

BALANCE SHEET OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC AS OF  
JUNE 30, 1930—Continued

|   | Pesos<br>(in thou-<br>sands) | Dollars<br>(in thou-<br>sands) |
|---|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <b>RESOURCES—continued</b>                              |                              |                                |
| Discounts to member banks:                              |                              |                                |
| Falling due within 30 days.....                         | 3,810                        | 3,708                          |
| Falling due within 60 days.....                         | 4,406                        | 4,288                          |
| Falling due within 90 days.....                         | 4,463                        | 4,344                          |
| Falling due after 90 days.....                          | 579                          | 564                            |
|   | 13,257                       | 12,903                         |
| Loans to National Government:                           |                              |                                |
| Falling due within 30 days.....                         | 1,290                        | 1,256                          |
| Falling due within 60 days.....                         | 1,200                        | 1,168                          |
| Falling due within 90 days.....                         | 1,537                        | 1,515                          |
|   | 4,047                        | 3,939                          |
| Government securities.....                              | 43                           | 42                             |
| Office furniture, etc.....                              | 57                           | 55                             |
| Bank buildings.....                                     | 1,746                        | 1,699                          |
| Amounts receivable.....                                 | 21                           | 20                             |
| Interest receivable.....                                | 66                           | 64                             |
| Sundry debtors.....                                     | 298                          | 290                            |
| Investments of the staff gratuity and pension fund..... | 49                           | 48                             |
| Investments of the staff life insurance fund.....       | 13                           | 13                             |
| Total resources.....                                    | 52,278                       | 50,882                         |
| <b>Contra accounts</b>                                  |                              |                                |
| Securities in custody.....                              | 14,501                       | 14,114                         |
| Securities in guarantee.....                            | 1,409                        | 1,371                          |
| Exchange of national coins and notes fund.....          | 612                          | 596                            |
| Unissued bank notes.....                                | 47,750                       | 46,475                         |
| Deposits with the banking superintendent.....           | 5                            | 5                              |
| Securities in custody with affiliated banks.....        | 2,203                        | 2,144                          |
| National notes withdrawn from circulation.....          | 19                           | 18                             |
| Deposits with the municipality.....                     | 4                            | 4                              |
| Securities in custody with banks abroad.....            | 7,004                        | 6,817                          |
| Forward exchange contracts.....                         | 2,200                        | 2,141                          |
|   | 75,707                       | 73,686                         |

BALANCE SHEET OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC AS OF  
JUNE 30, 1930—Continued

|   | Pesos<br>(in thou-<br>sands) | Dollars<br>(in thou-<br>sands) |
|---|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <b>LIABILITIES</b>  |                              |                                |
| Notes in circulation.....                                 | 30,776                       | 29,954                         |
| Treasury notes in circulation.....                        | 26                           | 25                             |
| Deposits:   |                              |                                |
| Member banks.....   | 3,650                        | 3,553                          |
| National Government.....                                  | 998                          | 971                            |
| Judicial.....   | 328                          | 319                            |
| Other official bodies.....                                | 330                          | 321                            |
| Individual.....   | 575                          | 560.                           |
| Amortization of Treasury bonds.....                       | 1                            | 1                              |
| Amortization of notes of private banks.....               | 9                            | 9                              |
|   | 5,891                        | 5,734                          |
| Managers' checks.....                                     | 2                            | 2                              |
| Sundry creditors.....                                     | 43                           | 42                             |
| National Government—internal debt.....                    | 1                            | 7                              |
|   | 36,746                       | 35,765                         |
| Dollar accounts:  |                              |                                |
| National Government—external debt.....                    | 551                          | 536                            |
| Judicial deposits.....                                    | 1                            | 1                              |
|   | 552                          | 537                            |
| Branches and agencies (balance).....                      | 8                            | 8                              |
| Interest received in advance.....                         | 170                          | 165                            |
| Profit and loss.....                                      | 782                          | 761                            |
| Capital.....  | 11,736                       | 11,423                         |
| Reserve fund.....   | 1,897                        | 1,846                          |
| Reserves.....   | 387                          | 377                            |
| Total liabilities.....                                    | 52,278                       | 50,882                         |
| Contra accounts.....                                      | 75,707                       | 73,686                         |
|   |                              | Per cent                       |
| Legal reserve (art. 18, law 25 of 1923, 60 per cent)..... |                              | 79.57                          |
| Total reserves.....                                       |                              | 86.72                          |

