 Apr.	98½	96½	95½	95	95	85	94	100½	95	84
1 May	98	94	94	93½	93	83	92	100½	93	80
7 May	97½	93	93	92½	92½	83	92½	100½	94	80
15 May	97	93½	93	92½	92½	83	92½	100½	94	80

(Source: Banco di Napoli, Ufficio Controllo Servizi, Lettere Circolari)

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Table 2

Number and Value of Real Estate Sales
(other than forced sales)

	Reported to Bari Office			Reported to Palermo Office		
	Number of sales	Total declared value (Millions of Lire)	Average value (Thousands of Lire)	Number of sales	Total declared value (Millions of Lire)	Average value (Thousands of Lire)
1942						
October	1,910	15	7.8	2,643	18	6.7
November	2,462	22	9.0	2,762	19	6.9
December	1,861	14	7.4	2,337	16	6.7
1943						
January	2,362	23	11.0	2,774	25	9.7
February	2,458	25	10.1	2,529	17	9.5
March	2,487	26	10.3	2,989	18	8.2
April	2,781	34	12.2	2,337	22	9.3
May	2,049	30	14.8	2,218	19	8.4
June	1,798	23	13.1	1,665	15	9.4
July	1,966	32	16.3	861	9	10.2
August	1,477	29	19.7	263	2	8.9
September	711	9	13.0	207	1	6.4
October	917	6	11.2	296	2	8.3
November	707	10	15.6	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
December	862	12	14.1	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
1944						
January	815	10	12.5	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
February	1,309	16	11.9	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
March	1,290	17	12.9	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
April	1,033	16	15.5	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.

Source: Italian Government Imposta di Registro.

Table 3

Investment in Buoni del Tesoro Ordinari
(Millions of Lire)

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April	2,781	34	12.2	2,939	16	5.2
May	2,040	30	14.6	2,337	22	9.3
June	1,738	25	13.1	2,218	19	8.4
July	1,966	32	16.3	1,686	16	9.4
August	1,477	29	19.7	862	9	10.2
September	711	9	13.0	283	2	8.9
October	517	6	11.2	207	1	4.4
November	707	10	15.6	286	2	6.3
December	862	12	14.1	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
1944						
January	810	10	12.5	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
February	1,509	16	11.9	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
March	1,290	17	12.9	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
April	1,033	16	15.5	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.

Source: Italian Government Imposta di Registro.

Table 3

Investment in Buoni del Tesoro Ordinari
(Millions of Lire)

	1 July 1943 through 30 April 1944			April 1944		
	Issued	Paid	Net Investment	Issued	Paid	Net Investment
Salerno	54	64	-10	17	14	3
Lucania	121	162	-41	15	11	4
Calabria	90	76	14	15	7	8
Puglia (less Foggia)	957	683	274	136	106	30
Sardinia	154	53	101	14	4	10
Sicily	2,121	1,121	1,000	656	355	301
Campania (less Salerno)	949	580	369	513	113	400
Foggia	73	61	12	56	18	18
Campobasso	48	46	2	13	13	-
Total	4,567	2,846	1,721	1,420	641	779

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Table 4

Banca d'Italia Credit Outstanding
Liberated Italy

	31 December 1942	31 December 1943	29 February 1944	31 March 1944	30 April 1944
Rediscounts	846	604	473	455	243
Advances	951	1,525	917	796	837
Total	1,797	2,129	1,390	1,252	1,080

Table 5

Current Liabilities of the Banca d'Italia
29 February, 31 March, and 30 April 1944

(in millions of lire)

By Regions	29 Feb.	31 Mar.	30 Apr.
Salerno	246	299	387
Lucania	236	226	265
Calabria	656	532	533
Puglia (less Foggia)	2,111	2,584	3,163
Sardinia	996	1,155	1,253
Sicily	2,927	3,426	3,760
Total Italian Gov't Territory	7,174	8,222	9,361
Campania (less Salerno)	2,866	4,302	4,984

By Type	29 Feb.	31 Mar.	30 Apr.
Due to banks			
Current Accounts			
Non-interest bearing	229	1	8
Interest bearing	5,056	8,020	9,693
Residual available on advances	2,647	2,991	3,003
Sub-total	8,734	11,012	12,704
Due to Other Current Accounts			
Non-interest	236		1,109

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29 Feb. 31 Mar. 30 Apr.

(in millions of lire)

By Regions	29 Feb.	31 Mar.	30 Apr.
Salerno	246	299	387
Lucania	276	226	265
Calabria	656	532	533
Puglia (less Foggia)	2,111	2,584	3,163
Sardinia	898	1,155	1,253
Sicily	2,927	2,426	3,760
Total Italian Gov't Territory	7,174	8,422	9,561
Campania (less Salerno)	2,866	4,292	4,954
Foggia	69	141	115
Campobasso	69	126	149
Total AMG Territory	3,025	4,468	5,218
Grand Total Liberated Italy	10,198	12,890	14,800

By Type	29 Feb.	31 Mar.	30 Apr.
Due to banks			
Current Accounts			
Non-interest bearing	229	1	8
Interest-bearing	5,856	8,020	9,693
Residual available on advances	2,647	2,991	3,003
Sub-total	8,732	11,012	12,704
Due to Other Current Accounts			
Non-interest bearing	754	957	1,109
Interest-bearing	210	226	292
Residual available on advances	502	493	495
Sub-total	1,466	1,676	1,896
	10,198	12,690	14,600

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Table 6

Postal Savings
April 1964
(thousands of lire)

Province	Postal Savings Bonds	Postal Savings Books	Current Accounts	Total
Cosenza	2,199	1,683	1,569	5,451
Brindisi	-1,708	348	10,654	9,294
Lecce	-2,674	45	5,277	2,638
Taranto	-2,433	1,085	8,932	7,604
Salerno	-11,713	-2,165	4,037	-9,779
Agrigento	-20,887	n.d.	n.d.	-20,887
Caltanissetta	-7,762	n.d.	n.d.	-7,762
Catania	-33,016	n.d.	n.d.	-33,016
Enna	-5,660	n.d.	n.d.	-5,660
Messina	-33,521	n.d.	n.d.	-33,521
Palermo	-20,311	n.d.	n.d.	-20,311
Ragusa	-10,944	n.d.	n.d.	-10,944
Siracusa	-16,616	n.d.	n.d.	-16,616
Trapani	-6,326	n.d.	n.d.	-6,326
Cagliari	1,175	8,434	24,837	34,446
Sassari	871	4,899	n.d.	5,770
Nuoro	-738	3,704	n.d.	2,966
Benavento	329	270	n.d.	599
Napoli	-7,004	11,124	1,032	5,152
Total	-175,719	20,429	65,922	-70,368

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Table 7

Postal Savings
March 1974
(Thousands of Lire)

Province	Postal Savings Bonds	Postal Savings Books	Current Accounts	Total
Matera	-702	525	n.d.	-177
Potenza	-4,246	2,873	n.d.	-2,473
Catanzaro	-6,168	1,873	-104	-4,299
Cosenza	-5,121	1,177	n.d.	-3,944
Reggio Calabria	-8,304	4,836	-611	-5,079
Bari	-8,698	2,671	-70,699	-77,726
Brindisi	-1,256	678	15,976	15,418
Lecce	-3,435	1,713	-1,661	-3,383
Taranto	-2,143	1,935	8,988	8,840
Salerno	-8,302	-3,139	-281	-11,722
Cagliari	-514	4,731	-2,519	1,698
Nuoro	-1,674	1,851	n.d.	787
Sassari	-775	4,250	34,832	28,307
Agrigento	-	-676	10,024	9,348
Caltanissetta	-	-423	2,377	2,914
Catania	-			
Enna	-	506	2,011	2,517
Messina	-	-1,084	8,127	7,043
Palermo	-	3,262	-9,436	-6,174
Siracusa & Ragusa	-	-2	1,540	1,538
Trapani	-	254	-1,065	811
Campobasso	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Foggia	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Avellino	-598	-2,640	198	-3,040
Benevento	-215	-205	n.d.	-420
Napoli	-14,906	5,074	-33,027	-42,759
Total	-83,427	-30,198	-45,142	-82,469

Table 8

Postal Savings
February 1974
(Thousands of Lire)

Province	Postal Savings Bonds	Postal Savings Books	Current Accounts	Total
Matera	-1,470	588	n.d.	-882
Potenza	-6,797	2,316	570	-3,907
Catanzaro	-10,066	431	-971	-10,786
Cosenza	-6,913	2,860		

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Salerno	-8,402	-3,139	-281	-11,722
Cagliari	-514	4,772	-2,518	1,698
Nuoro	-1,574	1,861	n.d.	287
Sassari	-775	4,250	35,832	29,307
Agrigento	-	-676	10,021	9,348
Caltanissetta	-	-423	3,377	2,954
Catania	-			
Enna	-	506	2,011	2,517
Messina	-	-1,064	8,127	7,043
Palermo	-	3,420	-9,456	-6,176
Siracusa & Ragusa	-	-2	1,940	1,938
Trapani	-	254	-1,065	-811
Campobasso	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Foggia	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Avellino	-398	-2,840	198	-3,040
Benevento	-215	-205	n.d.	-420
Napoli	-14,906	2,974	-33,827	-45,759
Total	-48,427	-30,100	-44,102	-82,629

Table 8

Postal Savings
February 1964
(Thousands of Lire)

Province	Postal Savings Bonds	Postal Savings Books	Current Accounts	Total
Matera	-1,470	588	n.d.	-882
Potenza	-5,797	2,316	578	-2,903
Catanzaro	-10,046	231	-971	-10,786
Cosenza	-6,941	1,562	n.d.	-5,379
Reggio Calabria	-14,496	1,021	-290	-13,765
Bari	-1,680	7,531	112,788	116,639
Brindisi	-1,495	1,374	16,156	16,035
Lecce	-2,986	1,768	13,597	14,379
Taranto	-2,083	2,010	1,398	1,325
Palermo	-606	637	-674	643
Cagliari	890	7,008	24,124	31,982
Nuoro	-135	1,560	n.d.	1,305
Sassari	429	2,491	12,421	15,341
Agrigento	-	79	6,548	6,627
Caltanissetta	-	-3,269	3,797	528
Catania	-			
Enna	-	-3,110	2,125	-985
Messina	-	-844	5,685	4,841
Palermo	-	n.d.	847	847
Siracusa & Ragusa	-	-9,461	4,227	5,264
Trapani	-	-4,696	862	-3,834
Campobasso	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Foggia	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Avellino	n.d.	-1,720	55	-1,665
Benevento	n.d.	-457	n.d.	-457
Napoli	-13,985	4,762	-7,885	-17,088
Total	-82,901	-13,311	-194,988	-145,228

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Table 2

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Appendix C

Cash Position of the Banca d'Italia
(including AMG & AMG accounts)
30 April 1944
(millions of lire)

Branch	Bank notes	State notes	All Lire	All Sterling	Dollars	Emergency Italian Currencies	Total
Matera	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Potenza	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Total Lucania	124	6	152	31	-	-	313
Catanzaro	56	5	92	5	-	-	160
Cosenza	41	1	58	2	-	-	102
Reggio Calabria	27	2	50	5	-	-	84
Total Calabria	126	8	200	12	-	-	346
Bari	162	28	112	9	-	-	311
Barletta	29	1	86	10	-	-	126
Brindisi	13	-	38	-	-	-	51
Lecce	20	7	11	-	-	-	38
Taranto	40	39	56	7	-	-	142
Total Puglie (less Foggia)	264	75	303	26	-	-	668
Sulcrno	185	6	179	26	1	-	387
Cagliari	23	-	20	-	-	-	43
Nuoro	14	1	36	-	-	2	47
Sassari	70	5	146	-	-	16	236
Total Sardinia	107	6	198	-	-	18	326
Agrigento	19	3	115	-	-	-	137
Caltanissetta	71	43	87	-	-	-	201
Catania	128	6	227	2	-	-	361
Enna	25	2	52	-	-	-	82
Messina	140	1	268	-	-	-	409
Palermo	236	8	388	-	-	-	632
Ragusa	3	1	51	-	-	-	55
Trapani							70

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Barletta	29	1	86	10	-	-	126
Brindisi	15	-	38	-	-	-	53
Lecce	26	7	11	-	-	-	36
Taranto	40	39	56	7	-	-	142
Total Puglia (less Foggia)	264	75	303	86	-	-	668
Salerno	183	6	179	20	1	-	389
Cagliari	23	-	20	-	-	-	43
Nuoro	14	1	30	-	-	2	47
Sassari	70	5	145	-	-	16	236
Total Sardinia	107	6	195	-	-	18	326
Agrigento	19	3	115	-	-	-	137
Caltanissetta	71	43	87	-	-	-	201
Catania	128	4	227	2	-	-	361
Enna	25	3	58	-	-	-	82
Messina	140	1	268	-	-	-	409
Palermo	236	8	388	-	-	-	632
Ragusa	2	1	51	-	-	-	55
Siracusa	7	1	71	-	-	-	79
Trapani	5	-	157	-	-	-	162
Total Sicily	634	66	1,416	2	-	-	2,118
Campobasso	66	4	10	7	-	-	87
Foggia	38	2	81	6	-	-	127
Avellino	40	2	50	5	-	-	97
Benevento	45	7	48	3	1	-	104
Caserta	49	-	31	5	-	-	85
Napoli	1,189	-	484	25	8	-	1,706
Total Campania (less Salerno)	1,323	9	613	36	9	-	1,990
Grand Total Liberated Italy	2,865	102	3,159	132	10	18	6,336

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APPENDIX 'D'

VALUE OF AM LIRE IN HANDS OF ITALIAN BANKS AND PUBLIC

(Excluding Deposits of AFA with banks and Cash Funds held by Accounting Officers of ACC/AMG)

	30 April (Revised)	31 March (Revised)
New AM Lire received (after deduction of shortages)	42.589.726.920	42.588.127.520
Less - Lire held by AFA in current cash, reserve cash, provision against credits granted to banks, and current accounts (including mutilated)	12.847.271.357	15.404.554.582
AM Lire Outstanding	29.742.455.563	27.183.572.938
Deduct -		
AM Lire Held by Finance Officers of Armed Forces :		
U.S. Finance Officers:-		
Funded through AFA Palermo - Army	162.028.960	211.181.238
" " " " - Navy	55.192.781	34.891.233
" " " Naples	2.465.573.017	3.085.578.998
" " " Bari	829.446.314	644.714.073
" " " Sassari	102.250.563	75.701.959
Total U.S. Finance Officers	3.612.491.635	4.052.067.501
British Paymasters, Italy ++	1.340.771.181	1.455.000.000
French Paymasters	787.170.683	263.123.478
Total Held by Finance Officers of all Allied Armed Forces	5,740,433,509	5.770.190.979
AM Lire Held by Accounting Officers of AMG/ACC in Cash +	400.000.000 ✓	849.745.056
Total Deductions	6.140.433.509	6.619.936.035
Total AM Lire in Hands of the Banks and the Public	35.602.022.044	20.563.636.903
AM Lire Held by Bank of Italy, after deduction of AFA's current accounts with Bank of Italy	2.289.123.000	2.270.000.000

Total Value of AM Lire in Hands of all Italian Banks and the Public, August 1943 to date.
(Excluding cash deposits of AFA with Italian Banks, and funds Held by Accounting Officers in the Field in the Form of Cash)

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U.S. Finance Officers:-		
Funded through AFA Palermo - Army	168.028.960	211.181.238
" " " " - Navy	53.192.781	34.891.233
" " " Naples	2.465.573.017	3.085.578.998
" " " Bari	829.446.314	644.714.073
" " " Sassari	102.250.563	75.701.959
Total U.S. Finance Officers	3.612.491.635	4.052.067.501
British Paymasters, Italy ++	1.340.771.191	1.455.000.000
French Paymasters	787.170.683	263.123.478
Total Held by Finance Officers of all Allied Armed Forces	5,740,433,509	5.770.190.979
AM Lire Held by Accounting Officers of AMG/ACC in Cash +	400.000.000 ✓	849.745.056
Total Deductions	6.140.433.509	6.619.936.035
Total AM Lire in Hands of the Banks and the Public	23.602.022.044	20.563.636.903
AM Lire Held by Bank of Italy, after deduction of AFA's current accounts with Bank of Italy	2.289.123.000	2.270.000.000

Total Value of AM Lire in Hands of all Italian Banks and the Public, August 1943 to date.
(Excluding cash deposits of AFA with Italian Banks, and funds Held by Accounting Officers in the Field in the Form of Cash)

	Total	Change During Previous Month
	Lire	Lire
31 August 1943	1.023.510.401	1.023.510.401
30 September 1943	2.832.986.522	1.809.476.121
31 October 1943	4.463.014.925	1.630.028.403
30 November 1943	7.751.937.255	3.288.922.330
31 December 1943	10.925.748.386	3.173.811.131
31 January 1944	14.102.572.467	3.176.824.081
29 February 1944	17.439.133.879	3.336.561.412
31 March 1944 (revised)	20.563.636.903	3.124.533.024
30 April 1944 (revised)	23.602.022.044	3.638.385.141
		23.602.022.044

✓ Estimated
++ Excludes small amount held by R.N., R.A.F., and Empire forces, estimated at not more than 50 million lire.
+ Excludes receipts for funds disbursed but not yet allocated to expenditure accounts, which included in this item on the Statement of Receipts and Disbursements.

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Of the total outstanding, it is estimated that 2,289,000,000 lire was held by the Banca d'Italia, in addition to 871 million lire held as cover for AFA's working deposits with the Banca d'Italia. That is to say, about 21313 million lire of AM currency was in the hands of the Italian commercial banks and the Italian public as of 30 April. Of the total held by the Bank of Italy 200 million lire was held as reserve against a special account of AFA, into which the Bank of Italy is depositing currency, in the form of AM lire, in order to effect the gradual withdrawal of AM lire currency.

During the month the Bank increased its total cash reserves by 747 million lire to 6366 million lire, a rise equivalent to about 29 percent of the AM lire put into circulation, and about 14 per cent of the total expenditures of the allied forces and the Italian government taken together. However, 478 million lire of this total increase of 747 million lire had to be set aside as reserve against AFA's current accounts with the Bank of Italy, so that the free reserve available to the Bank rose only 269 million lire during the month.

