Article 6.

Adopted to read:

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

Protocol.

Paragraph IV of the Protocol is deleted.

Annex IV.

Adopted as follows:

"The statistics of fisheries shall show:

I. 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 [aquicultural] [cultivated aquatic] products; 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;

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

III. If possible, the quantity of the principal categories of fishery products prepared in the country concerned.

IV. As far as possible, the quantity of fish caught by national vessels irrespective of the place of landing;

V. The numbers of persons engaged in fisheries, classified, as far as possible, by sex and according to whether fishery is their main or their secondary employment;

VI. The number and class of national boats employed in sea fishing and, if possible, in inland water fishing;

VII. 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."

(December 5th and 7th, 1928.)

C.S.O./Commerce/41. — DRAFT PARAGRAPHS SUBMITTED BY THE PRINCIPAL SUB-COMMITTEE.

Note. — After discussion in the Committee, the draft clauses given below were slightly altered (C.S.O./Commerce/43). Passages that were omitted in the later text are shown in ordinary brackets [ ]; passages added or substituted are shown in double brackets [ [ ]].

Article 2, Paragraph V (Countries of provenance and destination).

Suppress Article 2, paragraph V, as printed, and replace by the following:

"By the trade statistical territory of a country referred to in Article 2, paragraph IV, shall be understood all the territory within its Customs frontiers, all Customs bonded and other warehouses and depots under Customs control, and all free ports and free zones belonging to that country.

The statistical territories to be shown in the statistics of trade by [country of provenance and destination] [countries] shall correspond to the list contained in the Annex.

Any one of the High Contracting Parties may, at any time, apply to the Council of the League of Nations to modify this Annex in view of changes that have occurred in the political or economic situation, etc., of the statistical territories in question.

Within a period of six months after the coming into force of the present Convention, a Committee of Experts, [designated in application of] [appointed as provided in] Article 8, shall draw up the minimum list of statistical areas, whether isolated or grouped together, to [which shall be specified in the statistics of [aggregate] trade by [country of provenance or destination] [countries], any country being free to substitute for one (or more) of the items on this minimum list a complete list of the corresponding items contained in the Annex.

Recommendation.

"Being desirous of [rendering it easier for the Statistical Departments to make an accurate classification] [facilitating the work of Statistical Departments in preparing accurate classifications] [imported and exported goods in accordance with the [items enumerated] [particulars set out]] in the List of Countries and statistical areas (Article 2, paragraph V of the Draft Convention) the Trade Committee of the Diplomatic Conference on Economic Statistics recommends that the Secretariat of the League of Nations be asked to draw up, before the stipulations of the Convention are actually applied, a "Schedule of sea or river ports of loading and unloading open to international trade" [showing in each case the appropriate corresponding heading in] the List of Countries and statistical areas.
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"The Secretariat might also be [instructed to keep this schedule regularly] [requested to revise this List from time to time so that it may be kept] up to date.

Where two or more countries have entered into a Customs union, and publish trade statistics referring to the whole union, the trade statistical territory may be the joint area as defined above of all parties to that union.

"Nothing in this definition shall be interpreted as preventing countries from publishing separate statistics for [non-adjacent] [non-contiguous] territories instead of [combined statistics for the whole of the political territory], [statistics relating to the whole of the Customs territory], when such [political] [Customs territory] is composed of [non-adjacent] [non-contiguous] territories.

"It is understood, further, that, in the statistical tables [of trade by categories of goods, countries of provenance and of destination, the trade with which] [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 distinction.

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

"Recommendation.

"It is desirable when goods are consigned on optional bills of lading, or ‘for orders’, and shown as consigned ‘for orders’, that [subsequent statistics should be compiled] [there should be compiled, at a later date, statistics] showing the countries of actual discharge, as these become known.

"In this connection it is recommended that the question of determining the best method of ascertaining the true destination of exports be referred to the Expert Committee’.

Statement of Reasons [[for the Adoption of the following Sub-paragraphs of Paragraph V]]:

The Commerce [Sub-] Committee:

Having undertaken a detailed study of the methods adopted by the different countries for the registration of imported and exported goods;

Considering,

That, in order to supply negotiators of commercial treaties, producers, merchants, financiers, economists and [transporters] [transport agencies] with the requisite information, commercial statistics should show simultaneously the countries of origin, original provenance, purchase and immediate provenance of imported goods;

That this solution cannot be taken into consideration owing to the excessive expenditure it would involve;

That a choice must therefore be made among the different methods;

That in this choice the international comparability of statistics must in principle yield precedence to considerations arising out of the special economic position of each nation;

But that, at present, for want of comparative experience, few countries have a clear idea of the real advantages and drawbacks of the different methods, of their respective difficulties of application, and of the differences they may present as regards numerical results;

That, [until] [unless] this experience has been acquired, any fresh discussion of the question must be of a purely speculative nature;

That it would therefore be well to make the necessary experiments, the Committee of Experts being required to draw its own conclusions therefrom;

Proposes to add to Article 2, paragraph V, the following sub-paragraphs:

"Each of the High Contracting Parties undertakes, as an experiment, to prepare, [so far as the means at its disposal permit] for a period of twelve consecutive months and in respect of a number of articles [of trade] [(entering into its import and export trade)] to be selected by itself, [import statistics indicating on a comparative basis] [statistical tables on a comparative basis showing, respectively] (a) the countries of origin or production, (b) the countries of consignment and (c) the countries of purchase: [(a) and the countries of consumption, (b) of consignment or destination and (c) of sale];

"By country of origin or production is meant, in the case of a natural product, the country where the goods were produced, or, in the case of a manufactured product, the country where it was transformed into the condition in which it was introduced into the importing country; it being understood that repacking, mixing or re-sorting do not constitute transformation.

"By country of consignment is meant the country from which the goods were originally despatched to the importing country, with or without interruption of transit in the course of transport, but without any commercial transaction in the intermediate countries.

"By country of purchase is meant the country from which the goods are purchased, or, failing this, the country of consignment.
"By country of consumption is meant the country where the goods will be put to the use for which they were produced, or simply undergo a process of transformation, it being understood that repacking, mixing or re-sorting do not constitute transformation.

"By country of consignment or destination is meant the country to which the goods were actually despatched, with or without interruption of transit in the course of transport, but without any commercial transaction in the intermediate countries.

"By country of sale is meant the country to which the goods were sold, or, failing this, the country of consignment."

"One year after the entry into force of the Convention in a given country, the latter shall forward to the Committee of Experts to be appointed for the purpose under Article 8 a report stating, in regard to each of the methods of registration tried, the advantages and drawbacks of all kinds noted in the course of the trial.

"Three months after the Committee of Experts has received all the reports of half the countries signing the present Convention, it shall [make reasoned recommendations concerning the best method or methods of registration of imports and exports by each country] [summarise the results of its work which shall be communicated to the High Contracting Parties with a view to a further Conference]."

(December 6th and 7th, 1928.)

C.S.O./Commerce/42. — TEXT OF ARTICLES RELATING TO FISHERIES ADOPTED BY THE COMMITTEE. — See C.S.O./Commerce/40.

C.S.O./Commerce/43. — TEXT OF REMAINING ARTICLES ADOPTED BY THE COMMITTEE.

Article 1.

Paragraph V. (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 merchant vessels engaged in external trade entered at and cleared from the national ports, distinguishing the nationalities of the vessels.

Article 2.

The High Contracting Parties, in order to facilitate comparisons of the statistics of the external trade of different countries, in the absence of which the utility of the returns compiled by any individual country is necessarily restricted, undertake to adopt the following principles in the compilation of this class of statistics:

Paragraph I. To maintain or establish 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 ensuring accuracy in international trade statistics, they undertake to subject such values to verification and systematic checking.

Paragraph II. (a) To employ for this purpose values at the frontier (land or sea frontier as the case may be); that is to say, for imports the value at the place of despatch plus the cost of transport, and insurance from that place to the frontier of the importing country, and, in the case of exports, the value free on board or free on rail or road vehicle at the frontier. In the case of imports, import duties and excise or like charges imposed in the importing country shall be excluded from the values. In the case of exports, export duties shall be included, as well as excise and similar fiscal charges imposed by the exporting country in so far as these in fact remain charged on the goods exported.

(b) When in any country ad valorem duties are charged on imports or exports, the value ascertained in conformity with the methods prescribed in the fiscal legislation of the 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 defined in sub-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 value on the basis of the method of valuation prescribed in sub-paragraph (a).

Paragraph III. To define precisely the unit or units of measure in which quantities of each commodity are stated — weight, length, area, capacity, etc.

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 weights, 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.

Paragraph IV. To compile their trade statistics in one of the two ways indicated below:

(a) When figures of special trade are compiled alone or are stated together with figures of general trade.
Special imports (into the territory to which the statistics apply) shall include all goods entered for domestic consumption, and all goods declared (on the conditions normally applied to "improvement trade" and "repair trade") for transformation or supplementary treatment. 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.

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 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.

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 of (a) indirect transit, (b) direct transit, and (c) transhipments shall form the subject of separate tables, showing the countries from which the goods were received and to which they were despatched. The quantities of these goods shall be stated in gross weight; in case this prove to be impossible, any other basis may be admitted, including the value, on condition that the method used is stated in the publications.

When "improvement trade" and "repair trade" are shown in special tables, the full value of each category of goods (original value of the goods, plus value of work and material added) shall be shown both on arrival in and on despatch from the territory, and separate tables shall be prepared setting out these particulars.