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BANK OF JAVA

The annual report of the president of the Java Bank for the year ended March 31, 1930, was presented to the general meeting of shareholders on July 9, 1930. Sections of the report dealing with the money market, and with the proposed substitution of nickel for silver coinage are given herewith:<sup>1</sup>

**The money market.**—The Netherland East Indies find themselves in a somewhat different position from that of other countries. Being an agricultural country, they feel the influence of a dearer international money market to only a slight extent. It is true that it proved necessary to raise the rate of discount from 4½ to 5½ per cent on July 22—a rate which even then was below both the English and Federal reserve bank rates, although a country like the Netherland East Indies, poor in capital, might well be expected to have higher rates of interest than those ruling in states which are provided with an international capital market. Rela-

<sup>1</sup> Taken, with some textual revision, from the English translation published by the bank. In addition the report contains sections dealing with international conditions, the exchanges, trade movements, prices, etc., and with the operations of the bank in detail.

tively speaking, the raising or lowering of the rates of interest in the international markets only slightly affects those ruling in the Netherland East Indies. Supply and demand of foreign exchanges, as well as of guilders, originate from genuine trade and the possibilities of their increase or decrease are confined within narrow limits. The same might be said with regard to the speeding up or slowing down of exports.

The absence of a local money market causes the working capital, employed by the banks here, to remain more or less tied to the country, and outward movements can only develop gradually. A too pronounced difference between the rates of interest in Europe and in this country would in the long run naturally influence the financing of the Netherland East Indian trade, because, whenever rates are lower here, business concerns, which are normally financed in Holland, will seek accommodation locally, while an incentive is created for the banks to transfer funds abroad. The resulting demand for foreign remittances had to be

counteracted by a raising of the rates of discount, while a simultaneous shrinkage of loans against stocks and bonds could only be deemed desirable.

In these times the close connection between the Netherland East Indies and Holland causes local economic conditions to be less dependent on the prices of agricultural produce than is the case with other agricultural countries. The plantation industry is for the greater part financed by Dutch capital, and the unfavorable consequences of a general trade recession are mostly felt by Dutch investors.

**Proposed substitution of nickel for silver coins.**—The monetary system of the Netherland East Indies during 1929 required special attention. The problem of replacing the silver token coins by nickel money, which was being dealt with by a committee appointed by the Minister of Finance and the Colonial Secretary as per decree of April 12–18, 1929, particularly attracted public attention.

During some months of the past financial year a thorough investigation was made by the branches of the Java Bank into the composition of the circulating medium in use. The data thus collected made it possible to form an estimate of the total coinage in circulation in regions which come within the sphere of the Java Bank. On March 31, 1930, the circulation of new coinage of a fineness of 720/1000 amounted to 34,438,757.50 florins (\$13,844,381), in addition to which the Java Bank held an amount of 26,361,242.50 florins (\$10,597,219). These figures may be taken as accurate. As regards old coinage it was estimated with the aid of the above mentioned data, that the maximum still in circulation amounted to 51,250,000 florins (\$20,602,500), to which had to be added 4,562,270.50 florins (\$1,834,033) in the vaults of the Java Bank. The total amount of silver coinage, therefore, was estimated at not higher than 116,612,000 florins (\$46,878,024), of which 30,923,513 florins (\$12,431,252) was held by the Java Bank. It should again be emphasized, however, that available figures can not form a basis for an estimate of the amount of coinage withheld from circulation by temporary hoarding, or of the amount in circulation in those districts which are more or less out of contact with the Java Bank. The above figures, therefore, are given with due reserve.

Should it be decided to replace the silver coinage by nickel coins, it is to be expected that the native population will be unwilling to use this new material for hoarding purposes.

