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FINANCE SUB-COMMISSION REPORTS
SEPT. 1944 - MAR. 1946
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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
AFC 394
FINANCE SUB-COMMISSION

13071/P

2 March 1946

SUBJECT : Monthly Report for February 1946.
TO : Chief Commissioner.

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

[Signature]
DIRECTOR
Finance Sub-Commission.

4610/cc

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
FINANCE SUB-COMMISSION

Ref: No. 13074/P

2 March 1946

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

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

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I. MAJOR FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

- A. Currency Agreement Under PAR 583

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1. With reference to paragraph I, B, 3, of the
Report of this Sub-Commission for January, 1946, the
main task of Finance Sub-Commission in February lay
in working out with the Banca d'Italia the technical

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APPENDIX

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

I. MAJOR FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

A. Currency Agreement Under PAN 583

2374

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

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

3. It will be remembered that, in accordance with PAN 503 and the Currency Agreement, the Allied Financial Agency will present to the Banca d'Italia a bill as at the end of February for the printing and transport cost of the boxes of AM lire supplied to the Allied Forces during February, and the same procedure will be followed month by month thereafter. The Minister of the Treasury and the Banca

Italy clearly recognize that the Italian Government has undertaken to reimburse currently in dollars the Allied Government for the printing and transport cost of the Italian Government's 1,000,000,000 lire notes issued in February, 1945, but they have requested that the Combined Chiefs of Staff consider suspending the billing of the Italian Government until after the Allied Forces have paid over to a basis of paying the Metropolitan line rather than the lire. With the Director this has been agreed and the Director of the Treasury has advanced the following reasons in support of his request for the consideration:

- (a) The Italian Government was prepared to begin supplying Metropolitan until immediately after the Allied Forces arrived in Italy in March. The Minister of the Treasury has advanced the following reasons in support of his request for the consideration:
- (b) The Italian Government was prepared to begin supplying Metropolitan until immediately after the Allied Forces arrived in Italy in March. The Minister of the Treasury has advanced the following reasons in support of his request for the consideration:
- (c) The Italian Government was prepared to begin supplying Metropolitan until immediately after the Allied Forces arrived in Italy in March. The Minister of the Treasury has advanced the following reasons in support of his request for the consideration:

4. The request of the Italian Government, that current payment for the printing and transport cost of the lire notes be delayed and that billing be in from the date when the Allied Forces have paid over from the use of new lire to the use of Metropolitan lire, was forwarded to G-5, AFHQ, for presentation to CCS. Pending a decision by CCS, the bill

until 15 March, 1946.

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

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

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

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

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

- (b) The denominations of currency required by Paymasters, Disbursing Officers, etc., must be adhered to strictly by the Banca d'Italia. In any case, if some small variations cannot be avoided, they must not be upwards (e.g., 1000 lire notes cannot be accepted in lieu of lower denominations).
- (c) The Banca d'Italia will ensure that the maximum possible number of new notes is supplied.
- (d) The delivery of currency by the Banca d'Italia in open bundles of 1000 notes is not acceptable. The Chiefs of the Allied Pay Services requested that currency be issued in sealed parcels of at least 15,000 notes. Receipts to the lending branches of the Banca d'Italia will be on the basis of so many bundles or parcels "said to contain....", and in the event of shortages being discovered upon the opening of bundles and/or parcels the same procedure is to be followed as at present obtaining and application for reimbursement will be made through the Allied Financial Agency to Banca d'Italia, Central Administration.
- (e) The redemption of counterfeit notes (and such raised notes as are considered by the Chiefs of Allied Pay Services to be of such excellence of design as warrants full reimbursement of the raised value) will continue to be effected by the Allied Financial Agency direct;
- (f) The destruction of mutilated and/or foul notes will continue as heretofore, but applications for reimbursement will be made through the Allied Financial Agency to the Banca d'Italia, Central Administration. The redemption of mutilated notes (which includes obviously raised notes) is to be carried out as heretofore.
- (g) The Chiefs of the Allied Pay Services agreed that the following details will be submitted to the Allied Financial Agency by 1 March, 1946:

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- (e) The redemption of counterfeit notes (and such raised notes as are considered by the Chiefs of Allied Pay Services to be of such excellence of design as warrants full reimbursement of the raised value) will continue to be effected by the Allied Financial Agency direct; (f) The destruction of mutilated and/or foul notes will continue as heretofore, but applications for reimbursement will be made through the Allied Financial Agency to the Banca d'Italia, Central Administration. The redemption of mutilated notes (which includes obviously raised notes) is to be carried out as heretofore.
- (g) The Chiefs of the Allied Pay Services agreed that the following details will be submitted to the Allied Financial Agency by 1 March, 1946:
- (i) Approximate total requirements, showing denominations, for March, April, and May, 1946, and thereafter 15 days before the end of each 3 month monthly period. For this purpose the next 3 monthly period will be deemed to commence on 15 June, 1946.
 - (ii) Exact requirements of Disbursing Officers and Paymasters for their first requirements under the new arrangement, and thereafter, except in cases of emergency, 15 days before delivery is required.
 - (iii) While at the present moment Officers entitled to draw funds for the Allied Forces are well known to the Branches of the Banca d'Italia concerned, namely, at Naples, Rome, Bari, Florence and Milan, it is not unlikely that other Branches of the Banca d'Italia may be used, possibly Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste;

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

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

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

6. As of 20 February the new 125 Lire Currency Reserve held by the Allied Financial Agency was:

Lire Denon:						
A 100	2	5	10	50	100	500
Boxes:						1000
51-7/8	344-7/8	701-6/8	372-1/8	1724-7/8	2734	25 478-3/8

for a total of Lire 27,725,333,000, of which some Lire 400,000,000 is in notes which bear the denominations in figures

Generale,
one to each Branch of Banca d'Italia
involved.

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

5. As of 20 February the New All Lira Currency Reserve held by the Allied Financial Agency was:

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

For a total of Lire 27,725,333.000, of which some Lire 400,000,000 is in notes which bear the denominations in figures only and which it has not been our policy to issue since the later printings, showing denominations in words also, came to hand. The Banca d'Italia have informed us that they have available some Lire 12,000,000,000 in notes of all denominations available to meet the demands of the Allied Armed Forces, and that they are, or will be, in future, printing notes at the rate of Lire 5,000,000,000 per month - mainly in denominations of Lire 1,000 and Lire 500. Furthermore, the Italian Treasury has a considerable quantity of Biglietti di Stato (low denomination notes of L. 1, L.2, L.5 and L. 10 denominations) not yet released through the Banca d'Italia.

B. Gold Held in Custody by APA

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

at La Fortezza by U.S. Army units.

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

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

C. Transnational Correspondence

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

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

D. Rehabilitation of Italian Customs Services

1. With reference to paragraph I, 6, 2 of the Report of Finance Sub-Commission for January, 1946, the Director General of Customs raised with AFHQ the question of what supervisory controls could be exercised on the Italian line of control along the eastern boundary of Udine Province. Also laws of AFHQ in the matter were obtained and transmitted to the Ministry of Finance.

by GCS in the near future. GCS advised that the matter was still under consideration by U.S. and C.F. Governments.

C. Transactional Correspondence

1. At the present time TAM 102 prohibits transactional commercial and financial correspondence from being forwarded to the "enemy world", defined as including Germany, Austria, Japan, and, for the time being, Korea, Manchuria and Europe.

2. G-1, ARHQ, was requested to enquire of GCS whether any changes have been made in the definition of "enemy world", or whether any changes are contemplated in the near future.

D. Rehabilitation of Italian Customs Services

1. With reference to paragraph I, 3, 2 of the Report of Finance Sub-Commission for January, 1945, the Director General of Customs raised with AIGCM the question of what currency controls could be exercised on the Italian line of control along the eastern boundary of Italian Provinces. The views of ARHQ in the matter were obtained and transmitted to the Ministry of Finance.

2. The Ministry was informed it is our view that no obstacle should be placed in the way of legal tender currencies (Al and Metropolitan lire) carried by persons moving between zones "A" and Italy proper. It is assumed that the Italian Government will apply its normal currency import-and-export regulations to foreign currencies, or to currencies moving to or coming from non-Italian sources.

3. The present regulations in Zone "A", whereby Yugoslav occupation lire are not recognized as legal tender, will remain in force. The Allied Military Government of XIII Corps are shortly publishing an order extending the normal Italian currency restrictions to the XIII Corps Area, which will in effect control the movement of currencies across the Morgan line.

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E. Italian Rate of Exchange

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

- (a) payments and collections in clearing agreements
- (b) purchases and sales of foreign exchange relating to diplomatic expenses
- (c) settlement of foreign currency accounts between postal, telegraph, and telephone administrations, and land, sea, and air transport companies, as well as the payment of charters and freights
- (d) purchases and sales of foreign exchange relating to the settlement of insurance and reinsurance transactions
- (e) purchases of foreign exchange resulting from remittances
- (f) purchases of foreign exchange in the form of bank notes, checks, and foreign securities.

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

II. ALLIED FINANCIAL AGENCY

A. Transfer of ATA to APHQ

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

to the settlement of insurance and reinsurance transactions

(c) purchases of foreign exchange resulting from remittances

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

2. We were advised by the Ministry of the Treasury on 25 February it had been decided to resume the official quotation of the rate of exchange between the lire and the Norwegian crown, which has been fixed at 20.16 lire equal one crown.

II. ALLIED FINANCIAL AGENCY

A. Transfer of AFA to AFHQ

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

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

B. Financial Accounting

1. The AFA Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for the period ending 30 November was completed and forwarded to G-5, AFHQ, for Washington and London, on 18 February, 1946. The time required to produce the November statement was 3 weeks - 10 days less than the time period required to complete the October statement. It is expected that the December statement will be completed by about 7 March.

2. The accounting personnel situation is becoming

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

Blum
DIRECTOR, AFHQ
Finance Sub-Commission.

APPENDIX "A"TRANSLATION

FROM : Banca d'Italia,
Amministrazione Generale.

TO : Lt. Col. F.E.L. Timmons,
Director of Finance Sub Commission
Allied Commission.

5 February 1946

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

- (a) total of AM Lire printed
 - (b) AM Lire which have arrived in Italy
 - (c) AM Lire forming the reserve stock, contained in No. boxes, as per attached list
 - directly withdrawn by APAs after 1st February
 - (d) AM Lire in circulation (including the ones existing with the Banca d'Italia branches, Allied Military and AMV Venezia Giulia cash offices)
 - (e) APAs current accounts with banks and other organizations
 -

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

- (c) AM Lire forming the reserve stock, contained in No. boxes, as per attached list
directly withdrawn by APA after 1st February
- (d) AM Lire in circulation (including the ones existing with the Banca d'Italia branches, Allied Military and AMG Veronesia Civilian cash offices)
- (e) APA current accounts with banks and other organizations

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

2. We also beg you to assure us that:

- (a) the printing of AM Lire has been discontinued since
- (b) such discontinuance is definite
- (c) the last AM Lire have arrived in Italy on the
- (d) all the stock of AM Lire mentioned in the preceding para 1 (c) contained in No. sealed boxes, not checked, have been in the custody of the Banca d'Italia.

The latter will inform each month the APA of the accounting balances relating to eventual movements of the deposits.

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

Awaiting your communications in the matter, we thank you

/s/ Luigi Einaudi
Governatore

REPRESENTATIVE ALLIED COMMISSION

APC 394

FINANCE SUB COMMISSION

13242/2

14 February 1946

SUBJECT : Currency Agreement.

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

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

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

- (a) total of AM Lire printed - we do not have this information in our possession and we are telegraphing to Washington for it.
- (b) Total AM Lire arrived in Italy - Lire 141,387,318,370.
- (c) AM Lire forming the Reserve Stock - Such currency is contained in 7,116 1/8 boxes and on 31 January, 1946, amounted to Lire 35,715,669,000. Since all AM Lire in the Reserve Stock is in the physical custody of the Banca d'Italia, we are not attaching a list of the boxes, as such a list has no doubt already been compiled by your Bank. The amount of AM Lire withdrawn from the Reserve Stock directly by APA after 1 February, 1946, amounted to Lire 7,454,336,000, as of 11 February, 1946.
- (d) Outstanding AM Lire - Lire 105,671,649,370 (this figure includes AM Lire withdrawn from the Banca d'Italia, Finance Officers and Paymasters of the Allied Forces, and Axis Venetian Italia, which Lire are not actually in circulation).
- (e) APA current account with Banks and other organizations - Lire 25,278,707,273.

information in our possession and we are telegraphing to Washington for it.

- (b) Total AM Lire arrived in Italy - Lire 141,367,318,370.
- (c) AM Lire forming the Reserve Stock - Such currency is contained in 7,116 $\frac{1}{8}$ boxes and on 31 January, 1946, amounted to Lire 35,715,669,000. Since all AM Lire in the Reserve Stock is in the physical custody of the Banca d'Italia, we are not attaching a list of the boxes, as such a list has no doubt already been compiled by your Bank. The amount of AM Lire withdrawn from the Reserve Stock directly by APA after 1 February, 1946, amounted to Lire 7,454,336,000, as of 11 February, 1946.
- (d) Outstanding AM Lire - Lire 105,671,549,370 (this figure includes AM Lire with branches of the Banca d'Italia, Financial Officers and Paymasters of the Allied Forces, and AM Venetian Clolla, which Lire are not actually in circulation).
- (e) APA current account with Banks and other organizations - Lire 25,273,707,277.

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

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

- (a) Date on which the printing of AM Lire was discontinued - we are not in possession of this information and have telegraphed to Washington for it.
- (b) Such discontinuance is definite, unless of course the Allied Governments should have to resort to the use of AM Lire, due to the failure of the Italian Government to provide sufficient supplies of a cur-

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

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

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

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

/s/ R.E.L. Vindens, Lt. Col.
Director,
Financial Sub Commission.

4610/cc

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
FINANCE SUB-COMMISSION

Ref: No. 13071/E.

5 February 1946

REPORT OF THE FINANCE SUB-COMMISSION
NO. AC. FOR JANUARY, 1946

Lt. COL. H.E.L. THOMSON - Director and Chief Financial
Adviser to the Chief Com-
missioner.

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ON EMERGENCY AGREEMENT.
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DATED 22 JANUARY, 1946.

I. MAJOR FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

A. Organizational Changes

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

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APPENDICES

- A. LETTER FROM PRESIDENT OF COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
ON CURRENCY AGREEMENT.
- B. TRANSLATION OF APPENDIX "A"
- C. FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF MINISTER OF TREASURY,
DATED 22 JANUARY, 1946.

I. MAJOR FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENTSA. Organizational Changes

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

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

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

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

B. Currency Agreement Under PAN 583

1. Attached hereto as Appendices "A" and "B" are copies of the letter from the President of the Council of Ministers, and translation thereof, in reply to letter 13242/E of 1 November, 1943 (attached as Appendix "A" to the October, 1943, Report of this Sub-Commission), from the Chief Commissioner, in which the Currency Agreement proposed in PAN 583 was put to the Italian Government. The Italian Government accepts the Currency Agreement as of 1 February, 1946.

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

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

C. Italian Exchange Rates (see also para. 5 below)

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

sies, that the letter from the Italian Government meets the requirements of RMN 583.

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

C. Italian Exchange Rates (see also para. 4 below)

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

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

<u>Present Rate</u>		<u>New Rate</u>	
1 Australian pound equals	323.70 Lira	1 Australian pound equals	322.60 Lira
1 South African pound equals	403.50 "	1 South African pound equals	400.70 "
1 New Zealand pound equals	325.42 "	1 New Zealand pound equals	322.60 "

- 3 -

1 Indian rupee equals	30.349 Lira	1 Indian rupee equals	30.20 Lira
1 Egyptian pound equals	415 "	1 Egyptian pound equals	413.50 "
100 French francs equal	54.06 "	100 French francs equal	83.96 "

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

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

5. The Ministry of the Treasury has also decided to change the official rate of exchange between the lira and the Brazilian cruzeiro to the following: 5.15 lire equal 1 cruzeiro. The old rate was 5.47 lire equal 1 cruzeiro.

D. Spanish War Debt to Italy

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

2. The basic nature of Spanish War Debt to Italy, which provides the credit Italy will utilize under the Italo-Spanish Agreement, was summarized in MAI Airgram 10, dated 1 July, 1944, from AFHQ to CCS. The Spanish debt to Italy was consolidated on 3 May, 1940, in the amount of 5 billion lire, and Spanish Treasury bonds expressed in lire were handed to the Italian Government in this amount. The debt was to have been repaid in 50 semi-annual installments, of varying amounts, beginning with 31 December, 1942, and ending on

previously been fixed in of 27 December, 1945, at 84.06 lire equal 100 French francs.

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

D. Spanish War Debt to Italy

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

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

3. The present Italo-Spanish Agreement provides for the supply to Italy by Spain of goods valued at 200 million pesetas (the current exchange rate is 9.13 lire equal 1 peseta) and the supply to Spain by Italy of goods valued at 50 million pesetas. The difference of 150 million pesetas will be met by an advance on the part of the Spanish Government. This amount will represent an advance payment by Spain of future installments of the Spanish War Debt to Italy.

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

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

Total

1370
(millions of lire)

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

5. It had been confirmed with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that the present agreement does not constitute a final settlement of the entire Spanish War Debt, but is rather a partial settlement. Clause 15 reads "In order to avoid the Convention of 6 May, 1940, remaining inoperative for a long period of time due to the advance payments contemplated by paras 10 and 11, both the parties agree to examine each year the possibility of advancing the six months periods relating to the nearest maturity". Clause 15 thus provides a mechanism whereby further advance payments of installments due after 1954 may be considered. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs also stated that there is now no clearing debt between Italy and Spain.

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

F. Financial Statement by Minister of the Treasury Corbino

1. Attached hereto as Appendix "C" is a translation of the first full-length financial statement by the new Minister of the Treasury, Egidio Corbino, which was made before the "Consulta" on 22 January, 1946.
2. The statement contains little new information in the way of revenue and expenditure figures. Minister Corbino now places the probable budget deficit for the fiscal year 1945-1946 at 100 billion lire, which confirms the estimate made in the November, 1945, Report of this Sub-Commission (see Section I, E thereof).
3. The most immediately significant statement in the Minister's address is his announcement that the Council of Ministers has decided to postpone the general currency conversion.

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

F. Italian Import-Export Financing Program

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

G. Rehabilitation of Italian Customs Services

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

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

3. Accordingly, a letter was addressed by the Acting Vice-President, Economic Section, to the Minister of Finance, reading in part as follows: "Now that the resumption of normal export and

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3. Accordingly, a letter was addressed by the Acting Vice-President, Economic Section, to the Minister of Finance, reading in part as follows: "Now that the resumption of normal export and import trade is permitted between Italy and the outside world, the Italian Government is known to be in the process of reestablishing its normal customs services, and various special import and export controls. It is clear, therefore, that the same control as is planned for the ports and other frontiers of Italy must also exist on the North-East frontier of Italy if import and export control is to be in any way effective.

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

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

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

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

H. Italian External Insurance Transactions

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

2. The recommendation that this action be taken was made to CCS by AMIQ in MAR 955, and the lifting of the restriction cancels para. 4 (b) of letter 13242/F of 18 July, 1945, from the Chief Commissioner to the President of the Council of Ministers (see Appendix "C" to the July, 1945, Report of this Sub-Commission).

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

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

"As you are no doubt aware, we are receiving

2. The recommendation that this action be taken was made to CCN by AFHQ in MAT 953, and the lifting of the restriction cancels para. 4 (1) of letter 13242/P of 18 July, 1945, from the Chief Commissioner to the President of the Council of Ministers (see Appendix "C" to the July, 1945, Report of this Sub-Commission).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. On 16 January, 1946, Allied Commission advised AFHQ, that it was understood the Minister of the Treasury had agreed to apply a "diplomatic rate", which is also 225 lire to the dollar (i.e. the same as the "congruente" rate), to the conversion into lire of the salaries of personnel of the U.S. Embassy, Rome. It was also understood that this

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

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

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

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

"In order to extend the foreign exchange equalization quota already applied to imports and exports and to foreign exchange derived from the diplomatic corps to all United States official government expenses in Italy, including troop pay, and in consideration of the fact that the Government of the United States of America has given the corresponding credit in dollars for troop pay since the landing of Allied troops in Italy, the Italian Government and the competent American authorities have reached an agreement regarding the procedures to be used in the application of this quota.

An analogous concession has been made, upon the request of the British Ambassador, also for expenditures of the British Government, confident that the problem of credits in sterling will be discussed at a very early date between the two governments."

... toward Italy

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K. Reorientation of Allied Financial Policy toward Italy

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

"13018/F

16 January 1946

SUBJECT : Reorientation of Allied Financial Policy toward Italy.

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

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1. In my letter 20.00/IS of 14 December, 1945, entitled "Coordination of Military Procurement in Italy with Allied Civilian Supply Program", I made certain observations on the grave damage being done to the Italian economy by procurement of indigenous Italian materials, supplies, and plant equipment by Allied Military units, and I presented recommendations designed to coordinate Allied Military procurement with the supply programs which have as their object the rehabilitation of the Italian economy. The adoption of such recommendations would, I feel, reduce to a minimum the damage done to the production and distribution functions of the Italian economy.
2. It will also be remembered that in my letter under reference and my letter 20.00/IS of 14 December, 1945, entitled "Military Exports from Italy (Financial Problems)", I recommended that the Italian Government should receive current reimbursement in foreign currencies for indigenous supplies exported on a military basis after 1 September, 1945. Bearing in mind that a major objective of Allied economic policy in Italy is to enable the Italian economy to provide for its own needs and thus cease to constitute a burden on the economies of the United Nations, I feel that the time has come to recommend to you for your consideration that Allied financial policy towards Italy be reoriented, in order that the Allied drain upon the resources of the Italian economy may be offset by current foreign exchange credits for future translation into compensating supplies. You may wish to consider forwarding such recommendation, if appropriate, to the Combined Chiefs of Staff.
3. Specifically, I recommend that after 1 January, 1946, in addition to U.S. net troop expenditures, all other Allied net troop expenditures and all net lire outpayments into the Italian civil economy by the Allied Forces for the procurement of local

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Italian Government should receive current reimbursement in foreign currencies for indigenous supplies exported on a military basis after 1 September, 1945. Bearing in mind that a major objective of Allied economic policy in Italy is to enable the Italian economy to provide for its own needs and thus cease to constitute a burden on the economies of the United Nations, I feel that the time has come to recommend to you for your consideration that Allied financial policy towards Italy be reoriented, in order that the Allied drain upon the resources of the Italian economy may be offset by current foreign exchange credits for future translation into compensating supplies. You may wish to consider forwarding such recommendation, if appropriate, to the Combined Chiefs of Staff.

3. Specifically, I recommend that after 1 January, 1946, in addition to U.S. not troop expenditures, all other Allied net troop expenditures and all net lire outpayments into the Italian civil economy by the Allied forces for the procurement of local supplies, materials and services be reimbursed to the Italian Government in the appropriate foreign currency.

4. At the beginning of the Allied occupation of Italy, all Allied net outpayments in lire into the Italian civil economy were considered as chargeable to the account of the Italian Government. This policy was later modified in practice in favor of the Italian Government on the U.S. side and the Net Troop Expenditure Account was set up. (The Supreme Allied Commander in his telegram FY 47502 of 6 October, 1945, to the British Chiefs of Staff, stated he felt that consideration should be given to bringing British policy into line with U.S. policy as far as the question of foreign exchange credits

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

5. Beginning with FAN 487, the emphasis of the Allied supply programs for Italy has shifted from the original combined military responsibility formula "disease and unrest" to a series of programs looking toward the rehabilitation of Italy. It is felt that the rehabilitation of Government in setting up the Net Troop Expenditure Account should be expanded to its full "occupation costs" regime in Italy to an end, and I feel that 1 January, 1946, is an appropriate date for such action to become effective as it marks the beginning of the full UNRRA program for Italy. It is considered undesirable that UNRRA funds, U.S. Government funds, or Italian foreign exchange credits arising out of remittances and exports should be used to procure supplies abroad which, when imported into Italy for full utilization in the civilian economy, are withdrawn by the Allied Forces on an occupation costs basis under Armistice terms. Although it is recognized that the emphasis of the

from the original combined military responsibility formula "discuss and arrest" to a series of programs looking toward the rehabilitation of Italy. It is felt that the action of the U.S. Government in setting up the War Troop Expenditure Account should be expanded to its full logistical development, which would be to bring the "occupation costs" regime in Italy to an end, and I feel that 1 January, 1945, is an appropriate date for such action to become effective as it marks the beginning of the full UNRRA program for Italy. It is considered undesirable that UNRRA funds, U.S. Government funds, or Italian foreign exchange credits arising out of remittances and exports should be used to procure supplies abroad which, when imported into Italy for full utilization in the civilian economy, are withdrawn by the Allied Forces on an occupation costs basis under armistice powers. Although it is recognized that the drain of the Allied Armed Forces on Italy is steadily lessening, due to redeployment of troops, it is nevertheless felt that these supply programs should be allowed to make their maximum contribution to the rehabilitation of the Italian economy. It is manifestly impossible to attempt to distinguish between those Italian products into whose production imported supplies enter, and those without imported supplies components. For example, the effects of coal and P.O.L. extend throughout all parts of the Italian civilian economy.

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

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Treaty, which in its turn was less unfavorable to Italy than the proposed British Civil Affairs Agreement, but it is submitted that the present recommendation is more in line with the General policy proposed in my secret memorandum 001301 of 23 June, 1945, to the Supreme Allied Commander. The signing of a Treaty of Peace between the United Nations and Italy may well be delayed; the recommendation made above does not require a formal modification of the Armistice, which may not take place before the Peace Conference. Rather it may be given effect through a modification by the countries immediately concerned in the manner in which the Armistice is applied, as has already been done with respect to most of its economic clauses. The precedent most in point is of course the U.S. action in establishing the War Troop Expenditure account. If such a proposed modification is given effect, it could be stated to the Italian Government that Italy is receiving the advantages of grace and not of right and that full liability remains to be discussed at the Peace Conference.

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

/s/

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

II. ALLIED FINANCIAL AGENCY SUB-SECTION

A. Operations Unit

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

II. ALLIED FINANCIAL AGENCY SUB-SECTION

A. Operations Unit

1. Confiscated and Impounded Enemy Funds

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

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

2. General

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

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

B. Financial Accounting Unit

1. General

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

2. Accounts

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

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

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

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

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

W. J. J. J. J.
Director, F. C. X.
Finance Sub Commission.

ADRIANIX

Il Presidente del Consiglio dei Ministri

44/02423/4

Roma, 24 Gennaio 1946

Caro Ammiraglio,

Mi riferisco alla Sua lettera inviata in data 10 novembre 6.8. al Primo Ministro Parri.

1. Sono lieto che i Governi Alleati siano entrati nell'ordine d'idea che tutte le emissioni di lire vengano unificate sotto l'autorità del Governo Italiano, ciò che rappresenta un ulteriore passo nel ripristino dei normali poteri dello Stato Italiano.
 2. In relazione a quanto da lei esposto, il Governo Italiano dichiara di designare per l'oggi la Banca d'Italia, che sarà riconosciuta come autorità emittente delle AM lire, comprese quelle attualmente in circolazione.
- Il Governo Italiano si riserva il diritto di discutere la questione del regolamento delle AM lire dei rapporti di debito e credito per quanto riguarda l'emissione delle AM lire, direttamente con i Governi degli Stati Uniti e del Regno Unito per via diplomatica.

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

4. Il Governo Italiano provvederà a far fornire regolarmente alla Banca d'Italia i biglietti Retropollanti e i crediti in lire necessari al fabbisogno della Forza Alleata in Italia comprese quelle dislocate nella Venezia Giulia. Resta inteso che la Autorità Alleata faranno conoscere al Governo Italiano con un congruo preavviso, possibilmente 15 giorni, i loro fabbisogni monetari nonché ogni eventuale richiesta di carattere straordinario.

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

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

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

4. Il Governo Italiano provvederà a far fornire regolarmente alla Banca d'Italia i biglietti metropolitani e i crediti in lire necessari al fabbisogno delle Forze Alleate in Italia compresa quella alleata nella Venezia Giulia. Resta inteso che le autorità Alleate faranno conoscere al Governo Italiano con un congruo preavviso, possibilmente 15 giorni, i loro fabbisogni monetari nonché l'eventuale richiesta di carattere straordinario.

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

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

6. Nel caso di prelievi dalle suddette scorte di

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

7. Il Governo Italiano si impegna anche ad emanare tempestivamente, nell'eventualità di una conversione degli attuali biglietti Metropolitani e delle AL lire in circolazione, un decreto che riconosca il nuovo logo delle AM lire e di altra moneta da emettere dagli Alleati, soltanto nel caso che venisse meno l'adempimento delle somme somministrate che biglietti Metropolitani. Anche per questo si ripeta quanto già detto al secondo capoverso del paragrafo 2.

8. Lo escludo anche che, durante il periodo in cui le AM lire conserveranno valore legale in Italia, saranno mantenute in vigore le note disposizioni che regolano attualmente il rimborso del valore originario di emissione dei biglietti contraffatti, il cambio dei biglietti danneggiati o logori e la distruzione di quelli inintercambiabili. Nella eventualità di una conversione dei biglietti in circolazione, le suddette disposizioni verranno esse di nuovi biglietti, nei confronti delle Intendenze Militari Alleate, compatibilmente con le norme generali che ne regolano la circolazione.

9. Resta inteso che la totalità di attuazione e i dettagli supplementari dell'accordo di che alla presente lettera che entrerà in vigore il 1° febbraio P.V., saranno definiti, come da lei suggerito nella Sua lettera del 1° Novembre S.A., tra la Sotto-commissione Finanziaria della Commissione Alleata, il Ministero Italiano del Tesoro e la Banca d'Italia.

Gradisco, caro Ambasciatore, gli atti della mia doverosa osservanza e i più cordiali saluti.

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

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

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

P.to

DE CASPERI

All'Ammiraglio Ellery W. Stone,
Capo della Commissione Alleata
T.roc.

APPENDIX "B"

From : The President of the Council
of Ministers.

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

Ref.No. 44/92422/A

Rome. 24 January 1946

Dear Admiral,

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

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

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

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

3. I understand that the Allied Governments have discon-
tinued the printing of AM lire.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely yours,

sd/ Alcide D. Gasperi

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

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"13242/F

7 December 1945

My dear Mr. Prime Minister:

1. I write with reference to my letter 13242/F of 1 November, 1945, to you.
2. As promised in paragraph 3 (c) of my above mentioned letter, I am now able to advise you as to the landed cost of Allied Military lira currency. I have been informed by the Combined Chiefs of Staff that the average landed cost of Allied Military lire notes, which includes production and transportation costs is \$111.89 per box. A box of AM lire notes contains 54,000 notes in the denominations of 1, 2, 5, or 10 lire, or 32,000 notes in the denominations of 50, 100, 500 or 1,000 lire."

/s/

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

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

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of 4M lire notes contains 64,000 notes in the
denominations of 1, 2, 5, or 10 lire, or 32,000
notes in the denominations of 50, 100, 500 or
1,000 lire."

/s/

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

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

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APPENDIX "C"Speech by Minister of the Treasury Corbino
at the Consulta on 22 January, 1945

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

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

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

But I must state that for some time to come yet, the statistics though approximate, will never have a great precision, because the administrative procedure of the Government is still far from being that type of organization that alone

of the Government issued in 1935 and to which is due that particular classification "very restricted - personnel", that justly surprised Signor Nitti, have been recently revoked (decree 24 December, 1945, published in the Gazzetta Ufficiale of the 2nd inst.).

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

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

The Treasury Account - Though with all the present imperfections, which can be easily eliminated in a temporary statement, such as the one that I am going to make to the use of approximations, the present financial situation presents two fundamental characteristics, of which one concerns form, and the other, far more serious, concerns substance. The first is revealed by the nature of operations in the accounting system due to the working of the Government finance with that of local organizations. One of the special administrations, a linking which was made still more difficult by the presence of *Al lire* in 1935. Some of them and, in some cases, even of hundreds of millions of

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

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

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

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

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

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

To give some idea of the size of these items, it will be enough to mention that the credits of private concerns with the Government and other public organizations with reference to supplies, work or services rendered in the kingdom or outside previous to the liberation date of each zone, exceed 80 billion lire, and that the total of the

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

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

It is evident that the size of these figures, which because of their uncertainty must remain for the time being outside any Treasury recapitulating statement, reduces the importance of many of the amounts contained in it. I will now set forth some of the most significant figures. In the ascertained floating debt, ordinary Treasury Bonds amount today to 186 billions; at 30 November the extraordinary advances account of the Bank of Italy amounted to 344 billions, while the interest bearing current accounts with the Cassa di Risparmio di Napoli, the Banco di Napoli and the other banks amount to over 90 billions. To the total of these items, which does not include the large items previously mentioned by me, and which, apart from the damages of war, amount, as we have seen, to 266 billions, we must add the AM lire circulation of about 96 billions, independently from the solution which, with reference to the AM lire, will be given to the problem of the corresponding credits in dollars or sterling by the Allied Governments, and particularly by the British Government.

What is the burden that these data have on our Government's circulation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The difficulties of knowing how exactly matters stand are incredible and these can be overcome only through an effort by all the administrations concerned. It is enough that I state to you that at this moment we do not know the exact number of Government employees, and in the drafting of decrees in the matter we must proceed blindfolded on approximate guesses, so much so that it has been decided that a figure up to the 1st January of this year be calculated with the greatest urgency. Nor can greater certainty with reference to anticipated expenditure be estimated with reference to various

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

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

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

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

A serious work of reorganization of the administration is now being carried on in spite of the extreme difficulties which war, with the disorder and the shortage of transportation and lack of homes, has created for a better and more rational use of the personnel of the financial administration. Some noteworthy results begin to appear and

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

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

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

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

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

Today taxation is at times raised up to incredible limits with reference to the small tax payers who are the easier to reach. In other cases the possibilities of resistance and opposition are far greater, and evasion there-

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Today taxation is at times raised up to incredible limits with reference to the small tax payers who are the easier to reach. In other cases the possibilities of resistance and opposition are far greater, and evasion therefore becomes far easier. I can say that the Minister of Finance is drafting appropriate legislative measures in order to reduce the fiscal reasons which encourage evasion by reducing the burden of the tax rates, and, in any case, by adapting it to the variations of the ratio of values. On my part, allow me to recall Italian tax payers, particularly the greater ones, to a sense of more strict order and of greater respect for the requirements of the Government. They must remember that, after all, they are the ones that more than any one else have reason to maintain order and social peace, for which the indispensable fundamental element is the saving of the Government finances.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"Adopt all measures of monetary and financial policy necessary for the protection of the..."

transports and these can only be improved through great efforts. The Government could not, nor can, work miracles either in all of these factors which determine the present crisis, or in a single one of them.

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"Adopt all measures of monetary and financial policy necessary for the protection of the lira, in order that we can aim at a normalization of the price system and a subsequent stabilization that will allow us to take part in the international monetary agreements. A strong control of the expenditures of the Government and of other public organizations, and an increase of ordinary revenues should give the basis for a policy of gradual restoration of a balanced budget, while to meet the burden of reconstruction and the deficit of the ordinary budget we will avail ourselves of extraordinary taxes (regime and war profits, income tax), of various sources of revenue and of public loans.

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

Price System - To aim at a normalization of the price

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

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

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

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

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

As far as recognizing the right to a remuneration

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

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

But this directive or general economic policy, which in any event has a hard time to overcome the numerous difficulties due to the existing state of affairs, would not have been sufficient to stop a further deterioration of the situation. It was necessary to go deep in other sectors, above

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But this directive of general economic policy, which in any event has a hard time to overcome the numerous difficulties due to the existing state of affairs, would not have been sufficient to stop a further deterioration of the situation. It was necessary to go deep in other sectors, above all by trying to increase the producing power of our industrial organization. In this field the most serious problem to be solved was the one relating to the unemployed workers of the factories, a problem which we had to solve by reaching two definite aims, viz: (1) improve the technical efficiency of the concerns from the point of view of production, so as to render them less dependent on the Treasury for their future life; (2) reduce the burdens that the Treasury has to bear and must continue to bear due to the provisions limiting freedom in the field of the employment of workers. The agreement reached last night in this matter leads us to hope for a decisive beginning towards a more normal situation.

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

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

Everyone desires means to live better; and they are right; everyone wants to collect immediately the amounts due to them from the Government; and they are right; everyone wants to rebuild their destroyed properties; and each affirms that his reconstruction is essential and its delay prejudicial; each concern arranges its reconstruction plans, desiring to carry them into effect in a few years, sometime even in a few months, as if there was only one concern to rebuild, without taking into consideration as to what might be the future market conditions of products. For instance in the mechanical industry, financing plans all looking toward

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

less than 20 on 22 December and a little over 10 millions on 2 January of this year. That would have happened if we had decided to carry through the plan for the conversion operation?

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

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

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

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

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

As a matter of fact it was the case of choosing on one side a solution which, accepting the conversion for the middle of March, was exposing the country to the certainty of an immediate increase of the quantity of notes in circulation with the advantage that would have been realized in

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

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

The Postponement of the Conversion and the Treasury -

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

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

In the period from 1 July to 31 December the ten day average of the subscriptions has been of 1.215 million lire, with a maximum of 3.454 million in the third ten day period of November and a minimum in deficit of 706 million in the second of August. Since 30 November the returns have been as follows: in the first ten day period of December, 226 million lire, in the second, 1.507 million, in the third 2.832 million, in the first ten day period of January 3.572 million and in the period between 11 and 18 January the amount of 3.235 million has been reached, an amount which as a daily average exceeds anything we have had in the past seven months.

War is the progress of the cash situation different. Notwithstanding the heavy payments for coupons matured in January, for the Christmas bonus to employees, for special advances to industrial concerns and for other debts, the cash fund has risen from 15 billion 266 million lire on 2 January to 15.380 million on 11 January and exceeded 22 billion yesterday, so that without issuing a single new note we have met the exceptional expenses for this month and we can await for 26 January with the certainty that wages to State employees will be paid without further issue of paper money.

You will say: how do you intend to continue in the following months? For some time to come we will draw from the same sources, trusting that the liquid savings of the country will flow, directly or indirectly, to the Treasury in order to help us win this hard and difficult battle; but we can at the same time depend on the improved increase of the ordinary revenues, also on the proceeds from the sale of imported products purchased with foreign credits and also on impositions made by UNRRA, and on the sale of war

and in the period between 11 and 18 January the amount which is daily 3.213 million has been reached, an amount which in the past seven months average exceeds anything we have had in the past seven months.

Now is the progress of the cash situation different. Notwithstanding the heavy payments for coupons matured in January, for the Christmas bonus to employees, for special advances to industrial concerns and for other debts, the cash fund has risen from 15 billion 268 million lire on 2 January to 18.380 million on 11 January and exceeded 22 billion yesterday, so that without issuing a single new note we have met the exceptional expenses for this month and we can await for 26 January with the certainty that wages to State employees will be paid without further issue of paper money.

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

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

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

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

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

With reference to the interest, it appears in the present budget in an amount of 13,500 million, a figure that may, when the floating debt is settled, reach 50 billions.

To quiet any fears that this phenomenon might cause, we must remember that on the eve of the first world war the total of our internal public debt was 15,785 million lire, that is to say, in the ratio of 1 to 12, was then about 24,000 lire, while to day, including the floating debt, it is about 22,000 lire.

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

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In 1936 they amounted to 6,192 million lire, equal, always at the ratio of 1 to 12, to over 63 billion of present lire.

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

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

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

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

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

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

As you see, we do not want anything new in the way of financial policy, but we want to follow that directive which is imposed by a realistic vision of the country's condition, a directive which, as you will easily have noticed, tends only to bring back the country to a normal

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business. Perhaps as an indirect effect of the success which might crown our efforts, larger possibilities to secure the use of foreign capital will present themselves, either through direct requests by private persons always under Government control, or through transactions made directly by the Treasury. This would facilitate the purchase of raw materials and foodstuffs which are necessary to bring to full activity the country's producing machine. But I must state I believe that for the time being the inward flow of foreign capital should be held within the limits of strict necessity, either for reasons pertaining to the supply situation of goods in the various markets and by the still difficult transportation conditions, or because certain

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

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

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

The basis of this economic and financial policy is formed by two elements so closely tied to each other, that we do not know where one ends and the other begins, and vice versa. On one side there are the strictly technical elements, which in this case are often of a non-material nature because everything that refers to a credit economy is non-material. Then there is the other element, this time not technical, the confidence in the possibility of overcoming today's difficult conditions. Without this confidence, or apart from it, the analysis of the technical elements would not be possible, because we would be literally crushed by it; without this confidence all our work would be not only

remains that the basis of the Government's financial policy is neither non-material, because it rests on a strictly psychological basis, hoping to work more on the mental forces rather than on material ones. But I ask you: do we in all the other sectors of political life operate on different bases? Is it not on factors of a psychological nature, on ideas that appear abstract, but which policy transforms into reality, that we usually lean to solve all our problems of Government?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
FINANCE SUB-COMMISSION

REC-10-100

13071/F

10 December 1945

SUBJECT : Abridged Monthly Report -
Finance Sub-Commission, November 1945.

TO : ~~Chief Staff Officer,~~
~~Office of the Chief Commissioner.~~

Herewith, for the information of the Chief Commissioner,
is a summary of the more important section of the Finance
Sub-Commission Report for October, 1945.

RA Menapace
Col. Spec. Asst.

Director
Finance Sub-Commission

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Enclosure : 1

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
FINANCE SUB COMMISSION

13871/3

19 December 1945

SUBJECT : Abridged Monthly Report.

TO : Economic Section.

The following abridged Report of the Finance Sub Commission for November, 1945, is submitted for inclusion in the Allied Commission Report for the same month:

1. The Minister of the Treasury, Senatora Federico Ricci, resigned on 22 November, shortly before the resignation of the whole Parri Government.
2. In accordance with TAM 992 from CGS, AFHQ has authorized the formation of the Allied Supply Accounting Agency. This agency, under the command of AFHQ but attached to Finance Sub Commission for administration, is to ensure continuity of supply accounting and billing for both Italy and the Balkans. The Allied Supply Accounting Agency has taken over all supply accounting functions of the Allied Commission and accordingly the Supply Accounting Sub-Section of the Finance Sub Commission has been abolished.
3. On 28 November the recently resigned Minister of the Treasury made the customary half-yearly press statement on the financial situation. Significant points in the statement were:
 - (a) The national debt of Italy is now in round figures 1,000 billion lire (including funded and floating debt but excluding the note issue of the Banca d'Italia and the amount of AM lire in circulation).
 - (b) The currency circulation of Italy is now estimated at 285 billion lire (in small-denomination State

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notes and large-denomination Banca d'Italia notes), exclusive of the 48 lire currency in circulation, estimated at 81 billion lire. Total note circulation is thus estimated at 366 billion lire.

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

4. On 26 October the President of the Council of Ministers informed the Chief Commissioner that the Italian Government intended to adopt an important financing program whereby a Foreign Trade Fund, or "Conguaglio", would be established. Out of this fund an exchange premium would be paid to Italian exporters and into this fund would be paid the proceeds to be derived from surcharging imports, the same coefficient being adopted for both purposes. The President of the Council of Ministers stated that the Italian Inter-Ministerial Committee for Reconstruction had "excluded for obvious reasons a modification of the rate of exchange between the lira and the foreign currencies" and had suggested instead the "conguaglio" device to bridge the gap between internal and external price levels at the present rate of exchange. The Italian Government first indicated that the coefficient would be fixed at 100%; later advice is that it is planned to increase the coefficient to 120%.

5. Upon instructions from the Combined Chiefs of Staff, the Advisory Council for Italy was informed that the previous authorization given to the Allied Commission to make advances of 48 lire to meet the expenses incurred in Italy by the Advisory Council was revoked as of November, 1945. No such advances will, therefore, be made by Finance Sub Commission after 1 November, 1945.

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6. With reference to Section I, D, of the Finance Sub Commission Report for September, 1945, AFHQ, received and transmitted to AG TAM 719 of 26 November, 1945, stating that the reply to the Italian Government regarding the debt repayment provision of the proposed Italo-Swiss trade agreement would be made by the U.S. and British Embassies in Rome. It will be recalled that the debt repayment provisions of the Italo-Swiss agreement were referred to OCS by AFHQ in MAT 900 of 7 September, 1945. The notes verbally transmitted to the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs by the two Embassies presented an agreed view which stated the U.S. and British Governments could not agree to those provisions of the Agreement which provide for the settlement or recognition of debts incurred during the period of hostilities between 10 June, 1940 and 8 September, 1943, except private debts which may be extensions or renewals of credits granted prior to 10 June, 1940. It was stated that credits given during the period 10 June, 1940 and 8 September, 1943, were of assistance to Italy in the prosecution of the war against the United Nations, and that there still remain unsettled claims and debts owed by Italy to the United Nations and their Nationals.

(Signed) B. E. L. TIMMONS
Lt. Col.

Director,
Finance Sub Commission

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SECRET

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
FINANCE SUB-COMMISSION

SECRET

Ref: No. 13072/F.

10 January 1946.

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

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

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I. MAJOR FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENTSA. New Minister of the Treasury

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

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

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

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

5. The new Undersecretary of Finance is Bruno Visentini (Action Party). Visentini was born in 1914 and graduated in law in 1939 at the University of Padua. He was then appointed to the professorship of commercial law in the University of Milan. Visentini was arrested by the Fascist Government for anti-Fascist activities and was released from prison on 25 July, 1943. He had

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C. Proposed Currency Agreement (FAM 563)

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

2. As promised in para. 3(c) of the Chief Commissioner's letter 13242/P of 1 November, 1945, on the currency agreement (see appendix A of the November Report of this Sub-Commission), the Italian Government was advised as to the landed cost of Allied Military lira currency. We were informed by the Combined Chiefs of Staff that the average landed cost of Allied Military lira notes, which includes production and transportation costs, is \$111.69 per box. A box of 100 lire notes contains 64,000 notes in the denominations of 1, 2, 5, or 10 lire, or 32,000 notes in the denominations of 50, 100, 500, or 1,000 lire.

3. It may be noted in passing that Prof. Corbino will apparently embark upon a policy of opposition to any currency conversion program, as he spoke against such an operation in a meeting of the Council of Ministers on 26 December, 1945.

D. Italo-Swiss Trade Agreement

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

grasp of the general purpose of the proposed agreement and was obviously determined to conclude the agreement as quickly as possible. At the end of the discussion Prof. Corbino stated that the Ministry of the Treasury would accept the proposed agreement and that he would proceed to prepare a letter to this effect from the President of the Council of Ministers to the Chief Commissioner.

2. As promised in para. 3(c) of the Chief Commissioner's letter 13242/Y of 1 November, 1945, on the currency agreement (see appendix A of the November Report of this Sub-Commission), the Italian Government was advised as to the landed cost of Allied Military lira currency. We were informed by the Combined Chiefs of Staff that the average landed cost of Allied Military lira notes, which includes production and transportation costs, is \$111.69 per box. A box of 44 lire notes contains 4,000 notes in the denominations of 1, 2, 5, or 10 lire, or 32,000 notes in the denominations of 50, 100, 500, or 1,000 lire.

3. It may be noted in passing that Prof. Corbino will apparently embark upon a policy of opposition to any currency conversion program, as he spoke against such an operation in a meeting of the Council of Ministers on 26 December, 1945.

D. Italo-Swiss Trade Agreement

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

2. The notes verbatim which were presented to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs by the British and American Embassies stated that the U.S. and British Governments could not agree to the inclusion in the Italo-Swiss Trade Agreement of provisions for the recognition and settlement of debts incurred by Italy during the period of hostilities from 10 June 1940, to 8 September 1943. It was indicated, however, that debts arising prior to 10 June 1940 might be recognized and settled. With reference to para. 3 of EAM 503, dated 3 July 1945, it would appear desirable for the Allied Commission to be informed whether the agreed view presented by the U.S. and U.K. Governments in respect of the proposed Italo-Swiss Trade Agreement represents the adoption of a general policy by the Allied Governments regarding the payment by the Italian Government of claims arising prior to 8 September 1943. In other words, is the Italian Government now free to negotiate trade agreements with other countries and provide for the settlement of debts incurred prior to 10 June 1940? If, in fact, such policy has now been adopted, it would appear desirable to receive the permission of CCS to so inform the Italian Government.

3. The debt repayment provisions of the Swiss Trade Agreement were referred to CCS, as required by para. 3 of EAM 503, through the combined channel, Allied Commission-AFHQ-CCS. However, no substantive reply was received from CCS through the same combined channel, but the view of the two Governments represented on CCS were conveyed to the Italian Government through the British and American Embassies in Rome. In view of these facts, we indicated to AFHQ that we should be grateful

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to learn whether it is now the desire of CCS that the Italian Government now be requested to consult with the two Embassies in Rome, rather than with the Allied Commission, before "authorizing the use of Italian external assets for the purpose of paying claims arising prior to 6 September 1943" (para. 3 of EAT 583).

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

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

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

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

F. Rates of Exchange

1. On 30 November the Italian Government altered the rate between the lira and the Argentine peso. The new rate is 25 lire equal one Argentine peso; the former rate was 29.776 lire equal one Argentine peso.

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

G. Credit Balances of Italian ex-Prisoners of War

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

H. French Expenditure in Italy

1. In September AFHQ informed CCS in MAT 897 that during the months of April, May, June and July, French Army Paymaster in Italy reported expenditures of \$17.7 million for local purchases.

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H. French Expenditure in Italy

1. In September AFHQ informed CCS in MAT 697 that during the months of ~~September~~ May, June and July, French Army Paymaster in Italy reported expenditures amounting to 778,000,000 lire, of which only 77 million was for local purchases and 57 million for pay of French troops. The balance of the expenditures represented expenses in connection with the repatriation of prisoners and French refugees, exchange of French francs for Italians in connection with the French currency conversion, the expenses of the delegate of the French Admiral in Genoa, the maintenance of French military cemeteries, and certain other unspecified items. In view of the limitations contained in TM 24 and TM 193, AFHQ informed CCS that French requests for additional funds were being denied except where projected expenditures were solely for the maintenance and pay of French troops in Italy. The advice of CCS was requested whether there should be a relaxation of these limitations to permit advances to French forces without verification of the purposes of the projected expenditures.

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

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

5. In T.M. 721 of 11 December, CCS stated that the Allied Commission was authorized to continue to supply funds for French troop expenses as outlined in T.M. 24. CCS further directed that funds for French civilian expenses in Italy should be obtained directly by the French from the Italian Government, for example, through the establishment of the blocked franc account as had been suggested in MAT 922. CCS pointed out that T.M. 24 does not authorize the provision of lire to finance civilian needs. CCS further stated that no funds should be advanced by the Allied Commission to cover the expenses of salvaging any Allied vessels sunk in Italian ports or to cover repair of material belonging to the Allies and taken by the Italians. Costs of such salvage and repair constitute Allied claims against Italy which should not be dealt with through the Allied Commission. CCS stated, however, that there would be no objection to the French obtaining lire for these purposes from the Italian Government by the establishment of a blocked franc account. Disposition of this account would be determined under the procedure established under the Peace Treaty or otherwise for establishment and settlement of Allied claims against Italy. We so advised the French representative on 10.

II. ALLIED FINANCIAL AGENCY SUB-SECTION

4. Funds of Allied ex-POW

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

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

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II. ALLIED FINANCIAL AGENCY SUB-SECTION

A. Funds of Allied ex-POW

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B. Confiscated and Impounded Enemy Funds

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

C. All Schilling Currency

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

D. Advances to Allied Representatives

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

E. General (Financial Accounting)

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

- 5 -

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

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

F. Accounts

1. The A.P. Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for the period ending 30 September, 1945, was sent out on 16 December, 1945.
2. All subsidiary Statements and Schedules were published for Allied Financial Agency Operation Unit and Allied Supply Accounting Unit.
3. No new developments occurred during the month in accounts.
4. It has been found necessary to allocate an Officer to the work of clearing Suspense Items. This measure has become essential because of the releases and transfers of so many Sub-accountants on whose accounts observations had been raised.
5. Claims against A.C./A.G. organizations in areas where no A.C./A.G. Officers are now located are increasing in volume. Considerable research work is entailed thereby.


Colonel,
Director,
Finance Sub-Commission.

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Colonel,
Director,
Finance Sub-Commission.

CONFIDENTIALHEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
FINANCE SUB-COMMISSION

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13071/F

14 November 1945

SUBJECT : Abridged Monthly Report -
Finance Sub-Commission, October 1945.TO : Chief Staff Officer,
Office of the Chief Commissioner. ✓

Herewith, for the information of the Chief
Commissioner, is a summary of the more important sections
of the Finance Sub-Commission Report for October, 1945.

B. J. C.
Deputy Director, *J. F. C.*
Finance Sub-Commission.

4610/cc

Enclosure:1.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
FINANCE SUB COMMISSION

13071/P

14 November 1945

SUBJECT : Abridged Monthly Report.

TO : Economic Section.

The following abridged report of the Finance Sub-Commission for the month of October, 1945, is submitted for inclusion in the combined Allied Commission report for the same month:

1. Implementation of PAN 583 (New Financial Directive)

At the end of October Finance Sub Commission was notified by U.S. and British Embassies in Rome that they had delivered the replies of their respective Governments to the Italian Government's memorandum of 9 January, 1945, which had requested reimbursement in foreign exchange for the value of Allied expenditures and requisitions in Italy. Accordingly, a letter was prepared and despatched to the Italian Government, based on paras 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17 of PAN 583, which proposed that all lire currency issues be unified under the authority of the Italian Government and that such Government be recognized as the issuing authority for all All lire currency.

2. The Minister of the Treasury was informed on 12 October, in accordance with TAN 654 and TAN 701, that the Italian Government is now at liberty to fix or negotiate with foreign countries, as may be appropriate, exchange rates for the lira without prior consultation with the Allied Commission and the Combined Economic Section.

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2. The Minister of the Treasury was informed on 12 October, in accordance with TAN 684 and TAN 701, that the Italian Government is now at liberty to fix or negotiate with foreign countries, as may be appropriate, exchange rates for the lire without prior consultation with the Allied Commission and the Combined Chiefs of Staff. It was stated to the Minister that henceforth the question of setting or altering exchange rates is the full responsibility of the Italian Government. The Minister was requested, however, to advise Finance Sub Commission as and when any exchange rate is set, or a rate altered, by the Italian Government, as well as any special purposes of such rates, in order that CCC may be kept informed.

3. Finance Sub Commission was advised by the Ministry of the Treasury that the Proclaimed and Statutory Lists would be recognized by the Italian Government through the publication of an Italian Government decree and an Italian list, on 3 November, 1945.

4. Pursuant to instructions from CCC, the Italian Government was advised on 6 October that since W3/LX negotiations with Italy concerning the recognition of the Proclaimed and Statutory Lists and other economic warfare measures had virtually reached a satisfactory conclusion, authority was now given to permit resumption of normal Italian external

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

5. Upon instructions from CCS, the Italian Government was informed that it should not take unilateral action against private German property in Italy. The Italian Treasury was informed that specific details of any cases of sale or other disposition should be referred to the U.S. and British Embassies for prior consideration.

6. A mounting volume of demands from State Employees for higher salaries have forced the Italian Government to grant further salary increases. Earlier in the month an advance payment or "anticipation" of a month's pay of 2,000 lire, whichever was smaller, was granted by the Italian Government while the larger question of the size of the permanent increase was being discussed in the Council of Ministers. At the end of the month it was announced that the permanent increase would not be less than 2,000 per month for each employee. It is estimated by the Italian Ministry of the Treasury that this increase will add not less than 40 billion lire to the budget deficit.

7. The Yugoslav Military Government in Zone "B" of Venezia Giulia (east of the Morgan Line) issued an order, No. 26 of 18 October, 1945, stating that a Yugoslav occupation lire was being issued. The actual currency is in the form of lire bank notes issued by the Bank for the Economy of Istria, Trieste and the Slovene Littoral. The denominations follow the Italian pattern and are for 1, 2, 5, 10, 50, 500 and 1,000 lire. It is reported that the first issue is for 12 million lire.

8. The Combined Civil Affairs Audit Delegation reviewed the supply and financial accounts of the Allied Commission

2341

advance payment of compensation of a month's pay of 2,000 lire, whichever was smaller, was granted by the Italian Government while the larger question of the rise of the permanent increase was being discussed in the Council of Ministers. At the end of the month it was announced that the permanent increase would not be less than 2,000 per month for each employee. It is estimated by the Italian Ministry of the Treasury that this increase will add not less than 40 billion lire to the budget deficit.

7. The Yugoslav Military Government in Zone "B" of Venezia Giulia (east of the Morgan Line) issued an order, No. 26 of 18 October, 1945, stating that a Yugoslav occupation lira was being issued. The actual currency is in the form of lire bank notes issued by the Bank for the Economy of Istria, Trieste and the Slovene Littoral. The denominations follow the Italian pattern and are for 1, 2, 5, 10, 50, 500 and 1,000 lire. It is reported that the first issue is for 12 million lire.

8. The Combined Civil Affairs Audit Delegation reviewed the supply and financial accounts of the Allied Commission between 26 October and 3 November.

9. After approval by GCH, AFHQ has formed an "Allied Supply Accounting Agency" to be responsible for ensuring the continuity of supply accounts for both Italy and the Balkans. This Agency will be attached for the time being to AG for administration.

(Signed) W. F. L. TIMMONS
Lt. Col.
Deputy

Director,
Finance Sub Commission

SEP 14 1945

CONFIDENTIALHEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
FINANCE SUB-COMMISSION

13071/F

14 Sept. 1945

SUBJECT: Abridged Monthly Report -
Finance Sub-Commission, August 1945.TO : Lieut. John Lannin, USNR,
Flag Lieutenant and Aide to the Chief Commissioner.

Herewith, for the information of the Chief Commissioner,
is a summary of the more important sections of the Finance Sub-Commission
Report for August, 1945.

[Signature]
Joint Director,
FINANCE SUB-COMMISSION

2340

4610/6

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
FINANCE SUB-COMMISSION

Ref : 13074/7

14 September 1945

SUBJECT: Monthly Report.

TO : Economic Section.

The following abridged report of the Finance Sub-Commission for August 1945 is submitted for inclusion in the condensed report of the Allied Commission for the same month:

1. With the handover to the Italian Government of northern AED regions on or about 30 September, Finance Sub-Commission ceases any supervision of internal fiscal and financial matters, except in the case of those areas where AED is still maintained.
2. No further progress could be made during August to implement the remaining part of PW 583 (the financial section of the Madillan Directive) which falls to this Sub-Commission, i.e. the currency agreement, as the British and American Embassies have not yet delivered the notes to the Italian Government which are a prior condition for beginning the currency negotiations.
3. Pay and allowances of public employees in North Italy have been increased, as a result of the implementation of MIL 116 of 13 March 1945. The provisions of MIL 116 were, at the request of the Italian Government, made retroactive to 1 May, 1945, with the understanding that all advances conceded to personnel on account of the increases would be deducted. Authority to pay the "premio di liberazione" to State employees was also granted in Military Government territory on 17 August, 1945.
4. CCS and AFHQ have approved both non-transactional and transactional communications (postal and telegraphic) between Italy and Russia, under the same external controls as are in effect between Italy and the U.S.
5. CCS have stated they consider undesirable the use of any exchange rate between the lira and the mark other than the provisional rate of 10 lire equal 1 Mark. They also desire that all mark currency brought into Italy be taken up by the Italian Government. The rate proposed by the Italian Government of 6.25 lire to 1 Albanian franc has been referred to CCS, as has also the proposed rate of 1 Polish zloty equals 18.868 lire.
6. The Italian Government has instructed its ambassadors in London

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6. The Italian Government has instructed its ambassadors in London and Washington to propose to the U.S. and U.K. Governments that when certain firms have been deleted from the proclaimed and statutory lists it will then adopt such lists. The American and British Government had formerly indicated that the Italian Government should adopt the lists first, and then the deletion of certain firms would be considered. The principal negotiations are being carried on by the UK and US Embassies in Rome, but AO is being kept fully advised.

7. Final figures for the subscriptions in North Italy to the new Italian Government 5 year 5% Bonds are not yet available, but it is known that more than 70 billion lire has been subscribed, and it is probable that the final total will be in the region of 75 billion lire.

8. It is estimated that for the fiscal year 1944/45 the total actual revenue collected was 46.5 billion lire.

(Signed)
 Walter J. ...

Joint Director,
 Finance Sub-Commission.

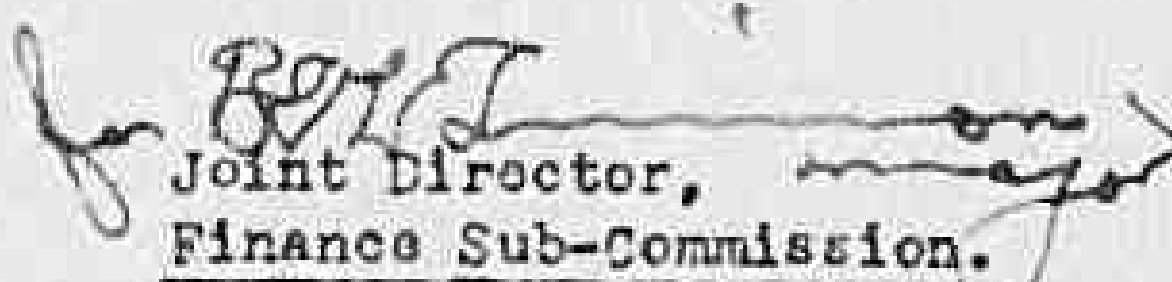
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APO 394
FINANCE SUB-COMMISSION

13071/F

14 August 1945

SUBJECT: Abridged Monthly Report -
Finance Sub-Commission, July 1945.TO : Lieut. John Lannin, USNR,
Flag Lieutenant and Aide to Chief Commissioner.

Herewith, for the information of the Chief Commissioner, is
a summary of the more important sections of the Finance Sub-Commission
Report for July, 1945.


Joint Director,
Finance Sub-Commission.

2338

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4610/a

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
FINANCE SUB-COMMISSION

13071/F

14 August 1945

SUBJECT: Abridged Report of Finance Sub-Commission for July, 1945.

TO : Economic Section.

The following abridged report of the Finance Sub-Commission for July, 1945, is submitted for inclusion in the condensed report of the Allied Commission for the same month:

1. Minister of the Treasury Marcello Soleri died on 22 July in Turin. His successor, Senatore Federico Ricci, was appointed on 31 July. Ricci has a distinguished record as an anti-Fascist and an able administrator.

2. FAN 583, the financial section of the MacMillan Directive, was received from OCS. It had been implemented by 23 July, with the exception of the proposed currency agreement with the Italian Government, on which Finance Sub-Commission is directed to await prior action by the British and American Embassies. Under FAN 583 practically all Allied control over Italian external transactions is relaxed.

3. On 15 July the subscription lists for the new Italian Government 5 year bond issue were opened in north Italy, and up to 31 July approximately 30 billion lire had been subscribed. This is less than had been anticipated and the Italian Government decided to keep the lists open until 25 August instead of, as originally planned, 5 August. It is now hoped that a total of some 50 billion lire will be subscribed.

4. The Combined Chiefs of Staff ruled that any conversion of German marks currency for repatriates by the Italian Government must be made at the provisional mark - lira rate of exchange already established, i.e., 10 lire equal one mark.

5. The Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs was advised that the Italian Government should begin negotiations as soon as possible on the settlement of the Spanish war debt to Italy, keeping the Allied Commission advised of the progress made.

(Signed) ROBERT B. MCMAHON

Joint Director,
Finance Sub-Commission.

2331

BRIEF: jbh

CONFIDENTIAL

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
FINANCE SUB-COMMISSION

13071/P

13 July 1945

SUBJECT: Abridged Monthly Report -
Finance Sub-Commission
June, 1945.

TO : Lieut. John Lannin, USNR, ✓
Flag Lieutenant and Aide to Chief Commissioner.

Herewith, for the information of the Chief Commissioner, is
a summary of the more important sections of the Finance Sub-Commission
Report for June, 1945.

for BPP
Joint Director,
Finance Sub-Commission.

2336

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
A.P.O. 394
FINANCE SUB-COMMISSION.

13071/P.

13 July 1945.

SUBJECT : Abridged Monthly Report.

TO : Economic Section.

The following abridged report of the Finance Sub-Commission for June, 1945, is submitted for inclusion in the condensed Allied Commission Report for the same month:

1. The Ministers of Treasury and Finance in the new Parri Government are Marcello Soleri (Liberal) and Mauro Scoccimarro (Communist), respectively.
2. OCS has authorized the sending of certain transactional communications to the British Empire and United States and possessions, provided a license has been granted by the Ministry of the Treasury.
3. In June the French Government announced the conversion of all Bank of France notes of denominations of 50 francs and upward. The Italian Treasury and the Banca d'Italia consulted Finance Sub-Commission with regard to their franc holdings and were advised that they should approach the French Embassy in Rome, as it was a matter between the Italian and French Governments. We understand the French Government indicated it was not prepared to convert francs held by the Italian Government or Italian nationals in Italy. All possible help was rendered to the Italian Treasury in collecting data on the amounts of French francs held by institutions and persons in AMG territory, in order that the Italian Government might prepare a representation to the French Government regarding the conversion.
4. The Swiss frontier was partly opened on 29 June to permit the repatriation of Italian refugees in Switzerland; and with our concurrence the Banca d'Italia, acting on behalf of the Italian Treasury, has established a currency control. Dollars, sterling and Swiss francs are being purchased; other currencies (except reichsmarks) are being taken up against receipt.
5. Finance Sub-Commission has to date seized more than 6.5 billion lire of German Army and other German official funds.
6. The final figures for the new 5% Five Year Treasury Bond issues in Central and Southern Italy show a total of 33 billion lire subscribed.

- 2 -

7. It has been decided to extend the new bond issue to north Italy (except Venesia Giulia). The issue price is to be 99 and the subscription period will run from 15 July to 5 August, 1945.

8. The yellow seal dollar and RMA pound cease to be legal tender in both Italian Government territory and Military Government territory on 31 July, 1945.

9. Upon liberation of the industrial North, Allied authorities found already in operation a two-fold system of caring for workers rendered surplus by war damage and materials shortages. One group benefitted by a broadening of the scope of the "integrazione salariale" a guaranteed minimum compensation to short-time workers. A second group, placed on a temporary waiting list, was granted special daily allowances by the employer and the Unemployment Fund and the right to continue to receive regular family allowances. Both treatments provided under decrees of the Fascist Republican Government of 20 January and 13 February respectively.

General Order No. 48 has now been issued to provide a proper legal basis for continuing the essential features of this system. It is based on discussions with the Italian Government, which not only gave invaluable technical advice but undertook to subsidize the Cassa Integrazione Salariale, already seriously strained by the unusual burdens it has had to bear in recent months.

10. Supply accounts through 31 March, 1945, have been submitted by all regions and areas in Italy, and the accounting returns required by TAM 228 have been prepared for transmittal to AFHQ. Work on the consolidated report covering all receipts and issues of civilian supplies from date of occupation through 31 March is nearing completion. It is expected that the report will be submitted early in July.

(Signed) J. H. - HAWKINS
MAJOR JGK

Joint Director
FINANCE SUB-COMMISSION.

REL/ht.

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Marcello Soleri
Ministro del Tesoro

2331

MARCELLO SOLERI
MINISTRO DEL TESORO

JUL 6 1950

I BUONI DEL TESORO 1950 E LA SITUAZIONE FINANZIARIA DOPO LA LIBERAZIONE DEL NORD

*Dichiarazioni alla stampa Italiana ed Estera fatta
dal Ministro del Tesoro il giorno 5 giugno 1945*

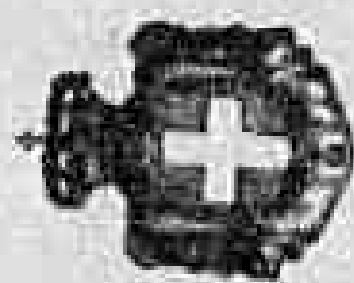


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DOPO LA LIBERAZIONE DEL NORD

*Dichiarazioni alla stampa Italiana ed Estera fatta
dal Ministro del Tesoro il giorno 5 giugno 1945*



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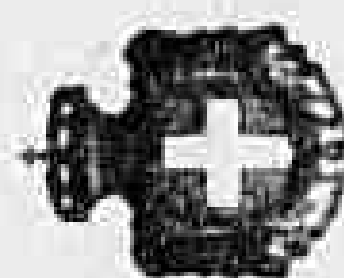
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R O M A
ISTITUTO POLIGRAFICO DELLO STATO
1945

MARCELLO SOLERI
MINISTRO DEL TESORO

I BUONI DEL TESORO 1950
E LA SITUAZIONE FINANZIARIA
DOPO LA LIBERAZIONE DEL NORD

*Dichiarazioni alla stampa Italiana ed Estera fatta
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DOPO LA LIBERAZIONE DEL NORD

*Dichiarazioni alla stampa Italiana ed Estera fatte
dal Ministro del Tesoro il giorno 5 giugno 1945*



R O M A
ISTITUTO POLIGRAFICO DELLO STATO
1945

(1106508) Roma, 1945 Istituto Poligrafico dello Stato - G. C.

I. — Dopo l'ultima convocazione qui della stampa estera e nazionale del 3 aprile sono avvenuti due fatti, di portata finanziaria il primo, di importanza storica il secondo, e cioè la sottoscrizione dei Buoni quinquennali 5% svoltasi nei mesi di aprile e di maggio e la liberazione dell'Italia del Nord dai nazi-fascisti ad opera dei valorosi eserciti Alleati e di tutto un popolo di eroici patrioti e partigiani del Nord e delle truppe dei gruppi di combattimento italiani.

L'uno e l'altro fatto hanno, se pure in misura diversa, una portata politica in quanto non solo confermano in modo sicuro che fascismo e popolo italiano sono sempre stati cose ben diverse ed inconfondibili, ma hanno dimostrato al mondo che l'Italia ha contribuito e vuole contribuire nel modo più fattivo al suo risorgimento.

Esaminerò i due fatti nella loro portata finanziaria, confidando di poter comunicare alcuni dati non privi di interesse sulla realtà di oggi e sulle prospettive di domani della situazione della pubblica finanza italiana nei suoi principali aspetti dell'indebitamento e della circolazione.

II. — Gli ultimi dati pervenuti sulle sottoscrizioni dei Buoni

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II. — Gli ultimi dati pervenuti sulle sottoscrizioni dei Buoni del tesoro quinquennali 5% ne assommano l'importo a 31 miliardi e 15 milioni ⁽¹⁾.

(1) Al momento della stampa delle presenti dichiarazioni i risultati noti sono saliti a 31 miliardi e 8,9 milioni. Gli allegati sono elaborati su questa ultima cifra e quindi discorrono leggermente, in parte, dai dati riportati nel testo.

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Risultato certamente insperato in relazione sia alle non incorruti previsioni iniziali dei banchieri, ai quali non sempre si possono chiedere il fiuto politico e lo spirito avventuroso, ma che io mi ostinai a ritenere non fondate, senza esitare ed affrontare le possibilità di un insuccesso che però, forse per il mio fondamentale ottimismo, non ho mai temuto. I banchieri hanno però efficacemente cooperato a dimostrare il loro errore, con la fervida collaborazione data al buon esito della sottoscrizione e fra essi voglio ricordare qui a titolo di benemerita il Banco di Napoli coi suoi 4 miliardi e 900 milioni di sottoscrizioni; il Credito Italiano con i suoi 3 miliardi e 560 milioni; il Banco di Roma con 2 miliardi e 771 milioni; la Banca Commerciale con 2 miliardi e 201 milioni. Ho già rilevato nel riferire al Consiglio dei Ministri sul prestito che si tratta pressoché totalmente di denaro fresco in quanto i depositi presso gli Istituti di credito hanno avute contrazioni di poche centinaia di milioni, che saranno in poche settimane recuperate.

Il risultato è tanto più notevole, in quanto il prestito si proponeva un limitato compito antinflazionistico, e cioè quello di limitare la stampa di nuovi biglietti fino a che si rendano possibili nell'autunno ben maggiori operazioni finanziarie e monetarie. Perciò io l'ho chiamato prestito ponte e per questo le sue condizioni di emissione sono state assai favorevoli, quali certo non potranno più ripetersi.

Nel campo delle cifre ricorderò che nell'area in cui furono

voglio ricordare qui a titolo di benemerenza il Banco di Napoli coi suoi 4 miliardi e 900 milioni di sottoscrizioni; il Credito Italiano con i suoi 3 miliardi e 560 milioni; il Banco di Roma con 2 miliardi e 771 milioni; la Banca Commerciale con 2 miliardi e 201 milioni. Ho già rilevato nel riferire al Consiglio dei Ministri sul prestito che si tratta pressochè totalmente di denaro fresco in quanto i depositi presso gli Istituti di credito hanno avute contrazioni di poche centinaia di milioni, che saranno in poche settimane recuperate.

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Nel campo delle cifre ricorderò che nell'area in cui furono raccolte le sottoscrizioni del nuovo prestito il gettito delle ultime emissioni era stato di milioni 13.354 per i buoni emessi nell'aprile 1942, di 13.348 milioni per i buoni del settembre 1942, di milioni 7.254 per i buoni 15 aprile 1943, tutti già emessi nel corso della guerra e perciò a moneta in via di svalutazione.

— 5 —

Le regioni d'Italia che hanno raggiunto una più alta percentuale di sottoscrizioni in confronto ai prestiti precedenti sono quelle più povere d'Italia. Hanno infatti superata la percentuale del 400% sul prestito 1942 la Basilicata (454%), la Calabria (416%), mentre la Sardegna l'ha sfiorata (399%) e la Sicilia si è avvicinata col 367%. Segue la Puglia (350%), la Toscana (310%), la Campania (300%) le Marche (289%) e poi l'Umbria, gli Abruzzi, l'Emilia, il Lazio, dove però ha influito sfavorevolmente il fatto che molti grandi enti assistenziali e di previdenza avevano trasferito al Nord i propri averi.

Vi è stata una gara fra le diverse regioni, che è mio onore di aver suscitata, nel dimostrare la loro fiducia sia nella lira che nei destini della Patria, e la stessa gara si è accesa tra le diverse classi sociali, essendo stato veramente significativo il grandissimo numero delle modeste sottoscrizioni, per un importo totale notevolissimo della piccola gente, che ha risposto con caldo entusiasmo all'appello del Paese.

Un indice della maggiore diffusione del Prestito, e vorrei dire della genuinità e spontaneità delle sottoscrizioni, è dato dal fatto che il contributo di Roma, che nelle sottoscrizioni dei precedenti Prestiti aveva rappresentato dalla metà a oltre i due terzi dell'importo totale nelle 52 provincie, è sceso invece in questo prestito a meno del 40 per cento. Inoltre è significativo rilevare che il numero dei sottoscrittori sulla piazza di Roma, che nella precedente emissione del 1940 era stato di 28.243, è salito a 106.844.

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III. — Chiuso il prestito a sud della linea dei Goti, e compiuto così, dopo la soppressione del prezzo politico del pane, un secondo passo sulla via della sistemazione finanziaria nazionale, dovrà decidersi se questa emissione di Buoni del tesoro possa

- 6 -

venire estesa al Nord, dove i banchieri ne assicurano un notevolissimo successo, che potrebbe anche raggiungere in poche settimane i 50 miliardi.

Fu opposto dagli elementi politici locali che le condizioni di questa emissione sono troppo favorevoli e non conformi al clima dell'ora in quelle regioni, dove tanti sacrifici di vite e di interessi sono stati compiuti sull'altare della Patria.

Spetterà al nuovo Governo di imminente costituzione di decidere prontamente sulla questione, e in tale decisione due considerazioni dovranno, a mio avviso, essere tenute in conto: la prima che se ci si propone di emettere un grande prestito a tasso basso, che esige tutta una preparazione tecnica finanziaria, occorre assicurare anzitutto la più larga fiducia nella lira, senza la quale mancherebbe ogni successo a una tale operazione, affidato soprattutto a quelle ragioni psicologiche che possono indurre i risparmiatori a rinunciare ad una parte notevole di interessi per salvare la sorte del capitale e cioè della moneta. Ora questa fiducia nella lira sarà in quel momento tanto maggiore, in quanto nel frattempo la circolazione sarà stata contenuta, e cioè sarà stata evitata anche per il Nord la stampa di biglietti nuovi, che questa emissione di Buoni del tesoro si propone di impedire. Cioè anche nel Nord il nuovo prestito dovrebbe conservare il suo carattere di ponte per raggiungere in condizioni monetarie non peggiorate, il momento delle più vaste operazioni finanziarie e monetarie e di difesa alla inflazione.

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La seconda ragione è che anche di fronte agli Alleati, se l'Italia in un primo affrettato prestito, avesse raggiunto una sottoscrizione di ottanta miliardi di lire, avrebbe dimostrato coi fatti, anche più di quanto già non lo abbia fatto coi trentun miliardi raccolti nelle regioni meno ricche, di avere quella sicura

- 7 -

e operante fiducia in sè stessa, nella sua moneta e nelle sue energie di ricostruzione, che potranno valere a meritarsi da parte dei Governi delle Nazioni Unite, ulteriori mitigazioni dell'armistizio e quella assistenza creditizia, che tanto ci occorrerà nei primi tempi della nostra ricostruzione produttiva, costituente la base più sicura del risanamento monetario.

Questa è la mia opinione, che è mio dovere di affermare, tanto più che io non mi sento così profeta da poter giudicare se il tasso d'interesse ora concesso ai nuovi Buoni potrà, o meno, fra qualche mese, essere ritenuto troppo pingue, mentre è impetuosa in me sopra ogni altra considerazione ed esigenza quella di non rimettere in moto il torchio e con esso la diabolica spirale dell'inflazione.

Il nuovo Gabinetto che dovrà giustamente contenere una larga rappresentanza delle nuove correnti del C. L. N. del Nord, e chi sarà qui al mio posto, giudicheranno il da farsi ed io confido solamente che momenti così favorevoli nella mutevole psicologia dei risparmiatori non saranno lasciati trascorrere invano.

IV. — La rapida liberazione dell'Italia del Nord ha imposto al Governo di accertarne subito le condizioni economiche, finanziarie e monetarie.

Non spetta a me di parlare sulle prime. Non posso tuttavia non rilevare due elementi che avranno una grossa ripercussione sulla finanza statale.

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È anzitutto da rilevare che se le attrezzature industriali e produttive del Nord hanno subito scarsi danni, e consentiranno, se non manchino il carbone e le materie prime, una rapida ripresa, invece le opere pubbliche, specialmente stradali e particolarmente tutti i ponti, grandi e piccoli, sul Po e sui suoi affluenti

— 8 —

e sugli altri fiumi della pianura Padana, nonchè molti argini, sono stati sistematicamente distrutti prima dai bombardamenti aerei e poi dai tedeschi in fuga, di guisa che la loro ricostruzione imporrà oneri rilevantissimi al bilancio.

Quanto poi ai prezzi, la situazione di essi, che al momento della liberazione ha registrato notevolissimi divari in meno in confronto al Sud, specialmente nei manufatti, ha dato un'altra conferma alle constatazioni già fatte nel sud d'Italia e poi in altri paesi, nel senso che il livello dei prezzi non è tanto in funzione della maggiore o minore abbondanza dei mezzi di pagamento, che al Nord era cospicua, quanto alla quantità delle merci sul mercato, ben più notevole al Nord per la continuità della produzione e per le notevoli scorte.

Ma è soprattutto nel campo finanziario e monetario del Nord che è mio proposito di intrattenervi in base ai dati, non ancora assolutamente precisi, ma di buona approssimazione, raccolti nelle prime indagini condotte in loco al riguardo.

V. — Poche cifre bastano a riassumere la situazione.

La cosiddetta repubblica sociale italiana dal 10 settembre 1943 all'aprile 1945 ha speso in complesso 359,6 miliardi, dei quali 170,6 hanno rappresentato le spese ordinarie e straordinarie della repubblica stessa e ben 189 furono versati ai tedeschi, quali indennità di occupazione e rimborso di spese di guerra, in ragione di 7 miliardi mensili per i mesi da ottobre a dicembre 1943, di 10 miliardi mensili per i 12 mesi dell'anno 1944, di 12 miliardi

paesi, nel senso che il livello dei prezzi non è tanto in funzione della maggiore o minore abbondanza dei mezzi di pagamento, che al Nord era cospicua, quanto alla quantità delle merci sul mercato, ben più notevole al Nord per la continuità della produzione e per le notevoli scorte.

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È da notare che oltre a questo contributo, che superava notevolmente l'importo delle spese di guerra sopportate dai tedeschi, tanto che esso diede loro modo di fare notevoli acquisti di

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merci e di cose d'arte sul mercato italiano, asportate in Germania, i tedeschi non hanno pagato molte spese per l'importo di vari miliardi che sarebbero state a loro carico, per alloggiamento di truppe, per trasporti e comunicazioni, per fortificazioni e indennizzi, per apprestamenti bellici e sgomberi di zone, per requisizioni, per prelevamenti di materiali bellici, per noli di naviglio e per affondamento di esso a difesa dei porti. Tanto vero che lo stesso Ministro delle finanze della repubblica sociale nel dicembre 1944 denunciava al suo duce siffatti abusi, e ad essi aggiungeva sia il mancato trasferimento in Italia per oltre 2 miliardi di risparmi salariali degli operai italiani, del cui lavoro si è appropriata così la Germania, mentre l'Italia provvedeva al pagamento degli anticipi alle famiglie, sia le violazioni al *clearing*, per cui, malgrado che l'Italia esportasse verso la Germania ben più di quanto importasse, il conto generale di compensazione si chiudeva con un debito per l'Italia di oltre 900 milioni.

VI. — Come ha fatto fronte la repubblica sociale italiana a questo disborso di 360 miliardi ?

Nei modi seguenti: a) con anticipazioni della Banca d'Italia per 183,6 miliardi pagati ai tedeschi e per altri 25,2 miliardi per diversi impieghi; b) con emissione di 74,3 miliardi di nuovi Buoni del Tesoro ordinari, dei quali ben 60 miliardi caricati alla Banca d'Italia, e gli altri 14,3 miliardi sottoscritti dalle banche e dai privati; c) con 47 miliardi di depositi e conti correnti

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Questi dati dimostrano che la repubblica fascista, anzichè addivenire ad operazioni di prestiti o di emissione di buoni poliennali, ha fatto ampio ricorso a tutte le forme del debito fluttuante, cresciuto così in modo notevolissimo, anche in confronto della circolazione.

È anche da notare che ben scarse sono state le entrate di bilancio della repubblica fascista, ammontate in 21 mesi a poco più di 50 miliardi, con una media di circa 2.400 milioni al mese, mentre nell'Italia centro-meridionale, con una economia tanto più povera e devastata dalla guerra e paralizzata dalla mancanza di trasporti e di materie prime, le entrate stesse, per sole 36 provincie, hanno superato nei primi mesi del 1945 i 2 miliardi mensili. La pressione fiscale, specie in seguito ai provvedimenti tributari votati dal Gabinetto Bonomi, è notevolmente maggiore a Sud della linea gotica, il che fa prevedere un notevole aumento del gettito delle entrate tributarie nazionali con la unificazione della legislazione fiscale, che non può essere differita.

VII. — Occorre esaminare quali siano state le conseguenze delle cifre che ho indicate sull'indebitamento totale dello Stato e sull'ammontare complessivo della circolazione italiana.

Per ciò che è dell'indebitamento complessivo dello Stato, aggiungendo alle cifre da me indicate nelle mie precedenti esposizioni finanziarie quelle relative alla repubblica sociale, esso può oggi calcolarsi, ivi compresi i nuovi Buoni quinquennali, in circa 850 miliardi, dei quali 250 di debito pubblico consolidato e 600 di

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della repubblica sociale ha aggiunto ai 500 miliardi, ai quali fu già da me valutato il debito complessivo dello Stato, aumentato ora dei 30 miliardi di nuovi Buoni del tesoro. In tale cifra non sono compresi nè i rimanenti debiti di tesoreria che, grosso modo, possono ritenersi compensati con i crediti, nè i residui passivi, il cui importo al Nord non fu ancora potuto accertare al netto dei residui attivi.

L'importo della circolazione è aumentato in una misura notevolmente inferiore, in quanto la repubblica sociale ha potuto, con i suoi mezzi coercitivi, fare più largo ricorso al debito fluttuante, imponendo all'Istituto di emissione ed a quelli di credito, anticipazioni, sottoscrizioni di Buoni ordinari del tesoro, versamenti nel conto corrente del Tesoro.

La repubblica sociale ha stampati in complesso al Nord d'Italia 110 miliardi e 881 milioni sui 137,840 da essa autorizzati.

In complesso la circolazione effettiva totale del Regno si aggira oggi, ivi comprese tutte le emissioni, intorno ai 285 miliardi, ai quali sono da aggiungere 61,3 miliardi di am-lire emessi alla data del 31 marzo c. a., di cui 6,6 stati anticipati alle Amministrazioni italiane.

Queste cifre, sia dell'indebitamento complessivo statale, sia dell'importo della circolazione, sono indubbiamente a primo sguardo impressionanti; ma io ho voluto che gli italiani e gli stranieri le conoscano, non solo per troncare voci di una realtà più grave, ma soprattutto perchè effettivamente l'entità loro non è

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italiana e tanto meno da giustificare qualsiasi panico e sfiducia nelle sorti della moneta.

Tanto più che il complessivo debito attuale, se pure valutabile in 850 miliardi, non rappresenta che il quintuplo del debito di circa 170 miliardi del 30 giugno 1940, con un rapporto da 1 a 5, e cioè con un aumento pari a quello della quotazione ufficiale del dollaro in confronto alla lira, e inferiore certo a quello dei prezzi. Per cui sostanzialmente il debito pubblico in valori reali non è aumentato.

Occorre dire ben chiaro che la situazione economica, ed anche quella finanziaria del Nord, malgrado il protrarsi dell'occupazione tedesca, sono state riscontrate meno disastrose di quanto si temeva. Cosicchè gli oneri finanziari della ricostruzione rimarranno limitati a misura minore del previsto e la ripresa della produzione industriale dell'Alta Italia potrà essere rapida, ove soccorrano il carbone, il cotone e la lana di prima urgente necessità.

Quanto ci è stato asportato dai tedeschi in valuta attraverso il contributo di guerra, in oro, in materiali, in derrate, in merci, in macchine, è cosa sacrosantamente nostra, e il relativo diritto di rivendica, a titolo di riparazione e di restituzione di refurtiva, non potrà esserci contrastato, anche perchè è scritto col sangue di tanti eroici patrioti e soldati italiani, che hanno così efficacemente contribuito alla rapida cacciata dei tedeschi dal suolo d'Italia.

Compiuto l'inventario delle rovine, toccato il fondo delle distruzioni, le energie della ripresa non tarderanno a mettersi in moto e se saremo aiutati a rimuovere i non gravi ostacoli che

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Compiuto l'inventario delle rovine, toccato il fondo delle distruzioni, le energie della ripresa non tarderanno a mettersi in moto e se saremo aiutati a rimuovere i non gravi ostacoli che si frappongono al suo inizio, essa sarà più rapida di quanto non si pensasse e l'Italia potrà, sia pure con dura fatica, a cui è preparata, ritornare a costituire un elemento di collaborazione economica e produttiva nel mondo e ad apportarvi il contributo costruttivo del suo lavoro.

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ALLEGATO I.

GETTITO COMPLESSIVO DELLE EMISSIONI
DI BUONI FOLIOENALI DEL TESORO

I. — VALORE NOMINALE

1) Per tutto il territorio dello Stato:

	Millioni	(a)
15 febbraio 1940	28.000	
15 febbraio 1941	19.000	
15 settembre 1941	21.000	
15 aprile 1942	25.000	
15 settembre 1942	25.000	
15 giugno 1943	12.000	

(a) 12 miliardi sottoscritti dalla Cassa DD. e PP.

2) Per 52 province:

	Millioni	Indice (b)
15 aprile 1942.	13.354	42.0
15 settembre 1942	13.948	43.8
15 giugno 1943	7.260	22.8
1 aprile 1945.	31.809	100.0

(b) Lire sottoscritte per ogni cento lire sottoscritte nel prestito attuale.

II. — GETTITO EFFETTIVO

1) Per tutto il territorio dello Stato:

	Millioni
15 febbraio 1940	27.300
15 febbraio 1941	18.525
15 settembre 1941	20.475
15 aprile 1942	24.375
15 settembre 1942	23.000
15 giugno 1943	11.640

1) Per tutto il territorio dello Stato:

	Milioni	
15 febbraio 1940	28.000 (a)	
15 febbraio 1941	19.000	
15 settembre 1941	21.000	
15 aprile 1942	25.000	
15 settembre 1942	25.000	
15 giugno 1943	12.000	

(a) 12 miliardi sottoscritti dalla Cassa DD. e PP.

2) Per 52 province:

	Milioni	Indice (b)
15 aprile 1942	13.354	42.0
15 settembre 1942	13.948	43.8
15 giugno 1943	7.260	22.8
1 aprile 1945	31.809	100.0

(b) Lire sottoscritte per ogni cento lire sottoscritte nel prestito attuale.

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15 febbraio 1941	18.525
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15 aprile 1942	24.375
15 settembre 1942	23.000
15 giugno 1943	11.640

2) Per 52 province:

	Milioni	Indice (a)
15 aprile 1942	13.020	42.0
15 settembre 1942	12.832	41.3
15 giugno 1943	7.042	22.7
1 aprile 1945	31.014	100.0

(a) Lire sottoscritte per ogni cento sottoscritte nel prestito attuale.

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ALLEGATO 2.

RIPARTIZIONE DEL GETTITO (Valore nominale)
TRA ROMA E LE ALTRE 51 PROVINCE

	(milioni)		
	Roma	51 Province	Totale
15 aprile 1942	7.207	6.147	13.354
15 settembre 1942	7.842	6.106	13.948
15 giugno 1943	4.953	2.307	7.260
1 aprile 1945	12.620	19.189	31.809

(percentuali al totale)

	Roma	51 Province	Totale
15 aprile 1942	53.8	46.2	100.0
15 settembre 1942	56.0	44.0	100.0
15 giugno 1943	70.0	30.0	100.0
1 aprile 1945	39.7	60.3	100.0

(indici) (a)

	Roma	51 Province	Totale
15 aprile 1942	57.1	32.0	42.0
15 settembre 1942	62.1	31.8	43.8
15 giugno 1943	39.2	12.0	22.8
1 aprile 1945	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Lire sottoscritte a Roma, nelle 51 provincie e in totale per ogni cento lire sottoscritte

15 aprile 1942	7.207	6.147	13.354
15 settembre 1942	7.842	6.106	13.948
15 giugno 1943	4.953	2.307	7.260
1 aprile 1945	12.620	19.189	31.809

(percentuali al totale)

	Roma	51 Province	Totale
15 aprile 1942	53.8	46.2	100.0
15 settembre 1942	56.0	44.0	100.0
15 giugno 1943	70.0	30.0	100.0
1 aprile 1945	39.7	60.3	100.0

(indici) (a)

	Roma	51 Province	Totale
15 aprile 1942	57.1	32.0	42.0
15 settembre 1942	62.1	31.8	43.8
15 giugno 1943	39.2	12.0	22.8
1 aprile 1945	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Lire sottoscritte a Roma, nelle 51 provincie e in totale per ogni cento lire sottoscritte al prestito attuale nel territorio corrispondente.

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ALLEGATO 3.

GETTITO PER REGIONI (Valore nominale) DELL'ATTUALE PRESTITO

	Milioni	Percentuali
Lazio	12.958	40.7
Campania	4.954	15.6
Toscana (8 provincie)	4.356	13.7
Sicilia	2.957	9.3
Puglie	2.624	8.2
Calabria	817	2.6
Marche	747	2.3
Sardegna	609	1.9
Abruzzi	597	1.9
Umbria	502	1.6
Emilia (2 provincie)	382	1.2
Basilicata	304	1.0
Totale	31.809	100.0

GETTITO COMPARATO ALLA MEDIA DI DUE PRESTITI 1942

Basilicata	454 %
Calabria	416 %
Sardegna	399 %
Sicilia	367 %
Puglie	351 %
Toscana	310 %
Campania	300 %
Marche	290 %
Umbria	252 %
Emilia	220 %
Lazio	170 % (a)
Abruzzi	167 % (b)
	222 %

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Marche	747	1.9
Sardegna	609	1.9
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Campania	300 %
Marche	290 %
Umbria	252 %
Emilia	220 %
Lazio	170 % (a)
Abruzzi	167 % (b)
Tutto il territorio	233 %

(a) Il calcolo per le provincie laziali esclusa Roma dà 302 %.

(b) Il calcolo per le provincie abruzzesi esclusa quella dell'Aquila, nella quale le sottoscrizioni del 1942 furono gonfie e dall'esistenza di un grande ammontare di titoli presso la filiale della Banca d'Italia, dà 285 %.

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ALLEGATO 4.

GRADUATORIA DELLE PROVINCE SECONDO
IL GETTITO DELL'ATTUALE PRESTITO COMPARATO
AL GETTITO MEDIO DEI PRESTITI DEL 1942

1. Siena	704 %	27. Siracusa	328 %
2. Rieti	604 %	28. Pistoia	315 %
3. Nuoro	564 %	29. Firenze	312 %
4. Avellino	530 %	30. Arezzo	311 %
5. Salerno	524 %	31. Messina	299 %
6. Matera	492 %	32. Foggia	297 %
7. Campobasso	491 %	33. Enna	286 %
8. Taranto	479 %	34. Trapani	283 %
9. Benevento	470 %	35. Catania	282 %
10. Viterbo	469 %	35. Perugia	282 %
11. Palermo	467 %	35. Ravenna	282 %
12. Sassari	465 %	38. Ancona	279 %
13. Catanzaro	440 %	39. Lucca	275 %
14. Potenza	434 %	40. Napoli	271 %
15. Reggio C.	416 %	41. Frosinone	259 %
16. Agrigento	403 %	42. Teramo	242 %
16. Ragusa	403 %	43. Pescara	234 %
18. Cosenza	395 %	44. Chieti	227 %
19. Grosseto	391 %	45. Terni	189 %
20. Macerata	387 %	46. Roma	168 %
21. Ascoli P.	383 %	47. Forlì	165 %
22. Lecce	374 %	47. Pisa	165 %
23. Cagliari	363 %	49. Livorno	157 %
24. Brindisi	352 %	50. Pesaro	142 %

2. Rieti	604 %	28. Pistoia	315 %
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23. Cagliari	363 %	49. Livorno	157 %
24. Brindisi	352 %	50. Pesaro	142 %
25. Caltanissetta	347 %	51. Littoria	111 %
26. Bari	341 %	52. L'Aquila	63 %

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ALLEGATO 5.

VOCI PRINCIPALI DELLA GESTIONE DI CASSA DELLA REPUBBLICA SOCIALE

dal 10 settembre 1943 all'aprile 1945

(DATI PROVVISORI E STIME)

	INCASSI (miliardi di lire)	PAGAMENTI (miliardi di lire)
Anticipazioni della Banca d'Italia	15,2	
Anticipazioni della Banca d'Italia per il pagamento della indennità di occupazione	183,6	
Pagamenti per la indennità di occupazione	—	189,0
Buoni del Tesoro ordinari sottoscritti dalla Banca d'Italia	60,0	
Sottoscrizioni nette a Buoni del Tesoro ordinari da parte delle banche e del pubblico	14,3	
Depositi di banche ed altri enti presso il Tesoro	47,0	
Incassi per entrate di bilancio	50,4 (1)	
Pagamenti per spese di bilancio	—	170,6 (2)
	<u>380,5</u>	<u>359,6</u>

(miliardi)

(1) Settembre 1943-giugno 1944 29,2
 Luglio 1944-dicembre 1944 13,2
 Gennaio 1945-aprile 1945 (stima: 2 miliardi mese) 8,0

50,4

(DATI PROVVISORI E STIME)

INCASSI
(miliardi di lire)

PAGAMENTI

Anticipazioni della Banca d'Italia	25,2	
Anticipazioni della Banca d'Italia per il pagamento della indennità di occupazione	183,6	
Pagamenti per la indennità di occupazione	—	189,0
Buoni del Tesoro ordinari sottoscritti dalla Banca d'Italia	60,0	
Sottoscrizioni nette a Buoni del Tesoro ordinari da parte delle banche e del pubblico	14,3	
Depositi di banche ed altri enti presso il Tesoro	47,0	
Incassi per entrate di bilancio	50,4 (1)	
Pagamenti per spese di bilancio	—	170,6 (2)
	380,5	359,6

(miliardi)

(1) Settembre 1943-giugno 1944 29,2
Luglio 1944 dicembre 1944 13,2
Gennaio 1945-aprile 1945 (stima: 2 miliardi mese) 8,0

50,4

(2) Settembre 1943-giugno 1944 82,8
Luglio 1944 novembre 1944 35,8
Dicembre 1944-aprile 1945 (stima: 9 miliardi mese) 45,0

170,6

- 18 -

ALLEGATO 6.

ESTRATTO DA UNA RELAZIONE
A MUSSOLINI DEL MINISTRO DELLE FINANZE
DELLA REPUBBLICA SOCIALE (12 dicembre 1944)

(Omissis)

CONCLUSIONI

Nella relazione del 10 ottobre 1943 esplicativa del primo accordo riguardante il contributo di guerra, il Governo germanico ha determinato l'ammontare del contributo stesso basandosi, fra l'altro, sulle spese militari che l'Italia aveva in precedenza sostenute.

Ciò perché l'accordo predetto parte appunto dal presupposto dell'avvenuta integrale sostituzione delle FF. AA. germaniche a quelle italiane nella difesa del nostro territorio. Secondo detta relazione le spese di guerra sarebbero state di circa 8 miliardi di lire mensili.

A tale riguardo è anzitutto da osservare che la predetta somma di lire 8 miliardi era comprensiva di un quantitativo ingente di spese che le Amministrazioni civili sostenevano in dipendenza della guerra così dicasi di quelle per l'assistenza, per le riparazioni e risarcimento dei danni di guerra; e per le integrazioni sui prezzi, che ammontano a miliardi 2,5 mensili; in tale modo le vere e proprie spese militari nell'esercizio 1942-43 ammontarono a circa 5 miliardi e mezzo mensili.

È poi da tener conto del fatto che con tali spese si faceva fronte non solo alla difesa del territorio nazionale, ma anche alla guerra sugli altri fronti.

Per tali ragioni il contributo di 7 miliardi, poi portato a 10 miliardi, ha rappresentato sin dall'inizio un aggravio notevolissimo. Ad aumentarlo ancor più sono intervenuti in seguito non solo gli oneri derivanti dalle pretese germaniche all'infuori del contributo di guerra di cui al punto primo di questa relazione, che importano, come si è detto, una spesa di vari miliardi, ma anche quelli inerenti alla ricostituzione in atto delle FF. AA. italiane e di quelle di polizia che svolgono una azione fiancheggiatrice con la repressione dell'attività partigiana.

Inoltre è da tener conto delle anticipazioni che il Governo deve fare alle famiglie dei lavoratori italiani in Germania in confronto delle quali non vi è che un conto bloccato in marchi per ora del tutto inutilizzato.

Pur non potendosi fare un calcolo preciso dell'onere complessivo ora risultante alla finanza italiana, tanto dal contributo di guerra, quanto da tutte le altre spese succennate, non si va molto lontani dal vero pensando ad una spesa mensile intorno ai 17 miliardi; a ciò va aggiunto il disavanzo della gestione normale che può indicarsi in 450 milioni mensili circa.

CONCLUSIONI

Nella relazione del 10 ottobre 1943 esplicativa del primo accordo riguardante il contributo di guerra, il Governo germanico ha determinato l'ammontare del contributo stesso basandosi, fra l'altro, sulle spese militari che l'Italia aveva in precedenza sostenute.

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Mentre il territorio della repubblica sociale è andato restringendosi all'Italia Settentrionale con il conseguente diminuito gettito delle entrate e la mancata realizzazione della maggior parte dei cespiti doganali a causa delle frequenti evasioni alle quali si è sopra accennato, gli oneri derivanti dalla circolazione ed alla economia italiana hanno finito per assumere un volume che può definirsi pauroso. Ciò si desume tangibilmente dall'osservazione del mercato che accusa l'ascesa progressiva e rapida dei prezzi.

La situazione peggiora ogni giorno, giacchè — da un lato — l'emissione di carta moneta procede senza freni e — dall'altro — i beni subiscono la continua emorragia delle esportazioni incontrollate che quotidianamente si avviano verso i valichi alpini.

Gli sforzi lodevoli del Governo, tendenti ad evitare che la lira continui nella corsa rovinosa, poggiano sopra un banco di sabbia e saranno perciò anche vane le aspettative del popolo, al quale il Consiglio dei Ministri ha recentemente indirizzato una dichiarazione proclamando l'intendimento di difendere il risparmio.

Alla richiesta dell'aumento del contributo di guerra, il quale, com'è sopra documentato, fu già fissato in misura eccessiva rispetto agli scopi che si dichiararono per giustificarlo ed alle possibilità dell'Italia repubblicana, occorrerebbe chiedere invece al Governo germanico, apertamente, se non si voglia ottenere l'accorciamento del tempo entro il quale la lira deve essere ridotta al livello della dracma, vale a dire il tempo entro il quale deve essere completamente frantumata la nostra consistenza economica finanziaria.

Per quanto concerne poi l'aspetto economico della situazione occorre ancora porre in rilievo gli ingenti consumi fatti direttamente nel Paese dalle truppe germaniche, nonché le esportazioni sia verso la Germania sia verso terzi Paesi che hanno avuto luogo per un ammontare di vari miliardi di lire senza contropartita né di merci né di valuta estera. Non deve inoltre trascurare la considerazione che, per il modo in cui i suddetti prelevamenti di merci italiane vengono fatti, non è neppure possibile ottenere la documentazione ai fini di un successivo regolamento.

D'altra parte con un carico finanziario di carattere eccezionale come quello esposto, non può pensarsi a perseguire con successo una politica di stabilizzazione dei prezzi e dei salari, come anche è suggerito nelle suddette relazioni.

Purtroppo la situazione sopra esposta non determina soltanto gli accennati inconvenienti, ma anche altri in ordine generale. Si allude all'incertezza ed al disordine amministrativo che la discorde interpretazione dei patti conclusi nonché le interferenze e talvolta la sovrapposizione degli uffici germanici a quelli italiani determinano anche nell'ambiente economico e finanziario.

Vi ho prospettato, duce, con molta schiettezza la delicata situazione finanziaria della R.S.I. la quale non consente che si aggravi l'onere finanziario che pesa enormemente sulla situazione stessa e che richiede, da parte di tutti, comprese le autorità germaniche, la massima comprensione se davvero si vuole perseguire una politica di effettiva collaborazione.

ISTITUTO POLIGRAFICO DELLO
STATO - G. C. - ROMA 1943

Major Timmons
Advise total card sales,

MAY 15 RECD
 CC 0937

CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
 APO 394
 FINANCE SUB-COMMISSION

cc *D* *see 4601/cc*

13071/P

15 May 1945

SUBJECT: Abridged Monthly Report -
 Finance Sub-Commission
 April, 1945.

TO : Lieut. John Lannin, USNR,
 Flag Lieutenant and Aide to Chief Commissioner.

Herewith, for the information of the Chief Commissioner, is
 a summary of the more important sections of the Finance Sub-Commission
 Report for April, 1945.

for *PC Timmons*
 Joint Director, *major*
 Finance Sub-Commission.

2331

4610/cc

UNITED STATES ALLIED COMMISSION
 AND
 Finance Sub-Commission

1304/f

14 May 1945

MEMORANDUM TO: Finance Section

The following is the revised report of the Finance Sub-Commission for April, 1945, submitted for inclusion in the condensed monthly report of the Allied Commission.

1. During April the Allied Commission was notified through the American Embassy, Rome, by the U. S. State Department that a further credit of 50 million dollars was made on 15 March, 1945, to the account of the Italian Government with the U. S. Treasury Department, representing the net expenditure by U. S. troops in Italy out of their pay. A total of 100 million dollars has now been credited to this account, covering the period through 31 December, 1944. These funds are earmarked for the purchase of reconstruction materials.

2. Total tax collection in March amounted to 2 billion lire bringing the total collected from 1 July 1944 to 1 March 1945, to 15.2 billion lire.

3. On 2 April, 1945, the Allied Administrative Commission No. 21, by its document No. 21, Item No. 21 of 1945, was amended and each (lire) percent of taxes of suppliers of materials to the military is order to insure a continuing supply of essential necessities for the prosecution of the war effort. No payment in cash is allowed for public property (supplies or services) furnished by state or local authorities or state-owned enterprises (communications, transportation, or utilities, private movable property (except as authorized by the Admin. Dec. 1) or fixed assets in real estate, including plant, machinery, equipment, etc. Arrangements have also been made for all unpaid bills and receivables held by the Allied forces to be handed over to the Ministry of the Treasury for settlement under the terms of the Armistice.

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4. A procedure has been introduced to ensure that industrial undertakings in private ownership and currently operating as private concerns are financed when their continuance in operation is regarded as of military necessity. By supplying materials and services to the Allied armed forces these industrial firms are in some cases

deprived of their normal revenue, and experience financial difficulties which would jeopardize their operations. Goods and services so supplied are regarded as a charge against the Italian Government and under Executive Memorandum No. 73, Part II, such debts should be paid forthwith.

6. It is estimated that the budget deficit through 30 April, 1945, amounts to approximately 115 billion lire.

7. Early in April, Finance Sub-Commission was informed by the Minister of the Treasury that he had promulgated regulations providing for the licensing by the Italian Government for transactional business and financial communications from Italy to UK/US. The Minister was informed that one further step, namely, the adoption by the Italian Government of the British Statutory List and the U. S. Proclaimed List, is necessary before the Allied Commission will permit transactional communications from Italy to UK/US to go forward.

8. Remittances received from UK/US by the Banco d'Italia, Banco di Sicilia and Banco di Napoli as of 31 March, 1945, totalled lire 2,329,354,474 or 427,860 items. This is an increase for the month of March of 454,585,235 lire or 89,727 items. The cumulative total of remittances paid by all banks to 31 March was lire 1,335,589,397 or 268,908 items, an increase of lire 217,332,784 or 42,122 items over the figure for 28 February.

9. In line with the general policy to turn over to the Italian institutions the functions of the Allied Commission, the Allied Financial Agency received from CSC through G-5, AFHQ, the approval to their request to designate the Banco d'Italia to destroy mutilated A lire notes. This is in addition to the authority already given them to exchange mutilated A lire.

10. Subscription lists for the new 5 year 5% Treasury Bonds were opened on 8 April and will remain open until 19 May. It is hoped that subscriptions will total lire 25,000 million and reports received at the main office of the Banco d'Italia, Rome up to and including 30 April, show a total subscribed of slightly over Lit. 15,000 millions.

11. With the procedure whereby imported supplies are turned over on arrival to Italian governmental agencies in developing satisfactorily. The Italian Government's agents for handling and distributing food stuffs, the Federazione dei Consorzi Agrari, have now taken over counting both food stuffs in the warehouses and depots of SAC 5 and 6 areas.

(Signed) J. F. L. THOMAS

Joint Director,
Finance Sub-Commission

2329

PERSONAL

SECRET

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-5 Section
APO 512

3 April 1945

Dear Ellery:

I am sending off today something of a rocket on the last Finance Subcommittee report, a copy of which is inclosed herewith. While ordinarily I am inclined to overlook things of this sort, I hope you will agree that this come-back may be called for.

The specific items referred to in the letter speak for themselves and will presumably be corrected as suggested. I am more interested in modifying the state of mind of the authors and editors of these documents. Apparently there has been an increasing tendency in latter months to go in for this sophomoric type of record making, which I can't believe reflects any particular credit on AG at the other end of the line. This would be my observation whether we were involved in the proceedings or not. Where this shop is involved, I am probably more sensitive in the financial field than in others since there is no one who handles matters for our various parishes with more objectivity and efficiency than Southard.

I hope that if you agree with the substance of these observations you will indicate to the boys that posterity will judge them just as highly if they will stick to the facts and tend to let their good works speak for themselves.

In these comments I don't want to detract from the substance of the greater part of the Finance Subcommittee reporting, which has been an important piece of work over a long period. I think this fact is obscured by padding and the type of thing which is the subject of the inclosed communication.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES M. SPOFFORD
Brigadier General, G.S.C.
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5Incl:
Ltr dtd 2 April re Feb
Finance Subcom. ReportRear Admiral Ellery W. Stone
Chief Commissioner
Headquarters, Allied Commission
A.P.O. 394

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SECRET

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-5 Section
APO 512

2 April 1945

SECRET

FILE: G-5/319.1-10

SUBJECT: Finance Subcommittee Report for February

TO : Headquarters, Allied Commission
A.P.O. 394

1. Reference is made to Report of the Finance Subcommittee HQ AC for February 1945.

2. Exception is taken to several of the statements made in reference report, and the report in its present form is not considered suitable for transmittal by this Headquarters to CC&C.

3. The principal objectionable statements, from the point of view of this Headquarters, are as follows:

a. Page 7 (para 1.), "Accordingly the following letter was addressed to G-5, AFHQ, for onward transmission to CCS requesting that a definite procedure be established to safeguard the handling of funds by individuals of either nationality." The letter quoted by you is being dealt with by this Headquarters and a reply will be sent to you shortly. It is the responsibility of this Headquarters to determine whether or not a given matter will have to be referred to CCS or can be dealt with within the theater. In the above instance, for example, the Judge Advocate ATCUSA is of the opinion that so far as concerns procedure affecting U.S. Officers there is no necessity for reference to the CCS. We have not yet been informed by the British Judge Advocate General whether reference to the War Office will be necessary. In any event, all that should be included in your report is a brief statement that the problem has arisen and has been referred to AFHQ for decision. It does not seem appropriate to reproduce the entire letter which was addressed to this Headquarters.

2327 b. Examples of similar statements regarding reference to CCS which should be corrected are as follows: Page 2, para 1.8, lines 10-11, "We have requested from C.C.S. an official summary of the reported statement together with any relevant additional information." Page 7, para J1, in which it is stated that the A.C. will "convey to C.C.S. the Minister's request."

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- 2 -

3. Page 28 (para E1). "The confusion arose because G-5, our channel of clearance with AFHQ, did not coordinate action with G-2, AFHQ. It has now been agreed in coordination with G-2, AFHQ, that holders (sic) of POW checks as described above are to be taken up by finance officers for AFA who will forward them to the Allied Screening Commission Such checks, when paid, will be forwarded to the War Department through G-2." These statements are regarded by this Section as an inaccurate representation of the facts of the U.S. POW escapee check clearance matter and would in any event obviously be improper in a report to higher headquarters. As you are aware, this Section undertook the original coordination of your proposals for POW check clearance with Fiscal Director and AG only, and not G-2, AFHQ, on the basis of erroneous information from you that the Allied Screening Commission was not prepared to process such checks for payment. Furthermore the directive to Allied Commission to adopt the simplified procedure was issued by this Headquarters with the foreknowledge and concurrence of this Section. In addition, the sentence stating that the checks when paid are forwarded by G-2 to the War Department is not correct and should be deleted.

4. Page 3, paragraph E. The statement of Allied payments policy in this section of the report is not accurate. The "more liberal payment policy" referred to is being embodied in an Administrative Memorandum by this Headquarters, and pending its publication it is not considered appropriate for the Allied Commission to comment on the policy to the GCS. The summary statement of the policy included in your report omits all reference to the categories of non-payment, such as public utilities, transportation, communication, land, and buildings, which it is intended to retain in the AFHQ Administrative Memorandum, and which are retained in the MOWSA letter (AG 132/908/P-8, dated 3 January 1945) with which you are familiar. It should also be noted that on 15 October this Headquarters concurred in your recommendation of 19 September that all unpaid requisitions be turned over to the Italian Government. However, not until receipt of our letter of 17 February did the Allied Commission make any approach to the Italian Government on the matter. This section of the report must be redrafted so as to take account of the above facts.

5. This Section will hold the copies of the Report for February until new pages have been received containing revisions which meet the objections outlined above.

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CHARLES M. SPORFORD
Brigadier General, U.S.A.
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5

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APR 14 REG

ConfidentialHEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
FINANCE SUB-COMMISSION

13071/F

14 April 1945

SUBJECT : Abridged Monthly Report -
Finance Sub-Commission
March, 1945TO : Lieut. John Lannin, USNR,
Flag Lieutenant and Aide to Chief Commissioner.

Herewith, for the information of the Chief Commissioner, is
a summary of the more important sections of the Finance Sub-Commission
Report for March, 1945.

for BCL Lannin
Joint Director
Finance Sub-Commission. *Major*

2323

4610/cc

APR 14 1945
CC 1705CONFIDENTIALHEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
FINANCE SUB-COMMISSION

13071/P.

14 April 1945.

SUBJECT: Abridged Report of the Finance Sub-Commission for March, 1945.

TO: Economic Section.

The following is the abridged report of the Finance Sub-Commission for March, 1945, for inclusion in the condensed Allied Commission Report:

1. In February the net investment in Italian Government bonds in liberated Italy was 1,570 million lire. This brings the total net investment in the first eight months of the current fiscal year to 16,663 million lire.
2. The cash deficit of the Italian Government in February was approximately 6,300 million lire.
3. A number of important tax revision decrees were published by the Italian Government, including the Fund of National Solidarity; an increase in the entertainment tax; an increase in the rates of tax on vehicles, boats etc; and changes in the succession and donation taxes.
4. Total tax collections in liberated Italy in February totalled 2,140 million lire, bringing the total collections for the first eight months of the current fiscal year to 10,280 million lire.
5. Effective 1 March, 1945, the agreements between the Allied Financial Agency Sub-Section and Banco di Sicilia/Banco di Napoli regarding the handling of remittances were terminated. The position of AFA Sub-Section as the supplier of lire for the making of remittance payments has now been assumed by the Banca d'Italia to whom AFA Sub-Section has transferred the dollar and sterling balances already accrued. The Banca d'Italia has agreed to make dollar and sterling payments only upon orders of the Italian Ministry of the Treasury approved by the Finance Sub-Commission.
6. The net investment in Postal Bonds and Accounts in February amounted to approximately 1,000 million lire.
- 2324 7. Commercial bank deposits continue to increase, provisional figures for January indicating an increase of some 3,500 million lire.
8. Supply accounts for all Regions have been received and consolidated at HQ through 31 December, 1944. In addition, returns have been submitted by all but one Region through 31 January, 1945. The time lag is being reduced and the situation of the supply accounts is considered very satisfactory.

(signed) J. J. LAWLER

Commander (JACC)

Joint Director,
Finance Sub-Commission.

BBLT/adm.

SECRETMAR 14 1945
cc. 689.HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
FINANCE SUB-COMMISSION

13071/F

14 March 1945

SUBJECT: Monthly Report - Finance Sub-Commission -
February, 1945.TO : Lieut. John Lannin, USNR,
Flag Lieutenant and Aide to Chief Commissioner.

Herewith, for the information of the Chief
Commissioner, is a summary of the more important sections
of the Finance Sub-Commission Report for February, 1945.

for BCL Lannin
Joint Director, *maj*
Finance Sub-Commission.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 394

FINANCE SUB-COMMISSION

13071/R

14 March 1945

CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: Abridged Report of Finance Sub-Commission for February, 1945.

TO : Economic Section.

The following abridged report of the Finance Sub-Commission for February, 1945, is submitted for inclusion in the consolidated Allied Commission Report:

1. The statement announcing greater autonomy for the Italian Government made on 24 February by the Acting President, Mr. Harold Macmillan, do not include a financial section as certain financial proposals are presently under discussion between London, Washington, AFHQ and AG.

2. On 27 February it was widely reported in the Italian press that the U.S. Secretary of the Treasury had stated before a Congressional Committee that the Italian Government had accepted responsibility for the redemption of "invasion currency" under the terms of the Armistice. The reactions of the Italian Government to the statement were mainly of disappointment rather than disillusionment. It is thought that reports of the Quintieri - Mattioli mission had already indicated that the U.S. Government had already indicated that the United States had no intention of assuming any liability for the redemption of 100 lire used by the U.S. Armed Forces in Italy, other than the troop expenditure credits already made available. The new Italian Ambassador to the U.S. has, however, been instructed to ascertain the precise meaning of Mr. Morgenthau's statement.

3. With the avowed object of reducing the burden on the State Treasury, the Italian Government on 1 March, 1945, abandoned the policy of subsidizing the price of bread. It was understood from the Italian Government that the new price of bread would not be fixed at more than 16 lire per kilo, but the price fixed for Rome was 18 lire per kilo. To mitigate the effect of this increased retail price, a monthly indemnity of 95 lire per person is to be paid by employers (including the State and local governments) to workers, their wives, and minor children. In addition, the unemployed, widows, and dependents of military personnel will be paid the "cassa pane" indemnity by the State.

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4610/00

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4. The Italian Treasury has decided upon two internal loans. A large loan for purposes of reconstruction will be attempted as soon as substantially all of Italy is liberated. It is planned to issue immediately 25 billion lire of bonds. The bonds will be open for subscriptions for one month beginning 15 April, 1945. These bonds will have a five year maturity, will pay 5%, and will be issued at 97.50. An interesting provision of the bond is that it may be used at par for the purchase of imported rehabilitation materials.

5. The Italian Government has accepted, with some modification the views of Finance Sub-Commission on the reconstitution of exchange control in Italy. Intreambi is to be liquidated and a new, autonomous organization, working closely with the Banca d'Italia, is to be created, headed by the Governor of the Banca d'Italia and under the policy direction of an inter-Ministerial Committee with the Minister of the Treasury as President.

- 2 -

6. The net investment in Treasury bills during January was 2,405 million lire. The monthly average for the preceding six months of the current fiscal year was 2,400 million lire.

7. As part of its tax and anti-inflation program, the Italian Government has decreed a "Fund of National Solidarity" to assist that part of the population injured by the war, to reconstruct the liberated areas, and to create employment for Partisans. A very large number of small, personal taxes are prescribed to be paid into the fund.

8. Tax collections in liberated Italy for the seven months to 31 January, 1945, amounted to 8,040 million lire.

9. During February the general tone of the stock market in liberated Italy was better than in January. This was attributed in large part to the MacMillan statement, especially that portion concerning the rehabilitation of Italian industry.

10. The program for turning over to the Federazioni dei Consorzi Agrari the accounting and financial responsibility for imported foodstuffs is proceeding smoothly. As of 1 March, 1945, the large AC stock-pile warehouses at Naples and the warehouses and depots of AN 5th and 8th Armies are being handed over to the Federazioni. It is anticipated that the AC warehouse at Livorno will be taken over by the Federazioni on 15 March and the one at Ancona on 1 April. The detailed work of pricing, billing, and collecting for sales is done by the Federazioni, which renders a receipt report to AN.

(Signed) J. J. L. L. L.
Commander (USCGA)

Joint Director,
Finance Sub-Commission.

WELT/jbh

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
FINANCE SUB-COMMISSION

FEB 17 RECD
CC 476

13071/F.

16 February '45

SUBJECT: Monthly Report -
Finance Sub-Commission -
January, 1945.

TO : Lieut. John Lannin, USNR,
Flag Lieutenant and Aide to
Chief Commissioner.

Herewith, for the information of the
Chief Commissioner, is a summary of the more
important sections of the Finance Sub-
Commission Report for January, 1945.

J. J. Lawler
Asst. Dir. U.S.C.G.R.
Joint Director
Finance Sub-Commission

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ADJUTANT GENERAL'S COMMISSION
AND 394
FINANCE SUB-COMMISSION

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17 17 17

13071/P

14 February 1945

SUBJECT: Summary of Finance Sub-Commission Report for January 1945.

TO : A.D.C.S.,
Economic Section.

The following summary report of the Finance Sub-Commission for January, 1945, is submitted for inclusion in the Report of the Allied Commission for January:

1. By a Governmental Decree of 5 January, 1945, Prof. Luigi Einaudi was appointed Governor of the Banca d'Italia. He was born in Carrù, Cuneo, Piemonte, in 1874. For many years he was Professor of Economics in the University of Turin. Einaudi was Minister of the Treasury in 1922 and a Senator since 1919; an honorary member of the Cablen Club and the American Economic Association; financial editor of the "Corriere della Sera" and correspondent of the London "Economist". Einaudi's son, Mario, is a member of the faculty of the Graduate School, Fordham University. On the downfall of Mussolini, Badoglio appointed Einaudi Rector of Turin University; upon the occupation of north Italy by the Germans Einaudi escaped to Switzerland. It was from that country that he returned to Italy in December, 1944.

2. The Finance Sub-Commission has recommended that the Allied Commission not intervene in the question of increasing the price of bread and pasta. Since the increase in the price of wheat to 1,000 lire per quintal, the political price for bread has laid an intolerable burden upon the budget, and the recent wage increases have shown that the Italian Government does not wish or is not able to use a low subsidized price for bread to hold the line against further income inflation. The net daily increase in cost to the consumer is so small, particularly in view of the provisions of the proposed Italian Government decree, that no serious charge of increasing the cost of living can be levelled.

3. In TAF 420 the Finance Sub-Commission was instructed by the Combined Chiefs of Staff to ensure itself that effective Italian controls over external assets were in operation, since now certain types of business communications may be sent from Italy to US/UK. Since the Italian Government has no effective controls over foreign exchange, trade, and communications, the Finance Sub-Commission is presently working with the Italian Government toward the establishment of an exchange control. To supplement the exchange control, a licensing system for communications relating to trade and business transactions will be necessary, and the Minister of the Treasury has been requested to establish such a system.

4. During January the Finance Sub-Commission was notified through the American Embassy, Rome, and the State Department, that the account in the U.S. Treasury Department in the name of the U.S. Secretary of the Treasury for the account of the Italian Government had been credited with \$ 50 million, the first instalment of the dollars corresponding to the amount of lire paid

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to civilians by American troops in Italy out of their pay. It was also stated that another transfer of dollars to this account would be made on or about 31 March, 1945. These dollars are to be used to purchase goods in the U.S. for the rehabilitation of Italy.

5. In view of the delay in reaching a final decision on the "lire account", Commanding General, MTOHA sent the following letter to the Commanding Generals of 9th Army, PBS, and Adriatic Base Depot:

"The lire account upon which Allied Force Headquarters Administrative Memorandum No. 31 (1944) depends, has not yet been established. Pending its establishment, supplies and services currently being received by, or rendered to, the Allied Forces by Italians, may be settled in cash by the services concerned, as operational requirements dictate, or when such payment is necessary to assure continued services or supplies. This does not authorize payments for land, buildings, transportation, communications, utilities, or to the Italian Government or its agencies. Where such payments are considered operationally necessary, reference should be made to this headquarters. In case of land or buildings, reference to this headquarters should be accompanied by a record of the efforts to have settlement made by the Comando Genio Militare."

6. Net investment in Treasury Bonds (Ordinari) for the month of December, amounted to Lit. 1,954 millions; this figure is appreciably lower than the average, Lit. 2,430 millions, for the preceding 5 months of the current fiscal year.

7. Two important measures have recently been enacted to provide shelter for the homeless which should go far to alleviate distress:

(a) By D.L. No. 415 of 28 December, 1944, Criminal Housing Commissions are to be set up in each comune. The functions of these commissions will be to requisition empty or furnished houses, or unoccupied parts of houses in order to provide accommodation for the homeless. The expenses of administration will be a charge on the budget of each comune.

(b) By D.L. 366 of 17 November, 1944, and by D.L. 4 of 18 January, 1945, the Italian Government has made provision for the repair of war damage to buildings and private houses in order to provide shelter for the homeless. These decrees will be implemented in Allied Military Government territory. The scheme is limited to works of first aid and extreme urgency, indispensably necessary to provide for persons who are without shelter because of war damage to property.

2318 8. The past month has seen a decided improvement in securing landed costs on imported commodities. In the past AC supply accounting operations were severely handicapped by the absence of landed costs on many imported articles. The situation was unsatisfactory, particularly in regard to miscellaneous supplies in the agricultural, industrial, mining and public works categories. For those articles on which ICS, agent for the Italian Government took over the distribution, repeated requests were made by it for landed cost figures. Late in the month AFHQ received landed costs on a large number of items, shipped from the U.S., and forwarded these to the Allied Commission. The information thus received is now being prepared in suitable form for reference to the Italian Government through appropriate channels.

- 3 -

9. During the month arrangements were made for Abruzzi-Marche and Toscana Regional Accounting Offices to be closed down. AG/AMG accounting has thus been further centralized at headquarters. This has been made possible by the organized condition of these regions and the improvement in speed of communications. It is now envisaged that the functions of financial accounting personnel in frontier regions, and regions yet to be activated will be entirely supervisory, so that the full advantages of uniformity may be gained from centralizing the bookkeeping of the Allied Financial Agency at Headquarters.

10. On 24 January, the Council of Ministers passed a decree providing for the deconcentration and return to the owners of all sequestered properties of nationals of the United Nations. The decree will not be effective however, as regards the several interested nations, until the issuance of a supplementary decree by the President of the Council and the Ministers of Treasury and of Foreign Affairs making the decree applicable to the respective nations. Administrative directives which will serve as a guide to Italian officials in putting the decree into effect have been prepared at the Ministry and submitted to Finance Sub-Commission. These are now being submitted to Political Section, G-5, AFM, United States Embassy and the British Embassy for their comments.

"(Signed) J. J. Lawler
Comdr. USCGR."

Joint Director,
Finance Sub-Commission.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
FINANCE SUB-COMMISSION
Tel: 117/513.

13071/Y.

14 January 1945.

TO: Economic Section.

The following is the summary report of the Finance Sub-Commission for December 1944, for inclusion in the consolidated Allied Commission report.

1. The second Bonomi Government, formed on 7 December 1944, includes as Minister of the Treasury H.E. Marcello Soleri (Liberal), who held the same post in the first Bonomi Government, and the Minister of Finance is H.E. Antonio Pesenti (Communist), who was Undersecretary of Finance in the first Bonomi and third Badoglio cabinets. The new Undersecretaries are Cesare Gabriele (Liberal), Finance, and Salvatore Scopa (Christian Democrat), Treasury.
2. The Italian Government's Financial Mission to the United States continued its discussions with the U.S. Treasury Department during December. The Mission has made a number of technical proposals dealing with the provision of lire to the Allied forces, accounting for imported supplies, and further dollar credits, but the Treasury had, at the end of December, made no reply to such proposals. A number of other questions will be discussed during January, 1945, including the position of Italian blocked accounts in the U.S., and the delisting of Italian persons and enterprises from the Proclaimed List.
3. During December it was felt that the time was appropriate to discuss formally and on a broad basis with the Italian Government the question of Italy's foreign exchange position and policies. Informal conversations had been carried on with the Minister of the Treasury for several months, but without any positive action. The Minister appears to favor the retention of Istocambi, while the Finance Sub-Commission recommends that the necessary executive organization be established within the Banca d'Italia. In order to bring the problem to the attention of the President of the Council of Ministers and to stress that it is a matter of national importance, involving several Ministries, the views of the Finance Sub-Commission were embodied in a letter sent to H.E. Ivanoe Bonomi by the Chief Commissioner. At the same time, a letter was addressed to the Minister of the Treasury, outlining the immediate tasks that will confront the new exchange control organization.

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4. On 23 December 1944 the Minister of the Treasury made his third budget statement. In this lengthy document, not all of which was made public, he estimated that the total budgetary deficit may approach 150 billion lire for the fiscal year 1944-1945.

5. Pursuant to authority received from the Combined Chiefs of Staff, the Minister of the Treasury was informed that the estimated aggregate amount of AM lire in the hands of banks and the public in Italy at the end of October 1944 was 44 billion lire. Of this amount 6 billion lire was issued through the Allied Commission or Allied Military Government to meet the necessary currency requirements of the Italian civil administration.

6. In implementation of the statement by the President of the United States on 10 October 1944, and pursuant to instructions received through the U.S. State Department, the President of the Council of Ministers was informed that the amount of dollars corresponding to the amount of lire paid to civilians by American troops in Italy out of their pay is now estimated to be somewhat in excess of one hundred million dollars.

7. The excess of purchases over redemptions of all Italian Government bonds was 2,405 million lire in November. This figure compares with a monthly average of 1,875 million lire for the previous four months of the current fiscal year.

8. Two new major tax revision decrees were published during December, and work on a number of less important taxes is proceeding.

9. The past month has seen a general improvement in civilian supply distribution. At the present time the largest part of imported commodities are being distributed by Italian agencies. The arrangements for such distribution apply to practically all foodstuffs, coal, medical supplies, petroleum products, and an increasing amount of miscellaneous articles. In view of the variety of imported supplies brought in to meet the needs of liberated Italy, it has been found necessary to develop a separate plan with each Italian organization handling a particular class of commodity. In general all plans, except that for petroleum products, have the same underlying arrangement. Supplies are requisitioned, procured in Allied countries, shipped to Italy, and received by AC/AMG officers, in accordance with the original arrangements which have been in effect since the beginning of the liberation of Italy. Upon receipt they are turned over, either at dockside or from AC/AMG warehouses, to consignees, usually parastatal organizations designated by the Italian Government. In all cases receiving reports are taken from the consignees by the AC/AMG officers. Recipients of the supplies warehouse, transport, and sell the goods, accounting through their headquarters to the appropriate departments of the Italian Government and paying the proceeds, less expenses, into the Italian Government. The accounts in values for all such supplies chargeable to the Italian Government are maintained in London and Washington in sterling and dollars for ultimate settlement between the Allied Nations and Italy. The only variation in the several arrangements is that relating to petroleum products, where the basic receipt and distribution are similar, but the proceeds of sales are paid into the Allied Financial Agency. This arrangement exists primarily because of the fact that the petroleum plan was the first of such arrangements and it differs from the preceding plans in that originally it provided for payment in lire to AFA to be held for the Italian Government.

10. By agreement with the Commerce Sub-Commission, the Property Control Division of the Finance Sub-Commission assumed responsibility for negotiations with the Italian Government looking towards a decree to protect Allied patents, trademarks, and models pending re-establishment of commercial relations with Italy. It is expected that such decree will declare a moratorium with respect to payments and actions required to preserve such rights and will reestablish, so far as possible, rights of this nature which have been lost during the war. A preliminary draft of the decree has been submitted and is being examined by the Legal Sub-Commission.

 Alfred A. GIFFNEY-SMITH

Joint Director,
Finance Sub-Commission.

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JAN 18 1945
CC 172

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
FINANCE SUB-COMMISSION
TEL: 417

13071/F

18 January 1945

SUBJECT: Monthly Report of Finance Sub-Commission -
December, 1944.

TO : Lieut. John Lannin, USNR,
Flag Lieutenant and Aide to
Chief Commissioner.

Herewith for the information of the Chief
Commissioner, is a copy of the Finance Sub-Commission
Report for the Month of December, 1944.

→ J. J. Lawler
Joint Director,
Finance Sub-Commission.

Can a summary be given,
pls - i say 5 to 8 pp. B

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APPENDICES

- A. Budget Statement of the Minister of the Treasury
- B. Provincial Tax Appeal Commissions
- C. Expenditure Statistics
- D. Banking Statistics
- E. Cost-of-living Data

I. MAJOR FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

A. New Italian Government

1. Ministers of Finance and Treasury

On 7 December, 1944, Prime Minister-Designate Ivanoe Bonomi finally succeeded in forming, after 12 days of discussions with representatives of the Six Parties, a new Government, the second Bonomi Government. The new Government includes the Liberals, Christian Democrats, Labor Democrats, and Communists, Socialists and the Action Party having refused to join. The Minister of the Treasury is again Carlo Scleri, who held the same post in the first Bonomi Government, and the Minister of Finance is Antonio Fasenti, formerly Undersecretary of Finance in the first Bonomi Government and third ~~Minister~~ ^{Minister} of Finance in the first Bonomi Government and third ~~Minister~~ ^{Minister} of Finance in the first Bonomi Government. Scleri is a Liberal and Fasenti a Communist. Biographical data on Scleri may be found in the Finance Sub-Commission Report for June, 1944, and on Fasenti in the April, 1944, Report.

2. New Undersecretaries of Finance and Treasury

(a) The Undersecretary of Finance is Cesare Gabriele (Liberal), born at Cosenza in 1889. A Doctor of Law, he has held a number of posts on various committees and institutions in Cosenza. During the Fascist regime, he was denounced to the police as a friend of Nitti and an Anti-Fascist. Since August, 1943, Gabriele has been President of the Provincial Committee of the Liberal Party of Cosenza, a member of the National Committee, and member of an operation commission. He has an important practice as a civil lawyer in Calabria and has written several legal and financial studies.

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(b) The new Undersecretary of the Treasury is Salvatore Secora (Christian Democrat). Secora, 50 years of age, was born at Avellino. He took an active part in the underground movement against the Germans and Fascists, and was Chief of Cabinet to the Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor in the first Bonomi Cabinet. Secora is reported to have financial experience and to be an expert on syndicalist organizations.

B. The Italian Government Financial Mission to the United States

1. The Mission arrived in the United States on 6 November, 1944, and after two preliminary meetings with officials of the Department of State commenced discussions on the purely financial aspects of the Italian problem with officials of the Treasury Department. In the course of these discussions, which, interrupted by the Italian Governmental interregnum, continued until 19 December, 1944, the mission proposed, basically, the following:

(a) All issue of currency should be centralized in the Banca d'Italia, with the Allied Forces drawing all of their lire needs from the Bank.

(b) The proceeds of sales of imported supplies should be credited to the above account.

(c) The United States should be the creditor of the Italian Government, and not of the Banca d'Italia, for the landed cost of imported supplies and for all other obligations created by the Armistice terms including the supplying of goods and services.

(d) The United States should extend to the Banca d'Italia dollar credits to the extent of the services and supplies furnished by Italy to U.S. Forces, in addition to the dollar credits already extended to the extent of the net troop expenditure.

2. At the end of December no reply to these proposals had been made by the U.S. Treasury Department. It was planned to proceed during January with discussion of unblocking Italian accounts in the U.S., complete release of Italy from the provisions of the Trading With the Enemy Act, delisting of Italian persons and enterprises from the Proclaimed list of certain Blocked Nationals and provision of rehabilitation supplies. It was contemplated that these discussions would terminate late in January, 1945.

C. Discussions with the Italian Government on Exchange Control

(b) The proceeds of sales of imported supplies should be credited to the above account.

(c) The United States should be the creditor of the Italian Government, and not of the Banca d'Italia, for the landed cost of imported supplies and for all other obligations created by the armistice terms including the supplying of goods and services.

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C. Discussions with the Italian Government on Exchange Control

1. During December it was felt that the time was appropriate to discuss formally on a broad basis with the Italian Government the question of Italy's foreign exchange position and policies. Informal conversations had been carried on with the Minister of the Treasury for several months but without any positive action by the Italian Government. The Minister of the Treasury appeared to favor the retention of Ietcombi as the foreign exchange control organization, while the Finance Sub-Commission, for reasons presented below, recommends that the necessary executive organization be established within the Banca d'Italia. In order to bring the problem to the attention of the President of the Council of Ministers and to point out that it is a matter of national importance, involving several Ministries, the letter and memorandum quoted below were addressed by the Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission to H.E. Ivance Board. No further developments have yet taken place:

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27 December 1944

My dear Dr. Primo Minister:

I am enclosing copy of a memorandum addressed to me by the Joint Director of the Finance Sub-Commission dealing with the reconstitution of exchange control in Italy. You will appreciate that the views expressed therein are based upon technical considerations.

The memorandum indicates that discussion on this matter by the Finance Sub-Commission has been restricted to conversations with H.E. The Minister of Treasury and the Commissario of the Banca d'Italia. Let us question of exchange control is one of national importance, vitally affecting the economic relations of Italy with the rest of the world, I suggest that you may wish to discuss the subject on a broad basis with all interested Ministries.

Yours very truly,

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

His Excellency Ivanoe Bonomi
The President of the Council of Ministers
Italian Government
Rome.

TO : The Chief Commissioner

27 December, 1944

1. The Combined Chiefs of Staff have urgently requested the Allied Commission to report on the progress of the reconstruction of an exchange control organization in Italy. Until the Armistice, the control of international payments in Italy was exercised by a semi-autonomous body known as the Istituto Nazionale per i Cambi con l'Estero (Istecambi). The Bank of Italy controlled the foreign exchange operations of commercial banks for Istecambi through the Ispettorato del Credito. When the Ministero degli Affari e Valute was dissolved, its jurisdiction over Istecambi passed to the Ministry of the Treasury. Istecambi has never been permitted to function in liberated Italy.

2. Numerous discussions have taken place with the Minister of the Treasury and the Commissario of the Bank of Italy on the above subject. The Minister of the Treasury wishes to revive Istecambi and to centralize exchange control operations in that body for the following reasons:

(a) Exchange control is a financial function and should, therefore, be exercised by the Treasury.

His Excellency Ivanoe Bonomi
The President of the Council of Ministers
Italian Government

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

TO : The Chief Commissioner

27 December, 1944

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2. Numerous discussions have taken place with the Minister of the Treasury and the Commissario of the Bank of Italy on the above subject. The Minister of the Treasury wishes to revive Istecambi and to centralize exchange control operations in that body for the following reasons:

(a) Exchange control is a financial function and should, therefore, be exercised by the Treasury.

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(b) If the officials of Istecambi, suspended under the De-fascistization programme, are cleared, it will have competent personnel.

(c) The Bank of Italy, when it exercised exchange control under ex-Governor Azcolini prior to 1934, did not function satisfactorily.

3. The Finance Sub-Commission, on the other hand, believes that Italian and Allied interests would be better served if exchange control were placed in the Bank of Italy. With respect to the position of the Ministry of the Treasury, the following may be noted:

(a) The Ministry of the Treasury directs the policies of the Bank of Italy and would, therefore, assume responsibility in policy questions of exchange control. Other interested Ministries would have to be consulted as well in the formulation of policy. The Bank of Italy would only serve as the technical executive organization in Italian foreign exchange control.

(b) All competent personnel of Istecambi not expatriated could be taken over by the Bank of Italy.

(c) While the Bank of Italy's control some years ago may have been inadequate, Isterribi's control was likewise unsatisfactory.

4. There are positive reasons why the Finance Sub-Commission believes that technical functions of exchange control should now be placed in the Bank of Italy:

(a) The Bank of Italy is the most effective financial organization to handle the technical side of foreign exchange control.

(b) The Bank of Italy is the least politically-inclined organ of the Government. Therefore, its operations would tend to be governed by technical considerations.

(c) The Central Banking Functions of the Bank place it in a strategic position to combine internal and external monetary policies in a manner best calculated to meet the interests of Italy.

(d) The Bank of Italy still carries abroad a degree of prestige which would facilitate financial relations between Italy and other countries.

5. It is also believed that Isterribi should be dissolved. This could best be done by constituting a section of the new exchange control authority which would have the function of liquidating the Istituto as soon as possible.

/s/ L.D. Griffithy-Smith
Colonel,
Joint Director,
Finance Sub-Commission.

2. I have placed in several directions from the Combined Chiefs of Staff on the subject of Italian foreign exchange, including TMI Airgram 24 and TMI 136, it was decided to direct a letter to the Minister of the Treasury outlining the immediate steps the Italian Government should take to centralize and utilize its foreign exchange assets. The text of this letter was as follows:

27 December 1944

SUBJECT: Italian Foreign Exchange Assets.

TO : H.E. Marcello Soleri,
Minister of the Treasury.

1. From time to time there have been discussed numerous specific problems of foreign exchange assets. In the light

/s/ A.P. Graffey-Smith
Colonel,
Joint Director,
Finance Sub-Committee.

2. In the light of several directives from the Joint Chiefs of Staff on the subject of Italian foreign exchange, including TMI diagram 24 and TMI 136, it was decided to address a letter to the Minister of the Treasury outlining the immediate steps the Italian Government should take to control its foreign exchange assets. The text of this letter was as follows:

27 December 1944

SUBJECT: Italian Foreign Exchange Assets.

TO : H.E. Marcello Solari,
Minister of the Treasury.

1. From time to time there have been discussed numerous specific problems involving the use and control of Italian foreign exchange assets. In the light of several communications received from the Combined Chiefs of Staff, I feel that the time is appropriate to review the position and agree upon a wide coordinated program, the various parts of which can be implemented as the opportunity presents itself.

2. The Italian Government is expected to re-establish at the earliest possible date an alternate exchange control organization to supervise all financial transactions between Italy and neutral countries. It is my understanding that the agency which would exercise this control is a subject now under reference to the President of the Council of Ministers by the Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission.

3. The work of the exchange control agency can in the immediate future play an important role in the rehabilitation of Italy. It is the wish of the Allied Commission that the Italian economic system be rehabilitated as rapidly as the present military exigencies allow. To this end, as you know, steps are now being taken to prepare a comprehensive import program coordinated with the supply program of the United Nations. Consideration must also be given, however, to the realization that Italy can obtain from neutral countries. It is most desirable that your Government take immediate steps to mobilize all available foreign exchange assets in neutral countries for its own use, including investigation of the possibility of obtaining contributions or advances from Italian firms operating

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is such country. For example, we are informed that the Farrell interests and the Banca Mediana del Lavoro are in a position to make contributions to Italian experts to neutral countries in Spain. Also the proceeds of exploitation of Italy. It must however be clearly understood that the transfer of multilateral with and prior approval of the Allied Commission.

4. It is therefore desirable, in order to prevent the dissipation of pre-war Italian foreign exchange assets and to conserve current resources, that Italian foreign exchange assets will henceforth be exercised and that no payments or transfers will be made except on proper authorization. The Allied Commission will do everything in its power to assist the Italian Government in the realization of the objectives described above. All transactions in the foreign exchange transactions will, of course, continue to require, as in the past, the prior approval of the Allied Commission through the Finance Sub-Committee.

5. In general, the use of Italian foreign exchange assets in neutral countries will be approved for the following purposes:

- (a) Expenditures of Italian diplomatic missions to the extent approved by the Allied Commission;
- (b) Payments required for the maintenance and supply of Italian vessels;
- (c) Payments for imports provided for by approved supply contracts of the Italian Government. Such imports will, of course, be coordinated through the Allied Commission with purchase programs of the United States and the United Kingdom;
- (d) Repayments of outstanding advances made in neutral countries by the United Kingdom and the United States from assets remaining after the above requirements have been met.

6. As regards the financing of the expenditures of Italian diplomatic missions in neutral countries, the American and British Governments have agreed that from 1 January 1945, the Italian Government will be expected to finance from its own foreign exchange assets Italian diplomatic expenses in neutral countries, as well as the costs of maintaining Italian ships in neutral ports. The advances formerly made for these purposes by the Governments of the United States and the United Kingdom will cease on 31 December 1944. As mentioned above in para 5 (a) and (b) the U.S. and British Governments have indicated that Italian diplomatic expenses should in the first instance be financed from Italian assets in the country in which the

- (a) Expenditures of Italian diplomatic missions to the extent approved by the Allied Commission;
- (b) Payments required for the maintenance and supply of Italian vessels;
- (c) Payments for imports provided for by approved supply contracts of the Italian Government. Such imports will, of course, be coordinated through the Allied Commission with purchase programs of the United States and the United Kingdom;
- (d) Repayments of outstanding advances made to neutral countries by the United Kingdom and the United States from assets including after the above requirements have been met.

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7. Such deficits will be covered equally from dollars and sterling. In the case of dollars, post-liberation blocked accounts will be drawn up under license from the American Treasury. In the case of sterling, the British Mission in the particular country will advance the necessary funds in local currency and the British Foreign Office will be reimbursed out of Italian sterling assets. It is my understanding that the Political Section of the Allied Commission is communicating with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on this matter, including the preparation of budgets for those Italian Missions now functioning in neutral countries. I would suggest that you inform the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the financial arrangements described above.

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9. The Combined Chiefs of Staff have also indicated that Italian purchases in neutral countries should be coordinated with British and American supply programs. Until further procedures are developed, I would suggest that all proposed Italian purchases in neutral countries be referred to the Economic Section, Allied Commission, for clearance with the combined allocation and shipping agencies of the British and U.S. Governments. It would be most helpful if Italian requests could be referred not to undertake negotiations until such clearance has been obtained and notified to the Italian Government by the Allied Commission. Thereafter miscellaneous Italian-owned supplies located in neutral countries may be disposed of, provided such goods are not needed in the Allied war effort and that the foreign exchange proceeds are brought under the control of the Italian Government.

9. I fully realize that this program represents only a beginning and that many complex problems, e.g., the control and utilization of pre-war assets and the status of Italian clearing agreements with various countries, have not been mentioned. These problems can, I feel, be dealt with only after the preliminary stage outlined in this letter have been taken.

10. I should appreciate the opportunity of discussing these questions with you and the other interested Ministers.

/s/ L.B. UZZI CHI

Colonel, P.M.
Acting Vice President
Economic Section.

D. Budget Statement by the Minister of the Treasury

1. On 23 December, 1944, the Minister of the Treasury made his third budget statement. The information communicated to the public was not as complete as the statement reproduced at Appendix II, as it was deemed inadvisable to publish certain material contained therein. The Italian State budget consists of three parts: a basic budget for the 22 provinces which were under the jurisdiction of the Government when in Salerno plus the Central Administration in Rome, and the supplements. The first supplement shows the changes consequent on the transfer of the seven provinces of Avellino, Benevento, Naples, Provinces of L'Aquila, Pescara, Teramo, Rieti, and Viterbo. The change in the budget position since 29 September (the date of the last budget speech of Minister Salvi) shows an increase in the deficit from 42,776 million lire to 64,891 million lire. This increase is due to budget changes included in the first and second supplements and an adjustment for the Central Administration. At this time the Minister estimated that the total deficit for 64 provinces would exceed 100,000 million lire, involving disbursements on the broad subsidy and expected improvements in

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

D. Budget Statement by the Minister of the Treasury

1. On 23 December, 1944, the Minister of the Treasury made his annual budget statement. The information contained in the public law not as complete as the statement reproduced in Appendix I, as it has been in the public law certain details contained therein. The Italian State budget consists of three parts: a basic budget for the 22 provinces which were under the jurisdiction of the Government when in Salerno plus the Central Administration in Rome, and the supplement which shows the charges consequent on the transfer of the seven provinces of Aversa, Benevento, Naples, Brindisi, Foggia, and Gargano; and the second supplement including the provinces of Chieti, Aquila, Pescara, Teramo, Rieti, and Viterbo. The charge in the budget position since 29 September (the date of the last budget speech of Minister Salvi) shows an increase in the deficit from 42,775 million lire to 64,804 million lire. The increase is due to budget changes included in the first and second supplements and an adjustment for the Central Administration. At this time the Minister estimated that the total deficit for 64 provinces would exceed 100,000 million lire, excluding disbursements on the basis of salary and expected improvements in salary and 400 million of State employees. This estimate is much too optimistic, as many commitments for the current financial year are not included. For example, the present commitment for public works is 7,600 million lire, for electric plants, 500 million lire, and for repatriation 500 million lire, all of which are chargeable to the Ministry of Public Works. The total appropriations in the budget and supplements of this Ministry amount to only 4,470 million lire, which includes all other services and administrative expenditures. Similar reductions were in the budget for other administrations. The Minister estimated that, ignoring exceptional expenditures arising from war, the deficit for 36 provinces will exceed 60,000 million lire. The exceptional expenditures are expected to amount to 20,000 million lire and if further territory is transferred to the Italian Government the budget expenditures will increase correspondingly. For this reason it is expected that the deficit at the end of the financial year will approach 100,000 million lire, even though the whole of Italy is not then under Italian jurisdiction. The cost of the present subsidy in bread is estimated by Minister Salvi at 1,000 lire per capita, which will amount to a charge of approximately 20 to 25,000 millions of lire in this year, and 47,000 millions of lire in a full year for the whole of Italy. A forward commitment is also anticipated of 37,000 millions of lire, spread over two years, for the repatriation expenditures on Italian prisoners of war. This sum does not include any charge for war pensions.

2. During the preparation of his last budget statement, reported above, the Minister of the Treasury renewed his request to be informed of the total amount of All lire placed in circulation in Italy. Authority to make such information available to the Italian Government had previously been received from the Combined Chiefs of Staff and accordingly the following reply to the Minister was made by the Joint Director of the Finance Sub-Commission:

"1. I write to refer to your personal letter of 16 December 1944 and to previous conversations regarding the request for information on the amount of Allied Military lire in circulation in this country.

2. I am happy to state that I am now authorized to inform you of the approximate total of Allied Military lire so far issued and of the amounts thereof issued monthly hereafter. Some time is taken in collecting the necessary data with the result that there must always be a time lag in the information to be supplied to you.

3. I am directed to indicate to the Italian Government that an important proportion of Allied Military lire issued has been used to meet the currency requirements of the Italian Government for purposes of civil administration; also, that continued issuance of Allied Military currency has been rendered necessary by reason of the inability of the Italian Government to supply adequate amounts of non-military lire currency as desired by the Military Authorities and as envisaged in the lend-lease terms with Italy.

4. The estimated aggregate amount of Allied Military lire in the hands of banks and the public in Italy at the end of October 1944 was lire 44 billion. Of this amount lire 6 billion was issued through Allied Military Government or the Allied Commission to meet the necessary currency requirements of the Italian civil administration.

5. From your letter of 16 November 1944, I note that you wish to present this information to the Cabinet. Reference is also made to your desire to pressure public opinion which tends to make exaggerated estimates of the amount of Allied Military lire in circulation. The extent to which you make public the foregoing information is entirely left to your discretion."

E. Banca d'Italia Mission to the United States on Currency Printing

1. The Combined Chiefs of Staff granted permission to the Italian Government to send two representatives of the Banca d'Italia to the United States in connection with the preparation of that part of the new non-military currency for the Italian Government that is to be printed in the United States (for details as to amounts see Finance Sub-Commission Report for November, 1944).

2. The members of the Mission are Gen. Luigi Padellaro, former representative of the Banca d'Italia in the United States, and Ing. Leopoldo Parumio, Chief of the Banca d'Italia. They are accompanied by Lieut. G.H. Willis, USNR, Finance

adequacy of funds for the military and the necessity of reason for the military and the necessity of reason for the military.

4. The estimated aggregate amount of Allied Military Lira in the hands of banks and the public in Italy at the end of October 1944 was Lira 44 billion. Of this amount Lira 6 billion was issued through Allied Military Government or the Allied Commission to meet the necessary currency requirements of the Italian civil administration.

5. From your letter of 16 November 1944, I note that you wish to present this information to the Cabinet. Reference is also made to your desire to measure public opinion which tends to make exaggerated estimates of the amount of Allied Military Lira in circulation. The extent to which you make public the foregoing information is entirely left to your discretion."

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2. The members of the Mission are: Luigi Einaudi, pre-war representative of the Banca d'Italia in the United States, and Ing. Leopoldo Einaudi, currency technician. They are accompanied by Major G. E. Willis, USNR, Finance Sub-Commission.

F. Administrative Arrangements No. 31 and Allied Forces Payments Policy

1. In the Finance Sub-Commission's Report for August, 1944, it was stated that the Allied Commission had recommended to AFM the Administrative Arrangements No. 31 of August 1944, establishing procedures for the payment of prize and services rendered by the Allied Forces, should be withdrawn on the grounds of the inability of the Italian Government to establish a procuring agency and that there were political objections to the institution of a prize account.

2. In October the Allied Commission was instructed by AFM to ascertain the views of the Italian Government. The terms of Administrative Arrangements No. 31 were quite known informally to the Prime Minister, who stated that the establishment of a prize account would be disastrous and that any step by the Government to assume direct and open responsibility for Allied payments in Italy would cause adverse public reaction. He was also apprehensive of the effect on public confidence of an additional budgetary charge of about 1/48 billion Lira per annum.

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3. On receiving this reply AFHQ referred the matter on 12 October to the Combined Chiefs of Staff. Although no reply has yet been received on which action can be taken it is thought that the American view is to approve the establishment of a lira account, while the U.K. Government have also agreed, with the proviso that such action should not be required of the Italian Government before official publication of the detailed proposals for implementation of Allied policy in Italy now under discussion in Washington.

G. Price of Gold

1. The Minister of the Treasury informed the Finance Sub-Commission that the Banca d'Italia had proposed an increase in their official buying price for gold from 21 lire per gramme to 200 lire, and requested our views.

2. The Minister was informed that, on the rate of the lire in terms of dollars and sterling is established by convention, the lire price of gold should be based on the amount of lire necessary to buy one gramme of gold based on, say, the dollar price of gold. On this basis one gramme of gold would be valued at lire 142.533. Prior to the Armistice the official price of gold in Italy, and presumably still obtaining at the Banca d'Italia, was lire 24.381. It does not seem desirable to have the lire price of gold fixed independently from the dollar/pound sterling rate of exchange. The principal advantage of fixing a high lire price for gold at the present time would be the possibility of important quantities of gold being offered for sale to the Italian Government. Even if a sufficiently high price were fixed for gold, it is doubtful whether substantial quantities of gold still remain in Italy. Furthermore, if this were done, the price of the sale would have to be high enough to compete with the black market lire price for gold. For an official price for gold to be fixed in Italy at such a high level would be tantamount to a further depreciation of the lire. The effects of such a depreciation would appear in a sharply augmented inflationary tendency. It would be surprising if the large loss of liquid purchasing power at present in Italy, under these circumstances, did not begin to become an effective inflationary force. In view of the above considerations, fixing the lire price of gold should be a simple arithmetic process of calculation based on the present dollar price of gold.

H. Financial Problems relating to Italian Prisoners of War.

1. Since the arrival of the Allies in Rome, Finance Sub-Commission has become increasingly involved with the Italian Government on financial questions related to Italian Prisoners of War, particularly those affecting reimbursements to Italy and the credits of repatriated prisoners.

2. As indicated in the September, 1944, Report of the Finance Sub-Commission, there is an appreciable difference in the methods adopted by the US and UK on both these subjects. Reimbursements from the UK are paid by the Italian War Office on

found sterling rate of exchange. The principal advantage of fixing a high price for gold at the present time would be the possibility of important quantities of gold being offered for sale to the Italian Government. Even if a sufficiently high price were fixed for gold, it is doubtful whether substantial quantities of gold still remain in Italy. Furthermore, if this were done, the price of the gold would have to be high enough to compete with the Black Market price for gold. For an official price for gold to be fixed in Italy at such a high level would be tantamount to a further depreciation of the Lira. The effects of such a depreciation would appear in a sharply augmented inflationary tendency. It would be surprising if the large mass of liquid purchasing power at present in Italy, under those circumstances, did not begin to become an effective inflationary force. In view of the above considerations, fixing the Lira price of gold should be a simple arithmetic process of calculation based on the present dollar price of gold.

ii. Financial Problems relating to Italian Prisoners of War.

1. Since the arrival of the Allies in Rome, Finance Sub-Commission has become increasingly involved with the Italian Government on financial questions related to Italian Prisoners of War, particularly those affecting repatriation to Italy and the credits of repatriated prisoners.
2. As indicated in the September, 1944, Report of the Finance Sub-Commission, there is an appreciable difference in the methods adopted by the US and UK on both these subjects. Repatriation from the UK are paid by the Italian War Office on the receipt of Lira sent to Italy by the ex-embassy of credit of British-held Prisoners of War. In this connection payments are now being made and the Italian War Office hopes to eliminate the backlog by the end of February. As regards the credit balances of repatriated prisoners, the UK Government holds the view that it is not the obligation of the detaining power but for the Government of the country of the prisoner eventually to settle outstanding credit balances. As regards the procedure affecting American-held prisoners of War, their repatriation will be channeled through the existing repatriation system, resulting in the accumulation of dollars on an account at a bank in the United States. No definitive procedure for the transfer of credit balances of American-held prisoners repatriated to Italy has yet been established, but it would appear that on release the prisoner will be handed a certificate of credit showing the amount deposited to his account in the US Treasury Trust Fund.

3. It has been suggested to G-5, AFHQ, that in view of the very intricate questions, ranging from the interpretation of international law to the rates of pay to cooperators, all correspondence relating to kindred subjects will be forwarded to G-5, AFHQ, for onward transmission to the War Department and the War Office. It has been strongly recommended that the most satisfactory method to resolve these problems would be for the two Governments concerned to nominate representatives to visit Italy with the object of settling these varied and difficult questions, which are outside the competence of Finance Sub-Commission.

J. Utilization by the Italian Government of the U.S. Troop Expenditure Dollars.

1. In implementation of the President's statement of 10 October, 1944, and pursuant to instructions received through the U.S. State Department and the American Embassy, Rome, the President of the Council of Ministers was informed on 27 December, 1944, that the amount of dollars corresponding to the amount of lire paid to civilians by American troops in Italy out of their pay is now estimated to be somewhat in excess of one hundred million dollars.

2. The United States Government has indicated that an initial credit of \$50 million will be transferred to an account to be established in the U.S. Treasury Department in the name of "The United States Secretary of the Treasury for the account of the Italian Government". This account would be credited from time to time as further troop expenditure credits accrue and debited with the cost of essential supplies procured by the Foreign Economic Administration at the request of the Italian Government.

3. The U.S. Treasury Department desires to receive a formal request from the Minister of the Treasury regarding the operation of the above-mentioned account. A draft letter was handed to the President of the Council of Ministers with the suggestion that such a letter be prepared and delivered to the Finance Sub-Commission for transmission to Washington.

II. GOVERNMENT FINANCE

A. The Italian Government Deficit and Government Financial Operations

1. Investment in Treasury Bonds

(a) For the first time in these reports it is possible to present data on all Treasury bond accounts, both capital and interest. Unfortunately, figures are lacking for three of the eleven liberated Governments of Italy (the important Rome and Naples areas are included, however). As shown in the table below, Bond Ordinari representation by far the largest part. No other types are being issued currently and redemptions have been largely confined to this issue.

(b) The excess of purchases over redemptions of all Treasury bonds of L. 2,405 million in November compares with a monthly average of L. 1,875 million for the previous four months of the current fiscal year.

(c) Interest paid on all Treasury bonds was small in November. A sharp increase may be expected for December, which is an important coupon month.

Government bond account
(For B of the 11 liberated compartments)

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II. GOVERNMENT FINANCE

A. The Italian Government Deficit and Government Financial Operations

1. Investment in Treasury Bonds

(a) For the first time in these reports it is possible to present data on all Treasury bond accounts, both capital and interest. Unfortunately, figures are lacking for three of the eleven liberated Departments of Italy (the important Rome and Naples areas are included, however). As shown in the table below, Buoni Ordinari represent by far the largest part. No other types are being issued currently and redemptions have been largely confined to this issue.

(b) The excess of purchases over redemptions of all Treasury bonds of L. 2,405 million in November compares with a monthly average of L. 1,875 million for the previous four months of the current fiscal year.

(c) Interest paid on all Treasury bonds was small in November. A sharp increase may be expected for December, which is an important coupon month.

Government Fund Account
(For 8 of the 11 liberated departments)

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(In millions of lire)

Capital Issued	1944 - 1945 Fiscal Year	
	July to October	November
Buoni Ordinari	11,494	2,599
Buoni Poliennuali	---	---
Other Issues	---	2,599
Redeemed	3,638	183
Buoni Ordinari	154	14
Buoni Poliennuali	---	---
Other Issues	---	---
Net Gain	2,202	124
	7,502	2,405
Interest Paid		
Buoni Ordinari	113	6
Buoni Poliennuali	14	3
Other Issues	527	21
	794	30

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2. The deficit for November

The indicated cash deficit for November was 4,517 million lire, compared with 5,365 million lire in October. For the first five months of the current fiscal year the indicated deficit was 26,677 million lire, producing a monthly average of 5,336 million lire. (Table I, Appendix D shows how these deficits were financed).

B. Revenue

1. Tax Revision

(a) Tax decrees have been published this month:

(i) No. 348, published on No. 90 of 5th December, 1944. This decree amends "null entries", the turnover tax on goods and services. Details of the revisions were explained in the monthly report of Finance Sub-Committee for October, 1944. It is predicted that this tax, already the largest single source of tax revenue, and certainly the least costly to collect, will in its revised form produce a very much greater yield. A comparatively small part of this anticipated increase will come from the revision in the general rate, i.e., from 3% to 4%. The larger part is expected to accrue from the improved methods of collection, in particular the fact that a retailer now pays the whole tax five days after receiving the wholesaler's invoice rather than, as previously, paying (or, more often, not paying) when the goods are sold to the consumer. This could have been tightened up even further by making it payable at the time the account is settled but the Minister insisted on the five day grace. However, as it stands, the decree is an improvement and a worthwhile revision.

(ii) No. 384, published on No. 98 23rd December, 1944, amending Direct Taxes. Details of this were given in the monthly report for September, 1944. In the case of this tax, it would be undue to predict that the increased rates, even with the new penalties for non or false returns, will produce any considerable increase in revenue. It is not assessed on a firm basis as is null entries. Such depends, therefore, on the accuracy of returns furnished by individual taxpayers and the zeal displayed by the assessing officials. All that can be said is that, theoretically, the revisions are an improvement and that if only for the reason that on losses assessed under Section 92 suffer tax by deduction from their costs, some increase in revenue will result.

the least easily to collect, will in its revised form produce a very much greater yield. A comparatively small part of this anticipated increase will come from the revision in the general rate, i.e., from 2% to 4%. The larger part is expected to accrue from the improved methods of collection, in particular the fact that a retailer now pays the whole tax five days after receiving the wholesaler's invoice rather than, as previously, paying (or, more often, not paying) when the goods are sold to the consumer. This could have been tightened up even further by making it payable at the time the account is settled but the Minister insisted on the five day grace. However, as it stands, the decree is an improvement and a worthwhile revision.

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(b) Revision notes, prepared by the Committee and Departments of the Ministry of Finance, are ready for presentation to the Minister on the following taxes:

(i) Local Finance. A comprehensive revision covering every type of municipal tax is proposed. Income tax (Consumer) will be on a "valorem" basis; increased rates of licenses, circulation fees on carts, carriages, taxes on underground pipes, cables, tax on ball and billiard rooms, etc., are suggested.

(ii) State Tax on Entertainment. Horse and greyhound racing and wages. A general increase in rates is proposed and concessions to certain rates may be abolished.

(iii) Taxes on Succession and Donations. It is apparently intended not to amalgamate these two taxes. Certain reliefs previously given if the deceased or beneficiaries have large families are recommended for abolition. Rates are to be revised.

(iv) Stamp duties. It is proposed to double most of these taxes.

(v) Automobile Taxation. Rates are to be increased and administration is to be improved.

(c) Conclusion. It is considered that the preparatory work completed on the taxes enumerated above represents considerable progress. With the three large revisions finished, i.e., War Induits, nullifications and Rinchenna Mobile, and the Departments clear of a number of small decrees and office instructions which were necessary to straighten out administrative problems, it is expected that during the coming month these proposed revisions will be ready for presentation in draft form to the Council of Ministers. Details and comments on each of the revisions which reach draft form will be included in next month's report.

2. Revenue Stimulation

(a) During the month three officers have been engaged in this work, in the Provinces of Florence, Arezzo and Aquila. The number and importance of the matters raised in their reports, which are taken up with the Ministry and cleared, continue to point the value of these visits by specialists. Areas recently liberated are not making as quick a recovery as those liberated following the June, 1944, advance. The main reasons are that there is a greater destruction of property and office records in the course of bitter fighting over small areas and that bad weather conditions make the difficulties occasioned by lack of transport and communications more difficult to overcome.

(b) Appeal Commissions. The nominations for the Central Commission, Rome, have been approved. The President, Vice Presidents of the various sections, and members will be appointed by a decree to be issued shortly. As regards the Provincial Commissions only slightly improvement has been made. Provincial Finance Officers will be interested to see the present position as shown in Appendix B.

(c) Essential stores. A total of 36 tons of Government stationery, vital to the functioning of Italian tax offices, was dispatched to various parts of liberated Italy. 106 tons of black paper was moved from the ports to printing establishments. A further distribution of Buoni del Tesoro was made to various centres.

3. Revenue Collections

(a) Returns for November, 1944, were received from 45 of the 53 provinces of liberated Italy. These returns were summarised and the results are as follows:

Gross cash collection, including Gape X (Treasury), for the month of November 1944, together with the total cash collection for the first five months of the 1944/45 fiscal year.

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On account (Millions of lire)

Current Year (Continued)		Total for 5 non-
July and	September October November	January to 30

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On Account (Millions of lire)						
Current Year (Quintennario)				Total for 5 years- Former Years thus to 30 November (Residual)		
	July and August 1944	September 1944	October 1944	November 1944		Per 1944
<u>Sardegna</u>						
Cagliari	65.9	23.9	54.0	31.3	52.5	227.6
Nuoro	4.3	2.1	5.2	2.3	1.1	15.3
Sassari	12.1	6.1	14.4	17.8	5.4	56.8
Total	82.3	32.1	73.6	51.4	59.0	299.7
<u>Puglie</u>						
Bari	226.3	105.5	211.1	113.2	15.6	671.7
Brindisi	16.1	7.6	15.9	7.9	1.8	49.3
Foggia	26.2	12.8	27.7	19.3	4.2	90.1
Lecco	40.8	15.3	27.6	16.9	3.1	104.2
Taranto	28.6	21.6	31.8	51.1	2.1	135.0
Total	338.0	163.1	314.1	208.2	26.8	1,050.2
<u>Lucania</u>						
Matera	7.7	2.3	8.2	4.8	0.2	23.2
Potenza	10.5	2.8	10.5	6.7	2.5	33.0
Total	18.2	5.1	18.7	11.5	2.7	56.2
<u>Calabria</u>						
Catanzaro	20.7	9.0	19.0	12.9	1.1	62.7
Cosenza	15.1	7.9	14.0	8.2	1.2	46.4
Reggio Calabria	15.2	5.2	19.8	5.3	1.9	47.4
Total	51.0	22.1	52.8	26.4	4.2	156.5
<u>Campania</u>						
Avellino	9.6	5.0	11.4	5.3	1.2	32.5
Benevento	10.5	3.8	9.5	6.9	1.5	32.2
Napoli	296.4	145.7	209.4	141.9	19.7	800.1
Salerno	25.0	11.2	20.4	11.6	1.0	69.2
Total	341.5	169.7	290.7	165.7	23.4	942.0
<u>Abruzzi & Molise</u>						
Aquila	5.3	2.4	7.7	4.1	1.5	21.0
Campobasso	7.5	4.4	6.1	5.4	0.5	25.9
Chieti	3.2	5.2	6.4	3.2	4.9	22.9

Total		138.0	163.4	314.1	208.3	1,050.3
<u>Lucania</u>						
Matera	7.7	2.3	8.2	4.8	0.2	23.2
Potenza	10.5	2.8	10.5	6.7	2.5	33.0
Total	18.2	5.1	18.7	11.5	2.7	56.2
<u>Calabria</u>						
Catanzaro	20.7	9.0	19.0	12.2	1.1	62.7
Cosenza	15.4	7.0	14.0	8.2	1.2	45.4
Reggio Calabria	15.2	5.2	19.8	5.3	1.9	47.4
Total	51.0	21.1	52.8	25.4	4.2	156.5
<u>Campania</u>						
Avellino	2.6	5.0	11.4	5.3	1.2	32.5
Benevento	10.5	3.8	9.5	6.9	1.5	32.2
Napoli	296.4	140.7	299.4	141.9	19.7	898.1
Salerno	25.0	11.2	20.4	11.6	1.0	69.2
Total	341.5	160.7	290.7	165.7	23.4	942.0
<u>Abruzzi & Molise</u>						
Aquila	9.3	2.4	7.7	4.1	1.5	21.0
Campobasso	7.5	4.4	8.1	5.4	0.5	25.9
Chieti	3.2	5.2	6.4	3.2	4.9	22.9
Isernia	0.7	2.6	5.6	6.9	5.0	21.4
Teramo	7.1	1.5	5.5	2.1	0.9	17.1
Total	33.8	16.1	33.3	21.7	13.4	108.3
<u>Lazio</u>						
Frosinone	0.6	1.0	9.5	1.3	0.9	13.3
Littoria	0.1	2.5	0.6	0.6	2.1	6.0
Rieti	4.0	0.9	7.0	2.1	0.5	14.5
Roma	325.6	159.8	352.2	192.5	19.6	1,029.7
Viterbo	5.5	1.7	7.6	2.8	9.6	27.2
Total	335.8	166.0	376.9	199.3	32.7	1,190.7
<u>Umbria</u>						
Perugia	9.9	3.3	17.6	8.1	6.9	45.8
Terni	4.7	1.0	4.3	4.5	3.5	18.0
Total	14.6	4.3	21.9	12.6	10.4	63.8

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En Account (Millions of lire)

Current Year (Competenza)			Total for 5 years July and September 1944 to 30 November 1944
July and August 1944	September 1944	November 1944	
			(Residual)

<u>Marche</u>			
Ancona	2.9	8.6	13.0
Ascoli Piceno	6.2	3.1	9.0
Macerata	8.5	3.5	10.5
Pesaro			
Total	17.1	15.2	32.3
			16.7
			96.1

Toscana

Arezzo		1.9	13.0	1.7	1.1	17.7
Piombino	13.2	83.3	80.0	25.6	28.6	221.6
Grosseto	6.9	5.6	10.0	6.8	7.4	37.9
Livorno						
Lucca						
Massa Carrara						
Pisa						
Pistonia						
Sienna	14.2	6.2	28.4	33.2	0.7	84.8
Total	35.0	26.0	138.4	65.0	34.7	369.0

Emilia

Forlì						
Ravenna						

Grand Total	1,511.8	781.7	1,140.1	905.4	293.9	4,980.4
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So that the tax collection position may be considered, the total cash collections of lire 4,980.4 millions for the five months to 30 November 1944, have been analysed over the main heads and the results are shown below:

Current Year (Competenza)			Former Years (Residual)		Total July to November 1944
July 1944	August 1944	September 1944	July to November 1944	November 1944	

July 1944	19.3	42.8	31.6	42.8	131.1
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Capo 1.

Manufacturing

Taxes

Capo 2.

Customs and

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Livorno	No Return		
Imcon	No Return		
Massa Carrara	No Return		
Fian	No Return		
Pistoia	No Return		
Sienna	No Return		
Total		33.9	0.7
		31.7	34.8
			363.0

Salina

Porto Reverano

Grand Total	1,511.8	763.7	1,130.6	905.4	298.9	4,980.4
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So that the tax collection position may be considered, the total cash collections of lire 4,980.4 millions for the five months to 30 November 1944, have been analysed over the main items and the results are shown below:

	Current Year (Reported)			Former Years (Residual)		Total July to November 1944
	July 1944	August 1944	Sept. 1944	Oct. 1944	Nov. 1944	

Capo 1. Manufacturing Taxes	19.3	42.8	31.6	39.2	41.8	5.4	181.1
Capo 2. Customs and Maritime Char- ges	26.8	37.9	38.5	73.8	26.5	4.7	208.2
Capo 4. Monopolies	61.1	303.8	222.1	264.9	153.9	1.3	1,049.1
Capo 5. Lotto & Lottery	4.0	17.5	19.1	25.8	25.1	37.6	130.9
Capo 6. Direct Taxes	15.6	463.7	60.4	602.9	55.1	109.9	1,311.3
Capo B. Indirect Taxes	142.2	284.7	300.8	390.2	418.8	54.7	1,606.4
Total Tax Collections	276.8	1,158.4	680.2	1,159.8	728.2	313.6	4,457.0
Receipts other than Tax Revenue including Capo X (Treasury), Note (1), Total	14.4	56.2	103.5	23.8	177.2	55.3	523.4
	291.2	1,214.6	783.7	1,183.6	905.4	298.9	4,980.4

NOTE: (1) Receipts other than tax revenue is mainly made up of Chgo X (Treasury), i.e. receipts of a capital nature.

(2) Conclusions. November is not a main collection month but examination of the figures of a comparable month, September, shows that in every province for which all returns have been received an increase of revenue is reported.

4. Customs

(a) Executive Memorandum No. 43 on Custom Duties, issued on 24 November 1944, (Appendix B of the November Report - this Sub-Commission) was interpreted by EDECO as conferring on Italian Customs officers even measures of control over Allied shipping. This wording was contrary to the intention of the directive. To avoid any further possible misunderstanding the memorandum was re-drafted in reference to mutilation of documents. The draft is being considered by the various Headquarters and Sub-Commissions concerned and it is hoped to issue the revised version shortly.

(b) Frontier Controls. During the month the Italian Government departments concerned continued their preparations for the resumption of frontier controls, for which purpose they have earmarked skeleton staffs provisionally as follows:

Frontier	Harrel control zone	Provinces included	Length of Frontier Kilom.	Skeleton Staffs			
				ICF	CCRA	IS Agents	
French	Turin	Imperia Genoa Turin Aosta	602	20	409		
Swiss	Como	Vereselli Novara Varese Como Sondrio	1,167	40			
Austrian	Bolzano	Bolzano Belluno Udine	432	15			
Yugoslavian	Trieste	Trieste Gorizia Piuma Zara	257	20			
Total skeleton staffs				2,906	23	1,800	200
Pro-war (approx.)				707	500	560	158

Frontier	Normal control zone	Provinces included	Length of frontier, Kilom.	Skeleton staffs		
				Customs	REF	USAR
French	Turin	Aggeria Gumb Turin Inet	602	20	409	
Swiss	Gene	Veroylli Meyrin Voreon Gene Sablino	1,167	40		
Austrian	Salzano	Polzano Salzano Udine	482	15	791	200
Yugoslavian	Trieste	Trieste Gorizia Pieve Sart	257	20		353

Total skeleton staffs 2,508 95 1,200 258
Pre-war (approx.) 707 500 358

It is intended to transfer the Public Security (P.S.) Agents will be used on the borders in the early stages. These skeleton staffs comprise all ranks and are ready either to take complete charge of the frontiers, incorporating officials found in situ, or to reinforce where necessary. All concerned should continue at their present posts until their services are actually required. It is anticipated that after an initial period of absence of the frontiers immediately following the cessation of operations, selected crossings will be re-opened and all civilian movement and traffic diverted through them, ensuring that other points being prohibited. Shortage of counter-intelligence and security personnel will render this necessary. It is proposed that ARMO will be able to the frontier crossings to be opened initially. In this connection lists of the principal crossings for each of the four frontiers have been drawn up in which have been indicated those crossings which should, it is suggested, be opened initially. The provisional arrangements referred to above were made in consultation with a representative of ARMO (G-2 Section), Public Safety Sub-Commission and the relative Italian Government departments. The information relative to security controls was compiled incidentally to that concerning the various aspects of Customs control, to which our interests are confined.

5. Monopolies

(a) Steps have been taken to implement the policy mentioned in last month's report, namely, to confine our activities to the purely financial and revenue aspects of the State Monopolies. This objective has been attained by the subdivision of responsibilities as follows:

- Agriculture Sub-Commission: Tobacco Cultivation
- Industry Sub-Commission: Operation of Factories and maintenance of production
- Commerce Sub-Commission: Planning and bidding for movements of all monopoly goods except salt
- Food Sub-Commission: Planning and bidding for movement of salt
- Transportation Sub-Commission: Handling "bills" for such movements
- Finance Sub-Commission: The financial aspects of monopoly administration, including revenue protective measures.

(b) At the time of handing over to Industry Sub-Commission advice of the impending arrival of cigarette paper from USA were received. Stocks of this paper are very low and certain factories have only been kept running on borrowed stocks. Other materials of which the factories are deficient, e.g. fabric belts for cigarette machines and strip steel for making cigarette machine knives have been requisitioned from the United States. Heavy knives for tobacco cutting machines are being made at local steel works. Requests for certain articles, e.g. leather driving belts and leather curdling racks have been passed to the Ministry of Industry who now have charge of controlled materials. Difficulty is being found in housing this year's tobacco crop, many warehouses being in Army occupation and other congested with tobacco of previous crops. Efforts to discourage any requisitioning of tobacco premises have been continued. The all grant of additional rail tonnage for raw tobacco is helping to relieve the congestion in the warehouse. Shortage of electric power prevents the attainment of maximum output of the tobacco factories.

(c) The supply of salt to heavily populated areas has improved considerably. Movement by sea to forward areas has been initiated.

(d) The retail prices of all types of salt and tobacco products have been doubled from the 1st and 23rd December 1944, respectively. The price of matches has been increased to cover the increased cost of production.

(e) In general it may be said that the Monopoly Industries show a steady rate of progress, with a consequent advantage to the revenue side of the State budget.

6. Lotteries

Extension of the Lotto to areas where it is not at present operating depends principally on the availability of transport for the delivery of the tickets to the sale booths and, after sale, for the collection of the ticket

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Extension of the Lotto to areas where it is not at present operating demands principally on the availability of transport for the delivery of the tickets to the male booths and, after sale, for the collection of the ticket counter-foils. In December, Lotto play was recommenced in Aquila and in the course of being extended to various townships in Abruzzi. Various unusual expedients were adopted to facilitate this, such as the use of a single private car to tour several towns and pick up counter-foils enroute to Rome, where they must be deposited before 1300 hours each Saturday. Further, the Intendente of Aquila was authorised to issue the weekly "Bollettino Ufficiale" of winning numbers. This was normally issued from Rome, but arrangements at present are such that the Rome bulletin cannot reach Abruzzi sufficiently early. It is hoped, by similar expedients, to re-open play in other areas.

C. Budgets and Expenditures

1. General activities

(a) Public Administration. In view of the frequent failure of the central administration to provide funds for the operation of State offices, and in order to avoid the practice of certain ministries assuming powers to make financial provisions in Allied Military Government territory, the Minister of the Treasury was notified as follows:

"(a) In territory under Allied Military Government the sole authority in matters of administration is Allied Military Government;

(b) The governing laws in force in Allied Military Government territory are;

(1) Allied Military Government Orders and Proclamations;

(11) Italian Statute Law, except any enactments that have been abrogated by Allied Military authority;

(111) Italian Decree laws made by the Italian Government since 8th September, 1943, which have been notified as implemented in Allied Military Government territory.

(c) The Italian Government is not competent to issue any orders or directions to any State office or auxiliary unit of the State within the area under Allied Military Government, except only when such orders are issued with the prior written authority of the Allied Administration. In particular, no titoli di spesa (ordini di accreditamento, mandati, etc.) issued by the Italian Government can be regarded as valid in territory under Allied Military Government, except as specially provided hereunder:

(1) All previous authorizations of credit in force at the time any territory is liberated, are blocked; and future financing will be by new credits issued by Finance Officers of Allied Military Government on the basis of approved budgets.

(e) A new budget procedure for controlling the expenditure of all State offices, enti morali, communes and provinces under Allied Military Government, was instituted on 1 July, 1944. The object of instituting this procedure was to enable Allied Military Government to make such financial provision as was necessary to ensure the efficient and economical management of all State and public offices, in the spirit and intention of RDL 21 June 1940, n. 769 (Gazz. Uff. 11 July 1940, n. 161);

(f) The budget procedure consists of two separate series of forms - the S.B. series being used by all provincial State offices and enti morali, and the L.C.B. series by provinces and communes. Every province

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(f) The budget procedure consists of two separate series of forms - the S.E. series being used by all provincial State offices and enti locali, and the L.G.B. series by provinces and comuni. Every provincial State office, province and comune must submit a budget whether funds are required or not. Full instructions as to the compilation of these budget forms are contained in two leaflets, one for S.E. forms and one for L.G.B. forms;

(g) In each province under Allied Military Government there is a Provincial Finance Officer, and in each region a Regional Finance Officer, and these officers are the only persons competent to issue credits in favor of State or public offices in that territory, except as especially provided in paragraph (h) below;

(h) In the case of military expenditures within the budgets of the ministries of War, Marine and Air, and in the case of the Servizio dello Stato and Nazionale di Stato, it has been arranged that the central administration shall provide for the necessary financing for all liberated Italy, whether under Allied Military or Italian Government.