Note.—The following definition of "transit trade" is to be given in the Protocol:

"By transit trade shall be understood the total of all direct and indirect transit trade."

"The direct transit trade of any territory 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 importers or warehoused.

"The indirect transit trade of any territory shall be understood to include all goods coming from territories external to the territory to which the statistics apply which are entered into warehouses or depots, actual or constructive, belonging to that territory, whether situated in its ordinary Customs territory or in its free ports or free zones and subsequently exported therefrom without being placed at the free disposal of the importers and without having undergone any transformation or supplementary treatment other than re-packing, sorting or blending."

(b) When the record of imports relates to aggregate imports only:

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

Exports and re-exports shall be shown separately.

All goods despatched from the territory to which the statistics apply which have been (a) produced therein or (b) subjected therein to transformation 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 or supplementary treatment (excluding goods transhipped under bond, i.e., in direct transit or merely transhipped in ports, under bond), shall be shown as re-exports. Re-packing, sorting or blending do not constitute a transformation or supplementary treatment.

Transhipments under bond shall form the subject of separate returns, in the manner provided in sub-paragraph (a).

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

Paragraph V. (See document C.S.O./Commerce/41.)

Paragraph VI. In view of the special importance of accurate monetary statistics, to show the imports and exports of (a) gold coin, (b) gold in bars (in the form acceptable in inter-bank transactions), and (c) other gold, in special tables, under both weight and value.

Paragraph VII. To show the quantities (and if possible the values), estimated or ascertained, of bunker coal and other bunker fuel supplied in ports, for their own use, to (a) national vessels, and (b) other vessels, engaged in external trade.

Paragraph VIII (1) To exclude from statistics of international trade:

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

(b) Ships' stores on national ships (other than bunker coal);

(c) In imports, fishery products which are regarded by the importing country as national produce.
(2) There may be excluded from these statistics:

(a) Ships' stores on foreign ships;
(b) Insignificant quantities of goods imported or exported which may be regarded as of negligible importance in comparison with the total trade in these particular goods.

Paragraph IX. To adopt the civil calendar year (January 1st to December 31st) and the civil calendar month. The provisions of this section shall not prevent any High Contracting Party from maintaining, in addition, a statistical year differing from the civil calendar year.

Protocol Clauses.

1. The definition of "transit trade" in Article 2, paragraph IV, given above.
2. A. It is understood that Article 1, V (a) does not require that quantities should be shown in the case of special categories of goods where the statement of their quantity would afford no information of practical utility for statistical purposes.
   B. It is understood that in the monthly returns required by Article 1, V (a):
   (1) The articles enumerated and the data relating thereto may be published in an abridged form;
   (2) The information furnished may be, in the case of the foreign trade of countries which is of relatively little importance, of a summary character only.
3. The provisions of Article 2, II, shall not apply to Norway (document C.S.O.11).
4. The provisions of Article 2, VII, regarding bunker coal shall not apply to Brazil, Italy Norway, Roumania and Sweden.
5. The provisions of Article 2, IV (a), shall not apply to Switzerland.

Draft Recommendations.

I. The Conference, taking note of the facts that a common nomenclature for Customs tariffs is now being elaborated by the League of Nations and that, in the great majority of countries, great statistical nomenclature is based on that adopted in the respective Customs tariffs, recommends:

(1) That no changes should be made in existing statistical practice until the new tariff nomenclature has been adopted, other than such as the immediate convenience of the individual States may demand;
(2) That, as and when this tariff nomenclature is adopted for tariff purposes, the Committee of Experts to be set up under Article 8 should draft the statistical nomenclature, which should be adopted in accordance with the principles laid down in that article; and
(3) That it should be likewise adopted by those countries which impose so few Customs duties as to be unable to employ the new tariff classification, as soon as the number of countries which have changed their classification is so considerable as to render such action desirable in order to achieve greater international statistical comparability;
(4) That until such changes are introduced, States should supply the International Bureau of Commercial Statistics at Brussels with the summaries approved by the International Convention of Brussels, 1913.

II. "In view of the desirability and importance of precise definitions of gross weight, net weight, etc., being adopted by all countries, the Conference requests the Council of the League of Nations to instruct the Economic Organisation of the League to study this question." (Document C.S.O.10.)

III. "The Conference, noting the declarations which have been made to the effect that work is being undertaken with a view to the unification of transport statistics, recognising the importance of the publication of such statistics on a uniform basis according to a uniform nomenclature, ensuring that they shall have as complete a degree of comparability as possible, expresses the hope that the work which is being done may be successfully concluded as soon as possible, in order that in the near future there may be concluded an international agreement on this subject." (Document C.S.O.13.)

Clause for insertion in the Final Act.

That the inclusion in Article V (b) of certain provisions relating to shipping shall not be held to prejudice the conclusion of any international agreement in the future concerning transport statistics.

(December 7th, 1928.)
D. DOCUMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE ON PRODUCTION STATISTICS

Note. — Documents included in the Minutes are not given in this section. For such documents see the Analytical List above (page 232).

C.S.O./Prod./5. — AMENDMENTS PROPOSED BY THE POLISH DELEGATION TO ARTICLES 7, 8 and 15.

Article 7 (Reservations).

Paragraph I.

After the words: "... economic development ..." replace the passage:

"... in certain countries is not sufficiently advanced for the immediate application of all the said articles to be possible ..."

by the following words:

"... or the legal or actual conditions in certain countries do not permit the immediate application of all the said articles ..."

Paragraph III.

In the passage: "... and shall be allowed ..." replace the words:

"... if that body is unanimously of opinion ..."

by the words:

"... if that body, by a simple majority vote, recognises ..."

Article 8 (Work of Committee of Experts and Possible Revision of Convention).

Paragraph I.

After the words: "... at the request of the Council, to make ..." add the word:

"... draft ..."

At the end of the passage, add the following words:

"... for the improvement of the methods set out in the Annexes to the present Convention. The drafts framed by the Committee of Experts shall be submitted to the Conference, a four-fifths majority of the votes of the delegations being necessary for their adoption.”

Paragraph II.

Delete the end of this passage from the words:

"... The High Contracting Parties ..."

Paragraph III.

Re-draft this passage as follows:

"... resolutions adopted in conformity with the above provisions shall come into force as soon as they have been ratified by ... countries which have signed the present Convention.”

Article 15 (Denunciations).

At the beginning of the article, in the sentence: “After the expiration of five years ...” replace: “five years” by “one year”.

(November 29th, 1928.)

C.S.O./Prod./6. — AMENDMENTS PROPOSED BY THE DELEGATION OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS.


Sub-paragraph (a).

We propose to insert after the words “International Institute of Agriculture” the following words:

"... with the changes and amendments given in Annex B.”

Sub-paragraph (b).

In sub-paragraph (b) we propose to insert after “harvest returns” the following words:

"... and mean harvest returns. Balance sheets of the principal crops of corn, forage and technical crops in conformity with the scheme set forth in Annex B.”
Sub-paragraph (c).
In sub-paragraph (c) we propose to add after "live-stock":
"... and of the principal live-stock products, namely, milk, wool (principal kinds and average per head), butchers' meat (with average weight of slaughter cattle according to age), honey, eggs and dairy produce."

Sub-paragraph (f).
We propose to omit sub-paragraph (f).

Sub-paragraph (g).
In sub-paragraph (g) after "industrial production" we propose to add:
"... in conformity with the method indicated in Annex I."

Sub-paragraph (h).
In sub-paragraph (h) we propose to add after "at quarterly intervals":
"... in particular, the index of the physical volume of industrial production; the index of the employment of workers, the index of wages, the index of power, and the index of fuel consumption."
"Countries where no census is taken at relatively frequent intervals, shall publish, in addition to the above indices, annual statistics relating to the chief branches of industry, covering production, manual labour and power plant, and also annual summaries regarding the condition and working of public-utility electric power-houses on the lines laid down in the documents annexed to the Convention."

Article 3.
We propose to add a paragraph 3, worded as follows:
(3) "The system set forth in Annex I (amended according to the proposal of the delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), when the object is to show the different forms of the economic and technical development of the industry, the volume and structure of industrial production, the power plant and the extent to which the industry is electrified, the number and chief categories of workers and employees, the amount and the structure of the fixed capital of the industry."

Article 4.
We propose to insert in place of "with those principles":
"... in conformity with the principles set forth in this Annex."

ANNEX B PROPOSED BY THE U.S.S.R. DELEGATION.
AGRICULTURAL CENSUS.

I. A Scheme for an Agricultural Balance Sheet: Production and Consumption of the Chief Sorts of Corn and Forage.

Receipts. — (1) Stocks at the beginning of the year under review in the hands of producers or dealers; (2) Imports during the year under review; (3) Harvest during the year under review; (4) Totals.

Expenditure. — (1) Quantities required to sow the fields for the following year; (2) Quantities required to feed cattle and poultry in the rural communes; (3) Quantities required to feed the population in the rural communes; (4) Other quantities consumed in the rural communes (domestic distillation, losses, damaged goods, etc.); (5) Quantities required for feeding cattle and poultry in urban communes; (6) Quantities of food required for the population of the urban communes; (7) Quantities consumed by industries, not including the milling industry; (8) Waste products of mills; (9) Exports during the year under review; (10) Stocks at the end of the year in the hands of producers or dealers; (11) Totals for the year under review.