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UNCLAS

A L L I E D F I N A N C I A L A G

C O N S O L I D A T E D S T A T E M E N T O F R E C E I P T S A N D D I S B U R S E M E N T S F O R P E

(Expressed in Lire)

Item No.	Schedule No.		Total to 31 March 1944	Curre... ...on
1	-	CASH ON HAND AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD (including Isolated and Unfit Area Notes)	...Nil...	15,95...
		RECEIPTS DURING PERIOD		
2	I	NEW A... LIRA NOTES RECEIVED	42,588,127,520	1,5...
3		NEW A... SILVER RECEIVED	169,536,000	
4	II	DEPOSITS BY A.M./A.C.C. DETACHMENTS (pending allocation to revenue or other accounts)	294,707,145	310,7...
5	III	FUNDS OBTAINED FROM LOCAL SOURCES BY ACCREDITED OFFICERS IN THE FIELD	15,84...,417	(7,9...
6	IV	REPAYMENTS	57,4...,079	19,6...
7	-	FUNDS PROVIDED TO A.M.G. BY ITALIAN GOVERNMENT (see Schedule XXVIII)	(5) 200,000,000	
8	V	PROCEEDS OF SALES IN ITALY OF SURPLUS (4)	344,739,085	140,7...
9	VI	RECEIPTS IN RESPECT OF A.M./A.C.C. EXPENSES (5)	121,392,696	10,7...
13	X	SUNDRY RECEIPTS (1)	43,794,042,142 1),348,750	475,5... 9,8...
14	-	TOTAL RECEIPTS DURING PERIOD	43,813,390,892	485,4...
15	-	TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE	43,813,390,892	16,439,1...

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A L L I E D F I N A N C I A L A G E N C Y F/F 20

TERED STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR PERIOD TO 30 APRIL 1944

(Expressed in Lire)

		Total to 31 March 1944	Current month	Total to 30 April 1944
ND IN BANKS AT PERIOD (Related and Unfil Sec)		Nil	15,997,717,941	Nil
G PERIOD				
CHEQUES RECEIVED		42,588,127,520	1,099,400	42,589,726,920
PAYMENTS		169,336,000	-	169,336,000
DR/ACC DEPOSITS (Deduction to revenue or nce)		294,707,145	310,715,243	605,422,388
D FRO DRUG AID (Counter deposits in		15,814,417	(7,912,977)	7,931,440
.....		57,495,079	19,601,098	77,096,177
D TO AFN BY ITALIAN (see Schedule XXVIII)..	(5)	200,000,000	-	200,000,000
NDS IN ITALY		344,739,089	140,799,879	485,538,964
PAYMENT OF A.M./ACC		124,392,896	10,738,077	135,130,973
		43,794,642,142	475,540,720	44,270,182,862
NS (1)		19,344,350	9,877,950	29,222,300
ENDS DURING PERIOD		43,813,990,492	485,418,670	44,299,407,162
VAILABLE		43,813,990,492	16,439,136,611	44,299,407,162

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SECRET

Line No.	Schedule No.		Total to 31 March 1944	Current Month
		DISBURSE ENTS DURING PERIOD		
21	XI	FUNDS HELD BY ACCOUNTING OFFICERS IN THE FIELD (pending allocation to expenditure or other accounts)(2)	1,210,365,845	(602,531,041)
22	XII	A.M. STAMPS ISSUED TO POST OFFICE AND CID FIELD	169,336,000	-
23	XIII	PURCHASES BY ITALY OF CURRENCY ..	306,917,355	124,250,345
24	XIV	ADVANCES (no maturity date and no interest rate fixed in advance)(2)	5,816,308,523	444,755,350
25	XV	LOANS	54,121,961	(48,301,004)
27	XVII	PAYMENTS TO PERSONS IN ITALY ON ACCOUNT OF MAINTENANCE FOR ALLIED OBLIGATIONS	-	4,246,000
28	XVIII	PAYMENTS IN RESPECT OF SUBJECTS OF ALLIED NATIONS (2)	4,570,156	1,435,693
29	XIX	PAYMENTS CHARGEABLE TO ITALIAN STATE IN RESPECT OF ITALIAN REFUGEES, ETC.(2)	45,440	-
31	XXI	ADVANCES TO ALLIED ARMED FORCES (3)	20,220,693,308	3,085,410,150
32	XXII	DISBURSEMENTS IN RESPECT OF AMG/AMG EXPENDITURE (3).....	58,558,420	19,531,616
			27,840,924,201	3,028,278,314
38	XXVII	CONTRA ACCOUNTS.....	19,348,350	9,875,950
39	-	TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS DURING PERIOD	27,860,272,551	3,038,154,264
40	XXVIII	CASH ON HAND AND IN BANKS AT END OF PERIOD.....	15,947,063,937	(2,554,676,103)
41	XXVIII	MUTILATED AND UNFIT A.M. LIRA NOTES	6,654,004	1,938,509
42	-	TOTAL CASH ON HAND AND IN BANKS (including Mutilated & Unfit AM Lira notes).....	15,953,717,941	(2,552,737,594)

( ) = Red figure

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	Total to 31 March 1944	Current Month	Total to 30 April 1944
ERIOD			
ME OF TORRS Allocation ee accounts)(2)	1,210,363,945	(602,531,041)	607,832,904
POST OFFICE	169,336,000	-	169,336,000
SUPPLIES ..	306,917,355	124,230,545	431,147,900
date and no n advance)(2)	5,816,308,523	444,755,350	6,261,063,873
.....	54,121,964	(48,801,004)	5,320,960
ITELY (P) S ETC. ALLIED	-	4,246,000	4,246,000
MISSIONS CO	4,576,186	1,436,698	6,012,884
ITALIA SEAM REIGHTS, ETC.(2)	48,440	-	48,440
ED FORCES (3)	20,220,693,308	3,085,410,150	23,306,103,458
CT OF AMG/ACC	58,558,480	19,531,616	78,090,096
	27,840,924,201	3,028,278,314	30,869,202,515
.....	19,348,350	9,875,950	29,224,300
DURING PERIOD	27,860,272,551	3,038,154,264	30,898,426,815
NKS AT END OF	15,947,063,937	(2,554,676,103)	13,392,387,834
M. LIRA NOTES	6,654,004	1,938,509	8,592,513
H BANKS (in- Unit At Lira	15,953,717,941	(2,552,737,594)	13,400,980,347

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SECRET

N O T E S

*There is a lag of at least one month between (i) the time transactions of Accounting Offi allocation of such transactions in this Statement; however, advances made by Allied Fin and refunds made by them to Allied Financial Agency are reflected in this account curren

1. The amounts shown as "CONTRA ACCOUNTS" at 31 March 1944 under "RECEIPTS DURING PERIOD" & PERIOD" appeared in the March 1944 Statement of Assets and Liabilities as "DEPOSITS - For BALANCES WITH BANKS - Foreign Exchange Credits", respectively.

2. The following items were reclassified from "ADVANCES" as of 31 March 1944:

To Item No.	28	Lire	4,576,186
do	29		48,440
do	21		165,000 (Imprest Funds)
From Item No.	24	Lire	4,789,626

3. The item "PAYMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF OCCUPATION COSTS" in the 31 March 1944 Statement of As broken down and is shown as Items Nos. 9, 31 and 32 in the above Statement of Receipts a

4. In addition to this amount of sales, there are included in "DEPOSITS BY AMG/ACC DIVISIO Schedule No. II "e" and "g") collections totalling Lire 562,043,389, the major portion o SALES IN ITALY OF SUPPLIES" and will be reclassified accordingly as soon as the individu from the Economic and Supply Division and allocated to the Sub-Heads shown on Schedule V

5. These funds represent currency of the Italian Government placed to the credit of Allied progress to sterilize surplus currency.

(sgd) H. G. CHAMBERLAW,
Colonel,
CHIEF ACCOUNTANT.

(sgd) JAMES H. P
Major,
CHIEF OF A

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N O T E S

between (i) the time transactions of Accounting Officers take place and (ii) the this Statement; however, advances made by Allied Financial Agency to such officers Financial Agency are reflected in this account currently.

NTS" at 31 March 1944 under "RECEIPTS DURING PERIOD" and "DISBURSEMENTS DURING Statement of Assets and Liabilities as "DEPOSITS - For Remittances" and "OTHER nge Credits", respectively.

ied from "ADVANCES" as of 31 March 1944:

Lire	4,576,186	
	48,240	
	165,000	(Imprest Funds)
Lire	4,789,626	

CCUPATION COSTS" in the 31 March 1944 Statement of Assets and Liabilities has been Nos. 9, 31 and 32 in the above Statement of Receipts and Disbursements.

s, there are included in "DEPOSITS BY AMG/ACC DIVISIONS" (see Item No. 4 and ctions totalling Lire 532,043,389, the major portion of which represent "PROCEEDS OF ll be reclassified accordingly as soon as the individual amounts can be checked with returns ion and allocated to the Sub-heads shown on Schedule V.

the Italian Government placed to the credit of Allied Financial Agency under an agreed ncy.

(sgd) JAMES H. PEYTON,
Major,
CHIEF OF AFA.

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ALLIED FINANCIAL AGENCY

SCHEDULE TO STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD TO 30 APRIL 1944
(expressed in lire)

( )=red figure

SCHEDULE No.		CURRENT MONTH	TOTAL TO DATE
I	NEW A.M. LIRA NOTES RECEIVED		
	As Notified to Washington	-	42,539,738,000
	Shortages Revealed on Opening Boxes	1,599,400	(1,080)
	Lire	1,599,400	42,539,736,920
II	DEPOSITS BY AMG/ASC DIVISIONS		
	(a) Economic and Supply Division	305,808,113	557,069,071
	(b) Economic and Supply Divisions - Deposits on Returnable Containers	(5,795,587)	17,914,299
	(c) Public Health Division	8,265,977	24,974,318
	(d) Legal Division	2,369,040	5,437,000
	(e) Other Divisions	27,700	27,700
	Lire	310,715,243	605,422,388
III	FUNDS OBTAINED FROM BANKS AND OTHERS BY ACCOUNTING OFFICERS IN THE FIELD		
	(a) From Banks	(15,000)	182,800
	(b) " Post Offices	(6,679,173)	-
	(c) " British Paymasters	-	6,430,000

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		1,299,400	42,589,726,920
II	DEPOSITS BY CMG/ACC DIVISIONS		
	(a) Economic and Supply Division	303,808,113	557,669,071
	(b) Economic and Supply Divisions - Deposits on Returnable Containers	(5,755,587)	17,914,299
	(c) Public Health Division	8,269,977	24,974,318
	(d) Legal Division	2,369,040	5,437,000
	(e) Other Divisions	27,700	27,700
	Lire	310,719,243	605,422,388
III	FUNDS OBTAINED FROM BANKS AND OTHERS BY ACCOUNTING OFFICERS IN THE FIELD		
	(a) From Banks	(15,000)	182,800
	(b) " Post Offices	(6,679,173)	-
	(c) " British Paymasters	-	6,430,000
	(d) " Others	(1,218,504)	1,318,640
	Lire	(7,912,977)	7,931,440
IV	DEPOSITS		
	(a) By Controller of Property.		
	(1) Psychological Warfare Board-Film Section	916,103	916,103
	(2) A.G.I.P.	-	10,000,000
	(3) Moharwas & Son	117,219	117,219
	(4) Chemgimal Co.	-	108,714
	(5) Goods Ex German Steamers	-	2,846,500
	(6) Unione Militare	-	2,400,000
	(7) Miscellaneous	168,582	455,023
	C/F Lire	1,201,904	14,843,559

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SCHEDULE No		CURRENT MONTH	TOTAL TO DATE
	B/F	1,261,904	14,843,359
	(b) By U.S. Army Units	19,364,568	56,744,602
	(c) By Others		
	(1) "A" Force	460,000	960,000
	(2) Command Paymaster No8 Com'd Pay Office, CMF	(170,525)	253,505
	(3) Pasquale Esposito	-	108,600
	(4) Various	(1,254,850)	125,911
	Lire	19,601,096	77,096,177
V	PROCEEDS OF SALES IN ITALY OF SUPPLIES		
	(a) Economic and Supply Division		
	(1) Supplies Imported or Drawn from Armies	131,319,455	470,325,838
	(2) Supplies Purchased Locally	6,260	4,981,228
	(b) Public Health Division		
	(1) Supplies Imported or Drawn from Armies	9,042,133	9,799,895
	(c) Agriculture Division		
	(1) Supplies Imported or Drawn from Armies	432,000	432,000
	Lire	140,799,879	485,538,961
VI	RECEIPTS IN RESPECT OF AMG/ACC REVENUE		
	(a) AFA Revenue		
	Interest Received from Banks	105,466	3,091,650
	Miscellaneous Receipts	-	545
		105,466	3,092,195
	(b) AMG Revenue) to close of	7,511,916	124,820,840
	(c) ACC Revenue) previous mtl	3,966,129	7,163,372
	(d) AMG/ACC Revenue received by		

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(a) Economic and Supply Division			
(1) Supplies Imported or Drawn from Armies		131,319,486	470,365,838
(2) Supplies Purchased Locally		6,260	4,991,228
(b) Public Health Division			
(1) Supplies Imported or Drawn from Armies		9,042,133	8,730,898
(c) Agriculture Division			
(1) Supplies Imported or Drawn from Armies		432,000	432,000
	Lire	140,791,879	485,538,964

VI RECEIPTS IN RESPECT OF AMG/ACC REVENUE

(a) AFA Revenue			
Interest Received from Banks		105,466	3,091,650
Miscellaneous Receipts		-	545
		105,466	3,092,195
(b) AMG Revenue) to close of		7,511,916	124,824,840
(c) ACC Revenue) previous mth		3,066,129	7,163,372
(d) AMG/ACC Revenue received by AFA direct in current month		54,566	54,566
	Lire	10,738,077	135,139,973

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CONTRA ACCOUNTS

DEPOSITS FOR REMITTANCES

(1) U.S. Dollars ($ 292.143)		9,865,950	29,214,300
(2) Sterling (£25)		10,000	10,000
	Lire	9,875,950	29,224,300

XII A.M. STAMPS ISSUED TO POST OFFICE AND ON HAND

(a) A.M. Stamps issued to Post Office		-	21,254,000
(b) Balance on Hand		-	148,082,000
	Lire	-	169,336,000

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		CURRENT MONTH	TOTAL TO DATE
XIII	PURCHASES IN ITALY OF SUPPLIES		
	(a) For Export to:		
	(1) United States of America	7,606,758	35,385,989
	(2) Great Britain	91,250,321	268,929,544
	(3) North Africa	710,033	22,863,520
	(4) Corsica	297,475	385,875
	(5) Malta	22,310,274	86,730,222
		122,174,861	414,295,150
	(b) For Re-sale in Italy	2,055,684	16,852,750
	Lire	124,230,545	431,147,900
XIV	ADVANCES		
	(a) To Italian State Treasury, Armed Forces and State Institutions	297,047,766	4,575,905,376
	(b) To Provinces	45,686,327	492,429,665
	(c) To Communes	121,239,566	1,182,808,593
		463,973,659	6,251,143,634
	(d) To Others		
	(1) Items included in Sub-Accountants' Reports not yet allocated pending receipt of proper vouchers or more complete information	(19,724,200)	3,388,837
	(2) Advisory Council for Italy (pending account of disbursements by Council)	650,000	650,000
	(3) Library of Congress for purchase of books	64,573	211,134
	(4) Società Acquedotto - Napoli	-	3,000,000
	(5) Semetole Genuto		

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(a) To Italian State Treasury, Armed Forces and State Institutions	297,047,766	4,575,905,376
(b) To Provinces	45,686,327	492,429,665
(c) To Communes	121,239,566	1,182,808,593
	463,973,659	6,251,143,634
(d) To Others		
(1) Items included in Sub-Accountants' Reports not yet allocated pending receipt of proper vouchers or more complete information	(19,724,200)	3,388,837
(2) Advisory Council for Italy (pending account of disbursements by Council)	650,000	650,000
(3) Library of Congress for purchase of books	64,573	211,134
(4) Società Acquedotto - Napoli	-	3,000,000
(5) Sanotoda Caputa	-	1,000,000
(6) Expenditure in connection with Refugee Camps (pending allocation)	178,315	213,647
(7) Villa Rosa Mental Hospital	-	1,000,000
(8) Casa della Madre e del Bambino "Principessa Maria Gabriella"- Ischia	-	100,000
(9) Miscellaneous Advances under Lire 100,000 each	(386,997)	356,621
Lire	444,755,350	6,261,063,873

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SCHEDULE No°		CURRENT MONTH	TOTAL TO DATE
XV	LOANS		
	(a) To Banks	(48,565,664)	5,320,000
	(b) To Others	(235,340)	4,960
	Lire	(48,801,004)	5,324,960
XVII	PAYMENTS TO PERSONS IN ITALY ON ACCOUNT OF REMITTANCES FROM ALLIED COUNTRIES		
	(a) From United States of America Lire	4,246,000	4,246,000
XVIII	PAYMENTS IN RESPECT OF SUBJECTS OF ALLIED NATIONS		
	(a) Emergency Financial Assistance to:-		
	(1) U.S. Nationals	579,550	2,258,620
	(2) British Nationals	350,500	1,152,550
	(3) Greek Nationals	-	49,300
	(4) Yugoslav Nationals	-	172,105
	(5) Montenegrin Nationals	-	2,400
	(6) French Nationals	-	97,060
	(7) Polish Nationals	3,000	98,575
	(8) Canadian Nationals	8,000	8,000
	(9) Czechoslovak Nationals	-	27,535
	(10) Belgian Nationals	-	17,930
	(11) Paraguayan Nationals	-	4,500
	(12) Russian Nationals	-	11,200
	(13) Columbian Nationals	-	1,800
	(14) Brazilian Nationals	-	16,000
	(15) Peruvian Nationals	-	2,000
	(16) Swedish Nationals	-	1,200
	(17) Norwegian Nationals	-	3,000
	(18) Netherlands Nationals	-	9,700
	(19) Turkish Nationals	-	2,100

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(a) Emergency Financial Assistance to:-			
(1) U.S. Nationals		879,550	2,258,620
(2) British Nationals		350,500	1,152,550
(3) Greek Nationals		-	49,300
(4) Yugoslav Nationals		-	172,105
(5) Montenegrin Nationals		-	2,400
(6) French Nationals		-	97,060
(7) Polish Nationals		3,000	98,675
(8) Canadian Nationals		8,000	8,000
(9) Czechoslovak Nationals		-	27,535
(10) Belgian Nationals		-	17,930
(11) Paraguayan Nationals		-	4,500
(12) Russian Nationals		-	11,200
(13) Columbian Nationals		-	1,800
(14) Brazilian Nationals		-	16,000
(15) Peruvian Nationals		-	2,000
(16) Swedish Nationals		-	1,200
(17) Norwegian Nationals		-	3,000
(18) Netherlands Nationals		-	9,700
(19) Iceland Nationals		-	7,100
(20) Swiss Nationals		-	600
(21) Egyptian Nationals		-	1,200
(22) Albanian Nationals		-	16,833
(23) Lettonian Nationals		-	5,700
(24) Italian Nationals ex Yugoslavia		-	4,000
(25) German Jewish		-	19,320
(26) Austrian Jewish		-	18,200
(27) Jewish		-	10,000
(28) Stateless		-	19,400
(29) Unknown		8,000	24,685
	C/F	1,249,050	4,062,613