At present ryksdaalders and guilders are preferably used, and the fact that these are of silver has a profound psychological significance.

Although the nickel token coinage would bear the same fiduciary character as the existing silver circulating medium, this has no practical bearing on the question as to how the native population will react on the proposed alteration. Therefore I do not consider the argument that paper money has been successfully put into circulation in the Netherland East Indies, brought to bear by the supporters of nickel coinage against its opponents, either consistent or valid. The latter circulating medium has never occupied the same preponderant position in this country that it holds in Holland, while, since the regulation of the monetary system in the middle of the nineteenth century put an end to the circulation of copper stivers and doubtful paper money, there has never been in the Netherland East Indies any tampering with the significance of silver as the savings medium of the native population. Replacement of silver by nickel coins will necessarily result in a considerable decline in the demand for coinage. It is improbable that this measure would induce the populace to abandon their hoarding methods in favor of a more modern savings system. What may be expected is, that gold will in this instance be resorted to as a substitute for the silver token coins, and with a view to the existing banking policy of the country, I consider the issue of gold standard coins for this purpose undesirable.

A further development which may be expected is the probable increase in the demand for ducats and other foreign gold coins, so that quantities of hoarded silver coins having at the moment an intrinsic value of 25 to 30 per cent of their face value, but practically representing gold for the natives, will be replaced by coinage of an intrinsic value of 100 per cent.

The result will be that the objective of the advocates of nickel coinage, viz, the release for productive purposes of that part of the people's wealth now locked up in unproductive silver, will not be attained.

The conclusion which I would draw from the above is, that the introduction of nickel coinage would on the one hand effect an undesirable change in the savings methods of the population—methods which may indeed be primitive but can not at present be dispensed with; while on the other hand the financial benefits accruing to the State are sure to fall below expectations. Under these circumstances, and merely for the

sake of uncertain financial gains, there can be no justification for replacing a satisfactory monetary system by a new one, the reaction of which on the primitive social conditions prevailing can not be foreseen.

**BALANCE SHEET OF THE BANK OF JAVA AS OF MARCH 31, 1930**

|  | Florins<br>(in thou-<br>sands) | Dollars <sup>1</sup><br>(in thou-<br>sands) |
|--|--------------------------------|---|
| <b>RESOURCES</b>                                       |                                |   |
| <b>Cash in hand:</b>                                   |                                |   |
| Gold coin.....   | 72,325                         | 29,075                                      |
| Silver coin.....                                       | 30,924                         | 12,431                                      |
| Subsidiary coin.....                                   | 537                            | 216   |
|  | 103,786                        | 41,722                                      |
| <b>Foreign coin and bullion:</b>                       |                                |   |
| Gold coin.....   | 51,059                         | 20,526                                      |
| Gold bullion.....                                      | 15,860                         | 6,376                                       |
| Silver coin.....                                       |                                |   |
| Silver bullion.....                                    | 256                            | 103   |
|  | 67,176                         | 27,005                                      |
| <b>Foreign bills.....</b>                              | 32,476                         | 13,055                                      |
| <b>Bills discounted:</b>                               |                                |   |
| Commercial bills.....                                  | 7,515                          | 3,021                                       |
| Government auction bills.....                          | 1,519                          | 611   |
|  | 9,033                          | 3,631                                       |
| <b>Loans and advances in current account, against:</b> |                                |   |
| Stocks and bills of exchange.....                      | 44,180                         | 17,760                                      |
| Merchandise.....                                       | 0,820                          | 3,948                                       |
| Hypothecated claims.....                               | 684                            | 275   |
| Gold and silver.....                                   | 34                             | 14  |
|  | 54,718                         | 21,997                                      |

<sup>1</sup> Conversion at par: 1 florin=\$0.402.