Note. — The balance sheets shall give aggregate figures for corn of all kinds, and figures for the chief descriptions of corn and forage. The balance sheets for technical crops shall be drawn up according to the nature of these crops.

II. Changes proposed in the Scheme for an Agricultural Census proposed by the Eighth Assembly of the International Institute of Agriculture.

1. Governments of countries using the same forms for agricultural census and the assessment of taxes shall check the information obtained to see whether it is accurate and complete. In all cases representative enquiries shall be carried out to check the information furnished; in the cases mentioned above, the Governments will devote special attention to the accuracy of the information.
2. The minimum extent of farms to be shown in the census will be fixed at 40 ares.

3. During the world census of agriculture, a return should be prepared of lands farmed by individuals (privately owned and leased lands) and of lands belonging to communes or to the State (pastures, forests, etc.) farmed by individuals, communes, by the State, or by corporations.

4. As regards the standard form for farms operated by individuals, we propose the following alterations:

(a) The data regarding the number of paid workers employed on farms must relate to the period in which agricultural work is most intense (chiefly in the summer);
(b) To arrive at the time worked by seasonal workers, the number of wage-earners will be multiplied by the number of months they have worked during the year under review;
(c) Information regarding cattle must relate to the spring and summer;
(d) Live-stock belonging to the farm will be shown separately from hired stock;
(e) The question regarding the area of owned and leased lands should be transferred from the supplement to the text of the standard form.

5. As the programme for an agricultural census proposed by the Eighth Assembly of the International Institute of Agriculture is inadequate to show the present situation of agriculture and the personnel employed therein, a special enquiry will be carried out, extending to 3 per cent of the total number of farms selected, so as to be representative of the chief agricultural regions and of the different types of agricultural production and organisation.

In the territory covered by this representative enquiry, all farms will be registered whether the farmers own the land or not.

Two forms shall be used for the farms included in the representative enquiry, viz., one for individually owned farms and another for communes (see attached specimens).

In regard to a certain number of the farms covered by the representative enquiry, monographs will be drawn up giving a detailed analysis of the agricultural production and organisation and a balance sheet of production and exploitation (if books are kept they can be utilised for this purpose).

6. The information furnished by the representative enquiry will be tabulated by classifying the farms in economic and social groups. Without such a classification, the totals furnished for the whole of the scheduled farms will not give a true picture of the rural economy.

7. The farms will be classified according to the plan set forth below:

(a) All the holdings will be grouped into two main categories, according as agriculture is the chief or an auxiliary occupation of the owner: rural holdings, strictly so-called, and non-rural holdings. The first group would include three categories: those who own their farms, those who rent their farms, and those who work on the farms of others. All other categories will be included in the second group.
(b) Rural farms, strictly so-called, will be also divided into three categories. The first will include farms which are entirely rented; the second those which are partly rented. All other holdings will be included in the third.
(c) Each of these categories may be further sub-divided under four heads, viz:
   1. Farms which do not employ any workers during the season;
   2. Farms employing one or two employees during the season;
   3. Farms employing three to ten workers;
(d) Non-rural farms will be divided under two heads, viz., those which cultivate the land, and those which do not.

8. In addition to this general classification, 25 per cent of the forms returned will be the subject of a special classification, having regard to the value of all means of rural production (cattle, buildings, machinery, etc.). These groups will include some eight or ten categories.

Supplement to Annex B (Paragraph II, 5).

Standard Form for Farms operated Individually.

1. Number and Occupations of Members of the Family on Agricultural Holdings.

1. Exact definition of the occupation, making it possible to determine the branch of the industry in which the individual's work is carried on and the status of the individual in that branch.
2. The season in which the occupation arises and its duration in the preceding year.
3. Wages (form and amount) in cases where the labour of one or more members of the family is sold outside the farm.
4. Gross and net income derived from occupations other than farming (not including sale of labour outside the farm).
II. Commercial and Industrial Establishments on the Farms covered by the Enquiry.

1. Number and character of these establishments?
2. Is the establishment owned by the farm or is it rented?
3. Is the establishment leased and, if so, on what terms?
4. Amount of the fixed and floating capital invested in the establishment (allowing for amortisation)?
5. Turnover of these establishments during the preceding year (gross and net income)?

III. Buildings, and their Purpose.

It must be shown whether the dwellings are intended for agricultural, industrial or commercial purposes. Estimated value of such buildings (allowing for amortisation)?

IV. Improvements and Land planted for Long Periods.

V. Means of Transportation.

Their number and character? Estimated value (allowing for amortisation)?

VI. Means of Agricultural Production (Live-stock and Implements).

Estimated value (allowing for amortisation)?

VII. Landed Estate.

1. Surface and nature of the land (tilled land, meadows, pasture, forests, etc.)? Estimated value?
2. Mortgage charges. Amount? Description of the creditors (private individuals, private banks, State banks, co-operatives, etc.)?

VIII. Conditions of Farm Leases.

1. With whom has the lease been concluded? (Are farms rented from the State, communes, large, medium, or small landowners, etc.? Are farms leased to large, medium, or small landowners?)
2. Areas of farms leased or rented? For what period, and subject to what conditions, was the lease concluded? (Form and amount of rent.)

IX. Terms for hiring Agricultural Plant and Implements.

1. With whom was the lease concluded? To whom were the means of production leased; or from whom were they hired? Was it from an agency which lets out machinery — a Government, co-operative or private agency — or from a large, medium, or small landowner?
2. On what terms were they hired? The form and amount of payments?

X. Terms of Credit.

1. Who supplied the credit? Banks (specifying the bank) or private individuals?
2. Amount and conditions of the advances made.

XI. Agricultural Products intended for Marketing, by Quantities and Value.

XII. Income and Expenditure under the Main Headings.

Changes and Amendments in Annex I Proposed by the Delegation of the U.S.S.R.

Census of Industrial Production.

Paragraph 1. — Period of Enquiry:

After the words "calendar year" in the first sentence we propose to insert:

"This provision shall not be binding on countries where the law provides that the accounts of industrial undertakings are to be based on a yearly period not coinciding with the calendar year."

Paragraph 2. — Scope of Enquiry:

We propose to alter sub-paragraph (b) by omitting the sentence beginning: "In the case of operations" and ending with "saw-milling, packing, etc.;" and replacing it by:

"In order to obtain a more complete unification of the branches of industry covered by industrial censuses in different countries, a list shall be drawn up comprising what
are known as the 'intermediate' branches of economic activity, i.e., those on the border-line between manufacturing industries and other branches of national activity (such as agriculture, transport, etc.)."

As regards branches of production not enumerated in this list, we would adopt the remainder of sub-paragraph (b) beginning with the words: "it will be necessary to determine in each case whether . . . ."

**Paragraph 3. — Limits of Enquiry.**

We propose to add a sub-paragraph (d), worded as follows:

"The programme and tabulation of the census will be so designed as to show separately the following forms of industry: (1) Large industries, i.e., large production based on mechanical methods; (2) Manufactures, i.e., production based on manual labour; (3) Small industries producing articles for sale; (4) Crafts (work of artisans) — industries depending directly on orders from consumers; (5) Home industries (small industries) — depending on orders from traders or manufacturers."

In addition, a sub-paragraph e.

Until the introduction of a uniform method of classifying industrial enterprises makes it possible to distinguish between the chief forms of industry, enterprises will be classified in uniform groups, according to the number of workers and employees. Special groups will be formed for each particular branch of industry. However, if there is a divergence between the system of grouping in different countries it will be necessary to create a basis of comparison. (In regard to this, see the scale shown in a special supplement.)

The tables representing this classification will show the number of establishments, the labour, the hours of labour, the production, and the motors utilised — a distinction being made between industrial establishments operated by motors and those without motors (i.e., those using manual labour or animal-traction as the only forms of power).

**Paragraph 4. — Units of Enquiry.**

We propose to replace the word "desirable" in the fifth line by the word "necessary".

In this paragraph we propose to insert:

"Until the introduction of a uniform method of classifying industries and branches of production, the official statistics of each country will furnish as complete a statement as possible of the rules by which industries are classified."

**Paragraph 5. — The Main Heads of Enquiry.**

A. **Products and Costs.** — We propose to add the following passage after the words: "The following particulars should be ascertained " in the third line:

"Precise forms shall be used to define the gross and net value of production.

"The gross value of the production of an industrial enterprise shall be defined as the value of all the semi-products and finished articles, including those prepared with raw materials furnished by the customer (less the value of the materials and semi-products manufactured and used in the establishment itself during the year), together with the value of the products of repair shops (but not including those utilised in the upkeep of such shops), and also the value of power sold outside the establishment.

"The net value of the production of an industrial undertaking shall be defined as the value created by the labour performed in the enterprise, viz., the gross value of its production less the amount of the whole cost of production including depreciation charges, the value of raw and auxiliary materials, fuel, material consumed for works and maintenance, and all other similar expenses."

Sub-paragraph (a). — We propose to insert, after "material used " in the twelfth line, the words: "depreciation charges".

Sub-paragraph (b): Materials used. — We propose to insert in the fourth line, after "employees of the establishment ", the following words:

"... the value of the articles used to replace plant (and all other expenditure for the replacement of plant) is to be shown separately and not included in the cost of production relating to production in the year under review."

Sub-paragraph (d): Depreciation Charges. — In the fifth line we propose to replace "desirable" by "necessary ".

