



AGRICULTURAL CENSUS LEGISLATION

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FOREWORD

The need for a better understanding of the juridical basis for censuses of agriculture has been felt since the First World Agricultural Census in 1930 under the auspices of the International Institute of Agriculture and the World Census of Agriculture in 1950 sponsored by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. The programmes for the decennial world censuses under the auspices of FAO that followed the 1950 programme emphasized the importance of legislation for the planning and implementing of these censuses.

This study is divided into three parts. The first part sets out the reasons why specific legislation is needed here. The second consists of a comparative study of the main aspects of such legislation. The third part contains the texts of several laws, regulations and similar enactments of various countries and two international organizations.

The selection of countries has been made on the basis of the documentation available at FAO and information on these countries received by the Statistical Development Service from the 1970 and 1980 World Censuses of Agriculture. The selection, again, is governed by considerations of geographic distribution and diversity of legal systems and of economic development. The aim has been to provide a broad range of examples, and the inclusion or omission of any particular country does not imply any value judgement as to its juridical system or its current laws.

This study was prepared by Mr. G. Turtura, of the Statistics Division, supplemented by the Legislation Branch, Legal Office, which supervised the publication in its final stages and coordinated the overall approach.

In any of the three parts it is possible that omissions or inaccuracies - due possibly to insufficiency of the information available - may come to light. The Statistics Division and the Legislation Branch would accordingly appreciate it if these were to be pointed out to them so that future editions can be adjusted accordingly.

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AGRICULTURAL CENSUS LEGISLATION

INTRODUCTION

Ever since the First Agricultural Census in 1930, countries in general have recognized the need for a legislative basis for conducting this sort of census within their boundaries. For decennial (the now customary frequency) censuses entail major commitments of resources, and it is essential that legislative provision be made for their preparation and implementation. For the purposes of the present study, the current national census legislation to be found in enactments available in the documentation of the FAO Statistics Division has been utilized.

THE NEED FOR CENSUS LEGISLATION

The need for census legislation has been stressed by FAO in the programmes of the World Census of Agriculture. The Programme for the 1980 Census states:

“Legal authority for the census is required for establishing primary administrative responsibility, obtaining the necessary funds, determining the general scope and timing of the census and placing upon the public a legal obligation to cooperate. The census legislation should grant full executive authority over budget and administrative organization to the agency legally responsible for preparation and implementation of the census, in order to provide the census agency with the means for reallocating resources when unforeseen difficulties may arise, especially during enumeration and data processing. If a country lacks permanent legal authority for taking periodic censuses, it is important to act early to establish it. In the census legislation, the confidentiality of the information collected for individual holdings should be strongly and clearly established and guaranteed by adequate legal sanctions so as to form a basis for confident cooperation by the public.” 1/

Basic and subsidiary legislation should normally deal with the following topics;

1/ FAO Programme for the 1980 World Census of Agriculture, p. 60.

i) Coverage

The texts examined indicate the broad subjects on which the census of agriculture is to obtain information. The scope should be described in general terms in the principal Act, thus leaving details for inclusion in the subsidiary legislation. This approach will provide the census agency with the desired flexibility in planning the operation and in including items of information pertinent to the time the census is taken.

It should be specified whether the census is to cover the whole country or whether certain regions are to be excluded - as may prove necessary in some countries with thinly populated areas or difficult communications. Exclusion may be complete or certain census operations may be postponed there until a later date.

ii) Frequency of the census

The rapid changes occurring in the agricultural sector have to be taken into account in determining the frequency of the census of agriculture. In some countries where the ten-year interval is too long because of these rapid changes, quinquennial or more frequent censuses are needed. The frequency is usually determined in the basic Act. Such an enactment would establish the legislative or budgetary authority for the census to be taken at regular intervals and for the provision of the necessary funds. The permanent census organization can therefore plan well ahead, or the ad hoc census body can be organized well before the scheduled date. On the other hand, the periodicity established by the Act will not be mandatory where budgetary funding cannot be found. In any case, the frequency indicated there is intended to provide a general guideline.

iii) Time reference

A Census of Agriculture may consider either a situation at a given date or a certain time span, the distinction being governed by the specific subject of enquiry. Thus, farm population figures will be meaningful when referred to a point in time and production totals when referred to a given season, while acreages (sown, cropped, irrigated, etc.) may be of interest under either aspect.

iv) Responsibility for the census

The primary administrative body responsible for the census should be indicated in the basic law. Subsidiary legislation however, may, call upon other government agencies to participate in the census effort either with a coordinating function or by providing assistance or personnel. In this instance, it is advisable to make it clear in the subsidiary legislation that the operation is in accordance with the plans drawn up by the primary administrative body responsible for the census, this in order to prevent cooperating agencies or local governments independently introducing innovations for their own purposes, which could disrupt the timetable of operations.

v) Administrative and financial provisions

The basic Act should grant the census agency full executive authority over the administrative organization of the census. In countries where the appointment of personnel is governed by specific civil service regulations, such authority may include powers to recruit and appoint temporary field personnel without the usual strict procedural or documentary requirements attaching to ordinary appointments. The Act should also vest full authority over the budget in the census agency.

Usually, the funds for a census are allocated in the relevant section of the national budget, in an amount recommended by the census agency. The ideal census budget assigns the agency authority to reallocate resources when unforeseen difficulties arise, especially during the enumeration and tabulation stages. When other agencies are called upon to participate in the census operation, the relevant enactment may also indicate whether or not their expenses are to be borne by the respective agencies themselves.

vi) Obligations of the public with respect to the census

The obligation of the public to cooperate in the census operations is normally provided for in the basic law, and will very likely be reiterated and treated in detail (including the provision of penalties for non-cooperation) in subsidiary legislation. Refusal to be interviewed or to furnish the data needed, or giving false information or delaying in the submission of returns, can be punishable acts. Farmers often tend to be sceptical of the importance of statistics and the usefulness of the agricultural census; they may consider the latter to be an interference in their personal affairs and a prelude to an increase in taxes. For this reason, as a part of the projected publicity campaign, the enactment, too, should be publicized so that people are aware that the information they supply will be treated in confidence and that they are required to give the information asked of them. It is not sufficient to print the enactment prescribing a census in excerpt form in the questionnaire so that only some people read it at the time of the census. The contents should be made known well in advance through the media as well as through publication in the official gazette, and should at least be made available to the farmers' associations.

vii) Identification, protection and obligations of enumerators

The identification, protection and obligations of enumerators can be additional matters for which the subsidiary legislation may prescribe. Proper identification can be considered a concomitant requirement to the confidentiality of the information and the obligation of the respondent to cooperate. As a matter of policy, identification papers should be shown to the respondents to protect the public from impostors. At the same time, adequate protection should be provided to the enumerators in the form of insurance against accidents, in addition to what they may receive under the workmen's compensation laws. Setting down their specific obligations in the subsidiary law can make the enumerators better aware of their functions and make it less likely that they will abuse or neglect them.

ENACTMENTS EXAMINED IN THIS STUDY

Below are listed laws or other legal instruments promulgated in various countries for the institution and carrying out of an agricultural census. The information has been obtained from documentation supplied to FAO by these countries in connection with the 1970 and 1980 World Census of Agriculture. The survey is not limited to countries whose enactments are reproduced in the concluding part of this study.

Country	Enactment and date
Australia	1. Act No.15 of 1905: Census and Statistics Act 1905 - 8 December 1905 - Separate publication. 2. Act No. 15 of 1977: Census and Statistics Amendment Act 1977 - 28 February 1977 - Separate publication.
Bahamas	Government Notice on the Census of Agriculture of 1978, pursuant to the Statistics Act No. 22, 1973. Separate publication.
Belgium	Crown Order - 22 May 1970 - Separate publication.
Bolivia	Supreme Decree No. 17358, 25 April 1980 - Separate publication.
Canada	The Statistic Act - 11 February 1971 - <u>Statutes of Canada</u> .
Colombia	Decree No. 1755, 18 September 1970 - Separate publication.
Dominican Republic	Act No. 5096: The Statistics and National Censuses Act - 6 March 1959 - Separate publication.
Ecuador	Decree No. 323 of the Supreme Council of Government 27 April 1976 - Separate publication.
Finland	1. Agricultural Statistics Act, 25 August 1975. - <u>Finlands Författningssamling</u> No. 675/1975. 2. The Agricultural Statistics Ordinance, 31 October 1975. Act, 13 January 1950 - <u>Finlands Författningssamling</u> No. 826/1975.

Country	Enactment and date
France	Decree No. 78-350 prescribing the date of and the conditions governing the conducting of the General Census of Agriculture in 1979 - 17 March 1978 - Separate publication.
Germany, Federal Republic	Agricultural Census Act - 5 May 1978 - <u>Bundesgesetzblatt</u> I No. 24, 12 May 1978.
Guatemala	Statistics Act - Separate publication.
Honduras	Decree No. 2/1972/I.25 on the General Census of Agriculture, 1972 - Separate publication.
Italy	Act No. 864 relating to the financing of the Third National Agricultural Census, the Twelfth National Population Census, the National Housing Census and the Sixth National Census of Industry, Commerce, Services and Crafts - <u>Gazzetta Ufficiale</u> No. 349, 22 December
Korea, Republic of	Ordinance No. 387 - 16 August 1969 - Separate publication.
Liberia	An Act to provide for the conduct of a Census of Agriculture of Liberia - Separate publication.
Luxembourg	Ministerial regulation prescribing a Census of Agriculture in 1970 - 10 March 1970 - Separate publication.
Malta	Notice under the Statistics Act, 1955 (Act No. 15 of 1955) - <u>Malta Government Gazette</u> No. 13,767, 16 September 1980.
Mexico	Decree declaring the preparation, organization, taking, tabulation and publication of the Sixth Agricultural and <u>Ejido</u> Censuses 1981 to be in the national interest - 2 March 1981 - <u>Diario oficial</u> No.3, 3 March 1981.
Norway	Ministerial Order No. 43 - 13 December 1968 - Separate publication.
New Zealand	Statistics Act 1976 - Separate publication.
Pakistan	The Agricultural Census Act 1958 - Separate publication.
Panama	Decree No. 144 prescribing rules for the taking of the Fourth National Census of Agriculture, pursuant to Decree-Law No. 7 of 25 February 1960 - 31 December 1980 - <u>Gaceta Oficial</u> No. 19.233, 12 January 1981.

Country	Enactment and date
Paraguay	Decree No. 10674 - 19 October 1979 - Separate publication.
Philippines	Commonwealth Act No. 591: An Act to create a Bureau of the Census and Statistics, to consolidate statistical activities of the Government therein - 19 August 1940 - Separate publication.
Samoa	The Statistics Act 1971 - Act No. 7 of 1971; An Act to consolidate and amend certain enactments relating to the Statistics of Western Samoa and the taking of the Censuses of population, housing and agriculture, 3 November 1971 - Separate publication.
Seychelles	Proclamation No. 1 of 1977 on Census Act - Statutory Instrument No. 31, 12 April 1977 - Separate publication.
Sierra Leone	An Act to provide for the collection, compilation, publication and analysis of Statistical Data, 1st January 1963 - Separate publication.
Sri Lanka	Census Ordinance 1960 - Separate publication.
Suriname	Decree for the Fourth Agricultural Census - Separate publication.
Thailand	Royal Decree on the Agricultural Census B.E. 2519 (1976) - 10 March 1976 - Separate publication.
Togo	Decree No. 82-166/PR relative to the conducting of the General Census of Agriculture in 1980, <u>together with</u> the Report of the Ministry of Rural Development to the President of the Republic in the matter of this decree in the draft stage - Separate publication.
United Kingdom (England and Wales)	Agricultural Statistics Act 1979 - 22 March 1979 - Separate publication.
Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa (CEUCA)	1. Decision No. 3/67-CD-516 - 21 June 1967 - Separate publication. 2. Decision of the Council of Heads of State.
European Community	Economic Council Regulation (EEC) No. 218/78 on the organization of a survey on the structure of agricultural holdings for 1979/80 - 19 December 1977 - <u>Official Journal of the European Communities</u> No. L35, 4 February 1978, p. 1.

SALIENT FEATURES OF CENSUS LEGISLATION COMPARED

In the following sections, a description is given of some of the major aspects of national laws/decrees of several countries that participated in the 1970 or 1980 censuses. The following twelve topics were selected as a basis for their presentation:

1. Juridical basis of agricultural census legislation
2. Authority for the promulgation of legislation
3. Census executing authority
4. Frequency of the census
5. Enabling or detailed legislation
6. Scope of census legislation
7. Contact with the respondent
8. Obligatory participation
9. Confidentiality of information
10. Penalties
11. Budget
12. Amendments to legislation

JURIDICAL BASIS OF AGRICULTURAL CENSUS LEGISLATION

One of the first steps to be taken when agricultural census legislation is being prepared is to consider any relevant legislation the country may have on its statute book and any international undertaking it may have entered into. Typically, a starting point will be the law governing all official statistical activities. In some cases (Canada, Mexico, Thailand, Togo) powers to issue the relevant enactment are provided for in the country's constitution. In France the decree in question (No. 78-350 of 17 March 1978) was issued pursuant to four enactments: Act No. 51-711 of 7 June 1951 and Decrees Nos. 57-178 of 15 February 1957, 72-1104 of 8 December 1972 and 77-1484 of 31 December 1977. As for this country's international commitments, these relate to a regulation of the European Economic Community, namely Council Regulation No. 218/78 of 19 December 1977 on the organization of a survey on the structure of agricultural holdings in 1979/80 (this regulation took cognizance of the fact that Member States were carrying out surveys as part of the 1980 World Survey recommended by FAO). Other countries within the EEC similarly proceeded to their own censuses pursuant to this Council Regulation.

The Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa (CEUCA) is another example of international collaboration. The States at that time making up the Union, namely Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo and Gabon, decided at the meeting of 21 June 1967 to carry out the agricultural census jointly. Decision No. 3/67-CD-516 appointed a Study Group for the purpose. This Decision was followed by another consisting of six articles setting out the financial basis for the census operations.

In The Bahamas the census was promoted under Section 8 of the Statistics Act of 1973 and, in Japan ^{1/}, under the Statistics Law of 1947 and the Regulations

^{1/} Japan: Report of the 1980 World Census of Agriculture and Forestry in Japan.

for Agricultural and Forestry Census in fiscal year 1979. In Thailand the Royal Decree was issued pursuant to article 192 of the Constitution and to Section 15 of the Statistics Act B.E.2508 (1965).

In Bolivia, Guatemala, Honduras, Pakistan, Paraguay and Togo the international undertakings entered into by these countries to carry out censuses of agriculture also constitute the necessary juridical basis.

In Pakistan and Liberia the agricultural census was authorized by a single Act of Parliament. In Hungary a special decree (No. 3135/1980) was issued by the Executive Council of the Hungarian People's Republic to provide for alignment with the FAO Programme for the 1980 World Census of Agriculture,

AUTHORITY FOR ORDERING CENSUSES

Powers to order the taking of a census vary with the legislative systems of the respective countries. In keeping with the general patterns of lawmaking, basic acts will emanate from the legislative assembly, usually with the formal assent of the Head of State. These in most cases empower a Minister or charge the appropriate agency respectively to issue enforcement decrees and prescribe operational procedures.

CENSUS EXECUTING AUTHORITY

While the authority in charge of technical work is generally the national statistics office, the census executing authority varies considerably from country to country, as may be seen from the following.

Thus, in Australia, under the Census and Statistics Act "the Governor General may appoint a Commonwealth Statistician who shall have such powers and perform such duties as are conferred or imposed on him by the Census and Statistics Act. It shall be the duty of the Statistician, subject to the regulations and the directions of the Minister, to prepare and issue forms and instructions, and take all necessary steps for the taking and collection of the census".

In Canada, the Statistics Act provides that the "Chief Statistician shall, under the direction of the Minister: a) advise on matters pertaining to statistical programs of the departments and agencies of the Government of Canada, and confer with such departments and agencies to that end; and b) supervise generally the administration of the Statistics Act and control the operations and staff of Statistics Canada".

1/ U.S.A.: US Bureau of the Census, 1974 Census of Agriculture, Vol. I, Part 51.

2/ India: All India Report on the Agricultural Census 1970-71, 1975.

In Samoa, a Government Statistician is appointed with the following powers and duties: a) to advise the Government on matters pertaining to statistical policy; b) to collect statistics and related information; c) to compile, analyse and disseminate official statistics; d) to promote and assist non-governmental statistical activities; e) to take the census of population, housing and agriculture; and f) to prepare and issue all forms, instructions and directions.

In Belgium, Italy and Luxembourg the formal executing authorities are the mayors, and in Hungary, India, the Republic of Korea and the Bahamas the Ministry of Agriculture. However, in these seven countries the national statistics offices are in charge of the technical work. In Paraguay, too, the Ministry of Agriculture is the executing authority with the assistance of the National Commission of the Agricultural Census and the technical collaboration of FAO (as cited in Article 1 of the Decree).

In France, responsibility for the agricultural census lies with a Comité de Direction formed by the Director General of the National Institute of Statistics and Economic Surveys (INSEE), the Director General of Administration and Finance of the Ministry of Agriculture, representatives of INSEE and representatives of the Central Office of Surveys and Statistical Studies of the Ministry of Agriculture.

In Pakistan, the Census Commissioner is the executing authority in collaboration with the Agricultural Census Advisory Committee, which includes official representatives from the ministries and departments of the central and provincial governments concerned with statistics, planning and agriculture, as well as one representative of the farmers from each province.

In Japan, the census is conducted jointly by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, the prefectural governments and the municipalities. The responsibilities of the Ministry include survey design, preparation of the questionnaire, manual, etc., guidance for prefectural governments, national tabulation of the survey results and preparation of reports, etc. The Agriculture and Forestry Division, Statistics and Information Department, Economic Affairs Bureau is in charge of the agricultural and forestry census.