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In respect of these expenditures no credits will be issued by the Finance Officers of Allied Military Government. This relaxation has been made owing to the special problems involved, and is on the understanding that the Ministries and autonomous bodies concerned present a three-monthly budget for approval to the Allied Commission;

(i) When territory is transferred from Allied to Italian jurisdiction, the approved tri-monthly budgets will be handed to the respective State offices and State ministries. The Provincial Finance Officer will deliver to the Prefect all approved L.S.B. budgets. The Regional Finance Officer will send all his copies of approved budgets to the Finance Sub-Commission for delivery to the Ragioneria Generale dello Stato. If a budget has been approved and the deficit integrated by an advance of funds, it will continue to be the operative instrument until the end of the tri-monthly period to which it related, even though jurisdiction has been changed within this period;

(j) The S.B. budgets will be used by the respective State Ministries as the basis for the revision of the State budget; and the L.S.B. budgets will be noted by the Ministry of Interior and the Central Commission for Local Finance, so that the financial assistance already given to provinces and communes may be taken into account when considering the annual local government budgets for the calendar year;

(k) The governing regulations in Allied Military Government territory regarding the payment of post due bills; arrears of salaries and wages; and war damage claims; are contained in the circulars issued by the Allied Commission. Corresponding regulations issued by the Italian Government apply only to Italian Government territory, and have no validity in Allied Military Government territory.

(l) All expenditures for public works throughout liberated Italy will be considered separately as works projects. When the estimated expenditure on any such project would exceed 1,000,000 Lire, it must be approved by the Public Works and Utilization Sub-Commission, Allied Commission.

It is appropriate in this letter to refer to many instances where the responsible State Ministry has failed to make timely financial provision for the needs of State offices and approved public works. While it is recognized that there are difficulties of communication which delay the receipt of credits, this fact should also be well understood by the responsible officials who should make proper allowance to ensure that titles di spesa are issued in ample time to meet payments when they fall due. On frequent occasions recently the Finance Sub-Commission has been required to intervene in order to assure that funds are advanced for the administration and operating expenses of State offices and public works. This should be quite unnecessary and could be avoided by prudent foresight on the part of the responsible Ministry."

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(3) Public Works.

(1) The present appropriation for public works arising from war damage is 1,900 million lire, but the estimated cost of works now in progress will exceed 3,000 million lire. To this sum must be added estimates approved by Allied Military Government, but not fully financed, to the extent of a further 1,000 million lire. The estimated cost of works not yet commenced amounts for an additional 1,500 million lire - a grand total of 5,500 million lire in all. To meet this cost a decree appropriating a further 3,000 million lire is about to be approved - but as this is still 600 million lire short of requirements an additional decree will be necessary at a later date.

(2) The appropriation set up to meet the cost of the repair of private homes to provide housing to the homeless is 700 million. This will be increased by a further 2,000 million lire; of this sum 1,000 million lire will be used for the repair of private houses and the building of shelters, and the other 1,000 million lire will be spent on grants in aid to owners of war damaged buildings, as provided in the law of 7 November, 1944, no. 366.

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(iii) The original appropriation of 1,900 million lire for the repair and reconstruction of war damaged public works, was in two parts - 1,500 million lire and 400 million lire. A proportion of each of these appropriations was allocated to regions and sub-divided into categories of expenditure; see Tables I and II in Appendix C. The new appropriations of 3,000 million lire will be similarly sub-divided.

(iv) Owing to the breakdown of the existing system for financing of public works in Italian Government territory, exceptional measures, of a temporary nature, have had to be introduced. These provide that the head of each provincial Genio Civile shall be granted, on request, a commissionive credit to cover all works in progress. This expedient should ensure that no essential work shall be stopped or delayed by reason of lack of funds. The existing restriction, however, remains that the estimated cost for any one approved project shall not be exceeded without special authority.

(v) As the total appropriations in the Ministry of Public Works budget amount to only 1,843 million lire - which includes all other services and administrative costs - a totally incorrect picture is given of the present budgetary situation. Table III in Appendix C shows the present position regarding expenditures on all public works. Table IV indicates the extent to which provision has been made for measures of relief and reconstruction in the current financial year - only a part of which has been included in the present budget. These appropriations will undoubtedly need to be considerably increased in the near future.

(c) Italian State Railways. The appropriation set up for the reconstruction of State railways damaged by war is 800 million lire. This sum has already been exceeded by 424 million lire, and the Minister for Communications has accordingly been requested to initiate a new decree to make adequate provision for works now in progress or likely to be completed in the current financial year.

(3) Temporary Hotels and Hostels in Forward Areas. In forward areas, owing to war destruction and other causes, there is insufficient hotel accommodation to provide for the needs of troops and other services. Accordingly, buildings are to be requisitioned and converted for use as temporary hotels or hostels for the use of troops and auxiliary services. The Italian Government has agreed to pay the running costs of these establishments. The procedure to be adopted will be that the manager of each temporary hotel or hostel will present each month a detailed claim of the actual running expenses incurred. This will be certified by the officer in charge of housing, and forwarded to the local office of the Genio Militare for payment. The latter will make out a payment order on the State Provincial Treasury for the amount claimed, in favour of the respective hotel or hostel manager. The claims will be sent by the office of the Genio Militare to the provincial Intendente di Finanza for transmission to the Ministry of the Treasury, (Direzione Generale del Tesoro). Funds to defray these expenditures will be furnished to the Genio Militare.

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(c) Billots occupied by Allied Troops. The original billoting rates issued by the Italian Government have been modified to conform to the rates in force in 6th Army area. The new rates make provision for a flat rate for officers, irrespective of rank, and one for R.F./G.S.

(2) Intendenza di Finanza in German Zone. Information was received that certain Prefects in forward areas had issued Prefectural Orders authorizing the payment of an indennita di missione to all public officials employed in the combat zones - citing as authority a decree of 26 June, 1944, of the pseudo Republican Fascist Government. An instruction was immediately issued to all Regional Commissioners that no further payments could be made under the authority of such Prefectural Orders. The so-called "decrees" of the pseudo Republican Fascist Government are null and void, and any Prefectural Orders issued in liberated Italy which are based on such "decrees" are invalid. Intendenza di Finanza can only be granted in accordance with the terms of the existing law, which limits payment to officials who are on duty away from their normal place of employment. (Vide D.F. 14 Sept. 1918, n. 1311; R.D. 14 Nov. 1923, n. 2395; and subsequent laws).

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(E) Decrees and Appropriations

(i) Integration of the price of grain (bread subsidy). of the 5,000 million lire authorized by DM 21 September, 1944, n. 252, 4,000 million lire have been appropriated to the 1944 budget for 1943-44.

(ii) Concorso straordinario a gratifica natalizia. This payment of a six-monthly special allowance and Christmas bonus to State employees of the Central Administration follows precedent and is according to law. The original proposals were objected to as being at variance with the agreed policy on the payment of arrears of salaries and wages. The objections were accepted by the Italian Government and the Treasury instructions were modified accordingly.

(iii) Increases in Pensions. The new salary and wage scales which came into force from the 16 August, 1944, extended to the State salary the employment for active service and the temporary war bonus. This change had the effect of increasing the basis on which future pensions would be calculated. The amount of increase granted by the new salary scales varied from 34% to 64% - the average increment for the bulk of employees being about 45%. To recalculate all pensions to correspond with the improvement in salary scales would be quite impractical in view of the urgent need to provide relief to pensioners. Accordingly, a compromise was necessary, and a simple procedure was adopted, based on the principle that the average increase of salary enjoyed was about 45%. The main provisions of the new pensions decree will increase all pensions by 33%. Pensions based on the new salary scales will not operate in full for another three years - as a pension is calculated on the average salary enjoyed during the last three years of service. For employees who retire within the next three years a compromise between the old scales and the new will be made calculated on the number of months (expressed as 36ths), spent in active employment after the introduction of these provisions. The 33% increase will be calculated on the former pension (excluding the increase granted by DM 13 March, 1944, n. 85) and the 70, 60, 50% recalculated on the new rate of basic pension.

(iv) Public Works. An appropriation of 3,000 million lire for the repair and reconstruction of public works destroyed or damaged by war, and 1,000 million lire for the repair of private houses and the construction of temporary shelters.

2. Governmental Expenditures

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(a) State

(i) Actual Disbursements for October. The actual disbursements by regions and by ministries are given in Table V of Appendix C for

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(a) State

(i) Actual Disbursements for October. The actual disbursements by regions and by ministries are given in Table V of Appendix D for provinces in liberated Italy. Of the 46 Provincial Treasury Offices returns have not yet been received from Pesaro in Marche, Terni in Lazio, and Firenze, Napoli, Pisa, Lazio and Pistoia in Toscana. Comparison with the September figures shows a reduction of 852 million lire for the Ministry of Finance and an increase in Army disbursements of 2,029 million lire. The Suspense Account has been further reduced by 654 million lire.

(ii) Authorizations to spend issued by the Italian Government. Table VI is a record of official disbursements registered at the Corte dei Conti during November. Comparison with the credits issued by the several ministries cannot yet be made, as several returns are outstanding. A complete statement of the month by month expenditure position is still not yet possible, as these figures do not include spese fisse (fixed expenditures) and unaliati titoli (direct payment orders). An unaccountable delay is being experienced in obtaining complete data from the Italian Government. The notifiable fall in the November and October figures for official disbursements issued might be attributable to a desire to exercise more control by pre-audit rather than by post-audit.

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would be calculated. The average increase for the bulk of scales varied from 3 1/2% to 6 1/2% - the average increase for the bulk of employees being about 4 1/2%. To recalculate all pensions to correspond with the improvement in salary scales would be quite impractical in view of the urgent need to provide relief to pensioners. Accordingly, a compromise was necessary, and a simple procedure was adopted, based on the principle that the average increase of salary enjoyed was about 4 1/2%. The main provision of the new pensions decree will increase all pensions by 3 1/2%. Pensions based on the new salary scales will not operate in full for another three years - as a pension is calculated on the average salary enjoyed during the last three years of service. For employees who retire within the next three years a comparison between the old scales and the new will be made calculated on the number of months (expressed as 36ths), spent in active employment after the introduction of these provisions. The 3 1/2% increase will be calculated on the former pension (excluding the increase granted by RDL 13 March, 1944, n. 83) and the 70, 60, 50% recalculated on the new rate of basic pension.

(iv) Public Works. An appropriation of 1,000 million lire for the repair and reconstruction of public works destroyed or damaged by war, and 1,000 million lire for the repair of private houses and the construction of temporary shelters.

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It is known that the President of the Corte dei Conti has expressed the view that no real control is possible when financing is mainly by ordinary accreditations - at present covering over 50% of the total expenditures. As a major part of the balance consists of fixed expenditures the amount liquidated by mandati is comparatively small. This warning is sound and timely and is a step toward better budgetary control; but, owing to the disorganized condition of the country, it is thought that the expedient of using ordinary accreditations must be continued for some time to come, in order to ensure that funds are readily available for essential works and administrative expenditures. Table VII shows the condition of all ordinary accreditations received at the R. Tesoreria Provinciale for all liberated Italy. Variations between this table and the information furnished by the Corte dei Conti are due, generally, to the time-lag between issue at the ministry and receipt in the province - which may be anything up to three weeks.

(iii) Italian State Offices. On Table VIII is shown the total financing of State Offices by Allied Military Government since 1 July, 1944 - that is, for the current financial year. Provinces still under Allied Military Government are indicated by an asterisk. As regards Viterbo, Rieti, Terni, Pescara, Aquila, Chieti, which were returned to Italian Government on 16 October, financing of these provinces was continued by Allied Military Government up to 30 November, 1944. The amount of credits advanced to date is 7,648 million lire, or, including the special account in Rome for June and July, approximately 8,000 million lire. About double this figure, must therefore be added to the deficit of the Italian State budget.

(iv) State Budget. A summary of the three divisions of the State budget is given in Table IX, in Appendix C. Differences between this account and that given in the statement of the Ministry of the Treasury are due to (a) inclusion of the residual, and (b) non-inclusion of commitments not yet appropriated by a published decree.

(v) Analysis of State Expenditures. The study made last month for the 22 provinces and Rome has been continued by an analysis of the expenditures contained in the first budget supplement for 7 provinces. Notable differences are the decreased expenditures for materials and supplies (9.4% less) and subventions to other offices (17.4% less) and the increased percentage for debt service (31% more). This analysis has now served its purpose and will be discontinued.

(b) Provinces and Communes

(i) Italian Government territory. At the end of the month 983 budgets had been received at the Ministry of Interior; 903 of which had been examined and 264 with deficits of less than 100,000 lire returned to Prefects for integration by the Giunta Provinciale Amministrativa. The remaining 819 budgets are being examined by the Central Commission for Local Finances the

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It is known that the President of the Corte dei Conti has expressed the view that no real control is possible when financing is mainly by ordinari di accreditamento - at present covering over 50% of the total expenditures. As a major part of the balance consists of fixed expenditures the account liquidated by mandati is comparatively small. This warning is sound and timely and is a step toward better budgetary control; but, owing to the disorganized condition of the country, it is thought that the expedient of using ordinari di accreditamento must be continued for some time to come, in order to ensure that funds are readily available for essential works and administrative expenditures. Table VII shows the condition of all ordinari di accreditamento received at the R. Tesoreria Provinciale for all liberated Italy. Variations between this table and the information furnished by the Corte dei Conti are due, generally, to the time-lag between issue at the ministry and receipt in the province - which may be anything up to three weeks.

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(iv) State Budget. A summary of the three divisions of the State budget is given in Table IV, in Appendix 2. Differences between this account and that given in the statement of the Ministry of the Treasury are due to (a) inclusion of the residual, and (b) non-inclusion of commitments not yet appropriated by a published decree.

(v) Analysis of State Expenditures. The study made last month for the 26 provinces and Rome has been continued by an analysis of the expenditures contained in the first budget supplement for 7 provinces. Notable differences are the decreased expenditures for materials and supplies (9.4% less) and subventions to other offices (17.4% less) and the increased percentage for light service (31% more). This analysis has now served its purpose and will be discontinued.

(b) Provinces and Communes

(i) Italian Government territory. At the end of the month 983 budgets had been received at the Ministry of Interior; 903 of which had been examined and 204 with deficits of less than 100,000 lire returned to Prefects for integration by the Giunta Provinciale Amministrativa. Of the budgets sent to the Central Commission for Local Finance the examination proposals were as shown hereunder:

Provincial and Communal Budgets

Year 1944.

(in thousands of lire)

Number of budgets	Funds		Recommended to Central Commission	Economies effected
	Requested			
693	1,782,875		761,646	1,017,228

The Central Commission has made no material changes in the proposals of the Ministry and has approved 692 budgets in all (26 Provincial, 20 Provincial capitals and 646 other communes).

(ii) Allied Military Government territory. See remarks regarding State offices under III. Table X, in Appendix 3, shows the extent of financing of communes and provinces made by Allied Military Government since 1st July, 1944. This system of budgetary control is now firmly established and is proving effective.

III. ALLIED FINANCIAL POLICY AND CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE PROBLEMS

A. Currency Production Program

1. Additional production of old-type Metropolitan lire currency by the Banca d'Italia

Production continued during December but at a slower rate, due to transport and power difficulties. Deliveries of completed currency amount to 3, 1/4 million lire. Sufficient paper is available to produce a further 2,000 million lire. Owing to interference with the electricity supply to the paper mill at Padriano, a two months' stoppage in paper production has occurred, and will be reflected in the production figures in the next month's report. These difficulties have now been overcome and production should proceed at the normal rate.

2. New currency program

Preparations for printing that part of the new currency which is to be produced in Italy continue (for details see Finance Sub-Commission Report for November, 1944). The plates have been completed and we are giving all possible aid to the Banca d'Italia in its efforts to obtain the necessary transport, electric power, and raw materials. The most acute shortage appears to be that of printing ink, as the Bank has a stock estimated to be sufficient for only 15-20 days production. Further supplies are being sought in the U.S. and France. It is hoped that printing will begin in late January or early February, 1945.

B. Currency Conversion Problems

1. Pursuant to instructions received from the Combined Chiefs of Staff, the question of currency conversion for refugees leaving Italy was formally raised with the Minister of the Treasury. Two groups of refugees have already left Italy, one for Palestine and the other for the United States, and in both cases ad hoc currency conversion arrangements had to be worked out whereby the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee paid Palestinian pounds and dollars, respectively, to the refugees and accepted, for financing JDC work in Italy, the lire (AM and Metropolitan), yellow seal dollars and BLC notes, which were surrendered by the refugees upon departure. The difficulty of finding a party willing to furnish counter-value in such cases is self-evident, and it is understood that the U.S. and U.K. Treasuries have referred to EMU the question of setting up an international organization that could accept all currencies and provide to departing refugees the currency of the country of destination. In the meantime, CCS directed that we enquire of the Italian Government whether it is prepared to establish a procedure whereby refugees leaving liberated Italy may be provided with foreign exchange against their holdings of lire. The Italian Government was informed that the question of the upper limit to be set on such exchanges

produced in Italy continues (for details see Planning Sub-Commission Report, 10 November, 1944). The plates have been completed and we are giving all possible aid to the Banca d'Italia in its efforts to obtain the necessary transport, electric power, and raw materials. The most acute shortage appears to be that of printing ink, as the Bank has a stock estimated to be sufficient for only 15-20 days production. Further supplies are being sought in the U.S. and France. It is hoped that printing will begin in late January or early February, 1945.

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2. The Combined Chiefs of Staff have also indicated that the conversion of foreign currency held by persons repatriated to Italy is the responsibility of the Italian Government. This information was communicated to the Minister of the Treasury with the statement that he will undoubtedly wish to make appropriate arrangements. Is the major problem is that of fixing rates at which conversion is to be effected, the Minister was requested not to fix such rates without prior consultation with the Finance Sub-Commission, as the Combined Chiefs of Staff wish to ensure themselves that such rates as may be fixed in Italy are in accord with dollar and sterling cross rates with other currencies.

C. Collection of Specified Dollar Items

1. The Banca d'Italia has been authorized by the United States Treasury to accept for collection in the United States, at fees which will be established by the Banca d'Italia, the following specified negotiable instruments expressed in U.S. dollars, and no others:

"A. Checks drawn on banks in the United States by members of the Armed Forces of the United States, and by civilian personnel of the American Red Cross who are American citizens, provided such checks are payable to and endorsed by the American Red Cross.

"B. Checks in amount not exceeding \$50 dollars drawn by persons within the United States on non-blocked accounts with banks in the United States payable to members of the Armed Forces of the United States that bear the endorsement of the payee and the American Red Cross only.

"C. Drafts drawn under travelers' letters of credit issued after September 8, 1943.

"D. Travelers' checks.

"E. Checks, drafts, bills of exchange, or warrants drawn subsequent to September 8, 1943 on the Secretary of State of the United States, or the Treasurer of the United States."

2. No other Italian bank is authorized to transmit these items direct to the United States for collection, although any Italian commercial bank may handle them for collection through the Banca d'Italia.

D. Redemption of Counterfeit Air and Metropolitan Line Notes

1. An AG/AGC officer who finds that he has accepted a counterfeit Air or Metropolitan Line Note in the course of his official duties under

endorsed by the American Red Cross.

"B. Checks in amount not exceeding 50 dollars drawn by persons within the United States on non-blocked accounts with banks in the United States payable to members of the Armed Forces of the United States that bear the endorsement of the payee and the American Red Cross only.

"C. Drafts drawn under travelers' letters of credit issued after September 8, 1943.

"D. Travelers' checks.

"E. Checks, drafts, bills of exchange, or warrants drawn subsequent to September 8, 1943 on the Secretary of State of the United States, or the Treasurer of the United States."

2. No other Italian bank is authorized to transmit these items direct to the United States for collection, although any Italian commercial bank may handle them for collection through the Banca d'Italia.

D. Redemption of Counterfeit All and Metropolitan Lire Notes

1. An AC/ASG officer who finds that he has accepted a counterfeit All or Metropolitan Lire Note in the normal course of his official duties under circumstances which he feels justify his action may take the following steps to seek redemption:

(a) He will immediately mark the notes "COUNTERFEIT" and deliver them to the nearest Public Safety Officer against a temporary detailed receipt. The latter will make the necessary investigation and return the notes promptly.

(b) The AC/ASG officer will then address a request for redemption to Lieut.-Colonel James H. Penick, Chief, Allied Principal Agency, HQ., APO 394, (or in the latter's absence, to Major E.J. Gita, Deputy Chief of APO), and such request will set forth the full circumstances surrounding the acquisition of the counterfeit note or notes. It must be stated, inter alia, that the notes were received in the ordinary course of business in connection with the official duties of the officer concerned, and that reasonable precautions were taken to detect fraudulent notes before acceptance.

(c) The counterfeit notes themselves will accompany the request for redemption.

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2. If the request is approved, the officer who made the request will be authorized in writing by Lieut-Colonel Penick, or by Major Gita, to recover from MC/AG funds in his possession (if he is a Sub-accountant) or from the nearest AFA Branch or Sub-accountant.
 3. If the request is not approved, the notes will be returned to the officer who sought redemption. The latter may then either (a) pay the loss from his own personal funds, or (b) request through channels to the Florence Sub-Commission that a Board of Inquiry be established under the respective Army regulations to deal with the matter.
 4. When counterfeit lire notes are released in accordance with these regulations, the transaction will be recorded in the Head "Special Counterfeit Lire Redemption Account" on AFA's books.
- E. Accumulation of All Lire Currency
1. The process of accumulating All Lire currency grew out of the Banca d'Italia's urgent request, on 18 October, 1944, for a special advance of 500 million lire to be distributed among the Bari, Palermo, and Naples Branches of that bank.
 2. This request was granted under AP account No. 3, on the premise that sufficient new Metropolitan currency would be available by 15 November 1944 to cover this emergency advance in All currency.
 3. On 10 November the Banca d'Italia was granted an additional emergency 200 million lire for the Naples Branch, under AFA No. 4 account, on the assumption repayment could be effected by 31 December from the new issue of Metropolitan currency. The amount deposited with the Banca d'Italia, Bari, was 384 million lire.
 4. Our letter to the Banca d'Italia of 5 December requested that AP No. 3 and No. 4 accounts be transferred to AFK Rome Office under "Metropolitan Lire Special Account" designation and directed that the Banca d'Italia bundle and deliver to AFK Rome such 1000, 500 and 100 lire AF lire, as were available, or might become available, so that AFK Rome could release an equivalent in Metropolitan lire to the Banca d'Italia.
 5. AFK Palermo and Naples were instructed to convey the same instructions to Banks in their districts through Banca d'Italia and to transfer their No. 3 and No. 4 accounts to AFK Rome.
 6. Florence reported difficulties in pursuing this accumulation because of local conditions and was instructed on 27 December, 1944, to put this plan into effect as soon as feasible.
 7. On 9 December, the Banca d'Italia instructed all banks in Rome to begin accumulating all lire in large denominations for exchange

2. This request was granted under AF account No. 3, on the premise that sufficient new Metropolitan currency would be available by 15 November 1944 to cover this emergency advance in AF currency.

3. On 10 November the Banca d'Italia was granted an additional emergency 200 million lire for the Naples Branch, under AF No. 4 account, on the assumption repayment could be effected by 31 December from the new issue of Metropolitan currency. The amount deposited with the Banca d'Italia, Bari, was 384 million lire.

4. Our letter to the Banca d'Italia of 5 December requested that AF No. 3 and No. 4 accounts be transferred to AF Rome Office under "Metropolitan Lire Special Account" designation and directed that the Banca d'Italia bundle and deliver to AF Rome such 1000, 500 and 100 lire AF lire, as were available, or might become available, so that AF Rome could release an equivalent in metropolitan lire to the Banca d'Italia.

5. AF Palermo and Naples were instructed to convey the same instructions to Banks in their districts through Banca d'Italia and to transfer their No. 3 and No. 4 accounts to AF Rome.

6. Florence reported difficulties in pursuing this accumulation because of local conditions and was instructed on 27 December, 1944, to put this plan into effect as soon as feasible.

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7. On 9 December, the Banca d'Italia instructed all banks in Rome to begin accumulating, counting, and bundling all AF lire in large denominations for exchange for metropolitan lire through AF Rome.

F. Geographical Distribution of AF Lire

1. The total aggregate number of unopened boxes of AF lire currency on hand in AF Branches on 30 November, 1944, was 6,690 boxes with an aggregate value of approximately 39 billion lire.

2. The distribution of boxes was as follows:

Location	No. of Boxes	Value
Florence and Siena	2,464	27,614,552,000
Rome	1,091	4,369,200,000
Naples and Bari	2,989	6,627,216,000
Palermo	146	354,568,000

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3. The stockpile of large denominations is concentrated in the north, because recent shipments have arrived at Livorno, whereas the small denominations are located in the Southern Region. For the present, however, it will not be necessary to adjust the geographical distribution, although some redistribution may be required in the future for the convenience of the Allied Forces.

G. Supply of AM Lira Currency

1. Disbursements of AM Lira to Allied Military Forces in November were 2,797 million lire or 568 million lire less than the October disbursements. This decrease is due to reduced drawings of all forces with the exception of the American Army. The American drawings increased by 235 million. The November drawings of all other armies respectively were lower than any drawings made in any month during the previous nine months.

2. Although figures for November are not available as yet, estimates show that the 1,365 million lire disbursed to paymasters in October has been paid to troops and civilians by Army and Navy paymasters.

3. During the month of November, 18,719 million new AM lire in the four larger denominations arrived in Italy. In the first week of December 747 million new AM lire arrived, completing the 30 billion order placed in June, 1944, in order for 40 billion lire was placed in November. The original schedule of delivery forecast the arrival of the first shipments in January 1945; however, recent correspondence has placed the date of delivery in February.

4. In view of the large holdings by the French Forces which appear to be in excess of immediate future needs, steps have been taken to have such excess funds returned to AFM. Particular reference is made to lire funds held by the French Forces in French North Africa and Corsica, where need for lire is unlikely and which can be more effectively used if distributed according to the currency requirements of AFM in the Italian mainland, Sicily, and Sardinia.

H. Remittance System

1. As of 31 December, 1944, the Banca d'Italia had received lists of remittances numbering 206 items and totaling 4,861,985 lire. These remittances are the first to be received by the Banca d'Italia following the newly approved agreement whereby the Banca d'Italia will handle remittance payments north of Rome.

2. The total number of individual remittance payments made by the Banco di Sicilia and the Banco di Napoli during the month of November aggregated 38,862 for a total value of 417,770,490. Of the number of items sent, 36,855 were in dollars

order for 40 billion lire was placed in November. The original demand forecast the arrival of the first shipments in January 1945; however, recent correspondence has placed the date of delivery in February.

4. In view of the large holdings by the French persons which appear to be in excess of immediate future needs, steps have been taken to have such excess funds returned to AFH. Particular reference is made to the funds held by the French persons in French North Africa and Corsica, where need for lire is unlikely and which can be more effectively used if distributed according to the currency requirements of AFH in the Italian mainland, Sicily, and Sardinia.

H. Remittance System

1. As of 31 December, 1944, the Banca d'Italia had received lists of remittances numbering 806 items and totalling 1,861,925 lire. These remittances are the first to be received by the Banca d'Italia following the newly approved agreement whereby the Banca d'Italia will handle remittance payments north of Rome.
2. The total number of individual remittance payments made by the Banco di Sicilia and the Banco di Napoli during the month of November aggregated 38,862 for a lire value of 117,779,400. Of the number of items paid, 36,855 were in dollars and 2,007 in sterling.
3. It is noted that the total value of payments made in November by both the Banco di Sicilia and the Banco di Napoli exceeded those made any previous month, and it is expected that the December payments will show a more accelerated rate of payment.
4. Although, as of 1 December, 1944, the total number of unpaid items had a lire value of 699,924,672 for both the Banco di Sicilia and the Banco di Napoli, the rate at which payments were made in November indicates that future figures will show a fairly rapid decline in unpaid remittances on hand.
5. The U.S. War Department has agreed to the designation of the Banca d'Italia by AFH as the paying agency for remittances of Italian prisoners of war to persons in this theatre, and in turn has advised us of the designation of National City Bank of New York as the U.S. correspondent to handle these remittances. This agreement affects remittances from prisoners of war held by the U.S. to persons in liberated Italy.

5. The sum of 1,500,000 lire was received from the Italian Government against payment of dollars (\$15,000) for Italian representation in Washington by the Swiss Legation. This sum was requested and agreed to by the Italian Government, and represents the amount authorized by the Italian Government for Italian representation at the rate of 500,000 lire each for the months of October, November and December. An additional 400,000 lire was received for the payment of 34,000 on behalf of the Italian mission in Washington representing the Italian Government and the Banca d'Italia regarding the printing of new Italian currency. This mission left Italy on 27 December, 1944.

J. Currency Reserve Position of the Banca d'Italia

1. Whereas the cash reserve of the Banca d'Italia decreased from 3,428 million lire at the end of September to 2,636 at the end of October, a drop of 1,225 million lire, the cash reserve at the end of November was 3,902 million lire or an increase of 1,066 million lire over the figure for 31 October, 1944.
2. Although the figures given above are the true reserve cash position, it is necessary to consider deposits and withdrawals by APA and newly-printed Metropolitan lire received by the bank from the Poligrafico to arrive at the true civilian drain on the reserve of the Bank. After considering these two factors: delivery of 2,084 million Metropolitan lire in November and not receipts from APA of 184 million lire in October and 545 million in November, the drain on the Bank's reserve for October was 1,409 million lire and 1,529 million lire for November. This drain seems to be held at the September level of approximately 1,500 million lire.
3. The Istituto Poligrafico dello Stato delivered to the Bank of Italy 2,080 new Metropolitan lire up to 30 November, 1944, while up to 31 December, 1944 an additional 3,060 million Metropolitan lire had been received, bringing the total to 5,140 million new Metropolitan lire received.
4. During the period 1 to 31 December, 1,990 million lire was transferred between the branches of the Banca d'Italia other than Rome, but, unlike the previous month, no definite trend of money from the major cities to the rural areas is evident. The Banca d'Italia in Rome transferred 2,026 million to six of the nearest major towns, but only 300 million of this went to areas north of Rome. It would appear that these transfers take care of the currency needs for the time being.

K. Branch Administration

2300. In annual audit of APA Branch offices was inaugurated and carried out. Each branch was visited by an official assistant from Headquarters to carry out the examination of all books, records and cash. The examination and auditing of

2. Although the figures given above are the true reserve cash position, it is necessary to consider deposits and withdrawals by IRI and newly-printed Metropolitan Lira received by the Bank from the Poligrafiche to arrive at the true civilian funds on the reserve of the Bank. After considering these two factors: delivery of 2,084 million Metropolitan Lira in November and net receipts from IRI of 194 million Lira in October and 545 million in November, the drain on the Bank's reserve for October was 1,409 million Lira and 1,529 million Lira for November. This drain seems to be held at the September level of approximately 1,500 million Lira.

3. The Istituto Poligrafico dello Stato delivered to the Bank of Italy 2,080 new Metropolitan Lira up to 30 November, 1944, while up to 31 December, 1944, an additional 3,063 million Metropolitan Lira had been received, bringing the total to 5,140 million new Metropolitan Lira received.

4. During the period 1 to 31 December, 1,990 million Lira was transferred between the branches of the Banca d'Italia other than Rome, but, unlike the previous month, no definite trend of money from the major cities to the rural areas is evident. The Banca d'Italia in Rome transferred 2,026 million to six of the nearest major towns, but only 300 million of this went to areas north of Rome. It would appear that these transfers take care of the currency needs for the time being.

K. Branch Administration

2300

An annual audit of IRI Branch offices was inaugurated and carried out. Each branch was visited by an officer and assistant from Headquarters to carry out the examination of all books, records and cash. The examination and auditing of the Sassari Branch records, now closed, is still in progress at Headquarters.

2. A meeting of the branch managers held at Headquarters on 23 December 1944, considered the following items of importance on the agenda:

- (a) Recovery of AM Lira from Italian Banks
- (b) Disposition of whole and 20 Lira notes, unfit for circulation
- (c) Disposition of fraudulent AM Lira notes
- (d) Eventual closing of Palermo office
- (e) Accounting routine
- (f) Destruction of new AM Lira if in danger of capture by the enemy.

3. Concerning (f), the manager in charge of AM Florence was authorized and delegated to destroy, as a measure of last resort, all currency in the event of its possible capture by the enemy. Similar instructions are being sent out to all branch managers of IRI.

4. In view of the delivery of new AM Lira and new Italian Government currency which are scheduled to begin in February, 1945, IRI has requested additional officer and enlisted personnel, to provide efficient and safe handling of currency shipments.

IV. BANKING, STOCK EXCHANGES, POSTAL SAVINGS AND BLOCKED ACCOUNTS

A. Banking and Stock Exchanges

1. Stock Exchanges

(a) Government bond prices were firm to slightly higher during December. A small decline occurred on the first business day of the new year but prices were steady thereafter. Prices of two Government bonds and two per centual bonds are shown below.

Month-End Bond Price	Sept. 1943	Dec. 1943	April 1944	Sept. 1944	Nov. 1944	Dec. 1944
Rendita 5%	57½	78½	95½	93.8	96½	97.5
Redimibile 3%	56½	70½	89½	84	88.3	88.3
Credito Fondario 5%	105.8	110½	115½	105½	105.2	107.6
Ist. Mob. Ital. 5%	92½	95½	100½	94½	97.7	97.8

(b) Share prices declined again in December, but are still at the highest levels on record, except for the months of April, May, and June, 1944. The table below shows prices for the six most active shares traded on the Rome exchange.

Month-End Share Prices (in lire)	Dec. 1942	June 1943	Dec. 1943	March 1944	May 1944	Nov. 1944	Dec. 1944
Merid. di Elettricità	540	860	1,470	1,700	2,650	1,590	1,500
Italcable	340	555	760	810	1,250	920	820
Cotoniaria Merid.	375	481	665	1,010	3,200	1,715	1,625
Montecatini	265	428	460	432	830	455	460
Rasina di Elettricità	780	1,450	2,470	2,010	5,400	2,600	2,300
S.T.E.T.	1,230	2,000	1,970	2,100	3,200	2,400	1,900

(c) The restrictions imposed in connection with the resumption of share trading described in the November report, were amplified slightly in December. All restrictions on the making of stock exchange contracts (rispariti) and collateral loans (anticipazioni) were lifted with respect to shares acquired prior to 1 August 1944. This move was designed to permit the use of bona fide, as against speculative, holdings of shares as collateral in financing constructive industrial and commercial operations. The restrictions still apply to shares acquired after 1 August 1944, which insures against bank financing of margin buying. During the month, arrangements were made to broadcast daily over Radio Roma the closing prices of leading bonds and stocks.

2. Post Office Financial Operations

(a) The decline in net investment in postal bonds continued in October,

Month-End Share Prices Dec. (in lire)	Dec. 1942	June 1943	Dec. 1943	May 1944	Nov. 1944	Dec. 1944
Merid. di Elettricità	540	860	1,470	2,600	1,690	1,500
Italcable	340	555	760	1,250	320	820
Occidentale Merid.	375	434	665	1,010	1,715	1,625
Montecatini	265	498	460	830	125	460
Roma di Elettricità	780	1,450	2,470	3,400	2,600	2,500
S.T.E.T.	1,230	2,000	1,970	3,200	2,400	1,900

(c) The restrictions imposed in connection with the resumption of share trading described in the November report, were modified slightly in December. All restrictions on the making of stock exchange contracts (report) and on collateral loans (anticipazioni) were lifted with respect to shares acquired prior to 1 August 1944. This move was designed to permit the use of bank funds, as against speculative holdings of shares as collateral in financing constructive industrial and commercial operations. The restrictions still apply to shares acquired after 1 August 1944, which insures against bank financing of margin buying. During the month, arrangements were made to broadcast daily over Radio Bari the closing prices of leading bonds and stocks.

2. Post Office Financial Operations

(a) The decline in net investment in postal bonds continued in October, with a net loss for the second consecutive month. The October investment deficit was 27.9 million lire, compared with a deficit of 24.0 million lire in September and a net gain of 29.8 million lire in August. The largest net loss was again in Naples. Catania and Cosenza also again showed important deficits.

(b) Postal savings deposits made the best gain in several months, with a net advance of 317.6 million lire in October, against 185.5 million lire in September and 136.7 million lire in August. Postal current accounts gained 90.1 million lire in October, compared with 46.3 million lire in September. The October net gain for all postal accounts was 380.6 million lire, the best advance yet recorded in liberated Italy. Detailed data by provinces will be found in Table 2, Appendix D.

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3. Banca d'Italia

(A) Shown below is a condensed consolidated balance sheet of the Banca d'Italia, as of the last day of October and November and with a tabulation of net changes for the month. Bank deposits, both demand and time, increased again. The increase in cash may be ascribed largely to the Italian banknote printing program, described in another section of this report. Borrowings by banks and the account of the Treasury also expanded markedly.

Banca d'Italia Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet			
(excluding data relative to control office accounting and note issue.)			
	31 Oct. 1944	31 Nov. 1944	Net Change
<u>Assets</u>			
Cash	3,421,745	5,062,963	1,641,218
Discounts	2,101,131	2,468,182	367,051
Secured Loans	2,796,371	3,844,273	1,047,902
Deposits with Others	2,276	10,065	7,789
Sundry	780,393	867,727	87,334
Treasury Account	23,369,357	23,812,480	443,123
	<u>32,471,271</u>	<u>35,066,405</u>	<u>2,595,134</u>

Liabilities

Demand Deposits	6,739,563	7,374,125	1,234,562
Time Deposits	22,943,005	24,041,391	1,098,386
Sundry Liabilities	2,708,205	2,967,461	259,256
Current Operating Profit	<u>30,496</u>	<u>33,428</u>	<u>2,932</u>
	<u>32,471,271</u>	<u>35,066,405</u>	<u>2,595,134</u>

(B) The drain on cash resources of the Banca d'Italia continued in December, as shown in preliminary data, subject to revision, in Table 3 Appendix D. Base holdings increased sharply in reflection of new currency receipts, and then declined as shipments were made to other areas. The balance on hand of 4,843 million lire at the end of December compares with 3,932 million lire at the end of November, but the difference is more that accounted for by currency deliveries during the month.

4. Commercial Banks

(A) The first results of the reorganized procedure for the compilation of commercial bank statistics are presented below. The table shows key items for the two largest cities in liberated Italy, Naples and Rome, for the month of November and, for Rome only, the month of December. It is proposed to present next month a "flow of funds" study for the entire commercial banking system of liberated Italy. This is in conjunction with the Banca d'Italia figures currently being presented.

2299 While a more comprehensive view of the Italian banking system month by month.

Sundry	10,060	7,784
Treasury Account	867,727	87,334
	23,812,480	44,1123
	<u>35,066,405</u>	<u>2,595,134</u>

Liabilities

Demand Deposits	6,739,563	7,974,135
Time Deposits	22,913,005	24,041,191
Sundry Liabilities	2,708,205	2,967,461
Current Operating Profit	50,498	83,423
	<u>32,411,271</u>	<u>35,066,405</u>

(b) The drain on cash resources of the Banca d'Italia continued in December, as shown in preliminary data, subject to revision, in Table 3 Appendix B. Basic holdings increased sharply in reflection of new currency receipts, and then declined as shipments were made to other areas. The balance on hand of 4,843 million lire at the end of December compares with 3,902 million lire at the end of November, but the difference is more that accounted for by currency deliveries during the month.

4. Commercial Banks

(a) The first results of the reorganized procedure for the compilation of commercial bank statistics are presented below. The table shows key items for the two largest cities in liberated Italy, Naples and Rome, for the month of November and, for Rome only, the month of December. It is proposed to present next month a "flow of funds" study for the entire commercial banking system of liberated Italy. The in conjunction with the Banca d'Italia figures currently being presented, provide a more comprehensive view of the Italian banking system month by month.

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Commercial Bank Trends (in thousands of lire)		
Rome City	28 Oct. 1944	2 Dec. 1944
Cash	320,175	339,529
Deposited with Others *	4,916,793	3,816,298
Deposit liabilities	15,867,491	19,326,502
<u>Naples Area</u>	<u>31 Oct. 1944</u>	<u>30 Nov. 1944</u>
Cash	579,500	567,023
Deposited with Others *	4,573,992	4,728,501
Deposit liabilities	11,317,918	11,826,354

* Largely with the Banca d'Italia.

(b) It will be observed that cash holdings in both Rome and Naples tend to remain stable and that deposits show a steady increase. Accounts with others, mainly the Banca d'Italia, show no significant changes, indicating that the cash deposits were largely offset by cash withdrawals.

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5. Control of financial institutions

(a) During December, Control of Financial Institutions Instruction Nos. 10 and 11 were issued. No. 10 deals with the new system operated by the Banca d'Italia for collecting and consolidating commercial bank statistics, and coordinating the procedure used in Italian Government territory with the system in effect in AMG territory.

(b) CFI Instruction No. 11 is a translation of Form SI-I, bank to provide a comprehensive picture of the Italian commercial banking system. It was prepared for the information of all AMG officers and for reference in connection with the use of Form SI-I, in both AMG and Italian Government territory, in the new commercial bank monthly reporting system.

6. Blocked accounts

(a) For the period 30 August, 1944, to 30 November, 1944, blocked account cases handled by the Italian Treasury were as follows:

	Requests Received	Unblocking Authorized	Requests in Sursuense
General unblocking of accounts	702	373	329
Partial unblocking of accounts	209	155	54
Unblocking of checks	792	476	316
Unblocking of safe deposit boxes	54	0	45

(b) The Italian Treasury in December issued clarifying instructions for certain areas in liberated Italy in which AMG blocking instructions had never been posted. Since the government program is predicated on the prior existence of such blocking restrictions, and on the desirability of keeping them in force, it was necessary to order the initial imposition of the blocking regulations in provinces that had been bypassed, largely in Calabria and Sardinia.

(c) Discussions are presently under way with the Italian Treasury on the feasibility of a wholesale restitution of intangible assets of Allied nationals, which not only were blocked under the AMG program (in order to protect the owner's interests), but also were found in many cases to have been seized or blocked previously by the Treasury under Italian war laws. This matter is covered at length in another section of this Report.

V. DECLASSIFICATION

General unblocking of accounts	702	373	329
Partial unblocking of accounts	209	155	54
Unblocking of checks	792	476	316
Unblocking of safe deposit boxes	54	9	45

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V. DECLASSIFICATION

A. Ministries of Finance and Treasury

1. Main Commissions

The returns have been summarized to show the position as at 31 December, 1944.

Total number of officials of Grades I to XIV in liberated Italy:	1948
Preliminary investigations completed	669
Referred to the Commissions for hearings	247
Cases heard	57
Dismissals	24
Appeals received against dismissal and lesser sentences	31
Appeals heard	---

At the present rate of progress operation will not be completed for many months.

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2. Other institutions

There are other institutions for which these two Ministries are responsible:

(a) Poligrafico dello Stato

Total number of officials from Mangera down to Senior Foreman:	
Preliminary investigations completed	45
Referred to the Commission for hearing	27
Cases heard	22
Dismissals	5
Appeals received against dismissed and lesser sentences	1
Appeals heard	2
	--

(b) Guardia di Finanza

The only concluded cases are those of the two officers of General rank, reported last month.

(c) Bank and credit institutions

Of these only the Bank of Italy can show any concluded cases. Of 113 cases initiated, 36 have been concluded and 10 await appeal hearings.

3. Conclusion

The general position is poor. In some instances it is difficult to believe that a serious attempt is being made to complete operation. Even at this late date there are some credit institutions where no operation has yet taken place. The Guardia di Finanza Commissions, three in number, have concluded only 2 cases between them.

B. Insurance Companies

1. Provvidenza for companies

Following reference back to the Ministry of a proposed decree giving the Ministry powers to appoint Commissioners for companies in certain cases, it became necessary to settle the most important point of whether RDL 159 of July 1944 was in fact applicable to the companies. The relative hearing in the decree refers to "Aziende partecipate di interesse nazionale" and the Italian authorities, to "Aziende partecipate di interesse nazionale", have hitherto maintained that this phrase could only be applied to those concerns already legally recognized as entitled to the description "di interesse nazionale", which has in fact a special and limited application. The argument is that the companies in fact a special

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(c) Bank and credit institutions

Of those only the Bank of Italy can show any concluded cases. Of 113 cases initiated, 36 have been concluded and 40 await appeal hearings.

3. Conclusion

The general position is poor. In some instances it is difficult to believe that a serious attempt is being made to complete operation. Even at this late date there are some credit institutions where no operation has yet taken place. The Guardia di Finanza Comenziana, three in number, have concluded only 2 cases between them.

B. Insurance Companies

1. Proposals for completion

Following reference back to the Ministry of a proposed decree giving the Ministry power to appoint Commissioners for companies in certain cases, it became necessary to settle the most important point of whether DDL 159 of July 1944 was in fact applicable to the companies. The relative working in the decree refers to "Aziende vicinissime di interesse nazionale" and the Italian authorities, including the High Commissioner for Rarizations, have hitherto maintained that this phrase could only be applied to those concerns already legally recognized as entitled to the designation "di interesse nazionale", which has in fact a special and limited application. The arguments for and against were submitted to the Civil Affairs Section, HQ AG, for clarification with the Italian Government, as it is most desirable that all ambiguity be removed, and that the companies (including Mutuals, which are probably not "national") be covered, and that the Italian authorities concerned taking necessary action. The Civil Affairs Section have asserted that other Italian authorities hold that the companies are covered by DDL 159, and action is now being sought to bring the matter to a head with the appropriate authorities. This has now become urgent following a litigation which no new "company" proceedings can be commenced after 29 January, 1945; this leaves here four weeks in which to prepare initiation of proceedings against at least 43 persons of the highest grade (plus a number of other grades) holding 70 positions in 26 companies (see below).

2. Reports on individuals

The following is additional to previous reports. Information on names in capitals has been obtained from sources other than the Public Safety Sub-Commission, and those with an asterisk (*) are known to the CCS.

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(a) Reports of adverse character

Enrico Paolo d'Agostini: Consigliere of Rinaldo Adriatico di Sicilia.

Enrico Parizá: Des Finanzes Sub-Commission Report for Aug. 1944, p. 10.

Prince Ludovico Beade-Petroniani-Vermelli: Consigliere of Assicurazioni Generali di Venezia.

Ugo Ronzelli:

Italo Astelfori: Representative of Istituto Nazionale delle Assicurazioni on the Consorzio for Sub-Standard Lines.

Carlo Telli: The only officials remaining in Rome of the German Mandarin Company, which has not been reopened.

Giovanni Peduzzi: Representative of La Piave (subsidiary of the Institute) on the Consorzio for Aviation Risk.

2. (b) The following names appear in the list of concentrated properties in last month's Finance Sub-Commission Report:

Serial Number

146 & 108 - GIUSEPPE ORIO GRATTI: Consigliere of Assicurazioni Generali di Venezia.

85 - ERNESTO VARELLI: Consigliere of Allgemeine Securities Agency.

98 - ACHILLE LAURO: Consigliere of the Levante Company.

26 - GIUSEPPE BELLELLI (*): Consigliere of Assicurazioni Generali di Venezia.

112 - ANTONIO LARICIA: Consigliere of Rinaldo Adriatico di Sicilia.

219 - GIUSEPPE FRIGERANI (*): Consigliere of Assicurazioni Generali di Venezia.

260 - MAURO BERGAMINI: Consigliere of Rinaldo Adriatico di Sicilia.

(c) Reports of satisfactory character, or negative

Conte Don Gasilio Orlando-Castellano: Consigliere of Rinaldo Adriatico 1885.

Serial Number

- 46 & 105 - GIUSEPPE GRIMALDI: Consigliere of Assicurazioni Generali di Venezia.
- 85 - EMERICO VARELLI: Consigliere of Allgemeine Securitas Rapperswil.
- 98 - ACHILLE LAURO: Consigliere of the Levante Company.
- 106 - GIORGIO BELLELLI (*): Consigliere of Assicurazioni Generali di Venezia.
- 142 - ANTONIO LARROCA: Consigliere of Rimonte Assicurazioni di Siviglia.
- 219 - GIUSEPPE FRIGIMANT (*): Consigliere of Assicurazioni Generali di Venezia.
- 260 - MARIO FERRACINI: Consigliere of Rimonte Assicurazioni di Siviglia.
- (c) Reports of satisfaction or otherwise, or negative
- Conte Don Gaetano Giuliano-Castellano: Consigliere of Assicurazioni Generali di Venezia.
- Dino Siniscalchi: Direttore Generale of Istituto Assicurazioni Generali and of its subsidiary, S.I.A.C. Head of the home delegation of their parent, Dupon.
- Vittorio Solara del Regno: ex-consigliere of the Istituto and its subsidiaries.
- Pietro Grimaldi: Consigliere of Società Italiana di Assicurazioni del Credito (still closed).
- Odo Tesi del Regno: Vice Direttore Generale of the Compagnia di Milano.
- Manfredo Scalzi: Vice Direttore of the Compagnia di Milano.
- Carlo Ungarelli: Consigliere of Allgemeine Securitas Rapperswil.
- Giovanni Amadei: Chief of Commercial Insurance Department of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour.
- Gelsio Stizen: Consigliere of Rappresentazioni, and a senior official of associated companies, Vittorio, Vittorio di Assicurazioni, and Compagnia di Milano.

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Arnaldo Petrotti, Consigliere of Compagnia di Roma, and member of former boards of the Institute, la Finex, and Assicurazioni d'Italia.

3. Summary of known political histories

The following tables summarize the political histories, known up to the end of December 1944, of insurance officials ranking as members of Boards of Directors (Consiglieri) and General Managers (Direttori Generali), officials below these grades having been omitted so as to reflect only the highest ranking men. The number of companies involved is 26, excluding the Institute and its three subsidiaries, which are omitted.

Historians that are:

	<u>Good or negative</u>	<u>Bad or doubtful</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number of posts	17	70	87
Number of persons	19	43	53

(The difference between the numbers of persons and posts is due to several persons holding two or more posts.)

The companies with the worst records up to now are:

Officials that are:

	<u>Good or negative</u>	<u>Bad or doubtful</u>	<u>Total</u>
Riunione Adriatica	all	11	11
Assicurazioni Generali	1	10	11
Unione di Rassicurazione	3	9	12
Compagnia di Roma	2	6	8
M.I.A.S.	1	5	6
Soc. Ital. Asic. Credito	2	4	6

When the lesser officials, omitted from the above figures are added, it can be seen that these results confirm the necessity for "Barracade" action in the companies.

VI. INSURANCE AND WAGES

Italian Government

2297

Following the establishment of the Government Insurance Department reported last month, December saw the final establishment of the

(The difference between the numbers of persons and posts is due to several persons holding two or more posts.)

The companies with the worst records up to now are:

Officials that are:

	<u>Good or negative</u>	<u>Bad or doubtful</u>	<u>Total</u>
Rimione Adriatico	all	11	11
Assicurazioni Generali	1	10	11
Unione di Rischio-Assicurazioni	3	9	12
Compagnia di Roma	2	6	8
M.I.A.B.	1	5	6
Soc. Ital. Assic. Credito	2	4	6

When the lesser officials, omitted from the above figures are added, it can be seen that these results confirm the necessity for "purification" action in the companies.

VI. INSURANCE AND RICES

Italian Government

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1. Following the establishment of the Government Insurance Department reported last month, December saw the final establishment of the responsibilities of the Chief of the Commercial Insurance Section thereof. By a Ministerial Order dated 14 December, Dr. Giolitti was charged with commercial insurance, and specifically authorized to refer direct to the Minister. It was clarified at an interview with Amadei that this arrangement will give him the free hand that is necessary, and also that he is fully posted in the problems that have to be dealt with at a Government level.

2. Final arrangements for the Advisory Committee were also made during December, and with these two matters at last settled, it can be said that the machinery now exists for Italian insurance to begin work in earnest in reorganization and rehabilitation, subject only to the overall limitations that may be imposed by Allied authority. Amadei seems a competent man, a member - for what it is worth - of the Italian Institute of Actuaries, and alive to the needs for Government action. He has been satisfactorily screened by the Security Division of A.D. Dr. Bernardino Vigoriti remains as the Ministry's liaison officer with the Sub-Commission on all commercial insurance matters, and a similar appointment has been requested for social insurance.

B. Commercial Insurance

1. Insurance Advisory Committee

(a) The first meeting of the Insurance Advisory Committee took place on 14 December, the inauguration being attended by Minister of Industry Commerce and Labor, H.E. Gronchi, personally, and by representatives of the Insurance Sub-Section of the Finance Sub-Commission. The agenda for this initial meeting covered mainly general reviews of various aspects of insurance, but future meetings are to take place at frequent intervals until all the most pressing matters have been discussed and recommendations made. The arrangements for the Government to carry into effect the recommendations of the Committee that need Government action appear to be satisfactory, and no undue delay is anticipated in this regard. Decisions of general interest will appear in future reports. It now remains to be seen whether the Italians will make the best use of the machinery at their disposal.

(b) The decree appointing the members of the Committee (reported last month) was published in the Official Gazette during December, but it was decided to request that it not be extended to Military Government Territory, on the grounds that to do so might be interpreted as a tacit admission that IG approves the inclusion of Giuseppe Del Vecchio as the representative of the Ministry of the Treasury (the Finance Sub-Commission is also pressing for Del Vecchio's suspension from this Ministry). The absence of such extension will not hamper the functioning of the Committee in any way. Whether, assuming Del Vecchio's suspension and consequent substitution on the Committee, it will be advisable to retain the ban on the extension, in view of the presence of other politically undesirable (but technically competent) company representatives, has yet to be decided.

2. Allied companies

(a) The Italian Government has appointed Giuseppe Riboldi as Commissioner for the "La Paterna" Company, on similar terms to those under which existing Commissioners are operating. The majority of the capital of "La Paterna" is held by "La Paternelle" of Paris, and the balance by Assicurazioni Generali di Venezia. The appointment received the concurrence of the French authorities here. A formal request for reopening "La Paterna" was received from the Ministry at the end of the month, and has been agreed to. Riboldi has already been reported upon satisfactorily by the Public Safety Sub-Commission in connection with his other insurance interests. He is a Consigliere of "La Paterna".

(b) Nothing further has been heard from London regarding the British companies in Milan and Genoa, and a reminder was accordingly sent on 3 January. The delay in obtaining an expression of policy regarding these British interests is appreciable, since, in other fields covered by the Property Control Division, Allied owners have been permitted to request, and to receive, reports upon their property, and in the operation of commercial undertakings of Allied ownership. It is also known that the British companies themselves are anxious to convey to the authorities here a new expression of internal policy.

2. Allied companies

(a) The Italian Government has appointed Giuseppe Bonardi Babboni as Commissioner for the "La Paterna" Company, in similar terms to those under which existing Commissioners are operating. The majority of the capital of "La Paterna" is held by "La Paternella" of Paris, and the balance by Institutional Generali di Venezia. The appointment received the concurrence of the French authorities here. A formal request for reopening "La Paterna" was received from the Ministry at the end of the month, and has been agreed to. Bonardi has already been reported upon satisfactorily by the Public Safety Sub-Commission in connection with his other insurance interests. He is a Consigliere of "La Paterna".

(b) Nothing further has been heard from London regarding the British companies in Milan and Genoa, and a reminder was accordingly sent on 3 January. The delay in obtaining an expression of policy regarding these British interests is inexplicable, since, in other fields covered by the Property Control Division, Allied owners have been permitted to request, and to receive, reports upon their property, and on the operation of curfew and curfew undertakings of Allied ownership. It is also known that the British companies themselves are anxious to convey to the authorities here some expression of informed policy.

3. Foreign branches of Italian companies

No action has been taken in respect of the foreign branches of the proprietary and insured companies, a reply still being awaited to TMI 344 (a reminder to CCS has brought a response indicating that the inherent complexities of the subject were the primary cause of the delay. A definitive reply seems likely during January). It is known, however, that in some cases, reports are being received by the companies in Rome through unofficial channels - political exiles returning from Switzerland had been quoted as one source. Enquiries have, however, been instituted regarding the situation in the branches of the State-operated Institute, through the British Military Administration in Italian Africa for Tripoli, Benghazi and Brindisi, and through the British Embassy in Rome for Egypt, Malta and Palestine. The information so received will, it is hoped, enable the Institute to make plans for the eventual resumption of its liabilities towards its policyholders in these countries, or for transferring them to some other concern where this step is contemplated. It is emphasized that this Sub-Commission has no check upon the information requested and received by Italian offices through the recently restored postal services to the UK.

4. Istituto Nazionale delle Assicurazioni

(a) Proposals have been provided by the Ministry for the nomination of a completely new Consiglio di Amministrazione for the Institute. It appears that the Minister has accepted the advice tendered him a short while ago in connection with his earlier proposals, and that a technical leaving will be provided. The formal approval of AC will be asked before any definite appointments are made. Nomination of new Boards for two of the Institute's subsidiaries, Assicurazioni d'Italia and Previdente, will follow automatically; for the third, In Fiume, the present Commissioner will presumably have to continue as such, since this company's Head Office is in Fiume itself.

(b) Strong representations to the Ministry were rendered necessary at the end of the month following additional evidence that there is a section of the Head Office staff more interested in the political direction of the Institute, than in their proper work as employees. The influence of the former Direttore Generale, Ignazio Giordani, is suspected.

5. Miscellaneous

(a) The Institute has now managed to clear all documents from Provincial Offices south of Rome, excluding Sicily, still in progress. Clearance has commenced with offices north of Rome.

(b) Advice on commercial insurance matters has been given to the Finance Division of the Military Government Mission for Austria, to whom, also, a reply to T/M 344 will be of value.

C. Social Insurance

1. Insurance of mine clearance workers

It has been found necessary to employ substantial numbers of resident civilians in clearance of mines in forward areas. This work is extremely hazardous and that has led to many queries regarding the insurance status of these workers, especially as regards work-accidents. In cases where they are employed by Genio Militare, such workers are state employees and are entitled to compensation for work-accidents. In cases where they are employed directly by AIF or other Allied Force units, they come under the terms of a new decree extending social insurance benefits to Allied Force employees at the expense of the Italian Government. If they are employed by private contractors, they are covered under the Italian workmen's compensation law. In any case, upon presentation of a proper report of injury, they will receive treatment and compensation from the nearest branch of Istituto Nazionale per l'Assicurazione contro gli infortuni sul lavoro which services work accident claims in all cases covered under Italian law.

2. New standard provisions in Allied Force contracts

(a) The Institute has now managed to clear the accounts of the Offices south of Rome, excluding Sicily, still in progress. Clearance has commenced with offices north of Rome.

(b) Advice on commercial insurance matters has been given to the Finance Division of the Military Government Administration for Austria, to whom, also, a reply to T/M 344 will be of value.

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2. New standard provisions in Allied Force contracts

New clauses regarding payments of employees of contractors with Allied Forces have been approved by both the Wages and Labour Control Committee and the Committee on Contract Clauses of the Local Resources Board, AFHQ. The principal effect of the clauses is to require that the contractor declare a base pay for each occupation which when added to the presence indemnity, overtime and family allowance contribution (20% of base pay for industrial workers), may not exceed the Allied Force maximum wage for the occupation concerned. The total compensation paid on base wages will represent the portion of the contractor's payroll subject to social insurance contributions or to similar recognized charges arising from Italian law. The individual base wage rates will be used in computing payments for overtime, night service, Sunday work, etc. Contractors with Allied Forces continue under the obligation to provide social insurance for their workers, paying both the employer's and the worker's share of contributions, and being entitled to reimbursement therefor from the Allied Forces upon proof of compliance.

3. Contributi Unificati in Agricoltura

(a) A report was received from SFO 5th Army that in consequence of shortage of funds the Istituto Nazionale per l'Assistenza di Militari e Lavoratori had applied for funds standing to the credit of Contributi Unificati in Agricoltura in the Banca Nazionale del Lavoro at Florence and asked to be deviated to their organization.

(b) These funds which are deposited by the Ricevitore Provinciale in the Banca Nazionale del Lavoro, comprise contributi sinfocati (whether collected in arrears) and those for "providence" and "Militaristic" institutions, and there is no simple way of deciding just what portion of these funds should go to "Militaristic", "providence" and the treasury.

(c) In order to ensure uniformity it is essential that funds of Contributi Unificati in Agricoltura should be credited to the Central Administration in Rome and they should be unblocked for this purpose. The unblocked funds should be transferred through Banca Nazionale del Lavoro to the Direzione Generale del Tesoro where they are brought to account as "contributi eventuali" and credited to Capitolo 227, Capo 2. In the budget of the Ministry of Finance, any necessary financing of the Institutions in forward areas will be by credits issued on Form SF 6 based on the budget estimates and requests for funds submitted to Finance Officers for approval. The deviation of funds from other sources - such as Contributi Unificati in Agricoltura - is confusing and should not be necessary.

4. Further action regarding special insurance for direct employees of Allied Forces

In accordance with the arrangements referred to in the November Report of Finance Sub-Commission (p. 47), AC has had printed and is distributing (over a million) are already distributed) the two special insurance forms for effecting coverage of direct employees of Allied Forces. On 16 December ARB issued Administrative Memorandum No. 81 instructing employing units how to deal with the system and forms. A special instruction of G-1 (Civilian Personnel) at this Headquarters is in preparation for address of AC/AFM employing units in applying this coverage. Discussions looking to the broadest possible scope and smoothest possible operation of the system are in progress between representatives of AC and Allied Forces on the one hand, and the representatives of AC and the Italian Government, on the other.

5. Effective date of public wage increases in Military Government areas

(a) Under Article 14 of L. 523 increasing compensation of public employees, the increase takes effect as of 16 August, 1944, in provinces restored to Italian administration by the date of publication (16 November 1944). For other provinces the terms of the article date the increases from the date of implementation which can in no province be earlier than 7 December, date on which the implementation order was published.

4. Further action regarding social insurance for direct employees of Allied Forces

In accordance with the arrangements referred to in the November Report of Finance Sub-Commission (p. 47), AG has had printed and is distributing (over a million are already distributed) the two social insurance forms for effecting coverage of direct employees of Allied Forces. On 16 December ASH issued Administrative Memorandum No. 64 instructing employing units how to deal with the system and forms. A special instruction of G-1 (Civilian Personnel) at this headquarters is in preparation for guidance of AG/AGC employing units in applying this coverage. Discussions looking to the broadest possible scope and smoothest possible operation of the system are in progress between representatives of AG and Allied Forces on the one hand, and the representatives of AG and the Italian Government, on the other.

5. Effective date of public wage increases in Military Government areas

(a) Under Article 14 of IML 328 increasing compensation of public employees, the increases take effect as of 16 August, 1944, in provinces restored to Italian administration by the date of publication (18 November 1944). For other provinces the terms of the article date the increases from the date of implementation which can in no province be earlier than 7 December, date on which the implementation order was published.

(b) It is not the intention of the Allied Commission to make so wide a distinction between liberated provinces, many of which are adjoining. It has been decided that the equitable procedure is to date the increases from 16 August where the provincial seat had been liberated from German occupation on that date, and to use the date of liberation of the provincial seat in all other provinces, whether already liberated or yet to be liberated.

(c) Regional Commissioners have been so notified in an instruction by Civil Affairs Section (AG/AG39/5/1 of 2 January, 1945). Copies of a provincial order are appended, with the data left blank for filling in as directed. A copy of an amendment to the implementation order is also appended and publication of this in the Gazzetta Ufficiale must be awaited before the provincial order is published.

6. Year-end payments to private employees

(a) Private employees in Italy have, for some years, even before the advent of Fascism, received a Christmas bonus at the end of the year. In times past this amounted to a month's salary for "impiegati" (13th month) and to a week's wage for "operai" (53rd week). The C.G.I.L. (Confederazione Generale del Lavoro - of Italy) pressed this year for a more generous arrangement, increasing the bonus to "operai", including the "caravita" in the base on which it should be computed, and also other extraordinary indemnities where payable. Having won war the executive Ministry, the two parliaments the C.I. (Confederazione degli Industriali) to agree, released the terms of the agreement for publication, secured the ratification of the Council of Ministers and formulated a decree to give the agreement legal effect.

(b) As drafted this decree ordered payment of (i) a "normal Christmas bonus" to operai amounting to two weeks' pay (96 hours) in Naples and south and to approximately four weeks' pay (288 hours) north of Naples; (ii) an extraordinary 1934 bonus amounting to a month's earnings to all employees receiving a caravita under D.L. 303; and (iii) a day's pay for each of four holidays if not already paid, including anniversaries of the Fascist events (9 May, Foundation of the Empire, and 28 October, March on Rome).

(c) AC, although consulted only at the final stage of the legislation, objected on three counts: (i) that there should be no differential as between southern and central Italy (which appeared to be based on the fact that last year workers in central Italy received a four-weeks' bonus by decree of the Fascist Republican Government); (ii) that no payments should be made in respect of Fascist holidays as such; and (iii) that AC should be consulted on important matters of wage policy only the final stage. The Minister has agreed to make necessary changes in the decree to meet the first two objections, and in the future to admit an observer from AC to be present at joint meetings of the C.G.I.L. sponsored by the Ministry for the purpose of agreeing legislation.

7. Clarification of New Allied Force wage scale

(a) The decision of Wages and Labour Control Committee, 1937, that the Allied Force cost of living bonus should not enter into calculation of overtime, female and home differentials has been implemented in 1939. Administrative Memorandum No. 62 of 12 December, 1944. This provides, however, that where a different procedure had been followed in pay periods that began before 8 December, payments made thereafter are valid and need not be deducted from future payments due. The cost-of-living bonus is made applicable throughout all liberated Italy but at the discretion of District, Base Section, Army or 2293

(b) The Memorandum specifies that calculation of the proper bonus shall be based on "basic wage" which is defined as the earnings of the worker concerned for a normal work period (8 hours daily, 26 days monthly - 50 days at employed by hotels, etc.). Neither over-time payments nor the bonus itself

already paid, including any arrears of the Empire, and 28 October, March on Rome).

(c) AC, although consulted only at the final stage of the legislation, objected on three counts: (i) that there should be no differentiation in between southern and central Italy (which appeared to be based on the fact that last year workers in central Italy received a four-week bonus by decree of the Fascist Republican Government); (ii) that no payments should be made in respect of Fascist holidays as such; and (iii) that AC should be consulted on important matters of wage policy only the final stage. The Minister has agreed to make necessary changes in the decree to meet the first two objections, and in the future to admit an observer from AC to be present at joint meetings of the C.G.I.L. sponsored by the Ministry for the purpose of agreeing legislation.

7. Clarification of New Allied Force wage scale

(a) The decision of Women and Labour Control Committee, ALM, that the Allied Force cost of living bonus should not enter into calculation of overtime, female and Roma differentials has been implemented in 1944. Administrative Memorandum No. 62 of 19 December, 1944. This provides, however, that where a different procedure had been followed in pay periods that began before 8 December, payments made thereafter are valid and need not be deducted from future payments due. The cost-of-living bonus is made applicable throughout all liberated Italy but at the discretion of District, Base Section, Army or Joint Commanders for area subject to their jurisdiction.

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(b) The Memorandum specifies that calculation of the proper bonus shall be based on "basic wages" which is defined as the earnings of the worker concerned for a normal work period (8 hours daily, 26 days monthly - 30 days if employed by hotels, etc.). Neither over-time payments nor the bonus itself will enter into the computation, therefore, nor will the bonus be varied for over-time or to female workers. The part-time worker, however, will receive only so much of the bonus as the ratio of time worked to normal time worked.

VII. ACCOUNTING

A. Supply Accounting

1. The past month has seen a general improvement in civilian supply distribution. At the present time the largest part of imported commodities, as will be indicated below, are being distributed by Italian agencies. The arrangements for such distribution apply to practically all foodstuffs, coal, medical supplies, petroleum products, and an increasing amount of miscellaneous articles. In view of the variety of imported supplies brought in to meet the needs of liberated Italy, it has been found necessary to develop a separate plan with each Italian organization handling a particular class of commodity. In general all plans, except that for petroleum products, have the same underlying arrangement. Supplies are requisitioned, procured in Allied countries, shipped to Italy, and received by AC/ABC officers, in accordance with the original arrangements which have been in effect since the beginning of the liberation of Italy. Upon receipt they are turned over, either at dockside or from AC/ABC warehouses, to consignees, usually parastatal organizations designated by the Italian Government. In all cases receiving reports are taken from the consignees by the AC/ABC officers. Recipients of the supplies warehouse, transport, and sell the goods, accounting through their headquarters to the appropriate departments of the Italian Government and paying the proceeds, less expenses, into the Italian Government. The accounts in values for all such supplies chargeable to the Italian Government are maintained in London and Washington in sterling and dollars for ultimate settlement between the Allied Nations and Italy. The only variation in the several arrangements is that relating to petroleum products, where the basic receipt and distribution are similar, but the proceeds of sales are paid into the Allied Financial Agency. This arrangement exists primarily because of the fact that the petroleum plan was the first of such arrangements and it differs from the succeeding plans in that originally it provided for payment in lire to AFA to be held for the Italian Government.

2. The adoption of the several distribution plans has substantially reduced the volume of work previously thrown upon the supply accounting personnel in the pricing, billing, and collecting in lire for the sales of such commodities. This work is now performed by accounting personnel in the numerous field offices and headquarters of the Italian organization. The arrangements when completed carried out will leave the Allied Commission only the responsibility of maintaining quantitative accounts for supplies delivered to such organizations. If these arrangements had not been effected the supply accounting personnel undoubtedly could not have discharged the enormous volume of detailed work entailed in maintaining sales and collections records for all imports. In the early days of the occupation, the operation of sales records for the limited classes of foodstuffs, which constituted the great bulk of the tonnage imported, was especially difficult, because of the unimproved accounting system, which often involved sales in small quantities and to be made in this manner this method because no other method of distribution was then possible. As a

Italian Government are maintained in London and Washington in sterling and dollars for ultimate settlement between the Allied Nations and Italy. The only variation in the several arrangements in that relation to petroleum products, where the basic receipt and distribution are similar, but the proceeds of sales are paid into the Allied Financial Agency. This arrangement exists primarily because of the fact that the petroleum plan was the first of such arrangements and it differs from the succeeding plans in that originally it provided for payment in lire to AFM to be held for the Italian Government.

2. The adoption of the several distribution plans has substantially reduced the volume of work previously thrown upon the supply accounting personnel in the pricing, billing, and collecting in lire for the sales of such commodities. This work is now performed by accounting personnel in the numerous field offices and headquarters of the Italian organizations. The arrangements which completed carried out will leave the Allied Commission only the responsibility of maintaining quantitative accounts for supplies delivered to such organizations. If these arrangements had not been effected the supply accounting personnel undoubtedly could not have discharged the enormous volume of detailed work entailed in maintaining sales and collections records for all imports. In the early days of the occupation, the operation of sales records for the limited classes of commodities, which constituted the great bulk of the tonnage reported as possible, though even then difficult, because of the overwhelming amount of data often involved sales in a single transaction that had to be made in this this confusion because no other method of distribution was then possible. As a result of the constantly enlarging scope of supplies imported, the difficulty of keeping detailed records on sales in volume will have been enormously increased, with the personnel barely sufficient to handle the situation. It should not be assumed, however, that all supply distribution problems have been solved; nevertheless, it may be conservatively stated that the supply accounting picture is better at the present time than at any previous period, although the accounts are not as current as is desired.

3. The end of December marked approximately 15 months of supply operations in Italy. At the present time supply accounts have been consolidated through 31 August, 1944, and all accounting returns called for under TAF 228 have been prepared to that date. Thus the period for which accounts are complete covers 11 of the 12 months. In addition, most of the regions have submitted their accounts through both September and October 1944, and some of them through November 1944. It is the practice at this Headquarters not to consolidate the accounts until complete returns have been received from all regions. Under this arrangement some delay may occur, but the advantage of a full accounting through a given date is self-evident. In connection with the accounts prepared through 31 August, 1944, attention is invited to the fact that with the exception of the plan for POL, none of the new arrangements were in operation. Hence, the accounting for the prior periods has involved not only the development of quantitative records tied in with

the G-5 Invert list, but also the consolidation of very extensive sales and collection records. These latter records will ultimately pass out of the picture as the distributing and accounting by Italian agencies is extended, giving consideration to the elimination of the sales accounting records, the present status of the supply accounts is considered fairly satisfactory, especially as it is now evident that the disposal of this latter work will enable the personnel rapidly to clear up the old accounts.

4. In connection with the distribution of civilian supplies, mention is again made of the difficulty in obtaining landed costs, especially on imports in the agricultural, industrial, mining and commercial categories. The increase in new classes of articles imported accentuates the need to secure such figures in order that Italian agencies distributing such supplies will have sufficient information on which to base their prices. While it is not required that the exact landed cost figure be secured, it is essential that information be available on the approximate base cost. This is necessary in order that the sales made by the Italian agencies and paid into the Italian Treasury will bear a fair relationship to the charges ultimately to be made against the Italian Government in sterling and dollars. Failure to obtain cost figures, though it does not necessarily deter distribution of the commodities, does render accounting by the Italian agencies difficult and unsatisfactory, since the billing for such issues to consignees must often be deferred pending the fixing of sales prices. The situation on the price angle has been referred to AMR, who it is understood have taken the matter up with COS, pointing out the seriousness of further delay.

5. At the beginning of this section mention was made of the arrangements that had been effected to provide for the distribution of an increasing amount of miscellaneous supplies by Italian agencies. For several months negotiations were in progress with a view to developing the necessary arrangements for such distribution. While the desirability of the plan was clearly recognized its adoption was delayed, primarily due to the delay on the part of the Italian Government in establishing the necessary inter-agency organization, as well as in selecting the Ministry to which such organization would report. During the past month notification was received from the Ministry of Industry, Commerce & Labor that by a legislative decree the Istituto Nazionale per il Commercio Estero had been given the authority to receive goods (other than foodstuffs) on behalf of the Italian Government. Upon receipt of this advice instructions were drafted, closely following the principles employed in the plan for foodstuffs, under which distribution is made by the Polvereiere Italiane dei Consorzi Agrari (this plan has been discussed at length in previous monthly reports of this Sub-Commission). The placing of this plan in operation will greatly simplify the accounting for miscellaneous supplies, including agricultural, mining, industrial, and commercial categories.

6. (a) The distribution of radical supplies is now functioning under a 2294 arrangement. The Italian Government has assumed responsibility for the distribution of such supplies, acting through the Ente Nazionale Distribuzioni (Ente Nazionale Distribuzioni). As previously reported, this agency has already developed

necessarily deter distribution of the commodities, does render accounting by the Italian agencies difficult and unsatisfactory, since the billing for such issues to consignees must often be deferred pending the fixing of sales prices. The situation on the price angle has been referred to AFHQ, who it is understood have taken the matter up with COS, pointing out the seriousness of further delay.

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229 6. (a) The distribution of medical supplies is now functioning under a new arrangement. The Italian Government has assumed responsibility for the distribution of such supplies, acting through the Ente Nazionale Distribuzioni Medicinali degli Alleati. In previously reported, this agency has already developed a new scale of sale prices to apply to imported medical supplies sold in the various regions. The only reservation in the program is that relating to medical supplies distributed in forward areas, which are made by the AEG 5th and 6th Armies. In these locations, because of exceptional conditions, the distribution must be effected by AEG officers. However, the volume of accounting work relating to these issues is small. Most of the supplies distributed there constitute three issues, a principle heretofore accepted by the Italian Government in acknowledging its liability for the same in the ultimate settlement.

(b) Prior to the adoption of the new distribution plan, AG/AMG medical officers received, distributed and sold or otherwise issued medical supplies. The accounting for such operations has never been entirely satisfactory. Although a complete accounting system was prescribed in the beginning, it was not found possible to develop the necessary reports by the Public Health Sub-Commission, due to lack of personnel. In view of this situation the Chief Accountant took over the task of compiling the necessary reports at headquarters level, assigning an officer on his staff to the work. Reports of receipt, issues and sales of medical supplies have now been compiled through 30 September, 1944. The status of accounting in this field is therefore considered fairly satisfactory. A new compilation, however, has arisen during the past month in that large quantities of imported supplies are being earmarked for the Balkans, shipments to be made from the medical

depots at Naples and Bari. Tentative instructions have been developed to handle the accounting for such supplies, and a representative of the Chief Accountant's office is now in Naples working out the details.

7. (a) The receipt and distribution of imported coal, the accounting for which entailed considerable work, was transferred on 1 November, 1944, to the Italian Government. Distribution and sales are now made through the medium of the State Railways. Under this arrangement the records of the Chief Accountant's office will reflect only sales in lire through 31 October, 1944. Thereafter merely quantitative accounts will be kept by AG. Complete coal accounts have been prepared through 31 August, 1944. To date accounts of coal have been received from Sicily and Sardinia to 31 October, 1944. Figures are still awaited however from Coal Section AFHQ in respect of coal released on the mainland since 31 August, 1944.

(b) The new arrangement also provides for the payment by the Italian Government for the coal produced locally and shipped at the request of AFHQ. Some difficulties were experienced by Carbosud, the Sardinian coal mining Company, in obtaining appropriate financial assistance from the Italian Government. It is understood that steps have now been taken to overcome the difficulty and it should no longer be necessary to effect payments from AFHQ funds to settle the cost of shipments ordered by Coal Section AFHQ.

8. Supply accounting for petroleum products, carried out by Gasitaco Italiano Petroli, continues to operate satisfactorily. Billing has been effected through 30 September, 1944, and the proceeds paid into AFHQ. AG now proposed to bill the power companies for the petroleum products issued to them from Allied Armies allocations. Such issues will be reflected as having been distributed by AC/AFHQ, but the responsibility for obtaining payment from the consumers will be that of CIP. The proceeds of such issues will be paid into AFHQ, in whose accounts they will appear under the caption of Proceeds of sales of supplies imported or received from Allies.

9. The accounting for supplies furnished to the Italian Armed Forces, both for ship deliveries and for issues from depots, is current through 31 October, 1944. The system of reporting by AFHQ, which includes the making of an administrative review of all issue vouchers before approval for entry in the accounts, has relieved the Chief Accountant's office of much of the investigative work which it formerly had to perform on such issues. The accounts for this activity are considered in a satisfactory condition.

10. The accounting for issues to refugees, internees and displaced persons, is current through 31 October, 1944. All commodities issued have been priced and the values extended. In the cases of British issues, the prices are at landed cost values, and in the case of American issues, at U.S. base prices (such items to be subject to additions for transportation and handling expenses). The accounts in this field are considered in a satisfactory condition.

through 30 September, 1944, and the proceeds paid into the fund for the power companies for the petroleum products issues to them from Allied Armies allocations. Such issues will be reflected as having been distributed by AS/AB, but the responsibility for obtaining payment from the consumers will be that of CIP. The proceeds of such issues will be paid into AB, in whose accounts they will appear under the caption of Proceeds of Sales of supplies imported or received from Allies.

9. The accounting for supplies furnished to the Italian Armed Forces, both for ship deliveries and for issues from depots, is current through 31 October, 1944. The system of reporting by AB, which includes the making of an administrative review of all issue vouchers before approval for entry in the accounts, has relieved the Chief Accountant's office of much of the investigative work which it formerly had to perform on such issues. The accounts for this activity are considered in a satisfactory condition.

10. The accounting for issues to refugees, internees and displaced persons, is current through 31 October, 1944. All commodities issued have been priced and the values extended. In the cases of British issues, the prices are at landed cost values, and in the case of American issues, at U.S. base prices (such items to be subject to additions for transportation and handling expenses). The accounts in this field are considered in a satisfactory condition.

11. In order to clarify the procedure in respect to the accounting for Allied salvage and surplus materials handled by the War Material Disposal Sub-Commission, complete accounting instructions were issued on 31 December, 1944. The new procedure requires the issuing officer to ascertain whether such supplies were derived from British Army salvage, U.S. Army salvage, confiscated or captured supplies, or unidentified sources. The officer making the sale must bill and collect from the purchaser and pay the proceeds into AB. In general, the accounting follows the ordinary procedure, except that the officer making the sale is required to keep a special Sales Register, showing a description of the goods, purchaser, and the source to be credited with the payment (i.e. British, U.S., Italian, captured or confiscated or unidentified). Operation of the Register will thus afford a convenient means of establishing accountability and also of analyzing the proceeds for credits to the proper account.

12. During the month assistance was rendered to the Transportation Sub-Committee in connection with the financial records of the Transportation Pools. In Southern Region arrangements were made for settling all outstanding AC accounts due to Comitato Assistenza Regiellione, an Italian operated concern, and Ufficio Trasporti della Guardia, operated by AC. Considerable difficulty has been experienced in agreeing these accounts, some of which were dated as early as March, 1944, since the majority of officers who had entered this transportation had been moved to other areas. The procedure for future payment of such charges incurred by Sub-Committees in this Region was clarified. It is hoped that by the end of January the payment of all accounts will be on a current basis. Energetic steps were necessary to obtain details from C.I.M. of accounts due from AC. The system of rendering accounts by this concern appeared to be completely haphazard. In many cases October and November accounts were ready while March to August had not been touched. It is hoped however that all accounts up to 31st August, 1944, will be ready early in January, 1945.

13. The liability for payment of transportation charges for Italian refugees was accepted by the Italian High Commissioner who issued instructions to the Prefect of Naples to pay these accounts to date. The audit of the U.T.C. including its agencies at Salerno, Benevento and Avellino was completed and recommendations for certain amendments to the financial records were made. During next month a sum of approximately 5,000,000 lire representing surplus cash held by this organization will be paid into ARA. There is a considerable liability from the AC operated pools for petrol supplied by the Army but it is understood that the two pools concerned have ample cash to cover the outstanding charges and it is expected that this will be cleared up shortly.

B. Financial Accounting

1. November accounts of the Allied Financial Agency were completed in draft form on 25 December. These comprise the accounts of the four Allied Financial Agency branches to 30 November, and of the 27/28 Sub-accounts in the Field up to 31 October. There are no notable changes of methods to report during the month. In the majority of cases Sub-accounts' monthly reports of receipts and disbursements are being submitted promptly and in a satisfactory condition. The issuance of Establishment Memorandum No. 33 (see para 6 following) should reduce still further the number of financial transactions calling for comment.

2. Brief current is made on a few salient features of the November accounts:

- (a) Funds held by officers in the Field were reduced during the month by 68 million lire to a figure of 485 million lire.
- (b) Further assistance payments to U.S. and British Nationals totalling 900,000 lire were made by Sub-accounts, in the respective currencies did not take over this function until after 31 October.

(c) Advances to the Italian State, Provinces and Municipalities in all areas

organization will be paid into ARA. There is considerable liability from the AO operated pools for petrol supplied by the Army but it is understood that the two people concerned have made cash to cover the outstanding charges and it is expected that this will be cleared up shortly.

B. Financial Accounting

1. November accounts of the Allied Financial Agency were completed in Great Britain on 23 December. These comprise the accounts of the four Allied Financial Agency branches to 30 November, and of the 238/13 Sub-accounts in the Field up to 31 October. There are no notable changes of methods to report during the month. In the majority of cases Sub-accounts' monthly reports of receipts and disbursements are being submitted promptly and in a satisfactory condition. The issuance of Establishment Memorandum No. 33 (see para 6 following) should reduce still further the number of financial transactions calling for comment.

2. Brief extract in words on a few salient features of the November accounts:

(a) Funds held by officers in the field were reduced during the month by 68 million lire to a figure of 188 million lire.

(b) Further assistance payments to U.S. and British Nationals totalling 940,000 lire were made by Sub-accounts, as the respective Committed did not take over this function until after 31 October.

(c) Advances to the Italian State, Provinces and Communes in AEC areas totalled 57 million lire.

(d) On AO/ACG Revenue and Expenditure the largest items were: (Revenue) - All Court fines, 4,500,000 lire; and (Expenditure) - Medical fees, 15,000,000 lire; Political and Statistical, 4,000,000 lire.

(e) The cumulative total of payments to persons in Italy in respect of remittances from the United States and Britain as at 30 November, 1944 was 517 million lire.

3. Various new bonds and sub-bonds have been opened to account by nationalities for relief payments in Italy to ex-Internees, either by the Ministers of the countries concerned, or by the Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission. New accounts titles have also been opened to reflect purchases of supplies within Italy for issue to the Allied Armed Forces.

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4. On supply accounting detailed monthly schedules were prepared as follows dealing with the import and export of supplies:

(a) Unallocated and Allocated Processes of Sale of Supplies including Medical to 30 November, 1944.

(b) Purchases in Italy of Supplies to 30 November, 1944.

During November further allocations of 890 million lire were made against specific issues of civilian supplies in earlier months, bringing the total as at 30 November to 4,463 million lire inclusive of Medical Supplies. 36 million lire were disbursed during the month in respect of the purchase of supplies in Italy of which 34 million lire were for export.

5. Accounting advice to other divisions included assistance to:

(a) Headquarters Command with special reference to the rates and methods of paying wages to motor transport and garage employees.

(b) Displaced persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission with regard to the financial transactions of refugee evacuation camps in forward Army Areas. Also opportunity was found to institute audit special audits at the request of officers of the Commission.

6. Directives issued included Establishment Memorandum No. 33 to establish a firmer control on AC/AFG expenditures. In particular all expenditures in excess of 200,000 lire now require the prior authority of the Chief of Staff of Allied Commission.

7. Miscellaneous subjects include:

(a) Civilian wage rates. There has been continued confusion in respect of wage-rates for AC/AFG payroll. Finalization of AFHQ Administrative Memorandum No. 62 dated 19 December, 1944, has to some extent clarified the position.

(b) Issues of cash. The appropriate military authorities, after holding Courts of Inquiry, have ordered repayment in the case of 2 officers who lost AC/AFG funds. Other cases are pending.

(c) Allied Military Courts. Enquiries must still be laid on the importance of properly accounting for money received or repaid in Allied Military Courts. A clear directive on this subject was issued by the Finance Sub-Commission on 5 October, 1944.

VIII. PROPERTY CONTROL

A. General

1. By agreement with Commerce Sub-Commission Property Control Division assumed responsibility for negotiations with the Italian Ministry looking towards a decree to protect Allied patents, trademarks and models pending re-establishment of commercial relations with Italy. It is expected that such Decree will declare a moratorium with respect to payments and actions required to preserve such rights and will re-establish, so far as possible, rights of this nature which have been lost during the war. A preliminary draft of the Decree has been submitted and is being examined by Legal Sub-Commission.

2. No progress was made during the month with respect to the long omitted decree of de-sequestration under which the Italian Government is to assume responsibility for the return of properties to their owners and, pending such return, in to assume responsibility for custody and management. Recent postponements of passage of the Decree have been due to political complications.

3. A letter was sent to the Ministry of the Treasury requesting that steps be taken immediately to restore to banks and similar institutions all Allied bank accounts, assets or credits taken by the Italian Government or its agencies under the laws of war. In such letter it was proposed that the Treasury make available lire funds to restore lire assets; foreign currency balances to restore balances expressed in such currencies, and that securities be returned in kind. No reply to the letter has been received as of the date of this report.

B. Sicilian Region

1. General

A resume of properties of this Region in the custody or under the control of the Regional Property Control Officer shows that up to and including the month of December 1944, 860 properties belonging to 632 owners have come under the jurisdiction of the Regional Property Control Office. Up to and including December 1944, 254 properties belonging to 185 owners were returned to the owners or their legal representatives. There remain in custody or under the control of the Regional Property Control Officer, 606 properties belonging to 467 owners.

C. Southern Region

1. General

(a) The Regional Property Control Office now has under its control 203 real properties belonging to 147 United Nations owners, 39 industrial co-owners.

accounts, assets or credits taken by the Italian Government or its agencies under the laws of war. In such letter it was proposed that the Treasury also available firm funds to restore lire assets; foreign currency balances to restore balances expressed in such currencies, and that securities be returned in kind. No reply to the letter has been received as of the date of this report.

B. Sicilian Region

1. General

A résumé of properties of this Region in the custody or under the control of the Regional Property Control Officer shows that up to and including the month of December 1944, 860 properties belonging to 652 owners have come under the jurisdiction of the Regional Property Control Office. Up to and including December 1944, 254 properties belonging to 185 owners were returned to the owners or their legal representatives. There remain in custody or under the control of the Regional Property Control Officer, 606 properties belonging to 467 owners.

C. Southern Region

1. General

(a) The Regional Property Control Office now has under its control 203 real properties belonging to 147 United Nation owners, 59 industrial and commercial concerns belonging to 48 owners, and 99 unblocked bank balances, securities and movable properties belonging to 59 owners.

(b) During the month of December 52 properties were returned to 14 owners, 1 commercial concern to 1 owner, 5 securities and movables returned to 3 owners, 3,155 bank accounts were unblocked which had formerly been in the custody of the Regional Property Control Office, and 1,500 bank accounts unblocked which had not been taken into custody but were under the control of the Regional Property Control Office.

(c) There are in process of reassignment to the owner or his legal representative 10 United Nation national commercial concerns.

2. Industrial and commercial concerns

(a) The Accounting Department has completed the final audit of the statements of 14 industrial and commercial concerns.

(b) A survey was requested of all industrial and commercial concerns under the supervision of the Regional Property Control Office with regard to necessary fire insurance coverage and 7 industrial and commercial concerns have reported and stated to have sufficient coverage.

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(c) 3 industrial and commercial concerns have reported to have paid all their tax liability with the exception of some small delinquent minor taxes. 4 branches of commercial concerns have been reported that their taxes have been paid by the main office located elsewhere. 1 commercial concern in dispute with the Intendenza di Finanza over war profit taxes for the years 1941-42-43.

(d) The Genio Militare has completed the majority of its inspections on requisitioned property of commercial concerns under the control of the Regional Property Central Office. It is believed that some rental payment will be made during the next 30 days.

3. Real estate

(a) Reconsignment to the owner or his legal representatives of real and personal properties has been undertaken to a great extent during the month of December.

(b) Rents for 3 pieces of real estate which were requisitioned have been collected from the Genio Militare.

4. Banks and bank accounts

(a) During the month of December all bank accounts under the control of this office were unblocked with the exception of 3 accounts. It was deemed advisable that these 3 bank accounts still remain under the supervision of this office.

(b) 4 bank accounts comprising German funds were transferred to the Regional Finance Officer.

5. Investigations

During the month of December, inquiries and requests for investigation concerning certain United Nations nationals properties were received from Consuls of United Nations. 4 investigations were requested by the American Consul; 2 by the British Consul; 3 by the Swiss Consul; 4 by the Greek Consul and 4 by the Albanian Consul. Reports on these investigations have been furnished to the respective consuls.

D. Lazio-Umbria Region

Part I - Rome City

1. General

(a) The general situation affecting business operations continues to show deterioration, but wherever possible the managers are attempting to develop temporary work, such as the sale of toys or other lines of merchandise.

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D. Lazio-Umbria Region

Part I - Rome City

1. General

(a) The general situation affecting business operations continues to show deterioration, but wherever possible the managers are attempting to develop temporary work, such as the sale of toys or other lines of merchandise.

(b) Some businesses possess a sizable amount of cash reserves and have requested permission to invest such reserves in government bonds. Since their relationship and the relationship of this office to Allied owners is one of trust, that of trustee, such an investment can only be encouraged when the regular representative of the Allied owner is available. The requests of the managers are based upon the assumption that it is sound business to hedge against further price increases.

2. Industrial and commercial concerns

(a) The impact of this division upon all business operations is obvious, but the relationship it bears to operations varies from the normal work of a division in that in many instances the original sequestrators fled or were removed during the period of Military Government. In these instances action was taken by the division for guidance. As pointed out in previous reports, they are desirous of so conducting their work that a post-war connection may be possible. Where the original sequestrators continue, the interest taken by them in the Allied business is, as a rule, not shared with the same sense of responsibility. It is largely in these instances that the division insists upon approving payment of funds.

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(b) While the division is not directly concerned with films distribution, and exhibition being conducted by Psychological Warfare Branch, Film Section, it does receive the net proceeds from the exhibition of such films. It should be pointed out that such funds are held subject to the order of Psychological Warfare Branch, Film Section, but that when instructions are received for the withdrawal of funds, care is exercised (at the request of Psychological Warfare Branch, Film Section) to avoid payments which may be in violation of existing regulations. For example, an American film producer has requested that funds to its credit from the showing of films by PWB should be used to pay for debts contracted in protecting the film producer's interests during the period of German occupation. In one instance the representative of PWB, Film Section, requested this division to submit a business memorandum incorporating its views on the best way to re-establish the American and British film industry. This request was refused upon the ground that it was outside the responsibility of the division.

3. Real estate

No additional problems have been presented in connection with real and personal properties, and working relationships with individual sequestrators or Credit Foncier, which manages the bulk of the properties, continue to be satisfactory.

4. Banks and bank accounts

Approximately 3,000 bank accounts owned by Allied nationals were originally blocked. These have now been released, except for relatively few business accounts. Such Allied accounts have been indexed in the area of the answers with other information so that the division will be in a position to answer any inquiries which may arise. The operations of Allied owned banks are proceeding satisfactorily.

5. Fascist, para-statal and similar properties

(a) The Italian Government has made little progress in appointing commissari for the above types of property taken under protective control pursuant to the Regional Commissioner's order. One property, the Patronato Nazionale Italiani Sociali, a para-statal organization, was originally taken over because civil labour groups were attempting to obtain physical possession of the premises. Part of the premises were locked and the keys retained by this office. The Ministero Industrie, Commercio e Lavoro advised that the keys could be returned to the officials, but even then suggested that this office should continue its control over the premises. This was refused and the Ministry advised that all control was being relinquished.

(b) From time to time requests are made for permission to inspect and sometimes remove documents from the archives of the Confederazione degli Industriali. These archives are extremely valuable in that they contain records, correspondence and writings covering the period of Fascism. Pending the time when a commissario can be appointed, this office has refused such requests, except when made by

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Approximately 3,000 bank accounts owned by Allied nationals were originally blocked. These have now been released, except for relatively few business accounts. Such Allied accounts have been included in the name of the owners with other information so that the division will be in a position to answer any inquiries which may arise. The operations of Allied owned banks are proceeding satisfactorily.

5. Fascist, para-statal and similar properties

(a) The Italian Government has made little progress in appointing commissioners for the above types of property taken under protective control pursuant to the Regional Commissioner's order. One property, the Patriato Nazionale Assistenza Sociale, a para-statal organization, was originally taken over because rival labour groups were attempting to obtain physical possession of the premises. Part of the premises were locked and the keys retained by this office. The Minister of Industry, Camorcia e Lavoro, advised that the keys will be returned to the officials, but even then suggested that this office should continue its control over the premises. This was refused and the Ministry advised that all control was being relinquished.

(b) From time to time requests are made for permission to inspect and sometimes remove documents from the archives of the Confederazione degli Industriali. These archives are extremely valuable in that they contain records, correspondence and writings covering the period of Fascism. Pending the time when a considerable staff will be appointed, this office has refused such requests, except when made by military sources. A great disservice would be done if these records were broken up. This view is shared by all those familiar with the importance of the archives, including the Regional Archivist.

6. Miscellaneous

This division from time to time has occasion to request assistance in connection with problems outside the region, and correspondingly makes inquiries and provides other services upon the request of Regional Property Control Officers in other regions. It is often times necessary to develop close working relations in the solution of certain problems. For example an Allied citizen who executed a will in Florence, where her acquisition are located, died while insane in Perugia province. Our legal division has been requested to furnish an advisory opinion as to what our responsibility is, since under the will all property is left to Italian individuals and institutions except, for the largest bequest, to the National Fascist Party.

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E. Abruzzi-Marche Region

1. General

(a) There have been no additional properties which have come under the jurisdiction of the Regional Property Control Office in this region.

(b) During the month control has been relinquished of all bank accounts of nationals of the United Nations and the banks concerned have been informed of their responsibilities to their clients in this respect.

F. Sardegna Region

1. General

(a) One estate (Marey Estate) still requires attention.

(b) There have been no additions to the original properties under the supervision of the Regional Property Control Office.

(c) French properties in Sardegna have been placed under the supervision of a Representative of the French Consul.

G. Toscana Region

1. General

Static operational conditions still reflect upon the activity of the Regional Property Control Office in this Region. Steady progress is being made in effectuating adequate control over properties of nationals of the United Nations. To date actual control has been obtained on 4,419 properties owned by 988 owners. 35 properties of various types have been restored to 29 owners or their legal representatives. Many real estate properties in the vicinity of Florence are being requisitioned for military purposes.

2. Florence (Head Office)

(a) Industrial and commercial concerns

This month 3 commercial concerns have been taken into custody and control by the Regional Property Control Office thus making a total of 22 industrial and commercial concerns under the jurisdiction of the Regional Property Control Office to date. A general reduction of operations by manufacturing concerns place

vision of a Representative of the French Consul.

G. Toscana Region

1. General

Static operational conditions still reflect upon the activity of the Regional Property Control Office in this Region. Steady progress is being made in effectuating adequate control over properties of nationals of the United Nations. To date actual control has been obtained on 1,119 properties owned by 988 owners. 35 properties of various types have been restored to 29 owners or their legal representatives. Many real estate properties in the vicinity of Florence are being requisitioned for military purposes.

2. Florence (Head Office)

(a) Industrial and commercial concerns

This month 3 commercial concerns have been taken into custody and control by the Regional Property Control Office thus making a total of 28 industrial and commercial concerns under the jurisdiction of the Regional Property Control Office to date. A general reduced mode of operations by manufacturing concerns is steadily taking place.

3. Livorno (Branch Office)

(a) Industrial and commercial concerns

The Regional Property Control Officer in this Region has made investigation of approximately 26 industrial/commercial concerns with the prospect that only 2 or 3 will come under the control and supervision of the Regional Property Control Office. There are 3 principal reasons why control cannot be taken over the remainder of these concerns. First, there is a lack of absolute authority of Allied interests. Although Allied interests may have existed at one time, such interests have apparently been sold or transferred by the owners. Where Allied interests are claimed to still exist, no adequate substantiation thereof can be submitted to the Regional Property Control Office. Secondly, although certain properties may have existed at one time, they have apparently been removed or destroyed. Thirdly, most of the companies are companies belonging to nationals of neutral countries and therefore do not require control.

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4. Lucan (Branch Office)

(a) General

(i) Although the Regional Property Control Office was opened in this Province the latter part of November, considerable progress has been made in giving protection to properties belonging to United Nations nationals.

(ii) 34 pieces of real estate belonging to nationals of the United Nations have been posted with the Regional Property Control Office notices. Of these, only 10 have actually been sequestered by the Italian Government.

(iii) 44 privately sequestered pieces of personal property and securities have been investigated or are in the process of investigation. The large majority of these consists of bank deposits or securities which were found to have been transferred to Istanbul.

H. Emilia Region

Nothing of importance to report.

securities which were found to have been transferred to Istanbul.

H. Emilia Region

Nothing of importance to report.

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Number of Properties which are or have been under Control
of Property Control Division up to 31 December 1943

Reg- ion	Nature of Property	Imm- igran	Bel- tish	Presen- ch	Rus- sian	Greek	Yugo- slav	Bro- mil	Other Alia.	It- lian	Ger- man	Totals
S	I Real Estate	262	44	20		7				4		344
C	I Indust. & Com.	7	7	3		1			1	8		27
I	I Secur. & Misc.	169	119	24	1	4			37	4	3	361
L	I State or P-S.									128		128
Y	Reg'n Total	445	170	47	1	12	-	-	38	144	3	860
S	O Real Estate	130	73	96		30		1				290
U	O Indust. & Com.	18	13	7		6			2			46
T	O Secur. & Misc.	3090	77	43	4	7			65	3	3	3292
H	O State or P-S.	3238	163	106	4	43	-	1	67	3	3	3628
N	Reg'n Total											
L	A Real Estate	99	50	48	6	1	3	6	1			214
A	A Indust. & Com.	27	23	15			1					66
Z	A Secur. & Misc.	76	84	39	3	2	4	1		33		209
I	A State or P-S.											33
O	Reg'n Total	202	157	102	9	3	8	7	1	33		522
A	B Real Estate	86	13						1			100
R	B Indust. & Com.											-
U	B Secur. & Misc.	8	2						1			11
Z	B State or P-S.								2			111
I	B Reg'n Total	94	15	-	-	-	-	-				
S	A Real Estate		4	1		1						6
A	A Indust. & Com.			2								2
R	A Secur. & Misc.											-
D	A State or P-S.											
E	A Reg'n Total											
G	A Real Estate											
N	A Indust. & Com.											
A	A Secur. & Misc.											
Reg'n Total												
T	O Real Estate	33	44	18		3		2				100
S	O Indust. & Com.	10	7	9					3			29
C	O Secur. & Misc.	414	293	166	6	19	8	7	77			990
A	O Reg'n Total	457	344	193	6	22	8	9	80			1119
T	O T A L S	6426	853	451	20	81	16	17	188	180	6	6248

I Secur. & Misc.	76	84	39	3	2	4	1	33	33
O State or F.S.								33	522
Reg'n Total	204	157	102	9	3	8	7	1	
A Real Estate	86	13						1	100
B Indust. & Com.									-
C Secur. & Misc.	8	2						1	11
I Reg'n Total	94	15	-	-	-	-	-	2	111
A Real Estate		4	1		1				6
B Indust. & Com.			2						2
C Secur. & Misc.									-
I Reg'n Total	-	4	3	-	1	-	-	-	8
A Real Estate	33	14	18		3		2		100
B Indust. & Com.	10	7	3					3	29
C Secur. & Misc.	414	293	166	6	19	8	7	77	990
I Reg'n Total	457	314	193	6	22	8	9	80	1119
T O T A L S	4436	893	151	20	81	16	17	188	6245

Of the above, the management and care of the following has been turned over to the owners or their legal representatives:

Real Estate	231
Industrial & Commercial	32
Securities & Miscellaneous	3228
State or Federal	131
<u>Total</u>	<u>3612</u>

*AP 3rd party bank
Coe.*

Joint Director,
Finance Sub-Commission.

J. J. ...
Joint Director, Finance Sub-Commission.

SECURITY

Recipients of this report are reminded that this document is classified "SECRET" and must receive appropriate security handling to safeguard its contents being made available to unauthorized persons.

Appendix A,
Page 1.

BUDGET STATEMENT BY THE MINISTER OF THE TREASURY

On December 31st, 1944, the three-monthly provisional budget for 1944-45, as approved by the Council of Ministers on September 29, 1944, will expire. Therefore, a further extension of time should be necessary unless it is decided to definitely approve this budget.

Even though this present budget is unstable owing to the extent of areas restored to the Italian Government (which will be increased with the addition of newly liberated provinces) and because of the continuous change in the financial situation as new burdens are charged to the budget expenditures, the Minister of the Treasury does not see fit to delay the approval of the budget for the 36 provinces after 6 months of its start. For the remaining 6 months of this financial year, necessary adjustments must be made to meet payments for which appropriations are lacking or insufficient and will be submitted to the Council of Ministers for approval.

We may even now appropriately anticipate the new burdens which are now latent, but which will inevitably turn up and add themselves to the already overburdened liabilities of the budget.

To those who do not remember the data presented by me to the Council of Ministers on September 29, 1944, I will repeat that the financial period of 1941-42, which had not yet been approved by legislative organs, closed with a real deficit of 77,345.9 million lire; that the financial year 1942-43 closed with a real deficit of 86,374 million, and that the financial year 1943-44, for which positive uncertainties are not available owing to the actual administration and to the lack of data on the administration of the second republican government, cannot possibly close with a deficit less than 150 billion lire for the whole national territory.

The budget estimates drawn at Salerno for the first group of 22 provinces then under the Italian Government closed with a real deficit of 53,906.5, including movements in capital.

This budget, after the first three months of provincial administration, was, in the meeting of September 29, 1944, re-examined as regards the 22 provinces and part of the province of Rome, and, on the basis of adjustments made, the deficit was estimated to be raised to 42,775.9 million lire, of which 411 million was for "provincento di capitale", and it was anticipated that the deficit, by the return to the Italian Government of 7 more provinces and by the inclusion in the budget of all the appropriations for the province of Rome, would reach 50 billions, not including the burden arising from the political price of bread and from the increase in the salaries of State personnel, then being projected.

latent, but which will inevitably turn up and add the screws to the already overburdened liabilities of the budget.

To those who do not remember the late presentation by us to the Council of Ministers on September 29, 1944, I will repeat that the financial period of 1944-45, which had not yet been approved by legislative organs, closed with a real deficit of 77,345.5 million lire; that the financial year 1945-46 closed with a real deficit of 86,374 million, and that the financial year 1946-47, for which positive uncertainties are not available owing to the mixed administration and to the lack of data on the administration of the so-called republican government, cannot possibly close with a deficit less than 150 billion lire for the whole national territory.

The budget estimate drawn at Salerno for the first group of 22 provinces then under the Italian Government closed with a real deficit of 55,906.5, including movements of capital.

This budget, after the first three months of provincial administration, was, in the meeting of September 29, 1944, re-examined as regards the 22 provinces and part of the province of Rome, 21, on the basis of adjustments made. The deficit was estimated to be raised to 62,779.9 million lire, of which 491 million was for "movimento di capitale", and it was anticipated that the deficit, by the return to the Italian Government of 7 more provinces and by the inclusion in the budget of all the appropriations for the province of Rome, would reach 90 billions, not including the burden arising from the political price of bread and from the increase in the salaries of State personnel, then being projected.

Owing to subsequent provinces caused by the gradual return of 6 more provinces to the Italian Government, the budget estimate for the 36 provinces now under the Italian Government presented for your approval amounts of 14,230.1 are for "movimento di capitale"; 76,052.6 million for expenditures, of which 73,230.8 are effective and 2,781.8 are for "movimento di capitale", with an effective deficit of 60,298.5 million with a total deficit of 64,481.2 as shown in following schedule:

2288

Appendix A,
page 2.Budget Estimate of Italian Government (1944-45)
(in millions of lire)

	Budget of 1st group of 22 provinces	Variations for Central Admin. and for 1st group and 2nd group of 8 provinces	Variations for 3rd group of 6 provinces	Total
Effective Expenditures				
Treasury	8,224.8	+ 11,660.4	+ 1,887.8	21,813.-
Finance	806.9	+ 247.3	+ 312.8	1,167.-
Justice	268.2	+ 471.5	+ 56.9	796.6
Foreign Affairs	82.1	+ 130.9	+ 71.6	284.6
Africa	384.5	+ 35.0	+ 134.2	554.1
Instruction	1,166.7	+ 1,159.2	+ 218.2	2,544.1
Interior	5,831.1	+ 1,569.6	+ 1,738.-	9,138.7
Public Works	347.6	+ 3,491.5	+ 588.4	4,427.5
Communications	171.8	+ 142.9	+ 1.5	316.2
War	12,699.7	+ 1,128.4	+ 580.6	14,408.7
Marine	6,310.-	+ 980.9	+ 230.4	7,521.3
Air	1,921.5	+ 546.3	+ 651.3	3,122.1
Agriculture	239.3	+ 6,393.5	+ 204.2	6,837.-
Industry & Commerce	73.3	+ 71.-	+ 92.6	237.9
Totals	38,377.9	+ 28,087.4	+ 6,771.5	73,236.8
Effective Revenue	4,791.5	+ 7,179.4	+ 767.4	12,928.3
Effective Deficit	-33,586.4	- 20,702.-	- 6,004.1	- 60,292.5

Expenditures for "Movimento di Capitali"

Treasury	1,227.6	+ 802.8	2,168.6
Finance	-	+ 1.6	2.3
Foreign Affairs	-	+ 0.3	100.6
Interior	-	+ 0.1	0.1
Public Works	-	+ 0.2	43.2
War	21.5	+ 5.0	26.5
Marine	160.-	-	180.-
Air	20.-	-	21.-
Agriculture	0.1	-	39.5
Totals	1,429.2	+ 812.2	2,781.8

Communications	174.8	+	112.9	+	1.5	316.2
War	12,699.7	+	1,135.4	+	580.6	14,168.7
Marine	6,310.-	+	980.9	+	230.4	7,521.3
Air	1,924.5	+	545.3	+	654.3	3,122.1
Agriculture	232.3	+	6,395.5	+	204.2	5,527.-
Industry & Commerce	73.3	+	74.-	+	92.6	239.9
Totals	38,377.9	+	28,081.4	+	6,774.5	75,230.8
Effective Revenue	4,791.5	+	7,373.4	+	767.4	12,938.3
Effective Deficit	-33,586.4	-	20,708.-	-	6,004.1	60,222.5

Expenditures for "Movimento di Capitali"

Treasury	1,227.6	+	842.5	+	338.2	2,368.6
Finance	-	+	1.6	+	0.7	2.3
Foreign Affairs	-	+	0.3	+	100.3	100.6
Interior	-	+	0.1	+	-	0.1
Public Works	-	+	0.2	+	43.-	43.2
War	21.5	+	5.0	+	-	26.5
Marine	160.-	+	-	+	20.-	180.-
Air	20.-	+	-	+	1.-	21.-
Agriculture	0.1	+	12.2	+	7.2	39.5
Totals	1,429.2	+	842.2	+	510.4	2,781.8

Revenue for Movement

of Capital	1,109.1	+	-	+	121.-	1,230.1
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Deficit

	340.1	-	842.2	-	389.4	1,551.7
--	-------	---	-------	---	-------	---------

Total Revenues	5,900.6		7,373.4		885.4	14,168.4
Total Expenditures	39,807.1		28,923.6		7,281.9	76,012.6
Total Deficit	33,906.5	-	21,550.2	-	6,396.5	61,844.2

Appendix A,
page 3.

The above sum of 12,938.3 millions of effective revenue is composed as follows:

(in millions of lire)

Real Estate Returns	26.6
Income from Autonomous Agencies	7
Direct Taxes	3,590.7
Taxes and Indirect Taxes from Exchange of Wealth	4,597.2
Customs and indirect taxes on Consumption Goods	168.
Monopolies	3,100.6
Lotteries	165.
Income from minor public services	38.1
Income from special concessions	131.
Special contributions	20.
Miscellaneous	494.1
Total	12,938.3 millions

The 1,230.1 of revenue from "movimento di capitali" are made up as follows:

Sums to be provided by contracting debts in order to reimburse re- amble liabilities	600.
Recovery for payment from consoli- dated war pension fund	300.
Revenue balancing advances by mili- tary ministries for temporary insufficiency of funds for mili- tary organizations	221.
Recovery of sums reimbursed to the account for the payment of sums advances to Min. of Foreign Aff.	100.
Minor receipts	9.1
Total	1,230.1 millions

In reference to the above figures, the following points should be con- sidered:

(a) That in the budget for the 36 provinces are charged the entire expenses of the Central Administration and the war expenses of the Army, Navy, and Air Min- istries while the relative revenues represent less than a third of those for the entire national territory.

(b) That the percentage of expenses covered by ordinary receipts, which was reduced at 26% of the financial statement shown on 29 September 1944, is reduced

The 1,230.1 of revenue from "movimiento de capitales" are made up as follows:

	Total	194.1
	12,938.3	Millions
Sum to be provided by contracting debts in order to reimburse redeemable liabilities	600.	
Recovery for payment from unscheduled war pension fund	300.	
Revenue balancing advances by military ministries for temporary insufficiency of funds for military organizations	224.	
Recovery of sum reimbursed to the account for the payment of sums advances to Min. of Foreign Aff.	100.	
Minor receipts	2.1	
	1,230.1	Millions

In reference to the above figures, the following points should be considered:

(a) That in the budget for the 36 provinces are charged the entire expenses of the Central Administration and the war expenses of the Army, Navy, and Air Ministries while the relative revenues represent less than a third of those for the entire national territory.

(b) That the percentage of expenses covered by ordinary receipts, which was valued at 20% of the financial statement shown on 29 September, 1944, is reduced to 18%, even though account is not taken yet for latent burdens, as follows:

(c) That the estimated amount of 73,230 million lire of effective expenses includes the expense of 39,572.6 for war purposes, thus being a special expense, and of the amount of 33,658.2 million needed for the functioning of public administrations and of civil services.

In annexed attachments appear the analysis in detail of the expenses for each Ministry and its suffices here to point out that the special war expenses are as follows:

Appendix A,
page 4.

(in millions of lire)

The Minister of Treasury

Includes grant to State railways to partially cover up deficit of 5,264.6 million and the appropriation of 1 billion for Allied expenses of which are the following:

The Minister of Finance

The Minister of Foreign Affairs

The Minister of Italian Legion

The Minister of Public Instruction

The Minister of the Interior

Includes 4,360 millions for assistance to needy families of recalled military personnel and 1,250 millions for completion of budgets of local Natl.

The Minister of Public Works

Of this amount, 2,958.4 million lire are for urgent repairs of war damages to public works and private buildings.

The Minister of Communications

The Minister of War

The Minister of Marine

The Minister of Air

The Minister of Agriculture

Of this amount, 5,000 million were already appropriated for the difference in the political price of bread.

(d) Attention is called to two new appropriations, amounting to 1 billion lire for military expenditures for the Allied Forces for the payment of services and supplies effected by private firms to the Allies and for requisitions, and the other amounting to 500 million lire for advances to the Saravarian mines and to industrial plants for supplies to the Allies, to be deducted when payments are effected.

The Allied Governments have made partial payments for work, supplies and requisitions with military lire, 48 lire, issued to meet military expenditures in Italy, and partially by charging them to the Italian Government, as such services as were carried out in State shipyards and workshops.

This is not the proper place for probing the legitimacy of the severe and extensive interpretation of Art. 23 and 33 of the armistice terms by which all expenditures by the Allied Armies in Italy are charged to the Italian Government, except the 48 lire which are spent by the American troops from their salaries, and for which President Roosevelt granted an exchange in goods most urgently needed.

We wish merely to call attention to the acknowledged co-belligerency of Italy, to the declaration of war on Germany, to the armistices given by Italy in the war on the common enemy, whether it be the Italian Army of liberation, the Navy on the air

7,263

5.

46.5

474.

30.7

6,897.

2,958.4

65.

10,437.

4,866.

790.

5,200.

(d) Attention is called to the fact that for expenditures, no limitation to 4 billion lire for military expenditures for the Allied Forces for the payment of services and supplies effected by private firms to the Allies and for requisitions, and the other amounting to 500 million lire for advances to the Axis and for industrial plants for supplies to the Allies, to be deducted from payments are effected.

The Allied Governments have made partial payments for war, supplies and requisitions with military lire, AM lire, issued to meet military expenditures in Italy, and partially by charging them to the Italian Government, as such services as were carried out in State shipyards and workshops.

This is not the proper office for providing the legitimacy of the service and extensive interpretation of art. 23 and 23 of the constitution by which all expenditures by the Allied Forces in Italy are charged to the Italian Government, except the AM lire which are spent by the American troops from their salaries, and for which President Roosevelt granted an exchange in goods most urgently needed.

To wish merely to call attention to the acknowledged co-belligerency of Italy, to the declaration of war on Germany, to the assistance given by Italy in the war on the common enemy, whether it be the Italian Army of Liberation, the Navy and the Air Corps, or the patriots in northern Italy fighting heroically toward this end, the destruction which the prolonging of the war is steadily inflicting on our cities, the agricultural and industrial enterprises and to the economic and financial structure of the country. These facts, which have occurred after the tradition, must be ignored while interpreting and applying its clauses. This applies especially to the Italian monetary situation which the Treasury has been gravely watching to which, in view of such heavy burdens, set out of control. Up to now, the Treasury has been able to maintain the structure, with the support and faith of savings deposits, and hopes to be able to maintain up to the amount of complete liberation of the country, when it will be possible to embark on a vast program of mobilizing the nation's savings and available floating capital, to the end of reducing the circulation and thus strengthening the value of the lire.

The present estimate of the effective deficit of nearly 60 billion lire, will certainly undergo substantial changes before the expiration of the financial year, especially in the 36 provisions to which it refers.

We do not think that requests, in which the increase due to new taxes now approved are already included, will be subject to radical changes during the remaining months of the financial year. The reason for this is because of the financial condition situation of the country and in the need of yield of taxes, since most taxable matter is evading taxation owing to the illiquid state of transactions now being conducted.

Appendix A,
page 5.

As for expenditures, one must consider that their surplus over revenues is also due to the fact that the functioning of the whole central administration is charged to the budget of 36 provinces, and above all to the great extent of military expenditures and of special expenditures for the war effort, amounting to more than half of the expenditures listed on the budget.

Nevertheless up to June 30, 1945, other items of expenditures will be subject to increase, so that by an approximate estimate the following new appropriations must be listed:

For the integration of the political price of
bread, if sale price is left unchanged

Expenditure for the Army, because of the state
of war.

Increases to State personnel recently granted and
to start August 16, 1944.

Increases to pensioned personnel

Integration of price of cereals for 1942, past due,
(1000 million) and for 1943, estimated at 5,000
million and of which 2,000 million will be charged
to the present financial year.

Urgent repairs to public works and private buildings
(In addition to the 2.6 billion already appropriated)

Further aids to the State Railways in view of the
functioning of the districts of Ancona & Florence

Expenditure for the Public Safety Forces particularly as
regards the increase of food rations

Expenditure for the Military Marine for war purposes

Grants to the Institution for Foreign Commerce for the
importation of raw materials and of products needed

for industries and for agriculture of which 550 million

lire are for agriculture and 260 million lire for industries
Grants to the Italian Insurance Agency for the State handling
of war insurance risks according to RDL 33 November 1939 and
to RDL 3 April 1944, n. 499.

Further grants to balance deficits of local Enti

Interventions in behalf of Sicily of which 300 million are
for funds already granted for funding, and 100 million to be

granted through the Banco di Sicilia to further the Economic
Development of the island

Intervention in behalf of Sardinia of which 300 million are for
coal mines and 150 million for the establishment of the

Banco di Sardegna

Grants to Steamship companies of national interest

Indemnities for war damages incurred by private citizens

This is an approximate estimate of enormous burdens which
cannot be easily calculated at present, but which might
amount to several billion lire in subsequent financial years.

Expenditures for construction of buildings

(in millions of lire)

10,000

10,000

8,000

1,000

3,000

2,000

1,380

500

1,000

610

450

1,250

100

450

435

300

2287

million and of which 2,000 million will be charged to the present financial year

Urgent repairs to public works and private buildings (in addition to the 2.6 billion already appropriated) Further aids to the State Railways in view of the

functioning of the districts of Ancona & Florence

Expenditure for the Public Safety forces particularly as regards the increase of post ratings

Expenditure for the Military Marine for war purposes

Grants to the Institution for Foreign Commerce for the importation of raw materials and of products needed for industries and for agriculture of which 350 million

are for agriculture and 260 million lire for industries

Grants to the Italian Insurance Agency for the State handling of war maritime risks according to RDI 33 November 1939 and to RDI 3 April 1941, n. 499.

Further grants to balance deficits of local Enti Interventions in behalf of Sicily of which 300 million are

for funds already granted for funding, and 100 million are

granted through the Banca di Sicilia to further the Economic development of the island

Intervention in behalf of Sarlinia of which 500 million are for

coal mines and 150 million for the establishment of the

Banca di Sardegna

Grants to Steamship companies of national interest

Information for war damages incurred by private citizens

This is an approximate estimate of enormous burdens which cannot be easily calculated at present, but which might

amount to several billion lire in subsequent financial years.

Expenditures for constitution of highways of military interests

Aids to General Benefit Institutions

Grants to the National Institution for Social Assistance for the

increase of family allowances to workers and for allowances to

workers and allowances to families of workers recalled as per

legislative measures issued during present war

Grants for Pensions of Workers

Expenses for Fire Services

To such burdens amounting to over 46½ billion lire and partly charged to the present financial year, must be added further sums for balancing the deficit of the State Railways; 4 billion for the repatriation of war prisoners, estimated in full at about 30 billion lire, for the assistance of fugitives and civil populations affected by the war, for military expenses etc in Italy by the Allied Armed Forces and which might increase, if the present interpretation and application of the assistance terms should be maintained, to several billion lire including the social insurance of civilian labor employed by them, and for which the Allied Armed Forces refuse to restrain part of their salary (to be charged to the Italian Government) although it has been declared an establishing salaries to consider the fact that no deductions had been made for such insurance.

3,000

2,000

1,380

500

1,000

640

450

1,250

400

450

435

300

500

240

200

500

300

Appendix A,
page 6.

From the above, we can expect that the financial year, now half elapsed will close with a deficit amounting to more than the 60 billions estimated for the 36 provinces now controlled by the Italian Government, of which half are due to the present state of war.

PUBLIC DEBT, CIRCULATION, DEPOSITS IN BANKS AND MONEY MARKET

The facts on the Public Debt and on circulation contained in financial report of 29 September, 1944, give a much clearer picture on various topics which have been cleared up and carried up-to-date even though only approximately.

Public Debt

The data is brought up-to-date by using figures as a basis which have been obtained from accounting procedure at different dates and which up to December 10, 1944, appear as follows:

<u>Public Debt, Consolidated and Redeemable</u>		(in millions of lire)
Consolidated Perpetuities		92,884 61
Redeemable (including railway credit certificates issued by the Treasury)		25,398
4% Bonds for financing of public reclamation works and special expenses of Ministry of Interior		16,070
Poly-annual Treasury Bonds		130,348
State Bonds and Currency Issues		
<u>Fluctuating Debt:</u>		
Ordinary Treasury Bonds	61,705	
Banca d'Italia - temporary advances account	1,000	
Banca d'Italia - special advances guaranteed by Treasury Bonds - Special Series	144,000	
Cassa Depositi e Prestiti and loan institutions administered by it	39,652	
Banca di Napoli and other institutions	8,711	
Other Treasury Debts:		255,068

5% Bonds for financing of public reclamation works
and special expenses of Ministry of Interior
poly-annual Treasury Bonds

14,070
139,348

State Bonds and Currency Issues

Fluctuating Debt:

Ordinary Treasury Bonds	61,705	
Banca d'Italia - temporary advances account	1,000	
Banca d'Italia - special advances guaranteed by Treasury Bonds - Special series	144,000	
Cassa Depositi e Prestiti and loan institutions administered by it	39,632	
Banco di Napoli and other institutions	6,711	259,068
Other Treasury Debts:		
Current Accounts		12,808
Items to be Controlled		10,286
Other items		27,526
Present Value of Annuities for Deferred Payment Liability Items brought forward (residual possible)		25,598
State Guaranteed Items (per month)		94,074

	Total	676,218

(1) The increase of extraordinary advances of about 5 billion lire are due to unique accounting procedure ordered by the republican government through the Sections of Provincial Treasury of provinces which have now passed over to liberated Italy.

There is an increase of 24 billion lire in comparison to amount of debts stated on 29 September, which difference is due partly to increased liabilities in the meanwhile, and partly to more definite factors.

Appendix A,
page 7.

Against these debts, the following credits are calculated in basis of data available up to 10 December:

Funds in Banca d'Italia at disposal of Treasury for provincial treasury services Credits from assets brought forward, (residual assets) - approximate figures -	(in millions of lire) 3,370 6,000 Total - 9,370
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To the above items should be added some of the more important items acquired (although still incomplete) and which includes a mass of Treasury credits which total almost 73 billion lire, amongst which payments have been effected pending resuming procedure.

This public debt which is just short of 800 billion lire, entails an interest burden annually of about 17 billion, a sizable portion being interest free. In this figure cannot be added the 13 billion of receipts foreseen in the budget since this figure refers only to the 36 provinces administered by the Italian Government while the 17 billion are attributed only to the public debt of the State, excluding only State debts undertaken by the republican fascist government.

To these debts should then be added the following two categories:

(a) The advances granted by the Central Administration of the Banca d'Italia in Northern Italy, which advances the Central Administration of Rome has controlled up to now for only 10 billion in addition to the 14. in the preceding table, but which include besides the 24 billion attributed to the Germans from October to December 1943; successive remittances which are expected to have reached 10 billion monthly, but which cannot be considered entirely plausible, since the stop of machinery in Northern Italy is not deemed capable of turning out 10 billions of currency per month. Most recent information is to the effect that remittances to the Germans are about 7 billion monthly. In all, about 100 billion lire in values have been issued to the Germans and it is unnecessary at this time to renew all the steps that have been taken in this matter, and for which the Banca d'Italia has not been paid the special bonds at the rate of 0.20% tax for expenses of printing and issuing such currency;

(b) The amount of AM lire issued by the Allies and to be charged by the terms of the armistice to the Treasury, excluding those expenses of American troops in Italy for wages and for which AM lire for this purpose was agreed to be exchanged in goods.

In communication of 22 December, the Finance Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission, in compliance with repeated requests in the past by the Minister of the Treasury, has informed us that the amount of AM lire issued up to and including the 31st of October amounts to 44 billion lire, in which is included 6 billion to provide for exigencies or expenses of administration in Italian civil administration in the east and in the first few days of each liberation. It was added that the amount of

To these debts should then be added the following two categories:

(a) The advances granted by the Central Administration of the Banca d'Italia in Northern Italy, which advances the Central Administration at Rome has controlled up to now for only 10 billion in addition to the 144 in the preceding table, but which include besides the 24 billion attributed to the Germans from October to December 1943, successive remittances which are expected to have reached 10 billion monthly, but which cannot be considered entirely plausible, since the setup of machinery in Northern Italy is not deemed capable of turning out 10 billions of currency per month. Most recent information is to the effect that remittances to the Germans are about 7 billion monthly. In all, about 100 billion lire in values have been issued to the Germans and it is unnecessary at this time to review all the steps that have been taken in this matter, and for which the Banca d'Italia has not been paid the agreed 1 cent at the rate of 0.25% tax for expenses of printing and issuing such currency.

(b) The amount of AM lire issued by the allies and to be charged by the terms of the undelivered to the Treasury, excluding these expenses of American troops in Italy for wages and for which AM lire for this purpose has agreed to be exchanged in goods.

In communication of 22 December, the Finance Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission, in compliance with repeated requests in the past by the Minister of the Treasury, has informed us that the amount of AM lire issued up to and including the 31st of October amounts to 14 billion lire, in which is included 6 billion to provide for expenses of administration of Italian civil administration in the past and in the first few days of each liberation. It was added that the amount of such issues was about 3 billion monthly and in any event the amount of monthly issues would be commensurate to the Ministry of the Treasury.

It has not been officially communicated, as requested, the part of such AM lire represent the expenses incurred in Italy by American troops for wages, for which it was agreed the United States Government would make reimbursement in goods immediately needed by the Italian nation. From reliable sources, it appears that such AM lire amount to more than 10 billion AM lire or 100 million dollars. Thus, the amount of such lire issued up to 31 December, subtracting those to be charged to the Italian Government and also those to be paid in goods, the sum of 35 billion is obtained. Of this, part is for the payment of troops of other nationalities besides Americans, (since the exchange in goods for the present is limited for expenses for American troops) and the rest for the payment of military expenses and of occupation by the Allied Forces.

Appendix A,
Page B.

CIRCULATION OF CURRENCY

Not knowing the operations of the Banca d'Italia in Northern Italy and not having full or uniform data for all of liberated Italy from all branches of the kingdom and the colonies, the calculation of the issuing institution is made in part on information and presumptions not fully susceptible to checking, and part from actual facts. According to the most recent data and official information received from the Banca d'Italia the amount of such circulation is as follows:

Amount up to 31 December 1943, according to official data compiled for all of Italy.

Currency up to 31 December 1943 at the Central Treasury and in branches throughout all of Italy, including the colonies (excluding the Banca Speciale, which had no deposits)

Currency printed by the Bank press at Aquila

From 1 January to 31 May 1944

Biglietti printed by the Folliottino in Northern Italy:

• as per decrees of 15 Mar. 44 and 23 Aug. 44

23 Aug. 44, 22 Sept., and 8 Oct. 1943, issued in Rome

• as decrees of 8 Mar. 1944 issued in Brescia

I. 45,670,000,000

in Brescia

Currency in transit up to 31 May 1944

16,800,000,000

62,470,000,000

766,048,500

Total

736,155,828,500

less

Currency at the Cassa Centrale and branches of liberated Italy (excluding the Banca Speciale which has none on deposit) up to 31 May 1944

2,782,060,500

Remained circulation up to 31 May 1944

L. 233,373,764,150

This figure must however be increased by the amount of currency created in Northern Italy in virtue of decrees of 1 August 1944, the amount of which is not known.

To the circulation of the Banca d'Italia, calculated as above, must be added the amount of Asf lire, about 20 billion/10 and including October, 1944, part of which was counterfeited in 1943 and issued by the United States of America. Such Asf lire however do not constitute part of the circulation of the Banca d'Italia, but signify a debt of the State to be exchanged by the Banca d'Italia, for which debt it is hoped that an exchange may eventually be made in goods or in uniforms.

on 200 decrease of 15 per cent, 11 Aug.,
23 Aug., 22 Sept., and 8 Oct.,
1943, issued in Rome
4 - copies of 5 per cent, 19/44 issued
in Brescia
Currency in transit up to 31 May 1944

5. 42,670,000,000
16,300,000,000
Total 58,970,000,000
63,470,000,000
766,048,000
58,155,824,000

Loss

Currency at the Cassa Centrale and branches of
Northern Italy (excluding the Cassa Speciale
which has done no deposit) up to 31 May 1944

Estimated circulation up to 31 May 1944
L. 233,373,764,150
3,782,060,500

This figure must however be increased by the amount of currency created in
Northern Italy in basis of decree of 1 August 1943, the amount of which is not known.

To the circulation of the Banca d'Italia, calculated as above, must be added
the amount of AT lire, about 14 billion, and including October, 1943, part of which
was counterbalanced 22 per cent furnished by the United States of America. Such AT lire
however do not constitute part of the circulation of the Banca d'Italia but signify
a debt of the State to be exchanged by the Banca d'Italia, for which debt it is hoped
that an exchange may eventually be made in goods or in uniform.

Deposits in the Banks

The outstanding increases of savings deposits and of current accounts continue
at credit institutions which collaborate in the work of absorbing available liquid
currency and provide for its return to the Treasury.

The total of such deposits of subsidiary character for institutions having
deposits over 5 billion lire amounted to 138 billion on 30 September 1943, to 194
billion on 31 July 1944 and went up to 221 billion and 802 million on 31 October 1944

Such money, in view of the present scarcity of commercial investments, are
invested by the Banks and serve to the benefit of the circulation and deposits of the
Banca d'Italia, or in the subscription of ordinary Treasury bonds, and which is steadily
increasing. It is to be noted that in this matter, private individuals are also
contributing to an increasing degree. Thus, it results that the banks in these last
few months have received for their clients notable sums of Treasury bonds while
interest bearing postal bonds, after a period of decline, show a tendency to increase.

Appendix A,
page 9.

These are all signs demonstrating the persistent faith of the public and of the revival of a healthy monetary situation, imposing on the State the duty of not failing it or to cause it to lose faith.

Money Market.

The gradual reactivation of the money market continues with the return of free election of committee directors of exchange agencies, and their cautious progress toward normality; however, some restrictions still remain to impede speculation and other maneuvers not warranted at this time.

State titles registered, in the period from 29 September to 13 December, 1944, have shown a great improvement over preceding months, especially for those types of low or interest rates (3.50%; 4%) and particularly those of 1906 at 3.50%.

In fact, the higher values obtained have been a good 17 points for the 3.50% issues, having reached in the meantime from 101.30 to 120.50 and over 4 points for the 4% bonds and the Redeemable 3.50% and around three points for the remaining public funds, with the exception of the Redeemable 3.50% of 1936 which registered a lower gain, probably because of its lesser popularity for these issues by the public.

The improvement in prices depends from the investment by savings depositors of the notably large amounts of money available, being over the actual needs in spite of the high cost of living.

The preference given by the public to State bonds, rather than to stocks, is due to the serious apprehension for the future of our industries which have been seriously damaged by war events and over the division of profits between employers, laborers and the State.

On 23 November, after about 6 months of the suspension of official quotations of the Bourse, the dealing in stocks has been resumed, operations being limited to cash, with liquidation within the 241 business day to that of the contract.

In the period of the ban on buying and selling, industrial shares immediately started gradually to depreciate in value, for the above stated reasons. The resumption of official quotations shows the amount of this depreciation, which, as shown in annexed chart, is around 40%, with a minimum of 25 and a maximum of over 50%.

This noteworthy drop in stock market activity has also influenced and continues to do so the change for transactions negotiated, which, in the amount of 25 is charged to the buyer on the price exceeding the nominal value of the shares.

Such preoccupation over speculative transactions and of covering activities in shares at the reopening of stock market activities have been found to be entirely due 2283 since complete disinterest in such purchases became apparent, so much so as to prevent the absorption of exons of shares, not large, offered for sale to

the notably large amounts of money available, being over the actual needs in spite of the high cost of living.

The preference given by the public to State bonds, rather than to stocks, is due to the serious apprehension for the future of our industries which have been seriously damaged by war events and over the division of profits between employers, laborers and the State.

On 23 November, after about 6 months of the suspension of official quotations of the Bourse, the dealing in stocks has been resumed, operations being limited to cash, with liquidation within the 2nd business day to that of the contract.

In the period of the ban on buying and selling, industrial shares immediately started gradually to depreciate in value, for the above stated reasons. The resumption of official quotations shows the amount of this depreciation, which, as shown in annexed chart, is around 40%, with a minimum of 25% and a maximum of over 50%.

This noteworthy drop in stock market activity has also influenced and continues to do so the change for transactions negotiated, which, in the amount of 25% is charged to the buyer on the price exceeding the nominal value of the shares.

Such preoccupation over speculative transactions and of connecting activities is shown at the reopening of stock market activities have been found to be entirely new, since complete disinterest in such purchases became apparent, so much so as to make difficult the absorption of groups of shares, not large, offered for sale to private individuals seeking speculative profits.

APPLICATIONS

There has been little activity in bonds at prices practically stationary.

AMOUNT OF TRANSACTIONS

In the six and a half months taken under examination, the quantities transacted, in round figures, are as follows:

ON CALL -	State Issues	L.	280,000,000
Non-call	"		95,000,000
Call -	Stocks		15,000
Non-call	"		5,000
Call -	Bonds		50,000
Non-call	"		10,000

The above confirms the fact that investments are directly mostly toward State bonds.

Appendix A
page 10.

INCREASES IN CAPITAL

In the application of regulations issued in September 1935 (DMB 5 Sept. 1935, n. 1643 art. 8) and thereafter, corporations having a capitalization of over one million lire, as well as increases in capital which exceed this amount and the issue of bonds for stocks are subjected to the prior authorization of the Ministries of Industry, Commerce, and Labor and of the Treasury.

Such regulations apply to almost all corporations, since according to art. 2327 of the civil code, corporations are not permitted if not having a capitalization of less than a million lire.

The amount of increase in capitalization according to art. 10 of DM. 12 April 1943 n. 235, is now subjected to the obligation of investing 30% of its investment in Treasury Bonds - special series J.

On 15 December, 1944, the amount of such operations, authorized by the Minister of the Treasury. Reached from December 1935 to December 1944 the total of L. 23,534,949, 076 subdivided in manner shown in attached chart. Of this figure, only 10 million lire referred to the period from 22 June to 15 December 1944. A notable number of demands were made relative to the financing of construction projects. There is reason to believe, however, that the slow but sure recovery of all types of activity, operations relative to the increase in capital and new capitalizations, will resume their normal development.

As regards sum paid in as a result of the obligatory requirement of investing in Treasury Bonds - special series J, with the purpose of eliminating such form of investment and to assure the direct availability to the Treasury of such funds, a legislative provision is now being formulated which will authorize the receipts of such amounts in question directly to the issuing institutions, in special accounts at 3% interest.

SPECIAL SECURED ACCOUNTS RELATIVE TO NON-INSURABLE WAR PROFITS

In the application of DM. 10 August 1944, n. 136, special secured accounts have been created at the institutions of issue, to which these non-insurable profits of war profits are to be called in.

By circular of 27 November 1944, n. 180873, while the normal functioning of services of collecting the interest on sum paid in to the sections of R. Treasury were assured, the normal flow of such amounts to the Treasury were assured.

It is presumed that, owing to the extraordinary taxes which war profits should produce, the amounts which should be received from such secured current accounts should be quite large.

Report for the period from 22 June to 15 December 1944. There is reason to believe, made relative to the financing of construction projects. However, that the slow but sure recovery of all types of activity, operations relative to the increase in capital and new capitalizations, will increase their normal development.

An inquiry was made in the result of the obligatory requirement of investing in Treasury Bonds - special series Y, with the purpose of eliminating such form of investment and to assure the direct availability to the Treasury of such funds, a legislative provision is now being formulated which will authorize the receipts of such amounts in question directly to the lending institutions, in special accounts at 3% interest.

SPECIAL SECURED ACCOUNTS RELATIVE TO NON-REVERSIBLE WAR PROFITS

In the application of DTD 10 August 1944, S. 138, special secured accounts have been created at the institutions of issue, to which these non-reversible portion of war profits are to be called in.

By circular of 27 November 1944, n. 182873, while the normal functioning of services of collecting the interest on sums paid in to the sections of A. Treasury have assured, the normal flow of such amounts to the Treasury were assured.

It is presented that, owing to the extraordinary taxes which war profits should produce, the amount which should be received from such secured accounts should be quite large.

CONCLUSION

The detailed analysis of this report shows that the worsened situation of State finances is due above all to two phenomena, that is:

- (1) To the notable diminution of revenues, reduced in amount, in spite of the devaluation of the lire;
- (2) To the enormous increase of expenses, especially those of an exceptional nature, as much as that nearly 40 billion out of 7% of expenses already inscribed in the budget represent almost entirely burdens outside of the budget for the current exercise and due to circumstances resulting from the state of war.

Appendix A,
page 11.

In the matter of the scarcity of revenue, besides what might be stated by the Ministry of Finance in this matter, it is to be noted that such decrease in income from many different sources. In fact, direct taxes, which, by their normally right nature, do not consist of relative increases in variation to real income, have been dealt a severe blow in that such dramatic and suspensions brought about by the destruction of industries operated for war purposes, and for the arrest of economic activity in the industrial and commercial field. It is likewise noted that the surtax on direct taxes on agricultural holdings and on real estate constitutes one of the strongest pillars of local finance, which today is no badly destroyed that all common and provinces without exception require help from the State.

Indirect taxes, instead, even though they should easily follow a trend of inflation in prices have undergone serious decrease, boys all because of the limitation of the legitimate market and of the rise of the black market, the latter encompassing all manner of taxation.

In the black market are handled goods even of a State sanctioned character (salts and tobacco) which allows not only a deficiency in the functioning of the State enterprise but also a lack in the control and suppression of contraband goods.

It is urgent therefore that in this matter, besides taking special measures to impose taxes on wealth to meet the special burdens of reconstruction, the revival of the complete system of State revenue, and not simply the creation of new systems of taxes or the elevation of those in proportionate, but also the reorganization of organs and systems of control, of the collection and repression of fraud and evasion. Such reconstruction, when accompanied by the reactivation of certain commercial products (coffee, sugar, etc.) and of other products (sugar, spirits, etc.) which enhance the State income. For instance, in the importation of coffee alone, which before the war amounted to about 40 million kilograms - and also granted that international trade will reduce it to half - the State may realize for every kg. at a 100 lire, an income of 2 billion lire. So that, in view of the prices at which the black market deals in this drug, a kg. of coffee at 30 lire per kg. would easily be borne.

Any pending events following the end of the war and the consequent reopening of the asset side of the balance sheet, it is on the liability side of the balance sheet that the Ministry of the Treasury must devote all possible care to bring about the maximum recovery and this objective will require the full cooperation of the other Ministries, without which financial recovery will be impossible and the value of money will be rapidly destined toward orthodoxy, with the serious consequences, economic, social and political, which would be directly affected by such a disaster.

While it is indispensable that each Minister do his utmost to suppress all new taxes, even which would be an additional burden to the public income, the collaboration of all is necessary to obtain a substantial reduction in the expenditure of the State.

At this time, a few fundamental problems may be pointed out, while having a bearing on the effect on the deficit and deriving from contingencies should be at least

It is urgent therefore that in this matter, besides taking special measures to impose taxes on wealth to meet the special burdens of reconstruction, the revival of the complete system of State revenues, and not simply the creation of new systems of taxes or the elevation of them in proportion, but also the reorganization of organs and systems of control, of the collection and repression of fraud and evasion. Such reconstruction, when accompanied by the reactivation of certain commercial products (coffee, sugar, etc.) and of other products (sugar, upland, etc.) might advance the State income. For instance, in the importation of coffee alone, which before the war amounted to about 40 million kilograms - and also granted that international trade will reduce it to half - the State may realize for every kg. of a 100 lire, an income of 2 billion annuities. In that, in view of the prices at which the black market deals in this drug, a kg. of 2 or 300 lire per kg. would easily be borne.

But, pending events following the end of the war and the consequent reopening of the assets side of the balance sheet, it is on the liability side of the balance sheet that the Ministry of the Treasury must devote all possible care to bring about the maximum economy and this objective will require the full cooperation of the other Administration, without which financial recovery will be impossible and the value of money will be fatally destined toward worthlessness, with the serious consequences, economic, social and political, which would be directly affected by such a disaster.

While it is indispensable that each Minister do his utmost to suppress all new burdens which would be an additional burden to the public income, the collaboration of all is necessary to obtain a substantial reduction in the expenses of the State.

2284

At this time, our fundamental problems may be pointed out, while having a partial effect on the deficit and deriving from countermeasures which should be at least partially covered by the application of speedy and energetic provisions.

The problem of the railway deficits (not less than 15 billion annually for all national territories) has due for the greater part in the maintenance of administrative machinery and equipment, and notwithstanding the attempt to curtail destruction of material and equipment, the reduction of railway traffic to a very low percentage of previous traffic, must be solved by a strong reduction in personnel which will not be needed for a long time yet, and at the same time to strive for a reasonable elevation in rates in proportion to the increase in railway traffic. In this regard, it is noted that after the 1914-18 war, after which prices in prices were much less than at present, railway rates for goods were quadrupled.

When we have added for the railways may be repeated for the speedy elimination of the deficit, it is not belatedly - over a billion for only 36 provinces - in view of the fact that a subsequent traffic upon present conditions will for a long time be much less than that of previous, although the organization is still proportionately so large.

A serious problem with the end of curtailing serious houses will be devoted in the matter of assistance to the families of those recalled so as to prevent the continuation of grants long after the soldier has been discharged and returned to his family and in most cases able to take up his normal activities.

Appendix A Page 12.

Another problem to solve urgently is that of the financing of inner public works. It is not only to eliminate an expense which rises up to covered by the State, but also to provide an adequate brake and a local control on expenses, so that the State is particularly interested from its central position but cannot completely abdicate its function of expenses, indispensable to the effective economic and financial reconstruction of the Nation.

It is obvious that decentralization and financial autonomy will serve to create, with the passage of local administrative responsibilities to the responsibility of handling local affairs, and also provide an adequate brake and a local control on expenses, so that the State is particularly interested from its central position but cannot completely abdicate its function of expenses, indispensable to the effective economic and financial reconstruction of the Nation.

In the end, it is clear that the fascist regime has satisfied considerably, with widely-varying functions and State capital or with incomes derived from the means of contributors, or from special categories, it is necessary to carry out a reassignment, who are to look into the possibility of suppressing all those State aid that no longer fulfill any proper function of government. Thus, an additional burden would be lifted from the financial economy and serve to remove parasitical elements and given rise to a movement of movement and initiative to the citizens.

A stable economy may also be achieved by the abandonment of the fascist political demographic policy, which was attached far beyond the ordinary burden to the family and restricted to the stable increase in the population of the country, to the entire detriment of growth in power of resources and overpopulation as is clear.

Consequently, a maximum might be obtained by a revision of the system of granting benefits to military personnel in non-combat units or from the overburdening of officers concerned with heavy armaments to be met.

It is necessary to avoid the recruitment of military contribution to the war effort and in the consideration completely remote from the war front.

From the above, it is clear that the recruitment and militarization of all heavy burdens to the military and non-combat units in forward areas who are exposed to the danger and hardship of war. To this effect, the collaboration of military ministries in the defense will be shown that have military units under their control (Finance, Education, Agriculture, and Justice).

Another factor which is indispensable to obtain speedy economic is in the economic distribution of all expenses in State intervention in the matter of political

the entire detriment of the country. The system of granting benefits to military personnel in non-combat units or from the overburdening of military personnel is a very serious one.

It is essential to avoid the recrudescence of military contribution to the war effort and in the consideration of military units completely remote from the war front.

Such a situation would lead to a heavy burden to the military units and the military units in forward areas who are exposed to the danger and hardship of war. In this effort, the collaboration of military ministries and military units under their control (Finance, War, Navy, Air, and Justice).

It is essential to obtain speedy action in the matter of political and military expenses in State intervention in the matter of political and military expenses.

The block on military, with the inevitable expense to the State of paying the military, is an anti-economic and fascist principle by which it is sought to delude the public that the war could be carried out without cost to the public. This has brought necessary intervention which has brought an expense to the State budget of about 50 billion lire. It is now necessary to stop such intervention if the lire is to be saved from collapse.

Against the war in political terms, that of brutal and cruel wars which weigh the most heavily on the budget, it is to be noted that, if extended to all the Italian territories, it would rise under present conditions to over 30 billion lire for consumption of the 1944-45 campaign.

An immediate solution is necessary to lighten the burden on the State income, which will reach the maximum on the working class.

It is essential to arrive to arrest the increase of State income, which is the State's income, without which every effort in maintaining the tranquility of savings depositors will be vain.

Appendix A,
page 13.

Only this credit, thus strengthened, and which might assist in the vast operation of gathering in surplus money, to be brought about by a sensible special levy on private wealth, would furnish the means of lowering the serious burden of reconstruction of the Nation, devastated in the greatest catastrophe ever recorded in its history.

Innumerable suggestions and projects are constantly being received by the Minister of the Treasury for the monetary and economic recovery of the country; some of them by special measures and others by classic measures, but all have the same supposition, that is, to curtail expenses.

Italy today may regret the cruelty tomorrow in that if the lira were to collapse, it would bring about the greatest misery and suffering conceivable, especially for those classes lacking even the barest necessities of life.

It is necessary to reflect that in this moment every new expense may signify new issues of money with corresponding limitation in intrinsic value.

While resisting strongly any unnecessary State expense, the Treasury is doing its utmost to preserve the economic, political and social framework of the country, and in this it is being ably assisted by the collaboration of its colleagues.

Appendix B

Position with regard to Provincial Tax
Appeal Commissions

A. Commissions formed.

Agiriano	Imoco
Arellano	Isiolo
Bari	Monza
Brindisi	Novara
Cagliari	Palermo
Caltanissetta	Parma
Catania	Reggio Calabria
Catanzaro	Salerno
Cosenza	San Marino
Enna	Taranto
Foggia	
	Trapani

B. Commissions constituted and awaiting registration of decree with the Corte dei Conti.

Provincia	Napoli
Senari	

C. Awaiting the agreement of the Minister.

Macerata	Sanseverino
Arona	

D. Under correspondence.

Aquila	Roma
--------	------

E. Commissions not constituted.

(1) Strong stimulation necessary.

Arezzo	Perugia
Ascoli Piceno	Perugia
Campobasso	Perugia
Chieti	Rieti
Crosato	Genoa
Ugento	Taranto

Q. Are there any messages in the indicator.

U. Uter or vaginectomy.

Aquilino, John

3. Conclusions are not contradicted.

(4) Strong stimulation necessary.

Azzurro
Bianco Piccolo
Camoufleur
Giallo
Grassato
Latticino
Livorno
Sordida
Verde
Venezia
Rosso
Storia
Turchese
Vino

"4.15760"

2000
 1999
 1998
 1997
 1996
 1995
 1994
 1993
 1992
 1991
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APPENDIX "C".

page 1.

Authorisation for the Expenditure of 1,500 million Lira for repairs and reconstruction
Changes in sub division of sums granted to each region in liberated Italy amongst the offices of the
(Excluding Sicily and Sardegna).

REGION	Ports and Communication	State Roads	Sanitation and Hygienic Works	Water Supply	Special Be
Calabria	37.500.000 + 7.000.000 44.500.000	30.000.000 30.000.000	37.500.000 - 7.000.000 30.000.000	800.000 500.000	12.200 12.200
Campania	100.000.000 - 5.000.000 95.000.000	80.000.000 80.000.000	100.000.000 100.000.000	5.000.000 + 5.000.000 10.000.000	115.000 115.000
Lazio	55.000.000 + 13.000.000 68.000.000	60.000.000 - 25.000.000 35.000.000	85.000.000 + 20.000.000 105.000.000	45.000.000 - 18.000.000 27.000.000	55.000 + 10.000 65.000
Lucania	10.000.000 10.000.000	20.000.000 - 2.000.000 18.000.000	10.000.000 10.000.000	- + 2.000.000 2.000.000	10.000 10.000
Molise	10.000.000	20.000.000	10.000.000	-	10.000
Puglia	15.000.000 + 6.000.000 21.000.000	10.000.000 - 6.000.000 4.000.000	20.000.000 20.000.000	-	25.000 25.000
Totals	227.500.000	250.000.000	262.500.000	50.800.000	259.200
Charges made +	21.000.000	- 33.000.000	+ 13.000.000	- 11.000.000	+ 10.000
	248.500.000	217.000.000	275.500.000	39.800.000	269.200

Sicily
Sardagna

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TABLE I

1,500 million Lire for repairs and reconstruction of Public Works. .? .
 Region in liberated Italy amongst the offices of the Central Administration.

Sanitation and Hygienic Works	Water Supply	Special Services	Total Grants and Changes authorised
37.500.000	800.000	44.200.000	150.000.000
<u>7.000.000</u>	<u>800.000</u>	<u>44.200.000</u>	
30.000.000			
100.000.000	5.000.000	115.000.000	500.000.000
<u>100.000.000</u>	<u>+ 5.000.000</u>	<u>115.000.000</u>	
	10.000.000		
85.000.000	15.000.000	55.000.000	300.000.000
<u>+ 20.000.000</u>	<u>- 18.000.000</u>	<u>+ 10.000.000</u>	
105.000.000	27.000.000	65.000.000	
10.000.000	-	10.000.000	50.000.000
<u>10.000.000</u>	<u>+ 2.000.000</u>	<u>10.000.000</u>	
	2.000.000		
10.000.000	-	10.000.000	50.000.000
20.000.000	-	25.000.000	100.000.000
<u>20.000.000</u>		<u>25.000.000</u>	
262.500.000	50.800.000	259.200.000	1.050.000.000
<u>+ 13.000.000</u>	<u>- 11.000.000</u>	<u>+ 10.000.000</u>	
275.500.000	39.800.000	269.200.000	1.050.000.000

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Total

300.000.000
150.000.000
 1.500.000.000

TABLE 1A

APPENDIX "C"
page 2.

EXPENDITURE STATISTICS

State Budget according to Minister of the Treasury (25 December 1944)
(In millions of lire)

Ministry	Effective Expenditure	Movimento di Capitali	T O T A L
Treasury	21,643	2368.6	24,181.6
Finance	1,167	3.3	1,169.3
Grace & Justice	796.6		796.6
Foreign Affairs	384.6	100.6	385.2
Ital. Africa	554.1		554.1
Instruction	2,544.1		2,544.1
Interior	3,138.7	0.1	3,138.8
Public Works	4,427.5	43.2	4,470.7
Communications	316.2		316.2
War	14,468.7	26.5	14,495.2
Marine	7,531.3	180.0	7,701.3
Air	3,122.1	21.0	3,143.1
Agriculture	6,837.0	39.5	6,876.5
Ind. & Commerce	239.9		239.9
Total Spese	73,230.8	2,731.8	76,012.6
Entrate	12,938.3	1,230.1	14,168.4
Deficit	60,292.5	1,230.1	61,844.2

1000

Appendix 3,
page 3.

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TABLE II

Authorization for the Expenditure of 400 Million Lire for Repair and Reconstruction of Public Works
Sub-division of the sums granted to the following regions of liberated Italy amongst the dependent

REGION	Ports and Communication	State Roads	Sanitation and Public Works	Water Supply	Special
Abruzzi	20,000,000	45,000,000	30,000,000	5,000,000	200,000
Campania	---	---	---	---	20,000
Emilia	29,500,000	---	10,000,000	500,000	20,000
Sardegna	---	---	---	---	---
	49,500,000	45,000,000	40,000,000	5,500,000	240,000

TABLE II

in lire for Repair and Reconstruction of Public Works destroyed or damaged by War Action.
ing regions of liberated Italy amongst the dependent offices.

Sanitation and Public Works	Water Supply	Special Services	Public Works Sardinia	Totals
30,000,000	5,000,000	200,000,000		300,000,000
-----	-----	20,000,000		20,000,000
10,000,000	500,000	20,000,000		60,000,000
-----	-----	-----	20,000,000	20,000,000
40,000,000	5,500,000	240,000,000	20,000,000	400,000,000

ROADS

REGION	Previous	December	Total
Sicilia	62,300,330	1,500,000	63,800,330
Southern	677,235,592	24,417,500	701,653,092
Lazio-Umbria	239,945,000	25,397,927	265,342,927
Abruzzi-Marche	33,319,446	10,265,480	43,584,926
Toscana	77,245,610	20,990,010	98,235,620
Senza Regione	90,469,900		90,469,900
T o t a l	1,141,265,345	82,570,837	1,223,836,185

	Other Public Works
Lazio-Umbria	22,445,533
Abruzzi-Marche	22,261,000
Toscana	31,460,005
Senza Regione	
Southern	4,285,000
Sicilia	
T o t a l	80,451,538

SUMMARY

Roads	1,141,265,345	82,570,837	1,223,836,185
Other Public Works	509,956,466	80,451,538	590,408,004
T o t a l	1,651,221,811	163,022,375	1,814,244,185

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Appendix C,
page 5.

TABLE IV

APPROPRIATIONS FOR RELIEF AND RECONSTRUCTION BY ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

Subsidy to maintain the price of bread	5,000,000,000
Price of food rations imported from the Allies	400,000,000
Grants to families of victims	36,000,000
Sum owed by the State for the formation of the initial capital of the Ente Naz. for the Distribution and Relief in Italy	10,000,000
Repairs and improvements to existing organizations, grants & subsidies provided for by special laws	150,000,000
Repair and rebuilding of transport equipment	5,000,000
Completion of special projects at non-deferred payment	200,000,000
Urgent necessities for public disasters	30,000,000
Public health administration	30,000,000
Grants to personnel for war damages	10,500,000
Repairs and reconstruction of public works destroyed or damaged by war events	3,000,000,000
Repairs and construction of shelters for the homeless	1,000,000,000
Repairs of war damages in province of Cosenza	32,335,000
Construction of shelters (small houses) and repair of buildings damaged by war events	500,000,000
Repairs of war damages	60,000,000
Reactivation of public works of reclamation projects damaged by war events	500,000,000
Electric plants damaged by war events	100,000,000

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Public works and private property

Repair and rebuilding of transport equipment	5,000,000
Completion of special projects at non-deferred payment	200,000,000
Urgent necessities for public disasters	30,000,000
Public health administration	30,000,000
Grants to personnel for war damages	10,500,000
Repairs and reconstruction of public works destroyed or damaged by war events	5,000,000,000
Repairs and construction of shelters for the homeless	1,000,000,000
Repairs of war damages in provinces of Germany	32,335,000
Construction of shelters (small houses) and repair of buildings damaged by war events	500,000,000
Repairs of war damages	66,000,000
Reactivation of public works of reconstruction projects damaged by war events	500,000,000
Electric plants damaged by war events	300,000,000
Urgent repairs of public works and private property	100,000,000
Total	11,569,835,000

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TABLE V

Cash disbursement for Liberated Italy
For October, 1944 -- (Returns from provincial
treasuries). (In millions of lire).

Ministry	Sardegna	Sicilia	Calabria	Marche	Puglia	Campania	Lazio
Finance	10.1	48.5	15.7	5.6	38.4	88.1	70.5
Justice	5.1	23.6	4.4	1.0	7.1	11.0	15.8
Foreign Affairs		1.2					5.8
Italian Africa						1.5	7.6
Education	26.9	42.1	35.1	10.9	52.6	71.7	104.9
Interior	100.2	224.0	13.6	8.4	291.7	151.7	110.2
Public Works	21.4	35.5	1.2	5	1.4	21.2	201.8
Communications	1	138.0	19.1		9.1	2	2.7
Agriculture	1.0	5.6	8	5	2.4	2.1	32.6
Industry & Commerce	4	8		2	3	3	1.3
Treasury	1.2	12.2		1.8	5.2	5	599.9
Special Rome A/G							13.7
Total Civil	177.4	531.5	89.9	28.9	408.2	346.3	1166.8
Army	4.2	431.7	234.6	.2	452.0	243.8	845.6
Navy	19.1	2.7	1		402.4	3.0	62.9
Air Force					63.7		63.4
Total Military	23.3	434.4	234.7	2	858.1	246.8	971.9
Total Budget							
Disbursements	189.7	965.9	324.6	29.1	1326.3	1223.1	2138.7
Disbursements outside Budget	20.4	31.7	3.7	1.7	50.9	105.1	2940.1
Transfer of funds							83.1
Autonomous Administrations	67.8	268.2	23.9	23.0	419.9	246.6	322.8
TOTAL	277.9	1265.8	422.2	53.8	1805.1	1674.8	5494.7
Payment in Suspense	56.8	91.9	14.8	10.2	230.8	710.8	18.5
Total General							
Payments	221.1	1357.7	437.0	64.0	2035.9	2353.6	5503.2
Special Accounts	194.3	913.9	172.9	125.6	655.4	737.1	1041.9
Temporary Cash & Deposits	4	2.5	1.3		7	1.8	1.2
TOTAL	419.8	2274.1	611.2	189.6	2692.0	3092.5	6547.0

Appendix C,
page 16.Cash disbursement for Liberated Italy
For October, 1944 - (Returns from provincial
treasuries). (In millions of lire).

Calabria	Liguria	Puglia	Campagna	Lazio	Abruzzi Marche	Toscana	Total
15.7	5.6	38.4	88.1	70.5	29.2	20.2	324.3
4.4	1.0	7.1	11.0	15.8	3.5	8	72.3
				5.8			7.0
			1.5	7.6			9.1
35.1	10.9	52.6	71.7	104.9	20.0	1.5	355.7
13.6	8.4	291.7	151.7	110.2	21.0	7	921.5
1.2	5	1.4	21.2	201.5	5.5	6	209.1
19.1		9.1	2	2.7			169.2
8	5	2.1	2.1	32.6	1.8	6	47.4
	2	3	3	1.3	2		3.5
	1.8	5.2	5	599.9	5.0	3.0	628.8
				13.7			13.7
89.9	28.9	408.2	346.3	1166.3	86.2	27.4	2854.6
234.6	.2	452.0	243.8	945.6	25.5	0.9	2938.5
1		402.4	3.0	62.1	2	4	490.5
		63.7		63.3			127.1
234.7	2	918.1	945.8	971.5	25.7	1.0	3556.1
324.6	29.1	1326.3	1293.1	2136.7	111.9	23.4	6457.7
3.7	1.7	50.9	105.1	2940.1	24.6	4.6	3188.3
				83.1		18.6	104.7
93.9	23.0	419.9	246.6	322.8	164.7	31.2	1633.1
122.2	53.8	1805.1	1642.8	5484.7	301.2	22.8	11336.3
14.8	10.2	230.8	710.8	10.5	119.2	75.7	1215.2
437.0	64.0	2035.9	2353.6	5503.2	420.4	158.6	12551.5
172.9	128.6	655.4	737.1	1041.9	260.6	102.3	4204.0
1.3		7	1.8	1.9			3.6
611.2	189.6	2692.0	3092.5	6547.0	601.0	260.3	16794.1

TABLE VI

Appendix G,
page 7.

Comparison of Creditamenti Issued by the Italian Government, October - November 1944
(Information furnished by the Court of Accounts)
(In millions of lire)

Ministry	October	November	Increase of November over October	Decrease of November under October
Treasury	166.2	163.1		3.1
Finance	62.0	116.0	54.0	
Monopolies	133.0	52.5		73.4
Justice	37.6	35.8		1.8
Foreign Affairs	9.1	8.3		.8
Italian Africa	56.8	166.2		10.6
Education	132.1	37.2		94.9
Interior	1,120.3	301.7		818.6
Public Works	8.8	47.3	38.5	
Communications				
Telephone	2.2	3.8	1.6	
Poste	81.6	41.1		40.5
Railways	6.5	6.0		.5
Industry & Commerce	5.1	7.8	2.7	
Agriculture	15.9	16.5	.9	
Total Civil.....	1,637.2	1,003.7	97.7	841.2
Military				
Army	4,214.4	1,453.9		2,760.5
Navy	1,134.5	451.4		683.1
Air Force	223.9	517.2	293.3	
Total military	5,572.8	2,422.5	293.3	3,143.6
Total Government	7,410.0	3,516.2	391.0	4,284.8

Interior	1,120.3	501.7	30.5	810.5
Public Works	8.8	47.3		
Communications				
Telephones	2.2	3.8		
Posts	31.6	41.1	1.6	48.5
Railroad	6.5	6.0		5
Industry & Commerce	5.1	7.3	2.7	
Agriculture	15.9	16.5	9	
Total civil.....	1,837.2	1,093.7	97.7	841.2
Military				
Army	4,214.4	1,453.9		2,760.5
Navy	1,134.5	451.4		683.1
Air Force	223.9	517.2	293.3	
Total military	5,572.8	2,422.5	293.3	3,445.6
Total Government	7,410.0	3,516.2	391.0	4,284.8

TABLE VII

Condition of Ordini Accreditamenti of the R. Tesoreria of Liberated Italy
(Information furnished by Tesoreria)
(In thousands of lire)

MINISTRY	Balance of unused credits received in preceding months	Credits received in October	Total	Amount in C
Treasury	329.549	601	230.150	22
Finance	122.345	113.257	235.572	7
Justice	77.392	43.165	120.557	2
Foreign Affairs	11	623	634	
Italian Africa	300	42.784	43.084	
Education	120.227	148.557	268.724	8
Interior	190.708	666.414	857.122	60
Public Works	126.384	209.947	636.331	29
Communications	182.108	25.964	208.072	5
Agriculture	29.911	15.421	45.332	1
Industry and Commerce	2.198	2.600	11.796	
Monopolies	75.355	24.711	100.066	
A.M.C.	111.340	29.064	140.404	
Army	198.504	2,081.461	2,279.965	2.06
Navy	259.396	1,160.890	1,400.286	42
Air Force	49.092	91.352	140.444	6
TOTAL.....	2,061.790	4,656.814	6,718.604	3.95

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Appendix C,
page 8.

ordini Accreditamenti of the R. Tesoreria of Liberated Italy to 31 October.
(Information furnished by Tesoreria)
(In thousands of lire)

	Credits received in October	Total	Amount disbursed in October	Unexpended Balance
th				
	601	230.150	229.295	855
	113.257	235.572	70.089	165.483
	13.165	120.557	29.553	91.004
	623	632	15	617
	12.784	13.081	1.590	11.491
	110.557	268.704	86.399	182.305
	666.414	857.122	609.504	247.618
	209.917	635.331	292.093	343.238
	25.964	208.072	57.461	150.611
	15.421	45.352	13.332	32.020
	2.600	11.798	2.221	9.577
	24.711	100.066	2.935	97.131
	29.064	140.140	---	140.140
	2.081.161	2.279.965	2.065.124	214.841
	1.160.890	1.400.236	429.713	970.523
	91.352	110.114	63.059	47.055
	4.656.811	6.718.601	3.953.363	2.765.238

TABLE VIII

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Budget of State Agencies in Allied Military Government Territory
(In thousands of lire)

Provinces	QUARTER 1 JULY TO 31 SEPT. 44			QUARTER 1 OCT. TO 31 DECEMBER 44		
	N. of state off.	Total credits requested by Agencies	Credits authorized	Economies effected	N. of state off.	Total credits requested by Agencies
Benevento	14	265.056	179.345	85.711	-	-
Avellino	14	274.659	274.659	-	-	-
Bari	14	758.726	501.242	257.554	-	-
Battaglia	14	781.644	679.347	105.297	-	-
Frosinone	15	132.296	128.048	4.248	-	-
Foggia	6	84.890	60.303	24.587	-	-
Napoli	122	3001.190	3001.190	-	-	-
* Portofino	74	224.515	141.846	82.669	24	161.938
L'Aquila	52	155.141	117.286	38.155	32	185.277
Meda	25	57.997	49.374	8.623	1	28.585
Viterbo	21	116.978	104.675	12.303	6	382
* Terzi	38	73.000	61.525	11.375	21	109.861
* Livorno	22	54.990	48.931	6.059	29	65.168
Romano	30	231.034	88.583	132.451	1	22.354
* Grosseto	46	74.213	74.011	222	44	43.703
* Ascoli Piceno	26	73.057	54.651	18.306	21	68.340
Pescara	28	125.434	81.853	43.581	3	23.147
Chieti	30	147.454	90.696	66.758	6	43.103
* Macerata	2	92.571	92.538	33	22	101.337
* Ancona	1	13.432	13.411	21	25	37.948
* Pesaro	1	76	76	-	18	55.968
* Ancona	54	91.421	61.029	30.392	25	99.159
* Firenze	-	-	-	-	97	487.768
* Siena	-	-	-	-	27	118.351
* Pistoia	-	-	-	-	27	28.291
* Lucca	-	-	-	-	14	42.472
* Pisa	-	-	-	-	21	61.843
Total	728	7065.951	6197.719	888.232	464	1787.415

1420.3

Appendix C,
page 9.State Agencies in Allied Military Government Territory
(In thousands of lire)

O SEPT. 44	Economics affected	QUARTER N. of state off.	1 OCT. TO Total credits reque- sted by Agencies	31 DEC. 44 Credits authori- zed	Economics affected	GRAND TOTALS		
						Total credits reque- sted by Agencies	Credits author- ized	Econo- mics effect- ed
345	85.711	-	-	-	-	265.056	179.345	55.711
659	-	-	-	-	-	274.559	274.559	-
212	237.554	-	-	-	-	738.796	501.212	237.554
347	125.297	-	-	-	-	784.544	579.347	105.297
018	4.248	-	-	-	-	432.256	428.048	4.248
303	24.537	-	-	-	-	84.380	60.303	24.537
190	-	-	-	-	-	3004.190	3004.190	-
815	62.469	24	161.938	55.076	108.862	356.253	194.922	171.331
286	38.155	32	185.277	136.123	49.154	340.718	253.409	87.309
374	8.623	1	28.985	17.350	11.635	66.982	66.724	20.258
675	12.303	6	382	382	-	117.360	105.057	12.303
625	11.375	21	109.861	107.962	1.899	182.361	169.557	13.274
931	5.050	29	65.168	63.196	1.972	120.158	112.127	8.031
583	132.451	1	22.334	22.329	5	213.368	190.912	132.456
011	229	44	43.703	42.997	706	117.943	117.008	935
651	18.386	21	63.340	65.213	3.127	141.377	119.861	21.513
1853	43.581	3	23.117	22.519	598	148.331	131.372	14.179
696	66.758	6	43.103	42.977	132	190.537	143.647	66.890
538	33	22	103.357	7.254	24.069	155.508	171.006	24.10
1411	21	25	37.918	27.617	10.301	51.353	41.028	10.322
76	-	18	55.938	50.367	5.621	56.066	50.143	5.621
029	50.392	25	99.159	71.830	27.421	190.600	132.867	57.813
-	-	37	487.768	367.337	120.431	487.768	367.337	120.431
-	-	27	118.331	118.331	-	118.331	118.331	-
-	-	27	28.291	27.990	301	28.291	27.990	301
-	-	14	42.472	42.287	185	42.472	42.287	185
-	-	21	61.843	61.246	597	61.843	61.246	597
719	888.232	464	1787.415	1420.399	367.016	8873.366	7618.118	1255.248

Appendix C,
page 10.

TABLE II

State Budget - Financial Year 1944-1945
38 Provinces and Rome Central Administration
(including residua)
(in millions of lire)

MINISTRIES	22 Provinces	Rome Central Administration	7 Provinces	6 Provinces	Total
Treasury	14,909		11,978	2,568	27,455
Finance	673		297	328	1,298
Justice	318		492	51	971
Foreign Affairs	174		135	172	481
Public Education	1,031		733	231	2,045
Interior	6,983		3,286	1,751	11,030
Public Works	759		349	710	1,818
Communication	315		141	2	428
Agriculture	803		199	220	1,222
Industry & Commerce	136		26	94	256
Navigation	13,914		5,000	581	19,495
Marine	6,995		2,250	250	9,495
Air Force	2,193		617	1,420	4,230
Italian Africa	420			134	554
Total Expenditures	48,293		24,533	8,552	81,378
Total revenue	10,418		7,499	883	18,805
Deficit.....	37,875		17,034	7,669	62,573

REPRODUCED FROM THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT. THE REPRODUCED DOCUMENT IS NOT A COPY OF THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT.

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TABLE X

Allied Military Government
Quarter 1 July to 31 December 1944
Provincial and General Budgets

(In thousands of lire)

PROVINCE	Totals for 1st Quarter			Totals for 2nd Quarter		
	Credits requested	Credits authorized	Economies effected	Credits requested	Credits authorized	Economies effected
<u>1. Provincial Administration</u>						
Frosinone	10.202	1.193	9.009	-	-	-
Benevento	2.946	2.800	146	-	-	-
Latina	18.087	11.437	6.600	-	-	-
Viterbo	15.905	6.749	9.156	-	-	-
Rieti	8.532	8.531	1	-	-	-
Perugia	5.678	1.816	3.862	-	-	-
L'Aquila	5.308	2.547	2.761	-	-	-
Pescara	6.212	3.733	2.424	-	-	-
Chieti	5.404	502	4.902	-	-	-
Teramo	2.347	983	1.764	-	-	-
Parma	2.251	1.454	797	-	-	-
Ancona	7.477	3.297	4.200	7.323	2.527	4.796
Livorno	3.571	3.571	-	3.571	3.500	71
Grosseto	3.500	3.500	-	709	709	-
Firenze	-	-	-	22.000	20.000	2.000
Macerata	-	-	-	4.795	2.610	2.185
Pistoia	-	-	-	6.391	6.391	-
Lucca	-	-	-	5.010	4.900	110
Total	97.520	51.818	45.702	49.879	40.637	2.242

2. Provincial Capitals

Avellino	1.266	1.266	-	-	-	-
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TABLE X

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Allied Military Government
 Quarter 1: July to 31 December 1944
 Provincial and Communal Budgets

(In thousands of lire)

Quarter	Totals for 2nd Quarter			Grand Totals			
Credits authorized	Economics effected	Credits requested	Credits authorized	Economics effected	Credits requested	Credits authorized	Economics effected
195	9.089	-	-	-	10.282	1.193	9.089
800	146	-	-	-	2.800	2.800	146
257	6.600	-	-	-	18.087	11.487	6.600
749	2.156	-	-	-	15.905	6.749	9.156
531	1	-	-	-	8.532	8.531	1
816	3.862	-	-	-	5.678	1.816	3.862
57	2.761	-	-	-	5.303	2.547	2.761
788	2.424	-	-	-	5.212	3.783	2.424
502	4.902	-	-	-	5.404	502	4.902
583	1.764	-	-	-	2.347	583	1.764
797	797	-	-	-	2.251	1.454	797
297	4.200	7.323	2.527	4.796	14.820	5.824	8.996
571	-	3.571	3.500	71	7.142	7.071	71
600	-	709	709	-	4.209	4.209	-
-	-	22.030	20.000	2.030	22.030	20.000	2.030
-	-	4.795	2.610	2.185	4.795	2.610	2.185
-	-	6.391	6.391	-	6.391	6.391	-
-	-	5.010	4.900	110	5.010	4.900	110
818	45.702	49.372	40.637	9.212	147.399	92.145	55.041
266	-	-	-	-	1.266	1.266	-

TABLE X - CONTINUED.

PROVINCE	Totals for 1st Quarter			Totals for 2nd Quarter		
	Credits requested	Credits authorized	Economies effected	Credits requested	Credits authorized	Economies effected
Benevento	6.682	3.730	3.152	-	-	-
Perugia	11.232	2.672	8.560	-	-	-
L'Aquila	4.327	3.390	937	-	-	-
Frosinone	3.704	2.734	2.970	-	-	-
Terzi	5.492	3.999	1.493	-	-	-
Rieti	2.974	1.134	1.840	-	-	-
L'Aquila	15.207	4.234	10.964	-	-	-
Chieti	2.825	2.045	779	-	-	-
Frosinone	4.371	4.145	226	-	-	-
Viterbo	16.373	11.573	5.000	14.161	6.867	7.294
Torino	1.515	1.234	81	2.321	1.589	782
Livorno	7.386	7.316	-	12.582	12.490	92
Grosseto	2.850	1.500	1.850	1.144	1.040	144
Ancoli Piceno	2.456	575	1.881	4.903	2.439	2.464
Napoli	66.767	66.767	-	334.926	325.000	9.926
Ancona	11.160	5.291	5.869	7.796	5.694	2.094
Firanzo	-	-	-	121.923	100.000	21.923
Macerata	-	-	-	4.350	1.690	2.660
Aronzo	-	-	-	6.956	6.950	6
Pistoia	-	-	-	6.224	6.214	-
Pesaro	-	-	-	6.754	4.191	2.273
Total	168.587	122.985	65.602	524.142	474.184	49.658

3. Other Companies

No. of Companies		No. of Companies	
Benevento	50	12.213	7.403
Frosinone	41	34.757	9.622
			25.135
			2
			52
			12
			40

TABLE X - CONTINUED.

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Economics effected	Totals for 2nd Quarter			Granda Totals		
	Credits requested	Credits authorized	Economics effected	Credits requested	Credits authorized	Economics effected
3.152	-	-	-	6.882	3.730	3.152
8.560	-	-	-	11.832	2.672	8.560
937	-	-	-	4.327	3.320	937
2.970	-	-	-	5.704	2.734	2.970
1.493	-	-	-	5.492	3.999	1.493
1.840	-	-	-	2.574	1.134	1.840
10.964	-	-	-	15.231	4.234	10.964
779	-	-	-	2.825	2.046	779
226	-	-	-	4.371	4.145	226
5.000	14.161	5.887	7.294	30.534	18.240	12.234
81	2.571	1.989	782	3.566	2.823	863
-	12.582	12.450	92	19.969	19.676	92
1.850	1.174	1.000	184	3.794	2.000	1.794
1.881	4.903	2.433	2.154	7.359	3.014	4.345
-	334.926	325.000	9.326	401.693	391.767	9.926
5.665	7.788	5.624	2.094	18.948	10.985	7.963
-	121.923	100.000	21.923	121.923	100.000	21.923
-	4.350	1.690	2.660	4.350	1.690	2.660
-	6.956	6.950	6	6.956	6.950	6
-	6.284	6.284	-	6.284	6.284	-
-	6.754	4.481	2.273	6.754	4.481	2.273
15.602	524.142	474.484	49.658	592.729	557.469	95.260

No. of
Comments

4.810	2	52	12	40	12.265	7.415	4.850
25.135	-	-	-	-	34.757	9.622	25.135

TABLE X - CONTINUED

PROVINCE	No. of Comunes	Totals for 1st Quarter			No. of Comunes	Totals for 2nd Quarter		
		Credits requested	Credits authorized	Economies effected		Credits requested	Credits authorized	Economies effected
Asti	41	80.470	21.786	58.684	-	-	-	-
Biella	11	11.952	4.308	7.644	-	-	-	-
Cuneo	36	29.929	4.685	25.244	-	-	-	-
Novara	15	2.134	516	1.618	-	-	-	-
Torino	6	1.102	595	507	-	-	-	-
Verona	57	26.976	6.404	20.572	19	22.747	1.617	21
Como	34	2.547	1.698	849	5	397	40	-
Cremona	20	6.051	1.820	4.231	21	3.455	1.040	2
Lecco	16	11.247	6.647	4.600	8	2.505	1.127	1
Lombardia	43	18.783	9.307	9.476	4	493	456	-
Mantova	50	6.042	3.408	2.634	1	101	22	-
Monza	5	1.293	1.293	-	2	314	200	-
Parma	13	1.669	159	1.510	4	346	173	-
Pavia	4	658	610	48	8	9.092	6.009	-
Reggio Emilia	15	7.146	4.276	2.870	8	4.501	2.042	-
Rovato	-	-	-	-	38	54.901	22.666	3
Salerno	-	-	-	-	6	2.936	319	-
Siracusa	-	-	-	-	6	2.271	1.470	-
Taranto	-	-	-	-	37	12.130	7.280	-
Trapani	-	-	-	-	1	1.793	1.792	-
Total	452	294.969	84.537	170.432	170	118.140	46.705	7

RECAPITULATION

Prov. Administration	57.520	51.816	45.702	49.879	40.637	-
Prov. Capitals	168.587	122.985	45.602	524.142	474.184	-
Other Comunes	254.969	84.537	170.432	118.140	46.705	-
TOTAL	481.076	259.340	261.736	692.161	561.526	13

Appendix C,
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TABLE X - CONTINUED

Economics Effectuated	No. of Commodities	Totals for 2nd Quarter			Grand Totals		
		Credits requested	Credits authorized	Economics effectuated	Credits requested	Credits authorized	Economics effectuated
58.604	-	-	-	-	60.470	21.786	58.624
7.644	-	-	-	-	11.952	4.308	7.644
25.244	-	-	-	-	29.929	4.685	25.244
1.618	-	-	-	-	2.134	516	1.618
507	-	-	-	-	1.102	595	507
20.572	19	22.747	1.617	21.130	49.723	8.021	41.702
849	5	397	40	357	2.944	1.738	1.206
4.231	21	3.459	1.040	2.419	9.510	2.860	6.650
4.600	8	2.505	1.127	1.478	13.852	7.774	6.070
9.176	4	493	456	37	19.275	9.763	9.513
2.634	1	101	22	79	6.143	3.430	2.713
-	2	314	200	114	1.607	1.493	114
1.510	4	346	173	173	2.015	332	1.683
48	3	9.092	6.039	1.057	9.750	8.635	1.055
2.870	5	4.901	2.342	1.559	11.647	7.118	4.529
-	38	54.901	22.666	32.235	54.901	22.666	32.235
-	6	2.938	119	2.089	2.938	849	2.089
-	6	2.271	1.432	777	2.271	1.424	777
-	37	12.130	7.280	7.840	12.130	4.290	7.840
-	1	1.793	1.792	1	1.793	1.792	1
170.432	170	118.140	46.705	71.435	373.109	131.242	241.867

RECAPITULATION

45.702	49.879	40.634	41.242	147.399	92.455	54.944
15.602	524.142	474.484	474.484	692.729	597.469	95.260
170.432	118.140	46.705	71.435	373.109	131.242	241.867
261.736	692.161	561.826	130.335	1,213.237	821.166	392.071

Appendix "D"
page 1.

Table I

Italian State Account at Bank of Italy
(in millions of lire)July 1944 through Month of
Nov. 1944

a) "DEFICIT" IN STATE ACCOUNT		
Total payments (excluding Gov't Bonds)	15,597	8,778
Total Receipts (excluding Gov't Bonds)	17,227	1,420
Excess of disbursement (deficit)	28,370	4,850
b) HOW STATE "DEFICIT" WAS MET		
Increase in State account	10,139	2,047
Net receipts in Gov't Bonds	10,754	1,278
Increase in Contabilità Speciale accounts	5,285	1,411
Increase in Deposits of cash guaranteed	1,582	14
TOTAL	28,390	4,850

Increase in State account	10.139	2.047
Net receipts in Gov't Bonds	10.764	1.270
Increase in Contability Specials		
Accounts	5.805	1.411
Increase in Deposits of cash quarantines	1.502	14
TOTAL	28.392	4.850

Table 2

Net Changes in Postal Accounts August, September and October 1944

	August 1944				September 1944			
	Postal Savings Bonds	Postal Savings Books	Postal Current Accounts	Total	Postal Savings Bonds	Postal Savings Books	Postal Current Accounts	
Agrigento	5,325	1,339	22,345	27,329	-4,306	3,035	18,229	1
Ascoli P.	642	2,335	-	3,493	569	2,781	-	
Avellino	1,130	2,332	3,513	13,375	-1,566	14,164	-8,226	
Bari	4,295	1,519	12,105	17,979	-3,783	10,860	32,877	3
Benevento	3,901	6,123	122	10,206	-1,283	8,722	2,191	
Brindisi	609	-132	-	477	1,474	1,426	-	
Cagliari	15	14,559	-14,145	563	-1,450	-664	-5,349	-
Calabria	-616	2,559	5,068	6,827	-1,594	1,722	9,459	
Campobasso	1,052	3,705	2,900	7,657	-1,475	6,314	3,807	
Catania	-5,551	7,408	-3	1,454	-5,749	3,685	-12	
Catanzaro	-1,034	5,677	5,109	9,752	-1,823	4,538	3,126	
Cosenza	-5,586	3,747	2,055	176	-5,120	3,408	-7,310	-
Cuneo	-957	332	-	-635	-975	1,361	-	-
Frosinone	-1,709	2,132	-	423	-3,816	2,655	-	-
Isope	1,039	66	7,304	8,409	2,947	2,541	-9,772	-
Littoria	-171	575	3,051	3,556	-1,776	591	-	-
Matera	-17	459	-	352	446	2,327	-	-
Messina	3,108	5,403	5,618	15,129	-6,395	7,773	7,275	
Napoli	14,345	17,737	157,650	189,732	-13,020	36,007	-4,514	1
Nuoro	1,352	168	1,694	3,214	-931	1,007	-942	
Palermo	-4,363	3,197	7	-1,159	-1,530	6,960	-26,000	-2
Perugia	-	-	-964	-964	-	-	-	-
Pesenza	85	2,304	1,137	3,526	-731	8,791	-2,537	
Ragusa	56	993	-	1,043	-2,080	1,497	-	
Reggio Calabria	-1,075	6,735	2,676	8,336	-858	6,543	1,997	
Rieti	331	1,458	-	1,789	14,063	668	-	
Roma	4,105	13,102	-39,615	-22,408	19,733	7,436	24,113	
Salerno	4,640	10,009	6,449	21,106	-6,933	14,430	-2,063	
Sassari	7,059	2,257	2,966	13,082	750	3,469	-3,096	
Siracusa	-1,154	1,196	5,161	5,203	-2,096	1,585	4,524	
Taranto	1,530	3,483	2,395	7,328	462	6,930	8,549	
Torino	-	-	-	-	-128	2,641	-	
Trapani	-3,080	2,375	2,159	1,546	3,930	1,695	27	
Viterbo	2,119	3,414	-	5,533	1,081	2,206	-	
TOTAL	22,412	136,655	177,817	354,334	-24,001	185,903	46,330	2
	(33 provinces)				(33 provinces)			

Appendix "D"
page 2.