**BALANCE SHEET OF THE BANK OF JAVA AS OF MARCH 31, 1930—Continued**

|   | Florins<br>(in thou-<br>sands) | Dollars<br>(in thou-<br>sands) |
|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <b>RESOURCES—continued</b>  |                                |                                |
| Advances to the Government.....   | 25,455                         | 10,233                         |
| <b>Investments:</b>   |                                |                                |
| Invested capital.....   | 4,455                          | 1,791                          |
| Invested reserve funds.....   | 14,313                         | 5,754                          |
| Invested pension and provident fund.....                                | 3,784                          | 1,521                          |
|   | 22,552                         | 9,066                          |
| <b>Buildings.....</b>   | 5,936                          | 2,386                          |
| <b>Furniture.....</b>   | 305                            | 123                            |
| <b>Sundry accounts.....</b>   | 30,725                         | 12,351                         |
| <b>Total resources.....</b>   | 352,162                        | 141,569                        |
| <b>LIABILITIES</b>  |                                |                                |
| Notes in circulation.....   | 280,444                        | 112,738                        |
| Deposits.....   | 34,150                         | 13,728                         |
| Drafts payable.....   | 1,669                          | 671                            |
| Unclaimed dividends.....  | 28                             | 11                             |
| Capital paid up.....  | 9,000                          | 3,618                          |
| Reserve fund.....   | 13,500                         | 5,427                          |
| Extra reserve.....  | 2,698                          | 1,085                          |
| Reserve for company tax.....  | 479                            | 193                            |
| Pension and provident fund.....   | 4,211                          | 1,693                          |
| <b>Net profits:</b>   |                                |                                |
| Shareholders.....   | 1,620                          | 651                            |
| Government.....   | 3,600                          | 1,447                          |
| Bonuses.....  | 631                            | 254                            |
|   | 5,850                          | 2,352                          |
| Unpaid balance of profits due to shareholders for the year 1928-29..... | 1                              |                                |
| Sundry accounts.....  | 132                            | 53                             |
| <b>Total liabilities.....</b>   | 352,162                        | 141,569                        |

The conference deems it its duty, as well, to extend a vote of thanks to Professor Kemmerer and to the other delegates of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for their aid in the work carried out by this conference, recommending to them at the same time that, because of the international scope of the conference's findings, they make public its decisions and the spirit which dictated them.

**List of Delegates at the Conference of Representatives of Central Banks in Lima, December 2, 1932.**

**BANCO CENTRAL DE BOLIVIA**

Mr. ISMAEL MONTES, ex-President of Republic and now President of the Banco Central de Bolivia.  
Mr. CARLOS VÍCTOR ARAMAYO, director of Banco Central de Bolivia.  
Mr. ALBERTO PALACIOS, general manager, id.  
Mr. CARLOS GUACHALLA, manager foreign department, id.

**BANCO DE LA REPUBLICA, COLOMBIA**

Mr. POMPONIO GUZMÁN, former Minister of Finance and of Public Relations.  
Mr. V. A. DENYER, manager of Barranquilla Branch of Bank of the Republic.

**BANCO CENTRAL DE CHILE**

Mr. GUILLERMO SUBERCASEAUX PÉREZ, director of Banco Central de Chile.  
Mr. GUILLERMO SUBERCASEAUX RIVAS, delegate, id.  
Mr. MIGUEL COVARRUBIAS, delegate, id.  
Mr. WALTER VAN DEUSEN, technical adviser to the delegation.

**BANCO CENTRAL DEL ECUADOR**

Mr. ENRIQUE CUEVA, president of Banco Central del Ecuador.  
Mr. ESTEBAN CARBO, manager of Guayaquil Branch.

**BANCO CENTRAL DE RESERVA DEL PERU**

Dr. MANUEL AUGUSTO OLACHEA, president of Banco Central de Reserva del Peru.  
Mr. PEDRO G. BELTRÁN, vice president, id.  
Dr. LUIS ALAYZA y PAZ SOLDÁN, director.  
Mr. MANUEL IRIGOYEN, director.  
Mr. CARLOS E. B. LEDGARD, director.  
Mr. AUGUSTO N. WIESE, director.

