

N° 2560.

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ALLEMAGNE, AUTRICHE,  
BELGIQUE, BRÉSIL,  
GRANDE-BRETAGNE  
ET IRLANDE DU NORD, etc.

Convention internationale concernant  
les statistiques économiques, avec  
protocole et annexes. Signés à  
Genève, le 14 décembre 1928.

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GERMANY, AUSTRIA,  
BELGIUM, BRAZIL,  
GREAT BRITAIN AND  
NORTHERN IRELAND, etc.

International Convention relating to  
Economic Statistics, with Protocol  
and Annexes. Signed at Geneva,  
December 14, 1928.

No. 2560. — INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION<sup>1</sup> RELATING TO ECONOMIC STATISTICS. SIGNED AT GENEVA, DECEMBER 14, 1928.

*French and English official texts. The registration of this Convention took place December 14, 1930, following its coming into force.*

PREAMBLE.

The PRESIDENT OF THE GERMAN REICH ; the FEDERAL PRESIDENT OF THE AUSTRIAN REPUBLIC ; HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE BELGIANS ; the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF BRAZIL ; HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF GREAT BRITAIN, IRELAND AND THE BRITISH DOMINIONS BEYOND THE SEAS, EMPEROR OF INDIA ; HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE BULGARIANS ; HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF DENMARK ; the PRESIDENT OF THE POLISH REPUBLIC FOR THE FREE CITY OF DANZIG ; HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF EGYPT ; the GOVERNMENT OF THE ESTONIAN REPUBLIC ; the PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF FINLAND ; the PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC ; the PRESIDENT OF THE HELLENIC REPUBLIC ; HIS SERENE HIGHNESS THE REGENT OF THE KINGDOM OF HUNGARY ; HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ITALY ; HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN ; the PRESIDENT OF THE LATVIAN REPUBLIC ; HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GRAND DUCHESS OF LUXEMBURG ; HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF NORWAY ; HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF THE NETHERLANDS ; the PRESIDENT OF THE

<sup>1</sup> DEPOSIT OF RATIFICATIONS :

NORWAY . . . . .	March 20, 1929.
In accordance with Article 11, the Bouvet Island is excepted from the provisions of the present Convention. Furthermore, in ratifying the Convention, Norway does not assume any obligation as regards statistics relating to the Svalbard.	
DENMARK . . . . .	September 9, 1929.
BULGARIA . . . . .	November 29, 1929.
SWEDEN . . . . .	February 17, 1930.
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA . . . . .	May 1st, 1930.
(Including the mandated territory of South-West Africa.)	
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND . . . . .	May 9, 1930.
EGYPT . . . . .	June 27, 1930.
SWITZERLAND . . . . .	July 10, 1930.
IRISH FREE STATE . . . . .	September 15, 1930.
GREECE . . . . .	September 18, 1930.
CZECHOSLOVAKIA . . . . .	February 19, 1931.
AUSTRIA . . . . .	March 27, 1931.
ITALY . . . . .	June 11, 1931.
ROUMANIA . . . . .	June 22, 1931.
POLAND . . . . .	July 23, 1931.
PORTUGAL . . . . .	October 23, 1931.

ACCESSIONS :

CANADA . . . . .	August 23, 1930.
INDIA . . . . .	May 15, 1931.
A. Under the terms of Article 11, the obligations of the Convention shall not extend to the territories in India of any Prince or Chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty the King Emperor.	
B. * (1) Article 2. I (a). — The provisions for returns of " transit trade " made in Annex 1, Part 1, 1 (b) shall not apply to India nor shall returns of the " land frontier trade " of India be acquired.	

(2) Article 2. II (a). — The question whether a general census of agriculture can be held in India

\* These reservations were accepted by the States parties to the Convention which were consulted in accordance with Article 17.

POLISH REPUBLIC ; the PRESIDENT OF THE PORTUGUESE REPUBLIC ; HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ROUMANIA ; HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES ; HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SWEDEN ; the SWISS FEDERAL COUNCIL ; the PRESIDENT OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC.

Recognising the importance of statistics being available to show the economic position and development in the world as a whole and in different countries on a comparable basis :

Considering that this object may best be achieved by resort to simultaneous and concerted action in the form of an international Convention, by which the official preparation and publication of various classes of economic statistics and the general adoption of uniform methods in the preparation of certain statistical returns may be assured :

Have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries for this purpose :

THE PRESIDENT OF THE GERMAN REICH :

Professor Dr. ERNST WAGEMANN, President of the Statistical Bureau of the Reich ;  
Dr. Hans PLATZER, Director, Statistical Bureau of the Reich ;

THE FEDERAL PRESIDENT OF THE AUSTRIAN REPUBLIC :

M. Walter BREISKY, Former Vice-Chancellor, Chairman of the Federal Bureau of Statistics ;  
Dr. Emil Ferdinand ROTHE, " Conseiller ministériel " and Head of the Office of Commercial Statistics in the Federal Ministry of Commerce and Communications ;  
Dr. Rudolph RIEMER, " Conseiller aulique " in the Federal Bureau of Statistics ;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE BELGIANS :

M. A. JULIN, Secretary-General of the Ministry of Industry, Labour and Social Welfare ;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF BRAZIL :

M. J. A. BARBOSA-CARNEIRO, Commercial Attaché to the Embassy of the United States of Brazil in London ;  
M. Antonio CAVALCANTI ALBUQUERQUE DE GUSMÃO, Head of Section at the General Bureau of Statistics ;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF GREAT BRITAIN, IRELAND AND THE BRITISH DOMINIONS BEYOND THE SEAS ; EMPEROR OF INDIA :

FOR GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and all parts of the BRITISH EMPIRE which are not separate Members of the League of Nations :

Sir Sydney CHAPMAN, K.C.B., C.B.E., Chief Economic Adviser to His Majesty's Government in Great Britain ;

and, if so, on what lines and at what intervals still remains to be settled. For the present, India can assume no obligations under this article.

(3) Article 2. III (b). (1) — For farms in the " permanently settled " tracts in India, estimates of the cultivated areas may be used in compiling the returns.

(4) Article 2. III (b). (2) — The returns of quantities of crops harvested may be based on estimates of yield each year per unit area in each locality.

(5) Article 2. III (d). — Complete returns cannot be guaranteed from Burma and in respect of the rest of India, the returns shall refer to Government forests only.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA . . . . . October 14, 1931

\* (Article 2. III (b). — Annual Returns of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry and Fisheries.)

*Southern Rhodesia* : The returns provided for in this paragraph will not contain information with regard to area under crops on native farms, and in native reserves, locations and missions stations.

\* This reservation was accepted by the States parties to the Convention which were consulted in accordance with Article 17.

For the UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA :

Mr. Daniel J. DE VILLIERS, Trade Commissioner for the Union of South Africa in Europe ;

For the IRISH FREE STATE :

Mr. Sean LESTER, Representative of the Irish Free State accredited to the League of Nations ;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE BULGARIANS :

M. Dmitri MICHAYKOFF, Professor at the University of Sofia, Chairman of the General Council of Statistics, Member of the Sobranje ;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF DENMARK :

M. Adolph JENSEN, Director of the State Department of Statistics ;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE POLISH REPUBLIC :

For the FREE CITY OF DANZIG :

M. E. SZTURM DE SZTREM, Head of Division in the Central Bureau of Statistics of Poland ;  
Dr. Martin J. FUNK, Director of the Office of Statistics of the Free City of Danzig ;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF EGYPT :

Mr. James I. CRAIG, Financial Secretary to the Ministry of Finance ;  
Henein Bey HENEIN, Controller of the Department of Statistics and Census ;

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE ESTONIAN REPUBLIC :

M. Albert PULLERITS, Director of the Central Bureau of Statistics ;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF FINLAND :

Dr. Rudolf HOLSTI, Permanent Delegate accredited to the League of Nations ; Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Federal Council ;  
Dr. Martti KOVERO, Director of the Central Bureau of Statistics ;  
M. Werner LINDGREN, Director of the Bureau of Statistics in the General Customs Department ;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC :

M. HUBER, Director of the General Statistical Office of France ;  
M. GAYON, Chief of the Trade Statistical Service of the General Customs Department ;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE HELLENIC REPUBLIC :

M. D. BIKELAS, Chargé d'Affaires at Berne ;

HIS SERENE HIGHNESS THE REGENT OF THE KINGDOM OF HUNGARY :

M. Jules DE KONKOLY-THEGE, " Conseiller Ministériel ", Assistant-Director of the Central Bureau of Statistics ;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ITALY :

Dr. Corrado GINI, President of the Central Institute of Statistics ;

HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN :

M. Nobumi ITO, Deputy Director of the Imperial Japanese Bureau for the League of Nations ; Counsellor of Embassy.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE LATVIAN REPUBLIC :

M. Charles DUZMANS, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary ; Permanent Delegate accredited to the League of Nations ;

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GRAND-DUCHESS OF LUXEMBURG :

M. Charles VERMAIRE, Consul at Geneva ;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF NORWAY :

M. Gunnar JAHN, Director of the Central Bureau of Statistics ;

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF THE NETHERLANDS :

Professor Dr. H. W. METHORST, Director-General of the Office of Statistics ;

Professor Dr. L. P. LE COSQUINO DE BUSSY, Director of the Commercial Museum of the Colonial Institute ;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE POLISH REPUBLIC :

M. E. SZTURM DE SZTREM, Head of Division in the Central Bureau of Statistics ;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE PORTUGUESE REPUBLIC :

M. F. DE CALHEIROS E MENEZES, Chief of the Portuguese Office accredited to the League of Nations ;

M. C. A. CHAMBICA DA FONSECA, Chief of Division, General Department of Statistics of the Ministry of Finance ;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ROUMANIA :

M. Constantin ANTONIADE, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary accredited to the League of Nations ;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES :

M. Constantin FOTITCH, Permanent Delegate accredited to the League of Nations ;

Dr. Max BIRKOVITCH, Chief of Section in the State Department of Statistics ;

M. Lazare KOSTITCH, University Professor ;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SWEDEN :

M. K. I. WESTMAN, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Federal Council ;

THE SWISS FEDERAL COUNCIL :

M. W. STUCKI, Head of the Commerce Division of the Federal Department of Public Economy ;

Dr. J. LORENZ, Privatdozent at Fribourg ;

M. K. ACKLIN, Chief of the Section of Commercial Statistics in the General Customs Department ;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC :

Dr. J. MRÁZ, " Conseiller ministériel " in the Statistical Office ;

Dr. J. RYBA, Adviser in the Statistical Office ;

Dr. HORAČEK, Adviser in the Ministry of Commerce ;

Who, having communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows :

*Article I.*

1. The High Contracting Parties undertake to compile and publish, in respect of every part of the territories under their administration to which the present Convention applies, the statistics mentioned in Article 2 below and at the intervals stated therein.

2. For the purpose of the statistics required by the present Convention, every territory possessing a separate statistical system for any class of statistics may be shown in such statistics as a separate unit. It shall be stated in all statistics published under the provisions of this Convention to what territories such statistics apply.

3. The obligations contained in the present Convention are subject to the interpretations and to the reservations which are set out in the Protocol to the present Convention and to the reservations which may be allowed hereafter under the provisions of Article 17 below.

#### *Article 2.*

The classes of statistics referred to in the preceding article are the following :

##### *I. External Trade.*

(a) Annual and monthly returns of the quantity and value of imports and exports ;

(b) Annual, and if possible quarterly or preferably monthly, returns showing the net tonnage of vessels engaged in external trade entered at and cleared from the ports of the country concerned, according to their nationalities.

##### *II. Occupations.*

Returns of the population according to occupations to be compiled and published at least once in each decade, and to relate to the closing year of the decade (that is to say, the years 1930, 1940, 1950 and so on), or to a year as near as possible to such closing year.

##### *III. Agriculture, Live-Stock, Forestry and Fisheries.*

A. General censuses of agriculture, to be taken if possible once in each decade, on the line proposed and, if possible, for the year proposed by the International Institute of Agriculture.

##### *B. Annual returns showing :*

(1) The distribution of the cultivated area amongst the principal crops, stating if possible, in cases where such information is of importance, both the areas sown or planted and the areas harvested ; and

(2) The quantities of such crops harvested.

C. Periodical (if possible annual) returns of the numbers of the chief species of live-stock, showing sex and age where possible.

D. In the case of countries to whose economy timber production is important, periodical returns of forest resources, showing forest area and, whenever possible, timber content, annual growth and annual cut ; distinction to be made as far as possible according to the species of the timber.

E. In the case of countries in which fisheries are an important and organised branch of economic activity, annual returns showing : (1) the products of the main sea fisheries landed and, if possible, of inland-water fisheries ; (2) the nationalities of the boats by which such products are landed ; (3) the numbers and classes of national boats engaged in fisheries ; and (4) the number of persons employed on such boats.

Whenever it is possible to render complete returns, an approximate indication of the extent to which such returns are defective shall be given.

IV. *Mining and Metallurgy.*

Returns (at least annual) of the quantities produced of any of the minerals and metals mentioned below, the production of which in the country concerned is of national importance :

## (1) Non-Metallic Minerals :

Coal (bituminous or anthracite), lignite and coke,  
 Petroleum and natural gas,  
 Nitrates,  
 Phosphates,  
 Potash minerals,  
 Sulphur.

## (2) Metallic Minerals and Metals :

## (a) Ores of the following :

Iron,	Aluminium,	Tin,	Manganese,
Copper,	Lead,	Zinc,	Nickel.

## (b) Smelter production (actual or estimated) of the following :

Iron and Steel,	Tin,	Antimony,	Silver,
Copper,	Zinc,	Tungsten,	Gold,
Aluminium,	Manganese,	Molybdenum,	Platinum.
Lead,	Nickel.	Bismuth,	

V. *Industry.*

## A. Statistical surveys at regular intervals, and if possible at least once in every ten years, of :

- (a) Industrial establishments, including at least all such establishments of any considerable importance ;  
 (b) If possible, commercial establishments.

Such surveys may be carried out in connection with a census of population or with a census of industrial production or independently, and shall show, *inter alia* :

(1) With regard to such establishments, the number of persons of each sex employed therein ; and, so far as possible, such persons according to categories of their employment and distinguishing adults from young persons, the age at which this distinction is made being stated.

An estimate shall also be made, if possible, of the numbers of persons employed in establishments which are not included in the surveys.

(2) In the case of industrial establishments, the nominal capacity of the prime movers (if any) installed, distinguishing, if possible, between (i) steam engines, (ii) internal-combustion engines, and (iii) hydraulic engines ; and the nominal capacity of the electric motors installed (if any), indicating whether the electric energy is generated in the establishment or elsewhere. In each of the above-mentioned classes, prime movers and electric motors normally in use should, if possible, be shown separately from those idle or in reserve.

B. Returns of industrial production, as comprehensive as it may be possible in the case of each country to furnish with a sufficient degree of accuracy.

C. Statistical series in the form either of absolute figures or relative figures referring to a period taken as a basis of comparison, at regular intervals, if possible quarterly or preferably monthly, showing the variations of the industrial activity of the most representative branches of production.

#### VI. *Index Numbers of Prices.*

Index numbers :

- (a) Showing the general movement of wholesale prices, to be compiled and published monthly, and
- (b) Showing the general movement of the cost of living, to be compiled and published at least quarterly.

The cost-of-living indices may be based on data relating to a single town or to several towns selected as being representative and taken either separately or collectively.

Each statement of index numbers mentioned above shall contain a reference to a short official publication showing the items the prices of which have been used, and the methods employed in the calculation of the indices.

In addition to the indices mentioned above, the wholesale prices, in absolute or relative form, of the principal individual commodities shall, so far as practicable, be published for the same periods.

#### *Article 3.*

The High Contracting Parties, in order to facilitate comparison of the statistics of external trade of different countries, undertake to adopt for the purpose of the compilation of this class of statistics the principles set out in Annex I, Part I.

The High Contracting Parties further undertake, as far as the means of investigation at their disposal permit, to prepare, for the purposes of experiment, the statistical tables specified in Annex I, Part III.

#### *Article 4.*

The High Contracting Parties express their general acceptance of the principles set out in Annex II for the compilation of fishery statistics, and agree to apply them as far as possible in their respective fishery statistics.