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Schedule No		CURRENT MONTH	TOTAL TO DATE
	Brought Forward	1,049,050	4,062,613
	(b) Expenses in connection with Refugee camps	228,648	247,271
	(c) Payments to Allied Nations Missions		
	(1) Czechoslovak Military Mission	30,000	150,000
	(2) Norwegian Military Mission	24,000	76,000
	(3) Royal Yugoslav Military Mission	-	400,000
	(4) Belgian Military Mission	5,000	8,000
	(5) Netherlands Mission	30,000	115,000
	(6) Polish Military Mission	20,000	954,000
		159,000	1,703,000
	Lire	1,436,698	6,012,884
XXI	ADVANCES TO ALLIED ARMED FORCES		
	(a) To American Army		
	(1) Paid in Lire	839,760,000	11,740,808,000
	(2) Paid in Yellow Seal Dollars ($ 1,505,300 Total to date)	-	150,530,000
	(b) To American Navy		
	(1) Paid in Lire	34,744,000	190,766,000
	(2) Paid in Yellow Seal Dollars ($ 212,000) Total to Date	10,400,000	21,200,000
	(c) To British Army		

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Mission	[illegible]	159,000	1,703,000
Lire		1,436,698	6,012,884

XXI ADVANCES TO ALLIED ARMED FORCES

(a) To American Army		
(1) Paid in Lire	839,760,000	11,740,808,000
(2) Paid in Yellow Seal Dollars ($ 1,505,300 Total to date)	-	150,530,000
(b) To American Navy		
(1) Paid in Lire	34,744,000	190,766,000
(2) Paid in Yellow Seal Dollars ($ 212,000) Total to Date	10,400,000	21,200,000
(c) To British Army		
(1) Paid in Lire	1,276,308,000	7,923,651,830
(2) Paid in B.M.A. pounds (£1,902,600-15-6 Total to Date)	200,000,000	761,040,310
(d) To British Navy		
(1) Paid in Lire	-	14,832,800
(2) Paid in Francs (Fcs 15,915 Total to Date)	-	31,830
(e) To Royal Air Force		
(1) Paid in Lire	3,535,000	14,035,000
(2) Paid in Francs (Fcs 1,319,844 Total to Date)	215,150	2,632,688
Carried Forward	2,364,962,150	20,819,535,458

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SCHEDULE No.		CURRENT MONTH	TOTAL TO DATE
	Brought Forward	2,364,962,150	20,819,535,458
	(f) To French Armed Forces		
	(1) Paid in Lire	720,448,000	2,486,568,000
	Lire	3,085,410,150	23,306,103,458
XXII	DISBURSEMENTS IN RESPECT OF AMG/ACC EXPENDITURE		
	(a) AFA Expenditure		
	Emoluments of Civilian Personnel	1,000	107,386
	Motor Transport - Maintenance of Vehicles	-	760
	Other Administrative Expenses		
	Printing and Stationery	1,482	35,496
	Maintenance of Offices	-	4,410
	Maintenance of Office Equipment	-	1,905
	Sundries	-	1,284
	Total Other Administrative Expenditure	1,482	41,095
	Special Expenditure		
	Purchase of Office Furniture and Equipment	-	94,799
	Reconditioning of Offices	15,700	51,590
	Total Special Expenditure	15,700	146,389
	Financial Expenditure		
	Interest Paid to Banks	681	4,555,087
	Bank Service Charges	-	408,333

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Other Administrative Expenses		
Printing and Stationery	1,482	35,496
Maintenance of Offices	-	4,410
Maintenance of Office Equipment	-	1,905
Sundries	-	1,284
Total Other Administrative Expenditure	1,482	43,095
Special Expenditure		
Purchase of Office Furniture and Equipment	-	94,709
Reconditioning of Offices	15,700	51,680
Total Special Expenditure	15,700	146,389
Financial Expenditure		
Interest Paid to Banks	681	4,555,087
Bank Service Charges	-	408,333
Total Financial Expenditure	681	4,963,420
Total AFA Expenditure	18,863	5,201,050
(b) AMG Expenditure) to close	5,568,858	47,229,972
(c) ACC Expenditure) of previous month	13,391,034	23,065,242
(a) AMG/ACC Disbursements made by AFA direct in previous month, allocated in current month	(1,980,971)	-
(e) AMG/ACC Disbursements made by AFA direct in current month	2,533,832	2,533,832
Lire	19,531,616	78,090,096

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SCHEDULE No		CURRENT MONTH	TOTAL TO DATE
XXVII	CONTRA ACCOUNTS		
	Foreign Exchange Credits		
	(1) US Dollars($292,143)	9,865,950	29,214,300
	(2) Sterling (£ 25)	10,000	10,000
	Lire	9,875,950	29,224,300
XXVIII	CASH ON HAND AND IN BANKS		
	(a) Current Cash - Lire	727,736	863,233
	(b) Reserve Cash - AM Lire	(2,949,472,000)	11,415,320,000
	(c) Bank Current Accounts - Lire	389,522,540	1,422,475,621
	Total Lire Funds	(2,559,221,724)	12,838,678,854
	(d) Foreign Currency on Hand and in Banks		
	(1) Yellow Seal Dollars ($1,411,698.93)	58,249,991	141,169,893
	(2) BMA Pounds (£379,138.16.0)	(73,072,879)	151,695,521
	(3) Maltese Pounds (£140.2.6)	26,900	56,050
	(4) Tripolitania Lire (14,500)	-	12,064
	(5) Francs (Fcs 35,425)	(22,060)	70,850
	Total Foreign Currency	(14,818,948)	292,964,378
	(e) Other Balances with Banks		
	(1) Bank of Italy No.2 account (see item No.7)	-	200,000,000
	(2) Funds Deposited by US Army Units	19,364,569	60,744,602
	Total Other Balances with Banks	19,364,569	260,744,602
	Cash on Hand and in Banks at end of period	(2,554,676,103)	13,392,387,834

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(1) Yellow Seal Dollars ($1,411,698.93)	58,249,291	141,169,893
(2) EMA Pounds (£379,138.16.0)	(73,072,879)	151,655,521
(3) Maltese Pounds (£140.2.6)	26,900	56,050
(4) Tripolitania Lire (14,500)	-	12,064
(5) Francs (Fcs 35,425)	(22,960)	70,850
Total Foreign Currency	(14,818,948)	292,964,378
(e) Other Balances with Banks		
(1) Bank of Italy No.2 account (see item No.7)	-	200,000,000
(2) Funds Deposited by US Army Units	19,364,569	60,744,602
Total Other Balances with Banks	19,364,569	260,744,602
Cash on Hand and in Banks at end of period	(2,554,670,103)	13,392,387,834
MUTILATED AND UNFIT AM LIRE NOTES ON HAND	1,938,509	8,592,513
Total Cash on Hand and in Banks (including Mutilated and Unfit AM Lira notes on Hand) Lire	(2,552,737,594)	13,400,980,347

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APPENDIX 'F'

REMITTANCE LISTS SUBMITTED TO THE BANCO DI SICILIA
UP TO 30 APRIL 1944

DOLLAR REMITTANCE LISTS

Bank	Amount	No. of items
(a) items for which credit has been received in an 'AF' account.		
American Express Company, New York	$100,353.50	2054
Amalgamated Bank of New York, New York	145.50	7
Bank of America, San Francisco	26,485.-	440
Bank of Manhattan Company, New York	508.-	17
Central National Bank in Chicago, Chicago	11,490.50	654
Chase National Bank of the City of New York	3,736.50	67
" " " A/c Apostolic Delegate	25,965.50	2
Continental Illinois Nat. Bk & Trust Co, Chicago	1,084.-	65
Corn Exchange Bank & Trust Co., New York	2,240.-	64
Corn Exchange Nat. Bk & Trust Co., Philadelphia	100.-	1
First National Bank of Boston, Boston	4,690.50	121
First National Bank of Chicago, Chicago	4,431.-	138
Irving Trust Company, New York	3,068.-	65
Liberty Title & Trust Company, Philadelphia	4,104.-	105
Manufacturers Nat. Bank of Detroit, Detroit	817.-	15
Manufacturers Trust Company, New York	66,198.-	1748
Marine Midland Trust Company, New York	2,647.-	61
Merchants Bank of New York, New York	615.-	16
National Bank of Detroit, Detroit	4,740.-	104
National Shawmut Bank of Boston, Boston	2,280.-	44
Pan American Trust Company, New York	3,896.-	154
Perera Company, New York	2,704.50	73
Philadelphia National Bank, Philadelphia	1,725.-	42
Public Nat. Bank & Trust Co., New York	3,650.50	135
Stabile Bank & Trust Co., Boston	6,906.50	260
Sterling Nat. Bank & Trust Co., New York	5,298.50	173
Whitney Nat. Bank of New Orleans, New Orleans	850.-	13
	298,143.-	7538
(b) items for which credit will be given upon receipt of advice of payment:		
Irving Trust Company, New York	1,925.-	54
National City Bank of New York	33,764.50	865
	$333,832.50	8457

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First National Bank of Chicago, Chicago	3,068.-	39
First National Bank of Chicago, Chicago	4,104.-	105
Irving Trust Company, New York	617.-	15
Liberty Title & Trust Company, Philadelphia	66,198.-	1746
Manufacturers Nat. Bank of Detroit, Detroit	2,647.-	61
Manufacturers Trust Company, New York	515.-	16
Marine Midland Trust Company, New York	4,743.-	104
Merchants Bank of New York, New York	2,880.-	44
National Bank of Detroit, Detroit	3,696.-	154
National Shawmut Bank of Boston, Boston	2,704.50	73
Pan American Trust Company, New York	1,725.-	42
Perara Company, New York	3,650.50	139
Philadelphia National Bank, Philadelphia	6,906.50	260
Public Nat. Bank & Trust Co., New York	5,298.50	173
Stabile Bank & Trust Co., Boston	850.-	13
Sterling Nat. Bank & Trust Co., New York	282,143.-	7538
Whitney Nat. Bank of New Orleans, New Orleans		

(b) items for which credit will be given upon receipt of advice of payment:

Irving Trust Company, New York	1,925.-	54
National City Bank of New York	38,754.50	865
	$332,832.50	8457

STERLING REMITTANCE LISTS

£ 25

Bank of England

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REMITTANCES FROM U.S. TO SICILY

1. Cumulated total of beneficiaries of remittances who have been referred to the U.S. Consular Office for determination of nationality 8
2. Cumulated total of those certified as nationals.... 3
3. Cumulated total of those definitely rejected .....
4. Cumulated total of those still pending 5

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APPENDIX 'G'

Notes on Life Insurance in Italy

A. Background

1. Prior to 1912, life insurance was being conducted by a number of Italian insurance companies, chiefly by the two largest and well-established companies, Assicurazioni Generali di Venezia, and Riunione Adriatica di Sicurta, both with Head Offices in Trieste, and each with nearly a century of underwriting experience in many European countries.

2. In 1912 there was established in Rome the Istituto Nazionale delle Assicurazioni (National Insurance Institute) as a State monopoly of all forms of insurances dependent on human life. Policies and funds of the Institute were guaranteed by the State, which received a half of the Institute's net yearly surplus. Although organized as a life insurance company, the Institute was and remains an institution guaranteed, owned, and operated by the Italian Government.

3. The Institute's monopoly ended in April 1923, when private companies were permitted to re-enter the life insurance field. This re-entry did not, however, greatly impair the dominating position attained by the Institute during its eleven years of undisturbed monopoly. In fact, its position was confirmed as private companies were compelled to cede to the Institute a proportion of every risk assumed. This compulsory reinsurance quota, termed "cessione legale" was on a sliding scale of from 10% to 40% according to the experience of the ceding company. This arrangement continues at the present time, and means that the Institute holds technical records of every life policy issued by private companies.

B. Present Position

1. Although companies were readmitted to life insurance in 1923, not many seem to have taken advantage of this permission, probably due to the complexity of life insurance and the technical difficulties that small companies experience. Of some eighty - odd Italian insurance companies operating in 1940, only fifteen were transacting life insurance. Of these, the contribution of thirteen was very small, only Assicurazioni Generali di Venezia and Riunione

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2. The relative position of the Institute and the private companies is illustrated by the following figures for 1940/41 of yearly premium income and policy reserves:

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(millions of lire)

	Premium Income	Policy reserves
Institute (1941)	1119	6699
Two companies (1940) (a)	532	3821
Eleven other companies (1940) (b)	85	366
	1736	10886

(a) Assicurazioni Generali and Riunione Adriatica. Net of reinsurances with the Institute.

(b) Net of reinsurances. Figures for two minor companies not available.

3. In 1941 the Institute declared a total of over 4½ million policies in force for total sums insured of nearly 25,000 million lire. The number of policies [illegible] closely approximates the total number of persons insured with the Institute and the private companies together, while in proportion to the reserve figures, total sums insured for all Italy would be about 40,500 million

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4. The Institutes total includes 19,500 annuities, and 1,300,000 "Popolari" policies (a small policy with monthly premiums collected by stamps). 3,700,000 were insurances effected direct with the public, and the balance were the "cessioni legali" from the companies.

5. With 60% of all policy reserves, 68% of all premium income, and a share in every life insurance contact in Italy, the importance of the Institute is apparent, quite apart from any other factors connected with its functions as a State concern. Moreover, although the Institute itself only conducts life insurance, it owns several general insurance companies, notably Assicurazioni d'Italia (usually known as "Assitalia"), Previdentia, and La Fiume. Through them, and other companies, domestic and foreign, in which it has holdings, it thus also holds a strong position in Italian insurance other than life.

C. Organization of the Istituto Nazionale delle Assicurazioni

1. No considerable information is yet available regarding the internal organization of the Head Offices in Rome. It is known, however, that very few powers are decentralized to agencies, where absence of records of policy status makes administration from a point outside the Head Office (as in liberated territory up to now) a matter of great difficulty.

2. All technical records are maintained in Rome. All bank accounts were under the control of Rome, all policies are issued there, and premium collections accomplished by the issuance to agencies of premium receipts in advance of due dates. The Hollerith system is used for the yearly valuations of the reserves of its four million policies, necessitating bulky and easily discriminated records and machinery, while the appearance of the Institute's policies and premium receipts indicates a high degree of mechanization in other departments.

3. The Institute is represented throughout Italy (and in some places abroad) by about a hundred "General Agents" employed under contract, and distributed about one to each Province. These General Agents are not officials of the Institute, but producing or soliciting agents. They also, however, act as forwarding agents for transactions on existing policies. They employ their own clerical staffs and local commission agents (who are not, therefore, State employees), and their remuneration is dependent on the extent to which they develop their territories. Certain limited powers were conferred on them by the Head Office of the Institute in July 1945 to meet invasion conditions, including powers of acceptance for new proposals, and partial disbursing authority for certain claims, surrenders, etc. These powers, however, visualized only a very temporary interruption of communications, and the extended period over which this interruption has lasted is producing complications not visualized when the instructions were formulated. These powers are now in course of abrogation by the Institute's Commissioner for Liberated Italy, who, in substitution for the management, is establishing a temporary central direction in Naples.

4. Over the General Agents are Inspectors, one for each "Compartimento", whose supervision of the General Agents does not extend to financial matters. Inspectors are the highest salaried officials likely to be encountered outside the

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4. Over the General Agents are Inspectors, one for each "Compartimento", whose supervision of the General Agents does not extend to financial matters. Inspectors are the highest salaried officials likely to be encountered outside the Head Office, and experience is that they are competent men.

5. Reference was made above to the "Post Office" functions of General Agents. These have reference to acceptance of new proposals, collection of premiums, and payment of loans, claims and maturities.

(a) New proposals were formerly sent to Head Office for acceptance. Rome issued the policy, set up the necessary technical records, and sent the policy to the General Agent for delivery. The pre-invasion instructions referred to above gave General Agents limited powers of acceptance, and authority to issue a cover note. In view of the long period of interruption of communications, the absence of, and inability to set up, technical records, is becoming a matter of concern, and unless the Head Offices in Rome are found in reasonably good condition, a stoppage of new acceptances may become necessary.

(b) Collection of premiums was formerly effected by preparing premium receipts by machinery in Rome, in advance of the due date, and despatching them to General Agents, who were responsible for the equivalent in cash or unpaid receipts, the latter being returned to Rome for recording change in policy status.

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Continued severance from Rome has rendered this procedure impossible, with the result that General Agents have had to base their collections on their records of receipts a year ago (this is causing complications by reason of those records not containing any changes in policy status). Collections were formerly deposited in bank accounts under control of Rome, but the Commissioner is at present engaged in centralizing local funds accumulated over the past few months, in order himself to retain control of disbursement and investment.

(c) Policy payments were formerly made by Rome by bank draft payable at any bank. Some disbursing powers were given to General Agents in their pre-invasion instructions, but all powers of payment are now being concentrated in the Commissioner, who is using the best available officials to calculate policy payments from the scanty local records available. The same applies to annuity instalments.

D. Political Influences in the Institute

1. Definite conclusions on political influence in the administration of the Institute must await examination of the Head Office. It is generally believed, however, that the funds of the Institute were utilized for purposes not usually financed by life insurance institutions. More than half the total 1941 funds of 8604 million lire were direct obligations of the Italian State, and no data is published on the valuation of policy reserves to enable an opinion to be formed as to the soundness of the liability calculations.

2. The General Agents of the Institute should, however, be viewed with caution. A General Agent's contract is a valuable one, and gives the General Agent complete charge over his subordinates. There are good grounds for belief that political colour entered largely into the securing of General Agents' contracts, and several such Agents have already been removed on political grounds.

E. Organization of the Companies

1. What has been said above regarding the Institute applies with little modification to the companies transacting life insurance. In the case of Assicurazioni Generali di Venezia and Riunione Adriatica di Sicurta, the delay in reaching their main offices in North Italy will be more prolonged than in the case of the Institute. The problems facing the Commissioners will accordingly become more complex, especially as they may have to take charge of more local agencies as occupation of the Italian peninsula proceeds. These companies' Commissioners have also to consider their other insurances, but as centralization is not so complete in general insurance, their problems here are simpler. The Commissioners of the smaller life companies are similarly placed, but due to the smaller agencies and absence of skilled staff, will probably find a standstill on all transactions but premium collections their only course of action.

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F. Political Influence in the Companies

1. The system of employing agents with exclusive area contracts seems to be a common one in Italian insurance, and undoubtedly leaves the door open for abuse. No detailed information is available on the infiltration of political influences into the companies except that a number of Minor officials have undesirable political histories. Assicurazioni Generali di Venezia in particular has been reported as having been greatly penetrated by such influences, as and is so, that its good pre-Fascist name in Continental insurance has suffered. Many technical posts, such as Commission and General Agencies, are an ideal field for minor party officials.

2. Mention may be made of the various political bodies for insurance agents and staffs (not exclusively life insurance). The chief ones were:

(a) Federazione Nazionale Fascista delle Imprese Assicuratrice

(b) Federazione Nazionale Fascista degli Agenti di Assicurazione e di Credito

(c) Federazione Nazionale Fascista dei Dirigenti delle Aziende del Credito e dell' Assicurazione,

with numerous ramifications of "Confederazioni" and "Sindacati". A recommendation

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has been made to the Legal Sub-Commission, ACC, that these Federations be abolished.