Table 2

Changes in Postal Accounts August, September and October 1944

(in thousands of lire)

1944		September 1944				October 1944			
Postal Current Accounts	Total	Postal Savings Bonds	Postal Savings Books	Postal Current Accounts	Total	Postal Savings Bonds	Postal Savings Books	Postal Current Accounts	Total
22,545	27,329	-4,306	3,035	10,229	16,958	-3,334	2,095	10,553	17,544
-	3,438	589	2,731	-	3,332	-	-	-	-
3,513	13,975	-1,565	14,164	-8,226	4,372	-1,762	26,704	5,615	30,554
12,105	17,979	-3,783	10,660	32,677	39,954	-3,838	11,579	-56,368	-41,531
182	10,206	-1,283	9,722	2,121	9,630	-594	11,610	3,994	15,210
-	477	1,474	1,426	-	2,900	-638	5,382	6,977	-2,033
-14,145	583	-1,450	-664	-5,340	-7,454	723	5,224	-14,000	-8,053
5,068	6,327	-1,596	1,722	9,459	9,585	-1,168	1,972	6,690	7,409
2,900	7,657	-1,475	6,314	3,867	8,612	922	7,049	-2,020	5,951
-3	1,454	-5,749	9,585	-12	3,324	-4,581	14,352	10,339	-560
5,103	5,552	-1,823	4,538	3,126	5,841	-898	9,612	5,789	14,543
2,055	176	-5,128	3,408	-7,310	-9,030	-2,914	6,186	20	3,292
-	-635	-975	1,561	-	336	-1,164	1,003	5,469	5,308
-	423	-3,616	2,655	-	-1,161	-1,779	2,493	-	714
7,304	8,409	2,247	2,541	-9,772	-4,134	4,449	7,006	-2,956	8,499
3,051	3,556	-1,775	531	-	-1,163	-2,379	9,86	-	-1,393
-	352	406	2,327	-	2,733	-2,155	2,445	-	4,601
6,618	15,129	-6,395	7,773	7,275	8,653	-4,530	5,773	11,340	12,588
157,650	169,732	-13,020	36,007	-4,541	16,445	19,648	83,620	32,136	96,315
1,694	3,214	-931	1,007	-942	-866	-356	805	2,897	3,426
7	-1,159	-1,530	6,960	-26,000	-20,570	-1,534	8,915	10,657	17,968
-964	-964	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,137	3,526	-731	8,791	-2,537	5,523	223	9,621	6,657	16,561
-	1,043	-2,066	1,577	-	-571	-2,262	957	-	1,305
2,676	8,336	-858	6,543	1,997	7,602	639	8,969	4,622	14,230
-	1,789	14,063	668	-	14,731	954	-388	-	566
-39,615	-22,486	19,733	7,436	24,113	51,282	16,263	24,398	42,000	34,741
6,449	21,106	-6,933	14,430	-2,068	5,429	586	24,269	11,059	36,505
2,966	13,082	750	3,469	-3,096	1,123	2,042	6,336	-2,659	5,725
5,161	5,203	-2,096	1,585	4,524	4,013	-2,977	2,396	6,182	5,601
2,395	7,328	462	6,930	6,549	15,941	1,376	4,781	9,698	15,775
-	-	-128	2,641	-	2,513	-3,945	5,624	-	1,712
2,159	1,646	3,930	1,625	27	6,652	-668	3,000	2,456	4,740
-	5,533	1,011	2,906	-	3,916	1,123	1,719	-	2,730
127,917	354,334	-24,001	199,503	46,330	208,232	-27,923	317,597	90,915	390,589

(33 provinces)

(32 provinces)

Appendix "D"
Page 3.

Table 3

(in millions
of lire)Cash Position of the Bank of Italy
(including ASK and M&B accounts)

	30 December 1944	20 December 1944	31 December 1944
L'Aquila	1	14	5
Campobasso	56	62	50
Chieti	52	50	50
Iscara	13	20	24
Teramo	14	26	26
Catanzaro	21	10	9
Cosenza	55	13	8
Reggio Calabria	23	42	20
Crotone	4	2	3
Vibo Valentia	5	10	7
Napoli	243	235	789
Avellino	54	57	44
Benevento	50	51	36
Caserta	51	12	27
Castellammare	46	14	14
Salerno	50	57	26
Roma	2,007	2,624	1,496
Viterbo	64	75	80
Civitavecchia	3	4	1
Frosinone	5	5	6
Littoria	11	10	6
Rieti	13	11	18
Sora	4	5	8
Potenza	14	19	13
Matera	17	10	17
Ancona	79	72	78
Ascoli Piceno	67	66	84
Macerata	118	141	97
	15	15	15

(10/12)

Vibo Valentia

Napoli	243	233	769
Avellino	51	57	44
Benevento	50	41	36
Capri	61	42	27
Castellana	46	44	14
Salerno	60	57	26
Roma	2,097	2,624	1,496
Viterbo	54	76	10
Civitavecchia	3	4	1
Frosinone	6	5	6
Littoria	11	10	6
Rieti	13	11	18
Sora	4	5	9
Potenza	14	12	13
Matera	17	10	17
Ancona	70	78	78
Ascoli Piceno	67	86	84
Macerata	130	141	97
	15	15 (10/12)	-
Bari	241	272	306
Foggia	82	115	77
Lecce	52	17	35
Taranto	51	68	70
Barletta	35	53	49
Brindisi	14	5	1
Gallipoli	182	44	29
Sassari	18	84	79
Monreale	14	13	11
TOTAL	3,949	4,530	3,760

2273

Appendix D,
Page 4.

10 December 1944 20 December 1944 31 December 1944

TOTAL	1,549	1,580	3,750
Palermo	40	75	132
Agirgento	62	43	30
Caltanissetta	86	86	58
Catania	42	13	7
Messina	5	5	-
Syracusa	3	48	3
Trapani	4	14	1
Enna	33	34	20
Marsala	0	2	--
Ragusa	3	5	5
Avrara	369	205	160
Livorno	17	39	70
Arezzo	87	63	79
Lucca	72	53	30
Pisa	12	63	38
Pistoia	87	90	94
Siena	208	272	284
Grosseto	33	44	45
Perugia	51	67	67
Berni	52	58	60
TOTAL	5,177	5,905	4,843
Total Bank Notes	3,469	3,773	2,827
Total State Notes	295	175	367
Total AM Lire	1,413	1,757	1,639
TOTAL	5,177	5,905	4,843

Index Numbers of the Extremities for Persons for Released Food

Data relating to the cost of the food element in the overall cost of living index is now available for some of the principal cities of liberated Italy over the past 12 months. It has recently been revised by the Institute of Statistics. The principal revisions were brought about by additional data becoming available. This month, instead of publishing the complete data for each city, there for only six representative cities in presented. These six cities are sufficiently diverse to give a picture of the conditions in they are found over liberated Italy. From the limited data available the indications are that the price of the index number of the total expenditures for food has increased about 30% from January to November. The total expenditures has increased from 552 lire per person per month to an estimated 870 lire, an increase of 57%.

The average costs of the various foods in each of the six cities are shown in the following tables and illustrated by the graphs that accompany them.

INDEX NUMBERS OF THE EXTREMITIES FOR PERSON FOR RELEASED FOOD SELECTED CITIES - DEC 43-NOV 44

Selected cities	12-43	1-44	2-44	3-44	4-44	5-44	6-44	7-44	8-44	9-44	10-44	11-44
Rome	84	100	182	200	325	501	435	501	297	320	282	291
Naples	-	100	84	75	67	84	71	51	59	56	60	-
Bari	70	100	96	102	93	103	113	76	71	108	100	102
Caserta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feltrino	-	100	95	100	124	91	94	38	96	100	111	117
Cagliari	86	100	103	109	136	184	170	207	153	155	175	183

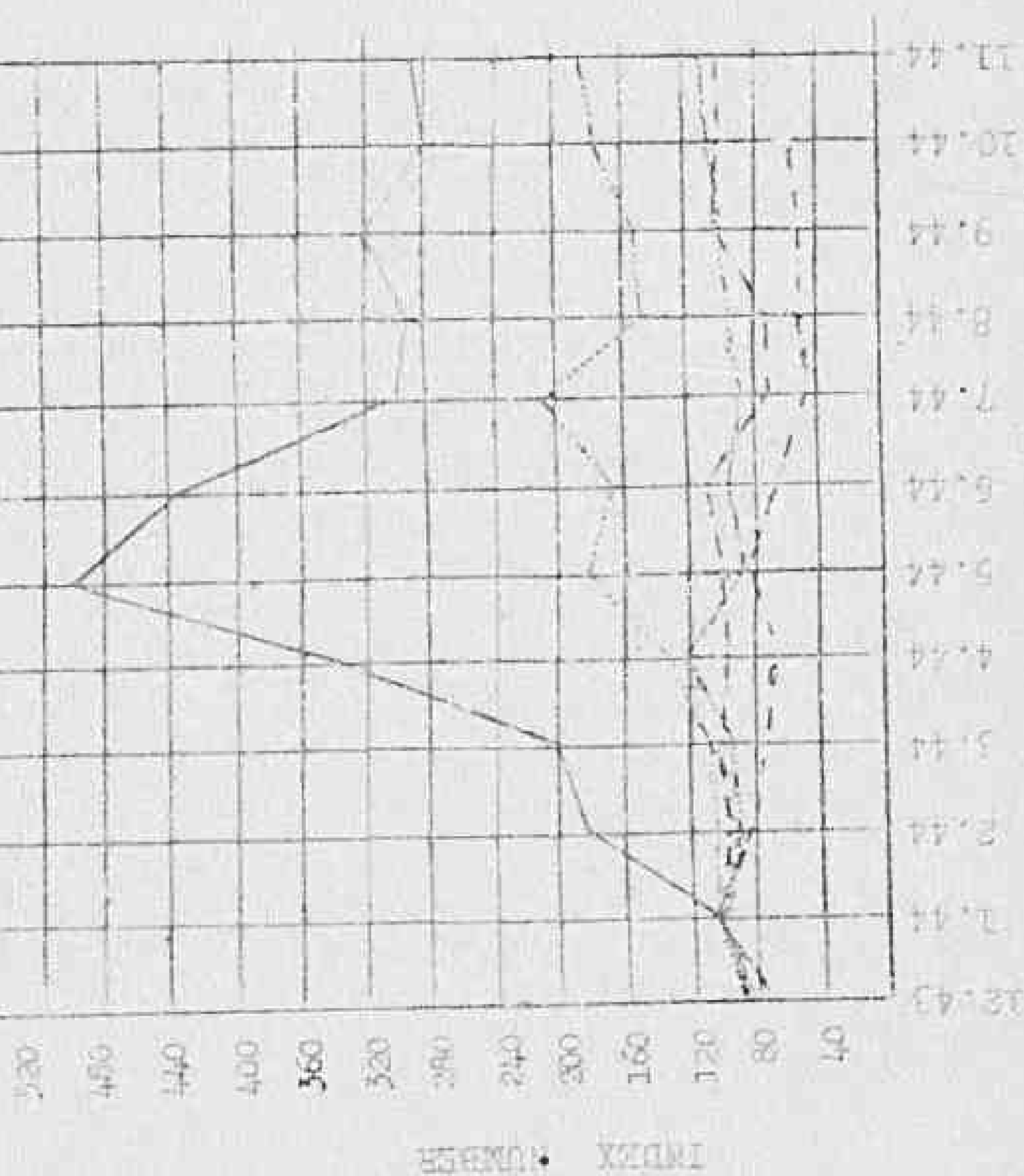
920

486

110

INDEX NUMBERS OF THE EXHIBITIONS, FOR THOSE FOR BUREAUED FOOD
SELECTED CITIES - DEC 43-1957

Selected cities	12.43	1.44	2.44	3.44	4.44	5.44	6.44	7.44	8.44	9.44	10.44	11.44
Bone	84	100	151	200	335	501	433	701	297	320	282	291
Hayles	-	100	54	75	67	84	71	51	59	56	60	-
Bone	70	100	96	138	99	103	113	76	71	108	100	102
Logozza	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palermo	-	100	25	100	124	91	94	58	96	100	111	117
Castellari	56	100	103	109	116	134	170	207	155	153	175	183



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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
 DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES
 DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

Selected cities	1243	1244	1245	1246	1247	1248	1249	1250	1251	1252	1253	1254	1255	1256	1257	1258	1259	1260
Naples	1243	1244	1245	1246	1247	1248	1249	1250	1251	1252	1253	1254	1255	1256	1257	1258	1259	1260
Bari	1243	1244	1245	1246	1247	1248	1249	1250	1251	1252	1253	1254	1255	1256	1257	1258	1259	1260
Cagliari	1243	1244	1245	1246	1247	1248	1249	1250	1251	1252	1253	1254	1255	1256	1257	1258	1259	1260
Palermo	1243	1244	1245	1246	1247	1248	1249	1250	1251	1252	1253	1254	1255	1256	1257	1258	1259	1260
Cagliari	1243	1244	1245	1246	1247	1248	1249	1250	1251	1252	1253	1254	1255	1256	1257	1258	1259	1260



RETAIL PRICE INDEX FOR FOOD IN SEATTLE 1929-1939

[illegible]



1943 1944 1945 1946 1947

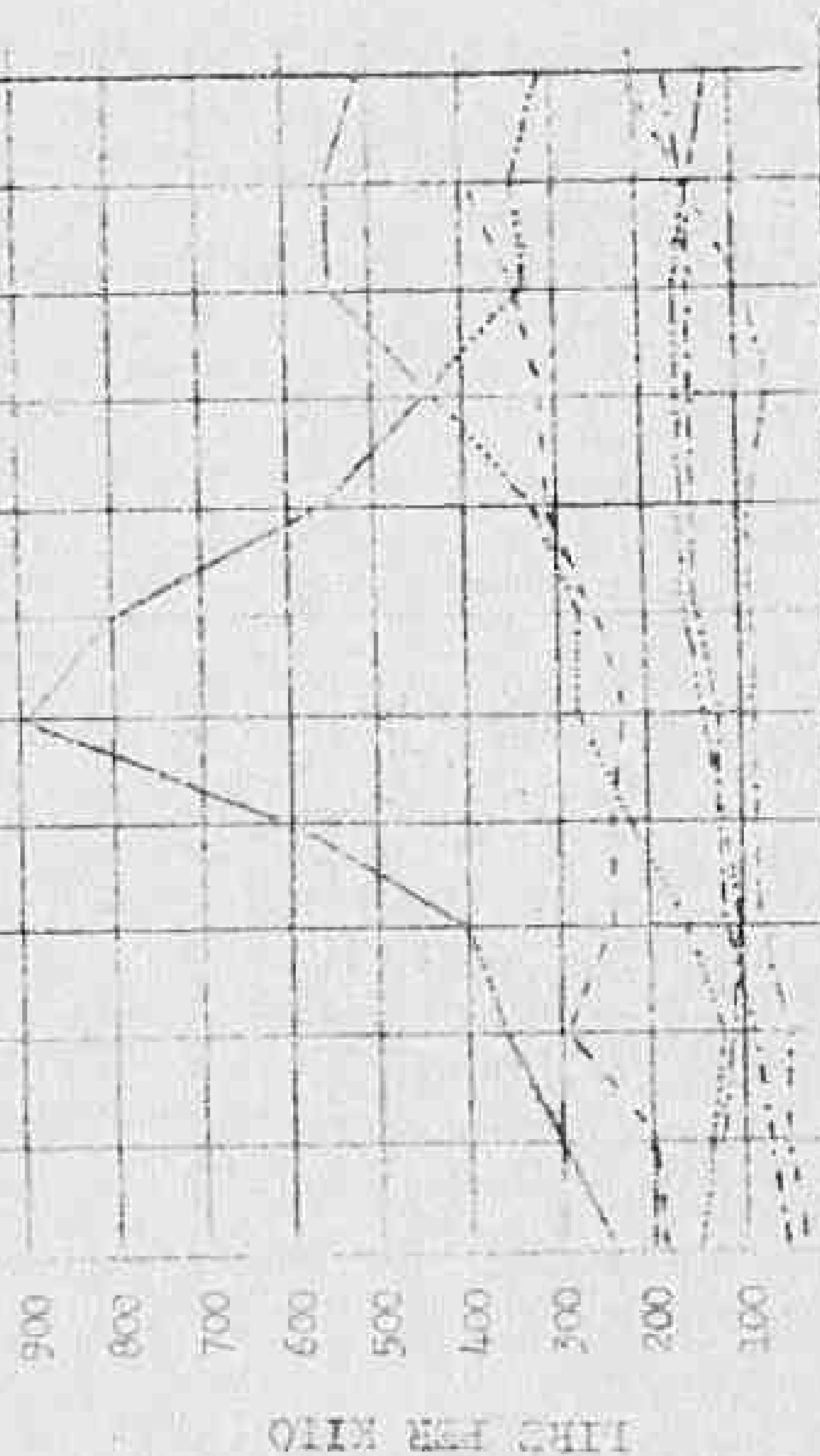
RETAIL MARKET INDEX FOR RUBBER IN SEVERAL CITIES
LIVE PER ALE

Selected cities	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	294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Appendix E, page -3-

RETAIL BLACK MARKET PRICES FOR
OLIVE OIL IN SELECTED CITIES - LIRE PER KILO

Selected cities	12.43	1.44	2.44	3.44	4.44	5.44	6.44	7.44	8.44	9.44	10.44	11.44
Rome	250	300	360	420	600	900	800	550	450	550	550	520
Naples	196	200	198	248	244	235	269	310	342	337	390	-
Bari	23	50	50	60	80	90	80	80	63	71	140	215
Cosenza	50	68	95	113	120	120	150	150	150	150	157	170
Palermo	-	135	115	105	118	151	152	160	160	160	145	133
Cagliari	150	-	120	147	214	283	275	325	450	333	350	308



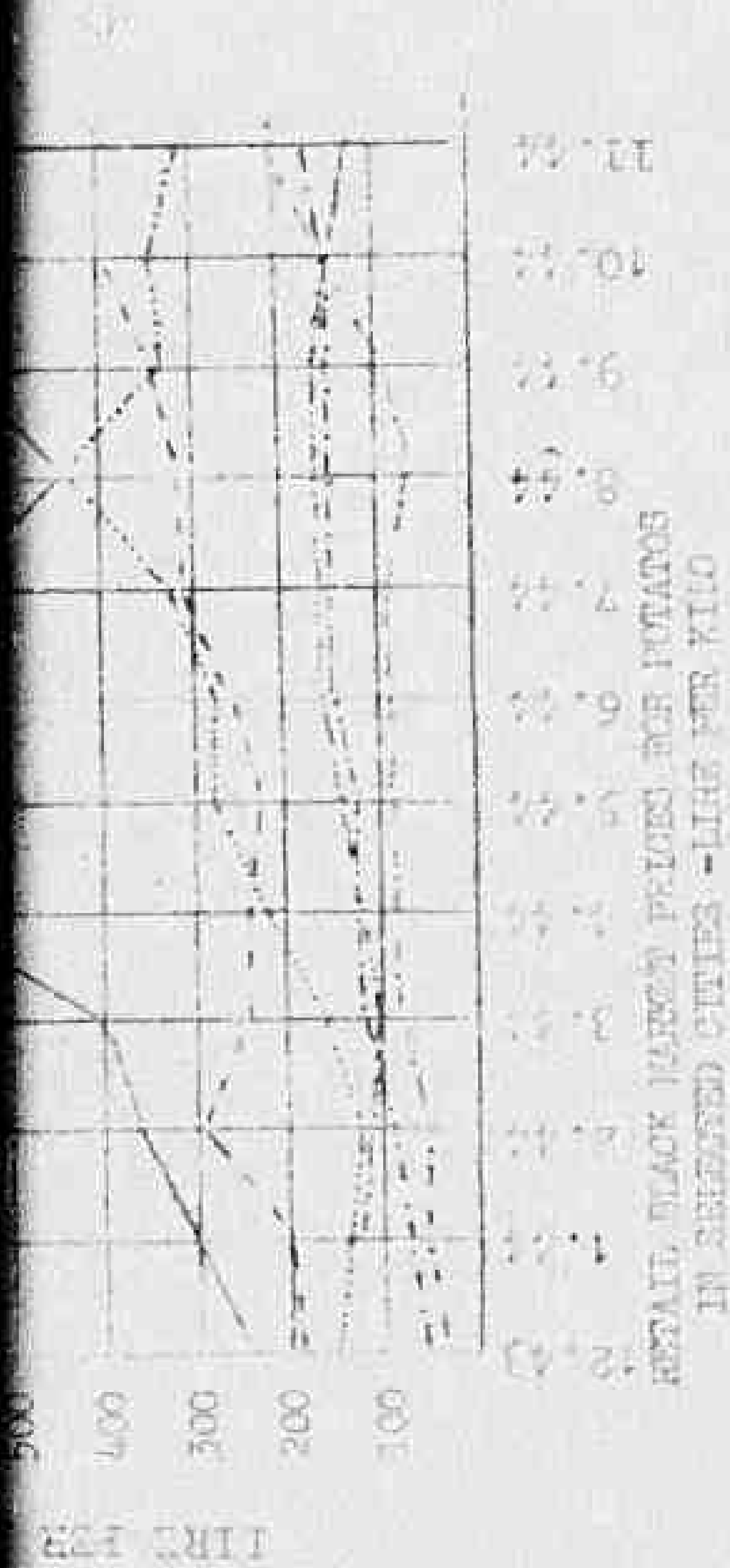
12.43 1.44 2.44 3.44 4.44 5.44 6.44 7.44 8.44 9.44 10.44 11.44

RETAIL BLACK MARKET PRICES FOR POTATOES
IN SELECTED CITIES - LIRE PER KILO

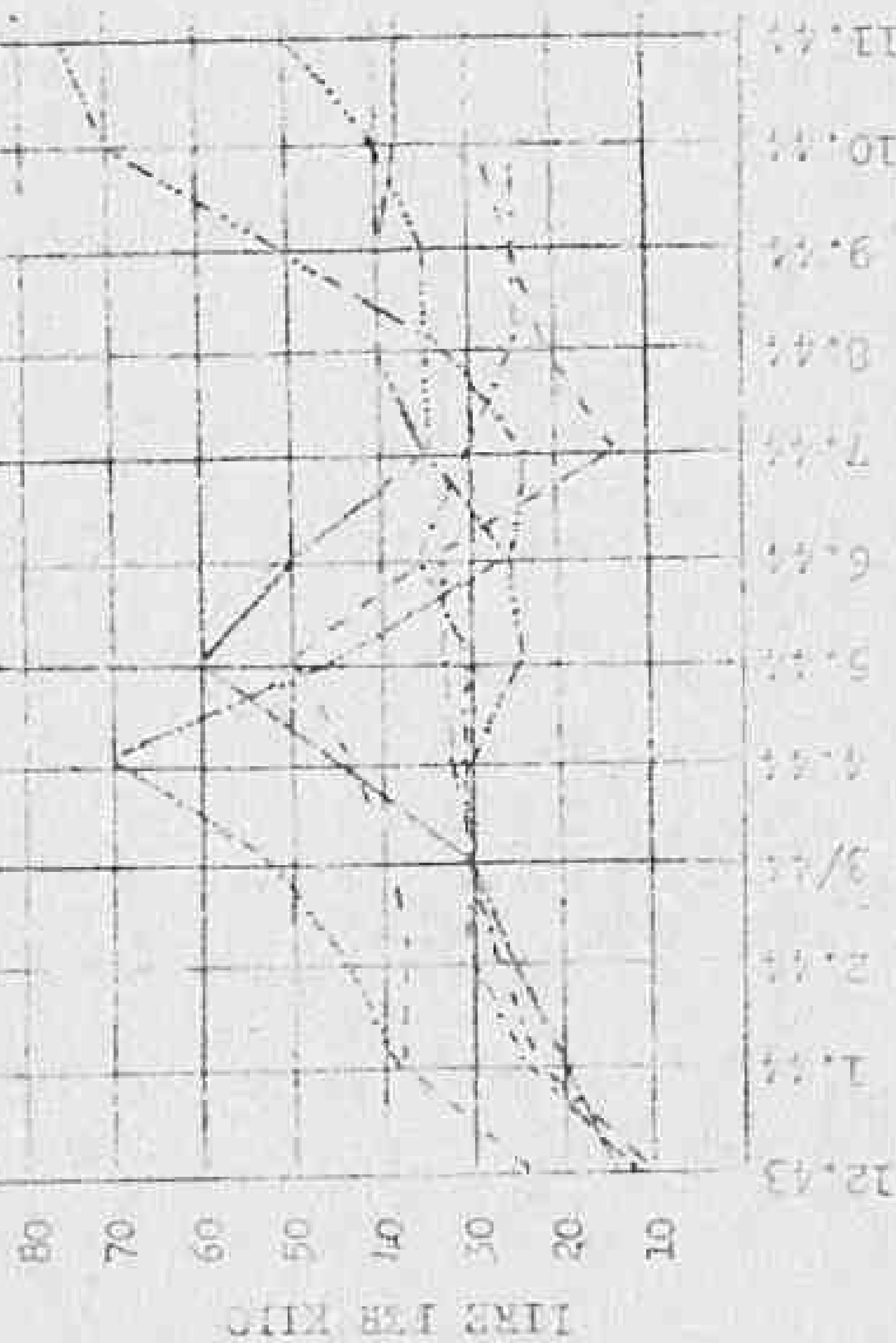
Selected cities	12.43	1.44	2.44	3.44	4.44	5.44	6.44	7.44	8.44	9.44	10.44	11.44
Rome	15	20	25	30	45	60	50	35	40	40	38	38
Naples	24	38	37	32	43	50	34	14	21	25	28	-
Bari	12	25	30	30	33	33	33	-	-	-	-	-
Cosenza	11	22	28	30	30	30	37	30	25	25	25	-
Palermo	-	38	43	52	70	44	25	24	31	51	70	75
Cagliari	-	-	-	-	30	25	26	35	35	35	40	50

80

70



Selected cities	1.43	2.43	3.43	4.43	5.43	6.43	7.43	8.43	9.43	10.43	11.43	12.43
Lima	19	20	25	30	45	60	50	35	40	40	30	30
Arequipa	24	38	37	32	43	50	34	14	21	25	28	-
Cuzco	12	25	30	30	33	33	33	-	-	-	-	-
Puno	11	22	28	30	30	30	37	30	25	25	25	-
Tarma	-	30	45	52	70	44	25	24	31	51	70	75
Iquitos	-	-	-	-	30	25	26	25	35	34	40	50
Chicla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Huaran	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Huancayo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trujillo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Piura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tumbes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arequipa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cuzco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puno	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tarma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iquitos	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chicla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Huaran	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Huancayo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trujillo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Piura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tumbes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



Appendix 2, page 1
 RETAIL BLACK MARKET PRICE OF MEAT
 IN SELECTED CITIES - LIRE PER KILO

Selected cities	12.43	1.44	2.44	3.44	4.44	5.44	6.44	7.44	8.44	9.44	10.44	11.44
Roma	180	142	155	165	200	250	325	360	425	400	375	360
Naples	180	270	223	239	306	312	286	283	285	297	319	-
Bari	88	130	130	140	175	175	180	180	-	190	195	200
Cosenza	50	80	85	98	25	103	120	120	150	150	-	-
Palermo	-	137	158	162	160	120	120	138	160	171	210	243
Cagliari	60	-	60	70	75	90	118	130	130	130	123	113



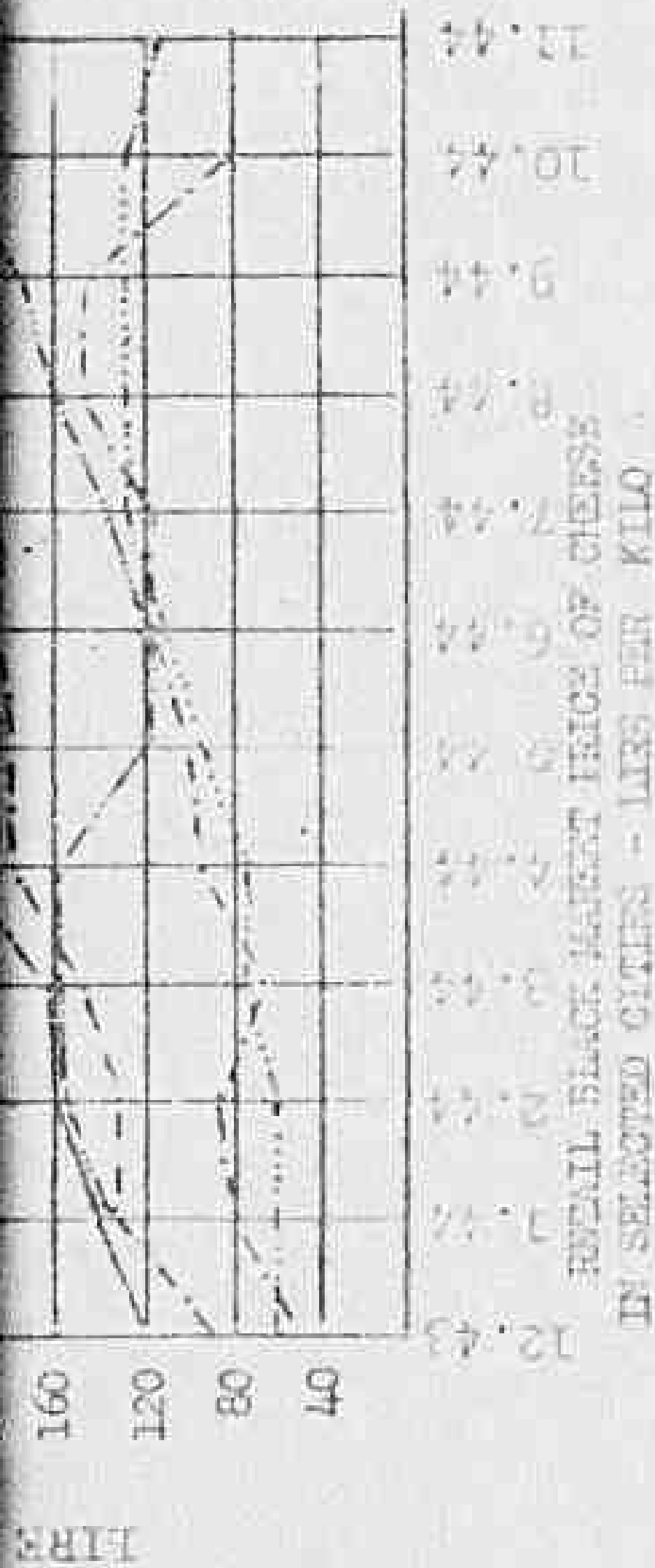
LIRE PER KILO

RETAIL BLACK MARKET PRICE OF CHEESE
 IN SELECTED CITIES - LIRE PER KILO

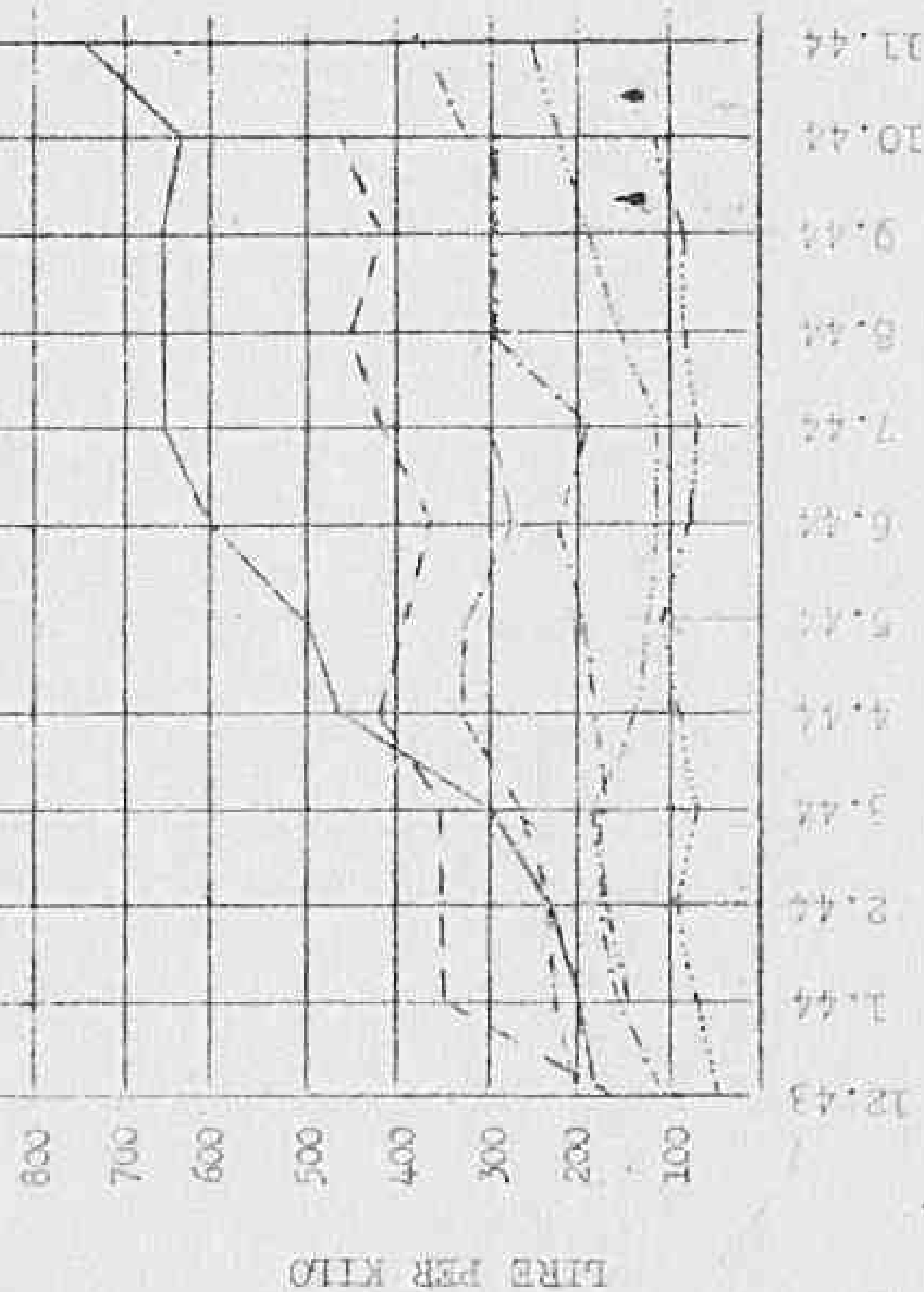
Selected cities	12.43	1.44	2.44	3.44	4.44	5.44	6.44	7.44	8.44	9.44	10.44	11.44
Roma	180	200	225	300	450	500	600	650	650	650	625	750
Naples	172	250	350	350	411	-	368	416	450	417	467	-
Bari	203	230	230	265	338	338	280	300	-	-	335	377
Cosenza	110	165	180	170	180	190	220	180	300	300	300	-
Palermo	-	150	175	174	144	131	121	121	160	189	225	250
Cagliari	50	-	25	70	92	105	90	85	100	95	120	-

800

700



Selected cities	12.43	1.44	2.44	3.44	4.44	5.44	6.44	7.44	8.44	9.44	10.44	11.44
Rome	180	200	225	300	460	500	600	670	650	650	625	750
Naples	-	172	350	350	411	-	368	416	450	417	467	-
Bari	-	203	230	265	338	338	280	300	-	-	335	377
Cosenza	-	110	165	180	170	180	190	220	180	300	300	-
Palermo	-	153	175	174	144	131	121	121	160	189	225	250
Cagliari	-	50	-	95	70	92	105	90	25	100	95	120

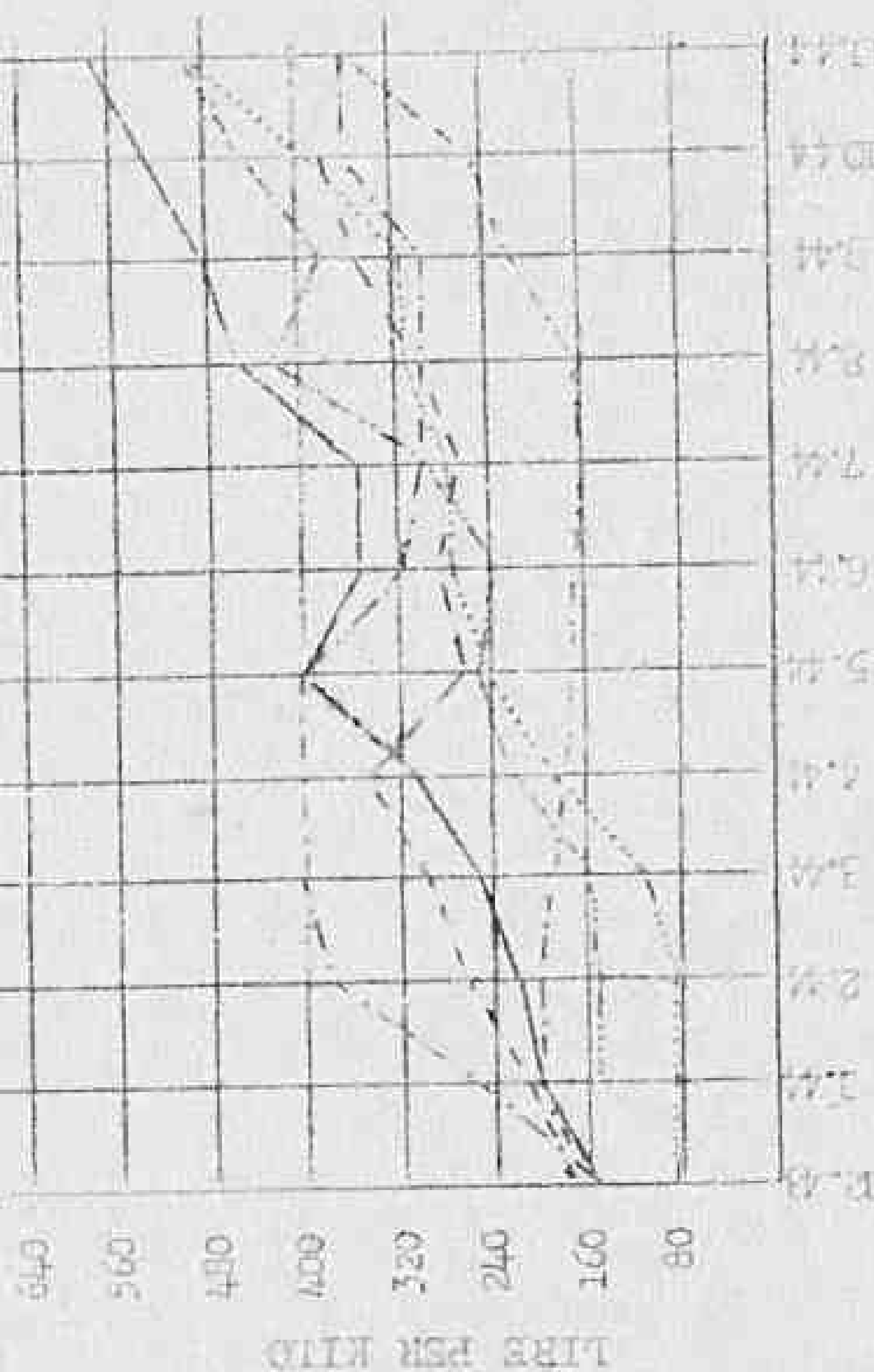


RETAIL BLACK MARKET PRICE OF SUGAR
IN SELECTED CITIES - LIRE PER KILO

Appendix E, page

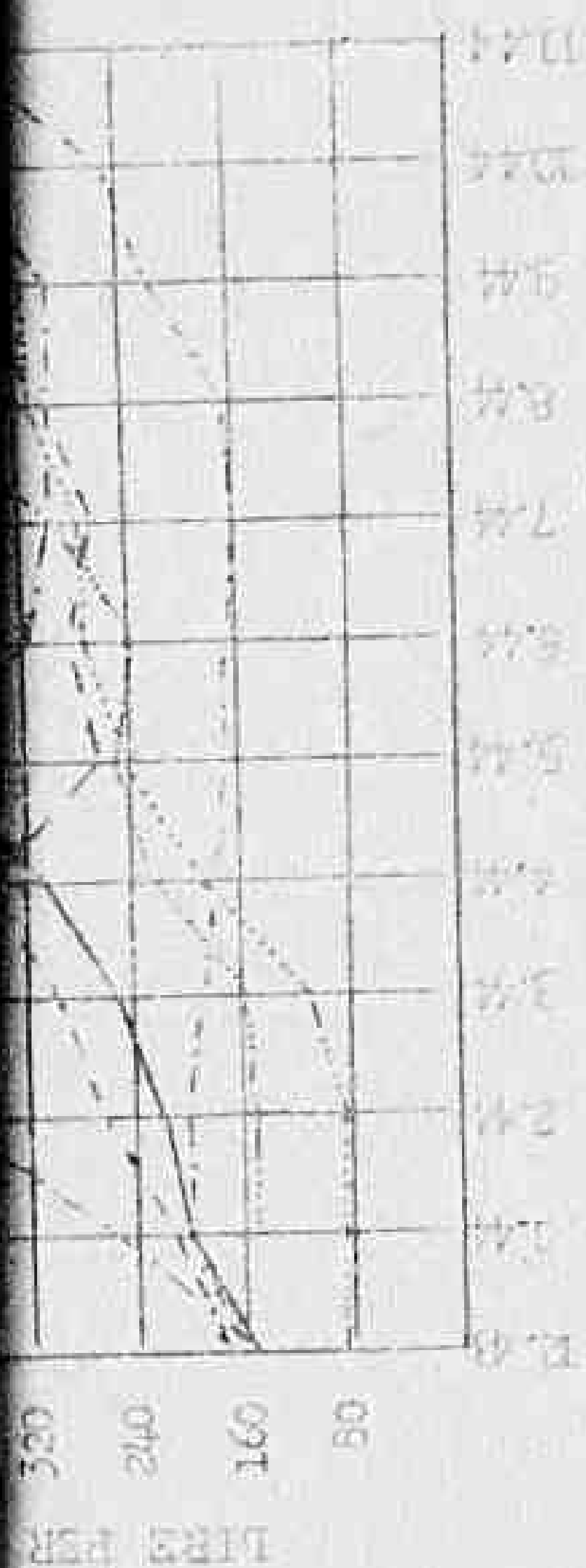
-5-

Selected cities	12.43	1.44	2.44	3.44	4.44	5.44	6.44	7.44	8.44	9.44	10.44	11.44
Rome	150	200	231	250	300	400	450	450	450	450	525	575
Naples	173	210	164	292	353	364	379	257	313	332	384	-
Bari	122	200	230	175	173	168	168	158	160	207	267	377
Cosenza	153	250	275	400	400	400	320	300	300	300	367	365
Palermo	-	150	150	198	222	243	238	282	425	372	452	490
Cagliari	80	-	80	27	128	294	275	275	300	317	384	500



RETAIL BLACK MARKET PRICE FOR MILK
IN SELECTED CITIES - LIRE PER LITRE

Selected cities	12.43	1.44	2.44	3.44	4.44	5.44	6.44	7.44	8.44	9.44	10.44	11.44
Rome	-	15	18	21	25	40	40	30	40	40	43	45
Naples	-	24	27	28	25	26	34	30	30	30	34	-
Bari	10	12	12	15	20	18	18	17	17	19	21	24
Cosenza	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-
Palermo	-	12	12	12	13	13	13	13	-	-	-	-
Cagliari	-	-	10	10	11	11	11	11	10	12	18	25



RETAIL BLACK MARKET PRICE FOR MILK
IN SELECTED CITIES - LIRA PER LITER

Selected cities	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
Rome	-	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36	39	42	45	48	51	54	57	60	63	66	69	72	75	78	81	84	87	90	93	96	99	102	105	108	111	114	117	120	123	126	129	132	135	138	141	144	147	150	153	156	159	162	165	168	171	174	177	180	183	186	189	192	195	198	201	204	207	210	213	216	219	222	225	228	231	234	237	240	243	246	249	252	255	258	261	264	267	270	273	276	279	282	285	288	291	294	297	300	303	306	309	312	315	318	321	324	327	330	333	336	339	342	345	348	351	354	357	360	363	366	369	372	375	378	381	384	387	390	393	396	399	402	405	408	411	414	417	420	423	426	429	432	435	438	441	444	447	450	453	456	459	462	465	468	471	474	477	480	483	486	489	492	495	498	501	504	507	510	513	516	519	522	525	528	531	534	537	540	543	546	549	552	555	558	561	564	567	570	573	576	579	582	585	588	591	594	597	600	603	606	609	612	615	618	621	624	627	630	633	636	639	642	645	648	651	654	657	660	663	666	669	672	675	678	681	684	687	690	693	696	699	702	705	708	711	714	717	720	723	726	729	732	735	738	741	744	747	750	753	756	759	762	765	768	771	774	777	780	783	786	789	792	795	798	801	804	807	810	813	816	819	822	825	828	831	834	837	840	843	846	849	852	855	858	861	864	867	870	873	876	879	882	885	888	891	894	897	900	903	906	909	912	915	918	921	924	927	930	933	936	939	942	945	948	951	954	957	960	963	966	969	972	975	978	981	984	987	990	993	996	999	1002	1005	1008	1011	1014	1017	1020	1023	1026	1029	1032	1035	1038	1041	1044	1047	1050	1053	1056	1059	1062	1065	1068	1071	1074	1077	1080	1083	1086	1089	1092	1095	1098	1101	1104	1107	1110	1113	1116	1119	1122	1125	1128	1131	1134	1137	1140	1143	1146	1149	1152	1155	1158	1161	1164	1167	1170	1173	1176	1179	1182	1185	1188	1191	1194	1197	1200	1203	1206	1209	1212	1215	1218	1221	1224	1227	1230	1233	1236	1239	1242	1245	1248	1251	1254	1257	1260	1263	1266	1269	1272	1275	1278	1281	1284	1287	1290	1293	1296	1299	1302	1305	1308	1311	1314	1317	1320	1323	1326	1329	1332	1335	1338	1341	1344	1347	1350	1353	1356	1359	1362	1365	1368	1371	1374	1377	1380	1383	1386	1389	1392	1395	1398	1401	1404	1407	1410	1413	1416	1419	1422	1425	1428	1431	1434	1437	1440	1443	1446	1449	1452	1455	1458	1461	1464	1467	1470	1473	1476	1479	1482	1485	1488	1491	1494	1497	1500	1503	1506	1509	1512	1515	1518	1521	1524	1527	1530	1533	1536	1539	1542	1545	1548	1551	1554	1557	1560	1563	1566	1569	1572	1575	1578	1581	1584	1587	1590	1593	1596	1599	1602	1605	1608	1611	1614	1617	1620	1623	1626	1629	1632	1635	1638	1641	1644	1647	1650	1653	1656	1659	1662	1665	1668	1671	1674	1677	1680	1683	1686	1689	1692	1695	1698	1701	1704	1707	1710	1713	1716	1719	1722	1725	1728	1731	1734	1737	1740	1743	1746	1749	1752	1755	1758	1761	1764	1767	1770	1773	1776	1779	1782	1785	1788	1791	1794	1797	1800	1803	1806	1809	1812	1815	1818	1821	1824	1827	1830	1833	1836	1839	1842	1845	1848	1851	1854	1857	1860	1863	1866	1869	1872	1875	1878	1881	1884	1887	1890	1893	1896	1899	1902	1905	1908	1911	1914	1917	1920	1923	1926	1929	1932	1935	1938	1941	1944	1947	1950	1953	1956	1959	1962	1965	1968	1971	1974	1977	1980	1983	1986	1989	1992	1995	1998	2001	2004	2007	2010	2013	2016	2019	2022	2025	2028	2031	2034	2037	2040	2043	2046	2049	2052	2055	2058	2061	2064	2067	2070	2073	2076	2079	2082	2085	2088	2091	2094	2097	2100	2103	2106	2109	2112	2115	2118	2121	2124	2127	2130	2133	2136	2139	2142	2145	2148	2151	2154	2157	2160	2163	2166	2169	2172	2175	2178	2181	2184	2187	2190	2193	2196	2199	2202	2205	2208	2211	2214	2217	2220	2223	2226	2229	2232	2235	2238	2241	2244	2247	2250	2253	2256	2259	2262	2265	2268	2271	2274	2277	2280	2283	2286	2289	2292	2295	2298	2301	2304	2307	2310	2313	2316	2319	2322	2325	2328	2331	2334	2337	2340	2343	2346	2349	2352	2355	2358	2361	2364	2367	2370	2373	2376	2379	2382	2385	2388	2391	2394	2397	2400	2403	2406	2409	2412	2415	2418	2421	2424	2427	2430	2433	2436	2439	2442	2445	2448	2451	2454	2457	2460	2463	2466	2469	2472	2475	2478	2481	2484	2487	2490	2493	2496	2499	2502	2505	2508	2511	2514	2517	2520	2523	2526	2529	2532	2535	2538	2541	2544	2547	2550	2553	2556	2559	2562	2565	2568	2571	2574	2577	2580	2583	2586	2589	2592	2595	2598	2601	2604	2607	2610	2613	2616	2619	2622	2625	2628	2631	2634	2637	2640	2643	2646	2649	2652	2655	2658	2661	2664	2667	2670	2673	2676	2679	2682	2685	2688	2691	2694	2697	2700	2703	2706	2709	2712	2715	2718	2721	2724	2727	2730	2733	2736	2739	2742	2745	2748	2751	2754	2757	2760	2763	2766	2769	2772	2775	2778	2781	2784	2787	2790	2793	2796	2799	2802	2805	2808	2811	2814	2817	2820	2823	2826	2829	2832	2835	2838	2841	2844	2847	2850	2853	2856	2859	2862	2865	2868	2871	2874	2877	2880	2883	2886	2889	2892	2895	2898	2901	2904	2907	2910	2913	2916	2919	2922	2925	2928	2931	2934	2937	2940	2943	2946	2949	2952	2955	2958	2961	2964	2967	2970	2973	2976	2979	2982	2985	2988	2991	2994	2997	3000	3003	3006	3009	3012	3015	3018	3021	3024	3027	3030	3033	3036	3039	3042	3045	3048	3051	3054	3057	3060	3063	3066	3069	3072	3075	3078	3081	3084	3087	3090	3093	3096	3099	3102	3105	3108	3111	3114	3117	3120	3123	3126	3129	3132	3135	3138	3141	3144	3147	3150	3153	3156	3159	3162	3165	3168	3171	3174	3177	3180	3183	3186	3189	3192	3195	3198	3201	3204	3207	3210	3213	3216	3219	3222	3225	3228	3231	3234	3237	3240	3243	3246	3249	3252	3255	3258	3261	3264	3267	3270	3273	3276	3279	3282	3285	3288	3291	3294	3297	3300	3303	3306	3309	3312	3315	3318	3321	3324	3327	3330	3333	3336	3339	3342	3345	3348	3351	3354	3357	3360	3363	3366	3369	3372	3375	3378	3381	3384	3387	3390	3393	3396	3399	3402	3405	3408	3411	3414	3417	3420	3423	3426	3429	3432	3435	3438	3441	3444	3447	3450	3453	3456	3459	3462	3465	3468	3471	3474	3477	3480	3483	3486	3489	3492	3495	3498	3501	3504	3507	3510	3513	3516	3519	3522	3525	3528	3531	3534	3537	3540	3543	3546	3549	3552	3555	3558	3561	3564	3567	3570	3573	3576	3579	3582	3585	3588	3591	3594	3597	3600	3603	3606	3609	3612	3615	3618	3621	3624	3627	3630	3633	3636	3639	3642	3645	3648	3651	3654	3657	3660	3663	3666	3669	3672	3675	3678	3681	3684	3687	3690	3693	3696	3699	3702	3705	3708	3711	3714	3717	3720	3723	3726	3729	3732	3735	3738	3741	3744	3747	3750	3753	3756	3759	3762	3765	3768	3771	3774	3777	3780	3783	3786	3789	3792	3795	3798	3801	3804	3807	3810	3813	3816	3819	3822	3825	3828	3831	3834	3837	3840	3843	3846	3849	3852	3855	3858	3861	3864	3867	3870	3873	3876	3879	3882	3885	3888	3891	3894	3897	3900	390

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
FINANCE SUB-COMMISSION

SECRET

Ref No : 13071/F

18 December 1944

SUBJECT: Monthly Report of Finance Sub-Commission - November, 1944.

TO : Lieut. John Lannin, USNR.
Flag Lieutenant and Aide to
Chief Commissioner.

1. Herewith, for the information of the Chief Commissioner, is a copy of the Finance Sub-Commission Report for the Month of November, 1944.

for *REX Timmon*
Joint Director, *major*
Finance Sub-Commission.

2269

HEADQUARTERS AND THE COMMISSION
FINANCE SUB-COMMISSION

APR 304

15 December 1944

Ref No : 13071/P

REPORT OF THE FINANCE SUB-COMMISSION
IN 40 FOR 1000 MAR 1944

Colonel A.P. Crawford-Smith } Joint
Lieut-Genl. J.J. Fowler, (USMC) } Directors

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ATTACHMENTS

- Provisional Tax Appeal Regulations
- Memorandum on Customs Duties
- Banking Statistics

1. MAJOR FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

A. Relations with the Italian Government

1. The prolonged delay in the formation of a new Government following the resignation of Benito Mussolini and his cabinet on 26 November, 1944, has resulted in a serious interruption of day-to-day business between the Finance Sub-Commission and the Ministries of Treasury and Finance. Long-awaited decisions have been further deferred, and certain decisions essential to the welfare of the community have not been ratified. As an example, discussions on the controversial subject of the management and custody of Italian foreign assets have necessarily been suspended. A decision

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1. The prolonged delay in the formation of a new Government following the resignation of Prime Minister Bonomi and his cabinet on 26 November, 1944, has resulted in a serious interruption of day-to-day business between the Finance and the Treasury and the Minister of Treasury on Finance. Long-united decisions have been further deferred, and certain serious questions in the welfare of the community have not been satisfied. In an extreme, discussions on the controversial subject of the management and custody of Italian foreign assets have necessarily been suspended. A decision whether this important function should be centralized at the Institute per i Cambi or whether it should be reversion to the Banca d'Italia is still awaited.

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2. Before and during the intervention, signs were not lacking that the Italian Government through official and unofficial channels were continuing to press for an extension of the dollar credits made available to Italy and announced by the President on 4 October, 1944. From sources within the Ministry of Treasury it was known that there were his personal views, but it was not until 24 November, 1944, at a meeting of the Inter-Departmental Committee of Reconstruction with members of the Economic Section, Allied Commissions, that the Minister presented a memorandum regarding the Inter-Allied. That either goods or foreign currency should be made available as a counter-part against Allied Military Aid was said by the Allied Forces for Goods and Services and, in addition, against those amounts indicated by the Italian Government on behalf of the Allied Forces. While the Minister of Treasury explained that the personal was not officially presented by the Italian Government, there can be no doubt that its policy is to press constantly for such concessions.

3. From a report forwarded from Washington by Lieut-Comdr. J. J. Lawler, USNR, Joint Director of the Finance Sub-Committee, it is evident that the Italian Government Mission, whose visit to the U.S.A. was referred to in the October report, are approaching the U.S. authorities in similar form. At a meeting on 10 November 1944, with representatives of the U.S. State Department and F.B.I., Mr. Minister and Lattolli

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- 2 -

indicated that the basic problem of Italy was financial and would be largely solved by the creation of counter-value in dollars for the lire issued in Italy. It was added by Mr. Robinson that the dollars resulting from net trade expenditures should not be used for the purchase of supplies but as a reserve to back the Italian currency. It is not known by what alternative method it was proposed to finance the supply program. The information has yet been received on the results of meetings with the U.S. Treasury and other interested departments, but reports indicate that progress has been slow. The date of the return to Italy of the Mission has not yet been notified, but it appears unlikely that they will visit London.

4. Another attempt to increase the amount of dollar/stirling exchange at the disposal of the Italian Government may be seen in a suggestion presented by the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the Political Section, Allied Commission, that a clearing system should be instituted to provide for the financing of diplomatic representation, where the Italian Missions in U.S. and U.K. would receive from the respective Governments whatever funds the Italian Government decided to allot; and the American and British Embassies in Rome would draw upon the Italian Government for their local lire requirements. The Ministry pointed out that this type of arrangement is being followed in the case of the Italian Mission in Moscow and the Soviet Mission in Italy. The proposal did not make entirely clear whether diplomatic expenditures in other countries would be on the basis of a bilateral clearing, or would continue to be financed as hitherto by the U.S. and U.K. Governments. From TNA 150 of 23 January, 1944, from OCT to AFM and from more recent declarations by the State Department relayed to the Italian Government through the channel of the Allied Commission, it would appear that the wish of the U.S. Government is that such diplomatic expenditure should be financed out of the proceeds of Italian exports to the U.S.A. and from funds deriving from remittances.

II. GOVERNMENT FINANCE

A. The Italian Government Deficit and Government Financial Operations

1. The Deficit for October

The indicated deficit for October was 5,368 million lire. For the first four months of the fiscal year beginning 1 July, 1944, the deficit totalled 24,848 million lire, a monthly average of 6,207 million lire. (Table I, Appendix C shows how these deficits were financed.)

2. Investment in Buoni del Tesoro Ordinari

(a) The excess of purchases over payments of Buoni del Tesoro Ordinari amounted to 2,085 million lire in October, compared with 2,999 million lire in September, and with an average of 5,652 million lire for the first four months of the current fiscal year. The decline from September resulted largely from reduced purchases in Sicilia and Toscana Regions and increased redemptions in Rome. Purchases and payments by cash

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II. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

A. The Italian Government Deficit and Government Financial Operations

1. The deficit for October

The indicated deficit for October was 5,385 million lire. For the first four months of the fiscal year beginning 1 July, 1944, the deficit totalled 21,516 million lire, a monthly average of 5,385 million lire. (Table I, Appendix C shows how these deficits were financed.)

2. Excess net in Buoni del Tesoro Ordinari

(a) The excess of purchases over payments of Buoni del Tesoro Ordinari amounted to 2,025 million lire in October, compared with 2,999 million lire in September, and with an average of 2,652 million lire for the first four months of the current fiscal year. The decline from September resulted largely from reduced purchases in Sicily and Toscana regions and increased redemptions in Rome. Purchases and payments by area are shown in Table 2, Appendix B.

(b) It will be noted that the October net gain of 2,025 million lire in Buoni Ordinari is in contrast to a net gain of 1,323 in all Buoni, (as shown in Table 1, Appendix C. In addition to the Ordinari (discount bonds), the latter figure includes Buoni Novemenni and Buoni Poliennali (coupon bonds) and interest payments on both types. For the Novemenni and Poliennali, counting interest, there was a net loss of 702 million lire during October. (Details on these two types of bonds and the interest payments will be presented in the next monthly report.)

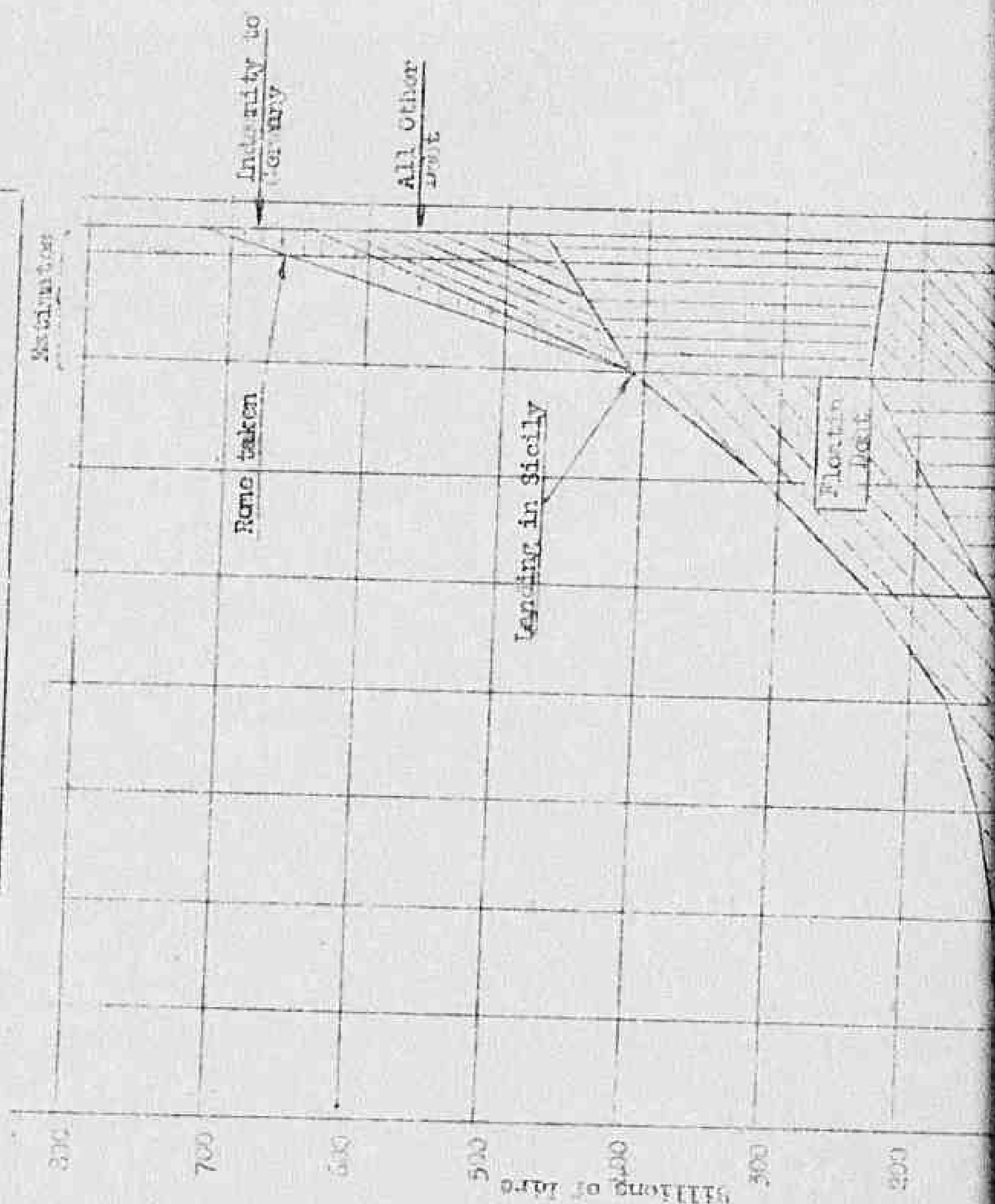
3. Inflationary trends

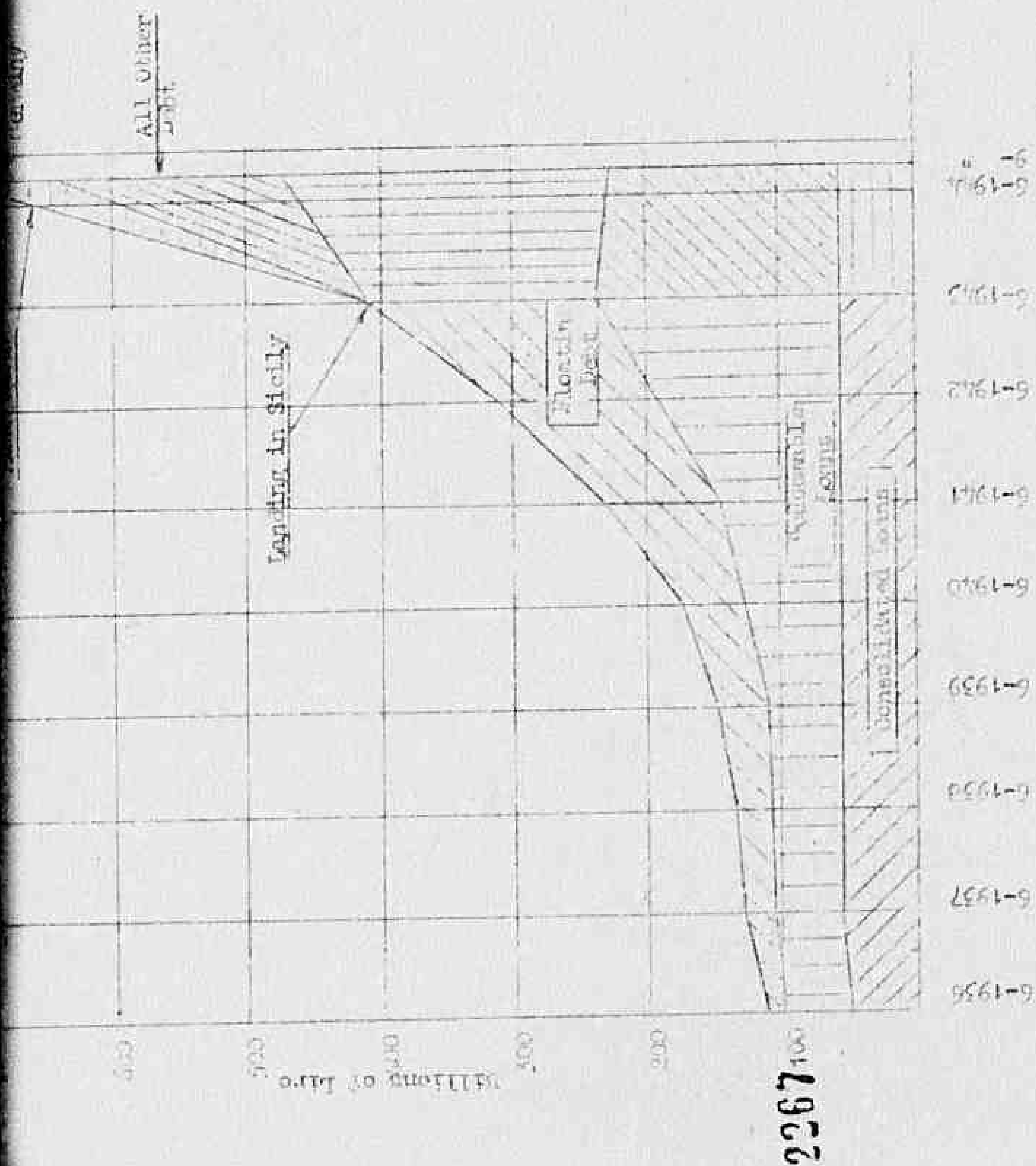
(a) Three charts are presented this month showing three aspects of the Italian Government's indebtedness. Chart 1 presents graphically the course of the entire public debt from 1936 to 1944. Chart 2 shows currency circulation in Italy from June, 1937 to September, 1944. Chart 3 shows Banca d'Italia advances to the Treasury and loans on Treasury bonds from June 1937 to February 1944.

- 3 -

Chart No. 1

ITALIAN PUBLIC DEBT 1936-1941
In Billions of Lira





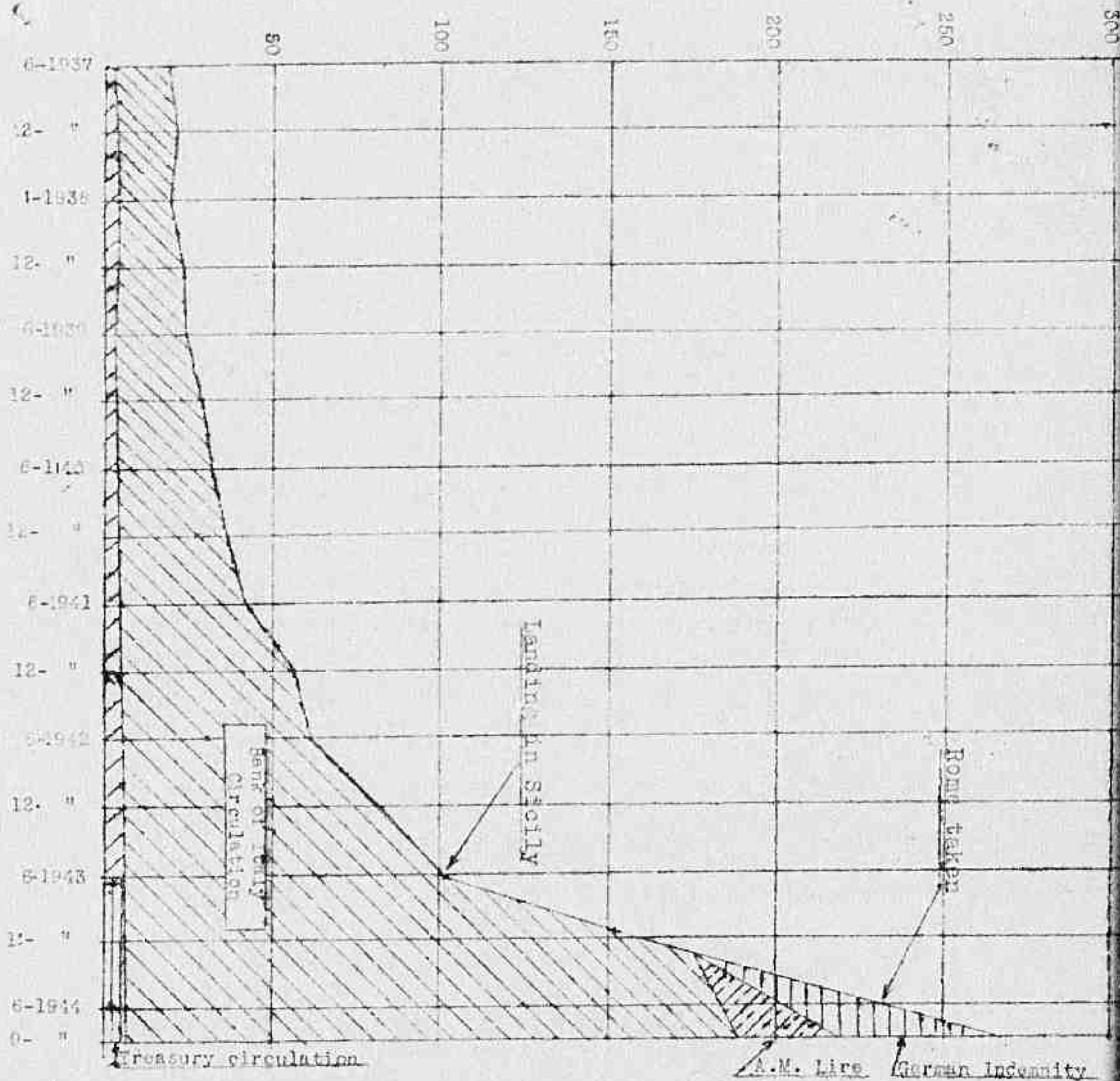
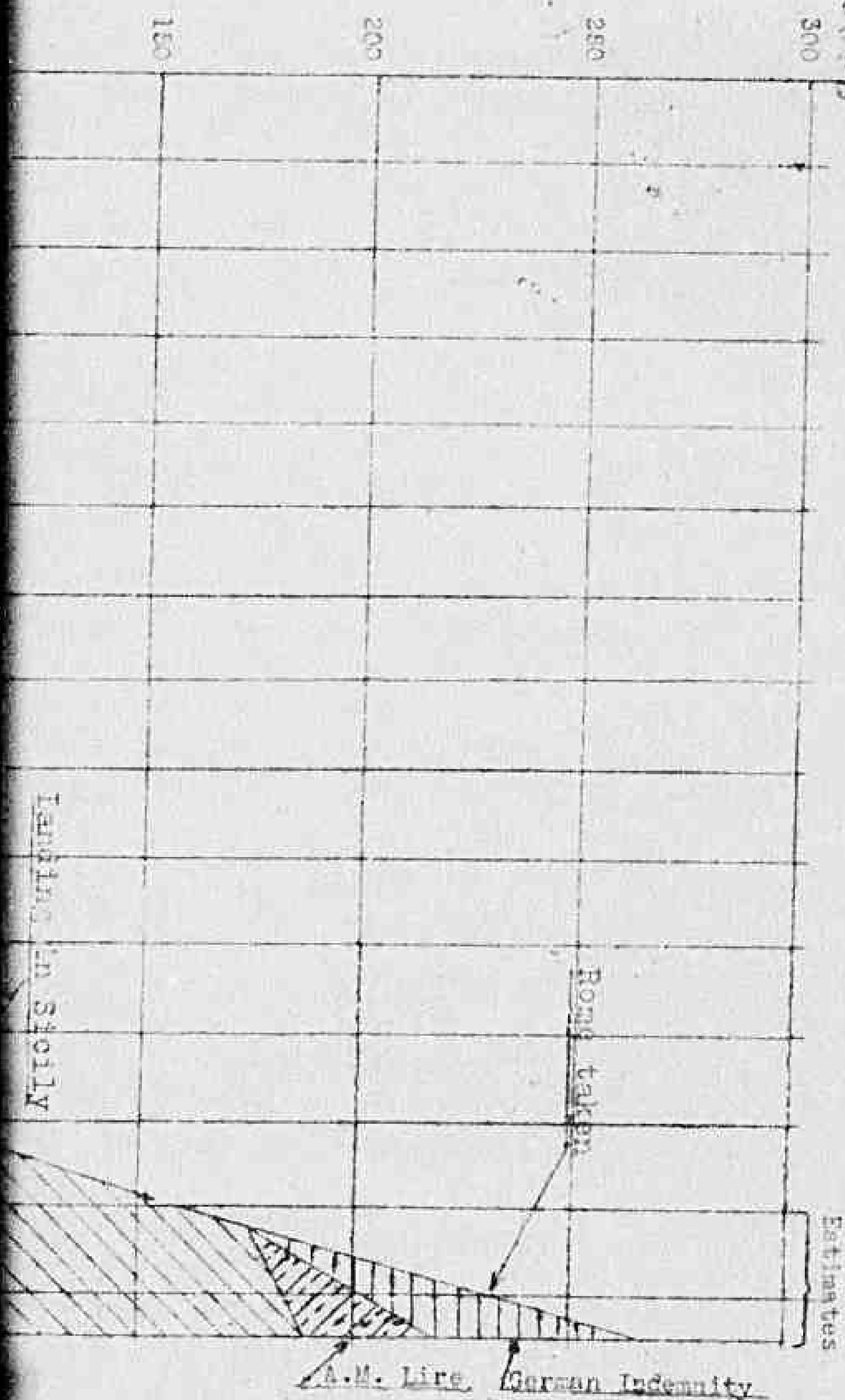


Chart No. 2

CIRCULATION IN ITALY
in billions of lire

Official figures

from Jan. 1937 to Feb. 29, 1943
estimated by Minister of Finance since Feb. 1944

Landing in Sicily

(6) These charts support a view expressed in these reports on war previous occasions, i.e., that the inflationary trends presently in evidence in Italy started several years ago, and had reached a high level prior to the Allies' arrival in Italy. As Comdr. F.A. Southard and Col. J. Bernstein pointed out in their "Preliminary Report on the Italian Fiscal and Monetary Situation" as long ago as August, 1943, in recent years the Italian Government was financial itself almost entirely by intermediate and short-term debt. Money in circulation and bank deposits were rapidly increasing. Consequently, "the failure of the Government to seek up a large portion of the war-swollen national income either by taxation or by the sale of securities, would have no other consequences than to hasten the rise in commodity prices". If it had been considered that a dominant portion of Italy, from an economic point of view, was not liberated until Rome was taken, the charts show an even more advanced degree of inflation before the arrival of the Allied forces.

B. Taxation

1. Tax Revision

(a) The unsettled political situation during the past month, culminating in the resignation of the Bonomi Government, has resulted in the complete stoppage of work on earlier tax revisions. This is due to the fact that the Chief of Cabinet of the Ministry of Finance, the official responsible for coordinating the efforts of the Direzione Generale of the various bureaus, is a political appointment. However, improved communications, and to some extent the increase in salaries of permanent civil servants, have however led to increased activity on routine work. A number of decrees clearing up administrative difficulties resulting from war conditions have been submitted for approval and have now reached the statute book. These were most necessary and the enforced lull has thus been put to some advantage.

(b) The decrees which have become law this month are as follows:

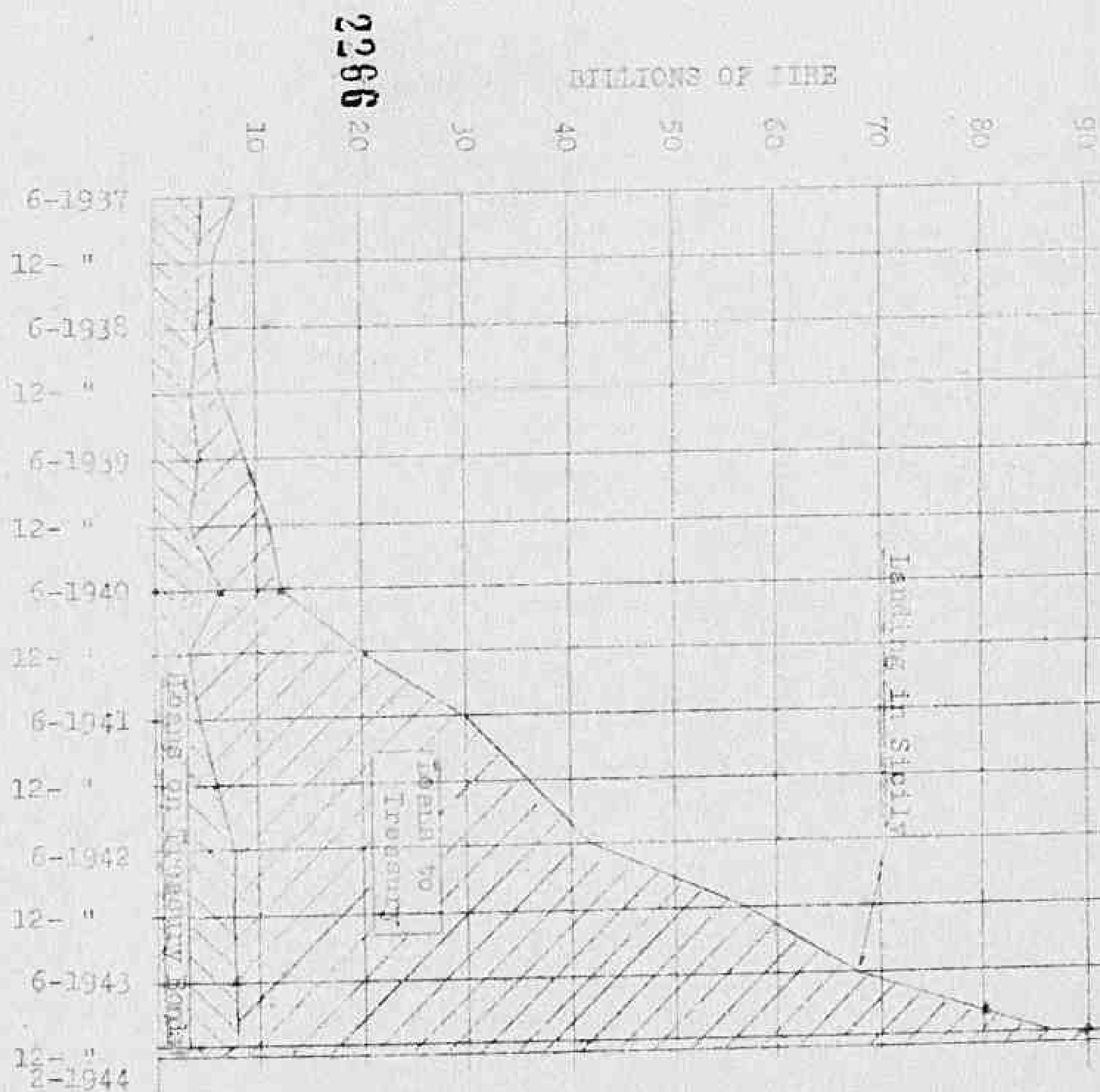
(i) No. 399, published on No. 81 of Official Gazette of 14 November 1944. It dissolves the Board of Administration of State Monopolies and invests its powers in the Minister of Finance, who may delegate all or part of his functions to his Under-Secretary. This is necessary in order to eliminate the control formerly exercised by fascist nominees.

(ii) No. 325, published on No. 86 of Official Gazette of 25 November, 1944. This decree amends the law of 16 June 1939, concerning the constitution of consultative commissions at the Intendenza di Finanze and Ministry of Finance whose task it is to express an opinion on applications received from Territory for reimbursement of uncollectable taxes. The decree dissolves the existing Commissions and changes the criteria of appointment of its members. Certain of the nominations previously furnished by the Fascist party are now to be made by the Intendants and the Ministry of Finance. The Italian Government territory the nominations must be made within one month of the passing of the decree. Those provinces under Military Government and those still occupied by the enemy are allowed a

advisory tax revisions. This is due to the fact that the Chief of Cabinet of the Ministry of Finance, the official responsible for coordinating the efforts of the Direzione Generale of the various bureaus, is a political appointment. However, improved communications, and to some extent the increase in salaries of permanent civil servants, have however led to increased activity on routine work. A number of decrees clearing up administrative difficulties resulting from war conditions have been submitted for approval and have now reached the statute book. These were most necessary and the enforced law has thus been put to some advantage.

(b) The decrees which have become law this month are as follows:

- (1) No. 300, published on 11. 24 of Official Gazette of 14 November 1944. It dissolves the Board of Administration of State Monopolies and transfers its powers in the Minister of Finance, who will delegate all or part of his functions to his Under-Secretary. This is necessary in order to eliminate the control formerly exercised by fascist ministers.
- (11) No. 325, published on 10. 36 of Official Gazette of 25 November, 1944. This decree amends the law of 16 June 1939, concerning the constitution of consultative commissions at the Intendenza di Finanze and Ministry of Finance where that it is to express an opinion on applications received from Rattorio for reimbursement of uncollectable taxes. The decree dissolves the existing Commissions and changes the system of appointment of its members. Certain of the nominations previously furnished by the Fascist party are now to be made by the Intendente and the Ministry of Finance. In Italian Government territory the nominations must be made within one month of the naming of the decree. Those provisions under Military Government and those still occupied by the enemy are allowed a period of three months from the date of transfer to Italian Government jurisdiction during which to forward their nominations.
- (11) No. 326, published as No. 87 of Official Gazette of 25 November 1944. This decree deals with the reimbursement to Rattorio of non-collectable taxes for 1942 and previous years following consideration by the Commissions formed under decree 325 above. This measure is purely administrative.
- (iv) No. 332, published as No. 87 of 28 November 1944. This decree amends the law on the collection of direct taxes. To major changes are made in the collection system and it is now only at simplifying the procedure. For example, the Rattorio now receipt the demand note instead of giving a separate receipt. Taxpayers will in future receive only one demand for tax instead of two as previously. The Rattorio need no longer send the Sindaco a copy of Rattorio orders made on taxpayers. Further, he is permitted certain delays in complying with existing law on tax collection provided he can prove that such delay is due to war conditions. The procedure for dealing with cases of taxpayers who cannot be traced is also simplified.



BILLIONS OF DOLLARS

110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
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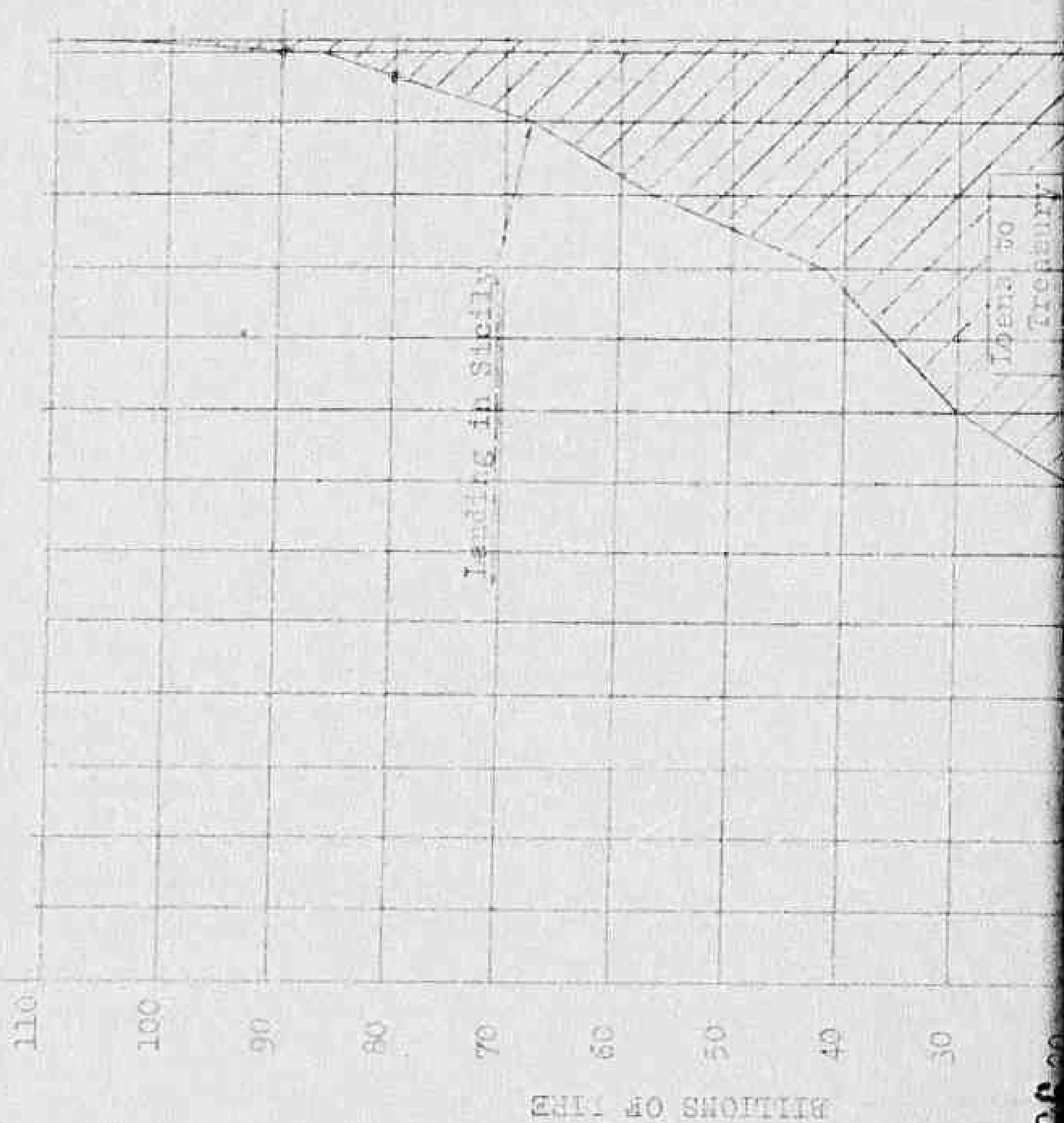
Lending in Europe

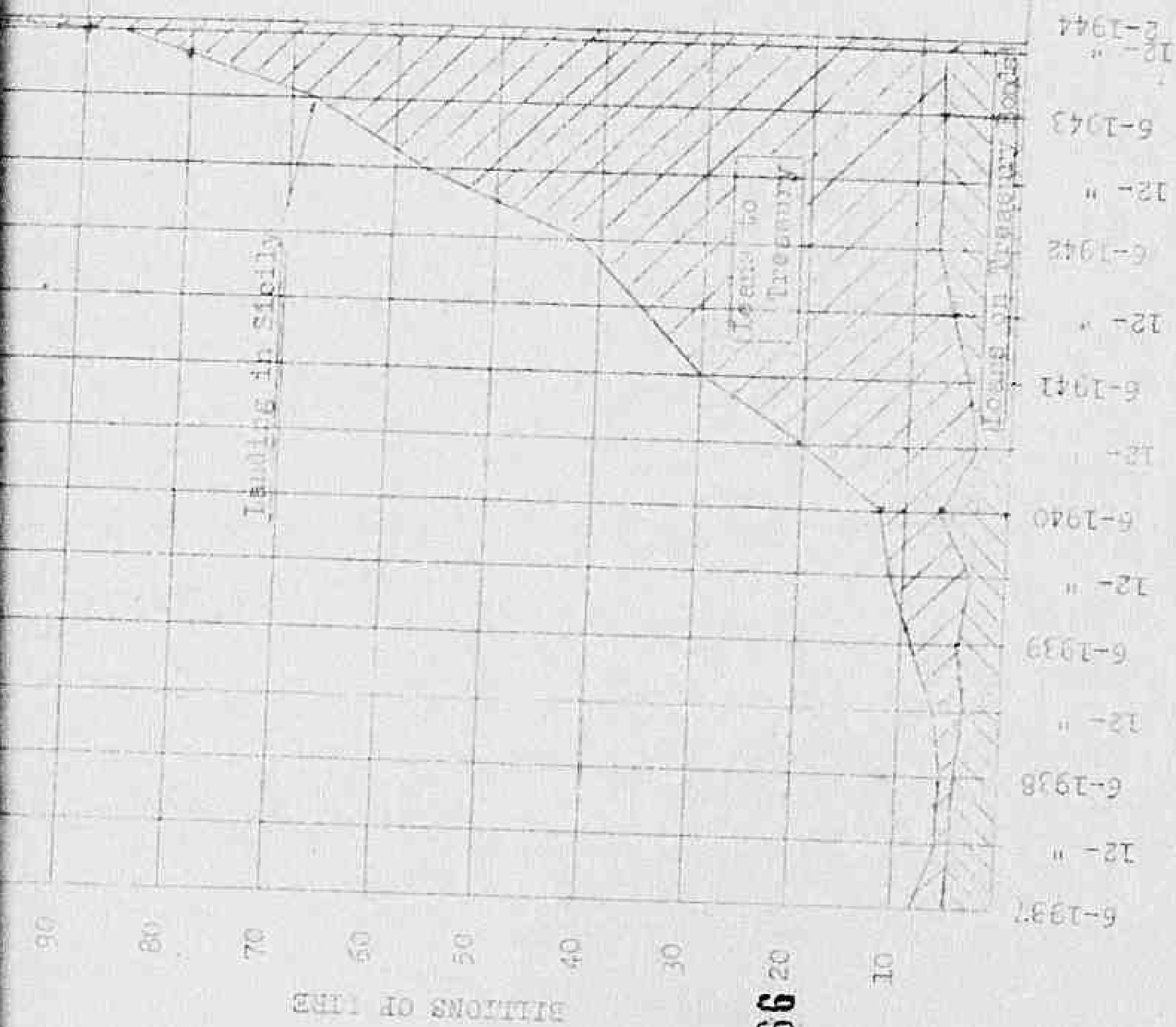
LOANS TO THE TREASURY AND LOANS ON
TREASURY BONDS
by the Bank of Italy
June 1937 - Feb 1944

Sheet No. 3

OR 16, 3

LOANS TO THE TREASURY AND LOANS ON
TREASURY BONDS
by the Bank of Italy
June 1937 - Feb 1944





6-1937 12- " 6-1938 12- " 6-1939 12- " 6-1940 12- " 6-1941 12- " 6-1942 12- " 6-1943 12- " 6-1944 12- "

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(2) No. 334, published as No. 88 of Official Gazette of 30 November 1944. It amends the constitution of the Central Commission for Tax Appeals. Under the existing law the President and Vice-Presidents are Senators. These posts are now to be filled by Magistrates of the 1st Degree.

(c) It is hoped and believed that the important Rischese mobile and null entries revisions, of which details have been reported previously and on which so much work has been done, will become an issue of the political crisis. These two decrees have already received cabinet approval and are now going through the lengthy process of examination by permanent officials of the Ministry of Justice and the Carlo del Conti. The important successions of Donations and Legacies of Consumer revisions will, it is feared, be thrown in the melting pot once again. There are so controversial that it is most unlikely, should a new Minister take office, that he would take quick action on them.

2. Revenue Stimulation

(a) It has been possible to arrange for the temporary attachment of two Revenue officers from activated but not yet functioning Northern Regions to Finance Sub-Commission HQ for revenue stimulation work. Provisional and Italian, two badly worn damaged previous, have each had an officer engaged solely on revenue stimulation. At this time the officers are in Ancona and Florence Provinces. The points reported as in need of attention have been taken up at the Ministry of Finance with one particular bureau concerned. There is no doubt that this personal contact does much to increase revenue from taxes and is of assistance to the permanent officials at the Ministry.

(b) Better progress has been made in the setting up of appeal commissions. This is almost entirely due to the interest taken by Provincial Finance officers. Appendix A shows the present position. Attention of finance officers in the field is drawn to the provinces which have still to forward nominations to the Ministry.

(c) A further 24 tons of blank paper for the local printing of government forms have been despatched to Italy. 40 tons of essential government stamped paper and printed forms were transported and distributed to various centers in northern Italy. 115 tons of salvaged paper was transported from the Geste hills to Rome. Total figures are given but it should be mentioned that these are actually made up of small lots weighing up to 10 tons, for each of which separate arrangements are necessary. The scheme begins this month, under which demands from the various departments are channelled through one official, coordinated, and passed on to this Sub-Commission, in working staff. It has led to a more economical use of transport.

3. Revenue Collections

(a) Returns for October 1944 were received from 46 of the 54 provinces of Liberated Italy. These returns were summarized and the results are given below:

(b) Green cash collections for October, 1944, with the total cash collections for the first four months of the fiscal year 1944-45, were as follows:

2263

in need of attention have been taken up by the Ministry of Finance with the appropriate bureaux concerned. There is no doubt that this personal contact has much to increase revenue from taxes and in of assistance to the permanent officials of the industry.

(b) Better progress has been made in the setting up of appeal commissions. This is almost entirely due to the interest taken by Provincial Finance officers. Appendix A shows the present position. Attention of Finance officers in the field is drawn to the provinces which have still to forward nominations to the Ministry.

(c) A further 24 tons of blank paper for the local printing of government forms have been despatched to Sicily. 45 tons of official government stamped paper and printed forms were transported and distributed to various centers in northern Italy. 115 tons of salvaged paper was transported from the facts mills to Rome. Total figures are given but it should be mentioned that these are strictly made up of small lots weighing up to 10 tons, for each of which separate arrangements are made. The scheme began this month, under which demands from the various departments are channelled through one official, coordinated, and passed on to this sub-commission, in working well. It has led to a more economical use of transport.

3. Revenue Collections

(a) Returns for October 1944 were received from 46 of the 51 provinces of Liberated Italy. These returns were summarized and the results are given below:

(b) Gross cash collections for October, 1944, with the total cash collections for the first four months of the fiscal year 1944-45, were as follows.

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	On Account (Millions of Lire)				
	Current Year (Comptroller)		Former Years		Total Collections
	(Residual)		(Residual)		
	July and August 1944	September 1944	July to October 1944	October 1944	
Sicilia					
Argentario	12.4	8.0	11.6	0.6	32.8
Calatanzetta	16.7	4.0	9.8	1.3	28.3
Catania	39.5	22.7	14.6	1.2	75.9
Trusmi	8.4	6.3	8.2	2.0	22.6
Acquafredda	24.1	9.8	17.6	10.9	52.4
Palombara	31.0	31.0	43.3	43.9	214.2
Bagheria	8.1	3.8	7.0	1.3	29.9
Siracusa	19.1	5.0	18.4	2.3	44.8
Trapani	20.3	10.1	16.2	3.0	49.7
Total	254.3	100.7	171.8	73.9	600.7

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	On Account (Millions of Lire)				Total Collections July to October 1944
	Current Year (Comptencia)		Former Years (Residual)		
	July and August 1944	September 1944	July to October 1944	July to October 1944	
<u>Sardegna</u>					
Cagliari	65.9	25.9	53.9	51.6	195.3
Oristano	4.3	2.4	5.2	1.0	12.9
Sassari	13.2	8.1	14.4	2.8	36.2
Total	83.4	32.4	73.5	55.4	264.7
<u>Puglia</u>					
Bari	226.3	105.5	221.3	15.5	558.6
Brindisi	13.1	7.6	15.9	1.0	37.6
Foggia	26.2	12.8	27.7	4.0	70.7
Taranto	28.6	21.4	31.9	2.0	83.9
Total	300.0	146.8	317.8	22.5	767.1
<u>Lucania</u>					
Matera	7.7	3.3	3.2	0.2	12.4
Potenza	10.3	2.8	10.5	3.4	26.4
Total	18.2	5.1	13.7	3.6	41.6
<u>Calabria</u>					
Catanzaro	20.7	9.0	19.0	1.0	49.7
Cosenza	15.1	7.9	14.0	1.1	38.1
Reggio Calabria	15.2	5.2	14.6	1.8	40.0
Total	51.0	22.1	47.6	3.9	124.6
<u>Sicilia</u>					
Avellino	9.6	3.0	11.3	1.2	25.1
Benavento	10.5	3.8	9.6	1.2	25.1
Napoli	236.4	140.7	239.4	4.8	651.3
Salerno	25.0	11.2	20.4	0.6	57.2
Total	341.5	168.7	280.7	7.8	798.7
<u>Abruzzi & Molise</u>					

Area	7.7	2.5	5.2	0.2	13.4
Intern	7.7	2.5	5.2	0.2	13.4
Notenza	10.5	2.8	10.5	2.4	26.2
Total	18.2	5.3	15.7	2.6	41.8
Calabria					
Catanzaro	20.7	9.0	19.0	1.0	49.7
Coppona	15.1	7.9	18.0	1.1	42.1
Rosello Calabria	15.2	5.2	15.8	1.8	42.0
Total	51.0	22.1	52.8	3.9	139.8
Campania					
Avellino	9.6	5.0	11.3	1.2	27.1
Benevento	10.5	3.8	9.6	1.2	25.1
Napoli	326.4	160.7	209.4	4.8	691.3
Salerno	26.0	11.2	20.4	0.5	57.2
Total	371.5	180.7	250.7	7.8	780.7
Abruzzi & Molise					
Aquila	5.3	2.4	7.7	1.4	16.8
Campobasso	7.5	1.4	5.1	0.3	20.3
Chieti	3.3	5.2	5.4	4.8	19.5
Iscornia	0.6	2.6	5.6	5.3	14.1
Teramo	7.1	1.5	5.5	0.7	14.8
Total	23.8	16.1	33.3	12.5	85.7
Lazio					
Prosinone	0.6	1.0	5.5	0.7	11.8
Littoria	0.1	2.6	0.6	0.4	3.7
Alatri	4.0	0.9	7.1	0.3	12.3
Roma	325.6	159.8	362.3	18.0	855.7
Viterbo	5.5	1.7	6.8	2.2	24.2
Total	335.8	166.0	377.1	28.6	907.5
Umbria					
Perugia	9.9	3.3	17.6	6.7	37.5
Terni	9.9	3.3	17.6	6.7	37.5
Total	19.8	6.6	35.2	13.4	75.0

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On account (Millions of lire)

	Current Year (Comptometer)	Former Years	Total
	July and September 1944	(Residual) July to October 1944	July to October 1944

Marengo			
Ancône	3.9	17.0	20.9
Ancoli Piceno	6.2	3.1	9.3
Ascoli Piceno	8.2	10.2	18.4
Total	17.3	30.3	47.6

Toscana

Arezzo		1.1	1.1
Pistoia	13.2	21.1	34.3
Crossetto	6.9	7.0	13.9
Livorno			
Lucca	13.5	7.3	20.8
Spina Carrara			
Pisa			
Pistonia	9.2	0.3	9.5
Sienna	14.9	29.1	44.0
Total	68.7	57.5	126.2

Emilia

Forlì

Grand Total	1,541.9	1,434.1	2,976.0
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(c) So that the tax collection position may be considered, the total cash collections of lire 4,571.3, millions for the four months to 31 October, 1944, have been analyzed over the main heads and the results are shown below:

	(Millions of lire)		
	Current Year (Comptometer)	Former Years	Total
	July and September 1944	(Residual) July to October 1944	July to October 1944
Capo 1. Manufactories	19.5	31.4	50.9
Capo 2. Customs and			
Taxes			
Importing	26.9	38.5	65.4
Exports	78.6	222.4	301.0
Capo 4. Monopolies			
Lottery and			
Gambling	4.6	19.1	23.7
Total	123.6	293.4	417.0

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Total	68.7	98.6	139.3	29.8	357.8
Profit					

Grand Total	1,541.9	733.5	1,484.1	262.1	4,971.4
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(c) To that the tax collection position may be considered, the total cash collections of \$4,971.4 millions for the four months to 31 October, 1944, have been analyzed over the main heads and the results are shown below:

	(Billions of Rupees)				
	Current Year (Comptroller)		Former Years		Total
	July 1944	August 1944	July to October 1944	July to October 1944	
Group 1. Manufacturing Taxes	19.5	42.8	31.4	4.4	137.2
Group 2. Customs and Duties	25.6	37.9	38.5	4.7	131.9
Group 4. Licenses	78.6	124.3	232.4	4.3	239.2
Group 5. Lottery	4.8	13.3	19.1	23.3	92.8
Group 6. Direct Taxes	16.8	466.8	52.9	101.6	1,252.5
Group 6. Indirect Taxes	149.1	284.7	302.7	45.2	1,178.3
Total Tax Collections	295.6	1,171.6	1,401.9	102.5	3,731.3
Receipts other than tax Revenue, including					
Group X (Treasury)	14.6	59.9	104.2	82.2	132.6
Total	310.2	1,231.7	1,506.1	282.1	1,588.4

NOTE: In considering the above results it should be noted:

- (1) August and October are main collection months.
- (2) Receipts other than tax revenue is mainly made up of Group X (Treasury), i.e., receipts of a capital nature.

(d) It may be concluded from the foregoing that the collection results from certain of the newly liberated provinces are extremely poor. Due to the worst of them has it been possible to send revenue officials. The results of their work will not be reflected until the preliminary collection month. The figures of the old liberated provinces indicate that there was a drop in revenue but that will be adjusted.

4. Customs and frontier controls

(a) A directive on Customs Duties has now been issued as Executive Memorandum No. 53, dated 24 November, 1944, a copy of which is attached as Appendix B. The Direction General of Customs has issued corresponding instructions to their staffs. It is anticipated that misunderstandings and lack of uniformity which have been found to exist will now be finally removed; that greater cooperation will be established between Allied authorities at the ports and the Customs officials to facilitate the prevention of theft and smuggling; that the Customs will be better prepared for the resumption of commercial traffic; and that AS/AC Supply Officers will avail themselves of the assistance of the local Customs officials to the fullest extent practicable. It will be observed that the temporary exceptions from duty granted by the Italian Government apply only to Allied shipments.

(b) Preparations for the resumption of frontier controls have continued throughout November, in conjunction with Public Safety Sub-Commission, a representative of C-2 Section, AFHQ, and the Italian Government departments concerned. Skeleton forces of Customs officials, Guardia di Finanza, Carabinieri and agents of the Pubblica Sicurezza have been formed, and stocks of small stores, books, and forms prepared in readiness to re-establish the controls on the Franco-Italian border. Similar preparations are being made for the other frontiers. It is anticipated that after the initial closing of the frontiers, selected shipments will be reopened and all movements and traffic diverted through them, both for security and Customs purposes. It is known that the AFHQ and AFM are considering the various reports of frontier control and our planning will be provisional until the anticipated directives are received from the latter. Matters on which directions are awaited are (i) the line to be adopted as the Franco-Italian border (whether pre-arranged or not); (ii) whether the frontiers will be completely closed for a time after the cease to be operational; (iii) how soon thereafter they will be opened to civilian movement of commercial traffic; (iv) what arrangements are being made by the French Government or SHAN and the planning staffs for Austria and Yugoslavia for the other side of the frontiers and information as to the Swiss system of control. Direction will also be required before commercial traffic is resumed as to whether existing general and conventional tariff rates are to be applied with or without modification; when licensing control is to be maintained and licences fees continued; how pre-war commercial treaties and trade agreements are to be regarded; the nature of exchange control to be exercised and the measures to be taken for prevention of trading with the enemy. The Italian Government Departments concerned are studying these questions. Their view is that import tariffs should be replaced on a gold lira basis so that duty rates may be tied to the current exchange

of C-2 Section, 2011, and the Italian Government department concerned. The Italian Government officials, Guardia di Finanza, Carabinieri and agents of the Publica Sicurezza have been, however, and attacks of small arms, bombs, and for a prepared in operations are being made for the other frontiers. It is anticipated that after the initial closing of the frontiers, collected operations will be reopened and all movements and traffic diverted through them, both for security and Customs purposes. It is known that the Italian and French are considering the various reports of frontier control and our planning will be provisional until the anticipated directives are received from the latter. Matters on which directions are waited are (i) the line to be adapted as the Franco-Italian border (another pre-arrangement or not); (ii) whether the frontiers will be completely closed for a time after the cease to be operational; (iii) how soon thereafter they will be opened to civilian movement and commercial traffic; (iv) what arrangements are being made by the French Government or SHARP and the planning staff for Austria and Yugoslavia for the other side of the frontiers and information as to the Swiss system of control. Direction will also be required before commercial traffic is resumed as to whether existing general and conventional tariff rates are to be applied with or without modification; former licensing control is to be maintained and licenses fees continued; how one-way movement of frontier and trade agreements are to be regarded; the nature of exchange control to be exercised and the measures to be taken for prevention of trading with the enemy. The Italian Government Departments concerned are studying these questions. Their views are that import tariffs should be replaced on a gold lira basis so that duty rates may be tied to the current exchange value of the lira; export control will be essential to prevent an outflow of gold necessary to Italy's internal economy, and import control will continue to be necessary to prevent the transportation of non-essential and to minimize and unfavourable import balance.

5. Speculations

(a) Salt, and therefore revenue, or salt continue to be restricted by the shortage of transport, which is inadequate to meet the minimum needs of the population. It is urgently required now for curing pork and to combat bovine diseases. Some improvement in the allocation of transport is anticipated in December, but the problem will not be solved until two or three stores of at least 2,000 tons capacity can be allocated for regular shipments from the islands to the mainland to stockpile salt at least 100,000 tons. Speculation of present transport for salt, slow and irregular. The retail prices of all classes of salt have been increased from 100 lire per 100 kilograms, bringing the price for the regular variety of unrefined salt to 120 lire a kilogram. The effect on the average family budget is negligible. Salt wells in the black market at upwards of 120 lire a kilo. It runs its way from the salt-works, where enormous stocks lie waiting transport, to the black market through cyclists and pedestrian salesmen, private cars and trucks. The price increases were necessary to meet the heavy cost of administration relative to the small quantities it is possible to transport and sell.

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(b) Retail prices of tobacco are shortly to be doubled, partly to cover increased unit costs but principally to augment the State revenues. The 1945 annual revenue should thereby be increased to more than 10,000 million lire.

Lack of reserves of machine accessories and spare parts has been the chief obstacle to increased output. Progress is being made in the home production of certain types, i.e. cutting knives, and machine fabric belts, and further requisitions for the importation of others have been accepted, so that the prospects of increasing output are now more favorable. Fifty-three cigarette and cigarette cutting machines were the total losses by enemy action. A requisition for the importation of twenty of the former type and ten of the latter has been sent forward through the Requisition Division of AQ.

Requisitioning by the leaders of tobacco factories and other enterprises is a very serious impediment to the rehabilitation of the industry. Our views on this matter were furnished to the AQ at their request, and, as a result, it is hoped that tobacco production will be exempted from any requisition except when it is operationally essential.

The industrial side of the State Concession is under the supervision of this Sub-Commission. Depletion of staff however renders it necessary to confine our activities to the purely financial aspects of administration and to hand over the industrial work to the Industry Sub-Commission, who have already planned for it (vide their "Emergency Industrial Program" for the Rehabilitation of Italian Industry" for 1945, published in August 1944).

C. Expenditure Control

1. General Activities

(a) Italian administration. Sufficient time has now elapsed to give some general comments on the difficulties that arise when territory is transferred from the jurisdiction of Allied Military Government to the Italian Government. Primarily these difficulties occur because of the inability of the Italian administrative machine to adapt itself to the disorganized conditions which at present prevail. While territory is under Allied Military Government, financial control is centralized in the provincial level, so that difficulties in transport and communications are not through into such emergency relief as when all financial control is centralized in Rome. On the other hand, the Italian Government is well aware of the situation, and many of the difficulties could easily be avoided by more foresight and prudent management. Consequently such unnecessary executive work is thrown on to the Finance Sub-Commission in order to ensure that essential work is not interrupted and that State offices continue to operate. Illustrations of these difficulties are the failure of the responsible Ministry to provide for the payment of salaries of State employees in certain areas, or the failure to make provision for the financing of public works and services. While it is not incumbent on the Finance Sub-Commission to interfere in these matters, it has been found prudent to do so in order to relieve urgent and delicate situation. When the failure of the Italian Government to make proper financial provision for essential work or services would hamper or retard the war effort, prompt action has been necessary. The frequency of these instances suggest that

C. Experimental control

1. General discussion

(c) War damage in Italian Government territory. 's a complete set to the provisions regarding extent of small claim for war damage in Allied Military Government territory (see Circular 13134/2 dated September 23, 1944), the Italian Government has decided to treat unknown or claims made by individuals in respect of war damage to personal effects, i.e., clothes, household furniture and domestic utensils. To implement this Decision Informatici di Pinerolo request all R. Provinciali to return, for cancellation, all unpaid payment orders previously issued in respect of war damage claims. No payment orders will then be issued, to replace the cancelled orders, re-assessed according to the following scale:

For the first 50,000 lire in any one class - one half the amount.

They also need 50,000 lbs in one month - one quarter the amount

for the next 150,000 years. In yet another move, the authors

For the next 250,000 lire in my old bill— one twentieth the amount, with a national advance of 100,000 lire.

New claims will be investigated by Intimidators and advances calculated according to the above scales. No persons will be granted to persons who are liable to "Complementary protective Income Tax" on an assessed rate of value exceeding 100,000 lire. Payments made after this order will be charged to Capital 270 in the budget of the Ministry of the Treasury.

(a) Italian officialdom went to Allied Military Government territory. The Minister of Finance has suggested that the immediate di Missione, which is paid to Italian officials sent to Allied Military Government territory, is insufficient to cover the extra subsistence and travelling expenses and he would like an additional allowance paid as a reward di Coorredito. Such a policy could be quite illegal and has been opposed by us for that reason. On the other hand, it is recognized that the intended di Missione at present paid was not in all cases sufficient, and accordingly it has been suggested to the Italian Government that if any change is required to be made, they should introduce new provisions by decree.

(c) Decrees for the repair of war damaged houses. A decree relating provisions for the repair of war damaged houses was approved in principle during the course of the month, but we pointed out that no funds were made available for the proposed housing project. As such an objection would undoubtedly retard the progress of the contemplated work, the matter was referred back to General's Section, HQ 10 with a suggestion that an investigation should be incorporated into the draft decree.

(2) payment for billets occupied by Allied forces. Agreement was reached with the Italian Government regarding the payment for billets occupied by the Allied forces. The first difficulty was to ensure that the arrangements made could be applied on the operational level where the binders on the one hand, and the billeting officer on the other, would be on the spot and conversant with the facts. Accordingly, the Italian Government has issued instructions that, wherever billeting is in force, the binders of one will preserve fortnightly schedules in duplicate, giving exacting parti-

the Treasury.

(d) Italian officials sent to Allied military government territory. The Minister of Finance has suggested that the Intendente di Milano, which is paid to Italian officials sent to Allied military government territory, is insufficient to cover the extra subsistence and travelling expenses and he would like an additional allowance paid as a *Fondo di Sostegno*. Such a policy would be quite illegal and has been opposed by us for this reason. On the other hand, it is recognized that the Intendente di Milano at present did not in all cases do sufficient, and accordingly it has been suggested to the Italian Government that if any change is required to be made, they should introduce new provision by decree.

(e) Decrees for the repair of war-damaged houses. A decree giving provisions for the repair of war-damaged houses was approved in principle during the course of the month, but we pointed out that no funds were made available for the proposed housing project. As such an extension would undoubtedly retard the progress of the contemplated work, the matter was referred back to the Finance Section, in accordance with a suggestion that an appropriation should be incorporated into the draft decree.

(f) Payment for billets occupied by Allied forces. Agreement was reached with the Italian Government regarding the payment for billets occupied by the Allied forces. The first difficulty was to ensure that the arrangements made could be applied on the command level where the Sindaco on the one hand, and the billeting officer on the other, would be on the spot and conversant with the facts. Accordingly, the Italian Government has issued instructions that, whenever billeting is in force, the Sindaco of each commune will prepare fortnightly schedules in duplicate, giving essential particulars regarding each billet used. These schedules will be notified to the Allied officer who ordered the billeting, and will also be sent by the Sindaco to the Intendente di Finanze of the province who will prepare payment orders in favor of the individuals concerned. A copy of the schedule will be returned to the Sindaco together with a notice and the orders of payment. The latter will notify the individuals concerned to withdraw the payment orders and sign a receipt on the schedule. When completed the schedule will be sent to the Intendente as a voucher for the sum distributed.

(g) Retirement of officers - Italian army. The Minister of War presented a draft decree proposing the retirement from service of certain officers of the Italian Army. The Minister of Treasury objected to a provision in Article 7 which would grant an extra credit of five years in computing the amount of pension to be paid upon retirement. The present position is, therefore, that this measure is held up pending an agreement being reached on the point at issue between the Ministers of War and Treasury respectively.

(h) Draft decrees on appropriations. The following additional draft decrees involving appropriations of expenditures were dealt with during the month:

/...

(i) As further employment of laborers for clearing the fields. The estimated expenditure is 36 million lire for a total of three months. The present proposal is to divide the cost into two terms and to make 150 squads of 10 men. Awards are given of 5, 10 or 15 lire for each man destroyed or recovered, varying according to the rank involved.

(ii) Cash payments per la distribuzione dei soccorsi (2.2.1.-1.). This is a national fund for the relief of distressed persons supported by public and private subscriptions. The Italian Government has made an initial grant of 10,000,000 lire.

(iii) Assistance to political victims. An appropriation of 36 million lire has been made to the National Committee for the relief of the families of victims of political oppression.

(iv) Rent. A fund of 500 million lire set up for the repair of public works connected with land reclamation (bonifica) will be allotted by the Ministry of Agriculture to each province in proportion to need.

(v) Repair of Private Homes to provide shelter for homeless. This draft decree imposes a tax 14 lire within which private owners must carry out repairs, and in order to promote the rapid completion of urgent works, the State will also grant of half of the cost up to 75,000 lire, and one-third thereafter to a maximum cost of 150,000 lire. A provision of 10% of the expenditure will be paid to ensure the complete repair before 30 June, 1945. For works exceeding 150,000 lire, the State will guarantee mortgage loans obtained from credit institutions up to one-third of the estimated cost of the work. The decree also makes provision for the temporary housing of all homeless persons, and the requisitioning of private property for this purpose.

(vi) Buildings, etc., requisitioned for Allied Forces. This decree authorizes the Minister of the Treasury to also decree to provide funds to defray expenditures on account of property requisitioned for use of the Allied Forces; for damage to such property; and for the payment for billeting accommodated by Allied troops.

(vii) Public Works. Supplementary appropriations have been made of 150 million lire to complete works in progress; 200 million lire for new works urgently required; 5 million lire for repairs, etc., to existing material; and 50 million lire to cover extraordinary expenditures arising from public calamities.

2. Government expenditures

(a) State

(1) Actual disbursements for September. Table I shows the actual cash disbursements by Regions and by Ministries in 46 provinces of liberated Italy.

(v) Repair of Private Houses to provide shelter for homeless. This draft decree issues a list within which private owners must carry out repairs, and in order to promote the rapid completion of urgent works, the State will also grant or half of the cost up to 75,000 lire, and one-third thereafter to a maximum cost of 150,000 lire. A premium of 10% of the expenditure will be paid to owners who complete repairs before 30 June, 1945. For works exceeding 150,000 lire, the State will guarantee mortgage loans obtained from credit institutions up to one-third of the estimated cost of the work. The decree also makes provision for the temporary housing of all homeless persons, and the requisitioning of private property for this purpose.

(vi) Buildings, etc., requisitioned for Allied Forces. This decree authorizes the Minister of the Treasury to issue decrees to provide funds to defray expenditure on repairs of property requisitioned for use of the Allied Forces; for damage to such property; and for the payment for bills incurred by Allied forces.

(vii) Public Works. Supplementary appropriations have been made of 150 million lire to complete works in progress; 200 million lire for new works urgently required; 5 million lire for repair, etc., to excavating material; and 30 million lire to cover extraordinary expenditures arising from public calamities.

2. Government expenditure

(a) State

(i) Actual disbursements for September. Table I shows the actual cash disbursements by Regions and by Ministries in 45 provinces of liberated Italy. It does not include the returns from the Provincial State Treasury Offices of Pesaro, Livorno, Massa, Pisa and Pistoia. The suspense account has been further reduced from 3,280 millions to 1,859 millions of lire by charging them to the proper Ministries. The present table cash, in this respect, be regarded as more representative of the actual cash disbursement position than those reproduced in previous months.

(ii) Authorizations to spend issued by the Italian Government. The data is incomplete and no comparison can yet be made between the authorizations issued by the Ministries, and the actual disbursements, etc., registered at the Corte dei Conti or received at the provincial State Treasury Offices. Table II records actual disbursements, etc., registered at the Corte dei Conti during the month of October, 1944. In Table III is given the condition of all actual disbursements received at R. Treasury Offices for all liberated Italy up to the end of September. It will be observed that the unexpended balances at that date represent approximately half the total credits issued. This indicates the degree of arrears that would be made by taking cash disbursement figures as an index of the rate of State expenditure.

Table I.

Cash Disbursements for Liberated Italy
For September 1944 - (In billions of lire)
(Returns from provincial treasuries)

Ministry	Sardinia	Sicilia	Calabria	Lucania	Puglia	Campania	Lazio-Umbria
Finance	11.2	77.5	13.7	6.1	38.0	92.4	311.2
Justice	4.0	18.9	6.1	8	9.6	11.0	11.7
Italian Africa	1		5			6	3.1
Education	2.6	23.9	15.1	1.3	4	17.5	23.6
Interior	20.8	53.7	7	66.5	8.5	3.3	58.6
Public Works	6.4	51.3	9	1	1.4	26.7	20.8
Communications		73.0	8.9		7	91.1	1
Agriculture	1.3	5.2	2.4	6	32.0	1.2	121.7
Industry & Commerce	2	1.3	9	5	1.8	7	1.9
Popular Culture					1		
Total Civil	47.1	319.7	62.2	76.4	92.5	242.5	1055.7
Army	144.9	113.7	213.3	2	4.7	3.9	153.8
Navy	35.4	2.1	2		271.2	3.0	14.9
Air Force	2.1				2.8		64.1
Total Military	182.4	115.8	215.5	2	278.7	6.2	262.8
Total Budget Disbursements	511.5	426.5	262.2	76.6	371.2	251.4	1318.5
Disbursements outside Budget	4.5	200.5	4.2	12.3	54.8	52.3	236.1
Transfer of Funds							6.0
Autonomous Administrations	57.5	276.2	104.5	36.7	336.2	252.7	184.1
Total	573.5	903.2	370.9	125.6	762.2	556.4	3849.2
Payment in Advance	48.1	-16.2	4.3	2.1	223.8	1040.3	302.1
Total General Payments	591.6	968.1	375.2	127.7	986.0	1599.7	4151.1
Special Accounts	340.5	1003.9	106.8	73.8	559.4	1936.0	515.1
Temporary Cash Deposits		2.5	5		2.0	6	
Total	932.1	1974.5	482.5	201.5	1547.4	3536.3	4776.2

on Disturbances for Liberated Italy
September 1944 - (In millions of lire)
(Returns from provincial treasuries)

<u>Calabria</u>	<u>Liguria</u>	<u>Puglia</u>	<u>Campania</u>	<u>Lazio- Umbria</u>	<u>Abruzzi- Molise</u>	<u>Toscana</u>	<u>Total</u>
13.7	6.1	38.0	92.4	811.2	40.6	85.8	1176.3
6.1	8	9.6	11.0	11.7	3.7	2.7	69.5
5			6	3.1			4.3
14.1	1.9	4	17.5	23.6	4.0	4.8	92.6
7	66.5	8.5	3.3	58.6	46.2	1.3	260.3
9	1	1.4	26.7	20.8	44.1	5	152.2
8.9		7	31.1	1	9		100.7
2.4	6	32.0	1.2	124.7	3.6	8	172.3
9	5	1.8	7	1.9	1.0	1	8.4
		1					
46.2	76.4	92.5	214.8	1055.7	144.6	26.0	2115.2
213.8	2	4.7	3.9	153.0	1.9	2.5	909.4
2		271.2	3.0	44.5	2	3	346.6
		3.8		81.1			91.3
217.0	2	278.7	6.9	262.1	2.1	2.0	1317.3
262.2	76.6	311.2	251.4	1313.1	146.7	99.8	3453.0
4.2	12.3	34.8	52.3	2341.2	131.2	90.3	2871.9
				6.0			6.0
104.5	36.7	336.2	253.7	164.2	140.7	162.6	1555.0
320.8	125.6	762.2	552.4	3849.8	318.0	351.7	7895.2
4.3	2.1	223.8	1040.3	302.4	217.7	66.5	1859.0
375.2	187.7	936.0	1527.7	4451.9	536.5	418.2	9754.9
106.8	73.8	559.4	1936.0	515.2	275.0	730.6	5941.9
5		2.0	6	4		2.5	8.5
482.9	261.5	1547.1	3536.3	4778.3	811.5	1151.3	15305.3

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Table III

Comparison of Kreditttransfere issued by the Italian Government
September - October, 1944
(Information furnished by the Court of Accounts)

(In millions of lire)

Ministry	September	October	Increase of October over September
Treasury	912.8	166.2	-746.6
Finance	76.7	62.0	-14.7
Monopolies	150.7	153.0	-47.7
Justice	20.0	37.6	17.6
Foreign Affairs	8.9	9.1	2
Italian Africa	17.4	56.8	39.4
Education	257.4	132.1	-125.3
Interior	173.6	1,120.3	946.7
Public Works	5.9	8.3	2.9
Communications			
Telephone	2.1	2.2	0.1
Posta	36.5	81.6	45.1
Raffiche	1.6	6.5	4.9
Industry & Commerce	5.3	5.1	-0.2
Agriculture	1.2	15.9	14.7
Total Civil	1,273.3	1,537.2	563.9
Military			
Army	155.5	4,241.4	4,085.9
Navy	141.7	1,131.5	989.8
Air Force	140.2	223.9	83.7
Total Military	737.4	5,596.8	4,859.4
Total Government	2,010.7	7,410.0	5,399.3

Ministry	September	October	Increase of October over September
Treasury	512.6	166.2	-346.6
Finance	76.7	52.0	-14.7
Municipalities	150.7	133.0	-17.7
Justice	20.0	37.6	17.6
Foreign Affairs	8.9	2.1	-6.8
Italian Africa	17.4	56.8	39.4
Education	257.4	132.1	-125.3
Interior	173.6	1,120.3	946.7
Public Works	5.9	5.3	-0.6
Communications			2.9
Telephone	2.3	2.2	-.1
Posts	36.5	61.6	25.1
Railroads	1.6	6.9	4.9
Industry & Commerce	5.3	5.1	-.2
Agriculture	4.2	15.5	11.7
Total Civil	1,275.5	1,837.2	563.9
Military			
Army	155.5	4,214.4	4,058.9
Navy	441.7	1,136.5	694.8
Air Force	140.2	203.9	63.7
Total Military	737.4	5,554.8	4,817.4
Total Government	2,012.9	7,392.0	5,379.1

Table III.

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Condition of Official Appropriations of the R. Treasury
of Liberated Italy to 30 September, 1944.
(Information furnished by R. Treasury)
(In thousands of lire)

Ministry	Balance of un- used credits to 31 Aug. 1944	Credits re- ceived in September	Total	Amount dis- bursed in September	Unexpended balance
Finance	87,672	544,463	632,135	280,271	351,864
Justice	62,536	65,243	127,779	32,855	77,392
Foreign Affairs	13	2	15	4	11
Italian Africa	3,030	1,250	4,280	4,280	300
Education	90,132	75,335	165,467	45,207	120,227
Interior	163,421	251,534	414,955	224,247	190,708
Public Works	312,756	437,191	749,947	73,563	426,384
Communications	164,098	442,236	606,334	131,576	182,108
Agriculture	28,556	19,939	48,495	48,495	29,941
Industry & Commerce	6,134	6,077	12,211	5,013	9,198
Municipalities	70,277	5,078	75,355	75,355	75,355
Municipal Corp A/G	81,554	29,776	111,330	111,330	111,330
Army	252,090	724,585	976,675	773,171	198,504
Navy	212,947	345,230	558,177	325,341	230,396
Air Force	17,920	122,826	140,746	95,214	49,092
Total	1,524,243	2,528,343	4,052,586	1,910,796	2,061,790

(iii) Italian State Offices. Table IV is a record to date of the financial provision that has been made for State offices in territory under Allied Military Government since the inception of the new budget procedure on 1 July, 1944. The bulk of these provisions have now been handed over to the jurisdiction of the Italian Government.

(iv) Public Works. Table V is a record of approved public works projects for all liberated Italy. The total expenditure approved up to date is already 1,673,201,397 lire, whereas the appropriations in the State budget only amount to 1,304,550,000 lire, or 367,651,397 lire short of the approved expenditure. In any other projects still remain to be approved, the Ministry of Public Works has been requested to initiate further decrees making additional appropriations as soon as possible.

Table IV

Budgets of State Agencies in Allied Military Government
(In thousands of lire)

Province	Quarter 1 July to 30 Sept. 1944				Quarter 1 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1944			
	No. of State Offices	Total Credits Requested by Agencies	Credits Authorized	Economics Effected	No. of State Offices	Total credits Requested by Agencies	Credits Authorized	Economics Effected
Benevento	41	265.056	179.345	85.711	-	-	-	-
Avellino	41	274.659	274.659	-	-	-	-	-
Rome	14	738.796	501.212	237.554	-	-	-	-
Littoria	14	721.644	573.347	105.297	-	-	-	-
Brosinone	15	432.295	428.042	4.243	-	-	-	-
Foggia	8	74.390	60.303	24.537	-	-	-	-
Torino	30	186.534	54.083	132.451	-	-	-	-
Napoli	122	3004.190	3004.190	-	-	-	-	-
Perugia	74	204.315	181.846	62.469	11	21.747	19.740	2.00
Aquila	49	152.760	134.957	37.803	28	124.344	86.730	37.58
Rieti	25	97.997	49.374	8.623	1	28.985	17.350	11.63
Terni	30	73.000	61.625	11.375	16	106.444	105.525	91
Livorno	14	54.138	42.445	5.693	17	77.729	15.775	3
Grosseto	15	72.236	70.057	229	37	34.821	34.821	-
Ascoli Piceno	20	69.627	51.713	17.909	9	5.740	4.525	1.21
Pesara	28	124.600	81.054	43.546	2	1.537	943	59
Chieti	12	113.959	77.764	66.094	5	3.097	2.970	12
Viterbo	21	116.978	104.675	12.303	6	362	382	-
Pirena	-	-	-	-	82	300.844	260.629	120.21
Fiume	-	-	-	-	24	88.416	-	83.44
Parma	-	-	-	-	15	49.166	13.865	3.30
Pistoia	-	-	-	-	3	5.212	3.167	4
Lucca	-	-	-	-	3	16.909	16.274	8
Macerata	-	-	-	-	18	84.793	52.033	22.76
	641	6840.684	6984.432	856.252	277	966.166	763.625	202.54

Budgets of State Agencies in Allied Military Government Territory
(In thousands of lire)

to 30 Sept. 1944		Quarter 1 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1944				Grand Totals		
Credits Author- ized	Economies Effected	No. of State Offices	Total credits Requested by Agencies	Credits Autho- rized	Economies Effected	Total credits Requested by Agencies	Credits Autho- rized	Economies Effected
79.345	85.711	-	-	-	-	265.056	179.345	85.711
74.659	-	-	-	-	-	274.659	274.659	-
01.212	237.554	-	-	-	-	731.796	501.242	237.554
72.347	105.297	-	-	-	-	734.941	679.347	105.297
22.543	4.245	-	-	-	-	132.293	128.048	4.245
60.303	24.587	-	-	-	-	84.890	60.303	24.587
54.083	132.451	-	-	-	-	186.534	54.083	132.451
04.190	-	-	-	-	-	3004.190	3004.190	-
44.846	62.169	14	21.747	19.740	2.007	226.062	161.586	54.476
14.957	37.903	28	124.314	86.730	37.584	277.074	201.687	75.387
42.374	8.623	1	26.925	17.350	11.635	86.982	66.724	20.258
61.625	11.375	16	106.124	105.925	919	179.444	167.150	12.294
18.145	6.053	17	7.799	11.705	54	65.057	59.250	6.107
73.657	229	37	31.821	31.821	-	107.107	106.678	229
91.718	17.909	9	5.740	4.525	1.215	75.367	36.243	19.124
81.054	43.546	3	1.537	943	594	126.137	81.997	44.140
77.764	66.094	5	3.097	2.970	127	146.935	80.734	66.221
104.675	12.303	6	362	382	-	117.360	105.057	12.303
-	-	82	380.814	260.629	120.215	380.814	260.629	120.215
-	-	24	82.416	-	83.416	82.416	82.416	-
-	-	15	49.136	13.865	5.301	49.136	43.865	5.301
-	-	3	5.212	5.167	45	5.212	5.167	45
-	-	3	18.909	18.834	95	18.909	18.824	85
-	-	13	64.793	62.033	22.760	84.793	62.033	22.760
6984.432	856.252	277	966.166	763.625	202.541	7806.850	6748.057	1058.793

Table V

Public Order Expenditures
(In millions of lire)

Region	Previous	November	Total
Sicilia	35,329,800	26,971,000	62,300,800
Southern	338,998,412	38,238,180	677,236,592
Lazio-Umbria	192,975,000	46,967,000	239,942,000
Abruzzi-Marche	1,408,209	31,918,237	33,326,446
Toscana	10,761,000	37,184,350	77,945,350
(Not yet allocated to Region)			
Total	50,469,250	261,328,267	30,869,900
	879,936,301		1,941,265,723

Other Public Order

Lazio-Umbria	213,066,030	129,788,000	342,854,030
Abruzzi-Marche	55,971,100	68,505,000	124,476,100
Toscana	7,229,420	17,976,000	25,205,420
(Not yet allocated to Region)			
Southern	42,093,000	4,395,900	46,488,900
Sicilia		240,000	240,000
Total	318,359,550	193,596,900	509,956,450

Roman
Other Public Order

	879,936,301	261,328,267	1,141,265,568
	318,359,550	193,596,900	509,956,450
Total	1,198,295,851	454,925,167	1,653,221,018

(V) Analysis of State Expenditures. The study that was commenced last month has now been completed. Table VI refers to 21 provinces and Rome and has been compiled from the State Budget for the current financial year. Per Table VII the data has been taken from the budgets (for 1944) of provincial State offices approved while under Allied Military Government since July 1, 1944. Each table is broken down into industries and subdivided into seven classifications of expense, the percentages being calculated on the total budget estimated expenditure.

(b) Provinces and common

Summary

Results:	879,936,381	261,528,967	1,141,265,348
Other Public Works	316,759,524	193,556,308	509,556,466
Total	1,196,695,905	454,785,275	1,651,221,889

(v) Analysis of State Expenditures. The study that was commenced last month has now been completed. Only 17 entries to 21 provinces and Rome and have been compiled from the State Budget for the current financial year. For Table III the data has been taken from the budgets (for a 55) of provincial State offices approved this under the Military Government since July 1, 1944. Each table is broken down into ministries and subdivided into seven classifications of expenses, the percentage being calculated on the total budget estimated expenditure.

(b) Provinces and Municipalities

(i) Italian Government. The program National last month has been maintained, and at the end of the month 633 budgets had been received at the Ministry of Interior (Local Administration Division). Some difficulties have been experienced in instances where additional expenditures have been approved after the integration of a budget; for example, authorized increases in salaries, wages and pensions. This problem is being studied and in the meantime temporary arrangements have been made to deal with each case separately as it arises. Up to date the Local Finance Division has examined 664 of the budgets received, returning 197 with estimated deficits of less than 100,000 lire to the respective prefects for information by the Junta Provinciale Amministrativa. The Ministry has submitted 454 budgets to the Central Commission for Local Finance, proposing corrections as shown hereunder:-

Provincial and Municipal Budgets - Year 1944
(In thousands of lire)

Number of Budgets	Funds	
	Requested	Recommended by Central Commission
454	1,426,826	531,276
		875,550

The Central Commission has approved 395 budgets (13 Provincial, 13 Provincial capitals, and 366 other communes), making no material changes to the proposals of the Ministry.

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(ii) Allied Military Government. The new budget procedure is now well established, and is being used, where possible, also in the Army areas. The instructions in Italian have been circulated and should do much to accelerate and simplify budget work, and relieve Finance Officers of certain work. Table VIII gives a statement of the financing of command and provinces, since 1 July, 1944, while the provisions concerned were under Allied Military Government. The total area at present in AMG territory is now much reduced.

(iii) Analysis of German and Sovietized Budgets. Table IX provides an analysis of German and provincial budgets approved in Allied Military Government territory since 1 July, 1944. The classifications of expenditure in this case are the main sub-headings of the budget; the percentage being collected on the total effective expenditure, military or extraordinary. Comparable figures for Italian Government territory are not available.

(iii) Analysis of Central and Provincial Budgets. Table IX provides an analysis of central and provincial budgets approved in Allied Military Government territory since 1 July, 1947. The classifications of expenditures in this case are the main sub-headings of the budget; the percentages being calculated on the total effective expenditures, ordinary and extraordinary. Comparable figures for Italian Government territory are not available.

Table VI.

Analysis of State Expenditures
Italian Government Territory
22 Provinces and Rome
(thousands of lire)

Ministry	Salaries, wages, pensions and allowances	%	Materials and Supplies	%	Other Serv- ices	%	Additional im- provements and new buildings	%	Debt Services
Finance	422,232	57	10,260	1	182,243	27	500	—	1
Treasury	985,174	8	1,530	0.01	735,823	6	3,000	0.02	5,719,25
Justice	268,031	69	1,020	0.2	166,208	28	—	—	—
Italian Africa	37,730	9	—	—	382,061	91	—	—	—
Foreign Affairs	112,558	68	30	0.01	52,361	31	—	—	314
Education	1,116,322	87	1,723	0.1	131,676	11.1	—	—	5,196
Interior	505,308	7.2	33,300	0.4	407,509	64.4	300	—	—
Public Works	144,350	13	5,700	0.3	291,591	33	503,100	10.6	—
Communications	24,930	8	—	—	45,005	14	—	—	9,977
War	1,125,125	10	1,383,500	10	1,005,930	79	100,000	1	—
Navy	550,433	8	2,065,205	20	4,06,043	61	45,353	0.7	—
Air Force	330,357	11	2,209,007	24	765,237	22	110,000	3	—
Agriculture	108,040	14	150	—	457,278	58	105,000	13	62,600
Industry & Commerce	65,081	51	2,315	2	31,099	37	—	—	5,358
Total	6,455,728	13	5,714,480	11	23,010,074	46	670,255	1	4,683,561

State of State Expenditures
 Government Territory
 2 Provinces and Rome
 (thousands of lire)

Other Services	%	Additions in- provements and new buildings	%	Debt Services	%	Subventions to other offices	%	Total
182,243	27	502	---	1	---	3,070	5	675,312
735,829	5	3,100	---	---	36	6,473,105	12	9,112,143
106,208	28	---	---	---	---	12,490	3	387,707
332,061	91	---	---	---	---	2	0.01	115,043
92,361	31	---	---	312	0.1	2,420	1	174,683
181,676	14.1	---	---	5,156	0.3	23,565	1.4	1,630,151
1,497,553	64.4	300	---	---	---	1,956,465	28	6,952,002
251,581	33	308,700	43.6	---	---	50,100	6.6	722,931
45,005	14	---	---	2,977	3	234,650	75	314,562
1,005,439	79	100,000	1	---	---	91,300	1.3	7,050,029
4,06,043	61	45,353	0.7	---	---	---	---	3,164,507
758,237	22	110,000	3	---	10	42,236	5	101,301
467,273	53	103,000	13	82,000	---	---	---	---
51,039	37	---	---	5,388	4	8,859	6	136,712
23,070,074	1.6	670,255	1	4,013,561	5	0,924,830	20	49,639,026

Table VI

Analysis of State Expenditures
Italian Government Territory
22 Provinces and Rome
(thousands of lire)

Autonomous Administrations	Salaries, wages, pensions and allowances	%	Materials and Supplies	%	Other Services	%	Additions im- provements and new buildings	%	%
Monopoli	260,611	27	98,401	10	567,110	58	7,000	1	
Archivi Not.	4,446	56	180	2	1,165	15	---	---	
Fondo Agenti Custodia									
ecc.	13	2.6	232	47	229	46.3	---	---	
Patroni Riuniti ecc.	578	20	---	---	1,988	70	---	---	
Fondo per il Culto	1,533	3.2	5	---	35,821	74.2	500	1	
As. Aut. Poste e telegrafi	712,953	66.5	5,516	0.5	326,659	29.2	8,050	0.6	
As. Serv. Telef.	24,105	61	2,018	7	12,529	32	---	---	
As. Ferr. Stato	2,397,827	22	2,151,600	20	4,627,000	43	703,350	7	
Fondo Im. Roma	19	5.6	400	13	4,121	69	---	---	
Cassa Anziani	---	---	---	---	212	60	---	---	
As. Foreste	30	0.3	---	---	19,824	76	3,000	11.5	
Fondo Guardia F.	2,578	14	6,250	36	7,149	41	---	---	
Total Aut. L.R.	3,434,543	26.2	2,275,232	17.4	5,602,007	43	721,930	5.5	
Total Ministry	5,485,728	13	5,714,180	11	25,030,074	46	670,265	1	
Gross Total	9,920,271	16	7,989,412	12.7	28,632,081	45.6	1,392,185	2	

Analysis of State Expenditures
Italian Government Territory
22 Provinces and Rome
(thousands of lire)

	Materials and Supplies	%	Other Services	%	Additions im- provements and new buildings	%	Debt Services	%	Subventions to other offices	%	Total
7	98,401	10	567,110	58	7,000	1	---	--	43,017	4	976,139
6	100	2	1,165	15	---	---	1,872	24	275	3	7,938
2.5	232	47	229	46.3	---	---	16	3.2	4	0.9	494
0	---	--	1,938	70	---	---	250	8	30	1	2,316
3.2	5	--	35,821	74.2	500	1	300	0.6	10,048	21	48,267
6.5	5,516	0.5	326,859	29.2	8,050	0.8	25	--	33,126	3	1,116,529
1	3,043	7	12,529	32	---	---	---	--	---	--	39,282
22	2,161,600	20	4,627,000	43	703,380	7	686,710	6	256,450	2	10,833,007
0.6	1,00	13	2,121	39	---	---	160	5.1	367	12	3,257
---	---	--	211	50	---	---	---	--	139	10	354
0.5	---	--	19,824	76	3,000	11.5	2	--	3,164	12.2	25,070
4	6,250	36	7,149	41	---	---	83	0.5	1,470	8.5	17,330
6.2	2,275,232	17.4	5,602,007	33	721,930	5.5	1,09,438	5.3	348,100	2.6	13,071,250
3	5,714,485	11	23,030,074	26	670,255	1	4,313,661	3	8,924,830	20	43,639,028
6	7,989,742	12.7	25,632,031	15.6	1,392,185	2	5,503,109	5.7	9,272,930	15	62,710,288

Table VII

Analysis of State Expenditures
Allied Military Government Territory
(in thousands of lire)

Ministry	Salaries, wages, pensions and allowances	%	Materials and Supplies	%	Other Services	%	Additions im- provements and new buildings	%	Debt Service
Finance	272,967	15	64,651	10.7	37,358	14.5	133,454	22	47,232
Treasury	104,848	92.5	3,131	2.6	1,275	1.1	1	--	4,011
Justice	33,199	50.5	6,256	9.4	25,858	39.3	495	0.8	3
Education	304,333	97	4,171	1.3	4,390	1.4	9	--	---
Interior	1,251,543	54.6	49,167	2.2	93,023	4	56,991	2.5	1,304
Public Works	38,046	1.7	14,563	0.7	39,228	1.8	2,056,047	95.8	---
Communications	168,942	84.7	15,266	7.7	9,971	5	5,181	2.6	---
Agriculture	38,859	10.9	119,341	53.6	149,814	62.1	47,230	13.3	435
Industry and Commerce	55,559	70.5	11,608	14.7	9,625	7.2	633	0.9	327
Total	2,258,296	36.7	288,134	1.7	446,542	6.8	2,300,091	87.2	53,312

Analysis of State Expenditures
Allied Military Government Territory
(in thousands of lire)

	Other Services		Additions in- provements and new buildings		Debt Service		Subventions to other offices		Mov- ments cap- ital		Total	
%		%		%		%		%		%		%
10.7	87,358	14.5	133,454	22	47,232	7.8	373	--	575	-	606,610	100
2.8	1,275	1.1	1	--	4,011	3.6	25	--	-	-	113,291	"
9.4	25,858	39.3	495	0.8	3	-	--	--	-	-	65,791	"
1.3	4,390	1.4	9	--	---	-	722	0.3	37	-	313,712	"
2.2	93,023	4	56,991	2.5	1,304	-	142,469	36.7	327	-	2,294,824	"
0.7	39,228	1.8	2,055,047	95.8	---	-	--	--	-	-	2,147,884	"
7.7	9,971	5	5,181	2.8	---	-	--	--	-	-	159,360	"
33.6	149,814	42.1	47,230	13.3	435	0.1	--	--	-	-	355,679	"
14.7	5,625	7.2	683	0.9	327	0.4	5,000	6.3	-	-	78,802	"
4.7	416,542	6.8	2,300,091	37.2	53,212	0.8	848,639	13.8	939	-	5,175,953	100

Table VIII.

Allied Military Government
 Quarter 1 July to 31 December 1944
 Provincial and Communal Budgets
 (In thousands of lire)

Province	Totals for 1st Quarter			Totals for 2nd Quarter			Credits requested
	Credits requested	Credits Authorized	Economies effected	Credits Requested	Credits Authorized	Economies effected	
1. Provincial Administrations							
Pienza	-	-	-	22,000	20,000	2,000	22,000
Macerata	-	-	-	4,795	2,610	2,185	4,795
Livorno	3,571	3,571	-	3,571	3,500	71	7,142
Grosseto	3,500	3,500	-	709	709	-	4,211
Benevento	2,946	2,860	146	-	-	-	2,946
Litteria	18,087	11,487	6,600	-	-	-	18,087
Viterbo	15,905	6,749	9,156	-	-	-	15,905
Rieti	8,532	8,531	1	-	-	-	8,532
Perugia	5,678	1,816	3,862	-	-	-	5,678
Ancona	7,498	3,297	4,201	-	-	-	7,498
Aquila	5,306	2,547	2,761	-	-	-	5,306
Brescia	6,212	3,788	2,424	-	-	-	6,212
Chieti	5,434	503	4,932	-	-	-	5,434
Terni	2,347	503	1,761	-	-	-	2,347
Torino	2,250	1,453	797	-	-	-	2,250
Total	87,258	50,624	36,614	31,155	26,815	4,346	118,413
2. Provincial Capitain							
Pienza	-	-	-	121,923	100,000	21,923	121,923
Macerata	-	-	-	4,350	1,690	2,660	4,350
Arezzo	-	-	-	6,956	6,950	6	6,956
Pistoia	-	-	-	6,284	6,284	-	6,284
Viterbo	16,373	11,373	5,000	14,161	6,867	7,294	30,514
Livorno	7,336	7,336	-	10,739	10,650	89	18,115
Grosseto	2,850	1,000	1,850	1,144	1,000	144	3,994
Torino	1,315	1,234	81	2,371	1,589	782	3,656
Napoli	66,767	66,767	-	334,926	325,000	9,926	401,693
Aveellino	1,266	1,266	-	-	-	-	1,266
Benevento	6,832	3,730	3,102	-	-	-	6,832
Perugia	11,232	2,672	8,560	-	-	-	11,232
Litteria	4,327	3,390	937	-	-	-	4,327
Frosinone	5,704	2,734	2,970	-	-	-	5,704

Allied Military Government
 Quarter 1 July to 31 December 1944
 Provincial and Communal Budgets
 (In thousands of lire)

Economies affected	Totals for 2nd Quarter			Grand Totals		
	Credits Requested	Credits Authorized	Economies affected	Credits requested	Credits authorized	Economies affected
-	22.080	20.000	2.080	22.080	20.000	2.080
-	4.795	2.610	2.185	4.795	2.610	2.185
-	3.571	3.500	71	7.142	7.071	71
-	709	709	-	4.209	4.209	-
146	-	-	-	2.946	2.800	146
6.600	-	-	-	18.087	11.487	6.600
9.156	-	-	-	15.905	6.749	9.156
1	-	-	-	8.532	8.531	1
3.862	-	-	-	5.678	1.816	3.862
4.201	-	-	-	7.498	3.297	4.201
2.761	-	-	-	5.308	2.547	2.761
2.421	-	-	-	6.212	3.780	2.421
4.902	-	-	-	5.404	502	4.902
1.764	-	-	-	3.347	503	1.764
797	-	-	-	2.250	1.453	797
56,611	31,155	26,819	6,336	110,393	77,013	100,950
-	121.923	100.000	21.923	121.923	100.000	21.923
-	4.350	1.690	2.660	4.350	1.690	2.660
-	6.956	6.950	6	6.956	6.950	6
-	6.284	6.284	-	6.284	6.284	-
5.000	14.161	6.067	7.294	30.534	18.210	12.294
-	10.739	10.650	89	10.125	10.036	89
1.850	1.144	1.000	144	3.994	2.000	1.994
81	2.371	1.589	782	3.686	2.823	863
-	334,926	325,000	9,926	401,693	391.767	9.926
-	-	-	-	1.266	1.266	-
3.152	-	-	-	6.882	3.730	3.152
8.560	-	-	-	11.232	2.672	8.560
937	-	-	-	4.327	3.390	937
2.970	-	-	-	5.704	2.734	2.970

Province	Totals for 1st Quarter			Totals for 2nd Quarter		
	Credits requested	Credits Authorized	Economies effected	Credits requested	Credits authorized	Economies effected
Terni	5.492	3.999	1.493	-	-	-
Rieti	2.974	1.134	1.840	-	-	-
Aquila	15.207	4.243	10.964	-	-	-
Chieti	2.825	2.046	779	-	-	-
Pescara	4.371	4.145	226	-	-	-
Ascoli Piceno	2.456	575	1.881	-	-	-
Total	157.427	117.694	39.733	502.854	460.030	42.824

3. Other Counties

	No. of Comm.			No. of Comm.				
Firenze	-	-	-	28	42.010	17.281	24.729	
Perugia	-	-	-	1	70	16	54	
Macerata	-	-	-	33	11.427	3.792	7.635	
Arezzo	-	-	-	2	3.254	3.800	54	
Imprato	3	1.293	1.293	1	314	200	114	
Perugia	37	26.976	6.444	15	21.382	1.617	10.765	
Sanseverino	50	12.213	7.403	2	52	12	40	
Chieti	47	10.723	9.276	4	493	456	37	
Aquila	46	11.247	6.647	8	2.605	1.126	1.479	
Pescara	34	2.547	1.699	4	346	14	332	
Grosseto	20	6.051	1.820	20	2.257	740	1.517	
Torino	29	5.959	3.338	1	101	22	79	
Prosinone	41	44.945	10.747	-	-	-	-	
Roma	41	50.470	21.786	-	-	-	-	
Littoria	11	11.952	4.308	-	-	-	-	
Viterbo	36	29.929	4.605	-	-	-	-	
Rieti	15	2.134	516	-	-	-	-	
Terni	5	1.102	595	-	-	-	-	
Ascoli Piceno	7	502	133	-	-	-	-	
Total	422	256.042	80.650	119	64.911	29.076	55.835	

Recapitulation						
Prov. Adm.	87.238	50.624	36.614	31.155	26.819	4.336
Prov. Cap.	157.427	117.694	39.733	502.854	460.030	42.824
Other Comm.	256.042	80.650	175.302	84.911	29.076	55.835
Total	500.707	248.968	251.739	618.920	515.925	102.995

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Quarter	Totals for 2nd Quarter			Grand Total		
	Economies effected	Credits requested	Credits authorized	Economies effected	Credits requested	Credits authorized
	1,493	-	-	5,492	3,990	1,493
	1,840	-	-	2,874	1,134	1,840
	10,964	-	-	15,207	4,243	10,964
	779	-	-	2,825	2,046	779
	226	-	-	4,371	4,145	226
	1,881	-	-	2,456	575	1,881
	39,733	502,854	460,030	660,281	577,724	52,557

No. of Cores.							
-	20	42,010	17,281	24,729	42,010	17,281	24,729
-	1	70	16	54	70	16	54
-	33	11,427	3,792	7,635	11,427	3,792	7,635
-	2	3,854	3,800	54	3,854	3,800	54
-	1	314	200	114	1,607	1,493	114
20,572	15	21,332	1,617	10,765	48,358	8,021	40,337
4,810	2	52	12	40	12,265	7,415	4,850
9,447	4	493	456	37	19,216	9,732	9,447
4,600	8	2,605	1,126	1,479	13,852	7,773	6,079
848	4	346	14	332	2,893	1,713	1,180
4,231	20	2,257	710	1,517	8,308	2,560	5,748
2,620	1	101	22	79	6,059	3,360	2,699
34,198	-	-	-	-	44,945	10,747	34,198
58,684	-	-	-	-	30,470	21,786	58,684
7,644	-	-	-	-	11,952	4,308	7,644
25,244	-	-	-	-	29,929	4,685	25,244
1,618	-	-	-	-	2,134	516	1,618
507	-	-	-	-	1,102	595	507
369	-	-	-	-	502	133	369
175,392	119	84,911	29,076	55,835	340,953	109,726	231,227

Recapitulation						
36,614	31,155	26,819	4,336	118,393	77,443	40,950
39,733	502,854	460,030	42,824	660,281	577,724	82,557
175,392	84,911	29,076	55,835	340,953	109,726	231,227
251,739	618,920	515,925	102,995	1,119,627	764,893	354,734

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Table IX.

Analysis of Local Government Budgets
 Allied Military Government
 Quarter 1st July - 30 September 1944
 (thousands of lire)

Province	Number of budgets of Communes	Debts on Property	Overhead expenses	Local police and public health	Public safety and justice	Public Works	Public education
<u>1. Provincial Administration</u>							
Perugia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Viterbo	---	1,816	902	999	50	2,175	56
Terni	---	135	720	255	---	1,700	84
Livorno	---	330	2,410	244	---	250	142
Grosseto	---	149	591	22	---	2,677	45
Torreme	---	217	454	202	54	1,454	115
Rieti	---	211	967	326	51	2,414	12
Litteria	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Frosinone	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pescara	---	306	662	251	62	3,085	102
Chieti	---	34	1,551	303	84	3,242	170
Aquila	---	187	629	285	---	667	74
Benevento	---	166	1,074	293	---	2,138	138
Aviano	---	195	1,728	182	52	948	191
Total	---	3,748	11,868	3,361	353	34,750	1,159
Per cent of real expenses	---	5.3	16.8	4.7	0.5	49	1

Analysis of Local Government Budgets
 Allied Military Government
 Quarter 1st July - 30 September 1944.
 (thousands of lire)

<u>Overhead expenses</u>	<u>Local police and public health</u>	<u>Public safety and justice</u>	<u>Public works</u>	<u>Public education</u>	<u>Agricultural</u>	<u>Welfare</u>
---	---	---	---	---	---	---
902	999	50	9,175	56	23	2,240
720	255	---	1,700	84	15	1,050
2,410	214	---	250	142	27	1,510
591	22	---	2,677	45	---	600
454	202	54	1,454	115	28	857
967	323	51	9,414	42	33	933
---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---	---	---	---	---	---	---
662	251	62	3,035	102	43	2,743
1,531	303	84	3,242	170	16	1,200
829	285	---	667	74	21	1,892
1,074	293	---	3,133	133	10	516
1,720	182	52	948	191	26	1,640
11,868	3,364	353	34,756	1,159	252	15,109
16.8	4.7	0.5	49	1.7	0.4	21.4

(This page and the one following are designed to be placed side by side and read across)

<u>Church</u>	<u>Reserve Funds</u>	<u>Total real expenses</u>	<u>Turnover of capital</u>	<u>Special account</u>	<u>Total yearly outlay</u>	<u>Deficit</u>
---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---	---	15.266	3.456	263	18.985	15.9
---	30	3.989	109	286	4.384	2.6
---	25	4.938	733	234	5.905	---
---	---	4.084	112	400	4.596	3.4
---	25	3.406	265	117	3.788	2.4
---	---	11.979	169	92	12.240	11.5
---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---	---	7.261	456	855	7.982	6.2
---	12	6.600	---	126	6.726	6.4
---	---	3.955	169	155	4.289	2.7
---	40	4.375	168	274	4.817	2.9
---	25	4.987	142	2,220	7.349	3.4
---	157	70.840	5.789	4,432	81.061	56.5

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<u>1. real</u> <u>ences</u>	<u>Turnover</u> <u>of capital</u>	<u>Special</u> <u>Account</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>yearly outlay</u>	<u>Deficit</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Receipts</u>
---	---	---	---	---	---
5.266	3.456	263	18.985	15.905	3.080
3.989	109	286	4.384	2.633	1.751
4.930	733	234	5.905	-970	6.875
4.084	112	406	4.596	3.400	1.196
3.406	265	117	3.788	2.251	1.537
1.979	169	92	12.240	11.532	708
---	---	---	---	---	---
---	---	---	---	---	---
7.251	166	255	7.982	6.211	1.771
6.603	---	126	6.726	6.463	263
3.955	169	165	4.289	2.746	1.543
4.375	168	274	4.817	2.946	1.871
4.967	142	2.220	7.340	3.439	3.910
0.840	5.789	4.432	81.061	56.556	24.505

<u>Province</u>	<u>Number of budgets of Comunes</u>	<u>Debts on Property</u>	<u>Overhead expenses</u>	<u>Local police and public health</u>	<u>Public safety and justice</u>	<u>Public Works</u>	<u>Public education</u>
<u>2. Communal Capitals</u>							
Perugia	---	694	2.515	1.021	102	434	575
Viterbo	---	2.894	1.288	577	42	10.143	434
Terni	---	497	2.040	1.062	93	528	357
Ascoli Piceno	---	208	813	469	25	105	558
Livorno	---	650	3.019	1.100	80	403	191
Grosseto	---	441	635	468	35	83	53
Torres	---	179	1.216	394	78	110	182
Rieti	---	415	1.430	438	62	813	84
Littoria	---	75	898	294	33	2.608	104
Procinone	---	4	1.131	1.546	25	784	2.110
Massera	---	558	1.568	830	101	373	371
Orieti	---	106	694	717	56	360	406
Aquila	---	900	1.350	984	193	350	146
Manerbo	---	46	2.223	1.110	24	2.260	15
Ivellino	---	95	1.341	839	49	87	104
Total	---	8.219	22.261	11.852	998	19.749	5.590
Per cent of total expenses	---	10.3	27.8	14.8	1.3	24.7	6.9

3. Other Comunes

Perugia	26	786	4.691	2.438	112	5.374	1.436
Viterbo	15	217	1.284	530	18	4.155	437
Terni	5	304	472	235	15	149	123
Ascoli Piceno	2	71	333	191	5	64	41

<u>Personal expenses</u>	<u>Local police and public health</u>	<u>Public safety and justice</u>	<u>Public works</u>	<u>Public education</u>	<u>Agricultural</u>	<u>Welfare</u>
515	1.024	102	434	575	4	467
298	577	42	10.143	134	—	4.243
040	1.062	93	528	357	3	1.601
813	469	25	105	558	1	77
019	1.100	80	403	191	1	1.167
635	468	35	83	53	6	171
216	321	78	110	188	4	126
480	438	62	813	84	7	419
898	294	33	2.608	104	2	262
181	1.546	25	784	2.110	—	144
568	830	101	373	373	—	440
694	717	56	368	488	1	98
350	984	193	350	446	222	414
2.223	1.110	24	2.263	15	1	1.052
1.341	839	49	87	104	1	120
2.261	11.852	990	19.749	5.590	253	10.821
27.8	14.8	1.3	24.7	6.9	0.3	13.5
691	2.438	112	5.374	1.436	11	2.595
284	530	18	4.155	437	2	1.444
472	235	15	143	123	2	195
333	121	5	61	41	1	67

(This page and the one following are designed
to be placed side by side and read across)

<u>Church</u>	<u>Reserve Funds</u>	<u>Total real expenses</u>	<u>Turnover of capital</u>	<u>Special Account</u>	<u>Total yearly outlay</u>
---	---	5.816	326	2.665	8.806
---	---	12.321	52	900	20.273
4	40	6.225	290	609	7.124
---	---	2.256	57	814	3.137
2	40	6.673	435	2.200	9.300
1	10	1.903	208	623	2.734
---	26	2.315	71	767	3.153
6	---	3.724	265	317	4.306
0	37	4.321	43	665	5.029
---	40	5.831	---	265	6.096
---	50	4.191	126	294	4.611
---	---	2.326	195	150	3.171
8	---	5.247	158	1.278	6.683
6	90	6.827	1.698	1.262	9.707
3	6	2.645	174	125	2.944
38	339	80.120	4.108	12.934	97.162
---	0.4	100	---	---	---
9	85	17.197	435	2.932	20.867
4	43	8.134	103	707	8.949
1	10	1.506	98	810	2.414
---	2	775	113	177	1.070

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<u>Turnover of capital</u>	<u>Special Account</u>	<u>Total yearly outlay</u>	<u>Deficit</u>	<u>Total Receipts</u>
326	2.665	8.806	2.672	6.134
52	900	20.273	15.184	4.709
290	609	7.124	5.492	1.632
57	814	3.137	1.123	2.008
435	2.200	9.308	6.255	3.053
208	623	2.734	834	1.900
71	767	3.153	1.515	1.638
265	317	4.306	2.973	1.333
43	665	5.029	1.026	1.003
---	265	6.096	5.705	391
126	294	4.611	3.910	701
195	150	3.171	1.951	1.220
158	1.273	6.683	4.477	2.206
1.698	1.262	9.737	6.882	2.855
174	125	2.914	2.289	655

4.108	12.934	97.162	65.394	31.768
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438	2.932	20.867	11.441	9.426
108	707	5.949	6.860	2.089
98	810	2.414	673	1.741
118	177	1.070	-108	1.178

	Number of Budgets of Communes	Debts on Property	Overhead expenses	Local police and public health	Public safety and justice	Public works
Livorno	5	120	935	200	12	57
Grasseto	20	394	2,033	870	64	658
Teramo	22	375	3,035	1,034	80	646
Rieti	3	31	123	49	9	1,522
Litteria	11	547	2,290	2,880	70	5,273
Frosinone	41	590	2,471	2,843	520	5,966
Pescara	30	251	1,761	621	54	342
Orieti	36	259	3,809	3,887	211	4,791
Aquila	33	530	2,773	1,231	106	6,730
Benevento	50	290	7,401	2,374	164	786
Roma	41	3,055	4,332	5,726	656	12,705

Total	342	8,520	38,444	25,106	2,126	49,480
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Per cent of real expenses		5.6	25.3	16.6	1.4	32.6
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Recapitulation

Provincial Adm.	3,748	11,860	3,364	353	34,750
Communes Capitals	8,219	22,261	11,852	998	19,749
Other Communes	8,520	38,444	25,106	2,126	49,480

Total	20,487	72,573	40,322	3,477	103,979
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Per cent of real expenses		6.7	24	13.3	1.2	34.4
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Overhead expenses	Local police and public health	Public safety and justice	Public works	Public education	Agricultural	Welfare
935	200	42	97	65	1	243
2,033	870	54	898	446	8	1,399
3,036	1,031	80	646	488	20	502
123	42	9	1,522	4	1	50
2,290	2,686	70	5,273	886	7	656
2,471	2,843	520	5,984	1,927	69	950
1,761	621	91	342	196	11	179
3,809	3,887	211	4,791	946	3	1,979
2,773	1,231	106	6,730	829	14	587
7,401	2,374	164	786	281	21	957
4,332	5,726	656	12,705	4,248	14	1,305
38,144	25,106	2,126	49,480	12,353	185	13,376
25.3	16.6	1.4	32.6	8.2	0.1	8.8
Recapitulation						
11,868	3,364	353	34,750	1,152	252	15,189
22,261	11,852	990	19,749	5,590	253	10,821
38,444	25,186	2,126	49,480	12,353	185	13,376
72,573	40,322	3,477	103,979	19,102	690	39,386
24	13.3	1.2	34.4	6.3	0.2	13

(This page and the one following are designed
to be placed side by side and read across)

<u>Church</u>	<u>Reserve Funds</u>	<u>Total real expenses</u>	<u>Turnover of capital</u>	<u>Special Account</u>	<u>Total yearly outlay</u>
3	1	1.667	23	947	2.637
15	68	6.195	369	835	7.399
3	7	6.188	272	2.074	8.534
---	191	1.988	14	55	2.057
305	50	13.744	112	3.058	16.914
27	120	15.573	452	1.352	17.387
7	23	3.745	298	595	4.628
7	122	15.714	128	3.161	20.003
1	42	12.843	353	2.354	15.530
14	346	12.636	183	2.713	15.532
314	192	32.587	369	1.759	34.675
790	1.372	151.752	3.305	23.539	178.596
0.5	0.9	100			
---	157	70.840	5.789	4.432	81.061
38	339	80.120	4.108	12.934	97.162
790	1.372	151.752	3.305	23.539	178.596
828	1.868	302.712	13.202	40.905	356.819
0.3	0.6	100			

<u>Turnover of capital</u>	<u>Special Account</u>	<u>Total yearly outlay</u>	<u>Deficit</u>	<u>Total Receipts</u>
23	917	2.637	861	1.776
369	835	7.399	1.896	5.503
272	2.674	8.534	3.765	5.169
14	55	2.057	1.005	172
112	3.958	16.914	4.655	12.259
452	1.332	17.387	10.696	6.691
238	595	4.628	1.661	2.967
128	3.161	20.003	13.318	6.685
333	2.354	15.530	9.239	6.291
183	2.713	15.532	9.638	5.894
369	1.759	34.675	30.336	4.289

3.305	23.539	178.596	106.465	72.130
-------	--------	---------	---------	--------

5.789	4.432	81.061	56.550	24.511
4.100	12.934	97.162	65.304	31.758
3.305	23.539	178.596	106.465	72.130

13.202	40.905	356.819	228.416	128.403
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III. ARMED SUBVERSIVE AGENCY AND CURRENCY AND FINANCE PROGRAMS

A. Currency Production Program

1. Additional production of old-type Metropolitan lire by the Banca d'Italia.

(a) In view of the continuing drain on the Banca d'Italia's currency reserve, it has been decided to produce additional quantities of the old-type Metropolitan lire.

(b) Enough bank note paper is on hand to produce approximately 7,000 million lire in 1000 lire notes, and delivery of completed currency now amount to 2,080 million lire. An officer of the Finance Sub-Commission has been assigned to the exclusive task of aiding the Banca d'Italia in securing the physical requirements for production. A program whereby approximately 2,000 million lire per month would be produced through 30 June, 1945, will be discussed by this Sub-Commission with the Banca d'Italia.

2. New currency production program

(a) The new Banca d'Italia currency is now scheduled to be produced $\frac{1}{2}$ in the United States and $\frac{1}{2}$ in Italy. The total face value of the program is 300 billion, and the number of notes is 1,200 million.

(b) In Italy the 600 million notes will be divided by denominations as follows:

<u>Denomination</u>	<u>Number of Notes (in millions)</u>	<u>Value in Billions</u>
1,000	75	75
500	75	37.5
100	300	30
50	100	5
	<u>650</u>	<u>150</u>
	550	225

The again breakdown by denominations will also be produced in the United States. Approximately 750 tons of paper are required to satisfy this program. Production will be undertaken by the following:

Sardini Paper Mills at Pila di Bollengo
Cartiera Meridionale di Isola di Muri
Cartiera Banca d'Italia at Rome

The two Engraving Plants in Rome, Istituto Poligrafico dello Stato and Stelzerini, will be fully occupied with the printing. Present indications are that actual engraving will commence late in January or early February. It is contemplated that the production of the 1000 and 500 lire notes will be completed by July or August, 1945, and smaller denomination notes by January, 1946, if the necessary production requirements of the program have been adequately studied by Finance Sub-Commission,

(2) The new Banca d'Italia currency is now scheduled to be produced $\frac{1}{4}$ in the United States and $\frac{3}{4}$ in Italy. The total lire value of the program is 300 Billion, and the number of notes is 4,300 million.

(b) In Italy the 600 million notes will be divided by denominations as follows:

Denomination	Number of Notes (in millions)	Value in Billions
1,000	75	75
500	75	37.5
100	300	30
50	100	5
	600	150
		225

The new breakdown by denominations will also be produced in the United States. Approximately 750 tons of paper are required to satisfy this program. Production will be undertaken by the following:

Sordani Paper Mills at Pinerolo
Cartiera Bordinale at Intra di Itri
Cartiera Banca d'Italia at Roma

The two engraving plants in Rome, Istituto Poligrafico dello Stato and Staderini, will be fully occupied with the printing. Present indications are that actual engraving will commence late in January or early February. It is contemplated that the production of the 1000 and 500 lire notes will be completed by July or August, 1945, and the smaller denomination notes by January, 1946, if the necessary production requirements can be obtained. In respect of this latter matter, the physical requirements of the program have been intensively studied by Sinasco Sub-Commission, and it must be concluded that the situation as regards the supply of electricity, transport, and labor does not indicate that the production schedule can be met. The extent to which it may fall short, or be delayed, obviously depends upon factors that cannot be anticipated at this time.

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B. Remittance System

1. The agreement between the Banca d'Italia and the Allied Commission concerning the remittance system has been approved by CCS.
2. Following the receipt of approval, representatives of the Banca d'Italia met with representatives of the Banca di Napoli and the Banca di Sicilia and the Allied Commission to effect arrangements respecting the operation of the system on a geographical basis.
3. The various correspondent banks in the United States will continue to send lists of remittances to the Banca di Sicilia for Sicily, and to the Banca di Napoli for Calabria, Rome and the provinces north of Rome. In addition, following the appropriate authorization to General Hicane 32, on 24 November, they have begun to forward to the Banca d'Italia remittances for the two (10) extra provinces north of Rome and the Banca d'Italia will effect payment of remittances through the nearest commercial bank, as follows:

Banco di Roma

Banco Nazionale del Lavoro

Banco dei Paschi di Siena

Banco di S. Spirito

Verano, Aquila, Posaro

Ascoli, Macerata, Chieti

Cassano, Terni

Stati, Viterbo

4. The "Big Five" banks in the United Kingdom have agreed to act as correspondent banks of the Banca d'Italia for all liberated Italy, and will, no doubt, be forwarding remittances at an early date. The Bank of England is now in a position to withdraw from active participation in the remittance scheme.

5. While it is realized that it would be preferable for the Banks in Great Britain and United States to have direct correspondent relations with Italian commercial banks, there are certain practical difficulties which must be taken into consideration, i.e., the restrictions of the amount one individual may receive in a given period, and the location of the head office of some of the more important banks in that area of Italy still occupied by the enemy. It is deemed advisable to use the Banca d'Italia for effecting remittances payable north of Rome until the whole of Italy is liberated.

C. Supply of All Lire Currency

1. Disbursements of All Lire to Allied Military Forces in September were lire 5,442 million or lire 1,228 million more than the August advances. This rise was due to the fact the increased drawings of the American Army, which are taken at irregular intervals, fell in September.

2. Of the lire 5,442 million disbursed to paymasters in September, preliminary estimates indicate lire 4,816 million as having been paid to troops and civilians by Army and Navy paymasters.

3. During the months of September and October, 14,500 million new All Lire arrived in Italy, of which 12,500 million were in 1000 and 500 denominations. With the disbursement of lire 3,949 million of Reserve Cash in the month of October, a balance of 23,579 million All Lire in unopened boxes remained on hand at the end of the month.

4. During the first half of November, 17,951 million new All Lire in the four large denominations arrived in Italy, completing delivery of 23 billion out of the 30 billion Lire ordered in June of this year.

D. Counterfeit All Lire Notes

1. Approval by CCS has been granted to redeem counterfeit All and Metropolitan Lire notes in reasonable amounts. AFA will redeem such notes upon certification with in this Theater of the Chief of the Pay Service concerned as to the full circumstances surrounding their acquisition.

1. Disbursements of AM lire to Allied Military Forces in September were lire 5,442 million or lire 4,228 million more than the August advances. This rise was due to the fact the increased drawings of the American Army, which are taken at irregular intervals, fell in September.

2. Of the lire 5,442 million disbursed to paymasters in September, preliminary estimates indicate lire 4,546 million as having been paid to troops and civilians by Army and Navy paymasters.

3. During the months of September and October, 14,500 million new AM lire arrived in Italy, of which 12,560 million were in 1000 and 500 denominations. With the disbursement of lire 3,549 million of Reserve Cash in the month of October, a balance of 23,579 million AM lire in unopened boxes remained on hand at the end of the month.

4. During the first half of November, 17,951 million new AM lire in the four large denominations arrived in Italy, completing delivery of 23 billion out of the 30 billion lire ordered in June of this year.

D. Counterfeit AM Lire Notes

1. Approval by CES has been granted to redeem counterfeit AM and Metropolitan lire notes in reasonable amounts. AFA will redeem such notes upon certification with in this Theater of the Chief of the Pay Service concerned as to the full circumstances surrounding their acquisition.

2. An account will be established by AFA for the redemption of both AM and Metropolitan counterfeit lire, the ultimate charge to be made against the Italian Government.

E. Currency Reserve Position of the Banca d'Italia

1. From the period 10 September to 10 October, the cash reserve of the Banca d'Italia declined by 2,186 million lire. During the period 10 October to 10 November, the rate of decrease in the Bank's cash reserve eased somewhat and the reserve declined by 1,067 million lire. However, during the period 10 September to 10 October, substantial payments to the Allied Forces were made by AFA by means of checks on the Banca d'Italia, while during the ensuing 30 day period, large net deposits of AM lire were made by AFA in various branches of the Banca d'Italia. After adjustment for these Allied Military transactions, the actual civilian drain on the Banca d'Italia's currency reserve was 1,575 million lire in the period 10 September to 10 October, and 1,527 million lire in the period 10 October to 10 November. At 30 November the cash reserve amounted to 3,902 million lire.

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2. Reasons advanced for the decrease in the last 30 days period include the heavy drawings in Marche, Puglia, and Calabria for the grain harvesting; manufacture of oils and wines; and, to a lesser degree, the payments made to the Italian Army and Navy.

3. During the period 10 October to 10 November, the Bank's branches in 15 major cities, such as Rome, Naples, Florence, and Bari, transferred nearly 1,000 million lire to rural areas such as Lecce, Catanzaro, Chiotti, and Siracusa. Nearly 500 million lire were transferred from the Banca d'Italia, Rome, to 6 of its branches situated in areas north of Rome.

4. 1,024 million Lira was advanced to the Banca d'Italia by the Bank's branches (Naples, Bari and Palermo) in October and the first half of November to meet a currency shortage.

The Banca d'Italia, endeavouring to anticipate the need for currency in the northern cities of Italy to be liberated, had concentrated funds in Siena and Vercelli. During October alone 175 million lire was moved to these cities for this purpose alone. It is expected that this figure will be increased.

F. Administration

1. A meeting of branch managers was held at Headquarters, with the principal item on the agenda the Italian remittance system.

2. As noted in the October monthly report, the Bari branch of IFA was officially closed and the business formerly carried on there has been transferred to the Naples branch.

3. The Forlani area branch, now officially designated as the Florence branch, is now established in the Banca d'Italia building, Florence. Two officers and one enlisted man are assigned there for duty. Additional officer strength will be needed by the Florence branch in order to facilitate the receipt of additional Lira currency as well as new Italian currency arriving at Livorno.

G. Accounting

1. Statement and reports

(a) The IFA Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for the period to 31 October, 1944 was prepared. Inasmuch as this statement no longer is included in the monthly Finance Sub-Commission Report, copies were sent separately to G-5 Section, AFHQ, for onward transmission to Washington and London. Copies were also sent to 4 IFA branches.

rate. During October alone 175 million lire was received. It is expected that this figure will be increased.

F. Administration

1. A meeting of branch managers was held at Headquarters, with the principal item on the agenda the Italian remittance system.
2. As noted in the October monthly report, the Bari branch of AFI was officially closed and the business formerly carried on there has been transferred to the Naples branch.
3. The Rome area branch, now officially designated as the Florence branch, is now established in the Banca d'Italia building, Florence. Two officers and one enlisted man are assigned there for duty. Additional officer strength will be needed by the Florence branch in order to facilitate the receipt of additional AM currency as well as new Italian currency arriving at Livorno.

G. Accounting

1. Statement and reports

- (a) The AFI Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for the period to 31 October, 1944, was prepared. Inasmuch as this statement no longer is included in the monthly Finance Sub-Commission Report, copies were sent separately to G-5 Section, AFHQ, for onward transmission to Washington and London. Copies were also sent to AFHQ branches.

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- (b) A new Sub-Head entitled "Contributions to Hospitals and Similar Institutions" was opened under the Head, "Advances to Others", in order to centralize advances of this nature which were made for the most part during the early stages of the liberation of Sicily and southern Italy. During the month the Regional Finance Officers in Sicily and southern regions were requested to explore the possibility of securing repayment or, alternatively, to have 2/12's signed by the appropriate officials of the Italian Government so that these advances can be transferred to advances to Italian State Treasury, State Institutions, Provinces and Communes. In this way it is expected that the new Sub-Head will eventually be cleared.

- (c) The usual detailed monthly reports covering advances to the Allied Armed Forces; Disbursements of the Advisory Council for Italy; Payments on Behalf of Allied Screening Commission; and Emergency Financial Assistance Payments to U.S. and U.K. Nationals were prepared and sent forward to G-5, AFHQ.

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2. U.S. Army unit funds accounts

As mentioned in last month's report, as one of the steps looking toward the eventual dissolution of AF, and the transfer of its functions to the Italian Government or its agencies, it was recommended that AF's designation as the sole depository in Italy for U.S. Army Unit Funds be rescinded and that certain Italian banks be appointed in its stead. Unfortunately, our recommendation was rejected and no further appeal is possible. The results are that AF must continue its participation as the so-called depository (actually the accounts are kept by Italian banks in separate numbered "AFU" accounts which are operated by the units themselves) and that over one million Yellow Seal Dollars in currency are immobilized by AF as cover for its liability.

3. Location of shortage

On 31 October, 1944, the Naples Office of AF discovered an average of lire 320,000 in a box of new LI lire. As this corresponded to a previously discovered shortage, the Sub-head "Shortages Revealed on Opening Boxes" has been reduced accordingly.

4. Emergency financial assistance payments to U.S. nationals

A complete list of such payments from the date of liberation was forwarded to the U.S. Consulate General early in November. This will be kept up-to-date by the monthly report, with supporting receipts, that is furnished by AF.

5. Allied Screening Commission

Arrangements were made to receive the relative funds when lists of payments on behalf of Allied Screening Commission (Formerly 'A' Forces) are dispatched for execution.

6. Displaced Persons and Refugee Sub-Commission

Conferences were held with the Finance Officer of the DP and R Sub-Commission with a view to revising AF's Sub-Heads in order that they will conform to the accounting treatment contemplated in TBI 193.

7. Remittances from the U.S., Great Britain and the Sterling area to United Nations representatives

Data on this subject was requested of the Italian banks and will be included in a statistical annex to AF's monthly Statement of Receipts and Disbursements.

4. Emergency financial assistance payments to U.S. nationals

A complete list of such payments from the date of liberation and forwarded to the U.S. Consulate General early in November. This will be kept up-to-date by the monthly report, with supporting receipts, that is furnished by AFM.

5. Allied Screening Commission

Arrangements were made to receive the relative funds when lists of payments on behalf of Allied Screening Commission (Formerly 'A' Force) are dispatched for execution.

6. Displaced Persons and Refugee Sub-Commission

Conferences were held with the Finance Officer of the DP and R Sub-Commission with a view to revising AFM's Sub-Needs in order that they will conform to the accounting treatment contemplated in TAF 193.

7. Remittances from the U.S., Great Britain and the Sterling area to United Nations representatives

Data on this subject was requested of the Italian Banks and will be included in a statistical annex to AFM's monthly Statement of Receipts and Disbursements.

8. Audit of Branch Records

The Regional Accountant of Lombardia Region has been temporarily assigned to AFM to make an audit of the accounting records maintained by its Branches from the time when they began operations to 30 June, 1944, since which date the accounting has been centralized and an internal audit carried out at Headquarters. The audit of the Sassari Branch records will be completed in the near future.

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IV. BANKING, STOCK EXCHANGES, POSSIBLE SAVINGS, AND STOCKED ACCOUNTSA. Banking and Stock Exchanges1. Stock Exchanges

(a) Government bond prices were fine to higher during November. Prices of two government bonds and two parastatal bonds are shown below:

End-of-month Bond Prices (% of par)	Sept. 1943	Dec. 1943	April 1944	Sept. 1944	Oct. 1944	Nov. 1944
Rendite 5%	57½	70½	95½	93.0	95	96½
Redimibile 3½%	56½	70½	89½	84	89	88.3
Credito Fondario 5%	105.8	110½	115½	108½	103.6	105.2
Int. Mob. Ital. 5%	92½	95½	100½	94½	97½	97.7

(b) For the first time since the arrival of the Allies, share transactions were permitted on the securities exchanges in liberated Italy, beginning 23 November, 1944. The volume of transactions was small, since only cash transactions are allowed and new "riperti" and loans on shares are prohibited. The table below (six most active shares in Rome) shows that current share prices are sharply lower than those recorded in May, the last previous month of legal trading. However, it is clear from the data shown that May prices were not representative; in fact, there appears to have been a violent buying spree just prior to the fall of Rome, which nearly doubled share prices in two months. Current prices are, in fact, the highest on record except for March, April, and May, 1944.