In Finland, an agricultural statistics commission is appointed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests and, in Liberia, by the Department of Planning and Economic Affairs in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture and the College of Agriculture and Forestry of the University of Liberia. A Technical Agricultural Census Committee has been established in Togo with sub-committees at regional and local levels. The responsibilities of the National Committee include execution and supervision of census operations, preparation of the budget, publicity, coordination of various services involved in the execution of the census and publication of reports, including the final report. For the coordination, control and execution of census operations in Cameroon a National Committee and a Technical Committee have been set up.

In Iraq ^{1/}, there is a Census Advisory Committee under the chairmanship of the President of the Central Statistical Organization and consisting of eleven officials representing the Higher Agricultural Council, Ministries of Agriculture, Agrarian Reform, Irrigation and Economic Affairs and the Central Statistical Organization.

^{1/} Iraq: The Agricultural Census in Iraq 1971. Regional Institute for Research and Training in Statistics for the Near East.

In Bolivia, Colombia, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Sierra Leone and Thailand the national statistical offices have both administrative authority and responsibility for the technical work.

FREQUENCY OF THE CENSUS

Most of the enactments studied here are silent as to the frequency with which the agricultural census is to be carried out. However, in the majority of countries a ten-yearly interval has been decided upon.

In the United States the census of agriculture (to include each state, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam and the Virgin Islands) is authorized under the provisions of Title 13, United States Code. Section 142(a) provides for it to be undertaken in 1979, 1983, and every fifth year thereafter. From 1954 to 1974 a census of agriculture was undertaken for the years ending in 4 and 9 (from 1840 to 1950 the census was decennial). In 1976, Congress authorized the census of agriculture to be undertaken in 1978 and 1982 to adjust the data reference year to the 1982 Economic Censuses. Thereafter, the agricultural census is to revert to a five-year cycle.

In Canada, Uruguay and Guatemala, the interval is also five years. Section 19 of the Statistics Act of Canada provides: "A census of agriculture of Canada shall be taken by Statistics Canada (a) in the year 1971 and in every tenth year thereafter; and (b) in the year 1976 and in every tenth year thereafter, unless the Governor in Council otherwise directs in respect of any such year". In Uruguay, Act No. 4294 of 7 January 1981 fixes the time lapse between each agricultural census at five years.

In Colombia, Dominican Republic, Finland, the Republic of Korea and Panama, the time interval prescribed by the census law is 10 years. Thus, section 1 of the Agricultural Statistics Act of Finland, of 13 January 1950, prescribes; "A general agricultural census covering the entire country shall be taken every ten years, for the first time in 1950. Annual statistics are also taken within the purview of this Act. An account of harvest prospects during the summer months is also made annually according to a procedure determined in detail by the Ministry of Agriculture. In Colombia, Act No. 2 of 1962 prescribes that the agricultural census shall be carried out every ten years starting in 1970. The National Census of Agriculture shall be held at least once every ten years" is stated in Decree No. 7 of 25 February 1960, which provides the legislative basis for Panama's National Statistics and Censuses. In the Republic of Korea the census is carried out in the years ending in a zero and may be supplemented by other smaller agricultural surveys after five years, if deemed necessary by the Minister of Agriculture and Forests.

In some countries no fixed time interval is indicated between censuses. In Sierra Leone Section 3 of the Statistics Act states: "The Minister may direct from time to time that censuses shall be taken ...". In Sri Lanka the Census Ordinance, Art. 2 states: "It shall be lawful for the Minister from time to time, by Order published in the Gazette, to direct that a census be taken of the population, agriculture (including animal husbandry), trade, labour, etc."

ENABLING OR DETAILED LEGISLATION

Broadly speaking the pattern followed in legislation generally is for a basic Act to state principles or to institute a census or order its taking, perhaps setting up a special body for that purpose, and to empower a minister to prescribe rules and introduce amendments where otherwise a time-consuming parliamentary procedure would be needed.

Thus, among the countries studied here three are content with a single section. At the other extreme, one country has as many as 47. The rest occupy positions in the wide range in between, the actual number of provisions usually reflecting the degree of detail and the regulatory, as distinct from the framework, character of the enactment concerned.

SCOPE OF CENSUS LEGISLATION

Countries differ with respect to the degree of detail into which their census legislation will go. Some enactments even prescribe in detail the questions to be inserted in the questionnaires; in others, only general directives are given. In other cases, again, the legislative authority does not intervene at all, thus allowing full freedom of interpretation to the census executing authorities.

Section 1 of the United Kingdom (England and Wales) Agricultural Statistics Act 1979 sets out the scope of the census in terms of obtaining from owners and occupiers of land used for agriculture the required information as regards quantities, values, expenditure and receipts relating to:

- (a) the situation, area and description of relevant land owned or occupied by them, the date of acquisition of the land, and the date at which so much of it as is comprised in any agricultural unit became comprised in that unit, and the rates payable in respect of the land;
- (b) the names and addresses of the owners and occupiers of the land;
- (c) whether the land or any part, and if so what part, of it is let and at what rent;
- (d) the character and use of different parts of the land, the time at which any use of such parts was begun or will become fully effective, and their produce at any time during the period beginning one year before and ending one year after, the time at which the information is required to be furnished;
- (e) fixed and other equipment, livestock, and the stocks of agricultural produce and requisites held in respect of the land, and the provision and maintenance of such equipment, livestock and requisites and the provision of agricultural services for the benefit of the land;

- (f) the methods and operations used on the land, the marketing or other disposal of its produce, any payments received under any enactment in respect of such produce, and the provision of agricultural services otherwise than for the benefit of the land;
- (g) the number and description of persons employed on the land, or employed by the occupier in disposing of its produce, and the remuneration paid to, and, hence, worked by, persons so employed or such persons of different descriptions.

The approach adopted in the legislation of the Federal Republic of Germany to the subject may be discerned from the detailed sections of the Act. Thus, section 2 states very concisely: "The census shall comprise: 1. a main survey, 2. a viticultural survey; 3. a horticultural survey; and, 4. an inland fisheries survey".

Sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 are devoted to explaining the scope and coverage of these four surveys. Thus, the texts of sections 3, 4 and 5 dealing with the main survey illustrate this.

3. The main survey prescribed by section 2 (1) shall consist of a complete survey of agricultural and forestry enterprises and property units, as well as a sample survey of agricultural enterprises and shall be carried out in the first half of 1979. The data obtained in the main survey shall supplement the data obtained in the 1979 Agricultural Report pursuant to the Agricultural Reporting Act of 15 November 1974 (Bundesgesetzblatt I, p. 3161). The data shall be collated by enterprises.

4. (1) The complete survey within the meaning of section 3 shall cover all enterprises with an area of not less than one hectare for agriculture, forestry or inland fisheries; an area of less than one hectare used for agriculture, including enterprises without areas used for agriculture whose natural unit production levels are equivalent to not less than the average value of annual marketable agricultural production from one hectare of used for land agriculture within the purview of this Act.

(2) The following details shall be surveyed:

- 1. Data on the owner of the enterprise, his/her spouse and the manager of the enterprise together with family members living on the enterprise and their occupations, permanent non-family labour, their position and occupation in the enterprise;
 - 2. ownership situations and rentals;
 - 3. the letting of rooms.
5. (1) The sample survey within the meaning of section 3 shall cover 80,000 to 100,000 agricultural enterprises within the meaning of section 4 (1).

(2) The following items shall be surveyed:

- 1. Social security situation of the owner of the enterprise and his/her family members, professional or related qualifications of the married couple owning the enterprise and of the manager of the enterprise;
- 2. buildings;
- 3. contractual relations with producer groups.

Finland's decree implementing the Agricultural Statistics Act is also an example of detailed census scope. The first three articles give a complete set of questions to be asked in the census questionnaire. Thus,

1. The general agricultural census shall consist of a statistical survey of the conditions of cultivation, forestry units, ownership and tenancy, properties, utilization and yields of cultivated land, drainage, soil, use of fertilizers and soil amendments, handling and storage of fertilizers, AIV silos, arrangements promoting labour effectiveness, horticulture and yields, livestock numbers by species and their production, number and use made of the principal machines and implements, use of labour in the household, fisheries and yields, fur farming and the principal home crafts. In connection with the agricultural census, information shall also be obtained on the indebtedness of the agricultural sector and on the distribution of the farm produce between that for sale and that consumed on the farm. The Ministry of Agriculture may prescribe additional, or fewer, questions to be asked.

2. Annual agricultural statistics shall be drawn up, with regard to weather conditions, growth in productivity, arable areas and yields, horticulture, livestock and slaughtering, fisheries, dairying, and, if it appears to be necessary, wages of agricultural workers. Statistics shall also be drawn up on the activities of dairy cattle testing societies, and information shall be sought concerning harvest prospects and associated matters during the summer months. The Ministry of Agriculture prescribed additional, or fewer, questions to be asked.

3. The general agricultural census shall comprise all holdings with an arable area of not less than two hectares and also smaller holdings or other properties on which any reasonably intensive form of production connected with agriculture is practised, such as market gardening, poultry-keeping, the raising of fur-bearing animals or bees, or where home crafts or fishing for sale are carried on. To a limited extent, the census shall also concern itself with other agricultural properties, insofar as information concerning them is not obtained in connection with the population census, and forest properties or parts of these.

Pakistan follows almost the same approach as Finland. In Section 4 of the Agricultural Census Act a list of information to be collected is shown, namely:

- “(a) Land ownership and land tenure
- (b) Land unit and subdivision of land
- (c) Land utilization
- (d) Crop acreage and production
- (e) Livestock and poultry
- (f) Employment in agriculture
- (g) Agricultural population
- (h) Agricultural power and machinery
- (i) Irrigation and drainage
- (j) Fertilizers and soil dressings
- (k) Wood and fishery products
- (l) Agricultural credit
- (m) Agriculture and silviculture
- (n) Fruit and vegetable products
- (o) Such other matters as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify.”

Like Pakistan's, The Bahamas Statistics Act gives a list of the information to be collected, thus: "During the period of the census, interviewers authorized in writing by the Director of Statistics will visit farms and holdings and will seek to obtain the following information:

- (a) total area of the farm or holding and the agricultural land area
- (b) land tenure
- (c) farm population characteristics
- (d) kinds of livestock and livestock resources
- (e) crops production
- (f) irrigation facilities
- (g) related agricultural data."

In the case of Belgium the scope of the census is not shown in any article of the decree but in an annex thereto. This contains a very detailed questionnaire covering all aspects of the country's agriculture.

In Thailand the Royal Decree on the agricultural census, Section 4, gives general directives concerning the number of holdings, of land tenure, areas of crop farming, livestock numbers and other agricultural statistics.

In Paraguay and Suriname the FAO Programme for the 1980 World Census of Agriculture is mentioned in relation to the scope of the census. Article 3 of the decree for the Fourth Agricultural Census in Suriname provides: in the designing, execution and recording of the agricultural census, consideration will be given to the Programme for the 1980 World Census of Agriculture devised by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Similar concepts appear in Article 16 of Paraguay's decree.

The Statistics Act of Canada, Section 20, provides concisely: The Governor in Council shall, by order, prescribe the questions to be asked in any census taken by Statistics Canada under Sections 18 or 19. Cases where the legislative authority has not intervened at all in the scope of the agricultural census or in the formulation of the census legislation are Colombia, Hungary, Honduras, Liberia, Panama, Sierra Leone, Seychelles, Togo and Samoa.

CONTACT WITH THE RESPONDENT

The law should mention the participation of the respondent in the census of agriculture.

In some cases, for example Australia, Dominican Republic, Federal Republic of Germany and Pakistan, freedom of access to farms for the enumerators is prescribed. Section 10 of the German Act provides:

"(1) Persons charged with implementing the surveys under this Act shall be permitted to enter grounds and rooms not serving as dwellings during the usual working and business hours insofar as this is necessary for the survey. (2) Any persons who, in contravention of subsection 1, denies entry to the grounds or rooms contemplated there shall be guilty of an offence punishable by a fine".

Section 13 of the Sierra Leone Act clearly illustrates the conditions of access:

“(1) The Director and any person authorized by him in writing may for any purpose connected with obtaining information under this Act enter the usual reception room or rooms of any house according to the customs of that part of the country and of the class to which the inhabitants of such dwelling-house belong, and there it shall be the duty of the head of the house or other informant to present himself and to present such members of the household as may conventionally be interviewed in accordance with such customs.

(2) Every person occupying any land, house, enclosure, vessel or other place shall allow the Director or any person duly authorized by him to have access in accordance with this section.

(3) Any person who hinders or obstructs the Director or any person duly authorized by him, in the execution of the power conferred by this section or who does not comply with subsections (1) or (2) shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds or to a term of imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both such fine and such imprisonment.”

To complete this list, one may note that in Australia, Section 19 of the Census and Statistics Act 1905 in force as at 31 December 1973 states:

“(1) For the purpose of making any inquiries or observations necessary for the proper carrying out of this Act, the Statistician or any officer authorized in writing by him may, at any time during working hours, enter any factory, mine, workshop, or place where persons are employed, and may inspect any part of it, and all plant and machinery used in connection with it, and may make such inquiries as are prescribed or allowed by the regulations.

(2) No person shall hinder or obstruct the Statistician or any officer authorized in writing by him in the execution of any power conferred by this section.

Additional examples of provisions dealing with the duties of respondents and the scope of the census in various countries are given below:

In France, Article 1 of the Decree states: “... The purpose of this operation shall be to collect, for each production unit, the information relating to management structure, the population engaged in farming, the use of the land, livestock, means of production and the economic situation of farms...”.

In Malta the Notice appearing the extract from the Government Gazette No. 13767 of 16 September 1980 deals with the subject as follows: “Each farmer, breeder of livestock and fisherman will be served with a notice specifying the date, time and place when and where he should give information. Centres for the collection of information will be open on the dates, during the times and at the places specified in the schedule hereto”.

In Finland Section 3 of the Agricultural Statistics Act states: “Any person engaged in any of activities or owning any holdings within the meaning of Section 1, first paragraph, shall be under an obligation of furnishing upon request such information with regard to those activities or holdings as is specified in the prescribed forms.”

In Pakistan the question is dealt with in a succinct and comprehensive provision. Section 2 of the Census Act provides: “For the purposes of collecting information, the Central Government may require any persons within its jurisdiction to give answers to such questionnaire ...”.

As regards Liberia, Section 2 of the Census Act states: "The Census shall cover the whole country and shall include individual farm households, farms operated by public or private organizations and farms used for experimental purposes by schools and Government Agencies". In Thailand, Section 6 of the Decree reads: "The head of the household under the law on the registration of inhabitants and agricultural holders in the locality referred to under Section 5 shall complete the forms or questionnaires".

In the Latin-American countries - Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama and Paraguay - the directives are similar and all include provisions for the obligatory character of the information. Article 3 of the Colombian Decree No. 1755 of 19 September 1970 is typical: "All individuals or bodies corporate having, under whatever title, agricultural holdings situated within the national territory, shall give information".

OBLIGATORY COLLABORATION

The legal obligation to cooperate in the census is a common denominator of all countries considered in this study. The reason is that the taking of an agricultural census is considered a task of national interest in which all citizens and bodies corporate are expected to collaborate. Active participation of all persons and institutions involved in census operations, apart from its "civic" aspect", is essentially a technical desideratum. Refusal to give information, or the giving of false information, will place the entire census operation in jeopardy, whether a complete enumeration or a sample survey is being held.

The legal obligation to cooperate in the census does not concern only individual farmers and bodies corporate operating agricultural holdings; in some countries, e.g. Mexico and Panama, all literate persons may be required to collaborate as enumerators, supervisors, etc. Article 5 of the Mexican Constitution and section 42 of the Statistics Act underline the civic importance of participation in the census operations and stress its obligatory and non-remunerable character.

In section 42 of Mexico's Statistic and Geographic Information Act it is prescribed that: "The participation and collaboration of the inhabitants of the Republic in the census taking shall be obligatory and unpaid". This is the only case of participation without remuneration met with in this study.

In other countries, generally the census enumeration does not need the obligatory participation of the population because it is conducted by the staff of the national statistics office or similar census committees. An example is Article 2 of the Norwegian Ministerial Order which provides: "The census shall be administered by the Central Statistical Office with the assistance of the municipalities. In the individual municipalities, the census shall be administered by the local councils, or by the mayor in municipalities where no local council is established. The census shall be carried out by persons whom the local council or mayors consider suitable for the purpose".

Provisions governing obligatory collaboration and confidentiality normally occur in distinct articles of the Act or the decree, but in some cases they appear in the same article, as is the case with Togo (Article 16): "All individuals and bodies corporate having an establishment within the National territory shall be required to cooperate with the personnel responsible for conducting the Census of Agriculture and to supply them, on a confidential basis, with any information required".

In Paraguay, bodies corporate and individuals who neglect or refuse to fill in questionnaires and supply the information required are liable, on conviction, to a fine of from 5 000 to 20 000 guaranies, and if the default continues, the fine is doubled, to a maximum of 60 000 guaranies (Article 10 of the Decree).

As in Paraguay, the legislation in the majority of countries contemplates the imposition of fines and sometimes even of imprisonment for persons refusing to collaborate in census operations.

Two examples of such enactments come from the Agricultural Statistics Act (Section 4) of the United Kingdom and the Philippines Commonwealth Act No. 591, Section 3. The relevant passages are given below:

United Kingdom (England and Wales)

“(1) Any person who, without reasonable excuse, fails to furnish information in compliance with a requirement under Section 1 or 2 above shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £50.

(2) If any person

- (a) in purported compliance with a requirement imposed under Section 1 or 2 above knowingly or recklessly furnishes any information which is false in any material particular, or
- (b) publishes or otherwise discloses any information in contravention of Section 3 above, he shall be liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 months or to a fine not exceeding the prescribed sum or to both, or on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years or to a fine or to both.”

Philippines:

“... any person who, in accomplishing any such questionnaire or form, knowingly gives data or information which shall prove to be materially untrue in any particular; or any person who signs such questionnaire or form after it has been accomplished in the knowledge that it is untrue in any particular shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than six hundred pesos or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or by both.”