3. There are, however, technical bodies for life insurance in which political influence is probably subordinated to technical functions, such as the Italian Institute of Actuaries, Consultative Medical Committee, and the Consorzio for the Life Insurance of Sub-standard Risks, all located in Rome. These will be investigated.

G. The Insurance Advisory Committee

1. An Insurance Advisory Committee was set up by the third Badoglio Government specially to consider problems relevant to insurance. It consists of three Government representatives, and six company commissioners, including those for the Institute and the two largest companies. If qualified personnel are found in Rome - for example, in the Italian Institute of Actuaries - these will undoubtedly be added.

2. The Committee will consider whether the available resources and life records in liberated territory are sufficient to warrant resumption of all normal payments, and by what companies, whether temporary Government assistance is necessary, and whether acceptance of new life insurances is possible or advisable. It will also formulate plans for tying local offices and the Commissioners' organizations to the appropriate main offices when these are reached.

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[illegible]

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
FINANCE SUB-COMMISSION
APO 394

SECRET

13071/2

12 October 1944

REPORT OF THE FINANCE SUB-COMMISSION

TO ACC FOR SEPTEMBER 1944

Colonel A.P. Graffety-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 [illegible] of the Fascist party. This law, under the title "Avvocazione

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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 "Avocazione 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.

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 person 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 organizations 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 Avvocatura dello Stato 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 amounts owing to the State as profits derived from the regime may be effected in accordance with the procedure, and preference established for the [illegible] The entire debt may be entered on

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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 seized, 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 amounts 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 the 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 adopted were outlined, and the Intendenti and Presidents of Tribunals were requested to exercise judgment and objectivity in the performance of their duties without however hindering the speed of their work and without nullifying the possibility of implementing the conservatory provisions of the 27th July decree regarding assessment and collection. The circular emphasises the necessity both from a legal and a political-economic point of view of minimising the period of time elapsing between the order of sequestration and the execution. It however provides that the sequestration must not result in a distribution of the assets of the person involved but must be viewed as a guarantee to the State that illicit profits can be recovered. In those cases where operating business enterprises are concerned, it is also important that no paralysis occurs in business activity. The circular states: "The sequestration must not arrest or disturb the functioning of the enterprise or modify its normal functioning. In fact, the sequestrator may avail himself of the services of the owners of the enterprise without any specific authorisation. The sequestration must never involve the danger of destruction to the property but must tend to conserve the value unaltered and, if possible, even to increase it."

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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 Edili e Marittimi, Vaselli Anonima Servizi e Lavori Pubblici and Anonima Fiante 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 councillor.

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
Achille Starace
Vincenzo Azzolini
Luigi Federzoni
Giuseppe Bottai
Enea Cere'
Davide Del Fante
Massimo Del Fante
Giacomo Acerbo
Giovanni Selella
Filippo Anfuso

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Romolo Vaselli
Edmondo Rossini
Roberto Farinacci
Enea Cere'
Davide Del Fante
Massimo Del Fante
Giacomo Acerbo
Giovanni Balella
Filippo Anfuso
Ulderico De Cesaris
Renato Ricci
Raffaello Riccardi
Antonio Segarra

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It is believed that the property of the above listed persons amounts to more than three billion lire. Investigation work is currently in progress 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 Bardello
Franz De Luca
Nicola Scamardella

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 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

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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.C 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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3. Insurance companies

(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 ACC became impossible. An interview was obtained on 15 September with the High Commissioner for Epurazione when the following picture was obtained:

(i) State and Para-Statal Institutions

Those 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 organisations 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 103 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 Epurazione 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 cases 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 Lorenzo (+), Administratore Delegato (technical manager) of Assicurazioni d'Italia, a subsidiary of the Institute. Suspended by order of the Minister.

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proceedings, and the High Commissioner is pondering [illegible]

(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 Expurgation 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.

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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 Ambrosi (+), Administrators Delegate (technical manager) of Assicurazioni d'Italia, a subsidiary of the Institute. Suspended by order of the Minister.

Cosimo Arcidiacono (+), Condirettore Generale of Assicurazioni d'Italia, from which he was suspended along with Ambrosi. He also holds the following posts from which he has not been suspended: Consigliere of Consorzio Aereo, Consorzio Corpi di Navi, Unione Latina Assicurazioni Valori, and Mutua Italiana di Assicurazione Bestiame; sindaco of Unione Italiana di Riassicurazione.

Vittorio Cerruti (+), Consigliere of Assicurazioni Generali di Venezia and of several Hungarian companies.

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 Frigessi di Rattalma (+), Direttore Generale of Riunione Adriatica di Sicurtà and a consigliere of two of its subsidiaries, Assicuratrice Italiana and Mutua Assicuratrice Cotoni. President of Consorzio Compl di Navi. Although a "discriminato" he lost a number of other posts in 1938.

Claudio Odevaine (+), Manager of Rome offices of Riunione Adriatica di Sicurtà with authority for all liberated Italy. Former President of the Rome Interprovincial Union of one of the Fascist Corporations, and as such, connected with the Instituto.

Alessandro Alessandrini (+), President of S.I.A.C., and consigliere of its parent company, Mutua Italiana di Assicurazione Gestione.

MARIO D'AMICO, Manager for Italy of the French Phenix Group. He has been suspended from the Banco di Santo Spirito.

Giuseppe Frignani (+), Consigliere of Assicurazioni Generali di Venezia. Arrested by CIC in Naples in connection with the Bank of Naples.

Nicolo' Castellini, Consigliere of Riunione Adriatica di Sicurtà.

Alberto Perrone (+), Vice-President of La Consorziale; consigliere of La Fenice, La Previdente and Previdenza Vita; technical manager of Fondiaria Group. (This report is scarcely adverse enough to warrant his removal from a technical post - he is in Florence).

[illegible] ORICONA, President, Fondiaria Group, and former President, Alfa Romeo. Reported by Italian press of 3 October as arrested in Florence.

(iii) Reports of satisfactory character

Giuseppe Ranieri Babboni (+), Consigliere of Alleanza (Vita), Alleanza Securitas Reporia, Levante and Paterna companies. Legal consultant to Assicurazioni Generale di Venezia. President of the new Insurance Officers Association.

Giovanni Ranieri, President of Mutua Italiana di Assicurazione Gestione (He is 86).

Alfredo Fassati, 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

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Nicolo' Costellini, Consigliere of Riunione Adriatica di Sicurta.

Alberto Pozzone (+), 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 Assic. Reported by Italian press of 3 October as arrested in Florence.

(ii) Reports of satisfactory character

Giuseppe Renieri Bobboni (+), Consigliere of Alleanza (Vita), Alleanza Securitas Paperia, Levante and Paterna companies. Legal consultant to Assicurazioni Generale di Venezia. President of the new Insurance Offices Association.

Giovanni Renieri, President of Mutua Italiana di Assicurazione Sostiene (He is 86).

Alfredo Fiorentini, 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 ACC'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 A/C territory Commissarii are appointed for private enterprises in those cases where the owners are deemed to be fascists and subject to defascistization. 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 governed 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 recognised 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 1 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-written 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 wage 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 basic 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

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(d) From the foregoing it should further follow that the largest volume of employment be obtained.

III. 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 thirty provinces now under the Italian Government, at 50 billion lire. The gross indebtedness of the Treasury had risen from the 406 billion lire given by Bartolini in his speech on 30 June, 1943, to 723 billion lire at the most recent date, which figure is broken down as follows:

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	Billions of Lire	
	At present	30 June 1943
Consolidated and redeemable	225.7	231.0
Currency issued by Treasury (1 lire to 10 lire denominations)	6.7	5.9
Floating debt	242.9	168.9
Other debts of Treasury	48.2	
Deferred payments	35.6	
Other debits	94.0	
Total	652.7	405.8

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	Billions of Lire	
	At present	30 June 1943
Indemnity paid to Germany		
September 1943 - March 1944	70.0	-
Gross Debt *	722.7	1951.8
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 774.6 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 366 billion lire in the public debt which has taken place since 30 June 1943. If we have included the deferred items and other debts which were outstanding as of that date, it is safer to estimate the actual 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 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	130
Bank of Italy notes, printed in northern Italy since 1 March	40
A.M.G. lire	35
	255

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

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only 52 billion or less than 23%, the Germans nearly 75%, and the Italian [illegible]. In other words, the expenditures of the Germans and the Italian Government itself have made the largest governmental contribution to the inflation of money income.

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(d) The Minister estimated the note circulation as follows, at the end of August:

	Billions of Lire
Bank of Italy notes	166
Bank of Italy notes, printed in northern Italy since 1 March	40
A.M.G. lire	35
	241

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 Banco d'Italia and rates on Buoni del Tesoro Ordinari. By Ministerial Decree, effective from 11 September, the Banco 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 ½%. This change becomes effective on 20 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 5,043 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 40%, 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 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 having

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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 18% (exempt up to L. 6,000 a year). Incomes previously assessed under Cat. D now to be included under Cat. C2.

Revenue Officers are provisionally to insert in 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.

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Increases 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 Labor 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. 8,000 a year; the net amount of income from all sources to be taken into account for this purpose. The tax on these categories shall not exceed the difference between the incomes and the minimum of L. 8,000. 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%	"	5,000,000
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,

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The deduction for every dependent is not to exceed L. 6,000; at present this is L. 3,000. When the total income, after deduction for dependents 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:

3%	from	4,000
10%	"	200,000
25%	"	1,000,000
50%	"	6,000,000
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 Agrario). 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 produce is reduced by reason of the War, temporary relief will be granted.

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The revision of liability provided by S. 13 of R.D.L. 14th 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 only need means 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 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. These are penalty provisions which have been advocated and pressed for for many months.

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(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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(d) Conclusion.

(i) It is clear that the Italian Government has at last realized 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 examination 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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One very good point about the revisions is that a serious attempt has been made to tighten up methods of assessment and collection and this, as explained above, is likely to lead to a larger increase of revenue than the increased rates. It was optimistically hoped that an estimate could be made of this increase in Revenue [illegible] be expected from the revisions, but it is now realised that there is so much guess work involved that any figure given would be valueless. On the whole, it may be said that the Government is following what we had laid down as a desirable short term policy.

2. Revenue Stimulation

(a) Owing to the shortage of General duty Finance officers to staff the forward Regions, Revenue Officers have had to be taken off their specialist work and posted as Regional and Provincial Finance Officers. Until, therefore, more officers are made available to the Sub-Commission, the Revenue Sub-Section will be relying entirely on reports submitted by FFOs through their respective Regions. However, local tax officials are invited to state their troubles and difficulties and these are passed on verbatim to Headquarters the collection of revenue can still be stimulated.

(b) In the matter of Appeal Commissions, the Central Commission has now been set up, but the position as regards the Provincial and District Commissions remains unsatisfactory. At Appendix B will be found the present situation. It will be observed that no progress has been made since last month; however, it may be stated with certainty that no progress will be made until Professor and Interdepti are bedevored into action by Provincial Finance Officers. Letters and telegrams have not the slightest effect. In the Home Province alone the tax outstanding in respect of appeals pending hearing amount to 281 million lire. Coincidentally, 281 millions was the total revenue under all heads for Home Province for the collection month of August 944. It may be understood therefore why it is considered essential that these Commissions be made to function as soon as possible.

(c) For over a year the State printing Establishment in Rome, (Poligrafico) has not been able to supply Provincial officers with essential printed matter such as Revenue Stamps, Standard Forms, Stamped Paper, Tax Assessment Rolls, Tax Demand Notices, etc., with the result that provincial administration and tax collection has suffered. During the month steps were taken to alleviate the situation by arranging and executing the transport of over 100 tons of essential Government stationery to Provincial centres. Owing to the limited transportation and postal facilities available, and the security regulations governing Italian Civilian movements in the Army areas, it was not possible to arrange a direct distribution to all Provincial centres, but sufficient stocks to meet immediate needs have been forwarded to certain selected Regional centres, and it is anticipated that within a short while these Regional Centres will have been able to arrange distribution to all the Provincial Centres within their area.

(d) Treasury Bonds. During the month arrangements were also made for the

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set up, but the position as regards the Provincial and District Commissions remains unsatisfactory. It appears will be found the present situation. It will be observed that no progress has been made since last month; moreover, it may be stated with certainty that no progress will be made until Prefects and Intendenti are brought into action by Provincial Finance Officers. Letters and telegrams have met the slightest effort. In the Rome Province alone the tax outstanding in respect of [illegible] amount to 281 million lire. Coincidentally, 281 million was the total revenue under all heads for Rome Province for the collection month of August 1944. It may be understood therefore why it is considered essential that these Commissions be made to function as soon as possible.

(c) For over a year the State existing Establishment Scheme, (full particulars [illegible] has not been able to supply Provincial Offices with essential personnel such as Revenue Staffs, Standard Forms, Stamped Paper, Tax Assessment Rolls, [illegible] etc., with the result that provincial administration and tax collection were difficult. During the month steps were taken to alleviate the situation by arranging and expediting the transport of over 100 tons of essential Government stationery to Provincial centres. Owing to the limited transportation and postal facilities available, and the security regulations governing Italian Civilian movements in the Army areas, it was not possible to arrange a direct distribution to all Provincial centers, but sufficient stocks to meet immediate needs have been forwarded to certain selected Regional centers, and it is anticipated that within a short while these Regional Centers will have been able to arrange distribution to all the Provincial Centers within their area.

(d) Treasury Bonds. During the month arrangements were also made for the distribution of a new series of Treasury Bond recently printed by the State Printing Establishment in Rome. With the exception of some of the smaller and more remote Provincial centers, which have yet to be supplied, all the important provincial centers of Liberated Italy have been furnished with these Treasury Bonds.

3. Revenue Collections

(a) During the month, State revenue returns were received from [illegible] provinces of liberated Italy. These [illegible] provinces represent approximately [illegible] of the total wealth of Italy.

(b) For these [illegible] provinces, a comparative statement by Provinces and an analysis under ten headings have been prepared for the 1942/43 fiscal year to 30 June 1943, and for the 1943/44 fiscal year to 30 June 1944. These are to be found at pages 13, 14 and 15.

As regards the comparative percentage total collections, 1943/44 to 1942/43, of 66.4% for the [illegible] Provinces, this compares favorably with the 62.4% for the 27 "all provinces" which was 60.4% for eleven months of the year 1943/44 with corresponding totals for 1942/43.

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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 items, 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 Terni having been received, are analyzed 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 Compartimentali and Provinces	Fiscal Year 1942/43			Fiscal Year 1943/44		
	On Acct Current Revenue	On Acct Past Yrs' Arrears	Total Collections For Year	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	87.4	2.0	89.4	68.2	0.6	68.8
Trapani	105.5	93.3	196.8	110.3	nil	110.3
Total	2,044.0	135.7	2,179.7	1,167.8	26.9	2,194.7
SARDEGNA						
Cagliari	354.3	16.9	371.4	305.0	26.6	331.6
Nuoro	32.4	1.0	33.4	48.0	1.2	49.2
Sassari	131.8	2.3	134.1	173.5	2.5	176.0
Total	518.7	20.2	538.9	526.5	30.3	556.8
PUGLIE						
Bari	1,306.9	93.4	1,400.3	1,166.1	29.5	1,195.6

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(millions of lire)

Administrative District Compartimentali and Provinces	Fiscal Year 1942/43 On Acct Current Revenue	Fiscal Year 1942/43 On Acct Past Yrs' Arrears	Fiscal Year 1942/43 Total Collections For Year	Fiscal Year 1943/44 On Acct Current Revenue	Fiscal Year 1943/44 On Acct Past Yrs' Arrears	Fiscal Year 1943/44 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	96.4	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	87.4	2.0	89.4	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	32.4	1.0	33.4	48.0	1.2	49.2
Sassari	131.8	2.3	134.1	173.5	2.5	176.0
Total	518.7	20.2	538.9	526.5	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	289.6	2.8	285.4	152.0	3.2	155.2
Total	2,449.4	72.2	2,521.6	1,543.9	93.0	2,006.9
LUCANIA						
Matera	66.2	0.8	67.7	34.5	0.8	35.3
Potenza	117.7	1.1	118.8	42.0	1.0	43.0
Total	284.6	1.9	186.5	76.5	1.8	78.3
CALABRIA						
Catanzaro	221.9	3.0	224.9	101.2	2.2	104.8
Cosenza	173.8	2.2	176.0	89.5	2.2	91.7
R. Calabria	191.3	2.6	193.9	73.5	8.0	81.5
Total	587.0	7.8	594.8	265.3	13.4	278.7
CAMPANIA						
Avellino	129.5	1.7	131.2	58.5	1.1	59.6
Benevento	100.7	1.2	101.9	46.0	0.5	46.5
Napoli	3,273.4	96.1	3,369.5	1,037.9	19.4	1,057.3
Salerno	266.2	2.5	301.7	115.3	2.4	117.7
Total	2,502.8	101.5	3,904.3	1,257.7	23.2	1,280.9
FORWARD	9,586.5	339.3	9,925.8	5,237.7	158.6	5,396.3

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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 For Year	Fiscal Year 1943/44 On Acct Current Revenue	On Acct Past Yrs' Arrears	Total Collections For Year
FORWARD	9,586.5	339.3	9,925.8	5,237.7	158.6	5,396.3
ABRUZZI & MOLISE						
Aquila	576.0	1.7	577.7	76.8	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	18.7	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
Roma	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	647.1	5,642.5
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	4.6	183.0
MARCHE						
Ancona	462.3	2.0	464.3	261.7	1.8	263.5
Ascoli Piceno	293.1	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	60.1	1.1	61.2
Leghorn	----------	----------	No Returns	----------	----------	----------
Lucca	273.9	2.1	276.0	97.6	1.8	99.4
Massa Carrara	----------	----------	No Returns	----------	----------	----------
Pisa						

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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
Roma	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	5,642.5
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	462.3	2.0	464.3	261.7	1.8	263.5
Ascoli Piceno	293.1	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	60.1	1.1	61.2
Leghorn	----------	----------	No Returns	----------	----------	----------
Lucca	273.9	2.1	276.0	97.6	1.8	99.4
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	12,692.5	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 1943, and for the Fiscal Year to 30 June 1944.

(Millions of Lire)

	Fiscal Year to 30 June, 1943	Fiscal Year to 30 June, 1944	% 43/44 to 42/43
Collections on Account of Current Year's Revenue (Competenza)			
Capo 1 - Manufacturing Taxes	661.4	446.5	67.6%
Capo 2 - Customs & Maritime Charges	332.6	178.0	53.5%
Capo 4 - Monopolies	3,468.0	2,875.2	83.0%
Capo 5 - Lotto & Lottery	260.6	107.0	41.0%
Capo 6 - Direct Taxes	3,525.3	3,326.4	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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Capo 2 - Customs & Maritime Charges	332.6	176.0	53.9%
Capo 4 - Monopolies	3,468.0	2,875.2	83.0%
Capo 5 - Lotto & Lottery	260.6	107.0	41.0%
Capo 6 - Direct Taxes	3,525.3	3,323.4	94.3%
Capo 8 - Indirect Taxes	4,201.4	3,828.8	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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Italian State Revenue Collections

45 Provinces of Liberated Italy

Schedule showing gross cash collections for the first two months of the Fiscal Year 1944/45, (July and August 1944), analysed over the Provinces from which returns have been received.