End-of-month Share Prices (in lire)	Dec. 1942	June 1943	Sept. 1943	Dec. 1943	Mar. 1944	May 1944	Nov. 1944
Merid. di Elettricità Italcable	540	860	743	1,470	1,700	2,600	1,690
Cotoniere Merid.	340	555	610	750	840	1,250	920
Montecatini	375	404	400	665	1,010	3,200	1,715
Romana di Elettricità	265	498	350	460	432	830	485
S.T.E.T.	780	1,450	1,540	2,470	2,610	3,400	2,600
	1,250	2,000	1,740	1,970	2,100	3,200	2,400

(c) It is appropriate to review, at this point, the course of Finance Sub-Commission policy on securities markets since the landing in Sicily. From the beginning, "over-the-counter" transactions were permitted in all bonds (in effect only government and parastatal bonds, since virtually no private company obligations are listed on Italian exchanges). With the liberation of Naples, dealers in securities were required to report each week volume and prices of over-the-counter transactions as bonds, but the two liberated exchanges, Palermo and Naples, remained closed, and transactions continued to be entirely prohibited. On 1 August, 1944, the Rome and Naples exchanges were opened for bond trading under the auspices of the Italian Government; the Florence exchange followed in September; the Palermo exchange remains closed. The exchanges are still small, interest in

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and new "reported" and loans on shares are prohibited. The table below (six past active shares in Rome) shows that current share prices are sharply lower than those recorded in May, the last previous month of legal trading. However, it is clear from the data shown that May prices were not representative; in fact, there appears to have been a violent buying wave just prior to the fall of Rome, which nearly doubled share prices in two months. Current prices are, in fact, the highest on record except for March, April, and May, 1944.

End-of-month Share Prices (in lire)	Dec. 1942	June 1943	Sept. 1943	Dec. 1943	Mar. 1944	May 1944	Nov. 1944
Merid. di Elettrotelegrafica	540	860	743	1,470	1,700	2,600	1,690
Italcable	340	955	610	760	810	1,250	920
Cotonificio Merid.	375	431	430	665	1,010	3,200	1,715
Montecatini	265	408	350	460	1,132	630	455
Romana di Elettrotelegrafica	780	1,450	1,340	2,470	2,010	3,400	2,600
S.T.E.M.	1,230	2,000	1,740	1,970	2,400	3,200	2,400

(c) It is appropriate to review, at this point, the course of Finance Sub-Commission policy on securities markets since the opening in Sicily. From the beginning, "over-the-counter" transactions were permitted in all bonds (in effect only Government and parastatal bonds, since virtually no private company obligations are listed on Italian exchanges). With the liberation of Naples, dealers in securities were required to report each week volumes and prices of over-the-counter transactions in bonds, but the two liberated exchanges, Palermo and Naples, remained closed, and all transactions continued to be entirely prohibited. On 1 August, 1944 the Rome and Naples exchanges were opened for bond trading under the auspices of the Italian Government; the Florence exchange followed in September; the Palermo exchange remained closed due to lack of sufficient brokers and a characteristically small interest in securities in that area.

(d) The restriction on share trading for more than a year was based on (i) the inadvisability of starting with the two least important share markets in the country - Palermo and Naples, and (ii) danger of inflationary distortion of share prices and excessive borrowing to buy shares. With four exchanges liberated, in November it was decided that trading in shares could be resumed without great risk of inflationary movements, provided certain restrictions were imposed. Accordingly, the Treasury issued a decree, effective 23 November, 1944, along the following lines:

(i) All transactions to be for cash, with settlement required before the end of the second day after that of the transaction, counting only days on which the Exchange is open.

(ii) Shares not to be accepted as new collateral for old or new loans.

(iii) Existing loans secured by securities which include shares, not to be increased in principal amount.

(iv) Shares not to be accepted as collateral security for new loans or

....

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expansions of existing loans readily classified as unsecured.

- (v) New riporti involving shares not to be permitted.
- (vi) Old riporti involving shares not to be renewed for increased principal amounts.

The plan was implemented in ASG territory by C.F.I. Instruction No. 8, dated 20 November 1944.

(c) The course of share prices, since the resumption of trading, suggests that the precautions taken were adequate. In fact, the Treasury has made the suggestion that the restriction against collateral loans (antiripazioni) be lifted with respect to shares acquired before 25 November, 1944, in order to permit financing of ordinary business ventures. This point is presently under consideration.

2. Post Office financial operations

The new gain in postal accounts continued in September. (See Table 6, Appendix C). However, there was a continuation of the decline in net investment in Postal Savings Bonds. The September net loss of 23 million lire compared with net gains of 50 million lire in August and 140 million in July. Postal savings accounts showed a larger net gain in August and again in September.

3. Banca d'Italia

(a) Condensed consolidated balance sheets of the Banca d'Italia for liberated Italy, as of the last day of August, September, and October are shown below. Cash on hand at the end of October was 11.5% of the total deposits, compared with ratios of 18% in September and 23% in August.

Banca d'Italia Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet - Liberated Italy

(in thousands of lire)

Assets	31 August 1944	30 September 1944	31 October 1944
Cash	6,193,751	5,521,200	3,421,749
Discounts	931,993	1,724,059	2,101,131
Secured Loans	2,517,655	2,734,009	2,795,371
Deposits with others	3,403	41,390	2,276
Sundry	600,976	1,078,977	780,393
Treasury account	23,188,099	27,262,929	23,369,357
	<u>33,503,879</u>	<u>38,361,704</u>	<u>32,471,271</u>

gains of 50 million lire in August and 100 million in July. Postal savings accounts showed a larger net gain in August and again in September.

3. Banca d'Italia

(a) Condensed consolidated balance sheets of the Banca d'Italia for liberated Italy, as of the last day of August, September, and October are shown below. Cash on hand at the end of October was 11.9% of the total deposits, compared with ratios of 18% in September and 27% in August.

Banca d'Italia Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet - Liberated Italy

(in thousands of lire)

<u>Assets</u>	<u>31 August 1944</u>	<u>30 September 1944</u>	<u>31 October 1944</u>
Cash	6,193,751	5,521,200	3,421,743
Discounts	931,993	1,724,032	2,101,131
Secured loans	2,517,655	2,734,009	2,795,371
Deposits with others	3,403	11,150	2,276
Sundry	663,975	1,078,977	780,393
Treasury account	23,188,099	27,262,939	33,369,357
	<u>33,503,873</u>	<u>38,361,704</u>	<u>32,471,371</u>
	=====	=====	=====
<u>Liabilities</u>			
Demand Deposits	5,698,377	8,669,975	6,739,563
Time Deposits	21,150,933	22,403,926	22,243,005
Sundry liabilities	6,593,177	7,214,303	2,798,205
Current Operat. Profit	63,352	68,500	30,498
	<u>33,503,879</u>	<u>38,361,704</u>	<u>32,471,371</u>
	=====	=====	=====

(b) Although the drain on the Banca d'Italia currency reserve continued, an improvement in cash holdings of all branches of the Banca d'Italia took place during November because of deliveries of newly engraved currency from the Poligrafico, discussed in another section of this report. At the end of November, cash holdings amounted to 3,902 million lire (preliminary), compared with 2,940 million lire (revised) at the end of October. The increase was entirely in Italian bank notes and in Rome (see Table 3, Appendix C).

4. Commercial Banks

(a) The reorganized procedure for the compilation of commercial bank statistics, mentioned in the October report, has begun to function (see Banca d'Italia bulletin No. 3514 "Unioni") but the first results are not yet available. The Banca d'Italia provincial branches will consolidate balance sheets of all the commercial banks within each province. These, in turn, will be summarized by Regions and for all liberated Italy by the Rome office of the Banca d'Italia. Meanwhile, there are presented below recent data on the 28 commercial banks in Rome:

Banking Transits in Rome

(in thousands of lire)

28 Rome Banks	4 June 1944	3 Sept. 1944	21 Oct. 1944	7 Nov. 1944
Cash	327,754	352,439	320,119	374,423
Deposits	10,308,665	12,010,328	15,809,042	16,097,244
On Deposit with Banca d'Italia	11,407,920	4,874,324	5,265,791	5,950,218
Net Redemption of Vaglia and Assegni	-----	1,221,379	215,572	374,340

5. Control of Financial Institutions

During November, CFI Instruction Nos. 5 and 9, mentioned elsewhere in this report, were issued. Also, the first regular distribution of Banca d'Italia bulletins was effected to finance officers for their information. These bulletins are instructions from the Head office to provincial branches, and are to be checked for possible conflicts between Italian Government Policy and instructions in effect in AMG territory. The plan to expedite and simplify the reporting of banking statistics has been started, and will be the subject of CFI Instruction No. 10.

6. Blocked Accounts

(a) For the period 30 August to 15 November, 1944, blocked account cases handled by the Italian Ministry of the Treasury were as follows:

	Requests Received	Unblocking Authorized	Requests In Dispute
General unblocking of accounts	516	285	231
Partial unblocking of accounts	180	136	44
Unblocking of checks	630	393	237
Unblocking of Safe Deposit Boxes	54	9	45

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(b) In AMG blocking instructions (CFI Instruction Nos. 3 and 4), provision

On Deposit with Banca d'Italia 11,407,920 1,874,824 5,265,791 3,950,248

Net Redemption of Vaplin and Assets ----- 1,224,378 249,572 374,340

5. Control of Financial Institutions

During November, CFI Instruction Nos. 8 and 9, mentioned elsewhere in this report, were issued. Also, the first regular distribution of Banca d'Italia bulletins was effected to finance officers for their information. These bulletins are instructions from the Head Office to provincial branches, and are to be checked for possible conflicts between Italian Government Policy and instructions in effect in AGG territory. The plan to expedite and simplify the reporting of banking statistics has been started, and will be the subject of CFI Instruction No. 10.

6. Blocked Accounts

(a) For the period 25 August to 15 November, 1944, blocked account cases handled by the Italian Ministry of the Treasury were as follows:

	Requests Received	Unblocking Authorized	Requests In Suspense
General unblocking of accounts	516	285	231
Partial unblocking of accounts	180	436	44
Unblocking of Checks	630	593	37
Unblocking of Safe Deposit Boxes	54	9	45

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(b) In AGG blocking instructions (CFI Instruction Nos. 3 and 4), provision is made for the delivery of one copy of blocked account lists to the Italian High Commission for Sanctions Against Fascism. This Commission is arranging for a High Commission Representative or Registrar for each province. An instruction is in preparation on handling provincial blocked account letters in AGG territory which will take into consideration the objectives of the operation program and tie in the two programs.

(c) The unblocking of safe deposit boxes is proceeding satisfactorily. The Italian Government procedure is to open the box in the presence of the client, a bank official, a High Commission Representative and a Treasury official; prepare an inventory of all contents; deposit all excess purely personal items in an open blocked trust account; this account is handled in the manner specified for all blocked accounts; this procedure is described in Banca d'Italia bulletin 3510 (Unico) and 3511 (Unico), and will be implemented in AGG territory by a CFI Instruction.

V. PERSECUTION

A. Ministry of Finance

1. Main Commission. At 30 November 39 cases had been examined, 23 acquitted, and 6 recommended for suspension. These were mostly of officials down to grade VI. Even taking into consideration the fact that the cases against these senior officials require more time than those of the more junior grades, this is a slow rate of progress.

2. Guardia di Finanza Commission. The examination and acquittal of two cases on officers of General rank is all that can be reported. At the present rate of progress very many months will elapse before defascistization is completed.

B. Ministry of the Treasury

1. The present position regarding the separation of state employees in the Ministry of the Treasury is as follows:

1. First Commission - Ministry of the Treasury

Proceedings initiated up to 28 November, 1944

Cases decided	62
Cases not yet decided	16
	78

Decided cases resulted in:

1. Dismissals with Pension
2. Suspensions from Grade
5. Insured
5. Acquitted

(2) Second Commission - Regione Generale dello Stato

Proceedings initiated up to 28 November, 1944

Cases decided	66
Cases not yet decided	30
	96

Decided cases resulted in:

8 Dismissals with Pension
14 Suspensions
6 Insured
3 Acquitted

The disparity between the work of the two commissions has been brought to the notice of the Minister of the Treasury and it has been suggested that the work of the First Commission be given such to be desired.

16
15Proceedings involved by
Cases decided
Cases not yet decidedDecided cases resulted in:
1. Dismissals with Pension
2. Suspensions from Grade
3. Censured
4. Acquitted(b) Second Commission - Ragionerie Generale dello Stato
Proceedings initiated up to 28 November, 1944. 66
Cases decided 30
Cases not yet decided 36Decided cases resulted in:
1. Dismissals with Pension
14. Suspensions
6. Censured
1. Acquitted

The disparity between the work of the two commissions has been brought to the notice of the Ministry of the Treasury and it has been suggested that the work of the first commission leaves much to be desired.

C. Sequestration of Fascist Profits

1. Up until 26 November, 1944, the property of 166 individuals and organizations was placed under protective sequestration, as provided in the basic law of 27 July, 1944. A list of such individuals and organizations is given below in para 3. The inclusion of such Fascist leaders as Mussolini, Starace, Grandi, Farinacci, Graziani, Ciano, and Frignani is particularly to be noted. It is estimated that over five billion lire worth of property has been sequestered. However, as much Fascist property is believed to have been cleared both in Italy and abroad, and as an active investigation is currently in progress to uncover such further holdings the above mentioned estimate is believed to be low.

2. The problem of administering such property is becoming acute. Of particular interest in this connection has been the problem regarding productive enterprises, for when northern Italy is liberated, the latter will assume great importance. Another problem has been the method by which sequestered property can be preserved from dissipation. To meet these problems, the High Commissioner has suggested that a special organization (to be known as the "Istituto Sequestratorio dei Beni del Regime") should be established. Its special function would be to provide for the custody, administration and management of sequestered property. It would be particularly adapted to meet the problem of sequestered productive enterprises.

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3. List of sequestrations up to and including 23 November, 1944

Organizations and individuals

	Row
Armenise Giovanni	"
Auerbo Giacomo fu Olindo	"
Aufuso Filippo di Alfio	"
Azzolini Vincenzo fu Alfierio	"
Azzurro Maria	"
Azzurro Angela ved. Auletta	"
Azzurro Aladora di Filippo	"
Azzurro Filippo di Filippo	"
Azzurro Francesco	"
Azzurro Albina	"
Azzurro Luigi di Angelo	"
Azzurro Alessandro di Vincenzo	"
Azzurro Carlo di Vincenzo	"
Azzurro Alfonso di Vincenzo	"
Azzurro Carolina	"
Degli Abati Giulia ved. Martinelli	"
Bianchielli Horacio	"
Bottai Luigi	"
Bottai Maria	"
Bonivente Vittoria	"
Biagi Bruno fu Ferdinando	"
Balella Giorgio di Giovanni	"
Briani Antonietta fu Rosa	"
Della Battista Maria	"
Bottai Giuseppe	"
Balella Giovanni di Biadetti Maria	"
Giosca Maria	"
Giliberto Evellina	"
Cappelletti Fedora	"
De Cesaris Filiana in Sparvoli	"
De Cesaris Luciana di Ulderico	"
Cere' Enza di Luigi	"
De Cesaris Ulderico di Giovanni	"
Figlia Maria, Olga, Margherita	"
De Tacci Negretti Maria	"
Fedorezzi Luigi	"
Facinacci Roberto fu Michele	"
Del Fato Davide fu Bernardino	"
Del Fato Massimo fu Bernardino	"
Bardini Alfredo fu Augusto	"
Gardini Alfredo di Alfredo	"
Gradi R. Paolo di Dino	"
Gasperini Gino di Giovanni	"
Gradi Simona di Dino	"

15 Antaldi Carolina
 16 Degli Abati Giulio ved. Marinelli
 17 Bianchielli Renata
 18 Bottai Luigi
 19 Bottai Maria
 20 Bonivento Vittoria
 21 Biagi Bruno fu Bernardino
 22 Baldella Giorgio di Giovanni
 23 Brizzi Antonietta fu Vito
 24 Della Baffa Maria
 25 Bottai Giuseppe
 26 Salelli Giovanni di Siconetti Dario
 27 Cicca Emilia
 28 Siliberto Eraldo
 29 Cappellotti Federa
 30 De Cesaris Liliana in Sparvoli
 31 De Cesaris Luciana di Vidurcio
 32 Corfucci di Luigi
 33 De Cesaris Alderico di Giovanni
 34 Figlia Maria, Olga, Margherita
 35 De facci Negretti Maria
 36 Pedronzi Luigi
 37 Farinacci Roberto fu Michele
 38 Del Fante Davide fu Bernardino
 39 Del Fante Lucio fu Bernardino
 40 Bordini Alfredo fu Augusto
 41 Carlini Alfredo di Alfredo
 42 Grandi M. Paolo di Dino
 43 Casperini Gino di Giovanni
 44 Grandi Simplicio di Dino
 45 Casperini Renato di Gino
 46 Grandi Dino fu iano
 47 Igliori Ulisse
 48 De Lazzera Carla di Synetto
 49 La Pera Vitaliano di Antonio
 50 La Pera Vittorio di Antonio
 51 La Pera Alfonso
 52 La Pera Anna Luisa di Antonio
 53 La Pera Riccardo di Antonio
 54 La Pera Antonio di Francesco
 55 Manfredi Arcella
 56 Miglioramento Agrario (Soc. A.I.)
 57 Massari Ines
 58 Morini Aca
 59 Morini Evalina fu Corrado
 60 Morini Aldo fu Corrado
 61 Maranghi Giuseppina di Tuzenio
 62 Marinelli Giuseppe
 63 Marinelli Berta Rinaldo fu Giuseppe
 64 Marinelli Giorgio fu Giuseppe

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65	Menochino Adele	Roma
66	Mancini Bruto di Ettore	"
67	Mancini Maria Jo Ristuccia	"
68	Mancini Carlo di Bruto	"
69	Mancini Ugo di Bruto	"
70	Mancini Ettore di Bruto	"
71	Mancini Angelo di Bruto	"
72	Mancini Alberto di Bruto	"
73	Mancini Giulio di Bruto	"
74	Petrinici Olive	"
75	Piovani Anna	"
76	Rossoni Edmondo	"
77	Ricci Renato di Ernesto	"
78	Riccardi Raffaele fu Mazzarano	"
79	Ricci Giulio Cesare di Renato	"
80	Riccardi Elena di Raffaele	"
81	Riccardi Maurizio di Raffaele	"
82	Saraceni Achille fu Luigi	"
83	Vaselli Romolo	"
84	Vaselli Mario	"
85	Vaselli Eberto	"
86	Vaselli Giuseppe	"
87	Vaselli Giulio e Chera Giovanni (Soc. di fatto)	"
88	Vaselli Giulio	"
89	Martinesi F.lli Luigi, Casimiro, Tedoro, Anna	Brindisi
90	Mazzara Tomaso-Martinesi Tedoro-Aldo Nicola	"
91	Mitolo Nicola-Martinesi Tedoro-Armando Tommaso	"
92	Barattolo Giuseppe	Naples
93	Borriello Biagio	"
94	Cianturco Vincenzo	"
95	Cianturco Francesco	"
96	Niver Alessandro	"
97	De Luca Franz	"
98	Lauro Achille	"
99	Marino Domenico	"
100	Milone Paolo	"
101	Orgera Giovanni	"
102	Pisicelli P.lli Luigi, Angelo, Armando, Attilio, Genaro	"
103	Piccone Francesco	"
104	Saraceni Maurizio	"
105	Saraceni Nicola	"
106	Tecchio Vincenzo	"
107	Jannelli Maria fu Giuseppe	Selerno
108	Gradi Dino fu Mario	"

87	Vernani Giulio e Clara Giovanni (Sec. di tutto)	"
88	Vernani Giulio	Brindisi
89	Martinesi F.lli Luigi, Cosimo, Federico, Anna	"
90	Marazza Tommaso-Martinetti Tedoro-Attilio Niccola	"
91	Micola Niccola-Martinetti Tedoro-Martinetti Tommaso	Napoli
92	Martottolo Giuseppe	"
93	Borriello Biagio	"
94	Cienturco Vincenzo	"
95	Giordani Francesco	"
96	Mayer Alessandro	"
97	De Luca Franz	"
98	Lauro Achille	"
99	Mangano Donatello	"
100	Milone Fabio	"
101	Orgara Giovanni	"
102	Piscitelli P.lli Luigi, Angelo, Arnaldo, Attilio, Gennaro	"
103	Piccone Francesco	Salerno
104	Saraceno Edmund	"
105	Sandrelli Niccola	Parí
106	Tecchio Vincenzo	"
107	Tanelli Mario fu Giuseppe	"
108	Grandi Dino fu Lucio	"
109	D'Alessio Anna Maria di Augusto	"
110	Immobiliare Adriatica (S.I.A.)	"
111	Lorusso Elisabetta	"
112	La Rocca Antonio fu Lorenzo	"
113	La Rocca Beatrice di Antonio	"
114	La Rocca Elisabetta di Antonio	"
115	La Rocca Lino di Antonio	"
116	La Rocca Lorenzo di Antonio	"
117	La Rocca Rosa di Antonio	"
118	Tridici Maria fu Niccola	"
119	Interlardi Telesio di Giovanni	Scusina
120	Curatolo Pietro di Giacomo	Nuoro
121	Ticca Ing. Gianni	"
122	Pelletti-Ferri in Referenzi Luigi	Roma
123	Poderzoni Anna in Sciacca	"
124	Poderzoni Maria Gaetano	"
125	Poderzoni Elena	"
126	Patrimoniale Fabb. Ferroni S.A.	"
127	Centrale Immobili (Soc.)	"
128	Albergo Rusca S/A.	"
129	Immobiliare Meridionale S.A.	"
130	Lavori Edili e Meritimi S.A.I.	"
131	Imprese Coloniali	"
132	Vaselli Snc e Lev. Pubb. S.A.	"

133	Vaselli Agricola S.A.	Roma
134	Benetton Italiana S.A.	"
135	Vaselli Contatore Pirelli e Pirelli S.A.	"
136	Gestione Agricola Italiana S.A.	"
137	Cord Nera	"
138	Del Parte Davide	"
139	Del Parte Alessio	"
140	Grasiani Rodolfo fu Filippo	Provincia
141	Sarino Maria Carolina	Roma
142	De Vecchi di Val Cismon Cesare Maria	Viterbo
143	Ardenne Carmelo fu Fortunato	Agrigento
144	Galvino Girolamo fu Mario	"
145	Guerra Giovanni di Salvatore	"
146	Leone Gualfredo di Francesco	"
147	Di Mariano Mariano	"
148	Maradeo Ugo di Filippo	"
149	Maradeo Vincenzo fu Giuseppe	"
150	Maradeo Vincenzella Alfonso fu Giuseppe	"
151	Guidi Rinaldo	Roma
152	Muscolini Rodolfo	"
153	Muscolini Romano	"
154	Muscolini Anna Maria	"
155	Muscolini Vittorio	"
156	Muscolini Guido di Vittorio	"
157	Muscolini Maria di Vittorio	"
158	Muscolini Maria fu Bruno	"
159	Potacci Francesco Savorio	"
160	Potacci Marcello	"
161	Potacci Clara	"
162	Potacci Miriam	"
163	Potacci Gina	"
164	Di Leo Salvatore	"
165	Di Leo Muscolini Ella	"
166	Di Leo Fabrizio	"
167	Di Leo Palmira	"
168	Romaurini Tullio	"
169	Turcia Elio	"
170	Romaurini Giuseppe Palmira in Potacci	"
171	Piccola Francesco di Alfonso	Donauento
172	D'Aleandro Anna Maria	Pagella
173	La Rocca Antonio	"
174	La Rocca Lorenzo	"
175	Parinacci Roberto fu Michele	Mitonto
176	Parinacci Maria fu Francesco	Salerno
177	Parinacci Giuseppe	Napoli
178	Parinacci Maria di Rodolfo	Provincia
179	D'Ursi Clemente fu Giuseppe	Potenza
180	Mitonto Rodolfo	"

223	Palma Michele fu Luigi	"
224	Di Palma Ernesto fu Giuseppe	"
225	Di Palma Francesco fu Giuseppe	"
226	Palma Adolfo fu Pasquale	"
227	Violante Alfonso fu Giuseppe	"
228	Violante Giuseppe fu Giuseppe	"
229	Trigore Giovanni	Santa Maria Capua Vet.
230	Sevastiano Francesco di Giuseppe	"
231	Cancl Allen	Ragusa
232	Varini Umberto fu Giuseppe	"
233	Varini Savio	Reggio Calabria
234	Varini Antonio fu Vincenzo	"
235	Corrao Vincenzo di Giorgio	Catania
236	Costadai Carlo fu Pietro	"
237	Di Andrea Cassidiano fu Carmelo	Salerno
238	Mira Pasquale fu Paolo	"
239	Muscolini Bruno di Benito	Roma
240	Muscolini Vincenzo	Dall'Anagnina
241	Trigone Ferdinando	"
242	Persepolis Giuseppe	"
243	Carbone Francesco	"
244	Di Giovanni Antonio	"
245	Acquedotto di Palermo (S.A.)	Palermo
246	Arredi di Bianchi Francesco fu Washington	Pescara
247	S.A. Boncadi Francesco Giovanni e Figli	Silvestra
248	Boncadi Francesco Francesco fu Giovanni	"
249	Boncadi Francesco Domenico fu Giovanni	"
250	Boncadi Francesco Arturo fu Giovanni	"
251	Boncadi Francesco Giovanni di Francesco	"
252	Boncadi Francesco Michele di Domenico	"
253	Boncadi Francesco Giovanni di Arturo	"
254	Boncadi Francesco Ettore fu Michele in Boncadi Francesco	"
255	Gianni Giuseppe di Francesco in Boncadi Francesco	"
256	Margherita Emilio	Roma
257	"Stella Maria" Soc. An.	"
258	"Astro" Soc. An.	"
259	Aurora Roma Soc. An.	"
260	Margherita Emilio fu Andrea - eredi e legittari	"
261	Ponzoli Elio vet. Margherita	"
262	Agostini Stefano Soc. An.	"
263	Imbriani Procopio Soc. An.	Roma
264	Giulio Rosini in Verani	Ragusa
265	Pucci Maria Cristina fu Francesco	Cosenza
266	Pucci Pasquale fu Francesco	"

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D. Defascistization of Insurance Companies

1. Proposals for the companies

(a) A draft decree was received from the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor in connection with proposals to extend operation to the proprietary and mutual companies. The intended decree would simply extend to such companies the provisions of RDL No. 739 of August 1943, thus giving the Minister powers to dissolve existing directorates, and to appoint Commissioners for periods to be specified in each individual case.

(b) The way these proposals are intended to operate may be briefly described. It is realized that existing company managements are, in many cases, unable to effect operation because the management themselves form those parts of the companies that require the most urgent expurgation. Again, some control responsible to the owners (i.e. the shareholders) for a company's operations is needed until such time as the owners can elect a new Board of Directors by means of a General Meeting. There is also the matter of the owners themselves being subject to investigation. It was proposed, therefore, to apply the decree to those companies whose shareholders and/or Boards of Directors are known (e.g. by suspension or expurgation action in other fields) to be composed largely of undesirable elements, or which may become vulnerable by suspensions under JAG programs when the north is dealt with. The decree is only intended to be applied at Head Offices.

(c) The draft decree was referred to the legal sub-commission for advice as to whether it best set the intentions behind it. Although that sub-commission agreed generally with it - stating, however, that a clause might be inserted clarifying the conditions under which it would operate (the draft was known to have raised considerable alarm amongst the companies since they feared that on the one hand it might prove to be the thin end of the wedge of nationalization, and on the other that widespread appointments of Commissioners might result here, and hence bring about retaliatory measures in north Italy) - they pointed out that a much more comprehensive decree covering provision for expurgation of industrial and commercial concerns generally had only recently been approved by AC at the request of the President of the Council of Ministers, and would be far more suitable for application to proprietary insurance than RDL 739 of 1943.

(d) The Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor has accordingly been informed that the President's decree seems better adapted for its purpose, and that we recommend that it, instead of the 1943 decree, be applied to the companies.

2. Reports on individuals

(a) A few additional security reports on officials in Rome have been received, but the total is still only a small proportion of the 140 asked for over three months ago. The following information is additional to the already reported. Information of names in capitals has been obtained from sources other than the Security Division of

Boards of Directors are known (E.S. by suspension of expatriation action in other persons) to be composed largely of undesirable elements, of which may become stationed by suspensions under the programs when the north is dealt with. The decree is only intended to be applied at head offices.

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(a) A few additional security reports on officials in Rome have been received, but the total is still only a small proportion of the 140 asked for over three months ago. The following information is additional to the already reported. Information on names in capitals has been obtained from sources other than the Security Division of the Public Safety Sub-Commission, and names with an asterisk (*) are known in Washington.

(1) Reports of adverse character

PIETRO MARIA GRAY. Former consigliere of the Institute, and of its subsidiary Industria Assicurazioni d'Italia and Roma. Reported by Italian press of 14 November as suspended from the Law Register.

PIETRO DE FERRARIS. Consigliere of Assicurazione Infinita. Reported by Italian press of 14 November as suspended from the Law Register.

CRISTOFORO BERTONE (*). See last month's report. Has been arrested for collaboration with the Germans.

Angelo Alfano. Consigliere of Alleanza Securitas Esperia.

Eugenio Thon de Revel. See Report for August.

Ernesto de Mori (*). Direttore Generale of Unione Italiana di Assicurazioni; consigliere of Istituto Italiano di Assicurazioni Bestiani; consigliere of ...

22-18

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Societa' Italiana di Assicurazioni Credito: member of consortium for Submarine Fire Risks, Italian Ship Hulls, and Aviation, and of Unione Italiana Assicurazioni Valchi.

Francesco Barri. Consigliere of Unione Sicurtas Taperia (also a criminal record).

Antonio Mosconi. Consigliere of Unione Adriatica di Sicurtas (he is now 78).

Antonio Tognoli. General Agent for Italia of the German "Danubio" Company (still closed). This is a criminal, not a political, record.

Marino Marinelli. See last month's report.

(ii) Reports of favourable character

Salvatore Contarini. Ex-controllere of the Institute and its subsidiaries Assicurazioni d'Italia and others. He is now 77.

Giuseppe Marchesani. President of "Sicilia 1835".

VI. INSURANCE AND RISKS

4. Italian Government

1. Following the interview with the Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labour on 24 October (reported last month), when agreement was reached as to the constitution of the Social and Commercial Insurance Commission, the decision that had been held up pending such agreement was published during November, providing, *inter alia*, for a single "Direzione Generale". Since receiving the Ministerial provision establishing the organization inside the Direzione, that is, the various divisions for social insurance, and the Inspectorate for commercial insurance.

2. Many representations had been received relating to the inordinate delay on the part of the Ministry in settling up the commercial insurance Inspectorate and the Advisory Committee, the operation of the latter of which is dependent on the prior establishment of the Inspectorate. It was ascertained that the Minister had issued his orders, but that one official, who was responsible for implementing them, had adopted a course of obstruction. At the end of the month, the situation was such as to justify reminding the Minister of the consequences of this prolonged inaction, but almost simultaneously the Government resigned. However, the Ministry's liaison officer with this Sub-Commission saw the Minister personally on 26 November, with the result that the Ministerial

VI. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

A. Italian Government

1. Following the interview with the Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labour on 21 October (repeated last month), when agreement was reached as to the constitution of the Social and Commercial Insurance elements of the Ministry, the decree that had been held in pending such agreement was published during November, providing, inter alia, for a single "Direzione Generale". This confirmed the Ministerial provision establishing the organization inside the Ministry, that is, the various divisions for social insurance, and the Inspectorate for commercial insurance.

2. Many representations had been received relating to the inordinate delay on the part of the Ministry in setting up the commercial insurance Inspectorate and the Advisory Committee, the operation of the latter of which is dependent on the prior establishment of the Inspectorate. It was ascertained that the Minister had issued his orders, but that one official, who was responsible for implementing them, had adopted a course of obstruction. By the end of the month, the situation was such as to justify recalling the Minister of the consequences of this prolonged inaction, but almost simultaneously the Government resigned. However, the Ministry's liaison officer with this sub-Commission saw the Minister personally on 26 November, with the result that the Ministerial order was signed the next day, and received by this sub-Commission on 1 December.

3. The order is in the form of a Ministerial decree, and provides for the single Direzione Generale, as established in the Ministerial General's decree for the Ministry, divided into two "Servizi", each under an Inspector-General, one for social insurance and the other for commercial insurance. Each Servizio has sub-divisions termed "Divisioni", further divided into "Sezioni".

4. The Servizio for Social Insurance has six Divisions:

- | | |
|-------|-------------------------------------|
| No. 1 | General Matters |
| No. 2 | Invalidity and Old Age |
| No. 3 | Accidents and Occupational Diseases |
| No. 4 | Sickness |
| No. 5 | Unemployment |
| No. 6 | Special types |

5. The Servizio for Commercial Insurance has three Divisions:

- | | |
|-------|--------------------------------------|
| No. 7 | General matters; the Committee, etc. |
| No. 8 | Life Insurance |
| No. 9 | General Insurance. |



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FINANCE SUB-COMMISSION REPORTS
SEPT. 1944 - MAR. 1946
(2 OF 2)

• Commercial Transactions

* Insurance Advisory Committee

Finance Sub-Commission was advised during November of the final arrangements for the Insurance Advisory Committee. Mr. William Dwyer, agent, nominated the following persons to be members of the Committee: Edward Underhill, R.D. 1st of 29, 2nd St., 1914.

Definition

(1) **Prav. Ambrota** **Prav. Ambrota**

Representative of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour

Wm. Dett. Cleveland Limited, Head of
 Relations for Commercial Insurance.

Representative of the Ministry of the Treasury

(2) Comm. Dott. Giuseppe del Vecchio.

Department of the Institute
for the Study of the Americas

Comm. Dott. Alfredo, de Téguro,
Consigliere di cui fu cante.

Representative of the American

(3) **Gr. Uff. Michele Salviati, Direttore Generale di Assicurazioni Generali di Venezia.**

100

(4) Arnaldo Prignani di Castellina,
Direttore Generale of Azienda
Elettrica di Biante.

16

(5) Dott. Francesco Vito, official of Italian Consulate and Italian in Vita.

1000

(5) Av. Datt. Sales Bank, Official of
Company in Torino and subsidiaries.

(5) Sig. Giuseppe Paolo Mainardi, official of the "Black Legion" Group.

(b) Portugal and Turkey

Inquiries were received during the month from the Political Section and the British Embassy, respectively, as to the possibility of removing from the Allied Black Lists a subsidiary company of Rionano Assicurazioni di Sicurtà in Portugal, and one of Assicurazioni Generali di Venezia and another of Rionano Assicurazioni in Turkey, all on the alleged grounds that there were now Head Offices of both parent companies in Rome. Since, in fact, these Rome offices are but offices temporarily acting as Head Offices for liberated Italy only, and since there can be no guarantee that the foreign subsidiaries are effectively cut off from the parent companies' Head Offices proper in Trieste, no support has been given to the requests, and it is considered that the subsidiaries should remain on the prescribed lists so long as the parent Head Offices are subject to control by the enemy.

(c) Italian Africa

The Institute has made enquiries regarding the operations of its branches in former Italian Africa (Tripoli, Entren and Abyssinia), as also in Egypt, Greece, Albania and Turkey. Such offices had a certain degree of autonomy which did not, however, extend to issues of policies or to maintenance of actuarial records, these being centralized in Rome. It is intended to date into correspondence with the various Military Administrations in Africa a receipt of fuller details from the Institute, since it is quite clear that existing business in such countries cannot be administered indefinitely without reference to Rome. If it is intended to convert the Institute's life portfolios to independent bases, as has been done with certain Social Insurance organizations, creation of separate bodies and transfer to them of the appropriate policy reserves (which would have to be specially valued) and the actuarial records located (but not up-to-date) in Rome, will be necessary. Sooner or later a decision will have to be reached, as the existing truncated state of the offices in Africa must be detrimental to the interests of its policyholders there. Branches in the other countries need involve wider questions, for which a reply to the 344 is desirable.

3. Review of Commercial Insurance

A review of Commercial Insurance in liberated Italy is at October 1944, has been compiled in order to show the picture now presented by various developments given monthly in these reports. Distribution has been on a limited basis: to C-3, AFHQ for London and Washington, and to all BRAs. Additional copies are available on request for others involved.

4. New Life Insurance

The following figures have been obtained from the Institute in connection with information asked for on new ordinary life insurance purchased since Allied occupation. The pre-occupation figures, and the 1944 post-occupation figures, are separately averages

Institute, since it is quite clear that existing business in such countries cannot be administered satisfactorily without reference to Rome. If it is intended to convert the Institute's life portfolio to independent basis, we have been asked with certain Social Insurance organizations, creation of separate bodies and transfer to them of the appropriate policy reserves (which would have to be specially valued) and the central actuarial records located (but not up-to-date) in Rome, will be necessary. Some or later a division will have to be reached, as the existing truncated state of the offices in Africa must be attributed to the interests of its policyholders there. Branches in the other countries must involve wider questions, for which a reply to JF 3/44 is desirable.

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4. New Life Insurance Figures

The following / have been obtained from the Institute in connection with information asked for on new ordinary life insurance purchased since Allied occupation. The pre-occupation figures, and the 1943 post-occupation figures, are monthly averages in thousands of lire. Post-Occupation figures for 1944 are given for each month, and also as an average. The numbers quoted have been selected from amongst those which have been cleared of all arrears of documents, and are therefore a good picture of the general trend. The exceptionally high figures appearing in September 1944, for Naples, and in October 1944 for Salerno, may indicate a clearance of outstanding consequent upon improvement of travelling facilities. The types of insurance covered are all long-term, about 85 percent being endowment plans, and the remainder whole-life and miscellaneous plans.

Similar figures are being sought for recent premium collections, to indicate the degree of confidence in the insurance already in force in the Institute.

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Istituto Nazionale delle Assicurazioni

Comparative table of paid-for insurances (ordinary branch) issued before and after Allied occupation, for four general agencies.

(to end of November 1944)
(in thousand lire)

Pre-occupation monthly averages

	Rece.	Salaries	Medical	General
1939	5,927	1,245	2,332	802
1940	6,874	1,425	3,032	780
1941	6,555	1,253	2,509	803
1942	9,345	1,725	3,352	1,112
1943	6,905	1,640	2,670	907
1944	5,929			

post-occupation figures

242 920
(average) (average)

1943				nil
1944:				
Jan.		440	2,145	nil
Feb.		296	3,165	560
Mar.		1,455	6,593	380
Apr.		1,547	5,565	490
May		1,693	5,628	1,380
June	4,818	1,125	8,365	923
July	2,092	3,980	7,094	6,545
Aug.	3,316	2,379	1,994	1,646
Sept.	13,384	2,925	50,120	1,725
Oct.	8,759	14,453	6,035	100
1944 average:	6,466	3,062	10,736	1,735

C. Social Insurance and Wages

1. Insurance for employees of Allied Forces

(a) the Government providing for social insurance benefits (sickness, unemployment, pensions, tuberculosis and marriage and maternity) to workers directly employed by Allied Forces was approved by the Council of Ministers on 20 November. The Italian Treasury will pay for these benefits, accepting the insurance of AD that the newly adopted wage scale for these employees (see below) was based on the

Post-occupation figures

212 800
(average) (average)

1943

nil

1944

Jan.	140	2,145	nil
Feb.	290	3,165	560
Mar.	1,405	6,530	390
Apr.	1,540	5,565	190
May	1,531	5,828	1,330
June	1,535	8,555	390
July	3,280	7,252	6,045
Aug.	2,779	1,596	1,540
Sept.	2,923	50,120	4,185
Oct.	4,458	5,985	100

1944 average: 6,446

10,786

1,735

2. Social Insurance and Incomes

1. Insurance for employees of Allied Forces

(a) The Income provided for social insurance benefits (sickness, unemployment, pensions, tuberculosis and invalidity) to workers directly employed by Allied Forces was approved by the Council of Ministers on 21 November. The Italian Treasury will pay for these benefits, accepting the assurance of us that the newly adopted wage scale for these employees (see below) was based on the assumption that social insurance benefits would be provided in addition. The material crisis has delayed the signing of the decree, but a ministerial letter to the Institutions has ordered immediate effectuation of its terms and claims properly presented will be honored.

(b) Representatives of Labour and Finance Sub-Commissions conferred with representatives of U-4 and U-8 Sections, U-40, U-28 and Royal Navy on 17 to 19 November regarding details of application forms, receipts and instructions. AD was requested in a letter of 18 November to arrange for printing of the required forms, in order to insure uniformity and eliminate expense. This has been done and copies of the forms are currently being dispatched to units of Allied Forces employing Italian civilians. In addition to the English text as presented, an Italian translation appears on the forms for the benefit of the workers and Italian clerical personnel handling them.

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2. Ruling on Social Insurance contributions in Sicily

(a) The High Commissioner for Sicily recently ordered the social insurance institutes to desist from attempting to collect contributions on that part of the wage representing the "70% increase" of last winter.

(b) This was contrary to previous rulings of the Italian Government, and to the practice in other regions of Italy. The recent increase of family allowances was based on the supposition that contributions would be collected on the "70% increase". On 20 April the Italian Government and its actually agreed that in the territories for which they were respectively responsible, rates of contributions and of benefit for social insurance would be kept uniform.

(c) Moreover the ruling of the High Commissioner is financially unsound. The financial position of the social insurance in Sicily has always been un satisfactory, due to large family size and high sickness rates. At the present time, two of the institutes are operating at a deficit, and the situation of Calatonia is especially serious.

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(d) For these reasons, the Minime Sub-Commission reported on this ruling and its implications for the national budget in a letter of 13 November to the Treasury Minister. Parallel representations were made by the Labour Sub-Commission to the Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labour.

3. Delinquency in Social Insurance contributions

The National Social Security Institute (I'covidenza) reported failure of a commune in Grosseto (Castell'Aspersione) to pay contributions for those of its employees who are compulsorily insured. At the request of the competent Ministry this Sub-Commission ordered an investigation, and if delinquency was established, prompt action to correct the situation. Financing of social insurance benefits will be made more difficult unless it support proper actions to correct delinquency in payment of social insurance contributions. Such action, like parallel actions against tax delinquency, may properly be considered as a measure against inflation.

4. Financing of Social Insurance Institutes in Forward Areas

A cable to behalf of the Florence Office of the National Social Security Institute (I'covidenza) requesting funds to meet both payroll and benefit payments brought into sharp relief the difficulty of making for financial needs in forward areas. An earlier letter of the Senior Finance Officer, 5th Army, had already led to investigations that made immediate action possible in response to the cable. Letters of credit had been arranged through the Banca d'Italia by the Rome head office, but delivery was apparently delayed. The Florence branch of Banca d'Italia was instructed to arrange the credit in advance of receiving the letter of credit. Arrangements have now been made with API to facilitate handling of letters of credit in such cases, which will ensure prompt payment of contributions in forward areas.

3. Delinquency in Social Insurance contributions

The National Social Security Institute (Providenza) reported failure of a company in Grosseto (Grossetolano) to pay contributions for those of its employees who are categorically insured. At the request of the competent Ministry this Sub-Commission ordered an investigation, and if delinquency was established, prompt action to correct the situation. Financing of social insurance benefits will be made more difficult unless all support proper actions to correct delinquency in payment of social insurance contributions. Such action, like parallel actions against tax delinquency, may properly be considered as a measure against inflation.

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5. Problems posed by requisitioning

(a) It goes without saying that military needs are paramount, and this applies with special force in forward areas. However, requisitioning of buildings and materials by the Armed Forces often affects social insurance institutions. Then if these, in problems raised require prompt consideration by Finance officers, the services of social insurance institutions must be spared interruption, otherwise serious consequences will result. These are state agencies and their benefit payments are an important part of the state's program of social welfare. Then the normal machinery for dealing with these subjects breaks down, the demands on civil affairs officers are bound to increase considerably.

(b) Accordingly, when notified that the premiums or materials of a social insurance institution are about to be requisitioned, prompt investigation and action are necessary. Investigation should show whether the requisitioning will result in serious interference with normal functioning, whether alternative facilities can be found promptly enough to prevent such interference, and whether the military need concerned is overwhelming and instantaneous or can be deferred or a substitute found. Action will obviously depend on the outcome of the investigation. Serious trouble can be averted by prompt, effective and well-considered action.

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6. Allied Force wage increase

(a) As indicated in the October Report of Finance Sub-Commission (page 45), the new Italian wage legislation compelled reconsideration of the Allied Force wage scale. Administrative Instruction No. 45 of 1938 announced new increases effective 16 November. The increases were graduated, the daily scale ranging from 40 to 60 lire, and the monthly scale from 1,040 to 1,560 lire. They were designed to offset a carvita of 35 lire daily (4 net plus a family allowance of 26 lire (four dependents)). Those currently receiving 120 lire or less daily will receive the 60 lire increase; those currently receiving 105 lire or above daily, only 40 lire. This differential of up to 20 lire daily roughly corresponds to reductions in carvita to higher income receivers.

(b) Problems have arisen regarding interpretation of the new scale, pending issuance of clearer instructions. Principal difficulties involved the question whether adjustments for overtime, sex and residence should be applied to the new increase. In some quarters the disposition was to apply percentage differentials for overtime (time and one half), for women (-15%) and for the Rome area (+10%) to the earlier rates, while treating the new increases as cost-of-living bonus. This appears logically to correspond to the Italian law on regular overtime, but the legal carvita is varied both as regards sex and area. In any case retention of the rate of wages, and for computations had one for bonus payments, was objected to on practical grounds in many quarters. The Labor and Wages Central Committee, ANIC, has now decided to make all computations on the earlier rates and to treat the 16 November increases as a cost-of-living bonus.

7. ANIC Truck Pools - Coverage of employees

(a) The position of civilian employees of ANIC Truck Pools in relation to social insurance has been raised by Transportation Sub-Commission. The trucks in question are operated under a hire contract under the terms of which the employees are considered to be in the same status as private employees generally. The contractor is required by law to effect the insurance of his employees against work accidents with Istituto Nazionale Infortuni and to bear the entire cost. He is also required to cover his employees against sickness insurance with Istituto per l'assistenza all'invalidita di lavoro and for social insurance (e.g. unemployment, tuberculosis, marriage, etc.), old age and invalidity with Istituto delle Previdenze Sociali. The contributions are payable equally between the employer and employee, except for the pension fund, to which the employer contributes two-thirds and the employee one third. It is essential to improve upon the contractor's obligation for these insurances.

(b) In other cases where trucks are owned and operated by ANIC and the civilian labour engaged in driving, maintenance, etc., is directly employed and paid by ANIC, such employees come under the agreement between ANIC and the Italian Government under which claims in respect of work accidents to civilian employees of Allied Forces are dealt with by the Istituto Nazionale Infortuni. As regards sickness and social insurance, the Italian Government has now been concluded with the Italian

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7. AIS Truck Pools - Coverage of employees

(a) The position of civilian employees of AIS Truck Pools in relation to social insurance has been raised by Transportation Sub-Committee. The trucks in question are operated under a hire contract under the terms of which the employees are considered to be in the same status as private employees generally. The contractor is required by law to effect the insurance of his employees against work accidents with Istituto Nazionale Infortuni and to bear the entire cost. He is also required to cover his employees against sickness insurance with Istituto per l'assicurazione di malattia di lavoratori and for social insurance (C.G. unemployment, tuberculosis, marriage, maternity, old age and invalidity) with Istituto delle previdenze sociali. The contributions are payable usually between the employer and employee, except for the provision fund, to which the employer contributes two-thirds and the employee one-third. It is essential to improve upon the contractor's obligation for these insurances.

(b) In other cases where trucks are owned and operated by AIS and the civilian labour engaged in driving, maintenance, etc., is directly employed and paid by AIS, such employees cover under the agreement between AIS and the Italian Government under which claims in respect of work accidents to civilian employees of Allied Forces are dealt with by the Istituto Nazionale Infortuni. As regards sickness and medical insurance for these classes, agreement has now been concluded with the Italian Government (see above) for the provision of these benefits to direct employees of the Services and no premiums are payable by Allied Forces in respect of them.

8. Contribuenti Unificati in Agricoltura

(a) The Italian Government have now issued instructions for the compilation and collection of the principal rolls for 1945 and the necessary information has been forwarded by the Servizio per gli Elencati Contribuenti dei Lavoratori e per i Contribuenti Unificati in Agricoltura to the provincial Offices to enable them to proceed without further delay.

(ii) Following representations made by the Finance Sub-Committee, and reported last month, the Government has decided to delete the contribution for the Ente delle Corporazioni altogether in view of its pending abolition. Apart from this item, there are no other changes in the rates and now all items comprising contribuenti singoli have been abolished the work of preparing the 1945 rolls will be considerably simplified. The 5% increase in the invalidity and old age contributions is accordance with R.D. 126 continues in force.

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9. Istituto per l'Assistenza Sociale nell'Africa Italiana

(a) An agreement has been reached with the Italian Government for the reactivation of the Ufficio Assistenza in the Ministero dell'Africa Italiana, for the purpose of making relief payments to refugees from Italian Africa. The Banca Nazionale del Lavoro is being used by the Ministry to handle such funds.

(b) The branches of the Banca Nazionale del Lavoro located in AS territory which received blocked funds as the credit of the Institute have been instructed to transfer all such funds to the Head Office of the Bank in Rome for onward transfer to the Tesoreria of the Banca d'Italia for credit of the Italian Government Treasury. Thereafter the local branches of the Banca Nazionale del Lavoro will request funds necessary to cover their requirements from the Ministero dell'Africa Italiana, Ufficio Assistenza, through new credits which will be established for them. When this procedure has been completed with accounts will be unblocked.

VII. PROPERTY CONTROL

A. Sicily

1. Lieut-Colonel Charles Carroll (A) was relieved from duty as Chief, Property Control Division, and left for the United States on permanent change of station. Major Edward C. King (A) was appointed Chief, Property Control Division, effective 27 November 1944.

2. Passage of the long-awaited decree of declassification was again postponed when the Italian Cabinet resigned. It is expected that the decree will be passed as soon as a new Government is formed.

B. Sicily Region

1. General

(a) There is definite evidence of growing activity by the Italian Office of Taxation. During the past month 5 cases have arisen requiring action by the Regional Property Control Office as against a similar number arisen over the previous 12 months.

(b) During the past month the files of the Regional Property Control Offices located in Catania and Messina were completely overhauled and instructions issued for the preparation of records of properties not taken into forced custody nor which were returned to the owners during the early days of operation.

2. Industrial and Commercial Concerns

(a) New wage increases and the cost of living bonus to workers in this Region, which will undoubtedly mean a considerable increase in the cost

1. Major Colonel Charles Carroll (a) was relieved from duty as Chief, Property Control Division, and left for the United States on permanent change of station. Major Edward E. King (a) was appointed Chief, Property Control Division, effective 27 November 1942.

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2. Industrial and Commercial Concerns

(a) New wage increases and the cost of living have to be taken into this Region, especially affecting mines, will undoubtedly mean a considerable increase in the cost of production which, in turn, will probably necessitate the negotiation of new selling prices.

(b) The transfer of certain cash balances in banks in Rome to the banks in this Region for the benefit of certain industrial and commercial concerns has been effectuated. The Regional Property Control Office has likewise undertaken the freezing of funds belonging to industrial and commercial concerns, these funds having been sent to the mainland for security reasons.

C. Southern Region

1. General

(a) During the month of November, a survey was made of the properties under the jurisdiction of this office to determine if the taxes on the properties have been paid and if the properties carried sufficient fire insurance.

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(b) During the month of November 13 properties were returned to 3 owners, 3 business concerns to 3 owners, and securities and movables to 2 owners.

(c) This office has in process the return of 24 properties of nationals of the United Nations.

2. Industrial and Commercial Concerns

(a) Approximately 15 industrial and commercial concerns have been visited by the Accounting Section of this office.

(b) Control of Radio Maritima was terminated by this office and jurisdiction and control of the company was transferred to the Regional Property Control Office, Lazio-Umbria Region.

(c) The business concern La Provia (American) was reorganized in 1943, but because of financial difficulty, requested the assistance of this office. Arrangements are being made to relieve their present financial difficulties.

(d) The French Consul complained to this office on the requisitioning of Bourmaque & Co.'s properties. A satisfactory settlement of the complaint has been arranged.

(e) This office has investigated the following French industrial and commercial concerns:

Compagnie des Charrues de Per
Laurier
Ossigeno di altri Gas.

3. Real Estate and Personal Property

As a result of improved communications from the United Nations where owners of real estate and personal properties live, this office, during the past month, has received requests for investigation and reporting upon certain real estate and personal properties from various consuls. The British Consul has made 5 requests, the American Consul 4, the French Consul 5, the Greek Consul 3, the Brazilian Consul 1 and the Guinean Consul 1. All of these requests have been taken care of and reports concerning the real estate and personal properties, returned to the respective Consuls.

4. Banks and Bank Accounts

On November 23, this office received instructions regarding the unblocking of accounts belonging to United Nations nationals. A preliminary investigation of the blocked accounts has been completed and those bank accounts not requiring control, are being unblocked. The numbers of all blocked bank accounts run into the thousands.

2242 Lazio-Umbria Region

Part I - Rome City

Bourniquet & Co.'s properties. A satisfactory settlement of the complaint has been arranged.

(e) This office has investigated the following French industrial and commercial concerns:

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Laurien
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As a result of improved communications from the United Nations where reports of real estate and personal properties live, this office, during the past month, has received requests for investigation and reporting upon certain real estate and personal properties from various consuls. The British Consul has made 5 requests, the American Consul 4, the French Consul 5, the Greek Consul 1, the Brazilian Consul 1 and the Swiss Consul 1. All of these requests have been taken care of and reports concerning the real estate and personal properties, returned to the respective Consuls.

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2242
Silo-Umbria Region

Part I - Rome City

1. General

In a few instances Allied owners of real properties have desired the elimination of certain unsatisfactory tenants. Under existing laws and regulations, Allied property enjoys no greater rights than Italian owned property in this respect. Consequently such tenants are protected by the Italian law and the Italian law is not subject to object them is concerned.

2. Industrial and Commercial Concerns

(a) This division has taken supervisory control since June 5 of 66 industrial and commercial concerns. 63 of which continue to be active. In general, the financial condition is deteriorating due to inability to manufacture, depletion of retail stocks, wages increases and increased cost when capital replacements are necessary. This division has found that it is bent to keep its supervisory controls at a minimum and to exploit the inherent ingenuity of the Italian managers. The incidence of integrity is high since most of the managers are interested in making good records to present to the Allied owners when they are again in a position to take control. Certain exceptions

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fact, as in the case of the German interests largely controlled by British capital, there closer supervision must be maintained. In our opinion this is due in large part to the fact that a definite effort was made during the war years to eliminate British control. The situation is so involved that the present management will have very little chance of justifying its course of conduct when the British owners are in a position to make a detailed study.

(b) An extremely confused situation also exists in connection with Italian interests with PVE, Film Section, present conditions are quite satisfactory.

3. Real Estate and Personal Properties

(a) This division has under its supervisory jurisdiction 512 real and personal properties owned by 422 Allied nationals. Since most of the properties are managed by the Credito Fondiario, it has been possible to develop a reporting system and working relationship which is actually satisfactory. It should be stated that in the main the management of such properties has been in accordance with a high standard. (b) The process of returning custody and control to the owner of his real property is returned. This does not involve a demonstration of the time the adoption of a uniform system to this point. There requests have been filed or are pending to act, the Prefect is relied upon to appoint a substitute in order to keep the continuous responsibility of the Italian Government clearly defined.

(b) The process of returning custody and control to the owner of his real property is returned. This does not involve a demonstration of the time the adoption of a uniform system to this point. There requests have been filed or are pending to act, the Prefect is relied upon to appoint a substitute in order to keep the continuous responsibility of the Italian Government clearly defined.

4. Fascist, Semi-Fascist and Similar Properties

Very little progress has been made in having the Italian Government appoint an official for the above types of property taken over under the Italian Government's order. It is suggested that the Italian Government prefer under the Italian Government's order. It is suggested that the Italian Government prefer under the Italian Government's order. It is suggested that the Italian Government prefer under the Italian Government's order.

Part II - Balance of Region excluding Rome City

No particular problems not heretofore presented have appeared in the balance of the region. Outside of Rome province, Perugia has the greatest number of Allied interests. A far greater proportion of owners of sequestered property continued to reside in Perugia and arrangements were made to return full custody and control of the properties to them. There were no problems presented in the balance of the region.

(b) The process of returning custody and control to the owner of his real property involves a complete statement of the overall conditions at the time the property is returned. This does not involve a declassification of the property pending the adoption of a uniform decree on this point. There are no precedents for this. It is not, the Prefect is relied upon to appoint a substitute in order to keep the continued responsibility of the Italian Government clearly defined.

4. Fascist, paramilitary and similar properties

Very little progress has been made in having the Italian Government appoint commissari for the above types of property taken over under the Regional Commissioner's order. It is suspected that the Italian Government prefers in many instances to leave the property under the protection of this office, rather than face the declassification incident to the appointment of a rival commissari. This is not a healthy situation because important considerations are involved, including adequate protection of archives and other physical assets.

Part II - Balance of Region excluding Rome City

No particular problems not heretofore presented have appeared in the balance of the region. Outside of Rome province, Perugia has the greatest number of allied interests. A far greater proportion of owners of sequestered property continued to reside in Perugia and arrangements were made to return full custody and control of the properties to them. There farm properties were involved, a question has arisen concerning the application of a unilateral decree increasing the tenants' share of farm returns regardless of pre-existing contracts. The application of this decree results in a revenue loss to the allied property owner but as pointed out previously, no saving calculations were adopted for the protection of allied property.

5. Abruzzi-Marche Region

Nothing to report.

6. Sardinia Region

Nothing to report.

7. Toscana Region

1. General

(a) The Regional Property Control Office is located in Florence and covers the Provinces of Florence, Pistoia, Arezzo, Siena and Grosseto. There is a branch office located in Livorno covering the Provinces of Livorno and Pisa. There is also a branch office in Lucerne covering the areas of Lucerne and Appenzel.

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(b) The number of properties of all types has risen to 746 covered by 634 owners.

Florence (Head Office)

1. Industrial and Commercial Concerns

(a) Of the 71 industrial and commercial concerns having Allied interests, control has been taken of 23. These include all of the most important industrial and commercial concerns in the area and 5 of the 23 industrial and commercial concerns have been extended to more than one section of the Region. In the central and southern Provinces, 19 industrial and commercial concerns have been taken into control to date. One commercial concern, La Corguina Olivier, has been returned to the locally authorized representative of the company and all control by the Regional Property Control Officer has been removed.

(b) The commercial concerns engaged in manufacturing, under the Regional Property Control Officer's control, are functioning in most cases on a reduced scale owing to the damage of the plants, the scarcity of raw material and electric power. These commercial concerns which are dependent on the supply of goods from plants in north and Italy, have been forced to cut down their activities to a bare and maintenance basis.

2. Real Estate and Personal Properties

Considerable progress has been made in the handling of real estate. Many properties have had urgent preliminary repairs undertaken which have been under the supervision of the managing bank and with the cognizance of the Civil. In a number of cases cash surplus funds have been transferred to the deposits for the benefit of the owners. Five Insurance has been attended to where coverage was not effected. Some pieces of real estate have been requisitioned and scheduled for war damage to the premises and deficiencies of personnel efforts have been completed. However, irregular occupation of certain properties continues.

Livorno (Branch Office)

1. Industrial and Commercial Concerns

(a) During the past month, 3 large industrial and commercial concerns were placed under the control of the Regional Property Control Office. They were: Buick d'America e d'Italia, S.A. Vetro Italiano di Sicurezza and Società Italiana Nobi Senna. These constitute a total of 10 industrial and commercial concerns (9 occupied manufacturing plants) that the Regional Property Control Office has been occupied with during the past month.

(b) Special attention has been given to the repair and reconstruction of the manufacturing plants. Most of these manufacturing plants have been damaged very badly, however, several are expected to resume operation before 1 January 1945.

2. Real Estate and Personal Properties

Considerable progress has been made in the handling of real estate. Many properties have had urgent preliminary repairs undertaken which have been under the supervision of the assigned bank and with the cooperation of the Sanio Office. In a number of cases cash surplus funds have been transferred to the deposits for the benefit of the war effort. The Insurance has been attended to where coverage was not effected. Some pieces of real estate have been requisitioned and schedules of war damage to the premises and deficiencies of personal effects have been completed. However, irregular occupation of certain properties continued.

Livorno (Branch Office)

1. Industrial and Commercial Concerns

(a) During the past month, 3 large industrial and commercial concerns were placed under the control of the Regional Property Control Office. They were: Banca d'America e d'Italia, S.p.A. Vetro Italiano di Scauzza and Società Italiana Vetro Brown. These constitute a total of 10 industrial and commercial concerns (9 completed manufacturing plants) that the Regional Property Control Office has been occupied with during the past month.

(b) Special attention has been given to the repair and reconstruction of the manufacturing plants. Most of these manufacturing plants have been damaged very badly, however, several are expected to resume operation before 1 January 1945.

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(c) In addition, there are 23 additional industrial and commercial concerns in Livorno and Pisa which are under investigation by this office for the purpose of taking control thereof. Ownership of a number of these concerns is, at present, of doubtful nationality. Locations of concerns of transients from Allied to Italian ownership, close affiliation of concerns in question with Allied companies or interests and desire of Italian companies to seek protection of this office, are all factors which must be investigated closely in absence of accurate data concerning the true ownership.

2. Real Estate and Personal Properties

During the past month, the real estate of six owners has been taken under control by this office. Approximately 25% of the real estate has been heavily damaged and approximately 25% totally destroyed. The real estate and personal properties of 32 owners in the 2 provinces covered by the branch office are in process of being taken into custody. Individual record-keepers had control of over 1% of these properties. The branch office has met great difficulty in obtaining assistance from the municipalities and located in them.

Livorno (Branch Office)

This branch office was established on November 20, 1944, and no report is made for the current month.

H. Emilia Region

Nothing of importance to report.

Number of Properties which are or have been under Control
of Property Control Division up to 30 November 1944

REG- ion	Nature of Property	Amer- ican	Bel- gish	Span- ish	Portu- guese	Greek	Other	Un- known	Other	Un- known	Total
B	Real Estate	269	44	19		7					343
I	Indust. & Com.	6	6	3		1					26
C	Secur. & Misc.	169	118	23		4					359
I	State or P-S										128
Y	Reg'n Total	444	168	45		12					655
S	Real Estate	130	73	56		30					290
O	Indust. & C.	15	13	7		6					46
U	Secur. & Misc.	3090	77	43		7					3292
T	Reg'n Total	3235	163	106		43					3628
H	Real Estate	99	50	40		1					66
N	Indust. & C.	27	23	15		1					66
Z	Secur. & Misc.	76	82	31		2					199
O	State or P-S										33
Reg'n Total		202	155	94		8					502
A	Real Estate	86	13								100
B	Indust. & C.		7								11
R	Secur. & Misc.	3	2								5
U	Reg'n Total	94	15								111
S	Real Estate		4	1		1					6
A	Indust. & Com.			1							2
D	Reg'n Total		4	3		1					8
E	Real Estate	11	34	14		3					62
O	Indust. & C.	9	5	7							24
S	Secur. & Misc.	154	247	130		4					632
Reg'n Total		169	286	151		4					718

I	Secur. & Assoc.	76																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
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VIII. ACCOUNTING

A. Supply Accounting

1. During the past month civilian supply accounts were completed through 31 July, 1964, and all accounting returns called for under RSH 228 were submitted to AMHQ. The Regional accounts on civilian supplies the August are now being reviewed and prepared for consolidation in the Office of the Chief Accountant. In addition three Regions have submitted their accounts through September and two Regions through October. The practice at these quarters is to submit complete accounting for each month, so that it is therefore necessary to withhold the consolidation of the field accounts until reports have been received from all regions. Under this arrangement some delay may occur, but the advantages of submitting complete accounts through a given date are self-evident. Although the status of the accounting for civilian supplies is considered satisfactory, every effort is being made to reduce the time lag so that it does not exceed 60 days.

2. In previous reports action was made of the difficulty in obtaining landed costs on miscellaneous imports, mainly in respect of articles in the agricultural, industrial, mining, and commercial categories. Within the past few months there has been a marked increase in the number of new classes of imported articles. These latter articles are in a distinct category from feedstuffs, now handled by local consular who account therefor through the Federazione Italiana dei Consumi Grandi to the Italian Government. In the case of miscellaneous Italian (or Consular Grandi) to the Italian supplies are still received, warehoused, and sold by AC. It will thus be seen that the failure to obtain landed costs on such articles renders the accounting very difficult, since the billing for issues to consignees must be deferred pending the finding of sales prices based on landed costs. Requests have been made to AMHQ to press for the provision of current information on landed costs.

3. Further progress has been made in the plan for transferring to the Italian Government the responsibility for receiving, distributing, and accounting for miscellaneous supplies. The plan follows in fact the procedure now employed for feedstuffs. Under the proposed system the Italian Government through the Istituto Nazionale Commercio Estero would receive consignments of imported supplies based on ships' manifests and thereafter distribute the same through their agents in various cities. Some imported supplies have already been turned over to INCE under the new plan, and the required receiving reports obtained by AC. Further extension of the plan is considered highly desirable by AC. The arrangement has previously been approved in principle by COS. The present difficulties encountered in the distribution of miscellaneous imports are twofold: first, the uncertainty as to the specific Italian Ministry under which INCE will operate - a condition that has been further complicated by the recent resignation of the Italian Government, and second, and of more immediate concern, the inability of AC to furnish landed costs as a basis for fixing the ultimate sale prices in these commodities. Very likely the uncertainty regarding the supervising agency within the Italian Government will be resolved in the near future, in order that final arrangements may be made for the receiving, distributing and accounting elements; prolonged delay, however, in making the landed costs of articles available to INCE will impede the effective distribution of these articles avail-

been a marked increase in the number of new classes of imported articles. These latter articles are in a distinct category from foodstuffs, now handled by local commercial who account therefor through the Pedamentino Italian Red Cross and Agnari to the Italian Government. In the case of miscellaneous imports, however, the major part of such supplies are still received, warehoused, and sold by AG. It will thus be seen that the failure to obtain landed costs on such articles renders the accounting very difficult, since the billing for issues to consignees must be deferred pending the fixing of sales prices based on landed costs. Requests have been made to AGO to press for the provision of current information on landed costs.

3. Further progress has been made in the plan for transferring to the Italian Government the responsibility for receiving, distributing, and accounting for miscellaneous supplies. The plan follows in general the procedure now employed for foodstuffs. Under the proposed system the Italian Government through the Istituto Nazionale Commerciale Ester would receive cargoes of imported supplies based on ship manifests and thereafter distribute the same through their agents in various cities. Some imported supplies have already been turned over to IFUZ under the new plan, and the required receiving reports obtained by AG. Further extension of the plan is considered highly desirable by AG. The arrangement was previously approved in principle by COS. The present difficulties encountered in the distribution of miscellaneous imports are twofold. First, the uncertainty as to the specific Italian Ministry under which IFUZ will operate - a condition that has been further complicated by the recent reorganization of the Italian Government, and second, lack of any limits to consign, the inability of AG to furnish landed costs as a guide for fixing the ultimate sale prices on these commodities. Very likely the uncertainty regarding the supervising agency within the Italian Government will be resolved in the near future, in order that final arrangements may be made for the receiving, distributing and accounting elements; prolonged delay, however, in making the landed costs of supplies available to IFUZ will impede the effective distribution of supplies by that organization.

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4. During the past month arrangements were placed in operation whereby responsibility for the distribution of medical supplies in all parts of liberated Italy (except forward areas) was transferred to the Italian Government. The Istituto Nazionale Distribuzione Medicinale Legit Alimenti has been made the authorized agent of the Italian Government. This organization has developed a new scale of prices for imported medical supplies and will effect the distribution of such supplies through sub-agencies in the various regions. AG must account for all sales of medical supplies prior to the time of the transfer. At present the Chief Accountant is compiling accounts on receipts and issues of medical supplies through 31 August, 1944.

5. As of 1 November, 1944, the Italian Government, through the action of the Italian State Railways, assumed responsibility for distributing and accounting for coal released by Coal Section, AGO. Records in the Chief Accountant's office will reflect sales and collections on this commodity through 31 October, 1944. To date accounts have been prepared on coal through 31 August, 1944.

6. Supply accounting for petroleum products, the distribution of which has been rapidly increasing during the past months, is performed by Gas Station Italian Petrol. Accounts on this activity have been completed through 31 August, 1944.

7. Supply accounting on rations and other issues to interned, refugee and displaced persons has been completed through 31 August, 1944.

8. During the past month further attention has been given to the supply accounting features involved in of transportation activities. Both British and American military units have furnished tires, tubes, spare parts and other equipment for civilian motor pools and for repair of vehicles. In regard to these issued vehicles reports have been prepared by an officer in the Finance Sub-Commission especially assigned to this work. The Chief Accountant's office now has under consideration a draft of instructions relating to the procedure of accounting for receipts and issues of tires. These instructions will shortly be followed by a supplemental memorandum relating to receipts and issues of other transportation supplies.

9. The Chief Accountant's office now has under consideration the financial aspects of the disposition of savings, war, and surplus property. The plan is to complete the accounting of these items in a basic principle receiving reports will be obtained from the Italian Government or Governmental agency responsible for receiving the supplies. On the basis of these reports, shown in dollars or sterling will be recorded against the Italian Government. It is not concerned with the collection of lire from the actual receipt of the goods. Distribution and issue will be solely the responsibility of the Italian Government. It will, however, be necessary for AG to provide the appropriate price to be charged. Such procedure will provide the necessity of AG making notes and maintaining detailed collection accounts.

B. Financial Accounting

1. There are no special developments to report in the system of maintaining centrally the Allied Commission financial accounts. The October accounts of the Commission were completed in draft form on 16 November. These include the transactions of the 5 Allied Financial Agency branches to 31 October and of AG/AG Sub-Accountants in the field to 30 September. Two regional accountants are still assigned in the forward areas, who in addition to their Regional duties, are able to deal with accounting problems of AG/AG 5th and 8th Armies. Steps continue to be taken to clear up various miscellaneous advances, with special reference to emergency advances to hospitals and religious institutions, and also to certain disallowed expenditure items of AG/AG officers.

2. The following brief comments are made on salient features of the October accounts:

(a) Funds held by officers in the field were reduced by lire 177 million to lire 556 million, representing an average balance of lire 7 million per Sub-Accountant.

B. Financial Accounting

1. There are no special requirements to report in the system of maintaining centrally the Allied Commission financial accounts. The October accounts of the Commission were completed in draft form on 16 November. These include the transactions of the 3 Allied Financial Agency branches to 31 October and of AG/AFB Sub-Accountants in the field to 30 September. Two Regional accountants are being trained in the forward areas, who in addition to their regional duties, are able to deal with accounting problems of AG 9th and 8th Armies. Steps continue to be taken to clear up various miscellaneous advances, with special reference to emergency advances to hospitals and religious institutions, and also to certain disallowed expenditures of AG/AFB officers.

2. The following brief comments are made on salient features of the October accounts:

(a) Funds held by officers in the field were reduced by lire 177 million to lire 556 million, representing an average balance of lire 7 million per Sub-Accountant.

(b) Assistance payments to U.S. and British nationals during the month totalled lire 1,000,000. This figure will be shortly reduced drastically as these payments have now in the main been taken over by the respective consulates.

(c) Revenue and Expenditure. Largest items were (Revenue) - A.A. Court fines lire 7 million, - (Expenditure) Civilian Rages, lire 12 million, Printing and Stationery lire 2 million.

(d) Advances to State, Provinces and Communes at lire 193 million were below the monthly average, Advances to Communes of lire 66 million, in AG areas, forming the principal item.

(e) Receipts and Disbursements in respect of Supplies, (Food, Medical Supplies, etc.) - see para. 5 below.

3. Assistance was given to:

(a) Headquarters Government in establishing control of expenditures and the system of paying wages.

(b) Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Committee, with special reference to the granting of emergency financial assistance to Yugoslav, Greek, and Polish nationals in Italy.

4. Establishment Memorandum No. 39 on the subject of Travelling Allowance for civilian employees was issued during the month.

5. The following totalling monthly schedules were prepared in connection with the import and export of supplies:

(a) Unallocated and allocated amounts of Sales of Supplies, including Medical Supplies, to 31 October, 1944.

(b) Purchases in Italy of Supplies to 31 October, 1944.

The October accounts reflected the allocation of lire 1,400 million to the issue of supplies in earlier months. Lire 156 million was disbursed in respect of the purchase of Supplies in Italy, lire 103 million being for export.

6. The following miscellaneous items are reported:

(a) AFHQ Administrative Memorandum No. 47 setting down conditions of employment and wage rates was issued on 16 November. Administrative Memorandum No. 48 issued 4 days later completely altered those new wage rates. Lack of a definite interpretation of the method of applying the new increased rate caused confusion.

(b) After reference to the Judge Advocate General's Department, AFHQ, a request was made for the setting up of Courts of Inquiry in respect of losses of AC/AB funds in the case of officers.

(c) The scheme whereby the Comando Genio Militare take over the payment of the expenses of hotels requisitioned as Allied Officers' billets and canteen is now generally operating in respect of AC hotels.

(d) Measures have been taken to ensure that the security aspect of the work of the Accounting Sub-Section is fully maintained.

(b) Purchases in Italy of supplies to 31 October, 1944.

The October accounts reflected the allocation of lire 1,400 million against specific issues of supplies in earlier months. Lire 156 million was disbursed in respect of the purchase of supplies in Italy, lire 102 million being for export.

6. The following miscellaneous items are reported:

- (a) AFM Administrative Memorandum No. 17 setting down conditions of employment and wage rates was issued on 16 November; Administrative Memorandum No. 48 issued 4 days later completely altered those new wage rates. Lack of a definite interpretation of the method of applying the new increases had caused confusion.
- (b) After reference to the Judge Advocate General's Department, AFMGA, a request was made for the setting up of Courts of Inquiry in respect of losses of AC/22C funds in the care of officers.
- (c) The scheme whereby the Comando Genio Militare take over the payment of the expenses of hotels requisitioned as Allied Officers' Billots and Messes is now generally operating in respect of AG hotels.
- (d) Measures have been taken to ensure that the security aspect of the work of the Accounting Sub-Section is fully maintained.

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IX. SECRET-TO-SYSTEM UNIT

A. The following tables, prepared by the Istituto Centrale di Statistica, include more complete information than that published in previous months.

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Expenditure per person per month for Purchase of Budgeted Foods

Provincial Capitals	Expenditure per person per month				Index January 1954 = 100.0			
	Jan.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Arezzo	-	-	-	742	769	-	-	-
Firenze	-	-	-	1,372	1,250	-	-	-
Livorno	-	-	-	1,477	1,338	1,027	-	-
Siena	-	-	-	425	610	568	-	-
Perugia	-	-	-	627	671	550	-	-
Litteria	-	-	-	1,640	1,098	-	-	-
Rome	479	1,724	1,510	976	1,103	1,052	230	230
Aquila	-	-	-	1,346	1,030	1,009	-	-
Torino	-	-	-	580	620	735	-	-
Avellino	-	-	-	1,007	524	332	-	-
Benvenuto	-	-	-	-	573	733	-	-
Alghero	1,469	1,368	793	1,211	1,053	1,046	72	72
Palermo	-	389	576	608	705	656	-	-
Trapani	569	742	515	534	669	534	118	94
Palau	486	637	543	527	643	541	141	119
Prinivisi	549	594	395	504	534	538	97	98
Lecco	-	-	-	413	523	-	-	-
Posina	662	681	755	645	549	750	63	113
Trapani	245	300	249	258	358	390	144	163
Portofino	-	675	429	445	560	551	-	-
Catanzaro	-	632	619	496	-	-	-	-
Cosentino	-	-	-	558	478	415	-	-
R. Calabria	693	652	617	643	559	-	81	-
Agigento	467	444	431	456	-	-	-	-
Calitannasotta	442	525	457	500	-	-	-	-
Catania	642	900	677	737	-	-	-	-
Roma	560	670	1,472	475	-	-	-	-
Massima	750	981	672	679	-	-	-	-
Palermo	680	777	725	784	559	842	115	124
Trapani	529	740	633	594	-	-	106	-
Siracusa	573	783	1,472	553	521	-	91	-
Trapani	741	743	808	623	894	-	124	-
Cagliari	237	705	675	563	718	693	303	292
Nuoro	371	546	595	611	503	-	163	-
Sassari	369	905	822	669	655	-	176	-

Retail Black Market Prices
(Monthly averages lire per kilogram)

Provincial Capitals	Cheese				Olive Oil (litre)				Sugar		
	1 2 3 4				1 2 3 4				1 2 3 4		
	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.
Arezzo	-	120	-	-	-	500	500	500	-	130	140
Firenze	-	-	-	-	-	730	640	583	-	225	300
Livorno	-	-	-	-	-	675	750	700	-	180	250
Sienna	-	100	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-
Ancona	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Macerata	-	-	350	350	-	450	500	500	-	200	250
Perugia	-	-	-	-	-	-	325	325	-	180	215
Umbria	-	-	-	-	-	600	500	500	-	200	200
Roma	450	575	550	450	550	475	500	550	350	325	415
Aquila	-	300	400	450	-	650	650	650	-	200	250
Teramo	-	200	-	-	-	400	400	400	-	100	-
Avezzano	-	-	-	-	-	275	300	300	-	300	300
Benevento	-	-	-	-	-	-	270	350	-	-	350
Napoli	403	457	400	400	310	311	340	303	258	300	350
Salerno	225	200	250	-	220	250	-	300	225	140	140
Bari	325	-	-	320	90	83	95	150	175	150	225
Brindisi	213	300	300	300	75	60	60	150	128	140	140
Lecce	165	300	325	350	50	50	100	130	80	200	225
Foggia	-	-	350	-	-	140	185	250	-	200	250
Taranto	225	350	350	350	95	105	110	150	155	200	210
Bitonto	275	275	280	280	65	73	110	150	160	150	200
Potenza	305	250	275	300	135	180	180	200	220	320	300
Catanzaro	150	160	160	295	80	120	120	120	185	250	250
Cosenza	180	300	300	180	150	150	150	160	300	300	300
Regg. Calabria	-	250	250	-	95	120	120	-	-	250	250
Agirionto	125	145	-	-	150	150	-	-	231	325	-
Caltanissetta	119	163	-	-	125	123	130	-	274	255	225
Enna	176	174	-	-	123	141	-	-	238	371	-
Erma	114	-	-	-	140	-	-	-	174	300	300
Messina	144	145	-	-	118	119	-	-	236	358	-
Palermo	108	150	180	220	160	160	160	170	282	425	373
Ragusa	119	121	-	-	120	119	150	-	412	388	300
Siracusa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	350	300
Trapani	133	-	-	-	125	-	-	-	305	300	360
Cagliari	85	90	100	120	262	450	425	350	375	300	325
Monza	70	-	-	-	315	-	-	-	275	-	-
Sassari	70	-	-	-	310	-	-	-	210	-	-

Retail Black Market Prices
(Monthly averages, lire per kilogram)

	Olive Oil (litre)				Sugar				Milk (litre)			
	1944				1944				1944			
Oct.	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
-	-	500	500	500	-	130	140	250	-	-	-	-
-	-	730	540	483	-	225	300	300	-	19	20	15
-	-	575	750	700	-	180	250	200	-	11	12	12
-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	10	10	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	-	-	-	-
50	-	450	500	500	-	200	250	300	-	-	-	8
-	-	-	325	325	-	150	215	300	-	8	11	12
-	-	500	500	500	-	200	200	200	-	20	25	24
50	550	175	500	550	350	325	415	600	30	40	25	30
50	-	550	550	550	-	200	250	250	-	25	25	25
-	-	400	400	400	-	100	-	200	-	15	20	20
-	-	275	300	300	-	300	300	300	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	270	250	-	-	350	330	-	-	-	-
00	310	311	340	400	265	300	350	380	30	30	30	30
-	220	260	-	300	220	150	150	-	40	-	-	-
20	90	63	98	120	175	160	225	250	-	17	12	20
00	75	80	80	150	125	140	140	140	-	30	30	30
50	80	80	100	130	80	200	235	250	-	20	20	20
-	-	140	175	230	-	200	250	250	-	24	20	-
50	93	105	120	150	185	200	210	200	22	30	30	30
00	55	73	110	150	160	150	200	300	14	15	15	15
00	135	130	140	200	220	320	300	300	10	-	-	-
95	90	120	120	120	165	250	250	250	15	15	15	15
80	150	150	150	150	300	300	300	400	16	20	20	10
-	95	120	120	-	-	250	250	-	18	20	20	-
-	150	150	-	-	231	325	-	-	16	15	-	-
-	125	123	135	-	274	285	325	-	19	15	15	-
-	123	161	-	-	235	371	-	-	22	22	-	-
-	140	-	-	-	174	360	360	-	12	-	-	-
-	118	118	-	-	336	358	-	-	19	20	20	-
20	160	160	160	170	252	425	333	450	13	20	20	24
-	120	118	180	-	412	388	300	-	14	14	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	350	300	300	-	-	-	-
-	125	-	-	-	305	300	350	300	14	-	-	15
20	262	300	425	350	375	300	325	400	10	10	15	15
-	313	-	-	-	275	-	-	-	12	-	-	-
-	310	-	-	-	210	-	-	-	11	-	-	-

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Retail Price Market Prices
(Monthly averages lire per kilogram)

Provincial Capitals	Bread				Potatoes				Wheat			
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Arezzo	-	32	34	35	-	10	-	-	-	30	-	-
Firenze	-	35	45	45	-	29	-	-	-	300	400	600
Livorno	-	38	40	40	-	30	-	-	-	200	200	200
Sienna	-	30	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-
Ancona	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Macerata	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	85	90
Perugia	-	10	12	12	-	30	-	-	-	155	180	180
Littoria	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	200	200	200
Roma	100	135	100	110	-	40	-	-	-	380	355	390
Avigliana	-	30	30	30	-	20	-	-	-	240	245	245
Avellino	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	160	160	160
Benavento	-	90	120	130	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Napoli	114	117	105	124	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salerno	-	90	90	90	-	20	-	-	-	267	200	313
Bari	75	80	65	80	-	20	-	-	-	150	225	250
Brindisi	81	60	60	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Locce	35	70	65	65	-	30	-	-	-	165	250	250
Foggia	-	23	25	60	-	-	-	-	-	160	250	-
Taranto	75	60	65	75	-	28	-	-	-	170	-	-
Metern	60	70	70	80	-	40	-	-	-	155	250	250
Potenza	33	45	48	50	-	35	-	-	-	130	135	-
Catanzaro	55	45	60	60	-	30	-	-	-	155	200	200
Cosenza	70	60	50	60	-	35	-	-	-	190	200	200
Reg. Calabria	100	80	80	70	-	25	-	-	-	120	150	180
Agigento	45	45	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	160	160	-
Calitannissetta	45	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	-	-
Catania	78	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	-	-
Enna	71	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	121	-	-
Messina	112	76	71	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	-	-
Palermo	82	75	72	71	-	-	-	-	-	100	120	-
Ragusa	81	73	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	175	200
Siracusa	58	72	70	70	-	-	-	-	-	138	-	-
Trapani	80	65	83	90	-	-	-	-	-	121	-	-
Cagliari	-	70	70	70	-	35	-	-	-	120	120	-
Nuoro	18	18	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	130	130
Sassari	110	110	80	-	-	25	-	-	-	65	58	-

Benevento	114	117	135	124	14	18	25	28	280	257	250	315
Napoli	-	90	90	90	-	-	20	-	150	200	225	250
Salerno	75	80	63	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bari	64	60	60	60	20	30	32	32	165	250	250	250
Bridisi	55	70	35	60	-	33	-	-	160	250	250	-
Locce	-	23	25	30	-	40	30	-	-	170	-	-
Foggia	75	50	65	75	29	40	40	40	155	230	250	200
Taranto	50	70	70	80	-	35	50	-	120	130	135	-
Bitona	33	45	45	50	-	-	-	32	130	150	165	200
Potenza	35	40	60	60	40	50	35	35	-	150	200	200
Catanzaro	70	60	50	60	30	25	25	15	120	150	150	80
Cosenza	100	80	30	70	-	-	40	40	-	160	160	180
Reg. Calabria	45	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	120	-	-
Agigento	45	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	124	124	-	-
Calabria	70	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	110	-	-
Catania	71	90	50	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	120	-
Syracuse	112	78	71	-	-	-	-	-	150	150	-	-
Massima	52	75	72	71	-	-	-	-	138	165	173	200
Palermo	81	79	65	-	-	-	-	-	131	116	-	-
Reggio	53	72	70	70	-	-	-	-	120	120	-	-
Siracusa	80	65	88	90	-	-	-	-	120	130	135	-
Trepani	-	70	70	70	-	35	35	35	-	130	130	130
Agigilari	18	18	32	-	-	-	-	-	65	65	58	-
Muro	110	110	80	-	28	25	-	-	65	65	60	-
Sarzani	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

B. Completing the series of supplements to the Annuario Statistico Italiano, there is attached to the copies of this report sent to G-5, APRG, Washington and London Supplement No. 4, containing information on prices, the cost of living and food consumption.

*APG Graystone Annex
Cnl.*

Joint Director,
Strategic Sub-Commission.

SECURITY

Recipients of this Report are reminded that this document is classified "SECRET" and must receive appropriate security handling to safeguard its contents being made available to unauthorized persons.

Appendix A

Position with regard to Provincial Tax
Appeal Commissions

A. Commissions Formed

Agrigento	Lecco
Avellino	Messina
Bari	Nuoro
Brindisi	Palermo
Cagliari	Potenza
Caltanissetta	Ragusa
Catania	Reggio Calabria
Catanzaro	Salerno
Cosenza	Siracusa
Enna	Taranto
Reggio	Trapani

B. Commissions constituted and awaiting registration of decree with
the Corte dei Conti

Procinone	Napoli
Matera	Sassari

C. Commissions not constituted

Ancona	Livorno
Aquila	Macerata
Arezzo	Perugia
Ascoli Piceno	Pesaro
Benevento	Pescara
Campobasso	Rieti
Chieti	Roma
Grosseto	Taranto
Liguria	Terni
	Viterbo

B. Commissione constituted and awaiting registration of decree with the Corte dei Conti

Calabria
Caltanissetta
Catania
Catanzaro
Cosenza
Enna
Foggia
Ragusa
Reggio Calabria
Salerno
Siracusa
Taranto
Trapani

Frosinone
Matera
Napoli
Sassari

C. Commissione not constituted

Ancona
Aquila
Arezzo
Ascoli Piceno
Pescara
Pescaro
Rieti
Rome
Teramo
Terni
Viterbo
Livorno
Macerata
Perugia
Pesaro
Pescara
Rieti
Rome
Teramo
Terni
Viterbo

THE HAT 22 ALIEN IN SESSION
AT 194

PROHIBITIVE REGISTRATION

2 November 1944

HAT 22

(3)

PROHIBITIVE REGISTRATION

1. General

Item 1 "General" of Executive Memorandum No. 10 (Revised) dated 4 September 1944 is hereby cancelled and the following instructions are substituted hereafter.

2. Object of Directive

The object is to ensure the immediate resumption of Customs, Guardia di Finanza and Carabinieri di Corso control for the levying of duties, etc., and the prevention of smuggling and the theft of cargoes.

3. Control

(A) Control of Ports and Ships

(1) The Capitaneria di Porto will exercise full control of ports, except those controlled by Naval or Military Authorities, and of ships, and coast-wise vessels, other than ships of war, which expression includes:-

(a) Ships of war of the Allies or under their charter. (Passage, bareboat, time or voyage charter) and

(b) Ships controlled and/or operated by the Mediterranean Shipping Board (MBSB), including ships of the War Shipping Administration and Ministry of War Transport.

(2) Harbour and port dues, maritime dues and similar charges applicable to the ship and its personnel, will be levied forthwith, except on Allied ships of war as defined at (1) above.

The object is to ensure the immediate resumption of Customs, Guardia di Finanza and Carabinieri as of control for the levying of duties, etc., and the prevention of smuggling and the theft of cargoes.

Control

(A) Control of Ports and Ships

(1) The Capitaneria di Porto will exercise full control of ports, except those controlled by Naval or Military Authorities, and of ships, and coast-wise vessels, other than ships of war, which expression includes:-

(a) Ships of war to which no order their charter, (deadweight, bareboat, time or voyage charter) and

(b) Ships controlled and/or operated by the Mediterranean Shipping Board (MSB), including ships of the War Shipping Administration and Ministry of War Transport.

(2) Harbour and port dues, maritime dues and similar charges applicable to the ship and its personnel, will be levied forthwith, except on allied ships of war as defined at (1) above.

(B) Control of Cargoes

(1) The customs are responsible, inter alia, for the assessment and collection of import and export duties and licence fees and the collection of harbour, etc., dues (as assessed by the Capitaneria di Porto, a separate body). The Guardia di Finanza are responsible for the revenue control of vessels and their cargoes, and for the revenue protection of the coast and land boundaries. It is essential that they should resume all their functions forthwith.

(2) Cargoes on all ships, including coast-wise vessels, but excluding ships of war, will be subject to Customs control unless an Allied Naval or Military Officer certifies that the ship contains cargo which, for security reasons, must not be so subject.

(1) Customs Officers and Guardia di Finanza will be allowed to control such cargoes at the ship's side, whenever this can be permitted without prejudice to security. Otherwise they will be allowed to bring cargoes under their control at the earliest practicable shore thereafter, e.g. at dock exits or warehouses, and permitted the fullest freedom of action in the control of commercial traffic and smuggling, consistent with military security.

(C) Action by AC/AFS Officers

(1) To enable these controls to be carried out, Regional Finance Officers will consult the Naval and Military port authorities at every port with a view to obtaining their co-operation and authority for admission of Customs, etc., officials to port areas. It should be stressed that these officials are regarded as of high integrity and that, as they are expert in the detection and prevention of smuggling and pilfering their functions in port areas would check the prevalent threat of alien debts and property.

(2) If these authorities refuse to permit the Customs and Guardia di Finanza to operate within any restricted area, arrangements should be made for the removal of the perimeter of the area for the purpose of detecting and preventing smuggling and theft by civilians.

(3) Local AC/AFS Officers will also arrange for the Customs to be advised as or before the arrival of a vessel, of its category and whether it is subject to Customs control.

Parties on Goods Landings

(1) No slaves, taxes, imposts or fees will, in any event, be charged on goods destined for the use of the Allied Forces, (excluding the Italian Forces) or civilian Allied nationals employed by them, including all Allied Forces' welfare organizations. Goods certified as imported under Allied auspices for distribution free of charge for civilian relief purposes and not for sale, will be similarly treated.

(2) Further, the Italian Government have agreed to exempt temporarily from all Customs duties, charges and licence fees

preventing theft of Allied goods and property.

(2) If these authorities refuse to permit the Customs and Service of American to operate within any restricted area, arrangements should be made for the revenue control of the perimeter of the area for the purpose of detecting and preventing smuggling and theft by civilians.

(3) Local Italian officers will also arrange for the Customs to be advised of or before the arrival of a vessel, of its category and whether it is subject to Customs control.

Duties on Goods Imported

(A) No duties, taxes, impost or fees will, in any event, be charged on goods imported for the use of the Allied Forces, (excluding the Italian Forces) or civilian Allied nationals employed by them, including all Allied Forces' welfare organizations. Goods not Allied as imported under Allied purposes for distribution free of charge for civilian relief purposes and not for sale, will be similarly treated.

(D) Further, the Italian Government have agreed to exempt temporarily from all Customs duties, charges and license fees all goods for which a certificate is given by the responsible Allied Official that they have been imported by the Allied Nations for civilian use. This exemption does not include alcohol, tobacco, mechanical lighters and lighter flints, cigarette papers and other released direct into commerce or civilian use without passing through State monopoly channels. When such goods are about to be released for such purposes, the Customs Officials must be given timely warning so that they may take immediate steps to secure the duties.

(E) Imported goods not covered by the exemptions in paras (A) and (D) remain chargeable to all the Customs duties, charges and license fees prescribed by the existing Italian laws, which must be paid at the time and in the manner prescribed therein.

Liaison with Customs Officials

(A) Close liaison will be maintained with the Senior Customs Official at each port. The Minister of Finance has agreed that the services of the Customs and Guard of Finance may be used,

herein required by AC/A C, on checking, tallying and guard duties. I & S officers will therefore avail themselves of the services of these trained personnel as a precaution against dockside pilfering and as a check on illicit traffic, which is prevalent.

- (2) The import and export certificates referred to in paragraphs and 6 hereto will be given to the customs by the AC/AIB officer in charge of the cargo.

6. Duties on Goods Exported

The Statutory export duties and license fees will be charged on all goods exported except goods certified in writing by the Allied authority responsible for shipment as being shipped, under Allied auspices, to Allied Government Departments.

7. Special Treatment of Certain Imported Goods

(A) Petroleum

A 7th Petroleum Section have fixed duty-inclusive retail prices to be charged by the Geniato Italiano Petroli (GIP), the authorized distributors for commercial sales, who are required to remit the duty to the Customs.

(B) Matches

The Geniato Industriale Piazzieri (GIP) are the only authorized distributors of matches for civilian use. The prices have been fixed by this GIP. GIP are responsible for remitting the duty to the Customs.

(C) Coal

It is anticipated that the State Railways will shortly resume their former monopoly of distribution, but only in respect of coal for commercial or civilian use. Should there be any difficulty, importations the State Railways will be responsible to the Customs for the duty.

8. Reports

All Officers concerned will report to this HQ (Finance Sub-Commission) any matters of doubt or difficulty, any problem of general interest and all instances of serious neglect or inefficiency on the part of any Customs Official.

(A) Petroleum

All Petroleum Section have fixed duty-inclusive retail prices to be charged by the Confinato Italiano Tabacchi (CIT), the authorized distributors for commercial sales, who are required to remit the duty to the Customs.

(B) Matches

The Consorzio Industriale Fiammiferi (CIF) are the only authorized distributors of matches for civilian use. The prices have been fixed by this Co. CIF are responsible for remitting the duty to the Customs.

(C) Coal

It is anticipated that the State Railways will shortly resume their former monopoly of distribution, but only in respect of coal for commercial or civilian use. Should there be any doubt, importations the State Railways will be responsible to the Customs for the duty.

REMARKS

All Officers concerned will report to this HQ (Finance Sub-Commission) any matters of doubt or difficulty, any problems of general interest and all instances of serious neglect or inefficiency on the part of any Customs Official. Monthly reports by the Finance Officers should incorporate a concise statement on the progress and the state of Customs work.

Commercial Air and Frontier Traffic

These instructions will be applied to commercial air and frontier traffic when they are resumed.

In Italian Government territory the aim will be to relieve AC of all work which can properly be undertaken by the Customs and Guardia di Finanza.

(Sgd) U.S. JUSH

Brigadier, Chief of Staff.

Distribution "A"

Plus 200 copies for Finance Sub-Commission.

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APPENDIX C
BANKING STATISTICS

Table 1

Italian State Account at Bank of Italy
Grand Total Liberated Italy
(in millions of lire)

	July 1944 through 31 Oct. 1944	Oct. 1944
Total payments less payments on account of Buoni del Tesoro	37.791	10.269
Total receipts less receipts on account of Buoni del Tesoro	13.973	4.904
	<u>24.818</u>	<u>5.365</u>

a) "DEFICIT" IN STATE ACCOUNT

Total payments less payments on account
of Buoni del Tesoro
Total receipts less receipts on account
of Buoni del Tesoro

b) HOW STATE "DEFICIT" WAS MET
Increase in State account with the

Banca d'Italia

Net receipts in Buoni del Tesoro
AccountIncrease in Contabilità Speciale
accounts

Miscellaneous items

Total

	1.228
	1.323
	2.700
	114
	<u>5.365</u>

Table 2
Net Investment in Buoni del Tesoro
Ordinari
(in millions of lire)

	July 1944 through 31 Oct. 1944	Oct. 1944	Net Investment
Abruzzo e Molise	94	42	52
Basilicata	81	40	41
Calabria	161	17	143
Campania	1,357	247	1,110
			1,357

Increase in State Account	3,449	1,228
Banca d'Italia		
Net receipts in Buoni del Tesoro		1,323
Account	10,219	
Increase in Contabilità Speciale	4,611	2,700
accounts	1,539	114
Miscellaneous items	<u>21,815</u>	<u>5,365</u>
Total		

Table 2
Net Investment in Buoni del Tesoro
Ordinari
(in millions of lire)

	July 1944 through 31 Oct. 1944		Oct. 1944	
	Issued Paid	Investment	Issued Paid	Net Investment
Abruzzo e Molise	84	52	15	5
Basilicata	81	41	5	4
Calabria	161	143	20	15
Campania	1,357	1,110	145	90
Lazio (less Rome)	57	53	34	12
Marche	288	127	75	60
2234 ROMA	731	522	167	105
Sardegna	20	16	25	4
Sicilia	3,621	2,814	1,331	1,301
Toscana	1,293	1,212	222	217
Umbria	103	72	32	25
GRAND TOTAL	17,011	10,607	4,537	2,025

2 The figures concerning the provinces of Trapani, Palermo and Termini are to 30/9/1944

Table 3

Cash Position of the Bank of Italy
(including ATA and AMG accounts)
(in millions of lire)

10 November 1944 and 20 November 1944 and 30 November 1944

	TOTAL (10 Nov.)	TOTAL (20 Nov.)	TOTAL (30 Nov.)
L'Aquila	11	22	13
Campobasso	26	32	59
Chieti	8	75	53
Pescara	8	4	4
Teramo	54	50	50

Catanzaro	41	32	43
Cosenza	23	14	31
Crotone Calabria	21	15	33

Napoli	177	137	95
Avellino	30	73	46
Benavento	39	43	46
Caserta	75	79	87
Castellammare	33	45	52
Salerno	55	58	57

Roma	291	780	1,241
Viterbo	42	55	61
Civitavecchia	2	3	2
Frosinone	3	14	13
Littoria	4	15	9
Rieti	19	15	15
Gera	5	3	5

Matera	3	10	18
Potenza	13	28	8

Ancona	75	62	59
Ascoli Piceno	76	55	64
Macerata	87	102	115
Perugia	35	100	15

Bari	86	103	314
Foggia	57	43	65
Lecco	5	32	10
Taranto	113	36	51
Barletta	10	14	22
Brindisi	3	3	8

Salerno	291	780	1.241
Roma	42	55	61
Viterbo	2	3	2
Civitavecchia	3	14	13
Frosinone	4	3	9
Littoria	13	13	15
Rieti	5	2	5
Cora			
Matera	2	10	18
Potenza	13	23	8
Ancona	75	62	59
Ascoli Piceno	76	57	64
Macerata	87	101	115
Pesaro	35	100	15
Bari	86	103	314
Yoggia	57	45	65
Lecco	3	34	10
Taranto	113	35	51
Barletta	10	14	22
Brindisi	3	12	8
Cagliari	17	58	46
Sassari	13	33	21
Nuoro	43	59	16
Palermo	68	122	34
Agrigento	68	49	45
Coltania	75	53	86
Catania	53	45	61
Messina	26	100	17
Siracusa	9	5	14
Tropani	7	24	11
Enna	23	35	34
Ragusa	4	5	6
TOTAL	1.934	2.775	3.155

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	TOTAL (10 NOV.)	TOTAL (20 NOV.)	TOTAL (30 NOV.)
TOTAL	1,934	2,771	3,135
Firenze	134	205	186
Livorno	14	12	4
Arezzo	18	72	73
Lucca	82	94	91
Pisa	24	26	18
Pistoia	65	65	68
Siena	140	145	184
Grosseto	25	29	32
Perugia	35	43	46
Terni	39	42	45
TOTAL	2,530	3,504	3,902
Total Bank Notes	1,032	1,496	2,080
Total State Notes	317	374	322
Total AM Life	1,183	1,634	1,500
TOTAL	2,530	3,504	3,902

Perugia	35	43	46
Terni	39	42	45
TOTAL	2,530	3,504	3,902
Total Bank Notes	1,612	1,496	2,030
Total State Notes	315	374	322
Total AM Lire	1,183	1,034	1,500
TOTAL	2,530	3,504	3,902

August		September	
Total	Current	Total	Current
5.006	27.329	5.035	10.229
1.672	3.498	2.781	3.350
10.779	13.975	14.164	4.372
74.030	17.979	32.677	19.654
8.115	10.206	8.722	9.630
2.115	6.123	2.101	2.900
1.005	6.09	1.426	7.454
4.127	14.659	5.340	9.455
7.421	800	9.459	9.646
4.502	1.052	5.807	8.646
8.085	5.951	12	3.924
9.438	5.877	3.125	5.781
1.047	5.586	7.310	9.030
2.762	957	1.351	306
4.371	1.709	2.635	1.451
5.479	1.039	2.641	4.184
266	676	591	1.185
1.419	459	2.327	2.732
11.345	5.403	7.773	8.555
719.650	14.345	30.007	16.445
2.929	1.352	942	858
18.055	4.353	25.000	20.570
29	-	-	-
-491	85	-2.537	5.521
896	50	-	57
10.947	6.735	5.543	7.600
660	371	869	14.731
9.051	1.105	24.113	54.282
16.090	4.643	12.430	5.483
-1.057	7.859	3.559	4.187
1.673	1.495	6.924	4.013
4.859	3.403	6.930	15.911
1.753	2.975	1.625	2.513
-1.753	2.159	1.646	5.652
2.153	-	1.001	3.980
271.442	29.849	105.907	208.252

July 1944 and August 1944 and September 1944

Table 4

Table 4

ANNEX 4

ions

July 1964 and August 1964 and September 1964

TOTAL	August				September			
	Postal Bonds	Savings Bonds	Current Accounts	Total	Postal Bonds	Savings Bonds	Current Accounts	Total
5.836	3.595	1.339	22.345	27.329	-4.306	3.035	18.222	16.951
1.672	662	2.836	-	3.498	562	2.781	-	3.343
10.779	1.150	9.332	3.513	13.975	-1.566	14.164	-9.226	4.372
74.039	4.255	1.619	12.105	17.979	-3.703	10.650	32.877	39.824
8.116	3.901	6.123	132	10.216	-1.283	8.722	2.191	9.630
1.006	609	-132	-	477	1.474	1.125	-	2.599
4.127	19	14.659	-14.145	563	-1.450	-604	-5.340	-7.454
7.421	-800	2.959	5.068	6.827	-1.596	1.722	9.452	9.578
4.502	1.052	3.705	2.900	7.657	-1.475	6.314	3.807	8.646
8.085	-5.951	7.408	-3	1.454	-5.749	9.845	-12	3.924
9.438	-1.034	5.877	5.108	9.752	-1.823	4.538	3.125	5.840
1.057	-5.586	3.707	2.055	176	-5.128	3.408	-7.310	-9.030
2.752	-967	332	-	-635	-975	1.351	-	356
-437	-1.703	2.132	-	429	-3.919	2.533	-	-1.386
-3.479	1.039	66	7.304	8.409	-2.947	2.641	-9.772	-10.078
265	-171	676	3.051	3.556	-1.776	691	-	515
1.113	-107	459	-	352	126	2.327	-	2.453
11.345	3.106	5.403	6.618	15.129	-5.395	7.773	7.375	9.753
119.650	14.345	17.737	157.650	189.732	-13.020	36.007	-1.545	24.447
2.929	1.352	189	1.694	3.244	-335	1.077	-942	-500
18.055	-4.353	3.197	7	-1.159	-1.530	6.960	-26.030	-20.600
-25	-	-	-964	-964	-	-	-	-
-491	89	2.304	1.137	3.526	-731	8.791	-2.537	7.523
886	50	293	-	1.043	-2.068	1.497	-	-571
10.911	-1.075	6.735	2.676	8.336	-858	5.343	1.977	7.462
660	331	1.150	-	1.789	14.063	608	-	14.671
-19.031	1.105	13.102	-35.515	-22.408	19.733	7.435	24.113	51.281
18.620	4.648	10.005	6.449	21.106	-6.933	14.430	-2.060	5.437
-1.057	7.859	2.257	2.986	13.002	750	3.469	-3.096	1.123
1.873	-1.154	1.136	5.161	5.203	-2.096	1.385	4.524	3.813
4.549	1.530	3.463	2.395	7.388	462	6.930	8.549	15.941
-	-	-	-	-	-126	2.641	-	2.515
-1.708	-3.008	2.575	2.159	1.646	3.930	1.699	27	5.656
2.153	2.119	3.414	-	5.533	1.081	2.906	-	3.987
271.442	29.819	136.693	197.817	354.334	-24.001	185.903	46.350	208.252
	(33 Provinces)				(33 Provinces)			

ISTITUTO CENTRALE DI STATISTICA DEL REGNO D'ITALIA

49

SUPPLEMENTI ALL'

ANNUARIO STATISTICO ITALIANO

SUPPLEMENTO N. 3

COMUNICAZIONI E TRASPORTI
PREZZI - COSTO DELLA VITA
CONSUMI

2233

NOVEMBRE 1944

ISTITUTO POLIGRAFICO DELLO STATO - G. C. - ROMA

ISTITUTO CENTRALE DI STATISTICA DEL REGNO D'ITALIA

S U P P L E M E N T I A L L '

ANNUARIO STATISTICO ITALIANO

SUPPLEMENTO N. 3

COMUNICAZIONI E TRASPORTI
PREZZI - COSTO DELLA VITA
C O N S U M I

Il presente supplemento contiene dati statistici degli anni 1940-41-42-43, relativi alle **Comunicazioni e Trasporti**, ai **Prezzi**, al **Costo della Vita**, ai **Consumi**, che in detti anni non vennero pubblicati. Per i consumi ed i prezzi, sono pubblicati anche alcuni dati relativi al 1944.

Le tavole di *aggiornamento* pubblicate nei presenti supplementi sono ritirate da quelle contenute nell'«Annuario Statistico Italiano» del 1939.

I dati pubblicati in detto Annuario o in quelli successivi, e rimasti invariati non sono ripubblicati nei presenti supplementi.

Tutti i dati relativi agli anni 1942, 1943 e 1944, (o agli esercizi finanziari 1942-43 e 1943-44) sono provvisori.

AVVERTENZA

Nelle tavole della presente pubblicazione sono adottati i seguenti *regni convenzionali*:

- a) quando il fenomeno «costo» non esiste;
 - b) quando il fenomeno «costo» viene rilevato, ma i casi non si sono verificati;
 - c) quando il fenomeno «costo» non si è verificato, ma i casi non si sono verificati.
- Parte interrotta* (—): quando i dati non si determinano, perché gli organi rilevatori non li hanno comunicati per averlo eseguito la rilevazione o perché questa non è stata ancora eseguita.
- Dati parziali* (...) per i fenomeni non rilevati o non ancora rilevati.

ANNUARIO STATISTICO ITALIANO

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Tutti i dati relativi agli anni 1942, 1943 e 1944, (o agli esercizi finanziari 1942-43 o 1943-44) sono previsti.

AVVERTENZA

Nelle tavole della presente pubblicazione sono riportati i seguenti dati internazionali:
Linee (—): a) quando il fenomeno è notabile;
b) quando il fenomeno esiste e viene rilevato, ma i dati non sono verificati;

Linee interrotte (---): quando i dati non si distinguono, perché gli organi rilevatori non li hanno compilati pur avendo seguito la rilevazione o perché questa non è stata ancora eseguita.

Per ipotesi (---) per i numeri assoluti (valori e confronti, migliaia, ecc.) e per i numeri relativi, quando non raggiungono la cifra significativa, nell'ordine minimo considerato.

NOVEMBRE 1944

ISTITUTO POLIGRAFICO DELLO STATO G. C. - ROMA

I N D I C E (1)

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3. Movimento e prodotti delle ferrovie

a. Ferrovie dello Stato (a)

Oggetto	Unità	Esercizi finanziari		Oggetto	Unità	Esercizi finanziari	
		1941-42	1940-41			1941-42	1940-41
Materiale rotabile (alla fine degli esercizi)							
Locomotive e automotrici di cui a vapore	N.	6.758	6.677	Viaggiatori chilometro Biglietti di abbonamento e comobilità biglietti	Milioni	21.822	17.134
• elettriche	•	4.131	4.141	•	•	310	265
• altri locomotori	•	1.735	1.852	Prodotto	Mil. di lire	2.961,6	2.536,5
• altri locomotori	•	887	874	per chilometro di linea	•	72.447	119.912
Carrichi riscaldatori	•	388	—	• per chilometro di media	•	27,7	14,8
Carrichi per i viaggiatori	•	8.625	8.658	Prodotto dei viaggiatori	Mil. di lire	72,7	49,6
• per la posta (b)	•	612.292	613.660	•	•	—	—
Posti nell'insieme delle carriche per viaggiatori	•	427.021	428.331	•	•	—	—
• di cui di 3 ^a classe	•	118.467	118.020	•	•	—	—
• • 2 ^a classe	•	19.811	19.843	•	•	—	—
• • 1 ^a classe	•	19.811	19.843	•	•	—	—
• classe unica	•	31.874	31.850	•	•	—	—
Bagagli e carri	•	140.925	135.330	•	•	—	—
di cui carri refrigeranti ed isotermitici	•	—	—	•	•	—	—
• senza ghiacciaia	•	8.007	4.816	•	•	—	—
• senza ghiacciaia	•	214	155	•	•	—	—
Portata dei carri (esclusi i bagagli) (d)	Mil. di t.	2.573	2.450	•	•	—	—
Personale							
Personale (in servizio in media nell'esercizio) di cui stabile e in prova	N.	163.161	151.661	Risultati finanziari			
a) Ammin. centrale	•	215.803	212.320	Entrate			
b) Servizio Movimento e Traffico	•	2.814	4.679	Prodotto del traffico Entrate diversi e rimborsi di spesa			
c) Servizio Materiale e Trazione	•	23.769	27.220	•			
d) Servizio Lavori	•	34.219	22.269	•			
e) Servizio nav. tra gliacchi	•	26.212	24.227	•			
di cui assenti	•	947	994	•			
Spesa per il personale di cui per spese per personali (e)	Mil. di lire	3.694,3	2.521,6	•			
Perseveranza dei treni							
Treni del traffico Treni viaggiatori di cui elettrici	Mil. di lire	90.423	106.110	•			
Treni merci di cui elettrici	•	43.181	43.148	•			
Treni di servizio di cui elettrici	•	97.194	87.991	•			
Treni di servizio di cui elettrici	•	51.805	48.511	•			
Treni di servizio di cui elettrici	•	1.415	2.687	•			
Movimento e prodotto del traffico							
Viaggiatori e bagagli	Milioni	229.339	134.444	•			
Viaggiatori (f) di cui a tariffa ridotta	•	20.218	22.802	•			

(a) Rete a scartamento normale e ridotto. — (b) Comprensive le carrozze, i vagoni e le carrozze per servizi speciali della Amministrazione ferroviaria. — (c) Comprensivi i posti nelle automobili. — (d) Per le sole linee a scartamento normale. — (e) Non tributo al Fondo perdite e sussidi, gratificazioni al personale, spese per il servizio sanitario, ecc. — (f) Biglietti (i biglietti di abbonamento e quelli dei viaggi effettuati a forfait). — (g) Comprensive anche i trasporti non specificati.

b. Ferrovie esercitate dall'industria privata

[illegible]

Risultati finanziari			
Entrate		Uti. di lire	
Prodotti del traffico	9.431,9	7.016,6	6.222,0
Interessi diversi e rimborsi di spesa	326,7	240,2	214,6
TOTALE		7.256,8	6.436,6
Spese di esercizio			
Spese ordinarie	1.734,8	4.222,5	5.073,6
Spese complementari	1.225,5	193,5	249,1
TOTALE		4.418,0	5.322,7
Risultato dell'esercizio	2.838,8	1.771,7	1.113,3
Coefficiente di esercizio	30,1%	24,9%	17,5%
Spese accantonate	1.679,2	811,9	947,2
Avanzo (+) o deficit (-)	4.659,0	339,6	347,1
Formazione dell'avanzo o del deficit della gestione			
Proventi	871,3	1.066,6	494,0
Oneri	11,4	69,9	34,6
Avanzo (+) o deficit (-)	859,9	996,7	459,4

Movimento e prodotto del traffico			
Percorrenza dei treni		Materia	
Treni del traffico	90.423	106.130	126.253
Treni viaggiatori	43.583	49.149	55.467
Treni merci	97.194	87.093	68.036
Treni di servizio	82.335	48.352	35.441
Treni di cui elettrici	1.415	2.687	3.877
Treni di cui elettrici	607	854	1.038
Viaggiatori	259.339	134.444	122.423
Viaggiatori e bagagli			
Viaggiatori e bagagli			

Oggetto	Unità	1941	1949	1950	Oggetto	Unità	1941	1949	1950
Viaggiatori	Matassa	181.358	236.210	116.529	Viaggiatori	Matassa di filo	14.157	12.145	9.826
Prodotto	Matassa	329.409	233.365	162.611	Prodotto	Matassa di filo	197.072	183.469	156.236
Viaggiatori-chilometro	Matassa	3.959.208	2.779.260	1.961.327	Viaggiatori-chilometro	Matassa	466.402	227.297	284.000
Treni-chilometro (a)		10.160	21.477	20.969					

(a) I trend dell'indice esemplano e i dati relativi ai percorsi viaggiatori, intesi e morti.

4. Traffico merci nelle Ferrovie dello Stato

a. Principali merci caricate negli scali marittimi del Regno.

Porti	Merci caricate per conto del commercio (in tonnellate)					Merci caricate per conto dell'Amministrazione (in tonnellate)			Merci caricate in complesso (in tonnellate)
	Carburi	Cereali	Cotoni	Prodotti forestali e altri		Altre merci	Carburi	Altre merci	
				Oil	Altre				
Genova	223.424	151.998	2.708	170	61.447	852.677	1.292.466	36.302	1.318.768
Venezia	648.286	40.772	1.184	53.641	160.231	532.722	1.426.836	57.818	1.484.654
Trieste	12.567	32.272	1.000	41.697	2.279	624.252	714.260	75.591	789.851
Fiume	87	11.259	—	—	—	214.160	225.506	1.225	226.731
Savona (s)	11.838	—	—	634	—	279.497	291.969	2.741	317.979
Livorno	228.961	6.376	—	1.387	63.481	121.577	426.782	19	426.802
La Spezia	19.572	—	—	1.928	43.339	112.378	177.294	399	177.698
Ancona	137.873	559	104	7	45.915	31.112	215.570	52.431	270.007
Città Vecchia	439.427	9.758	—	15	—	82.390	531.595	64.417	596.012
Sapelli P. M.	172.836	9.640	192	2.148	37.628	111.556	334.042	156.946	492.592
Torre A.	2.049	9.925	560	—	11	83.099	95.684	—	95.707
Barl.	7.562	—	—	—	233	76.475	84.270	1.839	86.109
Porti min. del Cent.	164.066	5.952	—	1.558	9.286	142.043	323.430	254.572	578.002
Porti della Sicilia	65.720	909	—	2.052	45.310	141.039	285.010	1.547	286.557
Porti della Sardegna	20.642	—	—	20	7.062	58.876	86.003	5.199	91.205
Stazione S. Gius. di	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Altri (b)	1.114.625	—	—	—	—	733	1.115.358	14.042	1.129.390
Totale	3.289.477	279.620	5.771	105.449	481.202	3.405.333	7.608.582	907.408	8.515.990

Esercizio finanziario 1911-42

Genova	210 063	587 337	4 106	539	1 934	794 357	1 598 656	169 061	4 550	173 621	1 772 277
Venezia	779 624	35 006	153	48 690	116 319	583 549	1 563 676	193 914	6 435	200 347	1 764 025
Trieste	16 302	34 780	2 365	4 578	925	625 987	684 967	2 793	83 549	86 332	771 299
Trieste	—	60	—	—	—	373 230	373 240	325	1 319	1 644	374 914
Savona (a)	23 915	—	—	—	—	179 671	253 584	394	2 437	2 551	236 470
Livorno	210 394	—	—	65	18 484	140 506	369 849	14 665	150	14 815	384 664
La Spezia	17 904	—	—	—	3 733	123 592	145 229	19 343	—	19 343	164 572
Ancona	122 707	—	—	—	16 203	35 813	174 723	13 734	5 963	12 194	194 417
Catavenechia	140 904	5 207	—	—	10 025	99 334	215 475	11 695	107	11 502	217 277
Napoli P. M.	81 435	15 548	—	223	5 761	128 711	241 678	13 894	73	13 967	245 645
Torre A.	2 087	—	—	—	—	77 212	79 299	—	16	16	79 315
Barl.	37 322	6 514	—	—	—	102 696	146 534	1 133	—	1 133	147 667
Porti min. del Cant.	167 476	4 279	—	—	3 433	145 931	321 118	69 163	668	69 831	410 949
Porti della Sicilia	129 567	2 916	—	226	54 629	156 364	345 774	259 660	1 200	260 860	606 634
Porti della Sardegna	11 758	—	—	—	5 005	91 345	108 108	56 672	40	56 712	164 820
Stazione S. Gius. di Cairo (b)	734 085	—	—	—	—	2 751	736 836	4 542	—	4 542	741 378
Totale	2 885 881	691 646	6 829	55 143	236 451	3 683 051	7 335 801	850 987	106 555	957 642	8 296 343

Genova	223 034	151 008	2 709	170	61 407	887 529	1 292 664	15 817	9 400	25 302	1 318 768
Venezia	648 286	40 772	1 184	53 641	160 231	532 722	1 436 836	53 930	3 888	57 818	1 494 654
Trieste	12 547	32 272	1 003	41 997	2 279	624 252	714 250	15 203	60 298	75 501	799 751
Flume	87	11 259	—	—	—	214 160	225 506	1 222	1 451	2 673	228 182
Savona (a)	11 838	—	—	634	—	279 497	291 969	23 269	2 741	26 010	317 979
Livorno	228 961	6 376	—	1 387	60 481	121 577	426 782	19	41	60	426 842
La Spezia	19 572	—	—	1 920	43 336	112 374	177 209	211	198	399	177 608
Ancona	137 873	559	104	7	45 915	31 112	215 570	52 431	2 384	54 797	270 367
Civitavecchia	439 427	9 758	—	15	—	82 390	531 590	54 417	15	54 432	586 022
Napoli P. M.	172 806	9 640	192	2 148	37 656	111 586	334 042	156 946	1 544	158 540	492 532
Torino A.	2 049	9 925	590	—	11	83 098	95 664	—	83	83	95 747
Barl	7 562	—	—	—	233	76 475	84 273	1 509	—	1 509	86 109
Porti mto. del Cant.	164 066	5 952	—	1 558	9 206	142 648	323 030	254 572	3 764	258 336	581 766
Porti della Sicilia	65 700	929	—	2 052	45 310	141 034	255 910	257 250	1 547	258 750	513 760
Porti della Sardegna	20 642	—	—	20	7 062	58 876	86 600	5 198	645	5 843	92 443
Stazione S. Gius. di Cagliari (b)	1 114 625	—	—	—	—	723	1 115 358	14 642	—	14 642	1 129 999
Totale	18 269 677	279 459	5 771	103 446	481 203	3 463 233	7 608 538	907 408	89 020	995 428	8 601 960

Esercizio finanziario 1911-12

Genova	210 063	587 337	4 106	109	1 904	704 357	1 596 621	169 061	4 560	173 621	1 772 277
Venezia	779 954	36 006	158	48 620	110 319	583 549	1 563 676	193 914	6 435	200 349	1 764 023
Trieste	16 302	34 780	2 365	4 578	955	625 987	694 967	2 792	83 540	86 332	771 299
Flume	—	60	—	—	—	373 230	373 290	325	1 319	1 644	374 934
Savona (a)	23 918	—	—	—	—	179 671	203 584	394	2 437	2 831	206 473
Livorno	210 394	—	—	465	18 484	145 506	349 840	14 668	150	14 818	364 664
La Spezia	17 904	—	—	—	3 733	123 592	145 229	19 343	—	19 343	164 572
Ancona	122 707	—	—	—	16 203	35 813	174 723	13 734	5 960	19 694	194 417
Civitavecchia	140 909	5 207	—	—	10 025	99 334	258 475	11 626	107	11 733	267 277
Napoli P. M.	61 435	10 548	—	221	5 761	128 711	231 678	13 894	73	13 967	245 645
Torino A.	2 087	—	—	—	—	77 212	79 299	—	16	16	79 315
Barl	37 372	6 514	—	—	—	102 628	146 504	1 133	—	1 133	147 637
Porti mto. del Cant.	167 476	4 278	—	—	3 433	145 931	321 119	89 163	668	89 831	410 949
Porti della Sicilia	129 867	2 916	—	286	54 629	153 364	345 774	259 660	1 230	260 890	606 634
Porti della Sardegna	11 753	—	—	—	5 005	91 345	109 108	56 672	40	56 712	164 820
Stazione S. Gius. di Cagliari (b)	734 085	—	—	—	—	2 751	736 836	4 542	—	4 542	741 378
Totale	3 855 881	891 646	6 639	55 143	238 451	3 063 051	7 338 901	959 987	106 555	957 542	8 296 343
1901-41	5 269 477	279 432	5 771	103 446	481 203	3 463 233	7 608 538	907 408	89 020	995 428	8 601 960
1909-40	5 373 406	1 599 167	145 366	480 458	812 710	5 597 177	13 637 115	997 677	15 755	1 013 432	14 650 607
1909-82	6 183 861	824 740	119 738	450 877	855 763	6 334 287	15 064 858	1 305 952	38 581	1 344 533	16 409 391

(a) Escluso il carbone caricato direttamente sulle fuochie. — (b) Merco trasportato dal porto di Savona a mezzo delle fonderie.

9

4. Traffico merci nelle ferrovie dello Stato.

b. Quantità delle merci importate da reti estere ed esportate su reti estere (in tonnellate)
(cifre comprese nel carico generale della rete)

Transiti	Merci importate negli esercizi				Merci esportate negli esercizi			
	1941-42	1940-41	1939-40	1938-39	1941-42	1940-41	1939-40	1938-39
Venimiglia (a)	351.772	115.363	11.976	10.967	11.387	34.884	6.187	13.850
Brescia	15	—	1.239	3.215	2.723	—	861	2.165
Modane	1.742.179	1.284.677	125.210	238.377	173.910	27.722	43.667	83.816
Domodossola	2.385.915	2.217.725	1.125.814	495.442	643.549	593.685	919.074	264.332
Lulinar	1.020.335	1.003.093	681.199	291.096	434.011	370.710	191.165	162.457
Chivasso	3.611.325	3.149.194	1.933.910	938.869	1.476.789	520.034	820.434	445.253
Brennero	1.526.514	1.550.045	1.016.473	47.351	22.570	898.032	1.084.810	527.411
San Candido	282.292	343.628	124.179	97.952	281.269	17.941	11.620	4.528
Tarvisio	2.775.888	2.343.917	1.377.328	447.038	1.469.994	915.439	356.474	444.532
Faedis Laghi	3.233	5.152	6.552	13.496	17.504	18.442	4.151	1.642
Piedicelle	584.071	472.960	335.979	140.623	163.494	29.625	6.946	1.642
Portofino	1.403.156	1.579.781	1.527.115	677.391	699.493	227.615	115.838	170.724
Plum	642.034	212.093	105.923	82.297	98.415	338.136	12.338	636.585
Totale	16.326.495	14.332.717	8.206.765	3.458.096	3.610.123	3.935.842	3.571.543	2.894.440
								2.696.310

(a) Dall'esercizio 1940-41 il transito si è trasportato a Montone.

c. Carri caricati di uva, mosto, vino ed agrumi

Compartimenti ferroviari (a)	Carri caricati di uva, mosto, vino ed agrumi				Carri di agrumi caricati nelle Calabrie ed in Sicilia			
	1941		1940		Destinazione dei carri		Esportazioni	
	Carri di uva, mosto, vino	Carri di uva, mosto, vino	Carri di uva, mosto, vino	Carri di uva, mosto, vino			1941-42	1940-41
	di uva, mosto, vino	di uva, mosto, vino	di uva, mosto, vino	di uva, mosto, vino			1941-42	1940-41
Torino	2.006	316	1.708	168	Carri caricati e rimasti in Sicilia		1.639	2.714
Milano	382	849	323	728	• e destinati al porto del Egeo		14.927	13.939
Venezia	284	39	370	61	Totale carri rimasti nel Regno		16.566	16.653
Genova	740	89	587	53	Carri caricati e destinati all'estero		—	—
Bologna	5.227	184	4.283	131	via Ventimiglia (b)		—	—
Firenze	2.426	315	1.806	218	• Modane		321	792
Ancona	4.456	363	3.658	374	• Domodossola		11	24
Roma	1.168	—	1.292	15	• Fiume		300	536
Sapoli	146	53	291	43	• Chiasso		2.436	4.431
Bari	14.556	869	6.917	153	• Livorno		5.802	9.513
Reggio di Calabria	449	—	477	—	• Portofino		2.548	2.509
					• Portofino		87	704
					• Plume		18	—
					Totale carri esportati		11.543	18.663
					Totale carri caricati in Sicilia		28.149	35.315
					Carri caricati nelle Calabrie e rimasti in Italia			34.594

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Bari	1 742 179	1 284 677	125 210	208 337	178 918	27 722	40 607	114 919	83 006	89 816
Mediane	2 385 916	2 217 715	1 125 874	498 442	693 549	533 680	373 636	919 074	341 793	264 192
Immodosola	1 020 330	1 007 080	651 192	261 076	424 011	370 719	181 185	746 919	162 457	143 445
Taglio	3 611 305	3 149 186	1 803 910	998 869	1 476 788	529 024	870 494	809 414	545 094	445 253
Chiasso	1 526 514	1 550 045	1 016 473	47 351	72 570	898 082	1 084 910	853 642	627 411	416 067
Brennero	282 202	343 629	124 199	97 952	251 238	13 941	22 517	11 620	4 528	2 944
San Candido	2 775 888	2 353 017	1 377 308	447 838	1 469 994	915 439	826 474	444 632	420 254	382 368
Tarvisio	3 233	5 152	6 550	13 498	17 504	18 442	4 151	855	1 442	3 063
Padre Laghi	584 071	472 940	333 979	140 820	193 494	29 625	6 996	49 552	179 724	154 537
Piedicelle	1 420 136	1 597 791	1 527 115	677 331	697 429	227 845	115 848	325 198	606 582	617 067
Postumia	642 934	212 003	195 823	82 297	93 415	310 136	12 035	76 309	114 923	59 559
Fiume										
Totale	16 326 495	14 332 717	8 298 765	3 458 096	5 810 123	3 648 613	3 571 503	4 360 227	2 894 440	2 598 310

(a) Dall'esercizio 1949-51 il trasporto si è trasportato a Montone.

c. Carri carichi di uva, mosto, vino ed agrumi

Compartimenti ferroviari (a)	1941			1940			Destinazione dei carri			Esercizi finanziari	
	Carri di uva, di mosto, di vino			Carri di uva, di mosto, di vino			Carri di agrumi carichi nelle Calabrie ed in Sicilia			1941-42	
	di uva, di mosto, di vino	di uva, di mosto, di vino	di uva, di mosto, di vino	di uva, di mosto, di vino	di uva, di mosto, di vino	di uva, di mosto, di vino	1941-42			1943-44	
Torino	2 066	316	1 750	169	1 758	169	Carri carichi e rimasti in Sicilia	1 639	2 714	3 043	
Milano	382	549	328	759	328	759	• • • • • destinati al resto del Regno	14 967	13 939	11 013	
Venezia	284	59	370	61	370	61	Totale carri rimasti nel Regno	16 606	16 653	14 056	
Genova	740	89	587	55	587	55	Carri carichi e destinati all'estero				
Bologna	5 239	184	4 257	131	4 257	131	via Ventimiglia (b)				
Firenze	2 426	335	1 806	218	1 806	218	• Modane	321	792	1 245	
Ancona	4 456	563	3 658	374	3 658	374	• D. modanese	11	34	67	
Roma	1 168	—	1 292	15	1 292	15	• Lario	330	536	1 244	
Napoli	146	50	200	45	200	45	• Chiasso	2 416	4 451	4 954	
Bari	14 556	808	6 917	150	6 917	150	• Livorno	5 802	9 513	9 297	
Reggio di Calabria	449	—	477	—	477	—	• Livorno	2 568	2 539	2 006	
Palermo	2 144	624	2 146	299	2 146	299	• Tarvisio	87	794	1 127	
Totale	34 056	3 920	25 949	2 309	25 949	2 309	• Fiume	18	—	—	
							Totale carri esportati	11 843	15 063	20 538	
							Totale carri carichi in Sicilia	28 149	35 315	34 594	
							Carri carichi nelle Calabrie e rimasti in Italia	5 566	6 219	5 942	
							Carri carichi nelle Calabrie e destinati all'estero	5 540	8 263	2 348	
							Totale carri carichi nelle Calabrie	11 115	14 482	8 290	

(a) Sono indicati soltanto i Compartimenti nei quali furono carichi i carri di uva, mosto, vino e recipienti vuoti.

(b) Dall'esercizio 1949-51 il trasporto si è trasportato a Montone.

C. Tramvie e Filovie

1. Tramvie extraurbane

a. Numero e lunghezza delle linee al 31 dicembre 1940

Compartimenti (a)	Numero delle linee				Lunghezza delle linee (in km.)			
	(b) completate	a vapore	a trazione elettrica	(c) completate	a seconda metodo			
					normale	ridotte	normale	ridotte
Piemonte	27	7	21	392	23	144	166	57
Liguria	52	6	46	683	162	—	—	26
Lombardia	4	—	4	78	—	—	4	147
Venezia-Treviso	10	2	8	330	80	20	206	74
Veneto	4	1	3	29	—	—	—	16
Venezia-Ortola e Zara	4	1	3	190	113	36	47	23
Emilia	17	4	13	147	26	—	—	20
Marche	3	—	3	15	—	—	—	17
Umbria	1	—	1	73	—	—	—	—
Lazio	6	—	6	73	—	—	—	39
Campania	20	1	19	179	—	65	(d)	—
Puglia	1	—	1	6	—	—	—	—
Calabria	1	—	1	29	—	—	—	29
Sicilia	1	—	1	17	—	—	—	17
Sardegna	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Totale	185	27	158	2.216	466	273	1.066	472

(a) Non sono indicati i 6 impianti in cui non esistono linee. — (b) Tra le somme originali e verticali ed i totali possono esservi lievi differenze dipendenti dall'arrotondamento delle cifre. — (c) Da cui 0,50% km. di funicolare. — (d) Di cui 0,08% km. di funicolare.

b. Movimento e prodotto del traffico

Anni	Treni — km		Viaggiatori		Merco	
	Migliaia	Migliaia di ore	Numero	Prodotto Migliaia di ore	Quantità	Prodotto Migliaia di ore
1934	33.365	137.145	172.464	1.980	17.329	17.329
1935	39.471	141.303	119.323	2.139	16.566	16.566
1936	38.953	148.646	122.095	2.005	18.249	18.249
1937	40.065	163.968	131.687	2.240	20.100	20.100
1938	36.245	170.645	136.211	1.874	17.470	17.470
1939	38.471	192.114	150.090	1.906	17.768	17.768
1940	38.769	209.539	174.543	2.112	23.687	23.687

2. Tramvie urbane e filovie

Anni	Tramvie urbane				Filovie			
	Linee (b)	Lunghezza di costruzione (c)	Viaggiatori Numero	Prodotto Migliaia di ore	Linee (b)	Lunghezza di costruzione (c)	Viaggiatori Numero	Prodotto Migliaia di ore
1934	399	1.089	366.760	439.587	9	72	8.428	4.306
1935	392	1.009	392.457	426.294	12	75	15.739	5.048
1936	385	1.101	397.722	476.940	18	93	32.005	10.957
1937	394	1.092	437.123	504.830	36	184	44.781	16.758
1938	370	1.055	382.529	528.912	54	319	117.530	41.834
1939	382	1.021	367.933	558.513	64	386	101.934	67.061
1940	371	1.013	649.234	631.481	80	448	232.523	194.573

(a) Esclusi i dati dei servizi urbani e delle ferrovie viciniori a delle tramvie dei castelli. — (b) Alla fine di ciascun anno. —

(c) Computando i tratti compiuti a più linee, tanto volte, quante sono tali linee.

D. Linee funicolari (a)

Anni	Numero e lunghezza				Movimento e prodotti del traffico			
	Funicolari terrestri	Funicolari aerei	Lunghezza della linea inclinata (c)	S	Funicolari terrestri (b)	Merco	Funicolari aerei	Merco
1934	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1935	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1936	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1937	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1938	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1939	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1940	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Venezuela	Gulfis + Zulu
Enlila	165
Loseva	77
Marebe	138
Umbria	2218
Lada	406
Camporia	577
Tualle	1960
Calahor	(d)
Siedla	(d)
Sand'Gon	(d)
Remo	

b. Movimento o prodotto del traffico

Anni	Treni - km Migliaia	Viaggiatori		Merchi	
		Numeri Migliaia	Prodotto Migliaia di lire	Quantità	Prodotto Migliaia di lire
1934	35.556	137.145	122.434	1.950	17.526
1935	39.617	141.310	119.323	2.136	18.566
1936	35.882	148.646	122.096	2.005	19.249
1937	40.066	163.938	131.683	2.240	20.100
1938	38.248	170.645	130.211	1.874	17.479
1939	38.471	192.114	150.060	1.906	18.768
1940	38.760	209.539	174.543	2.112	23.689

12. Tramvie urbane e filovie

Anni	Transito urbano					Filovio				
	Linee (b)	Lunghezza		Vaghi (c)		Linee (b)	Lunghezza		Vaghi (c)	
		(d) metri chilom.	(e) Km.	Numero	Migliaia di lire		(d) metri chilom.	(e) Km.	Numero	Migliaia di lire
1924	377	1.048.	2.051	1.366.790	439.537	9	75	275	6.425	4.806
1925	392	1.059	2.065	1.382.437	455.234	12	75	275	15.737	5.948
1926	385	1.101	2.101	1.377.722	478.940	16	72	263	32.098	10.307
1927	394	1.092	2.106	1.452.424	504.830	36	192	184	44.781	16.758
1928	379	1.065	2.110	1.532.252	526.797	54	263	319	117.538	41.634
1929	382	1.071	2.280	1.647.933	608.313	69	115	366	181.934	67.061
1930	371	1.013	2.194	1.645.758	601.485	80	439	448	202.553	104.573

(a) *Parques i jardins dels serveis urbans i dels terrenys virials i dels terrenys de castells.* — (b) *Alta línia d'electricitat a l'entorn*

the village a very few years ago. The village was founded a little later, but the village, quite a small one, has been

D. Linee funicolari (a)

Anni	Numero e lunghezza Punti del terreno			Punti del terreno			Movimento e prodotti del traffico					
	S. di migliaia (c)	Lunghezza della linea inclinata (d)	S.	Punti del terreno (b)			Punti del terreno			Punti del terreno		
				Viaggiatori	Prodotto Migliaia di lire	Prodotto Migliaia di lire	Viaggiatori	Prodotto Migliaia di lire	Viaggiatori	Prodotto Migliaia di lire	Viaggiatori	Prodotto Migliaia di lire
1834 (e)	32	24 470	14	28 339	15 419	7 364	3 775	181	62	2 196	926	92
1835	31	21 569	19	36 876	15 101	6 759	2 583	167	749	2 894	1 229	110
1836	31	21 569	19	36 876	15 422	7 033	2 681	141	969	3 460	1 233	128
1837	31	21 569	22	43 332	16 639	9 959	4 160	212	1 297	5 023	1 407	114
1838	31	21 569	24	52 476	18 392	8 920	3 419	231	1 267	5 156	1 600	122
1839	31	21 569	26	59 416	19 363	7 944	2 796	271	1 368	6 231	1 800	115
1840	31	21 571	23	63 016	20 097	7 975	2 353	144	1 355	5 479	1 919	161

[illegible]

E. Servizi pubblici automobilistici

1. Servizi pubblici automobilistici extraurbani

Compartimenti	Anno 1949					Anno 1950	
	Numero delle linee	Longhezza delle linee (a)	Veicoli km	Veicoli km	Prodotto per bagagli e pacchi agricoli (b)	Numero delle linee	Longhezza delle linee (a)

Servizi extraurbani in complesso

	Numero delle linee	Longhezza delle linee (a)	Veicoli km	Veicoli km	Prodotto per bagagli e pacchi agricoli (b)	Numero delle linee	Longhezza delle linee (a)
Piemonte	365	8.783	10.848	10.910	30.522	380	9.659
Liguria	150	3.629	8.268	10.861	20.524	176	4.493
Lombardia	263	11.464	14.155	14.089	43.036	434	19.019
Venezia Tridentina	78	2.802	2.006	1.518	7.195	114	3.864
Veneto	281	6.126	9.808	6.727	18.742	318	12.404
Venezia Giulia e Zara	64	2.704	5.053	7.960	21.016	88	4.905
Emilia	324	8.467	10.068	8.245	27.637	382	10.621
Toscana	273	7.214	9.803	9.628	26.251	305	11.594
Marche	150	4.027	4.470	2.402	9.076	159	4.521
Umbria	63	1.956	1.970	1.480	4.834	60	2.843
Lazio	230	6.344	8.023	6.266	23.108	233	9.110
Abruzzi e Molise	159	4.503	4.517	2.686	9.425	157	4.941
Campania	110	2.949	3.656	2.443	7.345	128	3.572
Puglia	122	2.524	3.533	4.148	12.219	150	4.360
Lucania	48	2.161	1.915	571	3.822	45	2.075
Calabria	108	2.627	2.281	948	4.791	110	3.191
Sicilia	170	6.170	6.006	6.320	19.645	183	7.125
Sardegna	117	4.427	5.071	3.184	14.430	130	5.261
Totale	3.148	93.094	111.837	100.656	306.510	3.544	123.950

Servizi extraurbani definitivi e provvisori

	Numero delle linee	Longhezza delle linee (a)	Veicoli km	Veicoli km	Prodotto per bagagli e pacchi agricoli (b)	Numero delle linee	Longhezza delle linee (a)
Piemonte	322	8.144	10.408	10.801	29.567	320	5.489
Liguria	133	2.480	7.035	10.517	20.357	150	2.500
Lombardia	302	11.687	13.638	13.689	41.280	374	8.589
Venezia Tridentina	54	1.470	1.848	1.436	6.256	74	1.380
Veneto	245	6.526	9.827	6.716	18.158	247	6.879
Venezia Giulia e Zara	63	2.728	5.053	7.968	21.014	84	4.905
Emilia	308	8.467	9.803	8.111	26.753	311	7.755
Toscana	257	6.965	9.720	9.605	26.043	246	6.661
Marche	142	4.000	4.449	2.368	9.076	140	3.825
Umbria	62	1.948	1.972	1.480	4.834	60	2.843
Lazio	189	5.768	8.001	6.184	22.755	186	5.449
Abruzzi e Molise	156	4.535	4.512	2.685	9.425	153	4.415
Campania	107	2.778	3.628	2.430	7.345	111	3.648
Puglia	112	2.479	3.743	4.129	11.862	116	2.536
Lucania	47	2.140	1.912	570	3.819	43	2.039
Calabria	98	2.440	2.258	952	4.786	95	2.826
Sicilia	163	5.066	5.982	6.312	19.620	163	4.851
Sardegna	114	4.424	5.053	3.157	14.430	117	5.261
Totale	2.876	78.044	106.900	98.309	297.019	2.885	77.891

Servizi extraurbani di gran turismo

	Numero delle linee	Longhezza delle linee (a)	Veicoli km	Veicoli km	Prodotto per bagagli e pacchi agricoli (b)	Numero delle linee	Longhezza delle linee (a)
Piemonte	23	1.945	134	31	492	36	2.913
Liguria	17	1.136	1.299	339	3.156	35	1.871
Lombardia	42	3.603	4.66	156	1.611	91	10.168
Venezia Tridentina	15	1.145	155	59	772	45	2.236
Veneto	6	925	43	5	128	40	4.640
Venezia Giulia e Zara	3	282	164	95	777	19	1.833
Emilia	8	530	62	7	156	24	2.270
Toscana	1	35	1	..	3	48	4.644
Marche	6	313	65	45	283	7	571
Umbria	1	56	5	1	9	7	915
Lazio	1	17	18	4	63	40	3.457
Abruzzi e Molise	1	17	18	4	63	4	566
Campania	1	17	18	4	63	15	898

1. Servizi pubblici automobilistici extraurbani

Compartimenti	Anno 1940						Anno 1939	
	Numero delle linee	Lunghezza delle linee (a) Km	Veicoli-Km effettuati	Viaggiatori		Prodotto per bagagli e pacchi acchiacciati (b) Migliaia di lire	Numero delle linee	Lunghezza delle linee (a) Km
				Numero dei viaggiatori trasportati	Prodotto Migliaia di lire			
Piemonte	23	654	106	78	463	—	27	1 057
Liguria	3	13	4	5	12	—	8	122
Lombardia	19	174	51	45	145	—	19	262
Venezia Tridentina	9	186	32	23	167	—	12	249
Veneto	30	1 345	157	76	456	—	32	876
Venezia Giulia e Zara	1	6	1	2	2	—	5	219
Emilia	13	349	51	39	157	—	27	596
Toscana	8	200	22	16	82	—	11	449
Marche	7	102	20	34	30	—	12	125
Umbria	1	8	7	11	21	—	2	31
Lazio	5	63	16	24	70	—	7	224
Abruzzi e Molise	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Campania	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	26
Puglia	10	85	55	219	327	—	21	348
Lucania	1	21	2	1	3	—	2	36
Calabria	8	69	18	15	43	—	12	178
Sicilia	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	45
Sardegna	2	11	2	3	10	—	8	123
Totale	157	3 287	578	691	3 018	—	214	4 807

Servizi extraurbani stagionali

(a) Vedere nota (a) alla pagina precedente. — (b) Vedere nota (b) alla pagina precedente.

2. Servizi pubblici automobilistici urbani nell'anno 1940

Compartimenti (a)	Viaggiatori			Compartimenti (a)	Numero delle linee	Lun- gheria delle linee (b) — Km	Viaggiatori		
	Numero — Migliaia	Prodotto — Migliaia di lire					Numero — Migliaia	Prodotto — Migliaia di lire	
Piemonte	13	56	375	280	Abruzzi e Molise	14	74	1 232	650
Liguria	36	221	10 547	5 841	Campania	25	122	17 788	11 723
Lombardia	27	131	41 162	16 327	Puglia	3	12	2 234	750
Venezia Tridentina	10	34	219	225	Lucania	5	33	250	229
Veneto	28	103	3 168	1 654	Calabria	20	170	1 794	1 247
Venezia Giulia e Zara	26	103	11 195	4 709	Sicilia	47	301	21 910	12 793

Servizi esraurbani stagionali

Linee	(a) Km	effettuate Migliaia	Viaggiatori trasportati Migliaia	Prodotto Migliaia di lire	agricoli (b) Migliaia di lire	delle linee	di cui linee (a) Km
Piemonte	20	654	106	78	—	27	1 657
Liguria	3	13	4	5	—	8	122
Lombardia	19	174	51	45	—	19	262
Venezia Tridentina	9	106	32	23	—	12	249
Veneto	30	1 345	157	76	—	32	876
Venezia Giulia e Zara	1	6	1	2	—	5	219
Emilia	13	549	51	39	—	27	596
Toscana	6	200	22	16	—	11	449
Marche	7	102	20	34	—	12	126
Umbria	1	8	7	11	—	2	33
Lazio	5	63	16	24	—	7	224
Abruzzi e Molise	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Campania	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puglia	10	85	95	219	—	2	26
Liguria	1	21	2	1	—	23	348
Calabria	8	69	18	15	—	2	36
Sicilia	—	—	—	—	—	12	178
Sardegna	2	11	2	3	—	5	45
Totale	137	3 297	575	891	—	214	4 867

(a) Vedasi nota (a) alla pagina precedente. — (b) Vedasi nota (b) alla pagina precedente.

2. Servizi pubblici automobilistici urbani nell'anno 1940

Compartimenti (a)	Numero delle linee	Viaggiatori		Compartimenti (a)	Numero delle linee	Lun- gheria delle linee (b) Km	Viaggiatori	
		Numero	Prodotto Migliaia di lire				Numero	Prodotto Migliaia di lire
Piemonte	13	375	280	Abruzzi e Molise	14	74	1 232	603
Liguria	36	10 547	5 841	Campania	25	122	17 786	11 721
Lombardia	27	41 162	16 937	Puglia	3	12	2 204	750
Venezia Tridentina	10	219	225	Liguria	5	33	250	229
Veneto	26	3 168	1 654	Calabria	20	170	1 784	1 247
Venezia Giulia e Zara	26	11 196	4 709	Sicilia	47	301	21 910	12 793
Emilia	35	3 642	2 010	Totale	483	3 677	221 560	134 389
Toscana	58	6 990	4 746					
Marche	27	532	600					
Umbria	19	1 618	1 228					
Lazio	57	96 894	58 785					

(a) Non è indicata la Sardegna, nella quale non esistono servizi pubblici automobilistici urbani. — (b) Vedasi la nota (a) alla pagina precedente.

F. Autoveicoli

I. Autoveicoli che hanno pagato la tassa di circolazione e il diritto erariale di statistica negli anni 1940 e 1941 (a)

Compartimenti	Automo- bili private	Automo- bili in sequestro al piazza	Automo- bili in sequestro transito	Autobus	Autocarri	Ramichi	Trattori stradali	Motocicli a 2 stanti	Motocicli a 2 stanti (cargocini)	Auto- scudi
1940										
Piemonte	22 385	534	1 553	506	11 425	804	12	19 035	4 273	67
Liguria	12 583	728	228	339	4 647	238	47	4 190	1 006	85
Lombardia	35 232	1 617	1 416	852	13 734	1 925	100	20 666	6 315	230
Venezia Tridentina	3 262	121	271	68	1 356	61	6	2 386	603	—
Veneto	16 841	430	917	376	6 734	781	35	10 181	1 127	249
Venezia Giulia e Zara	5 641	290	102	167	2 052	191	22	2 542	491	108
Emilia	23 775	666	944	330	9 201	1 201	45	15 770	2 322	5
Toscana	18 672	666	569	202	5 203	285	27	11 642	1 997	7
Marche	6 092	292	437	88	2 238	163	14	5 488	1 124	2
Umbria	3 766	77	191	36	1 148	48	1	3 964	286	2
Lazio	28 372	1 817	206	696	8 495	300	23	7 675	2 933	20
Abruzzi e Molise	3 393	74	366	76	1 766	66	6	1 637	240	—
Campania	11 677	275	431	186	3 620	112	17	1 968	657	32
Puglia	8 657	79	489	160	1 348	142	8	1 896	519	3
Lucania	641	8	160	17	203	5	7	246	30	—
Calabria	3 041	78	300	25	953	31	—	657	218	—
Sicilia	12 618	478	864	234	2 327	71	7	3 138	690	5
Sardegna	2 714	28	141	19	1 220	89	4	1 022	224	3
Totale	230 502	8 778	9 877	4 508	63 860	6 518	381	113 951	26 838	851

1941										
Piemonte	9 031	435	1 143	411	11 301	633	27	1 756	1 908	6
Liguria	3 285	786	243	187	4 684	192	39	474	557	1
Lombardia	16 968	1 639	1 279	654	19 439	1 543	123	2 660	3 840	199
Venezia Tridentina	1 067	131	237	26	1 724	61	11	401	383	—
Veneto	7 091	342	852	358	6 621	163	24	1 946	803	172
Venezia Giulia e Zara	1 442	286	171	139	2 026	152	70	451	285	19
Emilia	9 637	603	1 145	269	9 599	945	47	1 497	1 671	2
Toscana	6 628	691	771	128	5 632	221	39	1 553	1 057	—
Marche	1 973	268	490	75	2 349	137	10	871	697	—
Umbria	1 047	812	190	39	1 169	23	4	634	146	2
Lazio	7 065	2 015	426	492	8 043	290	31	1 070	1 697	4
Abruzzi e Molise	1 106	82	499	36	1 756	42	4	586	131	—
Campania	3 105	632	695	130	3 452	94	18	228	205	15
Puglia	2 446	110	547	135	1 289	102	6	241	292	2
Lucania	329	7	153	5	210	1	4	114	11	—

Piemonte	32.365	634	1.483	546	11.425	864	12	19.036	4.273	67
Liguria	12.553	726	226	339	4.647	236	47	4.190	1.006	85
Lombardia	55.202	1.617	1.416	852	10.734	1.025	100	20.666	8.315	230
Venezia Tridentina	3.262	121	271	68	1.306	61	6	2.386	603	-
Veneto	19.841	430	917	326	6.734	751	35	10.181	1.127	249
Venezia Giulia e Zara	5.041	290	152	107	2.052	191	22	2.542	691	105
Friulia	23.775	666	944	330	9.201	1.201	45	15.770	2.322	5
Toscana	18.672	669	569	202	5.363	285	27	11.642	1.597	7
Marche	6.092	292	437	88	2.238	163	14	5.435	1.124	2
Umbria	3.766	77	191	58	1.138	48	1	3.564	286	2
Tiago	29.373	1.217	356	635	8.495	304	23	7.675	2.933	20
Abruzzi e Molise	3.343	74	366	26	1.766	66	6	1.637	243	-
Campania	11.677	775	631	135	3.620	112	17	1.968	657	32
Puglia	8.657	79	429	180	1.318	142	8	1.886	519	3
Lazio	641	8	160	17	203	5	7	236	30	-
Emilia	3.041	76	330	25	953	31	-	957	218	-
Oslobro	12.618	476	864	234	2.327	71	7	3.138	690	5
Sardegna	2.714	29	141	19	1.225	89	4	1.022	224	3
Totale	250.603	8.776	9.877	4.509	82.800	8.513	381	113.951	20.859	951

Lombardia	16.948	1.639	1.279	651	19.429	1.543	123	2.680	3.840	109
Venezia Tridentina	1.067	133	237	26	1.524	61	11	401	361	-
Veneto	7.091	342	852	208	6.821	163	28	1.946	803	172
Venezia Giulia e Zara	1.442	260	171	129	2.026	132	70	451	295	19
Emilia	9.837	603	1.145	267	9.599	945	47	1.497	1.671	2
Toscana	6.628	691	771	126	5.652	221	39	1.553	1.057	-
Marche	1.073	298	490	75	2.249	137	10	671	497	-
Umbria	1.047	512	190	39	1.169	23	4	634	146	2
Lazio	7.065	2.015	426	492	8.043	290	31	1.070	1.697	4
Abruzzi e Molise	1.106	82	499	26	1.706	42	4	596	131	-
Campania	3.105	832	696	130	3.452	94	18	228	205	15
Puglia	2.446	110	347	135	1.289	102	6	241	292	2
Liguria	329	7	153	5	210	1	4	114	11	-
Calabria	873	111	390	17	972	22	1	241	84	-
Sardegna	3.493	519	884	129	2.208	57	7	615	404	1
Sardegna	1.511	23	93	62	1.042	42	4	398	122	-
Totale	78.577	9.782	10.278	3.142	83.858	4.730	473	15.778	14.903	361

(a) Notizie comunicate dal R. A. C. I.

2. Autoveicoli iscritti nel Pubblico Registro Automobilistico (a)

Compartimenti	Auto particolari	Autoscuola	Autoscuola	Riservato	Trattato straordinario	Trattato straordinario	Macchine straordinarie	Macchine straordinarie
Piemonte	42.467	779	13.324	1.805	90	890	12	36.222
Liguria	16.272	328	4.245	553	55	5	2	7.251
Lombardia	77.852	1.112	23.235	3.838	225	4.204	12	45.341
Venezia-Trentino	4.911	189	3.072	228	29	2	2	4.853
Veneto	24.480	679	9.317	1.600	88	2.256	16	19.219
Venezia Giulia e Zara	7.282	216	2.938	797	70	40	1	4.991
Emilia	29.323	680	12.180	2.273	157	6.323	6	26.201
Provincia	25.056	657	8.016	702	85	1.672	4	18.971
Marche	8.316	369	3.009	377	12	186	1	6.882
Umbria	2.354	172	1.436	103	15	51	—	2.327
Lazio	46.805	923	10.841	913	95	1.836	6	14.638
Abruzzi e Molise	3.677	592	3.003	186	14	319	—	2.971
Campania	17.952	394	5.290	277	25	224	—	5.950
Puglia	12.024	288	2.167	312	47	1.301	4	3.623
Apulia	1.348	101	375	6	23	225	—	451
Calabria	5.320	219	1.850	100	15	318	2	1.379
Sicilia	48.388	672	3.223	206	46	276	48	5.342
Sardegna	4.191	359	1.564	126	18	332	3	1.762
Totale	338.255	5.140	110.605	13.790	1.225	20.434	130	213.328

al 31 dicembre 1941

al 31 dicembre 1942

Piemonte	42.476	745	11.065	1.578	106	894	9	36.205
Liguria	16.267	361	4.915	612	100	6	7	7.028
Lombardia	70.855	1.044	17.511	3.911	352	4.336	12	46.445
Venezia-Trentino	4.875	176	1.788	307	140	3	2	4.629
Veneto	23.621	590	7.602	1.617	94	2.377	15	18.426
Venezia Giulia e Zara	7.516	337	2.432	410	75	61	1	5.112
Emilia	29.172	655	10.745	2.316	176	6.485	7	26.283
Toscana	24.476	585	6.793	713	80	1.491	4	18.914
Marche	8.331	379	2.708	314	34	140	4	9.632
Umbria	3.434	172	1.171	122	15	51	—	2.402
Lazio	36.176	927	9.060	1.153	103	1.089	6	15.001
Abruzzi e Molise	5.625	345	2.804	162	13	311	—	3.059
Campania	12.535	390	4.903	312	29	288	—	3.916
Puglia	11.483	298	1.741	319	50	1.311	4	3.621
Apulia	1.361	101	359	14	23	227	—	461
Calabria	5.628	254	1.751	119	21	320	8	1.959
Sicilia	18.160	503	2.763	243	46	295	53	5.447
Sardegna	4.157	367	1.470	172	16	336	3	1.793
Totale	333.900	5.608	91.704	14.442	1.537	20.731	102	215.407

31 dicembre 1942 (6)

Id.

	7 253	270	2 333	397	70	63	1	4 891
Amelia Giulia e Zaira	25 232	680	12 180	2 275	157	9 351	0	26 207
Enrica	25 016	636	8 016	792	60	1 052	4	18 071
Foscano	0 356	380	3 000	377	12	108	7	3 185
Marino	8 364	172	1 436	103	15	31		3 097
Umberto	34 582	923	10 041	913	20	1 076	4	14 638
Luigi	5 677	332	3 053	556	14	219		2 475
Alfonzo e Modesto	12 342	336	0 290	277	55	209		3 450
Carimato	12 054	208	3 167	323	47	1 301	4	3 623
Paolo	1 268	191	373	5	23	275		4 11
Leonida	0 523	219	1 659	103	18	318	5	1 339
Giulio	15 280	442	3 723	306	46	276	48	6 242
Stella	4 191	303	1 564	129	16	332	3	1 769
Artigian								
Totale	336 253	8 140	110 605	13 790	1 225	20 424	130	313 806

	42.476	74.5	13.056	1.576	106	644	9
Umbria	36.247	361	4.615	612	109	6	7
Liguria	70.855	1.044	17.511	3.411	352	4.216	32
Piemonte	4.675	178	1.266	287	163	3	2
Venezia, Trentino	23.091	590	7.682	1.617	99	2.317	13
Veneto	7.518	237	2.492	478	75	41	1
Venezia, Giulia e Zara	29.177	456	10.749	2.316	178	4.403	7
Emilia	24.676	585	6.583	715	93	1.691	4
Toscana	6.531	329	2.758	314	111	195	4
Marche	5.434	172	1.371	322	15	31	
Umbria	36.178	917	9.061	1.153	103	1.009	5
Lazio	5.046	345	2.804	162	13	311	
Abruzzi e Molise	17.515	291	4.643	212	26	283	
Campania	11.463	266	1.741	319	55	1.311	1
Puglia	1.361	101	398	14	23	59	
Trentino	5.565	234	1.751	119	21	355	5
Calabria	18.160	569	2.763	283	46	795	53
Sardegna	4.167	267	1.470	132	16	336	3
Totale	323.908	6.008	91.786	14.442	1.537	25.731	112
Reggio							
23 dicembre 1946 (6)	105.816	8.767	11.835	3.434	1.171	10.862	138
1946	166.916	10.165	229.372	35.757	1.068	29.331	165

[illegible]

3. Autoveicoli nuovi di fabbrica iscritti al P. R. A. dal 1935 al 1942

Anni	Autovetture		Autobus		Autocarri		Rimorchi		Trattori stradali		Macchine agricole		Motocicli	
	di cui Totale	di cui Trattori	di cui Totale	di cui Trattori	di cui Totale	di cui Trattori	di cui Totale	di cui Trattori	di cui Totale	di cui Trattori	di cui Totale	di cui Trattori	di cui Totale	di cui Trattori
1935	25.243	47	549	—	3.772	12	1.126	2	33	9	529	345	5	12.221
1936	21.114	26	512	—	3.913	2	533	3	35	4	527	191	5	7.241
1937	34.208	35	626	1	4.800	13	937	1	48	13	622	304	1	10.349
1938	38.625	47	645	—	5.627	11	1.139	—	23	5	501	245	1	11.593
1939	33.031	42	573	—	5.353	7	1.528	—	44	6	741	154	1	11.572
1940	30.527	7	273	—	5.042	3	1.451	—	65	14	629	149	—	5.132
1941	3.664	5	51	—	3.479	1	525	—	53	13	395	43	1	507
1942	484	3	76	—	1.527	4	780	—	55	25	210	32	—	2.269

4. Autoveicoli azionati a gassogeno

(Per gli ultimi dati pubblicati, relativi all'anno 1942, vedere pag. 13)
dell'Annuario Statistico Italiano 1941)

5. Patenti civili di guida vidimate negli anni dal 1935 al 1941 (a)

Anni	Patenti di guida					
	di 1° grado		di 2° e 3° grado		Totale	
	di 1° e 2° grado		di 2° e 3° grado		Totale	
1935	217.919	346.204	467.114	13.559	429	13.493
1936	214.436	254.972	429.411	14.259	365	14.977
1937	255.056	211.548	470.604	15.271	412	15.683
1938	227.937	229.447	517.604	16.468	305	17.773
1939	277.257	271.309	548.566	21.559	384	21.943
1940	242.361	201.614	514.473	19.596	169	20.765
1941	126.140	197.019	293.159	7.031	213	7.244

(a) Dati compilati dal M. A. C. I.

G. Velocipedi e veicoli a trazione animale in circolazione

(Per gli ultimi dati pubblicati, relativi all'anno 1938 per i velocipedi e 1939 per i veicoli a trazione animale, vedere pag. 138 dell'Annuario Statistico Italiano 1941).

I. Autoveicoli azionati a gassogeno

(Per gli ultimi dati pubblicati, relativi all'anno 1939, vedere pag. 137
dell'Annuario Statistico Italiano 1941)

a. Patenti civili di guida vidimate negli anni da 1935 al 1941 (a)

Anni	Patenti di guida						In complesso
	vidimate a richiesta			vidimate a domanda			
	di 1° grado	di 2° e 3° grado	Totale	di 1° grado	di 2° e 3° grado	Totale	
1935	217.910	249.238	467.148	13.529	429	13.958	481.106
1936	218.479	274.672	493.151	14.552	365	14.917	508.068
1937	223.066	234.943	458.009	15.871	412	16.283	474.292
1938	227.967	299.447	527.414	15.468	302	15.770	543.184
1939	277.262	271.303	548.565	20.589	384	20.973	569.538
1940	262.561	225.914	488.475	17.696	167	17.863	506.338
1941	126.140	167.019	293.159	7.051	213	7.264	300.423

(a) Dati compilati dal R. A. C. I.

G. Velocipedi e veicoli a trazione animale in circolazione

(Per gli ultimi dati pubblicati, relativi all'anno 1938 per i velocipedi e 1939 per i veicoli
a trazione animale, vedere pag. 135 dell'Annuario Statistico Italiano 1941).

H. Strade statali

Lunghezza della rete e consistenza tecnica delle carreggiate

(Per gli ultimi dati pubblicati, relativi all'anno 1942, vedere pag. 104
dell'Annuario Statistico Italiano 1943).

1. Incidenti stradali

1. Incidenti stradali avvenuti in tutto il Regno

a. Incidenti stradali classificati in relazione ai veicoli che vi furono coinvolti

(Per gli ultimi dati pubblicati, relativi all'anno 1942, vedasi pag. 104 dell'Annuario Statistico Italiano 1943).

b. Incidenti stradali secondo i mesi e i giorni della settimana

(Per gli ultimi dati pubblicati, relativi all'anno 1942, vedasi pag. 105 dell'Annuario Statistico Italiano 1943).

c. Incidenti stradali distinti per causa

(Per gli ultimi dati pubblicati, relativi all'anno 1942, vedasi pag. 105 dell'Annuario Statistico Italiano 1943).

d. Incidenti e infortunati classificati secondo l'ora nella quale avvennero gli infortuni

(Per gli ultimi dati pubblicati, relativi all'anno 1942, vedasi pag. 106 dell'Annuario Statistico Italiano 1943).

e. Infortunati classificati secondo la qualità delle persone e secondo il sesso e l'esito dell'infortunio

(Per gli ultimi dati pubblicati, relativi all'anno 1942, vedasi pag. 106 dell'Annuario Statistico Italiano 1943).

f. Infortunati classificati secondo la qualità delle persone e secondo il sesso e l'esito dell'infortunio

(Per gli ultimi dati pubblicati, relativi all'anno 1942, vedasi pag. 106 dell'Annuario Statistico Italiano 1943).

g. Infortunati classificati per gruppi di età

(Per gli ultimi dati pubblicati, relativi all'anno 1942, vedasi pag. 106 dell'Annuario Statistico Italiano 1943).

2. Incidenti stradali avvenuti nella «zona urbana» di alcune principali città

(Per gli ultimi dati pubblicati, relativi all'anno 1942, vedasi pag. 108 dell'Annuario Statistico Italiano 1943).

b. Incidenti stradali secondo i mesi e i giorni della settimana

(Per gli ultimi dati pubblicati, relativi all'anno 1942, vedasi pag. 105 dell'Annuario Statistico Italiano 1943)

c. Incidenti stradali distinti per cause

(Per gli ultimi dati pubblicati, relativi all'anno 1942, vedasi pag. 105 dell'Annuario Statistico Italiano 1943)

d. Incidenti e infortunati classificati secondo l'ora nella quale avvennero gli infortuni

(Per gli ultimi dati pubblicati, relativi all'anno 1942, vedasi pag. 105 dell'Annuario Statistico Italiano 1943)

e. Infortunati classificati secondo la qualità delle persone e secondo il mese e l'esito dell'infortunio

(Per gli ultimi dati pubblicati, relativi all'anno 1942, vedasi pag. 106 dell'Annuario Statistico Italiano 1943)

f. Infortunati classificati secondo la qualità delle persone e secondo il sesso e l'esito dell'infortunio

(Per gli ultimi dati pubblicati, relativi all'anno 1942, vedasi pag. 106 dell'Annuario Statistico Italiano 1943)

g. Infortunati classificati per gruppi di età

(Per gli ultimi dati pubblicati, relativi all'anno 1942, vedasi pag. 106 dell'Annuario Statistico Italiano 1943)

2. Incidenti stradali avvenuti nella «zona urbana» di alcune principali città

(Per gli ultimi dati pubblicati, relativi all'anno 1942, vedasi pag. 106 dell'Annuario Statistico Italiano 1943)

L. Linee di navigazione interna

(Per gli ultimi dati pubblicati, relativi all'anno 1942, vedasi pag. 142 dell'Annuario Statistico Italiano 1943)

M. Marina mercantile

1. Notizie retrospettive dal 1891 in poi (a).

Anno (1. die.)	Navi a vela		Navi a propulsione in movimento (b)	Anni (1. die.)	Navi a vela		Navi a propulsione in movimento (b)
	N	Compilato di stato naviga to			N	Compilato di stato naviga to	
1900	10	10	10	1900	10	10	10
1901	10	10	10	1901	10	10	10
1902	10	10	10	1902	10	10	10
1903	10	10	10	1903	10	10	10
1904	10	10	10	1904	10	10	10
1905	10	10	10	1905	10	10	10
1906	10	10	10	1906	10	10	10
1907	10	10	10	1907	10	10	10
1908	10	10	10	1908	10	10	10
1909	10	10	10	1909	10	10	10
1910	10	10	10	1910	10	10	10
1911	10	10	10	1911	10	10	10
1912	10	10	10	1912	10	10	10
1913	10	10	10	1913	10	10	10
1914	10	10	10	1914	10	10	10
1915	10	10	10	1915	10	10	10
1916	10	10	10	1916	10	10	10
1917	10	10	10	1917	10	10	10
1918	10	10	10	1918	10	10	10
1919	10	10	10	1919	10	10	10
1920	10	10	10	1920	10	10	10
1921	10	10	10	1921	10	10	10
1922	10	10	10	1922	10	10	10
1923	10	10	10	1923	10	10	10
1924	10	10	10	1924	10	10	10
1925	10	10	10	1925	10	10	10
1926	10	10	10	1926	10	10	10
1927	10	10	10	1927	10	10	10
1928	10	10	10	1928	10	10	10
1929	10	10	10	1929	10	10	10
1930	10	10	10	1930	10	10	10
1931	10	10	10	1931	10	10	10
1932	10	10	10	1932	10	10	10
1933	10	10	10	1933	10	10	10
1934	10	10	10	1934	10	10	10
1935	10	10	10	1935	10	10	10
1936	10	10	10	1936	10	10	10
1937	10	10	10	1937	10	10	10
1938	10	10	10	1938	10	10	10
1939	10	10	10	1939	10	10	10
1940	10	10	10	1940	10	10	10
1941	10	10	10	1941	10	10	10
1942	10	10	10	1942	10	10	10
1943	10	10	10	1943	10	10	10
1944	10	10	10	1944	10	10	10
1945	10	10	10	1945	10	10	10
1946	10	10	10	1946	10	10	10
1947	10	10	10	1947	10	10	10
1948	10	10	10	1948	10	10	10
1949	10	10	10	1949	10	10	10
1950	10	10	10	1950	10	10	10
1951	10	10	10	1951	10	10	10

[illegible]

Navi			
	in salda	a vela	a propulsione meccanica
S	Percentuale di stazza lorda	Percentuale di stazza lorda	Percentuale di stazza lorda

Partizione per compartimenti irriganti (6)

	6.201	571.055	710	200.508	30		495	835.039
101	6.196	565.569	705	195.508	25		490	830.039
102	6.191	560.569	700	190.508	20		485	825.039
103	6.186	555.569	695	185.508	15		480	820.039
104	6.181	550.569	690	180.508	10		475	815.039
105	6.176	545.569	685	175.508	5		470	810.039
106	6.171	540.569	680	170.508	0		465	805.039
107	6.166	535.569	675	165.508			460	800.039
108	6.161	530.569	670	160.508			455	795.039
109	6.156	525.569	665	155.508			450	790.039
110	6.151	520.569	660	150.508			445	785.039
111	6.146	515.569	655	145.508			440	780.039
112	6.141	510.569	650	140.508			435	775.039
113	6.136	505.569	645	135.508			430	770.039
114	6.131	500.569	640	130.508			425	765.039
115	6.126	495.569	635	125.508			420	760.039
116	6.121	490.569	630	120.508			415	755.039
117	6.116	485.569	625	115.508			410	750.039
118	6.111	480.569	620	110.508			405	745.039
119	6.106	475.569	615	105.508			400	740.039
120	6.101	470.569	610	100.508			395	735.039
121	6.096	465.569	605	95.508			390	730.039
122	6.091	460.569	600	90.508			385	725.039
123	6.086	455.569	595	85.508			380	720.039
124	6.081	450.569	590	80.508			375	715.039
125	6.076	445.569	585	75.508			370	710.039
126	6.071	440.569	580	70.508			365	705.039
127	6.066	435.569	575	65.508			360	700.039
128	6.061	430.569	570	60.508			355	695.039
129	6.056	425.569	565	55.508			350	690.039
130	6.051	420.569	560	50.508			345	685.039
131	6.046	415.569	555	45.508			340	680.039
132	6.041	410.569	550	40.508			335	675.039
133	6.036	405.569	545	35.508			330	670.039
134	6.031	400.569	540	30.508			325	665.039
135	6.026	395.569	535	25.508			320	660.039
136	6.021	390.569	530	20.508			315	655.039
137	6.016	385.569	525	15.508			310	650.039
138	6.011	380.569	520	10.508			305	645.039
139	6.006	375.569	515	5.508			300	640.039
140	6.001	370.569	510	0.508			295	635.039

On 1941-1942, 1943-1944, 1945-1946, 1947-1948, 1949-1950, 1951-1952, 1953-1954, 1955-1956, 1957-1958, 1959-1960, 1961-1962, 1963-1964, 1965-1966, 1967-1968, 1969-1970, 1971-1972, 1973-1974, 1975-1976, 1977-1978, 1979-1980, 1981-1982, 1983-1984, 1985-1986, 1987-1988, 1989-1990, 1991-1992, 1993-1994, 1995-1996, 1997-1998, 1999-2000, 2001-2002, 2003-2004, 2005-2006, 2007-2008, 2009-2010, 2011-2012, 2013-2014, 2015-2016, 2017-2018, 2019-2020, 2021-2022, 2023-2024, 2025-2026, 2027-2028, 2029-2030, 2031-2032, 2033-2034, 2035-2036, 2037-2038, 2039-2040, 2041-2042, 2043-2044, 2045-2046, 2047-2048, 2049-2050, 2051-2052, 2053-2054, 2055-2056, 2057-2058, 2059-2060, 2061-2062, 2063-2064, 2065-2066, 2067-2068, 2069-2070, 2071-2072, 2073-2074, 2075-2076, 2077-2078, 2079-2080, 2081-2082, 2083-2084, 2085-2086, 2087-2088, 2089-2090, 2091-2092, 2093-2094, 2095-2096, 2097-2098, 2099-2100, 2101-2102, 2103-2104, 2105-2106, 2107-2108, 2109-2110, 2111-2112, 2113-2114, 2115-2116, 2117-2118, 2119-2120, 2121-2122, 2123-2124, 2125-2126, 2127-2128, 2129-2130, 2131-2132, 2133-2134, 2135-2136, 2137-2138, 2139-2140, 2141-2142, 2143-2144, 2145-2146, 2147-2148, 2149-2150, 2151-2152, 2153-2154, 2155-2156, 2157-2158, 2159-2160, 2161-2162, 2163-2164, 2165-2166, 2167-2168, 2169-2170, 2171-2172, 2173-2174, 2175-2176, 2177-2178, 2179-2180, 2181-2182, 2183-2184, 2185-2186, 2187-2188, 2189-2190, 2191-2192, 2193-2194, 2195-2196, 2197-2198, 2199-2200, 2201-2202, 2203-2204, 2205-2206, 2207-2208, 2209-2210, 2211-2212, 2213-2214, 2215-2216, 2217-2218, 2219-2220, 2221-2222, 2223-2224, 2225-2226, 2227-2228, 2229-2230, 2231-2232, 2233-2234, 2235-2236, 2237-2238, 2239-2240, 2241-2242, 2243-2244, 2245-2246, 2247-2248, 2249-2250, 2251-2252, 2253-2254, 2255-2256, 2257-2258, 2259-2260, 2261-2262, 2263-2264, 2265-2266, 2267-2268, 2269-2270, 2271-2272, 2273-2274, 2275-2276, 2277-2278, 2279-2280, 2281-2282, 2283-2284, 2285-2286, 2287-2288, 2289-2290, 2291-2292, 2293-2294, 2295-2296, 2297-2298, 2299-2300, 2301-2302, 2303-2304, 2305-2306, 2307-2308, 2309-2310, 2311-2312, 2313-2314, 2315-2316, 2317-2318, 2319-2320, 2321-2322, 2323-2324, 2325-2326, 2327-2328, 2329-2330, 2331-2332, 2333-2334, 2335-2336, 2337-2338, 2339-2340, 2341-2342, 2343-2344, 2345-2346, 2347-2348, 2349-2350, 2351-2352, 2353-2354, 2355-2356, 2357-2358, 2359-2360, 2361-2362, 2363-2364, 2365-2366, 2367-2368, 2369-2370, 2371-2372, 2373-2374, 2375-2376, 2377-2378, 2379-2380, 2381-2382, 2383-2384, 2385-2386, 2387-2388, 2389-2390, 2391-2392, 2393-2394, 2395-2396, 2397-2398, 2399-2400, 2401-2402, 2403-2404, 2405-2406, 2407-2408, 2409-2410, 2411-2412, 2413-2414, 2415-2416, 2417-2418, 2419-2420, 2421-2422, 2423-2424, 2425-2426, 2427-2428, 2429-2430, 2431-2432, 2433-2434, 2435-2436, 2437-2438, 2439-2440, 2441-2442, 2443-2444, 2445-2446, 2447-2448, 2449-2450, 2451-2452, 2453-2454, 2455-2456, 2457-2458, 2459-2460, 2461-2462, 2463-2464, 2465-2466, 2467-2468, 2469-2470, 2471-2472, 2473-2474, 2475-2476, 2477-2478, 2479-2480, 2481-2482, 2483-2484, 2485-2486, 2487-2488, 2489-2490, 2491-2492, 2493-2494, 2495-2496, 2497-2498, 2499-2500, 2501-2502, 2503-2504, 2505-2506, 2507-2508, 2509-2510, 2511-2512, 2513-2514, 2515-2516, 2517-2518, 2519-2520, 2521-2522, 2523-2524, 2525-2526, 2527-2528, 2529-2530, 2531-2532, 2533-2534, 2535-2536, 2537-2538, 2539-2540, 2541-2542, 2543-2544, 2545-2546, 2547-2548, 2549-2550, 2551-2552, 2553-2554, 2555-2556, 2557-2558, 2559-2560, 2561-2562, 2563-2564, 2565-2566, 2567-2568, 2569-2570, 2571-2572, 2573-2574, 2575-2576, 2577-2578, 2579-2580, 2581-2582, 2583-2584, 2585-2586, 2587-2588, 2589-2590, 2591-2592, 2593-2594, 2595-2596, 2597-2598, 2599-2600, 2601-2602, 2603-2604, 2605-2606, 2607-2608, 2609-2610, 2611-2612, 2613-2614, 2615-2616, 2617-2618, 2619-2620, 2621-2622, 2623-2624, 2625-2626, 2627-2628, 2629-2630, 2631-2632, 2633-2634, 2635-2636, 2637-2638, 2639-2640, 2641-2642, 2643-2644, 2645-2646, 2647-2648, 2649-2650, 2651-2652, 2653-2654, 2655-2656, 2657-2658, 2659-2660, 2661-2662, 2663-2664, 2665-2666, 2667-2668, 2669-2670, 2671-2672, 2673-2674, 2675-2676, 2677-2678, 2679-2680, 2681-2682, 2683-2684, 2685-2686, 2687-2688, 2689-2690, 2691-2692, 2693-2694, 2695-2696, 2697-2698, 2699-2700, 2701-2702, 2703-2704, 2705-2706, 2707-2708, 2709-2710, 2711-2712, 2713-2714, 2715-2716, 2717-2718, 2719-2720, 2721-2722, 2723-2724, 2725-2726, 2727-2728, 2729-2730, 2731-2732, 2733-2734, 2735-2736, 2737-2738, 2739-2740, 2741-2742, 2743-2744, 2745-2746, 2747-2748, 2749-2750, 2751-2752, 2753-2754, 2755-2756, 2757-2758, 2759-2760, 2761-2762, 2763-2764, 2765-2766, 2767-2768, 2769-2770, 2771-2772, 2773-2774, 2775-2776, 2777-2778, 2779-2780, 2781-2782, 2783-2784, 2785-2786, 2787-2788, 2789-2790, 2791-2792, 2793-2794, 2795-2796, 2797-2798, 2799-2800, 2801-2802, 2803-2804, 2805-2806, 2807-2808, 2809-2810, 2811-2812, 2813-2814, 2815-2816, 2817-2818, 2819-2820, 2821-2822, 2823-2824, 2825-2826, 2827-2828, 2829-2830, 2831-2832, 2833-2834, 2835-2836, 2837-2838, 2839-2840, 2841-2842, 2843-2844, 2845-2846, 2847-2848, 2849-2850, 2851-2852, 2853-2854, 2855-2856, 2857-2858, 2859-2860, 2861-2862, 2863-2864, 2865-2866, 2867-2868, 2869-2870, 2871-2872, 2873-2874, 2875-2876, 2877-2878, 2879-2880, 2881-2882, 2883-2884, 2885-2886, 2887-2888, 2889-2890, 2891-2892, 2893-2894, 2895-2896, 2897-2898, 2899-2900, 2901-2902, 2903-2904, 2905-2906, 2907-2908, 2909-2910, 2911-2912, 2913-2914, 2915-2916, 2917-2918, 2919-2920, 2921-2922, 2923-2924, 2925-2926, 2927-2928, 2929-2930, 2931-2932, 2933-2934, 2935-2936, 2937-2938, 2939-2940, 2941-2942, 2943-2944, 2945-2946, 2947-2948, 2949-2950, 2951-2952, 2953-2954, 2955-2956, 2957-2958, 2959-2960, 2961-2962, 2963-2964, 2965-2966, 2967-2968, 2969-2970, 2971-2972, 2973-2974, 2975-2976, 2977-2978, 2979-2980, 2981-2982, 2983-2984, 2985-2986, 2987-2988, 2989-2990, 2991-2992, 2993-2994, 2995-2996, 2997-2998, 2999-3000, 3001-3002, 3003-3004, 3005-3006, 3007-3008, 3009-3010, 3011-3012, 3013-3014, 3015-3016, 3017-3018, 3019-3020, 3021-3022, 3023-3024, 3025-3026, 3027-3028, 3029-3030, 3031-3032, 3033-3034, 3035-3036, 3037-3038, 3039-3040, 3041-3042, 3043-3044, 3045-3046, 3047-3048, 3049-3050, 3051-3052, 3053-3054, 3055-3056, 3057-3058, 3059-3060, 3061-3062, 3063-3064, 3065-3066, 3067-3068, 3069-3070, 3071-3072, 3073-3074, 3075-3076, 3077-3078, 3079-3080, 3081-3082, 3083-3084, 3085-3086, 3087-3088, 3089-3090, 3091-3092, 3093-3094, 3095-3096, 3097-3098, 3099-3100, 3101-3102, 3103-3104, 3105-3106, 3107-3108, 3109-3110, 3111-3112, 3113-3114, 3115-3116, 3117-3118, 3119-3120, 3121-3122, 3123-3124, 3125-3126, 3127-3128, 3129-3130, 3131-3132, 3133-3134, 3135-3136, 3137-3138, 3139-3140, 3141-3142, 3143-3144, 3145-3146, 3147-3148, 3149-3150, 3151-3152, 3153-3154, 3155-3156, 3157-3158, 3159-3160, 3161-3162, 3163-3164, 3165-3166, 3167-3168, 3169-3170, 3171-3172, 3173-3174, 3175-3176, 3177-3178, 3179-3180, 3181-3182, 3183-3184, 3185-3186, 3187-3188, 3189-3190, 3191-3192, 3193-3194, 3195-3196, 3197-3198, 3199-3200, 3201-3202, 3203-3204, 3205-3206, 3207-3208, 3209-3210, 3211-3212, 3213-3214, 3215-3216, 3217-3218, 3219-3220, 3221-3222, 3223-3224, 3225-3226, 3227-3228, 3229-3230, 3231-3232, 3233-3234, 3235-3236, 3237-3238, 3239-3240, 3241-3242, 3243-3244, 3245-3246, 3247-3248, 3249-3250, 3251-3252, 3253-3254, 3255-3256, 3257-3258, 3259-3260, 3261-3262, 3263-3264, 3265-3266, 3267-3268, 3269-3270, 3271-3272, 3273-3274, 3275-3276, 3277-3278, 3279-3280, 3281-3282, 3283-3284, 3285-3286, 3287-3288, 3289-3290, 3291-3292, 3293-3294, 3295-3296, 3297-3298, 3299-3300, 3301-3302, 3303-3304, 3305-3306, 3307-3308, 3309-3310, 3311-3312, 3313-3314, 3315-3316, 3317-3318, 3319-3320, 3321-3322, 3323-3324, 3325-3326, 3327-3328, 3329-3330, 3331-3332, 3333-3334, 3335-3336, 3337-3338, 3339-3340, 3341-3342, 3343-3344, 3345-3346, 3347-3348, 3349-3350, 3351-3352, 3353-3354, 3355-3356, 3357-3358, 3359-3360, 3361-3362, 3363-3364, 3365-3366, 3367-3368, 3369-3370, 3371-3372, 3373-3374, 3375-3376, 3377-3378, 3379-3380, 3381-3382, 3383-3384, 3385-3386, 3387-3388, 3389-3390, 3391-3392, 3393-3394, 3395-3396, 3397-3398, 3399-3400, 3401-3402, 3403-3404, 3405-3406, 3407-3408, 3409-3410, 3411-3412, 3413-3414, 3415-3416, 3417-3418, 3419-3420, 3421-3422, 3423-3424, 3425-3426, 3427-3428, 3429-3430, 3431-3432, 3433-3434, 3435-3436, 3437-3438, 3439-3440, 3441-3442, 3443-3444, 3445-3446, 3447-3448, 3449-3450, 3451-3452, 3453-3454, 3455-3456, 3457-3458, 3459-3460, 3461-3462, 3463-3464, 3465-3466, 3467-3468, 3469-3470, 3471-3472, 3473-3474, 3475-3476, 3477-3478, 3479-3480, 3481-3482, 3483-3484, 3485-3486, 3487-3488, 3489-3490, 3491-3492, 3493-3494, 3495-3496, 3497-3498, 3499-3500, 3501-3502, 3503-3504, 3505-3506, 3507-3508, 3509-3510, 3511-3512, 3513-3514, 3515-3516, 3517-3518, 3519-3520, 3521-3522, 3523-3524, 3525-3526, 3527-3528, 3529-3530, 3531-3532, 3533-3534, 3535-3536, 3537-3538, 3539-

2. Consistenza del naviglio mercantile al 31 dicembre 1941 (in

Compartimenti marittimi		Navi	
in totale		a vela	
N.	Tempo (ore)	N.	Tempo (ore)
1.055	3.708.712	174	19.264
35	15.933	10	1.065
32	11.457	6	10.695
170	19.231	109	2.012
120	38.134	14	2.271
245	319.764	9	5.952
136	42.417	155	3.366
334	79.317	319	7.738
101	179.908	37	5.541
261	398.307	43	6.345
46	79.075	16	424
41	19.404	12	802
253	20.475	167	10.810
54	86.627	38	1.319
1.253	804.743	1.145	55.059
3.651	3.843.491	2.407	126.767
Totale		2.805.721	

[illegible]

2. Consistenza del naviglio mercantile al 31 dicembre 1942 (1)

Votage (minutes) manutention		Navi			A propulsione meccanica	
N.	Tempi (min)	N.	Tempi (min)	N.	Tempi (min)	
1	140	1	140	1	140	
2	115	2	115	2	115	
3	110	3	110	3	110	
4	105	4	105	4	105	
5	100	5	100	5	100	
6	95	6	95	6	95	
7	90	7	90	7	90	
8	85	8	85	8	85	
9	80	9	80	9	80	
10	75	10	75	10	75	
11	70	11	70	11	70	
12	65	12	65	12	65	
13	60	13	60	13	60	
14	55	14	55	14	55	
15	50	15	50	15	50	
16	45	16	45	16	45	
17	40	17	40	17	40	
18	35	18	35	18	35	
19	30	19	30	19	30	
20	25	20	25	20	25	
21	20	21	20	21	20	
22	15	22	15	22	15	
23	10	23	10	23	10	
24	5	24	5	24	5	
25	0	25	0	25	0	
26	0	26	0	26	0	
27	0	27	0	27	0	
28	0	28	0	28	0	
29	0	29	0	29	0	
30	0	30	0	30	0	
31	0	31	0	31	0	
32	0	32	0	32	0	
33	0	33	0	33	0	
34	0	34	0	34	0	
35	0	35	0	35	0	
36	0	36	0	36	0	
37	0	37	0	37	0	
38	0	38	0	38	0	
39	0	39	0	39	0	
40	0	40	0	40	0	
41	0	41	0	41	0	
42	0	42	0	42	0	
43	0	43	0	43	0	
44	0	44	0	44	0	
45	0	45	0	45	0	
46	0	46	0	46	0	
47	0	47	0	47	0	
48	0	48	0	48	0	
49	0	49	0	49	0	
50	0	50	0	50	0	
51	0	51	0	51	0	
52	0	52	0	52	0	
53	0	53	0	53	0	
54	0	54	0	54	0	
55	0	55	0	55	0	
56	0	56	0	56	0	
57	0	57	0	57	0	
58	0	58	0	58	0	
59	0	59	0	59	0	
60	0	60	0	60	0	
61	0	61	0	61	0	
62	0	62	0	62	0	
63	0	63	0	63	0	
64	0	64	0	64	0	
65	0	65	0	65	0	
66	0	66	0	66	0	
67	0	67	0	67	0	
68	0	68	0	68	0	
69	0	69	0	69	0	
70	0	70	0	70	0	
71	0	71	0	71	0	
72	0	72	0	72	0	
73	0	73	0	73	0	
74	0	74	0	74	0	
75	0	75	0	75	0	
76	0	76	0	76	0	
77	0	77	0	77	0	
78	0	78	0	78	0	
79	0	79	0	79	0	
80	0	80	0	80	0	
81	0	81	0	81	0	
82	0	82	0	82	0	
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84	0	84	0	84	0	
85	0	85	0	85	0	
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88	0	88	0	88	0	
89	0	89	0	89	0	
90	0	90	0	90	0	
91	0	91	0	91	0	
92	0	92	0	92	0	
93	0	93	0	93	0	
94	0	94	0	94	0	
95	0	95	0	95	0	
96	0	96	0	96	0	
97	0	97	0	97	0	
98	0	98	0	98	0	
99	0	99	0	99	0	
100	0	100	0	100	0	
101	0	101	0	101	0	
102	0	102	0	102	0	
103	0	103	0	103	0	
104	0	104	0	104	0	
105	0	105	0	105	0	
106	0	106	0	106	0	
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125	0	125	0	125	0	
126	0	126	0	126	0	
127	0	127	0	127	0	
128	0	128	0	128	0	
129	0	129	0	129	0	
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131	0	131	0	131	0	
132	0	132	0	132	0	
133	0	133	0	133	0	
134	0	134	0	134	0	
135	0	135	0	135	0	
136	0	136	0	136	0	
137	0	137	0	137	0	
138	0	138	0	138	0	
139	0	139	0	139	0	
140	0	140	0	140	0	
141	0	141	0	141	0	
142	0	142	0	142	0	
143	0	143	0	143	0	
144	0	144	0	144	0	
145	0	145	0	145	0	
146	0	146	0	146	0	
147	0	147	0	147	0	
148	0	148	0	148	0	
149	0	149	0	149	0	
150	0	150	0	150	0	
151	0	151	0	151	0	
152	0	152	0	152	0	
153	0	153	0	153	0	
154	0	154	0	154	0	
155	0	155	0	155	0	
156	0	156	0	156	0	
157	0	157	0	157	0	
158	0	158	0	158	0	
159	0	159	0	159	0	
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164	0	164	0	164	0	
165	0	165	0	165	0	
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167	0	167	0	167	0	
168	0	168	0	168	0	
169	0	169	0	169	0	
170	0	170	0	170	0	
171	0	171	0	171	0	
172	0	172	0	172	0	
173	0	173	0	173	0	
174	0	174	0	174	0	
175	0	175	0	175	0	
176	0	176	0	176	0	
177	0	177	0	177	0	
178	0	178	0	178	0	
179	0	179	0	179	0	
180	0	180	0	180	0	
181	0	181	0	181	0	
182	0	182	0	182	0	
183	0	183	0	183	0	
184	0	184	0	184	0	
185	0	185	0	185	0	
186	0	186	0	186	0	
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194	0	194	0	194	0	
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207	0	207	0	207	0	
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210	0	210	0	210	0	
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215	0	215	0	215	0	
216	0	216	0	216	0	
217	0	217	0	217	0	
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219	0	219	0	219	0	
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224	0	224	0	224	0	
225	0	225	0	225	0	
226	0	226	0	226	0	
227	0	227	0	227	0	
228	0	228	0	228	0	
229	0	229	0	229	0	
230	0	230	0	230	0	
231	0	231	0	231	0	
232	0	232	0	232	0	
233	0	233	0	233	0	
234	0	234	0	234	0	
235	0	235	0	235	0	
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241	0	241	0	241	0	
242	0	242	0	242	0	
243	0	243	0	243	0	
244	0	244	0	244	0	
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248	0	248	0	248	0	
249	0	249	0	249	0	
250	0	250	0	250	0	
251	0	251	0	251	0	
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254	0	254	0	254	0	
255	0	255	0	255	0	
256	0	256	0	256	0	
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258	0	258	0	258	0	
259	0	259	0	259	0	
260	0	260	0	260	0	
261	0	261	0	261	0	
262	0	262	0	262	0	
263	0	263	0	263	0	
264	0	264	0	264	0	
265	0	265	0	265	0	
266	0	266	0	266	0	
267	0	267	0	267	0	
268	0	268	0	268	0	
269	0	269	0	269	0	
270	0	270	0	270	0	
271	0	271	0	271	0	
272	0	272	0	272	0	
273	0	2				

[illegible]

3.3. Classificazione delle navi a propulsione meccanica secondo l'impiego

*Per gli ultimi dati pubblicati, relativi all'anno 1959, vedere pag. 143
del "Annuario Statistico Italiano 1961"*

	655	1.706.712	314	19.266	431	1.661.440
Genova	138	15.935	11	1.405	20	14.026
La Spezia	87	11.452	46	1.071	21	14.760
Venezia	170	10.211	38	9.017	42	14.189
Roma	120	26.124	74	8.462	56	22.864
Napoli	145	219.761	91	8.706	122	213.779
Porto del Greco	129	42.217	101	7.708	70	46.061
Reggio	334	29.111	117	7.711	115	148.162
Scorpio	101	125.905	37	4.345	65	942.062
Trieste	161	298.403	55	724	116	68.121
Genova	48	49.025	34	802	13	16.622
Ugento	31	10.494	22	1.010	26	9.665
Trapani	20	20.175	166	1.310	10	65.128
Salerno	51	56.452	36	55.079	111	47.644
Altri Compartimenti marittimi	1.227	174.443	1.140	136.767	1.246	2.405.724
Totale	2.451	2.041.491	2.405			

(a) Vedi nota (a) pagina precedente. (b) Sono compresi anche (colonna) i Compartimenti che al 31 dicembre 1942 avevano
battenti completamente chiusi per ogni parte (battenti chiusi di stanza fuori).