In the laws of Ecuador, Sri Lanka and Suriname, too, persons refusing to reply or giving false replies to the questionnaire are punished with fines or imprisonment or both.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF INFORMATION

One of the most important conditions for the success of a census is the absolute confidentiality of the information provided by the respondents and the assurance that such information will be used for statistical purposes only. This should be firmly and clearly stated.

In some cases a reference to confidentiality is made on each census questionnaire to remind the enumerator and to reassure the respondent as to the protection of the secrecy of the information.

Sample texts from eight countries, the Bahamas, Colombia, France, Hungary, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines and Samoa have been chosen to illustrate the different approaches to this delicate point.

The Bahamas Notice states: "Farmers are advised that any information given to the interviewers will be kept in strict confidence and will be used for statistical purposes only.

Colombia - Article 6 of the Decree: "Pursuant to Art. 75 of Decree 1633 of 1960 the data ... shall be strictly confidential in character and may not be divulged either to the public or to official entities except in an aggregate form or in the form of numerical summaries which make it impossible to deduce any individual information which could be used for fiscal purposes or criminal proceedings or any purpose other than the statistical investigation of the National Agricultural Census. Thus it shall be prohibited for census officials to divulge any information in their possession; they shall be punishable as provided in the Penal Code."

France - Article 1 of the Decree: "... All items of information concerning individuals shall be covered by statistical secrecy, pursuant to the Act of 7 June 1951, as amended, cited in the Preamble hereto".

Hungary - Article 4 of the Decree: "The census and the data of the questionnaires concerning small farms shall be used for statistical purposes only."

Pakistan - Section 11 of the Decree: "No person shall have a right to inspect any book, register or record made by a census officer in the discharge of his duties as such, and notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Evidence Act, 1972, no entry in any such book register or record shall be admissible as evidence in any civil proceeding whatsoever, or in any criminal proceedings, other than a prosecution under this Act which constitutes an offence under such other law."

Panama - Article 8 of the Decree: "Data concerning individuals obtained in the course of the Census shall be strictly confidential. Such data may be divulged only in terms of groups of not less than three persons. Article 9 goes on: "Concerning individuals data obtained from the census cannot be used as evidence in any civil proceedings or in fiscal investigation or for any purpose other than statistical enquiries."

Philippines - Section 4 of the Act: "Data furnished to the Bureau of the Census and Statistics by an individual, corporation, partnership, institution or business enterprise shall not be used as evidence in any court or in public, either as evidence for or against the individual, corporation, association, partnership, institution or business enterprise from whom such data emanate; nor shall such data or information be divulged to any person except authorized employees of the Bureau of the Census and Statistics, acting in the performance of their duties; nor shall such data be published, except in the form of summaries or statistical tables in which no reference to an individual, corporation, association, partnership, institution or business enterprise shall appear ...".

Samoa - Section 17 of the Act: “Confidentiality of statistical returns -

(1) Any officer having custody of a schedule furnished by a person in pursuance of this Act, shall not permit such schedule to be seen by any person other than an officer sworn to secrecy under this Act without the consent of the person by whom or in respect of whom the schedule was furnished, nor shall such officer knowingly reveal, publish, or otherwise disclose the contents of a schedule furnished in pursuance of this Act in a manner which would enable particulars relating to any individual person to be identified as such by any other person, without the written consent of the person to whom the particulars relate, and on his conviction for an offence against this section such officer shall be liable to a fine not exceeding four hundred tala.

(2) Except for purposes of a prosecution under this Act, no officer having custody of a schedule or a copy of the schedule which has been furnished in pursuance of this Act shall be required by subpoena or otherwise to produce the return or any part or copy of the return, as evidence in a court of law or for any other judicial or administrative proceedings.”

In connection with confidentiality of information, an oath of secrecy is sometimes required of persons employed in statistics activities. An example comes from New Zealand, where the Statistics Act 1975 provides:

“21. Declaration of secrecy - (1) Every employee of the Department, before entering on his duties, shall take and subscribe a statutory declaration in the following form:

‘I,....., solemnly and sincerely declare that I will faithfully and honestly fulfil my duties as an employee of the Department of Statistics in conformity with the requirements of the Statistics Act 1975 and of all regulations thereunder, and that I will not, without due authority in that behalf, disclose or make known, during my employment in that Department, or at any time thereafter, any matter of thing which comes to my knowledge by reason of my employment as such employee of that Department.’”

PENALTIES

Penalties are imposed mainly for two kinds of offences: in the case of respondents, for non-participation or for giving false information; and violation of confidentiality on the part of enumerators and the authorities concerned.

Other cases, such as mutilation or defacement of schedules, acts done ultra vires, use of information for personal purposes, etc., are also considered.

In Canada, the personation of an enumerator is also considered. Section 34 of this Act provides that: “Every person who

- (a) personates an employee of Statistics Canada for the purpose of obtaining information from any person, or
- (b) represents himself to be making an enquiry under the authority of this Act when he is not an officer, employee or agent of Statistics Canada

is guilty of an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or to both.”

Several countries deal with both matters - confidentiality and penalties for violation of it - in the same article. The penalties may be set out in the decree itself, or submitted to the judgement of a court

or to the administrative authorities. Penalties will be of a pecuniary nature (fines), or of a penal and administrative nature or a combination of all three. Terms of imprisonment for an offence under the census or statistics legislation usually vary from one to six months, according to the seriousness of the offence and any repetition of it.

In Finland, the Census Act deals only with the penalties for not giving information or for giving false information and is silent as to any penalties for the violation of confidentiality. The Agricultural Statistics Act provides that “Any person who, without valid reason fails to supply information required under this Act shall be punished with imprisonment for not more than 50 days”. And again, “If any person who is required to supply information under this Act furnishes with intent any untruthful information or a false return, or violates the provisions of Section 3(3), he shall be punished, insofar as heavier penalties for the offence are not otherwise prescribed, with imprisonment for not more than 100 days.

No fines are contemplated in this country, whereas they are in Malta, as is shown in this quotation from the Notice: “Any person who, without lawful excuse (the proof whereof shall lie on him), fails or neglects to furnish the information required by this Notice may, under the Act referred to above, be liable to a fine (multa) not exceeding M£ 50 and, in the case of a continued offence, to a further fine not exceeding M£ 2 for each day during which the offence continues.”

In Luxembourg, two regulations consider the question of penalties. Regulation 9 deals with the individual who refuses to give information or gives false information by providing that he is punishable under Section 7 of the Act of 9 July 1962, which instituted the Central Statistics Service. Regulation 10 deals with confidentiality and states that “It shall be prohibited for officers, census takers and any other persons taking part in census operations to divulge information coming to their knowledge in the course of their duties or through their taking part therein. Article 458 of the Criminal Code shall apply without prejudice to any other disciplinary penalties that may appropriate”.

In Panama fines of from 5 to 100 balboas are imposed on individuals failing to give information or giving false information. Enumerators or other census staff are liable to the same fine for violation of secrecy. If the offender is an employee of the Statistics and Census Directorate, he will in addition, be dismissed his post.

In Canada, the disclosure of secret information may be punished with up to five years' imprisonment. Section 33 reads: “Every person who, after taking the oath set out in subsection (1) of section 6:

- (a) Wilfully discloses or divulges directly or indirectly to any person not entitled under this Act to receive the same any information obtained by him in the course of his employment that might exert an influence upon or affect the market value of any stocks, bonds or other security or any product or article, or
- (b) uses any such information for the purpose of speculating in any stocks bonds or other security or any product or article,

is guilty of an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years or to both.”

The above example is the most severe penalty among those encountered in the enactments studied here for violation of secrecy where statistical information is concerned.

BUDGET

Under the census decree of Bolivia (Article 2) a sum of 13 000 000 pesos is provided to the Instituto Nacional de Estadística by the Ministry of Finance for the taking of agricultural censuses. In the same decree, an interest-free loan of US\$ 1,400,000 from the EEC is also mentioned.

In the Federal Republic of Germany the cost of the 1979 Agricultural Census was covered by the Federal Office of Statistics for a total of DM 35 million.

In Italy a single budget includes the financing of the Third General Census of Agriculture, the Twelfth General Census of Population, the General Census of Housing and the Sixth General Census of Industry, Commerce, Services and Craft industries. In Section 3 of Act No. 864 a sum of Lire 140 billion is allocated to the National Statistics Institute for carrying out all these censuses.

The National Agricultural Census Decree of Paraguay also deals with budget implications. Thus, Article 19 provides: "For the conducting of the National Agricultural Census, the Ministry of Agriculture is authorized to include in its budget for 1980 the sum of 318 860 000 guaranies for the necessary expenditures of census taking throughout the Republic."

In the case of the CEUCA, Article 2 of Decision No. 3/67-CD-516 shows the contributions of the individual States to the census project.

AMENDMENTS TO LEGISLATION

As census techniques and data requirements change, and experience accumulates in census taking, some adjustments may be necessary in the legislation. Below are four examples of amendments introduced in this sense.

Australia's Census and Statistics Act 1905 has undergone several amendments since first enacted. In the annexes will be found the text of this "Principal Act" together with that of the Amending Act of 1977.

Again, in Malta, in the 1970 arrangements ordered by the Principal Government Statistician, only farmers and breeders of livestock were required to furnish information. In the 1980 Notice, fishermen are added to their number, and "labour engaged in fishing" and "fishing craft and implements" appear among the items to be covered, while "land used for grazing" now reads "land left idle". The final item "other information" is evidently intended to be broader in scope than the earlier reference to "agriculture and the breeding of livestock".

The 1971 decree of the Republic of Panama was amended by that of 31 December 1980, entailing fewer articles dealing mainly with the logistics of census taking.

To conclude this brief list the example may be cited of Togo. This country's 1970 decree dealt in broad lines with the organization of the census. The 1982 amending decree goes into detail regarding the responsibilities of the census committee and of census personnel, the confidentiality of information, and penalties, on which the earlier decree was silent.

ANNEXES - SELECTED NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL
ENACTMENTS

AUSTRALIA

Act No. 15 of 1905: Census and Statistics Act 1905. - 8 December 1905. - Separate publication.

PART I

INTRODUCTORY

1. This Act may be cited as the Census and Statistics Act 1905.

2. [Omitted.]

3. In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears -

“Dwelling” means a building, erection, or tenement, whether permanent or temporary, which is wholly or partly used for the purpose of human habitation and includes any ship or other vessel in any port of the Commonwealth or in any inland waters thereof, or any ship or vessel on a passage between any two Commonwealth ports.

“Factory” means any work, mill, or establishment, used for the purpose of manufacturing, treating or preparing any article.

“Occupier” includes every governor, superintendent, officer in charge, or keeper, of any gaol, prison, hospital, lunatic asylum, or public or charitable institution.

“The Statistician” means the Commonwealth Statistician.

PART II

ADMINISTRATION

4. The Governor-General may appoint a Commonwealth Statistician who shall have such powers and perform such duties as are conferred or imposed on him by this Act or the Regulations.

5. (1) The Statistician, in relation to any particular matters or class of matters or to any particular State or part of the Commonwealth, with the approval of the Minister, may, by instrument under his hand, delegate any of his powers under this Act or the regulations (except this power of delegation) so that the delegated powers may be exercised by the delegate with respect to the matters or class of matters or the State or part of the Commonwealth specified in the instrument of delegation.

(2) Every delegation shall be revocable in writing, at will, and no delegation shall affect the exercise or performance by the Statistician of any power or duty.

6. (1) The Governor-General may enter into any arrangement with the Governor of any State providing for any matter necessary or convenient for the purpose of carrying out or giving effect to this Act and in particular for all or any of the following matters -

- (a) the execution by State Officers of any power or duty conferred or imposed on any officer under this Act or the regulations;

- 1 (b) the collection by any State Department or officer of any statistical or other information required for the purpose of carrying out this Act; and
- (c) the supplying of statistical information by any State Department or officer to the Statistician

(2) All State Officers executing any power or duty conferred or imposed on any officer under this Act or the regulations, in pursuance of any arrangement entered into under this section, shall for the purposes of the execution of that power or duty be deemed to be officers under this Act.

7. Every officer executing any power or duty conferred or imposed on any officer under this Act or the regulations, shall, before entering upon his duties or exercising any power under this Act, sign, in the presence of a witness, an undertaking of fidelity and secrecy in accordance with the prescribed form.

PART III

THE CENSUS

8. (1) The Census shall be taken in the year One thousand nine hundred and eleven and in every tenth year thereafter or at such other time as is prescribed.

(2) The Census day shall be a day appointed for that purpose by proclamation.

9. It shall be the duty of the Statistician, subject to the regulations and to the directions of the Minister, to prepare and issue forms and instructions, and take all necessary steps for the taking and collection of the Census.

10. (1) For the purpose of taking the Census, a form called the Householder's Schedule shall be prepared and left, in accordance with the regulations, at every dwelling throughout the Commonwealth.

(2) Where a building is let, sublet, or held in different apartments and occupied by different persons or families, each part so let, sublet, or held and used for the purpose of human habitation shall be deemed a dwelling.

11. Every occupier of a dwelling, with or for whom a Householder's Schedule has been left, shall, to the best of his knowledge and belief, fill up and supply therein, in accordance with the instructions contained in or accompanying the Schedule, all the particulars specified therein, and shall sign his name thereto and shall deliver the Schedule so filled up and signed to the Collector authorized to receive it.

Penalty: Twenty dollars.

12. The particulars to be specified in the Householder's Schedule shall include the particulars following -

- (a) the name, sex, age, condition as to, and duration of marriage, relation to head of the household, profession or occupation, religion and birthplace, and (where the person was born abroad) length of residence in Australia and nationality of every person abiding in the dwelling during the night of the Census Day;

- (b) the material of the dwelling and the number of rooms contained therein;
- (c) any other prescribed matters.

13. It shall be the duty of each Collector if requested to assist occupiers of dwellings in filling up the Householder's Schedule, and to satisfy himself by inquiries from occupiers of dwellings or other persons that the Householder's Schedule has been correctly filled up.

14. Every person shall, to the best of his knowledge and belief, answer all questions asked him by a Collector necessary to obtain any information required to be filled up and supplied in the Householder's Schedule.

Penalty: Twenty dollars.

15. (1) The Statistician shall obtain such returns and particulars as are prescribed with respect to persons who, during the night of the Census Day were not abiding in any dwelling.

(2) Every person shall, on being required by the Statistician so to do, furnish to the best of his knowledge and belief any prescribed particulars relating to persons who were not abiding on the night of the Census Day in any dwelling.

Penalty for any of fence against this sub-section: Twenty dollars.

15A. (1) The Statistician shall compile and tabulate the Census returns collected pursuant to this Act and shall publish the results so obtained or abstracts thereof, as the Minister directs, with observations thereon.

(2) All results or abstracts prepared for publication and the Statistician's observations thereon (if any) shall be laid before both Houses of the Parliament.

PART IV

STATISTICS

16. The Statistician shall, subject to the regulations and the directions of the Minister, collect, at least annually, statistics in relation to all or any of the following matters: -

- (a) population;
- (b) vital, social and industrial matters;
- (c) employment and non-employment;
- (d) imports and exports;
- (e) inter-State trade;
- (f) postal and telegraphic matters;
- (g) factories, mines, and productive industries generally;

- (h) agricultural, horticultural, viticultural, dairying, and pastoral industries;
- (i) banking, insurance and finance;
- (j) railways, tramways, shipping, and transport;
- (k) land tenure and occupancy; and
- (1) any other prescribed matters.

17. (1) For the purpose of enabling the statistics referred to in this Part to be collected, the Statistician may require a person to fill up and supply, in accordance with the instructions contained in or accompanying a form supplied to that person by the Statistician, the particulars specified in that form, and that person shall, to the best of his knowledge, comply with the requirement.

Penalty: Twenty dollars.

(2) A prosecution for a contravention of this section shall not be instituted without the consent of the Minister.

18. (1) A person shall, to the best of his knowledge and belief, answer all questions asked him by the Statistician or an officer authorized in writing by the Statistician that are necessary to obtain any information required for the purposes of any statistics authorized by this Act to be collected.

Penalty: Twenty dollars.

(2) A prosecution for a contravention of sub-section (1) shall not be instituted without the consent of the Minister.

19. (1) For the purpose of making any inquiries or observations necessary for the proper carrying out of this Act, the Statistician or any officer authorized in writing by him may, at any time during working hours enter any factory, mine, workshop, or place where persons are employed, and may inspect any part of it, and all plant and machinery used in connexion with it, and may make such inquiries as are prescribed or allowed by the regulations.

(2) No person shall hinder or obstruct the Statistician or any officer authorized in writing by him in the execution of any power conferred by this section.

Penalty: Twenty dollars.

20. (1) The Statistician shall compile and tabulate the statistics collected pursuant to this Act and shall publish such statistics or abstracts thereof, as the Minister directs, with observations thereon.

(2) All statistics or abstracts prepared for publication and the Statistician's observations thereon (if any) shall be laid before both Houses of the Parliament.

(3) This section shall not authorize the publication of any matter the publication of which by the Statistician otherwise than under this section would be a contravention of section twenty-four of this Act.

PART V

MISCELLANEOUS

21. No person shall be liable to any penalty for omitting or refusing to state the religious denomination or sect to which he belongs or adheres.

22. No officer, after having signed the prescribed undertaking, shall desert from his duty, or shall refuse or wilfully neglect, without just excuse, to perform the duties of his office.

Penalty: forty dollars.

23. No officer shall wilfully or without lawful authority alter any document or form under this Act or shall wilfully sign any untrue document or form.

Penalty: One hundred dollars.

24. The Statistician, an officer, or the occupier of a dwelling, shall not, except as allowed by this Act, divulge the contents of any form filled up, or any information furnished -

(a) in pursuance of this Act; or

(b) at the request of the Statistician, for statistical purposes. Penalty: One hundred dollars.