(Millions of Lire)

Administrative District Compartimentali 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	.5	12.8
Caltanissetta	2.7	6.0	1.0	11.7
Catania	19.2	40.3	.7	60.2
Enna	.9	7.2	.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	14.3	268.5
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	5.6	25.4	0.7	29.7
Taranto	6.0	22.6	1.8	30.4
Lecce	10.0	30.8	2.5	43.3
Total	61.4	279.3	16.5	357.2
LUCANIA				
Matera	.7	7.0	.1	7.8
Potenza	1.0	9.5	1.2	11.7
	1.7	16.5	1.3	19.5
CALABRIA				
[illegible]	3.6	13.2	.3	21.1

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Polonia	20.4	9.2	21.2	22.5	260.6	19.2	1.7	5.8	3.6	62.8	71.6	7.4	12.5	10.1	191.4	3.5	.7	1.4	2.2	14.3	6.1	.4	2.4	8.9	84.2
Austria																									
Slovenia																									
Slovakia																									
Ungheria	70.0	5.0	15.1		90.1						53.8	7.1	10.8		74.9	4.1	.3	1.9		6.3					
Total																									
SARDEGNA																									
Cagliari	236.2	17.6	29.7	30.4	323.9	39.2	2.5	3.6	6.0	91.4	187.0	13.5	25.4	22.6	30.8	9.9	1.6	6.7	1.8	30.5	6.1	1.0	1.3	1.5	7.4
Nuoro																									
Sassari																									
Total																									
PUGLIE	7.6	11.7	19.3			7.0	9.5	16.2			17.2	12.8	13.7		43.7	.1	1.2	1.3			3.6	2.3	1.5	7.4	
Bari																									
Brindisi																									
Foggia																									
Taranto																									
Lecce																									
Total																									
LUCANIA	21.1	15.4	16.6		53.1						10.6	11.6	298.9	25.2	346.2	5.1	7.5	3.3		15.9	1.5	3.2	75.0	6.1	83.8
Potenza																									
Matera																									
CALABRIA																									
Catanzaro																									
Cosenza																									
Reggio Calabria																									
Total																									
CAMPANIA	3.7	.3	2.6			1.0	1.4	2.5	1.8																
Avellino																									
Benevento																									
Napoli																									
Salerno																									
Total																									
ABRUZZI & MOLISE	0.8	0.1	-																						
Aquila																									
Campobasso																									
Chieti																									
Teramo																									
Pescara																									
Total	0.1	1.0																							
Potenza	1,158.0																								
	46.2																								

Italian State Revenue Collections (Cont'd.)

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
Forward	228.1	384.6	46.2	1,158.9
LAZIO				
Frosinone	-	0.5	0.1	0.6
Littoria	-	0.1	-	0.1
Rieti	0.5	3.5	0.1	4.1
Rome	46.7	281.8	9.6	338.1
Viterbo	.4	2.0	7.7	13.1
Total	47.6	290.0	17.5	356.0
UMBRIA				
Perugia	0.7	9.2	3.6	15.5
Terni	---------- No Returns ----------			
Total	0.7	9.2	3.6	13.5
MARCHE				
Ancona	-	2.9	-	2.9
Ascoli P.	0.3	5.9	1.0	7.2
Macerata	0.4	7.7	8.6	16.7
Pesaro	---------- No Returns ----------			
Total	0.7	16.5	9.6	26.8
TOSCANA				
Arezzo	nil	Nil	nil	nil
Firenze	12.9	0.8	-	13.7
Grosseto	0.2	6.7	6.0	12.9
Livorno	---------- No Returns ----------			
Lucca	18.7	14.8	-	33.5
Massa	---------- No Returns ----------			
Pisa	---------- No Returns ----------			
Pistoia	---------- No Returns ----------			
Siena	1.5	13.4	0.4	15.3
Total	33.3	35.7	6.4	75.4
Grand Total	310.4	1,236.9	83.3	1,630.6

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UMBRIA				
Perugia	0.7	9.2	3.6	13.5
Terni	----------	No Returns	----------	
Total	0.7	9.2	3.6	13.5
MARCHE				
Ancona	-	2.9	-	2.9
Ascoli P.	0.3	5.9	1.0	7.2
Macerata	0.4	7.7	8.6	16.7
Pesaro	----------	No Returns	----------	
Total	0.7	16.5	9.6	26.8
TOSCANA				
Arezzo	nil	nil	nil	nil
Firenze	12.9	0.8	-	13.7
Grosseto	0.2	6.7	6.0	12.9
Livorno	----------	No Returns	----------	
Lucca	18.7	14.8	-	33.5
Massa	----------	No Returns	----------	
Pisa	----------	No Returns	----------	
Pistoia	----------	No Returns	----------	
Siena	1.5	13.4	0.4	15.3
Total	33.3	35.7	6.4	75.4
Grand Total	310.4	1,236.9	83.3	1,630.6

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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	Total to 31st August 1944.
Collections on Account of Current Year's Revenue (Competence)			
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	419.8	436.6
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	74.9
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 licence fees on goods imported for civilian use, or exported under

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Capo 4 - Monopolies	78.6	520.7	599.3
Capo 5 - Lotto & Lottery	4.8	18.3	23.1
Capo 6 - Direct Taxes	16.0	469.6	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 Years Revenue (Residui)	-	83.3	83.3
Total	310.4	1,320.2	1,630.6

1. 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/CAO officers and the extent to which the existing Customs tariffs will be applied. The Italian Government have temporarily waived Customs duties and licence 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 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. Croia) 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 these 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 Fucecchio and Futignano 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 Fucecchio is badly damaged but still in production but that at Futignano is almost completely destroyed, though many machines can be repaired. Stocks held at these 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

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damaged leaf or carrier 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.

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C. Budgets and Expenditure Control

1. General Activities

(a) Past due bills

206 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:

(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.

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(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 Education. 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 1945 No. 89 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 shall 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 RDL 27 July 1944 No. 159 states "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 [illegible]
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(d) Government Note 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 Generale Militare. The special problems of making these payments in forward areas was complicated by the Comando Militare having no offices in the provincial capitals. This difficulty was resolved by the Rome office, Lavoro del Comando, opening current accounts with the Bank of Italy at Perugia, Ancona and Florence in favour of Official Requisitioning in each place.

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The Ufficio Requisizioni will meet all accounts as presented by erected bank-drafts, and monthly returns to the Roma 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 180 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 problems 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 25 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 loans to private houses and institutions, and (iv) personal chattels, i.e., clothing, furniture and domestic utensils. In Allied Military Government territory credits will only be authorised 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, MG ACC. It is not contemplated that, at present, any large scale repair or reconstruction program 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 then 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

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(h) Public works, Naples

On 15 September the Minister of Public Works requested that the finances 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 that time for the Government to make the necessary financial dispositions to cover any works in progress. It was considered politically imprudent to encourage requests of this nature, as they would demonstrate to the public the vacillation of the Italian Government and its reluctance to accept the full responsibilities of office.

(i) 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	241,583,481
Salerno	126,888,800
Benevento	7,285,000
Avellino	29,174,000
Aquila	1,222,000
Bari	63,002,000
Catanzaro	18,920,000
Roma	61,225,000
Frosinone	24,322,000
Siena	3,452,060
Pisa	369,000
Siracusa	14,870,000
Potenza	7,267,000
Brindisi	345,900
Matera	5,670,000
Cosenza	3,940,000
Reggio Calabria	9,713,731
Catania	9,500,000
Palermo	550,600
Taranto	3,020,000
Foggia	32,766,500
Messina	5,400,000
Viterbo	9,140,000
(senza Provincia)	50,469,000
	750,166,172

Other Public Works

Roma	64,582,000
Frosinone	33,000,000
Terni	995,000
Littoria	1,100,000
Aquila	5,390,000
(senza Provincia)	42,093,000
	147,160,000

Summary

Roads	750,166,172
Other public works	147,160,000

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Reggio Calabria	9,713,734
Catania	9,500,000
Palermo	559,800
Taranto	3,020,000
Foggia	32,766,500
Messina	5,400,000
Viterbo	9,140,000
(sense Provincie)	50,469,900
	730,106,172

Other Public Works

Roma	64,582,000
Frosinone	53,000,000
Terni	995,000
Littoria	1,100,000
Aquila	5,320,000
(sense 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

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 32 provinces under Italian Government by Regions, and give a list of supplementary cash disbursements for June charged in the residual 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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Cash Disbursements for Liberated Italy for July 1944 (in millions

Ministry	Sardegna	Sicilia	Calabria	Lucania	Puglie	Cam
Finance	3.6	15.8	3	1.5	11.2	8
Justice	1.5	7.1	1	3	1.9	4
Foreign Affairs						
Italian Africa						
Education	5	3.2	6	2	4.7	26
Interior	4	20.4	4	3	1.3	107
Public Works	2	9	3		3	
Communications		2	5.2		14.5	80
Agriculture	4	1.4	1	1	4	4
Industry & Commerce		3				
Total Civil	6.6	49.3	10.6	2.4	34.3	228
Army	80.9	3.9	4	1	1.1	
Navy	2	2			52.3	
Air Force						
Total Military	81.1	3.7	4	1	53.4	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	72
Transfer of Funds						
Autonomous Administrations	85.8	358.1	146.3	38.1	328.7	193
Total	176.4	730.1	161.4	41.8	457.6	503
Payment in suspense	19.2	1498.7	529.7	176.6	1093.4	5456
Total General Payments	195.6	2228.8	691.1	218.4	1551	5959
Special Accounts	191	98	27.7	14.9	345	31
Temporary Cash Deposits	2	2.3	5		1.1	
Total	386.8	2329.1	719.3	233.3	1897.1	6289

Cash on Hand at end of Month

Account of State	-4278.6	-2243.1	-2976	58.4	-10940.3	-667
Cash in Special Accounts	371.4	1499.8	379.3	165.1	1147.4	165
Cash Deposits	1068.1	364.1	550.7	100.8	907.3	3
Total	-2839.1	-379.2	-2046	324.3	-8885.6	-499

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nts for Liberated Italy for July 1944 (in millions of lire)

cilia	Calabria	Lucania	Puglie	Campania	Lazio	Total
15.8	3	1.5	11.2	8.3	21.7	65.1
7.1	1	3	1.9	4	3	16.1
3.2	6	2	4.7	26.3	2	35.7
20.4	4	3	1.3	107.4	2	130.4
9	3		3	6		2.3
2	5.2		14.5	80.1		100
1.4	1	1	4	1.6		4
3				6		9
49.3	10.6	2.4	34.3	228.9	22.4	354.5
3.5	4	1	1.1	3	2	86.5
2			52.3	8		53.5
3.7	4	1	53.4	1.1	2	140
53	11	2.5	87.7	230	22.5	494.5
19	4.1	1.2	41.2	73.5	589.5	1031.4
					589	589
58.1	146.3	38.1	328.7	199.5	2.6	1159.1
30.1	161.4	41.8	457.6	503.	1293.7	3274
98.7	529.7	176.6	1093.4	5458.4	1204.5	9980.5
28.8	691.1	218.4	1551	5961.4	2408.2	13254.5
98	27.7	14.9	345	318.5	34.6	1029.7
2.3	5		1.1	7	2	5
29.1	719.3	233.3	1897.1	6280.6	2443	14289.2

Cash on Hand at end of Month

43.1	-2976	58.4	-10940.3	-6674.6	-43727.3	-70781.5
99.8	379.3	165.1	1147.4	1650.2	4783.8	9997
64.1	550.7	100.8	907.3	30.5	427.4	3449.3
79.2	-2045	324.3	-8885.6	-4993.5	-38516.1	-57335.2

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Cash Disbursements for Liberated Italy for June (13th Month) 1944 (In milli

Ministry	Sardegna	Sicilia	Calabria	Lucania	Puglie	Campania	Lazio
Finance	16.7	240.5	29.2	7.6	38.4	57.7	
Justice	5.6	17.7	6.1	.4	- 3.9	6.6	
Foreign Affairs					4	2.6	
Italian Afrion						2	
Education	12.6	57.3	27.8	2	5.4	17.7	1
Interior	5.6	64.7	102	45.1	9.4	15.5	
Public Works	18.2	173.8	13.6	6	9.2	33.2	
Communications	1.3	90.9	3		27.2	2.1	
Agriculture	4.6	7.2	13.2	3	1.6	6.6	
Industry & Commerce	8	7	1.4	3	2	2.2	
Total Civil	2.8	8	1.9		2.1	2.1	
Army	6.7	1.4	2.1		340.6	1.3	
Navy	25.3	3			38.1	2.9	
Air Force							
Total Military							
Total Budget Disbursements	100.2	633.2	200.3	56.3	476.5	190.7	
Disbursements outside Budget	8	177.1	1.1	6	17.9	30	
Transfer of Funds							
Autonomous Administrations	6.9	36	5.2	2.2	22.7	37.3	
Total	107.9	846.3	206.6	59.1	517.1	158	
Payment in Suspense	-10.8	779.4	-52.3	16.1	416.6	956	-3
Total General Payments	97.1	1625.7	154.3	75.2	933.7	1314	-27
Special Accounts	163.3	963.5	274.4	87	771.3	474.4	
Temporary Cash Deposits		1	3				
Total	260.4	2590.2	429	162.2	1705	1688.4	-26

Cash on Hand at end of Month

Account of State	-4,107.5	-1871	-229.9	92.6	-10563.8	-7001.3	
Cash in Special Accounts	377.1	1377.9	198.8	120.3	177.7	925.8	1
Cash Deposits	1067.9	311.9	550.2	100.8	871.3	29	
Total	-2662.5	-181.2	-2100	313.7	-9414.8	-6046.5	

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r Liberated Italy for June (13th Month) 194. (in millions of lire)

	Calabria	Lucania	Puglia	Campania	Foggia	Campobasso	Total
5	29.2	7.6	38.4	37.7	9.8	5.2	415.1
7	9.1	.4	3.9	6.6	3	3	43.6
			4	2.6			3
				2			2
3	27.8	2	5.4	17.7	16.3	2	139.3
7	102	45.1	9.4	15.5	2		248.5
8	13.6	6	9.2	33.2	1.8		250.4
9	3		27.2	2.1			124.3
9	13.2	3	1.6	6.6	1		35.2
7	1.4	3	2	2.2			5.6
	1.9		2.1	2.1	2	2	17.3
4	2.1		340.6	1.3			352.1
3			38.1	2.9			66.6
2	200.3	56.3	476.5	190.7	32.3	5.9	1695.4
1	1.1	6	17.9	30	4.2	5	232.2
	5.2	2.2	22.7	37.3	9	3	119.6
3	206.6	59.1	517.1	158	45.3	6.7	2047.2
4	-52.3	16.1	416.6	956	-322.6	99.2	1881.6
1	154.3	75.2	953.7	1314	-277.1	105.9	3928.8
5	274.4	57	771.3	474.4	9.5	57	2800.4
	3						1.3
2	129	162.2	1705	1688.4	-267.6	162.9	6730.5

Cash on Hand at end of Month

	-284.9	92.6	-10563.8	-7001.3	-58.2	-112.7	-2870.9
8	198.6	120.3	177.7	925.8	100.6	21.2	3399.4
9	550.2	100.8	871.3	29	8	32.4	2964.3
2	-2100	313.7	-9414.3	-6046.5	43.2	-59.1	-3107.2

(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:			
Poste		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	4375.4	4042.1

(iv) Authorizations to spend received at P. Franco's Provincial

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Monopolies	2	68.7	3.3
Justice	2.	5.3	2.7
Foreign Affairs		2.7	164.1
Italian Africa	2.1	166.2	151.2
Education		151.2	-21.2
Interior	23.8	2.9	
Public Works			9.8
Communications:		9.8	6
Posts		6	3.9
Ferrovie	4	4.3	16.1
Industry & Commerce		16.1	435.
Agriculture	61.7	496.7	
Total Civil			
Military			
		3130.6	3130.6
Army	71.2	645.1	573.9
Navy			-47.4
Merchant Navy	100.4	3	3607.1
Air Force	171.6	3778.7	
Total Military			4042.1
Total Government	233.3	4375.4	

(iv) Authorizations to spend received at P. 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 State. 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
Sardegna, Sicilia, Puglie, and Campania for the month of July 1944
(in thousands of lire)

Ministry	Ordini received during month					Accounts disbursed during mon			
	Sardegna	Sicilia	Puglie	Campania	Total	Sardegna	Sicilia	Puglie	Campania
Finance	3073	14110	500	9359	27042		3765		310
Justice	2359	5436	520	7311	15626	160	1302	100	653
Foreign Affairs		8			8				
Italian Africa									
Education	25085	20851	3492	31314	80742		138	3000	23325
Interior	554	53377		105950	159881		17043		105950
Public Works		20385	23099	103332	146816		834	20	
Communications	1317	79211	25000	83155	188683			14500	60000
Agriculture	2443	1699	73	5511	9726		1050		6
Industry & Commerce	495	852		1561	1908		210		578
Monopolies	100				100				
Army	9500	21500			116500	8000	2000		
Navy			51250		51250			51250	
Air Force									
Total	130426	217429	103934	347493	799282	80460	26842	68670	210822

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ercdifesento" of the R. Tesoreria of the following areas:
, Puglie, and Campania for the month of July 1944
(in thousands of lire)

g month		Amounts disbursed during month					Unexpended balance				
Campania	Total	Sardegna	Sicilia	Puglia	Campania	Total	Sardegna	Sicilia	Puglia	Campania	Total
9359	27042		3765		310	4075	3073	10345	500	9049	22967
7311	15626 8	460	1802	100	653	3015	1899	3634 8	420	6658	12611 8
31314	80742		138	3000	23325	26463	25085	20713	492	7989	54279
105950	159881		17043		105950	122993	554	36334			36888
103332	146816		834	20		854		19551	23079	103332	145962
83155	168683			14500	80000	94500	1317	79211	10500	3155	94183
5511	9726		1050		6	1056	2443	649		5505	8597
1561	1908 100		210		578	788	642 100	73	983	983	2193 100
	116500	8000	2000			82000	15000	19500			34500
	51250			51250		51250					
347493	799282	80460	26842	68870	210822	386994	49966	190587	35064	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 analyzed 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 new 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	89,711
Avellino	41	274,659	274,659	
Roma	14	738,796	501,242	237,554
Littoria	14	772,213	666,916	105,297
Frosinone	15	432,296	428,048	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	25	23,896	15,450	8,446
Viterbo	17	144,932	103,174	41,758
Terni	31	71,179	59,921	11,258
Livorno	10	52,257	46,184	6,053
Teramo	13	95,377	8,423	86,954
Grosseto	25	27,099	27,039	60
Ascoli Piceno	8	51,224	47,576	3,648
Pescara	21	55,729	19,463	36,266
Chieti	19	51,648	36,037	15,612
Total	369	3,445,910	2,709,450	736,460