**Representatives of Federal Reserve Bank of New York Attending the Conference**

Prof. E. W. KEMMERER, of Princeton University.  
Mr. ALLAN SPOUL, assistant deputy governor.  
Mr. ERIC F. LAMB, adviser in Latin American affairs.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BANK OF JAVA**

The annual report of the president of the Java Bank for the year ended March 31, 1931, was presented to the general meeting of shareholders on July 9, 1931. Sections of the report are given herewith.<sup>1</sup>

Developments in the Netherland East Indies during the first few months after the outbreak of the crisis in October, 1929, have already been dealt with in the previous report. The influence of the steady price decline resulting from the crisis became clearly evident in the closing months of 1929. Since that time the fall in the prices of export commodities has continued, the lowest level up to the present having been reached in October, 1930. Prices of imported commodities also underwent a decline, but not to the same extent as export prices. For the Netherland East Indies, a country that exports agricultural products, the unequal decline in export and import prices has a special significance.

Foreign trade.—Since 1925 the position of the Netherland East Indies in respect to the international exchange of commodities has been growing less favorable. As shown in the previous report, the aggregate value of exports from the Netherland East Indies, in spite of the declines in prices, remained about

<sup>1</sup> Taken with some textual revision from the English translation published by the bank. In addition the report contains tables showing the operations of the bank in detail, and sections dealing with the international situation, agriculture, personnel, etc. For the report for 1929-30 see FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN for December, 1930.

the same until 1929 as a result of an increase in the quantities exported, while up to and including 1929 there was even a considerable increase in the aggregate value of imports. This increase was due, on the one hand, to temporary factors, such as large capital investments both in European agriculture in Java and also in the petroleum industry, and, on the other hand, to factors of a more permanent nature, such as the increase of native agricultural production. It is partly owing to these factors that the weakening of the position of the Netherland East Indies in international commodity exchange had not in earlier years exercised a check on imports. It must also be remembered that costs of production per unit of the European plantations have for a number of years been considerably reduced. Although these reductions were not sufficient to compensate for the decline in prices of agricultural products (in 1930 a number of plantations operated at a loss) they were sufficient to justify a less pessimistic attitude toward the price decline than might otherwise have been the case. It is true, however, that since 1929 the earnings of the people have declined considerably without a corresponding decline in the cost of living, and this has caused a considerable contraction in the country's purchasing power, especially for imported commodities.

The decline in imports which took place during 1930 was accompanied by changes in the relative importance of various countries as sources of imports into the Netherland East Indies. Europe still holds a predominant position, especially when account is taken of the great volume of merchandise imported from the Straits. For the past five years Europe has been responsible for about one-half the imports into the Netherland East Indies, although the aggregate value of imports from Europe declined from 484,830,000 florins (\$194,902,000) in 1929 to 363,630,000 florins (\$146,179,000) in 1930, a decline of about 25 per cent. During the same period imports from North America declined from 92,600,000 florins (\$37,225,000) to 12,500,000 florins (\$5,025,000), a decrease of about 86.5 per cent. As imports from Europe and America belong chiefly to the class of luxuries or of capital goods, they were most adversely affected by the economic recession. Imports from Asia, on the other hand, were higher by 19,000,000 florins (\$7,638,000) in 1930 than in 1929. This increase is represented chiefly by yarns and piece goods, earthenware, kedeleh, and tea.

The aggregate value of exports from the Netherland East Indies during 1930 declined considerably more than that of imports, although the merchandise balance continued to be favorable. The value of sugar exports declined from 306,930,000 florins (\$123,386,000) in 1929 to 243,900,000 florins (\$98,048,000) in 1930; that of rubber from 231,330,000 florins (\$92,995,000) to 170,860,000 florins (\$68,686,000); whereas that of petroleum products rose from 175,400,000 florins (\$70,511,000) to 181,550,000 florins (\$72,983,000). Of 14 commodities, representing about 87 per cent of the total exports, only 5 (including petroleum) showed increased exports in 1930 as compared with 1929.