25. Any person who forges, or utters knowing it to be forged, any form or document under this Act, shall be guilty of an indictable offence, and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years.

26. No person shall knowingly make in any form or document filled up or supplied in pursuance of this Act or in answer to any question asked him under the authority of this Act any statement which is untrue in any material particular.

Penalty: One hundred dollars.

27. The Governor-General may make regulations, not inconsistent with this Act, prescribing all matters and things which, by this Act, are required or permitted to be prescribed, or which are necessary or convenient to be prescribed for carrying out or giving effect to this Act and in particular for prescribing penalties not exceeding One hundred dollars for breaches of the regulations.

NOTE

The Census and Statistics Act 1905 comprises the Census and Statistics Act 1905 as amended by the other Acts specified in the following table:

Act	Number and year	Date of Assent	Date of commencement
Census and Statistics Act 1905	No.15, 1905	8 Dec 1905	8 Dec 1905
Census and Statistics Act 1920	No.33, 1920	11 Oct 1920	11 Oct 1920
Census and Statistics Act 1930	No.18, 1930	21 July 1930	21 July 1930
Census and Statistics Act 1938	No.17, 1938	5 July 1938	5 July 1938
Census and Statistics Act 1946	No.74, 1946	14 Dec 1946	11 Jan 1947
Census and Statistics Act 1949	No.34, 1949	12 July 1949	12 July 1949
Statute Law Revision (Decimal Currency) Act 1966	No.93, 1966	29 Oct 1966	1 Dec 1966
Statute Law Revision Act 1973	No.216, 1973	19 Dec 1973	31 Dec 1973

* * *

Act No. 15 of 1977: Census and Statistics Amendment Act 1977. - 28 February 1977. - Separate publication.

- (1) This Act may be cited as the Census and Statistics Amendment Act 1977.
(2) The Census and Statistics Act 1905 is in this Act referred to as the Principal Act.
- This Act shall come into operation on the day on which the Representation amendment Act 1977 comes into operation.
- Section 3 of the Principal Act is amended by omitting the definition of “The Statistician” and substituting the following definition:-
“‘Statistician’ means the Australian Statistician referred to in sub-section 5(2) of the Australian Bureau of Statistics Act 1975.
- Section 4 of the Principal Act is repealed.
- Section 8 of the Principal Act is amended by omitting sub-section (1) and substituting the following sub-section:-
“(1) The Census shall be taken in the year 1981 and in every fifth year thereafter, and at such other times as are prescribed.”
- Section 16 of the Principal Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following sub-section:-
“(2) The Statistician shall collect such statistics as are necessary for the purposes of the compilation of statistics referred to in paragraph 20 (1) (a).”.

7. Section 20 of the Principal Act is amended by omitting sub-section (1) and substituting the following sub-section:-

“(1) The Statistician shall compile and tabulate -

- (a) statistics of the number of the people of each State as on the last day of March, June, September and December in each year; and
- (b) the statistics collected in pursuance of sub-section 16 (1),.

and shall publish those statistics or abstracts thereof, as the Minister directs, with observations thereon.”.

8. Section 15 of the Australian Bureau of Statistics Act 1975 is amended by omitting from sub-section (5) the words “powers and functions” and substituting the words “functions, powers and duties”.

9. Paragraph 20 (1) (a) of the Principal Act as amended by this Act applies only in relation to the days referred to in that paragraph that occur after the commencement of this Act.

BAHAMAS

Government Notice relative to the Census of Agriculture of 1978 under the authority of the Statistics Act No. (22 of 1973). - Separate publication.

The public is hereby informed that pursuant to Section 8(1) of the Statistics Act, 1973, the Director of Statistics in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries will conduct a census of agriculture during a period of approximately two months beginning on or about 1 August 1978.

The census of agriculture will cover all agricultural farms and holdings in the Commonwealth of the Bahamas.

During the period of the census interviewers authorized in writing by the Director of Statistics will visit all farms and holdings and will seek to obtain the following information:-

- (a) total area of the farm or holding and the agricultural land area;
- (b) tenancy of land;
- (c) farm population characteristics;
- (d) kinds of livestock and livestock resources;
- (e) production of crops;
- (f) irrigation facilities;
- (g) other related agricultural data.

The census of agriculture will provide the following essential types of data:-

- (1) comprehensive and up to date facts on agricultural land area, crops irrigation and numbers and kinds of livestock;
- (2) benchmarks for improving current estimates of crop areas and products and livestock resources and products;
- (3) measures of the state of the structural attributes of agriculture such as size distribution of holdings, extent of various forms of tenancy and agricultural resources, production requisite facilities and practices, etc.;
- (4) basic data regarding current use of agricultural resources, such as people, land, livestock and poultry, irrigation water, and agricultural machinery and equipment; and
- (5) basic data for the formulation and implementation of a comprehensive integrated system of food and agricultural statistics.

Farmers are advised that any information given to the interviewers will be kept in strict confidence and will be used for statistical purposes only.

Farmers are urged to co-operate with the interviewers and are advised that failure to furnish information when required by the Director of Statistics or his authorized interviewers constitutes an offence pursuant to Section 9 of the Statistics Act, 1973.

CANADA

An Act respecting statistics of Canada. - 11 February 1971. - Statutes of Canada, 1970-71-72, Vol. 1, Chapter 15, p. 437.

SHORT TITLE

1. This Act may be cited as the Statistics Act.

INTERPRETATION

2. In this Act,
 - (a) “department” or “departments of government” means any department, branch, bureau or other division of the Government of Canada or of the government of a province or any agency of either;
 - (b) “Minister” means such member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada as is designated by the Governor in council to act as the Minister for the purposes of this Act; and
 - (c) “respondent” means a person in respect of whom or in respect of whose activities any report or information is sought or provided pursuant to this Act.

STATISTICS CANADA

3. There shall continue to be a statistics bureau under the Minister to be known as Statistics Canada, the duties of which are
 - (a) to collect, compile, analyse, abstract and publish statistical information relating to the commercial, industrial, financial, social, economic and general activities and condition of the people;
 - (b) to collaborate with departments of government in the collection, compilation and publication of statistical information, including statistics derived from the activities of those departments;
 - (c) to take the census of population of Canada and the census of agriculture of Canada as provided in this Act;
 - (d) to promote the avoidance of duplication in the information collected by departments of government; and
 - (e) generally, to promote and develop integrated social and economic statistics pertaining to the whole of Canada and to each of the provinces thereof and to coordinate plans for the integration of such statistics.
4. (1) The Governor in Council may appoint an officer called the Chief Statistician of Canada, hereinafter called the “Chief Statistician”, to be the deputy of the Minister for the purposes of this Act and to hold office during his pleasure.

(2) The Chief Statistician shall, under the Direction of the Minister,

- (a) advise on matters pertaining to statistical programs of the departments and agencies of the Government of Canada, and confer with such departments and agencies to that end; and
- (b) supervise generally the administration of this Act and control the operations and staff of Statistics Canada.

(3) In each fiscal year the Chief Statistician shall report to the Minister with regard to the activities of Statistics Canada in the preceding fiscal year, and the report made hereunder shall be included in the Minister's annual report to Parliament as a separate part thereof.

5. (1) The Minister may employ, from time to time, in the manner authorized by law, such commissioners, enumerators, agents or other persons as are necessary to collect for Statistics Canada such statistics and information as he deems useful and in the public interest relating to such commercial, industrial, financial, social, economic, and other activities as he may determine, and the duties of such commissioners, enumerators, agents or other persons shall be those duties prescribed by the Minister.

(2) The Minister may, for such periods as he may determine, use the services of any employee of the public service of Canada in the exercise or performance of any duty, power or function of Statistics Canada or officer of Statistics Canada under this or any other Act, and any person whose services are so used shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be a person employed under this Act.

(3) Any persons retained under contract to perform special services for the Minister pursuant to this Act and the employees and agents of such persons shall for the purposes of this Act be deemed to be persons employed under this Act while performing such services.

6. (1) The Chief Statistician and every person employed or deemed to be employed pursuant to this Act shall, before entering upon his duties, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

I,....., do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully and honestly fulfil my duties as an employee of Statistics Canada in conformity with the requirements of the Statistics Act, and of all rules and instructions thereunder and that I will not without due authority in that behalf disclose or make known any matter or thing that comes to my knowledge by reason of my employment.

(2) The oath or affirmation set out in subsection (1) shall be taken before such person, and returned and recorded in such manner, as the Minister may direct.

7. The Minister may, by order, prescribe such rules, instructions, schedules and forms as he deems requisite for conducting the work and business of Statistics Canada, the collecting, compiling and publishing of statistics and other information and the taking of any census authorized by this Act.

STATISTICS

8. (1) The Governor in Council shall not, nor shall the Minister, in the execution of the powers conferred by this Act, discriminate between individuals or companies to the prejudice of any such individuals or companies.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in this Act, the Minister may authorize the use of sampling methods for the collection of statistics.

9. (1) The Minister may enter into any arrangement with the government of a province providing for any matter necessary or convenient for the purpose of carrying out or giving effect to this Act, and in particular for all or any of the following matters:

- (a) the execution by provincial officers of any power or duty conferred or imposed on any officer pursuant to this Act;
- (b) the collection by any provincial department or provincial officer of any statistical or other information required for the purpose of this Act; and
- (c) the supplying of statistical information by any provincial department or provincial officer to the Chief Statistician.

(2) All provincial officers executing any power or duty conferred or imposed on any officer pursuant to this Act, in pursuance of any arrangement entered into under this section, shall, for the purposes of the execution of that power or duty, be deemed to be employed under this Act.

10. (1) The Minister may, with the approval of the Governor in Council and subject to this section, enter into an agreement with the government of a province for the exchange with, or transmission to, a statistical agency of the province of

- (a) replies to any specific statistical inquiries;
- (b) replies to any specific classes of information collected under this Act; and
- (c) any tabulations and analyses based on replies referred to in paragraph (a) or (b).

(2) An agreement with a province for the purposes of this section shall apply only in respect of a statistical agency of the province:

- (a) that has statutory authority to collect the information that is intended to be exchanged or transmitted pursuant to such an agreement from a respondent who is subject to statutory penalties for refusing or neglecting to furnish information to the agency or for falsifying information furnished by him to the agency,
- (b) that is prohibited by law from disclosing any information of a kind that Statistics Canada, its officers and employees would be prohibited from disclosing under section 16, if the information were furnished to Statistics Canada; and
- (c) whose officers and employees are subject to statutory penalties for the disclosing of any information of the kind described in paragraph (b), subject to exceptions authorized by law that are substantially the same as those provided under section 16.

(3) Except in respect of information described in subsection (3) of section 16, no agreement entered into under this section applies to any reply made to or information collected by Statistics Canada or an agency of the government of a province before the date that the agreement was entered into or is to have effect, whichever is the later date.

- (4) Where any information, in respect of which an agreement under this section applies, is collected by Statistics Canada from a respondent, Statistics Canada shall, when collecting information, advise the respondent of the names of any statistical agencies with which the Minister has an agreement under this section and to which the information received from the respondent may be communicated under that agreement.

11. (1) The Minister may enter into an agreement with any department or any municipal or other corporation for the exchange of information collected jointly with such department or corporation from a respondent and for subsequent tabulation or publication based on such information.

(2) An agreement under subsection (1) shall provide that

- (a) the respondent shall be informed that the information is being collected jointly on behalf of Statistics Canada and the department or corporation, as the case may be, by a notice to that effect; and
- (b) the agreement shall not apply in respect of any respondent who gives notice in writing to the Chief Statistician that he objects to the sharing of the information between Statistics Canada and the department or corporation, as the case may be.

(3) An exchange of information pursuant to this section may, subject to subsection (2), include replies to original inquiries and supplementary information provided by a respondent to Statistics Canada and the department or corporation jointly collecting the information.

12. A person having the custody or charge of any documents or records that are maintained in any department or in any municipal office, corporation, business or organization, from which information sought in respect of the objects of this Act can be obtained or that would aid in the completion or correction thereof, shall grant access thereto for those purposes to a person authorized by the Chief Statistician to obtain such information or such aid in the completion or correction of such information.

13. Any letter purporting to be signed by the Minister, the Chief Statistician or any person who may be authorized by the Minister for such purpose, and giving notice of any appointment or removal of, or setting forth any instructions to, any person employed in the execution of any duty under this Act is evidence of such appointment, removal or instructions, and that such letter was signed and addressed as it purports to be.

14. Any document or paper, written or printed, purporting to be a form authorized for use in the taking of a census or the collection of statistics or other information, or purporting to set forth any instructions relating thereto, that is produced by any person employed in the execution of any duty under this Act as being such form or as setting forth such instructions, shall be presumed to have been supplied by the proper authority to the person so producing it, and is evidence of all instructions therein set forth.

15. (1) The Minister shall, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, cause to be prepared one or more tables setting forth the rates of remuneration or allowances for commissioners, enumerators and other persons employed under this Act, which may be a fixed sum, a rate per diem or a scale of fees, together with allowances for expenses.

(2) Full remuneration or allowance shall not be paid to any person referred to in subsection (1) for any service performed in connection with this Act until the service required of such person has been faithfully and entirely performed.

SECURITY

16. (1) Subject to this section and except for the purposes of a prosecution under this Act,
- (a) no person, other than a person employed or deemed to be employed under this Act, and sworn under section 6, shall be permitted to examine any identifiable individual return made for the purposes of this Act; and
 - (b) no person who has been sworn under section 6 shall disclose or knowingly cause to be disclosed, by any means, any information obtained under this Act in such a manner that it is possible from any such disclosure to relate the particulars obtained from any individual return to any identifiable individual person, business or organization.
- (2) The Minister may, by order, authorize:
- (a) the particulars of any information obtained in the course of administering this Act to be communicated to a statistical agency of a province pursuant to an agreement under section 10; and
 - (b) the particulars of any information collected jointly with a department or corporation pursuant to an agreement under section 11 to be communicated to the department or corporation that was party to the collecting of the information.
- (3) The Chief Statistician may, by order, authorize the following information to be disclosed:
- (a) information collected by persons, organizations or departments for their own purposes and communicated to Statistics Canada before or after this section comes into force, but such information when communicated to Statistics Canada shall be subject to the same secrecy requirements to which it was subject when collected and may only be disclosed by Statistics Canada in the manner and to the extent agreed upon by the collector thereof and the Chief Statistician;
 - (b) information relating to a person or organization in respect of which disclosure is consented to in writing by the person or organization concerned;
 - (c) information relating to a business in respect of which disclosure is consented to in writing by the owner for the time being of the business;
 - (d) information available to the public under any statutory or other law;
 - (e) information relating to any hospital, mental institution, library, educational institution, welfare institution or other similar non-commercial institution except particulars arranged in such a manner that it is possible to relate such particulars to any individual patient, inmate or other person in the care of any such institution;

- (f) information in the form of an index or list of
 - (i) the names and locations of individual establishments, firms or businesses,
 - (ii) the products produced, manufactured, processed, transported, stored, or purchased or sold, or the services provided, by individual establishments, firms or businesses in the course of their business, or
 - (iii) the names and addresses of individual establishments, firms or businesses that are within specific ranges of numbers of employees or persons engaged or constituting the work force; and
- (g) information relating to any carrier or public utility.

(4) In this section,

- (a) "carrier" means any person or association of persons that owns, operates or manages an undertaking that carries or moves persons or commodities by any form of Land, sea, or air transport; and
- (b) "public utility" means any person or association of persons that owns, operates or manages an undertaking
 - (i) for the supply of petroleum or petroleum products by pipeline,
 - (ii) for the supply, transmission or distribution of gas, electricity, steam or water,
 - (iii) for the collection and disposal of garbage or sewage or for the control of pollution,
 - (iv) for the transmission, emission, reception or conveyance of information by any telecommunication system, or
 - (v) for the provision of postal services.

17. (1) Except in respect of a prosecution under this Act, any return made to Statistics Canada pursuant to this Act and any copy of the return in the possession of the respondent is privileged and shall not be used as evidence in any proceedings whatever, and no person sworn under section 6 shall by an order of any court, tribunal or other body be required in any proceedings whatever to give oral testimony or to produce any return, document or record with respect to any information obtained in the course of administering this Act.

(2) This section applies in respect of any information that Statistics Canada is prohibited by this Act from disclosing or that may only be disclosed pursuant to an authorization under subsection (2) or (3) of section 16.

POPULATION CENSUS AND AGRICULTURE CENSUS

18. (1) A census of population of Canada shall be taken by Statistics Canada in the month of June in the year 1971, and every fifth year thereafter in a month to be fixed by the Governor in Council.

(2) The census of population shall be taken in such a manner as to ensure that counts of the population are provided for each federal electoral district of Canada, as constituted at the time of each census of population.

(3) A reference in any Act of the Parliament of Canada or in any order, rule or regulation or in any contract or other document made thereunder to a decennial census of population shall, unless the context otherwise requires, be construed to refer to the census of population taken by Statistics Canada in the year 1971 or in any tenth year thereafter.

19. A census of agriculture of Canada shall be taken by Statistics Canada -

- (a) in the year 1971 and in every tenth year thereafter; and
- (b) in the year 1976 and in every tenth year thereafter, unless the Governor in Council otherwise directs in respect of any such year.

20. (1) The Governor in Council shall by order prescribe the questions to be asked in any census taken by Statistics Canada under section 18 or 19.

(2) Every order under subsection (1) shall be published in the Canada Gazette not later than thirty days after it is made.

(3) This section does not apply to any census that may be taken by Statistics Canada under section 18 or 19 in the year 1971.