In the eighth line, after "principal industries ", we propose to replace the words "by means of special enquiries regarding typical cases " by the following passage:

"... on the basis of direct information regarding the value of the different forms of fixed capital in the various industries."

We propose the addition of a sub-paragraph (e) "Wages ".

"Under 'Wages' will be shown the amount of wages payable and not merely those paid at the time of the census. This sum must be sub-divided under the headings of "Salaries" and "Wages"."
B. Factors of Production. — In paragraph (a) "Personnel", in the second line, after the words "of persons" we propose to add:

"... and the strength of the shifts."

At the end of the same paragraph we propose to add the following words:

"Separate or special figures must be furnished for the number of workers employed in different establishments of one and the same enterprise."

In paragraph (b), "Plant", we propose to add the following:

"The figures concerning power plant must further show:

1. Continuous-maximum power, in terms of effective steam horse-power of the different groups of primary motors installed; the power of reserve motors to be shown separately.

2. Continuous-maximum power calculated in effective steam horse-power of all the primary motors of different types whose power is transmitted to the generators.


4. Power of the electric motors, distinguishing motors working with their 'own' current and with 'borrowed' current. Motors using 'mixed' current should be shown in the group of motors with 'borrowed' current.

5. Power of electric apparatus and machines connected up to the electric system, distinguishing between apparatus working with its 'own' current and with 'borrowed' current.

6. Power of motors installed for internal transportation in factories (steam motors, combustion motors, electric motors).

7. Receipts and expenditure for mechanical and electric energy.

8. Receipts and expenditure for fuel, distinguishing: fuel transformed into power, fuel subjected to technical treatment, and fuel consumed for internal requirements.

9. The tabulation of these data must show:

A. The principal indices of mechanical power and equipment.

B. The principal types of mechanical and electric power used in the industry.

C. A balance-sheet of mechanical and electric power used in the industry.

D. A balance-sheet of fuel consumed in the industry.

All these data must relate to the industry as a whole and also to the chief branches of the industry. The tables published must give information concerning:

(a) The distribution of industrial establishments according to the prevailing type of motors with which they are equipped;

(b) The distribution of industrial establishments according to the capacity of the power plant.

As the unification of statistical methods in this sphere is of great importance, it is essential that Governments should conform to the instructions annexed to the documents of the Convention."

Paragraph (c) "Wages". — We propose to omit this paragraph (see sub-paragraph, (e) paragraph 5A above).

In paragraph (d), "Capital Invested in Industry", we propose to omit the second sentence and to insert the following:

"The capital employed in the industry also furnishes a very important indication of its stage of development. However, owing to the difficulties which may be encountered in this field, it will be sufficient to give information regarding the initial value and the cost of the capital repairs, and regarding the period of useful service of the elements of the fixed capital, viz: (1) Buildings and structures; (2) Equipment: (a) Motor machinery and transmission machinery; (b) Other machinery; (3) Tools and stock (fittings, etc.); (4) Transport.

Buildings and structures, machines and uncompleted capital repairs, habitable dwellings, reserve equipment and discarded articles will not be shown under fixed capital, but will be mentioned in a special paragraph.

The index of the average period of useful service of the equipment must be calculated as a weighted average of the periods of service of the separate elements; the respective values of the latter will serve to weight the average.

The depreciation charges (arrived at by standard estimates) must also be published as well as the actual value of the above-mentioned elements of the fixed capital.

The so-called 'actual' value will be estimated as being the difference between the initial value, plus the cost of capital repairs and the value of depreciation charges multiplied by the average period of useful service."
Paragraph 7. Frequency and Periodicity.

We propose to omit the passage beginning with the words “annual or monthly particulars” and ending with “business cycle”, and to replace them by the following passage:

“Annual statistics should be published in each country relating to the chief industries, production, labour, and the capacity of the power plant, according to a standard form attached to the documents of the Convention.

“Annual statistics should be published relating to the condition and working of electric stations of public utility in accordance with the following programme: (1) Number of stations; (2) Their power (if possible distinguishing between types of primary motors and indicating the owners of the station, whether private individuals, State, mixed, etc.); (3) The production of power, distinguishing between hydraulic and thermic energy; (4) Power borrowed from other stations; (5) Useful power transferred (if possible giving the chief groups of consumers); (6) Consumption of fuel (if possible distinguishing the natures of the fuel and their caloric content); (7) The length and voltage of transmission and distribution systems; (8) The value of the foundation capital; (9) Capital invested during the year.

“Countries importing or exporting electric power will show the destination or provenance of such power.

“It is desirable to have special information regarding the number and power of stations connected together by junction lines and having a central control, and a general unified list of charges.

Classification Scale for Industrial Establishments according to the Number of Workers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1-5</th>
<th>31-50</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6-10</td>
<td>51-100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-15</td>
<td>101-500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-20</td>
<td>501-1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21-30</td>
<td>Over 1,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Addition to Annex II (Indices of Industrial Activity.)

We propose to add:

“The Committee of Experts will be instructed to prepare a report with a view to unifying the principal indices in current use and in particular the indices of the physical volume of industrial production, of employment, wages, power utilised and fuel consumed.”

(November 29th, 1928.)


Supplement to Annex I.

Annual Indices for the Principal Industries.

The following data should be published annually for the chief branches of industry:

1. Number of establishments.
2. Number of workers.
3. Work performed (in hours).

The above data shall be furnished both for the total number of establishments and for those establishments which are equipped with power plant.

5. Power of the primary motors. Total power of all the motors employed, and of motors which transmit their power to the electric generators.
6. Power of motors intended to operate machinery: total power, and power of motors working:
   A. By mechanical transmission;
   B. By electric transmission.
7. Consumption of electric power for the requirements of production:
   A. Total consumption.
   B. Consumption by generators installed in factories or workshops.
   C. Consumption by central electric stations.
8. Consumption of fuel:
   A. Total consumption.
   B. Fuel converted into power.
   C. Fuel utilised for technical requirements.
10. Coefficient of the mechanisation of labour.

**Annex B. — Paragraph II, 5 (see C.S.O./Prod./6).**

**Standard Form for the Use of Communes.**

1. General information: name of the commune, geographical situation, distance from the nearest economic centre (railway station, town, market, etc.).

2. Means of production belonging to the commune.
   A. Number and value of buildings (whether destined for dwellings; agricultural, industrial or commercial purposes, etc.).
   Number and value of industrial or commercial establishments, and their equipment.
   Means of transportation; agricultural implements; cattle. Work undertaken for improvements.
   B. Methods and principles observed in farming, and results of such farming.

3. Landed property of the commune:
   A. Area and nature of the lands belonging to the Commune (tilled land, meadows, pasturage, forests, etc); and their value.
   B. Forms and methods of farming the above lands, and results.
   C. Mortgage charges; amount.

4. Leases. To whom does the commune lease its land or from whom does it rent land?

5. Sowing and planting by communes; their extent and production.

6. Existing easements (relating to the use of forests, pasture, water, roads); detailed analysis of the above.

7. Schools, public libraries, theatres, clubs, and other similar institutions.

(November 30th, 1928.)


**Article 1. — Paragraph 8. — Labour Statistics.**

With a view to making a study of the conditions of life of manual and intellectual workers, we propose:

A. That annual statistics and estimates of the number of wage-earners be made, according to the principles set forth in Annex D (proposed by the delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).

B. Monthly and quarterly returns of wages and hours of work, according to the principles set forth in Annex D.

C. Cost-of-living index numbers, according to the principles set forth in Annex D.

D. Monthly and quarterly unemployment statistics, according to the principles set forth in Annex D.

E. Annual censuses of housing conditions, according to the principles set forth in Annex D.

**ANNEX D. — LABOUR STATISTICS.**

**Article 1. — Number of Wage-Earners.**

1. Annual estimates shall be made of the number of wage-earning workers employed in the principal national industries. For this purpose use shall be made of the existing statistics, and in particular of documents supplied by social insurance offices, and figures in the possession of factory inspectors, trade unions, employers' associations, etc. These estimates shall be used until the next census of population.

**Article 2.**

1. **Returns of Wages, Hours of Work, and Cost of Living.**

2. Monthly and quarterly statistics of wages shall be compiled for the principal national industries. For this purpose use shall be made of the figures for real wages supplied by the accounting departments of a selection of sufficiently representative concerns.

3. The statistics of wages shall be accompanied by a return of actual days and hours worked.

4. The statistics of wages shall be classified by occupation, sex and age groups.

5. In order to obtain a more accurate and comparable scheme of the fluctuations in the level of real wages, it is desirable that the principles on which cost-of-living index figures are based should be made uniform. This shall be done on the following lines:
A. The data shall cover all the essential commodities and the principal services used by the workers, weighted in proportion to their importance in the worker's budget.

B. The figures shall be obtained by means of an enquiry into real consumption, and shall be periodically revised in the light of particulars obtained from the most recent enquiries.

C. The items included in the index shall be representative of the typical budget of a factory worker earning average wages; it is also desirable that special indices should be compiled for groups of workers earning different wages and for clerical workers.

6. In order to study the fluctuations in the workers' standard of living and consumption and to obtain cost-of-living index numbers on a regular basis, enquiries into consumption shall be made at least once in every five years, covering households of different degrees of prosperity, in sufficient numbers to provide reliable information.