2. Consistenza del naviglio mercantile al 31 dicembre 1942 (a)

Compartimenti marittimi	Navi			
	In totale		a vela	
	N.	Tonnellate di stazza lorda	N.	Tonnellate di stazza lorda

Ripartizione per Compartimenti marittimi (b)

Genova	522	1.400.061	127	14.181	426	1.385.880
La Spezia	312	36.618	12	1.099	300	35.519
Venezia	112	9.261	41	8.086	71	1.185
Roma	146	16.482	117	7.111	29	9.371
Napoli	126	261.451	27	9.025	99	252.426
Porto del Greco	244	261.150	100	7.679	144	253.471
Reggio	128	50.146	113	7.524	15	21.574
Scorpio	121	149.023	304	6.163	66	146.861
Trieste	97	377.291	31	462	110	371.231
Genova	164	56.414	19	1.185	145	55.229
Ugento	47	11.863	20	1.014	27	10.849
Trapani	201	20.619	166	1.657	36	18.962
Salerno	56	41.200	41	66.029	15	75.143
Altri Compartimenti marittimi	1.246	9.779	1.140	136.767	106	47.644
Totale	2.571	2.663.767	2.442		1.179	2.430.637

(a) Vedi nota (a) pagina precedente. (b) Sono compresi anche (colonna) i Compartimenti che al 31 dicembre 1942 avevano
battenti completamente chiusi per ogni parte (battenti chiusi di stanza fuori).

3. Classificazione delle navi a propulsione meccanica secondo l'impiego

(Per gli ultimi dati pubblicati, relativi all'anno 1939, vedere pag. 143
dell'Annuario Statistico Italiano 1941).

3.1. Navi di bandiera nazionale munite di impianto frigorifero

(Per gli ultimi dati pubblicati, relativi all'anno 1939, vedere pag. 143
dell'Annuario Statistico Italiano 1941).

5. Barche e battelli addetti alla pesca al 31 dicembre 1940 (a)

Compartimenti marittimi	N.	Tonnellaggio	Compartimenti marittimi	N.	Tonnellaggio
Emilia	127	443	Romani	1.090	7.280
Liguria	554	1.929	Liguria	450	1.811
Genova	1.150	4.475	Chioggia	1.244	6.209
L.A. Sicilia	530	1.038	Venezia	1.740	2.797
Venezia	239	1.025	Trieste	207	362
Livorno	704	10.069	Italia (Indipendente)	1.196	994
Porto Ferraro	275	381	Flora	874	1.693
Chiosasacchia	155	506	Zara	100	285
Rimini	323	753	Cagliari	1.091	1.409
Genova	446	1.717	Odessa	1.204	1.409
Napoli	3.074	8.101	Mosca	3.680	5.970
Porto di Genova	260	2.181	Costanza	1.744	2.042
Castellazzo di Stabia	409	701	Stoccolma	1.092	2.717
Sabotino	1.024	1.213	Porto Tompedio	1.121	4.500
Ugento	496	978	Fredrik	405	2.269
Regio di Calabria	1.242	1.075	Torino	1.243	5.074
Taranto	584	1.078	Totale	25.140	98.299
Brindisi	932	1.579			
Bar (Napolitano)	3.267	6.282			
Albania	1.041	6.496			

con barche e battelli a vela ed a propulsione meccanica in complesso

6. Navi in disarmo nei porti del Regno al 31 dicembre 1940 e 1942 (a)

Motivo del disarmo	1942	1940	Motivo del disarmo	1942	1940
1. Per ragioni economiche (b)			2. Per ragioni diverse (d)		
Fino a 200 tonnellate (Navi) / Tonnellate lordo	50 / 170	120 / 451	Fino a 200 tonnellate (Navi) / Tonnellate lordo	54 / 213	247 / 13.410
Oltre 200 tonnellate (Navi) / Tonnellate lordo	2 / 2	— / —	Oltre 200 tonnellate (Navi) / Tonnellate lordo	3 / 3	31 / 300.972
Totale	52 / 172	120 / 451	Totale	57 / 216	278 / 372.382
3. Per ragioni tecniche (c)			4. In complesso		
Fino a 200 tonnellate (Navi) / Tonnellate lordo	43 / 249	61 / 580	Fino a 200 tonnellate (Navi) / Tonnellate lordo	162 / 9.810	440 / 30.463
Oltre 200 tonnellate (Navi) / Tonnellate lordo	3 / 3	9 / 441	Oltre 200 tonnellate (Navi) / Tonnellate lordo	10 / 10	39 / 454.421
Totale	46 / 252	70 / 1.021	Totale	170 / 159.159	519 / 434.884

(a) I dati relativi all'anno 1941 sono stati abbandonati. — (b) Per mancanza di dati sul traffico — per riparazioni, trasferimenti, polizia marittima, militare, ecc. — (c) Per trasferimenti volontari, acquisto, rottamazione, ecc. — (d) Per catture, ecc.

7. Personale della marina mercantile

(Per gli ultimi dati pubblicati relativi all'anno 1939, vedere pag. 144 dell'Annuario Statistico Italiano 1941).

	333	263	149
Chile	1 717	6 101	5 970
Colombia	2 121	6 101	3 142
Costa Rica	1 521	6 101	3 142
Cuba	1 521	6 101	3 142
Guatemala	1 521	6 101	3 142
Honduras	1 521	6 101	3 142
Paraguay	1 521	6 101	3 142
Puerto Rico	1 521	6 101	3 142
Salvador	1 521	6 101	3 142
Uruguay	1 521	6 101	3 142
Venezuela	1 521	6 101	3 142
Totals	28 140	28 140	28 140

[illegible]

3. Navi in disarmo nei porti del Regno al 31 dicembre 1940 e 1942 (4)

Motivo del disarmo	1942	1940	Motivo del disarmo	1942	1940
1. Per ragioni economiche (b)			3. Per ragioni diverse (d)		
Fino a 500 tonnellate	53 5 228	172 11 493	Fino a 500 tonnellate	54 2 032	247 13 410
Oltre 500 tonnellate	2 83 269	—	Oltre 500 tonnellate	3 24 560	31 305 972
Totale	55 20 297	172 31 493	Totale	57 24 592	278 372 382
2. Per ragioni tecniche (c)			4. Per ragioni tecniche		
Fino a 500 tonnellate	24 8 549	83 2 565	Fino a 500 tonnellate	162 9 810	480 30 465
Oltre 500 tonnellate	5 10 700	8 45 401	Oltre 500 tonnellate	10 149 249	39 454 421
Totale	29 19 249	91 50 966	Totale	170 159 059	519 634 886

[illegible]

7. Personale della marina mercantile

*Per gli ultimi dati pubblicati, relativi all'anno 1929, vedere pag. 111
del "Annuario Statistico Italiano 1931".*

Sinistri marittimi

Per gli ultimi dati pubblicati, relativi all'anno 1939, vedasi pag. 344.
de l'Aunoris Statisties Italiane 1941).

N. Navigazione marittima (*)

Notizie retrospective dal 1881 in poi (x)

Anni	Temperatura di stanza media dell'area centrale e periferica		Temperatura di stanza sottosola e intabacchiata		Anni	Temperatura di stanza media dell'area centrale e periferica		Temperatura di stanza sottosola e intabacchiata	
	con batteria batteria	con batteria batteria	con batteria batteria	con batteria batteria		con batteria batteria	con batteria batteria	con batteria batteria	
1900-01	20.254	14.190	21.757	1.257	1.682	19.408	13.140	20.254	1.257
1901-02	21.272	15.110	22.775	1.766	2.283	20.417	14.159	21.272	1.766
1902-03	22.147	16.029	23.650	2.282	2.884	21.282	15.078	22.147	2.282
1903-04	23.165	17.047	24.668	2.799	3.391	22.299	16.096	23.165	2.799
1904-05	24.183	18.065	25.686	3.316	3.898	23.317	17.114	24.183	3.316
1905-06	25.201	19.083	26.704	3.832	4.405	24.335	18.132	25.201	3.832
1906-07	26.219	20.101	27.722	4.349	4.912	25.353	19.150	26.219	4.349
1907-08	27.237	21.119	28.740	4.865	5.419	26.371	20.168	27.237	4.865
1908-09	28.255	22.137	29.758	5.382	5.926	27.389	21.186	28.255	5.382
1909-10	29.273	23.155	30.776	5.898	6.433	28.407	22.204	29.273	5.898
1910-11	30.291	24.173	31.794	6.415	6.940	29.425	23.222	30.291	6.415
1911-12	31.309	25.191	32.812	6.931	7.447	30.443	24.240	31.309	6.931
1912-13	32.327	26.209	33.830	7.448	7.954	31.461	25.258	32.327	7.448
1913-14	33.345	27.227	34.848	7.965	8.461	32.479	26.276	33.345	7.965
1914-15	34.363	28.245	35.866	8.482	8.968	33.497	27.294	34.363	8.482
1915-16	35.381	29.263	36.884	8.999	9.475	34.515	28.312	35.381	8.999
1916-17	36.399	30.281	37.902	9.516	9.982	35.533	29.330	36.399	9.516
1917-18	37.417	31.299	38.920	10.033	10.489	36.551	30.348	37.417	10.033
1918-19	38.435	32.317	39.938	10.550	10.996	37.569	31.366	38.435	10.550
1919-20	39.453	33.335	40.956	11.067	11.503	38.587	32.384	39.453	11.067
1920-21	40.471	34.353	41.974	11.584	12.010	39.605	33.402	40.471	11.584
1921-22	41.489	35.371	42.992	12.101	12.517	40.623	34.420	41.489	12.101
1922-23	42.507	36.389	44.010	12.618	13.024	41.641	35.438	42.507	12.618
1923-24	43.525	37.407	45.028	13.135	13.531	42.659	36.456	43.525	13.135
1924-25	44.543	38.425	46.046	13.652	14.038	43.677	37.474	44.543	13.652
1925-26	45.561	39.443	47.064	14.169	14.545	44.695	38.492	45.561	14.169
1926-27	46.579	40.461	48.082	14.686	15.052	45.713	39.510	46.579	14.686
1927-28	47.597	41.479	49.100	15.203	15.559	46.731	40.528	47.597	15.203
1928-29	48.615	42.497	50.118	15.720	16.066	47.749	41.546	48.615	15.720
1929-30	49.633	43.515	51.136	16.237	16.573	48.767	42.564	49.633	16.237
1930-31	50.651	44.533	52.154	16.754	17.080	49.785	43.582	50.651	16.754
1931-32	51.669	45.551	53.172	17.271	17.587	50.803	44.600	51.669	17.271
1932-33	52.687	46.569	54.190	17.782	18.094	51.821	45.618	52.687	17.782
1933-34	53.705	47.587	55.208	18.283	18.601	52.839	46.636	53.705	18.283
1934-35	54.723	48.605	56.226	18.784	19.108	53.857	47.654	54.723	18.784
1935-36	55.741	49.623	57.244	19.285	19.615	54.875	48.672	55.741	19.285
1936-37	56.759	50.641	58.262	19.786	20.122	55.893	49.690	56.759	19.786
1937-38	57.777	51.659	59.280	20.287	20.629	56.911	50.708	57.777	20.287
1938-39	58.795	52.677	60.298	20.788	21.136	57.929	51.726	58.795	20.788
1939-40	59.813	53.695	61.316	21.289	21.643	58.947	52.744	59.813	21.289
1940-41	60.831	54.713	62.334	21.790	22.150	59.965	53.762	60.831	21.790
1941-42	61.849	55.731	63.352	22.291	22.657	60.983	54.780	61.849	22.291
1942-43	62.867	56.749	64.370	22.792	23.164	61.999	55.798	62.867	22.792
1943-44	63.885	57.767	65.388	23.293	23.671	63.017	56.816	63.885	23.293
1944-45	64.903	58.785	66.406	23.794	24.178	64.035	57.834	64.903	23.794
1945-46	65.921	59.803	67.424	24.295	24.685	65.053	58.852	65.921	24.295
1946-47	66.939	60.821	68.442	24.796	25.192	66.071	59.870	66.939	24.796
1947-48	67.957	61.839	69.460	25.297	25.699	67.089	60.888	67.957	25.297
1948-49	68.975	62.857	70.478	25.798	26.206	68.107	61.906	68.975	25.798
1949-50	69.993	63.875	71.496	26.299	26.713	69.125	62.924	69.993	26.299
1950-51	71.011	64.893	72.514	26.800	27.220	70.143	63.942	71.011	26.800
1951-52	72.029	65.911	73.532	27.301	27.727	71.161	64.960	72.029	27.301
1952-53	73.047	66.929	74.550	27.802	28.234	72.179	65.978	73.047	27.802
1953-54	74.065	67.947	75.568	28.303	28.741	73.197	66.996	74.065	28.303
1954-55	75.083	68.965	76.586	28.804	29.248	74.215	68.014	75.083	28.804
1955-56	76.101	69.983	77.604	29.305	29.755	75.233	69.032	76.101	29.305
1956-57	77.119	71.001	78.622	29.806	30.262	76.251	70.050	77.119	29.806
1957-58	78.137	72.019	79.640	30.307	30.769	77.269	71.068	78.137	30.307
1958-59	79.155	73.037	80.658	30.808	31.276	78.287	72.086	79.155	30.808
1959-60	80.173	74.055	81.676	31.309	31.783	79.305	73.104	80.173	31.309
1960-61	81.191	75.073	82.694	31.810	32.290	80.323	74.122	81.191	31.810
1961-62	82.209	76.091	83.712	32.311	32.797	81.341	75.140	82.209	32.311
1962-63	83.227	77.109	84.730	32.812	33.304	82.359	76.158	83.227	32.812
1963-64	84.245	78.127	85.748	33.313	33.811	83.377	77.176	84.245	33.313
1964-65	85.263	79.145	86.766	33.814	34.318	84.395	78.194	85.263	33.814
1965-66	86.281	80.163	87.784	34.315	34.825	85.413	79.212	86.281	34.315
1966-67	87.299	81.181	88.802	34.816	35.332	86.431	80.230	87.299	34.816
1967-68	88.317	82.199	89.820	35.317	35.839	87.449	81.248	88.317	35.317
1968-69	89.335	83.217	90.838	35.818	36.346	88.467	82.266	89.335	35.818
1969-70	90.353	84.235	91.856	36.319	36.853	89.485	83.284	90.353	36.319
1970-71	91.371	85.253	92.874	36.820	37.360	90.503	84.302	91.371	36.820
1971-72	92.389	86.271	93.892	37.321	37.867	91.521	85.320	92.389	37.321
1972-73	93.407	87.289	94.910	37.822	38.374	92.539	86.338	93.407	37.822
1973-74	94.425	88.307	95.928	38.323	38.881	93.557	87.356	94.425	38.323
1974-75	95.443	89.325	96.946	38.824	39.388	94.575	88.374	95.443	38.824
1975-76	96.461	90.343	97.964	39.325	39.895	95.593	89.392	96.461	39.325
1976-77	97.479	91.361	98.982	39.826	40.402	96.611	90.410	97.479	39.826
1977-78	98.497	92.379	99.999	40.327	40.909	97.629	91.428	98.497	40.327
1978-79	99.515	93.397	101.017	40.828	41.416	98.647	92.446	99.515	40.828
1979-80	100.533	94.415	102.035	41.329	41.923	99.665	93.464	100.533	41.329
1980-81	101.551	95.433	103.053	41.830	42.430	100.683	94.482	101.551	41.830
1981-82	102.569	96.451	104.071	42.331	42.937	101.701	95.500	102.569	42.331
1982-83	103.587	97.469	105.089	42.832	43.444	102.719	96.518	103.587	42.832
1983-84	104.605	98.487	106.107	43.333	43.951	103.737	97.536	104.605	43.333
1984-85	105.623	99.505	107.125	43.834	44.458	104.755	98.554	105.623	43.834
1985-86	106.641	100.523	108.143	44.335	44.965	105.773	99.572	106.641	44.335
1986-87	107.659	101.541	109.161	44.836	45.472	106.791	100.590	107.659	44.836
1987-88	108.677	102.559	110.179	45.337	45.979	107.809	101.608	108.677	45.337
1988-89	109.695	103.577	111.197	45.838	46.486	108.827	102.626	109.695	45.838
1989-90	110.713	104.595	112.215	46.339	46.993	109.845	103.644	110.713	46.339
1990-91	111.731	105.613	113.233	46.840	47.500	110.863	104.662	111.731	46.840
1991-92	112.749	106.631	114.251	47.341	48.007	111.881	105.680	112.749	47.341
1992-93	113.767	107.649	115.269	47.842	48.514	112.899	106.698	113.767	47.842
1993-94	114.785	108.667	116.287	48.343	49.021	113.917	107.716	114.785	48.343
1994-95	115.803	109.685	117.305	48.844	49.528	114.935	108.734	115.803	48.844
1995-96	116.821	110.703	118.323	49.345	50.035	115.953	109.752	116.821	49.345
1996-97	117.839	111.721	119.341	49.846	50.542	116.971	110.770	117.839	49.846
1997-98	118.857	112.739	120.359	50.347	51.049	117.989	111.788	118.857	50.347
1998-99	119.875	113.757	121.377	50.848	51.556	118.999	112.806	119.875	50.848
1999-00	120.893	114.775	122.395	51.349	52.063	119.999	113.824	120.893	51.349
2000-01	121.911	115.793	123.413	51.850	52.570	121.000	114.842	121.911	51.850
2001-02	122.929	116.811	124.431	52.351	53.077	122.000	115.860	122.929	52.351
2002-03	123.947	117.829	125.449	52.852	53.584	123.000	116.878	123.947	52.852
2003-04	124.965	118.847	126.467	53.353	54.091	124.000	117.896	124.965	53.353
2004-05	125.983	119.865	127.485	53.854	54.598	125.000	118.914		

(c) Dall'anno 1971 le sovvenzioni sono state ridotte del 50 per cento, e sono state abolite nel 1973. L'abolizione delle sovvenzioni ha provocato un aumento del prezzo dei biglietti del 50 per cento.

o. Movimento della navigazione in tutti i porti del Regno

o Movimento generale

Movimento di sbarco e d'imbarco		Sbarco		Imbarco		Stato del carico in compenso	
		1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918
Quantità della merce sbarcata ed imbarcata		(milioni di tonnellate)					
da o per l'estero		1.214	1.460	462	538	1.676	7.042
da o per l'Italia		205	2.099	67	312	940	2.981
da o per l'Albania		0.547	27.074	5.071	11.000	12.613	22.169
da o per l'Italia e paesi aderenti		14	10	16	177	30	22
Viaggiatori sbarcati ed imbarcati (milioni)		2	11	14	172	141	21

289	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
289	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
289	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
289	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
289	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
289	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
289	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
289	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
289	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
289	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
289	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
289	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
289	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
289	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
289	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
289	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
289	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
289	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
289	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
289	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
289	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
289	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
289	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
289	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
289	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48																																																				

Il movimento della navigazione in tutti i porti del Regno

o Movimento popular

Movimento di sbarco o d'imbarco	Sbarco		Imbarco			Sbarco ed imbarco in complesso	
	1947	1941	1947	1941	1940	1947	1941
Quantità della merce sbarcata ed imbarcata (migliaia di tonnellate)							
da o per l'estero	527	1.219	532	962	1.494	1.059	2.681
navi italiane	479	864	32	27	142	401	2.041
da o per l'Italia	8.545	8.547	6.027	8.071	11.080	14.574	22.109
navi italiane	7	14	16	16	17	23	27
Viaggiatori sbarcati ed imbarcati (migliaia)							
da o per l'estero	69	6	72	12	172	141	213
navi italiane	—	—	—	—	17	—	17
da o per l'Italia	2.713	2.728	3.787	3.769	2.691	7.497	6.193
navi italiane	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(*) I dati sulla circolazione immobiliare, annuali, esposti sulle quattro tavole del 1950 pubblicate dalla Direzione Generale delle Anagrafi, dal 1952 e dal 1953, in poi, dall'Istituto Centrale di Statistica. Tali dati sono correlati, con quelli relativi al biennio della Direzione Generale della Sanità Meridionale, che questa pubblicazione, nella prima Appendice, ha pubblicato nel 1950. Per quanto riguarda la circolazione del denaro, il 1950 è stato l'ultimo anno di cui l'Istituto Centrale di Statistica ha pubblicato dati, e il movimento del Abbonamento delle tabelle, a sole, è quindi mancante. Per quanto riguarda la circolazione immobiliare, i dati relativi agli anni 1948, 1949 e 1950 sono disponibili.

2. Movimento della navigazione in tutti i porti del Regno

b. Movimento della navigazione secondo la specie e la nazionalità delle navi

Anni	Navi a propulsione meccanica				
	arrivate		partite		
	N.	Migliaia di tonnellate di stazza netta	Viaggiatori sbarcati	N.	Migliaia di tonnellate di stazza netta
1937	164.791	71.041	17.091	164.099	71.175
1938	162.391	70.998	16.542	162.298	70.816
1939	162.376	70.688	16.500	162.066	70.759
1940	157.087	67.697	15.112	155.179	67.362
1941	153.231	67.091	14.533	153.135	67.072
1942	154.012	67.201	14.134	154.296	67.785
1937	9.663	13.249	9.677	9.663	13.249
1938	9.511	13.333	9.700	9.504	13.497
1939	9.453	13.309	9.915	9.433	13.408
1940	9.025	13.264	9.761	9.000	13.268
1941	9.016	13.264	9.761	9.000	13.268
1942	9.016	13.264	9.761	9.000	13.268
1937	171.457	84.260	20.418	171.424	84.426
1938	168.902	84.021	20.032	168.852	84.313
1939	168.027	84.021	20.032	168.039	84.313
1940	160.192	80.046	17.666	160.119	80.531
1941	153.549	78.437	16.415	153.599	78.445
1942	154.866	78.437	16.415	154.840	78.445
1937	171.457	84.260	20.418	171.424	84.426
1938	168.902	84.021	20.032	168.852	84.313
1939	168.027	84.021	20.032	168.039	84.313
1940	160.192	80.046	17.666	160.119	80.531
1941	153.549	78.437	16.415	153.599	78.445
1942	154.866	78.437	16.415	154.840	78.445

Anni	Navi a vela				
	arrivate		partite		
	N.	Migliaia di tonnellate di stazza netta	N.	Migliaia di tonnellate di stazza netta	N.
1937	91.406	1.474	91.406	1.474	91.406
1938	91.711	1.474	91.711	1.474	91.711
1939	91.767	1.474	91.767	1.474	91.767
1940	91.767	1.474	91.767	1.474	91.767
1941	91.767	1.474	91.767	1.474	91.767
1942	91.767	1.474	91.767	1.474	91.767
1937	91.406	1.474	91.406	1.474	91.406
1938	91.711	1.474	91.711	1.474	91.711
1939	91.767	1.474	91.767	1.474	91.767
1940	91.767	1.474	91.767	1.474	91.767
1941	91.767	1.474	91.767	1.474	91.767
1942	91.767	1.474	91.767	1.474	91.767

Anni	Totale navi a propulsione meccanica e a vela				
	arrivate		partite		
	N.	Migliaia di tonnellate di stazza netta	N.	Migliaia di tonnellate di stazza netta	N.
1937	316.253	156.501	316.253	156.501	316.253
1938	316.253	156.501	316.253	156.501	316.253
1939	316.253	156.501	316.253	156.501	316.253
1940	316.253	156.501	316.253	156.501	316.253
1941	316.253	156.501	316.253	156.501	316.253
1942	316.253	156.501	316.253	156.501	316.253
1937	316.253	156.501	316.253	156.501	316.253
1938	316.253	156.501	316.253	156.501	316.253
1939	316.253	156.501	316.253	156.501	316.253
1940	316.253	156.501	316.253	156.501	316.253
1941	316.253	156.501	316.253	156.501	316.253
1942	316.253	156.501	316.253	156.501	316.253

1937	164.794	71.041	17.591	4.509.009	144.526	71.172	9.897	4.501.167
1938	162.791	25.998	20.242	4.342.721	162.398	70.816	9.418	4.364.064
1939	143.576	20.608	22.503	4.193.496	142.106	70.399	10.867	4.224.400
1940	78.667	37.697	15.115	2.243.215	78.376	37.262	19.322	2.753.412
1941	23.231	17.991	6.509	2.785.977	23.185	17.972	6.446	2.781.445
1942	34.312	14.761	6.134	3.812.741	34.296	14.785	6.440	3.815.107

Navi estere

1937	4.663	13.349	8.427	58.826	4.665	13.354	1.364	46.292
1938	8.511	13.533	6.790	143.842	8.504	13.407	1.190	134.118
1939	5.453	11.509	2.913	139.716	5.433	11.266	1.135	128.411
1940	1.023	3.243	2.151	7.572	1.545	3.569	340	17.212
1941	316	446	576	9	324	373	17	—
1942	27	424	348	9	265	452	25	26

Navi italiane ed estere in complesso

1937	171.457	64.890	26.418	4.567.855	171.474	84.429	11.241	4.547.460
1938	168.902	89.121	27.032	4.483.563	168.902	89.313	10.605	4.498.182
1939	148.029	61.967	28.416	4.329.202	148.029	82.027	11.702	4.309.514
1940	80.192	40.046	17.666	2.720.785	80.119	43.531	10.662	2.760.523
1941	25.449	18.437	9.415	2.785.986	25.399	18.485	8.513	2.781.445
1942	34.366	15.210	7.090	3.812.741	34.345	15.227	8.530	3.815.123

Anni	Navi a vela				Totale navi a propulsione meccanica a vela			
	arrivate		partite		arrivate		partite	
	N	Migliore di tempeste	N	Migliore di tempeste	N	Migliore di tempeste	N	Migliore di tempeste

1937	91.486	3.434	3.028	91.575	265.280	24.510	20.660	24.379	74.607	12.364
1938	91.713	3.725	3.364	91.632	253.704	23.713	20.309	245.485	79.636	12.533
1939	92.797	3.780	3.340	91.521	226.348	24.408	21.840	246.240	74.200	11.842
1940	73.750	2.580	2.424	70.826	193.435	40.777	19.389	149.215	39.838	12.571
1941	47.297	1.322	1.122	46.186	102.425	19.313	9.191	103.351	16.289	9.522
1942	44.042	1.063	1.341	43.913	98.364	18.943	7.136	98.213	11.864	7.455

1937	1.111	51	72	1.196	3.274	12.302	8.892	7.771	13.303	261
1938	97	44	57	931	2.438	13.577	9.847	7.436	13.541	1.209
1939	1.072	48	67	1.187	1.302	11.354	5.072	6.814	11.313	120
1940	809	51	58	792	2.334	3.300	2.699	2.319	3.319	559
1941	171	18	25	176	1.089	405	960	404	492	73
1942	40	10	12	94	349	454	960	341	452	90

1937	92.092	3.527	3.150	92.626	274.524	27.817	24.366	284.150	80.964	14.227
1938	92.642	3.769	3.321	92.558	261.542	26.296	23.753	261.290	81.077	13.759
1939	94.646	3.795	3.392	94.515	242.676	27.762	21.812	242.554	80.816	13.001
1940	71.597	2.631	2.462	71.433	151.289	43.577	20.148	151.554	43.157	12.930
1941	42.548	1.341	1.151	41.341	103.117	19.776	10.246	103.850	19.781	9.600
1942	44.137	1.093	1.303	44.013	98.303	16.327	6.135	98.386	16.319	7.554

c. Classificazione per bandiere delle navi estere arrivate e partite

Navi a propulsione meccanica e navi a vela

(Per gli ultimi dati pubblicati relativi all'anno 1939 vedere pag. 146. Annuario Statistico Italiano 1941).

2. Movimento della navigazione in tutti i porti del Regno

d. Movimento della navigazione con riguardo alla specie di navigazione, alla specie e nazionalità delle navi

Specie di navigazione — Specie e nazionalità delle navi	Anno	Navi arrivate			Navi partite				
		N.	Migliaia di tonnellate		Viaggio totale stazza (a)	N.	Migliaia di tonnellate		Viaggio totale stazza (a)
			di stazza netta	di stazza netta			di stazza netta	di stazza netta	
Navi a propulsione meccanica	Navigazione internazionale								
	Italiane	1928	1.322	11.725	11.740	143.875	5.932	12.187	603
		1929	8.240	15.621	11.692	275.223	7.755	12.937	730
		1930	5.071	8.289	1.886	111.470	2.421	3.809	308
		1941	815	1.207	432	8.151	890	1.458	18.185
		1942	643	932	230	17.779	1.052	841	102
	estere	1928	2.715	8.769	5.288	87.011	3.884	8.799	745
		1929	5.027	5.932	5.124	27.607	2.864	6.815	47.010
		1930	3.022	2.212	2.415	1.810	2.513	3.189	785
		1941	231	350	874	—	249	342	42
1942		227	355	940	—	214	322	56	
Navi a vela	Navigazione di cabotaggio								
	Italiane	1928	1.436	140	146	—	1.761	143	—
		1929	2.040	174	141	—	2.789	170	—
		1930	1.525	155	122	—	1.682	120	—
		1941	141	108	41	—	140	87	—
		1942	140	65	88	—	144	71	—
	estere	1928	869	45	81	—	911	47	—
		1929	894	147	56	—	825	47	—
		1930	820	41	81	—	787	86	—
		1941	154	17	21	—	153	10	—
1942		151	5	17	—	151	5	—	
Navi a propulsione meccanica	Navigazione di alto mare								
	Italiane	1928	4.225	11.478	11.920	17.495	1.104	12.191	1.124
		1929	4.000	11.394	7.171	18.425	4.869	12.756	1.077
		1930	1.466	4.204	2.025	6.178	2.012	4.483	887
		1941	245	346	948	16	253	418	94
		1942	250	519	180	171	176	345	110
	estere	1928	2.375	3.674	341	149	2.609	3.745	331
		1929	2.120	5.867	754	140	2.212	3.821	322
		1930	1.480	948	225	1.202	1.481	2.137	140
		1941	16	10	20	—	16	79	9
1942		16	4	20	—	16	29	10	
Navi a vela	Navigazione di cabotaggio (b)								
	Italiane	1928	152.396	31.503	7.345	4.189.251	101.480	30.497	7.505
		1929	131.475	43.849	8.462	3.035.842	121.967	43.328	7.505
		1930	75.977	27.189	1.121	2.431.432	75.751	27.146	8.700
		1941	61.076	16.664	1.728	2.767.856	52.049	24.128	9.728
		1942	65.818	18.725	5.470	3.154.848	55.008	24.712	9.728
	estere	1928	378	1.147	221	10.149	387	970	16
		1929	316	1.193	355	97.517	1.102	1.102	30
		1930	24	80	10	—	24	99	27
		1941	21	20	34	—	25	27	16
1942		21	14	7	—	16	21	16	
Totale	1928	80.811	3.519	1.104	1.104	3.519	1.104	3.519	
	1929	11.810	3.854	3.195	3.195	3.195	3.195	3.195	

Navigazione internazionale

Navi a propulsione meccanica

Anno	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	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2. Movimento della navigazione in tutti i porti del Regno

4. Movimento della navigazione con riguardo alla specie di navigazione alla specie e nazionalità delle navi

Specie di navigazione Specie e nazionalità delle navi	Anni	Navi arrivate			Navi partite		
		N	Migliaia di tonnellate		N	Migliaia di tonnellate	
			di stazza netta	di stazza lorda		di stazza netta	di stazza lorda
Navigazione complessiva	1938	261 542	93 390	30 353	4 846 543	261 390	93 977
	1939	342 875	85 763	31 812	4 324 202	342 554	85 818
	1940	151 789	43 379	30 146	2 750 788	151 534	43 124
	1941	103 117	19 777	10 585	2 753 998	102 850	19 783
	1942	96 703	16 307	8 135	3 812 741	98 536	18 316
	1943	11 567	21 754	12 179	233 048	11 498	21 088
	1944	11 711	26 805	17 172	246 827	11 286	19 029
	1945	6 317	5 481	7 382	128 421	5 972	7 392
	1946	2 022	1 707	1 344	0 114	2 042	1 854
	1947	0 042	1 207	1 390	57 722	3 320	1 303
Navigazione di sopra	1938	7 194	15 511	2 694	38 095	8 194	17 041
	1939	6 651	14 527	2 947	29 167	7 634	16 124
	1940	2 324	3 264	1 275	0 638	3 189	5 555
	1941	678	692	447	16	635	516
	1942	734	347	180	171	421	252
	1943	245 451	56 025	13 475	4 419 427	241 646	56 943
	1944	254 317	50 370	11 633	4 028 208	233 604	49 733
	1945	142 948	29 638	11 428	2 616 432	142 473	29 411
	1946	130 407	17 325	8 731	2 777 856	130 170	17 353
	1947	94 927	14 723	6 565	3 754 849	94 639	14 721
Navi a scia	1938	160 902	89 221	27 032	4 458 563	160 802	89 313
	1939	148 029	81 967	28 415	4 374 202	148 039	82 027
	1940	80 192	40 448	17 445	2 720 788	80 119	40 572
	1941	53 547	15 426	9 414	2 755 998	53 579	18 445
	1942	54 565	15 214	7 081	3 812 741	54 541	15 238
	1943	92 640	3 769	3 321	—	92 286	3 764
	1944	94 646	3 795	3 397	—	94 515	3 791
	1945	71 597	2 631	2 481	—	71 425	2 629
	1946	49 543	1 341	1 151	—	49 341	1 338
	1947	44 137	1 090	1 054	—	44 011	1 088
Bandiera italiana	1938	254 104	79 713	33 528	4 542 721	253 905	79 536
	1939	296 341	74 408	32 840	4 191 498	296 340	74 305
	1940	149 455	40 279	17 338	2 743 215	149 213	39 838
	1941	102 428	19 312	9 661	2 705 977	102 359	19 290
	1942	93 354	15 843	7 176	3 812 741	93 213	15 843
	1943	7 436	17 027	5 847	145 842	7 435	17 041
	1944	6 332	11 354	5 972	130 716	6 314	11 313
	1945	2 334	3 300	2 668	7 572	2 334	3 320
	1946	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1947	—	—	—	—	—	—

	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914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(a) la correlata col Movimento della navigazione, e non, forse, dall'idea del movimento del viaggiatore sulle navi a vela; questo movimento però non ha che pochissima importanza. — (b) Nel Movimento di sbarco e d'inscavo delle merci e dei viaggiatori per le navi, il caso di fronte al subalgebra sono anche comprese merci e viaggiatori provenienti dall'estero, destinati all'export.

2. Movimento della navigazione in tutti i porti del Regno

e. Movimento delle merci e dei viaggiatori con l'estero, distinto secondo i Paesi di provenienza o di destinazione

(Per gli ultimi dati pubblicati relativi all'anno 1939 vedasi pag. 149 Annuario Statistico Italiano 1941).

f. Movimento delle merci con l'estero distinto per Paesi di provenienza o di destinazione e secondo le principali bandiere che hanno partecipato al traffico

(Per gli ultimi dati pubblicati relativi all'anno 1939 vedasi pag. 152, 153 Annuario Statistico Italiano 1941).

g. Movimento delle merci con l'estero distinte per qualità e per alcuni principali Paesi di provenienza o di destinazione delle merci stesse

(Per gli ultimi dati pubblicati relativi all'anno 1939 vedasi 156, 157 Annuario Statistico Italiano 1941).

h. Movimento con l'estero delle principali merci sbarcate ed imbarcate distinto per correnti di traffico

(Per gli ultimi dati pubblicati relativi all'anno 1939 vedasi pag. 158 Annuario Statistico Italiano 1941).

3. Movimento nei principali porti

a. Navi e stazza

(Per gli ultimi dati pubblicati relativi all'anno 1939 vedasi pag. 159 Annuario Statistico Italiano 1941).

b. Viaggiatori e merci

(Per gli ultimi dati pubblicati relativi all'anno 1939 vedasi pag. 160 Annuario Statistico Italiano 1941).

1. Quantità delle principali merci sbarcate nei

[illegible]

Merci	Venezia		Firenze		Trieste	
	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940
Batterie	—	—	53	—	—	626
Casseri freschi, refrigerati e congelati	—	1.844	—	—	—	475
Prod.	10	2.814	405	23	150	11.701
Caffè	—	114	—	211	—	177
Carbone	—	123.131	—	608	—	5.170
Cerchi	—	19.129	—	9.353	3.250	25.460
Semi e frutti nudi	—	32	110	279	5.426	7.920
Oli animali e vegetali	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carne, lino, juta e altri vegetali filati (tratti esclusi di cotone)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carne e macinati di costume greco	35	2.989	—	1.045	10	4.104
Lane e essendi di lana	—	38.377	—	878	1.933	26.470
Minerali metalliferi	10.723	2.301	233	120	638	4.530
Metalli grezzi, rottami e semilavorati	1.903	28.114	608	—	138.067	214.267
Metalli semilavorati, caldas, macchine e apparecchi	175	27.333	57	32.162	863	14.911
Materie da costruzione (di)	1.026	3.197	2.775	261	1.228	1.234
Carbon fossile e coke	4.964	13.434	11.033	1.500	983	14
Prodotti minerali	38.806	179.988	2.502	31.839	90	94.022
Lignite	38.074	179.811	2.502	2.205	—	2.373
Oli minerali e lubrificanti	—	39.032	9.176	22.031	4.420	4.561
Prodotti chimici	—	229.586	—	18.358	276	297.685
Generi per ditta e officina	3.003	23.447	938	—	—	218
Prodotti chimici	41	41	2	2.287	1.008	340
Generi per ditta e officina	101	45	—	790	2.899	4.914
Pelli	—	1.022	89	155	1.623	7.652
Gomma elastica e lavori di gomma	97	4.460	83	—	34	0.319
	—	2.752	1.028	—	225	91

principali porti negli anni 1940-1941 (in)

Livorno		Civitavecchia		Napoli (6)		Brindisi		Bari		Ancona	
1941	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940
-	4.360	-	500	-	479	36	-	31	69	223	-
-	-	-	-	-	15.957	4	-	-	2.192	-	462
-	-	-	-	-	4.308	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	21.967	-	20.134	-	451	-	-	-	29.671	-	12.600
-	7.906	-	-	-	41.772	-	-	-	327	-	23
-	-	-	-	-	8.728	-	-	-	1.335	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	1.964	-	-	-	-	-	1.842
7.080	967	-	-	-	9.826	-	-	-	-	-	-
273	137	-	-	-	3.690	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	5	-	-	-	854	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	2.133	-	1.569	-	2.041	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	127	-	-	-	11.246	26	-	100	317	2.058	10.351
-	434	-	-	-	5.795	-	-	-	720	1.048	204
-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	100	-
44.810	161.355	1.306	174.097	495	112.176	-	-	-	33.307	500	24.490
-	44.383	21.305	8.643	720	11.386	-	-	-	-	20.059	33.550
-	411	-	2.796	1.832	7.497	-	-	-	1.963	3.724	2.773
63.946	130.253	-	2.303	5.236	315.282	-	-	288	154.197	-	8.049
-	5.766	-	-	-	3.511	-	-	4	-	-	6.796
-	14	-	-	-	4.418	-	-	-	2	-	-
-	1.201	-	-	-	365	-	-	-	30	86	-
-	287	-	-	-	3.817	-	-	246	657	-	-
-	12	-	-	43	249	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	1.218	-	4.526	-	3.935	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.257	2.346	200	500	13	18.391	-	-	621	8.421	2.402	3.072

[illegible]

[illegible]

Cagliari		Messina		Catania		Siracusa		Palermo		Altri Porti	
1941	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940
										10	124
	121				64		8		95		649
	25.800		5.700		7.899		16			1.321	12.068
	12						7.311		28.711		161
									10		92.574
											1.667
										477	13.324
											309
											82
									160		230.721
										546	16.473
											490
8.200	66.500		31.068		22.463		3.1			2.315	173.271
	5.200				7.231					19.557	231.200
					3.167					84.190	174.190
	5.925		943							27.366	436.940
			10.900							41.092	6.782
											97
											113
											101.541
	2.637		7.162		10		601		194		

ind'Annuario statistico italiano 1941. — (b) Vini (comprensivi gli altri) che avevano nella zona di Valle Lagares. — (c) Compresi gli

5. Movimento della Navigazione nei più impor

Anni	Bandiera Italiana						Procenti
	Procenti o volumi arrivati (e partiti)						
	Squero	Tonnellate di stazza netta (in migliaia)		Tonnellate di stazza netta (in migliaia)		Squero	
		stazza	netta	stazza	netta		
1937	307	672	1.023	17	—	259	594
1938	303	103	230	4	—	135	330
1939	28	15	5	6	—	59	75
1940	7	2	1	1	—	30	42
1941	251	539	49	21	—	129	189
1942	80	170	16	6	—	45	76
1943	14	12	6	—	—	16	32
1944	3	2	—	—	—	4	7
1945	3.115	1.561	559	311	—	3	3
1946	1.710	1.054	537	270	—	—	—
1947	552	567	409	354	—	4	3
1948	319	358	387	131	—	2	7
1949	3.453	2.929	1.631	362	—	120	796
1950	1.873	1.467	783	280	—	180	413
1951	574	594	419	340	—	80	110
1952	327	363	358	102	—	36	56
1953	1.534	4.947	2.933	122	19.367	1.339	5.436
1954	985	1.957	1.213	97	4.015	555	1.856
1955	82	81	55	27	106	300	607
1956	67	45	14	15	94	334	638
1957	994	3.309	439	262	17.639	521	1.063
1958	476	1.629	274	91	2.652	174	302
1959	51	99	39	4	16	24	35
1960	11	31	—	29	—	4	7
1961	5.878	5.756	1.431	710	16.494	109	410
1962	3.637	3.069	1.112	675	5.002	11	33
1963	1.292	1.260	716	548	—	9	8
1964	1.262	857	572	523	—	8	8

P O R T O D I

a) Navigazione

1930	207	523	1.023	17	283	594
1940	83	153	220	4	135	338
1941	38	15	8	6	58	75
1942	7	2	1	1	30	42

b) Navigazione

1930	251	535	49	21	129	189
1940	60	170	16	6	45	75
1941	14	12	6	11	18	22
1942	3	2	—	—	4	7

c) Navigazione

1930	3.115	1.561	509	331	3	3
1940	1.710	1.054	527	270	—	—
1941	522	567	495	304	4	3
1942	319	355	557	181	2	7

In com

1930	2.653	2.920	1.841	367	420	786
1940	1.873	1.407	783	280	180	413
1941	574	594	419	240	60	110
1942	329	362	338	102	25	56

P O R T O D I

a) Navigazione

1930	1.504	4.947	2.933	122	19.067	5.435
1940	685	1.957	1.713	97	4.015	1.536
1941	32	81	55	27	156	607
1942	67	45	14	18	64	556

b) Navigazione

1930	964	3.306	439	262	5.589	1.060
1940	476	1.629	274	99	2.652	532
1941	51	91	29	4	16	35
1942	11	31	—	29	—	7

c) Navigazione

1930	2.073	5.756	1.431	710	16.474	410
1940	3.627	3.069	1.112	675	3.602	33
1941	1.392	1.260	719	548	—	6
1942	1.292	857	592	523	—	8

In com

1930	8.346	14.597	4.863	1.094	41.630	6.935
1940	4.808	6.585	2.697	871	10.569	2.421
1941	1.325	1.443	810	569	122	680
1942	1.370	903	606	570	64	653

(a) Dati provenienti dalla presente tavola venivano pubblicati fino al 1939, nel solo Bollettino mensile di Stato di gennaio 1939.

tanti porti del Regno negli anni 1939-1942 (a)

Bandiera Estera				Bandiera Italiana ed Estera					
e velieri arrivati e partiti				Passeggeri e velieri arrivati e partiti					
Tonnellate di merce (in migliaia)		Viaggiatori		Tonnellate di merce (in migliaia)		Viaggiatori		Tonnellate di merce (in migliaia)	
statale	industriali	sloristi	industriali	Nuovo	statale	industriali	sloristi	statale	industriali

S A V O N A
internazionale

627	48	—	—	245	1 417	1 705	65	—	—
412	1	—	—	218	521	642	5	—	—
93	4	—	—	96	90	101	10	—	—
66	—	—	—	37	44	67	1	—	—
di scalo									
37	4	—	—	410	725	86	25	—	—
19	—	—	—	123	245	35	6	—	—
23	1	—	—	32	44	29	11	—	—
—	—	—	—	7	9	—	—	—	—

di cabotaggio

—	—	—	—	3 118	1 564	519	331	—	—
—	—	—	—	1 710	1 064	537	279	—	—
—	3	—	—	526	570	455	337	—	—
—	7	—	—	321	365	357	105	—	—

più o

719	52	—	—	4 073	3 706	2 350	423	—	—
431	1	—	—	2 053	1 620	1 214	281	—	—
116	0	—	—	654	704	535	348	—	—
66	7	—	—	365	418	424	109	—	—

G E N O V A
internazionale

1 638	112	9 423	12 087	3 043	10 382	4 094	244	21 995	37 416
703	96	2 095	13 838	1 250	3 823	1 916	191	6 010	22 252
594	26	9	—	542	691	649	53	110	62
696	29	—	—	471	683	710	47	84	92

di scalo

116	34	211	2 628	1 495	4 369	585	246	5 750	15 852
74	15	1 730	27	650	2 181	348	117	4 362	3 261
10	1	—	—	75	134	49	12	16	3
—	2	—	26	15	33	—	31	—	20

di cabotaggio

2	20	15 846	13 697	5 907	6 166	1 433	200	32 150	41 699
—	—	—	—	3 648	3 102	1 112	670	3 932	7 200
40	—	—	—	1 401	1 268	728	546	—	—
7	—	—	—	1 300	865	594	521	—	—

più o

1 776	165	25 280	26 352	10 315	30 914	6 579	1 260	66 895	95 027
—	104	4 893	13 837	5 943	5 104	3 376	985	15 194	33 015

GENOVA
internazionale

di scalo	682	46	—	—	—	545	1 417	1 708	65	—	—	—
	412	1	—	—	—	218	521	642	5	—	—	—
	51	6	—	—	—	96	90	101	10	—	—	—
	66	—	—	—	—	37	44	67	1	—	—	—
di cubotaggio	37	4	—	—	—	410	725	86	22	—	—	—
	19	—	—	—	—	125	245	22	6	—	—	—
	23	1	—	—	—	32	64	29	1	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	7	9	—	—	—	—	—
plesso	—	—	—	—	—	3 116	1 564	559	331	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	1 710	1 054	537	270	—	—	—
	—	3	—	—	—	526	570	435	317	—	—	—
	—	7	—	—	—	321	365	357	195	—	—	—
	719	52	—	—	—	4 073	3 706	2 350	428	—	—	—
	431	1	—	—	—	2 053	1 820	1 214	281	—	—	—
	316	8	—	—	—	854	704	535	345	—	—	—
	56	7	—	—	—	365	418	428	159	—	—	—

GENOVA
internazionale

di scalo	1 658	112	9 423	12 087	3 043	10 352	4 591	234	21 946	37 416
	703	96	2 846	13 858	1 250	3 821	1 916	191	6 910	22 552
	594	26	9	—	562	691	649	53	115	62
	696	29	—	—	471	683	710	47	34	92
di cubotaggio	116	34	211	2 658	1 485	4 365	855	395	5 750	15 882
	74	15	1 730	29	620	2 181	348	117	4 362	3 561
	10	1	—	—	75	134	49	15	16	3
	—	2	—	26	15	38	—	31	—	25
plesso	2	20	15 656	13 617	5 982	6 066	1 433	230	32 150	41 699
	—	—	—	—	3 545	3 102	1 112	675	3 902	7 201
	10	—	—	—	1 401	1 253	723	545	—	—
	7	—	—	—	1 360	865	594	523	—	—
	1 776	166	25 290	20 352	10 516	23 914	6 579	1 240	46 895	95 027
	777	114	4 505	13 607	5 548	9 106	3 375	985	15 114	33 012
	614	27	9	—	2 058	2 093	1 426	616	131	65
	703	31	—	26	1 786	1 536	1 309	601	54	118

dati dell'Istituto Centrale di Statistica, gli ultimi dati annuali pubblicati in detto Bollettino sono contenuti nel fascicolo n. 1 del 1

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5. Movimento della Navigazione nei più impor

Anni	Bandiera Italiana						Proccati	
	Entrate e uscite arrivate e partite						Numero	Tonnellate di stazza netta (in migliaia)
	Numero	Tonnellate di stazza netta (in migliaia)	Vascelli					
			clandestina	industriali	abbonati	imbarcati		
1939	211	523	581	26	—	—	81	100
1940	65	170	191	10	—	—	16	32
1941	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1942	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
P O R T O D I								
a) Navigazione								
1939	179	377	54	17	—	—	20	41
1940	83	107	25	2	—	—	4	15
1941	16	62	36	—	—	—	—	—
1942	1	2	4	—	—	—	—	—
b) Navigazione								
1939	3 223	641	127	179	—	—	2	11
1940	2 390	676	154	210	—	—	—	—
1941	2 033	695	115	262	—	—	—	—
1942	244	248	57	231	—	—	—	—
In com								
1939	3 010	1 141	267	221	—	—	20	152
1940	2 498	1 033	220	270	—	—	14	47
1941	2 040	737	151	502	—	—	—	—
1942	245	247	61	231	—	—	—	—
P O R T O D I								
a) Navigazione								
1939	427	676	791	41	644	10	106	379
1940	157	340	231	25	—	—	35	80
1941	5	18	28	—	—	—	—	—
1942	2	4	10	—	—	—	—	—
b) Navigazione								
1939	1 597	2 269	103	183	1	10	621	1 041
1940	425	912	74	57	—	—	134	249
1941	37	107	72	2	—	—	—	—
1942	7	16	8	—	—	—	—	—
c) Navigazione								
1939	5 405	3 274	627	344	10 714	4 308	7	65
1940	3 172	1 906	604	219	2 006	1 724	1	1
1941	1 272	606	341	125	40	85	—	—
1942	1 465	454	283	121	—	—	6	5
In com								

In com

P O R T O D I

a) Navigazione

1939	211	534	561	26	—	—	—	51	100
1940	85	170	191	10	—	—	—	10	32
1941	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1942	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

b) Navigazione

1939	179	377	34	37	—	—	—	33	41
1940	33	137	25	2	—	—	—	4	15
1941	16	42	36	—	—	—	—	—	—
1942	1	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—

c) Navigazione

1939	3 228	841	102	179	—	—	—	2	11
1940	2 300	676	104	218	—	—	—	—	—
1941	2 033	695	115	502	—	—	—	—	—
1942	244	245	57	231	—	—	—	—	—

In com

1939	3 618	1 741	767	221	—	—	—	86	152
1940	2 478	1 033	320	220	—	—	—	14	47
1941	2 049	737	151	502	—	—	—	—	—
1942	245	257	61	231	—	—	—	—	—

P O R T O D I

a) Navigazione

1939	427	876	791	41	104	10	—	196	379
1940	157	240	231	25	—	—	—	35	83
1941	5	18	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
1942	3	4	10	—	—	—	—	—	—

b) Navigazione

1939	1 097	2 209	403	153	1	15	—	621	1 041
1940	479	912	74	57	—	—	—	134	239
1941	37	107	92	2	—	—	—	—	—
1942	7	16	8	—	—	—	—	—	—

c) Navigazione

1939	5 453	3 274	427	344	10 714	4 303	—	7	65
1940	3 175	1 906	414	210	2 056	1 784	—	1	1
1941	1 375	606	341	129	60	55	—	—	—
1942	1 428	454	263	121	—	—	—	6	5

In com

1939	6 559	6 419	1 321	638	11 399	4 323	—	104	1 528
1940	3 750	3 067	789	301	2 056	1 784	—	170	373
1941	1 417	731	461	130	60	45	—	—	—
1942	1 476	474	301	121	—	—	—	6	5

(a) Vodka (a) 6 1946, 2%

tanti porti del Regno negli anni 1939-1942 (a)

Bandiera Estera				Bandiera Italiana ed Estera							
o velieri arrivati e partiti				Piroscali e velieri arrivati e partiti							
Tonnellate di merce (in migliaia)		Viaggiatori		Numero	Tonnellate di stazza netta (in migliaia)		Tonnellate di merce (in migliaia)		Viaggiatori		
charrato	imbarcato	charrati	imbarcati		charrata	imbarcata	charrati	imbarcati			
L A S P E Z I A											
internazionale											
107	—	—	—	262	623	—	26	—	—	—	
45	—	—	—	75	292	—	19	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
di scalo											
11	—	—	—	212	418	—	17	—	—	—	
3	—	—	—	67	302	—	2	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	16	42	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	
di cabotaggio											
2	—	—	—	220	882	—	180	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	2 350	676	—	218	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	2 000	690	—	302	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	244	245	—	231	—	—	—	
più											
120	—	—	—	3 704	1 800	—	221	—	—	—	
47	—	—	—	2 512	1 000	—	230	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	2 049	217	—	302	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	245	247	—	231	—	—	—	
L I V O R N O											
internazionale											
164	—	—	—	653	1 275	—	49	—	1 436	372	
68	—	—	—	192	332	—	33	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	5	18	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	
di scalo											
72	—	—	—	1 718	3 310	—	207	—	1	10	
16	—	—	—	263	1 201	—	71	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	27	107	—	2	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	7	16	—	—	—	—	—	
di cabotaggio											
—	—	—	—	959	1 291	—	344	—	11 673	5 599	
—	—	—	—	3 175	1 907	—	219	—	2 026	1 784	

L A S P E Z I A
internazionale

107	202	623	688	26					
43	78	202	225	10					
di scalo									
11	212	418	62	17					
3	87	302	25	2					
	15	42	26						
	1	2	4						
di cabotaggio									
2	520	802	134	180					
	2 650	676	104	218					
	2 633	645	115	302					
	244	245	27	231					
plesso									
120	3 704	1 490	887	221					
47	2 512	1 080	267	230					
	2 040	737	131	302					
	245	247	61	231					

L I V O R N O
internazionale

154	663	1 275	955	49	1 485	372			
68	193	332	392	33					
	5	16	28						
	2	4	10						
di scalo									
72	1 710	3 310	175	207					10
15	263	1 201	89	71					
	37	107	92	2					
	7	16	8						
di cabotaggio									
	0 412	3 329	427	344	11 673	5 599			
	3 175	1 927	484	219	2 056	1 784			
	1 375	606	341	125	60	65			
	1 474	459	283	122					
plesso									
256	7 783	7 924	1 537	600	13 116	5 981			
83	3 930	3 440	572	323	2 026	1 784			
	1 417	731	461	130	60	85			
	1 484	479	301	122					

5. Movimento della Navigazione nel più impor

Anni	Bandiera Italiana										Totale d) stazio nella (in migliaia)
	Procedi e valori arrivati e partiti										
	Numero	Tonnellate di stazio nella (in migliaia)	Tonnellate di merce (in migliaia)		Viaggiatori		Numero	Tonnellate di stazio nella (in migliaia)			
			esportata	imbarcata	sbarcati	imbarcati					
P O R T O											
a) Navigazione											
1939	1 028	4 074	682	72	34 035	27 531	253	2 816			
1940	1 57	1 723	331	27	12 560	9 454	159	762			
1941	19	34	2	1	—	—	—	—			
1942	5	10	17	—	—	—	—	—			
b) Navigazione											
1939	700	2 427	142	39	5 081	4 781	526	1 060			
1940	340	1 024	28	11	1 714	2 277	127	476			
1941	25	46	18	—	—	—	—	—			
1942	9	20	4	—	—	—	—	—			
c) Navigazione											
1939	14 989	9 948	618	188	499 804	501 022	122	609			
1940	10 303	4 384	762	182	214 821	224 184	2	2			
1941	5 811	904	493	32	106 424	190 133	—	—			
1942	5 642	428	131	12	302 218	396 793	—	—			
In Com											
1939	16 697	16 469	1 439	299	528 913	537 334	1 211	4 535			
1940	11 080	7 211	1 171	222	229 055	235 915	288	1 240			
1941	5 853	964	537	33	106 624	190 133	—	—			
1942	5 656	438	132	12	302 218	396 793	—	—			
P O R T O D I											
a) Navigazione											
1939	934	2 053	59	12	19 038	15 000	254	99			
1940	976	1 820	16	25	31 065	36 314	99	46			
1941	1 196	2 028	1	6	4 387	9 203	—	—			
1942	426	707	2	27	29 020	31 481	13	1			
b) Navigazione											
1939	458	1 177	1	—	—	34	16	6			
1940	303	594	3	—	—	—	11	3			
1941	146	273	—	—	—	—	—	—			
1942	77	117	—	—	—	—	2	—			
c) Navigazione											
1939	1 074	890	21	14	2 191	1 155	6	9			
1940	631	493	45	5	42	2 085	—	—			
1941	41	62	34	—	—	—	—	—			
1942	25	76	74	—	—	—	—	—			
In com											
1939	2 489	4 150	32	2	22 129	16 789	26	114			

P O R T O									
a) Navigazione									
1939	1 028	1 044	682	74	34 028	27 531	153	2 816	0
1940	437	1 723	351	27	12 590	9 454	159	782	0
1941	10	34	26	1	—	—	—	—	0
1942	5	10	17	—	—	—	—	—	0
b) Navigazione									
1939	780	2 427	142	34	5 081	8 781	536	1 020	0
1940	340	1 024	58	13	1 714	2 277	127	427	0
1941	25	46	18	—	—	—	—	—	0
1942	9	20	4	—	—	—	—	—	0
c) Navigazione									
1939	14 589	9 948	615	185	491 901	501 622	122	629	0
1940	10 303	4 364	762	182	214 827	224 104	2	2	0
1941	5 811	904	493	32	186 624	190 133	—	—	0
1942	5 642	428	131	12	302 218	306 792	—	—	0
In Com									
1939	16 407	16 409	1 429	299	528 913	537 334	1 211	4 535	0
1940	11 080	7 311	1 171	222	229 095	235 915	288	1 240	0
1941	5 855	954	537	33	186 624	190 133	—	—	0
1942	5 658	458	152	12	302 218	306 792	—	—	0
P O R T O D I									
a) Navigazione									
1939	944	2 063	10	12	19 928	18 600	234	92	0
1940	979	1 820	16	25	31 965	26 314	92	46	0
1941	1 185	2 026	1	6	4 327	9 000	—	—	0
1942	436	792	2	27	29 020	23 481	18	1	0
b) Navigazione									
1939	438	1 177	1	—	—	34	16	6	0
1940	303	564	3	—	—	—	11	3	0
1941	146	273	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
1942	77	117	—	—	—	—	2	—	0
c) Navigazione									
1939	1 074	990	21	14	2 191	1 165	6	9	0
1940	431	493	45	5	42	2 085	—	—	0
1941	41	62	34	—	—	—	—	—	0
1942	25	76	74	—	—	—	—	—	0
In com									
1939	2 465	4 150	32	26	22 129	16 779	256	114	0
1940	1 710	2 877	64	30	31 907	38 399	110	40	0
1941	1 373	2 361	35	6	4 307	9 503	—	—	0
1942	568	990	76	27	29 020	23 481	20	1	0

(a) Veritas Italia (a) a. 1942. 28.

tanti porti del Regno negli anni 1939-1942 (a)

Bandiera Estera				Bandiera Italiana ed Estera					
e Valori arrivati e partiti				Pescate e valori arrivati e partiti					
Tonnellate di merce (in migliaia)		Viaggiatori		Numero di stazioni nella (in migliaia)	Tonnellate di merce (in migliaia)		Viaggiatori		infanti
chiusata	inviata	chiusati	inviati		chiusata	inviata	chiusati	inviati	
DI NAPOLI internazionale									
467	33	4.563	6.434	1.521	9.010	1.140	105	36.291	34.194
162	10	247	706	396	2.485	513	37	13.107	10.150
—	—	—	—	19	34	26	1	—	—
—	—	—	—	5	10	17	—	—	—
di scalo									
130	47	102	211	1.316	2.437	251	86	5.153	8.905
24	16	54	414	467	1.500	62	29	1.708	2.691
—	—	—	—	25	46	10	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	9	20	4	—	—	—
di cabotaggio									
7	1	29.252	28.034	13.011	10.607	622	139	515.056	529.086
—	1	—	—	10.305	4.566	762	163	214.821	224.181
—	—	—	—	5.811	904	493	32	146.624	190.133
—	—	—	—	5.642	428	131	12	302.218	306.795
pieno									
513	81	32.917	34.881	17.906	21.004	2.052	380	561.630	572.215
186	27	601	1.120	11.368	8.531	1.367	249	229.696	237.035
—	—	—	—	5.855	964	537	31	146.624	190.133
—	—	—	—	5.656	428	132	12	302.218	306.795
BRINDISI internazionale									
5	9	3.988	3.642	1.106	2.182	17	20	21.926	19.247
6	1	1.481	1.469	1.075	1.800	25	26	33.546	33.203
—	—	—	—	1.166	2.026	1	6	4.387	9.503
—	—	—	—	504	798	2	27	29.020	23.491
di scalo									
—	—	—	—	474	1.183	1	—	—	84
—	—	—	—	314	567	3	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	146	273	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	79	117	—	—	—	—
di cabotaggio									
2	—	—	—	1.080	699	23	14	2.191	1.155
—	—	—	—	431	493	45	5	42	2.885
—	—	—	—	41	62	34	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	25	76	74	—	—	—

DI NAPOLI
internazionale

467	10	4 553	6 533	1 281	6 910	1 147	105	36 274	34 164
162	10	547	756	996	2 420	210	37	12 107	10 160
—	—	—	—	14	34	26	1	—	—
—	—	—	—	5	10	17	—	—	—

di scalo

159	67	102	214	1 316	3 457	201	186	5 133	8 960
34	10	54	414	467	1 300	82	24	1 766	2 691
—	—	—	—	25	46	18	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	9	20	4	—	—	—

di cabotaggio

7	1	28 252	28 614	12 011	10 607	622	189	518 036	529 066
—	1	—	—	10 305	4 346	762	180	214 821	224 181
—	—	—	—	5 811	904	493	32	186 624	190 130
—	—	—	—	5 642	428	131	12	302 218	306 798

piesso

413	31	32 912	34 981	17 908	21 004	2 052	280	561 830	572 215
186	27	601	1 120	11 368	8 551	1 357	249	279 676	287 035
—	—	—	—	5 855	984	537	33	156 624	159 130
—	—	—	—	5 656	428	152	12	302 218	306 798

BRENDISI
internazionale

9	3	1 969	3 642	1 194	2 192	12	20	21 926	19 242
6	1	1 981	1 969	1 075	1 366	24	26	33 846	38 283
—	—	—	—	1 196	2 026	1	6	4 387	9 303
—	—	—	—	304	791	2	27	29 020	23 461

di scalo

—	—	—	—	414	1 183	1	—	—	34
—	—	—	—	314	567	3	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	146	270	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	79	117	—	—	—	—

di cabotaggio

2	—	—	—	1 000	699	23	14	2 191	1 155
—	—	—	—	431	493	45	3	42	2 085
—	—	—	—	41	62	34	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	25	76	74	—	—	—

piesso

11	5	1 958	9 142	2 702	4 254	43	34	26 117	20 431
8	1	1 981	1 969	1 820	2 926	72	31	34 804	40 366
—	—	—	—	1 373	2 361	36	6	4 387	9 303
—	—	—	—	608	941	76	27	29 020	23 481

5. Movimento della Navigazione nei più impor

Anni	Bandiera Italiana						Proscriti	
	Proscriti e velanti arrivati e partiti						Numero	Tipologia di stazza netta (in migliaia)
	Tipologia di stazza netta (in migliaia)		Tipologia di stazza netta (in migliaia)		Viaggiatori			
	Numero	Tipologia di stazza netta (in migliaia)	abbarcati	imbarcati	abbarcati	imbarcati		
1939	26	158	191	1	—	—	23	59
1940	36	193	139	—	—	—	—	—
1941	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1942	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
P O R T O D I								
a) Navigazione								
1939	19	43	12	10	—	—	1	2
1940	9	26	—	—	—	—	—	—
1941	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1942	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
b) Navigazione								
1939	4 767	1 073	234	253	39 028	39 213	28	60
1940	3 987	607	341	196	47 921	48 417	—	—
1941	3 402	818	314	180	50 907	50 464	—	—
1942	3 172	705	229	130	64 519	64 463	—	—
In cono								
1939	4 044	1 260	428	361	38 026	39 213	28	60
1940	4 032	1 006	480	196	47 921	48 417	—	—
1941	3 402	818	314	180	50 907	50 464	—	—
1942	3 172	705	229	130	64 519	64 463	—	—
P O R T O D I								
a) Navigazione								
1939	261	588	600	23	—	41	54	78
1940	102	186	186	32	64	—	15	7
1941	2	5	5	8	—	—	—	—
1942	2	5	3	—	—	—	—	—
b) Navigazione								
1939	177	304	91	5	—	—	19	136
1940	68	113	31	3	—	—	15	11
1941	11	21	13	—	—	—	—	—
1942	12	31	27	—	—	—	—	—
c) Navigazione								
1939	2 630	2 730	238	109	130 946	142 820	6	7
1940	1 867	2 365	443	91	126 075	128 721	5	11
1941	1 812	2 198	441	130	60 516	76 584	—	—
1942	1 080	1 482	197	137	49 235	49 424	—	—

	in milioni	abbonati	indirizzata	abbonati	informati	netto (in migliaia)
P O R T O D I						
a) Navigazione						
1938	56	104	1			21
1940	56	100				58
1941						
1942						
b) Navigazione						
1939	19	43	10			1
1940	9	26				2
1941						
1942						
c) Navigazione						
1939	4.767	1.379	253	39.028	39.261	
1940	3.967	907	196	47.021	38.437	
1941	3.402	816	155	55.947	55.464	
1942	3.172	705	130	64.519	64.463	
In com						
1939	4.844	1.380	261	39.028	39.261	21
1940	4.012	1.036	196	47.021	38.437	60
1941	3.402	816	155	55.947	55.464	
1942	3.172	705	130	64.519	64.463	
P O R T O D I						
a) Navigazione						
1939	261	600	23		41	54
1940	102	185	32	44		70
1941	2	5	6			7
1942	2	3				
b) Navigazione						
1939	177	304	5			110
1940	60	113	3			136
1941	11	21				11
1942	13	31				
c) Navigazione						
1939	2.600	2.730	109	135.946	142.820	8
1940	1.867	2.365	91	126.075	125.721	7
1941	1.812	2.198	130	60.336	76.581	11
1942	1.085	1.452	137	49.235	49.434	
In com						
1939	3.116	3.422	117	135.946	142.820	151
1940	2.037	2.663	126	126.119	125.721	231
1941	1.853	2.224	136	60.336	76.581	33
1942	1.096	1.455	137	49.235	49.434	29

(a) Vedasi nota (a) a pag. 26.

R5

tanti porti del Regno negli anni 1939-1942 (a)

Bandiera Estera				Bandiera Italiana ed Estera					
valori arrivati a portu				Processi e valori arrivati e partiti					
Tonnellate di merce (in migliaia)		Viaggiatori		Tonnellate di merce (in migliaia)		Viaggiatori		Tonnellate di merce (in migliaia)	
sbarrata	imbarrata	sbarrati	imbarrati	sbarrata	imbarrata	sbarrati	imbarrati	sbarrata	imbarrata

P O R T O F E R R A T O
internazionale

63	—	—	—	81	216	250	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	26	103	139	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

di scalo

2	—	—	—	26	45	13	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	9	26	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

di cabotaggio

—	—	—	—	4 267	1 074	224	253	39 028	39 213
—	—	—	—	3 957	507	341	196	47 921	33 417
—	—	—	—	3 407	818	314	150	50 987	50 464
—	—	—	—	3 172	705	220	130	64 519	64 463

pieno

63	—	—	—	4 865	1 340	507	256	39 028	39 213
—	—	—	—	4 012	1 036	460	196	47 921	33 417
—	—	—	—	3 402	818	314	150	50 987	50 464
—	—	—	—	3 172	705	220	130	64 519	64 463

CIVITAVECCHIA
internazionale

63	—	—	—	315	106	665	24	—	—
2	—	—	—	117	192	167	30	44	—
—	—	—	—	2	5	5	6	—	—
—	—	—	—	2	5	3	—	—	—

di scalo

36	—	—	—	298	440	127	7	—	—
3	—	—	—	88	124	34	3	—	—
—	—	—	—	11	21	13	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	13	31	23	—	—	—

di cabotaggio

—	—	—	—	2 498	2 737	238	109	138 946	142 830
—	—	—	—	1 872	2 376	443	91	128 075	128 721
—	—	—	—	1 612	2 198	444	130	60 516	76 384
—	—	—	—	1 080	1 622	187	137	63 235	69 424

PORTER KAY LO
internazionale

1. Introduction

[illegible]

CIVITAVECCHIA

information.

[illegible]

5. Movimento della Navigazione nei più impor

Anni	Bandiera Italiana						Presidi	
	Presidi e valori arrivati e partiti						Numero	Tonnellate di stazza netta (in migliaia)
	Tonnellate di stazza netta (in migliaia)		Tonnellate di stazza netta (in migliaia)		Viaggiatori			
	stato	estero	stato	estero	stato	estero		
1939	1 597	1 429	273	96	70 776	71 276	129	75
1940	1 177	1 541	178	123	42 590	46 925	45	42
1941	117	50	3	13	—	—	11	1
1942	307	205	75	9	—	—	51	3
b) Navigazione								
1939	359	471	26	21	229	172	47	41
1940	227	275	34	22	670	196	4	4
1941	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1942	47	16	1	—	—	—	9	1
c) Navigazione								
1939	2 032	1 804	149	111	306	654	10	44
1940	1 218	1 130	196	94	—	—	13	7
1941	135	71	18	3	—	—	3	—
1942	116	117	26	5	137	51	—	—
In con								
1939	3 928	3 104	450	228	71 761	72 302	204	161
1940	2 652	2 742	391	239	43 460	47 116	84	53
1941	272	121	20	16	—	—	14	1
1942	467	340	130	14	137	23	60	4
P O R T O D I								
a) Navigazione								
1939	151	335	223	13	112	—	49	70
1940	156	119	73	11	44	273	25	40
1941	351	107	24	30	3 100	2 990	—	—
1942	267	28	7	14	—	—	—	—
b) Navigazione								
1939	154	360	23	5	—	2	46	72
1940	147	160	22	5	9	—	19	25
1941	136	58	25	1	—	—	—	—
1942	113	10	1	1	—	—	—	—
c) Navigazione								
1939	3 078	1 174	128	24	20 750	24 615	—	—
1940	1 804	861	267	68	19 431	17 925	—	—
1941	921	718	204	115	20 075	20 930	—	—
1942	678	285	154	20	27 929	24 758	—	—

P O R T O D I

a) Navigazione

b) Navigazione

c) Navigazione

In con

P O R T O D I

a) Navigazione

1939	1.587	1.029	273	96	70.750	21.275	2
1940	1.177	1.341	178	123	42.090	46.020	42
1941	107	50	7	10	—	—	1
1942	303	336	75	0	—	—	3

b) Navigazione

1939	309	471	20	21	235	172	41
1940	227	271	24	22	570	106	4
1941	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1942	47	15	1	—	—	—	1

c) Navigazione

1939	2.032	1.804	149	111	38	624	44
1940	1.218	1.100	169	94	—	—	7
1941	135	71	18	3	—	—	3
1942	118	117	56	6	127	28	—

In com

1939	3.928	4.104	450	228	71.361	72.302	161
1940	2.622	2.242	391	219	43.460	47.116	53
1941	272	121	20	16	—	—	1
1942	467	340	130	14	137	28	4

P O R T O D I

a) Navigazione

1939	101	335	223	10	112	—	70
1940	156	117	73	11	44	273	40
1941	351	107	24	30	3.000	2.900	—
1942	267	26	7	16	—	—	—

b) Navigazione

1939	174	360	25	5	—	2	72
1940	147	160	27	5	9	—	25
1941	135	58	25	3	—	—	—
1942	113	10	1	1	—	—	—

c) Navigazione

1939	3.078	1.124	128	54	20.750	24.615	—
1940	1.604	861	267	68	10.431	17.985	—
1941	901	718	204	115	29.073	28.090	—
1942	676	297	154	30	27.909	24.758	—

In com

1939	3.283	1.669	380	77	20.802	24.617	142
1940	2.107	1.140	362	84	19.404	18.178	65
1941	1.407	653	253	148	32.673	31.080	—
1942	1.058	435	162	47	27.959	24.758	—

(a) Vedasi lista lista pag. 28.

tanti porti del Regno negli anni 1939-1942 (a)

Raddetti: Estero				Raddetti: Italia ed Estero			
e valori arrivati e partiti				Procedi e valori arrivati e partiti			
Tonnellate di merce (in migliaia)		Viaggiatori		Tonnellate di merce (in migliaia)		Viaggiatori	
di scalo	in sbarco	di scalo	in sbarco	di scalo	in sbarco	di scalo	in sbarco
B A R I							
internazionale							
10	21	—	—	1005	119	30 226	71 276
23	4	—	—	1 383	127	42 500	46 929
1	1	—	—	51	14	—	—
2	2	—	—	211	11	—	—
di scalo							
2	2	—	—	812	20	229	272
—	—	—	—	275	22	870	106
—	—	—	—	16	1	—	—
di cabotaggio							
—	—	—	—	1 348	149	2 157	2 255
—	—	—	—	1 233	169	—	—
—	—	—	—	138	18	—	—
—	—	—	—	116	5	127	20
più							
12	25	1 801	1 801	4 265	253	71 162	74 103
30	4	—	—	2 795	243	43 460	47 116
1	1	—	—	122	17	—	—
2	2	—	—	344	16	127	20
A N C O N A							
internazionale							
64	21	—	—	405	24	112	301
52	—	—	—	159	11	44	273
—	—	—	—	107	30	3 900	2 990
—	—	—	—	20	16	—	—
di scalo							
13	—	—	—	412	5	—	2
5	—	—	—	185	5	9	—
—	—	—	—	58	3	—	—
—	—	—	—	10	1	—	—
di cabotaggio							
—	—	—	—	1 174	59	20 750	24 615
—	—	—	—	961	48	19 431	17 935
—	—	—	—	718	115	29 073	28 993
—	—	—	—	297	30	27 969	24 756

Медицина

[illegible]

Li contestazioni

1992

1992

100

100

100

ANCONA

22

22

internazionale

Il -ento

Il -ento

Il -ento

i. **entirely new**

11:27 AM

11:27 AM

Checklist

Checklist

Conclusion

5. Movimento della Navigazione nel più impor

Bandiera Italiana										
Anni	Pescati e valori arrivati e partiti								Prova	
	Numero	Tonnellate di stazza netta (in migliaia)		Tonnellate di pesce (in migliaia)		Valori (miliardi)		Numero		Tonnellate di stazza netta (in migliaia)
		stazza	imbarcato	stazza	imbarcato	stazza	imbarcato			
1939	1 046	2 629	1 727	99	2 333	7 244		804	635	
1940	659	642	599	146				337	319	
1941	328	93	62	43	12			43	7	
1942	430	136	23	74				18	21	
P O R T O D I										
a) Navigazione										
1939	1 405	4 114	26	114	8 471	7 908		256	327	
1940	424	1 214	139	55	1 758	1 856		114	95	
1941	224	100	52	44				7	0	
1942	132	96	36	71						
b) Navigazione										
1939	5 494	2 915	1 261	659	4 031	2 865		34	277	
1940	6 066	2 635	1 308	898	1 335	63		9	34	
1941	3 081	1 702	1 037	625				13	23	
1942	2 135	1 417	1 028	465				3	8	
c) Navigazione										
1939	10 945	9 057	3 204	912	14 805	17 615		1 174	1 542	
1940	7 119	4 69	2 036	1 099	3 123	1 901		460	439	
1941	3 623	1 896	1 151	712	12			48	25	
1942	2 200	1 649	1 137	610				21	59	
In con										
1939	293	674	407	51	160	1 953		663	691	
1940	185	379	268	69	200	269		338	479	
1941	106	45	36	19				94	89	
1942	362	100	67	48				21	92	
P O R T O D I										
a) Navigazione										
1939	962	2 804	348	256	5 124	10 349		259	331	
1940	327	557	77	56	9,2	1 741		92	88	
1941	102	54	5	10				26	35	
1942	296	136	36	25				15	22	
b) Navigazione										
1939	56 094	5 679	645	304	791 331	824 071		21	44	
1940	26 404	3 952	642	1 130	634 781	623 771		8	25	
1941	19 227	1 597	367	329	471 683	66 190		3	5	
1942	15 259	1 344	222	211	511 929	802 473				
c) Navigazione										
1939	36 094	5 679	645	304	791 331	824 071		21	44	
1940	26 404	3 952	642	1 130	634 781	623 771		8	25	
1941	19 227	1 597	367	329	471 683	66 190		3	5	
1942	15 259	1 344	222	211	511 929	802 473				
In con										

In com

P O R T O D I

a) Navigazione

1939	1.045	2.029	1.757	99	2.333	7.244	938
1940	649	642	589	146	—	—	310
1941	378	93	62	43	12	—	7
1942	430	136	73	74	—	—	51

b) Navigazione

1939	1.438	4.114	266	114	8.471	7.903	327
1940	434	1.214	139	55	1.758	1.856	95
1941	228	100	52	44	—	—	6
1942	133	96	36	71	—	—	—

c) Navigazione

1939	8.474	2.915	1.291	609	4.001	2.462	277
1940	4.886	2.835	1.308	895	1.335	45	34
1941	3.051	1.702	1.037	625	—	—	23
1942	2.138	1.417	1.023	465	—	—	8

In com

1939	10.945	9.057	3.285	912	14.806	17.614	1.347
1940	7.119	4.691	2.026	1.099	3.123	1.901	439
1941	3.630	1.498	1.151	712	12	—	32
1942	2.700	1.649	1.177	410	—	—	59

P O R T O D I

a) Navigazione

1939	292	674	407	51	169	1.295	991
1940	185	379	368	69	200	269	479
1941	108	45	36	19	—	—	82
1942	362	100	87	48	—	—	92

b) Navigazione

1939	962	2.824	248	256	5.124	10.849	331
1940	327	597	77	56	932	1.741	63
1941	102	54	5	10	—	—	31
1942	296	139	36	20	—	—	22

c) Navigazione

1939	36.054	5.679	645	738	791.831	974.071	54
1940	26.424	3.952	642	1.180	634.781	623.771	23
1941	19.257	1.597	357	329	671.693	666.190	5
1942	15.219	1.314	222	211	811.929	802.473	—

In com

1939	37.349	9.177	1.300	1.011	792.115	986.915	1.366
1940	26.916	4.908	957	1.285	635.931	620.781	522
1941	19.467	1.646	408	358	671.693	666.191	124
1942	15.919	1.983	345	284	811.929	802.473	114

(a) Veloci nella (a) a pag. 28.

tanti porti del Regno negli anni 1939-1942 (a)

Bandiera Estera				Bandiera Italiana ed Estera			
o valori arrivati e partiti				Passeggeri e viaggiatori arrivati e partiti			
Tonnellaggio di merce (in migliaia)		Viaggiatori		Tonnellaggio di merce (in migliaia)		Viaggiatori	
stareato	imbarcato	stareato	imbarcato	stareato	imbarcato	stareato	imbarcato

V E N E Z I A
internazionale

486	22	10 125	12 979	1 032	2 766	2 279	121	15 400	19 233
780	2	—	—	96	532	709	10	—	—
12	1	—	—	321	190	74	44	12	—
70	—	—	—	440	107	153	24	—	—

di scala

63	7	624	4194	1 661	4 441	329	121	9 083	8 327
2	2	3	3	338	1 309	165	57	1 741	1 859
4	—	—	—	20	108	56	44	—	—
—	—	—	—	132	95	36	71	—	—

di rubotaggio

—	—	14 612	15 881	8 520	3 192	1 261	699	12 611	18 012
—	7	—	—	6 095	2 669	329	905	1 335	45
—	—	—	—	5 099	1 725	1 017	625	—	—
—	—	—	—	2 141	1 425	1 028	455	—	—

piesso

312	29	28 361	28 179	12 110	30 595	7 796	541	63 166	42 793
306	11	3	3	7 529	5 130	2 342	1 110	3 125	1 904
16	1	—	—	3 701	1 933	1 167	713	12	—
70	—	—	—	2 721	1 725	1 207	610	—	—

T R I E S T E
internazionale

791	42	1 331	700	951	1 655	1 195	93	1 401	2 400
174	13	—	—	23	806	642	62	200	269
141	15	—	—	202	134	177	34	—	—
119	41	—	—	453	192	205	69	—	—

di scala

72	10	7	—	1 221	2 155	300	256	5 131	10 049
9	1	—	—	419	643	36	57	932	1 741
—	6	—	—	126	186	5	16	—	1
—	8	—	—	312	161	36	23	—	—

di canotaggio

61	1	730	1 335	98 115	5 723	651	705	792 531	670 376
—	—	—	—	26 412	3 977	648	1 130	624 281	623 271
—	4	—	—	19 380	1 602	367	333	671 685	666 190
—	—	—	—	15 259	1 344	222	211	811 929	802 473

piesso

di scalo	280	2	—	—	845	602	74	143	121	0 000	0 127
	15	1	—	—	371	590	74	—	57	1 771	1 659
	70	—	—	—	440	192	143	—	44	—	—
	63	2	—	—	1 641	2 441	329	—	71	—	—
	28	2	—	—	633	1 309	165	—	—	—	—
	4	—	—	—	331	106	56	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	132	96	36	—	—	—	—

di rubotaggio

	14 612	—	—	—	8 026	3 192	1 261	692	15 813	18 013	45
	—	—	—	—	6 000	2 869	1 309	935	1 335	—	—
	—	—	—	—	3 000	1 725	1 037	625	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	2 141	1 420	1 028	865	—	—	—

plessi

512	29	20 381	25 179	12 119	10 599	3 796	3 796	941	43 166	45 791	—
306	11	3	3	7 579	5 130	2 342	2 342	1 110	3 126	1 904	—
36	1	—	—	9 708	1 933	1 165	1 165	713	12	—	—
29	—	—	—	2 721	1 708	1 257	1 257	610	—	—	—

P R E S T E
interazionale

791	42	1 321	700	954	1 665	1 198	1 198	90	1 491	2 095	—
374	13	—	—	523	858	642	642	82	200	269	—
141	15	—	—	202	134	127	127	31	—	—	—
116	41	—	—	437	192	205	205	89	—	—	—

di scalo

52	10	7	—	1 221	3 155	300	300	266	5 131	10 989	—
9	1	—	—	419	645	36	36	57	932	1 741	—
—	6	—	—	128	68	9	9	16	—	—	—
—	8	—	—	303	181	26	26	33	—	—	—

di canotaggio

6	1	730	1 305	36 115	5 723	628	628	705	792 531	873 326	—
6	—	—	—	26 412	3 977	548	548	1 100	634 781	653 771	—
—	4	—	—	19 260	1 602	367	367	333	671 483	646 190	—
—	—	—	—	15 229	1 341	222	222	211	311 929	802 473	—

plessi

819	53	2 038	2 005	30 390	10 543	2 149	2 149	1 664	796 183	883 920	—
389	14	—	—	27 354	5 430	1 386	1 386	1 269	633 933	525 281	—
141	25	—	—	19 590	1 824	149	149	383	671 683	666 191	—
118	49	—	—	15 005	1 497	863	863	339	811 929	802 473	—

5. Movimento della Navigazione nel più impor

Anni	Bandiera Italiana						Ritorni	
	Processi o voli arrivi (e partenze)						Squadrone	Tonnellate di stazza portici (in migliaia)
	Numero	Capacità di stazza portici (in migliaia)	Capacità di stazza portici (in migliaia)	Capacità di stazza portici (in migliaia)	Capacità di stazza portici (in migliaia)	Capacità di stazza portici (in migliaia)		
1939	740	493	179	10	—	1	70	240
1940	640	179	62	37	—	—	53	50
1941	592	86	9	45	—	20	129	62
1942	3 103	213	17	39	50 610	34 727	7	—
1939	501	1 102	62	40	—	90	92	99
1940	177	295	46	21	—	—	22	14
1941	76	40	2	2	—	—	1	—
1942	152	20	—	2	171	1 245	—	—
1939	8 552	2 241	121	121	70 082	48 403	6	4
1940	4 108	1 481	77	487	27 057	26 406	2	1
1941	5 306	1 572	64	263	98 426	103 970	—	—
1942	5 800	1 661	66	131	185 033	189 434	1	—
1939	8 703	3 836	362	394	70 052	58 494	101	304
1940	5 065	1 970	234	655	27 507	26 826	80	70
1941	5 668	1 111	75	399	99 405	106 628	121	10
1942	9 178	1 294	113	185	213 622	225 030	8	—
1939	158	528	67	4	1 425	2 541	6	121
1940	179	201	44	13	1 097	648	21	41
1941	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1942	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1939	404	1 637	37	12	63	632	406	488
1940	128	303	3	3	7	36	70	57
1941	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1942	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1939	5 864	1 613	191	34	2 156	1 264	41	105
1940	2 354	789	151	38	962	219	7	6
1941	500	232	150	15	75	6	—	—
1942	1 704	92	59	16	—	—	—	—

In con

P O R T O									
a) Navigazione									
1939	240	453	179	67	1	741	24		
1940	660	199	82	87	—	241	55		
1941	292	66	9	80	—	120	10		
1942	3 153	213	17	32	34 727	7			
b) Navigazione									
1939	501	1 102	12	40	80	92	79		
1940	177	290	45	21	—	32	14		
1941	20	40	3	2	—	1			
1942	155	20	—	2	1 849				
c) Navigazione									
1939	8 552	2 241	127	271	70 082	418 033	4		
1940	4 198	1 401	77	497	27 537	26 438	4		
1941	5 256	1 022	64	261	99 409	103 575	1		
1942	5 880	1 061	96	171	180 032	191 454			
In coin									
1939	9 793	3 846	302	294	70 542	148 494	125		
1940	5 065	1 970	234	845	27 307	26 006	79		
1941	5 666	1 111	75	309	99 409	103 575	15		
1942	9 130	1 294	110	183	213 022	226 030			
P O R T O									
a) Navigazione									
1939	159	325	67	4	1 426	2 241	127		
1940	159	291	44	13	1 092	665	42		
1941	—	—	—	—	—	—			
1942	—	—	—	—	—	—			
b) Navigazione									
1939	474	1 037	27	12	63	632	425		
1940	126	303	5	3	7	86	87		
1941	—	—	—	—	—	—			
1942	—	—	—	—	—	—			
c) Navigazione									
1939	5 634	1 613	191	34	2 181	1 264	105		
1940	2 334	789	171	28	407	219	6		
1941	560	252	130	15	75	6			
1942	1 796	92	59	18	—	—			
In coin									
1939	6 395	3 175	265	50	3 626	4 457	654		
1940	2 591	1 264	195	84	2 006	923	134		
1941	560	332	100	15	75	6			
1942	1 796	63	59	18	—	—			

(a) Verifica (a) e (b) a pag. 26

tanti porti del Regno negli anni 1939-1942 (a)

Bandiere Esterne				Bandiere Italiane ed Estere			
e valori arrivati e partiti				Passeggi e valori arrivati e partiti			
Trasporti di mare (in migliaia)		Viaggiatori		Trasporti di mare (in migliaia)		Viaggiatori	
chiaro	indietro	chiaro	indietro	chiaro	indietro	chiaro	indietro

D I P I U M E
internazionale

134	25	425	1 463	941	313	190	656
43	13	—	1 225	254	115	79	—
31	2	—	412	79	20	43	30
—	—	—	3 110	211	19	82	38 727

di scalo

24	5	—	591	1 201	36	45	40
6	1	—	197	304	50	22	—
—	—	—	71	40	2	2	—
—	—	—	152	20	—	9	1 349

di cabotaggio

—	—	—	6 556	2 245	121	271	60 403
—	—	—	4 200	1 452	77	885	26 456
—	—	—	6 326	1 002	94	261	105 928
—	—	—	5 881	1 091	96	131	189 464

più

158	20	405	10 634	4 187	830	436	60 547
36	15	—	9 620	2 050	242	590	26 406
11	3	—	5 789	1 121	36	211	105 008
—	—	—	6 140	1 204	113	135	226 020

D I M E S S I N A
internazionale

2	3	364	641	645	70	7	4 282
5	1	—	—	330	52	14	68
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

di scalo

7	17	—	609	1 405	44	2	532
2	3	—	196	390	5	6	36
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

di cabotaggio

1	1	1 101	5 845	1 718	192	30	1 254
—	—	—	2 361	795	151	38	219
—	—	—	50	212	150	15	75

7. Movimento della Navigazione nel più impor-

Anni	Bandiera Italiana							Dipartimenti	
	Riepilogo in valori assoluti e percentuali								
	Navi tonnellate di stazza netta (in migliaia)	Totale (in migliaia)		Venduto (in migliaia)		Venduto (in migliaia)			Navi tonnellate di stazza netta (in migliaia)
		stazza netta	stazza netta	stazza netta	stazza netta	stazza netta	stazza netta		
1938	130	239	32	32	32	32	32	132	
1939	122	108	8	8	8	8	8	30	
1940	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1941	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1942	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1938	28	260	10	10	10	10	10	260	
1939	22	127	8	8	8	8	8	32	
1940	8	13	1	1	1	1	1	—	
1941	12	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1942	12	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1938	2.960	1.674	248	100	100	100	100	160	
1939	1.475	813	352	91	91	91	91	—	
1940	727	329	100	62	62	62	62	—	
1941	1.428	225	225	32	32	32	32	—	
1938	3.515	2.753	337	148	148	148	148	527	
1939	1.667	1.116	282	92	92	92	92	62	
1940	739	342	212	160	160	160	160	—	
1941	1.436	299	241	82	82	82	82	—	
1938	107	1.361	25	31	31	31	31	361	
1939	23	540	8	23	23	23	23	80	
1940	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1941	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1942	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1938	83	205	1	—	—	—	—	45	
1939	14	27	—	—	—	—	—	1	
1940	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1941	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1942	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1938	1.512	1.046	51	46	46	46	46	—	
1939	68	472	40	22	22	22	22	1	
1940	160	95	40	4	4	4	4	—	
1941	908	72	51	8	8	8	8	—	

PORTO DI	
a) Navigazione	In com
215	527
108	62
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PORTO DI

a) Navigazione

1939	330	535	32	35	118	192
1940	122	108	8			20
1941						
1942						

b) Navigazione

1939	236	540	10		4	307
1940	72	137	5			32
1941	8	12	1			
1942	12	14				

c) Navigazione

1939	2 640	1 874	238	18	64	66
1940	1 473	811	202	2	2	
1941	777	329	198			
1942	1 438	275	225			

In com

1939	5 515	2 753	146	22	322	537
1940	1 647	1 316	99	2	8	62
1941	730	342	143			
1942	1 436	280	82			

PORTO DI

a) Navigazione

1939	687	1 961	31	43 505	64 969	261
1940	251	548	33	17 004	52 210	89
1941						
1942						

b) Navigazione

1939	98	205	1		47	45
1940	14	27				1
1941						
1942	4	1				

c) Navigazione

1939	1 512	1 046	51	3 312	1 365	
1940	665	472	40	10 051	339	1
1941	160	68	9			
1942	906	72	51			

In com

1939	2 302	2 814	77	64 817	66 561	408
1940	630	1 047	43	27 965	52 237	90
1941	160	68	9			
1942	912	73	51			

(a) Valori sotto (a) a per 24

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tutti porti del Regno negli anni 1939-1942 (a)

Bandiera Estera				Bandiera Italiana ed Estera			
navanti arrivati a porto				navanti e velivoli arrivati a porto			
Transito di navi (in migliaia)		Aerei (in migliaia)		Transito di navi (in migliaia)		Aerei (in migliaia)	
absoluta	relativa	absoluta	relativa	absoluta	relativa	absoluta	relativa

C A T A N I A
internazionale

di scale	20	255	421	751	115	32	200	316
di cabotaggio	10	—	100	100	35	30	—	5

di scale

di scale	10	—	100	100	35	30	—	5
di cabotaggio	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

di cabotaggio

di scale	10	—	100	100	35	30	—	5
di cabotaggio	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

di scale

di scale	10	—	100	100	35	30	—	5
di cabotaggio	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

S I R A C U S A
internazionale

di scale	10	—	100	100	35	30	—	5
di cabotaggio	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

di scale

di scale	10	—	100	100	35	30	—	5
di cabotaggio	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

di cabotaggio

di scale	10	—	100	100	35	30	—	5
di cabotaggio	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

c) Movimento della Navigazione nei porti impor-

Anni	Renditori: Industria							Percentuale
	Percentuale sul totale: settore A (partiti)							
	Settore A Industria	Settore B Agricoltura (in milioni)	Settore C Industria (in milioni)	Settore D Industria (in milioni)	Settore E Industria (in milioni)	Settore F Industria (in milioni)	Settore G Industria (in milioni)	
1938	48	1,343	101	18	11,779	7,963	215	329
1940	126	4,17	87	8	7,627	3,390	64	94
1941	31	49	20	3	—	—	—	—
1942	10	34	16	0	—	—	—	—
1939	183	5,08	29	3	4,45	116	255	310
1940	72	2,54	11	3	100	329	44	49
1941	12	31	8	6	—	—	—	—
1942	60	34	8	—	—	—	—	—
1939	5,132	3,174	501	77	51,926	57,605	169	279
1940	2,642	1,832	305	62	18,923	19,093	—	—
1941	823	514	212	41	2,652	2,676	—	—
1942	1,908	507	203	29	3,326	3,960	—	—
1939	5,742	3,326	469	90	66,146	65,714	579	1,226
1940	2,809	2,273	429	90	26,556	23,771	89	113
1941	642	614	212	41	2,652	2,676	—	—
1942	1,523	505	387	29	3,326	3,960	—	—
1939	343	271	73	35	404	66	52	55
1940	88	109	68	8	129	127	8	14
1941	4	11	7	—	—	—	2	3
1942	3	5	2	—	—	—	—	—
1939	65	174	12	14	—	—	11	16
1940	20	44	16	4	—	—	2	4
1941	2	8	1	—	—	—	—	—
1942	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1939	2,822	1,426	193	579	9,046	9,387	—	—
1940	1,898	1,082	212	443	7,973	3,329	—	—
1941	1,060	918	20	507	—	—	4	3
1942	909	567	172	579	—	—	—	—

P O R T O D I

a) Navigazione

1939	445	1.341	131	18	11.775	7.933	215	259
1940	176	617	67	5	7.427	3.540	44	64
1941	31	99	31	3	—	—	—	—
1942	15	31	11	2	—	—	—	—

b) Navigazione

1939	162	506	59	3	445	116	282	259
1940	72	231	11	3	186	129	41	59
1941	12	31	—	—	—	—	—	—
1942	10	14	4	4	—	—	—	—

c) Navigazione

1939	5.132	3.334	310	77	31.926	57.496	100	273
1940	2.641	1.622	351	32	10.923	19.093	—	—
1941	301	514	232	41	2.422	2.796	—	—
1942	1.548	857	341	29	3.395	3.953	—	—

In com

1939	5.763	5.226	460	95	54.146	65.714	570	1.226
1940	2.889	2.271	472	90	26.556	27.471	88	113
1941	544	614	252	44	2.652	2.836	—	—
1942	1.733	825	347	56	3.395	3.920	—	—

P O R T O D I

a) Navigazione

1939	143	271	73	35	934	84	52	53
1940	78	198	64	8	127	127	8	14
1941	4	11	7	—	—	—	2	3
1942	2	5	7	—	—	—	—	—

b) Navigazione

1939	15	13	12	14	—	—	11	16
1940	20	44	16	4	—	—	2	5
1941	2	5	1	—	—	—	—	—
1942	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

c) Navigazione

1939	2.822	1.456	193	539	8.046	8.387	—	—
1940	1.836	1.092	212	445	3.973	3.529	—	—
1941	1.560	918	293	107	—	—	4	3
1942	969	567	277	379	—	—	—	—

In com

1939	3.023	1.831	275	588	8.979	8.475	82	71
1940	1.946	1.315	256	455	4.101	3.426	10	19
1941	1.066	631	248	177	—	—	6	6
1942	962	572	284	379	—	—	—	—

(a) Navigazione (a) a 1945-38

tanti porti del Regno negli anni 1939-1942 (c.)

[illegible]C A G L I A R I
Internazionale[illegible]

6. Movimento della navigazione per operazioni
Movimento complessivo in

Anni	Navi arrivate						Somme
	Entrate			Uscite			
	Numero	Migliaia di tonnellate		Numero	Migliaia di tonnellate		
		di carica netta	di merce sottratta		di carica netta	di merce sottratta	

NAVIGAZIONE

a) Bandiera

1939	5.675	18.333	12.154	225.716	1.841	175	121	5.287
1940	3.571	6.269	5.898	115.600	1.525	331	122	2.835
1941	653	1.289	432	3.100	744	58	51	890
1942	993	710	555	27.722	1.740	62	82	1.055

b) Bandiera

1939	2.946	9.735	4.946	36.674	787	37	53	2.304
1940	1.022	3.206	3.315	5.816	689	63	42	1.018
1941	281	305	724	9	154	37	27	249
1942	337	434	640	—	72	8	12	214

In com.

1939	8.621	29.068	17.099	262.390	2.623	210	174	8.273
1940	4.593	9.465	7.913	124.421	2.554	171	160	3.853
1941	1.134	1.600	1.206	6.114	898	75	88	1.139
1942	1.230	1.166	1.295	57.722	1.812	71	94	1.269

NAVIGAZIONE

a) Bandiera

1939	3.752	9.573	7.009	24.988	329	50	14	4.522
1940	1.625	4.254	1.026	8.176	295	33	14	2.033
1941	349	679	398	15	300	22	6	255
1942	235	314	168	171	463	28	10	175

b) Bandiera

1939	1.770	2.690	656	1.360	78	7	4	1.894
1940	469	966	226	1.757	91	40	11	433
1941	15	30	34	—	17	1	1	52
1942	2	4	—	—	14	1	1	19

In com.

1939	5.522	19.263	13.665	263.750	3.402	57	178	10.167
1940	2.094	5.218	2.052	10.133	386	63	25	2.466
1941	364	709	432	15	417	23	7	267
1942	237	318	168	171	477	29	11	194

1939	5 625	13 333	12 114	225 376	1 941	173	131	5 339
1940	3 071	6 285	4 036	118 635	1 225	131	122	2 635
1941	853	1 246	432	8 105	744	38	61	890
1942	901	735	356	57 722	1 740	43	62	1 055
b) Rianima								
1939	2 946.3	6 723	4 044	36 628	702	37	53	2 864
1940	1 022	2 216	2 315	5 676	692	43	47	1 015
1941	291	390	624	9	154	17	27	209
1942	337	434	940	—	77	6	12	214
In corn								
1939	8 621	23 059	17 038	292 376	2 863	210	184	8 273
1940	4 052	8 837	7 213	134 621	2 224	171	169	2 853
1941	1 134	1 653	1 256	5 114	898	75	86	1 139
1942	1 230	1 166	1 243	57 722	1 312	31	34	1 266

NAVIGAZIONE

a) Bandiera

1939	1 322	9 912	3 039	24 966	329	53	16	4 522
1940	1 660	4 254	1 030	8 176	205	35	14	2 013
1941	343	630	346	15	300	22	8	235
1942	255	315	369	171	463	38	10	175

b) Bandiera

1939	1 770	2 893	1 628	1 340	78	7	4	1 894
1940	669	946	276	1 757	91	10	11	453
1941	14	30	36	—	13	1	1	52
1942	2	4	—	—	14	1	—	19

In corn

1939	2 622	12 262	2 627	25 358	437	57	20	6 416
1940	2 138	5 220	1 251	9 935	386	45	25	2 446
1941	395	640	436	16	313	23	9	337
1942	237	315	169	171	477	29	10	194

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di commercio negli anni 1939-42 (a)
tutti i porti del Regno

Navi partite				Navi arrivate o partite			
Piroscali		Vellieri		Piroscali e vellieri		Viaggiatori sbarcati e imbarcati	
Migliaia di tonnellate di stazza netta	Viaggiatori imbarcati	Numero	Migliaia di tonnellate di stazza netta	Numero	Migliaia di tonnellate di stazza netta	di mare	di mare
						sbarcati	imbarcati

INTERNAZIONALE

italiani

12 200	967	229 217	1 651	126	171	14 556	25 952	13 423	454 933
5 629	658	138 049	1 362	130	151	8 613	12 179	5 829	256 654
1 436	225	12 785	738	62	68	3 225	2 844	796	20 820
640	192	58 300	1 944	71	106	5 732	1 706	737	116 922

esterni

6 577	781	39 618	824	40	21	7 446	13 409	5 799	76 292
2 188	255	16 796	737	45	18	3 476	4 491	2 635	22 692
367	42	—	165	18	6	849	797	899	9
382	66	—	87	9	4	610	833	1 024	—

piesso

18 867	1 745	265 835	2 475	196	192	22 002	39 361	19 222	531 225
7 817	913	154 815	2 119	175	169	12 269	16 670	8 494	279 206
1 803	267	12 785	903	80	74	4 074	3 641	1 485	20 877
1 222	250	58 300	2 031	80	112	6 342	2 539	1 791	116 022

DI SCALO

italiana

11 350	894	42 259	517	66	22	9 129	21 436	2 941	67 267
4 493	368	9 970	584	46	9	4 541	8 828	1 416	16 148
413	84	4	322	23	9	1 226	1 097	499	20
233	131	1 847	221	19	12	1 114	594	322	2 020

estera

2 836	268	4 245	47	4	2	3 789	5 437	932	5 585
1 012	68	446	49	3	..	1 092	1 991	305	2 233
79	9	—	9	..	..	90	110	48	—
39	10	26	6	1	..	41	45	10	26

INTERNAZIONALE

(italian)

12 290	967	229 217	1 631	156	171	14 556	25 952	13 423	454 933
5 629	658	138 049	1 302	130	151	8 813	12 179	5 829	256 654
1 434	225	12 785	736	62	68	3 225	2 844	786	20 890
940	192	58 300	1 944	71	108	5 732	1 706	717	116 022

estora

6 577	781	39 618	834	40	21	7 446	13 409	5 799	76 292
2 188	355	16 766	737	45	16	3 476	4 491	2 635	22 582
367	42	—	165	18	6	849	797	899	9
382	68	—	87	9	4	610	853	1 024	—

plesso

18 967	1 745	268 835	2 475	196	192	22 002	39 361	19 222	531 225
7 817	913	154 815	2 119	175	169	12 289	16 670	8 414	279 236
1 803	267	12 785	903	80	74	4 074	3 641	1 685	20 899
1 222	260	58 300	2 031	80	112	6 342	2 509	1 711	116 022

DI SCALO

italiana

11 350	894	42 259	517	66	22	9 129	21 439	2 241	67 247
4 493	368	9 970	594	46	9	4 541	8 025	1 416	18 148
413	84	4	322	23	9	1 226	1 077	479	20
233	131	1 849	221	19	12	1 114	594	322	2 020

estora

2 836	268	4 245	47	4	2	3 759	5 437	632	5 585
1 012	68	446	49	3	—	1 092	1 991	308	2 203
79	9	—	9	—	—	90	110	48	—
39	16	26	6	1	—	41	45	10	20

plesso

14 186	1 162	46 504	564	70	24	12 909	25 876	3 873	72 832
3 505	436	10 416	613	49	9	5 630	10 819	1 721	20 351
492	93	4	331	23	9	1 314	1 277	547	20
272	141	1 875	227	20	12	1 155	639	332	2 046

6. Movimento della navigazione per operazioni
Movimento complesso in

Anni	Navi arrivate					
	Piroscati			Velloti		
	Numero	Migliaia di tonnellate		Numero	Migliaia di tonnellate	
		di stazza netta	di merce sbarcata		di stazza netta	di merce sbarcata
1939	130 552	44 105	8 020	59 949	3 355	3 065
1940	70 927	27 155	7 799	68 960	2 414	2 062
1941	52 029	16 094	5 791	43 370	1 242	1 084
1942	53 054	13 715	5 611	41 037	992	1 011
			5 601			945
			5 601			945
1939	319	1 157	34	6	1	1
1940	34	65	24	19	1	1
1941	23	21	10	4	1	1
1942	15	16	14	9	1	1
			7			
			7			
1939	130 871	45 222	8 067	69 953	3 386	3 065
1940	73 961	27 220	7 814	68 967	2 415	2 062
1941	52 050	16 087	5 791	43 377	1 242	1 084
1942	53 079	13 751	5 618	41 048	992	1 011
			5 608			945
			5 608			945
1939	139 979	67 410	22 196	92 119	3 699	3 211
1940	78 667	37 696	18 115	70 788	2 880	2 434
1941	53 231	17 991	8 791	49 397	1 323	1 120
1942	54 312	14 760	7 269	44 042	1 053	1 057
			6 134			1 041
			5 600			818
1939	5 035	10 533	5 626	874	44	59
1940	1 525	3 249	2 551	809	50	58
1941	318	446	10	171	18	25
1942	254	454	948	95	10	12
			8			
1939	145 014	77 943	27 832	92 993	3 653	3 269
1940	80 192	40 947	17 666	71 597	2 630	2 432
1941	53 549	18 437	8 891	49 563	1 341	1 151
1942	54 866	15 214	7 052	44 137	1 093	1 053
			5 608			945
			5 608			945

In com

In com

TOTALI

a) Bandiera

b) Bandiera

In com

NAVIGAZIONE

1939	130 552	44 105	8 033	3 834 923	89 947	3 335	3 065	130 058	a) Bandiera
1940	73 927	27 155	7 790	2 247 611	68 948	2 414	2 288	73 731	
1941	52 029	16 064	7 708	2 616 472	40 353	1 242	2 281	52 040	
1942	53 054	13 715	7 293	2 777 856	41 539	992	1 054	53 066	
			5 611	2 777 856			1 031		
			5 601	2 777 856			948		
				2 777 856			947		
1939	319	1 187	24	91 412	4	1	241		b) Bandiera
1940	34	65	24	91 412	19	1	39		
1941	21	23	10	—	4	—	23		
1942	15	16	14	—	9	—	16		
			7	—					
			7	—					
1939	130 871	45 292	8 067	3 026 395	89 963	3 386	3 065	130 299	In con
1940	73 941	27 220	7 814	2 879 060	68 967	2 415	2 602	73 770	
1941	52 050	16 067	8 801	2 616 432	48 357	1 242	2 288	52 063	
1942	53 079	13 731	7 722	2 777 856	41 643	992	1 054	53 082	
			7 403	2 777 856			1 031		
			5 618	2 777 856			948		
			5 608	2 777 856			947		
1939	139 979	67 410	22 196	4 005 657	92 119	3 609	3 211	139 969	a) Bandiera
1940	78 647	37 668	7 790	2 742 032	70 784	2 580	2 424	78 579	
1941	53 211	17 991	8 801	2 616 432	40 357	1 223	2 281	53 185	
1942	54 312	14 760	7 708	2 777 856	44 042	1 063	1 123	54 296	
			6 134	2 777 856			1 031		
			5 608	2 777 856			948		
				2 777 856			947		
1939	5 035	10 533	5 626	129 426	874	44	58	5 019	b) Bandiera
1940	1 025	3 249	2 531	31 373	899	50	58	1 540	
1941	318	446	876	—	171	18	28	324	
1942	254	454	948	—	95	10	12	249	
			8	—					
1939	145 014	77 943	27 832	4 215 113	92 993	3 653	3 249	144 988	In con
1940	80 192	40 947	7 814	2 879 060	71 297	2 630	2 402	80 119	
1941	53 549	18 417	8 801	2 616 432	40 168	1 341	2 281	53 509	
1942	54 266	15 214	7 708	2 777 856	44 137	1 093	1 054	54 545	
			7 403	2 777 856			1 031		
			5 608	2 777 856			948		
				2 777 856			947		

(a) Valori in lire. (b) a pag. 26. Le cifre in corsivo si riferiscono al solo movimento di navi e viaggiatori con provenienza o destinazione di combustibile liquido e da tonnellate da navi di bandiera nazionale e tonnellate 47 925 su navi di bandiera estera. Tali provviste erano ed erano, da tonnellate 413 299 di carbone ed altro combustibile solido, da tonnellate 223 126 di combustibile liquido e da tonnellate 27 922 di bandiera estera. Tali provviste erano costituite, complessivamente, per navi nazionali ed estere, da tonnellate 307 337 di carbone e da tonnellate 29 013 di combustibile liquido e da tonnellate 12 509 di altre merci.

ASSEMBLEE — 1. La determinazione delle provviste di bordo fu avviata l'anno 1937. Essi venivano precedentemente erogati e pagati con i ferry-boats e con le motogolelle attraverso lo studio di Messina. — III. I dati contenuti nella presente tabella sono

di commercio negli anni 1939-42 (a)
tutti i porti del Regno

Navi partite				Navi arrivate e partite			
Pescatori		Vellieri		Pescatori e velieri		Viaggiatori stranieri e imbarcati	
Migliaia di tonnellate di stazza netta	di motore imbarcata	Viaggiatori imbarcati	Numero	Migliaia di tonnellate di stazza netta	di motore imbarcata	Numero	Migliaia di tonnellate di stazza netta

DI CABOTAGGIO

italiana

43 574	8 311	3 950 967	69 800	3 364	2 912	440 359	94 448
27 140	7 737	2 888 914	68 690	2 400	2 007	285 316	59 109
16 122	9 009	2 615 394	48 106	1 233	1 009	200 529	34 662
13 712	8 137	2 391 194	41 752	958	1 006	189 721	29 407
	8 063	2 768 647			1 896		
	6 117	3 754 958			392		
	6 028	3 712 801					

estera

1 072	30	89 391	3			367	2 260
69	17	89 276	11	1	1	108	126
27	16		1			49	10
22	16		1			41	38
	17						
	17						

più

44 646	8 341	4 040 338	69 803	3 364	2 912	440 926	96 708
27 209	7 756	3 976 191	68 703	2 401	2 005	285 431	59 245
16 150	9 015	2 615 394	48 107	1 230	1 009	200 577	34 712
13 734	8 153	2 391 194	41 753	958	1 006	189 762	29 445
	8 063	2 768 647			1 896		
	6 114	3 754 958			392		
	6 045	3 712 801					

BANDIERE

italiana

67 214	10 123	4 222 443	91 968	3 604	3 106	494 035	141 639
37 262	7 737	3 888 915	70 636	2 576	2 912	246 670	80 116
17 972	9 009	2 763 413	49 116	1 317	1 009	204 779	38 603
14 765	8 446	2 391 194	43 917	1 079	1 006	156 517	31 707
	8 063	2 768 647			1 896		
	6 441	3 815 107			1 015		
	6 019	3 712 801			392		

estera

10 485	1 079	133 224	874	44	22	11 802	21 106
3 269	19	89 276	779	50	19	4 673	6 615
473	16		175	19	6	958	956
442	16		94	10	4	592	916
	16						
	16						

più

77 699	11 252	4 355 667	92 842	3 600	3 128	475 837	162 945
40 531	7 736	3 976 191	71 435	2 626	2 912	303 340	86 734
18 445	9 009	2 763 413	49 341	1 336	2 007	205 967	39 589
	8 513	2 391 194	44 011	1 089	1 006	157 259	32 623
	8 063	2 768 647			1 896		
	6 441	3 815 107			1 015		
	6 019	3 712 801			392		

DI CABOTAGGIO

italiani

43.574	8.311	3.950.967	89.830	3.364	2.912	440.309	94.443	22.321	7.785.450
7.737	3.888.911				2.911			21.609	7.678.547
9.292	2.655.394			2.400	2.087	285.316	59.109	22.965	5.251.126
9.609	2.091.194				2.086			27.769	5.193.491
8.137	2.716.616			1.233	1.009	200.528	34.662	17.948	5.546.512
8.066	2.768.847				1.008			17.833	5.546.499
8.117	3.754.956			965	896	189.721	29.407	13.572	7.509.106
6.628	3.742.804				892			13.469	7.486.949

estera

1.072	30	89.361	3			567	2.260	64	100.713
69	19	80.276	13	1	1	105	136	25	180.654
	17							27	
	16		1			40	50	30	
	16							34	
	17		1			41	38	24	
	17							24	

più

44.646	8.341	4.040.328	89.830	3.364	2.912	440.426	96.700	22.305	7.964.721
27.209	2.266	2.975.291	68.203	2.401	2.088	285.421	59.245	22.603	7.687.193
16.150	9.623	2.691.194	48.107	1.233	1.009	200.577	34.712	22.296	5.193.617
13.734	8.083	2.768.627	41.763	965	1.008	189.752	29.445	17.534	5.546.512
	6.134	3.754.956			896			13.596	5.546.499
	6.643	3.742.804			892			13.493	7.509.106
								13.469	7.486.949

BANDIERE

italiana

67.214	10.173	4.222.443	91.903	3.606	3.106	464.035	141.839	38.686	8.238.137
37.262	7.737	3.888.911	70.626	2.576	2.911	298.670	60.119	21.609	7.678.547
17.972	9.089	2.091.194	49.106	1.317	2.086	204.979	38.600	22.609	5.193.491
14.785	8.066	2.768.847	43.917	1.079	1.008	196.567	31.707	19.104	5.546.499
	6.441	3.813.107			1.015			17.512	5.546.498
	6.619	3.742.804			892			14.631	7.627.847
								13.463	7.486.949

estera

10.485	1.079	133.224	874	44	22	11.802	21.106	6.795	262.620
3.269	19	89.276	779	50	19	4.673	6.616	41	180.654
473	16		175	19	6	988	926	27	24.785
442	16		24	10	4	672	915	30	
	16							1.053	
								24	

più

77.699	11.252	4.355.667	92.843	3.650	3.126	475.837	152.945	45.481	8.570.780
40.531	7.737	3.888.911	71.435	2.626	2.911	303.343	60.734	21.643	7.687.197
18.445	9.623	2.691.194	49.341	1.326	2.087	235.947	39.539	22.696	5.193.617
15.227	8.083	2.768.847	44.011	1.089	1.008	197.259	32.623	17.543	5.546.499
	6.535	3.813.107			1.019			13.689	5.546.498
	6.643	3.742.804			892			13.493	7.627.847
								13.469	7.486.949

siene da e per lo Stato, dette cifre sono già comprese nel movimento totale indicato da quello a carattere fondo. — (b) Oltre a tonnellate costituite, complessivamente, per navi nazionali ed estere, da tonnellate 478.819 di carbone ed altro combustibile solido, da tonn. 543.293 di bandiera nazionale e tonnellate 23.965 su navi di bandiera estera. Tali provviste erano costituite, complessivamente, per navi nazionali di altre nazioni. — (d) Oltre a tonnellate 140.099 di provviste di bandiera nazionale e tonnellate 20.421 su ed altro combustibile solido, da tonnellate 83.063 di combustibile liquido e da tonnellate 12.690 di altre merci. — (e) Oltre a tonnellate erano costituite, complessivamente, per navi nazionali ed estere, da tonnellate 382.044 di carbone ed altro combustibile solido, da

base con la navigazione generale per operazioni di commercio. — II. Nel movimento generale della navigazione non è compreso il traffico prenduto, quanto al proscat, la navigazione libera e di fuori.

O. Linee aeree civili

1. Movimento e traffico nelle singole linee

(Per gli ultimi dati pubblicati, relativi all'anno 1939, vedasi pag. 162 dell'Annuario Statistico Italiano 1941).

2. Movimento negli aeroporti italiani adibiti alle linee aeree civili italiane

(Per gli ultimi dati pubblicati, relativi all'anno 1939 vedasi pag. 163 dell'Annuario Statistico Italiano 1941).

3. Brevetti aeronautici civili rilasciati

(Per gli ultimi dati pubblicati, relativi all'anno 1939, vedasi pag. 164 dell'Annuario Statistico Italiano 1941).

P. Comunicazioni e trasporti nelle provincie libiche

1. Poste, Telegrafi, Telefoni

(Per gli ultimi dati pubblicati, relativi all'esercizio 1938-39, vedasi pag. 163 dell'Annuario Statistico Italiano 1941).

2. Rete ferroviaria

(Per gli ultimi dati pubblicati, relativi all'anno 1939, vedasi pag. 163 dell'Annuario Statistico Italiano 1941).

3. Autoveicoli iscritti al Pubblico Registro Automobilistico

(Per gli ultimi dati pubblicati, relativi all'anno 1939, vedasi pag. 164 dell'Annuario Statistico Italiano 1941).

4. Rete stradale

(Per gli ultimi dati pubblicati, relativi all'anno 1939, vedasi pag. 164 dell'Annuario Statistico Italiano 1941).

5. Movimento della navigazione

(Per gli ultimi dati pubblicati, relativi all'anno 1939, vedasi pag. 164 dell'Annuario Statistico Italiano 1941).

Q. Altri dati riguardanti i trasporti e le comunicazioni

1. Popolazione presente di 10 anni e più addetta all'industria, ai trasporti e comunicazioni, al commercio, al credito e assicurazione (Censimento 21 aprile 1936)

(Vedasi pag. 66 dell'Annuario Statistico Italiano 1938).

2. Censimento industriale e commerciale al 15 ottobre 1927

Esercizi industriali nel complesso del Regno.

(Vedasi pagg. 91-93 dell'Annuario Statistico Italiano 1938).

3. Censimento industriale e commerciale 1937-1939

a. Esercizi attivi alla data di censimento e addetti per classe di attività economica

(Vedasi pag. 67 dell'Annuario Statistico Italiano 1943).

b. Trasporti e comunicazioni - Esercizi, addetti, potenza, classi di ampiezza

P. Comunicazioni e trasporti nelle provincie libiche

1. Poste, Telegrafi, Telefoni

(Per gli ultimi dati pubblicati, relativi all'esercizio 1938-39, vedasi pag. 163 dell'Annuario Statistico Italiano 1941).

2. Rete ferroviaria

(Per gli ultimi dati pubblicati, relativi all'anno 1939, vedasi pag. 163 dell'Annuario Statistico Italiano 1941).

3. Autoveicoli iscritti al Pubblico Registro Automobilistico

(Per gli ultimi dati pubblicati, relativi all'anno 1939, vedasi pag. 164 dell'Annuario Statistico Italiano 1941).

4. Rete stradale

(Per gli ultimi dati pubblicati, relativi all'anno 1939, vedasi pag. 164 dell'Annuario Statistico Italiano 1941).

5. Movimento della navigazione

(Per gli ultimi dati pubblicati, relativi all'anno 1939, vedasi pag. 164 dell'Annuario Statistico Italiano 1941).

Q. Altri dati riguardanti i trasporti e le comunicazioni

1. Popolazione presente di 10 anni e più addetta all'industria, ai trasporti e comunicazioni, al commercio, al credito e assicurazione (Censimento 21 aprile 1936)

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3. Censimento industriale e commerciale 1937-1939

a. Esercizi attivi alla data di censimento e addetti per classe di attività economica

(Vedasi pag. 67 dell'Annuario Statistico Italiano 1943).

b. Trasporti e comunicazioni - Esercizi, addetti, potenza, classi di ampiezza

secondo il numero di addetti

(Vedasi pag. 92-93 dell'Annuario Statistico Italiano 1943).

c. Trasporti e comunicazioni - Esercizi attivi nell'anno di censimento, ore di lavoro, salari, carburante consumato

(Vedasi pag. 100 dell'Annuario Statistico Italiano 1943).

1. **Prezzi medi all'ingrosso di alcune principali merci.**
*Per gli ultimi dati pubblicati, vedere all'anno 1942 vedasi pag. 10; 100
dell'Annuario Statistico Italiano 1943).*

Prezzi alla produzione di alcuni prodotti agricoli e zootecnici
(fase commerciale: dai produttori ai grossisti o agli annattasi)

Prodotto varietà e qualità	Prezzi delle compagnie di vendita									
	1949-51	1952-53	1951-52	1950-51	1949-50	1948-49	1947-48	1946-47	1945-46	1944-45
Prezzi (in lire) per quintale al netto della saggia agricola (pagare di produzione)										
1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58
9	247	215	175	135	135	135	135	135	135	135
Granato tenebro, peso 47, 50, 52, 55, 58, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, 100, 105, 110, 115, 120, 125, 130, 135, 140, 145, 150, 155, 160, 165, 170, 175, 180, 185, 190, 195, 200, 205, 210, 215, 220, 225, 230, 235, 240, 245, 250, 255, 260, 265, 270, 275, 280, 285, 290, 295, 300, 305, 310, 315, 320, 325, 330, 335, 340, 345, 350, 355, 360, 365, 370, 375, 380, 385, 390, 395, 400, 405, 410, 415, 420, 425, 430, 435, 440, 445, 450, 455, 460, 465, 470, 475, 480, 485, 490, 495, 500, 505, 510, 515, 520, 525, 530, 535, 540, 545, 550, 555, 560, 565, 570, 575, 580, 585, 590, 595, 600, 605, 610, 615, 620, 625, 630, 635, 640, 645, 650, 655, 660, 665, 670, 675, 680, 685, 690, 695, 700, 705, 710, 715, 720, 725, 730, 735, 740, 745, 750, 755, 760, 765, 770, 775, 780, 785, 790, 795, 800, 805, 810, 815, 820, 825, 830, 835, 840, 845, 850, 855, 860, 865, 870, 875, 880, 885, 890, 895, 900, 905, 910, 915, 920, 925, 930, 935, 940, 945, 950, 955, 960, 965, 970, 975, 980, 985, 990, 995, 1000, 1005, 1010, 1015, 1020, 1025, 1030, 1035, 1040, 1045, 1050, 1055, 1060, 1065, 1070, 1075, 1080, 1085, 1090, 1095, 1100, 1105, 1110, 1115, 1120, 1125, 1130, 1135, 1140, 1145, 1150, 1155, 1160, 1165, 1170, 1175, 1180, 1185, 1190, 1195, 1200, 1205, 1210, 1215, 1220, 1225, 1230, 1235, 1240, 1245, 1250, 1255, 1260, 1265, 1270, 1275, 1280, 1285, 1290, 1295, 1300, 1305, 1310, 1315, 1320, 1325, 1330, 1335, 1340, 1345, 1350, 1355, 1360, 1365, 1370, 1375, 1380, 1385, 1390, 1395, 1400, 1405, 1410, 1415, 1420, 1425, 1430, 1435, 1440, 1445, 1450, 1455, 1460, 1465, 1470, 1475, 1480, 1485, 1490, 1495, 1500, 1505, 1510, 1515, 1520, 1525, 1530, 1535, 1540, 1545, 1550, 1555, 1560, 1565, 1570, 1575, 1580, 1585, 1590, 1595, 1600, 1605, 1610, 1615, 1620, 1625, 1630, 1635, 1640, 1645, 1650, 1655, 1660, 1665, 1670, 1675, 1680, 1685, 1690, 1695, 1700, 1705, 1710, 1715, 1720, 1725, 1730, 1735, 1740, 1745, 1750, 1755, 1760, 1765, 1770, 1775, 1780, 1785, 1790, 1795, 1800, 1805, 1810, 1815, 1820, 1825, 1830, 1835, 1840, 1845, 1850, 1855, 1860, 1865, 1870, 1875, 1880, 1885, 1890, 1895, 1900, 1905, 1910, 1915, 1920, 1925, 1930, 1935, 1940, 1945, 1950, 1955, 1960, 1965, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015, 2020, 2025, 2030, 2035, 2040, 2045, 2050, 2055, 2060, 2065, 2070, 2075, 2080, 2085, 2090, 2095, 2100, 2105, 2110, 2115, 2120, 2125, 2130, 2135, 2140, 2145, 2150, 2155, 2160, 2165, 2170, 2175, 2180, 2185, 2190, 2195, 2200, 2205, 2210, 2215, 2220, 2225, 2230, 2235, 2240, 2245, 2250, 2255, 2260, 2265, 2270, 2275, 2280, 2285, 2290, 2295, 2300, 2305, 2310, 2315, 2320, 2325, 2330, 2335, 2340, 2345, 2350, 2355, 2360, 2365, 2370, 2375, 2380, 2385, 2390, 2395, 2400, 2405, 2410, 2415, 2420, 2425, 2430, 2435, 2440, 2445, 2450, 2455, 2460, 2465, 2470, 2475, 2480, 2485, 2490, 2495, 2500, 2505, 2510, 2515, 2520, 2525, 2530, 2535, 2540, 2545, 2550, 2555, 2560, 2565, 2570, 2575, 2580, 2585, 2590, 2595, 2600, 2605, 2610, 2615, 2620, 2625, 2630, 2635, 2640, 2645, 2650, 2655, 2660, 2665, 2670, 2675, 2680, 2685, 2690, 2695, 2700, 2705, 2710, 2715, 2720, 2725, 2730, 2735, 2740, 2745, 2750, 2755, 2760, 2765, 2770, 2775, 2780, 2785, 2790, 2795, 2800, 2805, 2810, 2815, 2820, 2825, 2830, 2835, 2840, 2845, 2850, 2855, 2860, 2865, 2870, 2875, 2880, 2885, 2890, 2895, 2900, 2905, 2910, 2915, 2920, 2925, 2930, 2935, 2940, 2945, 2950, 2955, 2960, 2965, 2970, 2975, 2980, 2985, 2990, 2995, 3000, 3005, 3010, 3015, 3020, 3025, 3030, 3035, 3040, 3045, 3050, 3055, 3060, 3065, 3070, 3075, 3080, 3085, 3090, 3095, 3100, 3105, 3110, 3115, 3120, 3125, 3130, 3135, 3140, 3145, 3150, 3155, 3160, 3165, 3170, 3175, 3180, 3185, 3190, 3195, 3200, 3205, 3210, 3215, 3220, 3225, 3230, 3235, 3240, 3245, 3250, 3255, 3260, 3265, 3270, 3275, 3280, 3285, 3290, 3295, 3300, 3305, 3310, 3315, 3320, 3325, 3330, 3335, 3340, 3345, 3350, 3355, 3360, 3365, 3370, 3375, 3380, 3385, 3390, 3395, 3400, 3405, 3410, 3415, 3420, 3425, 3430, 3435, 3440, 3445, 3450, 3455, 3460, 3465, 3470, 3475, 3480, 3485, 3490, 3495, 3500, 3505, 3510, 3515, 3520, 3525, 3530, 3535, 3540, 3545, 3550, 3555, 3560, 3565, 3570, 3575, 3580, 3585, 3590, 3595, 3600, 3605, 3610, 3615, 3620, 3625, 3630, 3635, 3640, 3645, 3650, 3655, 3660, 3665, 3670, 3675, 3680, 3685, 3690, 3695, 3700, 3705, 3710, 3715, 3720, 3725, 3730, 3735, 3740, 3745, 3750, 3755, 3760, 3765, 3770, 3775, 3780, 3785, 3790, 3795, 3800, 3805, 3810, 3815, 3820, 3825, 3830, 3835, 3840, 3845, 3850, 3855, 3860, 3865, 3870, 3875, 3880, 3885, 3890, 3895, 3900, 3905, 3910, 3915, 3920, 3925, 3930, 3935, 3940, 3945, 3950, 3955, 3960, 3965, 3970, 3975, 3980, 3985, 3990, 3995, 4000, 4005, 4010, 4015, 4020, 4025, 4030, 4035, 4040, 4045, 4050, 4055, 4060, 4065, 4070, 4075, 4080, 4085, 4090, 4095, 4100, 4105, 4110, 4115, 4120, 4125, 4130, 4135, 4140, 4145, 4150, 4155, 4160, 4165, 4170, 4175, 4180, 4185, 4190, 4195, 4200, 4205, 4210, 4215, 4220, 4225, 4230, 4235, 4240, 4245, 4250, 4255, 4260, 4265, 4270, 4275, 4280, 4285, 4290, 4295, 4300, 4305, 4310, 4315, 4320, 4325, 4330, 4335, 4340, 4345, 4350, 4355, 4360, 4365, 4370, 4375, 4380, 4385, 4390, 4395, 4400, 4405, 4410, 4415, 4420, 4425, 4430, 4435, 4440, 4445, 4450, 4455, 4460, 4465, 4470, 4475, 4480, 4485, 4490, 4495, 4500, 4505, 4510, 4515, 4520, 4525, 4530, 4535, 4540, 4545, 4550, 4555, 4560, 4565, 4570, 4575, 4580, 4585, 4590, 4595, 4600, 4605, 4610, 4615, 4620, 4625, 4630, 4635, 4640, 4645, 4650, 4655, 4660, 4665, 4670, 4675, 4680, 4685, 4690, 4695, 4700, 4705, 4710, 4715, 4720, 4725, 4730, 4735, 4740, 4745, 4750, 4755, 4760, 4765, 4770, 4775, 4780, 4785, 4790, 4795, 4800, 4805, 4810, 4815, 4820, 4825, 4830, 4835, 4840, 4845, 4850, 4855, 4860, 4865, 4870, 4875, 4880, 4885, 4890, 4895, 4900, 4905, 4910, 4915, 4920, 4925, 4930, 4935, 4940, 4945, 4950, 4955, 4960, 4965, 4970, 4975, 4980, 4985, 4990, 4995, 5000, 5005, 5010, 5015, 5020, 5025, 5030, 5035, 5040, 5045, 5050, 5055, 5060, 5065, 5070, 5075, 5080, 5085, 5090, 5095, 5100, 5105, 5110, 5115, 5120, 5125, 5130, 5135, 5140, 5145, 5150, 5155, 5160, 5165, 5170, 5175, 5180, 5185, 5190, 5195, 5200, 5205, 5210, 5215, 5220, 5225, 5230, 5235, 5240, 5245, 5250, 5255, 5260, 5265, 5270, 5275, 5280, 5285, 5290, 5295, 5300, 5305, 5310, 5315, 5320, 5325, 5330, 5335, 5340, 5345, 5350, 5355, 5360, 5365, 5370, 5375, 5380, 5385, 5390, 5395, 5400, 5405, 5410, 5415, 5420, 5425, 5430, 5435, 5440, 5445, 5450, 5455, 5460, 5465, 5470, 5475, 5480, 5485, 5490, 5495, 5500, 5505, 5510, 5515, 5520, 5525, 5530, 5535, 5540, 5545, 5550, 5555, 5560, 5565, 5570, 5575, 5580, 5585, 5590, 5595, 5600, 5605, 5610, 5615, 5620, 5625, 5630, 5635, 5640, 5645, 5650, 5655, 5660, 5665, 5670, 5675, 5680, 5685, 5690, 5695, 5700, 5705, 5710, 5715, 5720, 5725, 5730, 5735, 5740, 5745, 5750, 5755, 5760, 5765, 5770, 5775, 5780, 5785, 5790, 5795, 5800, 5805, 5810, 5815, 5820, 5825, 5830, 5835, 5840, 5845, 5850, 5855, 5860, 5865, 5870, 5875, 5880, 5885, 5890, 5895, 5900, 5905, 5910, 5915, 5920, 5925, 5930, 5935, 5940, 5945, 5950, 5955, 5960, 5965, 5970, 5975, 5980, 5985, 5990, 5995, 6000, 6005, 6010, 6015, 6020, 6025, 6030, 6035, 6040, 6045, 6050, 6055, 6060, 6065, 6070, 6075, 6080, 6085, 6090, 6095, 6100, 6105, 6110, 6115, 6120, 6125, 6130, 6135, 6140, 6145, 6150, 6155, 6160, 6165, 6170, 6175, 6180, 6185, 6190, 6195, 6200, 6205, 6210, 6215, 6220, 6225, 6230, 6235, 6240, 6245, 6250, 6255, 6260, 6265, 6270, 6275, 6280, 6285, 6290, 6295, 6300, 6305, 6310, 6315, 6320, 6325, 6330, 6335, 6340, 6345, 6350, 6355, 6360, 6365, 6370, 6375, 6380, 6385, 6390, 6395, 6400, 6405, 6410, 6415, 6420, 6425, 6430, 6435, 6440, 6445, 6450, 6455, 6460, 6465, 6470, 6475, 6480, 6485, 6490, 6495, 6500, 6505, 6510, 6515, 6520, 6525, 6530, 6535, 6540, 6545, 6550, 6555, 6560, 6565, 6570, 6575, 6580, 6585, 6590, 6595, 6600, 6605, 6610, 6615, 6620, 6625, 6630, 6635, 6640, 6645, 6650, 6655, 6660, 6665, 6670, 6675, 6680, 6685, 6690, 6695, 6700, 6705, 6710, 6715, 6720, 6725, 6730, 6735, 6740, 6745, 6750, 6755, 6760, 6765, 6770, 6775, 6780, 6785, 6790, 6795, 6800, 6805, 6810, 6815, 6820, 6825, 6830, 6835, 6840, 6845, 6850, 6855, 6860, 6865, 6870, 6875, 6880, 6885, 6890, 6895, 6900, 6905, 6910, 6915, 6920, 6925, 6930, 6935, 6940, 6945, 6950, 6955, 6960, 6965, 6970, 6975, 6980, 6985, 6990, 6995, 7000, 7005, 7010, 7015, 7020, 7025, 7030, 7035, 7040, 7045, 7050, 7055, 7060, 7065, 7070, 7075, 7080, 7085, 7090, 7095, 7100, 7105, 7110, 7115, 7120, 7125, 7130, 7135, 7140, 7145, 7150, 7155, 7160, 7165, 7170, 7175, 7180, 7185, 7190, 7195, 7200, 7205, 7210, 7215, 7220, 7225, 7230, 7235, 7240, 7245, 7250, 7255, 7260, 7265, 7270, 7275, 7280, 7285, 7290, 7295, 7300, 7305, 7310, 7315, 7320, 7325, 7330, 7335, 7340, 7345, 7350, 7355, 7360, 7365, 7370, 7375, 7380, 7385, 7390, 7395, 7400, 7405, 7410, 7415, 7420, 7425, 7430, 7435, 7440, 7445, 7450, 7455, 7460, 7465, 7470, 7475, 7480, 7485, 7490, 7495, 7500, 7505, 7510, 7515, 7520, 7525, 7530, 7535, 7540, 7545, 7550, 7555, 7560, 7565, 7570, 7575, 7580, 7585, 7590, 7595, 7600, 7605, 7610, 7615, 7620, 7625, 7630, 7635, 7640, 7645, 7650, 7655, 7660, 7665, 7670, 7675, 7680, 7685, 7690, 7695, 7700, 7705, 7710, 7715, 7720, 7725, 7730, 7735, 7740, 7745, 7750, 7755, 7760, 7765, 7770, 7775, 7780, 7785, 7790, 7795, 7800, 7805, 7810, 7815, 7820, 7825, 7830, 7835, 7840, 7845, 7850, 7855, 7860, 7865, 7870, 7875, 7880, 7885, 7890, 7895, 7900, 7905, 7910, 7915, 7920, 7925, 7930, 7935, 7940, 7945, 7950, 7955, 7960, 7965, 7970, 7975, 7980, 7985, 7990, 7995, 8000, 8005, 8010, 8015, 8020, 8025, 8030, 8035, 8040, 8045, 8050, 8055, 8060, 8065, 8070, 8075, 8080, 8085, 8090, 8095, 8100, 8105, 8110, 8115, 8120, 8125, 8130, 8135, 8140, 8145, 8150, 8155, 8160, 8165, 8170, 8175, 8180, 8185, 8190, 8195, 8200, 8205, 8210, 8215, 8220, 8225, 8230, 8235, 8240, 8245, 8250, 8255, 8260, 8265, 8270, 8275, 8280, 8285, 8290, 8295, 8300, 8305, 8310, 8315, 8320, 8325, 8330, 8335, 8340, 8345, 8350, 8355, 8360, 8365, 8370, 8375, 8380, 8385, 8390, 8395, 8400, 8405, 8410, 8415, 8420, 8425, 8430, 8435, 8440, 8445, 8450, 8455, 8460, 8465, 8470, 8475, 8480, 8485, 8490, 8495, 8500, 8505, 8510, 8515, 8520, 8525, 8530, 8535, 8540, 8545, 8550, 8555, 8560, 8565, 8570, 8575, 8580, 8585, 8590, 8595, 8600, 8605, 8610, 8615, 8620, 8625, 8630, 8635, 8640, 8645, 8650, 8655, 8660, 8665, 8670, 8675, 8680, 8685, 8690, 8695, 8700, 8705, 8710, 8715, 8720, 8725, 8730, 8735, 8740, 8745, 8750, 8755, 8760, 8765, 8770, 8775, 8780, 8785, 8790, 8795, 8800, 8805, 8810, 8815, 8820, 8825, 8830, 8835, 8840, 8845, 8850, 8855, 8860, 8865, 8870, 8875, 8880, 8885, 8890, 8895, 8900, 8905, 8910, 8915, 8920, 8925, 8930, 8935, 8940, 8945, 8950, 8955, 8960, 8965, 8970, 8975, 8980, 8985, 8990, 8995, 9000, 9005, 9010, 9015, 9020, 9025, 9030, 9035, 9040, 9045, 9050, 9055, 9060, 9065, 9070, 9075, 9080, 9085, 9090, 9095, 9100, 9105, 9110, 9115, 9120, 9125, 9130, 9135, 9140, 9145, 9150, 9155, 9160, 9165, 9170, 9175, 9180, 9185, 9190, 9195, 9200, 9205, 9210, 9215, 9220, 9225, 9230, 9235, 9240, 9245, 9250, 9255, 9260, 9265, 9270, 9275, 9280, 9285, 9290, 9295, 9300, 9305, 9310, 9315, 9320, 9325, 9330, 9335, 9340, 9345, 9350, 9355, 9360, 9365, 9370, 9375, 9380, 9385, 9390, 9395, 9400, 9405, 9410, 9415, 9420, 9425, 9430, 9435, 9440, 9445, 9450, 9455, 9460, 9465, 9470, 9475, 9480, 9485, 9490, 9495, 9500, 9505, 9510, 9515, 9520, 9525, 9530, 9535, 9540, 9545, 9550, 9555, 9560, 9565, 9570, 9575, 9580, 9585, 9590, 9595, 9600, 9605, 9610, 9615, 9620, 9625, 9630, 9635, 9640, 9645, 9650, 9655, 9660, 9665, 9670, 9675, 9680, 9685, 9690, 9695, 9700, 9705, 9710, 9715, 9720, 9725, 9730, 9735, 9740, 9745, 9750, 9755, 9760, 9765, 9770, 9775, 9780, 9785, 9790, 9795, 9800, 9805, 9810, 9815, 9820, 9825, 9830, 9835, 9840, 9845, 9850, 9855, 9860, 9865, 9870, 9875, 9880, 9885, 9890, 9895, 9900, 9905, 9910, 9915, 9920, 9925, 9930, 9935, 9940, 9945, 9950, 9955, 9960, 9965, 9970, 9975, 9980, 9985, 9990, 9995, 10000										

[illegible][illegible]

in alcuni capiluoghi di provincia, al 30 settembre 1944 (a)

F. R. T. A.				Comunione di polidattilo		Zucchero		Marmellata		Vino comune (*)		Olio di oliva (*)		Comuni
Pagine	Spazio	Libro	Mano	Libro	Mano	Libro	Mano	Libro	Mano	Libro	Mano	Libro	Mano	
F. R. T. A.				Comunione di polidattilo		Zucchero		Marmellata		Vino comune (*)		Olio di oliva (*)		Comuni
Pagine	Spazio	Libro	Mano	Libro	Mano	Libro	Mano	Libro	Mano	Libro	Mano	Libro	Mano	
8,00	11,00	12,00	12,00	100,00	16,00	150,00	100,00	100,00	16,00	150,00	100,00	100,00	16,00	Arezzo
10,00	12,00	13,00	13,00	150,00	15,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	15,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	15,00	Arezzo
11,00	13,00	14,00	14,00	200,00	16,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	16,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	16,00	Arezzo
12,00	14,00	15,00	15,00	250,00	17,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	17,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	17,00	Arezzo
13,00	15,00	16,00	16,00	300,00	18,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	18,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	18,00	Arezzo
14,00	16,00	17,00	17,00	350,00	19,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	19,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	19,00	Arezzo
15,00	17,00	18,00	18,00	400,00	20,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	20,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	20,00	Arezzo
16,00	18,00	19,00	19,00	450,00	21,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	21,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	21,00	Arezzo
17,00	19,00	20,00	20,00	500,00	22,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	22,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	22,00	Arezzo
18,00	20,00	21,00	21,00	550,00	23,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	23,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	23,00	Arezzo
19,00	21,00	22,00	22,00	600,00	24,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	24,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	24,00	Arezzo
20,00	22,00	23,00	23,00	650,00	25,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	25,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	25,00	Arezzo
21,00	23,00	24,00	24,00	700,00	26,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	26,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	26,00	Arezzo
22,00	24,00	25,00	25,00	750,00	27,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	27,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	27,00	Arezzo
23,00	25,00	26,00	26,00	800,00	28,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	28,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	28,00	Arezzo
24,00	26,00	27,00	27,00	850,00	29,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	29,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	29,00	Arezzo
25,00	27,00	28,00	28,00	900,00	30,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	30,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	30,00	Arezzo
26,00	28,00	29,00	29,00	950,00	31,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	31,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	31,00	Arezzo
27,00	29,00	30,00	30,00	1000,00	32,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	32,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	32,00	Arezzo
28,00	30,00	31,00	31,00	1050,00	33,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	33,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	33,00	Arezzo
29,00	31,00	32,00	32,00	1100,00	34,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	34,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	34,00	Arezzo
30,00	32,00	33,00	33,00	1150,00	35,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	35,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	35,00	Arezzo
31,00	33,00	34,00	34,00	1200,00	36,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	36,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	36,00	Arezzo
32,00	34,00	35,00	35,00	1250,00	37,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	37,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	37,00	Arezzo
33,00	35,00	36,00	36,00	1300,00	38,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	38,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	38,00	Arezzo
34,00	36,00	37,00	37,00	1350,00	39,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	39,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	39,00	Arezzo
35,00	37,00	38,00	38,00	1400,00	40,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	40,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	40,00	Arezzo
36,00	38,00	39,00	39,00	1450,00	41,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	41,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	41,00	Arezzo
37,00	39,00	40,00	40,00	1500,00	42,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	42,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	42,00	Arezzo
38,00	40,00	41,00	41,00	1550,00	43,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	43,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	43,00	Arezzo
39,00	41,00	42,00	42,00	1600,00	44,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	44,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	44,00	Arezzo
40,00	42,00	43,00	43,00	1650,00	45,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	45,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	45,00	Arezzo
41,00	43,00	44,00	44,00	1700,00	46,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	46,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	46,00	Arezzo
42,00	44,00	45,00	45,00	1750,00	47,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	47,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	47,00	Arezzo
43,00	45,00	46,00	46,00	1800,00	48,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	48,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	48,00	Arezzo
44,00	46,00	47,00	47,00	1850,00	49,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	49,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	49,00	Arezzo
45,00	47,00	48,00	48,00	1900,00	50,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	50,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	50,00	Arezzo
46,00	48,00	49,00	49,00	1950,00	51,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	51,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	51,00	Arezzo
47,00	49,00	50,00	50,00	2000,00	52,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	52,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	52,00	Arezzo
48,00	50,00	51,00	51,00	2050,00	53,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	53,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	53,00	Arezzo
49,00	51,00	52,00	52,00	2100,00	54,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	54,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	54,00	Arezzo
50,00	52,00	53,00	53,00	2150,00	55,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	55,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	55,00	Arezzo
51,00	53,00	54,00	54,00	2200,00	56,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	56,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	56,00	Arezzo
52,00	54,00	55,00	55,00	2250,00	57,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	57,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	57,00	Arezzo
53,00	55,00	56,00	56,00	2300,00	58,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	58,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	58,00	Arezzo
54,00	56,00	57,00	57,00	2350,00	59,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	59,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	59,00	Arezzo
55,00	57,00	58,00	58,00	2400,00	60,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	60,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	60,00	Arezzo
56,00	58,00	59,00	59,00	2450,00	61,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	61,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	61,00	Arezzo
57,00	59,00	60,00	60,00	2500,00	62,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	62,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	62,00	Arezzo
58,00	60,00	61,00	61,00	2550,00	63,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	63,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	63,00	Arezzo
59,00	61,00	62,00	62,00	2600,00	64,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	64,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	64,00	Arezzo
60,00	62,00	63,00	63,00	2650,00	65,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	65,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	65,00	Arezzo
61,00	63,00	64,00	64,00	2700,00	66,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	66,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	66,00	Arezzo
62,00	64,00	65,00	65,00	2750,00	67,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	67,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	67,00	Arezzo
63,00	65,00	66,00	66,00	2800,00	68,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	68,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	68,00	Arezzo
64,00	66,00	67,00	67,00	2850,00	69,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	69,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	69,00	Arezzo
65,00	67,00	68,00	68,00	2900,00	70,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	70,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	70,00	Arezzo
66,00	68,00	69,00	69,00	2950,00	71,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	71,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	71,00	Arezzo
67,00	69,00	70,00	70,00	3000,00	72,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	72,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	72,00	Arezzo
68,00	70,00	71,00	71,00	3050,00	73,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	73,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	73,00	Arezzo
69,00	71,00	72,00	72,00	3100,00	74,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	74,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	74,00	Arezzo
70,00	72,00	73,00	73,00	3150,00	75,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	75,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	75,00	Arezzo
71,00	73,00	74,00	74,00	3200,00	76,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	76,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	76,00	Arezzo
72,00	74,00	75,00	75,00	3250,00	77,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	77,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	77,00	Arezzo
73,00	75,00	76,00	76,00	3300,00	78,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	78,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	78,00	Arezzo
74,00	76,00	77,00	77,00	3350,00	79,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	79,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	79,00	Arezzo
75,00	77,00	78,00	78,00	3400,00	80,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	80,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	80,00	Arezzo
76,00	78,00	79,00	79,00	3450,00	81,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	81,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	81,00	Arezzo
77,00	79,00	80,00	80,00	3500,00	82,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	82,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	82,00	Arezzo
78,00	80,00	81,00	81,00	3550,00	83,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	83,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	83,00	Arezzo
79,00	81,00	82,00	82,00	3600,00	84,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	84,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	84,00	Arezzo
80,00	82,00	83,00	83,00	3650,00	85,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	85,00	150,00	150,00	150,00	85,00	Arezzo

[illegible]

Formas				Lacte (*)		Uva (**)		Folha da uva		Cultivo vegetal		Jagua da aneira		Saque da batido		Comum	Número d'ordem
condimento		lavada		lacte mela o afreito	lacte mela o afreito	lacte mela o afreito	lacte mela o afreito	lacte mela o afreito	lacte mela o afreito	lacte mela o afreito	lacte mela o afreito	lacte mela o afreito	lacte mela o afreito	lacte mela o afreito			
lacte mela o afreito	lacte mela o afreito	lacte mela o afreito	lacte mela o afreito														
—	1	1	1	6,00	20,00	7,50	15,00	6,00	6,00	2,75	1,50	0,70	1,00	24,00	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	10,00	12,00	1	30,00	10,00	10,00	7,75	2,00	1	1	34,00	100,00	2	2
69,00	1	1	1	8,00	12,00	7,50	25,00	10,00	10,00	3,50	9,00	1	1	5,00	100,00	3	3
1	1	1	1	6,00	12,00	1	15,00	10,00	10,00	8,00	15,00	1,00	1	2,00	100,00	4	4
1	1	1	1	7,00	10,00	12,00	18,00	13,25	13,25	4,00	1	1,00	1	1,50	24,00	5	5
1	1	1	1	10,00	25,00	16,00	25,00	6,00	6,00	14,50	12,00	1,00	1	1,00	22,00	200,00	6
1	1	1	1	7,00	20,00	18,00	22,00	7,00	7,00	3,50	6,50	1,00	1	2,00	24,00	100,00	7
450,00	1	1	1	1	25,00	8,00	22,00	5,00	5,00	3,00	5,00	1,00	1	1,00	24,00	130,00	8
60,00	375,00	1	1	6,80	10,00	8,00	15,00	5,00	5,00	3,00	5,00	0,75	1	2,25	27,60	250,00	9
250,00	350,00	120,00	300,00	12,00	20,00	9,00	15,00	9,00	9,00	5,00	10,00	0,50	1	0,50	24,00	150,00	10
130,00	310,00	1	80,00	9,00	9,00	16,50	16,50	5,00	5,00	7,00	1	1,25	1	2,00	30,00	120,00	11
170,00	500,00	140,00	400,00	15,00	40,00	19,00	24,00	5,00	5,00	8,00	12,00	1	1	3,00	21,50	160,00	12
60,00	1	1	75,00	13,00	20,00	10,00	18,00	5,00	5,00	6,00	16,00	2,25	1	3,50	17,00	150,00	13
1	1	1	1	10,00	30,00	14,00	17,00	5,00	5,00	7,00	14,00	2,00	1	3,00	17,00	90,00	14
1	1	1	1	1	20,00	12,00	16,00	5,00	5,00	5,00	10,00	1,75	1	3,00	23,00	60,00	15
73,00	350,00	1	1	12,00	20,00	16,00	25,00	5,00	5,00	7,00	10,00	2,15	1	3,50	34,00	60,00	16
180,00	350,00	200,00	250,00	20,00	30,00	16,00	18,00	5,00	5,00	8,00	15,00	2,00	1	3,00	24,00	70,00	17
84,00	280,00	1	1	10,00	20,00	8,00	14,00	5,00	5,00	7,00	12,00	1,00	1	2,00	34,00	140,00	18
90,00	300,00	1	1	14,00	14,00	13,00	14,00	5,00	5,00	7,00	7,00	1,25	1	2,50	34,00	160,00	19
135,00	100,00	135,00	175,00	14,00	16,00	12,00	15,00	5,00	5,00	5,00	3,00	1	1	3,00	30,00	120,00	20
180,00	300,00	160,00	240,00	10,00	20,00	9,00	13,00	5,00	5,00	5,00	3,00	1	1	2,00	30,00	100,00	21
1	1	1	1	16,00	16,00	13,00	13,00	5,00	5,00	5,00	3,00	1	1	2,00	30,00	100,00	22
120,00	160,00	150,00	185,00	1	12,00	7,00	7,00	2,50	2,50	1	10,00	1	1	3,00	15,00	0	23
1	1	1	1	220,00	13,20	20,00	12,40	2,00	2,00	1	18,00	1	1	6,00	34,70	160,00	24
1	1	1	1	180,00	14,00	9,00	9,00	5,00	5,00	1	11,00	1	1	2,00	150,00	0	25
1	1	1	1	187,00	12,50	15,00	13,00	1,00	1,00	7,00	11,00	1,00	1	3,00	65,00	177,00	26
1	1	1	1	184,00	13,00	17,00	12,00	1,00	1,00	3,50	13,00	1	1	4,00	35,00	160,00	27
1	1	1	1	120,00	8,50	15,00	10,00	2,50	2,50	2	4,50	0,45	1	1	120,00	0	28

stati l'ultimo contratto di statistica, al quale i dati relativi ad 15 o al 20 di ogni mese vengono consegnati in mezzo. Il mercato mondiale generi razionali e contrattuali (vale a dire per genere e qualità) mediate i titoli delle carte annessi alla bolle generi a vendita libera, e i prezzi *effettivi* dei generi a vendita libera, sono legati in un'acquistata senza carta annessa. Per ciascun Comune sono indicati a) i prezzi *effettivi* in questi alcuni Comuni, alla data di pubblicazione della presente tavola, non avevano ancora effettuato le presentazioni; b) i prezzi dei Comuni in cui tali prezzi sono stabiliti nei mercati generi a vendita libera. — (5) Per Napoli sono indicati i prezzi al Detail.

3. Numero indice nazionale dei prezzi all'ingrosso

a. Indice generale ed indici di categoria secondo il grado di lavorazione, l'origine e l'uso delle merci

(Per gli ultimi dati pubblicati, relativi all'anno 1942 vedasi pag. 111
dell'Annuario Statistico Italiano 1943)

b. Indici secondo i rami di attività economica e il grado di lavorazione delle merci

(Per gli ultimi dati pubblicati, relativi all'anno 1942 vedasi pag. 111
dell'Annuario Statistico Italiano 1943)

c. Indici dei prezzi dei beni di consumo e dei beni strumentali

(Per gli ultimi dati pubblicati, relativi all'anno 1942 vedasi pag. 112
dell'Annuario Statistico Italiano 1943)

4. Numeri indici dei prezzi dei prodotti venduti ed acquistati dagli agricoltori

a. Indici dei prezzi dei prodotti venduti dagli agricoltori

(Per gli ultimi dati pubblicati, relativi all'anno 1941 vedasi pag. 112
dell'Annuario Statistico Italiano 1943)

b. Indici dei prezzi dei principali prodotti (e servizi) acquistati dagli agricoltori

(Per gli ultimi dati pubblicati, relativi all'anno 1941 vedasi pag. 112
dell'Annuario Statistico Italiano 1943)

5. Prezzi al minuto di alcuni principali generi alimentari

(Per gli ultimi dati pubblicati, relativi all'anno 1942 vedasi pagg. 113 e 114
dell'Annuario Statistico Italiano 1943)

6. Prezzi medi al minuto e numeri indici di 20 principali generi di consumo

(Per gli ultimi dati pubblicati, relativi all'anno 1942 vedasi pag. 115
dell'Annuario Statistico Italiano 1943)

7. Prezzi del gas

(Per gli ultimi dati pubblicati, relativi all'anno 1942 vedasi pag. 115
dell'Annuario Statistico Italiano 1943)

8. Prezzi dell'energia elettrica per illuminazione nelle abitazioni private

(Per gli ultimi dati pubblicati, relativi all'anno 1942 vedasi pag. 116
dell'Annuario Statistico Italiano 1943)

c. Indici dei prezzi dei beni di consumo e dei beni strumentali
(Per gli ultimi dati pubblicati, relativi all'anno 1942 vedasi pag. 112
dell'Annuario Statistico Italiano 1943)

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dell'Annuario Statistico Italiano 1943)

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(Per gli ultimi dati pubblicati, relativi all'anno 1941 vedasi pag. 112
dell'Annuario Statistico Italiano 1943)

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(Per gli ultimi dati pubblicati, relativi all'anno 1942 vedasi pagg. 113 e 114
dell'Annuario Statistico Italiano 1943)

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dell'Annuario Statistico Italiano 1943)

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(Per gli ultimi dati pubblicati, relativi all'anno 1942 vedasi pag. 115
dell'Annuario Statistico Italiano 1943)

8. Prezzi dell'energia elettrica per illuminazione nelle abitazioni private

(Per gli ultimi dati pubblicati, relativi all'anno 1942 vedasi pag. 116
dell'Annuario Statistico Italiano 1943)

9. Mercato edilizio

a. Prezzi medi di costo per vano e per m³ delle costruzioni edilizie
(Per gli ultimi dati pubblicati, relativi al giugno 1941 vedasi pag. 116
dell'Annuario Statistico Italiano 1943)

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PREZZO L. 20

- IV Banking, Stock Exchanges, and Postal Savings
- V Defascistization
- VI Insurance and Wages
- VII Property Control
- VIII Accounting
- IX Cost-of-Living Data

ATTACHMENTS

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

I. MAJOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

A. Financing of Imported Civilian Supplies

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

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

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

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

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B. UNRRA Aid for Italy

1. On 26 September the Montreal conference of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration announced a relief appropriation for Italy amounting to 50 million dollars. The program embraces medical care for children, care of ex-convict and nursing mothers, and aid for displaced persons.

C. Italian Government Financial Mission to the United States

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

2. The Italian Government nominated as its representatives Mr. Giulio Quintieri, President of the Banco di Calabria and Minister of Finance in the first Badoglio Government (April, 1944); Dott. Raffaele Battistelli, Joint Managing Director of the Banca Commerciale Italiana and one of Italy's most prominent bankers; Dott. Ubaldo Ortona, of the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Dott. Enrico Cuccia and Mr. Mario Morelli, Secretaries. The mission, which departed on 3 November, is accompanied by Lieut.-Comdr. J.J. Lawler, recently appointed as Joint Director (A), Finance Sub-Commission, in place of Col. R.R. Riley, Jr.

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

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

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

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

II. GOVERNMENT FINANCE

A. The Italian Government Deficit and Government Financial Operations

1. Italian Government decrees relating to finance

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

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(b) Recent decrees have dealt with appointments of Commissioners or managers for several financial institutions, the issue of State notes, charges in the state budget, and the reorganization of GIL (a prescribed Fascist body).

2. The deficit for September

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

3. Investment in Buoni del Tesoro Ordinari

The excess of purchases over payments of Buoni del Tesoro Ordinari amounted to 2,999 million lire in September; the net investment for the first three months of the fiscal year was 9,464 million lire. Purchases and payments by area are shown in Appendix C, Table 2.

A. B. Taxation

1. Tax revision

(a) The draft decree revising direct taxes, of which details were given in last month's report, has been under discussion with the Minister of Finance and members of the Italian Tax Advisory Committee. On one point only has the Minister not set our point of view, namely, on the inclusion of a provision whereby wages of workmen are to be increased by 2%. This is a provision against which we entered written objection. Unfortunately, following a Cabinet discussion on the decree as a whole, the Italian Press reported the increase in wages as one of the revisions which had been approved. The Minister's case for the provision is that since the year 1940, wage increases to workmen have been exempt from taxation and that under the new decree all these increases, in fact, the total wages of workmen, will be considered for taxation purposes. He says that this is too heavy a burden. It is agreed that exempting wage increases from taxation for a section of the community is a bad practice which the Minister is wise to end, and further, that it is necessary to afford some relief to workmen, if they are not to be called upon to bear more than a fair share of the proposed increased taxation. Issue is joined on the method of giving the relief. It is thought by Finance Sub-Commission that it would have been better to have given it by an adjustment of the rate of tax or personal allowances in preference to ordering employers to increase wages. There now exists the danger that workmen, who have hitherto expected wage increases to be "tax free", may now look for future increases in taxation to be offset by increased wages. It is expected that the decree with the offending clause will be published shortly.

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

(a) The draft decree revising direct taxes, on last month's report, has been under discussion with the Minister of Finance and members of the Italian Tax Advisory Committee. On one point only has the Minister not set our point of view, namely, on the inclusion of a provision whereby sales of workmen are to be increased by 2%. This is a provision against which we entered written objection. Unfortunately, following a cabinet discussion on the decree which had been Italian Press reported the increase in wages of one of the revisions which had been approved. The Minister's case for the provision is that since the year 1940, wages all over have been exempt from taxation and that under the new decree all these increases, in fact, the total wages of workmen, will be considered for taxation purposes. He says that this is too heavy a burden. It is agreed that exempting the increases from taxation for a section of the community is a bad practice which the Minister is wise to end, and further, that it is necessary to afford some relief to workmen, if they are not to be called upon to bear more than a fair share of the proposed increased taxation. Issue is joined on the matter of giving the relief. It is thought by Finance Sub-Commission that it would have been better to have given it by an adjustment of the rate of tax or personal allowances in preference to ordering employers to increase wages. There now exists the danger that workmen, who have hitherto expected wage increases to be "tax free", may now look for future increases in taxation to be offset by increased wages. It is expected that the decree with the offending clause will be published shortly.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(v) Section 1 of the Decree of 13 February, 1924, exempting from tax certain foodstuffs is abrogated and all products (e.g. wheat, maize, rice, husked rice and barley) are liable to the 4% tax. There is some doubt whether it is wise to impose a tax on these staple foods. However, the Minister feels that it should be done and it must be said that no unfavorable comment on this point has been made in the Italian press.

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

(vii) Stocks held by retailers at the time the revised decree comes in force will be taxed at the rate of 2.50% on purchase price. The luxury goods referred to above will be taxed at 4.80%. This is not a promotional measure as it will be impossible to ensure correct declarations. However, it will bring in more tax than would be paid under the existing system and it is the last chance of evasion of this kind which the retailer will enjoy.

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

(c) Imposte Successioni e Donazioni (Succession and Gift Taxes)

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

(d) Imposto di Consumo

The revised retailer evaded tax is providing

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

(vii) Stocks held by retailers at the time the revised decree comes in force will be taxed at the rate of 2.50% on purchase price. The luxury goods referred to above will be taxed at 4.50%. This is not a practical measure as it will be impossible to ensure correct declaration. However, it will bring in more tax than would be paid under the existing system and it is the last chance of evasion of this kind which the retailer will enjoy.

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

(c) Income Successions, Donations (Succession and Gift Taxes)

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

(a) Income of Consumer

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

(c) Conclusion

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

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2. Revenue Stimulation

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

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

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

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

3. Revenue Collections

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

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

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

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

	1940/41	1941/42	1942/43
<u>Customs & Indirect Taxes on Consumption.</u>			
Spirits and Beer	510.6	375.7	196.8
Sugar	1,242.3	1,324.7	1,260.3
Gas & Electricity	499.1	522.0	535.0
Mineral Oil (Home produced)	1,457.6	539.0	691.1
Mineral Oil (Imported)	671.0	825.6	666.6
Customs & Maritimes	1,447.9	1,612.7	1,205.1
Dues	581.1	695.5	626.4
Sundries	<u>6,379.9</u>	<u>5,896.0</u>	<u>5,779.3</u>
<u>Monopolies.</u>			
Tobacco	3,933.7	5,462.2	7,554.3
Salt	554.7	382.9	586.5
Sundries	<u>247.9</u>	<u>173.2</u>	<u>142.8</u>
	<u>4,506.3</u>	<u>6,019.7</u>	<u>8,083.7</u>

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

	1940/41	1941/42	1942/43
<u>Lotto & Lottery.</u>			505.0
<u>Direct Taxes.</u>			
Farm Lands	157.4	150.9	130.1
Buildings	343.6	346.2	342.4
Income Tax	4,152.7	4,193.7	5,123.7
Eachelor Tax	237.9	201.6	184.7
Personal Wealth	947.3	1,172.6	1,286.0
Surtax on incomes over Lire 10,000	632.4	678.0	754.5
Special Taxes on Capital	1,021.4	832.1	530.9
Special 2% on Salaries and Wages	184.8	296.3	452.3
War profits Tax	-	93.5	704.5
Sundries	314.6	368.2	434.7
	<u>7,995.1</u>	<u>8,333.4</u>	<u>9,991.4</u>
<u>Indirect Taxes.</u>			
Turnover Tax on Goods and Services	4,661.3	5,641.7	5,450.7
Sundry Registration Charges and Stamp Taxes on Transfers of Property, Business Transactions, etc.	3,836.3	4,968.9	6,105.2
Duties on Property Succession(Death & Gift)	<u>273.6</u>	<u>334.4</u>	<u>221.2</u>
	<u>8,771.2</u>	<u>10,945.0</u>	<u>11,806.7</u>
<u>Receipts from Crown Lands.</u>			
		211.5	309.5
<u>Net Surpluses Accruing to State.</u>			
Surplus of State Railways	-	-	-
Share of Surplus of Postal Services & Telegraphs	-	235.0	-
Share of Surplus of State Telephones	20.3	-	67.6

Sundries	346.6	7,995.1	368.2	8,333.4	394.7	9,394.4
<u>Indirect Taxes.</u>						
Turnover Tax on Goods and Services	4,661.3		5,641.7		5,480.2	
Sundry Registration Charges and Stamp Taxes on Transfers of Property, Business Transactions, etc.	3,836.3		4,968.9		6,105.2	
Duties on Property	273.6		334.4		221.2	
Succession (Death & Gift)	8,771.2		10,945.0		11,906.7	
<u>Receipts from Crown Lands.</u>		176.7		211.5		509.5
<u>Net Surpluses Accruing to State.</u>						
Surplus of State Railways	-		-		-	
Share of Surplus of Postal Services & Telegraphs	-		235.0		-	
Share of Surplus of State Telephones	20.3		-		67.6	
Net Profits of the Autonomous Administr. of the State	449.2		266.5		441.8	
Other Receipts (Roads, Savings Banks, Judicial Deposits, Postal Savings, Postal Bonds, Ransom Monopoly).		469.5	9	501.5	117.1	628.5

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

	1940/41	1941/42	1942/43
<u>Contributions from</u>			
<u>Ministry of Munitions</u>			
<u>Ministry of Foreign Affairs</u>	40.7	59.9	65.5
<u>Receipts from smaller</u>			
<u>Public services</u>	269.4	302.5	322.7
<u>Repayments & Contributions</u>			
<u>towards Expenditures</u>	897.0	591.7	997.7
<u>Special Receipts</u>			
<u>& Contributions</u>	261.1	396.9	376.2
<u>OTHER RECEIPTS</u>	<u>1,439.0</u>	<u>1,597.2</u>	<u>1,406.9</u>
<u>Total Ordinary Revenue</u>	<u>31,743.8</u>	<u>35,312.1</u>	<u>44,952.1</u>
<u>Extraordinary Revenue</u>	<u>783.2</u>	<u>3,216.3</u>	<u>3,031.9</u>
<u>Capital Movements</u>			
<u>Increase in Debt</u>	18,939.3	46,551.2	50,453.0
<u>Increase in Monetary</u>			
<u>Issue</u>	887.9	1,393.4	1,274.1
<u>Sundries</u>	768.4	724.6	551.2
	<u>20,593.6</u>	<u>48,669.2</u>	<u>52,258.3</u>
<u>TOTAL CASH COLLECTIONS</u>	<u>53,120.6</u>	<u>87,227.6</u>	<u>97,642.3</u>

A summary of these results is as follows:-

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

<u>Extraordinary Revenue</u>	783.2	5,216.3	5,999.5
<u>Capital Movements</u>			
Increase in Debt	18,939.3	16,581.2	50,433.0
Increase in Monetary Issuance	887.9	1,323.4	1,374.1
Sundries	762.4	721.6	531.2
	<u>20,593.6</u>	<u>18,609.2</u>	<u>52,958.3</u>
<u>TOTAL CASH COLLECTIONS</u>	<u>53,120.6</u>	<u>87,227.6</u>	<u>97,942.3</u>

A summary of these results is as follows:-

Fiscal year to	(Millions of lire)		
	Tax Collections	Other Revenue	Total Collections
30 June 1944	28,190.4	3,553.4	31,743.8
30 June 1942	31,740.9	3,571.2	35,312.1
30 June 1943	36,166.1	5,386.0	41,552.1

(b) Taxation collections for the fiscal year to 30 June 1943, insofar as they apply to current assessments for that year, (Competenza), were further analyzed for the purpose of illustrating the regional incidence of taxation. For purposes of comparison, there has also been included on the schedule below the current tax collections, (Competenza), for the fiscal year to 30 June 1944, in respect of the 44 liberated provinces from which returns have been received.