GENERAL STATISTICS

21. Without limiting the duties of Statistics Canada under section 3 or affecting any of its powers or duties in respect of any specific statistics that may otherwise be authorized or required under this Act, the Chief Statistician shall, under the direction of the Minister, collect, compile, analyse, abstract and publish statistics in relation to all or any of the following matters in Canada:

- (a) population;
- (b) agriculture;
- (c) health and welfare;
- (d) law enforcement, the administration of justice and corrections;
- (e) government and business finance;
- (f) immigration and emigration;
- (g) education;
- (h) labour and manpower;
- (i) commerce with other countries;
- (j) prices and the cost of living;
- (k) forestry, fishing and trapping;
- (l) mines, quarries and wells;
- (m) manufacturing;
- (n) construction;
- (o) transportation, storage and communication;
- (p) electric power, gas and water utilities;
- (q) wholesale and retail trade;
- (r) finance, insurance and real estate;
- (s) public administration;
- (t) community, business and personal services; and
- (u) any other matters prescribed by the Minister or by the Governor in Council.

22. In lieu of or in addition to using agents or employees for the collection of statistics under this Act, the Minister may prescribe that a form be sent to a person from whom information authorized to be obtained under this Act is sought, and such

person shall answer the inquiries thereon and return the form and answers to Statistics Canada properly certified as accurate, not later than the time prescribed therefor by the Minister and indicated on the form or not later than such extended time as the Minister in his discretion may allow.

23. (1) For the purposes of this Act and subject to subsection (i) of section 16,
- (a) the Chief Statistician or any person authorized by him to do so may inspect and have access to any returns, certificates, statements, documents, or other records obtained on behalf of the Minister of National Revenue for the purpose of the Income Tax Act, and
 - (b) the Minister of National Revenue shall cause such returns, certificates, statements, documents, or other records to be made available to the Chief Statistician or person authorized by him to inspect such records, in such manner and at such times as the Governor in Council may prescribe upon the recommendation of the Minister and the Minister of National Revenue.

(2) For the purposes of this Act and subject to subsection (1) of section 16, the Minister of National Revenue shall cause to be sent to the Chief Statistician returns of imports and exports into and from Canada and details of the means of transportation used therefor, in such manner and at such times as the Governor in Council may prescribe upon the recommendation of the Minister and the Minister of National Revenue.

24 to 27. [Omitted.]

OFFENCES AND PUNISHMENT

28. Every person who, after taking the oath set out in subsection (1) of section 6,
- (a) deserts from his duty, or wilfully makes any false declaration, statement or return in the performance of his duties,
 - (b) in the pretended performance of his duties, obtains or seeks to obtain information that he is not duly authorized to obtain, or
 - (c) contravenes subsection (1) of section 16,

is guilty of an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to both.

29. Every person who, without lawful excuse,
- (a) refuses or neglects to answer, or wilfully answers falsely, any question requisite for obtaining any information sought in respect of the objects of this Act or pertinent thereto that has been asked of him by any person employed or deemed to be employed under this Act, or
 - (b) refuses or neglects to furnish any information or to fill in to the best of his knowledge and belief any schedule or form that he has been required to

fill in, and to return the same when and as required of him pursuant to this Act, or knowingly gives false or misleading information or practises any other deception thereunder

is, for every such refusal or neglect, or false answer or deception, guilty of an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to both.

30. Every person

- (a) who, having the custody or charge of any documents or records that are maintained in any department or in any municipal office, corporation, business or organization, from which information sought in respect of the objects of this Act can be obtained or that would aid in the completion or correction thereof, refuses or neglects to grant access thereto to any person authorized for the purpose by the Chief Statistician, or
- (b) who otherwise in any way wilfully obstructs or seeks to obstruct any person employed in the execution of any duty under this Act

is guilty of an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to both.

31. The leaving by an enumerator, agent or other person employed or deemed to be employed under this Act, or the delivery by the post office at any house of any schedule or form purporting to be issued pursuant to this Act, and having thereon a notice requiring that it be filled in and signed within a stated time by the occupant of the house, or in his absence by some other member of the family, is, as against the occupant, a sufficient requirement so to fill in and sign the schedule or form notwithstanding that the occupant is not named in the notice, or personally served therewith.

32. The leaving by an enumerator, agent or other person employed or deemed to be employed under this Act, at the office or other place of business of any person or the delivery by the post office to any person or his agent, of any schedule or form purporting to be issued pursuant to this Act, and having thereon a notice requiring that it be filled in and signed within a stated time is, as against the person, a sufficient requirement so to fill in and sign the schedule or form, and if so required in the notice, to mail the schedule or form within a stated time to Statistics Canada.

33. Every person who, after taking the oath set out in subsection (1) of section 6,

- (a) wilfully discloses or divulges directly or indirectly to any person not entitled under this Act to receive the same any information obtained by him in the course of his employment that might exert an influence upon or affect the market value of any stocks, bonds or other security or any product or article, or
- (b) uses any such information for the purpose of speculating in any stocks, bonds or other security or any product or article,

is guilty of an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years or to both.

34. Every person who

- (a) personates an employee of Statistics Canada for the purpose of obtaining information from any person, or

- (b) represents himself to be making an inquiry under the authority of this Act when he is not an officer, employee or agent of Statistics Canada,

is guilty of an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to both.

35. All fines imposed pursuant to this Act belong to Her Majesty in right of Canada and shall be paid to the Receiver General.

36. Any proceedings by way of summary conviction in respect of an offence under this Act may be instituted at any time within two years after the time when the subject matter of the proceedings arose.

37. The Statistics Act, chapter 257 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1952, is repealed.

38 to 41 [Omitted.]

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Act No. 5096: The Statistics and National Censuses Act. - 6 March 1959. - Separate publication.

The National Congress

In the name of the Republic has passed the following Act:

CHAPTER I

THE DIRECTORATE GENERAL

1. There is hereby established a technical organ called the Directorate General of Statistics to be responsible for the collection, review, processing and publication of national statistics of economic, agricultural, commercial, industrial, financial and social conditions of the population and nationwide censuses and the coordination of the statistical services of the Republic.

Provided that the Directorate General of Statistics shall operate under the control of, and report to, such Secretariat of State as may be determined by Decree of the Executive; and the person appointed to be in charge thereof shall be referred to as the Director-General.

2. The terms of reference of the said Director General shall be: (1) to be in charge of all matters relating to the organization of the said Directorate General, direct its work, assign work among the respective sections, restrict or extend the terms of reference of such sections, and take measures for the internal organization thereof;

(2) to notify public agencies and officials and private persons of such data and information as may be necessary for the compilation of national statistics and prescribe time limits within which information shall be supplied to him;

(3) to require of all concerned to supply such corrections as may be necessary in the data so supplied;

(4) to prescribe the forms to be used for the compilation, centralization and processing of statistical data;

(5) to determine the methods to be used for the compilation, centralization, processing and safe keeping of statistical data;

(6) to authorize the publication of statistics;

(7) to cause to be prepared for periodical publication such bulletins and yearly reports of statistics containing summaries of the data compiled and any other useful information as he may deem appropriate;

(8) to establish working relations between the Directorate General of Statistics and similar agencies in other countries, and exchange with them information of general interest;

(9) to follow up the maintenance, expansion and organization of the library of the Directorate General of Statistics;

(10) to furnish the Secretariat of State to whom he reports with a monthly bulletin and an annual report on the work performed by the Directorate General during the period in question;

(11) to propose such actions as he deems necessary in order to improve national statistics;

(12) to verify whenever he deems this to be necessary, with the services of specially appointed sworn auditors, the exactitude of the data supplied to the Directorate General for the processing of the statistics that it has collected and require all whom it may concern to correct such data without prejudice to the establishment by judicial proceedings of the responsibilities in this regard. Any costs incurred in the enforcement of this section shall be defrayed by the person committing the offence;

(13) to defer to justice any person contravening the Statistics Act or Regulations.

3. The person appointed Assistant Director General of Statistics shall have the same terms of reference as are assigned to the Director General, and during his absence or temporary indisposition shall act in his stead.

CHAPTER II

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE DIRECTORATE GENERAL

4. The Directorate General of Statistics shall have the following sections:

- Administrative Section;
- Technical and Review Section;
- Information and Publicity Section (national-level clearing house);
- Publications Section;
- Population, Health and Welfare Statistics Section;
- Social and Cultural Statistics Section;
- Financial and Taxation Statistics Section;
- Agricultural Statistics Section;
- Foreign Trade Statistics Section;
- Industry, Domestic Trade and Communications Statistics Section;
- Machine Processing Section;
- Census Section.

Provided that the list established in this Section shall not be limitative; and the Executive may create new sections or abolish or modify these sections whenever it deems necessary or useful.

5. The respective sections shall undertake the administrative, technical and operative functions that are implied in their titles and shall be responsible for the collection, centralization, processing and conservation of all statistical data coming within their purview, in particular the data listed below. Thus:

The Administrative Section shall deal with secretarial, personnel, correspondence, archives, accountancy, equipment, supplies and transportation and with all other tasks that the Director General may deem appropriate to assign to it.

The Technical Review Section shall perform technical studies geared to improving the tasks undertaken by the respective sections of the Directorate General of Statistics, especially everything having to do with ongoing statistics assigned to those sections to process; the analysis of chronological series and the design of questionnaires; and examination and review of the contents, purpose, usefulness and format of the different questionnaires.

The Information and Publicity Section (national-level clearing house): shall draw up timely and appropriate draft replies to requests for statistical information sent in to the Directorate General and ensure exchange of statistical information between the national and international organizations; organize and expand the library and its services, and collect publications relating to the statistical service; and distribute both within and without the country the publications of the Directorate General of Statistics.

The Publications Section shall provide for the typing, correction, revision and printing of the statistical yearbooks, questionnaires and bulletins, and forms; compile tables, comparative graphs, graphics and provide all services necessary for the preparation and printing of statistical publications.

The Population, Health and Welfare Statistics Section shall concern itself with births, legal recognitions, marriages, divorces, naturalizations and deaths; internal movements; external migratory movements; morbidity rate, health and hygiene and social welfare; accidents at work and other items that the Directorate General of Statistics considers to be of interest, irrespective of their source, to the state and development of the physical life of the population.

The Social and Cultural Statistics Section shall concern itself with justice, the Public Registry, education, the registration of professional persons, bookshops, libraries, periodical publications, associations, public entertainment, broadcasting, the lighting system, water supply and any matters of a social and cultural nature.

The Financial and Taxation Statistics Section shall concern itself with public finances, local finances, banks, savings, private fortunes, salaries, the elaboration of economic indicators such as retail and wholesale prices, cost of living, housing rentals, the wholesale market, insurance and compensation claims.

The Agricultural Statistics Section shall establish the ongoing statistics for crops, cropped areas, production average yields, estimates and forecasts and forestry inventory; climatology; stockraising (by type and total herd), slaughterings, poultry; and fisheries.

The Foreign Trade Statistics Section shall concern itself with exports and shipping and air traffic movements.

The Industry, Domestic Trade and Communications Statistics Section shall concern itself with industry in general, tourism, mining, construction industry, public works, domestic commerce, transport, motor vehicles and manual vehicles, traffic accidents, and postal, telephone and radio telegraph traffic.

The Machine Processing Section shall concern itself with card punching verification, sorting and tabulation of statistics and censuses.

The Census Section shall concern itself with the planning, taking and processing of data obtained in censuses of population, building and housing; agriculture, industry, and commerce; and with geographic, cartographic and related tasks.

CHAPTER III

OBLIGATIONS INCUMBENT UPON INDIVIDUALS AND BODIES CORPORATE

6. All departments, institutions and offices of the State and of the municipalities, and all self-governing institutions shall be under the obligation, and it shall not be necessary that they be asked to do so, of taking with the utmost regularity and efficiency statistics concerning their respective activities, of constituting and maintaining in an orderly fashion the relevant archives, and of supplying the Directorate General of Statistics with the relevant reports and data in order that the national statistics may be compiled. In any event, the data in question must be amenable to the statistical requirement of the said Directorate General, irrespective of such data as the aforesaid departments, institutions and offices may wish to process for their own purposes.

7. All officials and employees of the State of the municipalities and of the self-governing institutions shall be under the obligation of making available the figures and related information relevant to their respective branches in all cases where this Act and the Regulations thereunder so provide.

8. All national or foreign individuals and associations of whatever kind, whether Dominican or foreign nationals, domiciled in the national territory, or having affiliates, agencies or representatives there, shall be under the obligation of supplying the Directorate General of Statistics or its representatives with figures and related information relating to themselves, their families and dependents, their property, their office operations, their companies or undertakings established in the Republic and their activities within ten working days at the latest from the time limit set by the Directorate General of Statistics.

9. Individuals or bodies corporate referred to in Section 8, or their representatives within the national territory, shall be required to aid the auditors appointed by the Director General of Statistics in the accomplishment of their task and shall allow them access to their accounts and any documents conducive to establishing the veracity of the data of concern to the statistical services.

10. Any individual or body corporate publishing books, periodicals, booklets or maps in the Republic shall be required to forward a copy of the published material to the Directorate General of Statistics for its library within ten days of publication.

11. Any national or foreign research centre or scientific institute undertaking research or similar work within the Republic shall be required to contribute to the tasks of the national statistics by supplying copies of any monographs, reports and designs prepared by them or copies of any data collected by them, irrespective of whether the Directorate General of Statistics specifically requests such copies.

12. Figures and related information obtained from private persons shall be deemed to be strictly confidential and shall be used only for the preparation of national statistics.

CHAPTER IV

STATISTICS COMMITTEES

13. In each municipality or municipal district and section in the Republic, a Statistics Committee shall be appointed to collect and send to the Directorate General of Statistics any data that it may require.

Provided that Section Committees shall consist of three persons resident in the section who are able to read and write and have no police record. In areas where there are public or private schools, the headmaster or headmistress of the school shall be member of the Committee.

14. Membership of a Statistics Committee shall be honorary and appointment thereto shall be made by the President of the Republic from lists supplied for this purpose by the Director General of Statistics. The said Director General may for this same purpose avail himself of the cooperation of public officials and of persons of good repute in their locality.

15. The Director General of Statistics may recommend which persons shall preside over municipal, municipal district and section committees by reference to lists that he submits for this purpose to the President of the Republic pursuant to Section 14 above. The president of committees shall meet not less than once a month and often as the members deem necessary.

16. The mayor of any section shall afford the Statistics Committee every assistance that may be required for the due accomplishment of the task assigned to it.

17. Statistics committees shall be deemed to be organs of the Directorate General of Statistics and shall comply with any instructions that it may impart to them.

CHAPTER V

NATIONAL CENSUSES

18. The Directorate General of Statistics shall be in charge of all matters relating to censuses. National censuses shall be the Population, Buildings and Housing, Agriculture and Industry and Commerce censuses and those relating to any other matters that the Executive may determine.

19. National censuses shall be taken at the following times: Population and Agriculture, in 1960, and every ten years thereafter; Industry and Commerce, and Buildings and Housing in 1965, and every ten years thereafter.

20. When necessary, for purely administrative reasons, the Executive may by decree order the taking of censuses of any kind, whether partial or general, in between the set times, provided that the taking of such censuses shall not create a hindrance to the holding of the corresponding national census or affect the legal status of any national census that may have been taken.

21. Tasks entailed in national censuses assigned by the competent authorities to public employees of whatever kind and to private persons shall be mandatory and the persons concerned may be excused only on grounds excuses accepted as legitimate by the Directorate General of Statistics.

22. All inhabitants of the Republic shall be under the obligation, upon being requested, of supplying the enumerators charged by law with the task of taking censuses with any information that the Directorate General of Statistics may require relative to themselves or their dependents or persons under their care or protection, to their property, the operation of their commercial and industrial establishments, the practice of their profession and any other information referring to any activity having to do with the specific census that is being taken.

23. All authorities, all public departmental, provincial or municipal employees and all private persons shall be required to afford any assistance requested of them by the Directorate General of Statistics to the authorities and employees concerned with censuses, either free of charge or under such conditions as the Executive may determine.

24. The Executive shall, by decree, determine the days for the taking of the respective censuses and shall require that all persons be present at home during the prescribed hours or until such time as the enumerator has collected the data, save in cases of force majeure, for which evidence must be furnished.

25. Persons appointed by the Directorate General of Statistics or its representatives shall be required to perform their assigned tasks during the prescribed hours, under such penalty as are established by this Act, save in cases of force majeure, for which evidence must be furnished.

26. The days prescribed by the Executive for the taking of the Population Census shall be non-working days, save as regards the work entailed in the taking of that Census.

OFFENCES, PENALTIES, JURISDICTION AND LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

27. If any civil servant, public employee or auditor appointed by the Directorate General of Statistics releases any figures and related information, he shall be punished with a term of imprisonment of from 5 to 30 days and with a fine of from 10 to 100 pesos, without prejudice to any other penalties he may have incurred.

28. Any individual or body corporate contravening this Act or the regulations thereunder by failing to supply the relevant figures and related information within the time limits prescribed by the Directorate General of Statistics shall be punished with a fine of from 10 to 100 pesos. In the event of second or subsequent offences, the penalty shall be double such fine.

29. Any person who offers resistance or refuses to permit the auditors referred to in this Act to carry out their work shall be punished with a fine of from 25 to 200 pesos, without prejudice to such other penalties as may apply.

30. The following shall be punished with imprisonment from six days to three months or with a fine of from 10 to 100 pesos or both such imprisonment and fine:

- (a) persons who refuse to supply information referred to in section 22 of this Act;
- (b) persons who, without justified reason, do not remain at home during the time prescribed for the taking of any census;
- (c) persons who remove or render unserviceable any tags, labels or numbers placed by the enumerators on buildings, dwellings or other premises;
- (d) persons guilty of any other offence under this Act and the regulations thereunder that is not otherwise expressly provided for.

31. The following shall be punished with a term of imprisonment for from one to three months or with a fine of from 25 to 200 pesos or both such imprisonment and fine:

- (a) enumerators, inspectors and any persons charged with any task, for the taking of any census who alter information furnished to them or who, for whatever purpose, prepare falsified data;
- (b) enumerators, inspectors and any other persons charged with any task for the taking of any census, who supply figures and related information to persons or bodies not legally entitled to receive them or who on their own initiative divulge the partial or total reports or data received in the course of such task.