II. — Unemployment Statistics.

Unemployment statistics constitute one of the most important indices of the economic situation. Every endeavour shall therefore be made to take advantage of all available facilities in order to secure a comparison between the unemployment figures in different countries. For this purpose the figures supplied by labour exchanges, social insurance boards, unemployment insurance organisations (where such exist) and trade unions shall be used and studied regularly on uniform principles. It is desirable that all these questions should be discussed by the Committee of Experts. In addition to the number of unemployed in receipt of benefit, the figures shall include the number of persons insured against unemployment, and the proportion of such persons to the total number of wage-earners. These figures shall be published separately for each industry, and the degree of qualification for benefit shall be shown.

In order that the statistics may be more complete, it would be desirable for the Committee of Experts to discuss the possibility of introducing unemployment statistics into the scheme of future censuses of the population.

Article 3. — Statistics of Industrial Disputes.

In order that the statistics of industrial disputes in different countries may be made comparable, these statistics shall show the number of concerns and the number of workers involved in the disputes; there shall also be a uniform classification of causes and results of disputes, lock-outs and strikes being distinguished, and political strikes being shown separately.

Article 4. — Housing Statistics.

Housing censuses shall be carried out periodically, for the purposes of which statistics of the density of the population shall also be used; the question of rents shall also be considered. In order that the results of the censuses may be comparable, uniformity must be secured as to the use of the expressions "inhabited dwellings", "inhabited rooms", "families", etc. Information with regard to housing conditions for different social classes shall be published periodically.

(October 30th, 1928.)


ANNEX III.¹

The delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics proposes the following modifications to Annex III of the draft Convention:

Tap. I. — We propose the deletion of the second note ("If produced by dredging, please state").

Coal, etc., Coke and By-Products.

We propose the deletion of Tables I to X; XIII, XVII to XIX; XXI and XXII. Instead of these tables, we propose that annual statistics relating to returns of fuel production and consumption be published in accordance with the following scheme:

¹ For this Annex, see the official edition of the Draft Convention (document C.340.M.98.1928.II.), or the Preparatory Documents of the Conference (C.8.0.1)
### Table XII

- We propose the deletion of columns 6 to 10 ("Quantities of coke produced at all coke ovens, including those attached to iron and steel works, etc.").

### Table XX

- We propose the deletion of column 6 ("Not specifically reported"), and the introduction of supplementary columns showing stocks at the beginning and end of each year.

### Tables XXXIII to XXXVI

- We propose the introduction into these tables of columns showing actual hours worked and average wages per hour.

#### Iron and Steel

- We propose the deletion of the sub-divisions relating to the treatment of raw ore ("Calcined, concentrated: (a) mechanically, (b) magnetically").

### Tables VI, VII, XI, XII, XV, XVI, XVII, XVIII and XIX

- In the case of these tables, we propose that statistics be published on the basis of a nomenclature of the raw materials and products of the metallurgical industry. This nomenclature shall be drawn up by the Committee of Technical Experts when that body deals with the uniform classification of industries and branches of production.

- We propose the introduction in Tables VI and XIV of statistics relating to the maximum capacity of blast furnaces.

- We propose that tables relating to the engineering industry be added in the section "Iron and Steel".

These tables shall be based on a nomenclature, uniform for all countries, to be drawn up by the Committee of technical experts.

(November 30th, 1928.)
C.S.O./Prod./7. — AMENDMENT PROPOSED BY THE ROUMANIAN DELEGATION.

Article 1, Paragraph III (h).

With reference to Article 1, paragraph III (h), the Roumanian statistical bureaux would not be able to compile and publish indices of industrial activity every quarter since manufacturing processes sometimes take more than three months to complete, and, moreover, such data, if required at too frequent intervals or in too great detail, might reveal manufacturers' secrets or the financial position of undertakings; the latter might become suspicious and the required information might not always be forthcoming.

The Roumanian delegation therefore proposes to add at the end of paragraph (h) the following words:

"This series of indices of industrial activity shall not be compulsory for countries whose industrial system is not sufficiently developed."

(November 36th, 1928.)

C.S.O./Prod./8. — AMENDMENT PROPOSED BY THE POLISH DELEGATION.

Article 3.

Add clause 3 as follows:

"If, when the census of industrial output is taken, only the quantities, irrespective of their value, are taken into account, the provisions of Annex I shall be applied only in so far as they refer to the quantitative assessment of the said output."

(November 30th, 1928.)

C.S.O./Prod./9. — AMENDMENTS PROPOSED BY THE ITALIAN DELEGATION.

Article III.

Replace the present text by the following:

"The High Contracting Parties undertake to apply as far as possible the principles laid down in Annex I, if statistics of industrial production are to be established in conformity with Article 1, paragraph III (g), above."

Annex I. — Census of Industrial Production.

1. Period of Enquiry.

Replace the second sentence by the following:

"In the case of enterprises whose accounts are prepared for a year ending otherwise than on December 31st, particulars shall be taken of the closed accounts for the year to which the census relates."

5. Main Heads of Enquiry.

A. Products. — Lines 2-3: Delete the words:

"... and of the determination of the values created in the course of manufacturing processes."

Substitute for paragraph (a) the following words:

"Quantities may be estimated 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 singly or in very small groups."

Delete the last sub-paragraph and the last sub-paragraph but one of paragraph (a).

Delete paragraphs (b) and (c).

(d) Depreciation Charges. — If the paragraph is kept, add the following words:

"Precise information should also be given concerning the systems followed in the case of these special enquiries."

B. Factors of Production. — (a) Personnel. — Substitute for the first words of the first paragraph the following:

"The average number of persons employed should always be ascertained, and, with that end in view, etc."

In the second paragraph delete the words:

"... or to workers maintained in reserve."

Delete paragraphs (e) and (d).

Annex II. — Indices of Industrial Activity.

Delete paragraph I.

In paragraph II substitute for the present text the following:

"For the compilation of series of statistical indices the following data at least should be employed:

(a) Equipment in operation, and, if necessary, its relation to plant in existence (blast furnaces, loom-hours, spindle-hours, etc.).

(b) Number of workers employed, number of days and hours worked."

Delete paragraphs III and V and the last two clauses of paragraph VIII.

(December 1st, 1928.)
C.S.O./Prod./12. — DECLARATION OF THE FINNISH DELEGATION REGARDING ANNEXES I and II.

Annex I.

2. (a) The building industry is not subject to the same supervision in Finland as factories. Since, especially in the country and in the small towns, there exists no authority able to supply reliable information in regard to building activities, it is very difficult for statisticians to determine the number of new buildings constructed each year. As it is so difficult to obtain information on the building industry, the matter should be dealt with separately from industrial statistics and should be reserved for special enquiries in so far as such may be considered necessary.

5. (a) This method of fixing the value of products does not seem to be a good one. The value of products should be the price of sale at the factory and not at the place where the producer or agent delivers the goods. The cost of transport of products should not be included in the value shown since the increase in price which it causes is not attributable to the producer but to the transport enterprises.

(b) In this paragraph the Annex says that “the values of the several materials to be ascertained should be their cash value at the time and place of delivery to purchasers”. In Finland a producer receives, or in any case may receive, native raw materials (or semi-manufactured products) F.O.B. at the place of consignment and the foreign raw materials in the customs port. In this case part of the cost of transport remains separate from the value of the raw materials. Furthermore, in the majority of cases, the sawmills receive their materials in the form of trees still standing. The value of the raw material would then be the price of the forest purchased. But as this is not always the case, since there are also purchasers of forests who sell the trees to a particular sawmill or deliver them along some waterway, how is the manufacturer to know what trees have been paid for at their price when still standing? The value to be indicated for the raw materials should therefore be the price of the goods delivered at the place of manufacture.

Annex II.

Taking paragraph III as a whole it would seem impossible to obtain the particulars which it involves. Producers regard their orders as important professional secrets. It would certainly not be possible to procure such particulars. The secrecy mentioned in paragraph VII as regards these details would not have much effect in this connection.

(December 3rd, 1928.)

C.S.O./Prod./13. — REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON STATISTICS OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.

The articles, annexes and draft recommendations referred to the Sub-Committee were the following:

Article I — III (g) and (h); Article 3; Article 4; Draft recommendations I, III and IV; Annexes I and II.

After examination and discussion of the amendments presented by the various delegations at the Conference, the Sub-Committee proposes:

Article 1 — III (g) and (h) to read as follows:

“(g) Figures of industrial production, as comprehensive as each country may be able to furnish with a sufficient degree of accuracy.

“(h) Statistical series, whether absolute or relative, at regular intervals, if possible quarterly or preferably monthly, indicating the variations of the industrial activity of the most representative branches of production.”

That in connection with the above (Article I — III (g) and (h)) the following insertion should be made in the Protocol:

“While statistics relating to all kinds of production are of value, and their provision should be encouraged, it is recognised that paragraphs (g) and (h) of Article 1 — III are not to be regarded as implying any obligations with regard to such production as that of domestic industries and workshops.”

Article 3 to read as follows:

“The High Contracting Parties express their general acceptance of the principles underlying Annex I, which is attached as a model scheme of a 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 4 to read as follows:

“The High Contracting Parties express their general acceptance of the principles underlying Annex II, which is attached as an illustration of the system 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.”
The Sub-Committee proposes that, in Draft Recommendation I, the following amendment should be inserted as an additional item:

"4. Collecting and publishing statistics of the electric power generated in power stations, distinguishing between power generated by hydraulic means and by fuel."