#### *Article 5.*

The High Contracting Parties express their general acceptance of the principles underlying Annex III for use, so far as practicable, as a basis for their statistics of the production of the minerals and metals referred to in Article 2—IV, whenever the production of such minerals and metals in the country concerned is considered to be of national importance, and agree, in the event of their compiling statistics of the production of other minerals and metals, to do so on similar lines.

#### *Article 6.*

The High Contracting Parties express their general acceptance of the principles underlying Annex IV, which is attached as a model scheme of census of industrial production, and agree to



consider the question of giving effect to such of them as may be applicable when it becomes possible to contemplate a complete or partial census of the type indicated in that Annex.

*Article 7.*

The High Contracting Parties express their general acceptance of the principles underlying Annex V, which is attached as an illustration of a scheme for the compilation of indices of industrial activity, and agree to consider the question of giving effect to such of them as may be applicable when it becomes possible to contemplate the preparation of indices of industrial activity on a comprehensive scale.

*Article 8.*

1. A Committee of Technical Experts shall be appointed at a meeting of the Council of the League of Nations and one delegate from each State, not a Member of the League of Nations, represented at the Conference of Geneva, on behalf of which ratifications or accessions have been deposited.

2. In addition to the particular functions which are entrusted to it under the provisions of the present Convention and the instruments annexed thereto, the Committee of Experts referred to in the preceding paragraph of this article may make any suggestions which appear to it useful, for the purpose of improving or amplifying the principles and arrangements laid down in the Convention concerning the classes of statistics dealt with therein. It may also make suggestions in regard to other classes of statistics of a similar character in respect of which it appears desirable and practicable to secure international uniformity. It shall examine all suggestions to the same end which may be submitted to it by the Governments of any of the High Contracting Parties.

The Committee shall not make any suggestions in respect of statistics relating to public or private finance (public debt, revenue and expenditure, banking, the money market, stock exchange, etc.), or without the previous agreement of the appropriate international institutions or organisations in respect of statistics relating to agriculture, labour or transport.

3. The Council of the League of Nations is requested, if at any time a desire to that effect is expressed by not less than half of those Members of the League and non-member States on whose behalf instruments of ratification or accession have been deposited, to convoke a conference for the revision and, if it seems desirable, the amplification of the present Convention.

*Article 9.*

The High Contracting Parties undertake that their respective statistical services shall exchange with each other the statistical returns compiled and published by them in accordance with the provisions of the present Convention.

*Article 10.*

Should a dispute arise between two or more High Contracting Parties as to the interpretation or application of the provisions of the present Convention, and should such dispute not be settled either directly between the parties or by the employment of other means of reaching agreement,

the parties may, by mutual consent, submit the dispute, with a view to an amicable settlement, to the Committee of Experts referred to in Article 8.

In such circumstances, this Committee may request the parties to submit their observations either orally or in writing and shall give an advisory opinion on the question at issue.

*Article 11.*

Any High Contracting Party may, at the time of signature, ratification or accession, declare that, in accepting the present Convention, he does not assume any obligations in respect of all or any of his colonies, protectorates, overseas territories or territories under suzerainty or mandate ; and the present Convention shall not apply to any territories named in such declaration.

Any High Contracting Party may give notice to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations at any time subsequently that he desires that the Convention shall apply to all or any of his territories which have been made the subject of a declaration under the preceding paragraph, and the Convention shall apply to all the territories named in such notice one year after its receipt by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

Any High Contracting Party may, at any time after the expiration of the five years' period mentioned in Article 16, declare that he desires that the present Convention shall cease to apply to all or any of his colonies, protectorates, overseas territories or territories under suzerainty or mandate, and the Convention shall cease to apply to the territories named in such declaration six months after its receipt by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

The Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall communicate to all the Members of the League of Nations and non-member States mentioned in Article 12 all declarations and notices received in virtue of this article.

*Article 12.*

The present Convention, of which the French and English texts shall both be authentic, shall bear this day's date ; it may, until the thirtieth day of September, nineteen hundred and twenty-nine, be signed on behalf of any Member of the League of Nations, or of any non-member State which was represented at the Conference of Geneva or to which the Council of the League of Nations shall have communicated a copy of the Convention for this purpose.

The present Convention shall be ratified. The instruments of ratification shall be transmitted to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who shall notify their receipt to all Members of the League and to the non-member States referred to in the preceding paragraph.

*Article 13.*

As from the first day of October, nineteen hundred and twenty-nine, the present Convention may be acceded to on behalf of any Member of the League of Nations or any non-member State mentioned in Article 12.

The instruments of accession shall be transmitted to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who shall notify their receipt to all the Members of the League and to the non-member States mentioned in Article 12.

*Article 14.*

The present Convention shall come into force on the ninetieth day following the receipt by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations of ratifications or accessions on behalf of not less than ten Members of the League of Nations or non-member States.

*Article 15.*

Ratifications or accessions received after the entry into force of the Convention in accordance with Article 14 shall take effect as from the ninetieth day following the date of their receipt by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

*Article 16.*

After the expiration of five years from the coming into force of the present Convention in accordance with Article 14, it may be denounced by an instrument in writing, deposited with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations. The denunciation shall take effect six months after its receipt by the Secretary-General and shall operate only as regards the Member of the League or non-member State on whose behalf it has been deposited.

The Secretary-General shall notify all the Members of the League and the non-member States mentioned in Article 12 of any denunciations received.

If, as the result of simultaneous or successive denunciations, the number of Members of the League and non-member States bound by the present Convention is reduced to less than ten, the Convention shall cease to be in force.

*Article 17.*

The High Contracting Parties agree to accept the reservations to the application of the present Convention which are set forth in the Protocol to this Convention and in respect of the countries therein named.

The Governments of countries which are ready to accede to the Convention under Article 13, but desire to be allowed to make any reservations with regard to the application of the Convention, may inform the Secretary-General of the League of Nations to this effect, who shall forthwith communicate such reservations to the Governments of all countries on whose behalf ratifications or accessions have been deposited and enquire whether they have any objection thereto. If within six months of the date of the communication of the Secretary-General no objections have been received, the reservation shall be deemed to have been accepted.

*Article 18.*

The present Convention shall be registered by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations on the day of its entry into force.

UNION SUD-AFRICAINE	DAN. J. DE VILLIERS	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
ÉTAT LIBRE D'IRLANDE	Sean LESTER	IRISH FREE STATE
BULGARIE	D. MICHAYKOFF	BULGARIA
DANEMARK		DENMARK
<p>Conformément à l'article 11, le Groenland est excepté des dispositions de la présente convention.</p> <p>En outre, le Gouvernement danois, en acceptant la convention, n'assume aucune obligation en ce qui concerne les statistiques relatives aux Iles Feroë.<sup>1</sup></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Adolph JENSEN</p>		
VILLE LIBRE DE DANTZIG	E. SZTURM DE SZTREM D <sup>r</sup> Martin. J. FUNK.	FREE CITY OF DANTZIG
ÉGYPTE	James I. CRAIG. Hencin G. HENEIN.	EGYPT
ESTONIE	<i>ad referendum</i> Albert PULLERITS.	ESTONIA
FINLANDE	Rudolf HOLSTI. Martti KOVERO. Werner LINDGREN.	FINLAND
FRANCE		FRANCE
<p>Au moment de signer la présente convention, la France déclare que, par son acceptation, elle n'entend assumer aucune obligation en ce qui concerne l'ensemble de ses colonies, protectorats et territoires placés sous sa suzeraineté ou mandat.<sup>2</sup></p> <p style="text-align: center;">M. HUBER GAYON</p>		

*Translation by the Secretariat of the League of Nations.*

<sup>1</sup> In pursuance of Article 11, Greenland is excepted from the provisions of this Convention. Furthermore, the Danish Government, in accepting the Convention, does not assume any obligation in respect of statistics concerning the Faroe Islands.

<sup>2</sup> On signing the present Convention, France declares that by its acceptance it does not intend to assume any obligation in regard to any of its colonies, protectorates and territories under its suzerainty or mandate.

GRÈCE

GREECE

D. BIKELAS  
*ad referendum.*

HONGRIE

HUNGARY

Jules DE KONKOLY-THÉGE.

ITALIE

ITALY

Par l'acceptation de la présente Convention, l'Italie n'entend assumer aucune obligation en ce qui concerne ses colonies, protectorats et autres territoires mentionnés à l'article 11, alinéa premier. <sup>1</sup>

Corrado GINI.

JAPON

JAPAN

En vertu de l'article 11 de la présente Convention, le Gouvernement japonais déclare que son acceptation de la présente convention ne s'étend pas à ses territoires ci-après mentionnés : Chosen, Taiwan, Karafuto, le territoire à bail de Kwantung, les territoires sur lesquels le Japon exerce son mandat. <sup>2</sup>

ITO.

LETTONIE

LATVIA

*ad referendum* Charles DUZMANS

LUXEMBOURG

LUXEMBURG

Ch. G. VERMAIRE

NORVÈGE

NORWAY

Gunnar JAHN

PAYS-BAS

THE NETHERLANDS

Par leur acceptation de la présente convention, les Pays-Bas n'entendent assumer aucune obligation en ce qui concerne les Indes Néerlandaises, le Surinam et le Curaçao. <sup>3</sup>

H. W. METHOORST

L. P. DE BUSSY.

*Translation by the Secretariat of the League of Nations.*

<sup>1</sup> In accepting the present Convention, Italy does not assume any obligation in respect of her colonies, protectorates and other territories referred to in the first paragraph of Article 11.

<sup>2</sup> In virtue of Article 11 of the present Convention, the Japanese Government declares that its acceptance of the present Convention does not extend to its territories mentioned below : Chosen, Taiwan, Karafuto, the leased territory of Kwantung and the territories under Japanese mandate.

<sup>3</sup> In accepting the present Convention, the Netherlands assumes no obligations as regards the Dutch East Indies, Surinam and Curaçao.

POLOGNE

POLAND

E. SZTURM DE SZTREM

PORTUGAL

Aux termes des dispositions de l'Article II, la Délégation portugaise déclare, au nom de son gouvernement, que la présente convention n'est pas applicable aux colonies portugaises.<sup>1</sup>

F. DE CALHEIROS E MENEZES

Casimiro Antonio CHAMBICA DA FONSECA

ROUMANIE

ROUMANIA

C. ANTONIADE

ROYAUME DES SERBES,  
CROATES ET SLOVÈNESKINGDOM OF THE SERBS,  
CROATS AND SLOVENES

Const. FOTITCH

D<sup>r</sup> Max BIRKOVITCH

Lazare M. KOSTITCH

SUÈDE

SWEDEN

K. I. WESTMAN

SUISSE

SWITZERLAND

W. STUCKI

J. LORENZ

K. ACKLIN

TCHÉCOSLOVAQUIE

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

D<sup>r</sup> Jos. MRÁZD<sup>r</sup> Josef RYBA

Cyril HORÁČEK

*Translation by the Secretariat of the League of Nations.*

<sup>1</sup> In accordance with Article II, the Portuguese Delegation declares on behalf of its Government that the present Convention does not apply to the Portuguese colonies.

PROTOCOL <sup>1</sup>.

At the moment of signing the Convention of this day's date, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries declare that they have agreed on the interpretations of the various provisions of the Convention set out hereunder in the first part of this Protocol and that they accept the reservations made in virtue of the first paragraph of Article 17 of the said Convention which are set out in the second part of this Protocol.

PART I.

It is understood :

(1) That nothing in this Convention shall be interpreted as limiting or affecting the competence of the International Institute of Agriculture ;

(2) That nothing in the present Convention imposes any obligation to compile or to publish particulars which would result in the disclosure of information relating to any individual establishment ;

(3) That the provisions of the Convention may be suspended in the case of any High Contracting Party, exceptionally, for as limited a time as possible, and to the extent which circumstances render necessary in the case of *force majeure* or grave events affecting the safety of the State ;

(4) That the provisions of Article 2—I (a) do not require that quantities should be shown in the case of special categories of goods where statement of their quantity would afford no information of practical utility for statistical purposes ;

(5) That in the monthly returns required by Article 2—I (a) :

(a) The enumeration of articles and the data relating thereto may be shown in an abridged form ;

(b) The information furnished may be of a summary character in the case of such foreign trade of a country as is of relatively little importance ;

(6) That the proposals of the International Institute of Agriculture, referred to in paragraph (A) of Article 2—III, are those approved by the Ninth General Assembly of

<sup>1</sup> DEPOSIT OF RATIFICATIONS :

NORWAY . . . . .	March 20, 1929.
DENMARK . . . . .	September 9, 1929.
BULGARIA . . . . .	November 29, 1929.
SWEDEN . . . . .	February 17, 1930.
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (including the mandated territory of South West Africa) . . . . .	May 1st, 1930.
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND . . . . .	May 9, 1930.
EGYPT . . . . .	June 27, 1930.
SWITZERLAND . . . . .	July 10, 1930.
IRISH FREE STATE . . . . .	September 15, 1930.
GREECE . . . . .	September 18, 1930.
CZECHOSLOVAKIA . . . . .	February 19, 1931.
AUSTRIA . . . . .	March 27, 1931.
ITALY . . . . .	June 11, 1931.
ROUMANIA . . . . .	June 22, 1931.
POLAND . . . . .	July 23, 1931.
PORTUGAL . . . . .	October 23, 1931.

ACCESSIONS :

CANADA . . . . .	August 23, 1930.
INDIA . . . . .	May 15, 1931.

that Institute, which are reproduced in Annex VI for the purposes of information and reference ; and that, in the event of the General Assembly of the International Institute of Agriculture modifying those proposals, the High Contracting Parties will be free to adopt whatever modifications are introduced therein ;

(7) That the provisions of paragraphs (B) and (C) of Article 2—V are not to be regarded as excluding the use of estimates in the case of small enterprises ;

(8) That the provisions of paragraphs (B) and (C) of Article 2—V oblige the High Contracting Parties to use their best endeavours to secure representative figures, but that, nevertheless, in a country where industry is little developed, it may not be possible to furnish elaborate statistics ;

(9) That, in countries where, in view of local circumstances, such as the extent of the territory, the scattered character of the industries, and the distances which separate such industries from their markets, the monthly preparation of index numbers of wholesale prices is not feasible, a quarterly publication of such indices will be deemed to satisfy the requirements of Article 2—VI.

## PART II.

The reservations set out below are accepted :

### (1) Article 2—III (B).

TURKEY : Returns provided for in this paragraph shall be compiled and published in Turkey at intervals as short as possible, but shall not be required annually.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA : Returns will not contain information with regard to area under crops on native farms, and in native reserves, locations and mission stations.

### (2) Article 2—III (E).

BRAZIL : These provisions will not apply to Brazil.

### (3) Article 2—IV, paragraph (2) (a).

JAPAN : The choice of the ores shall be left to the discretion of the Japanese Government.

### (4) Article 2—V (B), (C).

FREE CITY OF DANZIG, GREECE, PORTUGAL, TURKEY : The returns provided for in these paragraphs will not be required.

### (5) Article 2—VI.

PORTUGAL : Monthly publication of index numbers will not be required in the immediate future.

### (6) Article 3—paragraph 2.

MEXICO, TURKEY : This paragraph will not apply as an obligation, but as a recommendation.



En foi de quoi les soussignés ont apposé leur signature au bas du présent protocole.

In faith whereof the undersigned have affixed their signatures to the present Protocol.

Fait à Genève, le quatorze décembre mil neuf cent vingt-huit, en simple expédition, qui sera déposée dans les archives du Secrétariat de la Société des Nations ; copie conforme en sera transmise à tous les membres de la Société des Nations et à tous les Etats non membres représentés à la Conférence.

Done at Geneva this fourteenth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight, in a single copy, which shall be deposited in the archives of the Secretariat of the League of Nations, and of which authenticated copies shall be delivered to all Members of the League of Nations and non-Member States represented at the Conference.

ALLEMAGNE

WAGEMANN  
D<sup>r</sup> PLATZER

GERMANY

AUTRICHE

W. BREISKY  
D<sup>r</sup> ROTHE  
RIEMER

AUSTRIA

BELGIQUE

A. JULIN

BELGIUM

ÉTATS-UNIS DU BRÉSIL

J. A. BARBOSA-CARNEIRO  
A. CAVALCANTI ALBUQUERQUE DE GUSMÃO.

UNITED STATES OF BRAZIL

GRANDE-BRETAGNE  
ET IRLANDE DU NORDainsi que toutes parties de l'Empire  
britannique, non membres séparés de  
la Société des Nations.GREAT BRITAIN  
AND NORTHERN IRELANDand all Parts of the British Empire  
which are not separate Members of  
the League of Nations.