**Exchange position of the florin.**—The recession in exports of merchandise during the past year did not affect the position of the Netherland East Indies florin. Rates of exchange remained very steady, since the economic situation as well as the volume of imports became adjusted to the changed conditions, so that the merchandise balance was only slightly less favorable than that of the previous year. Neither in the case of exports nor of imports was there any artificial impediment to adjustment set up by accumulation of stocks in the hope of better prices. As a result of this economic adjustment, which proceeded without the application of any artificial measures, the contraction of the circulating medium and its adjustment to the re-

quirements of a diminished volume of business and lower prices could take place without hindrance. The Java Bank's selling rate for telegraphic transfers to Holland stood unchanged at 100 $\frac{1}{2}$  throughout the year. Rates for telegraphic transfers to London fluctuated between 12.06 $\frac{1}{4}$  and 12.15 florins for the pound sterling, and to New York between 2.48 $\frac{1}{4}$  and 2.50 florins per dollar.

**State finances.**—The past five years show a change in State finances from a budget surplus to a budget deficit.

[In thousands of florins and dollars]

|        | Revenues               | Expenditures           | Balance                 |
|--------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1926.. | Fl. 537,996(\$216,274) | Fl. 437,860(\$176,020) | + Fl. 100,136(\$40,255) |
| 1927.. | 517,976(\$208,226)     | 472,726(\$190,036)     | + 45,250(\$18,191)      |
| 1928.. | 526,730(\$211,745)     | 497,213(\$199,880)     | + 29,517(\$11,866)      |
| 1929.. | 524,386(\$210,803)     | 514,993(\$207,027)     | + 9,393 (\$3,776)       |
| 1930.. | 438,706(\$176,360)     | 523,995(\$210,646)     | - 85,289(\$34,286)      |

Even if economic conditions during the coming years should show a gradual improvement, a reduction of budgetary expenditure will still be necessary. Increases in various items, such as pensions and the service of indebtedness incurred to cover budget deficits, will inevitably require a contraction of State activity if the budget is to be balanced. The ultimate aim of financial policy in this country should be to bring about budget equilibrium through reduction of expenditure rather than through increased taxation. Borrowing from abroad to meet current requirements should be resorted to only as a last expedient.

**Reserves and demand liabilities.**—On March 31, 1931, the gold stock of the Java Bank was made up as follows:

|                         |                  |                  |
|-------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Dutch gold coins.....   | Fl. 52, 328, 320 | (\$21, 035, 985) |
| Foreign gold coins..... | 51, 674, 892     | (\$20, 773, 307) |
| Gold bullion.....       | 14, 693, 940     | (\$5, 906, 964)  |
| Total.....              | 118, 697, 152    | (\$47, 716, 255) |

while silver amounted to 47,273,137 florins (\$19,003,801), making a total reserve of 165,970,289 florins (\$66,720,056). Demand liabilities on the same date consisted of the following:

|                                 |                   |                   |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Bank notes in circulation.....  | Fl. 251, 475, 675 | (\$101, 093, 221) |
| Current account balances.....   | 33, 636, 582      | (\$13, 521, 906)  |
| Bank drafts in circulation..... | 1, 469, 790       | (\$590, 856)      |
| Total.....                      | 286, 582, 047     | (\$115, 205, 983) |

The ratio of reserves to demand liabilities, accordingly, was 57.91 per cent, as compared with 53.88 per cent on the corresponding date in 1930 and 53.12 per cent in 1929.

**Gold movements.**—Imports of gold coin for private account during 1930 amounted to only 2,445,000 florins (\$982,900), as compared with 10,410,000 florins (\$4,184,800) in 1929 and 20,463,000 florins (\$8,226,100) in 1926. Exports of gold coin returned by the population during 1930 were inconsiderable, but large quantities of gold coin and ornaments had to be bought in by the Government Pawnshop Service, as the pledges were not redeemed. In December, 1929, the value of pledges—chiefly in the form of gold coin and ornaments—pur-

chased by the Government Pawnshop Service amounted to 1,636,000 florins (\$657,700), while by the close of 1930 it had risen to 8,181,000 florins (\$3,288,800). For some time the Government Pawnshop Service has been melting this gold and selling it abroad in the form of bars.