The Sub-Committee proposes that Draft Recommendation III should read as follows:

"The Conference recommends that a census of production should be taken in all countries with adequately developed industries, and that it should be taken at least once in each decade or, preferably, at least once in each quinquennium, and considers that it would be of advantage if the censuses were taken in the various countries at years corresponding as closely as possible."

The Sub-Committee proposes, further, that the Bureau should consider the question of including in the Recommendations clauses to the following effect:

"The Conference:

"Recognising that the present convention, as to most subjects, represents minimum standards capable of immediate application in all countries to which they apply;

"Expresses the desire:

"(1) That the economic statistics collected by all countries should be more comprehensive than is required by this convention and should be adapted to the degree of complexity of their economic organisation;

"(2) That countries should gradually expand the scope of their statistical work, and, in this connection, give due consideration to the proposals for more comprehensive statistics submitted by various delegations at the present Conference;

"(3) That countries with highly developed statistical systems should endeavour among themselves to secure comparability with regard to the statistics published by them by informal or formal understandings and with the aid of any competent international expert groups now existing or hereafter created."

Annexes I and II.

In view of the re-drafting of Articles 3 and 4, the Sub-Committee is of opinion that the various amendments to Annexes I and II which have been put forward should not be considered now, but should be referred for consideration to the expert body contemplated in Article 8 and that a statement should be inserted in the Final Act of the Conference on the following lines:

"A number of amendments to Annexes I and II were proposed and it was decided by the Conference to refer these to the Committee of Technical Experts contemplated under Article 8."

(December 3rd, 1928.)

C.S.O./Prod./14. — REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON MINERAL AND METALLURGICAL STATISTICS.

I. The Sub-Committee recommends some minor alterations to Article 1—Ill (f) and Article 5 of the Convention, and that they should read as follows:

"ARTICLE I — III (f):

"Returns (at least annual) of the quantities produced of the following minerals and metals, when they are of national importance:

"(1) Non-Metallic Minerals:
Coal (bituminous and anthracite), lignite and coke.
Nitrates.
Potash mineral.
Petroleum and natural gas.
Phosphates.

"Note. — The attention of the Committee on Production Statistics to be directed to the fact that some of these are produced synthetically so that they may consider how such products should be dealt with.

"(2) Ores:
Aluminium
Iron
Manganese
Tin
Copper
Lead
Nickel
Zinc

"(3) Metals, smelter production actual or estimated:
Aluminium
Gold
Molybdenum
Tin
Antimony
Iron and Steel
Nickel
Tungsten
Bismuth
Lead
Platinum
Zinc.
Copper
Manganese
Silver

These draft clauses were proposed by the United States delegation.
"Article 5.

"The High Contracting Parties express their general acceptance of Annex III, for use as a basis for their statistics of the production of the minerals and metals referred to in Article 1—III (f), whenever their production is considered to be of national importance, and agree, in the event of statistics being compiled of the production of other minerals and metals, to do so on similar lines."

II. The Sub-Committee proposes that Annex III should read as follows:

"ANNEX III. — MINERAL AND METALLURGICAL STATISTICS.

"General Provisions, which should as far as practicable apply to all mineral and metallurgical statistics:

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

"2. In addition to the figures of total weight of raw minerals, figures should be given showing the total weight of the metal content of metallic ores, and in the case of other than metallic minerals, the total weight of the essential constituent elements, an Committee of Experts to define what metallic or other constituent elements should be taken into account.

"3. Whenever minerals contain more than one essential constituent element, the content of these elements should be shown separately; but the weight of the raw mineral should only be shown once.

"4. Particulars should be given not only for the country as a whole but also for the chief producing districts.

"5. When no provision to the contrary is made the figures are to be given for annual periods.

"6. 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.

"7. If a country is not able to collect exact data as defined in this Annex, estimates should be given when the production is of importance.

"A. Production of Non-Metallic Minerals.

"1. Coal.

"The figures should show the net weight of the coal and lignite excluding unusable waste after washing and picking:

"(1) Monthly returns showing:
- Total production of coal and also of 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 mines of coke, coal briquettes and lignite briquettes.

"(2) Annual returns showing:
- The total production of coal and also of lignite;
- The total production of coke, coal and lignite briquettes, including that of non-mining establishments;
- The average number of persons employed underground and on the surface and the total of these two groups distinguishing, where practicable, between the sexes and between adults and young persons, and also between the operative staff (including workers of the supervisory classes) and the administrative, technical and clerical staff.

"B. Production of Iron Ore and Ironstone.

"(1) Monthly returns showing:
- The weight produced;
- The average number of persons employed (it should be stated whether administrative, technical and clerical staff is included in the figures).

"(2) Annual returns showing:
- The weight of iron ore produced and of its iron contents for each of the following classes, viz., magnetite, hematite, carbonate, manganiferous, chromiferous and nickeliferous ores.
The weight of manganese, chromium and nickel contained in the manganese, chromiferous and nickeliferous ores should also be given.

Each country shall endeavour to obtain particulars of the iron ore resulting from the roasting of iron-pyrites and return the total weight and total iron contents.

(b) The 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 phosphorous content shall be referred to an expert committee which shall also be asked to lay down a definition for Manganiferous, Chromiferous and Nickeliferous Iron Ores, the attention of the Committee to be directed to the proposals of the International Chamber of Commerce.

C. Production of Non-Ferrous Metallic Ores.

Total weight of the ore obtained at all mines, quarries and other workings and total weight of the metallic contents. Average number of persons employed (it should be stated whether administrative, technical and clerical staff is included in the figures).

D. Production of Metals:

I. Iron and Steel.

(i) Pig Iron. — (a) Statistics to be given for different classes:
   Hematite pig iron (an Expert Committee to define the limit of phosphorus for this class, the attention of the Committee to be directed to the proposal of the International Chamber of Commerce);
   Basic pig iron for the manufacture of steel;
   Ferro alloys;
   All other pig iron;
   Monthly figures to be supplied of the total production in each category.

   The annual figures to include in addition to the total annual production of each category detailed figures of each class of ferro alloys (i.e., ferro-silicon, ferro manganese, etc.).

   (b) Annual returns showing furnaces in existence for the production of pig iron, distinguishing between Blast furnaces, Electric furnaces and other processes of manufacture.

   Monthly figures to show under the same categories the furnaces existing and the furnaces in operation.

   (c) As complete returns as possible to be given of the quantities of Iron and Manganese Ore and Scrap used in the manufacture of Pig Iron, an expert committee to define manganese ore.

   (ii) Steel and Puddled Iron. — (a) Monthly figures of the production of iron and steel (ingots and castings, etc.).

       Method of Manufacture             Ingot Production          Castings direct from the furnace

       Open hearth (Siemens-Martin process):

       (a) Acid ........................................
       (b) Basic ........................................

       Converter process:

       (a) Acid ........................................
       (b) Basic ........................................

       Electric furnace...........................

       Other processes (including direct conversion from ore).............

       Total Puddled Iron......................

   (b) Annual returns showing furnaces, converters, etc., in existence for the production of steel, distinguishing between the categories enumerated in the table.

   (c) Statistics for total production of phosphoric basic slag.

   (d) Statistics as complete as possible of raw materials consumed in the production of ingots and castings, etc.

       Type of Plant                                  Raw Materials Consumed

       Pig Iron                                      Scrap.

       Open hearth (Siemens-Martin) Furnaces:

       (a) Acid ........................................
       (b) Basic ........................................

       Converters:

       (a) Acid ........................................
       (b) Basic ........................................

       Electric furnaces..........................

       Other Steel Processes......................

       Puddling Furnaces.........................
"(e) Monthly statistics of production of semi-finished and finished products, in as great detail as practicable. A Committee of Experts to draw up a suitable classification. This Committee should draw up a list showing the minimum number of classes considered necessary, and also a more complete list of those desirable. The attention of the Committee to be drawn to the classification contained in the report of the International Chamber of Commerce.

"II. Other Metals.

"The total weight of the smelter production." (December 3rd, 1928.)

C.S.O/Prod./15. — PROPOSAL RELATING TO STATISTICS OF ARMS AND MUNITIONS SUBMITTED BY THE DELEGATION OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS.

We propose that the following paragraph (paragraph.(i)) be added to Article 1, paragraph III:

"Annual statistics of the production of arms and munitions of war, at least as regards the following categories:

1. Rifles, including automatic and magazine rifles, and ammunition for same;
2. Revolvers and automatic pistols, and ammunition for same;
3. All kinds of machine guns, including light and heavy automatic rifles, and ammunition for same;
4. Mine throwers, grenade and bomb throwers, flame throwers, and ammunition for same, and rifle and hand grenades;
5. Guns of all calibres and types, and ammunition for same, whether complete or in component parts;
6. Tanks and other armoured vehicles;
7. Gunpowder and explosives employed for exclusively military purposes;
8. All poisonous materials for war, as well as the appliances by which they are diffused, such as gas projectors, pulverisers, balloons and other apparatus;
9. Capital ships, cruisers, aircraft carriers, destroyers and submarines;
10. Fighting machines and other military aircraft."

(December 4th, 1928.)

C.S.O./Prod./16. — PROPOSAL RELATING TO INTERNAL TRADE SUBMITTED BY THE DELEGATION OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS.