(b) Provinces and communes

(i) Italian Government

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Province	No. of State Offices	Total credits requested by Agencies	Credits Authorized	Economies effected
Benevento	41	265,056	179.545	85.711
Avellino	41	274,659	274,659	
Roma	14	738,726	501,242	237,454
Littoria	14	772,213	666,916	105,297
Frosinone	15	438,294	430,048	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	23,896	15,450	8,446
Viterbo	17	114,932	103,174	11,758
Terni	31	71,179	59,921	11,258
Livorno	10	52,257	46,184	6,093
Teramo	13	95,377	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	51,648	36,037	15,612
Total	362	3,445,910	2,702,450	736,960

(b) Provinces and communes

(4) 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, 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 stabilized 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, 527 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 1944
(in thousands of lire)

Number of budgets	Fund 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 authorized 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 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

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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 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	8.531	
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	2.547	583	1.764
Teramo	2.250	1.453	797
Total	87.237	50.624	36.613

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2. Provincial Capitals

	Orcadia Requested	Orcadia Approved	Documentos effected
Arvillano	1.266	1.266	2.752
Dunrovento	6.282	3.530	8.960
Bormuda	11.232	2.672	5.000
Vitorbo	16.276	11.276	937
Latterria	4.327	3.590	2.970
Prosincne	5.708	2.734	1.953
Zorni	5.408	3.099	1.640
Plaots	2.973	1.733	10.964
Aquidia	12.007	1.243	81
Bermuo	1.015	1.234	
Livorno	7.386	7.356	778
Ondati	2.835	2.017	1.850
Chosueto	2.630	1.000	57.225
	85.135	45.910	

3. Other Countries

	No. of Coun.	Requested	Approved	Documentos effected
Denovento	43	9.562	6.645	2.717
Rusimono	41	41.915	10.747	34.198
Sono	41	30.470	21.706	50.654
Latteria	11	11.252	4.206	7.644
Vitorbo	15	6.904	2.824	4.150
Formula	10	4.557	764	3.793
Posconm	27	2.093	1.116	577
Ilott	53	1.062	289	1.593
Dorni	4	774	387	567
Grossuto	20	6.051	1.820	4.821
Aquila	23	9.217	6.485	2.732
Ondati	31	15.846	9.861	7.507
Dormo	16	7.040	1.924	1.116
Livorno	1	1.293	1.293	
Asculi Picuno	2	502	132	370
	266	129.170	69.291	129.075

Recapitulation

Orcadias

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	21.786	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	5	1.882	289	1.593
Terni	4	774	387	387
Grosseto	20	6.651	1.629	4.231
Aquila	23	9.417	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
	288	199.170	69.291	129.879

Recapitulation

	Credits requested	Credits Approved	Expenditures effected
Provincial Administrations	87.237	50.624	56.613
Provincial Capitals	83.135	45.910	57.225
Other Communes	199.170	69.291	129.879
Total	369.542	165.825	203.717

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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 1¼ 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 368 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 adequately 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 AFC 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.

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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 adequately 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 the 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 AFA 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 expected from Rome for several months, as currency is no longer returning to the Banca d'Italia on balance in the south.

"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 AFA, 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 amassing 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 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 79% 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 7,677 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 AFHQ 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 AFHQ territory, for its own or AM

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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 take 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 50 billion AM lire was placed (in MAF 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 5,451,020,000 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 denominations, 500 and 1,000 francs, and the French Army has released franc notes of small denominations. In addition, it is expected that with land 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 to black market sources.

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D. Remittances from the United Kingdom & the United States

1. Under amendments to General License No. 32A, 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 "AF" 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 centralizing 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

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payable to members of the Armed Forces of the U.S. and [illegible] 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.

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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.

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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 112,000,000 in new AM lire in 1,000 and 500 lire denomination from Naples to Cagliari by the branch Manager, and an additional 280 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; cash settlements under U.S. Army regulations to cover payments by Post Exchange; Consorzio 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 Leghi Region alone reported the sequestration of enemy state and Army funds in excess of Lire 23,000,000 and these will be reflected in our

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Ancona	Frosinone	Pesaro	Rome
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(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 Exchange Payments" to record the Lire to be received in exchange for the foreign exchange released.

2. Approval was received from CCS for the discontinuance of the segregation in AFA's accounts of transactions relating to the period of AMG and transactions relating to the period of ACC Authority. Such approval had been sought early in July so that the full benefits of the financial accounting reorganization and centralization at HQ 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.

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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 10-1E, 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 10-1A.

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 AF 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 80 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

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Allied Armed Forces, Disarmament of [illegible], Dollars and Sterling Balances in Post-Liberation Blocked "F" 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.

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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 statistics and comments. 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 '44	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
Fondiario 5%	57½	78½	95½	93.75
Redimibile 3½%	56¼	70⅝	89⅜	84
Credito Fondiario 5%	**	**	115.4	108.4
Ist. Mob. Ital. 5%	**	**	100.5	94.2

* Two days only ** Not available

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Credito Fondiario 5%	**	**	115.4	108.4
Ist. Mob. Ital. 5%	**	**	100.5	94.2

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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/SFOs 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	34.2	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	-155.7	-13.5	-173.7
" June	-6.6	+82.9	+16.6	+116.0

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" May	-4.5	-155.7	-13.5	-173.7
" June	+6.6	+92.9	+16.6	+116.0
" July	+19.5	-96.1	+17.0	-59.5
" August	+21.7	-48.6	-11.3	-38.3

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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

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 Armies 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 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.

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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 2½% 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.

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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 Finance 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 credit 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 net-work 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 "ad hoc" organisation, and a Commission was instituted in Rome to examine the claims for reward submitted to, and collected by, Provincial Finance Officers. The payment of rewards, as designated 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 organisation 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 organisation 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

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B. Social Insurance

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The decrees appointing National Commissioners of social insurance institutes have effect also in military government territory when approved by AMG. This accords with the present policy of placing 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 regarded 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 his organisation, and this responsibility requires power to choose subordinates and to make policy of local offices uniform with that of the national organisation. Representatives of the National Commissioner are directed to clear with Finance officers in the field when entering their territory. Finance officers on the other hand should understand that these representatives have the clearest legal authority to act for their respective institutes.

2. Mutue Aziendali

(c) There are some five hundred so-called mutue aziendali, autonomous sickness insurance organizations of individual firms. Under RDL 136 of 11 January, 1943, these organizations were ordered to be merged with Istituto Nazionale per l'Assistenza di Malattia ai Lavoratori (sometimes called Ente delle Mutualita'), and under RDL 400 of 6 May 1943 this fusion was given an effective date of 1 June 1943. War conditions impeded enforcement of these decrees, and most of these mutue aziendali continue to retain

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[illegible] calls for contributions and being reimbursed. Those under the second arrangement have quite generally neglected the requirements, leaving themselves open to civil action on the part of the State Institutes concerned. The Allied Force 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 are accordingly not to 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 Head Offices. All credits should be arranged through the Banca d'Italia. Under no circumstances are direct advances of currency or direct credits by AMG units 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, minimizing currency needs; 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 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 even 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) RDL 145 of 26 April was republished 31 May. Article I raised payments of military related 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.

(b) The conflict between ECA 115 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 Armies 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 verified needs. The effect of these changes will be to allow payments of separation allowances at 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 permissive "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
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 issues 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 principles. 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

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Men over 21 (if earning L. 4,800 or less monthly)	L. 50 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.

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(c) The Government subsequently agreed to divide its proposed increase in two parts: a "provvista" 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 company indemnities should be absorbed by the new increases. On 27 September ACC made a counter-proposal criticizing the Government's plan 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 retention of the presence 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 farmed 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 computed percentages to be applied to the base wage of 1 September, 1942, and an approximate doubling of family allowances that would eliminate the presence indemnity scale. ./..

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The presence inequity 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 ACC 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 5% in the highest grade to 35% in the lower grades with the average around 30% ; (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. 18 daily to L. 50 daily; and (iv) revision of the family allowance scale to accord with that for employees of banks 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 - questions of social policy apart. A better policy for dealing with family responsibilities is granting of tax relief by adapting 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 ACC 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 ACC and the Italian Government.

8. Contributi Unificati in Agriculture.

(a) Arrangements have been made for the Ufficio Centrale dei Contributi

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tics is granting of tax relief by adapting 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 work as contingencies. No reference was made, either, to the practice of paying the travel indemnity to individuals with a permanent post and doing no travelling.

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8. Contributi Unificati in Agriculture

(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 Agriculture under the following heads:

(i) Rules for collection, payment and distribution of Contributi Unificati in Agriculture.

(ii) Abolition of Contributi Gindacali, Fascist Party contributions and the additional contribution for the Universal Exposition.

(iii) Rolls prepared on the basis of historical scores 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 Agriculture 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 matter in future on an all-liberated Italy basis.

C. Commercial Insurance

1. General

(a) As a result of experience in Sicily, 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 PWOs 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 MFOs 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 these 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 French "Phenix" 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 centralized 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 bringing 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.

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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. All company representatives have been selected but no meeting of the Committee has yet taken place. There is a suggestion that certain elements in the Government are trying to kill it.

3. Insurance Offices Association

The Association (see August Report, p. 41) has now been registered. Two members of the Comitato Direttivo, Frigessi (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.

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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 Direttore Generale, Ignazio Giordani, 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 Del Vecchio in the Ministry of the Treasury, it is difficult to assess how far we could resist reinstatement of Giordani 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 RAAC. 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 Toscana 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 CCS.

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.

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(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.

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VI. ACCOUNTING

A. Supply Accounting

1. Progress of accounts

During the past month supply accounts for all regions through 30 June 1944 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 ACC/AMF 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 vision 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, 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 nationwide organizations, either private or para-statal. The first of these plans considered was that for petroleum products, for which most of the national distribution could be made by Consitati 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 dei 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

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(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 [illegible] and controlling all phases of the supply of essential foodstuffs. The Direttore Generale appointed Federazione dei 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 Region, and will be extended to forward 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 make interim settlements to ICC in lire. The charge will be made in dollars and sterling on the basis of accounts maintained in Washington and London. ICC controls the food distribution through regional and zone 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 ICC to perform only the quantitative accounting for imports received.

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(c) In the early phase of liberation imports consisted mostly of foodstuffs and articles for civilian consumption. Recently the scope of imported commodities has been greatly extended to include industrial supplies, agricultural fertilizers, mining equipment, and miscellaneous items. Thus, the few classes of commodities originally brought in are being multiplied many times. Although quantative accounting for a limited number of bulk supplies, (readily reducible to weight units, with evaluations to be made in Washington and London) involves little difficulty, on the other hand the recording of numerous items of special types and sizes does present complications. To cope with the problem this Sub-Commission in collaboration with the Commerce Sub-Commission now has under consideration an arrangement whereby the Italian Government, through the Istituto Commercio Estero will receive future ourgoes of such imported supplies on the basis of the ships' manifests. To secure the necessary quantative accounting the ACC 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 Commercio Estero 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 ACC. 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 internal 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 records on receipts and issues through 30 June 1944. With the closing of some of the field medical depots, the condition has eased 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

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4. Accounting for exports

As a beginning in the rehabilitation of Italian foreign trade, steps in excess local products have been purchased by ACC, 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 AFA 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 ACC). 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, ACC, 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 Railway, 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.

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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 CID 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 ADC/AMG

Establishment Memorandum No. 23 on this subject was prepared and issued, based on an arrangement between the Chief Accountant and Claims and Hirings (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 Managements and of ADC 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.

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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 coinciding with the September accounts, these will be dealt with entirely at HQ.

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Establishment Memorandum No. 23 on this subject was prepared and issued, based on an arrangement between the Chief Accountant and Claims and Hirings (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. Rome hotels form the subject of special arrangement, and statements of expenses both of the Managements 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 AMGs of Liguria, Piemonte and Lombardia Regions, and the respective Regional Accountants were advised as to the scope of their duties.

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VII. PROPERTY CONTROL

A. General

1. Pursuant to AFHQ 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. Henceforth 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 authorized 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 25 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) Ragusa 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 AMG sub-divisions concerned are working in harmony and doing everything practical to help.

(b) Ditta Borah. Owing to legal difficulties, transfer to Mrs. Borah has not yet been effected. Mrs. Borah 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. Borah for security reasons; insurance company notified.

(c) Corriere di Sicilia. Cash in bank and on hand transferred to FWB in accordance with instructions. Inventory of newsprint, inks, furniture, etc., property of FWB being prepared and will be handed over to representative of FWB. Separate report being submitted with relevant supporting documents.

2. Real Estate

(a) British and American

(i) James H. Rhodes Co., Ltd., Palermo, 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 1T-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 Whitaker properties still under active discussion with Genio Militare.

(iii) Ettel Marcherita, vel.Dekos, 1CT-70B. Villa Bastione, Taormina. Verbale di Consegna completed and property handed over to Avv. Manfre.

(iv) Robert Pratt Barlow. 1T-67B. Villa Casa Rosa, Taormina. Verbale di Consegna completed and property handed over to A.v. Manfre.

(v) Robert Kitson 1T-63B. Villa Kitson, Taormina. Verbale di Consegna completed and property handed over to Carlo Siligato.

(vi) Bronte Estate 1CT-1B. Verbale di Consegna relating to Villa Falconara, Taormina, still awaited. Illegal use of water still under active discussion.

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(c) British and American

(i) James H. Rhodes Co., Lipari, 1T-5A. - 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 Ville Sofia 1T-107B checked with original as handed over to Bank of Sicily. List of shortages prepared. Verbale di Consegna from Bank to Maj. Neville 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 Comte Siligato.

(iii) Ethel Margherita, ved.Dejoa, 1CT-70B. Villa Bastione, Taormina. Verbale di Consegna completed and property handed over to Avv. Manfre.

(iv) Robert Scott Barlow. 1T-67B. Villa Casa Rosa, Taormina. Verbale di Consegna completed and property handed over to Avv. Manfre.

(v) Robert Kitson 1T-63B. Villa Kitson, Taormina. Verbale di Consegna completed and property handed over to Conte Siligato.

(vi) Bronte Estate 1CT-1B. Verbale di Consegna relating to Villa Falconara, Taormina, still awaited. Illegal use of water still under active discussion.

(b) French

Villa D'Orleans di Guise. Repairs to pump completed. Repair to walls proceeding steadily. Repairing and letting of certain buildings no longer required as refugees, now under discussion with Bank of Sicily.

3. Fascist property

Banco di Sicilia. Turned over by Controller of Property to Intendenza di Finanza, Catania. The authorised 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 26 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 3 Declarations of Custody had been issued in Regions II and VII, and these 3 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 Dolmo, an ex-Imperial 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 France and La Voce del Padrone.

(b) Following enquiries made through the Questura, certain employees of Bourniquo 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 Olexo 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) Taranto Tramways & Electricity Supply Co. This company is being managed by Avv. Bari, who is at present resisting very considerable claims which are being made by the authorities. The company is involved in what appears to be a general claim for the raising of wages of rail and tramway operatives in Taranto.

(g) Pilo Group. - 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:

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(b) Following enquiries made through the Questura, certain employees of Bourdique 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.

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(f) Toronto Tramways & Electricity Supply Co. This company is being managed by Avv. Bari, who is at present resisting very considerable claims which are being made by the authorities. The company is involved in what appears to be 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 accountant has checked monthly accounts of the following:

July - Compagnia Generale di Elettricità
Cantieri Centoni Costa
Acquedotto Vesuviano
Otis

August - Compagnia Brunt
Funicolare Vesuviana
Burroughs
Otis
Singer
SIA
Michelin
Radio Marittima

3. Liquidation of s. Pietro di S. Caido

Prefettorial Decree No. 10705 dated 18 September 1944 was received appointing Avv. Biagio Calvosa to attend to the liquidation of the above in terms of the Regional Commissioner's order.

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4. Reconsignments

A number of reconsignments have been requested, and the necessary vorbali 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. Fascist funds

According to instructions, these have been paid to [illegible]

7. Looting

Recovery of property at Migliano 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. 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 97 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.

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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 Walter B. Piercy to his daughter Vera Lowell Piercy in April 1940.

2. The sequestrator of the English part of the Piercy Estate has been instructed to obtain opinion as to the ownership of the bonds 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.

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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 (Amministratore dei Fascisti 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 interrelated 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 Istorabi 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	American	British	French	Russian	Greek	Jugo-slav	Brazil	Other Allis.	Italian	German	Totals
Sicily	Real Estate	241	42	19		7				4		318
	Indust.& C.	4	5	2		1			1	8		21
	Secur.& Mis	169	117	23	1	4			37	3	2	356
	State or P-S									151		151
	Reg'n Total	414	164	44	1	12			38	166	2	841
Southern	Real Estate	130	75	56		30		1				290
	Indust.& C.	18	13	7		6			2			46
	Secur.& Mis	3090	77	43	4	7			65	3	3	3292
	Reg'n Total	3238	164	106	4	43		1	67	3	3	3628
Italy	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
Algeria-Morocco Sardegna	Real Estate	86	13						1			100
	Indust.& C											---
	Secur.& Mis	8	2						1			11
	Reg'n Total	94	15						2			111
Tunisia	Real Estate		4	1		1						6
	Indust.& C			2								2
	Secur.& Mis											-
	Reg'n Total		4	3		1						8

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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 1945.

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

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exports increased 69 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.