S. J. CHAPMAN

UNION SUD-AFRICAINE

Dan. J. DE VILLIERS.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

ÉTAT LIBRE D'IRLANDE

Sean LESTER

IRISH FREE STATE

BULGARIE

D. MICHAYKOFF

BULGARIA

DANEMARK

Adolph JENSEN

DENMARK

VILLE LIBRE DE DANTZIG

E. SZTURM DE SZTREM  
D<sup>r</sup> Martin. J. FUNK.

FREE CITY OF DANZIG

ÉGYPTE

James I. CRAIG  
Henein G. HENEIN.

ESTONIE

*ad referendum*  
Albert PULLERITS.

ESTONIA

FINLANDE	Rudolf HOLSTI. Martti KOVERO. Werner LINDGREN.	FINLAND
FRANCE	M. HUBER M. GAYON	FRANCE
GRÈCE	D. BIKELAS	GREECE
HONGRIE	Jules DE KONKOLY-THEGE.	HUNGARY
ITALIE	Corrado GINI	ITALY
JAPON	Ito.	JAPAN
LETTONIE	<i>ad referendum</i> Charles DUZMANS	LATVIA
LUXEMBOURG	Ch. G. VERMAIRE	LUXEMBURG
NORVÈGE	Gunnar JAHN	NORWAY
PAYS-BAS	H. W. METHORST L. P. DE BUSSY.	THE NETHERLANDS
POLOGNE	E. SZTURM DE SZTREM	POLAND
PORTUGAL	F. DE CALHEIROS E MENEZES Casimiro Antonio CHAMBICA DA FONSECA	
ROUMANIE	C. ANTONIADE	ROUMANIA
ROYAUME DES SERBES, CROATES ET SLOVÈNES	Const. FOTITCH Dr Max BIRKOVITCH Lazare M. KOSTITCH	KINGDOM OF THE SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES
SUÈDE	K. I. WESTMAN	SWEDEN
SUISSE	W. STUCKI J. LORENZ K. ACKLIN	SWITZERLAND
TCHÉCOSLOVAQUIE	Dr Jos. MRÁZ Dr Josef RYBA Cyril HORÁČEK	CZECHOSLOVAKIA

## ANNEX I.

## EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS.

*(See Article 3.)*

## PART I.

I. Statistics of external trade shall be compiled in one of the two ways indicated below :

(a) *When returns of special trade are compiled alone or together with returns of general trade :*

Special imports shall include all goods declared for domestic consumption in the territory to which the statistics apply, and all goods declared (on the conditions normally applied to "improvement trade" and "repair trade") for transformation, repair or supplementary treatment therein. Re-packing, sorting or blending do not constitute such transformation or supplementary treatment.

Special exports shall include all exported goods produced within the territory to which the statistics apply, or nationalised therein.

Nationalised goods shall be taken to mean imported goods which are placed at the free disposal of the importers after payment of the duties, if any, to which they may be liable, or imported goods which have undergone transformation, repair or supplementary treatment, and which have been admitted temporarily free of duty for these purposes.

Special imports and special exports shall not include any part of transit trade as defined in paragraph V (3) below.

General trade shall be taken to include : as regards imports, all merchandise arriving from all territories external to the territory to which the statistics apply, and as regards exports, all merchandise leaving that territory for an external destination. However, there shall be excluded goods under bond in direct transit or merely transhipped in ports.

Particulars by countries of (1) indirect transit trade, and (2) direct transit trade (including transhipment trade) shall be shown in separate tables. The quantities of these goods shall be stated in gross weight ; in cases where this indication cannot be furnished, any other method of measurement may be adopted, including that by value, on condition that the method used is stated in the returns.

When tables showing "improvement trade" and "repair trade—" are compiled, the full value of each category of goods (original value of goods, or original value plus value of work and material added, as the case may require) shall be shown both on arrival in and on despatch from the territory.

(b) *When the returns of imports relate to aggregate imports only, and re-exports of such imported goods are also shown :*

Aggregate imports shall comply with the definition given in paragraph (a) above of general import trade.

Exports and re-exports shall be shown separately.

All goods despatched from the territory to which the statistics apply which (1) have been produced therein or (2), having been imported, have been subjected therein to transformation, repair or supplementary treatment, shall be shown as exports.

All goods imported into the territory to which the statistics apply and subsequently exported therefrom without undergoing any transformation, repair or supplementary treatment (excluding goods transhipped under bond, *i.e.*, goods under Customs control in direct transit or merely transhipped in ports) shall be shown as re-exports.

Re-packing, sorting or blending do not constitute transformation or supplementary treatment.

Direct transit trade (including transhipment trade) shall form the subject of separate returns, in the manner provided in paragraph (a) above.

When tables showing "improvement trade" and "repair trade" are compiled, the full value of each category of goods shall be shown in the manner provided in paragraph (a) above.

II. There shall be maintained or established the system of valuations known as "declared values", that is to say, values declared by importers and exporters (or their duly recognised agents) in

respect of each individual transaction. Further, with a view to obtaining accuracy in statistics of external trade, such values shall be subjected to verification and systematic checking.

III (a). For this purpose values at the frontier (land or sea frontier as the case may be) shall be employed; that is to say, in the case of imports, the value at the place of despatch plus the cost of transport and insurance from that place to the frontier of the country of import, and, in the case of exports, the value free on board or free on rail or road vehicle at the frontier of the country of export.

In the case of imports, import duties, internal taxes and similar charges imposed in the country of import shall be excluded from the values. In the case of exports, export duties, internal taxes and similar charges imposed in the country of export shall be included in so far as they in fact remain charged on the goods exported.

(b) When in any country *ad valorem* duties are imposed on imports or exports, the values ascertained in conformity with the methods prescribed in the fiscal legislation of such country for the assessment of these duties may be used for the purposes of the statistics of imports or exports, even though they may differ from the values as defined in paragraph (a) above. Similarly, in any such country, the values ascertained by the application of the same methods may be employed in respect of goods exempt from duty or subject to specific duties. When this course is followed in any country, its statistics must show clearly the method of valuation adopted and should give at least an annual, and if possible a detailed, estimate of the values on the basis of the method of valuation described in paragraph (a) above.

IV. The unit or units of measure in which quantities of each commodity are stated — weight, length, area, capacity, etc. — shall be precisely defined.

When the quantity of goods of any kind is expressed in any unit or units of measure other than weight, an estimate of the average weight of each unit, or multiple of units, shall be shown in the annual returns.

In the case of weight, precise definitions shall be given of the meaning of terms such as "gross weight", "net weight" and "legal net weight", with due regard to the varying significance of the same term when applied to different classes of goods.

V. (1) The territory to which the statistics apply shall be understood to include the Customs territory of the country concerned together with all Customs bonded and other warehouses and depôts under Customs control, and all free ports and free zones belonging to that country.

(2) When two or more countries have entered into a Customs union and trade statistics referring to the whole union are published, the territory to which the statistics apply may be the joint area of all the countries comprising that union.

Nothing in this definition shall be interpreted as preventing the publication of separate statistics for non-contiguous territories instead of statistics relating to the whole of the Customs territory when such Customs territory is composed of non-contiguous territories.

(3) By "transit trade" shall be understood the total of all direct and indirect transit trade, as hereinafter defined.

The direct transit trade of any territory to which the statistics apply (as defined above) shall be understood to include all goods passing through that territory for purposes of transport only, without being placed at the free disposal of the importer or warehoused.

The indirect transit trade of any territory shall be understood to include all goods coming from territories external thereto which are entered into warehouses or depôts, actual or constructive, included in the territory to which the statistics apply (as defined above) and subsequently exported therefrom without being placed at the free disposal of the importers and without having undergone transformation, repair or supplementary treatment other than re-packing, sorting or blending.

VI. The statistical territories to be shown in the returns of trade by countries required by the present Convention shall correspond to the list which forms Part II of this Annex.

Any one of the High Contracting Parties may at any time request the Secretary-General of the League of Nations to take the necessary measures to modify Part II of this Annex in view of changes that may have occurred.

The Committee of Experts provided for in Article 8 shall draw up as soon as possible after their appointment a minimum list of the statistical territories, whether isolated or grouped together, which shall be specified in the statistics of external trade by countries. Nevertheless, any one or more items on this minimum list may be replaced in whole or in part by the items corresponding to it (or to them) contained in the list which forms Part II of this Annex.

In the statistical tables, showing for various categories of goods the countries with which that trade is conducted, those countries with which such trade is unimportant may be grouped under the heading "Other countries", without further specification.

Goods consigned on optional bills of lading and cargoes "for orders" shall be shown separately as consigned "For orders".

VII. In view of the special importance of accurate monetary statistics, returns shall be compiled showing in separate tables, under both weight and value, the imports and exports of: (1) gold coin, (2) gold in bars (in the form acceptable in inter-bank transactions), and (3) other gold.

VIII. Returns shall be compiled in the case of countries to which the bunker fuel trade is important, showing the quantities (and if possible the values), estimated or ascertained, of bunker coal and other bunker fuel supplied in the ports of the country concerned to vessels engaged in external trade, for their own use. Supplies to national vessels and to other vessels shall be shown separately, if possible. The supplies of bunker fuel in non-maritime ports are only required to be included in such returns when the bunker fuel trade in such ports is of importance.

IX. In the compilation of returns of external trade required by the provisions of this Convention:

(1) The following shall be excluded:

(a) In the case of exports, ships' stores supplied to national ships;

(b) In the case of imports, fishery products which are regarded by the country in which they are landed as its domestic produce;

(2) The following may be excluded:

(a) Imports and exports, temporary or permanent, of any goods involving no commercial transaction;

(b) In the case of exports, ships' stores supplied to foreign ships;

(c) Goods imported or exported in insignificant quantities which may be regarded as of negligible importance in comparison with the total trade in these particular goods.

X. In the compilation of the returns of external trade required by the provisions of the present Convention, the civil calendar year (January 1st to December 31st) and the calendar month shall be employed.

Nevertheless, a statistical year differing from the civil calendar year may in addition be maintained in any country to which the present Convention applies.

## PART II

### LIST OF COUNTRIES

(Territories to which the Statistics apply)

*Note.* — The inclusions shown in the column "To include" are not exhaustive, unless preceded by the word "Comprising".

No.	Country (statistical territory)	To include
EUROPE.		
1	Albania	
2	Germany . . . . .	Jungholz and Mittelberg (Austrian Customs exclaves). <i>Excluding:</i> Saar, Heligoland and Baden Customs exclaves.
3	Heligoland	

No.	Country (statistical territory)	To include
<i>EUROPE (Continued).</i>		
4	Baden Customs exclaves	
5	Andorra	
6	Austria . . . . .	<i>Excluding</i> : Liechtenstein, Jungholz (in the Tyrol) and Mittelberg (in Vorarlberg).
7	Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union . . . . .	<i>Comprising</i> : (a) Belgium ; (b) Luxemburg.
8	Bulgaria	
9	Denmark . . . . .	<i>Excluding</i> : Greenland and Färöe Islands.
10	Färöe Islands	
	Danzig, Free City of : See No. 26	
11	Spain . . . . .	<i>Excluding</i> : Canary Islands, Ceuta and Andorra.
12	Estonia	
13	Finland	
14	France . . . . .	Monaco, the Saar. <i>Excluding</i> : Algeria and Andorra.
15	Greece . . . . .	Crete, Samos, Lemnos, Chios, Mytilene, Mount Athos.
16	Hungary	
17	Irish Free State	
18	Iceland	
19	Italy . . . . .	Fiume, Zara and San Marino. <i>Excluding</i> : Ægean Islands.
20	Italian Ægean Islands . . . . .	<i>Comprising</i> : Rhodes, Cos, Leros, Kalymnos, Symi, Scarpanto, Castelrosso, and some others.
21	Latvia	
22	Lithuania . . . . .	Memel (Klaipėda).
	Luxemburg, See No. 7	
23	Norway . . . . .	<i>Excluding</i> : Spitzbergen.
24	Spitzbergen (Svalbard) . . . . .	The adjacent islands.
25	Netherlands	
26	Poland-Danzig . . . . .	<i>Comprising</i> : (a) Poland ; (b) Free City of Danzig.
27	Portugal . . . . .	Madeira and Azores. <i>Excluding</i> : Cape Verde Islands.
28	Roumania	
29	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland . . . . .	<i>Comprising</i> : England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and Isle of Man.
30	Channel Islands	
31	Gibraltar	
32	Malta . . . . .	Gozo and Comino.
	Saar : See No. 14	
33	Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes	
14	No. 2560	

No.	Country (statistical territory)	To include
EUROPE ( <i>Continued</i> ).		
34	Sweden	
35	Switzerland . . . . .	Liechtenstein.
36	Czechoslovakia	
37	Turkey . . . . .	<i>Comprising</i> : (a) European Turkey ; (b) Asiatic Turkey (including Imbros, Tenedos and Rabbit Islands).
38	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (Russia) .	<i>Comprising</i> : (a) The European part of the Russian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic ( <i>i.e.</i> , west of the Urals), plus the S.S.R. of White Russia and of Ukraine ; (b) The Asiatic part of the R.S.F.S.R. ( <i>i.e.</i> , east of the Urals), plus the S.S.R. of Transcaucasia (Armenia, Georgia and Azer- baijan), of Turkmenistan (Turcoman S.S.R. — Ashkhabad, Merv, etc.) and of Uzbe- kistan (Uzbek S.S.R.— Samarkand, etc.).
ASIA.		
39	Afghanistan	
40	Bhutan	
41	China . . . . .	Kwantung (Japanese Leased Territory — Dairen, etc.), Tientsin (Italian Concession), Manchuria, Sin-Kiang (Kulja, Kashgaria and Chinese Turkestan) and Kiaochow (Tsingtao). <i>Excluding</i> : British, French and Portuguese concessions and possessions, Mongolia, Tibet and Sikkim.
42	Mongolia . . . . .	<i>Comprising</i> : Inner Mongolia and Outer or North-Western Mongolia (Urga, etc.).
43	Hadramaut	
44	Hedjaz and Nejd	
45	Iraq	
46	Japan . . . . .	Karafuto (Japanese Saghalien), Kurile Islands (Chishima) and Okinawa (Luchu or Ri- kiu Islands). <i>Excluding</i> : Korea, Formosa, Kwantung and Mandated Pacific Islands.
47	Korea (or Chosen)	
48	Formosa (or Taiwan) . . . . .	Pescadores Islands (Bokoto).
49	Kuwait	
50	Nepal	
51	Oman . . . . .	Gwadur.
52	Palestine . . . . .	Trans-Jordan.
53	Persia	

No.	Country (statistical territory)	To include
<i>ASIA (Continued.)</i>		
54	Siam	
55	Syria . . . . .	<i>Comprising</i> : Syria, Great Lebanon, Alaouite Territory and Jebel Druze Territory.
56	Tibet	
57	Yemen	
<i>British Dominions, Colonies, etc. :</i>		
58	Aden. . . . .	Aden Protectorate, Perim, and Kuria Muria Islands. <i>Excluding</i> : Socotra.
59	Bahrein Islands	
60	British North Borneo	
61	Brunei	
62	Ceylon . . . . .	Maldive Islands.
63	Cyprus	
64	Hong-Kong . . . . .	New Territories, Old Kowloon and New Kowloon.
65	India . . . . .	Burma ; Baluchistan ; Indian (Native) States, Border States and Tribal Areas (Las Bela, Khelat, Tirah, Malakand, Dir, Swat, Bajaur, Chitral, Buner, Khyber, Kurram, Waziristan, Sikkim, Towang, Naga and Mishmi Hills, Karennee and Shan States) ; Laccadive, Andaman and Nicobar Islands. <i>Excluding</i> : French and Portuguese Possessions, and Aden and its Dependencies.
66	British Malaya . . . . .	<i>Comprising</i> : (a) Straits Settlements, viz, Singapore (including Christmas Island and the Cocos-Keeling Islands), Penang (including Wellesley Province and the Dindings), Malacca, Labuan ; (b) Federated Malay States (Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang) ; (c) Non-Federated Malay States (Kedah, Kelantan, Perlis, Trengganu and Johore).
67	Sarawak	
68	Wei-Hai-Wei	
<i>United States Possession :</i>		
69	Philippines	
<i>French Colonies, etc. :</i>		
70	French Possessions in India . . . . .	Chandernagore, Mahé, Karikal, Pondicherry and Yanaon.
71	French Indo-China . . . . .	Annam, Tonkin, Cochin-China, Cambodia, Laos, Kwang-Chau-Wan.