Simultaneously with the Census of Industrial Production, a commercial census shall be taken covering the following points:

1. Number of commercial establishments and undertakings.
2. Number of persons employed in commercial establishments: Particulars regarding the wage-earning personnel.
5. Trade turnover.
6. Total of wages paid.
7. Profits and losses of the undertakings.
8. These particulars shall be tabulated according to branches of trade, class of trade (wholesale, retail) and the nature of the trade (co-operative trade, private trade, and, where necessary, State operated trade), urban and rural trade being shown separately.

It would be desirable that, for the purposes of these statistics, commercial undertakings should be classified according to business turnover.

(December 4th, 1928.)

C.S.O./Prod./17. — RECOMMENDATIONS PROPOSED BY THE DELEGATION OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS.

V. The Conference recommends that in all countries in which the basic agricultural statistics are sufficiently developed to render such a course opportune, careful attention should be paid to the possibility of:

1. Bringing within the scope of the world agricultural census representative supplementary enquiries designed to verify the degree of accuracy of the results obtained in regard to the area under crops, the number of livestock, harvests, etc. The fact that the estimate of agricultural production is recognised as the main object of the census proves the necessity for such an enquiry.
2. To carry out, in the course of the world agricultural census, a special enquiry covering 3% of the total number of undertakings representing the principal regions and the various forms of agricultural production and organisation. This enquiry would be used for:

A. An investigation into the economic and social relations of the various groups of undertakings, and especially the relations determined by leasing, mortgage, etc.

B. A classification of undertakings by size, e.g., according to the total value of all the means of rural production. With such a classification international comparison would be possible.

C. A more exact estimate of the quantity and value of agricultural production and consumption in the main economic regions. For this purpose special memoranda will be prepared for a certain number of undertakings.

3. To check by means of the "balance sheet" method the annual figures for the production of corn, fodder and technical crops.

4. To estimate annually, simultaneously with the returns of the main kinds of livestock, the principal products of dairy-farming, stock-raising, etc., such as milk, animals for slaughter, wool, eggs, honey, etc. If possible, these figures should be checked by the "balance sheet" method.

5. To instruct the Committee of Experts to prepare a plan for giving effect to the recommendations mentioned in paragraphs 1 and 4, on the basis of the resolutions of the Eighth and Ninth Assemblies of the International Institute of Agriculture, and the proposals made by the delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, by the International Chamber of Commerce in regard to cotton, and by the Central Wool Committee in regard to wool.

VI. The Conference recommends that, in all countries in which the basic industrial statistics are sufficiently developed to render such a course opportune, careful attention should be paid to the possibility of:

1. Distinguishing in the analysis of the industrial census returns the following kinds of industry: (1) Large scale industry, i.e., large scale production based on mechanical processes with the use of machinery; (2) Manufacture, i.e., production based on manual labour; (3) Small scale industry, for the production of commodities for the market; (4) Trades (crafts) — industry directly dependent on orders placed by consumers; and (5) Domestic industry (small scale industry), dependent on orders placed by traders or industrialists.

2. In analysing the returns of the industrial censuses, to classify undertakings into uniform groups according to the number of workmen and employees. Special groups will be established for each particular branch of industry.

3. To distinguish in the publication of the industrial censuses, establishments with motors or engines, and those operating without motors or engines (making use exclusively of hand labour or of animals as a source of power).

4. To estimate, in the analysis of the returns of the industrial censuses, the gross and net value of production, the personnel employed in the industry and the various categories of personnel, the hours of labour, power employed, equipment in operation, power produced and fixed capital, in accordance with the methods drawn up by the Committee of Experts.

VII. The Conference recommends that, in all countries where censuses are not taken at frequent intervals, annual statistics should be published for the largest industries to indicate output, labour employed, and the power of the machinery, in accordance with the methods drawn up by the Committee of Experts.

VIII. Having regard to the recommendations made by the International Conferences on Power held in London (1924) and at Basle (1926), and by the Economic Conference of the League of Nations (1927) for the organisation of statistics of power employed, the Conference recommends all countries to extend, and to render as precise as possible, the statistical work in this sphere, in accordance with the principles laid down by the Committee of Experts.

(December 5th, 1928.)

C.S.O./Prod./18. — REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS ON PROPOSED ADDITIONS TO THE PROTOCOL

The Sub-Committee recommends that the wording of the clause in the Protocol relating to the whole Convention should be as follows:

"There is no obligation to publish figures which in effect involve the disclosure of information relating to any particular establishment."

The Sub-Committee has considered also the insertion made to the Protocol at the eighth meeting (Tuesday, December 4th) of the Committee on Production Statistics which reads as follows:

"While statistics relating to all kinds of production are of value, and their provision should be encouraged, it is recognised that paragraphs (g) and (h) of Article 1—III are
not to be regarded as implying any obligations with regard to the production of small enterprises and industries with very few establishments.'"

In the opinion of the Sub-Committee, the words "and industries with very few establishments" are unnecessary, in view of the new addition made to the Protocol, and should be deleted.

It having been intimated to the Sub-Committee that they could regard it as within their competence to make a proposal with regard to the rest of the insertion previously made in the protocol, they recommend that this should read as follows:

"While statistics relating to all kinds of production are of value, and their provision should be encouraged, it is recognised that paragraphs (g) and (h) of Article 1—III are not to be regarded as implying that in the case of small enterprises estimates may not furnish adequate information."

(December 5th, 1928.)

C.S.O./Prod./19. — TEXT OF ARTICLES, PROTOCOL CLAUSES AND RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED BY THE COMMITTEE ON PRODUCTION STATISTICS.

[Note. — Additional clauses contained in documents C.S.O./Prod./21 to 26 have been embodied in the following text.]

Article 1.

I. Occupations.

Returns of the occupations of the population 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.

(In these returns persons shall be shown only under their principal professions.)

II. Establishments.

General censuses at regular intervals, and, if possible, at least once in every ten years, of:

A. Industrial establishments (including at least all of such establishments of any considerable importance); and

B. If possible, of commercial establishments.

Such censuses may be taken in connection with the census of population or the census of industrial production or independently; and shall state, inter alia, with regard to each establishment:

(a) The number of persons of each sex employed therein; and, so far as possible, showing them according to categories and distinguishing adults from young persons;

(b) In case of industrial establishments, the nature of the equipment, and, if possible, the power of the prime movers installed (if any), distinguishing between those operated (i) by steam, (ii) by internal combustion, (iii) by hydraulic power, (iv) by electricity, indicating, in the last case, whether the electric energy is generated in the establishment or elsewhere. In all cases prime movers normally in use should be shown separately from those lying idle or in reserve.

III. Production.

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

(b) Annual returns showing both the distribution of the cultivated area between the principal crops, distinguishing, if possible, in cases where such information is of importance, the areas sown or planted and the areas harvested, and harvest results.

(c) Periodical (if possible annual) returns of the number 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.

(f) 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 and anthracite), lignite and coke.

Nitrates.

Petroleum and natural gas.

Phosphates.

Potash mineral.

Sulphur.

(2) Metallic Minerals and Metals.

(a) Ores of the following:

Aluminium

Iron

Manganese

Tin

Copper

Lead

Nickel

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

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<th>Material</th>
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<td>Aluminium</td>
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<td>Gold</td>
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<td>Molybdenum</td>
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<td>Antimony</td>
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<td>Manganese</td>
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<td>Silver</td>
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</table>

(g) 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.

(h) Statistical series, absolute or relative, indicating at regular intervals, if possible quarterly, or, preferably, monthly, the variations of the industrial activity of the most representative branches of production.

IV. Index numbers expressing the general movement of wholesale prices from month to month, and index numbers expressing the general movement of the cost of living, at least quarterly and, if possible, monthly.

Furthermore, the States undertake, so far as practicable, to publish for the same intervals the absolute or relative prices at wholesale and retail of the principal individual commodities.

Article 3.

The High Contracting Parties express their general acceptance of the principles underlying Annex II, which is attached as a model scheme of a 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 4.

The High Contracting Parties express their general acceptance of the principles underlying Annex III, 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 5.

The High Contracting Parties express their general acceptance of Annex IV 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 (f), whenever their 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.

Protocol.

It is understood that, while statistics to all kinds of production are of value, and their compilation should be encouraged, the provisions of paragraphs (g) and (h) of Article 1—III do not imply that, in the case of the production of small enterprises, estimates may not furnish adequate information.

In countries where, in view of local circumstances, such as the extent of the countries or the limited or scattered character of their industries, the monthly preparation of index-numbers of wholesale prices is not requisite, a quarterly publication of these will be considered to meet the requirements of this section.

As regards cost of living indices, these need only cover a single town or a few of the most representative towns, taken either separately or collectively.

Final Act.

Recommendation III:

"The Conference recommends that, in all countries with adequately developed industries, a Census of Production should be taken at least once in each decade or, preferably, once in each quinquennium, and it considers that it would be of advantage if the censuses were taken in the various countries at years which are as near to one another as possible."

Recommendation IV to be omitted in view of the re-drafting of Recommendation III.

The Conference decided to refer a number of proposed amendments to Annexes I and II to the Committee of Technical Experts contemplated under Article 7.

In order to increase the value for economic purposes of the statistics referred to in Article 1—II of the Convention, the Conference recommends that such statistics should show, in the case of each occupation, the distribution of the persons employed therein according to categories and grades within such categories and also according to the nature of the establishments in which they are employed.