The bill amending the Java Bank act of 1922, mentioned in the previous report, was passed last year by both houses of Parliament, and was promulgated by the Official Gazette of the Netherland East Indies, 1931, No. 2.

## BALANCE SHEET OF THE BANK OF JAVA AS OF MARCH 31, 1931

| Resources                                       | Florins<br>(in thousands) | Dollars <sup>1</sup><br>(in thousands) | Liabilities                                       | Florins<br>(in thousands) | Dollars <sup>1</sup><br>(in thousands) |
|---|---------------------------|--|---|---------------------------|--|
| Cash in hand:                                   |                           |  | Notes in circulation.....                         | 251,476                   | 101,093                                |
| Gold coin.....                                  | 52,328                    | 21,036                                 | Deposits.....                                     | 33,606                    | 13,510                                 |
| Silver coin.....                                | 47,203                    | 18,976                                 | Drafts payable.....                               | 1,470                     | 591                                    |
| Subsidiary coin.....                            | 349                       | 140                                    | Unclaimed dividends.....                          | 30                        | 12                                     |
|   | 99,881                    | 40,152                                 | Capital paid up.....                              | 9,000                     | 3,618                                  |
| Foreign coin and bullion:                       |                           |  | Reserve fund.....                                 | 13,500                    | 5,427                                  |
| Gold coin.....                                  | 51,675                    | 20,773                                 | Extra reserve.....                                | 2,711                     | 1,090                                  |
| Gold bullion.....                               | 14,694                    | 5,907                                  | Reserve for company tax.....                      | 286                       | 115                                    |
| Silver coin.....                                |                           |  | Pension and provident fund.....                   | 4,420                     | 1,777                                  |
| Silver bullion.....                             | 70                        | 28                                     | Net profits:                                      |                           |  |
|   | 66,439                    | 26,708                                 | Shareholders.....                                 | 1,260                     | 507                                    |
| Foreign bills.....                              | 29,849                    | 11,999                                 | Government.....                                   | 1,441                     | 579                                    |
| Stock exchange loans in Holland.....            | 500                       | 201                                    | Bonuses.....                                      | 281                       | 113                                    |
| Bills discounted:                               |                           |  |   | 2,982                     | 1,199                                  |
| Commercial bills.....                           | 8,248                     | 3,316                                  | Unpaid balance of profits due to shareholders for |                           |  |
| Government auction bills.....                   | 892                       | 359                                    | the year 1929-30.....                             | 1                         |  |
|   | 9,140                     | 3,674                                  | Sundry accounts.....                              | 121                       | 49                                     |
| Loans and advances in current account, against: |                           |  |   |                           |  |
| Stocks and bills of exchange.....               | 30,017                    | 12,067                                 |   |                           |  |
| Merchandise.....                                | 4,217                     | 1,695                                  |   |                           |  |
| Hypothecated claims.....                        | 684                       | 275                                    |   |                           |  |
| Gold and silver.....                            | 28                        | 11                                     |   |                           |  |
|   | 34,946                    | 14,048                                 |   |                           |  |
| Advances to the Government.....                 | 19,818                    | 7,967                                  |   |                           |  |
| Investments:                                    |                           |  |   |                           |  |
| Invested capital.....                           | 4,514                     | 1,815                                  |   |                           |  |
| Invested reserve funds.....                     | 15,657                    | 6,294                                  |   |                           |  |
| Invested pension and provident fund.....        | 4,417                     | 1,776                                  |   |                           |  |
|   | 24,588                    | 9,884                                  |   |                           |  |
| Buildings.....                                  | 5,820                     | 2,340                                  |   |                           |  |
| Furniture.....                                  | 290                       | 117                                    |   |                           |  |
| Sundry accounts.....                            | 28,333                    | 11,390                                 |   |                           |  |
|   | 319,603                   | 128,480                                | Total liabilities.....                            | 319,603                   | 128,480                                |

<sup>1</sup> Conversion at par: 1 florin = \$0.402.