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

	Resident Population (1936 census)	Tax Collections (Million Lire) 1942/43	1943/44	Collections per Head of Population (Lire) 1942/43	1943/44	% to 1942/43	% to 1942/43
<u>Sicily</u>							
Agirigento	418,265	48.1	59.0	115	141	123	
Caltanissetta	256,687	36.0	44.8	140	174	124	
Catania	713,160	309.5	194.4	434	273	63	
Enna	218,294	27.2	35.9	125	165	132	
Messina	627,093	132.8	90.9	212	145	68	
Palermo	890,752	389.5	455.0	437	511	117	
Ragusa	223,086	29.1	43.7	130	196	151	
Siracusa	277,572	40.8	64.8	117	233	199	
Trapani	375,169	54.8	104.2	145	280	192	
	4,000,078	1,067.8	1,095.4	267	273	102	
<u>Sardinia</u>							
Cagliari	507,201	212.6	229.2	419	452	108	
Sassari	224,643	21.6	32.5	96	144	150	
	302,362	51.6	99.7	171	330	193	
	1,034,206	285.8	361.4	272	350	126	
<u>Puglia</u>							
Bari	1,010,907	804.3	1,257.3	796	1,244	156	
Brindisi	254,062	54.9	83.0	216	327	151	
Foggia	523,612	157.2	141.8	300	271	90	
Taranto	321,898	130.0	121.9	404	379	94	
Lecco	526,553	92.1	138.1	175	262	150	
	2,637,022	1,238.5	1,742.1	470	661	141	
<u>Lucania</u>							
Potenza	166,776	26.8	30.5	160	183	114	
	376,485	39.3	38.5	105	102	97	
	543,261	92.1	62.0	122	127	104	
<u>Calabria</u>							
Catanzaro	606,364	136.0	97.8	224	161	73	
Cosenza	587,025	67.6	88.1	115	150	130	
Reggio Cal.	578,262	108.1	68.1	137	118	86	
	1,771,651	311.7	254.0	176	143	81	
<u>Campania</u>							
Avellino	451,466	51.7	53.0	115	118	103	

<u>Sardinia</u>	507.201	212.6	229.2	417	452	108
<u>Capitani</u>	224.643	21.6	32.5	96	104	150
<u>Genova</u>	302.362	51.6	99.7	171	330	102
	<u>1,034,206</u>	<u>283.8</u>	<u>361.4</u>	<u>272</u>	<u>350</u>	<u>126</u>
<u>Puglia</u>						
<u>Bari</u>	1,010,907	834.3	1,257.3	796	1,211	156
<u>Brindisi</u>	254.062	54.9	83.0	216	327	131
<u>Rossini</u>	523.612	157.2	141.8	300	271	90
<u>Taranto</u>	321.898	130.0	121.9	404	379	94
<u>Lecco</u>	526.253	92.1	138.1	175	262	150
	<u>2,637,922</u>	<u>1,238.5</u>	<u>1,745.1</u>	<u>470</u>	<u>667</u>	<u>141</u>
<u>Liguria</u>						
<u>Imperia</u>	166.776	26.8	30.5	160	183	114
<u>Potenza</u>	376.485	32.3	38.5	105	102	97
	<u>543,261</u>	<u>69.1</u>	<u>69.0</u>	<u>122</u>	<u>127</u>	<u>101</u>
<u>Calabria</u>						
<u>Catanzaro</u>	606.304	136.0	97.5	224	161	73
<u>Cosenza</u>	587.025	67.6	88.1	115	150	130
<u>Reggio Cal.</u>	<u>578,262</u>	<u>108.1</u>	<u>68.1</u>	<u>187</u>	<u>118</u>	<u>53</u>
	<u>1,771,591</u>	<u>311.7</u>	<u>254.0</u>	<u>176</u>	<u>123</u>	<u>81</u>
<u>Campania</u>						
<u>Avellino</u>	451.466	51.7	53.0	115	118	103
<u>Benevento</u>	349.707	43.7	40.2	125	115	92
<u>Naples</u>	2,192,245	1,535.4	987.2	723	450	62
<u>Salerno</u>	<u>705,277</u>	<u>152.6</u>	<u>104.8</u>	<u>187</u>	<u>142</u>	<u>80</u>
	<u>3,698,695</u>	<u>1,843.4</u>	<u>1,135.2</u>	<u>1,090</u>	<u>320</u>	<u>65</u>
<u>Lazio</u>						
<u>Frosinone</u>	445.607	51.6	10.5	116	34	21
<u>Idrovia</u>	227.218	54.8	23.8	241	105	44
<u>Rieti</u>	174.961	38.1	32.9	212	183	66
<u>Rome</u>	1,562,580	4,872.7	3,692.2	3,118	2,362	76
<u>Viterbo</u>	<u>236,722</u>	<u>48.4</u>	<u>33.4</u>	<u>304</u>	<u>141</u>	<u>69</u>
	<u>2,647,088</u>	<u>5,065.6</u>	<u>3,758.8</u>	<u>1,914</u>	<u>4,743</u>	<u>75</u>
<u>Abruzzi & Molise</u>						
<u>Aquila</u>	365.716	75.2	37.7	295	103	50
<u>Campobasso</u>	399.095	44.3	36.3	111	92	83
<u>Chieti</u>	374.727	59.4	12.3	158	33	21
<u>Pescara</u>	211.561	205.7	59.2	970	279	29
<u>Teramo</u>	<u>249,532</u>	<u>32.4</u>	<u>26.5</u>	<u>130</u>	<u>106</u>	<u>82</u>
	<u>1,600,631</u>	<u>417.0</u>	<u>172.5</u>	<u>260</u>	<u>108</u>	<u>12</u>

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Umbria	534,559	121.7	110.6	228	837	51
Perugia	191,559	54.7	24.2	285	179	63
Torino	726,918	176.4	124.2	342	300	100
Marche	372,229	320.3	257.3	861	692	80
Ancona	303,869	56.1	33.5	185	176	35
Ancoli	290,057	66.6	57.1	329	197	86
Macerata	311,916	61.2	53.2	196	264	104
Frosino	1,278,071	504.2	43.14	324	330	86
Toscana	316,380	58.6	42.7	186	154	53
Arezzo	853,032	1,123.3	1,160.3	1,217	1,360	103
Pirenzo	185,801	169.4	53.8	911	290	32
Grosseto	249,468	481.4	No Return	1,233	-	-
Livorno	352,205	87.9	90.3	250	257	103
Medina-Camerata	196,716	37.4	Enemy Occupied	190	-	-
Pisa	341,428	122.1	No Return	358	-	-
Pistoia	210,950	59.2	No Return	281	-	-
Siena	268,459	389.2	332.4	1,452	1,241	35
Emilia (8 Provs.)	2,339,053	2,528.5	-	890	-	-
Liguria (4 Provs.)	1,466,915	2,939.8	Enemy Occupied	898	-	-
Lombardia (9 Provs.)	5,826,342	2,462.5	Enemy Occupied	1,678	-	-
Piemonte (7 Provs.)	3,506,134	8,678.8	Enemy Occupied	1,457	-	-
Veneto (8 Provs.)	4,287,806	3,620.5	Enemy Occupied	1,033	-	-
Venezia Giulia	977,257	2,902.7	Enemy Occupied	676	-	-
Trieste (5 Provs.)	977,257	1,183.5	Enemy Occupied	1,211	-	-
Venezia Trid. (2 Provs.)	292,029	452.4	Enemy Occupied	676	-	-

<u>Malta (8 Provs.)</u>	<u>2,332,050</u>	<u>2,228.8</u>	<u>Revenue Occupied</u>	<u>598</u>	<u>---</u>
<u>Liguria (3 Provs.)</u>	<u>1,466,045</u>	<u>2,462.5</u>	<u>Revenue Occupied</u>	<u>1,678</u>	<u>---</u>
<u>Lombardia (9 Provs.)</u>	<u>5,336,542</u>	<u>8,678.8</u>	<u>Revenue Occupied</u>	<u>1,487</u>	<u>---</u>
<u>Piemonte (7 Provs.)</u>	<u>2,506,134</u>	<u>3,620.5</u>	<u>Revenue Occupied</u>	<u>1,633</u>	<u>---</u>
<u>Veneto (8 Provs.)</u>	<u>4,287,806</u>	<u>2,298.7</u>	<u>Revenue Occupied</u>	<u>678</u>	<u>---</u>
<u>Venezia Giulia & Zara (5 Provs.)</u>	<u>277,257</u>	<u>4,183.5</u>	<u>Revenue Occupied</u>	<u>1,244</u>	<u>---</u>
<u>Venezia Trid. (2 Provs.)</u>	<u>62,029</u>	<u>452.4</u>	<u>Revenue Occupied</u>	<u>676</u>	<u>---</u>
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>	<u>42,993,602</u>	<u>35,781.2</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>837</u>	<u>---</u>

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

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

(Millions of lire)			
Tax Collections			
1942/43	1943/44	1944/45	1945/46
12,774.9 (1)	10,932.2 (1)	85 (1)	
23,006.3 (2)	19,553.1 (2)	628 (2)	
35,781.2 (3)	30,485.3 (2)	628 (2)	

(1) Actual Figures
(2) Estimated Figures.

Provinces from which returns have been received.

Provinces from which no returns have been received.

Unless the results achieved in northern Italy prove to be very different from the results achieved in the recently liberated provinces, the result of 30,487.3 million lire brought out by the above method would appear to be a fair estimate of the total tax collections for the whole of Italy for the fiscal year to 30 June 1945.

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

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

Schedule showing the gross cash collections, including Treasury (Page 10), for the first quarter of the fiscal year 1944/45 in respect of 14 provinces of liberated Italy from which relevant returns have been received.

(Millions of lire)

Collections on Account			
	Current Year (Competence)		Total Collections July to September, 1944
	July & Aug. 44	Sept. 44	
Sicily	12.4	8.0	20.4
Abruzzo	10.7	4.0	14.7
Calabria	59.5	22.7	82.2
Genoa	3.2	6.2	9.4
Totals	85.8	40.9	126.7

Unless the results achieved in northern Italy prove to be very different from the results achieved in the recently liberated provinces, the amount of 30,217.3 million lire brought out by the above method would appear to be a fair estimate of the total tax collections for the whole of Italy for the fiscal year to 30 June 1944.

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

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

Schedule showing the gross cash collections, including Treasury (Cassa 10), for the first quarter of the fiscal year 1944/45 in respect of 14 provinces of liberated Italy from which revenue returns have been received.
(Millions of lire)

	Collections on account	
	Former Years (Residual)	Total Collections July to September, 1944
Current Year (Competenza)		
	July & Aug. 44	Sept. 44
<u>Sicily</u>		
Agrigento	12.4	8.0
Caltanissetta	10.7	4.0
Catania	59.5	22.7
Enna	8.2	6.3
Messina	24.1	9.8
Palermo	51.0	31.0
Ragusa	9.2	3.8
Siracusa	19.1	5.0
Trapani	28.3	10.0
	<u>234.5</u>	<u>100.5</u>
	222.8	48.1
		<u>270.9</u>
<u>Sardinia</u>		
Cagliari	65.9	24.1
Nurra	4.3	2.4
Sassari	13.2	6.1
	<u>83.4</u>	<u>32.6</u>
	74.2	24.5
		<u>98.7</u>
<u>Puglia</u>		
Bari	226.3	105.5
Brindisi	16.1	7.6
Foggia	26.2	12.8
Taranto	28.6	21.4
Locce	10.8	15.8
	<u>308.0</u>	<u>163.1</u>
	284.5	25.7
		<u>310.2</u>

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<u>Lecce</u>	7.7	2.2	0.2	10.1
<u>Matera</u>	10.5	2.8	2.1	15.4
<u>Potenza</u>	18.2	5.0	3.3	25.5
				<u>52.8</u>
<u>Calabria</u>				
<u>Catanzaro</u>	20.7	9.0	0.6	30.3
<u>Cosenza</u>	15.1	7.9	0.5	23.5
<u>Reggio Calabria</u>	15.2	5.2	1.6	22.0
	21.0	22.1	5.1	72.1
				<u>124.1</u>
<u>Campania</u>				
<u>Avellino</u>	2.6	5.0	1.1	15.7
<u>Benevento</u>	10.5	3.8	1.1	15.4
<u>Napoli</u>	296.4	140.7	4.0	441.1
<u>Salerno</u>	25.0	11.2	0.4	36.6
	341.5	160.7	6.6	508.8
				<u>1000.0</u>
<u>Abruzzi-Molise</u>				
<u>Aquila</u>	5.3	2.4	1.3	9.0
<u>Campobasso</u>	7.5	4.5	0.2	12.2
<u>Chieti</u>	3.3	5.2	2.5	11.0
<u>Pescara</u>	0.7	2.6	5.3	6.6
<u>Teramo</u>	7.2	1.5	0.1	8.8
	24.9	16.2	9.4	50.5
				<u>100.0</u>
<u>Lazio</u>				
<u>Frosinone</u>	0.6	1.0	0.2	1.8
<u>Littoria</u>	0.1	2.6	0.1	2.8
<u>Rieti</u>	4.0	0.9	0.1	5.0
<u>Roma</u>	366.8	159.0	12.6	528.4
<u>Viterbo</u>	5.4	1.8	9.0	16.2
	382.8	160.7	22.0	565.5
				<u>1000.0</u>
<u>Umbria</u>				
<u>Perugia</u>	9.9	3.2	4.0	17.1
<u>Terni</u>				
<u>Marche</u>				
<u>Ancona</u>	2.9	9.6	1.0	12.5
<u>Ascoli Piceno</u>				
<u>Macerata</u>	8.1	3.5	3.2	20.8
<u>Pesaro</u>				
	11.0	12.1	10.2	33.3
				<u>100.0</u>

Chieti	3.3	3.2	5.3	0.6
Pescara	3.7	2.6	0.1	5.8
Terni	7.2	1.5	9.4	13.6
	36.0	18.4		
<u>Lazio</u>				
Frosinone	0.6	1.0	0.2	1.8
Littoria	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.8
Rieti	4.0	0.9	0.1	5.0
Roma	526.6	159.8	12.6	68.0
Viterbo	5.4	1.8	9.0	16.2
	536.9	166.1	22.0	134.3
				224.5
<u>Umbria</u>				
Perugia	9.9	3.2	4.0	17.1
Terni				
<u>Marche</u>				
Ancona	2.9	9.6	1.0	12.5
Ascoli Piceno				
Macerata	8.1	3.5	9.2	20.8
Pesaro	11.0	12.1	10.2	33.3
	21.0	21.6		54.9
<u>Toscana</u>				
Firenze	Nil.	1.9	0.3	2.3
Florence	13.7	83.3	11.8	108.8
Grassetto	6.9	6.6	7.0	20.5
Livorno				
Lucina	53.5	0.7		54.2
Massa Carrara				
Pisa				
Pistoia				
Siena	14.9	6.2	0.5	21.6
	69.0	93.7	20.2	182.9
				204.7
Grand Total	1,277.3	780.4		2,516.4

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No returns for September 1944 were received from the liberated provinces of Terni, Ascoli Piceno, Pesaro, Leghorn, Pisa and Pistoia. The cash collections include an omnibus item "Treasury" (Capo X) which is mainly made up of receipts of a capital nature. In order therefore to show the position with regard to tax revenue collections, the total cash collections of lire 2,516.4 million have been analysed, and the result is given below:

44 Provinces of Liberated Italy

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

	Collections on Account			Total for Quarter to 30 Sept. 1944
	Current Year (Competence) July 1944	Aug. 1944	Sept. 1944 (Residual)	
Capo 1. Manufacturing Taxes.	19.4	42.6	34.1	97.6
Capo 2. Customs & Maritime Charges.	26.8	37.9	33.4	106.3
Capo 4. Monopolies.	78.6	321.3	222.4	623.6
Capo 5. Lotto & Lottery	4.8	43.3	19.4	65.9
Capo 6. Direct Taxes.	16.8	463.3	59.7	649.8
Capo 8. Indirect Taxes.	143.8	203.4	306.5	759.5
Total Tax Collections	295.3	1,166.7	677.2	2,139.2
Receipts other than Tax revenue, including Capo X (Treasury)	15.2	60.4	103.2	278.7
Total	310.5	1,226.8	780.4	2,417.7

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

4. Customs

(a) Early in October a meeting of representatives of the Customs Service, the Foreign Office's department of Economic Affairs, the Ministries of Commerce, Industry and Labour and Interior, the Guardia di Finanza and the Carabinieri was held to discuss the re-establishment of frontier controls. The Customs had previously been

Cape 2. Customs & Maritime Charges.	26.8	37.9	58.4	3.2	106.3
Cape 4. Monopolies.	78.6	321.3	202.4	1.3	623.6
Cape 5. Lottery & Lottery.	4.8	18.3	19.4	23.7	55.9
Cape 6. Direct Taxes.	16.8	453.3	59.7	80.0	619.8
Cape 8. Indirect Taxes.	143.9	283.2	86.5	30.8	769.5
Total Tax Collections	295.3	8,166.7	677.2	143.5	3,592.7
Receipts other than Tax revenue, including Cape X (Treasury)	15.2	50.1	103.2	57.2	235.7
Total	310.5	8,216.8	780.4	200.7	3,828.4

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

4. Customs

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

(b) It was decided to create a "frontier" committee to co-ordinate and synchronize Italian departmental plans. The problems likely to arise on reopening of the frontiers were discussed briefly: resumption of commercial traffic; smuggling of goods, currency and valuables; the export of food and materials vitally necessary to Italy's international economy; immigration, emigration and refugees; public health protection; escape of war criminals; and passports.

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

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

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5. Monopolies

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

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

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

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

C. Expenditure Control

1. General activities

(a) Past due bills

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

50% for debts from 200,001 to 10,000,000 lire.

30% for debts from 10,000,001 to 50,000,000 lire.

20% for debts from 50,000,001 to 100,000,000 lire.

fiscal year 1943/44, the most difficult year, was approximately 10% higher than in 1942/43. It is anticipated that as a result of more regular importation of raw materials, this figure will be largely increased for 1944/45. A further heavy increase in retail prices has been suggested by the Monopoli.

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

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

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

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

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

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(b) Regional and Provisional Labor Offices

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

(c) Payments for Billets in forward areas

Direcciones were had with Claims and Hirings (3) and representatives of the Direzione Generale del Tesoro, in order to establish a procedure for fixing payments for billets in the forward areas. It was arranged that the Direzione Generale del Tesoro would prepare a circular of the instructions for distribution and that an amendment to the existing British Army Instruction would be prepared by Claims and Hirings, to ensure that these payments should be made promptly. The text of these instructions has not yet been received.

(d) State Monopolies

- (i) A budget has been prepared and approved for the State monopoly for the whole of liberated Italy covering the quarter 1 October to 31 December, 1944. This is in pursuance of the policy of transferring to the Italian Government the responsibility for the financing of certain autonomous organizations throughout liberated Italy. No further financing of the State Monopolies will be done in Allied Military Government territory by Finance officers in the field.
- (ii) The budget for the State Monopoly reveals that it is not an efficient revenue earning State department. According to the established practice, 75% of all receipts from sales of tobacco are credited to the State as revenue and the remaining 25% is used for the operating expenses of the monopoly. In the case of receipts from sales of salt, the figures are 70% and 30% respectively; thus in the current budget, 1,050,000,000 lire is shown as revenue from tobacco and 74,500,000 lire from salt, a total of 1,124,500,000 lire. Yet during the same period there is a deficit of 570,833,000 lire which will have to be assumed by the State.

(e) State Railways

The financing of the State railways throughout liberated Italy is now being provided directly by the central administration in Rome on the basis of one current budget. Current payments are in force to enable the Cassa Operanti-entente di Roma

hirings, to ensure that these payments should be made promptly. The text of these instructions has not yet been received.

(H) State Monopolies

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

(ii) The budget for the State Assembly reveals that it is not in efficient revenue earning State department. According to the established practice, 75% of all receipts from sales of tobacco are credited to the State in revenue and the remaining 25% is used for the operating expenses of the Assembly. In the case of receipts from sales of salt, the figures are 70% and 30% respectively; thus in the current budget, 1,050,000,000 lire is shown as revenue from tobacco and 74,600,000 lire from salt, a total of 1,124,600,000 lire. Yet during the same period there is a deficit of 570,833,000 lire which will have to be assumed by the State.

(c) State: Del Iva, 3

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

(1) Casa Devoluti o Prostiti

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

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(c) Pay costs for requisitioned but is not restorations

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

(h) The Italian Government budget 1944/45

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

(j) Public Works

The following tables give by Regions the approved estimates of expenditures for the repair and reconstruction of roads and of the public works up to the 31st October, 1944, and the amounts of Authorized expenditures that have been contracted for roads and other public works and charged to the Italian State budget, for the financial year 1943/44 and 1944/45.

Public Works Expenditure Roads (In Millions of Lire)

Region	Previous	October	Total
Sicilia	30,329,000	5,000,000	35,329,000
Southern	543,576,412	35,128,000	588,998,412
Lazio-Umbria	94,687,000	98,289,000	192,976,000
Abruzzi-Marche	1,222,000	179,209	1,401,209
Toscana	3,821,060	6,940,000	10,761,060
Senza Regione	50,469,900		50,469,900
Total	730,106,172	142,630,209	872,236,381

Other Public Works

Lazio-Umbria	99,677,000	111,389,030	211,066,030
Abruzzi-Marche	5,390,000	50,581,100	55,971,100
Toscana		7,229,420	7,229,420
Senza Regione	42,093,000	12,093,000	54,186,000
Total	147,160,000	162,192,550	309,352,550

Public Works Expenditure
Roads
(In Millions of lire)

Region	Provincia	October	Total
Sicilia	30,329,000	5,000,000	35,329,000
Southern	549,576,412	32,422,000	588,998,412
Lazio-Umbria	94,687,000	98,289,000	192,976,000
Abruzzi-Marche	1,222,000	172,209	1,394,209
Toscana	3,821,000	6,940,000	10,761,000
Senza Regione	50,469,900		50,469,900
Total	<u>130,106,172</u>	<u>142,830,209</u>	<u>272,936,381</u>

Other Public Works

Lazio-Umbria	99,677,000	111,389,000	211,066,000
Abruzzi-Marche	5,350,000	50,581,100	55,931,100
Toscana		7,229,120	7,229,120
Senza Regione	42,093,000		42,093,000
Total	<u>147,160,000</u>	<u>169,199,220</u>	<u>316,359,220</u>

Summary

Roads	730,106,172	145,830,209	875,936,381
Other Pub. Works	147,160,000	169,199,220	316,359,220
Total	<u>877,266,172</u>	<u>314,029,429</u>	<u>1,191,295,601</u>

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(2) "Open Season"

The following table shows the expenditure suggested under the heading "Open Season" by addition for all financial years from 1971/72 to 1982/83. The figures for the financial year 1983/84 are not available as it is impossible to obtain reliable data. Expenditures of this nature did not appear in the Indian State Budget estimates, and by this expedient a socially useful picture and always presented of the condition of the State finances. For the 1984/85 budget the practice has been discontinued and no "open season" expenditure can be used until specific appropriations have been made.

(3) Movement of suspended public employees in JGO territory

Efforts to obtain a number of 1st 2d 3d 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th 9th 10th 11th 12th 13th 14th 15th 16th 17th 18th 19th 20th 21st 22nd 23rd 24th 25th 26th 27th 28th 29th 30th 31st 32nd 33rd 34th 35th 36th 37th 38th 39th 40th 41st 42nd 43rd 44th 45th 46th 47th 48th 49th 50th 51st 52nd 53rd 54th 55th 56th 57th 58th 59th 60th 61st 62nd 63rd 64th 65th 66th 67th 68th 69th 70th 71st 72nd 73rd 74th 75th 76th 77th 78th 79th 80th 81st 82nd 83rd 84th 85th 86th 87th 88th 89th 90th 91st 92nd 93rd 94th 95th 96th 97th 98th 99th 100th 101st 102nd 103rd 104th 105th 106th 107th 108th 109th 110th 111th 112th 113th 114th 115th 116th 117th 118th 119th 120th 121st 122nd 123rd 124th 125th 126th 127th 128th 129th 130th 131st 132nd 133rd 134th 135th 136th 137th 138th 139th 140th 141st 142nd 143rd 144th 145th 146th 147th 148th 149th 150th 151st 152nd 153rd 154th 155th 156th 157th 158th 159th 160th 161st 162nd 163rd 164th 165th 166th 167th 168th 169th 170th 171st 172nd 173rd 174th 175th 176th 177th 178th 179th 180th 181st 182nd 183rd 184th 185th 186th 187th 188th 189th 190th 191st 192nd 193rd 194th 195th 196th 197th 198th 199th 200th 201st 202nd 203rd 204th 205th 206th 207th 208th 209th 210th 211st 212nd 213th 214th 215th 216th 217th 218th 219th 220th 221st 222nd 223rd 224th 225th 226th 227th 228th 229th 230th 231st 232nd 233rd 234th 235th 236th 237th 238th 239th 240th 241st 242nd 243rd 244th 245th 246th 247th 248th 249th 250th 251st 252nd 253rd 254th 255th 256th 257th 258th 259th 260th 261st 262nd 263rd 264th 265th 266th 267th 268th 269th 270th 271st 272nd 273rd 274th 275th 276th 277th 278th 279th 280th 281st 282nd 283rd 284th 285th 286th 287th 288th 289th 290th 291st 292nd 293rd 294th 295th 296th 297th 298th 299th 300th 301st 302nd 303rd 304th 305th 306th 307th 308th 309th 310th 311st 312nd 313th 314th 315th 316th 317th 318th 319th 320th 321st 322nd 323rd 324th 325th 326th 327th 328th 329th 330th 331st 332nd 333rd 334th 335th 336th 337th 338th 339th 340th 341st 342nd 343rd 344th 345th 346th 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513th 514th 515th 516th 517th 518th 519th 520th 521st 522nd 523rd 524th 525th 526th 527th 528th 529th 530th 531st 532nd 533rd 534th 535th 536th 537th 538th 539th 540th 541st 542nd 543rd 544th 545th 546th 547th 548th 549th 550th 551st 552nd 553rd 554th 555th 556th 557th 558th 559th 560th 561st 562nd 563rd 564th 565th 566th 567th 568th 569th 570th 571st 572nd 573rd 574th 575th 576th 577th 578th 579th 580th 581st 582nd 583rd 584th 585th 586th 587th 588th 589th 590th 591st 592nd 593rd 594th 595th 596th 597th 598th 599th 600th 601st 602nd 603rd 604th 605th 606th 607th 608th 609th 610th 611st 612nd 613th 614th 615th 616th 617th 618th 619th 620th 621st 622nd 623rd 624th 625th 626th 627th 628th 629th 630th 631st 632nd 633rd 634th 635th 636th 637th 638th 639th 640th 641st 642nd 643rd 644th 645th 646th 647th 648th 649th 650th 651st 652nd 653rd 654th 655th 656th 657th 658th 659th 660th 661st 662nd 663rd 664th 665th 666th 667th 668th 669th 670th 671st 672nd 673rd 674th 675th 676th 677th 678th 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1439th 1440th 1441st 1442nd 1443rd 1444th 1445th 1446th 1447th 1448th 1449th 1450th 1451st 1452nd 1453rd 1454th 1455th 1456th 1457th 1458th 1459th 1460th 1461st 1462nd 1463rd 1464th 1465th 1466th 1467th 1468th 1469th 1470th 1471st 1472nd 1473rd 1474th 1475th 1476th 1477th 1478th 1479th 1480th 1481st 1482nd 1483rd 1484th 1485th 1486th 1487th 1488th 1489th 1490th 1491st 1492nd 1493rd 1494th 1495th 1496th 1497th 1498th 1499th 1500th 1501st 1502nd 1503rd 1504th 1505th 1506th 1507th 1508th 1509th 1510th 1511st 1512nd 1513th 1514th 1515th 1516th 1517th 1518th 1519th 1520th 1521st 1522nd 1523rd 1524th 1525th 1526th 1527th 1528th 1529th 1530th 1531st 1532nd 1533rd 1534th 1535th 1536th 1537th 1538th 1539th 1540th 1541st 1542nd 1543rd 1544th 1545th 1546th 1547th 1548th 1549th 1550th 1551st 1552nd 1553rd 1554th 1555th 1556th 1557th 1558th 1559th 1560th 1561st 1562nd 1563rd 1564th 1565th 1566th 1567th 1568th 1569th 1570th 1571st 1572nd 1573rd 1574th 1575th 1576th 1577th 1578th 1579th 1580th 1581st 1582nd 1583rd 1584th 1585th 1586th 1587th 1588th 1589th 1590th 1591st 1592nd 1593rd 1594th 1595th 1596th 1597th 1598th 1599th 1600th 1601st 1602nd 1603rd 1604th 1605th 1606th 1607th 1608th 1609th 1610th 1611st 1612nd 1613th 1614th 1615th 1616th 1617th 1618th 1619th 1620th 1621st 1622nd 1623rd 1624th 1625th 1626th 1627th 1628th 1629th 1630th 1631st 1632nd 1633rd 1634th 1635th 1636th 1637th 1638th 1639th 1640th 1641st 1642nd 1643rd 1644th 1645th 1646th 1647th 1648th 1649th 1650th 1651st 1652nd 1653rd 1654th 1655th 1656th 1657th 1658th 1659th 1660th 1661st 1662nd 1663rd 1664th 1665th 1666th 1667th 1668th 1669th 1670th 1671st 1672nd 1673rd 1674th 1675th 1676th 1677th 1678th 1679th 1680th 1681st 1682nd 1683rd 1684th 1685th 1686th 1687th 1688th 1689th 1690th 1691st 1692nd 1693rd 1694th 1695th 1696th 1697th 1698th 1699th 1700th 1701st 1702nd 1703rd 1704th 1705th 1706th 1707th 1708th 1709th 1710th 1711st 1712nd 1713th 1714th 1715th 1716th 1717th 1718th 1719th 1720th 1721st 1722nd 1723rd 1724th 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1868th 1869th 1870th 1871st 1872nd 1873rd 1874th 1875th 1876th 1877th 1878th 1879th 1880th 1881st 1882nd 1883rd 1884th 1885th 1886th 1887th 1888th 1889th 1890th 1891st 1892nd 1893rd 1894th 1895th 1896th 1897th 1898th 1899th 1900th 1901st 1902nd 1903rd 1904th 1905th 1906th 1907th 1908th 1909th 1910th 1911st 1912nd 1913th 1914th 1915th 1916th 1917th 1918th 1919th 1920th 1921st 1922nd 1923rd 1924th 1925th 1926th 1927th 1928th 1929th 1930th 1931st 1932nd 1933rd 1934th 1935th 1936th 1937th 1938th 1939th 1940th 1941st 1942nd 1943rd 1944th 1945th 1946th 1947th 1948th 1949th 1950th 1951st 1952nd 1953rd 1954th 1955th 1956th 1957th 1958th 1959th 1960th 1961st 1962nd 1963rd 1964th 1965th 1966th 1967th 1968th 1969th 1970th 1971st 1972nd 1973rd 1974th 1975th 1976th 1977th 1978th 1979th 1980th 1981st 1982nd 1983rd 1984th 1985th 1986th 1987th 1988th 1989th 1990th 1991st 1992nd 1993rd 1994th 1995th 1996th 1997th 1998th 1999th 2000th 2001st 2002nd 2003rd 2004th 2005th 2006th 2007th 2008th 2009th 2010th 2011st 2012nd 2013th 2014th 2015th 2016th 2017th 2018th 2019th 2020th 2021st 2022nd 2023rd 2024th 2025th 2026th 2027th 2028th 2029th 2030th 2031st 2032nd 2033rd 2034th 2035th 2036th 2037th 2038th 2039th 2040th 2041st 2042nd 2043rd 2044th 2045th 2046th 2047th 2048th 2049th 2050th 2051st 2052nd 2053rd 2054th 2055th 2056th 2057th 2058th 2059th 2060th 2061st 2062nd 2063rd 2064th 2065th 2066th 2067th 2068th 2069th 2070th 2071st 2072nd 2073rd 2074th 2075th 2076th 2077th 2078th 2079th 2080th 2081st 2082nd 2083rd 2084th 2085th 2086th 2087th 2088th 2089th 2090th 2091st 2092nd 2093rd 2094th 2095th 2096th 2097th 2098th 2099th 2100th 2101st 2102nd 2103rd 2104th 2105th 2106th 2107th 2108th 2109th 2110th 2111st 2112nd 2113th 2114th 2115th 2116th 2117th 2118th 2119th 2120th 2121st 2122nd 2123rd 2124th 2125th 2126th 2127th 2128th 2129th 2130th 2131st 2132nd 2133rd 2134th 2135th 2136th 2137th 2138th 2139th 2140th 2141st 2142nd 2143rd 2144th 2145th 2146th 2147th 2148th 2149th 2150th 2151st 2152nd 2153rd 2154th 2155th 2156th 2157th 2158th 2159th 2160th 2161st 2162nd 2163rd 2164th 2165th 2166th 2167th 2168th 2169th 2170th 2171st 2172nd 2173rd 2174th 2175th 2176th 2177th 2178th 2179th 2180th 2181st 2182nd 2183rd 2184th 2185th 2186th 218

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Ministry of Public Works
Commitments by Public Works Administration

Classification (1)	1943/44		1944/45		Total (3+4)	Grand Total (5)	Remarks
	Current Budget (2)	Home (3)	All It. Gov't. Territory	Foreign			
Minor Road Works	---	14.7	14.7	---	29.4	14.7	figures in column
State Road Works	154.4	235.6	149.7	206.3	545.7	306.0	no. 6 include
Maritime Works	3.0	57.2	51.7	---	108.9	62.4	amounts for pro-
Hydraulic Works	6	43.3	45.9	---	95.2	43.2	amounts in column
Buildings Construction	4.4	59.7	55.7	---	119.8	59.7	figures not yet re-
Hydraulic Projects	---	11.2	11.2	---	22.4	11.2	amounts to the
Works Chosen by Parliament	20.4	44.0	23.3	---	87.7	44.0	Italian Govern-
War Damages	92.3	631.2	538.5	114.6	1276.6	358.1	---
Rail Road Construction	---	7.3	7.3	---	14.6	7.3	---
Total	200.1	1,077.1	1,025.1	326.9	4,639.2	2,067.4	---

(16) "These Decisions"

The following table shows the expenditure sustained under the heading "Spontaneous" by Ministries for all financial years from 1934/35 to 1944/45. The figures for the financial year 1943/44 are not available as it is in progress. No complete data. Expenditures of this nature did not appear in the Italian State budget estimates, and by this excellent a complete picture can always be obtained of the condition of the State finances. For the 1943/45 budget the practice has been discontinued and no "spontaneous" figures can be used until specific appropriations have been made.

(17) Treatment of unemployed public employees in 1945 territory

Efforts to obtain amendment of art. 22 of D.L. 27 July 1944, n. 153 (Sanctions Against Resistance), did not succeed as this law was applied in Allied Military Government Territory on 29 July 1945, the legal provisions must now be applied. This involves amendment of paragraph 6, Part I, para. 2 (3) of the August Report by deleting the words from "except" in the third line to "no. 153" in the

(15) "Spies Teconionali"

The following table shows the expenditure sustained under the heading "Spies Teconionali" by ministries for all financial years from 1934/35 to 1942/43. The figures for the financial year 1943/44 are not available as it is too close to certain complete data. Expenditures of this nature did not appear in the Italian State Budget estimates, and by this expedient a totally untrue picture was given of the condition of the State finances. For the 1944/45 budget the practice has been discontinued and no "pro curia" capitolo can be used until specific appropriations have been made.

(1) Treatment of suspended public employees in D.O. territory

Efforts to obtain amendment of Art 22 of D.L.I., 27 July 1944, n. 159 (Concussion Against Fascism), did not succeed as this law was incorporated in Allied Military Government Territory on 29 July 1944, the legal provisions that now be applied. This involves amendment of Appendix G, Part I, Para 2 (b) of the August Report by deleting the words from "except" in the third line to "V.S.M." in the eleventh line. The heading of this paragraph should also be amended to read D.L.I. 27, July 1944, n. 159.

"Opere Recozionali" Divided by Ministries

(In millions of lire)

Ministries	1934/35	1935/36	1936/37	1937/38	1938/39	1939/40	1940/41	1941
Army	394	4.667	6.292	2.400	1.955	9.763	37.758	39.4
Navy	90	1.125	1.442	591	115	1.377	3.244	6.8
Air Force	89	1.350	2.537	2.391	2.190	4.015	4.904	4.6
Italian Africa	398	3.650	6.746	3.335	1.820	5.238	3.024	1.5
Finance	---	13	---	---	---	138	1.174	1.6
Foreign Affairs	---	1	2	---	---	---	150	5
Education	---	---	---	---	---	25	13	---
Interior	---	330	533	310	420	1.330	5.594	13.3
Public Works	---	---	---	---	---	---	269	2
Communications	---	---	---	---	---	4	104	2
Agriculture	4	1	---	---	---	---	1.281	4.5
Industry & Commerce	---	---	---	---	---	---	389	1.1
Popular Culture	---	---	---	---	---	---	31	---
Justice	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	975	11.437	17.519	9.027	6.500	21.890	57.935	74.

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"Spese Eccezionali" Divided by Ministries

(In millions of lire)

<u>1937</u>	<u>1937/38</u>	<u>1938/39</u>	<u>1939/40</u>	<u>1940/41</u>	<u>1941/42</u>	<u>1942/43</u>	<u>Total</u>
92	2.400	1.955	9.763	37.758	39.486	50.298	153.013
42	591	115	1.377	3.212	6.841	10.898	25.723
37	2.391	2.190	4.015	4.901	4.600	7.410	29.406
46	3.335	1.820	5.238	3.024	1.560	1.090	26.869
---	---	---	138	1.174	1.613	5.476	8.414
2	---	---	---	150	503	284	940
---	---	---	25	15	24	202	264
00	310	420	1.330	5.591	13.305	3.425	29.291
---	---	---	---	269	265	600	1,134
---	---	---	4	104	276	509	973
---	---	---	---	1.281	4.595	4.531	10.402
---	---	---	---	309	1.149	1.920	3,458
---	---	---	---	31	27	82	140
---	---	---	---	---	---	53	63
519	9.027	6.500	21.890	57.935	74.324	86.876	286.183

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(a) Draft Decrees and Appropriations

In addition to items dealt with elsewhere in this report the following draft decrees involving appropriations of expenditure were approved during the month:

(1) Rehabilitation of privately owned industrial plants of National interest

The Italian Government has set up an appropriation of two billion lire to be used as a fund to guarantee loans to be made by Credit institutions to these private firms. The Credit institutions may advance money on loans up to 75% of the estimated works cost, at a rate of interest to be fixed by the interested Ministries. The Italian State will pay part of the interest charges provided they do not exceed 3%. This arrangement will continue in force for four years, after which time loans will be consolidated on new conditions as to the repayment of the capital and interest.

(11) Rehabilitation of Private Electrical Plants

This is a subsidiary part of (1) above. Five hundred million lire out of the appropriation of two billion lire has been set aside for the rehabilitation of private electrical undertakings having a national interest.

(111) International Congress of Chambers of Commerce

An appropriation of 500,000 lire has been approved to give financial assistance to the Rome Chamber of Commerce so that representatives may attend the International Congress at Atlantic City on the 15 - 18 of November 1944.

(iv) National Police Guard

A new corps is to be formed in place of the former *Agente de Pubblica Sicurezza* to be called "Corpo Nazionale di Polizia". An appropriation of 60 million lire was originally requested, but this was reduced to 30 million.

(v) National Census

An additional appropriation of 70 million lire has been approved to meet the expenditures to be increased in connection with the Special Census for National Rehabilitation. This appropriation is subject to the same reservations as were originally imposed.

2222 Government Expenditures

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2222 Government Expenditures

(a) State

(1) Actual disbursements for August

The following table gives the actual cash disbursements by Regions and Ministries in 43 provinces of liberated Italy. It does not include any returns from R. *Tesoreria Provinciale* for Posaro in Abruzzi and Marche; or from Livorno, Massa, Pisa and Pistoia in Toscana. The table gives a more complete picture of the cash disbursement figures than was previously possible and it represents very fairly the position in a normal month for the much extended territory that is now included. It is noticeable that as was reported last month, the suspense account has been reduced from 9,380 million lire to 3,280 million - the disbursements now being charged to the several industries concerned.

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Cash Disbursements for Liberated Italy for August 1944
(In millions of lire)

Ministry	Sardinia	Sicilia	Calabria	Lucania	Puglia	Campania	Lazio	Abruzzo
Finance	3.2	49.8	10.8	6.8	35.3	51.9	131.2	
Justice	3.9	16.7	1.6	7	2.3	6.9	4.4	
Foreign Affairs	2							
Education	18.0	51.5	25.2	10.3	37.3	38.6	34.7	
Interior	151.8	163.3	30.8	3	1.3	2.9	1.6	
Public Works	2	38.7	5	2	4	20.9	6	
Communications	1.6	1.2	6.0	2	20.6	80.1	1	
Agriculture	2.7	5.0	1.3		1.3	4.9	3	
Industry & Commerce	2	1.4				2	6	
Total Civil	186.8	327.6	76.2	18.5	26.5	205.4	173.5	
Army	71.9	22.7	8		391.6	495.9	150.6	
Navy	23.9	9	2		206.5	1.2		
Air Force				2	83.2			
Total Military	95.8	22.6	1.0	0.2	682.0	497.8	150.6	
Total Budget Disbursements	282.6	351.2	77.2	18.7	790.5	704.2	324.1	
Disbursements outside Budget	4.7	437.2	4.3	47.2	51.1	50.7	827.5	
Transfer of Funds							520.0	
Autonomous Administrations	61.7	231.2	106.4	40.6	358.3	211.4	166.2	
Total	349.0	1,019.6	189.9	106.5	1,199.9	774.3	1,837.8	
Payment in suspense	53.4	317.0	51.9	125.0	580.5	1,390.6	186.2	
Total General Payments	402.4	1,336.6	241.8	232.5	1,780.4	2,364.9	2,324.0	
Special Accounts	304.6	717.5	275.2	125.1	1,109.9	667.0	2,571.7	
Temporary Cash Deposits	2	1.5	5		9	7	2	
Total	707.2	2,055.6	517.5	357.6	2,891.2	3,032.6	4,895.9	

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Expenditures for Liberated Italy for August 1944
(In millions of lire)

in	Lucania	Puglia	Campania	Lazio	Abruzzi-Marche	Toscana	Total
8	6.8	35.3	51.2	131.2	28.0	12.5	334.5
6	7	2.3	6.9	4.4	2.9	4	39.8
							2
2	10.3	37.3	38.6	34.7	7.8	1.0	224.4
8	3	1.3	2.9	1.6	58.6	13.6	421.4
5	2	4	20.9	6	10.2	2	71.9
0	2	20.6	80.1	1	8		110.6
3		1.3	4.8	3	3.8		19.3
			2	6	3		2.7
2	<u>18.5</u>	<u>98.2</u>	<u>206.4</u>	<u>173.5</u>	<u>112.6</u>	<u>27.7</u>	<u>1,127.8</u>
8		391.6	495.9	150.6	1.8	4	1,135.7
2		206.5	1.9		3		238.7
	2	<u>83.2</u>					<u>84.1</u>
1.0	<u>0.2</u>	<u>602.0</u>	<u>497.8</u>	<u>150.6</u>	<u>2.1</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1,653.5</u>
7.2	10.7	700.5	704.2	324.1	114.7	28.1	2,681.3
4.3	47.2	51.1	58.7	627.5	57.3	30.2	1,518.2
				520.0			520.0
8.4	<u>40.6</u>	<u>368.3</u>	<u>211.4</u>	<u>166.2</u>	<u>108.2</u>	<u>42.8</u>	<u>1,338.8</u>
9.9	<u>106.5</u>	<u>1,192.9</u>	<u>274.3</u>	<u>1,857.8</u>	<u>280.2</u>	<u>101.1</u>	<u>6,058.3</u>
1.9	126.0	580.5	1,390.6	186.2	168.7	106.2	3,280.5
4.0	252.5	1,701.4	2,364.9	2,324.0	418.9	207.3	9,338.8
75.2	125.1	1,109.9	667.0	2,571.7	184.9	547.6	6,503.5
5		9	7	2			4.0
17.5	<u>357.6</u>	<u>2,891.2</u>	<u>3,032.6</u>	<u>4,895.9</u>	<u>633.8</u>	<u>754.9</u>	<u>15,846.3</u>

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(11) Authorizations to spend issued by the Italian Government

The following two tables are new presentations in this report. The first table shows, by Ministries, the total appropriations in each ministerial, sub-ministerial, and direct payment orders (ordini accreditamento al renditi diretto) issued during the month of August and the fixed expenditures incurred. It also shows the total of authorizations in the preceding months and the balance of unused appropriations. It is desired, subsequently, to include figures of all expenditures contracted (impegni) and thus reveal the true state of each appropriation by computing not only current expenditures, but also future commitments.

The second table breaks down the authorizations issued during the month. The purpose of this table is to enable a comparison to be made with the authorizations actually received at the Provincial Treasury offices. These are given in the third table. The differences between the figures in these two tables is at present being investigated, but in a large measure these differences are due to the time lag between the time of issue by the Ministry and the receipt at the Provincial Treasury. The normal procedure is first for the authorization to be issued by the Ministry and sent to the Corte dei Conti for registration. It is then returned to the Ministry which sends it to the proper Provincial Treasury. In normal times reasonable agreement should be possible between the figures furnished by the Ministries, the Corte dei Conti and the provincial Treasury offices but the present abnormal postal conditions result in fairly large disparities.

The amount of authorizations registered at the Corte dei Conti in the month of August is given in the fourth following table.

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The amount of authorizations registered at the Corte dei Conti in the month of August is given in the fourth following table.

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Condition of State Expenditure for Financial Year 1944/45
as of 31 August 1944
(in millions of lire)

Ministries	Appropriated Available in		Total	Expenditures in Month of August				Total
	in budget	residual A/C		Order of credit	Direct payment orders	Salaries pensions other fixed expenditures		
Treasury	2.503	---	2.503	229	515	91	835	
Finance	607	---	607	33	11	53	97	
Justice	268	---	268	74	2	3	77	
Foreign Affairs	82	---	82	1	5	---	6	
Italian Africa	385	---	385	---	3	---	3	
Education	1.167	---	1.167	62	114	76	252	
Interior	5.831	---	5.831	137	18	6	161	
Public Works	548	200	548	1	202	---	203	
Communications	172	---	172	1	1	---	2	
Air	12.721	---	12.721	3.029	1	55	3.065	
Navy	6.470	---	6.470	377	2	7	386	
Agriculture	239	---	239	7	1	---	8	
Industry & Commerce	73	---	73	4	3	---	7	
Total	37.856	200	38.066	5.955	678	269	5.122	

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Statement of State Expenditure for Financial Year 1944/45 by Ministries
as of 31 August 1944
(in millions of lire)

Expenditures in Month of August

Total	Order of credit	Direct payment orders	Salaries pensions other fixed expenditures	Total	Authorizations issued in up of Jul.	Authorizations issued in up of Aug.	Balance of unused appropriations
9.503	229	545	91	835	---	835	8.668
607	33	11	53	97	---	97	510
268	74	2	1	77	---	77	191
82	1	5	---	6	---	6	76
385	---	3	---	3	---	3	382
1.167	62	134	76	252	---	252	915
5.031	137	18	6	161	8	169	5.662
548	1	202	---	203	---	203	345
172	1	1	---	2	---	2	170
12.721	3.029	1	55	3.085	---	3.085	9.636
6.470	377	2	7	386	363	749	3.721
239	7	1	---	8	---	8	231
73	4	3	---	7	---	7	66
18.006	3.955	878	269	5.122	371	5.493	32.573

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for
Conditions of State Expenditures/Financial Year 1944/45 by P
as of 31 August 1944
(in millions of lire)

Authorizations issued in month of August 1944

Tesoreria	Authorizations issued in preceding month	Orders of credit	Direct payment orders	Saldo other
Centrale	—	1.734.6	25.2	
Agripento	3	2.2	14.6	
Avellino	—	2.4	9.0	
Bari	1.0	323.2	42.6	
Benevento	—	2.0	9.6	
Brindisi	28.9	43.7	3.0	
Cagliari	6	335.5	8.0	
Caltanissetta	3	1.7	5.0	
Campobasso	—	2.1	10.6	
Catania	7	1.9	15.7	
Catanzaro	4	221.1	18.0	
Cosenza	3	15.9	5.0	
Enna	3	—	2.0	
Foggia	—	2.4	12.6	
Frosinone	—	9	3.1	
Lecco	5	4.4	12.0	
Littoria	—	5	4.0	
Livorno	3	9	8.6	
Messina	5	2.3	12.2	
Napoli	1.8	502.0	76.2	
Nuoro	2	8	6.0	
Palermo	1.3	96.1	32.9	
Potenza	3	76.3	11.1	
Ragusa	3	—	3.0	
Reggio Calabria	4	37.1	21.1	
Roma	2.2	190.9	467.1	
Salerno	4	26.9	12.0	
Sassari	24.2	30.6	8.0	
Siracusa	3	3.6	7.1	
Taranto	305.3	291.9	7.0	
Trapani	4	9	5.0	
Total	371.2	3.954.8	876.8	

for
 ons of State Expenditures/Financial Year 1944/45 by Provinces
 as of 31 August 1944
 (in millions of lire)

Authorizations issued in month of August 1944

<u>Orders of credit</u>	<u>Direct payment orders</u>	<u>Salaries pensions and other fixed expenditures</u>	<u>Total</u>
1.734.6	25.2		1.759.8
2.2	14.0	4.3	20.8
2.4	9.0	4.9	16.4
323.2	42.6	21.4	388.2
2.0	9.6	3.4	15.0
43.7	3.0	3.1	78.6
335.5	8.0	9.2	353.3
1.7	5.0	3.1	10.1
2.1	10.6	4.5	17.2
1.9	15.7	12.3	30.6
221.1	18.0	7.8	247.3
15.9	5.0	5.8	27.0
---	2.0	2.6	4.9
2.4	12.6	5.7	20.7
3	3.1	6.1	10.1
4.4	12.0	7.2	24.1
5	4.0	3.2	7.7
9	8.6	2.0	11.8
2.3	12.2	10.7	25.7
502.0	76.2	36.2	616.2
8	6.0	3.0	10.0
96.1	32.9	16.3	146.6
76.3	11.1	4.0	91.7
---	3.0	3.4	6.7
37.1	21.1	7.0	65.6
190.9	467.1	71.1	731.4
26.9	12.0	8.9	48.2
30.6	8.0	6.7	69.5
3.6	7.1	5.0	16.8
291.9	7.0	5.2	609.4
9	5.0	4.9	11.2
3.954.8	876.8	289.0	5,401.8

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Condition of Ordini Accreditamento of the R. Tesoreria
 Liberated Italy to 31 August (In thousands of lire)
 (Information furnished by Tesoreria)

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Ministry	Balance of unused credits received in preceding months	Credits received during months	Total	Amount disbursed
Finance	22.967	87.414	110.381	22.8
Justice	12.511	48.097	60.708	15.6
Foreign Affairs	8	213	221	2
Italian Africa		3.030	3.030	
Education	51.279	148.788	200.067	113.3
Interior	36.333	559.597	596.485	433.2
Public Works	145.962	231.433	377.395	73.2
Communications	94.183	184.945	279.129	115.
Agriculture	3.587	35.169	43.766	15.
Industry & Commerce	2.193	8.407	10.600	2.
Monopolies	100	60.260	60.360	2.
A.M.C.		81.564	81.564	
Army	34.500	1,193.608	1,228.108	976
Navy		587.458	587.458	367
Air Force		101.777	101.777	83
Total	442.288	3,331.761	3,744,049	2,22

of Ordini Accreditamento of the R. Tesoreria,
 ed Italy to 31 August (In thousands of lire)
 (Information furnished by Tesoreria)

<u>Credits received during months</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Amount disbursed</u>	<u>Unexpended balance</u>
87.444	110.381	22.832	87.549
148.097	60.708	15.650	45.058
213	22	208	13
3.030	3.030		3.030
148.788	203.067	113.335	89.732
559.597	596.485	433.268	163.217
231.453	377.395	73.283	304.106
184.946	272.129	115.032	164.097
35.169	43.766	15.282	28.484
8.407	10.600	2.393	8.207
60.250	60.360	2.857	57.503
81.564	81.564		81.564
1.193.608	1.228.108	976.018	252.090
587.158	587.458	367.911	219.547
101.777	101.777	83.857	17.920
<u>3.331.761</u>	<u>3.714.049</u>	<u>2.221.932</u>	<u>1.522.117</u>

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Comparison of Accredited Accounts Issued by the Italian Government
August - September 1944

(Information furnished by the Court of Accounts)
(In millions of lire)

Ministry	August	September	Increase of Sept. over August
Treasury	11.3	512.8	501.2
Finance	7.1	76.7	69.6
Monopolies	50.8	150.7	99.9
Justice	88.7	20.0	-68.7
Foreign Affairs	5.3	8.9	3.6
Italian Africa	2.7	17.4	14.7
Education	166.2	257.1	91.2
Interior	151.2	173.6	22.4
Public Works	2.6	5.9	3.3
Communications			
Telephone		2.3	2.3
Posts	9.8	36.5	26.7
Railways	6	1.5	1.0
Industry & Commerce	4.3	5.3	1.0
Agriculture	16.1	4.2	-11.9
Total Civil	496.7	1,273.3	776.6
Military			
Army	3,130.6	155.5	-2,976.1
Navy	645.1	441.7	-203.4
Air Force	3.0	140.2	137.2
Total Military	3,778.7	737.4	-3,041.3
Total Government	4,275.4	2,010.7	-2,264.7

(iii) Italian State offices

The following table gives a record of the financial provision that has been made for State offices in territory then under Allied Military Government for the quarters ending 30th September and 31st December 1944. All but six of these provinces have now been transferred to the jurisdiction of the Italian Government. Of the eight provinces at present under A.M.G. Regional control, no budgets for State agencies have yet been received from Arezzo and Macerata.

Railways	6	10.6	4.0
Industry & Commerce	4.3	5.3	1.0
Agriculture	16.1	4.2	-11.2
Total Civil	196.7	1,273.3	776.6
Military			
Army	3,130.6	155.5	-2,975.1
Navy	645.1	441.7	-203.4
Air Force	3.0	140.2	127.2
Total Military	3,778.7	737.4	3,041.3
Total Government	4,279.4	2,010.7	2,264.7

(iii) Italian State offices

The following table gives a record of the financial provision that has been made for State offices in territory then under Allied Military Government for the quarters ending 30th September and 31st December 1944. All but six of these provinces have now been transferred to the jurisdiction of the Italian Government. Of the eight provinces at present under A.M.G. Regional control, no budgets for State agencies have yet been received from Arezzo and Viterbo.

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Budgets of State Agencies in Allied Military Government Territory
(in thousands of lire)

Province	Quarter 1 July to 30 Sept. 1944				Quarter 1 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1944				No. of state Off.	To cre rec ed Age
	No. of requests state Off.	Total credits requested by Agencies	Credits authorized	Economies effected	No. of requests state Off.	Total credits requested by Agencies	Credits authorized	Economies effected		
Benevento	41	265.056	179.345	85.711	-	---	---	---	41	20
Avellino	41	274.659	274.659	---	-	---	---	---	41	27
Roma	14	738.796	501.242	237.554	-	---	---	---	14	7
Littoria	14	778.845	673.548	105.297	-	---	---	---	14	7
Frosinone	15	432.296	428.048	4.248	-	---	---	---	15	4
Reggio	8	84.190	60.303	24.587	-	---	---	---	8	1
Perugia	58	202.405	140.260	62.145	2	22	22	---	59	20
Aquila	49	152.248	114.145	37.803	12	61.965	61.051	914	61	2
Rieti	25	57.997	49.374	8.623	1	28.985	17.350	11.635	26	1
Viterbo	21	116.978	104.675	12.303	6	382	382	---	27	1
Terni	37	72.876	61.508	11.268	2	99.442	99.242	200	39	1
Imperia	13	53.940	47.837	6.053	5	1.600	1.546	54	16	1
Teramo	27	110.087	21.888	68.799	-	---	---	---	27	1
Grosseto	34	38.121	38.060	61	12	3.978	3.978	---	46	1
Ascoli Pic.	20	69.638	51.719	17.909	1	57	57	---	21	1
Perugia	25	106.582	69.200	37.382	1	870	637	233	26	1
Chieti	40	143.133	77.362	65.771	1	468	468	---	41	1
Firenze	-	---	---	---	30	115.191	115.191	---	30	1
Siena	-	---	---	---	10	54.603	54.603	---	10	1
Pesaro	-	---	---	---	1	57	57	---	1	1
Total	482	3,699.137	2,895.623	805.514	83	367.620	354.584	13.036	565	4,0

in Allied Military Government Territory
(thousands of lire)

1 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1944

Grand Totals

Total credits requested by Agencies	Credits autho- rized	Economies effected	No. of state Off.	Total credits request- ed by Agencies	Credits Authori- zed	Economies effected
---	---	---	41	265.056	179.345	85.711
---	---	---	41	274.659	274.659	---
---	---	---	14	738.796	501.242	237.554
---	---	---	14	778.845	673.548	105.297
---	---	---	15	432.296	420.048	11.248
---	---	---	8	84.890	60.303	24.587
---	---	---	59	202.127	140.282	62.145
22	22	---	61	214.213	175.496	38.717
61.955	61.051	914	26	86.982	66.721	20.258
28.985	17.350	11.635	27	117.360	105.057	12.303
382	382	---	32	172.316	160.850	11.468
99.442	99.242	260	18	55.540	49.433	6.107
1.600	1.545	54	27	110.687	21.888	88.799
---	---	---	46	42.099	42.038	61
3.978	3.978	---	21	69.685	51.776	17.909
57	57	---	26	107.452	62.837	37.615
870	637	233	44	145.601	77.830	65.771
468	468	---	30	115.191	115.191	---
115.191	115.191	---	10	54.603	54.603	---
54.603	54.603	---	1	57	57	---
57	57	---				
367.620	354.584	13.036	565	4,066.757	3,248.207	818.550

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(iv) Analysis of State expenditures

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A partial analysis of the expenditures of State offices has been made. Up to the present this has only been completed for the Italian State budget of the Ministry of Finance, but a similar analysis has been made of the budget of State offices dependent on the Ministry of Finance in AM territory.

Italian Government
Ministry of Finance
(thousands of lire)

<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>506,243</u>	<u>Percentage of total budget</u>
Total appropriations in budget		
(1) Salaries, wages, pensions and allowances	400,362	66
(2) Materials and supplies	10,260	1.6
(3) Other services - Rent, travelling expenses, heating, lighting, etc.	164,723	27.3
(4) Additions, improvements and new buildings	502	
(5) Subventions to other offices	31,070	5.1
(6) Debt Service	1	---

Allied Military Government
State offices dependent on Ministry of Finance (Monopolies, etc.)
18 Provinces 20 State Offices

	<u>272,366</u>	<u>Percentage of total budget</u>
Total appropriation in budget		
(1) Salaries, wages, pensions and allowances	417,366	43
(2) Materials and supplies	195,907	20
(3) Other services, rent, travelling expenses, heating, lighting, etc.	179,576	18.4
(4) Additions, improvements and new buildings	127,410	13
(5) Subventions to other offices		

(5) Subventions to other offices 34,070 5.4

(6) Post Service 1 ---

Allied Military Government
State offices dependent on Ministry of Finance (Monopolies, etc.)
18 Provinces 90 State Offices

(Thousands of Lire)

	972,365	Percentage of total budget
Total Appropriation in budget		
(1) Salaries, wages, pensions and allowances	417,366	43
(2) Materials and supplies	195,907	20
(3) Other services, rent, travelling expenses, heating, lighting, etc.	179,576	18.4
(4) Additions, improvements and new buildings	127,410	13
(5) Subventions to other offices	398	loss than 0.1
(6) Debt Service	51,679	5.3
(7) "Movimento di capitale"	575	loss than 0.1
(8) Provinces and Communes		
(4) Italian Government		

During the month considerable progress has been made in the examination and integration of Central and Provincial budgets for the calendar year 1944, by the Ministry of Interior (Local Finance Division) and by the Centrale Commission for Local Finance. Up to the 31st of October, 676 budgets had been received at the Ministry. Of these 104 with estimated deficit of less than 100,000 have been returned to Prefects for integration by the Giunta Provinciale Amministrativa, and 283 have been sent to the Central

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Commission. The proposals of the Ministry have resulted in a total economy of 694,477 thousand lire out of total requests of 1,063,453 thousand lire. The current position is as shown hereunder.

Provincial and Central Budgets
Year 1944
(In thousands of lire)

Number of Budgets	Sum's Requested	Recommended to	
		Central Commissions	Economies Effectuated
283	1,063,453	358,578	694,477

The Central Commission has not materially altered the proposals of the Ministry, except to decide that portion of the deficit shall be met by outright grant and not by loans. To date the Commission has approved 220 budgets (14 Provincial, 10 Provincial capitals, and 196 other communes).

(14) Allied Military Government

The following table shows the financial assistance that was given to communes and provinces during the months ending 30 September and 31 December, 1944. Many of these provinces are now in Italian Government territory. The analysis of the actual budgets into headings of expenditure has involved much work, and the results are not ready for inclusion in this report.

(iii) General

Instructions in Italian are being printed so that each commune, province and State office may receive clear and explicit directions regarding the preparation of 33 and 100 budget forms. These instructions have been brought up to date and should prove of considerable assistance to financed officers in the field.

Allied Military Government
 Quarter 1 July to 31 December 1944
 Provincial and Communal Budgets
 (In thousands of lire)

Province	Totals for 1st Quarter			Totals for 2nd Quarter			Gr Credits request
	Credits requested	Credits authorized	Economies effected	Credits requested	Credits authorized	Economies effected	
1. Provincial Administrations							
Firenze	---	---	---	22,080	20,000	2,080	22,080
Livorno	3,571	3,571	---	3,571	3,500	71	7,112
Arezzo	2,946	2,800	146	---	---	---	2,946
Livorno	18,087	11,427	6,660	---	---	---	18,087
Viterbo	15,905	6,749	9,156	---	---	---	15,905
Monte	8,532	8,531	1	---	---	---	8,532
Perugia	5,678	1,846	3,862	---	---	---	5,678
Ancona	7,497	3,297	4,201	---	---	---	7,497
Aquila	5,309	2,547	2,761	---	---	---	5,309
Pescara	6,212	3,788	2,424	---	---	---	6,212
Chieti	5,404	502	4,902	---	---	---	5,404
Crosato	3,500	3,500	---	---	---	---	3,500
Terni	2,347	383	1,764	---	---	---	2,347
Verona	2,250	1,653	797	---	---	---	2,250
Total	87,233	50,624	36,614	25,651	23,500	2,151	112,789
2. Provincial Capitols							
Firenze	---	---	---	121,923	100,000	21,923	121,923
Viterbo	16,373	11,373	5,000	14,161	6,867	7,294	30,534
Livorno	7,386	7,386	---	10,739	10,650	89	18,125
Avaliano	1,266	1,266	---	---	---	---	1,266
Arezzo	6,002	3,730	2,272	---	---	---	6,002
Perugia	11,232	2,672	8,560	---	---	---	11,232
Livorno	4,327	3,390	937	---	---	---	4,327
Prosinone	3,704	2,734	2,970	---	---	---	3,704
Terni	5,492	3,999	1,493	---	---	---	5,492
Monte	8,774	1,134	1,940	---	---	---	2,974
Aquila	15,208	4,243	10,965	---	---	---	15,208
Terni	1,315	1,334	81	---	---	---	1,315
Chieti	2,826	2,047	779	---	---	---	2,826
Crosato	2,850	1,000	1,850	---	---	---	2,850
Pescara	3,910	3,684	226	---	---	---	3,910
Ascoli Piceno	2,456	575	1,881	---	---	---	2,456
Total	90,201	50,467	39,734	116,823	117,617	29,306	237,141

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Allied Military Government
 Quarter 1 July to 31 December 1944
 Provincial and Communal Budgets
 (In thousands of lire)

Quarter Economies effected	Totals for 2nd Quarter			Grand Totals		
	Credits requested	Credits authorized	Economies effected	Credits requested	Credits authorized	Economies effected
--	22.060	20.000	2.060	22.060	20.000	2.060
--	3.571	3.500	71	7.142	7.071	71
146	--	--	--	2.946	2.300	146
6.600	--	--	--	18.007	11.437	6.600
9.156	--	--	--	15.905	6.749	9.156
1	--	--	--	6.532	8.531	1
3.862	--	--	--	5.578	1.816	3.862
4.201	--	--	--	7.497	3.297	4.201
2.761	--	--	--	5.309	2.547	2.761
2.424	--	--	--	6.212	3.783	2.424
4.902	--	--	--	5.404	502	4.902
--	--	--	--	3.500	3.500	--
1.734	--	--	--	2.347	583	1.734
797	--	--	--	3.250	1.453	797
36.514	25.651	23.500	2.151	112.389	71.424	31.763
--	121.923	100.000	21.923	121.923	100.000	21.923
5.000	14.161	6.867	7.294	30.574	18.240	12.294
--	10.739	10.650	89	18.125	18.036	89
--	--	--	--	1.266	1.266	--
3.152	--	--	--	6.332	3.730	3.152
8.560	--	--	--	11.232	2.672	8.560
237	--	--	--	4.327	3.390	237
2.970	--	--	--	5.704	2.734	2.970
1.493	--	--	--	5.492	3.999	1.493
1.840	--	--	--	2.974	1.134	1.840
10.965	--	--	--	15.208	4.243	10.965
81	--	--	--	1.315	1.234	81
779	--	--	--	2.826	2.047	779
1.850	--	--	--	2.850	1.000	1.850
226	--	--	--	3.910	3.684	226
1.881	--	--	--	2.456	575	1.881
59.734	146.823	117.517	29.306	257.815	167.984	69.075

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	Totals for 1st Quarter			No. of Comm.	Totals for 2nd Quarter			No. of Comm.
	No. of Comm. requested	Credits authorized	Techniques effected		Credits requested	Credits authorized	Techniques effected	
3. Order Command				4	17.133	8.200	8.833	4
Pirena	--	--	--	1	70	16	54	1
Pozzo	--	--	--	2	52	12	40	52
Genevanto 50	12.213	7.403	4.810	1	620	213	410	33
Porto 32	23.591	5.911	17.600	1	314	200	114	4
Livorno 3	1.293	1.293	--	--	--	--	--	41
Pratolino 41	14.945	10.707	34.198	--	--	--	--	41
Novi 41	10.470	21.706	58.821	--	--	--	--	11
Altopia 11	11.952	4.308	7.614	--	--	--	--	36
Viterbo 36	29.729	4.835	25.244	--	--	--	--	30
Perugia 30	3.225	1.577	706	--	--	--	--	15
Rieti 15	2.134	516	1.618	--	--	--	--	5
Verdi 5	1.101	594	507	--	--	--	--	20
Grassano 20	6.051	1.820	4.231	--	--	--	--	15
Ascoli 15	11.189	5.548	4.521	--	--	--	--	41
Ascoli 41	17.472	8.650	8.822	--	--	--	--	26
Torino 26	8.729	3.167	2.562	--	--	--	--	2
Ascoli Fin. 2	502	133	369	--	--	--	--	407
391	250.636	79.238	171.598	9	18.797	8.646	9.551	407

Recapitulation

Provincial				25.651	23.500	2.151
Administration	87.238	50.524	36.614	146.823	117.517	29.306
Prov. Capitals	90.201	50.467	39.734	18.157	8.616	9.551
Other Commands	250.136	78.238	171.598	190.671	189.663	11.008
	428.275	180.229	247.946			

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Totals for 2nd Quarter				Grand Totals			
No. of Coms.	Credits requested	Credits authorized	Economies effected	No. of Coms.	Credits requested	Credits authorized	Economies effected
4	17.133	8.200	8.933	4	17.133	8.200	8.933
1	70	16	54	1	70	16	54
2	52	12	40	52	12.265	7.415	4.850
1	62	245	410	33	23.219	6.129	18.090
1	334	200	114	4	1.507	1.433	114
-	-	-	-	44	44.345	10.747	34.196
-	-	-	-	61	80.470	21.786	38.684
-	-	-	-	11	11.952	4.300	7.644
-	-	-	-	36	29.929	4.685	25.244
-	-	-	-	30	2.235	1.577	706
-	-	-	-	15	2.134	516	1.618
-	-	-	-	5	1.101	514	507
-	-	-	-	20	6.051	1.320	4.231
-	-	-	-	45	11.166	6.649	4.521
-	-	-	-	41	17.472	6.650	2.022
-	-	-	-	26	5.729	3.187	2.582
-	-	-	-	2	502	153	369
-	-	-	-	107	269.053	87.634	191.710
5	10.197	8.565	9.551				

Recapitulation

25.651	23.500	2.151	112.889	74.124	38.765
146.823	117.517	29.306	237.074	167.984	69.040
18.197	8.646	9.551	269.033	157.054	104.119
190.671	149.663	41.008	519.995	329.092	210.254

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

1. Currency reserve position of the Banca d'Italia

1. During the month the reserve of currency held by the Banca d'Italia continued to decline, from 4.2 billion lire on 30 September to 3.5 billion lire on 30 October, since 20 August the Banca d'Italia had lost almost exactly 3 billion lire in its currency reserve. On 20 October incomplete reports indicated, however, that the total reserve had declined approximately one billion lire from the figure of 4.5 billion lire. Anticipating a withdrawal of currency during the next three days, the Banca d'Italia requested that deposits of new currency totaling 300 billion lire be made by the Allied Financial Agency with three of its branches, to be received of 200 billion lire at Rome, 150 billion lire at Bari, and 50 billion lire at Naples. These deposits were authorized on 18 October, and are to be received by the Banca d'Italia, under agreement with counterpart, Allied Financial Agency, on or before 15 November, 1944. Payment will be made either by return of unused bonds of 10 lire to 100, or by delivery to 12A of the first of the current issue of 100 lire banknotes which are now being produced by the Istituto Nazionale delle Statistiche. No national reserves of paper, in the amount of approximately six (6) billion lire. Despite these deposits, the currency reserve of the Banca d'Italia had fallen by 31 October 1944, to 2.5 billion lire, or against 4.2 billion lire on 30 September and 5.8 billion lire on 31 August. That is to say, the Banca d'Italia paid out a net amount of 3.3 billion lire in currency during the month of October, allowing for the special deposit of 500 millions made by the Allied Financial Agency in October, in Naples, Calabria, Puglia, Lazio, and Toscana. However, it should be noted that during the two months of September and October, payments made by the Banca d'Italia to the Allied Financial Agency in the form of banknotes were 100 billion lire, a part of which was converted into currency by the payment, and resulted in a 15-in in the currency reserves of the Banca d'Italia.

2. Should any further deposits of 10 lire be required by branches of the Banca d'Italia which are situated in areas where banks are open for general withdrawals, these deposits will be arranged in similar fashion between the central administration of the Banca d'Italia in Rome and the headquarters, Allied Financial Agency. Placed officers in the field will be depositors of new currency with branches of the Banca d'Italia only in areas where banks have not been opened for general withdrawals, other than such withdrawals as are permitted by proclamation No. 4. Issued after the relaxation of restrictions and the opening of banks in such regions for general withdrawals, such deposits will be repaid to the Allied Financial Agency, in currency.

by delivery to the Istituto per le Riforme Economiche, six (6) billion lire. Reserves were
are now being produced by the Istituto per le Riforme Economiche, six (6) billion lire. Reserves were
of paper, in the amount of approximately six (6) billion lire by 31 October 1944, to 2.5
the currency reserves of the Banca d'Italia had fallen by 31 October 1944, to 2.5
billion lire, in August 4.2 billion lire on 30 September and a net amount of 1.5 billion
31 August. That is to say, the Banca d'Italia paid out the special deposit of
lire in currency during the month of October, allowing for the special deposit of
500 millions due by 31. Losses were heaviest, in absolute amounts, in Sicilia,
Calabria, Puglia, Lazio, and Toscana. However, it should also be noted that during
the two months of September and October, payments made by ANI to the armed forces by
check amounted to a net figure of 882 million lire, a part of which was converted into
currency by the paymasters, and resulted in a drain on the currency reserves of the
Banca d'Italia.

2. Should any further deposits of M. Lira be required by branches of the Banca d'Italia currency by the payment of interest.

Banca d'Italia.

Should any further deposits of M. Lira be required by branches of the Banca d'Italia which are situated in areas where banks are open for General Withdrawals, those deposits will be arranged in similar fashion between the central administration of the Banca d'Italia in Rome and the Headquarters, Allied Financial Agency. Finance officers in the field will make deposits of new currency with branches of the Banca d'Italia only in areas where banks have not been opened for General Withdrawals after the opening of such withdrawals as are permitted by Proclamation No. 4. Immediately after the relaxation of restrictions and the opening of banks in each region for General Withdrawals, such deposits will be repaid or the Banca d'Italia to the Allied Financial Agency, in currency.

country of all the currency

B. Supply of AC life currency

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1. At the request of the Treasury, scheduling resumption of military requirements are estimated by the U.S. Treasury, scheduled requirements are placed with the U.S. Treasury at the rate of 2 billion lire per month. Military requirements are placed with the U.S. Treasury at the rate of 3 billion lire per month. The U.S. Treasury notifies the Italian government of the recent statement in the U.S. press to the effect that no more \$100 million would be printed. It will be particularly important to conserve existing supplies of \$100 bills in every possible manner.

0. Disbursements and receipts of all like quarters

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2. During the month of September, 3,962 millions of new 10, 100, and 1,000 lire were received, bringing cumulative receipts to 7,902 million lire. Cumulative disbursements to the end of September were 55,342 million, leaving a balance of 16,560 million lire in Italy at the end of September. There was also a balance from the previous year of 6,715 million lire in Washington. These notes were in the four small denominations, and the suggestion was made to OCS that they not be shipped to Italy unless an unforeseen demand for small notes arises. The first shipment of the 6 July series arrived in the amount of 10,947 million lire, and was stored on 25 October in new vault space in the Banca d'Italia in Florence, after no difficulty had been overcome in securing military approval for the necessary release of coast and bridge to close the apartments and to fill one part of a large subterranean chamber for the use of AMB.

D. Currency Exchange

1. A new problem involving the various currencies brought into Italy by the Italian military and civilian personnel who are in possession of these currencies, German, Hungarian, Yugoslavian and other currencies, has arisen. This problem involves no instructions on the subject of exchange rates, while the British military authorities have been instructed to refuse to exchange any enemy currency, and in the case of other foreign currencies, to exchange now required by restrictions before their capture. British possessions have, however, been given no exchange rates. Negotiations have been made to OCS for such rates purely for provisional military application.

E. Travelers Circular Letters of Credit

1. Drafts drawn under circular letters of credit are to be circulated through the Banca di Napoli which in turn will clear all such items through a single correspondent in the United States. The U.S. bank selected is the Manufacturers Trust Company, N.Y., and the issuance of the appropriate license by the U.S. Treasury Department will permit actual collection of such items to begin.
2. The license to be issued by the U.S. Treasury for travelers circular letters of credit will also include authority to transmit for collection U.S. Treasurer's checks, drafts drawn by the U.S. State Department, and travelers checks. Therefore, when issued by the U.S. Treasury, the license will permit:

- (a) Importation and collection by the Banca di Napoli, through the Manufacturers Trust Company, of travelers checks, drafts drawn on the Treasurer of the U.S., drafts drawn by the Department of State, and drafts drawn under circular travelers letters of credit. However, when such items have been imported into Italy by U.S.

Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and other currencies. While the Treasury authorities have no instructions on the subject of exchange rates, while the British military authorities have been instructed to London to exchange as many currencies, and in the case of other foreign currencies, to exchange none required by non-british before their return. British passport have, however, been given no exchange rates. Representations have been made to DOS for such rates purely for provisional military application.

B. Travelers Circular Letters of Credit

1. Drafts drawn under circular letters of credit are to be disallowed through the Banco di Napoli which in turn will clear all such items through a single correspondent in the United States. The U.S. bank selected is the Manufacturers Trust Company, N.Y., and the issuance of the appropriate license by the U.S. Treasury Department will permit actual collection of such items to begin.
2. The license to be issued by the U.S. Treasury for travelers circular letters of credit will also include authority to transmit for collection U.S. Treasurer's checks, drafts drawn by the U.S. State Department, and travelers checks. Therefore, when issued by the U.S. Treasury, the license will permit:
 - (a) Importation and collection by the Banco di Napoli, through the Manufacturers Trust Company, of travelers checks, drafts drawn on the Treasurer of the U.S., drafts drawn by the Department of State, and drafts drawn under circular travelers letters of credit, but only when such items have been imported into Italy by U.S. military or civilian personnel who arrived in Italy subsequent to the Allied occupation, and only if such U.S. personnel are the payee of these items.
 - (b) The credit of the dollar proceeds thereof will be made to the AP account of the Bank of Naples in the Manufacturers Trust Company.

F. Counterfeit Currency

1. During the 10 months' period past, the quantity of counterfeit notes appearing in circulation has shown some increase. In the handling of these notes, Finance Officers in the field especially, have experienced serious difficulty in distinguishing the good from the bad currency. These false notes are charged personally to the responsible Officer, with reimbursement to U.S. officers possible only by special act of Congress. In order to protect themselves, many finance Officers of the armed forces have refused to accept any Metropolitan line notes in the larger denominations.

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2. AFM has proposed, accordingly, that AFM be authorized to render full counterfeits notes, upon certification by the office within this theater of AFM service concerned, as to the full circumstances surrounding their acquisition. This proposal includes both AFM and Metropolitan AFM notes as well as to eliminate the existing financial distinction against the latter on the part of Finance Officers. An account would be established by AFM for the redemption of counterfeit notes, with ultimate charge being made to the Italian Government. However, the Italian Government has been not been disposed to assume this charge, on the basis of preliminary negotiations.

G. All Stamps

1. The sale of all stamps ceased, effective 1 October, 1944. The decision to withdraw all stamps from sale was reached when it was discovered that significant stocks of Italian stamps were available in Rome for use in Sicily, and that existing facilities for further stamp supplies were intact. As a result, it was soon agreed with the Italian Under-Secretary of State for Posts and Telegraphs that there is no longer need to continue to make Sicily an exception to the otherwise general use of Italian stamps.

2. As of 15 August 1944, all stamps having a total value of Lira 167,335,000 had been received from collection, and of this total, stamps with a face value of 28,634,000 had been issued to the Italian Post Office, thus leaving a balance of Lira 140,702,000 in all stamps on hand in the custody of AFM.

3. No estimate has been obtained as to the value of unused all stamps that have been returned to AFM since 1 October, 1944, but it is evident that a large stock of stamps will be available for ultimate disposition. Representations will be made to AFM for the ultimate disposition of all stamps elicited authority to deliver them under AF Circular 281, dated 6 July 1944, as amended. Such action will be deferred until the returns from Italian Post Offices have been made known.

H. Payment of Redemptions in Rome

During the month of October, the total amount of the bank of Naples has paid personal redemptions to persons in and about Rome. The bank has issued 110 and totaled 519,953.13 dollars.

I. AFM Administration

1. Plans are well under way to close the AFM office of AFM by 15 November, 1944. The affairs of that office will be handled by AFM, Naples. The continuing AFM administration will be AFM, AFM, AFM, will be transported by rail to AFM for onward transmission to AFM AFM.

28,631,000 had been issued to the Italian Post Office, thus leaving a balance of 140,702,000 in AI stamps on hand in the custody of AI.

3. An estimate has been obtained as to the value of unused AI stamps that have been returned to AI since 1 October, 1944, but it is evident that a large stack of stamps will be in AI's hands for ultimate disposition. Representations are to PCI for the ultimate disposition of AI stamps elicited authority on destroy and water to Circular 253, dated 6 July 1944, as amended. Such action will be deferred until the return from Italian Post Offices have been made known.

H. Payment of Maintenance in Rome

During the month of October, the flow through of the bank of Naples has paid personal maintenance to persons in and about Rome. The items numbered 111 and 10411 led 319,988.72 dollars.

I. Branch Administration

1. Plans are well under way to close the last office of AI by the 15 November, 1944. The affairs of that office will be handled by PCI, Naples. The remaining staff decorations held by AI, Bari, will be transported by rail to Rome for onward transportation to northern areas.

2213 The forward area branch of AI presently located at Bari will be moved to the near future and will be established in the Banca d'Italia Building. Stock-piles of currency have been accumulated at Florence which is a convenient storage location for shipments arriving at Leghorn, and is also a central location convenient to finance officers in the northern area.

2. The difficulty of transport continues. AI has never had adequate transport nor military guard for land shipments of AI currency, and the record contributed to the present of moving tremendous quantities of AI lire throughout Italy without loss or endangered by the decreasing amount of transport available, and the increasing dangers of road transport particularly in territory under the Italian Government. Representations are being made to have one 5-ton truck assigned or placed at the disposal of AI, together with proper guards and experienced drivers, so that currency can be moved as required throughout the mainland of Italy.

K. Accounting

1. Plans for the consolidation and eventual dissolution of AI.

During the month, tentative plans for transferring to the Italian Government or its agencies (particularly the Banca d'Italia) certain of the functions of AI were discussed, and the following concrete proposals were put forward:

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(a) It was recommended that the deposit designation as the sole repository in Italy, Sicily and Sardinia for U.S. War Unit Funds be rescinded and that the same should be taken by Banca d'Italia, Banco di Napoli, Credito Italiano and Banco d'Adriatico Italiani, who would be appointed as approved depositories for such funds. If this is approved, the present coverage of yellow Seal Dollars assigned by USA for these countries may be released and thus made available for green depositories for other purposes of war. A precedent for such approval has already been established in North Africa and in Jordan, where local banks are designated as depositories of U.S. War Unit Funds.

(b) Steps have been taken to clear up all balances of U.S. War Unit Funds in "Deposits" and "ACC" divisions - under "Reserves" by receipt of U.S. Treasury. Provisional to be credited as revenue in the budget of the "Treasury" of U.S. War Unit. This is in respect of Contributions (Deposits) which came into the area of U.S. Insurance Sub-Sector of the Finance Sub-Commission some months ago in Italy.

(c) The Senior Finance Officer, 1st Army was supplied with funds to repay the Italian General's transfer in his area Euro 14,000,000 which had been obtained in a prior month.

(d) Efforts were made to locate two missing shorts as revealed on opening of the Italian General's account. The procedure in such cases is to attempt to discover corresponding overages in other boxes.

(e) "Suspense" items in "Deposits by Others" and "Reserves by Others" are receiving attention looking toward their clearance or proper allocation on the basis of further data supplied by officers in the field.

(f) As stated above, all stamps on hand will be destroyed as soon as the relevant regulations are obtainable.

(g) Arrangements were made with U.S. War Unit (British) to pay over to British Command Paymaster all U.S. currency held by the branches of U.S. War Unit. The latter have been collecting this currency through the Italian Banking system, which was instructed not to pay U.S. but hold it for U.S. account.

2. "Other" War Unit notes

During the month the first of these notes were received from Washington to replace a like value of defective printed notes that had been returned to Washington. In this connection it should be noted that the sub-head "Defective A.S. War Notes Returned to Washington" under the head "War Notes" in the "War Notes" section of the report of Receipts and Disbursements is in effect a "preliminary" account; that is, when the defective notes are dispatched to Washington this sub-head is debited, and when the replacement, or "Other", notes are received this sub-head is credited. Thus, the balance shown at any given time represents the like value of "Other" notes which are wanted from Washington to replace defective notes previously sent.

3. Replacement of counterfeit War notes

(c) "Suspense" items in "Receipts by Others" and "Advances to Others" are receiving attention looking toward their clearance or proper allocation on the basis of further data supplied by officers in the field.

(d) As stated above, all checks on hand will be destroyed as soon as the relevant regulations are obtainable.

(e) Arrangements were made with D.P.L.C. (British) to pay over to British Command Paymasters all IRL currency held by the branches of IRL. The latter have been collecting this currency through the Italian Banking system, which was instructed not to pay IRL out but hold it for IRL's account.

2. "Star" and Fire notes

During the month the first of these notes were received from Washington to replace a like value of defectively-printed notes that had been returned to Washington. In this connection it should be noted that the mis-kind "Defective A" IRL notes returned to Washington under the Head "Star" IRL IRL notes received in IRL's State-house of Receipts and Disbursements notes in effect in a "creditable" currency, that is, when the defective notes are dispatched to Washington this sum is credited, and when the replacement, or "Star", notes are received this sum is credited. Thus, the balance shown on any given time represents the like value of "Star" notes which are mailed from Washington to replace defective notes previously sent.

3. Redemption of counterfeit fire notes

Authority has been requested of IRL to permit IRL to redeem counterfeit IRL and Metropolitan IRL notes acquired in good faith and in the ordinary course of business of IRL and paymasters. If such an arrangement is approved, a special account will be opened on IRL's books for this purpose.

4. Reimbursement to British Command Paymaster of his advances to other Allied armed forces

Additional payments in this respect were made during October, and at the same time D.P.L.C. was advised that it was entirely agreeable to us to give British paymasters credit (in lieu of actual payment) for any abnormal amounts authorized as being payable to the British Army by Allied and Dominion troops in respect of IRL advanced to the latter. Thus far no adjustment has been made for other than Dominion forces. In connection with the arrangements made with D.P.L.C. to have IRL currency held by IRL picked up by British paymasters (see above), we have suggested that this might be considered as partial reimbursement of IRL advanced to other Allied forces, and this comment was omitted.

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5. Advancement of funds picked up from IOF

In November 1943, the British General Pymester as an act of courtesy reimbursed Arnold Messer of the Italian Army for funds picked up from him as a IOF, although such action is contrary to the Rules of Land Warfare applied in such cases. At first it was suggested that AFM reimburse the Pymester and carry the amount as an advance on its books, but arrangements were later made with the Italian Minister of Finance to repay this sum which was then handed over to the British Government.

6. Statement of Receipts and Disbursements

The Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for the period to 30 September 1944 was sent forward, and the usual reports were rendered.

L. Advances to U.S. and British nationals

1. The U.S. and British Consuls have assumed the responsibility for making loans to their respective nationals in liberated Italy with the following exceptions:

- (a) Sicily and Sardinia. British Consul not yet responsible.
- (b) Provinces of Apulia, Aversa, Firenze, Porto, Livorno, Lucca, Pisa, Pistoia, Siena and Ravenna. Swiss Legation will continue to look after the interests of British and U.S. Nationals.

2. Emergency payments may be made by Finance Officers of AM 5th and 6th Divisions in newly liberated territory, until the Indian Legation is able to take over the responsibility.

M. Foreign Exchange Report

1. The second interim report on Italy's Foreign Exchange position has been completed. As it is too extensive to be added as appendix to this report, a separate distribution is being made within IO and to C-5, AMV, Washington, and London.

2. The following are the principal subjects treated in the report:

- (a) Italy's foreign exchange assets and liabilities
- (b) Relations between Italy and other European countries:
 - Rates of Exchange
 - Italian Gold Holdings
- (c) Position of Italian securities issued abroad or issued in Italy in foreign currency
- (d) Italy's foreign exchange position:

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2. Emergency payments may be made by Director Officers of AIC 5th and 6th grades in newly liberated territory, until the State Institution is able to take over the responsibility.

M. Foreign Exchange Report

1. The annual interim report on Italy's foreign exchange position has been completed. As it is too extensive to be given in appendix to this report, a separate distribution is being made within AG and to G-5, AG-5, Washington, and London.

2. The following are the principal subjects treated in the report:

- (a) Italy's foreign exchange assets and liabilities
- (b) Relations between Italy and other European countries:
- Rates of Exchange
- (c) Italian gold holdings
- (d) Position of Italian securities issued abroad or issued in Italy in foreign currency
- (e) Italy's foreign exchange position: a preliminary view
- (f) Outstanding payments in Italy.

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IV. BANKING, STOCK EXCHANGES AND FOREIGN SAVINGS

A. Banking and Stock Exchanges

1. Stock Exchanges

(a) Government bond prices moved slightly upward during the month of September, advanced sharply during the first half of October and remained stable during the second half of the month. Prices of four typical bonds (see parastatal) are shown below.

Month-End Bond Prices (% of Par)	Sept. 1943	Dec. 1943	April 1944	Sept. 1944	Oct. 1944
Rendita 5%	57 1/2	78 1/2	95 1/2	95.75	95
Reddito 5 1/2%	56 1/2	70 1/2	99 1/2	84	89
Credito Fondario 5%	x	x	100 1/2	108 1/2	138
Ist. Mob. Ital. 5%	x	x	100 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2

x - Not available.

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of Finance

(b) The Ministry advocated that the Directive Committee be permitted to reserve the issuance of appraisal certificates on shares not listed on the Mirobank. Appraisal certificates are used to determine the base for negotiation taxes and property taxes payable by the companies to whom the shares refer and for personal taxes and civil suits involving the owner of the shares. The Finance Sub-Commission has approved the Finance Ministry's proposal. The question of resumption of share trading is still under consideration.

4. Background statistics on loans, credit, and public finance

(a) As indicated in last month's report, the Istituto Centrale di Statistica is publishing a series of supplements to the Annuario Statistico Italiano, each of which contains all of the statistics in a particular field which were withheld from publication during the war.

(b) The supplement on Loans, Credit, and Public Finance is attached to this report as Appendix D. It appeared too late to permit the data contained therein to be analyzed and omitted on in this Finance Sub-Commission Report; however, it is being included to include such comments in the Reports of following months. In the meantime it is thought that London and Washington would desire to receive copies as soon as possible.

3. Bank of Italy

Consolidated consolidated balance sheets of the Banca d'Italia for Liberated Italy as of the end of August and as of the end of September are shown below. Cash on hand at the end of August was 2% of total deposits and the ratio for September 30 had declined to 1%. Although deposits increased more than 1/2 billion lire during the month of September, this was almost exactly offset by outpayments on treasury accounts.

Bank of Italy Consolidated Consolidated Balance Sheet - Liberated Italy
(In thousands of lire)

21 Aug. 1944 30 Sept. 1944

Assets		
Cash	6,195,761	3,561,200
Discounts	931,293	1,751,131
Secured Loans	2,517,655	2,724,902
Deposits with others	3,403	41,530
Swaps Assets	604,231	1,074,250
Alloied Foreign Account	4,727	4,727
State Treasury Account	22,108,099	27,503,929
	30,305,879	30,305,879

3. Bank of Italy

(a) Condensed consolidated balances sheets of the Banca d'Italia for librated Italy as of the end of August and of the end of September are shown below. Cash and deposits at the end of August was 2% of total deposits and the ratio for September 20 had declined to 1%. Although deposits increased more than 4 billion lire during the month of September, this was almost exactly offset by withdrawals on Treasury accounts.

Banca d'Italia Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet - Librated Italy
(In thousands of lire)

	August 1944	30 Sept. 1944
Assets		
Cash	6,193,751	7,521,160
Discounts	951,293	1,721,031
Secured Loans	2,517,653	2,734,005
Deposits with others	3,403	11,550
Surplus Assets	664,251	1,674,250
Advised Foreign Account	4,727	4,727
State Treasury Account	23,160,093	22,593,979
	<u>30,503,073</u>	<u>36,361,724</u>
Liabilities		
Demands Deposits	3,596,377	6,669,275
Time Deposits	21,160,933	22,168,925
Surplus Liabilities	6,593,177	7,212,303
Current Operating Profit	<u>63,392</u>	<u>63,392</u>
	<u>31,503,879</u>	<u>36,113,795</u>

Preliminary figures on the cash position of the Banca d'Italia for October 1944, 20th, and 31st are shown in Appendix C, Table 6. These figures derive from telegraphic reports and are subject to revision. A continued decline in cash is indicated (from 5,521 million lire at the end of September to 2,836 million lire at the end of October).

b. Condensed Banks

(a) A revised procedure is being set up for the collection of commercial bank statistics. The next combined statement of all the banks in librated Italy should be ready for the November monthly report. Meanwhile, the combined figures for 26 commercial banks in Rome will give some indication of movement and banking trends.

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Banking Trends in Rome

	(In thousands of lire)
Sept. 1944	21 Oct. 1944
Cash	389,133
Deposits	15,805,044
On deposit with Banca d'Italia	5,235,751
Net redemption of Vaglia & Assegni during period	374,340

It will be seen that the bank kept a fairly constant amount of cash on hand, deposits increased substantially, and there was a net excess of redemption over issues of vaglia and assegni of over three times the amount of cash actually kept on hand. This last trend reflects the continued retirement of assegni and vaglia issued in lieu of currency during the months prior to the liberation of Rome.

5. Control of Financial Institutions

C.F.I. Instruction No. 6, dealing with domestic and foreign commercial correspondence of financial institutions, was issued during the month. Only clearly urgent mail to and from A.M. Regional and Army headquarters will be handled by Finance Officers; other correspondence will go through the regular Italian postal services. Also issued was C.F.I. Instruction No. 7, consolidating and simplifying the statistical reports required from the provincial Treasury sections and known as "Rendiconto". Means of further simplifying and expediting the collection of financial data throughout Italy are under current study.

6. Blocked Accounts

(a) The first reports have been received of the Treasurer's blocked account operations in Italian Government Italy. For the period 30 August to 31 October, cases handled were as follows:

	Requests Received	Unblocking Authorized	Requests in Suspense
General Unblocking of accounts	159	142	317
Partial Unblocking of accounts	73	57	20
Unblocking of checks	203	197	46
Unblocking of safe deposit boxes	31	---	31

(b) For the unblocking authorized, statistics of cases, amounts, block entries were submitted. Copies were forwarded to the High Commission for Operations Against Espionage and to the U.S. Counter-Intelligence Corps for their information.

C.I.T. instruction No. 6, dealing with domestic and foreign bank accounts, correspondence of financial institutions, and issued during the month of July, clearly urgent and to and from the regional and local branches will be handled by the regional offices; other correspondence will go through the regular financial channels. The statistical also issued on 27.7.44, instruction No. 7, consolidating and simplifying the statistical reports required from the provincial Treasury offices, and the collection of information through means of further clarification and expedition of collection of information through-out Italy are under current study.

5. Blocked Accounts

(a) The first reports have been received of the Treasury's blocked account operations in Italian Government Italy. For the period 30 August to 13 October, these handled were as follows:

	Accounts Received	Unblocking Authorized	Accounts in Suspense
General unblocking of accounts	159	142	17
Partial unblocking of accounts	73	53	20
Unblocking of checks	243	197	46
Unblocking of Safe Deposit Boxes	3	---	31

(b) For the unblockings authorized, details of work, amounts, block-out-cess were submitted. Copies were forwarded to the High Commission for operations against fascism and to the U.S. Counter-Intelligence Corps for their information.

(c) A procedure has been agreed upon by the Treasury and the High Commission for dealing with blocked safe deposit boxes and operations should begin shortly.

6. Post Office Financial Operations

1. Virtually completed data on postal bonds, postal savings, and postal current accounts are now available for July and August (Appendix C, Table 5). Preliminary indications of a satisfactory trend in net investment, discussed in the report, are reinforced by the complete reports. Every category showed a net increase in both months. The total sale for September of 364 million lire represents a 32% increase over the 273 million total net investment for August.

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V. INVESTIGATIONA. Ministry of Finance1. Banking

(a) The work of Finance is proceeding with dispatch, although it is regretful that this has to be performed. The 14th division for the Ministry of Finance concerned to function this month but having regard to the predicted heavy work of winter, which it has anticipated, has been moved to the 15th with an early session in May 1961. At 30 October, the 14th division is at Grade IV and 7 had been extended and at Grade, two, who are in the North, were also suspended.

(b) It was taken the whole month to complete the investigations for the Guardia di Finanza. There are now three, for general officers, other officers, and 24, respectively. The first meeting is to be held next week. It is suggested to record that approximately five minutes have elapsed since the 14th was suspended.

B. Ministry of the Treasury

1. The first transactions occurred - that for the Treasury proper - had up to 6 November, 1961, being proceedings in 40 cases. Proceedings had been concluded in 6 cases and 54 in progress. Of the 6 cases concluded, 5 were acquired and 1 assessed.

2. The second operations continued - for the Treasury General. This had up to 4 November, 1961, being 53 cases, of which 16 had been concluded and 37 is still in progress. Of the 16 cases concluded, 4 persons were assessed with 100, 7 suspended with 100 of which 100 except basic to the periods ranging from 1 to 6 months, 1 assessed, and 1 acquitted.

C. Defuscularization of Insurance Companies1. Reports on individuals

(a) Total security reports received on individuals up to the end of October number 25 out of 150 taken for in June.

(b) The following information is additional to that previously reported. Information on seven in capital has been obtained from sources other than the Security Division of the Public Safety Sub-Commission. Some with material (+) or known in investigation.

(c) Reports of diverse character

1. The first information consideration - that for the Treasury proper - had up to 6 November, 1944, begun proceedings in 60 out of 70. Proceedings had been concluded in 6 cases and 54 in process. Of the 6 cases concluded, 5 were acquitted and 1 resented.

2. The second operational consideration - for the Magisteri Generali - had up to 4 November, 1944, begun 65 cases, of which 16 had been concluded and 49 is still in process. Of the 16 cases concluded, 4 persons were released with pension, 7 suspended with loss of salary except basic pay for periods ranging from 1 to 6 months, 4 censured, and 1 acquitted.

C. Defascistization of Insurance Companies

1. Reports on individuals

(a) Total security reports received on individuals up to the end of October number 22 out of 163 asked for in June.

(b) The following information is additional to that previously reported. Information on arrests in capitals has been obtained from sources other than the Security Division of the Public Safety Sub-Commission. Names with an asterisk (*) are known in Washington.

(1) Reports of adverse character

Finanzeo Organismo, (+). Sindaco of Istituto Nazionale delle Assicurazioni, Assicurazioni d'Italia, Compagnia di Roma, di Milano, and Assicurazioni. Consigliere of Unione Italiana di Assicurazioni. He has already been suspended from Istituto.

Aldo Paolini, (+). President of Società Italiana di Assicurazioni Credito. Consigliere of Unione Italiana di Assicurazioni and of Assicurazioni Infiniti.

Nestore Caracciolo-Martincant. Consigliere of Unione Italiana di Assicurazioni. He has already been suspended from Istituto di Credito Agrario. (See Report for August.)

Giorgio Fittore. Vice-President and Consigliere of Assicurazioni Generali di Venezia.

Relio Squarotti. Consigliere of Unione Assicurazioni di Vigorini. President of Banco di Roma.

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Roberto De Vito. Ex-Consigliere of Compagnia di Roma (resigned Oct. 1944), and ex-consigliere of Assicurazioni d'Italia. Ex-President of Unione Italiana di Assicurazioni (resigned Oct. 1944). Security Division can report nothing, but Italian Press of 25 October announced resignation of his Senatorship (He is over 60).

MARINO MARUSI. Vice-Direttore Generale of Istituto Nazionale delle Assicurazioni, Secretary of La Piana, consigliere of Unione Italiana di Assicurazioni, Direttore Generale of Previdenza. Suspension in the Institute announced by Italian Press of 25 October.

GIOVANNI RUFFINI. President, Unione Italiana di Assicurazioni, Italian Security Division gave a clean sheet (see Report for November) but Italian Press of 25 October announced suspension of his Senatorship.

Suspension of Senatorship on all following cases was announced by Italian Press of 25 October. Security Reports are still lacking (not all are in Rome).

GIUSEPPE VILLARZO. Consigliere of Unione Italiana Industria e Commercio, and of Italiani Vito.

GIUSEPPE VIGNATI (+). Ex-President of Istituto Nazionale della Assicurazioni and La Piana and ex-Vice-President of Assicurazioni d'Italia and Previdenza. Vice-President of Società Italiana di Assicurazioni Credito, and of Unione Italiana di Assicurazioni Italiani Negozianti.

GIOVANNI GIUSEPPE DI ZOLLINO. President of Istituto.

GIUSEPPE GIUSEPPE DI VITO. Consigliere of Industria Italiana and of Unione Grandine.

GIUSEPPE VOLPI DI VIGNATI (+). President of Assicurazioni Generali di Venezia and of a number of Italian and non-Italian subsidiaries. May other industrial and financial interests.

(14) Reports of satisfactory character

GIUSEPPE SUPANO. Consigliere, Compagnia di Roma and acting adviser for Assicurazioni d'Italia.

ARMANDO MARINELLI DI VIGNATI (+). An allied civilian official of the Counter Intelligence Office has given an opinion, based on pre-war personal knowledge, which casts some doubt upon the category allotted to Prigioni in the September Report.

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VI. INSURANCE AND RISK

A. Italian Government

1. At a meeting with the Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labour on 21 October, the result of the representations made regarding the Gov. Patent Insurance Department (see September Report) was learned. The Minister stated that he had decided to retain a single "Direzione Generale" for both commercial and social insurance, but to give the commercial insurance section, which will be an Inspectorate, autonomy and direct access to his office in all matters connected with the supervision of companies under Italian law. Since he also stated that he was satisfied that the danger of autonomy accorded the Inspectorate would be enough to prevent urgent representations being held up by a Direttore Generale fully occupied with other matters, no further objection could be raised to his proposals, which now await concrete form. The Minister mentioned difficulties in finding a suitable head for the Inspectorate, and is considering the suggestion that Michele D'Adda (see August Report) be left temporarily in charge, since, whatever D'Adda's shortcomings, he is the most experienced official presently available, and has shown himself to be conscious of what is needed.

B. Commercial Insurance

1. CCC Policy on commercial insurance

The cable to CCC referred to in the September report was despatched from CCC on 6 October under reference RT 344. It was followed by another cable, RT 360 dated 17 October, which was necessitated by complications in the Spanish branch of the Istituto Nazionale delle Assicurazioni to which reference is made below. It is hoped that the reply to RT 344 will be received in sufficient time to be applied to the program already sketched out for Milan and other insurance centers in the North.

2. Insurance Advisory Committee

The matter of the Committee was raised with the Minister on 21 October, as nothing further had been heard of the Government representatives named some weeks ago. It was explained that authoritative company opinion was becoming most concerned at the lack of action on the part of the Government, which was effectively denying the companies of the opportunity of presenting requests for Government action in certain urgent problems, some of which concern their present ability to remain solvent. The Minister stated that he wished the Chief of the Inspectorate to be one of his Ministry's representatives on the Committee, and that until that appointment had been decided, he was withholding definite action in respect of the Committee. He promised early action, but the situation is not satisfactory, in that the final survey for the Committee was published in July, and not a single formal meeting has yet taken place.

B. Commercial Insurance

1. CCB Policy on Commercial Insurance

The cable to CCB referred to in the September report was dated 21 October, 1944, on 6 October under reference MAF 344. It was followed by another cable, MAF 360 dated 17 October, which was necessitated by complications in the Spanish branch of the Instituto Nacional delle Assicurazioni to which reference is made below. It is hoped that the reply to MAF 344 will be received in sufficient time to be applied to the program already sketched out for Milan and other insurance centers in the North.

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3. Instituto Nazionale delle Assicurazioni

(a) Spanish Branch

Some time ago, the Commissioner of the Institute raised the question of sending a special representative to Spain, where the affairs of the Institute's branch office were said to be such as to cause concern. At the time, and in the past, the Institute had not been given to this proposal. It was known that the Commissioner was endeavouring to obtain Government support. During October, however, the Finance Sub-Commission received copies of a written report from the Spanish branch, dated July 1944 and received in Rome early in October, and of a telegram sent from the same Branch to the Head Office in Rome through Government channels in October. From these documents, and from information available in the Head Office, it became apparent that due to political, rather than technical, handling of the Spanish branch in the last year its indication a few years ago, and the success of communications for the past year and more, the affairs of the branch in Madrid were approaching a crisis. There is a lack of local funds, which had been distributed for lavish expenses, and in absence of the deposits required by Spanish law. The immediate result feared was that the Spanish branch would be forced by lack of funds to suspend payment, causing the Spanish authorities to intervene, with severe damage to the reputation of the Italian Government, the

Institute being a state institution.

The Institute and the Ministry were informed that it would be proposed to authorize the provision of a credit of 2 million pesetas for the much responsible del Laverio, to be placed at the disposal of the official to be sent to Madrid under Government auspices. At the same time, the Ministry was informed that this credit was authorized in order to prevent unfavorable repercussions in Spain, and that in turn, it must not be that the Institute overhauled its organization there, but up to the ultimate revision of the Institute's operations in Spain (the branch was originally opened purely on political grounds), but as this can only be accomplished by a number of the existing portfolio to another scheme, it cannot be done until the necessary legal requirements have been met.

(b) Change in Commissioner

The Minister has proposed a change in the temporary commissioners of the Institute, Northern Italy is fixed. His proposal was discussed at the meeting on 24 October, and at present the form of replacing the present Commissioner by a new one, assisted by a Concilio Director. The names proposed are:

Commissioner: Prof. Amibale Giffordini (originally proposed as President of the Advisory Committee).

Committee: Prof. Giuseppe Ugo Papi;
Prof. Raffaele Invernizzi.

All are Professors of Rome University.

After interviewing Giffordini and Papi (Invernizzi is temporarily unavailable) it became clear that while the Sub-Commission was in agreement that the temporary management of the Institute should be stronger, a divergence of views existed on what would constitute a good management. The Minister has accordingly been informed that in our opinion the introduction of political elements involved in technical or insurance administration is liable to have the most grave consequences to the Institute's affairs. He has been urged to consider whether present conditions do not warrant employment of the best insurance brains the Government can secure. His response is awaited.

(c) Internal organization

Study of the internal organization of the Institute's Head Office shows the set-up to be radically different from the arrangements currently adopted by the insurance corporations. There are approximately twenty independent departments all directly under the Directorate Generale, assisted by one of the two Directorate Generali (both these appointments are now in abeyance). While it is difficult to estimate the efficiency of the Directorate's system, there is little doubt but that it has in the past had a one-man

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by a Constituent Directive. The names proposed are:

Constitution: Prof. Ludovico Giamberini (originally proposed as President of the Advisory Committee).

Constitutes: Prof. Giuseppe Ugo Paggi;
Prof. Raffaele Macromonte.

All are Professors of Rome University.

After interviewing Giamberini and Paggi (Macromonte is temporarily unavailable) it became clear that while the Sub-Commission was in agreement that the temporary arrangement of the Institute should be stronger, a divergence of views existed as to what would constitute a good arrangement. The Minister has accordingly been informed that in our opinion the introduction of political elements involved in technical and insurance administration is liable to have the most grave consequences to the Institute's affairs. It has been urged to consider whether present conditions do not warrant employment of the best insurance brains the Government can secure. His response is awaited.

(c) Technical organization

Study of the internal organization of the Institute's Head Office shows the set-up to be radically different from the arrangements proposed - IATA Insurance Corporation. There are approximately twenty independent departments all directly under the Direttore Generale, assisted by one of the two Direttori Generali (both these appointments are now in limbo). While it is difficult to cabinet the efficiency of the Institute's system, there is little doubt but that it has in the past had a considerable share in the direction of the various of the Direttore Generale. In the hands of any senior official corresponding to Chief Actuary, Chief Accountant, Secretary, or others, there is no apparent inside official suitable to maintain direction now that the Direttore Generale and his chief assistants have gone. Hence an appointment such as a really qualified Generalist, made from outside the Institute, is a practical as well as a theoretical necessity. It is realized that the Minister will probably have difficulty in obtaining the services of really qualified men.

C. Social Insurance

1. Ente Nazionale per la Prevenzione contro gli Infortuni sul Lavoro

This Ente was formed some years ago to manage activities of a military and scientific, technical and economic bodies interested in occupational safety. It normally carries on safety research, issues and supports safety publications, sponsors safety meetings and operates a safety museum. These activities have, as obvious results on the incidence and cost of work injuries and consequent workers' compensation costs, and are, we consider, to be encouraged. Accordingly approval has been given to the appointment by the Italian Government of Mr. Giorgio Martino del Rio as Consigliere together with arrangements for unlocking of the account in the name of the Ente.

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2. Istituto Nazionale di Previdenza e Credito delle Comunicazioni

This Institute was established on 1 January 1928 by RD 176. 2574 of 22 December 1922 to replace the Cassa Nazionale Nazionale del Peruvieri, La Cassa, which is del Peruvieri and la Cassa Nazionale delle Comunicazioni in the field of railway transportation and communications. Those eligible for membership are employees of the Ministry of Communications and functionaries and agents of privately operated railways and of electric railways. The Institute provides:

- (a) Sickmess benefits, old age pensions and death benefits,
- (b) Programs of insurance and savings,
- (c) Assistance to institutions and assistance administered to the poor and accommodation welfare of members,
- (d) Credit to members on terms favorable to them than can be obtained through ordinary channels.

The administration of the Institute is the responsibility of the Minister of Communications, who submitted the name of Prof. Ambrogio D'Amico for Secretary to fill the appointment of Commissioner, on grounds of his political, technical and moral qualities. In view of the minister's Fascist record the Minister of Communications has been advised that the nomination cannot be approved.

3. Contributi Unificati in Agriculture

(a) On 30 September the Carabinieri of Rome, without prior warning, sealed the Ufficio Centrale dei Contributi Agricoli Unificati and prohibited access to the office by any officials or members of the staff. This action, following closely on the arrangements made for resumption of its activities in respect of other institutions relating to 1944 Ruoli had already been issued, caused considerable confusion, intervention and consequent delay in dealing with instructions for the 1945 Ruoli. It was only after representations to the Carabinieri by the Ministers of Interior, Commerce and Labour and of the Interior together with pressure by 25 that the office was reopened after three weeks had elapsed. The Ufficio Centrale is now functioning again and work is proceeding on the preparation of the instructions for 1945 Ruoli.

(b) The Italian Government has fixed the quota of contributions for 1945 without variation. The 50% increase in the invalidity and old age contributions received in force in accordance with RDL 126 of 18 March 1943. The Government also proposed to continue the contribution for rate delle Cooperative with certain limitations. In view of the fact that this rate is included among a number shortly to be abolished, it was felt that, even if some form of reconstruction was contemplated, it should be deleted from the 1945 Ruoli altogether. The Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labour has been advised accordingly. Meanwhile the draft instructions to the provincial offices submitted by the Servizio Centrale dei Contributi Agricoli Unificati have been held up pending the Minister's decision.

3. Contribuenti Unificati in Agricoltura

(a) On 30 September the Carabinieri of Rome, without prior warning, searched the Ufficio Centrale dei Contribuenti Agricoli Unificati and prohibited access to the office by any officials or members of the staff. This action, following closely on the arrangements made for resumption of its activities in respect of other institutions, interfering to 1944 Ruoli had already been issued, caused considerable confusion, interruption and consequent delay in dealing with instructions for the 1945 Ruoli. It was only after representations to the Carabinieri by the Ministers of Industry, Commerce and Labour and of the Interior together with pressure by AC that the office was reopened after three weeks had lapsed. The Ufficio Centrale is now functioning again and work is proceeding on the preparation of the instructions for 1945 Ruoli.

(b) The Italian Government has fixed the quota of contributions for 1945 without variation. The 50% increase in the invalidity and old age contributions remains in force in accordance with DM 126 of 10 March 1943. The Government also proposed to continue the contribution for State delle Corporazioni with certain limitations. In view of the fact that this rate is included among a number shortly to be abolished, it was felt that, even in some form of reconstruction was contemplated, it should be isolated from the 1945 Ruoli altogether. The Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labour has been advised accordingly. Meanwhile the draft instructions to its provincial offices submitted by the Servizio Centrale dei Contribuenti Agricoli Unificati have again held up pending the Minister's decision.

4. Mutui Agricoli

The five-fold of Finance Sub-Commission ordering accounts of other institutions (including insurance organizations of individual firms) in forward areas to be blocked and held in trust for the by provincial offices of Istituto Nazionale per l'Assicurazione di Mutui Agricoli at L'Aquila was issued 11 October together with an instruction from the Head Offices to the provincial offices. (See September Report pages 39-40.) Finance offices will instruct the provincial directors of the Institute to assume responsibility for financial direction of the mutui, although accounts for the funds separately. When the provincial director will have notified the Finance Office that he has completed arrangements for resumption of normal functioning of those mutui under his financial direction, the accounts will be unblocked. In view of the joint responsibility for social insurance of Farmers and Labour Sub-Commissions, Finance officers should discuss measures implementing the policy laid down above with their Labour opposites.

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5. Social Insurance for Works Employed in Allied Forces.

(3) The plan for covering civilians employed by Allied Forces was approved by the Local Resources Board of AFM on 25 September. A decree for effecting the plan was prepared by the Ministry of Industry, Commerce & Labour and submitted by the Treasury Ministry for consideration of the financial issues. The plan requires reimbursement by the Italian Government of claims presented by the employees concerned. Ordinarily employees contribute a part of the cost of their social insurance benefits but Allied Forces have maintained that they cannot make and remit wage deductions. The Treasury Ministry has stressed that workers generally would object to a privileged position in this matter for the employees concerned.

(4) At the request of the Minister of the Treasury, a statement has been given the Minister, embodying the relation of social insurance to wage policy of Allied Forces. Account has always been taken of the problem of social insurance when deliberating Allied Force wage scales. In the period when the difficulties of providing coverage appeared insuperable, the principle was adopted that wages should be fixed high enough to enable workers to take their own arrangements regarding social insurance. In practice few workers appear to have availed themselves of the opportunity to protect themselves in this way. When the new plan was being prepared to collation with the Italian Government, wage changes were considered on the assumption that social insurance coverage would be furnished. Very specifically the adjustment in Allied Forces wage scales occasioned by changes in private employees' wages (see para 6-7 below) may properly be said not to include an amount that would permit reductions for social insurance contributions or purchase of corresponding protection. The above considerations have been brought to the attention of the Minister of the Treasury, and the way now appears clear for early promulgation of the decree.

6. Family Allowances

A draft decree raising family allowances to employees in private industry was prepared by the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour. Its text first appeared in the Italian press on 14 October and embraced two principal changes: (a) a 50% increase in present allowances for a wife and a parent, and in the average present allowance for a child; and (b) a supplementary allowance of 5 lire daily for high cost-of-living.

On 18 October AF objected to three points in the projected changes.

(a) retention of differentials as between the type of dependent in one part of the scale while paying a flat allowance for the other part; and more especially to retention of amounts expensed in childbirth which are not currently circulated;

(b) retention of improper differentials between employees generally and those of banks of national interest; and

6. Family allowances

A draft decree raising family allowances to employees in private industry was introduced by the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour. Its terms first appeared in the Italian press on 14 October and embraced two principal changes: (a) a 50% increase in present allowances for a wife and a parent, and in the average present allowance for a child; and (b) a supplementary allowance of 5 lire daily for high cost-of-living.

On 18 October AD objected to three points in the projected changes:

(a) retention of differentials as between the type of dependent in one part of the scale while paying a flat allowance for the other part; and more especially to retention of points expressed in contest 1 which are not currently circulated;

(b) retention of improper differentials between employees generally and those of banks of national interest; and

(c) the danger that the system of supplementary allowances will result in a substantial deficit unless contributions rates are advanced. Subsequently the Ministry agreed to rounding of the family allowances eliminating contest 1, and made adjustments affecting the relative position of the allowances for banking employees. As the question of contributions can always be separately handled, AG has withdrawn its objections to the new scales of allowances. The principal scales follow.

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Ordinary</u>	<u>Supplementary</u>
Operator	Lit. 30 weekly	Lit. 30 weekly
Wife	" 24 "	" 30 "
Child	" 15 "	" 30 "
Parent		
Lapinatio	Lit. 12 weekly	Lit. 30 weekly
Wife	" 36 "	" 30 "
Child	" 24 "	" 30 "
Parent		

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Contractor	Ordinary	Special
Operator		
Wife	Lit. 100 monthly	Lit. 120 monthly
Child	" 56 "	" 120 "
Parent	" 60 "	" 120 "
Investigator		
Wife	Lit. 156 monthly	Lit. 120 monthly
Child	" 124 "	" 120 "
Parent	" 84 "	" 120 "

Rank of National Interest

Operator		
Wife	Lit. 130 monthly	Lit. 130 monthly
Child	" 126 "	" 130 "
Parent	" 76 "	" 130 "
Investigator		
Wife	Lit. 190 monthly	Lit. 130 monthly
Child	" 280 "	" 130 "
Parent	" 182 "	" 130 "

7. "Indennità di Carovita"

(a) As already reported (see September Report, page 41) the Italian Government's proposal to add an indennità di carovita to existing wage payments was considered unacceptable by AG. It was considered likely to promote inflation and to make difficult the fixing of Allied Forces wage scales.

(b) On 3 October the Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labour provisionally agreed to consider payment of the carovita in addition not to the present wage, but the adjusted contract wage of 1 September 1942. The adjustment, amounting to 100%, was to absorb all illegal increases and indemnities. Subsequent on 6 October it was held to be inadequate, and at his suggestion, an adjustment of 200% of the 1942 contract wage was accepted by AG.

(c) The Italian press announced that the latter had been submitted to the Confederazione Generale Italiana di Lavoro. Without reference to AG, the Minister announced in an official communiqué on 14 October that the C.G.I.L. had agreed with the Confederazione degli Industriali to the earlier proposal by the Italian Government of a carovita and family allowance on top of existing wage payments, including illegal increases. The effect of this decision, ratified 20 October by the Council of Ministers, on (a) determination of Allied Force wage scales, and (b) fixing of wage orders by A.F. is far from clear, in obviously to make difficult if not impossible establishment of wage standards bearing any reasonable relation to the wage structure which will result from this legislation.

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7. *Illegittimità di Carovita*

(a) As already reported (see September Report, page 14) the Italian Government's proposal to add an infinitesimal di carovita to existing wage percentages was considered unacceptable by AF. It was considered likely to produce inflation as to make difficult the fixing of Allied Forces wage scales.

(b) On 3 October the Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labour provisionally agreed to renounce payment of the carovita in addition not to the present wage, but the adjusted contract wage of 1 September 1942. The adjustment, amounting to 100%, was to absorb all illegal increases and incentives. Subsequent on 6 October it was held to be inadequate, and at his suggestion, an adjustment of 20% of the 1942 contract wage was accepted by AF.

(c) The Italian press announced that the latter had been submitted to the Confederazione Generale Italiana di Lavoro. Without reference to AF, the initiator announced in an official communiqué on 14 October that the C.G.I.L. had agreed with the Confederazione degli Industriali to the earlier proposal by the Italian Government of a carovita and family allowance on top of existing wage payments, including illegal increases. The effect of this decision, notified 20 October by the Council of Ministers, on (a) determination of Allied Forces wage scales, and (b) strain of wage orders by AF in forward areas, is obviously to make difficult if not impossible establishment of wage standards bearing an reasonable relation to the wage structure which will result from this legislation.

(d) Deletion of the word "control" over the title of the Commission, announced 26 September to the press and to the Commission itself officially on 27 October, hampered efforts of our officers to obtain a hearing for these plans. There remained a legal right under the law to veto a proposal affecting Allied military interests. The political consequences of such action were, however, considered too grave by political officers of the Chief Commissioner. This was the truer since if the veto were ignored, no sanctions existed to enforce it except restriction of food or currency supplies.

(e) Voted with this intention, Allied Forces requested consideration of their wage scales and added differentially up to 60 lire daily to overcome the combined effect of the carovita and family allowance increases. The Allied Forces wage scale, while by all means an important consideration in the changed situation resulting from the Government's new wage bill, was hardly the most important consideration. The principal beneficial effect of any wage increase in a goods-poor economy is a fairer distribution of available goods. In this sense, the Government's increase in wage for they do not place comparable workers on the same footing as give too few real increases already stand in a favored position.

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(f) In a letter of 28 October the Minister of Industry, Commerce & Labour appears to have conceded that such was the case. Its defense is that at the moment prompt action was required and that percentage increases, of the type suggested by AG (see September Report, page 41) would have required too much time. Besides, he urged, the percentage should perhaps differ somewhat, depending on the industry under consideration. He accordingly proposed that the minimum of collective contracts be set in motion with a view to producing in principle the result asked by AG. It appears that over the next few months the difference between the Government and AG may have to be gradually adjusted and a fairer wage structure emerge in Italy. Needless to add, such an approach will facilitate the task of AG in promulgating wage orders in forward areas.

8. Public Wage Decree

(a) A draft decree from the Ministry of the Treasury set aside all objections raised to earlier proposals for raising salaries of public employees (see September Report, page 42). On 12 October the remaining objections were the subject of negotiations with the Minister and his staff. It is estimated that the revised measure will cost the State Lit 12,000,000,000 annually instead of the Lit 25,000,000,000,000 which the earlier proposals from the Ministry of Industry, Commerce & Labour would have cost.

(b) Principal provisions of the proposed decree in its final form are:

- (i) to increase the Integrations *Integrazioni* provided last December, as follows: Grades I to V by Lit 500 monthly; Grade VI to VIII by Lit 800 monthly; and all other grades by Lit 1,000 monthly. These increases are subject to a reduction of 1% for employees residing in cities of less than 200,000 population and of 30% for employees in cities of less than 50,000. For employees in Rome the basic amounts are increased by 30%. These increases are paid to all public employees, including temporary employees and those paid on a casual basis. The decree also authorizes payment of these increases by *Enti* *Interstatali* and all other *Enti* for all receiving funds from the State.
- (ii) to increase by 100% the basic allowance for an *Indennita di famiglia* and the additional allowances for the first three children. This increase applies to all other allowances based on number of dependents and also to those based on the cost of living, when these allowances are paid in place of the aggregate of *Indennita*.

(iii) while continuing in force the *Indennita per diverse politiche* (*Compendamento*) in strict accordance with legal provisions as to conditions and term, to replace this payment with a corresponding allowance where especially high cost-of-living exists, to be called *Indennita Compendamento di Disagio* *Indennita di Disagio*. This payment will be made at Palermo, Naples and Rome, and in any other community named by decree of the Ministers of the Interior and the Treasury.

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- (b) Principal provision of the proposed decree in its final form:
- (i) to increase the Integrations' temporary allowances provided last December, as follows: Grades I to V by Lit 500 monthly; Grades VI to VIII by Lit 800 monthly; and all other grades by Lit 1,000 monthly. These increases are subject to a reduction of 1% for employees residing in cities of less than 200,000 population and of 30% for employees residing in cities of less than 50,000. For employees in Rome the basic amounts are increased by 50. These increases are paid to all public employees, including temporary employees and those paid on a commission basis. The decree also authorizes payment of these increases by the Ministry of the Interior and all other Nazi Party receiving funds from the State.
 - (ii) to increase by 100 the basic allowance for an agglutinate di famiglia and the additional allowances for the first three children. This increase applies to all other allowances based on number of dependents and also to those based on the cost of living, when these allowances are paid in place of the agglutinate di famiglia.
 - (iii) while continuing in force the Indemnity per Officio Bellico (Indemnity) in strict accordance with legal provisions as to conditions and form, to replace this payment with a corresponding allowance where especially high cost-of-living exists, to be called Indemnity for the cost of living in the agglutinate di famiglia. This payment will be made at Palermo, Naples and Rome, and in all other communes named by decree of the Ministers of the Interior and the Treasury conjointly.
 - (iv) As retained objections to the revised decree and also representations regarding current abuses of the travel indemnity and subsidies to employees in financial difficulties. As a result of these latter representations supplementary decrees were put forward:
 - (1) to limit the payment of Indemnity di stanza to employees legally entitled to receive it;
 - (2) to abolish subsidy payments to employed individuals temporarily in financial difficulties.
 - (v) As accordingly approved the salary increase bill with a recommendation that the supplementary decrees be enacted simultaneously. On 20 October the salary increase bill and that regularizing travel indemnity subsidies were approved by the Council of Ministers. The bill to abolish subsidies was disapproved. On 1 November the approved bills were reviewed by the AG in their final form, and apart from verbal details bearing on effective dates, no exception was taken to them. The travel indemnity bill was signed by the Lieutenant General of the Regia on 2 November, and both measures may be expected to be published soon. The increases in the Integrations have been paid since September in anticipation of the law's publication.

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A. Pensions

The effect of the law wage increases has been to strengthen position for increases in other payments of a fixed character, especially social insurance payments. Several actions have been undertaken during the current month regarding the pension system. The basis for which has not been fixed to date. These pensions were increased under RUL 25 in the Goring (see report pages 29-30). The substitution proposal in the range of contribution was made by the U. S. S. R. (General Confederation of Italian Workers) and consisted of a proviso for pensioners of approximately the same amount as that for workers. Such a system would not only double present pension payments, but drain the pension fund which results in a neutralization corresponding to estimated future liabilities. It is evident that any increase in pensions must be made with due consideration for future liabilities, current receipts and, if need be, adjustment of contributions. The whole problem is currently being studied by the Italian agencies concerned and by us.

VII. PROPERTY CONTROL

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1. A draft of decree under which the Italian Government will assume responsibility for the care and custody of Allied property in (reformed) Italy has finally approved by AC and a condition representing the Ministry of Economy on 17 October, but the decree has not been passed by the Italian Government, since the month ended.

2. With the establishment of British and American Commissions and Deputies in Rome there has been a steadily increasing number of inquiries from private and official sources in the U.K. and U.S. regarding properties and measures which had been taken for their protection.

B. Sicilian Region

1. Industrial and commercial concerns

(a) Business (from 15-21): Due to the efforts of Ing. Mori, General Manager of those British firms, the output has been substantially maintained. Difficulties as to transport, electricity and explosives still continue to exist.

(b) Private estate: With the "Ente di Colonizzazione" of Palermo and "Ente di Sicilia" entities have been requested to render statements of their respective management in order to complete formalities for the transfer of the property. A technical inspection of the property is being made to ascertain the status of the

TABLE 1

2. Real numbers

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(b) French

(1) Tyrard & Co. Lipard. This French company deals in jewels. Management was transferred to Lucile Hecquelin some time ago by the then S.O.A.O. Italian Islands and the only asset not yet finally dealt with appears to be a sum of 25,000 lire paid by the sequestrators to the Bank of Italy, remains for transfer to Istanbul sometime in 1948. This sum was money sent to this country by advance payment for goods to be exported. The Bank of Messina has on more than one occasion informed C.P. that, so far as their records are concerned, such sum is still being held in Istanbul. Tyrard & Co. on the other hand have received notice from their head Office in Lyons, France, that in accordance with a special agreement made between the French and Italian Governments whereby commercial credits of this nature were to be returned to France, the full sum had in fact been returned by Istanbul, Rome. This was done apparently early in 1943 without notification being given by Istanbul to Bank of Italy, Messins. The point of interest is that R.C.P.'s may find that other sums, which they have been informed are still with Istanbul have in fact also been returned.

(c) Requisitioned Allied properties

During the month, inventories of damages, breakages and shortages of Villa Sofia, (American Property) and Villa Gavour (British) were presented to Co-Ado Genio Milifere, Palermo, and questions of rental discussed. It is hoped that soon completed these negotiations will form a basis for rapid adjustment for other Allied property throughout Sicily.

D. Southern Region

1. General

(2) During the month of October meetings have been held with the various industrial and commercial concerns under the control of this office. A current up-to-date knowledge of the concerns is constantly maintained. The same office has been followed with regard to real estate. In the majority of cases, the Bank of Naples is the agent of this office. In the past 30 days several Allied concerns have returned to this area and requested the return of their property. Some of the owners have recently been released from concentration camps in North Italy and are in need of the use of their property and their money in the banks. Every consideration possible has been given to such cases.

(3) There are 20 Allied properties and business concerns in the process of reassignment to their owners or legal representatives.

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2208
(c) For the month of October, 14 pieces of real estate were returned to owners, one business concern to one owner and 9 bank balances, securities and movable to owners.

(c) Requisitioned Allied properties

During the month of October seizures of houses, breakages and shorthages of Villa Sorio, (American property) and Villa Cavour (British) were presented to Genio Genio Militare, Palermo, and questions of rental discussed. It is hoped that as completed these negotiations will form a basis for rapid adjustment for other Allied property throughout Sicily.

D. Southern Region

1. General

(a) During the month of October seizures have been held with the various industrial and commercial concerns under the control of this office. A current up-to-date knowledge of the concerns is constantly maintained. The same policy has been followed with regard to real estate. In the majority of cases, the bulk of Naples is the agent of this office. In the past 30 days several Allied concerns have returned to this area and requested the return of their property. Some of the owners have recently been released from concentration camps in North Italy and are in need of the use of their property and their money in the bank. Every consideration possible has been given to such cases.

(b) There are 20 Allied properties and business concerns in the process of reassignment to their owners or legal representatives.

(c) For the month of October, 14 pieces of real estate were returned to owners, one business concern to one owner and 9 bank balances, securities and movables to 5 owners.

2. Industrial and commercial concerns

(a) The following Allied firms have had property in this area requisitioned by the Allied Forces:

Singer Sewing Machine
Bourgeois & Co.
Michelin Italian
Otis

This office has assisted the above business concerns in the question of the requisition of the property. The office has checked the requisition forms and has also insisted the obtaining of rent for the use of the property from the Genio Militare.

(b) Yugoslav Railway. The director of the company and 3 representatives of the workers had a conference with the RUCO regarding the payment of overdue wages. The balance of the loan obtained for this company in the amount of 50,000 lire was paid to them in order to pay most of the accrued wages. At a later meeting between the director of the company and the RUCO the general overall policy of the company was discussed concerning wages and it was considered advisable to request another loan from RUCO.

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(c) Bourdignon, a French concern under the control of the RMO, had several employees suspended from work due to their violating certain provisions of the 1944 Requisitioning Act. The question has been contacted 3 times this month and no answer furnished all the necessary evidence in order to proceed with the prosecution of this case. This office was assured that action would be taken immediately.

3. Real Estate

(a) Gentile & Duisburg, (German Property). On the 28 December 1944, this office received a check in amount of Lira 846,500.46 from the bank of Italy, Naples. This was for a part of a cargo from the two above named German ships. This money belonged to the following:

Gentile & Co. - Naples
5/8 Gentile

L. 700,000.00

L. Castiglione & F. - Naples
2/8 Duisburg

32,200.20
709,200.20

Zedlitz & Co., Ltd.
34 Desiderio (Olona)
3/8 Gentile

16,200.25
846,500.46

These facts, furnished by Bank of Italy, showed that these were funds of individuals and belonged to blocked accounts. A check for Lira 846,500.46 was given the bank, with instructions to credit again to the same accounts in which the funds were credited before payment to this office. They will be so held until the appropriate authority authorized unblocking. The bank definitely stated that these funds were not German State funds.

(b) Requisitioned property

It was necessary to call four times on the Comando Radio Militare to personnel then to proceed with their inspection and firing of requisitioned Allied property. It was also necessary to call on the bank of Italy and the Minister of Finance, as both must issue mandates regarding the amount of cash before payment is received. This office has been assured that the money will be received on 3 November 1944 for four properties.

4. Fascist property

The Young Station, a property of GIL (Gioventu Italiana del Littorio), under control of AG, had been requisitioned by Special Service, FSS. It was brought to the attention of this office that although this station was used primarily by Allied Forces it was not used all the time by military personnel. An investigation was made whereby the station will remain requisitioned, but available dates will be open to Italian civilians for use of this station. These dates to be determined by Special

15,037,35
 506,500.15
 15,037,35

These facts, furnished by Bank of Italy, showed that these were funds of individuals and belonged to blocked accounts. A check for lire 846,500.43 was given to the bank, with instructions to credit again to the same accounts in which the funds were credited before payment to this office. They will be so held until the appropriate authority authorized unblocking. The banks definitely stated that these funds were not German State funds.

(b) Requisitioned property

It was necessary to call four times on the Comando Cino Militesi to persuade them to proceed with their inspection and filing of rents on requisitioned Allied property. It was also necessary to call on the bank of Italy and the Minister of Finance, as both must issue regulations regarding the amount of rent before payment is received. This office has been assured that the money will be received on 3 November 1944 for four properties.

4. Fascist property

The Vomero Stadium, a property of GIL (Gioventu Italiana del Littorio), under control of AG, had been requisitioned by Special Service, FAS. It was brought to the attention of this office that although this Stadium was used primarily by Allied Forces it was not used all the time by military personnel. An arrangement was made whereby the Stadium will remain requisitioned, but available dates will be open to Italian civilians for use of this Stadium. These dates to be determined by Special Service, FAS and the representative of GIL. This will also possible as a heliport field for special events for the Italians.

3. Lazio-Umbria Region

Part I - Rome City

1. General

A breakdown has been made by provinces throughout Italy of accounts taken by Istomabi from American owners. The amount for other nationalities are in the course of completion. The American total is 867 million lire and it appears that the entire total may be 2,000 million lire.

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2. Industrial and commercial concerns

The general situation shows gradual deterioration because of the inability to replace stock. Manufacturing concerns are having difficulties as a result of the power shortage. One company is in a position to manufacture large numbers of water glasses or medicine bottles when power is made available.

3. Real estate and personal properties

As communications become more liberal owners of properties are making inquiry concerning their holdings. It is extremely difficult for them to appreciate that their properties continue to be sequestered and that such properties are subject to Italian laws concerning tenancy, rent agreements, etc.

4. Fascist, semi-fascist and similar properties

Except for Deselavorn, for which a commissario was appointed, this office continues its protective custody of properties taken under the Regional Commissioner's order. It is unfortunate that the Italian Government does not take action concerning these since greater attention should be paid to the physical properties than this office has facilities to provide.

Part II - Balance of Region excluding Rome City

(a) At Anagnina, near Civitavecchia, there is a large aluminum company, said to have the most modern plant in Europe. The plant was threatened to prevent the Germans from destroying it. The workers in the plant decided that they would take it over and requested the manager to deal then the company houses in which they lived. There is very little police protection. The Regional Property Control Officer visited the plant, met with the representatives, corrected the situation. This plant provides an example of the uses to which certain facilities may be utilized for civil reconstruction. In the machine shop, civilian cars were being converted into trucks for the transport of fuel. In another building a mill was operating to make corn flour. The bauxite ore which had been treated with salt was being refined to make the salt available to the civilian population and an excellent power plant capable of producing 3,000 KW per day can be operated when AS is in a position to get coal to the plant. One principal complaint of the workers was that they wanted to work harder for the Allied cause and would appreciate any suggestions as to how they could help.

F. Abruzzi-Marche Region

No report received.

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Part II - Balance of Region excluding Rome City

(a) At Aurelia, near Civitavecchia, there is a large aluminum company, said to have the most modern plant in Europe. The plant was dismantled to prevent the Germans from destroying it. The workers in the plant decided that they would take it over and requested the manager to deal then the company houses in which they lived. There is very little police protection. The Regional Property Control Officer visited the plant, met with the representatives, corrected the situation. This plant provides an example of the uses to which certain facilities may be utilized for civil reconstruction. In the machine shop, civilian cars were being converted into trucks for the transport of food. In another building a mill was operating to make corn flour. The bauxite ore which had been treated with salt was being refined to make the salt available to the civilian population and an excellent power plant capable of producing 3,000 KW per day can be operated when AC is in a position to get coal to the plant. One principal complaint of the workers was that they wanted to work harder for the Allied cause and would appreciate any suggestions as to how they could help.

F. Abruzzi-Marche Region.

No report received.

G. Sardinia Region

No report received.

H. Tuscany Region

1. General

The continuance of active military operations in the northern part of the Region during the month of October has been followed by restrictive efforts upon the work of this Division in the district concerned and to a lesser extent upon the functioning of civil assistance in the backward areas. Every effort however is made to afford such limited protection as is practicable.

2. Industrial and commercial concerns

(a) Information has been received which indicates that there are Allied interests in 74 concerns with places of business in Tuscany. Of these, 20 are in the province of Florence, 44 in the provinces of Livorno, Lucca, Pisa and Arezzo while 7 have interests throughout the Region.

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(1) Company is situated per machine in Quindici. The finger agency in Florence is housed in a factory, well appointed warehouse which has escaped damage from war causes. Business has been hindered by the interruption of communications but the company holds a stock of some 5,500 sewing machine heads, and 1,100 tables but has only 70 sets of supplies. Order of machines and needles are at present blocked but request is being made for partial unblocking to allow the company's business to proceed.

(2) S.I. Conigenoed Alari Gas. This company is a subsidiary of I'Air Liquide (French) but no information is available as to what the extent of its holdings are. Its whole production is now being taken by the Allied forces and under their supervision.

(3) Compagnia Generale di Elettrotecnica. Owns a modern warehouse and factory building in Florence now requisitioned by U.S. Signals. As however it had previously been used by Italian authorities and the plant transferred to Milan, this occupation has not interfered with the Company's business, which is now very small and with little prospect of improvement as stock is almost exhausted.

(4) Banca d'America e d'Italia. Functioning normally in Florence and Brato.

(5) Compagnie Oliver S.A. Franciscine, Paris. This branch of a French company engaged in the straw hat and plaited material business, principally for the foreign market, and even in the six months ended 29 February, 1944, 80% of the sales were for the foreign market mainly Germany. The company is in a position to resume its former substantial trade in the British and American markets whenever this can be done and is now stocked with suitable articles. Operations at present on local market on reduced scale.

3. Real Estate

(a) The managing bank for Real Estate (as far as the province of Florence is concerned) is making good progress with the checking of inventories, preparation of war damage valuations and general estate administration. For that province the management is conducted from the branch at the Bank in Florence city. The management of Real Estate in the remaining 3 provinces of the region is conducted from the head office of the Bank in Rome. The staff of the head office is experiencing considerable difficulties owing to the long journey which have to be made and the security restrictions imposed on movement, transport, censorship, etc. Representation has been made to higher authority with the view of relaxing these restrictions to some degree in favour of these particular employees.

(b) In the forward areas a considerable amount of clearing up is being accomplished in cases of irregular occupation of property and contact has been kept with Italian and British in this respect.

J. Legion branch office special report

3. Real Estate

(a) The managing bank for Real Estate (as far as the province of Florence is concerned) is the bank of Florence with the checking of inventories, preparation of the large accounts and general administration. For that province the management is conducted from the bank in Florence city. The management of Real Estate in the remaining 3 provinces of the Region is conducted from the head office of the bank in Milan. The staff of the head office is experiencing considerable difficulties owing to the long journeys which have to be made and the security restrictions imposed on movement, transport, communication, etc. Representation has been made to higher authority with the view of relaxing these restrictions to some degree in favour of these particular employees.

(b) In the forward areas a considerable amount of clearing up is being accomplished in cases of irregular occupation of property and contact has been kept with British and American markets wherever this can be done and in view of the situation at present on local markets no reduction is possible.

4. Bologna branch office special report

1. Industrial and commercial concerns

(a) Information on head industries there probably are Allied interests in 22 businesses concerns which have places of business or property in the provinces of Bologna, Lucca, Pisa and Livorno.

(b) The following seven concerns have been investigated during the month:

Soc. An. Götterf. Cantoni Conti
Soc. An. Sestini-Cobain, Chausy & Cirey
Soc. An. Valeris Italiana Alarretti Modigliani
Soc. An. Sestini del Radicati
Soc. An. Sestini Proletari Refrattari
Soc. An. Sestini Refrattari
Soc. An. Sestini & Co.

The first four concerns listed above, as well as minority interests in the remaining three, have been placed under the control of this office. Most material and equipment has been taken from these Allied concerns by the military without following proper requisitioning procedure. Many instances of the taking of property without leaving even a receipt therefore have come to the attention of this office.

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Much time has been devoted in trying to trace the responsible Army unit. Garbinieri have been posted where necessary, and Company employees have been instructed as to how to recognize authorized requisitions or purchase orders. Efforts are being made to assist companies in resuming operations by facilitating the acquisition of building and repair material and by interceding in their contacts with the military for various and sundry purposes.

(c) Soc. An. Cucizini Cantoni Coats. According to the local arrangement, eleven subcontractors have been appointed for this cotton-thread manufacturing concern and its subsidiary companies in Italy. At its main plant in Acquafredda, Lucera, the company normally employed about half of its 5,600 employees. At present its total employment at Lucera numbers 144 persons whose function mainly is to put the plant in order and salvage whatever they can. Its two subsidiary companies, IIC and SIGA, successors to competitors, merely hold title to two plants located in the province of Lucera, which until recently had been operated by subject company.

(d) Societa Polvay & Co. This chemical-manufacturing concern is a limited partnership formed in Belgium. There are six general partners, of which 5 are Belgian and 1 French, their combined property interests totaling 21.6%.

Because the company had not been sequestered, and its representative, Ing. Clement Van Crauberg, who holds general power of attorney is present, only minority interests have been placed under control of this office.

Some damage has been done to the Rosignano Plant, and operations have been temporarily suspended. In the meantime the company's power-plant has been supplying electricity for army and essential civilian needs in and about the city of Livorno.

2. Real Estate

The damage to property in this area has been very extensive and much time will be needed to make an accurate survey of such damage. The proper Italian Agency has been notified and the work of estimating this damage has been started.

Some damage has been done to the Requinone Plant, and operations have been temporarily suspended. In the meantime the company's power-plant has been supplying electricity for army and essential civilian needs in and about the city of Livorno.

2. Road Estate

The damage to property in this area has been very extensive and much time will be needed to make an accurate survey of such damage. The proper Italian Agency has been notified and the work of estimating this damage has been started.

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A	Indust. & C.	27	23	14		1							172
Z													
I	Secur. & Fin.	74	79	51	2	2	4				35		53
O													
	State of P-8												
	Reg'n Total	154	152	93	8	3	6	1	6		53		480
	Abruzzi-Marche												
	Sanitagna												
T													
O	Real Estate	7	20	9									36
S													
C	Indust. & C.	8	3	4									15
A													
N	Secur. & Fin.	123	221	120	4	12	8	7	72				567
A													
	Reg'n Total	138	244	133	4	12	8	7	72				618
	TOTALS	4003	728	377	17	70	16	14	178	179	5		5587

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VIII. ACCOUNTING

A. Supply Accounting

1. The Supply Accounting of A2 is now broadly divided into two classes, (a) accounting for such supplies as are handled by AG and resold to Italian civilians or issued by AG to Italian Governmental agencies, and (b) the recording of information called for under TNA 228, which provides for the centralizing in the books of AG of certain accounting or statistical information, showing the charges levied, and credits in favor of, the Italian Government. The accounts comprising (a) above will be referred to as Civilian Supply Accounts, and those comprising (b) as Accounting Returns called for from AG under TNA 228.

2. During the past month a complete report on civilian supply accounts was submitted through 30 June 1944. All accounting returns called for under TNA 228 were immediately submitted through 30 June 1944. The Regional accounts for civilian supplies for July are now being reviewed and prepared for consolidation in the records at Headquarters. In addition three Regions have also submitted their accounts through 31 August 1944, and two through 30 September 1944. The situation respecting AG civilian supply accounting is therefore considered satisfactory.

3. Within the past several months the detailed accounting work on civilian supplies has substantially increased, both in the field and at Headquarters. While a sizeable expansion has occurred in the liberated territory in which civilian supplies are now being distributed, the principal cause of the additional work is largely the ever-expanding list of imports. In the early stages of occupation, accounting for the few staple foodstuffs imported was not a complicated task. Actually the enlargement of the classes of imports to include numerous agricultural, industrial, mining, and general commodities has broadened the scope of the necessary accounting. Another condition that has retarded current field reporting has arisen from the difficulty in securing promptly official information on landed cost on commodities in order to bill consignees. This difficulty has in fact existed in varying degrees from the beginning, even in connection with staple foodstuffs.

4. In the report of the Finance Sub-Commission for September, mention was made of the arrangement which went into operation on 1 September, 1944. On this date the Italian Government, through the Ministry of Agriculture, assumed responsibility for receiving, distributing, and accounting for imported foodstuffs. Charges arriving at ports (except Naples) now pass directly to the local Consorzio Agrario, who prepare receiving reports. Such reports are ultimately routed through the Delegazione dei Consorzi Agrari to the Chief Accountant. This new arrangement has been extended to certain forward areas during October.

5. The proposed plan for transferring to Italian authority responsibility for receiving, distributing and accounting for supplies other than foodstuffs was mentioned in the September Report. Under the plan the Italian Government through the Istituto Consorzio Estero would receive future cargoes of imported mineral products, the ships' manifests, and thereafter distribute such supplies

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7. As the result of action taken during the past month, the need to AC existing to the accounting for medical supplies will not only be simplified but substantially reduced. Pursuant to the plan the Italian Government has designated three Regional Distribuzioni medicinali degli Alleati (EMDITA) as a distributing agency. The AC Central Medical Depot will turn over to EMDITA all medical supplies furnished by the Allies for the civilian population in liberated Italy. The action taken will result in closing all field medical warehouses, and the selling of existing supplies on hand to recognize outlets of trade. Thereafter EMDITA will receive delivery of all supplies centrally, reselling the same according to a schedule of prices published under rules and regulations laid down by the Italian Government. AC Public Health officers will assist EMDITA by advising them of dealers set up at provincial levels, and in obtaining necessary transport permits for the distribution of medical supplies within a region.

8. A minor exception is made in the case of territory under the AC 5th and 8th Armies. In such parts of forward areas as the Senior Civil Affairs Officers of the Armies may indicate, EMDITA will be responsible for the distribution of medical supplies. In any special area in which the ACAD does not desire that organization to function, the old system of AC distribution of medical supplies will apply. There the accounting for such transactions will continue under the provisions of Executive Memorandum No. 34. These latter areas, however, will constitute but a small part of the medical supply program in Italy.

9. Field returns on releases, distribution and sales of coal have been consolidated in the office of the Chief Accountant through 30 June, 1944. In addition the Coal Section AFHQ has reported to the Chief Accountant the tonnages released on the mainland through 31 July, 1944. The headquarters accounts for coal issues, sales and collections for all liberated Italy through 31 July, 1944 are now in the course of preparation at headquarters. The detailed accounting for sales and collections in connection with coal, a large part of which has been on the basis of small issues, has entailed a considerable amount of work both in the field and at Headquarters. In view of this situation steps were taken to transfer the responsibility for the handling of coal to Italian authority.

10. Pursuant to orders issued during the month, as from 1 November, 1944, the Italian Government, through the medium of the State Railways, assumes responsibility under AC supervision for distributing, collecting and accounting for coal for essential civilian consumption as released to it by the Coal Section, AFHQ. Regional Supply Accounts, however, will complete the collecting and accounting for coal delivered under AC/AFHQ arrangements through 31 October, 1944. In a few forward areas, coal may continue to be drawn by AC Supply Officers from Allied army supply depots for release. In such cases the transactions will be accounted for in accordance with the existing procedure. The small quantities of coal so handled will be shown in AC monthly statements of stock movements and supporting schedules of sales.

11. A question has arisen as to the segregation of issues of coal to public utilities, referred to in TAG 310. In view of the fact that in the future all coal for civilian consumption will be turned over to the State Railways for distribution, it is not considered feasible to trace coal through railways via merchant distributors

of preparation at headquarters. The detailed accounting for coal in connection with coal, a large part of which has been on the basis of small issues, has entailed a considerable amount of work both in the field and at headquarters. In view of this situation steps were taken to transfer the responsibility for the handling of coal to Italian authority.

10. Pursuant to orders issued during the month, as from 1 November, 1944, the Italian Government, through the medium of the State Railways, assumes responsibility under AC supervision for distributing, collecting and accounting for coal for essential civilian consumption as released to it by the Coal Section, AFHQ. Regional Supply Accounts, however, will complete the collecting and accounting for coal delivered under AC/AHS arrangements through 31 October, 1944. In a few forward areas, coal may continue to be drawn by AC Supply Offices from Allied Army supply depots for release. In such cases the transactions will be accounted for in accordance with the existing procedure. The small quantities of coal so handled will be shown in AC monthly statements of stock movements and supporting schedules of sales.

11. A question has arisen as to the segregation of issues of coal to public utilities, referred to in TAC 310. In view of the fact that in the future all coal for civilian consumption will be turned over to the State Railways for distribution, it is not considered feasible to trace coal through railways via merchant distributors to utilities. It will nevertheless be possible to show as a statistical figure the quantities allocated by the Coal Section AFHQ to the various classes of consumers. Although these allocations may not necessarily agree exactly with quantities actually delivered it is felt that they will be sufficiently accurate for a subsequent evaluation of the isolated charge against the Italian Government.

12. The supply accounting arrangement whereby Comdante Italiana Petrols accounts for the receipt and distribution of petroleum as instituted some months ago continues to function smoothly. To date the Petroleum Section AFHQ has certified to the Chief Accountant the quantities of POL issues through 31 July, 1944, there being a period of about two months in the accumulation of field reports by the Petroleum Section. Prior to this time CIP first assumed responsibility for the distribution of POL the volume and value of sales have more than doubled. Some changes have been made in basic prices, occasionally requiring retrospective adjustments, and thereby entailing additional work in headquarters. The volume of supply accounting work in relation to the importance of this commodity nevertheless is relatively light. CIP has been utilized for all issues of POL received by it through 31 July, 1944.

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14. The registration of issues of IOL to public utilities is raised in 12, 210 has been considered by AG. The Petroleum Action AGO has requested that Allied Army units, both British and American, submit schedules of IOL issued to public utilities out of Army stocks. In the related reports are received, such issues will be reported to the Chief Accountant and included in his report. This procedure will, of course, be feasible only if reports on issues are confined to order generators. It is the opinion of this Sub-Commission, however, that reports on production will provide sufficiently accurate figures to reflect issues to public utilities for consideration in the ultimate settlement with the Italian Government.

15. The accounting for supplies issued to the Italian Army has been clarified through the directives issued by AGO on 23 September 1944. The order covers the policies respecting the feeding, clothing, arming, equipping, and administering the Italian Army. Issues in furthering the war effort. All supplies issued to the Italian Army are reported to the Chief Accountant through the Italian Army Sub-Commission (Military Issues to the Italian Army). AGO is charged with the duty of ensuring that only items correctly chargeable to the Italian Government are presented to the Chief Accountant. Supplementing the foregoing procedure, AGO directive of 6 October, 1944, was issued making the immediate issuing agency responsible to see that all vouchers are properly executed and forwarded to AGO. The foregoing instructions thus make specific the important engagements which had been or less been in operation during the past month. All certificates of issues received from AGO through 31 October have been recorded in the accounts maintained by the Chief Accountant.

16. The accounting for supplies issued to internees and displaced persons is based on reports submitted by the displaced persons and repatriation sub-Commission. Some minor issues are also reported to the Chief Accountant through the AGO Supply Officers, principally where rations or other commodities are given in forward areas. In view of the nature of the operations, a large number of items are required to be evaluated. In the case of the British issues this is done on the basis of values furnished by the British Financial Adviser, and in the case of American issues on published U.S. prices. Reports have been received from the several reporting agencies and the accounts consolidated at headquarters level through 31 August, 1944.

B. Financial Accounting

1. Centralization of all bookkeeping at headquarters has been an unqualified success. The machine system has facilitated the employment of Italian civilians, with a consequent saving in Allied manpower. The September accounts of the Allied Financial Agency were completed in draft form on 15 October, 1944. These include the transactions of the five branches of AGO to 30 September, 1944, and these accounts are in the files to 31 August, 1944. Regional accounts are still maintained in the forward regions. The necessary steps have been taken to ensure that the accounts are in a position to read for the liberation of further regions.

2. New leads and sub-heads of accounts have been opened as follows:

All certification of issues received from HQ, through 31 October 1944, have been recorded in the accounts maintained by the Chief Accountant.

15. The accounting for supplies issued to internees and displaced persons is based on reports submitted by the Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission. Some minor issues are also reported to the Chief Accountant through the JMD Supply Officers, principally where rations or other commodities are drawn in forward areas. In view of the nature of the operations, a large number of items are rounded to be evaluated. In the case of the British issues this is done on the basis of prices furnished by the British Financial Advisor, and in the case of American issues on published U.S. prices. Reports have been received from the several reporting bureaus and the accounts consolidated at headquarters level through 31 August, 1944.

D. Financial Accounting

1. Centralization of all bookkeeping at headquarters has been a long-sought success. The machine system has facilitated the employment of Italian civilians with a consequent saving in Allied manpower. The September accounts of the Allied Financial Agency were completed in draft form on 15 October, 1944. These include the transactions of the five branches of 1st to 30 September, 1944, and they are being entered in the field to 31 August, 1944. Regional accounts are still maintained in the forward regions. The necessary steps have been taken to ensure that the accounting system is ready for the liberation of further regions.

2. New heads and sub heads of accounts have been decided as follows:

- (a) Receipts from the Italian Government against Foreign Exchange Payments;
- (b) Foreign Exchange Payments made on behalf of the Italian Government - U.S. Dollars;
- (c) Receipts from Italy Forfeited (Allied Military Courts), and
- (d) Purchase of Furniture and Equipment, subsequently handed over to other Allied military units. Items (a), (b) and (c) are self-explanatory. Item (d) reflects a segregation in the books of the cost of certain articles purchased by AG/ACG, and later handed over to incoming units.

3. The following detailed monthly schedules were prepared in connection with Imports and Exports of Supplies: (a) Unallocated and Allocated Proceeds of Sales of Supplies, including Medical Supplies, to 30 September, 1944, and (b) Purchases in Italy of Supplies to 30 September, 1944.

4. Accounting advice to other Divisions was given to (a) Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission, in connection with financial assistance to Allied Nationals, using Italian banking channels; (b) Italian Patriots Branch in respect of financing patriot activities, and (c) Headquarters Commandant on the preparation and submission of civilian payrolls.

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5. The following directives were issued: (a) Accounting for funds, etc., in connection with Allied military courts, and (b) Instructions to Regional Commissioners regarding clearance of officers in charge of AG/USG funds.

6. Liaison was maintained with Civilian and Military (Artillery) and the Comando Genio Militare to expedite introduction of the agreed system whereby the latter take over the payment of the expenses of hotels requisitioned as Allied officers' billets and messes.

IX. COST-OF-LIVING DATA

The following tables were prepared from data collected by the Institute Controls of Inflation.

Expenditure per Person per Month for Purchase of Selected Food

	Expenditure per Person per Month					Index January 1944=100				
	1944					1944				
	Jan.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Amesbury	479	1724	1310	976	1103	1052	360	273	261	230
Amesbury	-	-	-	715	768	-	-	-	-	-
Amesbury	-	-	-	1372	1250	-	-	-	-	-
Amesbury	-	-	-	1177	1358	-	-	-	-	-
Amesbury	-	-	-	425	610	-	-	-	-	-
Amesbury	-	-	-	627	671	-	-	-	-	-
Amesbury	-	-	-	1010	1098	-	-	-	-	-
Amesbury	479	1724	1310	976	1103	1052	360	273	261	230
Amesbury	-	-	-	1045	1080	-	-	-	-	-
Amesbury	-	-	-	500	620	-	-	-	-	-
Amesbury	-	-	-	1007	984	-	-	-	-	-
Amesbury	-	-	-	-	573	-	-	-	-	-
Amesbury	11.66	3350	793	1211	-	-	93	54	83	-
Amesbury	-	989	576	603	706	-	-	-	-	-
Amesbury	503	742	515	534	663	-	130	91	94	-
Amesbury	456	637	573	527	643	-	140	136	116	-
Amesbury	545	594	505	504	534	-	138	108	92	-
Amesbury	-	-	-	413	523	-	-	-	-	-
Amesbury	662	681	733	546	549	-	103	141	98	-
Amesbury	740	100	215	298	328	-	125	91	108	-
Amesbury	-	675	625	445	580	-	-	-	-	-
Amesbury	-	632	619	496	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amesbury	-	-	-	558	478	-	-	-	-	-
Amesbury	639	652	647	643	559	-	94	118	73	-
Amesbury	467	444	431	485	-	-	95	92	105	-

	1944					1945				
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Alessandria	-	-	745	768	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arezzo	-	-	1372	1250	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bari	-	-	1177	1538	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belluno	-	-	425	610	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benevento	-	-	627	671	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brescia	-	-	1010	1098	-	-	-	-	-	-
Butte	479	1724	1310	976	1103-1052	569	273	204	230	220
Cagliari	-	-	1046	1000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Calabria	-	-	500	620	-	-	-	-	-	-
Campania	-	-	1007	984	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canosa	-	-	-	573	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carpi	1458	1368	793	1231	-	93	54	83	-	-
Caserta	-	989	576	608	706	-	-	-	-	-
Catania	569	742	515	534	669	130	91	94	118	-
Catanzaro	1556	637	573	527	613	149	126	118	141	-
Cecina	549	594	595	504	534	108	108	92	97	-
Chieti	-	-	443	523	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cosenza	662	681	733	646	545	103	111	93	83	-
Crotone	240	300	219	258	338	129	91	108	143	-
Cuneo	-	675	429	445	580	-	-	-	-	-
Davoli	-	632	619	496	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enna	-	-	558	478	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foggia	639	632	617	643	559	94	118	93	81	-
Forlì	467	444	431	486	-	95	92	105	-	-
Genova	432	525	457	500	-	127	111	121	-	-
Giulianova	612	900	677	737	-	147	111	120	-	-
Imperia	560	670	472	475	-	120	84	85	-	-
Indraglia	750	981	672	679	-	131	90	91	-	-
Isola	680	777	735	784	559	114	107	115	92	-
Lecce	459	710	633	594	-	127	113	106	-	-
Livorno	573	786	473	555	521	157	83	97	91	-
Lodi	711	843	803	623	884	119	114	88	124	-
Macerata	227	705	675	563	718	298	285	238	303	-
Manfredonia	371	846	598	611	603	147	181	165	163	-
Massara	569	905	622	659	650	145	213	181	175	-

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Retail Black Market Prices
(Monthly averages lire per kilogram)

Provincial Capitals	Cheese, 1944				Olive Oil (liter) 1944				Sugar, 1944			
	July	August	Sept.	October	July	August	Sept.	October	July	August	Sept.	October
Arezzo	-	120	-	-	-	600	500	500	-	130	140	15
Firenze	-	-	-	-	-	730	540	583	-	225	300	30
Livorno	-	-	-	-	-	675	750	700	-	180	250	20
Sienna	-	100	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	25
Ancona	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Macerata	-	-	350	350	-	450	500	500	-	200	250	30
Perugia	-	-	-	-	-	-	325	325	-	150	215	30
Torino	-	-	-	-	-	500	500	500	-	200	300	30
Verona	150	575	550	450	550	475	550	550	350	325	415	60
Aquila	-	300	400	-	-	650	650	-	-	200	250	-
Teramo	-	200	-	-	-	400	400	400	-	100	-	20
Avellino	-	-	-	-	-	275	300	300	-	300	300	30
Benevento	-	-	-	-	-	-	270	350	-	-	350	30
Napoli	403	457	-	-	310	311	-	-	265	300	-	-
Salerno	225	200	250	-	220	260	-	300	225	140	140	-
Bari	325	-	-	320	90	63	98	160	175	160	225	25
Brindisi	213	300	300	300	75	80	80	150	125	140	140	12
Lecce	165	300	325	350	80	80	100	130	80	200	225	25
Foggia	-	-	350	-	-	140	155	230	-	200	250	25
Taranto	225	350	350	-	93	105	120	-	185	200	210	-
Matera	275	273	280	280	55	73	110	150	160	150	200	30
Potenza	303	250	275	300	135	130	130	200	220	320	300	30
Catanzaro	160	-	-	295	90	120	120	120	165	250	250	25
Cosenza	180	300	300	-	150	150	150	-	300	300	300	-
Crotone	-	200	250	-	95	120	120	-	-	250	250	-
Reggio Calabria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agrianto	125	145	-	-	150	150	-	-	231	325	-	-
Caltanissetta	119	143	-	-	125	123	-	-	274	285	-	-
Catania	173	174	-	-	123	141	-	-	235	371	-	-
Enna	114	-	-	-	140	-	-	-	174	300	300	-
Messina	144	145	-	-	118	119	-	-	336	358	-	-
Palermo	108	-	-	-	160	-	-	-	282	125	333	-
Ragusa	119	131	-	-	120	119	180	-	442	580	300	-
Siracusa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	350	300	-
Trapani	133	-	-	-	125	-	-	-	305	300	360	-
Cagliari	85	90	100	120	262	450	425	350	275	300	325	-
Carbonara	70	-	-	-	313	-	-	-	275	-	-	-
Sassari	70	-	-	-	310	-	-	-	210	-	-	-

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CONFIDENTIAL

tail Black Market Prices
by averages lire per kilogram)

Oil (liter) 1944			Sugar, 1944				Milk (liter) 1944			
August	Sept.	October	July	August	Sept.	October	July	August	Sept.	October
500	500	500	-	130	140	150	-	19	20	15
730	540	583	-	225	300	300	-	11	12	12
675	750	760	-	180	250	200	-	10	10	-
200	-	-	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	8
450	500	500	-	200	250	300	-	8	11	12
-	325	325	-	150	215	300	-	20	25	25
500	500	500	350	200	200	200	30	40	25	30
475	550	550	-	325	415	600	-	25	25	30
690	650	-	-	200	250	-	-	18	20	-
400	400	400	-	100	-	200	-	-	-	-
275	300	300	-	300	300	300	-	-	-	-
-	270	350	-	-	350	330	30	30	-	-
314	-	-	265	300	-	-	43	-	-	-
260	-	300	225	140	140	-	-	17	19	20
63	98	150	175	160	235	250	-	30	30	30
80	80	150	125	140	140	140	-	20	20	20
80	100	130	80	200	225	250	-	24	20	-
140	165	230	-	200	250	250	29	-	-	-
105	120	-	185	200	210	-	14	15	15	15
73	110	150	160	150	200	300	15	-	-	-
120	180	200	220	320	300	300	15	-	-	-
120	120	120	165	250	250	250	16	20	20	-
150	150	-	300	300	300	-	18	20	20	-
120	120	-	-	250	250	-	16	16	-	-
150	-	-	231	325	-	-	19	18	-	-
123	-	-	274	285	-	-	22	22	-	-
164	-	-	235	371	-	-	12	-	-	-
-	-	-	174	300	300	-	19	20	20	-
119	-	-	336	350	-	-	13	-	-	-
-	-	-	232	135	333	-	11	14	-	-
119	-	-	442	368	300	307	-	-	-	-
-	180	-	-	350	300	390	14	-	-	-
-	-	-	305	300	160	400	10	10	-	-
-	-	-	275	300	225	-	12	-	-	-
-	-	-	275	-	-	-	11	-	-	-
-	-	-	210	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Retail Black Market Prices
(Monthly Averages Lira per Kilogram)

Provincial Capitals	Bread, 1944			Potatoes, 1944			Beans, 1944		
	July	Aug.	Sept.	July	Aug.	Sept.	July	Aug.	Sept.
Ancona	32	34	35	-	10	-	-	80	-
Firenze	36	45	45	-	29	-	-	300	400
Livorno	38	40	40	-	30	-	-	200	220
Sienna	30	30	-	-	-	-	-	150	-
Ancona	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Macerata	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perugia	10	12	12	-	10	-	-	85	90
L'Aquila	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	135	180
Rome	100	100	110	-	30	-	-	200	200
Aquila	-	30	-	-	40	-	-	355	350
Torino	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	240	-
Avellino	-	120	100	-	15	-	-	160	160
Benevento	-	60	80	-	-	-	-	-	-
Napoli	117	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-
Salerno	90	90	90	-	18	-	-	267	-
Isari	80	63	80	-	20	-	-	150	250
Brindisi	60	60	60	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lecco	35	65	60	28	30	-	32	165	250
Foggia	-	25	50	-	-	-	-	160	250
Taranto	75	65	50	-	28	-	-	170	-
Netere	50	70	80	20	40	-	-	230	250
Potenza	33	48	50	-	35	-	-	120	135
Catanzaro	55	60	60	40	30	-	-	150	165
Cosenza	70	50	-	30	25	-	35	190	200
Reggio Calabria	100	80	70	-	40	-	-	150	200
Agrianto	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	160	180
Caltanissetta	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	-
Catania	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	121	-
Trani	71	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	-
Messina	112	50	-	-	-	-	-	100	-
Palermo	82	71	-	-	-	-	-	150	120
Ragusa	81	72	-	-	-	-	-	138	-
Siracusa	58	65	-	-	-	-	-	121	-
Trapani	80	70	70	-	-	-	-	120	-
Cagliari	-	88	90	-	-	-	-	130	-
Nuovo	18	70	70	-	35	-	-	130	130
Sassari	110	32	-	-	-	-	-	65	58
		80	-	28	25	-	-	65	60

114	117	60	80	14	18	20	32	480	267	225	250
75	90	90	90	-	-	20	-	150	200	-	250
31	80	63	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	250
35	60	60	60	28	30	32	165	250	170	-	-
-	70	65	60	-	-	30	160	250	250	-	-
75	23	25	30	28	40	40	-	155	230	250	-
50	60	65	80	40	55	30	120	120	120	135	-
33	34	70	50	-	-	-	130	150	150	150	300
55	40	60	60	40	30	35	-	120	150	400	200
70	60	50	-	50	25	25	120	150	150	150	-
100	80	80	70	-	-	40	-	120	150	150	180
45	45	-	-	-	-	-	120	120	120	-	-
45	53	-	-	-	-	-	121	121	121	-	-
78	82	-	-	-	-	-	110	110	110	-	-
71	50	50	-	-	-	-	100	100	100	120	-
112	70	71	-	-	-	-	150	150	150	-	-
82	86	72	-	-	-	-	138	145	145	-	-
81	79	65	-	-	-	-	121	116	116	-	-
58	72	70	70	-	-	-	120	120	120	-	-
60	65	88	90	-	-	-	120	130	130	133	-
-	70	70	70	-	-	35	-	130	130	130	130
18	16	32	-	-	-	-	65	65	65	58	-
110	110	80	-	28	25	-	65	65	65	60	-

CP Secretary

Colonel,
Joint Director,
Finance Sub-Commission.

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Appendix "A"

Position with regard to Provincial Tax
Appeal Commissions

A. Commissions Formed

Agilentto	Lecce
Avellino	Messina
Bari	Nuoro
Caltanissetta	Palermo
Catania	Potenza
Catanzaro	Ravenna
Cosenza	Reggio Calabria
Enna	Salerno
Foggia	Taranto
	Trapani

B. Under correspondence

Benevento	Campobasso
Brindisi	Monza
Cagliari	Sassari
	Siracusa

B. Under correspondence

Benevento	Campobasso
Trindici	Viterbo
Cagliari	Sassari
	Siracusa

C. Nominations not yet received

Ancona	Macerata
Aquila	Naples
Arezzo	Perugia
Ascoli Piceno	Pescara
Chieti	Rieti
Frosinone	Rome
Grassano	Taranto
Littoria	Terni
Livorno	Viterbo

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Appendix "B"

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Correspondence between AC and the Italian Government on the State Budget for 1944/45.

A. Letter from Acting Chief Commissioner, to Prime Minister Bonomi of 17 October, 1944:

EMS/ht.

17 October 1944

My dear Mr. Prime Minister,

Reference is made to the recent budget message by Minister of Treasury Soleri. We are in agreement with his conclusions that the time is not propitious for a large loan to attempt to cope with the budget deficit and that despite the serious efforts of the Minister of Finance no substantial increase in revenue can be expected in the near future.

Although we are thus in accord generally that the income of the State cannot be substantially increased in the near future, on the basis of our study of the Italian budget and methods of expenditure control for the past year we do feel that certain adjustments, which can readily be made, should result in savings which to some extent will be effective in ameliorating the present unbalanced condition of the State budget.

On the basis of this study we would like to propose creation of a Cabinet Committee on Economy in State Expenditures and we feel that the following recommendations which are, however, very general in nature merit the serious consideration of such a committee:

- (a) Analysis of the budget discloses the presence of a great number of "entia" which are supported at public expense. It is our feeling that those functions which are properly governmental could probably be better administered by direct governmental agencies. This should enable the Government to consolidate many functions and to abolish many "entia" with the attendant saving. Judging from recent newspaper comments a thorough study by an Economy Committee to simplify the "entia" structure would be favourably received by the Italian people.
- (b) It also appears to us that many divisions and bureaus presently existing in the Ministries were created by the Fascist Party to provide sinecures. In addition we have found situations where more

stantial increase in revenue can be expected in the near future.

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- (a) Analysis of the budget discloses the presence of a great number of "anti" which are supported at public expense. It is our feeling that those functions which are properly governmental could probably be better administered by direct governmental agencies. This should enable the Government to consolidate many functions and to abolish many "anti" with the attendant saving. Judging from recent newspaper comments a thorough study by an Economy Committee to simplify the "anti" structure would be favorably received by the Italian people.
- (b) It also appears to us that many divisions and bureaus presently existing in the Ministries were created by the Fascist Party to provide sinecures. In addition we have found situations where more than one individual poses as head of a division, each drawing his full salary. We feel that a further study of this situation could bring about far-reaching economies.
- (c) The more or less independent status ^{of} road administration under its old organization has recently been changed and made an integral part of the Government, reporting directly to a member of your Cabinet. We feel that there are comparable situations such as the railways, monopolies, telegraph and telephone systems which might well be studied by an Economy Committee to determine whether these bodies should be made an integral part of the Government as in the case of State roads or should be returned to private ownership. A change in either direction would effect economies in the State administration. In addition it is our feeling that if any of these enterprises were returned to private ownership the taxation yield to the State would exceed so-called profits now accruing to the State.
- (d) We feel that the present list of Parastatal Agencies receiving contributions from the State should be re-examined with a view to eliminating those which are not performing governmental functions. We would also suggest such a committee should seriously consider a change

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Appendix "B"

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in the present method of determining the amount of State contributions so that amounts would be specified by law and not left to the personal judgment by the Minister or some subordinate official.

(e) Throughout the budget we find "sussidi" being used to make funds available to the head of a State organization in order to give financial assistance to public employees. There appears to be no justification in public administration for this practice and the potential dangers are obvious.

(f) We feel that the practice of making "pro memoria" appropriations without limit and with the understanding that the disbursements will be covered by the post facto appropriations is an open acknowledgment of the lack of adequate thought in the preparation of the budget. We cannot commend too highly the budgetary practice of the Royal Italian Navy in this respect in that they plan their work, dividing the budget request into periods of time corresponding to the periods of the performance of the work so that expenditure control can be exercised throughout the period. The universal application of this procedure throughout the Government is recommended.

(g) We have observed a practice of understating the sum needed in preparing a budget request in reliance on supplementary appropriation at a later date. This invalidates the entire budget and tends further to fortify the habit which is not peculiar to the Italian Government, of relying on supplementary appropriations which are exacted without adequate review.

In addition to these very general observations the officers of the Finance Sub-Commission have prepared, as a result of their study, detailed comments on specific "capitoli" of the budget. I should be very glad to make available to any committee you may care to appoint these comments and the services of the officers who prepared them.

Yours very truly,

Signed: Ellery W. Stone,
Commodore, USNR.,
Acting Chief Commissioner.

His Excellency Ivanoe Bonomi,
President of the Council of Ministers

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ded.

(E)

We have observed a practice of understating the sum needed in preparing a budget request in reliance on supplementary appropriation at a later date. This invalidates the entire budget and tends further to fortify the habit which is not peculiar to the Italian Government, of relying on supplementary appropriations which are enacted without adequate review.

In addition to these very general observations the officers of the Finance Sub-Commission have prepared, as a result of their study, detailed comments on specific "capitoli" of the budget. I should be very glad to make available to any committee you may care to appoint these comments and the services of the officers who prepared them.

Yours very truly,

Signed: Ellery W. Stone,
Commodore, USN,
Acting Chief Commissioner.

His Excellency Ivanor Bonomi,
President of the Council of Ministers
Italian Government.

B. Translation of letter from the Minister of the Treasury to Finance Sub-Commission:

The following reply has been made by the Italian Minister for the Treasury to the critical comments of the Finance Sub-Commission on the Italian State Budget for the financial year 1944/45:

"I assure you that many of your advice met with the approval of Italian Government and of myself, as a matter of fact, some of those measures have been or will soon be settled as law measures.

"You show the necessity of suppressing the State agencies (aziende governative) which had their activity in almost every branch of social and economic life, whether they were connected with fascism or not. The first to be suppressed was the 'Opera Nazionale Balilla' and other similar corporations. Other bodies will be soon suppressed or transformed.

"Regarding offices of the State Administration, the suppression of the 'Cassa di ammortamento del debito pubblico interno' (amortization fund of the

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internal public debt) will be soon carried out. A commission has been set up to reform and simplify the bureaucracy.

"The suggestion that the revenues and expenditures of autonomous organizations should be included within the State budget, is agreed, and the abolition of the *razionale autonomo statale delle strade* (State autonomous street agency) to the *Direzione Generale del Ministero dei Lavori Pubblici* (General Direction of the Ministry of Public Works), is an example.

"We will examine the opportunity of giving back to private industry those companies (State monopolies) which produce goods or services now directly managed by the State, but in some cases, it may be necessary to wait until the end of the war, in order that private activity may be put in such a position conveniently to substitute the functions now performed by the State.

"One of your several remarks relates to appropriation for the 'capitoli' 'pre-memoranda'. It is based on wrong information, according to which expenditures of this 'capitolo' could be without any limitation, because such appropriation, are given according to expenditures sustained by the end of the financial year.

"It is pointed out that no expenditures may be recorded against such 'capitoli' until proper appropriations have been made according to separate legal provisions. One exception justified by emergency, occurred at Salerno during the financial year 1943/44, when payments were made against these 'capitoli' without previous appropriation.

"Now that the *Regione Centrale* and the Court of Accounts are again functioning such payments cannot be repeated.

"The record 'pre-memoranda' in some 'capitoli', have been originated by expenditures subordinated to revenues, so far as these revenues were concerned.

"In such cases, the delay in granting appropriations is justified by the practice of avoiding that the expenditure be made before the relative revenue is assured or to a degree greater than the revenue that may be expected; it should not even require that expenditures be shown under the real entity, for their exigent amount, because they will be equalized by equal or greater revenues.

"I must acknowledge that in 1944/45 budget there are many 'capitoli' 'pre-memoranda'. However it is necessary to remember that the budget has been examined and approved by the *Consiglio dei Ministri*, during its stay in Salerno; they had better state no appropriation for these expenditures occurring after the liberation of Rome.

"On returning to normal conditions, the principal cause of objection will be removed.

"It is pointed out, finally, that in order to diminish expenditures, the budget must be kept to real need, but these efforts in this direction are rendered ineffectual by the facility of granting further appropriations.

"Control on public expenditures may be assisted by the press and the Parliaments. In any case the system, used by many industries, of provisions of appropriations to be granted within fixed periods of time, so that the control may be consonant with the operational management, will be attentively and carefully studied.

"In the third part of the report under examination, there are remarks

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pitolo" until proper appropriations have been made according to separate local provisions. One exception justified by emergency, occurred at Salerno during the financial year 1943/44, when payments were made against these "pitolo" without previous appropriation.

"Now that the Engenerio Centrali and the Court of Accounts are again functioning such payments cannot be repeated.

"The record 'pro-memoria' in some capitoli, have been originated by expenditures subordinated to revenues, as far as these revenues were concerned.

"In such cases, the delay in granting appropriations is justified by the practice of avoiding that the expenditure be made before the relative revenue is ensured or to a degree greater than the revenue that may be expected; it should not even require that expenditures be shown under the real entity, for their exiguous amount, because they will be equalized by equal or greater revenues.

"I must acknowledge that in 1944/45 budget there are many capitoli 'pro-memoria'. However it is necessary to remember that the budget has been examined and approved by the 'Consiglio dei Ministri', during its stay in Salerno; nor they had better make no appropriation for those expenditures occurring after the liberation of Rome.

"On returning to normal conditions, the principal cause of objection will be removed.

"It is pointed out, finally, that in order to diminish expenditures, the budget must be kept to real need, but these efforts in this direction are rendered ineffective by the facility of granting further appropriations.

"Control on public expenditures may be assisted by the press and the Parties. In any case the system, used by many industries, of programs of appropriations to be granted within fixed periods of time, so that the control may be consonant with the operational management, will be attentively and carefully studied.

"In the third part of the report under examination, there are remarks about the individual appropriations.

"I will inform my colleague of the Finance Ministry of your remarks about taxes (bechelet, inheritance, donation and right of license on export articles).

"I inform you that the sinking fund for amortization of Public Debt is about to be abolished.

"In a general way it is to be pointed out that almost every remark is originated by the difficulties among which the budget has been prepared at Salerno as you know yourself, and which did not permit each problem studied, as we intend to do as each province becomes liberated. Re-examination will often show the need for new laws requiring the suppression or liquidation of bodies; or modification of rules governing some state agencies or other new measures recommended by you.

"I agree with you on the above points and I will take up again only some of them, which need some further explanation.

"Ministry of the Treasury - Capitoli 8 and 16 to 17 - Interests on Treasury Bonds in foreign exchange and on various debts. As it deals with interests on debts already contracted by the State, and which must be inserted in the estimate, the expenditure cannot be transferred to the capitolo No. 16f, because it relates to the spare fund for compulsory expenditures.

"This capitolo has not the same functions of the others, namely of bearing appropriations for expenditures. Funds are taken from it during the year to

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Appendix "A"
Page 4

most compulsory expenditures for which the appropriations made are not sufficient. Hence it is better not to bring any change to the existing classification.

"Capitolo n. 48 - Premi di operosità, etc. - There are many considerations in support of continuing this bonus. Apart from the need for a provision in officials' salaries which will enable them to meet family expenses, the practice of paying overtime often results in improved office efficiency or as an incentive to the diligence of officials - moreover, employees show an added interest in their work.

"Regarding the war damage indemnity to employees, its suppression is provided for in the measure relating to economic improvements referred to in the Press.

"Capitoli nn. 57 to 77 and nn. 242 and 243 - General Fishing Commissariat (Commissariato Generale per la Pesca)

Such capitoli were kept 'pro-memorio' in the budget prepared at Salerno in order to maintain every reservation on the amount to be assigned, and in the budget to which the expenditure referred.

"By the provision of changes in the budget, which must be examined by the Consiglio del Ministero at their next meeting, appropriations are disposed, necessary to the budget of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, for the reasons given below.

"The former appropriation to the Treasury budget for these expenditures, was due to the fact that the General Fishing Commissariat has until now been directly dependent on the Presidenza del Consiglio, whose expenditures are listed in such budget.

"Capitolo 265 - Expenditures for uniforms for the male personnel attached to the Truppi civili of the State. The employees themselves object to uniforms. Such expenditure has been marked 'pro-memorio' because it will be abolished by law. The Provveditorato Generale dello Stato is responsible for the preparation of the draft decree.

"Capitoli nn. 318 - 319 - Participation in shares. We agree with your remarks but consider the time to be inappropriate to transfer of society shares until a more normal period in order to avoid any disturbance on the industrial share market.

"Capitolo n. 324 - Advances to the Office of Registry - The Notarial Archives Administration has enough revenues to meet its expenses; but, in the present emergency it cannot avail itself of all of its revenue. Hence, by D.L.L., 30 June 1944, n. 216, published in the 'Gazzetta Ufficiale' n. 63 of September 30th, the Treasury has been authorized to meet any deficits which might occur, by advancing sums which will be recovered when conditions return to normal.

"Ministry of Italian Africa - The expenditures relate to the personnel, to the payment of engagements already taken, and to provisions for refugees or of the families of Italians. They will be reduced gradually as circumstances change.

"Ministry of the Interior - Capitolo n. 54 - Spese per il servizio di investigazione politica (Expenses of Political Investigations). The recommended

Consiglio del Ministry at their next meeting. Appropriations are disposed, necessary to the budget of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests. For the reasons given below.

"The former appropriation to the Treasury budget for these expenditures, was due to the fact that the General Fishing Commissioner has until now been directly dependent on the Presidenza del Consiglio, whose expenditures are listed in such budget.

"Capitolo 208 - Expenditures for uniforms for the male personnel attached to the trulli civilly of the State. The employees themselves object to uniform. Such expenditures have been marked 'pro-memorie' because it will be explained by law. The Provveditorato Generale dello Stato is responsible for the preparation of the draft decree.

"Capitolo n. 319 - 319 - Participation in shares. We agree with your remarks but consider the time to be inappropriate to transfer of society shares until a more normal period in order to avoid any disturbance on the industrial share market.

"Capitolo n. 324 - Advances to the Office of Registry - The Material Archives Administration has enough revenues to meet its expenses; but, in the present emergency it cannot avail itself of all of its revenues. Hence, by D.L.L., 30 June 1944, n. 218, published in the 'Gazzetta Ufficiale' n. 52 of September 30th, the Treasury has been authorized to meet any deficits which might occur, by advancing sums which will be recovered when conditions return to normal.

"Ministry of Italian Africa - The expenditures relate to the personnel, to the payment of engagements already taken, and to provisions for refugees or of the families of Italians. They will be reduced gradually as circumstances change.

"Ministry of the Interior - Capitolo n. 54 - Spese per il servizio di investigazione politica (Expenses of political investigations). The recommended abolition of these expenses could be made gradually as the political situation becomes more normal.