No.	Country (statistical territory)	To include
<i>ASIA (Continued).</i>		
	<i>Dutch Overseas territory :</i>	
72	Dutch East Indies . . . . .	Dutch New Guinea.
	<i>Portuguese Colonies :</i>	
73	Portuguese Possessions in India . . . . .	Goa, Daman and Diu.
74	Macao . . . . .	Taipa Island and Colôane Island.
75	Portuguese Timor . . . . .	Ocussi and Ambeno (Lifou, Sutrana, etc.), and Pulo Caming Island.
<i>AFRICA.</i>		
76	Egypt . . . . .	Sinai Peninsula. <i>Excluding :</i> Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.
77	Ethiopia (or Abyssinia)	
78	Liberia	
79	Morocco: Spanish Presidios and zone . . .	Ceuta, Melilla, Alhucemas, Chafarinas, and Peñon de la Gomera.
		<i>Excluding :</i> Tangier.
80	Morocco : French Protectorate	
81	Morocco : Tangier	
82	Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	
	<i>Belgian Colony and Mandated Territory :</i>	
83	Belgian Congo	
84	Ruanda-Urundi (Mandated Territory)	
	<i>British Dominion, Colonies, Mandated Territories, etc. :</i>	
85	Gambia	
86	Sierra Leone . . . . .	Colony and Protectorate.
87	Gold Coast . . . . .	Ashanti and Northern Territories. <i>Excluding :</i> British Mandated Territory of Togoland.
88	Nigeria . . . . .	Lagos. <i>Excluding :</i> British Mandated Territory of Cameroons.
89	British Mandated Territory of Togoland	
90	British Mandated Territory of Cameroons	
91	St. Helena . . . . .	Ascension.
92	Tristan da Cunha	
93	Union of South Africa . . . . .	Bechuanaland Protectorate, Basutoland and Swaziland.
		<i>Excluding :</i> Mandated Territory of South- West Africa, and Walvis Bay.
94	Mandated Territory of South-West Africa .	Walvis Bay.
95	Southern Rhodesia	

No.	Country (statistical territory)	To include
<i>AFRICA (Continued).</i>		
<i>British Dominions, Colonies, etc. (continued) :</i>		
96	North-Western Rhodesia . . . . .	<i>Comprising :</i> Zambesi Basin of Northern Rhodesia.
97	North-Eastern Rhodesia . . . . .	<i>Comprising :</i> Congo Basin of Northern Rhodesia.
98	British Nyasaland	
99	Kenya and Uganda	
100	Tanganyika Mandated Territory	
101	Zanzibar . . . . .	Pemba.
102	British Somaliland	
103	Socotra	
104	Mauritius . . . . .	Dependencies (Rodrigues, Diego Garcia, etc.).
105	Seychelles . . . . .	Dependencies (Amirantes, etc.).
<i>Spanish Colonies, etc. :</i>		
106	Rio de Oro . . . . .	Adrar and Ifni.
107	Canary Islands	
108	Spanish Guinea . . . . .	Rio Muni, Fernando Po, Annabon, Corisco Great Eleboy and Little Eleboy.
<i>French Colonies, Mandated territories, etc. :</i>		
109	Algeria	
110	Tunis	
111	Mauritania	
112	Senegal . . . . .	Circle of Dakar and Dependencies.
113	French Sudan	
114	Upper Volta	
115	French Niger	
116	French Guinea	
117	Ivory Coast	
118	Dahomey	
119	Togoland under French Mandate	
120	Cameroons under French Mandate	
121	French Equatorial Africa . . . . .	<i>Comprising :</i> (a) Gabun and Middle Congo ; (b) Ubangui-Shari and Chad (including French Sahara, Kanem and Wadai).
122	French Somali Coast . . . . .	Obock, Tadjourah and Djibouti.
123	Madagascar . . . . .	Diégo Suarez, Sainte-Marie, Nossi Bé, and Mayotte and Dependencies (Anjouan, Grande Comoro, Mohéli, etc.).
124	Réunion	
125	Kerguelen . . . . .	St. Paul Island and Amsterdam Island ; Crozet Islands. <i>Excluding :</i> Adélie Land and Wilkes Land.

No.	Country (statistical territory)	To include
<i>AFRICA (Continued).</i>		
<i>Italian Colonies :</i>		
126	Libya . . . . .	<i>Comprising :</i> (a) Tripolitania (Tripoli, etc.) ; (b) Cyrenaica (Benghazi, Jarabub Oasis, etc.).
127	Eritrea	
128	Italian Somaliland . . . . .	Juba River and Kismayu.
<i>Portuguese Colonies, etc. :</i>		
129	Cape Verde Islands	
130	Portuguese Guinea . . . . .	Bijagoz (Bissagos) and Bolama.
131	São Thomé e Príncipe	
132	Angola (or Portuguese West Africa) . . . .	Cabinda.
133	Mozambique (or Portuguese East Africa) . .	<i>Comprising :</i> (a) Mozambique Province ; (b) Mozambique Company territory ; (c) Portuguese Nyassa.
<i>NORTH AMERICA.</i>		
134	United States of America . . . . .	<i>Excluding :</i> Non-contiguous territories (Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, etc.).
135	Alaska	
<i>British Dominions :</i>		
136	Canada	
137	Newfoundland . . . . .	Labrador.
<i>Danish Colony :</i>		
138	Greenland	
<i>French Colony :</i>		
139	St. Pierre et Miquelon	
<i>CARIBBEAN.</i>		
140	Costa Rica	
141	Cuba	
142	Dominican Republic	
143	Guatemala	
144	Haiti	
145	Honduras	
146	Mexico	
147	Nicaragua	
148	Panama . . . . .	Panama City and Colón. <i>Excluding :</i> Panama Canal Zone.
149	El Salvador	

No.	Country (statistical territory)	To include
<i>CARIBBEAN (Continued).</i>		
<i>British Colonies :</i>		
150	Bermuda	
151	Bahamas	
152	Barbados	
153	Grenada	
154	Jamaica . . . . .	Morant Cays and Pedro Cays.
155	Cayman Islands	
156	Turks and Caicos Islands	
157	St. Lucia	
158	St. Vincent	
159	Leeward Islands . . . . .	<i>Comprising :</i> Antigua (including Barbuda and Redonda), St. Kitts-Nevis (including Anguilla), Dominica, Montserrat, and British Virgin Islands (including Sombrero).
160	Trinidad and Tobago	
161	British Honduras	
<i>United States territories, etc. :</i>		
162	Porto Rico	
163	Virgin Islands of the United States	<i>Comprising :</i> Former Danish West Indies.
164	Panama Canal Zone . . . . .	<i>Cristóbal and Balboa. Excluding :</i> Panama City and Colón.
<i>French Colonies :</i>		
165	Guadeloupe . . . . .	<i>Dependencies (Marie Galante, les Saintes Désirade, St. Bartélemy and St. Martin, northern part).</i>
166	Martinique	
<i>Dutch Overseas territory :</i>		
167	Curaçao . . . . .	<i>Aruba and Bonaire ; St. Eustatius, Saba and St. Martin (southern part).</i>
<i>SOUTH AMERICA.</i>		
168	Argentine	
169	Bolivia	
170	Brazil . . . . .	Fernando de Noronha.
171	Chile . . . . .	Easter Island.
172	Colombia	
173	Ecuador . . . . .	Galapagos Islands (Colon Archipelago).
174	Paraguay	
175	Peru	
176	Uruguay	
177	Venezuela	

No.	Country (statistical territory)	To include
SOUTH AMERICA (Continued).		
<i>British Colonies :</i>		
178	British Guiana . . . . .	Dependencies (South Georgia, South Orkneys, South Shetlands, South Sandwich, Graham's Land, etc.).
179	Falkland Islands . . . . .	
<i>French Colony :</i>		
180	French Guiana . . . . .	Cayenne.
<i>Dutch Overseas territory :</i>		
181	Dutch Guiana (or Surinam)	
OCEANIA.		
<i>British Dominions, Colonies, etc. :</i>		
182	Australia . . . . .	Tasmania, Norfolk Island, Lord Howe Island and Macquarie Island. <i>Excluding :</i> Papua (former British New Guinea), Mandated Territory of New Guinea and Nauru
183	Papua . . . . .	Formerly called "British New Guinea".
184	New Guinea (Australian Mandated Territory)	Bismarck Archipelago (New Britain, etc.) ; former German Solomon Islands.
185	New Zealand . . . . .	Stewart Island ; Chatham Islands and other outlying islands, viz., Kermadec, Bounty, Antipodes, Auckland, Campbell, Solander and Snares. <i>Excluding :</i> Cook and other annexed islands, Western Samoa, Ross Dependency, Nauru and Union (Tokelau) Islands.
186	Cook Islands . . . . .	<i>Comprising :</i> (a) Cook Group (Rarotonga, Mangaia Atiu, Hervey Islands, Aitutaki, Takutea, Mitiaro and Mauke or Parry) ; (b) Niue (Savage Island) ; (c) Other annexed islands (Palmerston Islands, Suwarow Islands, Danger or Puka-puka, Rakaanga, Manihiki, Penrhyn or Tongareva, and Nassau).
187	Union Islands (or Tokelau)	<i>Excluding :</i> Union (Tokelau) Islands.
188	Western Samoa (New Zealand Mandated Territory) . . . . .	
189	Fiji . . . . .	Rotuma.
190	Gilbert and Ellice Islands . . . . .	Ocean Island, Fanning Island, Christmas Island and Washington Island. <i>Excluding :</i> Union Islands (Tokelau).
191	British Solomon Islands Protectorate	
192	Tonga Protectorate (or Friendly Islands)	

No.	Country (statistical territory)	To include
<i>OCEANIA (Continued).</i>		
<i>British Dominions, Colonies, etc. (cont.) :</i>		
193	Other British Pacific Islands . . . . .	Pitcairn, Ducie, Phoenix Group, Malden, Starbuck, Jarvis, Palmyra, Baker Islands (including Howland), Caroline Island (including Flint and Vostok).
194	Nauru Island (Mandated Territory)	
<i>United States Territory and Possessions :</i>		
195	Hawaii . . . . .	Wake Island
196	Guam	
197	American Samoa . . . . .	Tutuila
<i>French Colonies :</i>		
198	French Settlements in Oceania . . . . .	<i>Comprising :</i> Society Islands (Tahiti, etc.) Leeward Islands of Tahiti (Huahine, Raiatea, Bora-Bora, etc.), Tuamotu (Makatea, etc.), Gambier, Marquesas, Austral Isles (Tubuai, etc.), Rapa and Clipperton Island.
199	New Caledonia . . . . .	Dependencies, viz. : Isle of Pines, Wallis Archipelago, Loyalty Islands, Chesterfield Group, Huon Islands, Walpole Island, Futuna and Alofi.
<i>British-French Condominium :</i>		
200	New Hebrides . . . . .	Banks Group and Torres Group.
<i>Japanese Mandated Territory :</i>		
201	Japanese Mandated Territory of Pacific Islands . . . . .	<i>Comprising :</i> (a) Marshall Islands ; (b) East Caroline Islands ; (c) West Caroline Islands (including Pelew or Parao Islands) ; (d) Marianne (Ladrone) Islands, except Guam.

202	REGIONS ARCTIC . . . . .	<i>Excluding :</i> Spitzbergen, Greenland and Russian and Canadian Territory.
203	REGIONS ANTARCTIC . . . . .	Ross Dependency, Adélie Land, Wilkes Land. <i>Excluding :</i> Graham's Land.

## FISHERIES.

204	Northern Whale Fisheries	
205	Southern Whale Fisheries	
206	Deep Sea Fisheries . . . . .	<i>Excluding :</i> Whale fishing.

No.	Country (statistical territory)	To include
SHIPS' STORES.		
207	Ships' stores for foreign ships (optional, and only for exports) . . . . .	Bunker fuel and all other stores.
" FOR ORDERS. "		
208	" For orders " (in exports only) . . . . .	<i>Comprising</i> : Goods consigned on optional bills of lading or " for orders ".

## PART III.

1. The statistical tables referred to in the second paragraph of Article 3 of this Convention and further specified below shall be prepared for a period of twelve consecutive months.
2. These tables shall relate to a number of articles forming part of the import and export trade of the territory in respect of which they are compiled, the said articles being selected by the High Contracting Party concerned.
3. The tables relating to imports shall show for each of the selected articles, for the purposes of comparison :
  - a) The countries of origin or production ;
  - b) The countries of consignment or provenance ;
  - c) The countries of purchase.
4. The tables relating to export shall show for each of the selected articles, for the purposes of comparison :
  - a) The countries of consumption ;
  - b) The countries of consignment or destination ;
  - c) The countries of sale.
5. The expressions mentioned below shall, in paragraphs 3 and 4, bear respectively the meanings hereinafter defined :
 

The expression " country of *origin* or *production* " shall mean, in the case of natural products, the country where the goods were produced, and, in the case of manufactured products, the country where they were transformed into the condition in which they were introduced into the country of import, it being understood that re-packing, sorting and blending do not constitute transformation.

The expression " country of *consignment* or *provenance* " shall mean the country from which the goods were originally despatched to the country of import, with or without breaking bulk in the course of transport, but without any commercial transaction in the intermediate countries (if any).

The expression " country of *purchase* " shall mean the country in which the seller of the goods carries on his business.

The expression " country of *consumption* " shall mean the country in which the goods will be put to the use for which they were produced, or in which they will undergo a process of transformation, repair or supplementary treatment, it being understood that re-packing, sorting and blending do not constitute transformation or supplementary treatment.

The expression " country of *consignment* or *destination* " shall mean the country to which the goods were actually despatched, with or without breaking bulk in the course of transport, but without any commercial transaction in the intermediate countries (if any).

The expression " country of *sale* " shall mean the country in which the purchaser of the goods carries on his business.
6. The period of twelve months referred to in paragraph 1 above shall begin to run in the case of each country, not later than the January 1st next following the date of the entry into force of the Convention in the case of the country concerned.

7. As soon as possible after the expiry of the period of twelve months referred to in the preceding paragraph, the High Contracting Parties concerned shall forward to the Committee of Experts referred to in Article 8, reports stating, in regard to each of the methods of classification referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4, the advantages and drawbacks of all kinds noted in the course of the experiment.

8. The Committee of Experts shall, within three months after the receipt of reports from half the countries in respect of which the Convention is in force at the time of their receipt, present a memorandum showing the results of its consideration of these reports. This memorandum shall be circulated to the Governments of the High Contracting Parties with a view to a supplementary agreement.

## ANNEX II.

### STATISTICS OF FISHERIES.

(See Article 4.)

The statistics of fisheries should show :

(1) The quantity and value of all products of sea fisheries (including crustaceans, molluscs and shellfish of every kind) landed direct in the country, shown separately according to the principal kinds of fish ; and the nationalities of the vessels by which they are landed, including also in the returns, if possible, and so far as it is applicable, the same information in the case of inland-water fisheries.

(2) The quantity and value of the products of the fisheries mentioned above imported from other countries and exported to other countries.

(3) If possible, the quantity of the principal categories of fishery products prepared in the country concerned.

(4) As far as possible, the quantity of fish caught by national vessels, irrespective of the place of landing, and the quantity of aquicultural products taken.

(5) The number of persons engaged in fisheries, classified, as far as possible, by sex and according to whether fishing is their main or their secondary employment.

(6) The number and classes of national boats employed in sea fishing and, if possible, in inland-water fishing.

(7) As far as possible, the localities in which the fishery products landed in the country were obtained and the periods spent in obtaining such products.

## ANNEX III.

### MINERAL AND METALLURGICAL STATISTICS.

(See Article 5.)

#### PART I. — GENERAL PROVISIONS APPLYING TO ALL MINERAL AND METALLURGICAL STATISTICS.

1. Returns of mineral production shall, unless otherwise specified, relate to the raw mineral as extracted from the mines, quarries, etc.