The Conference recommends, in view of the recommendations of the International Conferences on Power held in London (1924) and in Basle (1926), and of the World Economic Conference of Geneva (1927) relating to statistics of power employed, that all countries should extend and render as precise as possible their statistics in this sphere, in accordance with such principles as may be laid down by the Committee of Experts referred to in Article 7.

The Conference recommends that, so far as practicable, each Country should publish, in absolute or relative form, all the prices of individual commodities, or at least the prices of the more
important commodities used in compiling the indices of wholesale prices and of cost of living provided for in Article 1—IV, together with indices for major groups of commodities.

The Conference recommends that, with a view to ensuring the comparability of index numbers furnished under Article 1—IV of the Convention, the same year or period should be taken as a basis for such index numbers in all countries, and that the Committee of Experts, taking into account the work of the International Conference of Labour Statisticians convened by the International Labour Organisation and the work of the International Institute of Statistics should investigate this point and present a report thereon (which shall be circulated by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations to the Governments of all the High Contracting Parties).

December 6th and 7th, 1928.
V. Instruments of the Conference.

NOTE. — The Report of the Committee of Agricultural Statisticians of the Ninth General Assembly of the International Institute of Agriculture and the Standard Form of World Agricultural Census Schedule, which were added to the Convention for purposes of information and reference only, and the signatures to the Convention, Protocol and Final Act are omitted from this partial reprint.

For the complete text, see the official edition of the Instruments of the Conference (document C.606(2).M.184(2).1928.II).
PREAMBLE.

[Heads of States.]

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:

[Here follow the names of the Plenipotentiaries]¹

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

ARTICLE 1.

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 purposes 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.

¹ For list of delegates and experts see page 833.
III. Agriculture, Live-Stock, Forestry and Fisheries.

(A) General censuses of agriculture, to be taken if possible once in each decade, on the lines 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 not 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, Copper, Aluminium, Lead, Tin, Zinc, Manganese, Nickel.
   (b) Smelter production (actual or estimated) of the following:
       Iron and Steel, Copper, Aluminium, Lead, Tin, Zinc, Manganese, Nickel, Antimony, Tungsten, Molybdenum, Bismuth, Silver, Gold, Platinum.

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; and
   (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 convocate 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 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 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 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.

In faith whereof the above-mentioned Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention.

Done at Geneva, this fourteenth day of December, nineteen hundred and twenty-eight, in a single copy, which shall remain deposited in the archives of the Secretariat of the League of Nations, and certified true copies of which shall be delivered to all Members of the League and to the non-member States referred to in Article 12.
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 present 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 the 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 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.

**IN FAITH WHEREOF** the undersigned have affixed their signatures to the present Protocol.

**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.**

[Here follow the signatures.]

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**ANNEX I.**

**EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS.**

*(See Article 3.)*

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**PART I.**

1. 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 such 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 units 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 weights, 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 depots 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 importers 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 depots, 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 in 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".

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Country (statistical territory)</th>
<th>To include</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Albania</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Jungholz and Mittelberg (Austrian Customs exclaves). Excluding: Saar, Heligoland and Baden Customs exclaves.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Heligoland</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Baden Customs exclaves</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Andorra</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>Excluding: Liechtenstein, Jungholz (in the Tyrol) and Mittelberg (in Vorarlberg).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union</td>
<td>Comprising: (a) Belgium; (b) Luxemburg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>Excluding: Greenland and Faroe Islands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Faroe Islands</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Danzig, Free City of</td>
<td>Excluding: Canary Islands, Ceuta and Andorra.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>See No. 26</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Finland</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>France</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Greece</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Irish Free State</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Iceland</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Italian Aegean Islands</td>
<td>Comprising: Rhodes, Cos, Lero, Kalymnos, Symi, Scarpanto, Castelrosso, and some others.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Luxembourg, See No. 7</td>
<td>Memel (Klaipėda).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>Excluding: Spitsbergen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Spitsbergen (Svalbard)</td>
<td>The adjacent islands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Poland-Danzig</td>
<td>Comprising: (a) Poland; (b) Free City of Danzig.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Roumania</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</td>
<td>Comprising: England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and Isle of Man.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Channel Islands</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Country (Statistical territory)</td>
<td>To include</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
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<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Gibraltar</td>
<td>Gozo and Comino.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Malta</td>
<td>Saar: See No. 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>Liechtenstein.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>Liechtenstein.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Czechoslovakia</td>
<td>Liechtenstein.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>Comprising: (a) European Turkey; (b) Asiatic Turkey (including Imbros, Tenedos and Rabbit Islands).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (Russia)</td>
<td>Comprising: (a) The European part of the Russian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic (i.e., 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.e., east of the Urals) plus the S.S.R. of Transcaucasia (Armenia, Georgia and Azerbaijan), of Turkmenistan (Turkoman S.S.R. - Ashkhabad, Merv, etc.) and of Uzbekistan (Uzbek S.S.R. - Samarqand, etc.).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Yugoslavia</td>
<td>Asia.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Europe (Continued).**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Country (Statistical territory)</th>
<th>To include</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>Kwantung (Japanese Leased Territory - Dairen, etc.), Tientsin (Italian Concession), Manchuria, Sin-Kiang (Kulja, Kashgaria and Chinese Turkestan) and Kiaochow (Tsingtao). Excluding: British, French and Portuguese concessions and possessions, Mongolia, Tibet and Sikkim.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Bhutan</td>
<td>Comprising: Inner Mongolia and Outer or North-Western Mongolia (Urga, etc.).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>Comprising: Inner Mongolia and Outer or North-Western Mongolia (Urga, etc.).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Mongolia</td>
<td>Comprising: Inner Mongolia and Outer or North-Western Mongolia (Urga, etc.).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Hadramaut</td>
<td>Comprising: Inner Mongolia and Outer or North-Western Mongolia (Urga, etc.).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Hedjaz and Nejd</td>
<td>Comprising: Inner Mongolia and Outer or North-Western Mongolia (Urga, etc.).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>'Iraq</td>
<td>Comprising: Inner Mongolia and Outer or North-Western Mongolia (Urga, etc.).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Comprising: Inner Mongolia and Outer or North-Western Mongolia (Urga, etc.).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>Korea (or Chosen)</td>
<td>Comprising: Inner Mongolia and Outer or North-Western Mongolia (Urga, etc.).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>Formosa (or Taiwan)</td>
<td>Comprising: Inner Mongolia and Outer or North-Western Mongolia (Urga, etc.).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>Kuwait</td>
<td>Comprising: Inner Mongolia and Outer or North-Western Mongolia (Urga, etc.).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>Comprising: Inner Mongolia and Outer or North-Western Mongolia (Urga, etc.).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>Oman</td>
<td>Comprising: Inner Mongolia and Outer or North-Western Mongolia (Urga, etc.).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>Palestine</td>
<td>Comprising: Inner Mongolia and Outer or North-Western Mongolia (Urga, etc.).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>Persia</td>
<td>Comprising: Inner Mongolia and Outer or North-Western Mongolia (Urga, etc.).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>Siam</td>
<td>Comprising: Inner Mongolia and Outer or North-Western Mongolia (Urga, etc.).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>Comprising: Inner Mongolia and Outer or North-Western Mongolia (Urga, etc.).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>Tibet</td>
<td>Comprising: Inner Mongolia and Outer or North-Western Mongolia (Urga, etc.).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>Yemen</td>
<td>Comprising: Inner Mongolia and Outer or North-Western Mongolia (Urga, etc.).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Country (statistical territory)</td>
<td>To include</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
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<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>British North Borneo</td>
<td>Maldivian Islands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>Brunei</td>
<td>New Territories, Old Kowloon and New Kowloon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>Ceylon</td>
<td>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, Karenves and Shan States); Laccadive, Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Excluding: French and Portuguese Possessions, and Aden and its Dependencies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>Comprising: (a) Straits Settlements, viz., Singapore (including Christmas Island and the Cocos-Keeling Islands), Penang (including Wellesley Province and the Dindings), Maleca, Labuan; (b) Federated Malay States (Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang); (c) Non-Federated Malay States (Redah, Kelantan, Perlis, Trengganu and Johore).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>Hong-Kong</td>
<td>Chandernagore, Mahé, Karikal, Pondicherry and Yanaon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>Annam, Tonkin, Cochin-China, Cambodia, Laos, Kwang-Chau-Wan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>British Malaya</td>
<td>Dutch New Guinea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>Sarawak</td>
<td>Goa, Damaun and Diu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>Wei-Hai-Wei</td>
<td>Taipa Island and Colôane Island.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>Ocussi and Ambeno (Lifou, Sutrania, etc.), and Pulo Cambing Island.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>French Colonies, etc. :</td>
<td>Asia (Continued).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>French Possessions in India</td>
<td>Africa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>Dutch Overseas Territory :</td>
<td>Excluding: Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td>Portuguese Colonies :</td>
<td>Excluding: Ceuta, Mellila, Alhucemas, Chafarinas, and Peñon de la Gomera.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td>Portuguese Possessions in India</td>
<td>Ceuta, Mellila, Alhucemas, Chafarinas, and Peñon de la Gomera. Excluding: Tangier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>Macao</td>
<td>Colony and Protectorate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76</td>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>Belgian Colony and Mandated Territory: Belgian Congo Ruanda-Urundi (Mandated Territory) British Dominions, Colonies, Mandated Territories, etc.: Gambia Sierra Leone.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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