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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	2.6	Wood	2.0
Silk	3.4	Copper	1.1
Grapes and other fruits	2.3		
Tobacco	1.7		
Tomatoes	1.9		

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

Expenditure per Person per Month(lire) — Index: Jan. 1944 = 100.0

Provincial Capitals	1944 Jan.	May	June	July	August	Sept.	1944 May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Rome	479	2.218	1.724	1.318	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	689	129	130	91	94	104
Brindisi	456	607	637	573	527	719	135	140	126	116	158
Lecce	549	566	594	595	548	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	-	608	675	429	504	-	-	-	-	-	-
Catanzaro	-	603	632	619	496	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reggio Calab.	693	565	652	817	549	-	82	94	118	79	-
Agrigento	467	541	444	431	486	-	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	678	670	472	442	-	121	120	84	79	-
Messina	758	752	981	672	679	-	100	131	90	91	-
Palermo	680	740	777	725	760	-	109	114	107	112	-
Ragusa	559	624	716	733	594	-	147	127	113	106	-
Siracusa	573	802	786	473	483	-	140	137	83	84	-
Trapani	711	916	943	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	July	August	Sept.	Olive Oil (Liter) 1944 June	July	August	Sept.	Sugar 1944 June	July	Aug
Arezzo	-	-	120	-	-	-	500	500	-	-	1
Siena	-	-	100	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-
Perugia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Roma	600	450	550	550	900	550	450	500	350	350	4
Aquila	-	-	300	400	-	-	650	650	-	-	2
Teramo	-	-	200	-	-	-	400	400	-	-	1
Benevento	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	240	-	-	-
Napoli	357	403	497	-	269	310	311	-	279	265	3
Salerno	-	225	185	-	-	220	260	-	-	225	1
Bari	240	325	325	-	90	90	90	98	160	175	1
Foggiani	-	215	210	210	-	75	75	75	1-	125	1
Lecce	-	165	180	-	-	80	80	80	-	80	
Taranto	-	225	225	-	-	93	95	-	-	105	1
Matera	270	275	275	280	60	55	75	80	168	160	1
Potenza	305	305	300	-	135	135	135	-	220	220	2
Catanzaro	-	160	160	150	92	90	120	120	183	165	2
Cosenza	220	180	250	250	150	150	130	150	320	300	3
Reggio Calabria	-	-	250	250	60	95	120	120	-	-	2
Agrigento	135	125	145	-	140	150	150	-	200	231	3
Caltanissetta	101	119	163	-	110	125	123	-	263	274	2
Catania	175	178	174	-	125	123	141	-	-	235	3
Enna	113	114	126	-	143	140	127	160	170	174	1
Messina	130	142	145	-	100	118	119	-	280	336	3
Palermo	107	108	119	-	159	160	160	160	238	282	4
Ragusa	117	119	131	-	120	120	119	-	275	415	3
Siracusa	132	133	136	-	120	125	132	150	200	306	3
Trapani	153	152	166	-	156	196	213	-	202	200	3
Cagliari	90	85	90	100	275	262	450	450	275	275	3
Nuoro	78	770	65	95	325	313	-	-	275	275	
Sassari	70	70	70	70	310	310	310	275	230	210	2

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RETAIL BLACK MARKET PRICES
(Monthly Averages Lire per Kilogram.)

Olive Oil (Liter) 1944					Sugar 1944				Milk (Liter) 1944			
Sept.	June	July	August	Sept.	June	July	August	Sept.	June	July	August	Sept.
–	–	–	500	500	–	–	130	140	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	200	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	10
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	150	180	–	–	11	10
350	800	550	450	500	350	350	450	430	40	30	35	35
400	–	–	650	650	–	–	200	250	–	–	25	25
–	–	–	400	400	–	–	100	–	–	–	15	15
–	–	–	–	240	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	269	310	311	–	279	–	265	300	–	34	30	–
–	–	220	260	–	–	225	140	140	–	43	45	–
–	90	90	90	90	160	175	160	225	17	–	17	19
40	–	75	75	75	–	125	150	150	–	–	30	30
–	–	80	80	80	–	80	80	–	–	–	20	20
–	–	93	95	–	–	105	125	–	–	25	–	–
90	60	55	75	80	168	160	150	150	12	12	15	15
–	135	155	155	–	220	220	220	–	15	15	15	–
60	92	90	120	130	185	185	250	220	15	13	16	16
50	150	150	130	150	320	300	300	300	16	15	20	20
00	60	95	120	120	–	–	250	250	–	18	20	20
–	140	150	150	–	200	231	335	–	15	16	16	–
–	110	125	123	–	263	274	285	–	18	19	18	–
–	125	123	141	–	–	235	371	–	22	22	22	–
–	143	140	127	160	170	174	165	–	12	12	12	12
–	130	118	119	–	280	335	358	–	14	19	20	20
–	159	160	160	150	230	282	413	–	13	13	14	1
–	120	120	115	–	275	412	388	–	14	14	14	–
–	120	125	132	150	200	306	363	–	14	14	14	16
–	155	196	213	–	202	200	300	350	16	16	16	17
00	275	262	450	450	275	275	300	300	–	10	10	10
5	325	313	–	–	275	275	–	325	–	12	15	13
0	310	310	310	275	230	210	210	275	–	11	11	13

Retail Black Market Prices
(Monthly averages, Lire per Kilogram)

Provincial Capitals	Bread 1944				Potatoes 1944				Meat 1944			
	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	June	July	Aug.	Sep.
Arezzo	-	-	32	34	-	-	10	-	-	-	80	-
Siena	-	-	30	30	-	-	-	25	-	-	150	-
Perugia	-	-	10	10	-	-	20	-	-	-	165	180
Roma	90	100	100	90	50	35	35	40	325	370	400	500
Aquila	-	-	30	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teramo	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	160	160
Benevento	-	-	-	60	-	-	20	20	-	-	240	240
Napoli	183	114	107	-	40	14	18	-	265	260	267	-
Salerno	-	-	90	90	-	-	16	20	-	150	200	225
Bari	75	75	80	65	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brindisi	-	81	67	60	-	18	20	16	-	165	165	165
Lecce	-	35	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	160	200	250
Taranto	-	75	75	-	-	30	25	-	-	155	155	-
Matera	50	50	70	70	-	35	30	120	120	120	120	120
Potenza	45	33	35	-	30	-	-	-	123	130	130	-
Catanzaro	85	55	40	60	37	40	30	35	-	-	190	200
Cosenza	70	70	60	40	37	30	30	25	120	120	150	150
Reggio Calab.	-	100	80	80	-	-	40	40	-	-	160	160
Agrigento	36	45	43	-	-	-	-	-	120	120	120	-
Caltanissetta	45	45	53	-	-	-	-	-	121	121	121	-
Catania	90	78	82	-	-	-	-	-	100	110	110	-
Enna	78	71	65	50	-	-	-	-	111	100	100	120
Messina	120	112	128	-	-	-	-	-	145	150	150	-
Palermo	81	82	75	72	-	-	-	-	130	138	145	-
Ragusa	83	81	79	-	-	-	-	-	121	121	116	-
Siracusa	82	58	69	70	-	-	-	-	120	120	120	-
Trapani	102	80	70	85	-	-	-	-	120	120	130	128
Cagliari	75	-	70	70	-	-	35	35	113	-	130	130
Nuoro	23	18	18	32	-	-	-	-	55	65	65	55
Sassari	52	110	110	80	35	33	25	-	65	65	65	80

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

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Cosenza	70	70	60	40	37	30	30	25	120	120	160	160
Reggio Calab.	"	100	80	80	-	-	40	40	-	-	160	160
Agrigento	35	45	43	-	-	-	-	-	120	120	120	-
Caltanissetta	45	45	55	-	-	-	-	-	121	121	121	-
Catania	90	78	82	-	-	-	-	-	100	110	110	-
Enna	76	71	65	50	-	-	-	-	111	100	100	120
Messina	120	112	128	-	-	-	-	-	145	150	150	-
Palermo	81	82	76	72	-	-	-	-	120	150	145	-
Ragusa	83	81	79	-	-	-	-	-	121	121	116	-
Siracusa	82	58	69	70	-	-	-	-	125	120	120	-
Trapani	102	60	70	85	-	-	-	-	120	120	130	125
Cagliari	75	-	70	70	-	-	35	35	110	-	130	130
Nuoro	23	18	18	32	-	-	-	-	35	65	65	58
Sassari	62	110	110	80	35	28	25	-	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	--	--
Pasta (white	"	---	--	---	--	230/260
Meat Flour	"	---	40	160/170	130/145	120/130
Corn	"	---	40	---	100	95/100
Rice	"	25.-	60/70	---	--	----
Dried beans	"	30.-	40/45	170/180	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.-	--	---	430/500	500
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	"	16.-	150	400/450	400/450	450
Eggs	No.	15.-	11/13	30	25/28	18/20

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(Official & Black Market prices in Rome, Cont'd.)

Kitchen salt.....	Kg.	5.-	50	250	160/200	160/200
Wine.....	l.	40.-	--	80/100	---	----
Matches.....	Box	2.-	5/10	15	----	----
Coal.....	Kg.	14.50	13	30/35	25	13/20
Carbide.....	"	----	--	---	140	140

Distribution of Rationed Foodstuffs for the Month of September

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 minimum need, 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 prevailing months of August in which the percentage was 39.4.

Foodstuffs	Total	Calories
Bread	6,000	16,590.0
Pasta	0,550	1,917.7
Dried vegetables	0,303	1,034.0
Dried soup	0,450	1,227.6
Meat	0,550	2,069.0
Sugar	0,068	276.8
Vegetables	0,100	91.2
Cheese	0,050	191.0
Total		24,512.3
Daily average		817.1
Normal need		2,000.0
Percentage of normal need covered by the distribution of rationed foodstuffs		40.9

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Foodstuffs	Total	Calories
Bread	6,000	16,680.0
Pasta	0,550	1,917.7
Dried vegetables	0,500	1,834.0
Dried soup	0,450	1,627.6
Meat	0,580	2,040.0
Sugar	0,063	275.8
Vegetables	0,100	24.2
Cheese	0,050	191.0
Total		24,512.3
Daily average		817.1
Normal need		2,000.0
Percentage of normal need covered by the distribution of rationed foodstuffs		40.9

Joint Director,
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 nonetimed 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 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 run 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 [illegible] to deduce a prospectus of coming events.

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will prwide for the establishment of [illegible] ...ernment services for the provinces of Rieti, Benevento, 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.

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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.

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 normal 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 of this situation; but there remains uncertain the possibilities and methods of reabsorption as related to their consequences 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.

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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 85,027 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 5,857 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 60,274 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 patrimonial loss to the amount of 37,175 million lire.

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[illegible] procedure known as "movimento di capitale", that is for stipulated debts, to 31,730 million lire.

Of this deficit amounting to 77,365 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 change 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 5,256 million lire.

The extraordinary expenses with the exclusion of 8,867 millions as an amount carried over and included in the budget, total 61,013 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 patrimonial loss to the amount of 67,175 million lire.

Operations of 1943-1944 Budget.

The budget approved for fiscal year 1943-1944 reveals:-

Receipts.....Lire 40,340 million
Expenses..... " 47,995 "
Deficit Lire 7,655 Million

This deficit increases to 8,052 millions when there is added the deficit of 401 million for"movimento dei capitali".

War costs are omitted in the above budgets whether they be 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 22 provinces which on June 30 last were administered directly by the legitimate government.

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For the mentioned territory which comprises, as it is known, Sardinia, Sicily, Calabria, Basilicata, Puglia, with the exclusion Provinces of Foggia and Salerno Provinces, the following data is verified:-

Receipts.....	Lire	3,[illegible] million.
Expenses.....	"	16,161 "
Deficit	Lire	12,[illegible] million.

The following amounts go to make up the various Accounts representing receipts:-

Taxes on production.....	160,139
Excise taxes and indirect taxes on consumption (with exclusion of taxes derived from government monopolies.)	104,677
Receipts administered by General Office of Local Finance.....	2,404
Income from government monopolies	1,071,838
Lotteries	22,385
Direct Taxes	974,770
Income from government owned lands.	3,641
Taxes and indirect taxes levied on business establishments.....	883,048
Income administered by Provveditorato Generale of the Government	4,428
General Office of the Treasury	375,013
Sundry Income	8,920
Total -	Lire. 3,[illegible] million

The following accounts as reflected in the 16,161,732 million lire are divided as follows:-

Ministry of Finance.....	1,363,665
Grace & Justice	221,831
Foreign Affairs	10,000
Italian Africa	8,541
Public Instruction	844,735
Interior	2,485,216
Public Works	231,853
Communications	826,703
War	6,720,685
Navy	2,572,246
Aviation	325,684
Agriculture and Forests.....	84,013
Industry, Commerce and Labor	18,976
Public Culture	1,756
War production	50
AMG of Catania	67,971
Total -	Lire 16,161,732 million

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Taxes and [illegible]
Income administered by Provveditorato Generale de[illegible] 375,613
General Office of the Treasury 6,920
Sundry Income ..... Total : Lire. 3,592,113 million

The following accounts are reflected in the 16,151,733 million lire are divided as follows:-

Ministry of Finance	1,305,885
Grace & Justice	221,831
Foreign Affairs	10,506
Italian Africa	8,541
Public Instruction	644,755
Interior	2,483,218
Public Works	231,253
Communications	825,703
War	6,720,668
Navy	2,572,245
Aviation	923,584
Agriculture and Forests	94,013
Industry, Commerce and Labor	19,976
Public Culture	1,756
War production	50
AMG of Catania	67,971
Total Lire	16,151,733 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 than 35 billion lire.

As regards expenses it is revealed that for all of November the variations effected in the budget reach well beyond 50 billion lire of which, almost in its entirety, 54 billion are charged to war costs which when added to the initial deficit of 7.6 million brings the total sum to 63.6 billions.

There is revealed furthermore, that the following agreements had in October 21, 1943, with the German command of occupation; the pseudo republican government had agreed to give to the mentioned command the monthly sum of 7 billion lire which sum was later increased to 10 billion. This amount could not be paid to the German government but in part, especially after March 4, 1944, because of a lack of printing equipment in the northern part of Italy.

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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 85 billion already requested;
d) Minor expenses presumably ascertained over and above those already verified.

Having conferred 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 100 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.....	38,377.9 "
Deficit	33,586.3 million lire.

This account increases to 38,906.5 when the sum of 320.1 million is added, a deficit due to "movements of capitals".

The receipts 4,791.6 are classified according to the following accounts:-

Monopolies.....	1,961.6 million
Direct taxes	986.7
Taxes and indirect taxes	731.5
Customs and Excise taxes	223.
Sundry receipts	220.7
Income derived from autonomous firms	123.6
Miscellaneous Incomes	513.6
Total Receipts	4,791.6 million.

The expenses representing the sum of 38,377.9 million are divided as follows:-

Military ministries	20,631.2 million
Financial administrations	8,881.7
Public Instruction	1,186.7
Other Administrations	1,567.2
Internal administration	5,831.1

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Deficit 38,586.3 million lire.

This amount increases to 38,908.5 when the sum of 320.1 million is added, a deficit due to "movimento di capitale".

The receipts 8,791.8 are classified according to the following accounts:-

Monopolies	1,981.6	million
Direct taxes	960.7	
Taxes and indirect taxes	731.5	
Customs and Excise taxes	220.	
Sundry receipts	220.7	
Income derived from autonomous firms	123.6	
Miscellaneous Incomes	525.6	
Total Receipts	8,791.8	million.

The expenses representing the sum of 38,377.9 million are divided as follows:-

Military ministries	20,931.2	million
Financial administrations	8,881.7	
Public Instruction	1,166.7	
Other Administrations	1,987.2	
Internal Administration	5,651.1	
Total Expenses	38,377.9	million.

Expenses of military administrations are broken down as follows:-

War	12,699.8	million
Navy	6,310.1	
Aviation	1,921.3	
Total lire	20,931.2	million

Expenses pertaining to the Administration of Finance are as follows:-

Grant to FF.SS to meet deficit in budget	2,556.6
Expenses of High Commissioner for War Refugees	945.
Total lire	3,501.6 million.

As regards expenses pertaining to the Ministry of the Interior there should be mentioned the allocation of 4 millions given as aid to families of military personnel recalled or retained in the service, and the allocation of a 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 6 last and on the first of this month, are added changes which can be summed up as follows:-

Receipts	119,600	million
Expenses	5,659,069	
Total	5,778,069	
Expenses for movement of Capital	90,766	
Total	5,868,461	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 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:-	5,291.6	"
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 operation 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 effected 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	1,969.8	"

With the above variations from appropriations in the budget, a total discovery of 3,095 million is attained of which 731 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 6 to 7 billion lire, this after net receipts are

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ment railways brings the total contribution to:-	5,291.6	"
A contribution to the Postal and Telegraph Service to meet deficit:-	209.1	"

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 operation the said utility. Later findings however, have made evident not only the impossibility of realising the earnings anticipated but also the need of a government contribution to the amount of 209.1 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	150.	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	1,289.8	"

With the above variations from appropriations in the budgets a total disavanse of 43,095 million is attained of which 731 million is for payment of capital.

There is under study a further budget provision for the inscription of funds needed for State services in the provinces of Rovigo, Benevento, Avellino, Campobasso, Napoli, Frosinone and Littoria and to complete those needed for Roma 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 6 to 7 billion lire, this after net receipts are taken into consideration.

Considering the above, excluding the possible additional burden of the difference in the price of bread and of economic concessi ns 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 provinces 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 damages 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 Roma province, there are mentioned acco expenditures, that is, for the central administration, and on the other hand, revenues are not mentioned at all. Should those reach 35 billion lire, they could carry out only the 20% of the expenditures.

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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 things 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 Scialoja, 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, should be partly counterbalanced by decreasing of military expenditures, and by eliminating Fascist dissipations. But every expectation for the budget 1945-46 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 1938-39, until 1941-42 (last financial year which has regular figures) had the large deficit of 234 billion lire. Adding the deficit of 68.2 billion lire calculated on the returns for 1942-43 and we have the disavanz of 320.2 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 1942, 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 (ordinary Treasury Bonds and postal savings bonds, etc) and has contracted heavy 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.....	82,658 million
2.	Redeemable and varied	25,105 "
3.	Other Redeemable and long term	105 "
4.	Credit certificates for financing of public works and	

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Such public debts reach at present an annual amount of interest of about 18,500 million and about 600 million for premiums are to be added.

If from this amount we deduct the fund at the Treasury's disposal at the Bank of Italy, which, according to information from some of the Treasuries of liberated Italy, on September 21st, 1944 amounted to about 6,304 million lire, and also the amount of the "residui attivi di bilancio", (about 6 billion), there should remain 640,215 million lire in actual liabilities, excluding always those created by the Republican Government after its removal to Northern Italy and the many tons of billions, probably 70, given to the Germans before March 1944.

CIRCULATION

The circulation of the banknotes of the Bank of Italy was at a minimum in 1936 at 12,634 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 1938, 18 billion in 1939, 24 billion in 1939, and more than 32 billion at the end of 1940, 48,600 at the end of 1941, 73,320 at the end of 1942 and on July 20th 1943 Minister Bartolini stated that circulation amounted to 96,841 billion lire.

But even this figure was soon increased.

On February 29th 1944, circulation reached 105,601.6 billion lire. This amount has to be increased by several billion because of cash reserves existing on that date to the amount of 15 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 2,000 million lire, the greatest part of which is presumed to have entered into circulation.

Thus we have about 130 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 1st 1944 on. On the basis of about 5 or 6 billion lire 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 June 30th 1944, the amount of such circulation has increased to 30 billion 700 million lire.

It is supposed that issues of am-lire have successively slowed down, especially in

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But even this figure was soon increased.

On February 29th 1944, circulation reached 165,901.6 Million lire. This amount has to be increased by several Billion because of cash reserve existing on that date to the amount of 15 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 there 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 2,000 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 1st 1944 on. On the basis of about 6 or 8 Billion lire 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 acknowledgement of their legitimacy, but a positive answer has not yet been given. According to fairly reliable sources, it is noted that up to June 30th 1944, the amount of such circulation has increased to 30 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 35 Million 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 lire.

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 to 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 also 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 seldom. 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 in 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 assert 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 and we may 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 136 million on 30 September 1943 to 167 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 [illegible]

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while 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 motion duly made and considered by the chief banking institutions 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 [illegible] 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 148 billion on 31 July 1945 while Treasury bonds in this period made a notable recovery, in fact, from July 1st to Sept. 17, 1945, 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 cure the 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 rapacious foreign oppression.