2. The returns shall show the total production for each raw mineral by weight and also :

a) In the case of each of the metallic minerals, the weights of each of the metals contained therein ;

b) In the case of each of the minerals, other than metallic minerals, the weights of each of the essential constituent elements (as defined by the Committee of Experts referred to in Article 8, or such sub-committee as may be appointed for the purpose).



3. Returns shall show, not only the production of the country as a whole, but also that of the chief producing districts.

4. When the weight is given in a unit other than the metric ton, the unit employed and also its relation to the metric ton should be clearly indicated.

5. If in any case it is not possible to compile exact data as defined in this Annex, estimates shall be given in respect of any production which is of importance.

## PART II. — SPECIAL PROVISIONS.

### A. NON-METALLIC MINERALS.

#### I. Coal.

The returns shall show the net weight of the coal and lignite, excluding unusable waste after washing and picking.

The following returns shall be given :

##### 1. Monthly returns showing :

Total production of : (a) coal ; and (b) lignite ;

Number of working days in the month ;

Average number of persons employed, including those employed underground and on the surface, but excluding administrative, technical, and clerical staff ;

Total production at the mining establishments of coke, coal briquettes and lignite briquettes.

##### 2. Annual returns showing :

Total production of : (a) coal ; and (b) lignite ;

Total production of coke, coal briquettes and lignite briquettes, including that of non-mining establishments ;

Average number of persons employed : (a) underground, (b) on the surface, and (c) the total of those employed under and above ground, and, where practicable, under the following headings : male and female, adults and young persons, operative staff (including workers engaged in supervision) and administrative, technical and clerical staff.

#### II. Other Non-Metallic Minerals.

The returns shall show the total production of mineral extracted from all mines, quarries and other workings, and, in the case of such minerals as potash and sulphur, the total weight of the essential constituent elements.

### B. IRON ORE AND IRONSTONE.

The following returns shall be given :

##### (1) Monthly returns showing :

(a) Total production ;

(b) Average number of persons employed (it shall be stated whether administrative, technical and clerical staff is or is not included in the figures).

##### (2) Annual returns showing :

(a) Total production of iron ore and of the iron content of such ore under each of the following headings, viz., Magnetite, Hematite, Carbonate, Manganiferous, Chromiferous and Nickeliferous Iron Ores.

The weight of manganese, chromium and nickel contained in the manganiferous, chromiferous and nickeliferous iron ores shall also be given. An endeavour should be made to obtain and show particulars of iron ore produced from the roasting of iron-pyrites, showing the total weight and total iron content.

(b) Average number of persons employed (it should be stated whether administrative, technical and clerical staff is included in the figures).

The question of the division, if any, of iron ores into different classes according to phosphorus content shall be referred to the Committee specified in paragraph 2 (b) of Part I of this Annex, which shall also be asked to lay down a definition for manganiferous, chromiferous and nickeliferous iron ores. The attention of the Committee shall be directed to the proposals of the International Chamber of Commerce contained in its report submitted to the Conference of Geneva.

### C. NON-FERROUS METALLIC ORES.

The returns shall show :

(a) Total production of ore extracted from all mines, quarries and other workings and total weight of the metallic content.

(b) Average number of persons employed (it should be stated whether administrative, technical and clerical staff is or is not included in the figures).

### D. METALS.

#### I. Iron and Steel.

(i) *Pig iron.* — The following returns shall be given :

(a) Monthly returns showing the total production of each of the following :

Hematite pig-iron (the Committee referred to in paragraph 2 (b) of Part I of this Annex shall be asked to define the limit of phosphorus for this class ; the attention of the Committee shall be directed to the proposal of the International Chamber of Commerce contained in its report — mentioned above) ;

Basic pig-iron for the manufacture of steel ;

Ferro-alloys ;

All other pig-iron ;

(b) Annual returns showing both the total production under the headings mentioned in paragraph (a) above and, in the case of ferro-alloys, the production of each category of such alloys (*i. e.*, ferro-silicon, ferro-manganese, etc.) ;

(c) Annual returns showing the number of furnaces in existence for the production of pig-iron, distinguishing between blastfurnaces, electric furnaces and other processes of manufacture.

Monthly returns showing separately, under the above headings, the number of furnaces existing and the furnaces in operation ;

(d) Annual returns, as complete as possible, of the quantities of iron and manganese ore and scrap used in the manufacture of pig-iron. The definition of manganese ore shall be given by the Committee of Experts referred to above in paragraph 2 (b) of Part I of this Annex.

(ii) *Steel and Puddled Iron.* — The following returns shall be given :

(a) Monthly returns of the production of steel, indicating separately : (1) Ingots and (2) Castings direct from the furnace, showing in each case the production according to each of the following methods of manufacture :

Open-hearth (Siemens-Martin) process : (a) Acid ; (b) Basic ;

Convertor process : (a) Acid ; (b) Basic ;

Electric-furnace process ;

Other processes (including direct conversion from ore) ;

(b) Monthly returns of the production of puddled iron ;

(c) Annual returns showing the number of furnaces, convertors, etc., in existence in the country for the production of steel and puddled iron, distinguishing between the methods of manufacture enumerated in paragraph (a) ;

(d) Annual returns of the total production of phosphoric basic slag ;

(e) Annual returns, as complete as possible, of : (1) pig-iron and (2) scrap, consumed in the production of ingots, of castings direct from the furnace and of puddled iron, distinguishing between methods of manufacture enumerated in paragraph (a) ;

(f) Monthly returns, as detailed as practicable, of semi-finished and finished products. The Committee referred to above in paragraph 2 (b) of Part I of this Annex shall draw up a

suitable classification for this purpose, containing a list showing: (1) the classes considered necessary as a minimum and (2) those additional classes considered desirable. The attention of the Committee shall be drawn to the classification contained in the report of the International Chamber of Commerce submitted to the Conference of Geneva.

## II. *Other Metals.*

Annual returns shall be given showing the total smelter production.

### ANNEX IV.

#### CENSUS OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.

(See Article 6.)

##### I. PERIOD OF ENQUIRY.

The particulars to be ascertained should relate, in general, to the calendar year. In the case of enterprises whose accounts are prepared for a year ending otherwise than on December 31st, however, particulars should be taken for the business year of which the major part falls within the calendar year to which the Census relates.

##### 2. SCOPE OF ENQUIRY.

(a) The Census of industrial production should cover all branches of manufacturing activity, including building and other works of construction, and also mining and metallurgy.

(b) In the case of operations on the border line between manufacturing industry on the one hand, and agriculture, fishing, transport or commerce on the other (such as dairying, wool-scouring, slaughtering, sawmilling, packing, etc.), it will be necessary to determine in each case whether the nature and the organisation of the work and the processes employed are rather characteristic of industry than of agriculture, transport, etc., and whether these operations should or should not fall within the scope of a Census of industrial production.

##### 3. LIMITS OF ENQUIRY.

(a) In principle, particulars should be secured in respect of all establishments in the industries covered by the Census (see Section 2 above), whether owned by private persons or firms, by joint-stock companies or co-operative organisations, or by the State or local government authorities.

(b) In view of the special difficulties connected with securing reliable and adequate information in the case of very small establishments, it is recommended that, where the production of such establishments is in the aggregate of small importance in proportion to that of the industry concerned, the particulars required from them should be limited to the simplest data, and that aggregate figures for the industry should be prepared by adding to the particulars, ascertained for the larger establishments, estimates of the aggregates for the small establishments prepared on the best available basis from the data thus obtained. The estimated figures should be shown separately from the others.

In cases in which the aggregate production of small establishments, in particular that of domestic workshops, represents a proportion of the production in the industry concerned too great to be treated satisfactorily by means of such estimates, the particulars relating to small establishments might advantageously be ascertained by means of special enquiries limited to selected representative establishments.

(c) Repair and finishing work and work executed upon material supplied by customers should be included except in so far as the conditions of the preceding paragraph apply.

##### 4. UNITS OF ENQUIRY.

The particulars to be ascertained should relate to individual establishments. In cases in which a firm carries on several industries in separate establishments, separate particulars should be obtained for each such establishment. Where, in the same works or factory, there are carried on branches of industry

for which it is customary to maintain separate accounts, such branches being also commonly carried on as separate enterprises in the country concerned, separate particulars relating to each of these branches are desirable.

This separation of accounts should, however, not be regarded as essential in respect of small branches subsidiary to the main establishments, such, for example, as those engaged in carrying out repairs to vehicles used in connection with the main business of the establishment concerned.

## 5. THE MAIN HEADS OF ENQUIRY.

### A. *Products and Costs.*

In order that the results secured may permit of the elimination of duplicate records of the same goods by different establishments, and of the determination of the values created in the course of manufacturing processes, the following particulars should be ascertained :

(a) *Products.* — Particulars relating to quantity may be omitted and values only shown in respect of products the nature of which is such as to require, for a rational statement of quantity, an exhaustive enumeration of the various items of output singly or in very small groups.

Separate particulars should be given in respect of each class of products having a considerable importance in the economic life of the country or district to which the Census relates. The subdivision of the various classes of products should be carried far enough to permit of a statement of their quantity in terms of a unit suitable to their nature.

The values of the several products to be ascertained should be their cash value at the time and place of delivery to purchasers by the producers or their employees. Partially finished goods in stock at the beginning and at the end of the year to which the accounts relate should be valued on the basis of the material used and work done on such goods up to the date of valuation for the purposes of the Census. Goods remaining unsold at the end of the year in which they were manufactured should be included at their market value at the end of that year.

Goods transferred from one establishment to another under the same ownership, separate particulars for which are ascertained in accordance with Section 4 above, should be recorded at their market value at the time of transfer.

(b) *Materials used.* — The quantities and values of the materials used in the production of the goods enumerated according to the principles specified in (a) above should include materials used in repairs to buildings and plant employed in their production, when such repairs are carried out by the employees of the establishment. Separate particulars should be ascertained for each of the more important materials, both raw and partially manufactured, for the cost of fuel and electric or other power consumed, for tools replaced and for packing material used in the year of account. Limitations corresponding to those expressed in (a) above should apply to the statements of quantity and to the degree of detail procured.

The values to be ascertained in respect of the several materials should be their cash value at the time and place of delivery to purchasers. Partially manufactured goods transferred from another establishment under the same ownership should be valued as specified in paragraph (a) above.

(c) *Work given out.* — For each establishment included in the Census there should be shown, for purposes of comparison with other particulars given, the value and, if possible, the quantity of work given out to be done by other establishments. The value to be shown is the payment made for the work done.

(d) *Depreciation Charges.* — The ascertainment of the appropriate charges in respect of wear and tear and depreciation of structures and plant, though forming an essential factor in a complete investigation of production, is shown by experience to be difficult, if not impracticable, on the basis of mass statistics secured by the ordinary Census procedure. As information on this head is desirable for a satisfactory determination of the values created in the course of the processes of manufacture, the appropriate allowances to be made in respect of depreciation should be ascertained approximately for each of the principal industries by means of special enquiries regarding typical cases.

### B. *Factors of Production.*

(a) *Personnel.* — In cases in which a record of the number of man-hours worked in the period covered by the Census is available, that record furnishes the best basis of the statistics of the labour utilised in the industries concerned. Where particulars of this character are not available, it is desirable to ascertain the average number of persons employed and, with that end in view, particulars should be

obtained of the numbers employed at intervals during the year sufficiently frequent to enable a reliable average figure to be calculated. The numbers should be ascertained separately for adults and children and for males and females. Particulars showing separately the administrative and operative staffs are also desirable in all cases in which the scale of operations is such as to call for such separation of functions. Figures for the administrative staff should include directing and managing staff, including working owners, office staff and technical staff (*e. g.*, draughtsmen in engineering works).

In cases in which the work of an industrial establishment is carried on partly by persons working at the factory or office, partly by persons working in their own homes, and also in cases in which there is maintained a reserve of workpeople receiving payment from the establishment to which they are attached, separate particulars relating to home workers or to workers maintained in reserve should be procured,

(b) *Plant.* — Particulars relating to the mechanical equipment of industry should show the horsepower or kilowatt capacity of engines employed in works and factories, distinguishing the principal types of engines — steam, gas, oil, water, electric, etc. For the various industries, particulars are desirable of the types of machinery employed that are in each case most characteristic of the industry concerned.

Machinery ordinarily working during the year of return to which the particulars relate should be distinguished from machinery not ordinarily working.

(c) *Wages.* — While particulars relating to wages are not an essential element in a Census of industrial production, it is nevertheless of great importance that the aggregate of the amounts paid in wages and salaries in the Census year should be ascertained. This additional information would greatly increase the value of the conclusions to be derived from a study of the Census results.

(d) *Capital invested in Industry.* — Information relating to the capital invested in industry would be of great assistance in determining the approximate allowances to be made in respect of depreciation, the productive capacity and other matters. A Census of production, however, cannot serve in all countries as the means for securing satisfactory information on this subject.

#### 6. SECRECY OF INFORMATION OBTAINED.

Secrecy of details relating to individual business should be maintained by the persons engaged on the Census.

While the public interest is of necessity of prime importance, reasonable consideration should be given to the effects on the private interests concerned of the publication, or communication to persons other than those engaged in the Census, of particular items of information furnished.

It is desirable that laws authorising, the collection of documents necessary for the Census should establish penalties for any violation of secrecy.

#### 7. PERIODICITY OF CENSUSES.

It is desirable that a Census of industrial production should be repeated at intervals of not more than ten years. In cases in which such a Census is not repeated at short intervals (*e. g.*, within two years), annual or monthly particulars of the gross production of the leading industries of the country would serve as a basis for an appreciation of the position in the intervening periods, and would also serve to determine the relation of the Census year to the business cycle.

#### 8. PARTIAL CENSUSES.

In the case of countries which desire to obtain statistics of the production of certain products by quantity and by value without undertaking a general Census of production, it is suggested that the principles contained in Sections 1, 3, 4, 5 A (*a*) and 5 A (*b*) above should be applied.

### ANNEX V.

#### INDICES OF INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY.

(See Article 7.)

I. The returns relating to the variations of industrial activity should, in so far as the technical conditions of the various industries permit, show production in terms, not only of value, but also of quantity.

II. When no data for quantity and value are available, or as a supplement to these when they are supplied, other indices of industrial activity shall be furnished.

For the purposes of these other indices, the following classes of data concerning various factors of production should be employed, subject to the limitations mentioned in Annex IV with a view to ensuring the correct interpretation of the returns ;:

- (a) Raw materials used in the industry concerned ;
- (b) Equipment in operation, and, if necessary, its relation to the total plant installed (blastfurnaces, loom-hours, spindle-hours, etc.) ;
- (c) Power employed (kilowatt-hours, horse-power, quantity of coal used in generating power, etc.) ;
- (d) Workers effectively employed (number of operatives and administrative staff, number of days worked, number of hours worked, aggregate wages paid).

III. In addition, the following information might with advantage be given, although it does not directly refer to the production of the period to which the indices relate :

- (a) Orders received (value and, as far as possible, quantity of goods ordered during the period) ;
- (b) Quantity and value of sales during the period ;
- (c) Quantity and value of orders still to be executed at the end of the period.

The information specified in this paragraph is particularly necessary when the data referred to in paragraphs I and II cannot be obtained for any particular industry.

IV. For the purposes of international comparison, it would be expedient, in the first instance, to secure returns and indices of production for the following industries in countries in which these industries are of sufficient importance :

1. Mining industry (crude petroleum, coal and other fuel, metallic ores and other minerals).
2. Metallurgical industries :
  - (a) Blastfurnaces and steel-works ;
  - (b) Forges, rolling-mills and wiredrawing-works (iron and steel) ;
  - (c) Foundries, rolling-mills and wiredrawing-works (other metals).
3. The following mechanical industries :
  - (a) Shipbuilding (steel) ;
  - (b) Locomotives ;
  - (c) Railway rolling-stock ;
  - (d) Road motor-vehicles.
4. Textile industries (spinning and weaving) :
  - (a) Cotton ;
  - (b) Wool ;
  - (c) Silk ;
  - (d) Artificial silk ;
  - (e) Linen ;
  - (f) Hemp (including phormium) ;
  - (g) Jute.

For the purposes of international comparison of the production of the important industries in the various countries and for the purpose of obtaining an adequate appreciation of the total industrial activity of each country, there should be furnished returns of production for the following industries in addition to those given above, or for certain of these industries selected in view of their importance in the country concerned and the availability of data relating to them :

1. Industries usually subject to excise duties :
  - (a) Brewing ;
  - (b) Distilling of alcoholic beverages ;
  - (c) Tobacco manufacture ;
  - (d) Sugar manufacture and refining ;
  - (e) Manufacture of matches.