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Appendix "G"

Banking Statistics

Table 1

Italian State Account at Bank of Italy
(millions of lire)

	1 July to 30 Sept 1944	Grand Total Liberated Italy Sept 1944
(a) "Deficit" in State Account		
Total payments from payments on account of Buoni del Tesoro	37,522	7,681
Total receipts less receipts on account of Buoni del Tesoro	8,062	2,521
Excess of disbursements	19,460	4,060
(b) How State "Deficit" was met		
Advance or decrease in State account	+ 7,291	3,114
Advance from ANA and IAC	1,360	-
Net receipts in Buoni del Tesoro account	8,896	2,606
Increase or decrease in Contabilità Speciale accounts	1,911	-1,605
Increase in deposits of cash guarantees	65	-
Total	19,453	4,060

Table 2

Investment in Buoni del Tesoro
Ordinari
(millions of lire)

	1 July 1944 through 30 Sept 1944	September 1944	Debit	Not Invested
	Issued	Paid	Not Invested	Debit
Abruzzo e Molise	79	32	31	31
Basilicata	76	39	18	17
Calabria	141	13	81	77
Campania	1,211	197	171	118
Lazio (Less Roma)	63	22	22	17
Marche	134	35	15	22
Roma	6,694	3,459	1,891	421
Puglia	433	109	166	123
Sardegna	54	12	32	27
Sicilia	3,176	798	1,600	1,505

Increase or decrease in State account	+ 7,221	3,114
Advances from IFA and AMG	1,360	-
Net receipts in Monti del Tesoro account	8,696	2,606
Increase or decrease in Contabilità Speciale accounts	1,911	-1,565
Increase in deposits of cash guarantees	<u>65</u>	<u>5</u>
Total	19,453	4,660

Table 2

Investment in Monti del Tesoro
Ordinary
(millions of lire)

	1 July 1944 through 30 Sept 1944		September 1944	
	Issued	Paid Net Invest- ment	Issued	Paid Net Invest- ment
Abruzzo	79	32	47	31
Malise	76	39	37	18
Basilicata	141	13	128	61
Calabria	1,211	197	1,014	171
Campania	63	24	41	22
Lazio (less Rome)	154	86	68	45
Marche	6,646	2,459	4,235	1,891
Roma	433	109	424	166
Puglia	54	12	42	32
Sardinia	3,176	798	2,378	1,600
Sicilia	1,077	77	1,000	638
Toscana	72	25	47	22
Umbria				
Grand Total	13,230	3,869	9,461	4,717
Liberated Italy				1,718
				2,999

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Table 3

Cash Position of the Bank of Italy
(including AFA and MIG accounts)
(millions of lire)

	10 October 1944	20 October 1944	Total 31 October 1944
Aquila	22	19	26
Campobasso	50	28	57
Chieti	35	26	37
Frosinone	15	11	16
Torino	46	54	53
Catanzaro	96	59	38
Canosa	9	4	40
Reggio Calabria	57	49	36
Avellina	6	26	37
Benevento	89	36	32
Caserta	62	82	77
Salerno	78	47	65
Avellino	57	119	192
Salerno	39	13	51
Salerno	6	13	9
Salerno	11	30	21
Salerno	40	40 (10/10)	110
Salerno	86	63	64
Salerno	19	15	15
Salerno	24	24 (10/10)	20
Salerno	42	42 (10/10)	73
Salerno	1,180	901	395
Salerno	1	2	2
Salerno	2	2 (10/10)	5
Salerno	1	1	1
Salerno	9	12	18
Salerno	1	2	4
Salerno	42	42	48
Salerno	173	118	104
Salerno	56	26	4
Salerno	1	2	5
Salerno	10	4	8
Salerno	50	62	30
Salerno	56	53	72
Salerno	37	26	35
Salerno	27	25	25
Salerno	15	102	71
Salerno	32	86	71
Salerno	114	104	66
Salerno	74	78	32
Salerno	21	22	25
Salerno	39	9	37
Salerno			189

Amelia	40	63	64
Ascoli Piceno	26	15	15
Macerata	19	20	20
Peraro	24	24 (10/10)	73
Isola	42	42 (10/10)	395
Roma	1,180	901	2
Civitavecchia	1	2 (10/10)	5
Prasina	2	2	1
Idrovia	1	1	18
Mieti	9	12	4
Sora	1	2	43
Viterbo	42	42	104
Bari	173	113	4
Barletta	56	26	5
Brindisi	1	3	8
Leone	10	4	39
Taranto	50	32	72
Reggio	56	53	25
Cagliari	2	26	71
Nuoro	27	25	71
Sassari	15	102	86
Arborea	32	86	82
Carbonia	114	104	25
Catania	74	73	37
Enna	21	12	109
Messina	59	9	5
Palermo	89	80	16
Ragusa	19	13	12
Siracusa	6	14	30
Trapani	8	2	257
Arcore	56	66 (10/10)	42
Piacenza	249	249 (10/10)	81
Livorno	52 (20/10)	52	30
Lucca	63 (20/10)	63	19
Grosseto	31	26	25
Siena	35	23	36
Firenze	41	32	28
Perugia	7	24	2,836
Torino	9	36	1,028
Total	3,248	3,199	303
Total Rome Notes	1,331	1,291	1,400
Total State Notes	321	302	2,836
Total All Lire	1,896	1,706	=====
Total	3,448	3,299	=====

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Table 4

Current Liabilities of Bank of Italy
31 July 1944 and 31 August 1944 and 30 September 1944
(millions of lire)

	31 July	By area 31 August	30 September	
Abruzzi - Molise	261	290	375	Due to Banks
Basilicata	229	136	90	Current Account
Calabria	732	781	390	Non-interest bearing
Campania	12,259	16,663	15,416	Interest-bearing
Lazio (Rome Area)	76	73	80	Residual available on advances
Marche	453	483	482	
Puglia	4,105	4,506	4,563	Sub Total
Rom	15,896	9,801	11,609	Due to Others
Sardinia	1,516	1,656	1,652	Current Account
Sicilia	5,070	5,610	4,565	Non-interest bearing
Toscana	348	398	495	Interest-bearing
Umbria	264	310	314	Residual available on advances
				Sub Total
Grand Total Liberated Italy	41,289	38,107	40,939	Grand Total Liberated Italy

Table 5

Bank of Italy credit outstanding
Liberated Italy

	31 July 1944	31 August 1944	30 September 1944
Rediscounts	906	941	1,741
Advances	2,652	2,577	2,741
Total	3,558	3,508	4,482

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Page 3

Table 4

Current Liabilities of Bank of Italy
31 July 1944 and 31 August 1944 and 30 September 1944
(billions of lire)

By Area	30 September		By type	31 August	30 September
August			31 July		
90	373	Due to Banks			
136	90	Current Account			
781	390	Non-interest bearing			
16,663	15,416	Interest-bearing	57	35	10
73	88	Residual available on	28,019	24,457	28,553
433	482	advances			
4,506	4,565		3,826	6,097	7,129
9,801	11,609	Sub Total	33,904	30,599	32,692
1,656	1,652	Due to Others			
3,610	4,565	Current Account			
396	499	Non-interest bearing	2,962	3,049	3,936
310	514	Interest-bearing	1,182	1,167	946
		Residual available on			
		advances	3,241	3,292	3,365
			7,385	7,508	8,247
8,107	40,939	Sub Total			
		Grand Total Liberated Italy	41,289	38,107	40,939

Table 5

Bank of Italy credit outstanding
Liberated Italy

31 July 1944	31 August 1944	30 September 1944
906	941	1,124
3,652	3,577	4,733
3,558	3,508	4,457

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Table 6

Net Changes in Postal Accounts
(thousands of lire)

	July 1944			Total	Postal B
	Postal Bonds	Savings Accounts	Current Accounts		
Agrianto	- 5,115	1,047	9,374	5,806	3
Avellino	4,596	4,773	1,405	10,779	1
Bari	18,965	-5,349	58,623	74,039	4
Benevento	5,697	2,419	-	8,116	3
Brindisi	1,614	- 633	-	1,006	
Cagliari	4,955	660	-1,488	4,127	
Caltanissetta	719	1,002	5,700	7,421	
Campobasso	1,456	4,061	-1,051	4,502	1
Catania	2,587	3,489	9	8,085	-3
Catanzaro	3,447	4,412	1,572	9,438	-1
Caserta	- 346	2,337	-1,444	1,047	-5
Enna	322	450	1,990	2,762	
Frosinone	- 340	- 97	-	- 437	1
Lecco	7,035	800	-11,314	-3,479	1
Livorno	45	221	-	266	
Matera	833	586	-	1,419	
Messina	- 160	4,887	6,618	11,345	1
Napoli	58,326	8,023	53,307	119,650	1
Novara	2,789	140	-	2,929	
Palermo	1,705	1,200	15,150	18,055	
Parigi	-	-	- 29	- 29	
Pesaro	2,451	1,178	-4,130	- 491	
Potenza	-1,779	893	-	- 886	
Ragusa	2,524	6,727	1,650	10,941	
Reggio Calabria	404	256	-	660	
Rieti	16,363	23,142	-90,536	-49,031	
Roma	5,744	7,074	5,872	18,690	
Salerno	2,973	1,182	-5,217	- 1,057	
Sassari	-1,497	1,487	1,833	1,873	
Siracusa	4,315	25	209	4,549	
Taranto	-5,765	2,108	-131	-1,788	
Trapani	1,161	1,302	-	2,463	
Viterbo					
Total	140,063	84,009	48,598	272,770	

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Table 6

Net Changes in Postal Accounts
(thousands of lire)

July 1944		August 1944		Total
Accounts Current Accounts	Total	Postal Bonds Savings Accounts Current Accounts	Total	
7	9,374	3,595	1,389	22,345
28	1,405	1,130	9,332	5,513
29	98,623	4,255	1,619	12,105
19	-	3,901	6,123	182
38	-	509	- 132	-
60	-1,458	49	14,659	-14,145
02	5,700	-800	2,559	5,068
61	-1,051	1,052	3,705	2,900
89	9	-3,951	7,408	- 3
19	1,572	-1,034	5,877	5,109
37	-1,444	-5,586	3,707	2,055
50	1,990	-957	332	-
97	-	1,709	2,132	-
00	-11,314	1,039	66	7,304
21	-	- 171	676	3,051
86	-	- 107	459	-
87	6,618	3,108	5,403	6,618
23	53,507	14,545	17,757	157,650
40	-	1,352	160	1,694
00	15,150	-4,363	3,197	7
-	- 29	-	-	- 964
178	-4,130	85	2,304	1,137
93	-	50	933	-
727	1,690	-1,075	6,735	2,676
256	-	331	1,458	-
142	-90,536	4,105	13,102	-39,615
074	5,872	4,648	10,009	6,449
182	-5,217	7,859	2,257	2,956
457	1,883	-1,154	1,196	5,161
25	209	1,530	3,403	2,395
108	-131	-3,688	2,575	2,159
302	-	2,119	3,414	-
09	43,598	29,157	133,862	197,817
=	=====	=====	=====	=====
	272,770			360,836

Table 6

Net Changes in Postal Accounts
(thousands of lire)

July 1944

	Postal Bonds	Savings Accounts	Current Accounts	Total	Postal Bo
Agrigento	- 5,115	1,047	9,374	5,306	3,5
Avellino	4,596	4,778	1,405	10,779	1,1
Bari	18,965	-3,249	58,623	74,039	4,2
Benevento	5,697	2,119	-	8,116	3,9
Brindisi	1,644	- 638	-	1,006	6
Cagliari	4,955	660	-1,438	4,177	-8
Caltanissetta	719	1,002	5,700	7,421	1,0
Campobasso	1,456	4,061	-1,051	4,502	-3,9
Catania	2,587	5,439	9	8,035	-1,0
Catanzaro	3,447	4,419	1,572	9,438	-5,5
Cosenza	- 316	2,537	-1,444	1,047	-9
Enna	322	450	1,990	2,762	1,7
Frosinone	- 340	- 97	-	- 437	1,0
Lecco	7,035	800	-11,314	-3,479	- 1
Littoria	45	221	-	266	- 10
Matera	833	586	-	1,419	3,10
Messina	- 160	4,887	6,618	11,345	14,30
Napoli	58,320	8,025	53,307	119,650	1,35
Nuoro	2,789	140	-	2,929	-4,30
Palermo	1,705	1,200	15,150	18,055	-
Perugia	-	-	- 29	- 29	-
Potenza	2,461	1,278	-4,130	- 491	-
Ragusa	-1,779	393	-	- 886	-
Reggio Calabria	2,524	6,727	1,690	10,941	-1,07
Rieti	404	256	-	660	33
Roma	18,353	23,142	-90,536	-49,031	4,10
Salerno	5,744	7,074	5,872	18,690	4,64
Sassari	2,978	1,182	-5,217	- 1,057	7,85
Siracusa	-1,457	1,487	1,805	1,873	-1,15
Taranto	4,315	25	209	4,549	1,53
Trapani	-3,765	2,108	-131	-1,788	-3,08
Viterbo	1,161	1,302	-	2,463	2,11
Total	140,063	84,309	48,598	272,770	29,15

Table 6

Net Changes in Postal Accounts
(thousands of lire)

Appendix "C"

Page 4

July 1944

August 1944

Accounts	Current Accounts	Total	Postal Bonds	Savings Accounts	Current Accounts	Total
047	9,574	5,806	3,595	1,389	22,345	27,329
778	1,405	10,779	1,130	9,532	3,513	13,975
549	58,623	74,039	4,255	1,619	12,105	17,979
419	-	8,116	3,901	5,123	132	10,206
630	-	1,006	509	- 132	-	477
660	-1,438	4,127	49	14,659	-14,145	562
002	5,700	7,421	-800	2,559	5,068	6,811
061	-1,051	4,502	1,052	3,705	2,900	7,657
439	9	8,085	-5,951	7,408	- 3	1,454
419	1,572	9,438	-1,034	5,377	5,109	9,952
837	-1,444	1,047	-5,586	3,707	2,055	176
450	1,990	2,762	-367	332	-	- 635
97	-	- 457	1,709	2,132	-	423
800	-11,314	-3,479	1,039	66	7,504	5,409
221	-	266	- 171	676	3,051	3,556
586	-	1,419	- 107	439	-	352
837	6,618	11,345	3,108	5,403	6,618	15,129
023	53,307	119,650	14,345	17,737	157,650	169,732
140	-	2,929	1,352	168	1,694	3,214
200	15,150	18,055	-4,383	3,197	7	-1,159
-	- 29	- 29	-	-	- 964	- 964
178	-4,130	- 491	85	2,304	1,137	3,526
893	-	- 886	50	993	-	1,043
727	1,690	10,941	-1,075	6,735	2,676	8,336
256	-	660	331	1,458	-	1,789
142	-20,536	-49,031	4,105	13,102	-39,615	-22,408
074	5,872	18,690	4,648	10,009	6,449	21,106
182	-5,217	- 1,057	7,859	2,257	2,966	13,082
437	1,893	1,873	-1,154	1,196	5,161	5,203
25	209	4,249	1,530	3,403	2,395	7,328
108	-131	-1,788	-3,033	2,575	2,159	1,646
302	-	2,463	2,119	3,414	-	5,533
29	43,598	272,770	29,157	133,862	197,817	360,836
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

SECRET

ISTITUTO CENTRALE DI STATISTICA DEL REGNO D'ITALIA

S U P P L E M E N T I A L L '
ANNUARIO
STATISTICO
ITALIANO

SUPPLEMENTO N. 5

MERCATO MONETARIO E CREDITO
FINANZE PUBBLICHE

OTTOBRE 1944

ISTITUTO POLIGRAFICO DELLO STATO - G. G. - ROMA

ISTITUTO CENTRALE DI STATISTICA DEL REGNO D'ITALIA

SUPPLEMENTI ALL'

ANNUARIO STATISTICO ITALIANO

SUPPLEMENTO N. 5

MERCATO MONETARIO E CREDITO
FINANZE PUBBLICHE

Il presente supplemento contiene i dati statistici degli anni 1940-41-42-43 relativi al *Mercato Monetario e Credito* e alle *Finanze pubbliche* che in detti anni non vennero pubblicati.

Le tavole di *aggiornamento* pubblicate nei presenti « supplementi » fanno riferimento a quelle contenute nell' « *Annuario Statistico Italiano* » del 1939.

I dati pubblicati in detto Annuario o in quelli successivi, e rimasti invariati non sono ripubblicati nei presenti supplementi.

Tutti i dati relativi agli anni 1942 e 1943 (o agli esercizi finanziari 1942-43 e 1943-44) sono provvisori.

AVVERTENZA

Nelle tavole della presente pubblicazione sono adoperati i seguenti *simboli*:

- 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 viene rilevato.

I dati non si conoscono, perchè gli organi rilevatori non li

STATISTICO ITALIANO

SUPPLEMENTO N. 5

MERCATO MONETARIO E CREDITO FINANZE PUBBLICHE

Il presente supplemento contiene i dati statistici degli anni 1940-41-42-43 relativi al *Mercato Monetario e Credito* e alle *Finanze pubbliche* che in detti anni non vennero pubblicati.

Le tavole di *aggiornamento* pubblicate nei presenti « supplementi » fanno riferimento a quelle contenute nell'« Annuario Statistico Italiano » del 1939.

I dati pubblicati in detto Annuario o in quelli successivi, e rimasti invariati non sono ripubblicati nei presenti supplementi.

Tutti i dati relativi agli anni 1942 e 1943 (o agli esercizi finanziari 1942-43 e 1943-44) sono provvisori.

AVVERTENZA

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

Linea (—): a) quando il fenomeno esiste e viene rilevato, ma i casi non si sono verificati;

b) quando il fenomeno esiste e viene rilevato, ma non viene o non viene rilevato;

c) quando il fenomeno esiste, ma non viene o non viene rilevato.

Punto interrogativo (?): quando i dati non si conoscono, perché gli organi rilevatori non li hanno comunicati pur avendo eseguita la rilevazione o perché questa non è stata ancora eseguita.

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

OTTOBRE 1944

ISTITUTO POLIGRAFICO DELLO STATO - G. C. - ROMA

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X. Mercato monetario e Credito

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Data	Ammontare in lire dei biglietti circolanti in Cassa			
	da lire 1000	da lire 500	da lire 100	in totale
<i>Biglietti atti alla circolazione</i>				
al 31 dicembre 1940	5.040.000.000	3.955.000.000	510.000.000	9.485.000.000
al 31 dicembre 1941	1.600.000.000	3.220.000.000	23.000.000	4.843.000.000
al 30 settembre 1942	90.000.000	20.000.000	18.995.400	238.995.400
al 31 dicembre 1942	1.909.794.000	50.000.000	49.000.000	2.008.794.000
al 30 settembre 1943				
<i>Biglietti ritirati dalla circolazione perché logori o danneggiati</i>				
al 31 dicembre 1940	743.628.000	293.438.000	44.755.300	1.081.821.300
al 31 dicembre 1941	651.179.000	651.204.500	341.770.600	1.644.154.100
al 30 settembre 1942	65.363.000	428.660.500	277.154.100	771.177.600
al 31 dicembre 1942	434.152.000	160.535.500	124.523.100	719.210.600
al 30 settembre 1943	528.838.000	217.412.000	438.365.800	1.184.615.800
Totale				
al 31 dicembre 1940	5.783.628.000	4.248.438.000	554.755.300	10.586.821.300
al 31 dicembre 1941	2.251.179.000	3.872.408.500	383.540.700	6.507.128.200
al 30 settembre 1942	1.057.363.000	469.660.500	356.149.500	1.883.173.000
al 31 dicembre 1942	1.434.152.000	160.535.500	328.523.100	1.923.210.600
al 30 settembre 1943	2.462.302.000	267.402.000	457.965.800	3.187.669.800

3. Variazioni del saggio normale dello sconto e dell'interesse per le anticipazioni

Data delle variazioni	Saggio di sconto per gli effetti su Piazze Italiane %	Saggio di interesse sulle anticipazioni %	Data delle variazioni	Saggio di sconto per gli effetti su Piazze Italiane %	Saggio di interesse sulle anticipazioni %
dal 2 maggio 1940	5	5	dal 23 marzo 1945	3 1/2	3 1/2
dal 6 gennaio 1943	4	5	dal 12 agosto 1946	4 1/2	4 1/2
dal 4 settembre 1943	3 1/2	4	dal 9 settembre 1945	5	5
dal 11 dicembre 1943	3	3 1/2	dal 15 maggio 1948	6	6
dal 26 novembre 1944	4	4 1/2	dal 11 settembre 1944	7	7 1/2

4. Ammontare degli sconti e delle anticipazioni fatti dalla Banca d'Italia

Compartimenti	anno - sett. 1943		anno - sett. 1942		1942		1941		1940	
	Sconti	Anticipazioni	Sconti	Anticipazioni	Sconti	Anticipazioni	Sconti	Anticipazioni	Sconti	Anticipazioni
Piemonte	3.441,2	3.969,5	1.673,0	3.544,3	2.732,0	5.540,4	1.528,1	4.234,6	2.172,8	3.013,7
Liguria	2.272,3	2.077,8	2.074,6	3.133,0	3.577,4	3.830,4	5.013,0	4.425,3	3.707,5	3.543,1
Lombardia	1.452,6	9.204,6	1.868,8	7.745,6	2.643,5	11.105,6	2.622,1	41.532,3	4.620,8	9.462,0
Val d'Aosta	47,5	460,2	45,5	418,8	95,5	628,4	37,2	359,1	108,5	315,0
Veneto	1.257,2	4.688,4	1.249,5	3.835,1	1.952,6	5.717,2	1.033,2	4.575,8	1.015,4	3.092,6
Venezia G. e Zara	901,3	1.217,0	1.574,9	1.434,9	2.124,6	1.844,4	1.577,0	1.261,3	1.142,3	1.235,6
Emilia	1.315,3	4.995,3	1.023,2	3.706,9	1.515,6	5.413,7	1.002,0	3.400,3	1.254,0	2.639,4
Parma	94,1	3.195,4	455,0	2.687,2	670,4	3.841,3	481,7	2.678,8	635,0	2.523,9
Marche	619,1	1.427,2	417,4	1.040,7	603,8	1.429,9	467,6	932,1	654,8	673,7
Umbria	253,9	748,7	229,2	562,1	333,4	769,1	246,7	593,5	324,6	408,5
Latina	872,5	10.637,8	739,4	16.452,6	949,4	21.136,0	1.122,6	20.358,2	2.521,2	13.882,9
Abruzzi e Molise	293,5	641,0	233,2	405,1	351,7	527,3	279,9	411,4	299,3	341,4
CampANIA	657,1	2.174,1	782,2	2.817,7	1.048,6	4.081,1	723,3	3.411,3	562,7	2.666,3
Puglia	600,3	1.467,5	747,4	1.570,4	1.137,4	2.143,9	571,7	1.250,1	611,0	833,0
Basilicata	44,8	52,6	57,7	53,7	89,6	73,4	69,9	72,6	63,2	48,9

C. Banche

1. Società ordinarie per azioni aventi per oggetto l'esercizio del credito (a)

a. Riepilogo delle principali voci di bilancio al 31 dicembre di ciascun anno

Principali voci di bilancio	1942		1941		1940	
	Società in complesso	di cui Banche di interesse nazionale (a)	Società in complesso	di cui Banche di interesse nazionale (a)	Società in complesso	di cui Banche di interesse nazionale (a)
<i>Numero delle Banche</i>	147	7	132	3	141	3
Cassa	2.036.679	1.000.474	2.533.662	1.622.200	1.833.979	1.280.766
Somme disp. a v. presso altri istituti	7.509.101	3.670.624	4.369.391	3.121.048	4.258.067	3.428.924
Portafoglio	12.613.373	11.059.916	18.817.216	12.704.368	15.247.208	10.685.284
Effetti riscuotiti	710.036	11.362	304.296	16.577	443.879	15.763
Anticipazioni	3.621.634	2.634.029	3.270.472	2.579.299	1.461.212	921.440
Conti correnti	2.231.710	—	1.764.513	—	1.395.961	—
Materiali	29.409	—	42.640	—	32.123	—
Risparmi attivi	3.202.425	1.302.124	2.575.459	1.230.542	1.579.602	122.547
Valori dell'Azionaria	11.442.820	5.259.964	5.633.255	1.929.477	4.102.313	1.471.063
Previsioni	330.753	261.369	310.314	281.715	334.965	273.281
C/c di corrispondenza	13.771.889	9.427.145	11.665.054	6.704.934	8.265.627	6.310.630
C/c agenzia	37.924	—	19.656	—	27.726	—
C/c con le Filiali	2.855.435	134.337	1.795.691	90.447	1.273.742	95.197
Totale dell'attivo	72.184.442	41.943.360	67.756.543	33.635.920	44.279.529	27.837.977
Capitale versato	2.502.291	1.500.000	2.774.078	1.500.000	2.714.514	1.500.000
Riserve	877.871	309.000	629.521	346.394	777.963	328.103
Depositi industriali	23.027.416	11.735.646	17.468.829	9.184.369	13.782.265	7.379.127
C/c di corrispondenza	31.301.947	20.689.667	25.745.563	17.630.196	19.326.855	14.016.120
C/c agenzia	38.523	—	30.909	—	13.571	—
C/c con le Filiali	2.703.075	—	1.732.313	29.841	1.164.753	2.541
Anticipazioni passive	716.627	20.800	1.103.709	917.152	114.436	45.622
Risparmi passivi	93.941	2.000	169.833	2.000	110.305	2.100
Assegni in circolazione	3.075.104	2.341.291	2.039.114	1.645.643	1.343.641	1.083.623
Totale del passivo	71.664.721	41.726.809	67.297.539	34.423.353	43.675.353	27.601.359
Avalli e Anticipazioni	1.068.997	1.268.160	1.753.510	1.551.286	1.611.589	1.438.951
Anticipazioni	296.238	523.467	676.591	567.050	241.750	241.419
Depositi di valori	59.546.699	43.625.242	43.083.024	31.940.816	31.020.940	23.580.120
Titoli e valori depositati presso terzi	11.304.773	6.338.344	9.415.210	6.002.351	5.264.009	2.626.820
Totale di bilancio	47.300	31.209	30.361	29.120	47.111	64.2

Totale di bilancio

P. gr. 10

Numero delle Banche	1897	1898	1899	1900
Cassa				
Somma di sp. n. v. presso altre banche	2.079.659	1.900.404	2.333.662	1.692.200
Portafoglio	7.506.034	5.670.824	4.300.370	3.131.048
Effetti riscuotibili	17.615.373	11.059.916	10.517.216	12.794.266
Anticipazioni	750.038	11.385	344.206	16.577
Anticipazioni	3.621.014	2.634.039	3.270.472	2.578.299
Canti correnti	2.231.715	—	1.764.513	—
Metodi	39.409	—	41.640	—
Risparmi attivi	3.392.625	1.392.124	2.075.429	1.239.942
Valori dell'Attrezzo	11.443.820	8.359.964	8.033.285	1.929.677
Esposizione	330.258	261.366	310.314	251.710
Che di corrispondenza	13.753.689	9.427.145	11.645.094	8.764.964
Che agiti	37.928	—	39.656	—
Che con le Filiali	2.825.435	134.327	1.795.191	96.446
Totale dell'attivo	72.184.442	41.943.250	52.756.543	35.635.920
Capitale versato	2.602.291	1.500.000	2.774.078	1.500.000
Riserve	977.871	359.000	829.321	346.394
Depositi (percent)	23.007.416	11.736.646	17.466.806	9.194.360
Che di corrispondenza	31.201.947	30.969.082	25.745.562	17.886.126
Che agiti	26.523	—	30.609	—
Che con le Filiali	2.103.076	—	1.702.313	23.841
Anticipazioni passivo	756.667	26.800	1.103.109	912.162
Rapporti passivi	93.641	2.000	169.863	2.000
Assenti in circolazione	3.075.104	2.341.314	2.099.144	1.845.663
Totale del passivo	71.664.721	41.728.869	57.297.229	35.423.393
Avanti e Retrosoluzioni	1.668.967	1.568.110	1.753.829	1.554.065
Aspettazioni	296.230	290.407	576.691	567.060
Depositi di valori	59.540.699	43.821.242	43.061.038	31.640.816
Totale e valori depositati presso l'Attrezzo	11.304.273	5.675.344	9.415.233	6.032.353
Indici di liquidità	47.29	52.89	39.69	29.72
	45.17	46.82	44.16	41.15

1. Società ordinarie per azioni aventi per oggetto l'esercizio del credito

Situazione delle Società avanti un capitale versato									
Principali voci di bilancio		da	da	da	da	da	da	da	Totale
		200 000	1 000 000	5 000 000	10 000 000	25 000 000	50 000 000	100 000 000	
b. Principali voci di bilancio al 31 gennaio 1952									
Principali voci di bilancio		200 000	1 000 000	5 000 000	10 000 000	25 000 000	50 000 000	100 000 000	
Totale		200 000	1 000 000	5 000 000	10 000 000	25 000 000	50 000 000	100 000 000	100 000 000

C. fr. associata coltivata al Direct

Capita.....	11 523	23 328	41 455	44 851	135 306	149 451	113 447	29 451	553 212
Scosse disponibili a vista									849 143
Scosse affr. bell'uff.	24 953	31 031	57 402	80 457	146 295	150 919	127 040	201 606	4 561 924
prepagato.....	108 274	291 293	370 293	467 234	1 052 638	1 228 536	792 560	1 180 017	439 136
Infatti riscuotuti.....	6 642	15 643	171 102	52 041	26 290	32 146	114 325	39 810	574 272
Anticipazioni.....	6 046	62 443	22 246	16 454	182 673	25 039	704 212	166 194	1 546 961
Conti correnti.....	19 630	73 211	121 429	171 897	537 923	191 676	144 631	32 129	995 944
Mutui.....	3 705	2 799	6 738	1 064	14 549	—	5 331	67 546	2 631 205
Rapporti attivi.....	10 809	45 079	90 488	89 307	237 184	230 521	319 813	58 592	1 178 381
Valori dell'azienda.....	110 793	146 834	343 337	145 385	736 154	6 196	—	77 728	1 652 297
Partecipazioni.....	110 249	2 032	1 931	131 138	265 686	—	—	—	2 631 205
Con al. corrispondenza.....	33 080	16 600	17 618	46 399	—	—	—	—	1 278 381
Cie agerit.....	—	22 331	20 581	81 811	414 831	9 486	558 074	—	36 471 552
Cie con le Filiali.....	—	930	20 581	376 352	4 079 307	3 506 159	3 337 467	1 021 070	—
Totale dell'attivo.....	364 218	845 423	1 621 757	376 352	4 079 307	3 506 159	3 337 467	1 021 070	—
Capitale versato.....	16 446	25 287	99 000	63 800	336 000	304 000	120 000	200 000	1 214 594
Riserve.....	24 554	43 647	47 038	28 592	148 426	30 189	29 580	20 881	441 271
Depositi fiduciari.....	248 800	343 085	717 029	641 207	1 548 131	1 523 040	1 060 492	179 777	9 433 173
Cie al corrispondenza.....	26 547	231 812	306 640	178 377	1 234 099	1 505 053	1 142 669	446 608	5 210 415
Cie agerit.....	—	9 228	4 082	184	—	—	—	—	13 571
Cie con le Filiali.....	812	2 697	67 955	38 662	409 576	—	697 906	—	1 192 240
Anticipazioni passive.....	9 036	4 024	2 194	1 966	2 540	9 222	10 720	302	58 812
Rapporti passivi.....	6 899	4 345	40 871	8 056	23 272	102 024	84 791	26 617	108 288
Assegni in circolazione.....	—	5 262	31 163	5 412	27 788	—	—	—	263 037
Totale del passivo.....	378 764	845 350	1 628 346	1 361 603	4 006 199	3 791 241	3 314 081	1 005 647	16 274 194
Avalli e fidejussioni.....	3 285	4 018	8 196	3 242	26 122	39 346	4 937	12 212	172 637
Accertazioni.....	—	1 253	97	855	—	727	—	—	3 201
Depositi di valori.....	67 645	243 723	630 019	558 326	2 181 212	1 678 834	1 281 990	697 079	7 442 820
Titoli e valori depositati.....	90 181	199 229	292 446	152 610	685 854	718 461	73 551	222 798	2 435 189
premio tot al.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indice di (a) { 1° grado.....	52,9	48,5	44,6	38,2	47,6	50,3	41,6	69,1	80,5
Barcolla.....	19,1	27,1	33,1	21,4	21,1	22,9	21,4	21,8	46,1

erfectly essential

Classi	2.2	4.2	7.5	8.5	25.0	27.0	20.5	5.2	100.0
Somme disponibili in vista presso altri italiani	2.9	2.7	6.8	10.4	19.0	17.8	13.1	—	100.0
Portafoglio	2.6	6.4	8.1	10.2	23.1	25.0	17.1	—	100.0
Effetti riscossi	1.6	3.0	29.9	22.3	8.5	7.1	28.0	—	100.0
Anticipazioni	1.1	11.1	4.0	3.0	22.8	4.0	36.5	—	100.0
Conti correnti	1.4	1.2	8.7	12.2	30.4	11.7	10.4	—	100.0
Mutui	11.9	8.7	21.1	7.1	44.4	11.2	55.4	—	100.0
Rapporti attivi	1.1	4.3	9.1	8.9	23.9	18.2	25.4	—	100.0
Valori dell'azienda	1.2	6.0	11.0	5.5	28.0	22.4	12.2	—	100.0
Partecipazioni	0.4	3.1	3.4	0.7	73.9	10.0	—	—	100.0
Cie di corrispondenza	1.7	5.0	9.0	0.7	11.0	38.0	21.0	—	100.0
Cie agenti	—	80.8	12.8	—	3.6	—	—	—	100.0
Cie con le Filiali	0.1	0.2	6.0	6.9	22.2	6.8	20.8	—	100.0
Totale dell'attivo	0.2	5.1	9.8	8.4	24.8	21.1	20.3	—	100.0
Capitale versato	1.1	2.1	8.1	6.9	27.7	22.2	0.0	—	100.0
Riserve	5.5	9.7	10.7	6.5	29.4	12.4	8.9	—	100.0
Depositi (bipolari)	6.2	7.7	21.2	10.0	21.0	21.6	26.6	—	100.0
Cie di corrispondenza	0.5	4.4	5.8	7.4	23.2	28.0	21.3	—	100.0
Cie attivi	—	68.0	30.1	1.5	0.0	—	—	—	100.0
Cie con le Filiali	0.1	0.2	5.9	7.6	31.7	12.4	11.0	—	100.0
Anticipazioni passive	11.1	5.9	27.5	2.9	76.1	10.5	10.5	—	100.0
Rapporti passivi	6.4	4.0	45.7	7.4	10.0	32.2	32.2	—	100.0
Totale del passivo	—	2.0	4.4	8.4	20.4	20.4	20.4	—	100.0

Principali voci di bilancio		Cifre assolute (migliaia di lire)										Totale	
		da 500.000 a	da 1.000.000 a	da 1.500.000 a	da 2.000.000 a	da 2.500.000 a	da 3.000.000 a	da 3.500.000 a	da 4.000.000 a	da 4.500.000 a	da 5.000.000 a	da 5.500.000 a	da 6.000.000 a
		57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68
Cassa		11.533	23.328	41.695	46.561	130.366	149.481	113.447	29.531	533.212			
Somme disponibili a vista presso altri istituti		24.931	31.031	57.402	89.427	166.755	100.919	127.940	201.655	843.143			
Portafoglio		128.276	291.263	370.798	467.234	1.032.834	1.278.536	792.560	180.917	4.361.924			
Effetti riscuotibili		6.542	15.643	171.102	22.641	36.268	32.196	114.325	—	429.116			
Anticipazioni		19.630	82.444	22.246	16.634	102.472	25.919	234.212	—	359.772			
Conti correnti		33.311	121.422	171.997	171.997	597.023	191.676	144.931	166.166	1.378.901			
Mutui		3.703	2.700	6.758	1.064	14.250	3.531	—	—	32.129			
Rapporti attivi		10.900	45.039	90.983	89.307	237.844	192.438	262.871	67.598	998.944			
Valori dell'azienda		110.792	156.804	243.297	145.345	736.154	723.521	319.813	48.797	2.631.230			
Partecipazioni		20.080	2.037	1.931	300	46.791	6.166	—	4.722	91.692			
C/c di corrispondenza		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
C/c con le Filiali		900	2.931	3.817	—	—	—	—	—	27.746			
Totale dell'attivo		384.216	845.420	1.621.767	1.376.302	4.079.307	3.635.109	3.317.467	1.021.970	16.421.552			
Capitale versato		16.446	25.267	59.000	83.803	339.000	704.000	120.000	200.000	1.214.514			
Riserve		24.856	43.647	47.938	25.532	177.428	60.169	26.500	20.000	443.711			
Depositi fiduciari		268.969	463.085	717.920	641.307	1.548.141	1.523.049	1.050.492	179.377	6.403.139			
C/c di corrispondenza		26.247	231.812	306.643	378.377	1.244.039	1.505.053	1.142.069	440.628	5.310.413			
C/c sgrati		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
C/c con le Filiali		612	2.697	67.963	94.463	439.576	7.540	10.729	—	1.162.243			
Anticipazioni passive		9.036	4.024	23.694	1.966	7.540	9.522	11.814	—	68.813			
Rapporti passivi		6.899	4.343	43.871	6.039	28.272	—	—	—	108.286			
Assegni in circolazione		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Totale del passivo		378.754	836.393	1.606.346	1.361.603	4.036.699	3.761.741	3.314.981	1.035.647	16.274.194			
Avalli e fiduciasioni		3.780	4.018	9.196	3.860	26.122	59.366	4.927	12.312	172.637			
Accettazioni		87.648	345.723	630.079	858.328	2.181.212	1.624.834	1.281.900	697.079	7.443.823			
Titoli e valori depositati presso terzi		90.151	199.253	292.446	152.610	630.884	718.461	73.551	222.798	2.415.189			
Indici di liquidità (a) e (b) grado		53,0	45,8	44,6	53,2	47,6	39,3	44,6	59,4	49,0			
Indici di liquidità (a) e (b) grado		49,8	37,1	51,1	35,6	45,1	32,9	43,1	55,8	46,1			

Cifre percentuali

		7,1	4,2	7,1	8,3	23,0	27,0	29,4	3,2	700,0			
Cassa		2,9	2,7	6,8	10,8	19,6	17,8	13,1	23,2	100,0			
Somme disponibili a vista presso altri istituti		6,4	6,4	8,1	10,2	17,1	25,0	17,4	4,0	100,0			
Portafoglio		2,6	2,6	30,0	12,1	8,0	7,3	26,0	—	100,0			
Effetti riscuotibili		1,1	1,1	4,0	3,0	32,0	4,6	26,0	7,7	100,0			
Anticipazioni		1,4	1,2	5,7	12,1	26,4	15,7	10,4	11,9	100,0			
Conti correnti		12,5	8,2	21,1	12,1	44,4	11,0	11,0	—	100,0			
Mutui		1,1	1,1	9,1	5,8	21,9	19,5	86,4	6,8	100,0			
Rapporti attivi		1,7	6,0	11,0	5,4	18,0	27,4	12,2	2,7	100,0			
Valori dell'azienda		0,4	2,7	3,3	6,3	33,5	30,0	—	6,8	100,0			
Partecipazioni		1,7	2,6	9,0	6,7	13,6	28,0	—	4,0	100,0			
C/c di corrispondenza		0,1	0,2	13,8	—	3,6	—	—	—	100,0			
C/c sgrati		0,2	0,2	6,0	6,9	31,2	0,9	—	—	100,0			
C/c con le Filiali		2,3	6,1	9,6	8,4	24,8	21,7	—	6,2	100,0			
Capitale versato		1,7	2,1	8,1	6,0	27,2	27,0	9,0	24,0	100,0			
Riserve		3,3	9,1	10,7	10,2	29,4	37,8	5,0	4,1	100,0			
Depositi fiduciari		4,2	7,2	11,2	10,0	23,0	25,8	16,6	2,5	100,0			
C/c di corrispondenza		0,5	4,4	2,8	7,1	82,2	25,9	—	9,7	100,0			
C/c sgrati		—	0,1	10,1	1,5	0,8	—	—	—	100,0			
C/c con le Filiali		0,1	0,2	0,8	2,6	20,3	—	—	—	100,0			
Anticipazioni passive		13,7	0,9	27,3	3,9	31,0	11,5	13,6	0,4	100,0			
Rapporti passivi		6,4	4,0	45,2	7,4	76,3	10,9	—	—	100,0			
Assegni in circolazione		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100,0			
Totale del passivo		5,3	3,7	9,9	8,4	24,8	23,2	29,4	6,2	100,0			
Avalli e fiduciasioni		3,1	3,2	6,7	2,4	21,3	15,4	4,1	20,0	100,0			
Accettazioni		—	46,0	11,0	22,7	—	23,8	—	—	100,0			
Titoli e valori depositati presso terzi		1,2	4,6	8,2	7,3	29,3	23,5	17,2	0,4	100,0			
Totale		3,7	8,0	12,0	6,3	23,2	29,3	2,0	0,1	100,0			

(a) Vedasi le note (b) e (c) del prospetto a pagina precedente.

Cifre assolute (miliardi di lire)

	13.077	13.231	58.608	62.285	161.928	169.307	107.496	44.566	451.436
Capitale versato	15.663	22.334	133.473	146.203	381.026	334.000	190.030	200.000	1.222.996
Riserve	25.000	28.272	29.083	31.622	185.217	51.400	30.550	483.177	483.177
Depositi di garanzia	956.000	252.301	1.063.791	976.604	1.785.791	2.070.723	1.988.673	208.683	1.284.440
Che di corrispondenza	38.262	273.499	580.040	571.809	1.931.301	2.040.395	1.915.458	572.634	7.663.456
Che agnati	2.008	148	28.136	40	545	—	1.102.740	—	30.303
Che non lo fanno	2.207	4.743	129.801	145.554	299.385	29.189	29.033	44	1.961.471
Attualizzazioni passivo	23.961	17.179	29.252	16.378	33.627	170	11.142	170	158.942
Riservati passivi	860	5.275	20.444	20.297	48.627	166.206	123.070	41.668	167.883
Assenti in corrispondenza	—	7.483	13.182	2.913	82.794	166.206	123.070	41.668	453.582
Totale del passivo	501.775	682.184	2.670.446	1.903.574	5.015.670	4.903.276	4.996.710	1.170.420	21.877.176
Avalli e fidejussioni	1.220	226	12.400	5.508	60.100	62.091	41.102	11.572	118.993
Assicurazioni	—	—	4.328	3.447	949	589	—	—	6.511
Depositi di valore	108.580	334.961	1.134.891	839.332	3.332.476	2.752.365	1.852.450	880.131	11.242.208
Titoli e valori depositati	133.965	339.238	476.960	352.298	874.370	1.080.812	69.017	226.532	3.412.879
Totale dell'attivo	40.772	41.560	39.123	65.89	36.527	41.171	37.460	29.390	43.07
Totale (a) { 1° grado	40.772	41.560	39.123	65.89	36.527	41.171	37.460	29.390	43.07
Totale (b) { 2° grado	—	—	62.600	27.47	40.796	34.14	68.011	25.610	43.07

Cifre percentuali

	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Capitale versato	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Riserve	16,0	12,7	21,6	23,5	52,5	14,7	15,6	22,2	11,8
Depositi di garanzia	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Che di corrispondenza	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Che agnati	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Che non lo fanno	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Attualizzazioni passivo	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Riservati passivi	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Assenti in corrispondenza	—	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Totale del passivo	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Avalli e fidejussioni	3,2	0,5	3,2	0,8	1,2	1,5	0,8	2,6	5,5
Assicurazioni	—	—	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	—	—	0,0
Depositi di valore	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Titoli e valori depositati	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Totale dell'attivo	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

(in Vedasi le note (b) e (c) a pag. 2.)

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1. Società ordinarie per azioni aventi per oggetto l'esercizio del credito
 b. Principali voci di bilancio al 31 dicembre 1942 ripartite per entità di capitale versato

Principali voci di bilancio	Situazione delle Società aventi un capitale versato										Totale
	da 0	da 1.000.001 a 5.000.000	da 5.000.001 a 10.000.000	da 10.000.001 a 25.000.000	da 25.000.001 a 50.000.000	da 50.000.001 a 100.000.000	da 100.000.001 a 250.000.000	da 250.000.001 a 500.000.000	da 500.000.001 a 1.000.000.000	da 1.000.000.001 a 2.500.000.000	
	Numero delle Società	46	28	12	9	17	9	2	1	111	

Cifre assolute (migliaia di lire)

Cassa	15.129	32.017	83.867	63.479	216.954	242.014	177.357	21.229	905.195
Somme disponibili a vista presso altri istituti	68.194	199.909	109.831	222.305	365.639	477.672	151.116	287.036	1.836.980
Portafoglio	121.259	344.519	305.923	396.629	2.206.779	1.451.182	933.120	326.402	6.528.468
Effetti riscossi	16.114	13.957	195.843	41.031	35.401	77.615	344.271	—	249.491
Anticipazioni	12.374	67.485	32.867	45.294	228.322	158.355	304.051	47.818	1.109.635
Conti correnti	13.722	76.288	196.178	193.639	982.011	401.214	145.637	345.063	2.231.710
Magazzino	2.761	1.866	8.467	1.547	9.940	1.678	14.427	—	39.409
Risconti attivi	230	125.031	162.014	107.239	480.631	538.361	351.867	47.137	1.830.501
Valori dell'azienda	275.708	287.876	872.901	372.901	1.219.196	1.947.282	998.141	92.461	6.083.566
Partecipazioni	10	10	5.637	13.944	43.932	5.465	—	320	97.389
Cie di corrispondenza	49.444	57.275	330.174	391.293	621.096	1.479.401	1.610.212	88.571	4.324.764
Cie agrari	3	34	1.671	233.418	392.645	6.554	—	—	37.904
Cie con le Filiali	4.927	463	14.846	—	—	—	2.071.290	—	2.721.129
Totale dell'attivo	109.577	1.261.310	2.834.562	2.177.087	7.187.649	6.892.598	7.205.568	1.565.271	30.261.097
Capitale versato	14.007	26.429	94.434	77.245	316.036	314.032	180.000	200.000	1.833.291
Riserve	26.177	24.196	80.828	33.743	213.727	91.975	36.700	11.000	518.871
Depositi bancari	412.706	729.690	1.377.082	1.052.102	2.216.793	2.800.432	1.795.403	296.445	11.270.769
Cie di corrispondenza	45.627	328.430	216.144	312.705	2.811.803	2.753.930	2.339.261	770.594	10.312.966
Cie agrari	46	1.512	34.544	105	2.347	—	—	—	28.523
Cie con le Filiali	1.335	1.95	7.233	233.207	391.291	4	2.063.853	1.994	2.703.075
Anticipazioni passive	26.330	33.296	35.523	64.453	128.891	—	352.216	4	695.857
Risconti passivi	—	30.623	33.437	17.091	6.205	128.891	1.213	—	91.941
Assog. in rifacimento	—	8.151	32.293	9.721	144.661	238.460	231.869	78.643	733.719
Totale del passivo	600.560	1.248.828	2.807.676	2.180.768	7.361.910	6.837.017	7.676.570	1.544.520	29.637.852
Avalli e fidejussioni	2.201	2.777	23.000	5.214	51.196	103.121	95.340	18.618	300.862
Accertazioni	—	—	3.659	7.556	75	1.338	—	—	12.631
Depositi di valori	149.462	475.066	1.016.306	911.416	5.179.010	3.735.647	2.731.840	1.026.454	15.723.357
Titoli e valori depositati presso terzi	215.914	453.485	102.392	307.361	1.229.573	2.267.455	103.496	437.753	5.796.429
Indice di (a) f. 2° grado	41.17	48.37	38.12	42.90	50.17	38.52	38.42	30.84	40.24
Indice di (a) f. 2° grado	61.17	41.42	61.18	51.02	41.56	67.06	64.22	49.89	51.51

Cifre percentuali

Cassa	15.129	32.017	83.867	63.479	216.954	242.014	177.357	21.229	905.195
Somme disponibili a vista presso altri istituti	68.194	199.909	109.831	222.305	365.639	477.672	151.116	287.036	1.836.980
Portafoglio	121.259	344.519	305.923	396.629	2.206.779	1.451.182	933.120	326.402	6.528.468
Effetti riscossi	16.114	13.957	195.843	41.031	35.401	77.615	344.271	—	249.491
Anticipazioni	12.374	67.485	32.867	45.294	228.322	158.355	304.051	47.818	1.109.635
Conti correnti	13.722	76.288	196.178	193.639	982.011	401.214	145.637	345.063	2.231.710
Magazzino	2.761	1.866	8.467	1.547	9.940	1.678	14.427	—	39.409
Risconti attivi	230	125.031	162.014	107.239	480.631	538.361	351.867	47.137	1.830.501
Valori dell'azienda	275.708	287.876	872.901	372.901	1.219.196	1.947.282	998.141	92.461	6.083.566
Partecipazioni	10	10	5.637	13.944	43.932	5.465	—	320	97.389
Cie di corrispondenza	49.444	57.275	330.174	391.293	621.096	1.479.401	1.610.212	88.571	4.324.764
Cie agrari	3	34	1.671	233.418	392.645	6.554	—	—	37.904
Cie con le Filiali	4.927	463	14.846	—	—	—	2.071.290	—	2.721.129
Totale dell'attivo	109.577	1.261.310	2.834.562	2.177.087	7.187.649	6.892.598	7.205.568	1.565.271	30.261.097
Capitale versato	14.007	26.429	94.434	77.245	316.036	314.032	180.000	200.000	1.833.291
Riserve	26.177	24.196	80.828	33.743	213.727	91.975	36.700	11.000	518.871
Depositi bancari	412.706	729.690	1.377.082	1.052.102	2.216.793	2.800.432	1.795.403	296.445	11.270.769
Cie di corrispondenza	45.627	328.430	216.144	312.705	2.811.803	2.753.930	2.339.261	770.594	10.312.966
Cie agrari	46	1.512	34.544	105	2.347	—	—	—	28.523
Cie con le Filiali	1.335	1.95	7.233	233.207	391.291	4	2.063.853	1.994	2.703.075
Anticipazioni passive	26.330	33.296	35.523	64.453	128.891	—	352.216	4	695.857
Risconti passivi	—	30.623	33.437	17.091	6.205	128.891	1.213	—	91.941
Assog. in rifacimento	—	8.151	32.293	9.721	144.661	238.460	231.869	78.643	733.719
Totale del passivo	600.560	1.248.828	2.807.676	2.180.768	7.361.910	6.837.017	7.676.570	1.544.520	29.637.852
Avalli e fidejussioni	2.201	2.777	23.000	5.214	51.196	103.121	95.340	18.618	300.862
Accertazioni	—	—	3.659	7.556	75	1.338	—	—	12.631
Depositi di valori	149.462	475.066	1.016.306	911.416	5.179.010	3.735.647	2.731.840	1.026.454	15.723.357
Titoli e valori depositati presso terzi	215.914	453.485	102.392	307.361	1.229.573	2.267.455	103.496	437.753	5.796.429
Indice di (a) f. 2° grado	41.17	48.37	38.12	42.90	50.17	38.52	38.42	30.84	40.24
Indice di (a) f. 2° grado	61.17	41.42	61.18	51.02	41.56	67.06	64.22	49.89	51.51

Capitale versato

Riserve

Depositi bancari

Cie di corrispondenza

Cie agrari

Cie con le Filiali

Totale dell'attivo

Cassa.....	18.559	12.017	65.807	65.429	215.964	242.014	177.357	23.229	936.195
Somme disponibili a vista presso altri istituti.....	68.194	109.909	103.631	222.305	395.620	427.877	185.118	287.051	1.535.280
Portafoglio.....	121.259	344.019	605.998	396.629	2.298.773	1.451.182	983.126	326.492	6.555.438
Risparmi maturati.....	16.114	33.957	592.045	45.014	35.881	77.616	349.271	749.491	749.491
Anticipazioni.....	12.374	67.455	52.867	46.294	223.322	159.385	536.051	87.019	1.187.605
Conti correnti.....	13.222	76.288	196.176	198.639	860.031	401.214	149.607	345.063	2.231.710
Mutui.....	2.732	1.866	5.447	1.547	9.545	3.873	14.427	39.409	39.409
Risparmi attivi.....	230	127.011	102.014	107.259	459.631	553.261	381.857	47.117	1.829.581
Valori dell'adempimento.....	275.708	282.876	872.903	372.601	1.219.196	1.967.282	995.341	92.961	6.083.866
Partecipazioni.....	49.444	57.275	338.174	311.291	673.886	1.175.691	1.410.212	89.571	4.323.744
Cie di corrispondenza.....	36	34.666	1.671	1.531	1.531	—	—	—	37.923
Cie agenzia.....	4.927	463	14.692	237.413	392.646	6.259	2.071.200	2.721.128	2.721.128
Cie con le Filiali.....	609.572	1.261.310	2.834.389	2.177.087	7.107.569	6.091.623	7.703.660	1.563.271	30.741.997
Totale dell'attivo.....									
Capitale versato.....	14.087	26.409	94.494	77.265	356.036	324.003	18.033	203.003	1.333.291
Riserve.....	26.573	28.128	80.530	30.743	213.227	91.625	36.203	31.003	518.871
Depositi maturati.....	417.799	729.898	1.377.035	1.052.132	2.716.793	2.893.437	1.795.493	296.486	11.278.769
Cie di corrispondenza.....	65.627	278.430	716.744	532.705	2.811.803	2.751.903	2.352.263	770.594	10.312.995
Cie agenzia.....	46	1.512	34.544	106	2.347	—	—	—	38.553
Cie con le Filiali.....	5.305	195	7.233	239.233	341.291	4	2.063.853	1.994	2.793.075
Anticipazioni passivo.....	25.330	33.296	55.553	24.573	14.434	138.691	352.756	4	695.897
Risparmi passivi.....	—	30.620	33.937	17.681	4.205	—	3.215	—	91.941
Assegni in circolazione.....	—	8.121	32.365	9.721	144.611	238.460	221.529	20.843	733.710
Totale del passivo.....	600.560	1.248.828	2.867.076	2.160.763	7.061.910	6.817.017	7.576.573	1.544.520	29.037.652
Avalli e fidejussioni.....	2.231	2.229	33.600	5.214	51.126	103.121	95.340	18.618	300.857
Accertamenti.....	—	—	3.589	7.396	74	1.538	—	—	12.811
Depositi di valori.....	149.452	475.096	1.516.386	911.440	5.176.031	3.705.647	2.739.840	1.020.454	15.753.337
Totale del passivo.....	219.914	478.405	1.553.575	918.950	5.227.957	3.707.286	2.835.180	1.039.472	15.766.197
Differenza (a) f. p. grado.....	43.17	49.21	22.112	42.196	50.11	35.22	18.47	59.94	40.14
Liquidità (a) f. p. grado.....	64.47	41.42	64.48	51.62	41.66	61.46	62.24	79.98	62.24

Cifre percentuali

Cassa.....	0.0	1.2	9.5	7.0	23.9	29.7	19.6	8.1	100.0
Somme disponibili a vista presso altri istituti.....	3.7	9.3	6.0	3.2	19.9	33.4	10.1	15.6	200.0
Portafoglio.....	7.9	4.2	9.0	6.1	41.0	57.6	15.0	25.0	100.0
Risparmi maturati.....	2.7	1.8	16.0	3.7	4.4	10.7	16.7	—	100.0
Anticipazioni.....	6.6	0.7	4.3	3.9	19.2	13.3	15.0	—	100.0
Conti correnti.....	6.9	1.4	8.8	8.9	35.2	18.0	5.3	15.5	100.0
Mutui.....	—	—	13.8	0.5	24.2	9.8	20.0	—	100.0
Risparmi attivi.....	4.6	4.7	14.4	6.1	19.0	20.7	21.0	—	100.0
Valori dell'adempimento.....	—	—	2.8	0.1	12.3	12.1	16.4	—	100.0
Partecipazioni.....	—	—	2.8	0.1	12.3	12.1	16.4	—	100.0
Cie di corrispondenza.....	1.2	1.3	2.8	2.7	1.0	17.2	—	—	100.0
Cie agenzia.....	0.0	0.0	4.4	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Cie con le Filiali.....	0.9	—	0.6	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Totale del passivo.....	2.0	4.2	9.4	7.2	23.2	29.5	19.6	8.1	100.0
Capitale versato.....	2.4	2.1	7.3	3.9	27.2	32.7	11.8	13.4	100.0
Riserve.....	4.4	2.4	28.5	6.9	41.2	33.7	11.8	13.4	100.0
Depositi maturati.....	2.1	6.3	22.2	10.3	24.1	25.7	15.9	2.6	100.0
Cie di corrispondenza.....	0.6	0.3	7.0	5.0	27.9	16.7	22.8	—	100.0
Cie agenzia.....	0.1	0.0	8.0	0.2	6.1	—	—	—	100.0
Cie con le Filiali.....	0.3	—	0.3	8.5	11.4	—	—	—	100.0
Anticipazioni passivo.....	—	—	8.9	2.3	9.2	30.0	80.7	—	100.0
Risparmi passivi.....	—	—	28.0	12.6	6.2	—	—	—	100.0
Assegni in circolazione.....	—	—	4.4	1.3	19.2	32.3	30.3	10.7	100.0
Totale del passivo.....	2.0	4.2	9.4	7.2	23.2	29.5	19.6	8.1	100.0
Avalli e fidejussioni.....	0.9	0.7	7.6	1.2	21.0	33.3	11.8	13.4	100.0
Accertamenti.....	—	—	28.5	5.9	6.0	12.0	—	—	100.0
Depositi di valori.....	1.0	2.0	19.6	11.8	22.4	17.4	—	—	100.0
Totale del passivo.....	2.8	7.9	21.8	6.2	23.4	29.8	19.6	8.1	100.0

(a) Verificare le note (b) e (c) a pag. 7.

2. Principali voci di bilancio di alcune categorie di Istituti di credito
al 31 dicembre di ciascun anno

a. Istituti di credito di Diritto Pubblico (a)

Principali voci di bilancio	1942	1941	1940	Principali voci di bilancio	1942	1941	1940
	Migliaia di lire				Migliaia di lire		
Cassa e somme disponibili (pre- sidi e altri titoli)	5.321.357	4.192.187	4.624.423	Attrezzi e accantonamenti	791.903	661.014	471.427
Portafoglio	5.743.850	5.326.275	4.720.367	Riserve	1.590.340	679.996	264.846
Riserve	219.686	214.955	79.179	Capitale	2.518.200	2.328.781	2.300.525
Portafoglio	2.674.677	2.276.337	1.632.703	Depositi (risparmi)	12.646.078	9.971.433	7.733.071
Autofinanziamento	3.018.038	3.659.816	4.347.846	Conti correnti di corrispon- denza	14.009.679	11.543.191	8.477.099
Valori dell'azienda	6.435.027	5.121.122	3.496.572	Conti correnti con le suc- cursali	1.914.991	1.123.900	1.430.271
Partecipazioni	468.911	422.007	402.771	Autofinanziamento passivo	226.102	440.256	163.364
Conti correnti con le suc- cursali	2.405.627	1.790.137	2.094.741				

(a) I dati contenuti nella presente tabella sono comprensivi di tutti e cinque gli attuali Istituti di credito di Diritto Pubblico: Banco di Sicilia, Banco di Napoli, Banco Nazionale del Lavoro, Istituto di S. Paolo di Torino e Monte dei Paschi di Siena e comprendono le sole attività delle Aziende bancarie.

b. Banche Cooperative Popolari (a)

Principali voci di bilancio	1942	1941	1940	Principali voci di bilancio	1942	1941	1940
	Migliaia di lire				Migliaia di lire		
Valori della Cassa	211	204	222	Capitale versato	311.129	291.484	293.369
Cassa	495.329	392.787	208.211	Riserve	409.250	417.623	376.053
Portafoglio	1.196.470	449.103	369.400	Depositi (risparmi)	8.086.517	6.633.471	4.941.192
Portafoglio	5.117.276	4.547.065	3.310.156	Cie di corrispondenza	4.997.830	3.769.434	2.763.149
Autofinanziamento	98.499	75.664	59.564	Cie di corrispondenza	52.970	18.303	6.671
Autofinanziamento	519.476	462.872	316.787	Autofinanziamento passivo	68.634	219.931	142.057
Conti correnti	1.702.176	1.338.612	1.006.780	Riserve	98.067	165.254	41.216
Conti correnti	144.681	156.455	194.850	Associazioni in partecipazione	6.625	1.607	3.607
Valori dell'azienda	223.978	173.154	180.114	Totale del passivo	251.058	150.449	81.783
Partecipazioni	4.860.359	3.145.464	2.249.542	Avanzi e anticipazioni	17.188.922	13.304.814	9.578.251
Cie di corrispondenza	4.203	4.283	4.019	Avanzi e anticipazioni	238.950	157.255	100.435
Cie di corrispondenza	1.013.915	798.539	635.361	Depositi di valore	161.703	195.371	15.983
Cie con le filiali	112.598	78.365	42.417	Titoli e val. del Tesoro (lordi)	6.498.063	5.816.578	4.102.189
Totale dell'attivo	17.396.629	13.471.485	9.723.493	Totale dell'attivo	5.410.630	3.172.818	2.126.630
				Indice di liquidità (a) 1° grado (b)	13.31	20.17	27.9
				Indice di liquidità (a) 2° grado (c)	13.31	20.17	27.9

(a) Le situazioni si riferiscono a tutte le Banche cooperative in esistenza, non escluse quindi le Banche in liquidazione.
(b) L'indice di liquidità al 1° grado è dato dal rapporto tra: Cassa, somme versate a vista presso altri Istituti di credito e (Depositi e titoli) e (Cie di corrispondenza passiva, anticipazioni passiva, prestiti passivi e avanzati in circolazione). — (c) L'indice di liquidità al 2° grado è dato dal rapporto tra: (Riserve attive) e (Cie di corrispondenza passiva, anticipazioni passiva, prestiti passivi e avanzati in circolazione). — (d) L'indice di liquidità al 3° grado è dato dal rapporto tra: (Riserve attive) e (Cie di corrispondenza passiva, anticipazioni passiva, prestiti passivi e avanzati in circolazione).

c. Casse rurali ed artigiane

Principali voci di bilancio	1942	1941	1940	Principali voci di bilancio	1942	1941	1940
	Migliaia di lire				Migliaia di lire		
Cassa	21.262	15.509	12.400	Attrezzi e accantonamenti	34.816	11.681	30.213
Portafoglio	214.260	136.270	96.512	Riserve	1.003.693	692.006	463.394
Portafoglio	53.942	40.021	22.187	Depositi (risparmi)	34.816	11.681	30.213
Autofinanziamento	17.396.629	13.471.485	9.723.493	Totale dell'attivo	1.003.693	692.006	463.394

5. Depositi interbancari (a)

Anni — (31 dicembre)	Depositi prelevati						Depositi — In complesso	
	Al Credito Italiano Pubblico (b)		Al Credito Italiano Privato (c)		In Cassa di Ri- scatto (d)		Liberi e vincenti	Liberi e vincenti
	Liberi	Vincenti	Liberi	Vincenti	Liberi	Vincenti		
1942	336.642	65.415	283.250	23.627	257.594	123.182	910.239	251.359
1943	479.957	103.878	376.079	29.262	346.817	110.122	1.115.120	330.568
1944	664.623	124.201	540.422	12.444	527.978	139.421	1.294.743	336.864
1945	622.093	20.294	601.799	45.434	556.365	121.363	1.446.336	390.285
1946	628.879	49.436	579.443	9.239	568.682	115.219	1.459.231	333.940
1947 (Giugno)	764.066	115.621	648.445	12.029	636.416	127.248	1.466.180	323.654

Migliaia di lire

(a) Sono esclusi i conti correnti di corrispondenza mantenuti per servizi reali. — (b) Esclusa la Banca d'Italia.

6. Assegni circolari e vaglia cambiari emessi dagli Istituti autorizzati

Anni	Assegni circolari				Vaglia cambiari (b)			
	emessi nell'anno		In circolazione al 31 dicembre (a)		emessi nell'anno		In circolazione al 31 dicembre	
	N.	Importo Migliaia di lire	N.	Importo Migliaia di lire	N.	Importo Migliaia di lire	N.	Importo Migliaia di lire
1946	13.863.722	39.459,5	335.961	720,8	4.924.211	62.861,4	267.311	980,1
1947	16.156.937	52.816,5	346.993	905,5	5.614.209	80.563,7	298.643	1.045,9
1948	16.630.691	56.444,6	324.404	955,3	5.965.940	81.978,9	307.720	1.254,3
1949	18.772.871	59.074,3	611.492	1.447,9	6.265.846	91.776,9	334.201	1.624,8
1949	20.402.147	69.493,8	1.039.867	1.791,9	6.466.232	118.634,3	415.041	1.951,6
1941	23.622.733	111.045,5	1.329.867	2.787,5	6.852.856	147.818,3	542.921	2.890,3
1942	26.076.347	127.703,1	2.637.924	4.167,8	9.759.815	172.123,3	2.301.649	6.531,6

(a) Nel numero degli assegni in circolazione non sono compresi, fino al 1947, quelli del Banco di Roma, poiché i dati non venivano rilevati. — (b) Gli Istituti autorizzati all'emissione dei vaglia cambiari sono, per le disposizioni del R. D. 31 dicembre 1933 n. 1796 art. 106, la Banca d'Italia, il Banco di Napoli e il Banco di Sicilia.

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7. Fedi di credito e polizzini emessi dal Banco di Napoli e dal Banco di Sicilia

Anni	Fedi di credito e polizzini			
	emessi nell'anno		in circolazione al 31 dicembre	
	N.	Importo Miliardi di lire	N.	Importo Miliardi di lire
1936	142.161	706,3	28.181	40,7
1937	345.295	999,4	42.303	44,2
1938	394.550	1.019,5	44.820	47,0
1939	325.046	925,5	45.171	52,2
1940	357.834	1.039,0	71.133	57,9
1941	373.861	1.285,5	95.961	70,9
1942	415.524	1.494,9	149.533	115,3

8. Istituti di credito agrario (a)

a. Mutui concessi dagli Istituti speciali di credito agrario distinti secondo la natura della domanda (b)

1 - Operazioni di esercizio

Anni	Operazioni di esercizio effettuate									
	per acquisto bestiame riso, grano, olivelli		per acquisto oggetti		a favore di Enti e Associaz. agrarie		in complesso		N.	Miliardi di lire
	N.	Miliardi di lire	N.	Miliardi di lire	N.	Miliardi di lire	N.	Miliardi di lire		
1938	307.351	912.055	42.420	287.110	277.099	4.060.365	10.777	1.620.437	1.088.227	6.090.207
1939	304.082	1.240.831	70.130	341.766	434.961	5.591.367	11.923	1.871.419	792.803	8.054.300
1940	270.099	961.726	57.503	360.970	745.931	5.206.419	7.416	1.120.410	1.191.659	7.439.879
1941	195.454	997.728	50.657	398.850	458.322	4.833.782	7.751	2.299.238	739.124	8.491.626

2 - Operazioni di miglioramento

Anni	Operazioni di miglioramento stipulate									
	per opere irrigatorie		per irrigazione canali		per irrigazione piacola proprietà coltivatrice		per altre migliorie		in complesso	
	N.	Miliardi di lire	N.	Miliardi di lire	N.	Miliardi di lire	N.	Miliardi di lire	N.	Miliardi di lire
1938	1.583	114.622	520	12.698	161	19.310	258	11.439	163	24.446
1939	2.795	154.589	672	17.070	294	12.612	373	34.301	325	48.612
1940	2.131	165.412	445	16.004	192	15.617	174	23.268	165	49.699
1941	1.572	124.292	278	10.437	128	20.161	253	28.211	230	14.363
1942	1.572	124.292	278	10.437	128	20.161	253	28.211	230	14.363

(a) Dati comunicati dall'Istituto per la difesa del risparmio e per l'enerzia del credito

(b) Escluso sovente l'importo complessivo di diversi scopi, le distinzioni indicate non sono rigorose.

8. Istituti di credito agrario (a)

a. Mutui concessi dagli Istituti speciali di credito agrario distinti secondo la natura della domanda (b)

1 - Operazioni di esercizio

Anni	Operazioni di esercizio effettuate					
	per acquisto di terreni rurali, foreste e pascoli		per acquisto di prodotti agricoli		a lavoro di tutti o Associaz. agrarie	
	N.	Migliaia di lire	N.	Migliaia di lire	N.	Migliaia di lire
1936	307.001	912.825	62.422	287.119	277.699	4.069.865
1937	304.802	1.249.801	70.158	341.764	434.961	5.091.367
1938	230.079	961.737	57.638	258.978	765.931	5.208.446
1939	195.414	997.724	50.673	288.550	485.322	4.805.783

2 - Operazioni di miglioramento

Anni	Operazioni di miglioramento stipitate					
	per nuove piantazioni		per frangenti		per acquisto di terreni	
	N.	Migliaia di lire	N.	Migliaia di lire	N.	Migliaia di lire
1936	1.850	114.850	520	12.468	101	19.310
1937	2.768	154.359	672	17.070	274	12.612
1938	2.131	165.417	445	15.924	192	10.617
1939	1.572	124.293	270	10.477	123	23.151

(a) Dati comunicati dall'Istituto per la difesa del risparmio e per l'esercizio del credito.

(b) Escluso soltanto i mutui concessi ai diversi scopi, le istituzioni indicanti non sono comprese.

b. Ammontare delle principali partite attive e passive degli Istituti speciali.

c. Operazioni di anticipazione su grano, effettuate dagli Istituti di credito agrario.

d. Operazioni di credito agrario degli Istituti speciali e degli Istituti autorizzati.

e. Operazioni di credito agrario effettuate dalla Cassa di Risparmio della Libia.

(Per gli editti dati pubblicati relativi all'anno 1939 vedersi pag. 216 - 217 - 218
dell'Annuario Statistico Italiano 1941).

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9. Istituti di Credito Fondiario (a)

a. Mutui stipulati dagli Istituti di Credito Fondiario

(migliaia di lire)

Anni	Somme mutuate						Valore dei beni ipotecati
	su beni rurali		su beni urbani		Totale		
	N.	Importo	N.	Importo	N.	Importo	
1939.....	428	78.370	1.353	236.370	1.781	314.740	682.620
1940.....	353	86.828	1.581	243.540	1.934	330.368	741.772
1941.....	343	35.663	608	133.371	951	169.034	399.207
1942.....	335	61.944	781	180.983	1.116	247.944	620.010

(a) Dati annui pubblicati dall'Istituto per la difesa del risparmio e per l'ordinamento del credito.

b. Mutui in cartelle e in numerario ripartiti per singoli Istituti e per Compartimenti

(Per gli ultimi dati pubblicati, relativi all'anno 1939 vedansi pagg. 218 - 219
dell'Annuario Statistico Italiano 1941).

c. Principali partite attive e passive al 31 dicembre di ciascun anno

(Per gli ultimi dati pubblicati, relativi all'anno 1939 vedansi pagg. 218 - 219
dell'Annuario Statistico Italiano 1941).

d. Gestioni in liquidazione al 31 dicembre di ciascun anno.

(Per gli ultimi dati pubblicati, relativi all'anno 1939 vedansi pagg. 218 - 219
dell'Annuario Statistico Italiano 1941).

10. Consorzio per sovvenzioni su valori industriali (a)

Attività e passività alla fine di ciascun anno.

Attività	Migliaia di lire				Passività	Migliaia di lire			
	1942	1941	1940	1939		1942	1941	1940	1939
	Migliaia di lire					Migliaia di lire			
Banca d'Italia - Servizio Cassa	60.137	89.173	34.983	34.983	Capitale	200.000	200.000	200.000	200.000
Valori pubblici di propria	188.759	199.027	197.623	197.623	Boni ed titoli	750.394	439.602	441.127	441.127
Altri valori di propria	948	648	698	698	Valori di deposito	20.533.770	6.403.842	3.434.454	3.434.454
Totale complessivo	250.844	288.848	233.304	233.304	Partite varie	335.479	381.728	226.035	226.035
					Totale complessivo	14.508	14.508	14.508	14.508

1939.....	428	78 379	1 358	236 379	1 786	318 740	682 620
1940.....	353	96 828	1 561	243 561	3 914	330 309	741 792
1941.....	142	35 663	608	155 371	751	191 054	399 217
1942.....	135	61 964	781	196 980	916	257 944	520 010

(a) Dati comunicati dall'Istituto per la difesa del risparmio e per l'esercizio del credito.

b. Mutui in cartelle e in numerario ripartiti per singoli istituti e per Compartimenti.

(Per gli ultimi dati pubblicati, relativi all'anno 1939 vedansi pagg. 218 - 219 dell'Annuario Statistico Italiano 1941).

c. Principali partite attive e passive al 31 dicembre di ciascun anno

(Per gli ultimi dati pubblicati, relativi all'anno 1939 vedansi pagg. 218 - 219 dell'Annuario Statistico Italiano 1941).

d. Gestioni in liquidazione al 31 dicembre di ciascun anno

(Per gli ultimi dati pubblicati, relativi all'anno 1939 vedansi pagg. 218 - 219 dell'Annuario Statistico Italiano 1941).

10. Consorzio per sovvenzioni su valori industriali (a)

Attività e passività alla fine di ciascun anno.

Attività	1942	1941	1940	Passività		1942	1941	1940
	Miliardi di lire			Miliardi di lire				
Banca d'Italia - Servizio Cassa	60 137	89 173	34 985	Capitale		200 000	200 000	200 000
Valori pubblici di proprietà	158 759	199 027	197 652	Risoli fruitiferi		780 794	439 602	441 127
Altri valori di proprietà	648	662	686	Cambiali rimborsate		20 000 770	6 405 842	3 431 454
Impieghi cameralari	22 600 700	7 055 022	4 019 577	Partite varie		555 429	321 728	228 035
Partite varie	113 875	97 889	54 145	(111) conti da ripartire		14 528	14 528	14 528
Depositari	6 413 625	680 415	86 625	Depositari		6 413 625	880 416	694 678
Totale ...	25 797 747	8 327 114	5 212 820	Totale ...		28 797 747	8 327 114	5 212 820

(a) Dati comunicati dalla Banca d'Italia.

11. Consorzio di credito per le opere pubbliche (a)

a. Attività e passività alla fine di ciascun anno

Attività	1942	1943	1944	1945	Passività			
	Miliardi di lire				1942	1943	1944	1945
Capitale consortile da versare	306,0	306,0	306,0	306,0	510,0	510,1	510,1	510,0
Profitti	6.511,2	5.725,5	5.929,4	6.203,2	—	—	110,5	107,0
Prodotto su operazioni finanziarie	511,5	393,7	323,7	372,6	109,3	92,5	66,7	91,1
Crediti su imprese (1) Tesoro dello Stato	41,4	41,4	41,4	41,4	6.564,0	5.758,4	5.929,4	6.100,4
Titoli di proprietà	79,7	79,7	79,7	79,7	41,4	41,4	41,4	41,4
Altre proprietà	309,4	145,2	136,7	172,5	505,5	25,7	243,6	343,9
Totale	7.759,1	6.583,4	6.582,1	6.867,4	7.759,1	6.083,4	6.592,1	6.867,4

(a) Note relative al Consorzio di credito per le opere pubbliche. (b) Comprende le obbligazioni sottoscritte da l'Industria.

b. Mutui distinti per categorie di opere alla fine di ciascun anno

Categorie di opere	1942	1943	1944	1945
	Miliardi di lire			
Opere di bonifica, di irrigazione, idrauliche e di miglioramento agrario	1.477,322	1.475,199	1.475,199	1.476,033
Costruzioni ferroviarie, opere stradali ed altri lavori di comunicazione	945,639	945,380	945,380	945,129
Trapianti idroelettrici	231,464	231,464	231,464	231,464
Opere esecute a mezzo del Consorzio, delle Provincie e opere diverse	2.032,407	2.030,872	2.030,872	2.029,432
Opere coloniali	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Società di navigazione sovvenzionata e società di navigazione	705,079	705,079	705,079	705,079
Industria mineraria	24,199	24,199	24,199	24,199
Costruzioni edilizie per mutui ed inviti di guerra (9)	133,819	133,819	133,819	133,819
Operazioni di finanziamento a favore dello Stato	1.000,000	1.000,000	1.000,000	1.000,000
Operazioni di finanziamento per la ricostruzione industriale	1.201,000	1.201,000	1.201,000	1.200,000
Totale	7.854,260	7.854,260	7.854,260	7.846,195

(a) Mutui trasferiti alla Cassa Depositi e Prestiti.

12. Istituto Mobiliare Italiano (a)

Attività e passività alla fine di ciascun esercizio

Attività	Situazione al 31 marzo				Passività			
	1942	1943	1944	1945	1942	1943	1944	1945
Partecipazioni	355,771	355,771	355,771	355,771	551,101	551,101	551,101	551,101
Titoli di proprietà	50,000	50,130	50,430	50,430	551,101	551,101	551,101	551,101

b. Mutui distinti per categorie di opere alla fine di ciascun anno

Categorie di opere	Migliaia di lire		
	1942	1941	1940
Opere di bonifica, di irrigazione, idrauliche e di antie-	1	1 477 332	1 476 189
ramento sismico			1 476 000
Costruzioni ferroviarie, opere stradali ed altri lavori di	1	945 839	945 300
comunicazione	1	231 464	231 464
Impianti idroelettrici	1	2 032 467	2 030 872
Opere eseguite a mezzo dei Comuni, delle Provincie e opere	1	100 000	100 000
diverse	1	706 059	706 009
Scelte di navigazione sovvenzionate e costruzioni navali	1	24 199	24 199
Impianti idroelettrici	1	130 819	130 819
Costruzioni edilizie per militari ed invalidi di guerra (a)	1	1 000 000	1 000 000
Costruzioni di finanziamento a favore della Sezione Sino-	1	1 200 000	1 200 000
bilizzi dell'Istituto per la Ristrutturazione Industriale			
Operazioni di finanziamento per la ristrutturazione delle			
Verriere dello Stato			
Totale		7 854 289	7 847 942

(a) Mutui trasferiti alla Cassa Depositi e Prestiti.

1.2. Istituto Mobiliare Italiano (a)

Attività e passività alla fine di ciascun esercizio

Attività	Situazione al 31 marzo			Passività	Situazione al 31 marzo		
	1942	1941	1940		1942	1941	1940
Partecipazioni	345 771	385 723	350 773	Capitale sottoscritto	551 101	551 100	551 100
Titoli di proprietà	19 099	50 150	30 435	Riserva	53 025	41 160	31 447
Disponibilità presso Enti e				Obbligazioni (a)	2 629 740	1 717 817	1 198 742
Banche	272 013	213 905	123 117	Crediti diversi	69 987	26 102	4 857
Anticipazioni e riporti	—	—	—	Altre passività	433 729	941 460	232 888
Mezzi	2 981 676	2 275 823	1 456 933	Titoli dell'esercizio	20 755	17 632	16 014
Altre attività	102 806	66 593	38 723				
Totale	3 775 365	2 993 271	2 035 048	Totale	3 775 365	2 993 271	2 035 048

(a) Scelte fornite dall'Istituto Mobiliare Italiano. (b) Contro le obbligazioni emesse da rimborsare.

D. Risparmio

1. Casse di Risparmio ordinarie e Monti di credito su pegno di 1^a categoria

a. Movimento dei depositi in ciascun anno

Anni	Movimento dei depositi in ciascun anno						
	a. risparmio		in conto corrente		su buoni fruttiferi		In totale
	Versamenti	Rimborsi	Versamenti	Rimborsi	Buoni fruttiferi	Versamenti e rimborsi	
	Migliaia di lire						

Casse di Risparmio ordinarie (a)

1938 (b)	90	11 459 743	12 053 999	6 649 231	6 610 420	241 289	423 734	18 363 263	19 085 144
1939	89	11 344 977	11 356 603	2 133 981	7 263 068	180 418	221 687	18 859 423	18 845 351
1940 (d)	85	11 062 052	9 846 245	9 341 052	9 004 498	152 019	172 903	20 560 753	18 742 454
1941 (d)	80	14 586 629	11 558 308	15 761 938	15 025 233	136 351	191 278	30 754 938	26 794 897

Monti di credito su pegno di 1^a categoria (c)

1938	7	206 972	286 123	332 514	332 377	15 251	17 575	644 737	630 075
1939	7	313 712	314 667	335 836	389 156	9 512	14 961	709 060	716 786
1940	7	369 673	324 276	446 752	465 580	1 235	6 487	817 640	796 343
1941	6	294 056	271 744	924 749	765 613	78	659	1 208 863	1 026 016

b. Credito dei depositanti alla fine di ciascun anno

Anni	Situazione al 31 dicembre dei depositi						
	a. risparmio		in conto corrente		su buoni fruttiferi		In totale
	Libretti	Credito dei depositanti	Libretti	Credito dei depositanti	Libretti	Credito dei depositanti	
	N.	Migliaia di lire	N.	Migliaia di lire	N.	Migliaia di lire	

Casse di Risparmio ordinarie (a)

1938	6 739 854	17 079 461	102 232	1 096 863	15 661	172 917	5 857 747	18 149 241
1939	5 915 296	17 085 835	107 543	1 167 777	12 048	129 201	6 034 897	18 363 313
1940 (d)	5 849 597	17 292 460	111 881	1 436 771	10 038	113 241	5 971 516	18 992 474
1941 (d)	6 293 418	20 495 829	128 684	2 469 925	7 844	98 629	6 479 946	23 214 390

Monti di credito su pegno di 1^a categoria (c)

1938	65 499	338 386	2 008	35 536	934	11 886	88 441	385 778
1939	85 901	337 430	2 085	32 214	453	6 408	91 469	376 052
1940	92 055	377 700	2 123	38 806	80	843	94 268	417 349
1941	98 344	393 012	4 124	197 942	27	262	102 495	589 216

Anni	e conti in esercizio al 31 dicembre	a. risparmio		in conto corrente		su buoni fruttiferi		in totale	
		Versamenti	Rimborsi	Versamenti	Rimborsi	Buoni emessi	Buoni estinti	Versamenti e buoni emessi	Rimborsi e buoni estinti
Cassa di Risparmio ordinaria (a)									
1938 (b)	90	11 459 743	12 032 990	6 642 231	6 610 420	241 269	493 274	19 350 263	19 065 144
1939	89	11 344 977	11 358 603	7 333 991	7 263 048	180 465	223 690	18 859 423	18 845 351
1940 (d)	82	11 062 052	9 565 245	9 341 682	9 094 498	157 019	172 891	20 260 753	18 742 454
1941 (d)	90	14 856 629	11 558 368	15 761 938	15 025 211	136 351	151 279	30 794 933	26 764 897
Monti di credito su pegno di 1. ^a categoria (c)									
1938	7	286 972	286 123	332 314	332 377	15 251	17 575	644 337	630 075
1939	7	213 712	214 567	385 636	389 159	9 212	14 921	799 068	718 786
1940	7	369 673	324 276	646 732	465 589	1 235	6 482	937 640	796 343
1941	6	286 056	271 744	924 749	765 613	78	609	1 208 883	1 039 616

Monti di credito su pegno di 1^a categoria (c)

1938	7	296 972	285 123	332 514	332 377	15 251	17 075	644 737
1939	7	313 712	314 667	385 836	389 156	9 212	14 961	799 660
1940	7	369 673	324 276	646 732	465 589	1 215	6 482	937 640
1941	6	284 059	271 744	924 749	765 613	78	679	1 208 563

b. Credito dei depositanti alla fine di ciascun anno

Anni	Situazione al 31 dicembre dei depositi									
	a. risparmio		In conto corrente		su buoni fruttiferi		In totale			
	Libretti N.	Credito dei depositanti Miliardi di lire	Libretti N.	Credito dei depositanti Miliardi di lire	Libretti N.	Credito dei depositanti Miliardi di lire	Libretti N.	Credito dei depositanti Miliardi di lire	Libretti N.	Credito dei depositanti Miliardi di lire

Cassa di Risparmio ordinaria (a)

1938	5 729 854	17 079 461	102 232	1 096 863	15 661	172 917	5 837 247	18 340 241
1939	5 915 296	17 065 835	107 543	1 167 777	12 668	129 701	6 034 677	18 363 313
1940 (d)	5 849 897	17 392 462	111 881	1 496 771	10 038	113 241	5 971 516	18 992 474
1941 (d)	6 293 418	20 495 429	128 684	2 469 935	7 844	96 429	6 429 946	23 264 393

Monti di credito su pegno di 1^a categoria (c)

1938	65 499	338 386	2 008	35 536	634	11 856	88 441	305 278
1939	68 921	337 430	2 065	32 214	483	6 606	91 409	376 052
1940	92 635	377 700	2 121	38 806	80	847	94 288	417 346
1941	98 344	390 012	6 124	197 942	27	292	107 495	588 216

(a) Compresa la Cassa di Risparmio della Libia e pertanto i dati riportati in questo prospetto non concordano con quelli pubblicati nel Bollettino dell'Istituto per la Cassa di Risparmio e per l'Archivio del credito. Compresa la Cassa di Risparmio e del Banco di Sicilia. A partire dall'anno 1938 è esclusa la Sezione a Cassa di Risparmio del Banco di Napoli e Cassa di Risparmio del Banco di Sicilia. (b) Compresa la Sezione, assorbita dall'Azienda Bancaria (Iscritta al Casco del Credito del Banco di Napoli). (c) Compresi i rimborsi e i buoni estinti della Sezione a Cassa di Risparmio del Banco di Napoli e ora assorbita dall'Azienda Bancaria. (d) Compreso il movimento dei prestiti effettuati dall'Istituto di S. Paolo di Torino, già Monti di credito su pegno di 1^a categoria e ora facente di credito di diritto. — (e) Valore provvisorio esclusa la Libia.

1. Casse di risparmio ordinarie e Monti di credito su pegno di 1^a categoria

c. Depositi a risparmio nelle Casse di Risparmio ordinarie distinti secondo la specie

(Per gli ultimi dati pubblicati, relativi all'anno 1939, vedere pag. 22)
dell'Annuario Statistico Italiano 1941)d. Depositi esistenti al 31 dicembre 1940 e 1941
ripartiti per Compartimenti in base al luogo dove sono stati effettivamente raccolti

Compartimenti	Depositi		Compartimenti	Depositi	
	nelle Casse di Risparmio ordinarie	nei Monti di credito su pegno di 1 ^a categoria		nelle Casse di Risparmio ordinarie	nei Monti di credito su pegno di 1 ^a categoria
	Miliardi di lire			Miliardi di lire	

31 dicembre 1940

Piemonte	3.410,92	—	Lazio	512,124	—
Valle d'Aosta	454,219	—	Abruzzo e Molise	142,047	—
Lombardia	5.437,517	142,526	Puglia	—	—
Venezia-Tre-Veneta	543,740	—	Emilia	—	—
Venetia	2.117,647	—	Marche	—	—
Venezia Giulia e Zara	415,425	661	Calabria	125,234	—
Repubblica Salentina	2.476,661	212,012	Sicilia	528,521	—
Torino	1.475,794	20,350	Sardegna	—	—
Marche	426,641	—			
Umbria	200,257	—	Totale	18.990,474	417,240

31 dicembre 1941

Piemonte	3.548,972	—	Lazio	626,032	—
Valle d'Aosta	749,272	—	Abruzzo e Molise	200,257	—
Lombardia	6.290,529	201,866	Puglia	—	—
Venezia-Tre-Veneta	777,341	—	Emilia	—	—
Venetia	2.771,459	—	Marche	—	—
Venezia Giulia e Zara	557,013	1.126	Calabria	177,210	—

d. Depositi esistenti al 31 dicembre 1940 ripartiti per Compartimenti in base al luogo dove sono stati effettivamente raccolti

Compartimenti	Depositi		Compartimenti	Depositi	
	nelle Casse di Risparmio ordinario	nei Monti di credito su prestito di 1° categoria		nelle Casse di Risparmio ordinario	nei Monti di credito su prestito di 1° categoria
	Media al lire	Media al lire		Media al lire	Media al lire
Piemonte	3.410.062	—	Lazio	502.174	—
Liguria	654.519	—	Abruzzi e Molise	347.547	—
Lombardia	5.491.517	182.526	Campania	—	—
Venezia, Tridentina e Zara	549.740	—	Puglia	—	—
Veneto	2.112.047	—	Lucania	—	—
Venezia Giulia e Zara	418.426	661	Calabria	125.204	—
Emilia	2.476.061	213.412	Spolia	508.521	—
Toscana	1.676.706	20.250	Sardegna	—	—
Marche	626.841	—			
Umbria	206.257	—	Totale	18.962.474	417.316

31 dicembre 1940

31 dicembre 1941

Piemonte	3.949.422	—	Lazio	626.032	—
Liguria	749.272	—	Abruzzi e Molise	200.252	—
Lombardia	6.290.529	281.966	Campania	—	—
Venezia, Tridentina e Zara	777.341	—	Puglia	—	—
Veneto	2.771.409	—	Lucania	—	—
Venezia Giulia e Zara	557.013	1.136	Calabria	177.518	—
Emilia	3.219.055	280.626	Spolia	730.256	—
Toscana	3.071.206	24.494	Sardegna	—	—
Marche	811.079	—			
Umbria	274.311	—	Totale	29.264.393	908.216

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2. Situazione dei conti delle Casse di Risparmio ordinarie e dei Monti di credito su pegno di 1^a e 2^a categoria

Denominazione dei conti	Casse di Risparmio ordinarie e Monti di credito su pegno di 1 ^a categoria				Monti di credito su pegno di 1 ^a categoria	
	Casse di Risparmio ordinarie			Totale	1940	1939
	1940	1939	1938			
Attivo						
Cassa	447.29	671.416	5.953	2.927	11.875	14.253
Titoli	9.254.586	8.640.882	100.326	40.067	169.335	161.726
Risparmi	263.021	105.227	—	—	246	—
Depositi presso altri istituti	1.205.216	1.277.461	84.979	46.026	50.522	27.029
Crediti verso corrispondenti	696.371	684.612	16.189	16.876	6.746	4.521
Anticipazioni e conti correnti	413.683	427.634	2.649	2.024	126.961	126.729
Portafoglio	1.397.553	1.285.797	76.246	34.004	61.807	35.063
Crediti fiduciari	1.927.022	1.804.403	210.964	174.875	33.913	33.913
Crediti chirografari	3.676.876	2.910.949	21.236	29.184	45.379	46.000
Operazioni a speculazione annesse dallo Stato	1.246.230	1.620.974	3.917	4.091	14.557	14.785
Sottoscrizioni	77.601	93.003	1.424	1.419	3.167	3.929
Interessi da esigere, tasse e spese fiscali rimborsabili	222.203	267.081	3.821	3.623	3.266	3.721
Beni mobili	16.484	17.204	1.291	1.356	613	2.392
Beni immobili	367.341	373.597	14.413	15.191	21.073	20.800
Attività finanziarie al fondo rischiato	1.089	2.159	—	—	346	247
Partecipazioni	1.462.826	1.427.220	943	1.082	6.316	4.233
Crediti diversi	1.366.790	1.257.196	30.915	19.545	17.537	11.611
Cambiali ricevute presso terzi	260.481	314.022	14.409	41.047	8.023	10.694
Totale dell'attivo	25.285.368	24.367.072	502.359	534.592	587.270	633.044
Suonerie, rendite e sopravvenienze passive	1.061.032	1.036.274	17.035	12.992	40.517	37.324
Totale generale	26.346.400	25.403.346	610.184	467.584	627.786	574.368
Passivo						
Depositi a risparmio e su titoli fruttiferi	17.606.703	17.134.669	94.187	60.670	303.992	343.817
Depositi in conto corrente	1.406.771	1.150.269	34.556	17.479	41.821	37.214
Depositi con i corrispondenti	622.517	583.253	76.301	42.524	14.427	15.246
Conti correnti passivi	139.379	112.867	4.352	2.983	12.321	17.904
Anticipazioni passivo su titoli	268.465	356.588	1.673	34	—	6.527
Risparmi passivi	16.033	6.936	—	—	—	—
Altre sopravvenienze passive	62.364	26.302	216.407	178.156	44	509
Risparmi di capitali riscattati	253.491	314.002	14.409	41.047	8.023	10.694
Passività finanziarie al fondo rischiato	47	—	—	—	—	—
Partecipazioni	1.463.868	1.387.015	29	23	6.736	5.222
Debiti diversi	1.530.895	1.384.906	106.129	63.403	35.986	31.604
Stipendi e interessi attivi attribuiti al servizio venturo	116.201	82.279	2.965	923	3.099	2.147
Totale del passivo	23.477.704	22.548.837	541.513	406.880	517.875	445.838
Riduzione delle	1.647.195	1.625.159	49.652	48.457	60.608	67.506
Rendite, rendite e sopravvenienze attive	1.232.101	1.212.148	19.269	15.267	41.733	40.892
Totale generale	26.357.000	25.404.244	610.184	467.584	627.796	574.368

60) Non compresa la Cassa di Risparmio della Lillo, per la quale in questo bilancio (principio) si riportano i dati relativi al bilancio.

b. Monti di credito su pegno di 2^a categoria

Attivo	Al 31 dicembre		Passivo	Al 31 dicembre	
	1940	1939		1940	1939
	Migliaia di lire			Migliaia di lire	
Cassa	2.268	2.250	Depositi a risparmio	15.490	14.066
Depositi in numerario presso altri istituti	4.315	4.649	Depositi in conto corrente	627	622
Risparmi	9.405	4.527	Conti correnti passivi	3.471	3.054
Titoli	22.470	22.601	Debiti per servizio cassa ad altri		
Titoli presso i corrispondenti	15.528	476	Corpi morali	2.359	1.416
Prossidi (contanti, titoli, ecc.) su pegno di	8.909	8.914	Sopravanze vincolate passivi	762	791
Conti correnti attivi	1.895	1.102	Materiali e forniture	1.238	1.348
Materiali chirografari	1.438	1.464	Materiali vitalizi	1.183	3.207
Materiali chirografari	2.735	2.707	Conservazioni livelli e legati perpetui	2.259	2.447
Totale	3.866	3.674	Debiti diversi	1.666	1.669
				3.018	3.462

Attivo		Passivo	
Cassa	447.629	471.418	1.983
Titoli	9.234.388	8.448.052	100.326
Depositi presso altri istituti	1.231.216	1.277.451	46.235
Conti correnti passivi	896.371	664.512	231.859
Conti correnti attivi	413.685	457.634	43.949
Portafoglio	1.372.532	1.385.207	12.675
Crediti ipotecari	1.422.532	1.408.433	14.099
Crediti chirografari	3.625.876	3.610.949	14.927
Operazioni a speciali condizioni annesse dallo Stato	1.560.223	1.620.938	60.715
Interessi da ricevere, tasse e spese fiscali rimborsabili	77.501	90.003	12.502
Boni mobili	223.303	297.863	74.560
Boni immobiliari	16.484	17.354	870
Attività finanziarie al fondo rischi	261.341	370.597	109.256
Partecipazioni	1.885	2.158	273
Partecipazioni	1.462.820	1.427.230	35.590
Crediti diversi	1.394.790	1.257.176	137.614
Crediti diversi	250.491	314.022	63.531
Totale dell'attivo	25.385.368	24.387.972	997.396
Storno, perdite e sopravvalenze passive	1.094.621	1.056.272	38.349
Totale generale	26.227.000	25.404.244	822.756
Passivo		Attivo	
Depositi a risparmio e su titoli finanziari	17.325.703	17.134.869	190.834
Depositi in conto corrente	1.406.771	1.150.369	256.402
Depositi non corrispondenti	622.517	261.205	361.312
Conti correnti passivi	159.379	112.037	47.342
Anticipazioni passive su titoli	260.445	326.585	66.140
Rapporti passivi	16.033	6.936	9.097
Altre sovvenzioni passive	45.264	55.395	10.131
Passività dei cambiati rimborsate	253.481	314.022	60.541
Passività finanziarie su titoli immobiliari	47	1.307.015	1.296.968
Partecipazioni	1.443.868	1.384.986	58.882
Debiti diversi	1.630.826	1.384.986	245.840
Scarti e interessi attivi attribuiti all'esercizio	115.201	12.279	102.922
Totale del passivo	23.427.704	22.568.857	858.847
Patrimonio netto	1.647.190	1.620.159	27.031
Rendite, perdite e sopravvalenze attive	1.212.101	1.212.448	336
Totale generale	26.227.000	25.404.244	822.756

(6) Non compresa la Cassa di Risparmio della Libia, per la quale in questo bilancio, presentato a riporto, i dati separati.

b. Monti di credito su pegno di 2^a categoria

Attivo	Al 31 dicembre		Passivo	Al 31 dicembre	
	1940	1941		1940	1941
Cassa		2.248	Depositi a risparmio		15.493
Depositi in conto corrente presso altri istituti	4.315	4.440	Depositi in conto corrente	577	632
Boni del Tesoro	9.425	4.537	Conti correnti passivi	3.471	3.854
Titoli	22.475	22.801	Debiti per servizi casa ad altri		
Titoli pronti a riparto	15.525	17.872	Conti correnti	2.359	1.416
Prestiti su pegno	8.909	8.914	Rapporti passivi su titoli	752	791
Conti correnti attivi	97	102	Mutui chirografari	1.535	1.749
Mutui ipotecari	1.865	1.426	Prestiti vitalizi	1.183	2.202
Mutui chirografari	1.438	1.864	Conti correnti attivi e legati perpetui	2.209	547
Portafoglio	2.735	2.707	Debiti diversi	1.665	1.669
Crediti verso Corpi morali per servizio casa	3.864	3.474	Depositi a risparmio	3.015	3.462
Conti correnti	2.775	2.749	Fondo per opere di beneficenza	825	433
Conti correnti, livelli e legati perpetui	1.014	969	Fondo per opere di beneficenza	2.253	2.215
Boni mobili e oggetti d'arte	993	1.017	Fondi speciali per operazioni varie		
Boni immobiliari	15.836	11.539	Titoli, perdite e sopravvalenze attive	1.454	1.320
Interessi ed altre rendite da esigere	5.887	9.893	Totale del passivo	38.893	38.156
Crediti diversi	951	1.193	Patrimonio netto	40.833	63.684
Totale dell'attivo	104.034	102.471	Rendite e sopravvalenze attive	9.754	11.853
Storno, perdite e sopravvalenze passive	8.446	9.219	Totale generale	112.480	111.690
Totale generale	112.480	111.690			

3. Pegni esistenti nelle Casse di Risparmio e nei Monti di credito su pegno

Compartimenti esistenti	Pegni esistenti							
	nelle Casse di Risparmio ordinarie		nei Monti di Credito su pegno di 1° cat.		nei Monti di Credito su pegno di 2° cat.		In totale	
	N.	Migliaia di lire	N.	Migliaia di lire	N.	Migliaia di lire	N.	Migliaia di lire

al 31 dicembre 1939

Piemonte	10.615	422	123.253	10.840	16.317	755	150.185	12.022
Liguria	146.216	11.579	—	—	8.111	691	154.827	14.270
Lombardia	7.065	61.624	365.571	41.863	71.170	5.331	444.106	108.818
Venezia	161.000	12.141	—	—	127.876	7.920	288.876	20.041
Venezia Giulia e Zara	154.262	11.221	6.821	252	1.914	131	162.997	11.604
Emilia	30.969	13.156	90.599	8.945	31.252	1.743	132.830	23.794
Toscana	84.288	6.054	110.554	11.816	24.141	1.856	218.983	19.729
Marche	62	8	—	—	29.911	1.786	29.973	1.794
Umbria	145	48	—	—	8.717	653	8.862	681
Lazio	402.608	53.871	—	—	7.438	570	410.046	54.441
Abruzzi e Molise	2.699	1.383	—	—	1.541	81	4.240	1.464
Campania	—	—	402.174	43.330	12.469	1.117	419.643	44.447
Puglia	—	—	—	—	12.488	916	12.488	918
Emilia	—	—	—	—	260	34	260	34
Calabria	—	—	—	—	4.755	340	4.785	340
Sicilia	141.320	34.331	—	—	67.839	2.931	209.162	37.312
Risparmio	696.776	103.175	569.350	88.315	195.992	17.872	1.452.118	209.362
Monti di Credito	434.974	29.998	528.970	20.777	250.166	8.914	1.198.810	59.679
Totale	1.142.052	207.785	1.098.972	117.051	431.259	102	2.650.928	351.787

al 31 dicembre 1940

Piemonte	9.995	409	108.168	9.700	12.581	627	130.744	10.739
Liguria	143.114	11.223	—	—	7.129	642	140.243	13.865
Lombardia	6.272	45.539	324.636	39.365	58.627	4.780	389.535	89.894
Venezia	132.837	11.232	—	—	104.125	7.158	243.962	18.390
Venezia Giulia e Zara	108.048	10.802	5.728	304	1.504	109	146.178	11.115
Emilia	26.644	16.062	77.316	11.324	25.563	1.694	130.523	29.090
Toscana	74.943	5.734	100.131	10.789	20.875	1.657	195.949	18.130
Marche	55	7	—	—	24.233	1.666	24.288	1.673
Umbria	140	48	—	—	7.750	680	7.990	728
Lazio	326.974	48.870	—	—	7.170	553	334.144	49.422
Abruzzi e Molise	3.911	1.647	—	—	12.087	31	4.503	1.678
Campania	—	—	338.403	38.064	9.691	906	350.490	38.970
Puglia	—	—	—	—	190	793	190	793
Emilia	—	—	—	—	3.525	27	3.525	27
Calabria	—	—	—	—	14.598	2.538	164.381	33.815
Sicilia	104.783	31.277	—	—	157.015	15.556	1.201.905	191.236
Risparmio	587.070	95.127	487.820	80.353	194.206	6.479	1.034.080	60.871
Monti di Credito	374.940	31.693	465.731	20.499	59	97	9.491	6.431
Totale	970.516	124.519	954.380	109.609	351.280	24.135	2.276.276	318.590

al 31 dicembre 1941

Piemonte	11.946	504	80.239	6.850	—	—	—	—
Liguria	96.808	9.537	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lombardia	—	—	234.886	30.095	—	—	—	—
Venezia	87.833	7.612	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezia Giulia e Zara	100.704	7.884	—	—	—	—	—	—
Emilia	17.428	1.229	3.161	124	—	—	—	—
Toscana	55.599	4.344	69.700	7.544	—	—	—	—
Marche	937	79	—	—	—	—	—	—
Umbria	434	65	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lazio	197.995	31.929	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abruzzi e Molise	3.258	1.251	—	—	—	—	—	—
Campania	—	—	200.914	22.224	—	—	—	—
Puglia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Emilia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Calabria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sicilia	60.748	12.409	—	—	—	—	—	—

al 31 dicembre 1939

Piemonte	10 615	422	123 253	10 845	16 317	755	130 185	12 022
Liguria	146 716	13 579	365 571	41 863	8 111	691	134 827	14 270
Lombardia	7 500	61 624	—	—	21 170	5 331	444 106	108 818
Veneto	561 000	12 141	—	—	127 876	7 930	288 876	20 061
Venezia Giulia e Zara	184 252	11 221	6 621	252	1 914	131	152 997	11 604
Emilia	30 999	13 176	90 599	8 945	31 232	1 743	151 830	23 704
Toscana	84 288	6 054	110 554	11 816	24 141	1 856	218 983	19 726
Marche	62	—	—	—	29 911	1 786	29 911	1 794
Umbria	145	48	—	—	8 717	653	8 862	681
Lazio	602 608	53 871	—	—	7 438	570	410 046	34 441
Abruzzi e Molise	2 699	1 383	—	—	1 541	81	4 240	1 464
Campania	—	—	402 174	43 330	17 469	1 117	419 643	44 447
Puglia	—	—	—	—	12 488	918	12 488	918
Apulia	—	—	—	—	260	34	260	34
Calabria	—	—	—	—	4 735	340	4 735	340
Sicilia	141 323	34 331	—	—	67 839	2 931	209 162	37 312
Regno	496 776	103 175	959 550	88 315	145 992	17 872	1 462 118	207 362
Non previsti e interi	434 974	29 483	528 670	20 777	235 166	8 914	1 108 810	59 679
Totale	1 142 052	307 768	1 098 972	117 051	431 230	26 883	2 672 253	351 737

al 31 dicembre 1940

Piemonte	9 995	409	108 168	9 703	12 581	627	130 744	10 719
Liguria	133 114	13 221	374 636	31 965	7 129	642	140 243	13 865
Lombardia	5 272	45 538	—	—	58 627	4 780	389 835	89 894
Veneto	139 837	11 233	—	—	104 125	7 158	243 962	18 390
Venezia Giulia e Zara	138 045	10 802	5 726	204	1 504	109	146 178	11 115
Emilia	26 644	16 062	77 316	11 334	20 563	1 694	130 523	27 090
Toscana	74 943	5 734	100 131	10 739	20 875	1 657	195 949	18 130
Marche	55	7	—	—	24 233	1 646	24 288	1 673
Umbria	140	48	—	—	7 790	680	7 930	728
Lazio	328 974	48 870	—	—	7 170	552	334 144	49 422
Abruzzi e Molise	3 911	1 647	—	—	592	31	4 503	1 678
Campania	—	—	338 400	38 064	12 087	906	350 490	38 970
Puglia	—	—	—	—	9 691	793	9 691	793
Apulia	—	—	—	—	190	27	190	27
Calabria	—	—	—	—	3 525	270	3 525	270
Sicilia	109 763	31 277	—	—	54 898	2 538	164 381	33 815
Regno	587 070	95 527	482 820	80 361	157 015	15 556	1 231 005	191 216
Non previsti e interi	374 643	31 893	445 731	20 499	194 204	8 479	1 034 080	60 871
Totale	970 616	144 549	934 580	109 869	351 260	24 132	2 275 278	318 590

al 31 dicembre 1941

Piemonte	11 046	389	80 239	6 850	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Liguria	96 156	9 537	214 886	30 095	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Lombardia	67 833	6 612	—	—	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Veneto	100 704	7 884	3 161	124	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Venezia Giulia e Zara	17 429	1 229	53 882	4 610	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Emilia	55 193	4 144	69 700	7 544	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Toscana	937	79	—	—	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Marche	434	63	—	—	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Umbria	197 992	31 929	—	—	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Lazio	3 248	1 251	200 914	22 224	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Abruzzi e Molise	—	—	—	—	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Campania	—	—	—	—	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Puglia	—	—	—	—	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Apulia	—	—	—	—	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Calabria	60 738	12 439	—	—	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Sicilia	349 824	60 172	290 550	50 399	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Regno	263 758	15 186	351 302	17 729	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Non previsti e interi	146	618	630	3 318	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Totale	633 728	75 928	642 782	71 448	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)

(a) I dati relativi ai Paesi esteri (1) nel Monte di Credito su proprio di 2ª categoria, non sono disponibili.
N. B. Vedi nota (b) a pag. 57.

4. Agenzie di prestiti su pegni esercitate da privati

(Per gli ultimi dati pubblicati, relativi all'anno 1939 vedasi pag. 257 dell'Annuario Statistico Italiano 1941).

5. Casse di Risparmio postali

a. Movimento complessivo (a)

Anni	Totale autorizzati (al 31 dicembre)	Movimento dell'anno						Situazione al 31 dicembre			
		Versamenti				Rimborsi		Totale (a) + (b)	Crediti dei depositanti		
		In contropasso	per conto di italiani residenti all'estero			S.	Ammontare (b)			S.	Ammontare (b)
			Ammontare (b)	S.	Maggiorazione						
1935	11 253	3 289 191	4 043 949	2 406	114 547	4 444 640	4 312 663	10 691 170	19 958 632		
1936	11 324	6 011 210	7 846 624	9 676	123 846	8 239 055	5 495 967	11 895 664	22 306 854		
1937	11 375	7 035 560	8 248 079	8 075	140 541	5 429 210	5 037 311	13 945 367	25 514 602		
1938	11 443	7 331 697	9 090 833	7 678	114 715	5 741 308	5 308 532	16 219 210	29 232 909		
1939	11 566	8 691 601	8 788 834	6 892	109 587	5 905 020	6 014 665	17 739 070	31 007 624		
1940	11 695	7 969 738	10 690 787	4 683	98 683	4 946 542	5 366 192	20 530 670	37 302 259		
1941	11 748	10 203 237	15 371 003	2 869	61 019	4 796 787	5 722 449	25 299 111	40 911 321		
1942 (c)	11 915	11 470 514	19 018 137	1 571	81 287	5 279 819	6 929 291	30 850 265	59 170 164		

(a) I dati relativi ai depositi nelle Casse di risparmio (comodi, prestiti) in questa Casella si riferiscono a tutti i servizi dei risparmi delle Casse stesse e non a depositi a risparmio (differiti) al postatore, ai depositi di beneficenza, ai depositi giudiziari, e ai buoni postali. — (b) Ammontare dei versamenti e rimborsi, compresi gli interessi capitalizzati. — (c) Altre provvisorie.

b. Movimento dei buoni postali fruttiferi

Anni	Quantità dei Buoni										Importo buoni (Miliardi in lire)	
	emessi					pagati					Rimborso al 31 dicembre	Rimborso al 31 dicembre
	da L. 100	da L. 500	da L. 1000 e superiori	Totale	da L. 100	da L. 500	da L. 1000 e superiori	Totale	Rimborso	Pagati (n.)		
1935 (b)	625 815	827 263	1 627 651	546 546	3 627 275	331 912	350 473	678 396	197 352	1 558 133	4 974,4	2 201 620 664,2
1936	631 051	779 022	1 550 039	541 910	3 502 022	305 417	424 017	569 827	264 115	1 663 378	4 830,9	2 677 923 750,6
1937	745 197	963 094	1 940 309	691 503	4 341 003	335 879	373 810	775 410	250 140	1 735 267	6 131,4	2 794 239 467,9
1938	851 345	1 360 350	2 782 242	1 079 202	6 063 140	406 418	406 418	798 340	231 299	1 815 922	9 214,9	2 874 836 499,9
1939	752 835	1 437 473	3 357 955	1 494 673	7 045 936	357 277	506 835	923 914	330 191	2 168 235	11 091,5	3 343 947 302,7

(a) Compresi gli interessi maturati. — (b) Sono state rettificate alcune cifre pubblicate nell'Annuario precedente. — (c) Cifre provvisorie.

c. Operazioni di risparmio delle Casse di risparmio postali per conto degli italiani residenti all'estero (a)

1. Operazioni di risparmio a credito dei depositanti

Anni	Numero ed ammontare delle operazioni fatte in ciascun anno						Credito dei depositanti alla fine dell'anno in miliardi di lire
	Operazioni		Ammontare (in miliardi di lire)				
	di deposito	di rimborso	dei depositi (b)	del rimborso		Totale	
				all'interno	all'estero		
1935	7.697	18.799	41.094	109.217	13.247	122.544	2.211.210
1936	6.562	15.281	36.435	96.030	16.773	112.803	2.227.534
1937	4.689	11.744	24.871	53.890	15.126	69.016	2.254.879
1938	2.669	6.609	17.799	39.078	3.431	42.509	2.334.014
1939	1.571	4.351	4.392	27.668	848	29.506	2.350.793

2. Depositi ripartiti secondo i Paesi di provenienza

Anni	(a) (31 dicembre)	N	Ammontare (b) Migliaia di lire	N	Ammontare (b) Migliaia di lire	Libertà di prelievo	Ammontare (b) Migliaia di lire	Ammontare (b) Migliaia di lire
1934	11.283	3.282.691	4.043.969	7.406	114.642	4.043.969	10.691.170	10.691.170
1935	11.324	6.011.210	7.046.874	9.676	123.946	5.234.035	11.496.485	22.208.104
1936	11.395	7.038.560	8.248.079	8.075	140.841	5.623.216	13.945.367	36.153.602
1937	11.440	7.331.697	9.098.635	7.678	114.715	5.386.532	16.219.218	52.372.820
1938	11.566	6.691.601	8.780.834	6.282	109.683	5.033.020	17.259.070	69.631.890
1939	11.695	7.920.795	10.660.787	4.680	94.851	4.946.142	20.430.620	90.562.510
1940	11.748	10.303.237	15.321.501	2.669	80.019	5.722.449	26.153.069	116.715.579
1941	11.915	11.473.214	19.518.137	1.871	81.257	5.798.787	30.830.296	147.545.875

(a) I dati relativi ai depositi nelle Casse di risparmio postali (liberti di prelievo) si riferiscono a tutti i rami dei risparmi delle Casse stesse e cioè: A) depositi a risparmio (liberti di prelievo) ed al postobanco al deposito di beneficenza; B) depositi giuridici e al fondo postale; — (b) Ammontare di versamenti e prelievi compresi gli interessi capitalizzati; — (c) Cifre provvisorie.

b. Movimento dei buoni postali fruttiferi

Anni	Quantità dei buoni				Importo totale			
	(casse)				(Migliaia di lire)			
	da L. 100	da L. 1000	da L. 10000	Totale	da L. 100	da L. 1000	da L. 10000	Totale
1938 (b)	678.818	822.263	1.627.651	3.672.376	331.912	350.473	678.396	1.360.781
1939	631.051	779.021	1.550.039	3.410.111	3.502.022	395.417	484.017	4.381.456
1940	745.192	901.998	1.942.328	4.589.518	4.371.032	315.870	390.818	5.077.720
1941	861.345	1.060.350	2.795.243	4.716.938	5.085.243	406.418	748.340	6.240.001
1942 (c)	758.835	1.427.493	3.327.025	5.513.353	5.702.926	517.297	508.695	6.728.918

(a) Compresi gli interessi maturati. — (b) Sono state rimborsate alcune cifre pubblicate nell'annuario precedente. — (c) Cifre provvisorie.

c. Operazioni di risparmio delle Casse di risparmio postali per conto degli italiani residenti all'estero (a)

1. Operazioni di risparmio e credito dei depositanti

Anni	Numero ed ammontare delle operazioni fatte in ciascun anno				Credito del deposito alla fine dell'anno			
	Operazioni				Ammontare (in migliaia di lire)			
	di deposito	di rimborso	di deposito	di rimborso	all'intero	all'estero	Totale	in migliaia di lire
1938	7.697	10.799	41.094	109.297	13.247	132.544	145.791	145.791
1939	6.862	18.261	36.435	96.040	16.772	112.821	129.593	129.593
1940	4.689	11.744	24.871	85.960	15.128	71.016	86.144	86.144
1941	2.669	6.609	17.799	39.973	3.431	43.603	47.034	47.034
1942 (c)	1.571	4.331	4.392	27.640	848	28.548	29.396	29.396

2. Depositi ripartiti secondo i Paesi di provenienza

Paesi di provenienza	Migliaia di lire				Migliaia di lire			
	1942	1941	1940	1939	1942	1941	1940	1939
Argentina	1	1	2	45	1	1	2	45
Australia	1	1	22	517	1	1	22	517
Canada	1	1	1	58	1	1	1	58
Inghilterra	1	1	1	35	1	1	1	35
Totale	4	4	26	635	4	4	26	635

(a) Già comprese nel prospetto 3.a e 3.b. — (b) Non compresi gli interessi capitalizzati e i prelievi. — (c) Cifre provvisorie.

Piemonte	1.535.435	1.399.029	20.304	17.643	9.306	2.872	7.203.163	1.955.436	8.767.640	7.481.026
Liguria	1.026.490	981.709	6.181	6.359	6.235	6.112	2.033.705	1.710.068	2.671.611	2.303.639
Lombardia	1.036.198	971.965	19.201	20.337	17.927	18.209	6.045.601	4.873.361	7.109.687	5.753.972
Venezia	944.362	903.931	1.433	1.543	1.886	1.121	2.555.036	1.999.450	3.034.094	2.602.764
Venezia Tridentina	944.362	903.931	1.433	1.543	1.886	1.121	2.555.036	1.999.450	3.034.094	2.602.764
Venezia Giulia e Zara	944.362	903.931	1.433	1.543	1.886	1.121	2.555.036	1.999.450	3.034.094	2.602.764
Emilia	944.362	903.931	1.433	1.543	1.886	1.121	2.555.036	1.999.450	3.034.094	2.602.764
Toscana	944.362	903.931	1.433	1.543	1.886	1.121	2.555.036	1.999.450	3.034.094	2.602.764
Marche	944.362	903.931	1.433	1.543	1.886	1.121	2.555.036	1.999.450	3.034.094	2.602.764
Umbria	944.362	903.931	1.433	1.543	1.886	1.121	2.555.036	1.999.450	3.034.094	2.602.764
Lazio	944.362	903.931	1.433	1.543	1.886	1.121	2.555.036	1.999.450	3.034.094	2.602.764
Abruzzi e Molise	944.362	903.931	1.433	1.543	1.886	1.121	2.555.036	1.999.450	3.034.094	2.602.764
Campania	944.362	903.931	1.433	1.543	1.886	1.121	2.555.036	1.999.450	3.034.094	2.602.764
Puglia	944.362	903.931	1.433	1.543	1.886	1.121	2.555.036	1.999.450	3.034.094	2.602.764
Basilicata	944.362	903.931	1.433	1.543	1.886	1.121	2.555.036	1.999.450	3.034.094	2.602.764
Calabria	944.362	903.931	1.433	1.543	1.886	1.121	2.555.036	1.999.450	3.034.094	2.602.764
Sicilia	944.362	903.931	1.433	1.543	1.886	1.121	2.555.036	1.999.450	3.034.094	2.602.764
Sardegna	944.362	903.931	1.433	1.543	1.886	1.121	2.555.036	1.999.450	3.034.094	2.602.764
Libia (a)	944.362	903.931	1.433	1.543	1.886	1.121	2.555.036	1.999.450	3.034.094	2.602.764
A. O. L. Esce dell'Egeo, Sa-	944.362	903.931	1.433	1.543	1.886	1.121	2.555.036	1.999.450	3.034.094	2.602.764
pero (b)	944.362	903.931	1.433	1.543	1.886	1.121	2.555.036	1.999.450	3.034.094	2.602.764
servizio all'estero (c) Classe	944.362	903.931	1.433	1.543	1.886	1.121	2.555.036	1.999.450	3.034.094	2.602.764
Posta militare	944.362	903.931	1.433	1.543	1.886	1.121	2.555.036	1.999.450	3.034.094	2.602.764
Cattolici	944.362	903.931	1.433	1.543	1.886	1.121	2.555.036	1.999.450	3.034.094	2.602.764
Spalato	944.362	903.931	1.433	1.543	1.886	1.121	2.555.036	1.999.450	3.034.094	2.602.764
Liberti	944.362	903.931	1.433	1.543	1.886	1.121	2.555.036	1.999.450	3.034.094	2.602.764
Liberti di vecchio tipo (c)	944.362	903.931	1.433	1.543	1.886	1.121	2.555.036	1.999.450	3.034.094	2.602.764
Totale	11.913.754	10.296.182	85.842	81.804	165.063	130.450	47.302.565	36.489.833	59.470.164	46.911.321

Compartimenti	Ammontare dei depositi al 31 dicembre (migliaia di lire)									
	su libretti individuali e su libretti al portatore	di beneficenza	giudicati	bancari postali	in complesso					
	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Piemonte	1.271.472	1.121.848	17.476	7.427	4.984.037	4.174.370	5.290.880	5.391.881		
Liguria	522.713	505.694	4.534	6.044	1.452.645	1.273.098	1.990.114	1.797.209		
Lombardia	723.704	668.264	11.332	12.063	4.001.303	3.379.620	4.756.500	4.076.364		
Venezia	64.304	63.270	1.003	1.382	154.306	122.731	221.657	180.377		
Venezia Tridentina	491.851	379.879	4.331	4.331	1.679.101	1.339.418	2.146.486	1.744.777		
Venezia Giulia e Zara	43.868	38.432	2.153	2.061	210.746	172.124	276.857	212.653		
Emilia	256.490	231.144	4.459	4.459	1.531.333	1.254.264	1.814.560	1.466.128		
Toscana	256.280	237.496	4.819	5.243	1.305.267	1.080.778	1.547.192	1.304.370		
Marche	164.037	152.143	1.137	1.379	549.494	440.257	640.844	521.269		
Umbria	56.243	51.148	1.002	1.206	279.813	228.965	307.654	278.811		
Lazio	530.330	503.857	1.822	1.822	3.088.042	2.746.989	3.628.216	3.268.713		
Abruzzi e Molise	253.471	233.937	3.061	3.427	1.042.673	903.872	1.301.353	1.143.212		
Campania	511.932	456.364	11.539	10.904	2.361.592	1.940.956	2.889.644	2.431.752		
Puglia	249.862	219.606	3.014	3.177	9.858	1.521.863	1.781.609	1.456.341		
Basilicata	108.169	102.139	1.237	1.094	419.071	359.116	529.426	462.372		
Calabria	289.850	226.074	1.724	1.724	945.090	781.325	1.212.797	1.014.523		
Sicilia	442.701	412.259	4.033	4.033	2.072.319	1.758.999	2.553.134	2.189.192		
Sardegna	123.115	104.147	3.491	3.491	451.940	363.557	500.922	475.787		
Libia (a)	37.857	21.367	1.548	1.548	106.365	63.722	149.721	88.642		
A. O. L. Esce dell'Egeo, Sa-	128.363	83.409	4.291	3.885	264.452	174.215	395.104	264.069		
pero (b)										
Servizio all'estero (c) Classe	2.255.727	2.228.147	32	31	3.341	1.511	2.259.002	2.229.749		
Posta militare										
Cattolici										
Spalato										
Liberti										
Liberti di vecchio tipo (c)										
Totale	8.530.586	8.045.631	81.702	82.301	122.054	114.145	258.407	237.765	807.37	302.269
									37.302	269.33
									007	674

(a) Province di Tripoli, Misurata, Bengasi e Derna. — (b) Compreso il Sahara libico e la colonizzazione italiana di Tien-Tsin. —
(c) Per completezza contabile rinviati in fascicoli di beneficenza.

c. Rimesse effettuate a mezzo vaglia postali dagli operai emigrati in Africa Orientale

(Per gli ultimi dati pubblicati, relativi all'anno 1939 vedasi pag. 225
de l'Annuario Statistico Italiano 1941).

E. Società per Azioni

1. Movimento delle Società per azioni negli anni 1940-41-42 (a) (b.)

a. Movimento delle Società per azioni ripartito per entità di capitale

Classi di capitale	Costituzione		Aumenti		Sottrimenti		Riduzioni		Aumenti o diminuzioni netti	
	N.	Capitale Mil. di lire	N.	Capitale Mil. di lire	N.	Capitale Mil. di lire	N.	Capitale Mil. di lire	N.	Capitale Mil. di lire

1940

Min. da L.	10.000	1.707	14.823	43	318	766	3.071	15	291	11.792	
• • • • •	25.000	487	9.052	70	1.381	138	2.174	47	929	6.950	
• • • • •	50.000	568	74.561	270	31.321	201	8.267	118	4.875	21.740	
• • • • •	100.000	361	31.431	428	37.378	212	20.713	121	10.439	38.857	
• • • • •	250.000	206	38.724	662	121.711	167	29.035	274	40.476	90.474	
• • • • •	500.000	119	52.700	742	298.486	138	51.878	143	55.588	243.802	
• • • • •	1.000.000	20	103.843	632	521.101	131	110.871	94	70.158	438.215	
• • • • •	5.000.000	20	38.725	734	621.547	77	208.781	87	129.097	242.562	
• • • • •	10.000.000	4	27.550	51	401.694	13	91.577	14	114.570	220.319	
• • • • •	25.000.000	—	—	26	449.881	9	140.500	6	91.459	216.926	
• • • • •	50.000.000	—	—	22	844.651	3	186.097	—	—	148.650	
• • • • •	100.000.000	2	301.280	8	617.303	—	191.250	—	—	476.050	
• • • • •	250.000.000	—	—	3	315.000	—	—	—	—	931.250	
• • • • •	500.000.000	—	—	1	900.000	—	—	—	—	315.000	
Società che hanno aumentato il capitale											
Società che hanno diminuito il capitale											
Totale		3.603	693.118	3.191	5.700.772	1.480	1.068.082	913	381.429	4.403	4.752.396

1941

Min. da L.	10.000	2.068	19.024	64	450	404	3.376	40	431	15.772	
• • • • •	25.000	459	8.593	109	2.072	151	2.776	47	717	7.202	
• • • • •	50.000	616	26.858	278	11.759	236	10.127	64	3.811	24.820	
• • • • •	100.000	491	44.663	464	43.722	286	28.370	152	12.445	47.047	
• • • • •	250.000	307	53.065	780	144.843	236	43.668	102	31.378	121.462	
• • • • •	500.000	173	66.203	719	301.364	212	90.375	144	54.655	216.534	
• • • • •	1.000.000	140	115.348	875	742.019	211	175.647	89	73.440	631.087	
• • • • •	5.000.000	18	46.256	210	577.899	94	275.490	42	105.988	272.584	
• • • • •	10.000.000	—	—	63	494.915	10	74.500	6	47.940	379.456	
• • • • •	25.000.000	—	—	37	601.443	4	93.159	—	—	396.153	
• • • • •	50.000.000	—	—	27	1.026.894	—	58.000	2	124.140	890.884	
• • • • •	100.000.000	—	—	15	1.275.000	—	60.000	—	28.000	1.113.080	
• • • • •	250.000.000	—	—	9	1.681.000	—	—	—	154.000	1.691.000	
• • • • •	500.000.000	—	—	3	950.000	—	—	—	—	950.000	
Società che hanno aumentato il capitale											
Società che hanno diminuito il capitale											
Totale		4.311	471.554	3.693	7.848.835	1.879	805.571	829	645.924	6.206	6.765.894

1942

Min. da L.	10.000	401	5.178	41	312	773	6.654	40	258	1.462
• • • • •	25.000	132	2.339	50	1.178	253	4.630	41	708	2.119
• • • • •	50.000	195	8.526	190	8.097	463	20.124	86	3.628	7.139
• • • • •	100.000	159	14.765	371	23.348	574	54.811	109	8.827	11.330
• • • • •	250.000	86	14.936	726	141.294	802	147.698	148	75.834	19.207
• • • • •	500.000	50	38.411	1.708	711.542	786	310.966	113	43.422	399.545
• • • • •	1.000.000	102	89.477	942	765.321	714	394.489	70	60.049	229.363
• • • • •	5.000.000	20	46.675	193	487.553	334	647.253	51	106.514	240.043
• • • • •	10.000.000	—	—	44	366.412	32	286.223	6	43.844	90.543
• • • • •	25.000.000	—	—	20	447.639	13	208.555	—	35.915	183.165
• • • • •	50.000.000	—	—	23	627.316	10	370.431	4	160.600	276.315

[illegible]

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(a) **Notizie comparative dell'Assicurazione fra le Società Italiane per azioni.** — (b) **Tra le società di capitali e venturisti ed i**

1. Movimento delle Società
b. Movimento delle Società per

Numero d'ordine	Categorie di Società	Costituzioni			Aumenti						N.	Capitale Mili. di lire
		con apporti	con versamenti	in totale	per fondi	per gratuiti	per risorse stranieri	con apporti	altri	in totale		
Capitale Mili. di lire		N.	Capitale Mili. di lire				Capitale Mili. di lire					
1	Banche	40	900	1	1.000	—	10.100	—	112.172	112.172	1	102.336
2	Finanziarie	—	2.900	13	2.900	—	790	—	6.477	6.477	13	13.577
3	Assicurazioni	200.010	200.010	2	200.010	—	—	—	1.000	1.000	1	1.000
4	Ristruttive	1.425	4.131	89	5.556	170	27.921	3.563	54.878	58.439	89	80.523
5	Metallurgiche	5.070	245	10	5.315	41.000	261.700	3.250	1.323.805	1.323.805	40	1.400.100
6	Meccaniche	23.000	8.900	240	31.900	3.100	7.782	9.640	26.634	406.207	342	431.880
7	Elettriche	2.401	523	9	2.924	13.000	110.767	6.160	440.301	440.301	31	293.370
8	Siderurgiche	645	145	16	790	—	—	—	7.080	7.080	28	21.120
9	Colori	652	818	26	1.470	12.000	17.660	—	29.660	25.360	43	63.660
10	Carta	10.700	300	20	11.000	5.000	—	15.064	38.793	25.360	22	66.750
11	Tessili scuri	3.100	3.179	63	6.279	—	—	5.891	42.518	48.409	43	56.600
12	Cartelli	100	70	10	170	—	—	442	2.743	2.743	9	3.038
13	Altri tessuti artificiali	121.290	1.520	4	122.810	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	Abbigliamento	1.045	1.230	63	2.275	—	—	491	11.778	11.778	40	13.078
15	Conchi	500	2.600	20	3.100	—	—	—	3.770	12.151	17	16.000
16	Calzature e lavoraz. cuoio	1.043	1.500	20	2.543	—	—	—	17.170	3.116	22	20.000
17	Legnami	2.226	1.200	53	3.426	—	—	2.373	11.386	7.807	47	22.190
18	Materiali e affini	1.820	11.600	108	13.420	—	142	1.045	3.773	64.078	0	63.600
19	Calce, cemento e gesso	4.884	3.000	47	7.884	—	—	2.293	2.838	42.362	21	43.081
20	Ceramiche e vetro	4.051	350	37	4.401	—	412	1.199	2.220	9.470	20	13.300
21	Pasta	670	500	4	1.170	—	—	—	120	11.110	10	11.230
22	Magnesi, potassio, e sodio	2.960	3.000	26	5.960	50	4.000	712	5.362	34.160	40	44.790
23	Vini, liquori, affini	2.770	2.120	25	4.890	—	1.800	1.649	1.548	34.026	20	43.120
24	Birre, bevande e acque gasate	1.722	94	7	1.816	—	—	173	450	6.126	10	6.740
25	Agricole alimentari	2.180	5.992	21	8.172	—	1.000	2.597	3.52	16.967	30	24.280
26	Zuccheri, dolciumi e affini	3.387	169	14	3.556	220	2.000	3.710	16.28	30.475	31	107.600
27	Prodotti chimici	17.279	8.900	196	26.179	640	1.150	3.074	9.318	696.106	171	678.131
28	Carbide	781	200	13	981	450	174	150	40.190	62.344	20	101.270
29	Grassi	1.176	1.304	31	2.480	—	—	370	3.993	3.993	17	2.120
30	Alcoli	694	1.551	34	2.245	—	—	195	3.520	3.520	17	3.730
31	Gas e acquedotti	—	3.715	10	3.715	1.500	—	1.996	23.911	23.911	16	25.500
32	Fili e termali	—	42	1	42	—	—	—	71.540	71.540	10	70.170
33	Spettacolo	2.072	8.273	86	10.345	—	—	207	2.540	2.540	9	2.790
34	Industria varie	1.384	2.902	80	4.286	384	5.000	10.544	58.440	60	70.360	
35	Immobiliari urbane	23.579	37.309	677	60.888	1.060	878	7.104	41.718	36	51.121	
36	Trasporti marittimi	—	1.100	2	1.100	—	—	1.520	420.190	420.190	676	432.810
37	Trasporti aerei	284	1.711	7	1.995	440	7.000	2.657	42.905	44.628	14	44.628
38	Trasporti terrestri e navale	1.942	3.000	62	5.401	180	—	—	35.239	35.239	21	45.390
39	Trasporti automobili	201	—	12	1.140	275	—	—	10.070	10.070	1	10.000
40	Aziende del credito e trasporti complementari	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.160	11.160	42	19.317
41	Comunicazioni elettriche	1.280	2.910	58	4.190	—	—	137	4.640	4.640	13	5.050
42	Albergo	11.800	37.521	11	49.321	—	—	—	25.000	25.000	57	35.667
43	Commercio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24.703	24.703	57	35.667
44	Commercio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	170.831	170.831	576	191.440

Società	rapporti		totale		franchi	rapporti		totale	
	Capitale Migliaia di lire	N.	Capitale Migliaia di lire	N.		Capitale Migliaia di lire	N.		
1 Banche	40	860	1	1.000	—	—	142.172	8	
2 Finanziarie	—	2.968	17	2.968	330	6.000	6.477	13.675	
3 Assicurazioni	200.010	200.010	2	200.010	—	—	1.000	1	
4 Ristruttive	1.425	4.151	89	5.076	178	3.000	3.563	85	
5 Metalli e metalli	5.570	565	10	6.135	41.000	251.720	3.250	1.650.158	
6 Meccaniche	23.039	8.909	240	32.008	3.550	7.787	25.635	347	
7 Elettrodomestici	2.401	521	9	2.929	13.000	110.767	440.361	36	
8 Siderurgia	645	185	16	840	—	100	7.080	22	
9 Colture	503	818	26	1.473	12.000	17.600	14.149	22	
10 Lana	10.700	300	30	11.000	5.000	—	25.210	43	
11 Tessili vari	3.185	3.179	60	6.304	—	—	923	22	
12 Cappelli	660	70	10	730	—	—	3.279	41	
13 Fibre tessili, artificiali	171.250	1.530	4	152.780	—	—	2.780	0	
14 Abbigliamento	1.045	1.200	20	2.245	—	—	—	—	
15 Gioielli	560	2.000	20	2.560	500	—	3.770	17	
16 Calzature e calzature	1.040	1.200	20	2.240	—	—	12.175	20	
17 Legnami	2.225	1.200	50	3.004	7	—	7.803	47	
18 Edilizia e affini	1.020	11.659	128	13.679	—	140	54.078	9	
19 Calce, cemento e gesso	4.866	3.056	47	7.942	—	—	40.867	51	
20 Ceramici e vetri	4.057	352	20	4.409	—	410	9.470	20	
21 Poesie	570	550	6	1.120	—	—	120	10	
22 Maglierie, metalli, o ricami	2.960	3.085	29	6.045	50	4.000	34.169	40	
23 Navi, trasporti, affini	2.275	2.120	25	4.395	—	—	34.076	26	
24 Birre, frodo e acquedotti	1.725	94	7	1.819	—	—	6.128	16	
25 Agricoltura alimentare	2.180	5.192	21	7.372	—	—	3.528	36	
26 Zucchero, dolci e affini	3.367	189	14	4.076	370	2.000	16.345	24	
27 Prodotti chimici	17.297	8.988	146	25.225	640	1.160	696.136	173	
28 Carta	751	264	13	1.015	650	174	62.366	20	
29 Ghisa	1.178	1.354	34	2.532	—	—	3.928	17	
30 Rottami	684	1.881	34	2.565	—	—	3.520	16	
31 Giornali e riviste	—	3.710	10	3.710	—	—	23.911	14	
32 Gas e acquedotti	—	42	1	42	1.000	—	21.543	13	
33 Idro-termali	—	5	1	5	—	—	2.560	9	
34 Sottile	2.072	8.277	85	10.349	—	—	58.448	62	
35 Industrie varie	1.384	2.962	89	4.346	369	5.000	41.719	89	
36 Immobiliari urban	21.379	37.399	477	60.886	1.000	928	23.245	27	
37 Trasporti marittimi	—	1.100	5	1.100	—	—	42.405	34	
38 Forno-traverte e naviera, cantieri	284	1.711	7	1.995	440	2.000	30.219	21	
39 Trasporti aerei	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
40 Trasporti automobilistici	1.942	3.466	62	5.408	180	10	10.000	1	
41 Ausiliari del traffico e trasporti	201	309	12	1.140	275	—	7.994	42	
42 Comunicazioni elettriche	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
43 Albergo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
44 Commerciali	1.290	2.960	59	4.278	—	—	4.640	13	
45 Letterati di cura	11.836	37.571	1.193	49.378	2.000	680	24.235	57	
46 Letterati privati d'istruzione	890	100	7	990	—	—	170.833	578	
47 Imprese agricole	252	60	5	312	2.000	—	4.128	14	
48 Società diverse	17.959	11.021	169	29.080	2.000	8.000	445	3	
	90	305	12	446	—	—	175.310	177	
					—	—	2.094	9	
Totale	310.717	332.401	3.805	593.118	88.026	420.963	4.726.563	3.191	
								5.703.772	

Book Vests made for the W. 1900-1911.

azioni ripartito per categoria (a)

10

Società	Capitale Mio. di lire		N.	Capitale Mio. di lire		N.	Capitale Mio. di lire	
	Minore	Maggiore		Minore	Maggiore		Minore	Maggiore
1 Banche	510	310	3	21.000	8	13	61.110	81.110
2 Finanziarie	206	206	9	—	—	14	340.126	411.178
3 Assicurazioni	1.045	1.050	2	—	200	3	7.700	7.700
4 Estere	1.214	16.819	37	—	3.490	15	367.242	570.016
5 Metallurgiche	35.525	965	22	29.652	2.419	62	1.125.001	1.173.746
6 Meccaniche	13.053	14.077	283	3.254	5.034	33	914.937	931.700
7 Alimentari	1.580	13.472	14	6.001	244.207	37	907.097	1.164.759
8 Seta	682	1.229	11	—	133	16	5.898	7.293
9 Cotone	1.028	1.162	18	6.780	108.025	50	245.927	360.402
10 Lino	7.000	1.853	9	18.504	90	23	70.312	64.906
11 Tessili vari	4.067	4.105	49	5.200	27.700	57	70.976	106.113
12 Cappelli	190	440	8	—	100	7	4.536	4.686
13 Fibre tessili artificiali	2.410	1.110	2	140.000	3.942	6	42.000	409.712
14 Abbigliamento	2.712	1.892	40	—	320	47	10.250	10.770
15 Cuoio	510	917	21	—	900	19	7.407	14.567
16 Calzature e calzature	729	3.374	60	6.772	108	20	7.836	8.931
17 Legumi	5.314	9.960	123	2.701	2.825	59	25.203	31.131
18 Cereali, ortofrutta e prodotti	2.200	2.470	25	46	971	103	81.402	91.488
19 Cereali, ortofrutta e prodotti	2.110	1.545	13	—	1.127	37	56.066	60.815
20 Cereali, ortofrutta e prodotti	50	514	8	—	82	32	34.026	37.602
21 Pesca	5.970	2.975	28	—	—	4	10.075	30.695
22 Marmellate, pasta, e prodotti	1.107	3.206	16	—	30	42	18.749	46.885
23 Vini, liquori, affini	42	1.448	5	—	—	24	10.704	12.216
24 Birra, fermenti e prodotti	7.006	4.327	74	—	—	7	3.502	4.314
25 Agricoltura alimentare	700	222	9	—	—	52	124.875	128.421
26 Zuccheri, dolci e affini	2.501	9.314	129	—	—	18	6.669	14.184
27 Prodotti chimici	3.740	308	14	—	—	155	494.247	542.761
28 Carta	1.572	379	38	—	—	33	99.949	138.406
29 Grafici	605	1.360	31	—	—	36	10.700	13.708
30 Editori	105	1.110	5	—	—	29	10.706	12.726
31 Giornali e riviste	3.070	2.070	2	—	—	14	4.265	6.221
32 Ossa e acquedotti	520	2.265	7	—	—	9	4.779	21.096
33 Infrastrutture	154	7.671	172	—	—	12	4.840	5.586
34 Spettacolo	2.100	2.315	56	—	—	40	47.619	49.210
35 Industrie varie	31.236	77.945	1.546	—	—	93	161.947	173.650
36 Immobiliari, edilizia	1.381	2.599	26	—	—	297	384.783	413.631
37 Trasporti marittimi	—	220	4	—	—	16	56.908	57.378
38 Ferrovie, tranvie e navigli, postale	—	—	—	—	—	21	40.297	51.566
39 Trasporti aerei	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40 Trasporti automobilistici	1.696	692	19	—	—	40	9.737	11.201
41 Ausiliari del traffico e trasporti	—	—	—	—	—	18	4.175	5.311
42 Comunicazioni elettroniche	—	—	—	—	—	3	32.500	141.500
43 Albergo	1.400	1.347	28	—	—	58	7.454	23.415
44 Commerciali	15.198	53.681	929	—	—	717	216.668	238.867
45 Istituti di credito	—	—	—	—	—	3	51	213
46 Istituti privati di assicurazione	—	—	—	—	—	3	1.030	1.090
47 Imprese agricole	10.278	16.609	411	—	—	269	219.113	282.790
48 Società diverse	—	—	—	—	—	7	17.654	13.967
Totale	138.841	282.713	4.311	471.554	104.977	156.626	152.304	6.500.480
							3.650	7.848.835

I. Movimento delle Società

b. Movimento delle Società per

Numero d'ordine	Categorie di Società	Costituzioni			Aumenti							
		con versamenti		in totale	per fusione	per aumento capitale	per aumento capitale	in totale				
		con apporti	con versamenti									
		Capitale versato all'inc.	N.	Capitale versato all'inc.	Capitale versato all'inc.	Capitale versato all'inc.	Capitale versato all'inc.	Capitale versato all'inc.				
1	Banche	511	489	1	1.000	—	—	—	—	143.648	24	153.308
2	Finanziarie	5.302	920	7	6.222	3.000	—	34.668	700	115.441	30	130.049
3	Assicurazioni	—	1.200	2	1.250	—	—	—	140	849	13	977
4	Formative	1.207	7.701	61	9.449	3.000	—	8.987	3.974	256.878	121	581.132
5	Metallurgiche	75	670	5	745	5.600	—	13.962	3.962	831.200	52	835.144
6	Mercantili	7.143	18.824	111	25.947	15.300	—	139.225	8.184	642.863	445	609.225
7	Elettriche	1.250	930	8	2.438	126.572	—	245.289	1.035	222.287	43	2.033.166
8	Edilizie	678	1.741	7	2.439	425	—	9.500	123	33.516	25	40.500
9	Colture	1.035	1.363	10	2.398	22.150	—	42.058	907	25.354	56	96.242
10	Industria	680	1.010	4	1.610	7.820	—	25.000	128	19.334	18	49.292
11	Tessili e calzature	4.443	7.019	33	11.461	3.435	—	5.891	789	28.023	97	64.102
12	Carte	259	—	2	259	—	—	—	—	2.710	6	2.760
13	Edilizia e costruzioni	—	10	1	10	2.000	—	160.479	2.100	70.457	12	315.716
14	Abbigliamento	2.562	3.790	21	5.975	1.300	—	—	135	14.198	40	15.372
15	Concetti	—	137	3	137	400	—	—	32	13.365	24	14.491
16	Calcestruzzo e lavorazione	810	620	10	1.430	1.000	—	3.000	607	8.909	24	13.314
17	Legnami	2.956	1.241	35	4.197	1.450	—	1.201	696	32.529	53	36.136
18	Edilizia e affini	349	9.294	44	9.552	2.000	—	2.000	1.327	69.178	122	61.500
19	Calce, cemento e ferro	702	1.240	10	1.957	740	—	319	600	24.631	47	26.004
20	Verifiche e verifiche	12	415	5	427	4.000	—	4.240	435	14.763	30	23.306
21	Pesce	—	396	6	396	—	—	—	130	5.331	11	5.581
22	Miscelati, pastelli, e colori	1.200	750	6	1.950	—	—	6.034	651	15.979	43	25.941
23	Vini, liquori, affini	1.863	953	11	2.645	10.500	—	—	1.044	13.682	39	26.116
24	Birra, freddo e acqua	7	14	2	103	740	—	200	60	4.721	17	5.701
25	Acquedotti e acque	5.025	10.200	50	15.299	2.000	—	6.240	879	103.140	123	141.470
26	Acquedotti e acque	25	45	2	70	26.500	—	61.040	—	6.146	25	93.721
27	Zucchero, dolci e affini	5.183	4.461	60	9.644	2.000	—	62.781	13.514	210.311	201	297.033
28	Prodotti chimici	10	80	3	93	180	—	15.162	134	10.921	28	25.901
29	Carte	300	600	14	955	2.220	—	400	135	7.766	30	11.177
30	Grassi	107	602	21	792	301	—	—	678	7.627	33	8.134
31	Editori	—	1.500	2	1.560	—	—	—	6.217	325	5	6.545
32	Giornali e riviste	20	—	1	20	370	—	64.554	660	74.536	17	138.758
33	Gas e acquedotti	509	10.612	4	11.121	100	—	—	1.352	1.930	8	3.427
34	Industria	141	14.314	44	14.458	3.100	—	2.529	901	81.794	96	91.318
35	Sportacchi	2.101	2.792	30	4.900	278	—	11.490	836	153.535	95	167.521
36	Industria varie	5.779	15.359	207	21.337	40.353	—	25.631	4.137	390.011	265	492.965
37	Immobiliare	100	496	10	596	401	—	1.499	180	63.278	32	65.288
38	Trasporti marittimi	1.500	2.030	6	3.530	2.800	—	5.162	148	5.925	18	14.466
39	Trasporti aerei	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40	Trasporti automobilistici	624	2.664	25	3.536	400	—	—	296	19.017	49	21.083
41	Assicurazioni del traffico e trasporti complementari	5.010	615	4	5.625	—	—	—	134	9.216	23	10.262
42	Comunicazioni elettriche	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41.035	3	45.608
43	Albergo	262	1.900	17	2.166	940	—	—	11.621	18.037	60	30.377
44	Commerci	5.276	42.329	34	50.995	3.691	—	13.530	5.499	403.827	927	438.168
45	Istituti di cura	—	140	3	140	400	—	200	110	3.301	15	4.407
										190	1	190

di		Società		Verso		Totale		Credito		Totale	
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2. Società per azioni esistenti alla fine degli anni 1938 - 1939 - 1940 - 1941 e 1942 ripartite per categorie di attività economica

Categoria di Società	Situazione all' 1.1.1942					Situazione all' 1.1.1943					Situazione all' 1.1.1944					Situazione all' 1.1.1945				
	Numero delle Società	Capitale in lire	Numero delle Società	Capitale in lire	Numero delle Società	Capitale in lire	Numero delle Società	Capitale in lire	Numero delle Società	Capitale in lire	Numero delle Società	Capitale in lire	Numero delle Società	Capitale in lire	Numero delle Società	Capitale in lire				
Banche	167	2.834.921	167	2.684.842	167	2.625.742	160	2.521.086	193	2.515.524										
Assicurazioni	130	3.075.077	130	2.927.397	132	2.974.222	117	2.587.832	105	2.235.102										
Edilizia	75	1.003.515	75	957.921	77	973.196	75	793.176	76	764.250										
Industria	590	3.502.006	584	2.979.710	610	3.417.683	562	2.417.340	420	2.180.285										
Meccanica	196	7.482.795	194	6.911.553	181	5.573.345	174	5.042.044	162	3.967.504										
Chimica	1.089	2.553.553	1.004	2.214.911	1.072	3.240.593	1.461	3.093.725	1.323	3.077.962										
Settore	376	32.311.503	329	22.876.220	323	31.729.206	341	31.323.423	351	30.420.403										
Altre	142	258.893	134	218.364	147	215.179	141	215.182	128	211.054										
Trasporti	313	1.670.702	326	2.867.027	343	1.475.054	323	1.423.739	319	1.355.517										
Commercio	106	236.754	114	232.314	116	676.635	108	622.632	101	624.387										
Finanze	479	839.912	497	810.874	463	701.367	423	637.531	405	636.316										
Altre	63	87.973	71	86.634	69	83.110	61	81.721	53	73.367										
Industria e Commercio	33	2.046.288	32	1.571.899	30	1.162.924	30	1.166.149	29	909.694										
Altre	227	111.125	275	105.296	233	88.533	184	77.252	152	72.348										
Altre	112	147.097	122	177.852	129	124.310	93	124.730	83	102.034										
Industria e Commercio	131	114.967	142	116.281	133	108.199	121	88.033	110	84.343										
Altre	376	309.357	368	296.079	345	269.722	319	252.843	294	235.143										
Altre	757	691.545	677	598.659	772	640.107	737	623.597	681	640.407										
Industria e Commercio	364	696.624	416	586.459	401	621.250	372	591.243	353	592.577										
Altre	228	512.874	236	497.610	229	460.231	218	456.046	213	434.400										
Altre	64	103.520	63	101.273	54	74.849	49	60.039	52	56.890										
Industria e Commercio	335	529.276	337	655.421	329	605.945	314	577.452	299	544.457										
Altre	167	232.694	172	215.052	148	330.795	155	267.042	147	244.842										
Industria e Commercio	172	186.287	138	197.292	140	194.920	144	181.797	137	182.186										
Altre	473	777.951	413	638.777	413	499.675	380	435.009	342	431.725										
Industria e Commercio	142	1.118.245	162	1.080.337	154	1.087.576	155	1.037.684	155	1.011.795										
Altre	1.188	5.683.106	1.174	5.370.937	1.136	4.835.409	1.049	4.177.012	998	4.082.117										
Industria e Commercio	195	911.458	198	912.139	187	654.291	181	562.806	174	522.992										
Altre	272	105.173	265	98.296	277	97.548	261	93.634	254	84.247										
Industria e Commercio	230	121.547	233	116.015	211	105.953	195	105.393	201	104.670										
Altre	73	79.542	76	83.754	78	80.192	73	68.190	77	67.023										
Industria e Commercio	132	1.330.510	139	1.241.951	140	1.222.672	141	1.169.148	133	1.145.660										
Altre	75	97.521	75	86.971	73	109.702	74	109.626	71	107.501										
Industria e Commercio	281	430.582	294	348.297	251	299.938	267	238.920	496	223.173										
Altre	408	1.333.706	576	1.156.239	493	993.932	455	963.305	423	967.328										
Industria e Commercio	4.172	3.411.773	6.610	4.224.391	6.628	4.125.011	5.199	3.028.178	4.723	3.795.104										
Altre	130	2.345.601	126	2.491.480	117	2.449.334	116	2.424.194	113	2.422.770										
Industria e Commercio	186	354.498	156	313.772	189	534.993	190	539.854	137	374.234										
Altre	5	103.700	5	132.700	5	132.700	6	147.707	5	12.890										
Industria e Commercio	445	194.269	453	192.957	470	131.045	447	146.112	436	131.023										
Altre	169	105.993	190	102.211	191	100.118	195	97.997	194	95.623										
Industria e Commercio	9	1.096.765	9	1.021.165	10	1.003.863	10	998.945	11	985.165										
Altre	537	499.863	576	457.919	583	484.872	621	430.115	615	407.339										
Industria e Commercio	5.215	2.057.570	5.217	1.793.280	5.156	1.590.542	4.425	1.500.853	3.884	1.399.534										
Altre	104	95.498	110	95.451	108	97.663	104	82.954	101	85.627										
Industria e Commercio																				
Altre																				

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3. Risultati dei bilanci delle Società per azioni (a)

a. Bilanci chiusi dal 1-7-1939 al 30-6-1940

Categorie di Società	Totale bilanci pubblicati		Società attive				Società passive			
	Capitali versati		Capitali versati		Utile		Capitali versati		Utile	
	N.	Med. al lit.	N.	Med. al lit.	N.	Med. al lit.	N.	Med. al lit.	N.	Med. al lit.
Classi di capitale										
Banche	143	2.404.744	133	2.080.104	127.437	6.455	10	24.640	12.421	0.27.36.42
Finanziarie	106	2.276.573	72	2.227.960	207.274	9.122	34	42.714	1.042	0.09.1.79
Assicurazioni	71	611.436	63	503.874	126.713	17.421	0	0.452	1.230	0.08.0.87
Industria	336	2.043.727	350	2.043.742	223.758	10.125	186	161.180	28.331	7.29.17.38
Commercio	150	6.045.025	119	5.941.860	339.347	6.417	34	43.567	2.004	0.06.5.42
Meccaniche	141	3.976.909	772	2.716.493	393.334	20.031	369	354.416	22.081	0.10.3.08
Elettrotele	234	11.047.934	159	10.861.911	926.403	8.495	73	156.027	9.461	0.09.6.38
Altre	173	312.793	81	188.281	12.117	3.094	42	24.582	1.463	0.18.6.72
Altre	291	1.421.923	332	1.372.642	178.143	42.141	30	49.209	3.340	0.21.0.24
Altre	64	667.681	67	513.885	19.477	9.091	17	94.146	8.021	1.121.8.58
Altre	203	265.145	244	207.452	51.765	8.451	109	77.686	10.167	1.74.11.09
Altre	50	81.275	31	61.167	3.945	4.491	24	13.686	1.631	2.07.8.22
Altre	27	1.181.047	23	1.181.249	101.034	8.001	4	29.630	4.128	0.11.12.59
Altre	121	10.567.720	72	12.465	4.622	8.774	56	11.694	1.162	0.18.10.32
Altre	74	10.403	61	9.438	12.124	11.051	13	18.116	1.001	0.09.9.34
Altre	62	96.273	55	68.126	4.517	5.241	37	18.266	4.533	2.02.12.35
Altre	226	224.361	145	187.593	16.281	2.121	81	119.528	40.977	9.09.29.29
Altre	463	518.807	243	317.249	42.440	8.221	272	52.712	3.790	0.03.2.47
Altre	288	360.972	179	309.965	50.739	9.051	109	52.712	4.346	0.03.2.47
Altre	197	427.093	128	369.241	29.424	9.249	89	27.529	2.019	1.18.21.05
Altre	40	61.563	26	53.921	3.303	8.309	15	9.090	3.411	0.02.2.39
Altre	228	511.073	170	463.204	42.302	8.451	38	46.723	1.328	0.02.2.39
Altre	118	224.609	76	201.265	15.232	6.771	47	21.240	1.328	0.02.2.39
Altre	103	170.872	65	145.631	11.967	2.001	38	2.041	2.106	1.18.21.05
Altre	261	368.597	161	360.429	36.829	7.124	106	46.176	6.329	1.18.21.05
Altre	117	937.631	77	929.923	106.407	17.111	40	27.334	9.252	0.08.11.25
Altre	258	4.102.824	204	3.929.781	193.207	9.548	262	176.277	16.977	0.41.9.40
Altre	144	531.403	113	519.112	53.677	10.141	31	12.325	493	0.18.2.38
Altre	156	46.779	116	45.214	2.061	2.041	68	23.529	2.219	0.01.0.42
Altre	134	99.514	64	70.910	4.907	4.621	70	27.604	1.928	1.18.21.05
Altre	29	52.365	23	1.107.042	63.019	2.211	37	46.145	10.500	0.02.2.39
Altre	124	151.427	82	107.042	63.019	2.211	37	46.145	10.500	0.02.2.39
Altre	101	101.565	58	80.828	4.708	4.711	30	29.379	1.541	1.18.21.05
Altre	282	364.617	156	172.088	9.663	7.871	126	41.914	4.686	0.02.2.39
Altre	330	850.447	184	500.940	123.711	14.141	146	48.006	8.276	0.18.21.05
Altre	4	2.574.983	2	2.741.362	130.010	1.341	1	43.618	33.626	0.02.2.39
Altre	91	2.391.286	67	2.361.742	153.199	6.449	34	29.644	3.759	0.16.12.41
Altre	142	627.578	70	620.820	35.199	4.061	80	23.726	19.524	1.18.21.05
Altre	130	132.703	71	130.300	3.018	2.171	71	12.500	1796	0.12.7.40
Altre	290	137.611	173	109.609	8.640	6.251	120	27.913	2.346	1.77.4.41
Altre	136	80.661	63	68.996	4.020	4.091	73	19.776	2.809	2.101.14.35
Altre	404	427.253	127	144.276	3.336	6.221	277	261.028	21.317	0.09.1.77
Altre	2	251.663	113	1.03.124	102.344	9.124	1	218.541	25.994	0.04.11.23
Altre	76	11.426	40	12.729	1.892	2.421	27	10.740	944	1.18.21.05
Altre	40	11.426	19	4.996	1.331	1.361	21	6.440	172	1.18.21.05
Altre	72	1.077.877	413	686.624	29.731	2.761	309	392.253	12.523	1.62.4.42
Altre	138	62.789	50	49.953	3.332	4.231	60	13.846	1.397	2.101.14.35
Totale	16.780.54.064.388	10.435.49.898.807	4.876.384	8.091	6.242	4.065.581	369.294	0.68	3.04	

Ripartizione per categoria

Categorie di Società	Totale bilanci pubblicati		Società attive				Società passive			
	N.	Med. al lit.	N.	Med. al lit.	N.	Med. al lit.	N.	Med. al lit.	N.	Med. al lit.
Classi di capitale										
Banche	143	2.404.744	133	2.080.104	127.437	6.455	10	24.640	12.421	0.27.36.42
Finanziarie	106	2.276.573	72	2.227.960	207.274	9.122	34	42.714	1.042	0.09.1.79
Assicurazioni	71	611.436	63	503.874	126.713	17.421	0	0.452	1.230	0.08.0.87
Industria	336	2.043.727	350	2.043.742	223.758	10.125	186	161.180	28.331	7.29.17.38
Commercio	150	6.045.025	119	5.941.860	339.347	6.417	34	43.567	2.004	0.06.5.42
Meccaniche	141	3.976.909	772	2.716.493	393.334	20.031	369	354.416	22.081	0.10.3.08
Elettrotele	234	11.047.934	159	10.861.911	926.403	8.495	73	156.027	9.461	0.09.6.38
Altre	173	312.793	81	188.281	12.117	3.094	42	24.582	1.463	0.18.6.72
Altre	291	1.421.923	332	1.372.642	178.143	42.141	30	49.209	3.340	0.21.0.24
Altre	64	667.681	67	513.885	19.477	9.091	17	94.146	8.021	1.121.8.58
Altre	203	265.145	244	207.452	51.765	8.451	36	27.686	10.167	1.74.11.09
Altre	50	81.275	31	61.167	3.945	4.491	24	13.686	1.631	2.07.8.22
Altre	27	1.181.047	23	1.181.249	101.034	8.001	4	29.630	4.128	0.11.12.59
Altre	121	10.567.720	72	12.465	4.622	8.774	56	11.694	1.162	0.18.10.32
Altre	74	10.403	61	9.438	12.124	11.051	13	18.116	1.001	0.09.9.34
Altre	62	96.273	55	68.126	4.517	5.241	37	18.266	4.533	2.02.12.35
Altre	226	224.361	145	187.593	16.281	2.121	81	119.528	40.977	9.09.29.29
Altre	463	518.807	243	317.249	42.440	8.221	272	52.712	3.790	0.03.2.47
Altre	288	360.972	179	309.965	50.739	9.051	109	52.712	4.346	0.03.2.47
Altre	197	427.093	128	369.241	29.424	9.249	89	27.529	2.019	1.18.21.05
Altre	40	61.563	26	53.921	3.303	8.309	15	9.090	3.411	0.02.2.39
Altre	228	511.073	170	463.204	42.302	8.451	38	46.723	1.328	0.02.2.39
Altre	118	224.609	76	201.265	15.232	6.771	47	21.240	1.328	0.02.2.39
Altre	103	170.872	65	145.631	11.967	2.001	38	2.041	2.106	1.18.21.05
Altre	261	368.597	161	360.429	36.829	7.124	106	46.176	6.329	1.18.21.05
Altre	117	937.631	77	929.923	106.407	17.111	40	27.334	9.252	0.08.11.25
Altre	258	4.102.824	204	3.929.781	193.207	9.548	262	176.277	16.977	0.41.9.40
Altre	144	531.403	113	519.112	53.677	10.141	31	12.325	493	0.18.2.38
Altre	156	46.779	116	45.214	2.061	2.041	68	23.529	2.219	0.01.0.42
Altre	134	99.514	64	70.910	4.907	4.621	70	27.604	1.928	1.18.21.05
Altre	29	52.365	23	1.107.042	63.019	2.211	37	46.145	10.500	0.02.2.39
Altre	124	151.427	82	107.042	63.019	2.211	37	46.145	10.500	0.02.2.39
Altre	101	101.565	58	80.828	4.708	4.711	30	29.379	1.541	1.18.21.05
Altre	282	364.617	156	172.088	9.663	7.871	126	41.914	4.686	0.02.2.39
Altre	330	850.447	184	500.940	123.711	14.141	146	48.006	8.276	0.18.21.05
Altre	4	2.574.983	2	2.741.362	130.010	1.341	1	43.618	33.626	0.02.2.39
Altre	91	2.391.286	67	2.361.742	153.199	6.449	34	29.644	3.759	0.16.12.41
Altre	142	627.578	70	620.820	35.199	4.061	80	23.726	19.524	1.18.21.05
Altre	130	132.703	71	130.300	3.018	2.171	71	12.500	1796	0.12.7.40
Altre	290	137.611	173	109.609	8.640	6.251	120	27.913	2.346	1.77.4.41
Altre	136	80.661	63	68.996	4.020	4.091	73	19.776	2.809	2.101.14.35
Altre	404	427.253	127	144.276	3.336	6.221	277	261.028	21.317	0.09.1.77
Altre	2	251.663	113	1.03.124	102.344	9.124	1	218.541	25.994	0.04.11.23
Altre	76	11.426	40	12.729	1.892	2.421	27	10.740	944	1.18.21.05
Altre	40	11.426	19	4.996	1.331	1.361	21	6.440	172	1.18.21.05
Altre	72	1.077.877	413	686.624	29.731	2.761	309	392.253	12.523	1.62.4.42
Altre	138	62.789	50	49.953	3.332	4.231	60	13.846	1.397	2.101.14.35
Totale	16.780.54.064.388	<								

3. Risultati dei bilanci delle Società per azioni

b. Estanci chiusi dal 1-7-1940 al 30-6-1941

Categorie di Società	Totale bilancio pubblico		Società attive				Società passive				
	S.	Capitale versato	S.	Capitale versato	Totale		S.	Capitale versato	Passiva		
					Attivo	Passivo			Attivo	Passivo	
Classi di capitale											
Banche	137	2.132.639	126	2.531.336	167.619	6,61	6,67	21.202	1.071	4,07	4,52
Assicurazioni	100	2.226.672	66	2.104.843	203.624	9,69	9,42	71.612	1.032	0,00	2,50
Industria	62	600.385	104	593.985	104.521	17,37	12,37	6.906	284	0,00	1,20
Commercio	366	2.327.447	142	2.107.967	227.001	9,47	10,37	249.491	35.420	7,34	11,00
Metallurgia	103	3.384.131	129	3.281.253	416.368	7,36	7,94	132.770	9.649	0,14	7,80
Trasporti	425	4.208.141	165	3.900.991	444.410	16,77	17,76	228.150	22.009	0,25	7,77
Altre	228	1.011.629	110	1.000.453	962.194	8,24	8,84	29.679	29.679	0,07	24,09
Società	114	179.229	70	159.723	12.694	7,70	8,04	19.426	1.020	7,07	9,09
Generali	313	1.449.884	241	1.416.062	203.676	7,70	8,04	123.197	1.231	0,12	3,21
Assicurazioni	60	619.158	74	605.247	72.723	11,33	12,08	16.921	402	0,06	2,77
Commercio	270	599.019	266	537.274	71.641	11,98	12,22	12.586	4.307	0,07	7,09
Altre	32	78.552	30	47.236	3.796	7,73	8,23	29.347	1.399	1,76	4,70
Alloggiamento	23	1.092.647	19	1.096.349	123.083	11,31	11,38	6.330	409	0,01	4,45
Comunicazioni	107	96.208	52	70.477	15.702	12,71	14,71	10.814	1.203	2,41	11,29
Industria	80	123.985	54	111.797	6.646	8,82	8,59	12.576	2.684	2,76	21,86
Commercio	37	64.467	59	77.472	6.646	8,82	8,59	7.040	599	0,07	6,61
Altre	312	337.265	169	216.437	21.145	8,36	9,77	35.798	3.829	7,52	10,58
Industria	409	509.446	250	316.973	40.574	8,36	8,96	92.531	16.745	0,02	8,30
Commercio	305	584.238	173	499.081	49.914	8,36	8,96	90.467	12.606	2,00	14,40
Altre	194	319.400	124	314.760	34.426	9,20	10,42	39.603	4.370	7,19	17,55
Industria	42	67.376	32	61.070	6.230	12,33	13,42	6.804	1.059	0,27	11,59
Commercio	290	524.783	183	401.299	45.921	9,74	9,34	33.076	2.166	4,11	6,61
Altre	120	273.539	90	257.763	22.728	7,38	8,01	15.705	1.749	0,04	11,10
Industria	137	177.404	75	160.797	11.749	7,38	8,34	17.369	1.330	0,06	8,11
Commercio	206	414.327	219	370.476	42.309	16,28	17,37	43.826	4.126	7,00	9,47
Altre	120	1.020.641	94	976.302	105.007	10,35	10,97	42.226	3.810	0,35	9,47
Industria	963	3.913.591	281	3.780.713	301.043	8,97	9,44	152.479	13.336	0,34	8,72
Commercio	106	627.157	118	653.703	70.540	11,71	12,41	173.451	2.921	0,21	7,63
Altre	190	71.966	119	41.134	2.197	2,08	2,93	29.834	3.032	0,74	9,20
Generali	141	91.825	70	73.146	4.283	4,61	6,10	23.274	2.749	2,64	15,11
Assicurazioni	61	76.404	56	72.658	89.503	4,47	2,96	63.778	5.642	2,32	8,37
Commercio	120	1.209.276	91	1.164.185	1.966	7,00	7,32	45.117	1.193	0,09	9,47
Altre	59	509.262	22	59.292	7.411	3,19	3,31	41.002	2.084	0,08	2,60
Industria	116	229.616	102	164.195	1.966	7,00	7,32	45.117	1.193	0,09	9,47
Commercio	272	676.191	190	743.375	135.368	15,00	14,21	136.816	7.234	0,83	5,67
Altre	432	3.476.263	2.855	3.054.776	104.180	0,21	0,28	611.476	31.865	0,07	3,24
Industria	90	2.369.589	71	2.339.330	156.316	6,60	6,68	29.027	2.931	0,12	10,09
Commercio	253	802.792	66	374.516	30.570	2,61	5,40	226.274	24.660	2,07	10,10
Altre	50	102.700	4	122.293	4.857	2,74	2,79	500	4	0,21	0,00
Industria	116	160.593	170	122.490	8.701	2,32	6,17	58.060	2.878	2,41	6,63
Commercio	301	94.593	68	29.615	5.003	5,34	6,42	14.770	2.201	2,47	15,42
Altre	7	1.026.900	8	1.021.863	67.839	6,29	6,63	3.000	73	0,01	4,40
Industria	416	441.646	152	122.072	2.196	0,20	2,14	339.428	37.481	6,22	5,70
Commercio	315	1.276.561	840	1.079.510	120.108	9,43	17,19	198.831	29.473	2,37	14,84
Altre	89	69.534	42	53.963	1.981	2,46	2,10	21.632	1.479	1,81	6,22
Industria	54	14.127	22	9.090	240	1,22	3,00	6.967	1.074	1,59	2,53
Commercio	90	1.330.743	233	1.030.860	46.112	3,41	1,04	249.894	14.095	1,06	0,97
Altre	110	61.090	44	49.225	3.159	3,17	6,47	11.432	1.928	1,52	2,89
Totale	17.930	35.233.033	10.909	30.948.203	1.614.877	8,34	9,06	4.391.751	158.812	0,62	5,78

Fluoridation des Trinkwassers

[illegible]

1. Risultati dei bilanci finali di liquidazione pubblicati nell'anno 1940 (a)

Categorie — Classi di capitale	Società consorziate		Liquidazioni chiuse con rimborso netto						Perdita o guadagno netto a stabilimento netto		
	S.	Capitale versato	perdita totale del capitale		in totale	al cui emblema part. o superiore al capitale versato		Ammon- tare N.			
			Capitale versato	S.		Ammon- tare N.	Migliora di lire del ca- pitale ver- sato				
					</						

a. Ripartizione per categorie economiche

Beni...	12	39.400	10	38.800	2	245	0,6	31.155	79,1
Finanziarie	4	3.190	3	3.160	1	27	0,8	3.152	99,9
Amministrative	16	5.999	14	5.109	2	601	10,2	5.303	89,8
Investitive	4	5.651	3	1.653	1	746	12,2	4.905	86,5
M. Metallurgiche	23	17.627	20	6.021	13	1.740	9,6	13.887	79,2
M. Meccaniche	8	5.091	6	0.070	2	486	9,5	4.604	90,5
Serie	2	370	3	380	1	5	1,3	365	98,7
Costruzioni	10	16.415	5	6.109	5	7.048	42,9	9.367	57,1
Lettere	1	30	10	428	3	10,0	10,0	27	240,0
Trasporti	13	631	10	30	3	68	13,8	30	100,0
Capitale	1	30	1	30	0	—	—	—	—
Altre società controllate	2	368	5	293	4	22	6,9	346	97,0
Abbigliamento	2	305	1	8	1	50	24,0	257	77,7
Corona	0	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Industria e commercio	0	260	1	35	2	12	4,0	248	94,9
Legname	10	1.626	6	1.330	2	122	7,4	1.513	92,6
Edilizia e affini	40	17.977	19	6.063	21	7.463	41,6	10.515	58,4
Altre società controllate	7	22.645	5	22.125	2	56	0,2	22.569	99,8
Industria e commercio	3	613	2	447	1	15	2,4	598	97,6
Altre società controllate	1	160	1	90	—	—	—	70	100,0
Industria e commercio	4	211	3	241	1	83	24,3	248	71,2
Altre società controllate	6	1.716	3	916	3	443	25,8	1.273	74,2
Industria e commercio	3	626	1	326	2	35	4,0	600	94,9
Altre società controllate	19	23.309	10	3.436	9	2.528	10,8	20.781	89,2
Industria e commercio	5	572	2	72	3	61	10,7	511	89,3
Altre società controllate	21	11.550	14	2.265	7	5.060	18,6	5.990	51,1
Industria e commercio	3	227	1	20	2	22	9,7	245	76,3
Altre società controllate	4	815	4	815	—	—	—	815	100,0
Industria e commercio	7	324	7	244	2	34	6,8	330	93,2
Altre società controllate	2	511	6	931	1	4	0,3	507	99,3
Industria e commercio	3	414	1	26	2	296	71,3	135	32,7
Altre società controllate	23	3.924	17	1.100	6	5	1,6	2.824	72,0
Industria e commercio	17	10.833	17	2.809	6	900	21,7	2.904	26,8
Altre società controllate	6	35.035	2	1.629	8	4.364	10,2	6.469	29,7
Industria e commercio	6	9.060	2	2.155	4	23.174	65,7	12.337	13,5
Altre società controllate	2	390	1	15	1	9.720	107,4	638	7,1
Industria e commercio	10	1.179	8	516	2	764	206,9	378	36,9
Altre società controllate	8	2.624	5	189	3	106	21,2	1.023	85,8
Industria e commercio	9	3.441	5	377	4	2.035	10,1	79	2,3
Altre società controllate	104	33.092	116	21.648	68	5.576	18,5	1.460	10,9
Industria e commercio	4	249	4	330	1	—	—	24.216	87,5
Altre società controllate	13	4.965	8	179	5	62	22,9	325	100,0
Industria e commercio	19	32.112	16	31.936	3	665	12,4	197	29,1
Altre società controllate	615	314.086	393	178.820	262	45	0,1	4.305	86,6
Totale	1.000	475.832	642	238.206	358	76.328	24,9	235.768	75,1
Industria e commercio	936	451.638	512	208.196	248	101.109	22,7	350.529	77,4
Altre società controllate	64	23.194	130	129.990	64	152.458	22,0	400.631	72,6

b. Il parlamento per iscritta di digitata:

[illegible]

4. Risultati dei bilanci finali di liquidazione pubblicati nell'anno 1940 (a)

Anni di costituzione o di liquidazione	Società considerate		Liquidazioni chiuse con				Perdita o guadagno netto				
	N.	Capitale versato	perdita totale del capitale		in totale		differenziale tra perdite o guadagni al capitale versato		Ammontare		
			N.	Migliaia di lire	N.	Migliaia di lire	N.	Migliaia di lire	N.	Migliaia di lire	

c. Ripartizione secondo l'anno di costituzione

1873	2.000	2.000	1	2.000	1	2.000	268	268	1	268	2.000	100,0	2.000
1874	375	375	1	375	1	375	45	45	1	45	100,0	100,0	100,0
1885	1.000	1.000	1	1.000	1	1.000	4.000	4.000	1	4.000	100,0	100,0	100,0
1886	495	495	1	495	1	495	119	119	1	119	100,0	100,0	100,0
1894	30	30	1	30	1	30	30	30	1	30	100,0	100,0	100,0
1901	1.000	1.000	1	1.000	1	1.000	4.500	4.500	1	4.500	100,0	100,0	100,0
1904	2.300	2.300	1	2.300	1	2.300	326	326	1	326	100,0	100,0	100,0
1905	8.000	8.000	1	8.000	1	8.000	4.800	4.800	1	4.800	100,0	100,0	100,0
1906	20.000	20.000	1	20.000	1	20.000	475	475	1	475	100,0	100,0	100,0
1907	5.614	5.614	1	5.614	1	5.614	237	237	1	237	100,0	100,0	100,0
1908	4.896	4.896	1	4.896	1	4.896	16	16	1	16	100,0	100,0	100,0
1910	475	475	1	475	1	475	1.570	1.570	1	1.570	100,0	100,0	100,0
1911	400	400	1	400	1	400	4.947	4.947	1	4.947	100,0	100,0	100,0
1912	105	105	1	105	1	105	693	693	1	693	100,0	100,0	100,0
1916	41.000	41.000	1	41.000	1	41.000	1.074	1.074	1	1.074	100,0	100,0	100,0
1917	32.000	32.000	1	32.000	1	32.000	3.652	3.652	1	3.652	100,0	100,0	100,0
1918	4.709	4.709	1	4.709	1	4.709	2.049	2.049	1	2.049	100,0	100,0	100,0
1919	11.062	11.062	1	11.062	1	11.062	1.023	1.023	1	1.023	100,0	100,0	100,0
1920	5.242	5.242	1	5.242	1	5.242	1.023	1.023	1	1.023	100,0	100,0	100,0
1921	5.750	5.750	1	5.750	1	5.750	1.023	1.023	1	1.023	100,0	100,0	100,0
1922	4.782	4.782	1	4.782	1	4.782	1.023	1.023	1	1.023	100,0	100,0	100,0
1923	16.345	16.345	1	16.345	1	16.345	1.023	1.023	1	1.023	100,0	100,0	100,0
1924	10.540	10.540	1	10.540	1	10.540	1.023	1.023	1	1.023	100,0	100,0	100,0
1925	30.342	30.342	1	30.342	1	30.342	1.023	1.023	1	1.023	100,0	100,0	100,0
1926	14.993	14.993	1	14.993	1	14.993	1.023	1.023	1	1.023	100,0	100,0	100,0
1927	16.035	16.035	1	16.035	1	16.035	1.023	1.023	1	1.023	100,0	100,0	100,0
1928	5.322	5.322	1	5.322	1	5.322	1.023	1.023	1	1.023	100,0	100,0	100,0
1929	11.928	11.928	1	11.928	1	11.928	1.023	1.023	1	1.023	100,0	100,0	100,0
1930	13.386	13.386	1	13.386	1	13.386	1.023	1.023	1	1.023	100,0	100,0	100,0
1931	3.425	3.425	1	3.425	1	3.425	1.023	1.023	1	1.023	100,0	100,0	100,0
1932	5.006	5.006	1	5.006	1	5.006	1.023	1.023	1	1.023	100,0	100,0	100,0
1933	9.285	9.285	1	9.285	1	9.285	1.023	1.023	1	1.023	100,0	100,0	100,0
1934	1.742	1.742	1	1.742	1	1.742	1.023	1.023	1	1.023	100,0	100,0	100,0
1935	4.722	4.722	1	4.722	1	4.722	1.023	1.023	1	1.023	100,0	100,0	100,0
1936	4.601	4.601	1	4.601	1	4.601	1.023	1.023	1	1.023	100,0	100,0	100,0
1937	2.935	2.935	1	2.935	1	2.935	1.023	1.023	1	1.023	100,0	100,0	100,0
1938	4.005	4.005	1	4.005	1	4.005	1.023	1.023	1	1.023	100,0	100,0	100,0
1939	2.298	2.298	1	2.298	1	2.298	1.023	1.023	1	1.023	100,0	100,0	100,0
1940	30	30	1	30	1	30	1.023	1.023	1	1.023	100,0	100,0	100,0
Totale	645	314.086	393	176.820	352	78.328	24.9	24.9	49	35.042	835.758	75,1	75,1

d. Ripartizione secondo l'anno di liquidazione

1910	100	100	1	100	1	100	45	45	1	45	100,0	100,0	100,0
1922	10.253	10.253	1	10.253	1	10.253	4.947	4.947	1	4.947	100,0	100,0	100,0
1924	6.782	6.782	1	6.782	1	6.782	1.195	1.195	1	1.195	100,0	100,0	100,0
1926	1.975	1.975	1	1.975	1	1.975	1.023	1.023	1	1.023	100,0	100,0	100,0
1927	1.300	1.300	1	1.300	1	1.300	1.023	1.023	1	1.023	100,0	100,0	100,0
1928	12.730	12.730	1	12.730	1	12.730	1.023	1.023	1	1.023	100,0	100,0	100,0
1929	2.250	2.250	1	2.250	1	2.250	1.023	1.023	1	1.023	100,0	100,0	100,0
1930	9.619	9.619	1	9.619	1	9.619	1.023	1.023	1	1.023	100,0	100,0	100,0
1931	8.870	8.870	1	8.870	1	8.870	1.023	1.023	1	1.023	100,0	100,0	100,0
1932	37.727	37.727	1	37.727	1	37.727	1.023	1.023	1	1.023	100,0	100,0	100,0
1933	29.061	29.061	1	29.061	1	29.061	1.023	1.023	1	1.023	100,0	100,0	100,0
1934	31.505	31.505	1	31.505	1	31.505	1.023	1.023	1	1.023	100,0	100,0	100,0
1935	18.842	18.842	1	18.842	1	18.842	1.023	1.023	1	1.023	100,0	100,0	100,0
1936	21.886	21.886	1	21.886	1	21.886	1.023	1.023	1	1.023	100,0	100,0	100,0
Totale	37	19.885	26	11.832	11	4.524	24,4	24,4	1	311	17.082	77,6	77,6

c. Ripartizione secondo l'anno di costituzione

1970	2.000	1	2.000	1	758	2.758	2.758
1971	3.000	1	3.000	1	45	3.450	3.450
1972	5.000	1	5.000	1	4.090	9.090	9.090
1973	4.000	1	4.000	1	319	4.319	4.319
1974	1.000	1	1.000	1	30	1.030	1.030
1975	2.000	2	2.200	1	4.520	6.720	6.720
1976	3.000	1	3.000	1	326	3.326	3.326
1977	2.000	1	2.000	1	4.650	6.650	6.650
1978	4.000	1	4.000	1	247	4.247	4.247
1979	4.000	1	4.000	1	16	4.016	4.016
1980	12.000	1	12.000	1	1.570	13.570	13.570
1981	12.000	2	14.000	2	4.347	16.347	16.347
1982	11.000	4	15.000	4	1.049	16.049	16.049
1983	11.000	2	13.000	2	1.374	12.374	12.374
1984	11.000	3	14.000	3	50	14.050	14.050
1985	11.000	1	12.000	1	3.423	14.423	14.423
1986	11.000	7	18.000	7	7.048	25.048	25.048
1987	11.000	8	20.000	8	14.823	35.823	35.823
1988	11.000	4	15.000	4	2.832	13.832	13.832
1989	11.000	12	13.000	12	2.127	13.127	13.127
1990	11.000	17	20.000	17	1.033	21.033	21.033
1991	11.000	14	15.000	14	2.431	13.431	13.431
1992	11.000	19	20.000	19	6.223	27.223	27.223
1993	11.000	25	26.000	25	430	26.430	26.430
1994	11.000	23	24.000	23	1.227	25.227	25.227
1995	11.000	18	19.000	18	1.684	12.684	12.684
1996	11.000	30	31.000	30	3.65	34.65	34.65
1997	11.000	26	27.000	26	1.843	28.843	28.843
1998	11.000	38	39.000	38	4.06	43.06	43.06
1999	11.000	24	25.000	24	2.486	27.486	27.486
2000	11.000	26	27.000	26	1.027	28.027	28.027
2001	11.000	14	15.000	14	1.897	12.897	12.897
2002	11.000	10	11.000	10	34	11.034	11.034
Totale	645	393	176.820	252	78.328	24.9	235.758

d. Ripartizione secondo l'anno di liquidazione

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L. Risultati dei bilanci finali di liquidazione pubblicati nell'anno 1941

Categorie	Società consolidate	Liquidazioni chiuse con credito netto						Verifica a giudizio della Commissione
		in Italia		all'estero		di cui con rimborso pari o superiore al capitale versato		
		Capitale totale del capitale	Ammon- tare del capitale versato	Ammon- tare del capitale versato	Ammon- tare del capitale versato	Ammon- tare del capitale versato	Ammon- tare del capitale versato	
Classi di capitale	S.							

a. Ripartizione per categorie economiche

Alimenti	7	12	300	971	41.6	1	50	12	300	46.4	12	300	200.0
Alimenti per animali	4	760	760	98	14.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assicurazioni	3	600	600	98	14.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Attività	14	39	420	521	2.0	4	—	40	169	95.6	40	169	95.6
Attività culturale	4	26	772	2 998	8.0	—	—	28	270	90.4	28	270	90.4
Attività culturale	4	440	340	1 005	21.0	—	—	340	340	71.0	340	340	71.0
Attività culturale	4	1 275	1 305	890	17.0	—	—	676	676	61.0	676	676	61.0
Attività culturale	4	5 640	5 740	100	1.0	—	—	5 740	5 740	98.0	5 740	5 740	98.0
Attività culturale	4	350	—	277	8.0	—	—	23	23	7.0	23	23	7.0
Attività culturale	4	1 017	672	231	4.0	—	—	786	786	72.0	786	786	72.0
Attività culturale	4	3 090	—	2 364	22.0	—	—	701	701	62.0	701	701	62.0
Attività culturale	4	333	180	20	2.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Attività culturale	4	2 775	2 625	17	0.6	—	—	2 708	2 708	94.0	2 708	2 708	94.0
Attività culturale	4	2 017	1 967	1	—	—	—	2 016	2 016	100.0	2 016	2 016	100.0
Attività culturale	4	2 210	2 045	127	5.0	—	—	2 088	2 088	94.0	2 088	2 088	94.0
Attività culturale	4	9 312	5 202	332	11.0	—	—	5 090	5 090	86.0	5 090	5 090	86.0
Attività culturale	4	1 264	622	160	1.0	—	—	1 098	1 098	86.0	1 098	1 098	86.0
Attività culturale	4	2 083	1 600	43	2.0	—	—	2 038	2 038	97.0	2 038	2 038	97.0
Attività culturale	4	15	—	11	0.0	—	—	4	4	—	4	4	—
Attività culturale	4	7 147	5 644	1 508	21.0	—	—	6 844	6 844	99.0	6 844	6 844	99.0
Attività culturale	4	123	53	29	0.6	—	—	94	94	76.0	94	94	76.0
Attività culturale	4	240	240	—	—	—	—	240	240	100.0	240	240	100.0
Attività culturale	4	6 496	4 900	1 135	17.0	—	—	5 361	5 361	82.0	5 361	5 361	82.0
Attività culturale	4	3 813	2 340	1 119	29.0	—	—	2 594	2 594	10.0	2 594	2 594	10.0
Attività culturale	4	11 933	10 067	1 302	11.0	—	—	10 626	10 626	89.0	10 626	10 626	89.0
Attività culturale	4	108	108	377	21.0	—	—	108	108	100.0	108	108	100.0
Attività culturale	4	1 202	280	611	61.0	—	—	503	503	61.0	503	503	61.0
Attività culturale	4	1 059	147	443	61.0	—	—	418	418	41.0	418	418	41.0
Attività culturale	4	719	200	163	10.0	—	—	337	337	59.0	337	337	59.0
Attività culturale	4	1 036	210	4	0.0	—	—	1 032	1 032	90.0	1 032	1 032	90.0
Attività culturale	4	4 040	4 087	170	3.0	—	—	4 190	4 190	94.0	4 190	4 190	94.0
Attività culturale	4	1 779	1 016	423	12.0	—	—	1 356	1 356	24.0	1 356	1 356	24.0
Attività culturale	4	34 000	7 938	23 663	69.0	—	—	13 307	13 307	39.0	13 307	13 307	39.0
Attività culturale	4	23 120	43 120	68 215	95.0	—	—	4 632	4 632	6.0	4 632	4 632	6.0
Attività culturale	4	121	111	6	0.0	—	—	110	110	90.0	110	110	90.0
Attività culturale	4	12 000	12 000	291	29.0	—	—	53	53	100.0	53	53	100.0
Attività culturale	4	1 022	571	167	29.0	—	—	100	100	—	100	100	—
Attività culturale	4	741	431	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Attività culturale	4	3 732	3 121	439	11.0	—	—	11	11	—	11	11	—
Attività culturale	4	17 211	4 128	8 478	29.0	—	—	4 406	4 406	—	4 406	4 406	—
Attività culturale	4	9	—	18	—	—	—	18	18	—	18	18	—
Attività culturale	4	395	375	23	3.0	—	—	23	23	—	23	23	—
Attività culturale	4	3 715	2 140	1 695	41.0	—	—	1 372	1 372	—	1 372	1 372	—
Attività culturale	4	5 303	4 893	736	13.0	—	—	53	53	—	53	53	—
Totale	667	310 878	208 963	261	119 335	38.4	85	89 331	191 343	61.6	191 343	61.6	61.6
Alimenti	445	214 086	176 810	212	78 258	24.0	39	45 848	912 749	27.0	912 749	27.0	27.0
Assicurazioni	308	415 832	293 800	346	191 198	57.0	37	16 241	314 421	14.0	314 421	14.0	14.0

Biorizzazione per entità di capitale

[illegible]

A. Ripartizione per categorie economiche

	7	12.300	7	12.300	2	971	42.6	1	10	12.330	200.7
Banche.....	4	1.810	763	763	2	96	14.0	1	10	832	46.4
Assicurazioni.....	3	703	600	600	1	96	14.0	1	10	832	46.4
Industria.....	14	40.999	30.420	30.420	4	971	42.6	1	10	832	46.4
Metallurgia.....	49	31.238	26.772	26.772	11	2.048	9.0	3	31	24.370	80.4
Meccaniche.....	5	440	345	345	1	109	27.7	1	109	340	77.3
Chimiche.....	5	1.778	135	135	3	999	27.7	1	109	676	23.0
Sette.....	6	5.840	6.743	6.743	1	109	27.7	1	109	340	77.3
Colori.....	6	300	—	—	1	377	92.5	1	109	340	77.3
Tessili.....	6	1.012	675	675	1	211	27.7	1	109	340	77.3
Cartoni.....	6	1.099	140	140	1	2.048	9.0	1	109	340	77.3
Altre tessili artificiali.....	7	333	160	160	2	26	2.8	1	109	340	77.3
Abbigliamento.....	7	2.775	2.025	2.025	2	17	0.6	1	109	340	77.3
Calzature.....	8	2.017	1.967	1.967	1	1	—	1	109	340	77.3
Legumi.....	12	2.210	2.045	2.045	3	322	27.7	1	109	340	77.3
Altre.....	33	9.312	5.292	5.292	10	2.322	27.7	1	109	340	77.3
Altre.....	12	1.204	622	622	4	45	2.8	1	109	340	77.3
Altre.....	12	2.683	1.633	1.633	4	45	2.8	1	109	340	77.3
Altre.....	11	15	—	—	1	1.533	27.7	1	109	340	77.3
Altre.....	11	7.147	5.644	5.644	2	29	0.6	1	109	340	77.3
Altre.....	11	123	53	53	2	—	—	1	109	340	77.3
Altre.....	11	240	240	240	2	—	—	1	109	340	77.3
Altre.....	17	6.496	4.900	4.900	8	1.135	27.7	1	109	340	77.3
Altre.....	17	3.813	2.345	2.345	3	1.119	27.7	1	109	340	77.3
Altre.....	25	11.933	10.667	10.667	5	1.307	27.7	1	109	340	77.3
Altre.....	3	108	108	108	6	377	27.7	1	109	340	77.3
Altre.....	3	1.252	280	280	3	613	27.7	1	109	340	77.3
Altre.....	3	1.039	147	147	3	443	27.7	1	109	340	77.3
Altre.....	4	219	200	200	2	163	27.7	1	109	340	77.3
Altre.....	3	400	210	210	1	4	0.4	1	109	340	77.3
Altre.....	3	1.006	17	17	1	120	27.7	1	109	340	77.3
Altre.....	20	4.360	4.067	4.067	3	423	27.7	1	109	340	77.3
Altre.....	20	1.779	1.019	1.019	4	20.683	68.3	1	109	340	77.3
Altre.....	20	34.000	7.938	7.938	36	68.215	92.7	1	109	340	77.3
Altre.....	4	75.120	40.120	40.120	2	—	—	1	109	340	77.3
Altre.....	2	121	111	111	1	6	1.0	1	109	340	77.3
Altre.....	2	12.000	12.000	12.000	10	291	27.7	1	109	340	77.3
Altre.....	16	1.102	571	571	3	197	27.7	1	109	340	77.3
Altre.....	9	741	431	431	5	439	27.7	1	109	340	77.3
Altre.....	16	3.722	3.121	3.121	5	6.478	27.7	1	109	340	77.3
Altre.....	181	17.211	6.628	6.628	70	21	3.8	1	109	340	77.3
Altre.....	1	356	375	375	1	1.690	27.7	1	109	340	77.3
Altre.....	4	3.715	2.140	2.140	3	256	27.7	1	109	340	77.3
Altre.....	15	3.331	4.503	4.503	6	—	—	1	109	340	77.3
Totale.....	667	310.878	406.962	406.962	261	119.335	38.4	65	89.331	191.543	61.6
Altre.....	446	314.694	316.820	316.820	747	28.528	24.8	43	35.047	231.258	74.9
Altre.....	808	425.932	288.850	288.850	338	191.309	27.7	87	38.142	314.432	102.3

B. Ripartizione per entità di capitale

	12.1	10 mila	14	899	38	431	42.3	15	414	665	32.0
Banche.....	72	1.156	1.303	965	19	273	21.0	3	103	1.030	70.4
Assicurazioni.....	91	4.037	4.037	2.118	42	1.077	26.7	11	522	2.960	21.2
Industria.....	106	9.065	4.880	4.880	48	2.430	26.7	8	738	6.468	22.3
Metallurgia.....	82	14.531	7.586	7.586	40	3.406	27.2	5	1.919	9.125	62.4
Meccaniche.....	67	26.335	13.335	13.335	34	8.153	29.9	5	2.057	18.202	80.4
Chimiche.....	53	43.444	20.858	20.858	27	16.922	39.0	8	6.666	26.522	67.0
Sette.....	38	79.084	57.341	57.341	12	17.338	27.7	5	8.067	62.646	24.3
Colori.....	2	17.000	17.000	17.000	—	—	—	—	—	17.000	200.0
Tessili.....	1	102.000	72.000	72.000	—	67.275	40.0	1	67.275	14.725	14.0
Cartoni.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Altre tessili artificiali.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abbigliamento.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Calzature.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Legumi.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Altre.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totale.....	567	310.878	406.962	406.962	261	119.335	38.4	65	89.331	191.543	61.6

4. Risultati dei bilanci finali di liquidazione pubblicati nell'anno 1911

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

d. Ripartizione ancora in l'anno di liquidazione.