32. Justices of the Peace shall have jurisdiction for offences under this Act.

33. The following are hereby repealed: Census Act No. 1023, promulgated on 1 November 1935; Act No. 448 promulgated on 26 April 1941; National Census Act No. 318, promulgated on 8 July 1943; Act No. 1336, promulgated on 26 January 1947; Act No. 1575, promulgated on 15 November 1947, and any other Act or section of Act that is in conflict with the present Act.

ECUADOR

Decree No. 323 of the Supreme Council of Government promulgating the Statistics Act, 27 April 1976. - Registro Oficial No. 82, 7 May 1976.

The Supreme Council of Government

Whereas by Decree No. 760 of 9 August 1944, published in the Registro Oficial No. 44 of 17 August 1944, the National Census Act was promulgated and the Directorate General for Statistics and the Census was created within the Ministry of Economic Affairs;

Whereas Supreme Decree No. 595 of 13 October 1970, published in the Registro Oficial No. 81 of 16 October 1970, provides that the statistics and censuses are to be conducted by the National Statistics Institute, which is to come within the purview of the said Census Act and placed under the control of the National Council for Planning and Economic Coordination, with the specific task of taking the third Population Census, the second Housing Census and the second Census of Agriculture;

Whereas progress achieved in census taking, together with the importance taken on by this activity as a source of information for the public authorities and private enterprise calls for a revision of the law whereby the said activity can be determined in its true magnitude and a unified, modern and efficient administrative structure may be created as a means whereby the country may have available timely, reliable and technically processed data permitting the clearest possible appreciation of the realities of the national life; and

Having before it the report of the Legislative Commission, and by virtue of the powers vested in it,

Hereby promulgates the following Act:

THE STATISTICS ACT

CHAPTER I

The National Statistics System

1. The National Statistics shall be compiled through the agency of the National Statistics System, which shall be in the charge of the organizations established by this Act.
2. The National Statistics System shall be geared to research into, and surveying, planning, production, publication and dissemination of, national statistics allowing of socio-economic analysis for development programmes as required by the realities of the national life.
3. All public organizations and institutions engaging in statistical work shall be under the governance of the National Statistics System.
4. The organs of the National Statistics System shall be:
 - (a) The National Statistics and Census Council; and
 - (b) the National Statistics and Census Institute.

CHAPTER II

THE NATIONAL STATISTICS AND CENSUS COUNCIL

SECTION I

Composition and Terms of Reference

5. The National Statistics and Census Council shall consist of the President of the National Council for Planning and Economic Coordination, who shall be Chairman, and delegates, one for each ministry, and of the Director of Mobilization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Quorum shall be five members. In case of a tie, the Chairman shall have a casting vote.

The National Statistics and Census Council may also co-opt delegates from public organizations, with consultative status, if it deems their presence to be necessary in connection with subjects relating to their particular field.

6. The Council shall elect from among its members a Vice-Chairman, who shall replace the Chairman in his absence or if he is temporarily unable to attend.

7. The terms of reference of the National Statistics and Census Council shall be:

- (a) to supervise the work of the National Statistics Institute;
- (b) to issue instructions in connection with the National Statistics Programme to be presented by the National Statistics and Census Institute;
- (c) to make provision for the taking of national censuses and approve the plans and relevant budgets;
- (d) to obtain financing for carrying out of the work of the National Statistics and Census Institute;
- (e) to approve such projects for technical and financial assistance from national and international specialized organizations as are submitted for its consideration;
- (f) to authorize the National Statistics and Census Institute and other bodies coming within the purview of the National Statistics System to undertake statistical investigations not contemplated in the National Statistics Programme and special investigations sponsored by national or foreign agencies or organizations;
- (g) to resolve matters on which it is consulted by the National Statistics and Census Institute, and answer the questions submitted to it by other agencies of the National Statistics System;
- (h) to propose to the competent authorities such changes in the public administration as are necessary in order to improve the National Statistics System;
- (i) to submit to the appropriate legislative organs proposals for such reforms of the law as are deemed to be necessary to the pursuit of the object of this Act;

- (j) to draw up the rules of procedure pertinent to this Act; and
- (k) such additional powers as are vested in it by law.

SECTION II

The Chairman

8. The Chairman of the National Statistics and Census Council shall:
- (a) represent the Council, supervise its organization and preside at meetings;
 - (b) give rulings in appeal, which shall be final, concerning fines imposed by the Director General of the National Statistics and Census Institute; and
 - (c) enforce and cause to be enforced this Act and its regulations.

CHAPITRE III

THE NATIONAL STATISTICS AND CENSUS INSTITUTE

SECTION I

Status - Terms of reference

9. The National Statistics and Census Institute, with Headquarters in the capital of the Republic, shall be a public entity with corporate status appointed by the National Council for Planning and Economic Coordination.
10. The terms of reference of the National Statistics and Census Institute shall be:
- (a) to submit to the National Statistics and Census Council the National Statistics Programme;
 - (b) to carry out the tasks assigned to it under the National Statistics Programme;
 - (c) to coordinate and supervise the execution of plans and programmes to be implemented by other institutions of the National Statistics System;
 - (d) to operate as the general official clearing house for the country's statistical data;
 - (e) to make statistical inventories and maintain a centralized archive containing all forms, questionnaires, certificates, enquiry preparations and other legal instruments of registration used by the National System for the purpose of obtaining statistical data;
 - (f) to centralize, with the help of the Military Geographic Institute, the drawing up and preparing of the maps that will be necessary for the investigations to be undertaken by the subsidiary organs of the National Statistics System;

- (g) to take the population and housing census, the census of agriculture, the economic census and any other census; and to publish and disseminate the results, having first advised the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Armed Forces;
- (h) to coordinate the work of the special commissions;
- (i) to furnish the Director of Mobilization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff with any statistical data he may require; and
- (j) such additional terms of reference as are indicated in this Act and its regulations.

SECTION II

The Director

11. The Director General shall be appointed by the President of the Republic from a list containing three names forwarded to him by the Chairman of the National Statistics and Census Council, shall be the representative at law of the National Statistics and Census Institute and shall be responsible for its technical, economic and administrative management. In the absence or indisposition of the Director General, the Assistant Director General shall replace him with identical powers and duties.

12. The terms of reference of the Director General shall be:

- (a) to submit the National Statistics Programme to the National Statistics and Census Council for approval;
- (b) to prepare the draft annual budget of the Institute and submit this for the approval of the President of the Council as required by this Act. The said draft budget must be accompanied by the programme that the National Statistics and Census Institute is to carry out;
- (c) to authorize the disbursements provided for in the budget of the Institute;
- (d) to appoint, pursuant to this Act, the Assistant Director General and the other officers and employees of the Institute;
- (e) to recruit, pursuant to this Act, the staff required by the Institute;
- (f) to send up each year to the National Statistics and Census Council a progress report on the Institute's work;
- (g) to make available to the National Statistics and Census Council any administrative personnel that it may require;
- (h) to impose the fines provided for by this Act; and
- (i) such additional terms of reference as are indicated in this Act and its regulations.

SECTION III

Permanent and auxiliary offices

13. The National Statistics and Census Institute shall have available to it all technical, administrative and regional permanent offices as are necessary for the accomplishment of this object of this Act.

In addition, it shall set up special committees to function as auxiliary and accessory organs of the Institute whose membership shall consist as required of representatives of institutions producing or using statistics.

14. The said special committees shall:

- (a) collaborate in the preparation of statistical programmes and suggest readjustments in the production of statistics taken by the various organs of the National Statistics System, and
- (b) propose principles, standards and guidelines that may be applicable for the consolidation of the National Statistics System.

CHAPTER IV

BODIES COMING WITHIN THE PURVIEW OF THE NATIONAL STATISTICS SYSTEM

15. The bodies coming within the purview of the National Statistics System shall:

- (a) present to the National Statistics and Census Institute proposals for statistical investigations together with the relevant background material, reports, methodologies, estimates and work schedules for the formulation of the National Statistics Programme;
- (b) participate actively in the coordination and preparation of the National Statistics Programme;
- (c) undertake each phase of the statistical investigative process and submit the results to the Institute;
- (d) request of, or, as appropriate, supply to, the Institute such technical assistance as it may require for any special tasks of a statistical nature; and
- (e) perform any other task indicated in this Act or its regulations.

CHAPTER V

THE NATIONAL STATISTICS PROGRAMME

16. The National Statistics Programme will contain guidelines for the investigations to be undertaken by the National Statistics and Census Institute and by other bodies coming within the purview of the National Statistics System, such investigations being geared to obtaining the necessary statistical information in all fields of the national life, including censuses, with the relevant work schedules both for data collection and for the processing, analysis, organization and publication of such data.

The National Statistics Programme, including the short-, medium- and long-term projects thereunder, shall be duly presented by the National Statistics and Census Institute to the National Council in order for the latter to issue the relevant instructions.

17. No institution or organization coming within the purview of the National Statistics System may officially undertake statistical investigations that are not incorporated under the National Statistics Programme or otherwise expressly authorized by the National Statistics and Census Council, in which case the investigations in question shall be so incorporated under the National Statistics Programme.

If, within fifteen days, the Council has not deliberated thereon, the application for authorization requested shall be deemed to have been granted.

18. The taking of national censuses shall be determined by the National Statistics and Census Council in the light of the country's needs and of the recommendations of specialized international organizations.

19. Upon approval of plans and budget programmes for national censuses, the Minister for Financial Affairs shall make provision in the General Budget of the State for the relevant chapters; and these may not be reduced or assigned to other purposes until the final results of such censuses have been published.

CHAPTER VI

OBLIGATION TO SUPPLY DATA TO THE NATIONAL STATISTICS SYSTEM

20. All persons, whether individuals and bodies corporate residing or having any activity in the country shall, without exception, be under an obligation whenever so requested in accordance with the law to supply any figures and related information of an exclusively statistical or census nature, and relating to themselves and their dependents, to their property, to the activities of their establishments or other undertakings, to their profession, occupation or office and, generally, to any facts and activities that may be of interest to statistical or census enquiry.

Persons requested to help in the taking of censuses shall be required to collaborate with the National Statistics and Census Institute.

21. Items of information relating to individuals and obtained for statistical purposes shall be strictly confidential. Accordingly, such items of information shall not be divulged and shall not be used for other purposes such as taxation, conscription, judicial proceedings or in relation to any other matter that does not purely pertain to statistics or a census.

Only numerical summaries, group totals, grand totals and, generally speaking, information not referring to individuals shall be divulged.

CHAPTER VII

PENALTIES

22. Any person supplying false information or failing to supply timely information shall have a penalty imposed upon him by the Director General of the National Statistics and Census Institute in the form of a term of imprisonment of from 10 to 30 days, or a fine of from 200 to 2 000 sucres.

23. Any penalty imposed by the Director-General of the National Statistics and Census Institute may be appealed to the President of the National Statistics and Census Council within 30 days following notification thereof. Any executory ruling to impose a fine shall be notified to the Ministry of Finance for collection purposes.

24. The obligation to supply statistical data as requested remains even when the penalty has been carried out; and the said penalty shall be imposed as often as the required information is not supplied.

25. Persons participating in the investigations organized by the bodies coming within the purview of the National Statistics System may not request information other than that authorized.

Failure to observe this prohibition shall incur the penalties provided for in the Civil Service and Administrative Career Act.

CHAPTER VIII

FINANCIAL ASSETS

26. The financial assets of the National Statistics and Census Institute shall be:

- (a) Those ordinarily or extraordinarily assigned to the Institute in the General Budget of the State;
- (b) those obtained through services rendered or through the sale of statistical publications or census or statistical maps supplied to bodies or individuals requesting these;
- (c) the proceeds of contracts or agreements with national, foreign or international organizations for the carrying out of statistical investigations and analyses or other census or statistical work; and
- (d) those from any other sources.

CHAPTER IX

GENERAL PROVISIONS

27. During the taking of national censuses and whenever the National Statistics and Census Institute so requires, the public sector shall declare its officers and employees to be on duty, on full pay, for the time necessary for them to collaborate in such censuses.

The Institute shall pay a bonus to all staff so declared to be on duty.

28. The civil and military authorities shall collaborate with the National Statistics and Census Institute, as necessary, and shall help in the census activities as instructed by the Director-General of the Institute. The police (*fuerza pública*) shall also guarantee the execution of the field operations of the National Statistics and Census Institute. The Ministers of Internal Affairs and of National Defence shall issue the necessary instructions for this purpose.

29. If, for the taking of national censuses, or for statistical investigations under the National Programme, occasional staff are required, such staff shall be hired for three-monthly periods as provided for by the Contract Personnel Services Act and only upon approval by the President of the National Statistics and Census Council.

TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS.

I. Within ninety days following the coming into force of this Act, the National Statistics and Census Institute shall prepare the Draft Manning and Operational Regulations of the National Statistics System and shall submit them to the Supreme Council of Government for approval.

II. Established staff of the National Census Office and of the National Census Institute who are not placed within the National Statistics and Census Institute shall be compensated with the equivalent of two months' pay.

III. The responsibility for continuing and completing up to and including the stage of publication any censuses initiated by the National Census Office are hereby transferred to the National Statistics and Census Institute.

IV. Items forming part of the assets of the National Census Office and the National Statistics Institute shall, without exception, become the property of the National Statistics and Census Institute; and the Controller General of the Nation shall determine the procedures for this purpose.

V. The budget allocations which, for 1976, were assigned to the financing of the National Census Office and the National Statistics Institute, and any balances in hand this day in their respective accounts, shall be paid into the funds of the National Statistics and Census Institute.

FINAL PROVISIONS

I. The Statistics Act published in the Registro Oficial No. 760 of 17 August 1944, article 7 of the Transitional Provision III of Decree No. 595 of 13 October 1970, published in the Registro Oficial No. 81 of 16 October 1970, and Decree No. 404 of 12 April 1973, published in the Registro Oficial No. 293 of 25 April 1973, are hereby repealed.

II. This Act shall enter into force upon publication in the Registro Oficial.

FINLAND

The Agricultural Statistics Act.- 25 August 1975. - Finlands Författningssamling No. 675/1975.

By decision of Parliament it is enacted as follows:

1. Official agricultural statistics shall be processed and published by the Division of Agriculture. The said Division shall for this purpose obtain information from agricultural holdings, dairying enterprises and slaughterhouses and other undertakings where agriculture, forestry or other related activities are carried on within the meaning of this Act.

For the purpose of such official agricultural statistics the Division of Agriculture shall maintain an Agricultural Register for which the required information shall be collected from agricultural holdings.

2. Any person engaging in any of the activities or owning any holdings within the meaning of section 1, first paragraph, shall be under an obligation of furnishing upon request such information with regard to those activities or holdings as is specified in the prescribed forms.

Requests for information shall be made in such a way that it may be furnished at the lowest possible cost and with the least possible inconvenience.

3. For the purpose of agricultural statistics planning and the supervision of the conduct of operations there shall be attached to the Division of Agriculture an agricultural statistics commission to be appointed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests for a term of three years at a time.

4. The questionnaire to be used in collecting data for agricultural statistics shall be prescribed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests upon the advice of the commission referred to in section 3.

5. Any data furnished within the meaning of this Act in respect of holdings and activities to which the obligation of supplying information applies shall be treated in confidence. Such data may be made use of only for statistical purposes or for research purposes such that the person so supplying the information shall suffer no harm or inconvenience. Data concerning individuals furnishing them may be made over only for special reasons.

The provisions of the Act of 2 February 1951 on publicity for decisions of public concern (83/51) shall not apply to information so obtained.

6. Any person who without good cause refuses to furnish the information that pursuant to this Act or to provisions issued under its terms he is under an obligation to furnish shall be punished with a fine; and any person who intentionally furnishes incorrect data or other information shall be punished with a fine, save in the case of a minor offence, unless heavier penalties are provided for by law.

If any person fails in his obligation to supply information within the appointed time, the county authorities may, unless the court has imposed a penalty on him within the meaning of the previous paragraph and an injunction to furnish the said information, enforce his obligation by means of the aforesaid fine.

7. If any person with a view to gain furnishes or otherwise divulges information in respect of which secrecy pursuant to section 5 is to be observed or information material or items of such material which it is intended shall be processed for statistical or other purposes or automatic data processing programmes or systems established for the procurement of information material and by means of which different items of information concerning the individual respondent can be collated, he shall be punished, save in the case of a minor offence, with a fine or with a term of imprisonment not exceeding six months.

If any person intentionally or out of manifestly gross negligence without a view to gain furnishes or otherwise divulges the information contemplated in the previous paragraph to any person not entitled to obtain such information he shall be punished with a fine

8. Detailed rules for the enforcement of this Act shall be prescribed by Ordinance.

9. This Act repeals the Act of 13 January 1950 - the Agricultural Statistics Act (7/50).

* * * * *

The Agricultural Statistics Ordinance. - 31 October 1975.- Finlands Författningssamling No. 826/1975.

On the proposition of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests and pursuant to section 8 of the Agricultural Statistics Act of 25 August 1975 (675/75) it is hereby prescribed as follows:

1. For official agricultural statistics purposes there shall be processed and published statistics concerning conditions common to agricultural activities, the structure of farm holdings and ownership situations, production, use of inputs, harvest returns and similar information relating to agriculture and forestry, together with information having to do with activities processing or otherwise making use of agricultural inputs.

2. The Agricultural Statistics Commission shall have a chairman, a deputy chairman and an expert on automatic data processing and twelve additional members, together with personal alternates for those members.

3. The Commission shall have a quorum whenever the Chairman or Deputy Chairman and not less than five other members are present.

An officer of the Division of Agriculture and appointed by it in that behalf shall serve as secretary to the Commission.

In all other matters the rules governing committees shall apply to the Division.

4. The Division of Agriculture shall for the purpose of conducting agricultural statistics and the maintaining of the register of farms, as well as supervision purposes, have regard to the concepts, classifications and codings applied in the statistical affairs of the State.