2. Flour-milling.
3. Oilseed-crushing.
4. Soap-making.
5. Tanning.
6. Manufacture of boots and shoes.
7. Petroleum-refining.
8. Manufacture of artificial fertilisers.
9. Wood-pulp production.
10. Manufacture of paper and cardboard.
11. Manufacture of glassware.
12. ] Manufacture of cement.
13. Brick- and tile-making.

V. The returns of the quantity of production should be secured monthly. If, however, direct quantitative data cannot be secured monthly, indices of the variation of that quantity should be obtained. In the latter case, returns of the quantity of production should be obtained for each year.

VI. Endeavours should be made to encourage autonomous organisations, official or private, scientific institutions and industrial institutions or associations to compile statistics of the character discussed in the preceding paragraphs to supplement the statistics of Government administrative services.

VII. Steps should be taken to assure those from whom statistical data are sought that the secrecy of the details furnished is fully guaranteed.

VIII. The table published for each industry should define precisely the character of the industry (principal goods produced and processes of manufacture), and should indicate clearly whether the whole industry is covered by the statistics, and, if not, approximately to what proportion of the whole industry they refer. The results obtained from the censuses of production should be utilised for this purpose. When the form in which the annual statistics are compiled differs from that of the census, a note should be attached to explain the discrepancies.

#### ANNEX VI.

*(See Protocol, Part I, 6.)*

### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICIANS

OF THE NINTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE AND STANDARD FORM OF WORLD AGRICULTURAL CENSUS SCHEDULE WITH RELEVANT RESOLUTIONS.

*(Annexed for purposes of information and reference.)*

### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICIANS OF THE NINTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE.

#### I. DATE WHEN THE CENSUS SHOULD BE TAKEN.

A good deal of discussion took place in regard to the year of the Census, but it was finally decided to make no change in the previous recommendation, which was that the Census in the Northern Hemisphere should refer to crops harvested in the calendar year 1929, and in the Southern Hemisphere to crops harvested in the year July 1st, 1929, to June 30th, 1930. The actual date or period of the year at which the Census should be taken is chiefly of importance in regard to live-stock, the numbers of

which may differ very greatly at different seasons of the year. If it were possible, it would be desirable to have figures showing both the minimum and the maximum seasons, and this is a point which the Census authorities of each country might bear in mind. For example, where any substantial difference exists at different seasons, it is obviously very desirable to indicate whether the results of the Census relate to a period of minimum or maximum, and what is the probable variation.

The Committee appointed a Sub-Committee to consider this question and their conclusions may be summarised as follows :

As regards the period of the year of the live-stock Census, each State should be free to take the Census at the period of the year considered the most suitable.

In order to provide comparable figures, each State, on the basis of the results of the Census, should make an estimate of the maximum and minimum numbers of each class of stock during the year.

To give this estimate a reliable basis it is necessary that the live-stock should be classified by age as proposed in the standard form.

## 2. WOODS AND FORESTS.

The Committee of 1926 considered that the schedule should contain a question as to the area of woodland included in agricultural holdings. The Forestry Congress recommended that, in addition to the area of woodland, an attempt should be made to ascertain the quantity of wood cut on farms in 1929. In the present Committee, it was pointed out that agriculture and forestry are very closely connected, especially in European countries. If the agricultural Census were limited only to woods included in or attached to agricultural holdings, large areas of forest would remain unaccounted for and the area returned would have little significance.

On the other hand, the difficulty of obtaining returns of the area under forest (*i.e.*, the area not forming part of agricultural holdings) was emphasised, particularly in view of the additional cost involved and also of the fact that the collection of statistics of forest production involved specialised technical knowledge. In view of the divergence of opinion, the Committee appointed a Sub-Committee, which recommended the use of the following questionnaire both as regards wood and forest lands included in agricultural holdings as well as for forests not included in the agricultural Census :

1. Area of woodlands, distinguishing woods cut every few years and other woods.
2. Quantity of wood cut in 1929:
  - (a) Total quantity of wood cut in 1929 ;
  - (b) Wood for fuel, including wood for charcoal ;
  - (c) Wood for the preparation of pulp.
3. Other forest products :
  - (a) Products directly or indirectly to be used for human consumption ;
  - (b) Products to be used for tanning or for the manufacture of tannic extracts ;
  - (c) Rubber (not in plantations) ;
  - (d) Resin and resinous products ;
  - (e) Products not included in the preceding classifications.

As regards woods and forests not included in agricultural holdings, it was suggested that the Census should be limited to forest being exploited, though Governments might be invited to furnish an estimate of the area of other forest lands in their territories.

## 3. TABULATION OF THE RESULTS OF THE CENSUS.

The Committee was of the opinion that the Governments of the different Countries should be invited to classify the results of the Census by size of holdings. Each country should be at liberty to adopt such size-groups as appear most suitable to its particular circumstances, but for the purposes



of international comparison it is desirable that the size-groups chosen should be such as would admit of classification within the following limits, viz.,

	1 hectare or less		
Above	1	and up to	5 hectares
..	5	.. ..	10 ..
..	10	.. ..	20 ..
..	20	.. ..	50 ..
..	50	.. ..	100 ..
..	100	.. ..	200 ..
..	200	.. ..	500 ..
..	500	.. ..	1,000 ..
..	1,000	.. ..	2,500 ..
	and above 2,500 hectares.		

Those countries in which the metric system of measurement is not adopted would naturally use their own customary measure, but would as far as possible arrange their classification in such a way as to enable comparison with the size-groups enumerated above. The Institute will, if possible, make the corrections necessary to make the figures accurately comparable for international purposes. In some countries the larger size-groups would hardly be applicable, but it is necessary to provide for countries where farms covering very large areas are common.

#### 4. MINIMUM AREA.

It is suggested in the standardised form that only farms of one hectare and over or holdings producing more than \$100 annually should be included, although naturally all countries were free to include in their Census holdings below that area if they felt it desirable to do so. The Committee considered that the limitation of value would introduce unnecessary difficulties, and that as many countries desired to collect information as to holdings of one hectare or less it was better to remove all limitations. In the case of those countries which do not collect information as to holdings of one hectare or less, it was thought that an estimate of the area and production of such holdings would be useful.

An important point in this connection is the question of the comparability of the farms in the different size-groups arising from the variation in the character of the land. If the total area of the farm is taken as the determining factor, it has to be recognised that this total area may in some cases include areas of rough grazing, of mountain, of forest land, or even of land which is entirely unproductive. The Committee did not, however, see any way of avoiding classification based on the total area of the holdings, and this principle was accordingly adopted.

#### 5. MULTIPLE OR COMPANION CROPS.

On this question the Committee decided to make no addition to the suggestions already contained in the standard form.

#### 6. METHOD OF ESTIMATING CROP PRODUCTION.

The Committee agreed that the observations on this point already contained in the standard form required no modification.

#### 7. CLASSIFICATION OF LIVE-STOCK.

A discussion took place on this subject which resulted in a proposal to add in the supplementary part of the standard form a recommendation that the various countries should, where practicable, obtain information as to the number of pedigree of the principle breeds, crossbred cattle and native cattle.

In regard to poultry, it was pointed out that the numbers might vary greatly according to the date of the Census and it was thought that the standard form might be amended as regards poultry to show that all fowls, including young chickens should be included and similiary for other kinds. It is desirable that chickens and other young poultry should be given separately if possible.

The classification to be adopted for cattle and particularly the question relating to milking cows (Nos. 5 and 6 of Item 4 of standard form) gave rise to much discussion. A Sub-Committee was appointed and recommended the following classification in place of that contained in the printed forms :

1. Calves under 1 year old ;
2. Heifers and cows 1 year and over :
  - (a) Kept for milk,
  - (b) Kept exclusively for reproduction,
  - (c) Others ;
3. Bulls 1 year and over ;
4. Other cattle 1 year and over.

#### 8. CORRELATION OF CENSUS RESULTS WITH GEOGRAPHICAL [AND OTHER CHARACTERISTICS.

Although this was regarded as an interesting subject, it was considered that it should be dealt with by means of special enquiries and not necessarily in connection with the Census.

#### 9. METHOD OF ESTIMATING MEAT-PRODUCTION.

This question has been under consideration of the International Scientific Council and the present Committee recommended the adoption of their observations, which are as follows :

“ Owing to the diversity of statistical organisations in the different countries adherent to the International Institute of Agriculture, it is not considered advisable to recommend at present the adoption of a particular method for establishing statistics of meat-production and consumption. However, it is desirable that attention be drawn to the following points, which are based on the experience gained by countries which have already established such statistics :

(a) That statistics of production be correlated with the number of live-stock collected annually by means of a census or estimation ;

(b) That in those countries where annual statistics of live-stock do not exist, the number should be estimated periodically from the best sources of information available, including the data of the Census immediately preceding ;

(c) That in the countries where animals are slaughtered under the control of the authorities in public slaughter-houses, the data resulting from this control should be used in order to determine the number of slaughtered animals, as well as the average net weight, with a view to utilising such results for estimating the production and consumption of meat ;

(d) That in order to estimate the production of meat from animals slaughtered on farms or in slaughter-houses not under the control or inspection of the authorities data similar to those indicated under (c) should be obtained by means of special enquiries or in reply to special questionnaires covering the entire country, or alternatively referring to determined and typical localities which can be used as bases for estimating the totals of the entire country ;

(e) That in order to obtain an estimate of the consumption, imports and exports of meat must be taken into account, and that, whenever it is found necessary, the attention of the Customs authorities should be drawn to the advisability of adopting a classification clearly specifying the quantities of meat imported and exported for each species of animals.

In connection with this question, the Committee adopted a recommendation that the countries adhering to the Institute, or taking part in the World Census, should, as far as possible, supply the Institute with annual figures relating to stocks of cattle, the annual increase or decrease, mortality, etc., and that these figures should be published by the Institute without delay.

#### 10. LABOUR.

It was agreed that the question in regard to the number of persons temporarily employed on the date of the Census should be omitted from the first part of the standard form and put in the supplementary part as an optional question.

In addition, it was agreed that it was desirable to obtain information in regard to temporary labour employed during the year. As particulars of the number of persons temporarily employed are liable to be misleading, it was suggested that, where possible, the number of days worked (*i.e.*, man-days) should be obtained, and the following form was proposed :

Total number of days worked on the farm during the agricultural year 1928-29 :

(a) By persons permanently employed	{	15 years old	{	M.
		and over		F.
		Under 15 years old.		
(b) By persons temporarily employed	{	15 years old	{	M.
		and over		F.
		Under 15 year old.		

The Committee also considered that it was desirable that each country in reporting on the Census should furnish a brief statement in regard to any seasonal or exceptional variations existing at the time of the Census in regard to temporary labour, and should indicate at the same time the extent to which the figures collected could be regarded as representative.

#### 11. OTHER QUESTIONS.

A number of modifications in the standard form were discussed, and it was agreed that certain changes should be made in the form when it was next reprinted. One point of interest to tropical and semi-tropical countries was the suggestion that separate information should be obtained in regard to the production of native holding and those under other management (*i.e.*, non-native).

A recommendation was accepted that those countries which have adopted methods of agrarian reform should be asked to include in their Census questions as to whether the size of each holding, as a result of agrarian reform, has increased or decreased and whether the holding has been newly created.

October 12th, 1928.

R. J. THOMPSON,  
*Rapporteur.*

### STANDARD FORM OF WORLD AGRICULTURAL CENSUS SCHEDULE.

#### I. PRELIMINARY STATEMENTS FOR INFORMATION OF THE GOVERNMENTS.

##### (a) *Contents of the Standard Form of Schedule.*

The following standard form of schedule is intended for use in both hemispheres, including the tropics, and therefore includes crops and classes of live-stock grown in some countries but not in others. It is understood that such crops or live-stock as are not grown in a particular country will be omitted from its schedule.

On the other hand, each country is free to include other crops and subjects and to amplify the questions so as to obtain any additional data that may be desired.

(b) *Minimum Area.*

No limitation is suggested as to minimum area of farms to be included in the Census. In the case of those countries which do not collect information as to farms of one hectare or less, it is thought that an estimate of the area and production of such holdings would be useful.

(c) *Period to which Census Questions relate.*

The Census in the Northern Hemisphere should refer to crops harvested in the calendar year 1929, and in the Southern Hemisphere to crops harvested in the year July 1<sup>st</sup>, 1929, to June 30, 1930. The actual date or period of the year at which the Census should be taken is chiefly of importance in regard to live-stock the numbers of which may differ very greatly at different seasons of the year. If it were possible, it would be desirable to have figures showing both the minimum and the maximum seasons, and this is a point which the Census authorities of each country might bear in mind. For example, where any substantial difference exists at different seasons, it is obviously very desirable to indicate whether the results of the Census relate to a period of minimum or maximum and what is the probable variation. In conclusion, as regards the period of the year of the live-stock Census, each State is free to take the Census at the period of the year considered the most suitable.

In order to provide comparable figures each State, on the basis of the results of the Census, should make an estimate of the maximum and minimum numbers of each class of stock during the year.

To give this estimate a reliable basis it is necessary that the live-stock should be classified by age as proposed in the standard form.

(d) *Production.*

One of the principal objects of the Census is to ascertain as accurately as possible the quantities of each one of the products obtained from the crops, the woods or the live-stock in the Census year. This can be done by either of two methods :

1. By asking each farm operator to state the total quantity of each crop harvested on the area reported by him and the total quantity of each live-stock product obtained from the live-stock reported. Theoretically this method should give satisfactory results. In actual practice, however, the results obtained by this method are not always satisfactory, because many of the quantities harvested are not measured or recorded. Experience has demonstrated that this method is fairly satisfactory in the case of all crops the entire product of which is sold, such as cotton, wool, some kinds of grain, fruits and vegetables in certain regions, because the quantities sold are measured, and the total quantities from a given section or region can usually be checked by statistics of movement and receipts at principal markets. The method is less satisfactory in the case of crops that are largely, or entirely, consumed on the farm, as forage, vegetables, fruits, milk, poultry, and eggs.

2. By ascertaining through special investigation conducted by experts the average yield of crops produced on a unit of area, or the average rate of production per domestic animal, for each of the geographical units for which the Census data are compiled. The respective areas or numbers of live-stock multiplied by the average yields or rates of production thus obtained will give the total quantity of each product in the Census year. The value of the results obtained by this method depends upon accuracy of the data concerning areas and number of live-stock obtained by Census methods, and upon the thoroughness and care with which the average rates of yield are ascertained by special investigation. Where the factors are dependable, the results obtained by this method are quite as accurate as those obtained by the method of direct enquiry, the difficulty, time, and expense involved are very much less.

Because of the importance of ascertaining the total production of each crop and class of live-stock in the Census year, the International Institute of Agriculture strongly urges all countries to publish production figures obtained by either or both of the methods indicated without which the Census will be incomplete.

Some questions are suggested for use in obtaining information relating to certain live-stock products directly from farmers. If it is considered that an attempt to obtain this information directly from farmers would not be likely to give satisfactory results, Governments are urged to arrange for estimating production by special enquiries by experts.

*(e) Data on Area and Production of Vegetables.*

Countries that find it impracticable to ascertain the area occupied by each kind of vegetable (questions No. 66 to No. 74) are requested to give the total area occupied by all vegetables. As to production, countries are requested to furnish, so far as possible, specific data for each kind of vegetable.

*(f) Woods and Forests.*

The use of Section F (Woods and Forests) of the standard form of schedule is recommended both as regards wood and forest lands included in agricultural holdings as well as for forests not so included.

As regards woods and forest not included in agricultural holdings, it is suggested that the Census should be limited to forests being exploited, though Governments are invited to furnish an estimate of the area of other forest lands in the their territories.

## II. STANDARD FORM OF SCHEDULE.

*Section A. — Preliminary Explanations.**(a) Confidential and not for Taxation.*

The information asked for is not connected in any way with taxation, is strictly confidential, will be seen only by employees of the statistical bureau, and no particulars relating to individual returns will be published.