[illegible]

di Equitazione

[illegible]

c. Partecipazione secondo l'anno di installazione:

1900	100.0	370	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
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d. Ripartizione secondo l'anno di liquidazione

1936	1	23,000	—	1	—	50	—	1	67,275	244.0	—	1	07,275	—	1	37,275	154.2			
1937	1	298	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,597	644.0	—	—	1,597	—	—	50	198.0			
1938	2	4,110	—	3	—	4,110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,349	514.0			
1939	3	3,230	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,110	1,000.0			
1940	2	10,500	—	1	—	10,500	—	—	23	8.0	—	—	—	—	—	10,277	266.8			
1941	4	40,690	—	4	—	40,690	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40,690	2,000.0			
1942	6	7,335	—	—	—	7,335	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,335	1,000.0			
1943	6	4,030	—	6	—	4,030	—	—	4	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	4,802	99.3			
1944	10	4,806	—	9	—	4,806	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,626	59.9			
1945	13	14,622	—	12	—	14,622	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,701	759.0			
1946	12	11,701	—	12	—	11,701	—	—	13	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	11,701	800.0			
1947	19	15,353	—	15	—	15,353	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,901	54.0			
1948	21	19,132	—	16	—	19,132	—	—	2,452	76.0	—	—	—	—	—	12,960	93.0			
1949	20	7,673	—	17	—	7,673	—	—	1,172	4.1	—	—	—	—	—	15,420	23.2			
1950	20	40,547	—	32	—	40,547	—	—	2,250	29.5	—	—	—	—	—	42,910	106.7			
1951	36	40,547	—	32	—	40,547	—	—	1,637	4.3	—	—	—	—	—	42,910	106.7			
1952	41	11,472	—	19	—	11,472	—	—	3,870	16.4	—	—	—	—	—	7,602	66.1			
1953	35	12,021	—	25	—	12,021	—	—	1,983	16.4	—	—	—	—	—	10,076	82.0			
1954	67	13,359	—	47	—	13,359	—	—	2,188	16.6	—	—	—	—	—	11,171	83.0			
1955	109	13,304	—	96	—	13,304	—	—	20,848	62.4	—	—	—	—	—	12,456	27.0			
1940	192	25,070	—	89	—	25,070	—	—	14,524	43.4	—	—	—	—	—	11,086	44.2			
1941	180	25,070	—	89	—	25,070	—	—	14,524	43.4	—	—	—	—	—	11,086	44.2			
Total										687	310,878	405	208,982	201	110,326	28.4	45	89,331	191,543	67.6

4. Ripartizione per categorie economiche

Tramvie	12	50.418	32.120	6	16.345	10.9	3	1.225	30.962	49.1
Tramvie	7	2.022	4.6	4	1.155	44.6	1	1.002	1.435	16.9
Assicurazioni	13	6.512	5.329	5	7.5	11.1	1	—	5.708	85.9
Edilizia	16	10.170	10.170	4	—	—	—	—	10.170	165.0
Metallurgia	4	10.170	7.512	4	1.074	17.1	1	23	6.815	85.9
Meccaniche	20	10.170	7.512	4	23	39.6	1	145	30.005	68.9
Edilizia	2	440	1	14	1.074	17.1	1	—	25	67.9
Sera	2	921	30	4	23	39.6	1	—	25	67.9
Corona	3	2.700	300	1	1.074	17.1	1	31	1.779	67.9
Isola	3	1.170	140	2	289	10.3	1	10	3.241	40.7
Tramvie	4	4.143	2.640	2	626	11.6	1	—	3.254	83.4
Tramvie	2	92	—	2	58	65.6	1	—	14	37.0
Edilizia	6	610	155	2	79	11.0	1	—	521	43.4
Edilizia	2	2.700	2.700	2	—	—	1	—	2.700	760.0
Edilizia	2	375	165	2	114	67.2	1	100	161	34.5
Edilizia	10	5.385	1.380	2	830	13.0	1	630	1.559	413.4
Edilizia	22	25.665	12.014	19	2.942	11.9	2	483	24.662	465.7
Edilizia	5	15.674	12.074	4	171	6.2	2	340	15.890	95.2
Edilizia	6	825	54	1	6	6.6	1	—	301	98.5
Edilizia	4	2.645	2.645	1	15	9.2	1	12	2.000	69.2
Edilizia	3	756	465	2	140	65.3	1	20	54	21.7
Edilizia	2	5.479	5.040	3	337	6.6	2	19	5.143	94.0
Edilizia	6	1.666	1.410	4	277	28.7	1	—	1.034	61.3
Edilizia	12	1.943	1.943	6	475	15.2	1	—	2.132	57.5
Edilizia	1	3	3	6	—	—	—	—	3	660.0
Edilizia	17	31.027	3	15	3.275	8.6	2	23	35.43	81.1
Edilizia	3	1.520	115.2	1	12.000	115.2	1	13.280	1.860	70.7
Edilizia	6	779	246	3	246	29.7	3	293	1.240	34.2
Edilizia	15	1.179	9	3	9	6.4	1	41	2.165	499.0
Edilizia	3	2.865	34	1	—	17.6	—	—	1.166	83.6
Edilizia	1	30	90	1	—	—	—	—	136	15.0
Edilizia	17	7.844	2.912	4	2.912	27.1	—	—	50	140.0
Edilizia	10	701	31	4	31	8.2	—	—	4.232	69.0
Edilizia	41	9.357	16.035	81	16.035	68.6	27	10.473	439	84.4
Edilizia	1	153	1	1	1.116	34.6	—	—	10.394	25.0
Edilizia	3	244	58	1	58	8.8	—	—	967	36.0
Edilizia	3	300	325	4	285	27.7	—	—	1.431	489.0
Edilizia	13	705	145	2	1.129	63.2	1	239	367	37.4
Edilizia	9	1.501	452	4	161	18.3	1	1.009	264	31.3
Edilizia	132	19.777	12.661	90	12.661	45.9	15	9.886	1.472	89.9
Edilizia	1	530	120	—	—	—	—	—	23	224
Edilizia	3	100	100	—	—	—	—	—	500	160.0
Edilizia	20	5.470	1.530	12	3.470	67.7	4	1.653	130	460.4
Edilizia	13	2.179	2.079	1	8	6.1	—	—	2.057	37.6
Edilizia	462	361.384	171.074	302	113.718	37.2	77	69.493	344.666	63.8
Totale	642	370.678	308.942	361	219.333	51.4	65	89.421	791.541	67.8
	648	374.063	316.320	357	28.216	21.9	49	31.671	240.218	75.1

b. Ripartizione per entità al capitale

[illegible]

C. Riformulazione rispondendo l'anno di costituzione

[illegible]

d. Ripetete i nove secondi: l'arco di similitudine

[illegible]

F. Stanze e Borse

1. Stanze di compensazione

a. Annotare complessivo delle operazioni eseguite negli anni 1940, 1941 e 1942

Stanze di compensazione	Compensazioni giornaliere				Liquidazioni mensili di Borsa (a)		In complesso	
	Partite liquidate di debito e di credito		Somme compen- sate	Differenze saldate con denaro	Partite liquidate di debito e di credito	Somme compen- sate	Partite liquidate di debito e di credito	Somme compen- sate
	In complesso e altri as- segni ban-	di cui vaglia cambiali e altri as- segni ban-						

Miliardi di lire

1940

Bologna	32.756	1.993	30.749	2.036	250	250	33.006	31.999	2.007
Firenze	30.014	14.927	29.479	2.536	499	499	30.983	29.988	3.005
Genova	123.626	14.079	121.291	2.335	4.078	4.078	127.704	126.319	3.385
Milano	353.287	109.853	348.338	3.955	17.578	17.578	369.025	365.358	3.667
Napoli	46.776	10.979	46.912	1.845	1.541	1.541	48.453	46.875	1.578
Roma	197.353	42.831	194.060	3.297	6.744	6.744	204.096	200.800	3.296
Torino	75.060	29.879	72.415	2.645	5.536	5.536	78.031	74.330	3.701
Trieste	24.876	18.240	24.703	6.73	127	127	25.033	24.330	703
Venezia	38.437	11.671	37.532	905	162	162	38.199	37.664	535
Padova	15.328	2.251	11.565	74.5	—	—	12.308	11.565	743
Livorno	8.412	1.697	7.960	452	—	—	8.412	7.960	452
Totale	941.864	283.919	922.499	19.365	36.808	36.808	978.472	959.107	19.365

1941

Bologna	49.942	10.894	47.530	2.412	237	237	50.199	47.767	2.432
Firenze	45.122	19.185	44.639	513	484	484	45.692	45.083	609
Genova	166.005	14.497	161.406	2.597	4.322	4.322	170.337	167.789	2.548
Milano	421.244	129.584	486.030	3.213	25.540	25.540	510.784	511.070	2.294
Napoli	71.077	22.465	76.486	2.593	1.661	1.661	74.379	72.145	2.234
Roma	328.610	58.914	321.036	3.582	9.401	9.401	334.014	330.412	3.602
Torino	105.069	41.429	103.107	2.963	7.874	7.874	113.843	110.901	2.942
Trieste	30.644	19.678	29.871	763	159	159	30.863	30.030	833
Venezia	49.716	18.541	48.652	1.064	305	305	50.021	48.807	1.214
Padova	19.653	3.295	16.752	1.101	—	—	19.853	18.752	1.101
Livorno	10.152	1.743	9.622	530	—	—	10.152	9.622	530
Totale	1.308.333	339.919	1.343.072	23.260	49.997	49.997	1.410.319	1.393.618	23.260

1942

Bologna	57.000	12.808	64.255	2.740	291	291	67.296	64.554	2.742
Firenze	58.270	23.579	57.726	543	505	505	58.274	57.221	1.053
Genova	165.204	14.056	163.185	2.019	2.976	2.976	166.161	166.161	0
Milano	732.118	70.450	725.539	6.578	13.731	13.731	745.846	739.270	6.576
Napoli	78.941	25.988	76.880	2.060	2.826	2.826	81.706	79.736	1.970
Roma	465.655	70.570	424.926	10.693	8.089	8.089	473.748	463.946	9.802
Torino	125.737	42.010	123.272	2.465	5.481	5.481	131.218	128.753	2.465
Trieste	36.612	12.627	35.746	867	79	79	36.011	35.625	386
Venezia	59.580	20.796	58.592	1.023	118	118	59.703	58.689	1.014
Padova	32.687	7.026	31.596	1.101	—	—	32.687	31.596	1.091
Livorno	12.965	1.763	12.465	500	—	—	12.965	12.465	500
Totale	1.834.791	301.095	1.804.115	30.876	34.101	34.101	1.868.893	1.838.216	30.678

Totale 1.834.791 301.095 1.804.115 30.876 34.101 34.101 1.868.893 1.838.216 30.678

1. Stanze di compensazione

b. Operazioni di Borsa relative a titoli di Stato o garantiti dallo Stato e a titoli privati, liquidate attraverso le Stanze di compensazione del Regno (a)

Anni	Titoli trattati				Titoli compensati				Titoli effettivamente compensati o rifiniti			
	Compensazioni giornaliere (a)		Liquidazioni mensili (c)		Compensazioni giornaliere (b)		Liquidazioni mensili (c)		Compensazioni giornaliere (d)		Liquidazioni mensili (e)	
	Valore al prezzo di acquisto	Capitale montato	Valore al prezzo di compenso	Capitale montato	Valore al prezzo di acquisto	Capitale montato	Valore al prezzo di compenso	Capitale montato	Valore al prezzo di acquisto	Capitale montato	Valore al prezzo di compenso	Capitale montato
	Milioni di lire				Milioni di lire				Milioni di lire			

Titoli di Stato o garantiti dallo Stato

1955...	9.612	7.526	26.231	19.153	4.347	3.558	67.21	22.121	16.181	84.3	4.752	3.970
1956...	7.938	7.033	31.965	27.172	3.774	3.352	67.7	28.525	23.083	86.0	4.164	3.611
1957...	7.121	6.543	24.539	20.448	3.192	2.933	67.1	21.029	17.462	85.4	3.929	3.619
1958...	7.499	6.860	19.962	16.115	3.314	3.052	67.9	16.775	13.500	83.2	4.095	3.778
1959...	8.126	7.479	18.338	14.640	3.750	3.436	67.9	15.302	12.175	83.1	4.286	4.043
1960...	9.576	9.195	19.317	15.279	4.341	4.038	67.9	15.957	12.632	87.7	5.536	5.161
1961...	13.774	13.137	21.147	17.187	5.407	5.153	69.2	16.695	13.482	79.4	8.367	7.954
1962...	25.130	27.634	35.022	30.690	11.385	12.963	66.8	29.027	25.327	87.0	13.744	14.671

Titoli privati (azioni, obbligazioni)

1955...	14.357	3.928	335.145	50.850	5.411	1.694	61.7	258.565	40.564	73.9	8.946	2.234
1956...	14.742	2.956	347.882	35.651	4.013	1.093	37.6	186.902	28.024	78.6	10.729	1.863
1957...	7.467	1.846	360.236	54.919	2.644	679	37.8	279.749	44.124	89.5	4.816	1.147
1958...	6.048	1.504	313.639	43.599	2.141	565	37.6	244.422	39.535	87.3	3.927	939
1959...	6.061	2.127	369.481	58.021	2.930	763	35.9	285.534	46.446	89.6	6.131	1.364
1960...	6.775	1.980	338.910	70.741	2.242	678	34.3	262.618	56.603	89.6	4.513	1.311
1961...	7.205	2.133	321.583	97.372	2.463	738	34.6	323.721	76.640	78.7	4.742	1.395
1962...	6.972	2.348	120.271	25.033	2.265	789	33.6	86.848	17.049	27.2	4.707	1.559

(a) Valori in milioni delle pagine 107 e 108 del Bollettino mensile di Statistica del mese di gennaio 1964. Si avverte che le cifre sopra riportate rappresentano il complessivo delle operazioni di Borsa, sia di compra che di vendita, con debbono, quindi, essere ridotte alla metà per ottenere l'ammontare del valore dei titoli effettivamente trattati nelle Borse del Regno. — (b) Contratti a pronti e contanti. — (c) Contrattazioni a termine.

2. Numeri indici dei prezzi di Borsa delle Azioni di Società Anonime

(Base 1927 = 100)

	Media annuale	Media annuale
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Anni	Titoli contanti				Titoli compensati				cons. guasti o rifiniti			
	Composizioni giornaliere (b)		Liquidazioni mensili (c)		Composizioni giornaliere (b)		Liquidazioni mensili (c)		Composizioni giornaliere (b)		Liquidazioni mensili (c)	
	Valore al prezzo di cont. perno	Capitale mont. totale	Valore al prezzo di cont. perno	Capitale mont. totale	Valore al prezzo di cont. perno	Capitale mont. totale	Valore al prezzo di cont. perno	Capitale mont. totale	Valore al prezzo di cont. perno	Capitale mont. totale	Valore al prezzo di cont. perno	Capitale mont. totale

Titoli di Stato o garantiti dallo Stato

1935....	9.002	7.536	26.210	19.153	4.247	3.558	67.27	72.121	15.101	44.3	4.255	3.978	32.5	4.002	2.922	31.3
1936....	7.905	7.033	53.883	27.172	3.774	3.352	17.2	26.526	23.303	46.9	4.164	3.611	42.3	4.558	3.772	41.9
1937....	7.120	6.543	24.539	21.446	3.192	2.933	14.8	21.029	17.462	31.4	3.929	2.610	37.2	3.510	2.986	34.4
1938....	7.489	6.660	19.962	16.153	3.164	3.062	14.9	15.725	13.530	33.4	4.095	3.779	31.7	3.235	2.633	36.6
1939....	8.126	7.474	18.336	14.640	3.750	3.436	15.9	15.302	12.170	31.7	4.286	4.043	37.1	3.036	2.467	36.9
1940....	9.874	9.198	19.217	15.279	4.341	4.038	15.9	15.957	12.632	30.7	5.536	5.161	46.1	3.260	2.647	37.3
1941....	13.774	13.037	21.147	17.187	5.407	5.153	39.2	16.085	13.482	38.4	8.367	7.984	60.8	4.452	3.706	37.8
1942....	25.100	27.634	35.092	30.690	11.185	12.963	66.9	29.007	25.327	61.3	13.744	14.671	81.1	6.086	5.363	37.5

Titoli privati (azioni, obbligazioni)

1935....	14.357	3.928	335.145	50.659	5.411	1.694	11.1	258.565	40.064	38.9	8.946	2.234	36.9	76.593	10.296	21.2
1936....	14.742	2.956	247.882	35.651	4.013	1.031	17.0	186.902	28.034	38.6	10.724	1.663	61.0	60.930	7.677	21.4
1937....	7.465	1.846	360.226	54.915	2.644	699	17.5	279.749	44.104	30.3	1.816	1.167	62.2	30.487	10.814	19.7
1938....	6.048	1.504	313.639	45.596	2.141	565	15.6	264.427	39.531	37.5	3.957	937	6.4	63.217	9.064	18.2
1939....	9.061	2.127	367.481	58.021	2.936	763	15.9	295.534	45.446	39.0	6.131	1.364	61.1	53.947	11.575	20.0
1940....	6.775	1.980	338.910	70.741	2.242	678	14.2	262.618	56.603	39.0	4.533	1.301	63.7	76.292	14.138	20.0
1941....	7.205	2.131	321.565	97.372	2.463	738	14.6	323.721	76.640	38.7	4.742	1.085	65.1	67.962	25.732	21.1
1942....	6.972	2.348	320.221	35.033	2.765	784	33.6	96.848	17.949	21.7	4.707	1.559	66.4	33.373	7.085	28.3

(a) Vedere le note alle pag. 367 e 368 del Bollettino mensile di statistica del mese di gennaio 1943. Si avverte che le cifre sopra riportate rappresentano il complesso delle operazioni di Borsa, sia di compravendita che di vendita, con d'ibito, quindi, essere ridotte alla metà per ottenere l'ammontare del valore dei titoli effettivamente trattati nelle Borse del Regno. — (b) Contrattazioni a contanti. — (c) Contrattazioni a termine.

2. Numeri indici dei prezzi di Borsa delle Azioni di Società Anonime

(Base 1922 = 100)

Categorie	Media annuale				Categorie	Media annuale			
	1919	1940	1941	1942		1919	1940	1941	1942
Assicurazioni	169.54	189.47	241.64	277.30	Ind. immobiliari	155.51	179.96	208.22	252.15
Industria estrattiva	93.65	117.52	129.06	145.77	Agricoltura, zootecnia, allevamento, bagli	124.14	143.27	162.56	166.44
metallurgiche	146.12	161.51	170.42	159.33	Albergo, ristor. teatro	65.61	74.60	92.09	118.48
meccaniche	83.09	104.12	111.18	100.66	Aziende (commercio)	24.34	28.36	31.46	31.67
autoveicoli	143.83	175.94	237.13	261.57	Trasporti	80.46	93.30	123.46	125.33
chimiche	21.55	23.31	30.33	43.11	Indice generale	111.15	131.65	168.80	198.26
textili	79.45	103.78	143.04	145.85	Indice titoli industriali	89.34	106.87	155.66	190.94
manif. diverse	156.20	171.71	191.41	211.94	(1925 = 100)				
agric. alimentari	113.21	132.01	172.06	184.43					
elettriche	127.20	145.74	178.90	194.16					

Strade Ferrate del Medit.	90	550	527	810	58	70	25	45	74	1	1	3,50
Navigation Generale Ita-	11,5	20,40	26	39,50	30,30	43,75	59,70	70,25	801	35	35	30
lana (a)									1.200	35	35	35
Colonnello Vittorio Olcese	50	240	1.205	1.900	1.000	1.585	631	1.240	801	35	35	30
gli Turati									1.200	35	35	35
De Anichini (Ind. Tessile)	75	375	1.770	2.800	1.200	3.000	960	1.465	1.200	35	35	35
Manifattura Rossetti e Vanni	43,7	250	1.290	1.445	1.020	1.820	741	1.350	809	39,50	39,50	29,50
Manifattura Colonnello Moro-	90	150	375	570	305	520	270	485	—	15	15	15
donali									225	20	20	15,35
Plastura Casarini Seta	54	250	500	810	409	680	353	550	540	30	30	24
«Sua Vascina» Soc. Naz.	1.550	360	637	900	693	1.100	358	577	781	30	30	15
Ind.									730	30	30	24
Lanificio e Canapificio Naz.	85	250	800	1.486	795	1.540	617	930	781	30	30	15
Lanificio di Gaviano	15	100	830	1.180	690	1.305	590	878	730	30	30	24
«Terna» Soc. per l'Industria	1.500	200	223	353	247	296,50	310	274,50	316,50	14	14	14
e l'Elettrotecnica									481	14	14	16
Metallurgica Italiana	95	100	415	698	370	680	340	483	225	30	30	15
Montecatini Gen. Ind. Min.	2.000	100	258	307	203,50	314	177	242	225	30	30	15
Agric.									—	13	13	13
«Iva» Alt. Forni Agostino	1.250	200	145	250,50	217	280	192	240	—	13	13	13
d'Italia									52	3,75	—	2,50
Ansaldo	500	200	58,50	57	58	93	43	67,50	—	30	30	26,25
Eni. Brind. Costr. Mecc.	250	300	420	602	445	654	314	565	—	30	30	26,25
Officine Mecc. Italiane	100	100	100	147	118	174	124	146	155	7	6,30	6,30
Fiat	470	200	720	1.080	547	1.157	494	670	590	20	20	20
Fabbri, Aut. Isotta Fraschetti	150	100	99	141	119	194	75	112	—	7	7	7
Kellogg ordinario	2.600	200	480	805	370	738	308	409	—	15,125	14,85	14
Adriatica di Elettrotecnica	1.280	100	200,50	405	208	319	174	229	213	10	10	10
Elettrotecnica di Valariano	200	500	950	1.600	1.001	1.605	216,75	209	236	40	40	40
Comp. Ingeg. Elett. Liguri	850	200	432	686	359	690	302	418	308	16,50	16,50	16,15
Idroelettr. Piemonte (S.I.P.)	1.147	250	90	150,50	71,25	141	55	81,50	77,50	3,25	3,50	3,50
Mediterranea di Elettrotecnica	1.125	250	363	620	363	630	315	415,50	372	16,50	16,50	16,75
Un. Elett. (Unios)	268	125	163	290	13,40	35	11	15,95	16,50	8,75	8	0,60
Pirelli Italiana (Anonima)	500	500	1.535	2.640	1.710	2.800	1.370	1.962	1.920	71	71	71
Italcas	621	10	23,15	34,75	14,70	15,85	12,90	15,15	15,25	0,825	0,825	0,85
Az. Naz. Idrog. Combustibili	740	100	80	119	100	142	92	123,25	122,50	7	7	7
«A.N.I.C.I.»									88,75	7	7	7
«Eni» Az. Naz. Idrog. Combustibili	200	350	700	1.400	814	1.300	460	1.016	700	30	30	30
Romana Zuccheri	80	50	90	150	84,50	165	68	94,50	107	3,25	4	4
Industria Italiana Zuccheri	117	90	212	386	214	337	174	280	257	8	6,125	7
Industria Italiana Zuccheri	150	600	600	1.390	765	1.126	618	906	1.325	25	24,50	30
Industria (b)	197,6	150	324	560	253	615	226	280	175	241	8,50	9
Int. Romagnolo di Beni Stabili	102	250	705	995	670	1.170	615	745	505	50	29,25	30
Generali Immobiliari Lav.	180,5	100	365	622	394	445	287	392,50	210	329	12,15	12,50
U.I. Pubb. Agr.	240	250	420	650	470	645	355	504	298	426	24,50	23,15
Italcementi									—	—	—	—
Cartiere Burgo	81	50	67	115	65,50	109	50	75,50	64	3	—	—
Compagnia Italiana Grandi	300	500	828	1.300	740	1.300	678	800	735	35	35	35
Albergo (C.I.G.A.)									700	35	41	33,50
Telefonica Italiana	440	500	790	1.300	705	1.120	650	785	—	—	—	—
Telefonica Torinese									—	—	—	—

(a) Dal 25-6-40 le azioni del valore nominale di L. 70,40 passano a L. 29,40. — (b) Dal 1-2-40 le azioni del valore nominale di L. 600 passano a L. 250.

4. Valore di alcuni principali titoli azionari trattati nelle Borse italiane.

(Per gli ultimi dati pubblicati, relativi all'anno 1939 inclusi pag. 235 dell'Annuario Statistico Italiano 1941).

5. Attività delle Borse

a. Mercato dei

Volume e andamento dei titoli trattati
(Miliardi)

Categorie di società	Tutti i titoli ammessi in Borsa (miliardi)	Complessivi titoli trattati		
		Numero	Valore al prezzo nominale	di contropeso
Imprese Finanziarie	8	144.240	20.308	142.503
• di assicurazione	7	22.085	4.407	26.336
• creditive	8	1.46.985	112.170	296.178
Industrie metalmeccaniche	21	685.483	140.617	204.064
• meccaniche	24	1.045.940	123.431	295.782
• elettriche	3	3.378.250	308.227	1.015.994
• della seta	2	57.265	4.353	11.545
• del cotone	11	119.085	20.541	106.179
• della lana	4	27.427	4.660	14.343
• tessili varie	3	38.150	6.778	31.092
• del cappello	2	36.050	1.442	1.899
• filiere tessili articolate	3	754.650	114.163	340.671
• concerie	3	3.231	214	662
• calzature e lavorazione cuoio	1	1.475	89	71
Costruttori edili edili	1	325	33	79
Cementi, calce, gesso, ecc.	2	54.320	5.336	21.481
Industria vetro e ceramica	2	960	239	5.605
Marmi, pastai, olii	2	25.975	2.226	5.603
Vini, liquori, affini	2	1.375	170	253
Acqua, gas, luce, calore, ecc.	2	578	11	14
Industria agricola alimentare vari	4	250	45	89
Zucchero, dolci, affini, ecc.	9	355.770	29.628	80.875
Industria prodotti chimici	14	1.146.024	103.740	157.034
Industria cartaria	4	71.950	16.506	34.276
Gas ed acquedotti	6	4.186.150	52.314	132.749
Industria idroelettrica	1	125	13	11
Industria varie	18	51.523	15.592	62.552
Società immobiliari urbane	16	201.245	18.199	43.478
Imprese trasporti marittimi	8	66.410	2.847	6.315
Perme trasse navigazione interna	12	34.574	9.240	15.629
Aziende, traffico, trasporti, com.	2	20.445	7.227	14.069
Imprese comunicazioni elettriche	2	57.400	2.070	5.100
Imprese albergo	4	13.225	2.645	3.270
Imprese commerciali	1	—	—	—
Istituti di cura	2	51.754	5.146	13.021
Imprese agricole	2	—	—	—
Totale	241	13.775.806	1.587.567	3.058.454

b. Mercato dei titoli dello Stato

Volume e andamento dei titoli trattati
(Miliardi)

Categorie di titoli	Tutti i titoli considerati (miliardi)	Complessivi titoli trattati		
		Numero	Valore al prezzo nominale	di contropeso
Consolidati	4	10.054.535	1.005.405	950.744
Redimibili	20	30.641.596	3.075.488	2.556.752
Bond del Tesoro	7	2.161.622	1.080.812	1.033.750

Categorie di società	Le società ammesse in Borsa (società)	Numero	nominale	di compenso
Imprese Finanziarie	144 200	50 364	147 503	
di assicurazione	22 085	4 687	25 336	
di risparmio	1 146 983	112 170	296 175	
Industria metallurgica	655 440	160 617	201 064	
di siderurgia	1 045 560	120 491	267 702	
di raffinazione	3 398 530	388 527	1 015 994	
di estrazione	57 760	4 333	11 795	
di estrazione di carbone	119 085	20 541	196 179	
di estrazione di minerali	27 627	4 840	14 342	
di estrazione di metalli	38 150	0 776	31 092	
di estrazione di prodotti chimici	36 050	1 442	1 099	
di estrazione di prodotti petroliferi	753 650	114 163	340 621	
di estrazione di prodotti minerali	3 211	234	662	
di estrazione di prodotti petroliferi	1 475	89	73	
di estrazione di prodotti minerali	33	33	79	
di estrazione di prodotti petroliferi	54 300	5 336	21 481	
di estrazione di prodotti minerali	25 970	2 279	805	
di estrazione di prodotti petroliferi	3 375	170	5 650	
di estrazione di prodotti minerali	375	11	253	
di estrazione di prodotti petroliferi	250	45	14	
di estrazione di prodotti minerali	355 775	20 329	80 973	
di estrazione di prodotti petroliferi	1 146 024	103 740	157 034	
di estrazione di prodotti minerali	71 950	16 506	34 276	
di estrazione di prodotti petroliferi	4 196 150	52 311	132 749	
di estrazione di prodotti minerali	125	11	11	
di estrazione di prodotti petroliferi	51 522	15 592	65 552	
di estrazione di prodotti minerali	203 245	15 199	43 478	
di estrazione di prodotti petroliferi	66 410	2 947	6 315	
di estrazione di prodotti minerali	34 574	9 240	15 829	
di estrazione di prodotti petroliferi	20 415	7 227	14 069	
di estrazione di prodotti minerali	57 403	2 070	5 103	
di estrazione di prodotti petroliferi	13 225	2 645	3 270	
di estrazione di prodotti minerali	51 755	5 145	13 021	
Totale	13 775 206	1 257 597	3 038 464	
	231			

b. Mercato dei titoli dello Stato

Volume e ammontare dei titoli trattati
(Miliardi)

Categorie di titoli	Tutti i titoli considerati (società)	Complessi titoli trattati	
		Numero	Valore al prezzo nominale
Consolidati	4	10 054 535	1 005 455
Redimibili	23	30 641 598	3 075 485
Bayani del Tesoro	7	2 161 622	1 080 812
Totale con garande statali:	16	126 306	62 440
1) A reddito fisso	4	113 825	56 914
2) con partecipazione ai dividendi			
Totale	54	43 097 886	5 281 109
			4 681 325

(a) I dati contenuti nel due prospetti qui riportati, sono desunti da una nuova rilevazione sul mercato italiano tale campo delle statistiche, sia in dipendenza dell'accelerata sospensione di analoghe rilevazioni nel passato effettuato da altri organi.

A differenza delle precedenti rilevazioni (generalmente limitate ad alcuni principali titoli trattati in una o alcune Borse)

Borse Italiane

italiane nel 1942 (a)

titoli azionari

Per categorie di società nel 1942

Call 1-800-368-2772

Di cui: titoli									
trattati a termine				trattati a contanti		titoli a contanti			
Numero	Valore al prezzo		Numero	Valore al prezzo		a contanti sul totale titoli trattati	a contanti sul totale titoli trattati		a contanti sul totale titoli trattati
	nominale	di compenso		nominale	di compenso		di compenso	di compenso	
142 650	49 828	141 216	1 600	540	1 157	29,1	5,3		
21 005	4 566	25 747	480	121	589	15,4	27,4		
1 130 196	110 449	282 042	16 819	1 721	4 133	51,4	14,0		
647 535	166 254	202 345	7 959	2 363	2 519	39,7	17,1		
1 031 425	118 797	252 155	14 125	1 694	3 627	46,6	11,6		
2 117 974	381 423	999 129	60 296	7 104	16 765	99,6	16,3		
87 860	4 503	11 535	400	30	65	67,8	3,2		
117 330	20 279	104 853	1 755	262	1 326	25,9	17,5		
26 337	4 710	14 922	1 330	130	321	59,4	12,4		
27 325	9 568	30 472	825	210	630	55,1	19,9		
35 700	1 428	1 851	359	14	8	122,6	4,4		
744 721	112 429	109 162	9 937	1 734	4 309	201,3	13,1		
1 211	244	642				4,3			
1 475	89	73				21,3			
33	33	79				7,0			
52 872	5 188	21 431	1 475	146	570	29,2	22,0		
800	201	679	199	36	126	7,7	17,5		
24 975	2 113	5 424	1 000	115	269	15,1	47,4		
2 325	167	250	50	3	3	7,2	11,9		
575	11	14				1,8			
250	45	89				1,4			
351 800	25 400	79 476	3 875	478	1 419	75,5	17,5		
1 124 099	191 747	154 711	21 920	1 943	2 313	34,5	14,7		
70 800	16 098	31 645	1 450	408	731	66,4	21,4		
4 162 225	51 587	131 239	43 925	727	1 510	41,8	11,4		
135	11	11				7,3			
50 225	15 192	61 192	800	430	1 360	22,2	21,7		
196 788	14 576	40 212	16 457	623	3 276	30,1	25,3		
12 410	6 147	6 147	4 000	101	163	23,4	26,6		
32 969	8 885	15 265	1 575	383	574	21,7	16,3		
20 270	7 189	14 031	175	39	68	11,7	4,8		
56 975	2 840	5 071	475	33	33	7,1	6,1		
12 801	2 560	3 160	425	85	90	49,6	22,3		
51 336	5 151	12 095	450	45	126	27,1	9,7		
13 560 789	1 946 117	8 010 195	915	444	48 579	36,3	13,5		

o garantiti dallo Stato

per cinque anni di crisi nel 1942

...and the

Dati generali						Valore del valore del titolo trattato
trattati a termine			trattati a contanti			
Numero	Valore al prezzo		Numero	Valore al prezzo		
	nominale	di competenza		nominale	di competenza	
8 101 360	816 116	771 590	1 953 375	198 339	170 165	1.8
28 372 380	2 837 819	2 361 620	2 294 216	237 649	193 122	9.6
16 676	9 335	244	2 142 944	1 071 477	1 053 506	1.1
				50 460	50 783	1.2
						1000.0

21 605	4 566	25 747	480	121	589	75.4	22.4
1 130 196	110 349	292 042	16 819	1 721	4 131	31.4	14.0
647 530	166 254	252 345	7 950	2 363	2 519	36.2	13.8
1 031 435	118 792	252 155	14 125	1 494	3 627	45.6	11.6
3 117 974	381 423	995 129	60 556	7 134	16 762	29.6	16.3
57 390	4 331	11 335	400	30	60	62.8	4.2
117 330	20 279	104 854	1 255	262	1 326	23.9	12.5
28 427	4 710	14 022	1 350	130	321	29.4	22.4
27 325	9 568	30 472	825	210	600	25.1	19.9
30 700	1 430	1 801	350	14	6	112.0	4.4
243 224	112 454	130 162	9 927	1 234	4 509	104.3	13.1
3 211	244	662	—	—	—	4.1	—
1 475	89	73	—	—	—	24.3	—
325	33	79	—	—	—	2.0	—
52 825	5 189	21 431	1 475	146	520	129.2	55.9
800	201	679	100	38	126	7.1	152.5
24 925	2 113	8 404	1 000	115	260	18.1	42.1
1 025	107	260	50	3	3	1.2	11.9
575	11	14	—	—	—	1.5	—
250	45	84	—	—	—	1.1	—
301 800	25 400	79 436	3 075	425	1 419	25.2	17.5
1 104 092	131 747	154 711	21 925	1 941	2 313	34.8	14.7
70 300	16 098	33 545	1 620	403	731	36.4	23.1
4 145 225	51 567	131 237	41 925	727	1 510	45.3	11.4
120	13	11	—	—	—	7.2	—
56 720	10 192	63 192	850	400	1 360	22.2	13.7
186 788	14 576	40 212	16 457	823	3 276	39.4	23.1
62 410	2 745	6 147	4 000	101	193	22.4	66.6
32 000	8 855	15 225	1 575	383	674	35.5	30.1
20 270	7 188	14 001	125	29	68	13.7	4.8
56 975	2 849	5 071	425	37	10	27.1	6.1
12 900	2 560	3 180	425	85	90	49.6	27.3
51 300	5 151	17 895	450	45	126	37.1	9.7
13 560 785	1 246 117	3 010 145	814 444	21 480	48 270	36.3	13.3

o garantiti dallo Stato

per categorie di titoli nel 1942

di lire)

10. cui titoli						
Numero	trattati a termine		Numero	trattati a contanti		a. contanti sul totale titoli trattati
	Valore al prezzo			Valore al prezzo		
	nominale	di compenso		nominale	di compenso	
26 101 160	810 116	771 599	1 553 375	105 339	179 140	1.8
26 272 283	2 837 819	2 363 620	2 244 218	237 649	193 122	9.4
16 628	9 325	244	2 162 944	1 071 477	1 053 536	1.1
—	—	—	126 386	62 440	60 753	1.2
—	—	—	113 825	56 914	59 126	4.6
26 497 218	3 657 270	3 155 473	8 600 668	1 823 839	1 845 852	2.6

dei valori nominali, indicati dal Tabella Centrale di Statistica nel settembre 1941, con allo scopo di eliminare alcune incertezze in
ed. Ediz.

l'indicazione di cui nel prospetto riportato a rimpetto alcuni titoli trattati, comprendente la totalità dei titoli trattati menzionati in tutte le

6. Saggi di sconto e saggio dei riporti sui titoli di Stato e sui titoli industriali

Anni	Saggi ufficiali di sconto (a)	Saggi di sconto privati a Milano (b)		Saggi dei riporti presso la Borsa di Milano		
		Carta commerciale	Carta finanziaria	sui titoli di Stato		sui titoli industriali di primo ordine trattati in
				Rendita 3,50 %	Rendita 5 %	banca
1905	4,16	4,17-4,67	4,79-5,79	2,02-2,96	—	5,08-5,75
1906	4,60	4,67-5,17	5,17-6,10	2,63-3,31	—	4,73-5,81
1907	4,50	4,79-5,29	5,29-6,00	3,10-3,31	3,52-4,09	4,60-5,81
1908	4,50	5,03-5,50	5,63-6,00	3,00-3,40	3,00-3,41	4,88-5,73
1909	4,50	5,00-5,50	5,60-6,10	2,69-3,27	2,73-3,07	4,73-5,60
1910	4,50	5,21-5,71	5,90-6,39	3,53	3,22-3,67	5,25-6,00
1911	4,50	5,50-6,00	6,50	2,34	2,80-3,25	4,77-5,73
1912	4,50	5,50-6,00	6,50	3,50-4,00	2,98-3,40	5,50-5,80

(a) I tassi relativi a ciascun anno sono calcolati come quelli dei tassi giornalieri. — (b) Saggi rilevati dal Consiglio Provinciale dell'Economia di Milano.

7. Corso medio ufficiale e saggio di rendimento dei titoli dello Stato

Titoli	Corso medio (a)					Saggi medi di rendimento (a)				
	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
A) Rendite e Consolidati										
Rendita 3,50 % (1902)	94,605	81,303	73,200	70,920	70,425	70,950	4,20	4,35	4,84	5,03
Rendita 3,50 % (1906)	87,660	83,396	75,629	72,675	72,675	73,775	4,12	4,24	4,68	4,89
Consolidati 3 % (1902-1910)	70,840	62,350	52,275	50,705	50,250	51,675	—	3,89	4,65	4,79
Rendita 5 % (1902)	80,750	94,823	93,425	92,450	92,075	93,675	6,71	5,34	5,42	5,48
Rendibile 5 % (1906)	95,930	96,601	94,981	93,703	92,775	93,775	6,27	5,24	5,30	5,40
Rendibile conv. 5,50 % (1914)	72,400	80,300	73,175	70,175	68,250	70,075	5,14	4,41	4,84	5,05
B) Buoni del Tesoro nominati										
5 % (1906)	—	—	—	99,915	99,675	101,563	—	—	—	5,00
5 % (1911)	—	—	100,080	99,919	100,650	102,538	—	—	5,00	5,00
4 % (1912-1913)	99,658	99,077	96,687	93,650	93,625	91,831	4,01	4,04	4,14	4,27
4 % (1913-1914)	97,751	98,718	96,725	93,535	93,425	91,496	4,09	4,02	4,15	4,28
5 % (1914)	96,538	98,811	97,725	97,004	96,400	98,354	5,18	5,06	5,12	5,15
5 % (1919)	94,044	97,516	98,449	99,828	—	—	6,07	5,12	5,08	5,01

6. Saggi di sconto e saggio dei riporti sui titoli di Stato e sui titoli industriali

Anni	Saggio ufficiale di sconto (a)	Saggi di sconto privato a Milano (b)		Saggio dei riporti presso la Banca di Milano			Sui titoli industriali di primo ordine praticati in	
		Carta commerciale finanziaria	Carta	Sui titoli di Stato		Prestito pubblico conv. 3,50%	Banca	Borsa
				Rendita 3,50%	Rendita 5%			
1935	4,16	4,17-4,67	4,79-5,79	2,02-2,96	—	3,44-4,10	5,06-5,75	4,60-5,29
1936	4,60	4,67-5,17	5,17-6,10	2,63-3,31	—	2,08-3,19	4,73-5,81	4,19-4,83
1937	4,50	4,79-5,29	5,29-6,00	3,10-3,31	3,02-4,09	3,68-4,10	4,60-5,81	4,08-4,73
1938	4,50	5,00-5,50	5,63-6,00	3,00-3,40	3,00-3,41	3,31-3,80	4,88-5,73	4,27-4,85
1939	4,50	5,00-5,50	5,60-6,10	2,69-2,77	2,71-3,07	3,19-3,54	4,73-5,63	3,81-4,31
1940	4,50	5,21-5,71	5,90-6,39	3,53	3,29-3,67	3,80-4,11	5,25-6,00	4,54-5,06
1941	4,50	5,50-6,00	6,50	2,34	2,89-3,25	3,27-3,65	4,77-5,77	4,13-4,81
1942	4,50	5,50-6,00	6,50	3,50-4,00	2,98-3,40	2,92-3,34	5,20-5,83	4,19-4,81

(a) Tassi relativi a piano anno sono calcolati come medie dei tassi giornalieri. — (b) Saggi rilevati dal Consiglio Provinciale dell'Economia di Milano.

7. Corso medio ufficiale e saggio di rendimento dei titoli dello Stato

Titoli	Corso medio (a)						Saggi medio di rendimento (a)					
	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938
A) Rendite e Consolidati												
Rendita 3,50% (1942)	84,696	81,300	71,200	70,926	70,425	70,950	4,20	4,35	4,84	5,00	5,03	5,00
Rendita 3,50% (1946)	87,660	83,396	75,626	72,619	72,675	73,775	4,12	4,24	4,68	4,86	4,83	4,80
Consolidati, 3%, 1930-1940 (netto)	70,848	62,350	52,275	50,703	50,220	51,675	—	3,89	4,15	4,79	4,83	4,70
Rendita 5% (1935)	80,760	94,623	91,420	92,450	92,075	93,675	6,71	5,34	5,42	5,45	5,50	5,41
Rendita 5% (1940)	85,900	96,601	94,981	93,703	92,775	93,775	6,27	5,24	5,33	5,40	5,46	5,41
Rendita 5% conv. 3,50% (1941)	72,400	80,200	73,175	70,175	68,250	70,075	5,14	4,41	4,84	5,05	5,20	5,06
B) Rami del Tesoro nominale												
5% (1940)	—	—	—	99,915	99,675	101,593	—	—	—	5,00	5,02	4,92
5% (1941)	—	—	100,080	99,919	100,650	102,538	—	—	5,00	5,00	4,97	4,88
4% (1942-1943)	99,658	99,077	96,697	93,650	92,625	91,831	4,01	4,04	4,14	4,27	4,41	4,36
4% (1943-1944)	97,751	98,718	96,725	93,535	90,625	91,498	4,09	4,05	4,15	4,28	4,41	4,37
3% (1944)	96,638	98,811	97,725	97,004	96,400	98,554	5,18	5,06	5,12	5,15	5,19	5,07
5% (1949)	84,044	97,516	98,449	99,128	—	—	6,07	5,12	5,08	5,01	—	—

(a) I titoli relativi a ciascuna anno sono calcolati come medie dei tassi giornalieri. — (b) Tassi rilevati dal Consiglio Provinciale dell'Economia di Milano.

7. Corso medio ufficiale e saggio di rendimento dei titoli dello Stato

Titoli	Corso medio (a)						Saggi medi di rendimento (a)					
	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
A) Rendite e Cassidati												
Rendita 3,50% (1942)	84.688	81.200	73.200	70.925	70.425	70.950	4.20	4.35	4.84	5.00	5.03	5.00
Rendita 3,50% (1943)	87.060	83.396	75.425	72.875	72.675	73.725	4.12	4.24	4.65	4.86	4.88	4.80
Cassidato 3% (1944)	70.848	62.350	52.275	50.700	50.250	51.675	7	3.89	4.65	4.79	4.85	4.70
Rendita 5% (1945)	80.740	94.823	91.425	92.450	92.075	93.675	6.71	5.34	5.42	5.49	5.50	5.41
Rendita 5% (1946)	85.900	96.601	94.981	93.700	92.775	93.775	6.27	5.24	5.33	5.40	5.46	5.41
Rendita 5% (1947)	72.400	63.230	73.175	70.175	68.250	70.075	5.14	4.41	4.84	5.05	5.20	5.06
B) Rendite del Tesoro nominale												
5% (1940)	—	—	—	99.915	99.675	101.360	—	—	—	5.00	5.02	4.92
5% (1941)	—	—	100.080	99.919	100.650	102.538	—	—	5.00	5.00	4.97	4.88
4% (15-2-1943)	99.658	92.077	91.497	93.650	90.625	91.801	4.01	4.04	4.14	4.27	4.41	4.36
4% (15-12-1943)	97.751	98.718	96.725	93.535	90.625	91.498	4.09	4.05	4.15	4.28	4.41	4.37
5% (1944)	96.538	98.811	97.725	97.004	96.400	98.154	5.18	5.06	5.12	5.15	5.19	5.07
5% (1945)	94.044	97.516	98.440	99.228	—	—	6.07	5.17	5.08	5.01	—	—
5% (15-2-1946)	83.585	97.296	98.120	—	—	—	6.10	5.14	5.10	—	—	—
5% (15-8-1946)	83.585	97.296	—	—	—	—	6.10	5.14	—	—	—	—
5% (1947)	83.500	96.999	—	—	—	—	6.10	5.15	—	—	—	—

(a) Medie calcolate dall'Istituto Centrale di Statistica in base alle quotazioni giornaliere.

S. Corso medio dei cambi in Italia (a)

Paesi	Tare italiane 1997	Medie degli anni											
		1943	1942	1947	1949	1950	1958	1957	1959	1965	1966	1967	
Albania	1 franco albanese	6,25	6,25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Argentina	1 peso argntino	4,45	4,13	4,436	4,516	4,434	4,875	5,722	3,947	3,188	3,025	3,025	
Belgio	1 Belgio	3,0418	3,0418	3,0483	3,210	3,342	3,235	3,207	2,394	2,248	2,734	2,734	
Brasile	1 milreis	0,9725	0,9194	0,9997	1,0114	1,0353	1,1057	1,543	1,206	1,036	1	1	
Bulgaria	100 leva	23,42	23,42	23,41	23,58	21,01	23,22	23,44	23,40	15,24	1	1	
Canada	1 dollaro	15,97	16,92	1	15,522	18,434	18,928	18,928	12,601	12,065	11,806	11,806	
Cecoslovacchia	100 corone	1	1	1	65,70	65,13	65,97	66,40	55,40	50,24	50,02	50,02	
Danimarca	1 corone	3,9698	3,8247	3,7449	3,804	3,911	4,151	4,188	3,093	2,668	2,144	2,144	
Egitto	1 lira egiziana	75,28	75,37	1	74,86	80,29	95,381	96,386	72,105	61,896	60,80	60,80	
Finlandia	100 marka	39,91	39,91	39,35	39,94	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Francia	100 franchi	38	38	38,147	41,32	48,36	55,03	77,52	84,58	79,36	76,67	76,67	
Germania	1 Reichsmark	7,1045	7,6045	7,6945	7,700	7,650	7,616	7,636	5,498	4,857	4,611	4,611	
Giappone	1 yen	4,475	4,475	4,5470	4,6338	5,0010	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Grecia	100 dracme	12,50	12,50	12,50	14,31	18,79	16,92	16,92	16,97	11,50	1	1	
Inghilterra	1 lira sterlina	75,28	75,28	75,213	75,905	85,437	92,974	93,935	70,237	59,454	58,926	58,926	
Islanda	100 dinari	1	1	46,01	44,92	44,44	43,70	43,70	32,14	28,15	1	1	
Messico	1 peso	3,033	3,928	4,0914	4,0240	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Norvegia	1 corona	4,3215	4,3215	4,3333	4,476	4,468	4,475	4,719	3,469	2,946	2,982	2,982	
Olanda	1 florino	10,09	10,09	10,1171	10,359	10,264	10,394	10,389	8,919	8,192	7,915	7,915	
Polonia	100 zloty	390,21	390,21	381,03	368,65	358,06	359,46	359,77	268,21	228,96	220,14	220,14	
Portogallo	1 scudo	0,7950	0,7919	0,7882	0,7795	0,778	0,845	0,865	0,636	0,548	1	1	
Romania	100 lei	10,5263	10,5263	10,5263	12,808	13,9431	13,9431	13,9431	10,39	10,44	1	1	
Svizzera	100 franchi	441	441	449,72	449,16	435,52	434,86	435,85	417,50	393,33	378	378	
Svezia	1 corona	4,53	4,530	4,620	4,709	4,617	4,792	4,841	3,550	3,047	3,072	3,072	
Spagna	100 peseta	169,40	169,40	174,91	184,28	215,02	222,20	222,20	171,81	165,71	159,75	159,75	
Turchia	1 lira turca	15,29	15,29	15,29	15,29	15,13	15,14	15,16	10,15	9,793	1	1	
U.S. America	1 dollaro	19	19,01	19,710	19,800	19,227	19	19	14,155	12,123	11,667	11,667	

Belgio	3,0418	3,0418	3,0483	3,210	3,242	3,235	3,307	2,394	2,348	2,724
Brasile	0,9928	0,9104	0,9997	1,0114	1,0383	1,1057	1,543	1,206	1,036	1
Bulgaria	23,42	23,42	23,41	23,58	23,01	23,22	23,44	23,40	15,24	1
Canada	15,97	16,92	1	16,522	18,404	18,920	18,998	12,601	12,063	11,806
Cecoslovacchia	1	1	1	65,70	65,13	65,97	66,40	55,40	50,54	50,02
Danimarca	3,9668	3,8247	3,7449	3,824	3,911	4,151	4,188	3,083	2,668	2,644
Egitto	75,28	70,77	1	74,86	60,29	95,381	96,306	72,135	61,84	60,82
Finlandia	38,91	38,91	39,35	39,84	1	1	1	1	1	1
Francia	38	38	38,147	41,32	48,36	55,03	77,52	84,58	79,86	76,67
Germania	7,6645	7,6045	7,6845	7,800	7,650	7,616	7,4376	5,198	4,807	4,611
Giappone	1,475	4,475	4,5470	4,6338	5,0010	1	1	1	1	1
Grecia	12,50	12,50	12,50	14,31	15,79	16,92	16,92	16,97	11,50	1
Inghilterra	75,28	75,28	75,213	72,928	85,437	92,974	93,920	70,217	59,424	58,926
Iugoslavia	1	1	46,01	44,92	44,44	43,70	43,70	32,14	28,15	1
Israele	1,933	3,928	4,0014	4,0240	1	1	1	1	1	1
Italia	4,3215	4,3215	4,3023	4,476	4,463	4,472	4,219	3,468	2,966	2,982
Olanda	10,09	10,09	10,1121	10,359	10,564	10,794	10,799	8,969	8,192	7,915
Polonia	390,21	380,21	381,01	368,65	358,06	358,46	359,77	263,28	228,46	220,94
Portogallo	0,7955	0,7919	0,7882	0,7382	0,778	0,545	0,861	0,636	0,548	1
Romania	10,5233	10,5263	10,5263	12,808	12,9431	13,9431	13,9431	10,39	10,44	1
Svizzera	441	441	449,72	449,18	433,52	434,86	435,85	417,50	393,33	378
Svezia	4,53	4,530	4,530	4,709	4,617	4,792	4,841	3,550	3,047	3,082
Spagna	169,40	169,40	174,91	184,26	215,02	222,20	222,20	171,81	165,71	159,79
Turchia	15,29	15,29	15,29	16,29	16,13	15,14	15,16	10,15	9,703	1
U. S. America	19	19,01	19,710	19,800	19,227	19	19	14,155	12,129	11,657
Ungheria	4,67978	4,67978	4,04207	3,802	3,8520	3,8520	6,5107	5,626	2,227	1
U. R. S. S.	3,5862	3,5861	1	3,26	3,4823	3,7961	3,620	2,829	1	1

(a) Le medie annuali dei cambi riportate nella presente tavola sono calcolate in base ai risultati giornalieri ufficiali oppure alla compensazione o, in mancanza dei precedenti, del cambio indicatvi pubblicati dalla Banca del Tesoro (Direzione generale del Tesoro) nella Gazzetta Ufficiale del Regno.

9. Indici dei prezzi dell'oro in Italia (a)

Anno	Mesi												Media per esercizi finanziari	
	Gennaio	Febbraio	Marzo	Aprile	Maggio	Giugno	Luglio	Agosto	Settembre	Ottobre	Novembre	Dicembre	Media Anno solare	Media annuale
1911.	—	—	—	—	—	—	100,8	100,4	99,6	99,2	99,4	99,4	760,0	100,0
1912.	99,1	98,9	98,9	98,7	98,5	98,3	99,5	—	101,5	100,6	102,7	101,0	99,6	100,1
1913.	102,5	105,7	110,5	110,7	112,0	113,5	117,7	121,8	121,6	121,7	123,4	125,1	115,4	114,4
1914.	127,4	128,2	127,4	121,8	120,8	121,7	122,1	123,4	122,9	124,2	127,8	130,7	125,0	122,6
1915.	133,9	139,2	148,6	136,4	133,7	136,0	137,7	141,1	146,9	148,0	163,1	158,7	145,8	139,5
1916.	161,0	165,0	166,5	167,6	170,9	173,1	167,4	143,8	120,4	120,4	120,4	120,4	149,2	135,2
1917.	122,6	120,6	124,0	141,0	150,7	153,3	160,4	176,2	186,3	191,7	226,7	249,1	167,6	277,7
1918.	267,4	340,9	303,1	437,1	379,1	321,7	329,3	390,5	417,0	499,9	524,6	544,2	602,5	455,1
1919.	536,1	521,1	496,6	413,9	326,8	377,9	417,2	467,2	454,7	482,7	492,7	432,4	450,1	219,8
1920.	437,3	390,0	372,4	355,8	362,7	381,1	418,5	424,8	445,9	456,6	421,0	374,7	404,0	211,1
1921.	366,5	396,0	397,0	394,2	399,1	416,6	461,0	441,9	431,2	422,1	440,0	439,6	413,8	439,9
1922.	439,6	408,9	446,3	479,9	429,1	429,8	443,1	431,1	434,5	437,9	440,0	443,6	412,9	457,8
1923.	458,1	463,6	468,4	464,6	469,0	497,3	522,5	515,8	469,5	478,3	475,8	472,4	479,6	490,6
1924.	471,8	473,0	473,9	473,5	463,9	521,0	568,0	581,7	521,3	664,8	454,7	429,0	494,9	442,4
1925.	436,6	441,0	423,2	381,0	353,2	341,7	349,3	350,1	350,1	348,4	349,9	354,3	374,2	335,4
1926.	360,2	369,8	360,6	361,0	361,5	362,1	363,4	363,8	364,2	363,8	363,5	363,6	362,2	366,1
1927.	362,7	363,5	363,6	363,5	363,6	363,8	363,9	363,9	363,9	363,8	363,7	363,7	363,6	366,4
1928.	363,7	363,6	363,6	363,4	363,4	363,6	363,6	363,6	363,6	363,6	363,6	363,6	363,6	366,4
1929.	363,8	363,8	363,6	363,6	363,8	363,8	364,1	364,2	363,8	366,3	366,8	370,3	365,1	379,8
1930.	374,5	367,1	367,1	369,0	369,4	371,4	372,6	372,2	371,3	371,7	372,2	372,4	376,9	367,4
1931.	372,0	372,0	370,2	357,2	312,4	299,4	256,2	262,9	246,4	243,7	360,7	381,1	386,9	341,1
1932.	379,0	374,8	376,4	375,0	377,7	376,2	376,6	373,8	372,6	376,5	378,7	379,3	376,7	384,9
1933.	379,6	381,1	385,1	389,4	391,6	390,6	391,6	391,2	390,6	397,7	399,0	401,1	394,2	404,3
1934.	402,3	400,9	404,6	408,9	410,4	410,3	406,9	409,6	409,9	412,6	412,8	412,8	408,6	406,7
1935.	612,8	612,8	612,6	612,6	612,6	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,6	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,9
1936.	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8
1937.	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8
1938.	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8
1939.	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8
1940.	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8
1941.	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8
1942.	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8
1943.	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8	612,8

(a) Gli indici qui riportati dei prezzi dell'oro sono calcolati moltiplicando i prezzi ufficiali dell'oro negli Stati Uniti per le medie mensili e annuali del cambio ufficiale del dollaro in Italia e ragguagliando i valori così ottenuti a quello dell'anno 1913 base dei prezzi indici. Per esattezza di avvertire che fino al 1931 un indice analogo denominato "indice ufficiale del oro".

1914	99.1	99.9	99.9	99.7	99.8	99.3	98.5	—	101.5	100.6	102.7	101.9	99.0	101.5	101.5	101.5	101.5
1915	102.5	105.7	110.5	110.7	112.0	113.5	117.7	121.8	121.6	121.7	123.4	125.1	115.4	101.5	101.5	101.5	101.5
1916	127.4	128.2	127.4	127.8	129.8	131.7	132.1	131.4	122.9	124.2	127.8	130.7	125.8	101.6	101.6	101.6	101.6
1917	133.9	139.2	148.6	136.4	133.7	136.0	137.7	141.1	146.9	148.0	163.1	158.3	141.6	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.7
1918	161.0	165.0	166.5	167.6	170.9	173.1	167.4	163.8	130.4	120.4	120.4	120.4	119.7	101.8	101.8	101.8	101.8
1919	120.5	123.0	124.0	141.0	156.7	153.3	166.4	126.2	186.0	191.7	226.7	249.1	167.6	101.9	101.9	101.9	101.9
1920	267.4	346.9	363.1	437.1	379.1	329.3	390.5	390.5	417.0	489.9	524.6	544.2	422.3	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0
1921	538.1	521.1	486.8	413.9	326.8	377.9	417.2	447.2	414.7	482.7	462.7	432.4	406.3	102.1	102.1	102.1	102.1
1922	427.3	390.3	372.4	355.0	362.7	363.1	418.5	424.8	445.9	456.6	421.0	375.7	401.9	102.2	102.2	102.2	102.2
1923	390.5	396.0	393.0	364.2	394.1	416.6	440.0	441.9	431.2	422.1	440.0	439.6	415.8	102.3	102.3	102.3	102.3
1924	439.6	438.9	446.5	445.9	429.1	439.8	443.1	431.1	434.5	437.9	445.0	443.6	417.9	102.4	102.4	102.4	102.4
1925	458.1	413.8	466.4	466.4	469.0	497.5	522.5	515.8	469.5	476.3	475.8	472.4	479.6	102.5	102.5	102.5	102.5
1926	471.8	473.0	473.9	473.5	463.9	521.0	546.0	581.7	521.0	464.8	454.7	429.0	491.9	102.6	102.6	102.6	102.6
1927	429.5	441.0	423.2	381.0	385.2	341.7	347.3	350.1	350.1	348.4	349.9	354.0	373.5	102.7	102.7	102.7	102.7
1928	390.2	369.6	390.6	361.0	361.5	362.1	363.4	363.8	364.2	363.8	363.5	363.6	362.9	102.8	102.8	102.8	102.8
1929	363.7	363.9	363.6	363.6	363.6	363.8	363.9	363.9	363.9	363.9	363.7	363.7	363.6	102.9	102.9	102.9	102.9
1930	362.2	363.6	363.6	363.4	363.4	363.6	363.6	363.6	363.6	363.6	363.6	363.6	363.6	103.0	103.0	103.0	103.0
1931	363.8	362.5	362.6	362.8	363.8	363.8	364.1	364.2	363.8	366.3	366.8	370.3	365.7	103.1	103.1	103.1	103.1
1932	374.5	367.1	367.1	369.0	369.4	371.4	372.6	372.2	371.3	371.7	373.2	372.4	370.9	103.2	103.2	103.2	103.2
1933	372.0	372.0	372.0	372.2	372.2	372.4	372.4	372.9	372.9	372.9	373.7	374.1	374.1	103.3	103.3	103.3	103.3
1934	379.0	374.8	375.4	375.0	377.7	376.2	376.6	373.8	372.6	375.5	378.7	378.3	376.7	103.4	103.4	103.4	103.4
1935	379.6	381.1	385.1	389.4	391.8	390.8	391.6	391.2	385.8	397.7	397.0	401.1	394.2	103.5	103.5	103.5	103.5
1936	402.3	400.9	404.6	408.9	410.4	410.3	408.9	409.6	409.9	412.8	412.8	412.8	414.6	103.6	103.6	103.6	103.6
1937	412.6	412.8	412.8	412.6	412.6	412.8	412.8	412.8	412.8	412.8	412.8	412.8	412.8	103.7	103.7	103.7	103.7
1938	412.8	412.8	412.8	412.8	412.8	412.8	412.8	412.8	412.8	412.8	412.8	412.8	412.8	103.8	103.8	103.8	103.8
1939	412.8	412.8	412.8	412.8	412.8	412.8	412.8	412.8	412.8	412.8	412.8	412.8	412.8	103.9	103.9	103.9	103.9
1940	438.6	438.6	438.6	438.6	438.6	438.6	438.6	438.6	438.6	438.6	438.6	438.6	438.6	104.0	104.0	104.0	104.0
1941	438.6	438.6	438.6	438.6	438.6	438.6	438.6	438.6	438.6	438.6	438.6	438.6	438.6	104.1	104.1	104.1	104.1
1942	438.6	438.6	438.6	438.6	438.6	438.6	438.6	438.6	438.6	438.6	438.6	438.6	438.6	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2
1943	438.6	438.6	438.6	438.6	438.6	438.6	438.6	438.6	438.6	438.6	438.6	438.6	438.6	104.3	104.3	104.3	104.3

40) Gli indici qui riportati dei prezzi dell'oro sono calcolati moltiplicando i prezzi ufficiali dell'oro negli Stati Uniti per le quotazioni mensili e annuali del cambio ufficiale del dollaro in Italia e faccogliamolo i valori così ottenuti a quello dell'anno 1913 quale base dei numeri indici. Può essere utile avvertire che fino al 1921 un indice analogo denominato indice ufficiale del prezzo dell'oro veniva calcolato in Italia dal Ministero delle Finanze in base alla media dei cambi ufficiali dell'Italia su New York e Londra, e che la sua conformità alle norme di un decreto legge emanato del 17 luglio 1921. Il calcolo ufficiale del corso dell'oro fu sospeso con decreto del 17 settembre 1922 a partire dal 1° ottobre dello stesso anno. Finché dal 1913 al 1921 il prezzo ufficiale dell'oro negli Stati Uniti è rimasto costante, il provvedimento di quelo degli indici di cui alla presente tavola equivale per il rettilineo applicato a quella che era stato adottato dal Ministero delle Finanze e le eventuali divergenze di esso con quelli calcolati nel presente sono dovute a tali piccoli assottamenti del corso medio mensile e annuale del cambio. Per gli anni dal 1923 in poi saranno i quali i prezzi ufficiali dell'oro in America subirono variazioni il metodo provvedimento di calcolo del Ministero delle Finanze non risultava più applicabile. E comunque da avvertire che anche in dipendenza della natura e del carattere dell'argomento ufficiali di indici sopra riportati forniscono delle misure soltanto approssimative delle variazioni del prezzo dell'oro in Italia. Si ha però fatto molto di ritenere che fino allo scoppio della guerra essi possano considerarsi sufficientemente rappresentativi dell'andamento dei prezzi dell'oro e quindi dell'andamento della lira in termini di questo metallo.

XI. FINANZE PUBBLICHE

A. Notizie retrospettive sulle finanze dello Stato

(Per gli ultimi dati pubblicati, relativi all'esercizio finanziario 1941-42 vedere pagg. 124 - 126 dell'Annuario Statistico Italiano 1943).

B. Patrimonio dello Stato

(Miliardi di lire)

Situazione alla fine degli esercizi	Totale attività	P a s s i v i t à			Previdenza delle passività
		in totale	di cui debiti		
			consolidati e redimibili	fluttuanti	
1932-33	97.737	119.370	89.972	8.912	26.653
1933-34	95.440	125.061	93.617	10.625	30.420
1934-35	96.635	125.953	95.534	11.853	29.348
1935-36	101.276	133.410	96.596	13.083	32.154
1936-37	112.053	153.944	98.304	21.159	41.932
1937-38	116.654	162.896	104.490	29.867	46.292
1938-39	121.312	175.239	104.529	41.559	53.927
1939-40	137.511	210.437	125.690	42.439	72.926
1940-41	145.470	281.795	141.195	57.599	126.376
1941-42	153.461	371.609	194.124	116.941	213.143
1942-43	1	1	236.933	198.319	1
1943-1944 (46)	1	663.000	226.659	243.000	1

(p) Dati provvisori.

C. Entrate e Spese dello Stato

Bilancio dello Stato

(Miliardi di lire)

Preventivo	Entrate e spese di competenza accertate										Avanzo disavanzo comples- sivo (col. 10 - col. 7)
	Entrate effettive	Spese effettive normali	Spese effettive			Disavanzo effettivo (col. 6 - col. 3)	Movimento capitali		Differenza (col. 9 - col. 8)		
			Entrate effettive	correzione nuli	totali (col. 4 + col. 5)		Spese	Entrate			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1930-31...	19.349	19.086	20.387	20.387	—	21.891	504	4.946	5.939	+ 972	+ 456
1931-32...	18.900	19.321	19.324	23.191	—	23.191	3.867	2.044	5.001	+ 2.157	— 910
1932-33...	18.647	20.060	18.218	21.766	—	21.766	3.048	1.089	938	— 153	— 3.702
1933-34...	17.714	20.614	18.827	24.434	—	24.431	6.377	3.704	7.643	+ 3.939	— 2.437
1934-35...	17.652	20.636	18.818	20.647	—	20.347	2.829	1.021	2.753	+ 1.729	— 301
1935-36...	17.988	19.845	20.371	21.021	11.125	33.037	12.696	33.866	40.431	+ 6.565	— 6.121
1936-37...	20.312	21.292	24.732	23.413	17.519	49.932	16.280	7.131	12.710	+ 5.577	— 10.653
1937-38...	20.597	21.770	27.458	29.615	9.027	38.642	11.174	1.990	3.620	+ 1.640	— 9.734
1938-39...	22.073	23.055	27.575	33.153	6.530	39.683	12.277	2.771	3.016	+ 242	— 12.035
1939-40...	24.561	29.316	32.150	38.498	21.890	60.388	28.626	9.166	30.254	+ 21.118	— 6.930

Situazione alla fine degli esercizi	Totale attiva	in totale	di cui della passività	
			consolidati e rettificati	Rettificati
1952-53	92.727	119.370	89.972	10.912
1953-54	95.443	125.361	91.617	10.623
1954-55	96.535	125.963	95.534	11.863
1955-56	101.376	133.400	96.076	12.053
1956-57	112.053	143.764	100.304	20.129
1957-58	116.604	152.096	104.400	29.567
1958-59	121.312	175.239	104.550	41.357
1959-60	137.511	210.037	120.997	47.429
1960-61	145.430	231.795	141.106	62.805
1961-62	150.461	271.669	158.124	116.941
1962-63	1	1	2.95.935	158.310
1963-64 (a)	1	653.000	226.600	243.000

(a) 1961 proventi.

C. Entrate e Spese dello Stato Bilancio dello Stato

(Milioni di lire)

Esercizio finanziario	Proventivo		Entrate e spese di competenza accorpata						MOVIMENTO CAPITALI		Avanzo o disavanzo chiusura esercizio (col. 10 - col. 9)
	Entrate effettive	Spese effettive normali	Riporte effettive	Spese effettive		Disavanzo collettivo (col. 6 - col. 5)	Spese	Entrate	Riporta (col. 9 - col. 8)		
				normali	overplus (col. 4 + col. 5)						
										totali (col. 4 + col. 5)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1950-51...	19.349	19.085	20.387	20.391	-	20.991	504	4.966	5.938	+ 972	+ 46
1951-52...	19.960	19.324	19.324	20.191	-	23.791	3.967	2.044	5.001	+ 2.957	- 910
1952-53...	19.637	20.050	18.218	21.766	-	21.766	3.548	1.009	926	- 153	- 3.702
1953-54...	17.714	20.614	18.057	24.634	-	24.434	6.377	3.704	7.643	+ 3.935	- 2.437
1954-55...	17.662	20.136	18.810	22.847	-	20.847	2.029	1.024	2.753	+ 1.729	- 301
1955-56...	17.998	19.665	20.371	21.921	11.126	33.057	12.686	33.806	40.431	+ 6.265	- 6.121
1956-57...	20.312	20.262	24.332	23.413	17.519	40.932	16.200	7.133	12.710	+ 5.577	- 10.653
1957-58...	20.597	21.770	27.468	29.615	9.037	30.642	11.174	1.990	3.630	+ 1.640	- 9.034
1958-59...	20.073	20.085	27.576	33.333	6.500	39.833	12.227	2.774	3.016	+ 242	- 12.003
1959-60...	24.561	29.316	32.350	36.493	21.890	60.388	28.038	9.146	30.254	+ 21.118	- 6.990
1960-61...	29.003	34.896	34.234	40.288	37.935	94.223	63.985	7.436	21.614	+ 14.178	- 49.811
1961-62...	31.002	39.076	41.214	47.151	71.318	118.569	77.345	4.172	49.797	+ 45.626	- 31.793
1962-63 (a)	35.925	40.823	46.034	43.252	86.676	135.159	86.724	1	1	1	1
1963-64 (a)	40.349	47.955	1	1	1	1	150.000	1	1	1	1

(a) Dati provvisori.

D. Gettito di alcuni cespiti di entrata dello Stato

1. Tasse e imposte indirette sullo scambio della ricchezza

a. Ammontare delle riscossioni nell'esercizio finanziario 1940-41

Compartimenti	Imposto di successione	Imposta di manomorta	Imposta di regolarizzazione	Tasse di bollo ordinarie	Tasse sul commercio e sui servizi industriali (a)	Tasse sul commercio e sui servizi industriali (b)	Tasse sul commercio e sui servizi industriali (c)	Altre tasse	Totale
Piemonte.....	26 260	4 285	142 252	15 897	5 362	1	12 637	375 774	
Liguria.....	16 429	140	72 273	31 112	5 353		8 673	342 039	
Lombardia.....	41 759	3 924	222 099	120 401	22 781		23 303	1 377 342	
Venezia-Trentino.....	3 076	681	36 915	2 729	271		1 317	29 795	
Venetia.....	18 192	1 501	97 753	77 416	3 451		8 766	416 372	
Venezia Giulia e Zara.....	4 671	367	25 591	4 901	920		4 406	69 599	
Emilia.....	19 773	1 325	124 924	41 530	10 796		9 942	357 300	
Toscana.....	20 465	932	74 423	30 963	6 035		8 731	237 429	
Marche.....	5 627	349	14 499	12 843	3 191		1 489	63 453	
Umbria.....	2 890	580	21 019	5 914	1 455		996	35 464	
Lazio.....	20 594	1 629	273 465	93 634	6 080		14 970	301 323	
Abruzzi e Molise.....	2 852	460	10 179	13 703	1 739		1 054	47 188	
Campania.....	13 557	4 800	54 580	47 446	4 936		6 322	183 682	
Puglia.....	8 490	317	34 081	29 958	5 342		4 341	91 941	
Lucania.....	1 000	227	2 917	4 190	345		135	12 291	
Calabria.....	2 698	220	10 241	31 290	1 296		725	29 663	
Sicilia.....	11 794	629	63 135	45 260	5 310		5 365	107 429	
Sardegna.....	1 293	613	10 076	9 297	1 097		1 551	38 565	
Totale.....	222 070	23 580	1 500 394	500 256	81 555		114 908	5 912 504	
1939-40.....	714 534	35 944	3 873 412	134 348	100 946		104 967	5 519 161	
1938-39.....	125 828	41 212	1 073 159	79 840	46 744		103 174	2 470 914	
1937-38.....	174 135	25 511	814 629	695 073	61 806		100 096	3 239 830	

Compartimenti	Altre tasse di bollo	Imposte in surreccazione del registro e bollo	Imposta di successione	Dritti erariali di statistica (b)	Tasse sul valore industriale (c)	Altre tasse	Totale
Piemonte.....	1 528	66 104	20 489	235	12 706	55 307	747 229
Liguria.....	1 021	42 754	11 307	52	5 752	30 561	568 245
Lombardia.....	19 900	207 104	40 729	434	25 060	16 118	2 811 402
Venezia-Trentino.....	70	851	2 957	33	1 821	5 730	87 558
Venetia.....	1 014	10 719	22 153	193	10 345	52 334	760 297
Venezia Giulia e Zara.....	4 592	16 217	6 598	44	3 514	11 762	152 960
Emilia.....	454	6 092	24 426	250	12 337	59 182	629 313
Toscana.....	950	25 685	19 349	173	5 927	33 839	471 087
Marche.....	181	432	5 741	60	2 221	12 503	127 496
Umbria.....	44	429	3 419	31	1 075	8 098	81 241
Lazio.....	3 698	77 691	28 752	210	10 733	64 370	1 077 409
Abruzzi e Molise.....	95	222	4 489	37	1 238	9 613	35 921
Campania.....	779	14 070	13 970	93	3 437	30 726	379 362
Puglia.....	55	519	11 043	66	1 896	16 252	211 374
Lucania.....	2	54	1 305	31	213	2 225	24 977
Calabria.....	17	102	3 707	30	1 042	6 208	71 659
Sicilia.....	126	3 295	14 446	102	1 955	29 863	269 591
Sardegna.....	15	187	2 402	36	1 265	8 155	74 985
Totale.....	64 514	505 527	248 239	2 152	103 571	503 303	8 672 353

	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948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2. Principali imposte dirette straordinarie

(Per gli anni dati pubblicati, relativi all'anno 1959 e dati pag. 212 dell'Annuario Statistico Italiano 1961)

E. Imposte dirette

1. Imposta fondiaria nel 1940

Risultati dei ruoli principali e supplementari

Compartimenti	Articoli del ruolo	Reddito imponibile iscritto nei ruoli	Imposta catastale (a)	Sovrimposta (cento all'agio di riscossione)		Ammontare complessivo della imposta e sovrimposta
				prodotto	comunale	
Migliaia di lire						
a. Imposta sul terreno						
Piemonte.....	1.337.038	157.215	15.712	43.448	50.562	94.010
Liguria.....	302.708	20.562	2.005	8.310	7.705	16.015
Lombardia.....	663.350	279.817	20.909	53.365	37.867	91.232
Venezia-Trentina.....	216.876	19.018	1.906	7.607	8.167	15.774
Vasto.....	847.237	163.599	16.328	32.572	79.220	111.797
Venezia Giulia e Zara.....	232.477	20.596	2.057	6.492	8.234	14.766
Emilia.....	374.025	174.529	17.377	62.872	90.550	153.421
Toscana.....	407.879	152.025	8.029	32.199	39.237	71.436
Marche.....	171.269	44.782	4.475	18.646	25.620	44.266
Umbria.....	129.422	37.254	2.726	11.727	14.090	25.825
Lazio.....	529.926	85.044	8.514	29.281	40.005	69.286
Abruzzi e Molise.....	778.884	46.155	4.619	19.522	22.569	42.111
Campania.....	747.999	111.513	11.156	37.591	43.302	80.893
Puglia.....	661.785	124.910	12.480	34.467	60.972	95.442
Lucania.....	565.266	10.617	1.061	7.463	7.864	16.327
Calabria.....	529.791	37.027	3.703	15.172	19.130	34.302
Sardegna.....	1.255.630	137.033	13.703	51.617	70.369	121.986
.....	371.854	34.466	3.473	12.615	14.580	27.195
Totale.....	10.006.251	1.516.417	150.597	505.521	603.170	1.108.691
Retro.....	8.503.060	1.510.415	150.155	485.826	565.437	1.051.263
Totale.....	8.808.915	1.505.660	150.000	498.453	587.641	1.086.094

a. Imposta sul terreno

b. Imposta sui fabbricati

Piemonte.....	363.134	412.017	41.203	37.469	34.613	72.082
Liguria.....	137.117	225.634	22.564	30.651	28.317	58.968
Lombardia.....	333.369	680.887	68.019	60.319	75.439	135.758
Venezia-Trentina.....	13.254	45.813	4.582	5.825	4.722	10.547
Vasto.....	223.916	215.973	21.590	23.686	27.095	50.781
Venezia Giulia e Zara.....	46.436	122.011	12.203	12.627	15.694	28.321
Emilia.....	163.727	235.652	23.561	27.137	30.739	57.876
Toscana.....	249.030	207.203	20.727	33.218	31.679	64.897
Marche.....	97.348	64.491	6.449	7.171	8.025	15.196
Umbria.....	55.011	20.264	2.026	3.476	3.315	6.811
Lazio.....	253.689	372.697	37.277	36.240	46.332	82.572
Abruzzi e Molise.....	179.237	41.261	4.126	6.275	5.320	11.595
Campania.....	442.900	339.013	33.904	32.101	36.639	68.740
Puglia.....	150.015	197.877	19.787	15.880	21.935	37.815
Lucania.....	37.909	11.162	1.116	1.418	1.297	2.715
Calabria.....	201.275	33.049	3.304	4.694	4.480	9.174
Totale.....	3.311.251	4.120.417	412.017	412.017	412.017	824.034
Totale.....	3.311.251	4.120.417	412.017	412.017	412.017	824.034
Totale.....	3.311.251	4.120.417	412.017	412.017	412.017	824.034

1. Imposta fondiaria nel 1941

Risultati dei rudi principali o suppletivi

Compartimenti	Articoli di rudo	Reddito imponibile invece nel rudo	Imposta esente (a)	Sovrimposta (senza gli atti di riscossione)		Assolutore complesso della imposta e sovrimposta
				provinciale	comunale in centesimi	
Migliaia di lire						

a. Imposta sui terreni

Piemonte	1.301.481	156.214	15.636	43.548	50.486	91.135	109.702
Liguria	304.095	20.361	1.995	8.263	7.677	15.940	17.935
Lombardia	946.375	226.482	20.648	53.651	10.326	139.977	160.625
Venezia Tridentina	217.479	18.134	1.862	7.614	8.011	15.625	17.487
Veneto	640.967	160.791	16.014	52.740	77.433	130.673	146.687
Venezia Giulia e Zara	228.032	20.230	2.022	5.664	8.212	13.876	15.899
Emilia	370.342	121.031	17.162	61.000	92.429	154.206	171.468
Toscana	437.224	82.623	8.122	32.375	39.725	72.103	80.225
Marche	172.237	44.415	4.444	13.477	25.471	41.948	48.412
Umbria	129.947	27.171	2.714	11.609	14.034	25.723	28.437
Lazio	340.766	63.103	6.138	26.431	39.746	68.317	76.780
Abruzzi e Molise	772.941	31.048	4.646	19.101	22.673	42.172	46.837
Campania	364.742	109.073	10.893	36.933	42.635	79.563	90.461
Puglia	492.776	122.629	12.265	34.036	59.911	93.940	105.214
Lucania	272.703	18.376	1.833	7.348	7.698	15.036	16.869
Calabria	565.115	36.147	3.614	15.043	18.896	33.939	37.553
Sicilia	1.253.877	193.440	12.850	51.794	71.264	123.100	136.950
Sardegna	334.240	30.999	3.206	12.446	14.299	26.715	30.103
Regno	10.043.425	1.507.221	149.574	601.060	637.476	1.189.076	1.328.652

b. Imposta sui fabbricati

Piemonte	263.262	413.601	41.360	37.820	35.061	72.881	114.441
Liguria	116.720	222.707	22.277	20.447	25.163	35.610	77.897
Lombardia	399.041	624.695	62.468	62.114	69.637	129.741	197.259
Venezia Tridentina	32.391	45.631	4.562	5.282	4.674	10.476	15.024
Veneto	213.122	214.390	21.440	24.038	26.856	50.904	72.362
Venezia Giulia e Zara	48.596	121.930	12.193	12.121	16.934	29.426	41.618
Basilicata	193.707	235.181	23.518	27.265	30.672	57.937	81.455
Toscana	249.652	257.419	25.742	33.338	31.801	65.139	90.931
Marche	99.207	34.411	5.744	7.006	8.026	15.101	20.545
Umbria	45.074	26.006	2.607	3.614	3.423	7.037	9.644
Lazio	283.270	375.221	37.522	36.235	47.185	83.423	120.602
Abruzzi e Molise	198.167	40.904	4.090	6.254	5.493	11.747	15.837
Campania	426.795	397.198	39.721	32.049	36.548	68.594	99.315
Puglia	347.015	165.851	16.586	15.628	21.675	37.300	53.856
Lucania	38.003	11.639	1.164	1.415	1.215	2.630	3.794
Calabria	4.462	3.912	392	544	563	1.107	1.499
Sicilia	629.215	142.120	14.216	16.771	19.578	36.449	50.566

a. Imposta sul terreno

Piemonte.....	1.201.031	156.274	12.619	43.648	50.499	95.115	105.765
Liguria.....	334.035	20.361	1.985	8.262	7.677	15.940	17.935
Lombardia.....	648.375	20.463	20.440	53.651	65.328	139.977	160.623
Veneta, Trentina.....	217.429	19.824	1.892	7.514	8.011	15.525	17.407
Veneto.....	680.767	160.291	16.014	62.740	77.533	130.623	146.687
Venezia, Giulia e Zara.....	229.582	20.230	2.023	5.664	6.212	11.626	15.099
Emilia.....	370.347	171.901	12.192	61.385	72.426	151.356	171.468
Toscana.....	437.274	93.603	8.122	32.378	39.725	72.103	80.226
Marche.....	132.237	44.419	4.454	10.497	25.471	43.948	49.412
Umbria.....	129.947	27.135	2.751	11.609	14.034	26.723	29.437
Lazio.....	540.265	85.103	8.438	28.601	36.516	68.047	76.785
Abruzzi e Molise.....	772.961	51.066	4.665	19.501	22.671	42.172	46.837
Campania.....	794.742	109.073	10.898	36.933	42.630	79.563	90.461
Puglia.....	602.796	123.631	12.763	34.038	39.911	92.949	105.214
Lucania.....	272.750	18.325	1.823	7.319	7.968	15.035	16.889
Calabria.....	505.115	26.147	3.614	15.045	18.196	33.939	37.553
Sicilia.....	1.219.822	129.440	13.150	51.765	71.264	123.130	135.980
Sardegna.....	334.340	33.909	3.386	12.146	14.259	26.715	30.103
Rezzo.....	10.043.423	1.507.221	119.574	501.600	687.478	1.189.978	1.338.652

b. Imposta sui fabbricati

Piemonte.....	263.262	810.601	41.560	37.020	38.961	72.861	114.441
Liguria.....	116.270	222.767	22.272	35.447	25.543	55.610	77.887
Lombardia.....	299.941	624.896	67.498	46.164	69.637	129.741	197.299
Veneta, Trentina.....	12.791	15.403	1.540	5.792	4.654	10.476	15.024
Veneto.....	233.122	214.390	21.443	24.108	26.556	50.904	72.352
Venezia, Giulia e Zara.....	45.098	171.030	12.190	12.531	16.924	25.825	41.615
Emilia.....	161.707	273.181	23.539	27.265	30.672	57.937	81.455
Toscana.....	249.652	257.419	25.742	33.338	31.101	65.189	90.731
Marche.....	96.257	54.611	5.444	7.005	8.006	15.101	25.545
Umbria.....	60.578	25.066	2.507	3.614	3.473	7.037	9.644
Lazio.....	253.270	323.221	37.462	36.235	47.185	83.420	120.902
Abruzzi e Molise.....	198.117	60.904	4.090	6.254	5.493	11.747	15.837
Campania.....	436.790	287.198	30.721	32.040	36.510	68.591	99.315
Puglia.....	347.016	165.863	16.586	15.425	21.675	37.300	53.856
Lucania.....	28.090	11.626	1.164	1.415	1.215	2.628	3.794
Calabria.....	14.262	3.912	393	541	563	1.107	1.499
Sicilia.....	529.215	162.127	14.216	16.771	19.578	36.347	50.565
Sardegna.....	122.328	42.664	4.260	5.212	4.145	10.530	14.830
Rezzo.....	3.496.614	2.357.703	335.150	356.490	389.479	745.978	1.011.731

(a) Dal 1° luglio 1950 l'aliquota dell'imposta era del 10 %.

1. Imposta fondiaria nel 1942

Risultati dei ruoli principali e suppletivi

Compartimenti	Articoli di ruolo	Reddito imponibile iscritto nel ruolo	Imposta erariale (1)	Sovrimposta (seconda del 10% (1) riammontata)		Annuale completata della imposta e sovrimposta
				previstato	comunque in contadesso	
				Migliaia di lire		

a. Imposta sui terreni

Piemonte.....	1.253.865	156.661	16.660	43.792	50.229	94.521	110.156
Liguria.....	302.522	20.469	2.012	8.240	7.862	15.002	17.915
Lombardia.....	849.753	205.081	20.591	61.561	86.405	139.966	160.367
Venezia Tridentina.....	217.531	18.427	1.840	7.377	7.803	15.179	17.022
Veneto.....	553.766	160.709	16.035	52.685	78.360	131.035	147.093
Venezia Giulia e Zara.....	236.017	23.144	2.015	5.584	8.115	13.699	15.684
Emilia.....	371.275	171.380	17.116	62.935	74.599	137.417	174.533
Toscana.....	457.432	85.047	8.245	22.331	30.964	27.205	30.543
Marche.....	172.280	41.369	4.437	18.262	25.406	43.636	48.037
Umbria.....	130.431	27.051	2.705	11.653	13.997	25.630	28.355
Lazio.....	555.910	84.154	8.414	25.682	30.652	68.135	76.549
Abruzzi e Molise.....	777.686	50.890	4.763	19.911	23.023	42.931	47.697
Campania.....	776.276	137.952	10.792	37.599	42.420	79.009	90.681
Puglia.....	699.233	121.860	12.180	31.862	55.691	93.058	105.738
Lucania.....	277.116	18.262	1.826	7.231	7.703	15.031	16.859
Calabria.....	503.814	36.351	3.635	14.615	18.868	33.513	37.163
Sicilia.....	1.222.397	145.132	14.003	52.460	73.115	124.513	138.516
Sardegna.....	332.125	33.659	3.366	12.267	14.111	26.378	29.794
Totale.....	10.070.985	1.508.976	149.859	502.645	630.780	1.103.405	1.343.071

b. Imposta sui fabbricati

Piemonte.....	267.622	419.070	41.907	39.063	35.417	71.490	115.387
Liguria.....	486.753	225.186	22.671	30.742	28.369	56.111	78.712
Lombardia.....	277.607	673.161	67.316	62.664	69.523	129.597	196.910
Venezia Tridentina.....	33.019	46.451	4.645	5.022	4.795	10.790	15.345
Veneto.....	221.210	214.566	21.457	20.779	28.799	50.770	72.235
Venezia Giulia e Zara.....	48.307	123.232	12.325	12.629	17.112	29.770	42.945
Emilia.....	160.761	234.947	23.497	27.691	32.090	60.371	83.864
Toscana.....	248.902	256.296	25.630	33.223	31.942	65.064	91.094
Marche.....	96.129	54.151	5.415	2.119	7.975	15.093	20.499
Umbria.....	65.241	25.664	2.566	3.640	3.374	6.934	9.533
Lazio.....	251.021	379.998	37.999	36.366	47.745	84.111	122.603
Abruzzi e Molise.....	196.854	41.401	4.140	6.317	5.576	11.493	16.031
Campania.....	434.356	302.463	30.246	31.872	36.059	67.961	98.160
Puglia.....	349.133	164.011	16.401	15.345	21.523	36.674	53.275
Lucania.....	38.695	11.241	1.124	1.318	1.191	2.490	3.623
Calabria.....	221.659	34.177	3.418	4.763	4.629	9.399	12.997

a. Imposta sui terreni

Piemonte.....	1.353.465	156.651	43.792	50.729	04.821	110.156
Liguria.....	309.522	20.449	6.240	7.662	10.932	17.915
Lombardia.....	640.733	20.591	33.261	86.407	139.976	160.557
Venezia Tridentina.....	217.551	10.427	7.377	7.872	15.179	17.052
Veneto.....	883.768	160.809	52.895	78.360	131.055	147.090
Venezia Giulia e Zara.....	238.615	20.144	5.864	8.110	13.969	15.654
Emilia.....	371.275	171.380	62.908	91.509	102.417	174.531
Toscana.....	637.497	85.642	22.321	39.964	72.205	80.540
Marche.....	172.183	44.899	4.437	25.458	47.800	48.217
Umbria.....	130.451	27.054	2.725	13.653	25.500	28.355
Lazio.....	505.910	84.164	25.483	39.652	68.135	76.240
Abruzzi e Molise.....	777.686	50.800	19.911	33.020	42.931	47.697
Campania.....	736.276	107.952	37.269	42.620	79.089	90.661
Puglia.....	150.533	121.830	33.867	59.601	93.556	105.708
Apulia.....	277.116	16.282	7.531	7.200	15.031	16.859
Calabria.....	508.814	36.351	14.615	18.948	33.513	37.168
Sicilia.....	1.222.597	145.152	82.460	72.113	124.513	138.516
Sardegna.....	332.135	3.266	12.257	14.111	26.372	29.744
Regno.....	10.070.965	149.666	502.645	690.760	1.193.408	1.343.071

b. Imposta sui fabbricati

Piemonte.....	267.622	419.079	41.907	38.073	55.417	115.387
Liguria.....	456.753	225.196	22.601	30.742	26.269	79.712
Lombardia.....	297.697	673.101	67.316	99.564	129.597	166.911
Venezia Tridentina.....	33.019	45.451	4.945	5.922	4.774	15.345
Veneto.....	231.210	214.266	21.457	20.979	26.799	72.235
Venezia Giulia e Zara.....	48.307	123.252	12.325	17.655	17.112	42.096
Emilia.....	163.761	254.945	21.492	27.611	32.165	83.608
Toscana.....	243.932	259.266	25.933	39.122	31.942	91.094
Marche.....	98.158	24.191	5.426	2.118	7.070	20.499
Umbria.....	65.211	25.664	2.567	3.500	3.374	9.533
Lazio.....	251.021	378.806	37.892	39.566	42.745	122.003
Abruzzi e Molise.....	196.634	41.401	4.138	6.317	5.576	16.181
Campania.....	434.336	302.663	30.269	31.872	36.059	98.160
Puglia.....	249.133	164.011	16.401	15.340	21.523	53.275
Lucania.....	36.995	11.281	1.128	1.181	2.899	3.623
Calabria.....	231.859	34.177	3.415	4.760	4.629	12.807
Sicilia.....	729.726	193.670	19.360	23.835	24.621	69.816
Sardegna.....	120.214	42.560	4.250	5.170	4.892	14.512
Regno.....	4.291.580	344.345	363.392	403.214	771.533	1.116.878

(c) Dal 1° luglio 1939 l'aliquota dell'imposta era del 10 %.

2. Imposta sui redditi di Ricchezza Mobile nel 1940 (a)

Risultati dei ruoli principali e supplementari
(Reddito e imposta in migliaia di lire)

Compartimenti	Articoli di ruolo per redditi di ricchezza mobile (b)	Imposte Benefici di Riscossa (scritte nel ruolo)	Imposta e addizionali				Ammontare complessivo della imposta e addizionali (scritte nel ruolo)
			Imposta dovuta allo Stato	Addizionale 2% per gli E. C. A.	Spese di riscossione dovute		
					alla Prefettura	al Comune	
Piemonte	228.832	4.030.607	491.892	9.507	1.008	10.413	512.833
Liguria	91.147	2.576.037	265.957	5.401	762	7.520	269.660
Lombardia	321.383	8.143.015	950.136	13.919	1.973	14.549	965.597
Venezia Tridentina	46.681	782.521	31.887	649	82	1.047	36.704
Veneto	167.861	2.019.266	337.245	4.827	734	6.406	340.943
Venezia Giulia e Zara	46.852	1.037.036	107.459	2.090	292	3.491	111.372
Emilia	125.362	1.740.366	206.534	4.039	576	4.314	210.407
Repubblica	167.758	1.730.074	213.944	4.123	591	6.201	224.659
Toscana	43.519	324.619	33.940	776	217	1.119	41.757
Marche	25.948	174.997	21.242	425	117	717	22.478
Umbria	141.923	3.377.569	381.888	7.434	1.261	11.429	401.689
Abruzzo e Molise	61.794	2.659.936	25.412	446	196	1.272	27.455
Campania	104.070	1.346.439	160.365	2.966	365	2.294	173.199
Puglia	102.666	246.091	65.711	1.368	375	2.743	69.867
Apulia	20.733	65.515	7.282	149	58	436	8.197
Calabria	60.657	204.287	25.662	475	169	1.367	27.792
Sicilia	162.435	851.166	154.211	1.943	731	6.125	163.623
Sardegna	29.253	151.251	19.724	365	157	1.167	21.433
Reino	2.055.441	26.911.622	3.389.869	65.962	9.793	89.968	3.554.609
1939	9.111.149	28.245.787	3.516.872	—	9.438	41.891	3.432.201
1938	7.993.638	24.740.551	2.919.458	—	8.341	76.078	3.003.869

Reddito imponibile di Ricchezza Mobile (c)

Compartimenti	Categoria A		Categoria B		Categoria C		Categoria D	
	Articoli di ruolo	Reddito	Articoli di ruolo	Reddito	Articoli di ruolo	Reddito	Articoli di ruolo	Reddito
Piemonte	37.203	179.459	153.721	2.445.793	30.265	1.202.971	3.378	202.414
Liguria	16.731	156.036	57.507	1.211.631	17.653	1.126.457	767	110.147
Lombardia	38.895	383.418	293.472	4.276.847	60.946	3.673.071	4.379	479.686
Venezia Tridentina	23.009	30.259	19.724	133.152	7.905	54.279	630	34.923
Veneto	34.393	103.917	102.812	1.121.454	31.829	609.268	2.465	185.677
Venezia Giulia e Zara	14.522	27.192	24.275	371.922	9.762	526.110	591	82.229
Emilia	31.558	125.784	111.619	943.061	34.835	462.410	1.853	255.111
Toscana	10.209	136.631	65.812	883.404	36.668	562.651	1.972	167.461
Marche	16.602	21.803	22.951	148.186	9.767	96.576	1.001	55.063
Umbria	10.225	17.433	12.421	81.467	4.776	45.592	491	30.467
Lazio	35.949	142.630	60.621	1.453.036	27.579	1.516.802	1.288	212.899
Abruzzo e Molise	32.391	17.076	34.352	110.442	6.174	41.897	1.018	35.467
Campania	69.126	104.035	77.442	659.417	20.266	402.815	1.523	131.452
Puglia	36.423	39.470	64.076	313.996	13.969	118.265	1.077	71.940
Apulia	9.645	4.839	9.793	32.467	2.178	11.717	374	11.471
Calabria	33.111	22.621	22.294	103.430	6.092	39.371	911	35.946
Sicilia	65.911	110.641	61.338	369.824	17.062	233.030	1.167	132.672
Sardegna	10.532	6.335	14.684	92.087	4.483	36.262	261	27.534
Reino	570.425	1.407.823	1.148.829	14.743.118	357.623	10.273.238	34.895	2.187.753
1939	601.125	1.578.763	1.335.394	14.106.341	431.432	9.842.822	34.848	2.157.016
1938	413.963	1.643.604	1.143.657	12.859.107	254.746	8.495.342	32.483	1.373.015

2. Imposta sui redditi di Ricchezza Mobile nel 1941 (a)

Risultati dei ruoli principali e supplementari
(Redditi e imposte in milioni di lire)

Compartimenti	Articoli di ruolo per redditi di ricchezza mobile (a)	Imprendibile Redditi di ricchezza mobile (b)	Imposta e addizionali				Avanzare complessivo dell'imposta e addizionali (c) (d)
			Imposta dovuta allo Stato	Addizionale per gli E. C. A.	Spese di riscossione devolte		
					alla provincia	al Comune	
Piemonte	223.807	4.568.824	848.473	10.733	1.132	11.331	572.199
Liguria	87.349	2.967.250	336.853	6.645	1.066	8.590	252.960
Lombardia	349.603	9.496.979	1.047.170	21.539	2.748	16.713	1.138.367
Venezia-Trentino	41.102	259.348	34.811	680	25	1.031	38.319
Veneto	175.075	2.908.413	342.857	4.734	743	6.497	254.861
Venezia Giulia e Zara	42.689	953.050	100.437	1.979	272	3.325	106.033
Emilia	167.975	1.853.923	230.145	4.379	613	4.611	229.741
Toscana	142.346	1.808.036	219.399	1.333	643	4.028	233.702
Marche	46.417	327.063	33.985	769	218	1.035	41.074
Umbria	26.057	172.726	22.632	443	125	764	23.904
Lazio	130.612	2.656.018	417.492	8.381	1.430	13.281	400.973
Abruzzi e Molise	20.448	215.143	26.126	534	203	1.360	28.223
Campania	153.071	1.438.621	166.505	3.174	582	9.851	179.972
Puglia	92.732	533.454	65.191	1.274	217	2.696	69.138
Apulia	19.450	67.739	7.766	153	59	418	8.399
Calabria	58.059	299.922	29.014	545	199	1.597	28.335
Sicilia	112.978	883.278	101.075	2.060	761	6.429	118.133
Sardegna	26.985	170.196	19.865	428	159	1.171	21.613
Totale	1.948.438	32.070.785	3.739.230	73.258	10.093	97.047	3.901.192

Redditi imponibili di ricchezza mobile (b)

Compartimenti	Categoria A		Categoria B		Categoria C		Categoria D	
	Articoli di ruolo	Reddito	Articoli di ruolo	Reddito	Articoli di ruolo	Reddito	Articoli di ruolo	Reddito
Piemonte	34.846	189.903	146.283	2.091.344	29.541	1.454.071	3.765	223.005
Liguria	16.179	126.325	54.286	1.070.149	16.366	1.378.862	836	113.914
Lombardia	37.652	379.359	207.427	4.901.017	72.099	3.692.729	4.689	463.403
Venezia-Trentino	18.329	31.885	16.037	126.818	7.431	90.410	633	39.235
Veneto	31.572	104.034	94.141	1.049.771	21.318	733.923	2.480	233.635
Venezia Giulia	12.425	33.918	21.835	336.413	8.966	511.838	508	181.396
Emilia	26.735	129.345	106.700	991.164	31.953	846.829	1.964	217.525
Toscana	35.944	133.114	79.668	893.085	35.121	619.045	1.765	185.776
Marche	15.638	25.095	21.590	180.373	9.385	88.147	1.101	62.545
Umbria	9.330	14.197	12.283	90.315	4.164	33.139	539	35.146
Lazio	37.330	199.147	74.474	1.554.126	28.753	1.865.919	1.231	316.814
Abruzzi e Molise	20.358	16.552	22.332	112.964	5.964	42.981	1.019	42.651
Campania	64.570	97.921	70.917	665.445	19.533	639.052	1.439	136.120
Puglia	33.435	37.934	47.875	300.954	12.912	129.201	1.037	85.372
Apulia	8.468	4.819	5.849	37.754	2.117	12.496	402	32.649
Calabria	22.525	24.048	21.129	112.546	5.543	40.408	916	42.920
Sicilia	61.236	133.444	58.565	371.284	16.117	231.643	1.256	149.938
Sardegna	9.477	5.327	13.178	94.725	4.094	39.743	453	34.311

Piemonte.....	220.837	4.538.824	548.673	10.723	1.135	11.051	572.109
Liguria.....	87.349	2.967.259	336.859	6.145	846	9.590	352.960
Lombardia.....	318.623	9.486.096	1.067.570	21.030	2.248	16.713	1.138.267
Venezia-Triestina.....	41.192	288.249	34.411	689	83	1.031	36.319
Veneto.....	155.318	2.105.413	262.857	4.734	743	9.497	254.051
Venezia Giulia e Zara.....	43.889	953.453	109.437	1.999	272	3.735	146.333
Emilia.....	167.975	1.885.923	229.145	4.379	615	4.611	229.744
Toscana.....	145.666	1.838.056	219.399	4.333	642	6.538	230.552
Marche.....	49.417	322.063	35.946	769	216	1.346	41.024
Umbria.....	26.057	172.746	22.432	443	122	764	21.961
Lazio.....	339.412	3.626.015	462.680	8.181	1.463	13.263	460.074
Abruzzi e Molise.....	20.440	210.146	26.139	514	201	1.250	26.233
Campidoglio.....	153.071	1.438.621	166.216	3.174	522	9.601	179.972
Puglia.....	92.732	553.404	65.191	1.274	277	2.696	69.439
Lucania.....	19.450	67.739	7.766	153	59	418	8.396
Calabria.....	58.026	289.922	25.014	535	199	1.597	28.305
Sicilia.....	152.996	583.274	153.075	2.669	761	6.426	118.133
Sardegna.....	26.369	170.196	19.808	429	159	1.171	21.613
Regno.....	1.948.458	32.070.785	3.729.230	73.252	10.603	97.047	3.901.192

Redditi imponibili di ricchezza mobile (a)

Compartimenti	Categoria A		Categoria B		Categoria C		Categoria D	
	Articoli di ruolo	Reddito	Articoli di ruolo	Reddito	Articoli di ruolo	Reddito	Articoli di ruolo	Reddito
Piemonte.....	34.846	139.953	145.286	2.191.246	39.541	1.421.071	3.655	223.006
Liguria.....	16.576	124.323	54.286	1.370.184	15.890	1.258.862	876	113.914
Lombardia.....	37.457	379.357	209.421	4.961.017	72.099	3.632.329	4.609	463.403
Venezia-Triestina.....	18.326	31.593	16.097	126.010	7.401	99.410	633	39.215
Veneto.....	31.532	106.034	94.643	1.099.771	31.318	703.923	2.480	203.635
Venezia Giulia.....	12.125	23.965	21.935	306.413	8.966	211.868	508	81.366
Emilia.....	28.715	128.346	105.705	961.164	33.952	548.329	1.964	217.085
Toscana.....	32.944	133.114	79.868	890.059	35.133	619.043	1.765	165.796
Marche.....	15.638	25.995	21.580	150.373	9.355	84.147	1.101	62.545
Umbria.....	9.530	14.197	12.283	90.314	4.664	53.139	539	35.149
Lazio.....	37.330	199.142	24.474	1.304.126	29.783	1.665.914	1.231	316.034
Abruzzi e Molise.....	33.369	16.452	22.332	112.964	6.954	42.961	1.019	42.651
Campania.....	64.579	97.921	70.917	665.443	19.683	539.052	1.439	136.170
Puglia.....	33.426	37.934	49.875	392.654	12.912	129.204	1.037	86.372
Lucania.....	8.468	4.810	5.649	37.294	2.117	12.496	402	12.649
Calabria.....	32.325	24.048	21.729	102.546	5.543	40.468	916	42.920
Sicilia.....	81.236	133.444	58.565	371.284	15.117	231.642	1.266	145.903
Sardegna.....	9.477	5.327	13.678	94.758	4.054	39.753	463	34.310
Regno.....	638.638	1.678.385	1.042.916	15.923.312	353.392	12.046.638	25.924	3.494.450

(a) Nell'anno 1941 le aliquote dell'imposta di R. M. erano le seguenti: Categ. A 20%; Categ. B 14%; Categ. C 12%; Categ. D 8% (Categ. B e C) alla misura precedente.

2. Imposta sui redditi di Ricchezza Mobile nel 1942 (a)

Risultati dei ruoli principali e supplementari
(Redditi e imposte in migliaia di lire)

Compartimenti	Articoli di ruolo per redditi di ricchezza mobile (A)	Impontibile Redditi di ricchezza mobile iscritti nel ruolo	Imposta e addizionali				Annuale complessiva dell'imposta e addizionali iscritte nel ruolo
			Imposta dovuta allo Stato	Addizionale a. u. per gli R. C. A.	Spese di riscossione dovute		
					alla Provincia	al Comune	
Piemonte	217.057	4.972.892	586.195	11.694	1.216	12.208	613.813
Liguria	87.281	3.301.246	373.411	7.415	992	9.743	391.561
Lombardia	203.139	11.214.223	1.283.000	25.575	2.613	19.671	1.330.669
Venezia Tridentina	49.743	224.536	29.443	787	96	1.215	43.531
Veneto	160.121	2.172.479	247.551	1.929	754	6.018	250.132
Venezia Giulia e Zara	42.871	1.064.309	111.296	2.238	372	3.606	117.469
Emilia	162.507	2.062.928	236.527	4.715	656	3.076	247.274
Toscana	143.772	1.922.652	225.834	4.483	619	6.621	237.657
Marche	45.835	359.023	42.045	636	204	1.204	44.319
Umbria	25.355	216.523	25.192	499	136	575	26.701
Lazio	142.813	4.301.697	477.737	9.458	1.614	14.596	503.405
Abruzzi e Molise	57.765	229.816	27.835	547	217	1.441	30.010
Campania	152.761	1.539.523	176.198	3.440	626	10.265	190.549
Puglia	63.340	589.218	66.608	1.396	296	2.553	73.133
Basilicata	19.599	71.063	7.842	156	60	419	8.477
Calabria	57.306	272.031	26.927	533	190	1.512	29.267
Sicilia	159.441	927.841	113.041	2.220	796	5.672	122.729
Sardegna	26.965	186.320	21.730	459	173	1.338	23.645
Regno	1.825.903	35.743.177	4.091.657	81.307	11.807	106.870	4.291.471

Compartimenti	Redditi imponibili di ricchezza mobile (b)					
	Categoria A		Categoria B		Categoria C	
	Articoli di ruolo	Reddito	Articoli di ruolo	Reddito	Articoli di ruolo	Reddito
Piemonte	21.503	192.484	149.849	2.911.937	37.309	1.714.702
Liguria	15.606	144.940	56.462	1.448.474	16.772	1.814.422
Lombardia	32.620	454.621	235.033	5.721.033	69.610	4.546.798
Venezia Tridentina	36.223	30.234	16.226	136.519	6.921	107.453
Veneto	29.647	107.867	101.714	1.130.837	29.771	737.964
Venezia Giulia	12.097	26.076	21.569	362.864	6.712	539.670
Emilia	26.504	130.036	108.953	1.079.064	20.191	569.353
Toscana	33.785	127.141	76.915	891.439	31.135	719.601
Marche	14.818	28.632	22.135	154.719	8.572	103.257
Umbria	8.914	19.009	12.572	91.975	4.966	64.133
Lazio	36.791	179.348	80.406	1.790.625	29.172	1.977.111
Abruzzi e Molise	26.699	17.092	21.678	118.016	5.642	47.653
Campania	19.827	137.082	74.362	676.236	18.421	613.496
Puglia	29.549	36.358	50.842	321.354	12.487	139.833
Basilicata	8.513	4.743	9.162	36.193	2.664	13.997
Calabria	30.721	22.423	22.503	106.218	3.353	46.396
Sicilia	74.531	111.316	61.327	380.835	15.605	301.764
Sardegna	9.031	11.928	14.294	93.397	3.771	43.837
Regno	495.799	1.711.063	1.106.363	17.362.761	338.154	13.951.690
						24.282
						2.837.661

(a) Nell'anno 1942 le aliquote dell'imposta di R. M. erano le seguenti: Categ. A. 20 %, Categ. B. 14 %, Categ. C. 12 %
Categ. G. 8 %. Categ. D. 8 %. — (b) Vedasi ruolo (b) e (c) a pag. 52.

Venezia Tridentina	40 750	324 536	38 440	767	86	1 230	40 333
Veneto	160 121	2 132 479	237 591	4 929	764	6 018	260 132
Venezia Giulia e Zara	42 871	1 064 306	111 246	2 226	352	3 696	117 469
Basilica	162 907	2 065 868	256 827	4 715	656	5 076	281 274
Toscana	140 792	1 022 552	225 834	4 463	619	6 621	237 677
Marche	45 635	399 020	42 040	89	234	1 234	46 319
Emilia	25 355	216 523	25 192	697	136	875	26 794
Lazio	142 813	4 303 697	477 727	9 458	1 614	14 596	503 405
Abruzzi e Molise	57 769	223 819	27 805	517	217	1 431	30 010
Campania	152 781	1 339 523	176 185	3 440	628	10 265	190 549
Puglia	90 340	589 218	62 608	1 356	296	2 853	74 113
Lucania	19 599	71 060	7 812	156	40	419	8 177
Calabria	57 346	222 051	26 927	513	196	1 912	39 267
Sicilia	169 444	957 841	113 041	2 202	756	5 672	125 259
Sardegna	25 684	186 320	21 700	439	173	1 236	27 640
Totale	1 825 903	35 743 177	4 691 687	81 207	11 007	106 870	4 291 471

Compartimenti	Redditi impositibili di ricchezza mobile (b)			
	Categoria A	Categoria B	Categoria C	Categoria D
	Articoli di ruolo	Articoli di ruolo	Articoli di ruolo	Articoli di ruolo
	Reddito	Reddito	Reddito	Reddito
Totale	21 503	197 484	37 329	1 714 702
Liguria	15 696	144 360	16 772	1 613 472
Lombardia	33 631	414 625	69 610	4 346 793
Venezia Tridentina	16 253	30 234	6 921	109 459
Veneto	26 647	337 687	29 731	797 996
Venezia Giulia	12 097	26 076	8 712	539 673
Emilia	26 504	170 869	21 191	589 363
Toscana	32 732	327 141	33 340	719 601
Marche	14 816	28 030	8 522	103 237
Umbria	8 914	19 009	4 666	64 131
Lazio	36 791	179 348	25 177	1 977 111
Abruzzi e Molise	23 699	17 000	5 642	47 609
Campania	59 627	107 022	15 421	613 496
Puglia	29 569	35 336	12 487	133 031
Lucania	8 313	4 243	2 094	13 992
Calabria	30 721	22 423	3 353	46 268
Sicilia	73 531	111 319	15 600	331 754
Sardegna	9 061	11 029	3 771	43 067
Totale	498 799	1 711 063	138 134	13 981 670
Residuo				2 487 663

(a) Nell'anno 1942 le aliquote dell'imposta di R. M. erano le seguenti: Categ. A 40%; Categ. B 14%; Categ. C 12%; Categ. D 8%; Categ. E 5%. — (b) Vedansi le note (b) e (c) a pag. 26.

F. Bilanci comunali.

Per gli ultimi dati pubblicati, relativi all'anno 1941, vedansi pagg. 132-133 dell'Annuario Statistico Italiano 1943.

G. Cassa dei Depositi e Prestiti e Gestioni annesse

1. Fondi disponibili presso la Cassa Depositi e Prestiti e loro impiego

Anni (al 31 dicembre)	Fondi disponibili					Impiego dei fondi				
	Prestiti del capitale indisponibile	Vantaggi del credito ad avere prestiti	Capitale in gestione prestiti richiesti alla Cassa mutuati	Debiti in gestione prestiti richiesti alla Cassa mutuati	Oboli correnti prestiti richiesti alla Cassa mutuati	Prestiti in gestione prestiti richiesti alla Cassa mutuati	Titoli in gestione prestiti richiesti alla Cassa mutuati	Attività in gestione prestiti richiesti alla Cassa mutuati	Vantaggi in gestione prestiti richiesti alla Cassa mutuati	Compensi in gestione prestiti richiesti alla Cassa mutuati
1935	29.322.925	1.705.479	641.182	178.132	127.367	271.041	7.174.591	5.619.317	2.021.511	18.019.635
1936	32.077.674	2.426.859	637.032	181.316	153.766	323.918	7.296.139	5.614.203	2.012.254	21.731.202
1937	37.822.269	3.253.346	723.113	176.163	153.181	360.591	7.377.772	18.121.171	1.964.610	15.085.679
1938	46.911.321	4.697.235	699.071	219.065	195.574	374.299	7.472.959	18.646.917	1.828.174	24.047.645
1939	59.470.184	5.296.512	646.685	242.384	185.628	384.154	7.501.884	18.338.931	1.804.030	27.726.371
1940	72.077.674	6.253.346	723.113	176.163	153.181	360.591	7.377.772	18.121.171	1.964.610	15.085.679
1941	85.077.674	7.253.346	823.113	181.316	153.766	323.918	7.296.139	5.614.203	2.012.254	21.731.202
1942	98.077.674	8.253.346	923.113	181.316	153.766	323.918	7.296.139	5.614.203	2.012.254	21.731.202

(a) Dal 1934 sono state incluse le somme relative alle Gestioni speciali.

2. Movimento dei depositi ordinari

Anni	Depositi in numerario			Depositi in effetti pubblici		
	N.	Ammontare Migliaia di lire	N.	Cap. nominale Migliaia di lire	N.	Cap. nominale Migliaia di lire
Visto a tutto il 1935	1.451.218	4.714.036	1.069.339	14.243.345	925.621	11.593.265
1936	289.259	2.011.044	18.501	364.212	70.634	287.504
1937	25.827	369.330	16.930	350.192	57.154	314.441
1938	23.251	248.518	15.202	535.179	49.178	315.187
1939	21.036	247.214	17.539	549.663	42.240	312.079
1940	21.773	253.467	16.488	630.026	41.396	352.926
Totale	1.581.580	7.020.529	1.151.822	16.712.815	1.185.173	13.255.971
Depositi versati al 31 dicembre 1942 (a)						

(a) Dal 1934 sono state incluse le somme relative alle Gestioni speciali.

(a) Compresi i depositi esenziali del commercio di.

3. Movimento dei prestiti concessi a Province, Comuni e Consorzi

Anni	Capitale mutuo			Capitale somministrato			Capitale restituito			Vigore alla fine		
	N.	Migliaia di lire	Ammontare	N.	Migliaia di lire	Ammontare	N.	Migliaia di lire	Ammontare	N.	Migliaia di lire	Ammontare
1935	551	275.718	11	12.639	248.217	52.829	11.063	178.132	909.569	7.174.591	5.619.317	2.021.511
1936	401	299.434	11	27.531	263.094	38.494	23.945	189.016	705.483	7.296.139	5.614.203	2.012.254
1937	160	255.365	4	16.930	248.518	63.059	26.514	195.169	931.543	7.377.772	18.121.171	1.964.610
1938	177	192.629	27	2.223	269.496	34.791	47.653	239.060	939.602	7.472.959	18.646.917	1.828.174
1942	643	247.799	27	10.197	239.326	32.576	47.190	242.799	930.623	7.501.884	18.338.931	1.804.030

4. Capitale mutuato dalla Cassa Depositi e Prestiti e prestiti concessi a Province, Comuni e Consorzi per la sola esecuzione di opere pubbliche

Capitale	Prestiti concessi per opere pubbliche
----------	---------------------------------------

	Entrate al crediti passivi	Entrate al crediti attivi	Entrate al crediti passivi	Entrate al crediti attivi
	Migliaia di lire			
1935	29.252.025	1.705.473	431.180	176.132
1936	22.077.674	2.426.859	667.032	189.046
1937	17.352.759	1.253.246	729.117	156.169
1938	16.911.329	4.687.235	659.071	279.051
1939	19.470.194	5.395.812	946.655	242.784
1940				
1941				
1942				

(a) Dal 1935 sono state indicate le somme relative alle Gestioni speciali.

2. Movimento dei depositi ordinari

Anni	Depositi in numerario				Depositi in effetti pubblici			
	Inscritti		Ritirati		Inscritti		Ritirati	
	N.	Ammontare Migliaia di lire	N.	Ammontare Migliaia di lire	N.	Cap. nominale Migliaia di lire	N.	Cap. nominale Migliaia di lire
Fino a tutto il 1935	1.491.318	5.214.036	1.094.339	3.072.801	1.491.413	14.243.345	925.761	11.643.245
1936	29.290	201.044	18.501	231.861	77.001	1.164.212	70.634	287.504
1937	26.857	310.232	19.783	253.376	65.133	380.172	57.154	304.441
1938	23.251	289.518	15.252	226.138	57.786	513.179	45.178	315.187
1939	21.096	247.074	17.039	227.276	54.945	549.663	42.240	312.078
1940	22.771	272.467	16.766	234.853	55.211	630.023	41.396	352.926
Totale...	1.581.880	7.022.320	1.134.520	6.305.843	2.118.449	16.712.615	1.485.173	13.865.971

Depositi versati al 31 dicembre 1942 (a)

Depositi in effetti pubblici

(a) Controlli i depositi esenziali dei commercianti.

3. Movimento dei prestiti concessi a Province, Comuni e Consorzi

Anni	Capitale mutuo				Prestiti rimborsati espressamente in conto di prov. di Cassa			Capitali somministrati (col fondi)			Capitali restituiti dagli enti mutuatari	Prestiti rimborsati da somme alla fine di ciascun anno	Vigore alla fine di ciascun anno di capitali propri della Cassa di risparmio	
	Ammontare		N.	Migliaia di lire	Ammontare	Migliaia di lire	N.	Migliaia di lire	della Cassa	degli Istituti di prov. di Cassa				di altri Istituti
	S.	Migliaia di lire												
	S.	Migliaia di lire	N.	Migliaia di lire	S.	Migliaia di lire	N.	Migliaia di lire	S.	Migliaia di lire				N.
1908	551	275.718	11	6.769	12.608	248.217	52.829	11.063	178.132	909.564	2.174.591			
1909	403	207.434	4	11.593	27.521	242.066	38.496	20.245	189.016	795.483	2.246.139			
1910	160	235.265	4	11.593	16.833	235.714	65.093	26.514	186.163	931.575	2.377.272			
1911	179	192.637	27	60.617	2.223	281.459	34.791	41.553	209.060	939.807	2.472.959			
1912	143	247.789	—	—	10.197	237.388	32.375	47.170	242.789	930.802	2.501.924			

4. Capitale mutuato dalla Cassa Depositi e Prestiti e prestiti concessi a Province, Comuni e Consorzi per la sola esecuzione di opere pubbliche

Anni	Capitale mutuato				Prestiti concessi per opere pubbliche			
	per acquedotti ed opere idrauliche		per edifici scolastici		per opere stradali		per opere pubbliche diverse	
	N.	Ammontare Migliaia di lire	N.	Ammontare Migliaia di lire	N.	Ammontare Migliaia di lire	N.	Ammontare Migliaia di lire
1935	275.718	82.648	56.169	63.776	19.443	222.036	167.880	167.880
1936	218.232	78.469	56.364	28.293	4.704	167.880	95.798	95.798
1937	235.265	72.215	14.051	1.637	7.455	52.752	52.752	52.752
1938	273.276	15.338	14.125	—	23.319	25.824	25.824	25.824
1939	247.789	5.039	6.333	302	13.360	25.824	25.824	25.824

A P P E N

Coefficienti per la riduzione

1. Dati per

Coefficienti per la riduzione in

	1903	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
1903	1.0000	0.9952	0.9904	0.9856	0.9808	0.9760	0.9712	0.9664	0.9616	0.9568	0.9520	0.9472	0.9424	0.9376	0.9328
1914	1.0000	1.0000	0.9952	0.9904	0.9856	0.9808	0.9760	0.9712	0.9664	0.9616	0.9568	0.9520	0.9472	0.9424	0.9376
1915	0.9952	1.0000	1.0000	0.9952	0.9904	0.9856	0.9808	0.9760	0.9712	0.9664	0.9616	0.9568	0.9520	0.9472	0.9424
1916	0.9856	0.9904	0.9952	1.0000	1.0000	0.9952	0.9904	0.9856	0.9808	0.9760	0.9712	0.9664	0.9616	0.9568	0.9520
1917	0.9808	0.9856	0.9904	0.9952	1.0000	1.0000	0.9952	0.9904	0.9856	0.9808	0.9760	0.9712	0.9664	0.9616	0.9568
1918	0.9760	0.9808	0.9856	0.9904	0.9952	1.0000	1.0000	0.9952	0.9904	0.9856	0.9808	0.9760	0.9712	0.9664	0.9616
1919	0.9712	0.9760	0.9808	0.9856	0.9904	0.9952	1.0000	1.0000	0.9952	0.9904	0.9856	0.9808	0.9760	0.9712	0.9664
1920	0.9664	0.9712	0.9760	0.9808	0.9856	0.9904	0.9952	1.0000	1.0000	0.9952	0.9904	0.9856	0.9808	0.9760	0.9712
1921	0.9616	0.9664	0.9712	0.9760	0.9808	0.9856	0.9904	0.9952	1.0000	1.0000	0.9952	0.9904	0.9856	0.9808	0.9760
1922	0.9568	0.9616	0.9664	0.9712	0.9760	0.9808	0.9856	0.9904	0.9952	1.0000	1.0000	0.9952	0.9904	0.9856	0.9808
1923	0.9520	0.9568	0.9616	0.9664	0.9712	0.9760	0.9808	0.9856	0.9904	0.9952	1.0000	1.0000	0.9952	0.9904	0.9856
1924	0.9472	0.9520	0.9568	0.9616	0.9664	0.9712	0.9760	0.9808	0.9856	0.9904	0.9952	1.0000	1.0000	0.9952	0.9904
1925	0.9424	0.9472	0.9520	0.9568	0.9616	0.9664	0.9712	0.9760	0.9808	0.9856	0.9904	0.9952	1.0000	1.0000	0.9952
1926	0.9376	0.9424	0.9472	0.9520	0.9568	0.9616	0.9664	0.9712	0.9760	0.9808	0.9856	0.9904	0.9952	1.0000	1.0000
1927	0.9328	0.9376	0.9424	0.9472	0.9520	0.9568	0.9616	0.9664	0.9712	0.9760	0.9808	0.9856	0.9904	0.9952	1.0000

2. Dati per esercizi finan

Coefficienti per la riduzione in lire-oro

	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
1913-14	1.0000	0.9952	0.9904	0.9856	0.9808	0.9760	0.9712	0.9664	0.9616	0.9568	0.9520	0.9472	0.9424	0.9376	0.9328
1914-15	0.9952	1.0000	0.9952	0.9904	0.9856	0.9808	0.9760	0.9712	0.9664	0.9616	0.9568	0.9520	0.9472	0.9424	0.9376
1915-16	0.9904	0.9952	1.0000	0.9952	0.9904	0.9856	0.9808	0.9760	0.9712	0.9664	0.9616	0.9568	0.9520	0.9472	0.9424
1916-17	0.9856	0.9904	0.9952	1.0000	0.9952	0.9904	0.9856	0.9808	0.9760	0.9712	0.9664	0.9616	0.9568	0.9520	0.9472
1917-18	0.9808	0.9904	0.9952	0.9952	1.0000	0.9952	0.9904	0.9856	0.9808	0.9760	0.9712	0.9664	0.9616	0.9568	0.9520
1918-19	0.9760	0.9856	0.9904	0.9952	0.9952	1.0000	0.9952	0.9904	0.9856	0.9808	0.9760	0.9712	0.9664	0.9616	0.9568
1919-20	0.9712	0.9808	0.9856	0.9904	0.9952	0.9952	1.0000	0.9952	0.9904	0.9856	0.9808	0.9760	0.9712	0.9664	0.9616
1920-21	0.9664	0.9760	0.9808	0.9856	0.9904	0.9952	0.9952	1.0000	0.9952	0.9904	0.9856	0.9808	0.9760	0.9712	0.9664
1921-22	0.9616	0.9712	0.9760	0.9808	0.9856	0.9904	0.9952	0.9952	1.0000	0.9952	0.9904	0.9856	0.9808	0.9760	0.9712
1922-23	0.9568	0.9664	0.9712	0.9760	0.9808	0.9856	0.9904	0.9952	0.9952	1.0000	0.9952	0.9904	0.9856	0.9808	0.9760
1923-24	0.9520	0.9616	0.9664	0.9712	0.9760	0.9808	0.9856	0.9904	0.9952	0.9952	1.0000	0.9952	0.9904	0.9856	0.9808
1924-25	0.9472	0.9568	0.9616	0.9664	0.9712	0.9760	0.9808	0.9856	0.9904	0.9952	0.9952	1.0000	0.9952	0.9904	0.9856
1925-26	0.9424	0.9520	0.9568	0.9616	0.9664	0.9712	0.9760	0.9808	0.9856	0.9904	0.9952	0.9952	1.0000	0.9952	0.9904
1926-27	0.9376	0.9472	0.9520	0.9568	0.9616	0.9664	0.9712	0.9760	0.9808	0.9856	0.9904	0.9952	0.9952	1.0000	0.9952
1927-28	0.9328	0.9424	0.9472	0.9520	0.9568	0.9616	0.9664	0.9712	0.9760	0.9808	0.9856	0.9904	0.9952	0.9952	1.0000
1928-29	0.9280	0.9376	0.9424	0.9472	0.9520	0.9568	0.9616	0.9664	0.9712	0.9760	0.9808	0.9856	0.9904	0.9952	0.9952
1929-30	0.9232	0.9328	0.9376	0.9424	0.9472	0.9520	0.9568	0.9616	0.9664	0.9712	0.9760	0.9808	0.9856	0.9904	0.9952
1930-31	0.9184	0.9280	0.9328	0.9376	0.9424	0.9472	0.9520	0.9568	0.9616	0.9664	0.9712	0.9760	0.9808	0.9856	0.9904
1931-32	0.9136	0.9232	0.9280	0.9328	0.9376	0.9424	0.9472	0.9520	0.9568	0.9616	0.9664	0.9712	0.9760	0.9808	0.9856
1932-33	0.9088	0.9184	0.9232	0.9280	0.9328	0.9376	0.9424	0.9472	0.9520	0.9568	0.9616	0.9664	0.9712	0.9760	0.9808
1933-34	0.9040	0.9136	0.9184	0.9232	0.9280	0.9328	0.9376	0.9424	0.9472	0.9520	0.9568	0.9616	0.9664	0.9712	0.9760
1934-35	0.8992	0.9088	0.9136	0.9184	0.9232	0.9280	0.9328	0.9376	0.9424	0.9472	0.9520	0.9568	0.9616	0.9664	0.9712
1935-36	0.8944	0.9040	0.9088	0.9136	0.9184	0.9232	0.9280	0.9328	0.9376	0.9424	0.9472	0.9520	0.9568	0.9616	0.9664
1936-37	0.8896	0.8992	0.9040	0.9088	0.9136	0.9184	0.9232	0.9280	0.9328	0.9376	0.9424	0.9472	0.9520	0.9568	0.9616
1937-38	0.8848	0.8944	0.8992	0.9040	0.9088	0.9136	0.9184	0.9232	0.9280	0.9328	0.9376	0.9424	0.9472	0.9520	0.9568
1938-39	0.8800	0.8896	0.8944	0.8992	0.9040	0.9088	0.9136	0.9184	0.9232	0.9280	0.9328	0.9376	0.9424	0.9472	0.9520
1939-40	0.8752	0.8848	0.8896	0.8944	0.8992	0.9040	0.9088	0.9136	0.9184	0.9232	0.9280	0.9328	0.9376	0.9424	0.9472
1940-41	0.8704	0.8800	0.8848	0.8896	0.8944	0.8992	0.9040	0.9088	0.9136	0.9184	0.9232	0.9280	0.9328	0.9376	0.9424
1941-42	0.8656	0.8752	0.8800	0.8848	0.8896	0.8944	0.8992	0.9040	0.9088	0.9136	0.9184	0.9232	0.9280	0.9328	0.9376
1942-43	0.8608	0.8704	0.8752	0.8800	0.8848	0.8896	0.8944	0.8992	0.9040	0.9088	0.9136	0.9184	0.9232	0.9280	0.9328

2. Dati per esercizi finan

Coefficienti per la riduzione in lire-oro

	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
1913-14	1.0000	1.0614	1.2438	1.3253	1.5050	1.5532	2.774	4.5009	4.1977	4.1305	4.3942	4.5777	4.9000	4.5336	3.5835
1914-15	0.9421	1.0000	1.1716	1.2446	1.4027	1.4527	2.6166	4.2675	3.9446	3.9112	4.1447	4.3120	4.5221	4.2712	3.3761
1915-16	0.8040	0.8603	1.0000	1.0664	1.2634	1.3034	2.3375	3.8200	3.5707	3.5219	3.5370	3.5896	3.9410	3.6431	2.8612
1916-17	0.6240	0.6603	0.8079	0.8779	1.0000	1.0350	1.994	2.4312	2.1603	2.1143	2.1199	2.1315	2.1990	2.1822	2.2119
1917-18	0.4270	0.4625	0.5740	0.6310	0.7500	0.7850	1.2413	1.8434	1.6312	1.5867	1.5811	1.5707	1.6780	1.6424	1.6977
1918-19	0.2750	0.2944	0.3611	0.3911	0.4700	0.4900	0.8000	1.0000	0.8000	0.7800	0.7600	0.7400	0.8000	0.7800	0.8000
1919-20	0.1651	0.1622	0.1678	0.1717	0.1743	0.1763	0.1763	0.1763	0.1763	0.1763	0.1763	0.1763	0.1763	0.1763	0.1763
1920-21	0.1097	0.1112	0.1131	0.1144	0.1159	0.1173	0.1187	0.1199	0.1211	0.1222	0.1232	0.1242	0.1252	0.1262	0.1272
1921-22	0.0740	0.0749	0.0758	0.0767	0.0776	0.0785	0.0794	0.0803	0.0812	0.0821	0.0830	0.0839	0.0848	0.0857	0.0866
1922-23	0.0480	0.0484	0.0488	0.0492	0.0496	0.0499	0.0503	0.0507	0.0511	0.0515	0.0519	0.0523	0.0527	0.0531	0.0535
1923-24	0.0320	0.0322	0.0324	0.0326	0.0328	0.0330	0.0332	0.0334	0.0336	0.0338	0.0340	0.0342	0.0344	0.0346	0.0348
1924-25	0.0260	0.0261	0.0262	0.0263	0.0264	0.0265	0.0266	0.0267	0.0268	0.0269	0.0270	0.0271	0.0272	0.0273	0.0274
1925-26	0.0200	0.0201	0.0202	0.0203	0.0204	0.0205	0.0206	0.0207	0.0208	0.0209	0.0210	0.0211	0.0212	0.0213	0.0214
1926-27	0.0140	0.0141	0.0142	0.0143	0.0144	0.0145	0.0146	0.0147	0.0148	0.0149	0.0150	0.0151	0.0152	0.0153	0.0154
1927-28	0.0080	0.0081	0.0082	0.0083	0.0084	0.0085	0.0086	0.0087	0.0088	0.0089	0.0090	0.0091	0.0092	0.0093	0.0094
1928-29	0.0020	0.0021	0.0022	0.0023	0.0024	0.0025	0.0026	0.0027	0.0028	0.0029	0.0030	0.0031	0.0032	0.0033	0.0034
1929-30	0.0010	0.0011	0.0012	0.0013	0.0014	0.0015	0.0016	0.0017	0.0018	0.0019	0.0020	0.0021	0.0022	0.0023	0.0024
1930-31	0.0005	0.0006	0.0007	0.0008	0.0009	0.0010	0.0011	0.0012	0.0013	0.0014	0.0015	0.0016	0.0017	0.0018	0.0019
1931-32	0.0002	0.0003	0.0004	0.0005	0.0006	0.0007	0.0008	0.0009	0.0010	0.0011	0.0012	0.0013	0.0014	0.0015	0.0016
1932-33	0.0001	0.0002	0.0003	0.0004	0.0005	0.0006	0.0007	0.0008	0.0009	0.0010	0.0011	0.0012	0.0013	0.0014	0.0015

Per i coefficienti riportati nella presente tavola sono adottati in base agli indici dei prezzi dell'oro contenuti nella tavola 1 a
della 1. Un'altra tavola dei prezzi dell'oro, adottata dall'Ente Italiano della Lira, per i minori indici dei prezzi dell'oro (prezzi agli anni
Una il significato, e grado di precisione di tali coefficienti si rinvia a quanto avvertito nella nota (a) in calce alla stessa tavola.

D I C E

delle lire correnti in lire oro (a)

anni solari

lire oro degli anni sottostanti

1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	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ziari (1° luglio - 30 giugno)

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

[illegible]

1987, 46 del presente regolamento. L'Anuario Statistico Portogallo, l'annuario delle finanze in ciascun volume sono entrambi dotati di un ampio settore finanziario, insieme con rispettivi esponenti, dei numeri, delle chiavi degli indicatori.

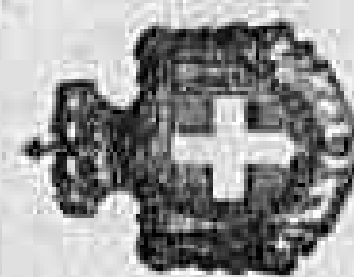
PREZZO L. 20

MARCELLO SOLERI
MINISTRO DEL TESORO

I NUOVI BUONI DEL TESORO NEL QUADRO DELLA FINANZA ITALIANA

DISCORSO TENUTO NEL TEATRO S. CARLO
DI NAPOLI IL GIORNO 15 APRILE 1945

PRECEDUTO DA UNA BREVE COMMEMORAZIONE
DEL PRESIDENTE ROOSEVELT

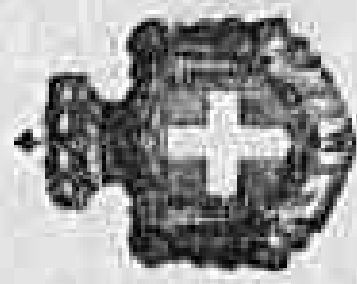


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NEL QUADRO DELLA FINANZA ITALIANA

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R O M A
ISTITUTO POLIGRAFICO DELLO STATO
1945

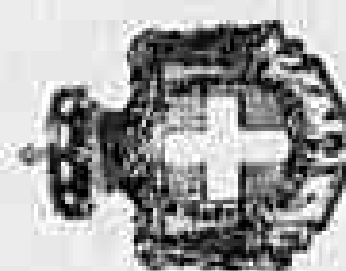
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MARCELLO SOLERI
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I NUOVI BUONI DEL TESORO NEL QUADRO DELLA FINANZA ITALIANA

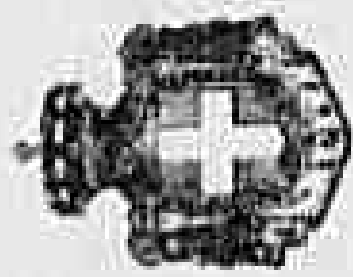
DISCORSO TENUTO NEL TEATRO S. CARLO
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R O M A
ISTITUTO POLIGRAFICO DELLO STATO
1945

(1105913) Roma, 1945 - Istituto Poligrafico dello Stato - G. C.

Signori,

all'attonito stupore, al senso di sgomento con cui l'Italia ha appreso ieri l'altro la notizia della morte del grande Presidente Roosevelt, è succeduta la più profonda costernazione per la certezza che si è con lui spenta una grande luce della storia e si è estinta una possente energia benefica dell'umanità.

Gli Stati Uniti d'America oggi collocano il nome di Roosevelt a fianco di quelli di Giorgio Washington e di Abramo Lincoln: al primo devono la indipendenza nazionale, il secondo ha infranto i ceppi della schiavitù; Roosevelt ha difesa e rivendicata la dignità dell'uomo libero derisa e calpestata dalle dittature ed ha proclamato al disopra delle cupidigie degli spazi vitali, la solidarietà internazionale dei popoli.

Ricordo parole che risuonarono piene di speranza nel mio cuore di italiano allorché Roosevelt ha affermato che la miseria di ciascun popolo costituisce un elemento di disordine nel mondo, perchè essa è contagiosa e va combattuta ovunque affinché l'uomo possa godere l'onesto benessere del suo lavoro.

È prodigioso, Signori, ciò che ha saputo fare il Presidente Roosevelt. Ricordiamo che l'America è uscita dall'altra guerra un poco delusa e un poco corrucciata verso l'Europa e che poi ha seguito con pena le contese, gli imperialismi, i risentimenti che continuarono a dilaniare questo vecchio continente, conside-

tezza che si è con la speranza dell'umanità.

Gli Stati Uniti d'America oggi collocano il nome di Roosevelt a fianco di quelli di Giorgio Washington e di Abramo Lincoln: al primo devono la indipendenza nazionale, il secondo ha infranto i ceppi della schiavitù; Roosevelt ha difesa e rivendicata la dignità dell'uomo libero derisa e calpestata dalle dittature ed ha proclamato al disopra delle cupidigie degli spazi vitali, la solidarietà internazionale dei popoli.

Ricordo parole che risuonarono piene di speranza nel mio cuore di italiano allorché Roosevelt ha affermato che la miseria di ciascun popolo costituisce un elemento di disordine nel mondo, perché essa è contagiosa e va combattuta ovunque affinché l'uomo possa godere l'onesto benessere del suo lavoro.

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suo caminetto, seppe a poco a poco persuaderla che il trionfo delle dittature in Europa sarebbe stata un'eclissi di civiltà che avrebbe oscurata la libertà anche in America; e vi riuscì, o Signori, facendo appello a quel profondo e sicuro sentimentalismo che vi è nell'anima del giovane e grande popolo americano, se pure talvolta esso ami ostentare uno scettico utilitarismo, che però non sente.

Roosevelt ha richiamato il popolo americano alla sua vecchia lotta contro la foresta, che fu la sua frontiera e la barriera alla sua espansione, ma della quale le sue energie hanno trionfato; e ne ha mobilitate tutte le energie spirituali ed economiche contro la nuova frontiera e la nuova foresta anche più cupa: quella dei nazionalismi e delle dittature.

Roosevelt è caduto alla vigilia della vittoria, così come i nostri alpini del Grappa alla vigilia di Vittorio Veneto, così come tanti soldati alleati e nostri, che combattono in queste giornate già baciata dal sole della vittoria, alla vigilia del pieno trionfo. Egli non ha sentita l'acclamazione che tutta l'America e il mondo gli avrebbero rivolto in quell'ora fulgida di gloria. Ma l'opera sua di guerra era compiuta, perchè la vittoria ormai era in pugno. Purtroppo egli non potrà compiere la sua opera di pace ed è questo il rimpianto profondo di tutta l'Europa, di tutto il mondo e più particolarmente nostro, perchè l'immenso prestigio morale che Roosevelt aveva saputo conquistarsi nel mondo lo designava ad arbitro nei contrasti, nei rancori, e forse anche nei nazionalismi,

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Noi italiani ricordiamo con profonda gratitudine che il primo gesto di vera solidarietà, la prima mano tesa verso di noi, ci sono venuti da Roosevelt allorquando, pochi mesi or sono, superando anche non lievi difficoltà, acconsentiva che all'Italia fosse riconosciuta una contropartita in dollari per le am-lire spese dalle truppe americane in Italia e quando poi fece riservare accoglienze così cordiali alla Missione Quintieri-Mattioli, scrivendo anche pochi giorni or sono la nota lettera al Presidente Bonomi dalla quale trapela tanta luce di comprensione per la nostra situazione.

L'Italia è certa che con la morte di Roosevelt la sua opera non è stroncata. Essa è stata troppo grande e troppo profondo è stato il solco da lui impresso nella storia, perchè l'America non ne senta l'orgoglio, col dovere di raccoglierne e continuarne gli insegnamenti.

Renderà così a lui il più nobile degli omaggi.

Noi Italiani ci inchiniamo riverenti davanti alla sua salma che oggi è tumulata ad Hyde Park ed alla sua memoria, che è quella di un uomo che ha raggiunto le supreme vette della grandezza morale, riaffermando nel mondo il fascino, per fortuna, eterno e l'immortale prestigio della giustizia, della solidarietà e della umana bontà.

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Cittadini,

non è senza qualche turbamento che io prendo oggi a parlare dinanzi a Voi in questa così solenne riunione.

Vedo intorno a me uomini insigni: da Benedetto Croce a Enrico De Nicola, a Giulio Rodinò a Giovanni Porzio ad Alfonso Rubilli, ai quali mi lega il ricordo e l'orgoglio di una comune collaborazione politica a fianco di un insigne statista, la cui figura con lo scorrere dei decenni si eleva nella prospettiva della storia, e che gli anziani tra voi ricordano di aver visto percorrere le vie di Napoli seguendo la salma dell'amico tragicamente perduto e ingiustamente stroncato: Pietro Rosano.

Parlo di Giovanni Giolitti, che ha dato all'Italia un periodo aureo di prosperità economica e di libertà politiche ed insieme sia la sua quarta sponda nel Mediterraneo a difesa di vitali interessi, che la elevazione del livello economico e politico delle classi lavoratrici, affezionate così alla Patria e ai suoi istituti.

Ma al disopra degli antichi amici e dei colleghi della nuova fatica politica che qui vedo intorno a me, il mio reverente ricordo va a un grande vostro scomparso al quale mi legava la più fraterna amicizia: Giovanni Amendola, altissima espressione di dignità morale e di coraggio civico. Ascrivo a mio onore di avere per primo rievocata la sua memoria, il domani della sua morte, dinnanzi e

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essere discusso dal lato politico, nessuno da quello morale. Egli ubbidì sempre e solamente agli imperativi della sua coscienza, indifferente al successo, non mai prescelto a norma delle sue azioni, incurante della vita e della morte. Non mai piegò a stimolo di beni materiali; a lusinghe di fortune politiche o anche solo ad allettamenti di quieto vivere. Realizzò così una piena armonia di pensiero, volontà ed azione, obbedendo alla inflessibile coerenza di una norma interiore. Giovanni Amendola nel suo pensiero filosofico identificava il bene con la volontà, riponendo nei mandamenti di questa l'origine del male. Perciò egli fu uomo di ferreo volere e di rigida intransigenza, ispirata però alla convinzione di essere nel vero e nel giusto, non mai a settarietà di animo o ad orgoglio di spirito.

Oggi l'Italia potrebbe contare su Giovanni Amendola come su una fra le energie più sperimentate e sicure per la sua rinascita politica e civile.

Individualità elettissime queste che ho nominate, espresse dalla collettività di un popolo che, memore delle sue tre rivoluzioni, colle quali fu antesignano dei moti per l'unità e l'indipendenza nazionale, ha saputo colle sue quattro giornate del settembre 1943 emulare quelle leggendarie di Brescia e di Milano, cacciando a furor di popolo dalle sue strade, e prima che vi giungessero le acclamate armate degli Alleati, quei tedeschi, che avevano qui affermato la loro brutalità, scegliendo anche a bersaglio insostituibili documenti di storia e di cultura, amorosamente raccolti e custoditi nel vostro famosissimo Archivio.

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Orbene, davanti a un popolo che ha compiuto siffatti ardi-
menti ed olocausti ed in una città ancora sanguinante per le
ferite della guerra, sembra superfluo illustrare il lato sacro del
nuovo prestito e cioè il dovere civico di sottoscrivere, mentre diventa

quasi irriverente l'illustrarne il lato profano e cioè il tornaconto di farlo per le sue condizioni eccezionalmente favorevoli di prezzo di emissione, di tasso di interesse, di pingui premi, di esenzioni tributarie, di accettazione come denaro per pagamenti di vario genere che ne assicurano alte quotazioni di Borsa; sicchè il mio discorso diventerebbe inutile se non fosse vero che talvolta, come ha scritto Carlo Botta, i popoli sono più avari del loro denaro che del loro sangue, e se non mi proponessi di illustrare — in omaggio a quella norma di pubblicità e di sincerità che ho ritenuto mio dovere di ripristinare, per lo stesso rispetto che ho per il popolo nostro, e come sicuro fattore di fiducia — questa operazione nel quadro della finanza italiana, nella sua realtà di oggi e nelle sue prospettive di domani.

Sento tutto l'onore e le responsabilità di esser chiamato a tenere il primo discorso finanziario in Italia dopo il crollo del fascismo e vorrò ricollegarmi alle vecchie e sane tradizioni della finanza di un paese povero che, senza ricchezze e senza materie prime, armato solo della sua probità finanziaria e del lavoro della sua gente, aveva saputo circondare di tanto prestigio e di tanta fiducia la sua moneta, da farla ricercare a prezzo superiore all'oro.

Se a ragione fu definito un prodigio della storia il risorgimento nazionale dell'Italia, appare altresì quasi un miracolo la salda costruzione finanziaria di questo paese, da quando Camillo Cavour dopo Novara sapeva persuadere i Rotschild ad aver fiducia nel Piemonte vinto ed umiliato, a quando Marco Minghetti e soprat-

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trezzare di ferrovie, di telegrafi, di strade, di opere pubbliche il nuovo Stato. La sua ancora debole compagine finanziaria parve per un momento soccombere sotto le ripercussioni finanziarie del periodo di profondo turbamento politico, che fu il decennio fra il 1890 e il 1900, colle sue crisi agricole e bancarie, coi conflitti di Aigues Mortes, colla sventura di Adua, coi moti di Milano, col regicidio di Monza, quando parvero scosse le stesse fondamenta del giovane regno. Ma non fu se non una pausa. Ben tosto la finanza italiana riprendeva la sua ascesa con Giolitti con Luzzatti con Sonnino e con tutta una pleiade di fedelissimi disinteressati ed appassionati servitori del paese, da Majorana a Massimini, da Wollemborg a Carcano, da Tedesco a Rubini e attingeva un più ampio respiro da una fiorente economia industriale ed agricola e da una attiva bilancia di pagamenti coll'estero. Potè così il popolo italiano trovare i mezzi e la fiducia in sè stesso per affrontare prima l'impresa di Libia e per sopportare poi lo sforzo di quel conflitto mondiale che gli assicurava i suoi sicuri e legittimi confini e gli conferiva un prestigio incontrastato fra le maggiori potenze europee.

Fu proprio alla vigilia della conquista a mano armata del potere da parte del fascismo che, superando tutte le difficoltà di un dopoguerra esasperato e irrequieto, e cooperandovi F. S. Nitti, De Nava, Paratore, Meda, Alessio, Peano ecc., approvata la legge sulla soppressione del prezzo politico del pane, il Presidente del Consiglio poteva annunciare che l'Italia, dopo tanto travaglio e superate così gravi crisi, era sul punto di ritrovare quel pareggio del bilancio che sempre additato a suprema mèta della

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Non è di buon gusto dir male dei predecessori, tanto più che il giudizio lo darà la storia. Ma sta di fatto che il ventennio fascista è caratterizzato dalla più fastosa megalomania; da spettacolari propagandistiche opere pubbliche, fra le quali ricorderò solo il prosciugamento del lago di Nemi, l'E. 42, l'isolamento del Mausoleo di Augusto, le grandi strade imperiali d'Africa; dal peccato di orgoglio di Pesaro, che fu inutile strage delle nostre esportazioni e conseguentemente della nostra riserva aurea, anche perchè non accompagnato da una convergente severa politica di deflazione nelle pubbliche spese e nei salari; dalle avventure di Africa e di Spagna e di Albania e dalla catastrofica e nefasta partecipazione a questa guerra a fianco della Germania, in contrasto ai sentimenti ed agli interessi nazionali; mentre le cupidigie, le dissipazioni e le corruzioni poterono scatenarsi impunemente anche per la mancanza di ogni pubblico controllo di libera stampa.

Orbene tutto ciò ha costato ingenti cifre di disavanzi di bilancio, che sommarono a 490 miliardi alla fine dell'esercizio 1943-44, aumentando *sic* l'indebitamento statale, dai 92 miliardi del 1922 a più di 405 miliardi al giugno 1943, oltre a più di 100 miliardi di residui passivi, sia la circolazione della Banca d'Italia, salita dai 20 miliardi del 1922 ai 161 del febbraio 1943, all'infuori dei biglietti stampati dopo questa data nel Nord. E fu dissipata nella difesa di quota 90 e nelle avventure imperialistiche una preziosa riserva aurea, riducendosi le 561 tonnellate di oro, che nel dicembre 1933 le sacrestie della Banca d'Italia contenevano, oltre a notevoli partite di divise estere, alle poco meno che 100

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di importo superiore all'ammontare odierno complessivo della circolazione. Voglia il nostro destino che nell'oro scoperto nelle caverne di Merker sia compreso il nostro, e che ci sia riconosciuto il buon diritto alla sua rivendica.

Questa è la situazione che ha lasciato il crollo del fascismo e che il nuovo governo ha dovuto affrontare in circostanze veramente paradossali ed inaudite, quali sono quelle che pongono a carico dell'Italia le spese militari di quattro eserciti, da quello tedesco a quello repubblicano-fascista, dalle spese di occupazione degli Alleati al finanziamento del nostro sforzo bellico compiuto dalle nostre valorose unità e dagli eroici patrioti, mentre ancora si accumulano nel nostro paese rovine su rovine, distruzioni su distruzioni, ed ogni sostanziale ripresa è ostacolata dalla mancanza di macchine asportate o distrutte, di trasporti e di materie prime. Situazione che potrebbe apparire disperata a qualunque altro paese che non abbia attraversato tante traversie e superate tante tempeste e che saprà ancora salire anche questo calvario e rimarginare tante lacerazioni coll'istinto costruttivo del suo popolo, con la sobrietà e la tenacia del suo lavoro, col suo fondamentale spirito di risparmio e che saprà compiere il suo nuovo Risorgimento con ardimenti e con patimenti che non saranno minori di quelli che ci condussero da Novara a Vittorio Veneto.

Occorreva per affrontare questi frangenti il grande patriottismo ed il sereno ottimismo di Ivanoe Bonomi, animato da tanta sensibilità ed esperienza politica, qualche coraggio nel suo Ministero del Tesoro e un Governo che non avesse al disotto di qualsiasi

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Il Tesoro ritenne che suo primo dovere fosse quello di cercare di impedire che questa situazione peggiorasse, resistendo

alla tendenza all'aumento delle spese e tenendo fermo il torchio della stampa dei biglietti fino a quando fu possibile. Riusci a farlo per quasi sei mesi, se pure a una tale politica si opponeva il rialzo irrefrenabile dei prezzi, dovuto in parte all'abbondanza dei mezzi di pagamento, ma in parte ben maggiore alla rarefazione dei viveri e dei manufatti per la minore produzione e per la mancanza dei mezzi di trasporto, coefficienti questi i più favorevoli per il fiorire della borsa nera.

Il recente esperimento del Belgio dove, malgrado la riduzione della circolazione da 113 a 43 miliardi, i prezzi non sono ribassati e il mercato nero non fu stroncato, per le accresciute difficoltà di approvvigionamenti dovute alla diffidenza dei contadini dopo la riduzione drastica della circolazione e alle accresciute difficoltà dei trasporti per il maggiore afflusso e transito di truppe alleate, dimostra e conferma che la rarefazione della merce ben più del gonfiamento dei mezzi di pagamenti rincara i prezzi.

Non appena il Governo ritornò a Roma s'intensificò la pressione di operai e impiegati per l'aumento delle mercedi, che a sua volta ha determinato un rincaro dei prezzi, minacciando di dare moto alla diabolica spirale della inflazione. Ma si trattava di esigenze incoercibili e legittime, afferenti ai bisogni fondamentali della vita, che non potevano essere denegate o respinte. E doveva pure farsi fronte alle notevoli spese dello sforzo militare italiano che il nostro Paese ha sempre chiesto di intensificare e a tutti gli oneri di assistenza relativi.

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Per colmare il conseguente ingente scoperto di cassa di quasi sei miliardi mensili non rimaneva se non di ricorrere alle ben scarse ricette che la finanza conosce: o realizzare economie, o aumentare le imposte, o stampare biglietti, o contrarre prestiti.

Nel campo delle economic, pur così difficili in un momento di tante miserie e di tante rovine, colla necessità di apprestare le prime provvidenze e assistenze nel campo di quella ricostruzione, che solo la completa liberazione del territorio italiano consentirà di affrontare in pieno, un passo decisivo è stato compiuto con la soppressione dei prezzi politici, soprattutto del pane — problema penoso che il mio destino ha per la seconda volta voluto addossarmi — insostenibile ed assurda emorragia per un bilancio di così limitate risorse. Assurda perchè rappresentava un dono di due terzi del prezzo del pane a classi che non ne avevano bisogno, insostenibile per l'onere di diecine di miliardi che arreca al bilancio. La composta disciplina colla quale il popolo italiano ha accolto il provvedimento antinflazionista dimostra come esso abbia sentita la gravità del pericolo del crollo della moneta.

Per l'incremento delle entrate tributarie furono ritoccate le leggi esistenti, ma la lentezza della macchina statale e soprattutto la contrazione dei redditi, per la restrizione e per l'arresto dell'attività produttive del Paese e le difficoltà di raggiungere e colpire i redditi di emergenza e soprattutto di borsa nera, che non lasciano traccia di fatture o di registri, non potevano non deprimere i proventi delle imposte, che solo oggi, dopo una profonda contrazione, rivelano i primi segni di un sostanziale miglioramento. Infatti le entrate tributarie dai 1112 milioni del novembre 1944 salirono a 1581 milioni nel gennaio e a 1735 nel febbraio scorso. Le fondamentali riforme del nostro sistema tributario, che deve essere semplificato e aggiornato nei tributi e negli accertamenti,

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zione. Anche la giustamente reclamata avocazione degli illeciti arricchimenti realizzati nel regime fascista da gerarchi e da profittatori, pur legittimando sequestri cautelativi, richiede istruttorie e procedure di non rapida soluzione.

Rimanevano la stampa dei biglietti o il ricorso ad un prestito. Ma stampa dei biglietti significa inflazione, e inflazione vuol dire rincorsa senza fine tra prezzi e salari, volatilizzazione della moneta, distruzione del risparmio, imposta sperequata e rovinosa, paralisi dell'economia nazionale.

La scelta non poteva essere dubbia.

Vi leggo una pagina scultoria che Luigi Einaudi ha scritto per questa riunione.

« I nostri vecchi chiamavano « alzamento » della moneta il processo di moltiplicazione dei segni monetari. Esso conduceva allora e conduce ancor oggi ad un risultato socialmente perniciosissimo, che si può chiamare dell'alzamento « disuguale ». Se tutti i prezzi, tutti i salari, tutte le pensioni, tutti i redditi si alzassero ugualmente e simultaneamente quanto si moltiplicano i segni monetari, non si avrebbe nessun effetto sostanziale: tutte le cose si chiamerebbero con nomi più grossi, tutti potremmo immaginare di essere divenuti milionari. Invece, siccome alcuni prezzi e compensi restano fissi, con le piante in terra, ed altri aumentano poco ed altri molto e moltissimo, vi sono ceti i quali immiseriscono ed altri arricchiscono, senza colpa nè merito. Nulla è più atto a cagionare inquietudine, invidia, e commovimenti sociali. Dobbiamo evitare che la gente facinorosa possa trarre van-

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moneta giunge al punto critico, nasce la paura, nasce la fuga disordinata della carta moneta ed il panico. Ognuno è tentato di disfarsi dei biglietti, innanzi che essi perdano ulteriormente di potenza di acquisto. Si butta il biglietto per comprar cose; ed il rincaro delle cose segue l'aumento dei salari; ed i salariati sono costretti, per vivere, a spendere la maggior moneta ricevuta, sì chè di nuovo crescono di prezzo le cose e poi ancora i salari e così all'infinito sino all'abisso *.

Poichè dopo alcuni mesi di completo arresto di ogni emissione si era pur dovuto ricorrervi in misura ben limitata — poco più di 10 miliardi sino al 31 marzo in confronto ai più dei 160 creditati dal governo fascista — la difesa della moneta imponeva, per fermare il torchio, di ricorrere ad una operazione di mobilitazione delle vaste disponibilità monetarie del Paese, per impedire che col peggioramento e col logoramento della situazione si rendessero assai più difficili e incerte le più vaste operazioni di sistemazioni finanziarie e monetarie da compiersi non appena sia liberato tutto il territorio nazionale allo scopo di darè alla moneta quella stabilità di capacità di acquisto che, sia pure col sacrificio di tutti, dovrà costituire la premessa indispensabile per la ripresa di una sana economia, se anche profondamente impoverita e di ogni attività ricostruttiva e produttiva.

Il nuovo prestito, che dà modo al Paese di imprestare allo Stato i biglietti vecchi già posseduti, perchè esso non chieda alla Banca d'Italia la stampa di nuovi biglietti, rappresenta quindi un ponte per superare l'abisso della inflazione e per pervenire all'altra

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ci separano dall'inizio della ripresa, sarà una diga opposta al fra-
namento della moneta e del suo valore. Se dunque questa opera-
zione non vuole essere giudicata alla stregua di una di quelle più
radicali misure di manovra monetaria che già furono compiute
in qualche Paese di Europa dopo la sua liberazione dai tedeschi,
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risanamento monetario, poichè è certo che quanto minore sarà stata
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Ci fu da taluno obiettato che siano troppo favorevoli le condi-
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della nostra attività produttiva, considerata come interessante le operazioni militari degli Alleati; non appena fu noto che la missione Quintieri-Mattioli avrebbe rimesso una nota del Governo americano, con la quale si sarebbero riaperte all'Italia le vie della sua libertà commerciale e consentita una maggiore collaborazione con l'economia americana; non appena cioè apparve infranto quel duro isolamento in cui il nostro Paese era stato confinato dalle onerose clausole finanziarie ed economiche dell'armistizio.

Se pure per intanto è solo parziale, ed è stato concesso unicamente dall'America, il riconoscimento di fatto che alle am-lire emesse corrisponda una contropartita in dollari, è però nostra ferma fiducia che la richiesta già ufficialmente avanzata dal nostro Governo perchè le spese militari degli Alleati non debbano far carico al nostro Paese non potrà non trovare accoglimento per le ragioni fondamentali di giustizia che la assistono.

Sembra a noi che non possano far carico al nostro Paese le spese che eccedono quelle di occupazione ai fini di controllare la esecuzione dell'armistizio, e che riguardano invece la prosecuzione della guerra contro i tedeschi sul nostro suolo, perchè esse di per sè esorbitano dall'armistizio e dalle sue finalità. Ma nemmeno dovrebbero più far carico al nostro Paese le spese di occupazione, dopo che la situazione dell'8 settembre fu profondamente modificata con la nostra dichiarazione di guerra alla Germania; col riconoscimento di quella cobelligeranza, che se non ci iscrive ancora nell'elenco degli alleati, ci cancella però da quello dei nemici e

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Noi siamo certi che queste fondamentali esigenze di giustizia fondate su una realtà innegabile che ha superato l'armistizio, troveranno il loro accoglimento in un popolo, il cui presidente Roosevelt ha sventolato quella bandiera della solidarietà economica internazionale che sola potrà ridare ai popoli qualche benessere dopo tante sofferenze e fermare il contagio della miseria.

Nè ci verrà meno la solidarietà della Gran Bretagna di cui ammiriamo il supremo sforzo finanziario per la guerra, nella quale ha gettato ogni sua energia e riserva, dopo avere da sola, nel 1940, opposto all'aggressione teutonica la barriera insuperabile del suo impavido coraggio, di quella Gran Bretagna che, giova qui ricordarlo, attraverso Gladstone denunciava al mondo la offesa permanente alla civiltà costituita dai Governi borbonici e che così efficacemente favoriva la spedizione dei Mille liberatrice della Sicilia e di Napoli. Ricordiamo che i nostri fanti combatterono a fianco di quelli Inglesi nelle battaglie della Cernaia, in quella di Vittorio Veneto, e da oltre un anno contro un comune nemico. Sono vincoli e sentimenti questi che non possono dimenticarsi.

Le prime manifestazioni ricevute di un cordiale proposito di aiutare il nostro Paese nella sua ripresa ci impongono il dovere di meritare la estimazione e la fiducia delle Nazioni Unite e certamente a questa fiducia concorrerà l'esito dell'attuale operazione nella quale noi Italiani dobbiamo dimostrare, noi per i primi, di avere in noi stessi quella fiducia che vogliamo ispirare

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È la prima volta che gli Alleati potranno giudicarci dai fatti, ed è essenziale per il nostro avvenire che il giudizio non ci sia contrario. Si parla molto di solidarietà finanziaria e di assistenza creditizia internazionale, per la quale a Bretton Woods sono stati progettati gli istituti diretti sia a colmare col fondo monetario nei primi anni del dopoguerra i disavanzi delle bilancie dei pagamenti dei paesi più danneggiati dalla guerra, per facilitarne così la stabilità monetaria al livello fissato, sia per fornire colla Banca internazionale i crediti a più lunga scadenza per aiutare la ricostruzione delle economie più devastate dal conflitto, ma è certo che il credito e l'assistenza saranno dati solo a chi dimostrerà di saper meritarsi. Le banche anche internazionali sono larghe di credito ed offrono i loro capitali a coloro in cui hanno fiducia, mentre chi non ha saputo guadagnarsela invano busserà ai loro sportelli.

Ora questa fiducia noi dovremo sapercela meritare con i nostri sforzi; e l'attuale non ne rappresenta che un primo inizio ed esperimento.

Occorrerà infatti, tosto liberato tutto il territorio nazionale, affrontare ben più duri ed aspri compiti finanziari ed economici fra loro inscindibili. Come potrà infatti risollevarsi la finanza, senza una ripresa dell'economia nazionale, che aumenti la produzione, con un rapido se pure parziale riassetto della nostra industria ed agricoltura e della nostra attrezzatura di trasporti, creando così quelle contropartite di cose e di merci alla moneta che escludono la inflazione e arrestano il suo malefico corteo di rovine e di

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Non vi è dubbio che le entrate tributarie normali dovranno portarsi a un livello tale da coprire il fabbisogno ordinario del bilancio. Nessun Ministro delle Finanze potrà più, come il vostro Tannucci, far scrivere sulla sua tomba il motto: « nullum vectigal unquam imposuit ». Nessun tributo nè diretto nè indiretto, potrà essere risparmiato. Ma per le esigenze straordinarie della ricostruzione, dell'assistenza ai reduci di guerra, della riduzione della circolazione occorreranno prelievi straordinari sul patrimonio e vasti prestiti pubblici, misure anche queste che rientrano nei classici mezzi di risanamento di una finanza così disastrosa.

Non credo di venire meno alla prudenza che si impone in temi così delicati, ammonendo quanti pensano di meglio provvedere ai loro interessi, tenendo inerti cospicue masse monetarie, che mentre la tecnica finanziaria possiede ormai tutti i mezzi per raggiungere, ove occorra, anche i biglietti di banca più occultati — e i recenti provvedimenti presi nel Belgio lo dimostrano — invece lo Stato avrà tutto l'interesse ad usare il trattamento più favorevole ai titoli di Stato, date le sempre sue maggiori necessità di ricorrere ai prestiti pubblici.

Se noi sapremo dimostrare di iniziare seriamente l'opera di risanamento finanziario ed economico del nostro Paese, il credito estero ce ne renderà più facile il compimento e formule si troveranno facilmente per associare alla nostra ripresa il capitale estero, senza che ne siano menomate la nostra indipendenza economica

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Non credo di venire meno alla prudenza che si impone in temi così delicati, ammonendo quanti pensano di meglio provvedere ai loro interessi, tenendo inerti cospicue masse monetarie, che mentre la tecnica finanziaria possiede ormai tutti i mezzi per raggiungere, ove occorra, anche i biglietti di banca più occultati — e i recenti provvedimenti presi nel Belgio lo dimostrano — invece lo Stato avrà tutto l'interesse ad usare il trattamento più favorevole ai titoli di Stato, date le sempre sue maggiori necessità di ricorrere ai prestiti pubblici.

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Già gli Stati Uniti si sono dichiarati disposti a venirci incontro per le prime esigenze col fornirci non solo viveri e medicinali, ma anche materie prime e mezzi di trasporto, nella categoria

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delle cose interessanti le operazioni militari alleate, che si giovano della tranquillità politica Italiana. Concessione questa che potrà dare un largo aiuto al Tesoro, coll'importo del realizzo delle cose a tale titolo rimesseci, assicurando alla cassa ingenti proventi. E se ne gioverà anche la moneta, per l'aumento delle sue contropartite in cose e in merci, che ne incrementano la domanda e perciò il valore. Nella difesa dell'attuale cambio della nostra moneta, dovranno concorrere la progressiva deflazione, l'aumentata produzione e la disponibilità di merci importate dall'estero.

Delle prime prove ricevute, positive ed efficienti, d'interessamento al nostro Paese, noi dobbiamo mostrarci non solo grati a chi ce le ha date, ma meritevoli, col dedicare ogni sforzo alla nostra ripresa e col sacrificare a questa ogni altra preoccupazione, superando quello spirito di parte, quando pure non di fazione, che non rappresenta certo un elemento a noi favorevole nell'opinione internazionale, la quale non giudica favorevolmente l'instabilità politica di un paese, mentre premono su di esso così essenziali problemi economici e finanziari.

Occorre che l'Italia dimostri di saper praticare veramente quello che è il costume e lo spirito della democrazia, che non si esaurisce nel ripristino delle fondamentali libertà politiche, ma che vuole che nel rispetto della legge sia realizzato il rispetto della libertà per tutti, e che esige, affinché il pubblico consenso costituisca veramente la base di legittimità di ogni potere, che alle minoranze siano consentiti i mezzi legali per diventare maggio-

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Pratica di democrazia, che non immagina la libertà politica disgiunta dalla libertà dal bisogno, dalla libertà sociale, vorrei dire, senza la quale quella è una vana lustra e ogni stabilità politica rimane precaria e malsicura. Dostojewski ha definita la moneta « la libertà coniata ».

Su queste basi, sulle quali concordano almeno teoricamente i principali partiti politici, ma che devono diventare una realtà quotidiana anche nel nostro Paese, così come nelle grandi democrazie inglese ed americana, ben potrà, superata la prima crisi, ritrovarsi in Italia quella stabilità politica che è condizione della fiducia internazionale, e senza la quale è folle sperare che capitali e crediti stranieri possano avventurarsi in imprese economiche in un Paese politicamente irrequieto e convulso.

Realizzati questi due presupposti di un serio sforzo finanziario e di una maggiore disciplina politica che varranno ad ottenerci quell'assistenza finanziaria internazionale che in queste condizioni sarà interesse del mondo di non negarci, affinché l'Italia ritorni a dare il suo contributo all'economia internazionale, l'Italia saprà ritrovare e battere le vie della sua rinascita.

Nè devono le astronomiche cifre del nostro debito pubblico, in confronto a quelle di un tempo, indurci a sconcerto sulla possibilità della ripresa.

Anzitutto diverso è il metro, e la unità di misura. Se il nostro

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Anzitutto diverso è il metro, e la unità di misura. Se il nostro debito pubblico di oggi viene ragguagliato al vecchio valore della lira, esso si riduce a cifra ben minore di quella nominale. Non solo, ma occorre ricordare ciò che a questo proposito ha scritto Luigi Einaudi nei suoi « Miti e Paradossi della giustizia tributaria ».

« Un altro fatto altrettanto universale è il mancato verificarsi delle lugubri profezie delle Cassandra, le quali di tempo in tempo predissero la rovina delle nazioni in conseguenza del crescere del debito pubblico. Al chiudersi di ogni grande guerra le Cassandra predissero la fine del mondo, la rovina dell'economia, la distruzione del patrimonio nazionale in conseguenza del crescere del debito pubblico. Si potrebbe compilare una antologia di profezie catastrofiche. Non accadde nulla. Di secolo in secolo, il totale dei debiti crebbe a cifre che ai contemporanei apparivano astronomiche ed incutevano terrore. I popoli ogni volta dissero: felici i nostri antenati il cui debito pubblico era così piccolo! Non saremo noi schiacciati da quello che ora ci opprime? Parlarono così quando le cifre si aggiravano sui milioni, e poi sul miliardo e poi sulla decina di miliardi.

Ora si discorre di centinaia di miliardi e al solo pronunciare quelle cifre i più restano terrorizzati. Forse i nostri figli e i nostri nipoti rabbriviranno a sentir parlare di migliaia di miliardi e considereranno stranamente esagerate le nostre preoccupazioni per debiti dell'ordine di grandezza di appena centinaia di miliardi! ».

Non ho voluto con questa citazione minimizzare i termini del problema e le difficoltà della nostra ricostruzione finanziaria, ma solo confermare che l'Italia saprà affrontarla e superarla.

Tanto più che essa possiede, oltre ad altre risorse, due elementi di ricchezza: due materie prime fondamentali che nessuna

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Tanto più che essa possiede, oltre ad altre risorse, due elementi di ricchezza: due materie prime fondamentali che nessuna rapacità tedesca potrà toglierle e che nessun attacco aereo ha potuto distruggere. Uno è un dono di Dio ed è il suo sole; l'altro è virtù della sua gente ed è il suo lavoro.

Il suo sole che matura i suoi frutti e i suoi fiori, i suoi ortaggi e i suoi agrumi, i suoi vini e le sue sete, quelle produzioni cioè che nessuna concorrenza di industrializzazione possono temere e che una più aggiornata e moderna attrezzatura di lavorazione e di conservazione potrà rendere ben più efficienti nella nostra bilancia dei pagamenti.

Ma soprattutto varrà per la rinascita economica dell'Italia il suo lavoro, quel lavoro tenace e intelligente che in patria ha trasformato burroni e rupi in giardini e vigneti, e che il nostro paese ha sempre esportato nelle forme più svariate, dalla trasformazione in patria delle materie prime straniere — non ha forse l'Italia saputo crearsi magnifiche organizzazioni manifatturiere di cotone e di raion pur mancando tutte le materie prime? — alle lavorazioni dei nostri artigiani, che hanno in sé impresso il senso artistico della nostra gente, ed alla costruzione in tutto il mondo delle grandi opere pubbliche che hanno ovunque, per la genialità dei nostri tecnici, per l'abilità dei nostri muratori, per la tenacia dei nostri terrazzieri legato il nome d'Italia alle maggiori opere di civiltà ed alla vittoria del lavoro umano sulle difficoltà più impervie opposte dalla natura.

Ed ancora gli Italiani sapranno riprendere le vie dell'emigrazione: di quella emigrazione che non solo ha fornito rimesse ingenti a sollievo della nostra bilancia dei pagamenti; che non solo ha diffuso all'estero la conoscenza e il gusto di tanti nostri prodotti, ma che ha costituito una fonte di irradimento dell'influenza italiana nel mondo, come lo dimostra in quest'ora, in cui

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democrazia e che dalla Repubblica Argentina ci giungano richieste di poter contribuire alla nostra ricostruzione economica. Emigrazione che dovrà essere vigilata e protetta, ma non intralciata da eccessive burocratizzazioni e ingerenze di assistenza da parte di autorità diplomatiche o consolari, mal sofferte da paesi che hanno concesso ai nostri emigranti gli stessi diritti che ai loro cittadini e la libertà di investire i loro guadagni in paese e di crearsi — come è accaduto in tanti paesi dell'America latina — le più alte posizioni sociali o di mandarli in Italia ove tali rimesse hanno tanto contribuito a realizzare la formula della terra ai contadini.

Dure fatiche attendono il nostro popolo, ma splende, sia pure lontana, una luce che mentre ci addita le vie della ripresa, ci assicura che un paese che ha scritto pagine universali ed immortali nella storia del pensiero e della civiltà, ha ancora la sua parola da dire nel mondo e che anche questa crisi, sia pure così profonda, sarà superata.

Ma occorre trarre da questa fede le più salde energie di tenacia e di resistenza per vincere la nuova battaglia che ci attende. Un piccolo atto di questa fede chiede oggi l'Italia ai suoi figli, e il valore morale di quest'atto non sarà diminuito dal tornaconto economico che lo accompagna, se compiuto per affermare il proposito degli Italiani di fronte a quanti li guardano di voler risorgere e di fermamente volerlo.

Quest'atto di fede potrà anche in questo momento costituire una affermazione di solidarietà italiana, al disopra della barriera

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Quest'atto di fede potrà anche in questo momento costituire una affermazione di solidarietà italiana, al disopra della barriera che ancora spezza l'unità del territorio nazionale e un atto di riverenza e di omaggio al martirio delle popolazioni ancora soggette al crudele giogo tedesco.

Presto, forse fra qualche settimana, i figli del mio Piemonte e della vostra Napoli si riabbracceranno. Essi dovranno potersi guardare fieramente negli occhi, avendo tutti risposto con pari slancio agli appelli della Patria, quali che essi siano, affratellati dal comune proposito di ridare all'Italia il suo posto di onore nel mondo.

Italiani di ogni regione e di ogni partito, crediamo tutti nell'Italia, che ha spezzato le sue catene, ma che ancora sanguina per le sue ferite. Dai fatali colli di Roma non si proclamino più folli disegni di imperialismo, ma suoni dal Campidoglio la campana che chiami a raccolta tutti gli Italiani per la salvezza della Patria. Liberiamoci tutti da ogni scoria di scetticismo, di discordia e di egoismo e diamo tutti noi stessi perché l'Italia risorga nella sua dignità politica, nel suo onesto benessere economico.

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