5. The basic information required for the production of statistics shall be obtained through administrative channels or through census questionnaires to be supplied to census units (postal survey) or by means of interviews with persons required to furnish statistical information (interview survey).

6. For the purpose of conducting interview surveys and other official procedures required for the production of agricultural statistics the Division of Agriculture shall be assisted by local statistical agents.

The said statistical agents' areas of operation shall be determined by the Division of Agriculture. Such an area may consist of a municipality, two or more municipalities or only a portion of a given municipality.

The statistical agent shall be a reliable informant and familiar with farming. He shall be appointed to his task by the Division of Agriculture.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forests shall decide in matters of the remuneration of statistical agents and the reimbursement of their travel expenses.

7. The Division of Agriculture shall publish yearly statistics of agriculture.

8. Detailed instructions on matter of concern to Finland's official agricultural statistics for transmittal to international organizations shall be issued, as needed, by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests.

9. Detailed instructions for the enforcement of this Ordinance shall be issued, as needed, by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests.

FRANCE

Decree No.78-350 prescribing the date of and the conditions governing the conducting of the General Census of Agriculture, 17 March 1978. - Separate publication.

The Prime Minister

Considering the joint report of the Minister-Delegate for Economic and Financial Affairs and of the Minister of Agriculture;

Pursuant to Regulation (EEC) No.218/78 of 19 December 1977 of the Council of the European Communities on the organization of a survey on the structure of agricultural holdings in 1979/1980;

Pursuant to Act No.51-711 of 7 June 1951 relative to obligations, coordination and secrecy in statistical matters, as amended;

Pursuant to Decree No. 57-178 of 15 February 1957 relative to the reorganization of agricultural statistics;

Pursuant to Decree No. 72-1104 of 8 December 1972 prescribing the terms of reference and functioning of the National Statistical Council and enforcing Act No. 51-711 of 7 June 1951 relative to obligations, coordination and secrecy in statistical matters, as amended;

Pursuant to Decree No. 77-184 of 31 December 1977 relative to the distribution of the credits instituted by the Finance Act 1978;

Hereby decrees:

1. A general census of agriculture having as period of reference the 1978/79 agricultural year shall be carried out in Metropolitan France and the Overseas Departments from 1 September 1979 to 31 March 1980.

The purpose of this operation shall be to collect, for each production unit, the information relating to management structure, the population engaged in farming, the use of the soil, livestock, means of production and the economic situation of farms.

The said operation shall be preceded in 1978 and 1979 by the establishment or the updating, in each commune, of card indexes of farms.

All items of information concerning individuals shall be covered by statistical secrecy, pursuant to the Act of June 1951, as amended, cited in the Preamble hereto.

2. The Census shall concern all production units of one hectare and over of agricultural area as well as other units of plant and animal production judged of an equivalent importance, the characteristics whereof are to be specified hereafter.

3. The Census shall be directed by a Steering Committee consisting of the Director-General of the National Institute of Statistics and Economic Surveys, the Director-General of the Department of Administration and Finance of the Ministry of Agriculture, members of the National Institute of Statistics and Economic Surveys and members of the Central Service of Surveys and Statistical Studies of the Ministry of Agriculture. This Steering Committee shall be chaired by the Director-General of the National Institute of Statistics and Economic Surveys.

4. Consultation by users of the results of this Census shall be provided for by the National Council of Statistics.
5. The conditions governing the application of this Decree, especially as regards the scope of the Census contemplated in Article 2, shall be determined by Order issued by the Ministers concerned.
6. The Minister-Delegate for Economic and Financial Affairs, the Minister of Agriculture, the Secretary of State to the Minister of the Interior (Overseas Departments and Territories) shall be responsible, each to the extent that he is concerned, for the implementation of this Decree, which shall be published in the Official Journal of the French Republic.

GERMANY (FEDERAL REPUBLIC)

Act to provide for a Census of Agriculture (Agricultural Census Act 1979 - LwZG 1979). - 5 May 1978. - Bundesgesetzblatt I, 12 May 1978.

The Federal Chamber of Deputies has passed the following Act:

1. In the area where this law applies, there shall be held from 1979 to 1982 as a Federal statistical measure a census of the agriculture and forestry (including viticulture, horticulture and inland fisheries) sectors.

2. The census shall comprise:

1. a main survey;
2. a viticultural survey;
3. a horticultural survey;
4. an inland fishery survey.

3. The main survey referred in Section 2 (1) shall consist in a complete survey of agricultural and forestry enterprises and property units as well as a sample survey of agricultural enterprises and shall be carried out in the first half of 1979. The data obtained in the main survey shall supplement the data obtained in the 1979 Agricultural Report pursuant to the Agricultural Reporting Act of 15 November 1974 (Bundesgesetzblatt I, p. 3161); and the data shall be collated in terms of enterprises.

4. (1) The complete survey within the meaning of Section 3 shall cover all enterprises

1. having an area of not less than one hectare used for agriculture, forestry or inland fisheries;
2. having an area of less than one hectare given over to agriculture, including enterprises without areas used for agriculture whose natural unit production levels are equivalent to not less than the average value of annual agricultural marketable production from one hectare of land used for agriculture and coming within the purview of this Act.

(2) The following items shall be surveyed:

1. Data on the owner of the enterprise, his/her spouse and the manager of the enterprise together with family members living on the enterprise and their occupation, permanent non-family labour, their position and occupation in the enterprise;
2. ownership situation and rentals;
3. the letting of rooms.

5. (1) The sample survey with the meaning of Section 3 shall cover 80,000 to 100,000 agricultural enterprises within the meaning of Section 4 (1).

(2) The following items shall be surveyed:

1. Social security situation of the owner of the enterprise and his/her family members, professional or related qualifications of the married couple owning the enterprise and of the manager of the enterprise;
2. buildings;
3. contractual relations with producer groups.

6. (1) The viticultural survey referred to in Section 2 (2) shall be carried out from October 1979 to June 1980.

(2) It shall cover

1. all enterprises with an area under vines of not less than ten ares stocked or planned for restocking;
2. all enterprises producing for sale viticultural products, grapes, mash, must, wine or products thereof;

(3) The following items shall be surveyed:

1. Characteristics mark of the enterprises, ownership situation, accounting, sources of earnings and support;
2. area of the enterprise and its use by type of use together with area under vines and their plantation and cultivation, vine varieties by age groups;
3. manpower by number and working-time group, professional qualification of the manager of the enterprise;
4. use made of the crop, commercial outlets and contractual links for production and sales.

7. (1) The horticultural survey referred in Section 2 (3) shall be carried out in the first half of 1982.

(2) It shall cover all enterprises growing horticultural crops for sale, with

1. an area not less than 15 ares given over to horticulture;
2. an area used for horticultural under glass or plastic;

(3) The following items shall be surveyed:

1. characteristics of the enterprises, ownership situation, accounting, sources of earnings and support;
2. area of the enterprises and use made of it by to type of use;
3. manpower by number and working-time groups, professional or related qualification of the manager of the enterprise and his/her spouse;
4. commercial outlets;
5. buildings.

8. (1) The inland fishery survey referred to in Section 2 (4) shall be carried out in the first half of 1982.

(2) It shall cover all enterprises engaged in river or lake fisheries, pond fisheries or fish breeding for commercial purposes, where the natural unit level production are equivalent to not less than the average value of annual marketable agricultural production of one hectare of and used for agricultural within the purview of this Act.

(3) The following items shall be surveyed:

1. characteristics of the enterprise;
2. waters and their utilization, catches and fish production;
3. manpower by number and type of occupation, and professional qualifications of the manager of the enterprise.

9. The owner and the manager of the enterprise listed in the cases contemplated in Section 4 to 8, and their family members as regards the items that concern them, shall be under an obligation to furnish information.

10. (1) Persons charged with implementing the surveys under this Act shall be permitted to enter grounds and rooms not serving as dwellings during the usual working and business hours insofar as this is necessary for the survey.

(2) Any person who, in contravention of subsection (1) denies entry to the grounds or premises contemplated there shall be guilty of an offence, which shall be punishable.

11. (1) The appropriate authorities under Länd law shall transmit items of information obtained in the census of agriculture regarding individuals to the Federal Office of Statistics on demand to the extent needed for the purposes of the European Communities or for special processing by the Federal Republic.

(2) The Federal Office of Statistics shall transmit statistical data obtained in the census of agriculture to the Commission of the European Communities on behalf of the Federal Republic of Germany, to the extent that such data are needed for carrying out statistical projects of the European Communities.

12. (1) Data regarding individuals may be transmitted to the highest authorities of the Federation and the Länder competent for food, agriculture and forestry as well as to any offices designated by them in conformity with Section 12 (2) of the Statistics for Federal Purposes Act, without disclosing the respondent's name and address. Transmission or assessment for taxation purposes shall be excluded.

(2) Section 12 of the Statistics for Federal Purposes Act shall also apply to persons employed by authorities to which data regarding individuals are transmitted pursuant to this Act.

13. Pursuant to Section 13 (1), of the Third Extension Act, this Act shall also be enforceable in Länd Berlin.

14. This law shall come into force on the day following publication.

HUNGARY

Decree No. 2/1972/1.25 of the Hungarian Revolutionary Workers' - Peasants' Government on the General Census of Agriculture 1972. - 25 January 1972. - Magyar Közlöny No. 6, 25 January 1972, p. 37.

1. (1) A general census of agriculture shall be conducted in the territory of Hungary in relation to the year 1972.

(2) The census shall cover large-scale state farms, the farms of cooperatives, enterprises and institutions, as well as small-scale farms (household plots of members of agricultural producers' cooperatives, auxiliary and private farms).

2. (1) The managers of the farms referred in Article 1 (2) and the operators of small-scale farms shall be responsible for supplying the data.

(2) The general census of agriculture carried out on state-owned farms, farms of cooperatives, enterprises and institutions shall form part of the regular collection of data by the Central Statistical Office.

(3) The full scale census concerning smallholdings, which is not included in the regular framework for the collection of statistical data, shall be carried out between 1 and 15 April 1972, taking midnight between 31 March and 1 April 1972 as the census cut-off point.

3. The collection, processing and publication of the data collected in the general census of agriculture shall be the task of the Central Statistical Office.

4. The census and the questionnaire data concerning small farms shall be used for statistical purposes only.

5. It shall be obligatory for every person in the country to supply data required under the census and to do so at the appointed time.

6. Persons taking part in the collection of data (enumerators, supervisors and persons in charge of towns, villages, etc.) shall be deemed to be official persons in performing these duties.

7. The Hungarian Revolutionary Workers' - Peasants' Government hereby calls upon the councils and authorities and the national councils and bodies of the cooperatives in question and all social organs to help in the work of the general census of agriculture.

8. The present Decree shall enter into force on the day of publication. The President of the Central Statistical Office shall coordinate with the Minister of Agriculture and Food for its enforcement.

ITALY

Act No. 864 to provide for the financing of the third National Agricultural Census, the twelfth National Population Census, the National Housing Census and the sixth National Census of Industry, Commerce, Services and Crafts. - 8 December 1980. - Gazzetta Ufficiale No. 349, 22 December 1980.

The Chamber of Deputies and the Senate of the Republic have approved:

The President of the Republic promulgates the following Act:

1. There is hereby ordered the taking of the national agricultural census, the national population census, the national housing census and the national census of industry, commerce, services and crafts.

The population census, the housing census and the census of industry, commerce, services and crafts shall take place in 1981, and the agricultural census in 1982.

The dates for and rules governing the carrying out of these censuses shall be prescribed in specific regulations to be issued by decree by the President of the Republic, upon proposal by the President of the Council of Ministers, in concert with the Ministers of the Interior, the Treasury, Justice, the Budget and Economic Programming, Agriculture and Forests, and Industry, Commerce and Crafts, following consultation with the inter-Region advisory commission referred to in Section 13 of Act No. 281 of 16 May 1970. The views of the said commission shall be disregarded if not expressed within thirty days of request being made therefor.

2. The Central Institute of Statistics shall provide the Regions, the autonomous provinces of Trento and Bolzano, and any communes so requesting, with such data, to be furnished without naming the persons concerned, on individual survey units as it is intended shall be used for the processing of statistics of local interest.

The use made of such data by the Regions, autonomous provinces and communes shall proceed in conformity with the rules laid down in Article 19 of Crown Decree-Law No. 1285 of 27 May 1929, converted into Act No. 2238 of 21 December 1929.

The procedures for so furnishing data shall be governed by the regulations within the meaning of Section 1, last paragraph.

3. In order to meet all the expenses of carrying out the censuses prescribed by Section 1, the disbursement of Lire 140 thousand million is hereby authorized, to be allocated to the Central Institute of Statistics, which shall make arrangements for so carrying out the census within the meaning of Crown Decree-Law No. 1285 of 27 May 1929, converted into Act No. 2238 of 21 December 1929.

Appropriation for this disbursement shall be made in the Treasury Budget Estimates at the rate of Lire 20 thousand million for financial year 1980 and Lire 60 thousand million for financial year 1981.

4. Of the disbursement of Lire 140 thousand million appropriated within the meaning of Section 3, a sum of Lire 18,700 million shall be allocated to the communes as flat-rate reimbursement for the expenses of a general nature that have to meet in connection with the censuses referred to above.

The expenses contemplated in the previous paragraph shall comprise: the updating of the list of farms; the updating of the "topographical plan"; the dividing of the territory of the commune into "census sections"; meetings between communes for instructions; the preparation of statements showing the situation in the respective sections and other ancillary forms; the selection and instruction of enumerators; daily control of the completed questionnaires; the checking of completed questionnaires as regards both quantity and quality and against the registry office data; the assigning of coding to selected information obtained; the transmission of the census material to the provincial census offices; the operation of the commune census offices and related administrative and accounting tasks.

The disbursement of Lire 140 thousand million authorized by the previous Section shall also go toward defraying the expenses entailed in the work to be done by the enumerators in accordance with the rules prescribed in the regulations provided for in Section 1, last paragraph. Those assigned the task of enumerator shall be persons employed by the communes and civil servants employed by State, Region and provincial governments and other public agencies. Where particular local circumstances so require, persons possessing qualifications rendering them fit to carry out in the best possible way the delicate duties entrusted to them may be assigned the task of enumerator, priority to be accorded to young persons registered with the employment exchanges.

The disbursement authorized by Section 3 shall also include an amount of Lire 500 million to be allocated to the chambers of commerce, industry, crafts, and agriculture as flat-rate reimbursement for the expenses of a general nature that they have to meet in connection with the censuses and with the administrative and accounting tasks assigned to them.

For any other work connected with the carrying out of the censuses ordered by the Central Institute of Statistics, the said Institute shall provide the agencies concerned with compensation to be funded out of the above authorized disbursement. Expenses arising out of the collection and processing of data not so ordered by the Central Institute of Statistics and incurred by the agencies in question for their own purposes shall not, however, be met out of this authorized disbursement.

5. The amounts referred to in Section 1, first and fourth paragraphs, shall be made over by the Central Institute of Statistics to the communes and chambers of commerce in accordance with rules drawn up by a special commission to be appointed by the President of the Council of Ministers in concert with the Ministers of the Interior, the Treasury, Agriculture and Forestry, and Industry, Commerce and Crafts. The membership of the said commission shall comprise: one representative of the President of the Council of Ministers, who shall be chairman, two representatives of the Central Institute of Statistics, one representative of the Ministry of the Interior, one representative of the Ministry of the Treasury, one representative of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, one representative of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Crafts, and one representative of the National Association of Italian Communes.

6. For the purpose of performing the operations referred to in Section 4, second paragraph, employees of communes may be authorized by their respective departments to work overtime, notwithstanding the regulations in force, up to a maximum of 60 hours per month per person.

The costs entailed in such overtime may in no event exceed, for the respective communes, the aggregate flat-rate reimbursement for expenses of a general nature allocated by the Institute to communes in pursuant to Section 4, first paragraph.

7. It shall be incumbent upon heads of families and of communities, upon those having the disposal of vacant housing accommodation, entrepreneurs and managers of units of interest to the census in the respective localities and, in general, upon persons under an obligations to do so, to reply fully and correctly to the questions contained in the census forms issued to them. In case of refusal or the furnishing of deliberately false or incomplete information, the penalties provided for by Article 18 of Crown Decree-Law No. 1285 of 27 May 1929, converted into Act No. 2238 of 21 December 1929, as amended by Section 3 of Act No. 603 of 12 July 1961 shall apply.

8. The official secrecy covering the information obtained in censuses shall be safeguarded by Article 19 of Crown Decree-Law No. 1285 of 27 May 1929, converted into No. 2238 of 21 December 1929, as amended by Act No. 603 of 12 July 1961.

9. The charge of Lire 20 thousand million arising out of the implementation of the present law for the financial year 1980 shall be met from a corresponding reduction in the appropriation referred to in Chapter 6856 of the Treasury Budget Estimates for that financial year.

The charge of Lire 60 thousand million for the financial year 1981 shall be met from a corresponding reduction in the appropriation referred to in Chapter 6856 of the said Budget Estimates for financial year 1981.

The Treasury is hereby authorized to effect, by decree, the necessary changes in the budget.

This Act, to which the Seal of the State shall be affixed, shall be placed in the official collection of the Acts and decrees of the Italian Republic. It shall be obligatory for all concerned to observe it and cause it to be observed as a law of the State.

LIBERIA

An Act to provide for the conduct of a Census of Agriculture of Liberia. - Separate publication.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE CONDUCT OF A CENSUS
OF AGRICULTURE OF LIBERIA

It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia, in Legislature Assembled:

Section 1. The Department of Planning and Economic Affairs in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture and the College of Agriculture and Forestry of the University of Liberia is hereby authorized and empowered to undertake and conduct a Census of Agriculture of the Republic.

Section 2. The Census shall cover the whole Country and shall include individual farm-households, farms operated by public or private organizations and farms used for experimental purposes by Schools and Government Agencies.

Section 3. The Census shall be conducted in accordance with direct enumeration (inquiry) method.