*(b) Definition of a Farm.*

A farm, for Census purposes, is all land used wholly or partly for agricultural or live-stock production, that is, operated, directed, or managed by one person, alone or with the assistance of others, without regard to ownership, title, size or location, and may be in one or more separate pieces if they are in the same neighbourhood and are known and operated as a single holding or property. The person who operates or directs the farm may be owner, tenant, hired manager, or one who holds or controls the land and its products under a special form of tenure. In case the farm is operated jointly by two or more persons related or associated together, one of them will be designated to represent his associates as farm operator to supply the Census data. The farm may be known as a lot, piece, or parcel of land, garden, orchard, estate, ranch, plantation, rural establishment, proprietorship, or other name, but in any case must be operated, directed or managed by one person. Woodland and forest land that forms a part of the farm or holding and is controlled, directed or managed by the farm operator will also be reported, as well as the plots of ground and buildings occupied and utilised by the labourers employed and living on the farm.

Communal land will be reported (1) by the occupier when it is under his sole control (while remaining the property of the commune or other administrative authorities), and (2) in all other cases by the administrative head of the commune.

*(c) Period to which Census Questions relate.*

(Indications to be given according to Part I, c.)

*Section B — Farm Operator (Owner, Tenant, or Manager).*

1. Name in full . . . . .
2. Post office address . . . . .

*Section C. — Farm Labour.*

(Include all persons permanently employed on this farm on the date of the Census by age and sex groups, including the farm operator, his wife, and members of this family actually engaged in farm work. Do not include persons employed principally on domestic or household work.)

Permanently employed on the date of the Census :

	Members of Family		Other Persons	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
3. Under 15 years . . . . .	.	.	.	.
4. 15 years and over . . . . .	.	.	.	.

Section D. — Farm Area.

- 5. *Total area in farm* . . . . . Acres  
 (All land operated by farm operator named in question No. 1. Do not include land rented to or cropped by any other person, which should be reported on a separate schedule.)
- 6. *Arable land* . . . . .  
 (Include all cultivated land, fallow land, and artificial meadows, ploughed in 1929 or in one of the preceding four years. Do not include land under orchard or bush fruits, trees or shrubs.)

*Note.* — If the growing of herbaceous crops is associated with the growing of trees and shrubs, in all cases where it is possible to determine, however approximately, the areas under herbaceous crops and those under trees and shrubs should be entered respectively under "arable lands", and under "lands for growing trees and shrubs" (No 8). If, on the contrary, the herbaceous crops and trees and shrubs are so intermingled that it is impossible to distinguish between the areas which belong to either, the whole of the area should be classed under the heading of "arable lands" when the growing of herbaceous crops is the chief object, and under the heading "lands for growing trees and shrubs" (No. 8), when the chief object is the growing of trees and shrubs.

- 7. *Permanent meadow and pasture* . . . . .  
 (Lands that are used permanently or during the last five years for the growing of perennial or long-lived herbaceous forage crops. Permanent meadow and pasture on which trees and shrubs are grown, as well as woodland meadows and pastures, should be included under this heading only when the growth of forage crops thereon is the chief object.)
- 8. *Lands for growing trees and shrubs* . . . . .  
 (Orchard lands used for growing trees and shrubs, such as are not included under the heading of wood and forest lands.)

*Note.* — When the growing of trees and shrubs is combined with the growing of herbaceous crops, the instructions shown in the note on question No. 6 should be followed.

- 9. *Wood and forest lands* . . . . .  
 (Lands covered with forest trees, the chief importance of which lies in their timber and forest products.)
- 10. *Productive marshlands, heathlands and other productive but uncultivated lands* . . . . .  
 (Uncultivated lands not included under the preceding headings, producing some kind of utilised vegetable product such as herbage for grazing, reeds and rushes for matting, and bedding for live-stock, berries and other wild plants and fruits.)
- 11. *Unproductive lands* . . . . .  
 (Lands not included under the preceding headings which do not produce any kind of utilised vegetable product.)

*Note.* — The sum of the areas under questions Nos. 6 to 11 inclusive should equal the area given in answer to question No. 5 of this section.

## Section E. — Crops Harvested in 1929 (or in 1929-30).

*Companion Crops.* — When two or more different crops are planted together, but harvested separately (companion crops), show the area occupied by each crop separately in the proper section, wherever it is possible to determine, at any rate approximately, the area under each particular crop. In the cases where companion crops are so intermixed that it is not possible to make a distinction between the areas properly belonging to each of them, for each of the crops in question special columns should be inserted in the forms, after the columns indicated in the standard form. In these special columns the total area occupied by the companion crops should be shown against the most important crop, and should be repeated in brackets against the name of the other associated crops.

*Multiple Crops.* — When a second crop is planted and harvested on the same land as that from which a first crop has already been harvested during the same year, in order to avoid duplication and the indication of a larger area under crops than there is crop land on the farm, the area of the previous first crop should be entered on the open line and that of the succeeding or multiple crop in the following space in square brackets.

*Crops giving more than a single product.* — When crops supply several products, as is the case with flax and hemp (seed and fibre), the area should be shown against the name of the chief product, and repeated in square brackets against the name of the secondary product.

	Area		Quantity harvested in 1929 (or in 1929-1930)	
	Unit of measure		Unit of measure	
<i>(a) Cereals cut for Grain.</i>				
12. Winter wheat . . . . .	...	.....	...	.....
13. Spring wheat . . . . .	...	.....	...	.....
14. Oats . . . . .	...	.....	...	.....
15. Barley . . . . .	...	.....	...	.....
16. Rye . . . . .	...	.....	...	.....
17. Millet . . . . .	...	.....	...	.....
18. Maize (equivalent of shelled grain) . . . . .	...	.....	...	.....
19. Rice (in the husk) . . . . .	...	.....	...	.....
20. Sorghum (heads cut off — grain or its equivalent) . . . . .	...	.....	...	.....
21. Meslin (mixed cereals) . . . . .	...	.....	...	.....
22. Other cereals cut for grain . . . . .	...	.....	...	.....
<i>(b) Leguminous Plants for Grain.</i>				
23. Beans . . . . .	...	.....	...	.....
24. Soy beans . . . . .	...	.....	...	.....
25. Peas . . . . .	...	.....	...	.....
26. Lentils . . . . .	...	.....	...	.....
27. Other leguminous plants for grain . . . . .	...	.....	...	.....
<i>(c) Tuber and Root Crops for Food or Fodder.</i>				
28. Potatoes * . . . . .	...	.....	...	.....
29. Sweet potatoes and yams . . . . .	...	.....	...	.....
30. Tuber and root crops for forage (turnips, mangolds, swedes, carrots, etc.) . . . . .	...	.....	...	.....
31. Arrow-root . . . . .	...	.....	...	.....
32. Manioc . . . . .	...	.....	...	.....
33. Other tubers and roots . . . . .	...	.....	...	.....

\* It is desirable to show early and main crops separately where practicable.

	Area		Quantity harvested in 1929 (or in 1929-1930)	
	Unit of measure		Unit of measure	
(d) <i>Cultivated Grasses and Leguminous Plants for Hay and Forage.</i>				
(d-1) Cultivated tame grasses and clovers sown within the last five years and intended to be ploughed up in rotation :				
34. Cut for hay . . . . .	...	.....	...	.....
35. Not cut for hay . . . . .	...	.....	...	.....
(d-2) Lucerne (alfalfa) :				
36. Cut for hay . . . . .	...	.....	...	.....
37. Not cut for hay . . . . .	...	.....	...	.....
(d-3) Other cultivated forage crops not reported elsewhere :				
38. Cut for hay . . . . .	...	.....	...	.....
39. Not cut for hay . . . . .	...	.....	...	.....
(e) <i>Crops for Industrial Purposes.</i>				
(e-1) Sugar crops.				
40. Sugar cane . . . . .	...	.....	...	.....
41. Sugar beets . . . . .	...	.....	...	.....
42. Other sugar crops . . . . .	...	.....	...	.....
(e-2) Fibre crops.				
43. Cotton (ginned) . . . . .	...	.....	...	.....
44. Flax harvested for fibre . . . . .	...	.....	...	.....
45. Hemp ( <i>Cannabis sativa</i> ) harvested for fibre . . . . .	...	.....	...	.....
46. New Zealand hemp ( <i>Phormium tenax</i> ) . . . . .	...	.....	...	.....
47. Abacá (Manilla hemp — <i>Musa textilis</i> ) . . . . .	...	.....	...	.....
48. Jute and jute-like fibres ( <i>Corchorus</i> and <i>Hibiscus</i> ) . . . . .	...	.....	...	.....
49. Ramie and rhea ( <i>Boehmeria nivea</i> and <i>B. tenacissima</i> ) . . . . .	...	.....	...	.....
50. Sisal ( <i>Agave sisalana</i> ) and henequen ( <i>A. fourcroydes</i> ) . . . . .	...	.....	...	.....
51. Other fibre crops . . . . .	...	.....	...	.....
(e-3) Oil-seed crops.				
52. Flax . . . . .	...	.....	...	.....
53. Hemp . . . . .	...	.....	...	.....
54. Cotton . . . . .	...	.....	...	.....
55. Peanuts (unshelled or equivalent) . . . . .	...	.....	...	.....
56. Castor beans . . . . .	...	.....	...	.....
57. Rape seed or colza . . . . .	...	.....	...	.....
58. Sesame . . . . .	...	.....	...	.....
59. Sunflower . . . . .	...	.....	...	.....
60. Other oil-seed crops not reported elsewhere . . . . .	...	.....	...	.....
(e-4) Other industrial crops.				
61. Tobacco . . . . .	...	.....	...	.....
62. Hops . . . . .	...	.....	...	.....
63. Mustard seed . . . . .	...	.....	...	.....
64. Indigo . . . . .	...	.....	...	.....
65. Other crops for industrial purposes not included elsewhere . . . . .	...	.....	...	.....



	Area		Quantity harvested in 1929 (or in 1929-1930)	
	Unit of measure		Unit of measure	
<i>(f) Vegetables.</i>				
66. Artichokes . . . . .	...	.....	...	.....
67. Asparagus . . . . .	...	.....	...	.....
68. Beans (green) . . . . .	...	.....	...	.....
69. Cabbage . . . . .	...	.....	...	.....
70. Celery . . . . .	...	.....	...	.....
71. Onions and garlic . . . . .	...	.....	...	.....
72. Peas (green) . . . . .	...	.....	...	.....
73. Tomatoes . . . . .	...	.....	...	.....
74. Other vegetables . . . . .	...	.....	...	.....

*(g) Crops grown for seed.*  
(Do not report here seed crops that are included in the areas reported under other numbers of this schedule.)

75. Sugar beet . . . . .	...	.....	...	.....
76. Clover . . . . .	...	.....	...	.....
77. Lucerne (alfalfa) . . . . .	...	.....	...	.....
78. Arcas utilised exclusively for growing other seed crops not reported elsewhere . . . . .	...	.....	...	.....

*(h) Sown land from which no crop was harvested in 1929 (or in 1929-30) because of crop failure or destruction.*

79. Total area . . . . .	...	.....	...	.....
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*(i) Fallow land (lying idle the entire year).*

80. Total area . . . . .	...	.....	...	.....
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(Note. — The sum of Nos. 12 to 80 inclusive should equal the area given in answer to question No. 6.)

*(j) Permanent Meadow and Pasture.*  
Permanent pastures and natural grasses, (or in grass during the last 5 years), including woodlands and orchards where hay or pasturage is the principal object :

81. Cut for hay . . . . .	...	.....	...	.....
82. Not cut for hay . . . . .	...	.....	...	.....

	Area		No. of Vines or No. of Trees		Quantity harvested in 1929 (or in 1929-1930)	
	Unit of measure		No. of Vines		Unit of measure	
			Not of bearing age	Of bearing age		
<i>(k) Vineyards.</i>						
83. Vines for wine grapes . . . . .	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
84. Vines for raisin grapes . . . . .	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
85. Vines for table grapes . . . . .	...	.....	...	...	...	.....

	Area		No. of Vines or No. of Trees		Quantity harvested in 1929 (or in 1929-1930)	
	Unit of measure		Not bearing age	Of bearing age	Unit of measure	
<b>(l) Oliveyards.</b>						
86. Olives for oil production . . . . .	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
87. Olives for direct consumption or preservation . . . . .	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
<b>(m) Orchard fruits and nuts.</b>						
(Report only cultivated or planted fruit and nuts; do not include wild fruits or nuts.)						
88. Almonds . . . . .	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
89. Apples . . . . .	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
90. Apricots . . . . .	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
91. Bananas . . . . .	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
92. Cherries . . . . .	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
93. Coconuts . . . . .	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
94. Dates . . . . .	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
95. Figs . . . . .	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
96. Filberts . . . . .	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
97. Lemons . . . . .	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
98. Oranges and tangerines	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
99. Other citrus fruits . . . . .	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
100. Peaches . . . . .	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
101. Pears . . . . .	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
102. Pineapples . . . . .	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
103. Plums and prunes . . . . .	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
104. Walnuts . . . . .	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
105. Other fruits and nuts (all other culti- vated or planted fruit and nut trees; do not include wild trees.) . . . . .	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
<b>(n) Small Fruits cultivated.</b>						
106. All small fruits and berries (do not include wild fruits) :			Quantity harvested in 1929 (or in 1929-1930)		Area	
			Unit of measure		Unit of measure	
106 (a) . . . . .	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
106 (b) . . . . .	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
106 (c) . . . . .	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
<b>(o) Miscellaneous Plantations.</b>						
			Area		Quantity harvested in 1929 (or in 1929-1930)	
	Unit of measure		Non- bearing	Bearing	Unit of measure	
107. Coffee . . . . .	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
108. Tea . . . . .	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
109. Cocoa . . . . .	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
110. Black pepper . . . . .	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
111. Cinchona . . . . .	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....

(o) <i>Miscellaneous Plantations</i> (continued).	Area			Quantity harvested in 1929 or in 1929-1930	
	Unit of measure	Non-bearing	Bearing	Unit of measure	
112. Rubber, Gum and Resin plants :					
112 (a) Rubber tree ( <i>Hevea</i> ) . . . . .	...	.....	.....	...	.....
112 (a) Ule tree ( <i>Castilloa</i> ) . . . . .	...	.....	.....	...	.....
112 (c) Ceara rubber tree ( <i>Manihot</i> ) . . . . .	...	.....	.....	...	.....
112 (d) India rubber tree ( <i>Ficus elastica</i> ) . . . . .	...	.....	.....	...	.....
112 (e) Guttapercha tree . . . . .	...	.....	.....	...	.....
112 (f) Other rubber, gum and resin trees, shrubs, and vines (cultivated) . . . . .	...	.....	.....	...	.....
113. Mulberry . . . . .	...	.....	.....	...	.....
114. Bamboo . . . . .	...	.....	.....	...	.....
115. Cane . . . . .	...	.....	.....	...	.....
116. Sago palms . . . . .	...	.....	.....	...	.....
117. Other cultivated trees, shrubs, and vines not included in the preceding headings . . . . .	...	.....	.....	...	.....

Section F. — Woods and Forests.

(a) <i>Area.</i>	Area	
	Unit of measure	
118. Woods cut every few years . . . . .	...	.....
119. Other woods . . . . .	...	.....
120. Total area (the same as the area given in answer to question No. 9) . . . . .	...	.....

(b) <i>Quantity of Wood cut in 1929 (or in 1929-30).</i>	Quantity cut	
	Unit of measure	
121. Wood for fuel, including wood for charcoal . . . . .	...	.....
122. Wood for the preparation of pulp . . . . .	...	.....
123. Wood for all other purposes . . . . .	...	.....
124. Total . . . . .	...	.....

(c) <i>Other Forest Products.</i>	Names of Products	Quantity produced in 1929 (or in 1929-1930)	
		Unit of measure	
125. Products directly or indirectly to be used for human consumption . . . . .	.....	...	.....
126. Products to be used for tanning or for the manufacture of tannic extracts . . . . .	.....	...	.....
127. Rubber (not in plantations) . . . . .	.....	...	.....
128. Resin and resinous products . . . . .	.....	...	.....
129. Products not included in the preceding classifications . . . . .	.....	...	.....

## Section G. — Live-stock.

(The number to be reported is the number actually existing on the farm on the day of the Census. Include all live-stock on this farm whether owned by the operator or not, live-stock taken in to graze, and live-stock belonging to the operator under a herdsman on common land, on unenclosed prairies, marsh, mountain or woodland, or other land not included in the farm Census.)