Since every eventual monetary sacrifice could never be expected from other patrimonial contributions, efforts toward economic recovery will be undertaken. It is not yet time but as soon as it is possible, provision 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 [illegible] with strict 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

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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 Picono	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
Abbruzzo 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	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	339	343
Toscana	78	30	48	360	25	335
Umbria	10	5	5	32	10	22
Grand Total Liberated Italy	2,465	2,037	420	6,017	974	5,043

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Campania (Incl.Naples)	317	103	214	722	61	661
Lazio (incl.Rome)	964	610	354	3080	396	3484
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	70	30	40	360	25	335
Umbria	10	5	5	39	10	29
Grand Total Liberated Italy	2,465	2,037	420	6,017	974	5,043

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ANNEXURE C

Appendix C,
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Table 2

Cash Position of the Bank of Italy, 31 August 1944
(millions of lire)

Branch	Bank Notes	State Notes	AM Lire	AMA Pounds	Dollars	Emergency Italian Currencies	TOTAL
Matera	2	2	12	-	-	-	16
Potenza	22	5	32	-	-	-	59
Catanzaro	58	7	76	1	-	-	142
Cosenza	36	1	11	-	-	-	48
Reggio Calabria	61	3	84	-	-	-	148
Avellino	47	2	98	-	-	-	147
Benevento	21	0	54	-	-	-	82
Caserta	52	1	125	-	-	-	177
Castellammare	41	1	170	-	-	-	211
Napoli	355	5	497	10	-	-	868
Salerno	50	8	334	-	-	-	392
Bari	361	40	26	3	-	-	330
Barletta	45	2	47	1	-	-	95
Brindisi	15	1	38	1	-	-	55
Foggia	78	3	142	1	-	-	224
Lecce	13	6	15	1	-	-	35
Taranto	26	30	52	1	-	-	88
Cagliari	9	1	20	-	-	-	30
Nuoro (19/8)	17	1	3	-	-	-	21
Sassari	32	6	5	1	-	-	44
Agrigento	12	7	33	1	-	-	53
Catania	54	10	34	5	-	-	103
Caltanissetta	51	52	20	1	-	-	125
Enna (10/8)	19	4	12	1	-	-	134
Messina	75	1	28	-	-	-	37
Ragusa (10/8)	-	42	14	-	-	-	97
Siracusa	8	2	64	2	1	-	13
Trapani	15	1	12	-	-	-	77
Aquila	53	2	2	-	-	-	27
Campobasso	45	5	5	-	-	-	57
Chieti	40	1	38	4	-	-	48
Pescara	5	1	3	-	-	-	71
Teramo	11	2	2	-	-	-	9
Roma (corso cent.)	282	11	1	14	-	-	14
Roma (sede)	98	2	1	-	-	-	294
Roma (succursale)	33	50	505	1	1	-	612
Roma (agenzia)	17	-	15	1	-	-	610
Civitavecchia (26/8)	4	-	-	-	-	-	37
Frosinone (20/8)	8	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Taranto	26	6	15	1	-	-	55
Cagliari	9	35	25	-	-	-	88
Nuoro (19/8)	17	-	2	-	-	-	30
Sassari	32	1	3	-	-	-	21
Agrigento	12	6	6	-	-	-	14
Catania	54	7	33	1	-	-	108
Caltanissetta	51	10	34	5	-	-	123
Enna (10/8)	19	32	80	1	-	-	134
Messina	75	4	18	1	-	-	37
Ragusa (10/8)	-	-	25	-	-	-	97
Siracusa	8	2	11	-	-	-	13
Trapani	15	-	64	2	-	-	77
Aquila	53	2	12	-	-	-	27
Campobasso	40	5	2	-	-	-	57
Chieti	40	-	3	-	-	-	48
Pescara	5	-	30	4	-	-	71
Teramo	11	2	-	-	-	-	9
Roma (comune cent.)	282	11	-	-	-	-	14
Roma (sobb)	98	2	1	1	-	-	294
Roma (suburbio)	33	50	52	1	1	-	112
Roma (periferia)	17	-	19	1	-	-	616
Civitavecchia (26/8)	4	-	-	-	-	-	37
Frosinone (26/8)	2	-	-	-	-	-	4
Littoria	6	1	-	-	-	-	2
Rieti	2	-	5	-	-	-	10
Sora (21/8)	4	-	-	-	-	-	5
Viterbo	20	2	5	-	-	-	4
Perugia	56	1	13	-	-	-	31
Terni	50	2	5	5	-	-	76
Grosseto	52	2	7	-	-	-	64
Firenze (15/8)	16	8	-	-	-	-	59
Livorno (15/8)	26	2	-	-	-	-	24
Siena	47	2	3	-	-	-	28
Ancona (20/8)	16	3	4	-	-	-	58
Ascoli (20/8)	90	3	-	-	-	-	23
Macerata (10/8)	26	1	-	-	-	-	93
GRAND TOTAL LIBERATED ITALY	2,509	351	2,917	33	2	-	5,792

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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.
Abbruzzo e Molise	281	290	DUE TO BANKS ON CURRENT ACCOUNT		
Basilicata	229	136	Non interest bearing	57	35
Calabria	758	781	Interest bearing	28.019	24.467
Campania	12.269	16.063	Residual available on advances	5.828	6.097
Lazio (less Rome)	76	73	Sub Total	33.904	30.599
Marche	453	403			
Puglia	4.105	4506	DUE TO OTHERS ON CURRENT ACCOUNT		
ROMA	15.896	9.301	Non interest bearing	2.562	3.049
Sardegna	1.616	1.656	Interest bearing	1.182	1.137
Sicilia	5.020	3.610	Residual available on advances	3.241	3.292
Toscana	348	398	Sub Total	7.985	7.508
Umbria	264	310			
GRAND TOTAL LIBERATED ITALY	41.289	38.107	TOTAL	41.289	38.107

Table 4

Bank of Italy credit outstanding
Liberated Italy

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Lazio (less Rome)	76	73	Sub total	35.904	30.599
Marche	453	483			
Puglia	4.105	4506	DUE TO OTHERS ON CURRENT ACCOUNT		
ROMA	15.896	9.801	Non interest bearing	2.962	3.049
Sardegna	1.616	1.656	Interest bearing	1.182	1.167
Sicilia	5.020	5.610	Residual available on advances	3.241	3.292
Toscana	348	398	Sub Total	7.385	7.508
Umbria	264	310			
GRAND TOTAL LIBERATED ITALY	41.289	38.107	TOTAL	41.289	38.107

Table 4

Bank of Italy credit outstanding
Liberated Italy

	31 July 1944	31 August 1944
Rediscounts	906	941
Advances	2.652	2.577
T O T A L	3.558	3.508

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TABLE 5

Banking Trends - Banks of Liberated Italy
From 30 Sept. 1943 to 31 May 1944.

	Abruzzo	Basilicata	Calabria	Campania	Pug
Cash at beginning of Oct. 1943 (1)	21	15	49	227	1
Increase:					
a) Deposits increased	66	122	567	5,059	1,2
b) Assets issued (net)	-	-	31	339	
c) Loans decreased	-	256	-	-	
d) Borrowings increased	-	-	-	-	
e) Decrease in misc.acc. and Capital (including deficits and a/cs with branches)	7	-	-	1,672	
Total increases (2)	73	378	598	7,070	1,5
(1+2) T o t a l (3)	94	393	647	7,297	2,2
Decreases:					
a) A/cs with Bank of Italy etc.	27	34	144	4,513	
b) Loans increased	38	-	28	868	
c) Securities	-	2	13	701	
d) Borrowings repaid	-	13	25	590	
e) Increase in misc.acc. and Capital (including deficits and a/cs with branches)	-	322	384	-	
Total decreases (4)	65	371	599	6,672	2
Cash on hand at end of May 1944 (3 - 4)	29	22	48	625	

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TABLE 2

...ding Trends - Banks of Liberated Italy
...rom 30 Sept. 1943 to 31 May 1944.

(millions of lire)

	Abbruzzo	Basilicata	Calabria	Campania	Puglia	Sardegna	Sicilia	T o t a l
	21	15	49	227	126	62	57	521
	66	122	567	5,059	1,904	599	268	8,582
	-	-	31	359	67	60	9	526
	-	256	-	-	-	-	-	256
	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	15
...dua-	7	-	-	1,672	-	-	-	1,679
	73	378	598	7,070	1,990	674	277	11,058
	94	393	647	7,297	2,114	736	334	11,615
	27	34	144	4,513	963	275	40	6,018
	38	-	28	868	123	278	66	1,401
	-	42	18	701	71	43	59	894
	-	13	25	590	50	-	46	724
(Accidu-	-	322	384	-	782	60	90	1,638
)	65	371	599	6,672	2,011	656	301	10,675
)	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.

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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 the fiscal affairs for a three month period ending 30 September 1944.

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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.

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

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1944 of a system of S.P. 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	45,681	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 135 & 185 billions.

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Italy.
(not including Socse Eccezionali) (1)

Treasury for Approval.

(In millions of lire)

Expenditures	54,038	58,229	48,293
Revenues	45,983	10,538	10,418
Deficit	8,038	47,761	37,875
% of Expenditures not covered by Revenues	14.8% (1)	82.2 %	78.4%

(1) Socse eccezionali for 1942-43 were 41 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 1942-43 [illegible] expenditures made as a consequence of the war effort were segregated from the regular budget. These so-called war expenditures, over and above the ordinary budget, amounted to 32 billion lire in 1942-43 [illegible] probably were well above 100 billion lire in 1943-44. C[illegible] ess expenditure of 185 billion and 35 billion [illegible] ercent of expenditures not covered by revenues was 81.2%.

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 (47.6%) 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 pararaphs.

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 occupies 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 revenue, which,

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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.

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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, appearing 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

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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 mechanics of formulating the Italian budget, certain methods have developed which do not lead to effective budgetary control. One of these concerns the practice of using "per memoria" appropriations. Such appropriations are without limit and charges are made throughout the year with the understanding that the sums expended will be covered by a post facto appropriation made after the close of the year. This practice is merely 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 1946-47 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 1948-49 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 expenditure made under "per memoria" appropriations are generally 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 establishment 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 ease with which supplementary appropriations are enacted without adequate review, entirely invalidates this argument. What is needed in the Italian budgetary procedure is a work program to divide the appropriations 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 programs does exist in some of the ministries. Its universal application under the Ragioneria Generale dello Stato or the Corte dei Conti is recommended.

Part III which follows is the result of examination of specific appropriations under the various ministries and entails making on the total budget. The examination has not been as thorough as normal 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 - 28 bis. Prodotti netti di Aziende e Gestioni Autonome.

These revenue accounts are set up to receive the surplus resulting after operation 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 1944-45) 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 1944-45 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 established 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 59 - 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 revenues from this tax is estimated at 25 million lire).

Capitolo 60 - Imposta sulle Successioni e Donazioni (Inheritance Tax).

As in the case of Capitolo 59 in preceding paragraph, the demographic policy of

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raised to 851 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 39 - 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 39 in preceding paragraph, the demographic policy of Fascism exists in the inheritance tax. Here inheritances bequested direct from father

203 to sons benefits out of all proportion to accepted principles of taxation.

Capitolo 87 - 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 402-403; Cassa per l'ammortamento del debito pubblico interno dello Stato (Sinking Fund for Amortization of Public Debt).

A number of years ago the Italian government set up sinking funds for the amortization of debt, crediting to these 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 say nothing of the billions in debt caused by the increased monetary circulation. It is, therefore, recommended that these "sinking funds" be abolished.

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EXPENDITURES

Ministry of the Treasury

Capitolo 2; Cassa di ammortamento del debito pubblico interno dello Stato (Sinking Fund).

See comment on Capitolo 24 Stato 402-403 Ministry of Finance.

Capitolo 6; 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 154 - 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 6 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 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 etc. will be eliminated. Steps must, therefore, be taken to cancel all such appropriations when the revision is enacted.

Capitolo 67-77 inc. Commissariato generale per la pesca (General Commission on Fishing).

These appropriations carry "car 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 [illegible]

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expenditures should not be made from these appropriations until specifically authorized by decree at which time whatever amounts are needed can be provided.

Capitolo 16, Premi ed operosità etc.(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 result do I so 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. Commissariato generale per le ferrovie (General Commission on Fishing).

These appropriations carry "per memoria" authorizations and in this sense, as pointed out under General Remarks, 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 dall'Ente di gestione,ecc. (Payments including interest on bonds issued to pay Hebrews for property taken by the State).

This appropriation must be maintained 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 216, Somme da erogare.....Oneri relativi(Lump sum)Indennity).

This and all other appropriations for the same purpose must be cancelled when the revision and reclassification of salaries of public employees is enacted.

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This appropriation included under "Spese varie di ogni genere" 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 ought to be examined and the correct 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).

Not for 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; Spese di ufficio.....(Vide nostro

(Bombardment Indemnity).

See Capitolo 216, Ministry of the Treasury.

Capitolo 161; Sussidi a favore di ex mezzadri (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
(Contribution to the National Olympic Committee).
See comment under capitolo as above;

State Monopoly

(See Comment under Revenues - Ministry of Finance. Capitolo 25-28).

Capitolo 12; Contributo per il Dopolavoro (Contributo to Dopolavoro)
Since all dopolavori have been abolished this appropriation must be excluded.

Capitolo 60; Somme da versare.....(Vide nostro (Bombardment Indemnity).
See comment under Ministry of Treasury Capitolo 216.

Fondo Nazionale Comune Sovrimposta Fondiaria. No comment.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs- Capitolo 2; Fondi di corredito' (Bonus for good work)
See comment Ministry of Treasury Capitolo 48

Capitolo 22; Fondi di corredito' (Bonus for good work)
See comment Ministry of Treasury Capitolo 48
Capitolo 42; Fondi di corredito' (Bonus for good work)
See comment Ministry of Treasury Capitolo 48
Capitolo 61; Somme da versare.....(Vide nostro (Bombardment Indemnity)
See comment Ministry of Treasury Capitolo 216

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Capitolo 66: Premi di operosita' (Bonus for Good Work).
See comment Ministry of Treasury Capitolo 48.

Archivi Notarili del Regno (Office of Registry).
See comment under Ministry of the Treasury Capitolo 324.

Capitolo 1 (a) Indennita' temporanea mensili (Temporary monthly indemnity).
See comment Ministry of Treasury Capitolo 48.

Capitolo 5: Premi di operosita' (Bonus for good work).
See comment Ministry of Treasury Capitolo 48).

Fondo del Corpo Agenti di Custodia. No Comment.

Cassa delle Ammende. No Comment.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Capitolo 12 and 15: Premi di operosita' (Bonus for good work).
See comment Ministry of Treasury Capitolo 48.

Capitolo 30: 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.

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Allistern (Contribution to the [illegible]

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 68 above.

Capitolo 75: Somme da erogare .....effusse nemiche(Bombardment indemnity)
See comment Ministry of Treasury, Capitolo 216.

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 47.

Capitolo 135: Premi di operosita' (Bonus for good work).
See comment Ministry of Treasury Capitolo 46.

Capitolo 179: Indennita' mensile (Monthly indemnity).
See comment Ministry of Treasury Capitolo 18.

Capitolo 180: Somme da erogarsi... effusse nemiche(Bombardment Indemnity).
See comment Ministry of Treasury Capitolo 216. 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 45.

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.

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Capitolo 60: Premi di nuzialità e natalità (Marriage and Birth Indemnities).

Here again is evidenced the demographic policy of the Fascist regime in stimulating population. Like all other "Spese per 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 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 most certainly should be suspended.

Capitolo 98: Somme da erogare ..... offese belliche (Bombardment Indemnity).

See comment Ministry of Treasury Capitolo 218.

Capitolo 100: 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 48.

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expenses the largest single item is for Special [illegible]
(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 (25) 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 100: 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 48.

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No comments

2031

Patrimoni Riuniti Ex-ecclesiali.

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 16.

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 15; Riparazione ai 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 16; 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; Risarcimento 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 memoria" account in 1943-44

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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: 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 27 (Entrata a) may 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 18.

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 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 46

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 12 and 13: Premi di operosita'(Bonus for good work).
See comments Ministry of the Treasury Capitolo 43.

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 43).

Capitolo 119: Somme da erogare....offese nemiche (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 43.

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 55: Premi di operosita' (Bonus for good work).
See comment Ministry of the Treasury Capitolo 43.

Capitolo 80 bis: Somme da erogare ... offese nemiche. (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 43.

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 control ations of private organizations and organizations given a realistic national appearance when in fact they are private. See capitoli 38, 39, 44,47 72, to 80 inc, 81, 116, etc.

202) Capitolo 52 - 60 inc.: Spese generali del Reali Corpo delle Foreste (Royal Forest

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See comments Ministry of the Interior Capitolo 60.

Ministry of Air.

Capitolo 7 and 56: Premi di operosita' (Bonus for good work).
See comment Ministry of the Treasury Capitolo 78.

Capitolo 60 bis: Somme da erogare ... effetti nemiche. (Bombardment Indemnity).
See comment Ministry of the Treasury Capitolo 216.

Ministry of Agriculture and Forests.

Capitolo 5 and 6: Premi di operosita'(Bonus for good work).
See comment Ministry of the Treasury Capitolo 4b.

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 legalistic national appearance when in fact they are private. See capitoli 33, 38, 44,47, 72, to 80 inc, 91, 116, etc.

203) Capitolo 52 - 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 affect economies since the special military indemnities would not need to be paid.

Capitolo 70: Somme da erogare .....effetti nemiche.(Bombardment indemnity).
See comments Ministry of the Treasury Capitolo 71.

Capitolo 116 - 123: Spese generali del Reale Corpo delle foreste(Royal Forest Corps).
See comments Capitoli 52 - 60 inc. above.

Capitolo 123 and 116: Premi di operosita' (Bonus for good work).
See comments Ministry of the Treasury Capitolo 42.

Capitolo 140: Somme da erogare ..... effetti nemiche.(Bombardment Indemnity).
See comments Ministry of the Treasury Capitolo 216.

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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 18: Premi di operosità (Bonus for good work).

See comment Ministry of the Treasury Capitolo 18.

Capitolo 10: Somme da erogare ..... a fine servizio (Termination 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 5, 25, 53, 73, 99: Premi di operosità (Bonus for good work).

See comment Ministry of the Treasury Capitolo 18.

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, 33, 86 to 93 inc. Contributo dello Stato (State contributions).

See comments Ministry of Agriculture Capitolo 33.

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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, 28, 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, 33, 86 to 93 inc. Contributo dello Stato (State contributions).

See comment Ministry of Agriculture Capitolo 33.

Capitolo 72: Somme da erogare ..... effetti nemiche (Bombardment Indemnity).

See comments Ministry of Agriculture Capitolo 218.

Fondo di Beneficenza e Religione nella città di Roma.

Capitolo 5: Premi di operosità (Bonus for Good Work).

See comments Ministry of the Treasury Capitolo 48.

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