(a) <i>Horses.</i>	No.
130. Colts and fillies under one year of age . . . . .	.....
131. Young stock from 1 to 3 years of age . . . . .	.....
132. Stallions 3 years of age and over . . . . .	.....
133. Mares and geldings 3 years of age and over . . . . .	.....
 (b) <i>Mules.</i>	
134. Mule colts less than two years of age . . . . .	.....
135. Mules 2 years of age and over . . . . .	.....
 (c) <i>Asses.</i>	
136. Total of all ages . . . . .	.....
 (d) <i>Cattle.</i>	
137. Calves under 1 year old . . . . .	.....
Heifers and cows 1 year old and over	{ 138. Kept for milk . . . . . { 139. Kept exclusively for reproduction . . . . . { 140. Others . . . . .
141. Bulls for reproduction 1 year old and over . . . . .	.....
142. Other cattle 1 year old and over . . . . .	.....
 (e) <i>Sheep.</i>	
143. Lambs under 1 year old . . . . .	.....
144. Rams 1 year of age and over . . . . .	.....
145. Ewes one year of age and over . . . . .	.....
146. All other sheep one year of age and over . . . . .	.....
 (f) <i>Goats.</i>	
147. Total number of all ages . . . . .	.....
 (g) <i>Swine.</i>	
148. Pigs less than 6 months old . . . . .	.....
149. Sows for breeding 6 months old and over . . . . .	.....
150. Boars for breeding 6 months old and over . . . . .	.....
151. All other pigs 6 months old and over . . . . .	.....
 (h) <i>Poultry.</i> <sup>1</sup>	
152. Total number of fowl (chickens) on the date of the Census . . . . .	.....
153. Total number of ducks on this farm . . . . .	.....
154. " " " geese " . . . . .	.....
155. " " " pigeons " . . . . .	.....
156. " " " turkeys " . . . . .	.....
 (i) <i>Bees.</i>	
157. Number of hives on this farm on the date of the Census . . . . .	.....

<sup>1</sup> All fowls, including young chickens, should be included and similarly for other kinds. It is desirable that chickens and other young poultry should be given separately if possible.

## III. APPENDIX.

*Live-stock Production.*

The following questions are suggested for use in obtaining information relating to certain live-stock products directly from farmers.

(a) *Dairy Products.*

Total amount of milk obtained in 1929 (or in 1929-30) :

158. From cows . . . . .	lb. or gals.	...	....
159. From other animals . . . . .	» »	...	....

(Include milk fed to animals, consumed on farm, sold or otherwise disposed of (10 lb. = 1 gallon) : Exclude milk taken by calves from the cows.)

160. Butter made on this farm . . . . .	lb.	....
161. Cheese made on this farm . . . . .		....

(b) *Poultry Products.*

162. Eggs produced in 1929 (or in 1929-30) . . . . .	No.	....
--	-----	------

(c) *Wool.*

163. Number of sheep shorn in 1929 (or in 1929-30) on this farm . .	No.	....
---	-----	------

164. Total weight of wool obtained (indicate whether in the grease or washed) . . . . .	lb.	....
---	-----	------

(d) *Mohair.*

165. Total weight of mohair obtained (indicate whether in the grease or washed) in 1929 (or in 1929-30). . . . .	lb.	....
--	-----	------

(e) *Honey.*

166. Honey obtained in 1929 (or in 1929-30) . . . . .	lb.	....
---	-----	------

(f) *Silkworms.*

167. Quantity of eggs prepared for incubation in 1929 (or in 1929-30) . .	ounces	—	....
168. Quantity of fresh cocoons produced in 1929 (or in 1929-30) . . .	lb.		....

## IV. SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS.

All countries are urged to include in their Census of 1930 all the questions in the proposed standard form and also to provide for ascertaining live-stock production as set forth in the foregoing pages. Supplementary questions are suggested as being matters concerning which it is desirable that information be collected by as many countries as possible. Many other interesting subjects are omitted to avoid burdening the Census with questions of minor importance, to lessen the expense, or because it was believed that the questions could not be answered satisfactorily. To this class belong questions relating to prices and values, live and dressed weight of animals, the consumption or disposition of farm products, farm facilities, and the like.

A. *Farm Tenure.*

169. How many acres in this farm do you own (or are owned by one or more members of your family for the use of which you pay no rent, and for the management of which you receive no salary) ? . . . . .	Acres	....
--	-------	------

170.	How many acres in this farm do you rent from others :		
	170 (a) For cash ? . . . . .	Acres	....
	170 (b) For share of crops ? . . . . .	Acres	....
171.	How many acres in this farm do you operate for others as a hired manager ?		
172.	How many acres in this farm do you operate under a different form of tenure from that named in the preceding three questions ? Form of tenure . . . . .	Acres	....

(Note. — The sum of the questions Nos. 169 to 172 inclusive should equal the total area of the arm, as indicated in question No. 5.)

### B. Farm Labour.

In addition to the data relating to the number of permanently employed farm labourers provided for in Section C of the standard form, the following questions are suggested of such countries as desire to collect data regarding temporarily employed farm labourers, number of days worked on the farm hours, wages and housing conditions :

(a) Number of farm labourers temporarily employed on the date of the Census :	Members of family of farm operator		Other persons	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
173. Under fifteen years old . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....
174. Fifteen years old and over . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....

(b) Total number of days worked on the farm during the agricultural year 1928-29 (or 1929-30) :

By persons permanently employed . . . . .	{ 15 years old 175. M. .... and over 176. F. .... 177. Under 15 years old ....
By persons temporarily employed . . . . .	

It is considered desirable that each country in reporting on the Census should furnish a brief statement in regard to any seasonal or exceptional variations existing at the time of the Census in regard to temporary labour and should indicate at the same time the extent to which the figures collected could be regarded as representative.

(c) Customary hours of hired labour per day on this farm :

181. During the harvest period . . . . .	hours	....
182. During other periods . . . . .	"	....

(d) Wages of hired farm labour :

I. — Workers by the day :	In Summer		In Winter	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
183. Average rate paid per hour . . . . .	\$....	\$....	\$....	\$....
II. — Workers by the month :				
184. Average amount paid in money per month per worker	\$....	\$....	\$....	\$....
185. Average amount paid in kind (food, fuel, lodging, etc.), estimated equivalent money value . . . . .	\$....	\$....	\$....	\$....

(Note. — The sum of Nos. 184 and 185 should equal the total average monthly wage of the worker.)

(e) Housing of hired farm labour and employees :

Of the total number of farm labourers and employees on this farm how many :

I. Occupy a separate dwelling belonging to this farm :		Males	Females
186. As part of wages . . . . .		.....	.....
187. Not as part of wages . . . . .		.....	.....
II. Lodge on this farm :			
188. In the farmhouse with the farm operator . . . . .		.....	.....
189. In dwellings designed for the accommodation of farm labourers . . .		.....	.....
190. In other buildings or in other ways . . . . .		.....	.....
III. Live off or independently of this farm . . . . .		.....	.....

#### C. Drainage.

192. Area of land in this farm that is provided with permanent artificial drainage ditches, tiling, etc. . . . . Acres . . . .

(Include land drained by canals or ditches constructed to last several years and not obliterated annually by ploughing or washing, and surface or underground drains made of tile, brick, stone, and the like.)

#### D. Irrigation.

193. If any part of this farm is irrigated, give total number of acres . . . . . Acres . . . .

(Include only land that is supplied with water conducted through artificial canals, ditches or pipes from a higher level, or is raised from a lower by means of pumps or other machines. Do not include the carrying of water by manual labour.)

#### E. Fertilisers.

Fertilisers are an important factor of crop production, and in many countries it is desirable to obtain data with respect to the kinds and extent of their use. Two methods are suggested :

(a) By direct enquiry of farm operators in connection with the agricultural Census ; and

(b) By enquiry of the manufacturers of fertilisers, dealers and inspectors of licensing bureaux of the national and provincial Governments.

#### F. Farm Stocks.

The ascertainment of stocks of agricultural products available at any given time is of primary importance to each nation, and to national and international commerce. The so-called visible stocks, *i. e.*, stocks in transit and in public warehouses, can be readily obtained, because they are concentrated and are a matter of record. The so-called invisible stocks, *i. e.*, stocks which are still in possession of the grower or the original buyer on farms or in private mills and warehouses, and which form a part of the total stocks, are exceedingly difficult to ascertain or to estimate.

It is therefore suggested that Governments should ascertain the stocks of agricultural products of commercial importance, such as grain, fibre, tobacco, coffee, tea, wool, and so forth, remaining unsold on the farms or in country mills, elevators, and warehouses, at the time the Census is taken. Such data would be exceedingly valuable as a basis for estimating the invisible stocks annually as an important element in the total stocks available.

#### G. Farm Machinery.

A subject in regard to which it is very desirable to collect information is the stock of farm machinery and equipment. This can be done by including in the schedule questions of the following character.

The items can be expanded to meet the needs of the respective countries. It is desirable that the Institute should be informed of the items proposed to be collected by each country with a view to securing a measure of comparability between the different countries.

State the number of the following machinery on this farm on the date of the Census :

194. Ploughs . . . . .	No.	.....
195. Harrows . . . . .		.....
196. Seeders . . . . .		.....
197. Harvesters . . . . .		.....
198. Threshers . . . . .		.....
199. Power machinery . . . . .		.....

H. Nursery, Greenhouse and Hothouse Establishments.

200. Total square feet under glass . . . . .	sq. ft.	.....
201. Number of acres not under glass . . . . .	Acres	.....
202. Amount received during 1929 (or 1929-30) from sale of young fruit trees, small fruit bushes and grape-vines . . . . .	\$	.....
203. Amount received from sale of young forest and ornamental trees and shrubs . . . . .	\$	.....
204. Amount received from sale of flowers and flowering plants . . . . .	\$	.....
205. Amount received from sale of vegetables and vegetable plants . . . . .	\$	.....

I. Flowers (not under glass).

206. Grown mainly for sale . . . . .	Acres	.....
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(Report acres and tenths of an acre. Include areas planted mainly for sale. Do not include flowers grown mainly for seed, as reported under question No. 78 or flowers grown under glass, as reported under question No. 200.)

J. Classification of Cattle.

Recommendation is made to the various countries to obtain, where practicable information as to the number of pedigree, crossbred, and native cattle of the principal breeds. For example, the following heading has been suggested by the Government of Uruguay.

CATTLE	Pedigree (Registered)					Pure-bred without registry					Crossbred	Native	Total Cattle
	Hereford <sup>1</sup>	Durham <sup>1</sup>	Polled Angus <sup>1</sup>	Dairy <sup>1</sup>	Others <sup>1</sup>	Hereford <sup>1</sup>	Durham <sup>1</sup>	Polled Angus <sup>1</sup>	Dairy <sup>1</sup>	Others <sup>1</sup>			
Calves under 1 year old . . . . .													
Heifers and cows 1 year and over :													
(a) Kept for milk . . . . .													
(b) Kept exclusively for reproduction . . . . .													
(c) Others . . . . .													
Bulls over 1 year . . . . .													
Other cattle 1 year and over . . . . .													

<sup>1</sup> Each country will indicate its most important breeds.



K. *Domesticated Animals peculiar to Certain Countries.*

(Report number on hand on the day of the Census.)

	No.
207. Camels :	
207 (a) Under 1 year old . . . . .	.....
207 (b) One year old and over . . . . .	.....
208. Llamas, guanacos, and vicunas . . . . .	.....
209. Reindeer . . . . .	.....
210. Elephants :	
210 (a) Under 1 year old . . . . .	.....
210 (b) One year old and over . . . . .	.....
211. Buffaloes :	
211 (a) Calves under 1 year of age . . . . .	.....
211 (b) Young animals 1 to 2 years of age . . . . .	.....
211 (c) All over 2 years of age . . . . .	.....
212. Ostriches . . . . .	.....
213. Fur-bearing animals (reared in captivity for fur or skins) :	
213 (a) Foxes . . . . .	.....
213 (b) Skunks . . . . .	.....
213 (c) Others . . . . .	.....
214. Hares and rabbits . . . . .	.....

## RESOLUTIONS CONCERNING THE CENSUS.

## RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE SEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY (1924).

The General Assembly :

Express once more its opinion as to the desirability of inducing all Governments to carry out a general agricultural Census on the same date and on a uniform plan.

The date might be fixed for 1930-31.

It also calls the attention of the Permanent Committee to the importance of taking immediate steps to induce the adhering Governments to accept this proposal and of making a thorough study preparatory to drafting a well-considered programme to be submitted in 1926 to a meeting of specialists appointed by the Governments as members of their respective delegations to the General Assembly of 1926. This programme should then be communicated to the Governments.

## RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE EIGHTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY (1926).

The General Assembly :

Having considered the report of M. WAGNIÈRE on the World Agricultural Census (Report No. 9), the report of the Committee of the Scientific Council of the Institute (Annex to Report No. 9) and the report of the Statistical Committee of Experts attending the General Assembly of 1926 (Second Annex to Report No. 9), resolves :

(1) To express its approval in principle of the revised Standard Form, as printed in the Second Annex to Report No. 9 and its concurrence in general with the views expressed by the two Committees above mentioned ;

(2) To invite the Permanent Committee :

(a) To circulate this Form to the Governments, together with such suitable explanatory and other notes as it may judge necessary, and to take such other steps as may be considered

desirable with a view to inducing all the countries of the world to agree to take an agricultural Census on the lines indicated ;

(b) To submit to the General Assembly of 1928 a report on the action taken together with memoranda and recommendations in regard to any questions which remain to be decided.

The General Assembly :

Having considered the suggestion of the delegate of the Netherlands, requests the Permanent Committee to consider the preparation of a general plan for estimating agricultural production, in order that such work may be carried out on the same lines in different countries with a view to accurate comparison. This work could be carried out in connection with the general agricultural Census proposed for the year 1930.

The General Assembly :

Considers that the collection of statistics as to the world's forest resources is of the greatest importance in view of the fact that the forest policy of all countries should be based on statistics which show the relative position of the supply and demand for timber throughout the world ; and,

Invites the Forestry Congress to devote special attention to this question and to make recommendations for the guidance of the Institute, particularly with the object of ascertaining approximately the timber resources of countries where there is no organised forestry statistical service.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE INTERNATIONAL FORESTRY CONGRESS.

(Rome, April-May 1926.)

The Congress :

Recognising the importance of forestry products as on a par with that of farm products, urges that the model form proposed for the World Agricultural Census should contain under the heading " Crops of 1929 ", a number for indicating the data as to the quantity of wood cut on the farm.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE WORLD ECONOMIC CONFERENCE,

GENEVA, MAY 1927.

The Conference considers it necessary that a better service of periodical agricultural statistics should be instituted, especially as regards live-stock and animal products. The data collected by the International Institute of Agriculture show that, during the last twenty-five years, only thirty-seven countries, representing less than half the total area and about 30 per cent of the population of the world, have as yet proceeded to the compilation of an agricultural Census.

A world agricultural Census on the lines proposed by the International Institute of Agriculture would make it possible to give to the statistical data of the different countries a character of uniformity which up to the present they have lacked.

It is no less necessary to organise, nationally and internationally, the speedy transmission to agriculturists of information on harvests, stocks, consumption, and the movements of different commodities, these being important factors in the formation of price. The monthly publication of indices of comparative prices of agricultural products and industrial products would prove of great value, as would indices of the principal elements of the costs of production of agricultural products.

(Final Report, The World Economic Conference, Geneva, May 1927, Chapter 4, Agriculture, page 48.)

RECOMMENDATION OF THE IMPERIAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

CONFERENCE, LONDON, OCTOBER 1927.

The Committee recommend that the attention of the Governments of the British Empire should be drawn to the need of co-operating to the fullest possible extent in the project of the World Agricultural Census of 1930-31. They desire to point out that this Census affords a unique opportunity of collecting comprehensive statistics relating to Empire agriculture.

## RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE NINTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY (1928).

The General Assembly :

1. Approves the Report of the Committee of Statisticians in regard to the World Agricultural Census and recommends that the Permanent Committee should modify the standard form so as to give effect to the recommendations contained in the Report ;

2. Expresses its thanks to the International Education Board for the financial assistance it has given in connection with the World Agricultural Census, and hopes that the International Education Board will continue its assistance in future years so as to enable the work which has been so successfully begun to be brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

Finally, the General Assembly begs the countries which will supply to the Institute the results of their agricultural Census to add to their report notes explaining in detail the methods employed to obtain the information.