Section 4. The President is hereby authorized to appoint a Committee on Agriculture Census to assist and advise in the planning, publicity, supervision, enumeration, processing, analysis and publication of the Census results. This Committee shall be composed of a representative from each of the following Departments: Department of Planning and Economic Affairs, Department of Agriculture, Department of Commerce and Industry, the Department of Internal Affairs and Department of Information and Cultural Affairs and the Dean of the College of Agriculture and Forestry of the University of Liberia. The representative of the Department of Planning and Economic Affairs on this Committee shall be Chairman and shall be known as the Census Commissioner. The Committee may form subcommittees as may be appropriate.

Section 5. All Agencies of Government, the heads of all political sub-divisions within the Country, Concessionaires and the public in general shall give fullest cooperation to the Departments concerned for the full implementation of this Act.

Section 6. This Act shall take effect immediately upon publication in hand-bills.

Any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

LUXEMBOURG

Ministerial regulation prescribing a Census of Agriculture. - 10 March 1970. - Separate publication.

Whereas information concerning the sizes and types of farms is a matter of importance;

Pursuant to Section 7 of the Act of 9 July 1962 to institute a Central Service of Statistics and Economic Surveys;

Hereby orders as follows:

1. There shall be held on 15 May 1970 a census of the areas of cropped lands in all the municipalities of the country. At the same time, data shall be taken on the types of farming, on specified agricultural machinery and installations, on the farming population, on family labour and non-family labour and on livestock numbers.
2. The following shall be obliged to make a declaration:
 1. All individuals and bodies corporate, companies, authorities, parish councils or any other body cultivating or holding in the Grand-Duchy or abroad farm land (arable land, grassland, or pastureland, gardens, orchards, vineyards, nurseries, and osier beds) of a total area of one hectare or more;
 2. all persons who, farming a total area of land of less than one hectare, cultivate horticultural, market-garden and fruit products intended for sale;
 3. all owners of vineyards without exception;
 4. all persons raising livestock or poultry by way of business;

All persons referred to under paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 4 shall declare the livestock belonging to them, irrespective of whether the livestock is to be found on the farm itself or in outhouses or abattoirs or elsewhere.

3. Any owner, manager or farmer required to make the declaration here referred to shall fill out the questionnaire to be handed to him by the census taker. The returns shall be made to the municipal administration of the place of residence of the respondent.
4. The census shall be conducted for each municipality. The municipal council shall prepare and conduct the census operations. It shall ensure inter alia that census takers are appointed in sufficient number.
5. The census takers shall distribute the questionnaires before 15 May. If the persons required to submit the prescribed information have not received the questionnaire by 15 May, they shall request a copy of the census taker or of the municipal authorities.

The census takers shall as from 18 May collect the questionnaires and examine and check these on the spot. They shall transcribe the data of the returns in the check lists to be forwarded within the returns to the municipal council not later than 25 May.

6. The municipal council shall be responsible for the due conduct of the census operations. It shall check whether the returns are correct and complete and shall rectify the questionnaires, if necessary, following further inquiry. The subsequent rectifications and notices shall in all cases refer to the returns for 15 May.

The municipal authorities shall draw up a recapitulatory list showing the results of each sector of the municipality and the municipality as a whole.

7. The individual questionnaire as well as the recapitulatory list and check lists shall be transmitted to the Central Service of Statistics and Economic Surveys not later than 8 June 1970.

8. Census takers shall receive from the State an allowance of 10 francs per declaration duly filled in, with a minimum of 50 francs per census taker.

The municipal secretaries in charge of the control and all other records relating to the census shall receive an allowance of three francs per returns. The municipal councils shall be responsible for the payment of these allowances.

The Central Service of Statistics and Economic Surveys shall make good the advances thus disbursed on production of a list of payments made duly signed by the entitled persons.

9. Any persons required to make the said returns who refuse or omit to furnish by the appointed time or furnish false or incomplete data as prescribed or refuse to sign the declaration shall be liable to the penalties provided for in Section 7 of the Act of 9 July 1962 to institute a Central Service of Statistics and Economic Surveys.

10. It shall be prohibited for officers, census takers and any other persons participating in census operations to divulge information coming to their knowledge in the course of their duties or through their taking part therein. Article 458 of the Criminal Code shall apply without prejudice to any disciplinary penalties that may be appropriate.

11. The Central Service of Statistics and Economic Surveys shall be responsible for the enforcement of this Order, which shall be published in the Mémorial.

MALTA

Notice of 1980 under the authority of the Statistics Act No. 15 of 1955. - Malta Government Gazette No. 13.767, 16 September 1980.

The Principal Government Statistician, in terms of section 5(1) of the Statistics Act, 1955 (Act No. XV of 1955), will be requiring farmers, breeders of livestock and fishermen to furnish at the places, on the dates and within the times specified on the Schedule hereto full information on the items specified hereunder:-

- (a) the area of the land held by them which is under cultivation and the several crops produced thereon between 1 October 1979, and 30 September 1980;
- (b) the area of fallow or land left idle;
- (c) the livestock kept on the land or in the farmhouse;
- (d) labour engaged in agriculture/livestock breeding;
- (e) crops harvested;
- (f) such other particulars concerning agriculture and the breeding of livestock as required;
- (g) the labour engaged in fishing;
- (h) fishing craft and implements;
- (i) other information.

Each farmer, breeder of livestock and fisherman will be served with a notice specifying the date, time and place when and where he should attend to give the information. Centres for the collection of information will be open on the dates, during the times and at the places specified in the Schedule thereto.

Farmers and fishermen are also required to present the farmer/fisherman registration card when furnishing the information described above.

Any person who without lawful excuse (the proof whereof shall lie on him) fails or neglects to furnish the information required by this notice may under the Act above referred to, be liable to a fine (multa) not exceeding £M50 and, in the case of a continued offence, to a further fine not exceeding £M2 for each day during which the offence continues.

SCHEDULE

Places, dates and time of attendance for furnishing information:-

MALTA

Persons residing at the following town or villages who will be served with a Notice will be required to call at the school indicated hereunder against their respective town or village on one of the following dates between 7.30 a.m. and 12 noon.

5th, 12th and 19th October 1980

MEXICO

Decree declaring the preparation, organization, taking, tabulation and publication of the Sixth Agricultural and Ejido 1/ Censuses, 1981 to be in the national interest - Diario Oficial, 3 March 1981.

The Constitutional President of the United Mexican States

Whereas, by reason of their importance among the efforts the Government is making in order to obtain an appreciation of the realities of the life of the nation, census operations are fundamental if the decisions of the public authorities are to be conducive to the overriding objectives of justice and well-being that it is our purpose to achieve;

Whereas the 1980 Tenth Census of Population and Housing was held in June of that year the results of which by reason of their wide scope of the information obtained in covering all families in the country will constitute a comprehensive frame of reference best suited to the taking of further censuses designed in their turn to yield an appreciation of specific economic activities and sectors;

Whereas the 1980-1982 Overall Development Plan sets as the target for the agricultural and forestry sector that of recovering productivity rates and output volumes in agricultural production in particular that of basic commodities, with the fundamental objective of achieving national self-sufficiency in food by way of support to the Mexican Food System and of ensuring that the benefits of development strategy shall reach out to those of the population who are most in need;

Whereas, in consideration of what precedes, efforts to develop agricultural, forestry and fishery activities making up the sector here referred to are a matter of strategic importance if the aforesaid overriding national objectives are to be achieved, thanks to their contribution to the production of basic foods and requisites for industry providing consumer items for our people and by reason of the high proportion of the economically active population for whom these activities provide employment, by that token constituting a sector calling for special attention and ranking high among the nation's priorities;

Whereas, pursuant to the Statistic and Geographic Information Act and the relevant enforcement regulations, the Sixth Agricultural and Ejido Censuses are due to be held in the current year the results whereof will enable the public administration to appreciate in more objective terms the present structure of the economy, its evolution to date and its prospective trends, thus making it possible to diagnose the needs of the sector with greater precision and to provide sounder support for the planning and intelligent forecasting of its development and ensure the necessary dynamism and balance; and whereas all these actions are geared to achieving the purposes contemplated in the foregoing clauses;

Whereas it is the hope that the taking of the censuses here referred to may, in addition, yield reliable and apposite basic information such as to provide feedback for the overall process of planning, programming, budgeting and evaluation of Government action in the short, medium and long terms and will permit any adjustments needed in that process,

1/ Ed. Note; Ejido: Collective land grants under the Land Reform to population groups.

Hereby issues the following

DECREE

1. The preparation, organization, taking, tabulation and publication of the 1981 Sixth Agricultural and Ejido Censuses are hereby declared to be in the national interest,

2. The planning, technical direction and organization of the 1981 Sixth Agricultural and Ejido Censuses shall be the responsibility of the General Coordination for National Statistics, Geography and Data Processing Services of the Programme and Budget Secretariat, acting through the General Directorate of Statistics.

3. The programme of the 1981 Sixth Agricultural and Ejido Censuses shall encompass: auxiliary surveys; previous enumeration of rural Holdings, be they Ejido, communal, small-holdings, settlement or other national lands; and the taking of the Census and surveys to test coverage and bias, so that the quality of this statistical information may be determined.

4. The work entailed under the 1981 Sixth Agricultural and Ejido Censuses shall be performed between 1 October and 30 November 1981. Within the month of December 1981 the activities specific to the taking of the Census and the surveys to test coverage and bias shall be terminated.

The information required during the taking of these Censuses shall refer to the year 1981 and to the specific topic of each census.

5. The information obtained as a result of the 1981 Sixth Agricultural and Ejido Census shall relate to:

- (1) Land utilization on all types of rural Holdings;
- (2) the agricultural and forestry activities undertaken on these farms and dwellings that possess yards, patios or other open spaces situated within or without urban localities;
- (3) the services provided ancillary to these agricultural and forestry activities, whether in the form of own labour in such activities or in the form of services providing technical assistance;
- (4) fish-farming and fishing in inland waters.

6. Tasks such as the taking of geographic and auxiliary surveys, relating to the preparation of the 1981 Sixth Agricultural and Ejido Censuses shall be undertaken by specialized personnel in the localities that the General Statistics Directorate deems necessary. The aim in these cases shall be to provide frames of reference for sampling purposes in the respective operations of processing, enumerating and quantifying the items necessary to the organization of the census taking and to correct the relevant cartographic material.

Surveys to test coverage and bias shall be undertaken by personnel specialized in the taking of representative samples concerning the units of observation in question; for which reason it shall be mandatory for all producers, or their administrators, managers and representatives who have been selected for the aforesaid purpose, to supply all supplementary information requested of them.

7. Any persons owning, in charge of, in possession of, having the usufruct of or otherwise occupying, holdings given over to crop or animal husbandry, forestry or rural holdings not worked or given over to other uses, and any persons who on the holding where their dwelling is situated raise crops or breed or otherwise raise animals of the species covered by the 1981 Sixth Agricultural, Cattle and Ejido Censuses and any persons engaging in fishery activities in inland waters, shall be under the obligation of supplying truthful and timely figures and other information requested in questionnaires and ancillary census procedures, and of collaborating in the organization and execution of these censuses pursuant to Article 50 of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States and section 42 of the Statistical and Geographic Information Act.

8. The figures and other information that individuals supply in the questionnaires and ancillary documents of the Sixth Agricultural, Cattle and Ejido Censuses shall be strictly confidential and shall in no case be divulged in personal or individual terms and shall not be used as evidence in administrative or fiscal enquiries or in legal proceedings or extra-judicially. Whenever statistical information concerning the units of observation referred to in this Decree is released, only information corresponding three or more units located in the same branch or economic activity, in the same federal entity, municipality, income level or other stratified indicator, may be divulged.

No persons working as investigators or enumerators or in other statistical tasks shall request other figures or information that are not required in the questionnaire or other ancillary documents used in the census work.

9. The Secretariats of National Defence, of Agriculture and Water Resources, of Education and of the Agrarian Reform, and all other offices or agencies of the Federal Administration which, by reason of their terms of reference and organization and geographic distribution within the territory of the Mexican Republic, are in a particularly favourable position directly to collect data relating to the 1981 Sixth Agricultural and Ejido Censuses shall afford any assistance requested by the census authorities in the performance of their tasks.

10. The census authorities shall promote the collaboration of State and municipal authorities for the due performance of tasks inherent in the 1981 Sixth Agricultural and Ejido Censuses.

11. To facilitate the coordination of the Federal, state and local authorities who will assist in census taking within the meaning of this Decree, the State Development Planning Committees shall act as State Census Committees and accordingly undertake all activities entrusted to them.

In each locality where it is deemed appropriate, Auxiliary Councils shall be appointed to lend support to the census activities by representing the public, social and private sectors in the locality in question having to do with agriculture, forestry and fishery activities.

12. The personnel required to help in the performance of census tasks shall be selected through competitions and examinations, and shall be appointed for specific tasks pursuant to the Federal State Employees Act to Prescribe the Enforcement Regulations under Article 123(B) of the Constitution.

13. The National Commission for Publicizing the 1981 Sixth Agricultural and Ejido Censuses, being appointed to promote the cooperation needed for the widest possible publicity for these censuses, shall have as membership representatives of legally constituted groupings of those whose occupations are agriculture, forestry and fisheries, together with those of newspaper publishers, press agencies, radio and television concessionaries and licensees and of the social and private sectors whose functions or purposes are directly related to activities covered by any census.

The said Commission shall be presided over by the Secretary for the Programme and Budget and shall have a technical secretariat to be appointed by its own Secretary.

The said technical secretariat shall be responsible inter alia for drafting the rules of procedure of the Commission for its approval. The technical secretariat shall also convene its members as required.

14. The Secretary of the Programme and Budget shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that provision is made in the Budget for assigning financial resources to the programme of the Sixth Agricultural and Ejido Censuses.

15. The offices of the Secretariat of Communications and Transportation having telecommunications or other methods of transmitting facilities shall make such equipment as they have in their possession available to the respective authorities for the census taking period.

Private systems of remote data processing and the offices and agencies of the Federal administration shall, as provided under legislation in force, afford the census authorities any assistance required during the said period.

16. Pursuant to the General Communications Systems Act, Sections 102 and 103, all land, maritime and river transportation companies shall allow reductions of 50 percent on the price of their services that they charge to the public and airline companies shall allow 15 percent reductions in the rates that their current lists charge to the public to all duly accredited statistical personnel. The said reductions shall be applicable from the date of the entry into force of this Decree until 31 May 1982.

17. All persons who through failure to observe or through contravening of set purpose the provisions of this Decree commit any of the offences referred to in sections 48, 49 and 50 of the Statistical and Geographic Information Act shall be punished with a fine of from \$500 to \$150 000.

In the event of a repeated offence, or of a failure to supply the required information following warning to comply with the dispositions within a given time limit, the competent authorities shall be notified of the circumstances in which the person concerned refused to afford the assistance required of them by law to a service in the public interest or disregarded the legitimate orders of an authority, in order that proceedings pursuant to the provisions of the Criminal Code may be instituted.

If any officials or employees of offices or agencies of state or local governments commit a second or subsequent offence they shall be punished by being dismissed their post.

Transitional provision

This Decree shall enter into force on the day following publication in the Diário Oficial of the Federation.

PANAMA

Decree No. 144 prescribing rules for the taking of the Fourth National Agricultural Census, pursuant to Decree-Law No. 7 of 25 February 1960 - 31 December 1980 - Gaceta Oficial No. 19.233, 12 January 1981.

The President of the Republic

Whereas, pursuant to Decree Law No. 7 of 25 February 1960 responsibility for directing and establishing the National Statistics is vested in the Controller General of the Republic, acting through an agency referred to as the Statistics and Census Department;

Whereas Executive Decree No. 31 of 18 December 1978 provided for the organization of the Fourth National Agricultural Census, to take place during the second half of May 1981;

Whereas it is necessary to supplement the said Decree with regulatory provisions governing the census taking;

Whereas in order to secure efficient census taking, it is necessary to prescribe specific regulatory measures,

Hereby decrees

1. The Fourth National Agricultural Census shall commence on 17 May 1981 and continue until 24 May.

2. The National Agricultural Census shall be held in accordance with administrative and technical procedures to be prescribed by the Controller General of the Republic.

3. The Agricultural Census shall concern all farmers engaging a productive activity in the national territory.

Provided that for the purposes of the Census,

(1) Farmer shall be any individual or body corporate engaging in an economic or technical activity with principal responsibility for the management of an agricultural holding;

(2) Farming unit shall be any tract of land that is totally or partially used for crop growing, stock-raising or poultry farming.

4. The Agricultural Census shall proceed by direct interviews with the farmer, or his family, administrator or a legal representative qualified to answer the census questionnaire. This provision shall not apply to the indigenous areas of the country where the Agricultural Census was taken along with the Population Census in May 1980 or to other areas mentioned in the following article.

5. Farmers resident in the city of Colón, District of San Miguelito, urban sections of the Canal Zone and of Panama City shall, with the exception of the districts of Juan Diaz y Pedregal, shall be required to attend personally, or shall be represented by an authorized person to the Census Office installed at the town hall or corregiduría of their residence in order to furnish any information required under the Agricultural Census. To facilitate this procedure, the Statistics and Census Department shall upon request supply all concerned in advance with the Census questionnaire so that this census can duly be completed between 17 and 24 May 1981.

6. All farmers, be they individuals or bodies corporate, who pursue economic activity in the national territory, shall, on the day of the census, be obliged to supply the information required in the questionnaire. Each such person whether individual or a firm shall be deemed to a direct and reliable respondent.

7. Any person failing to supply data prescribed by Article 6 above, or who out of malice or extreme negligence supplies false information shall be liable to a fine of from 5.00 to 100.00 balboas, according to the gravity of the offence.

For the purposes of this article, information shall be deemed not to have been supplied whenever a person under the obligation of so supplying it attempts to evade the census operations or refuses to respond or gives evasive or vague answers with the ostensible intent to avoid these questions.

Provided that jurisdiction for dealing with offences contemplated in this article shall vest in the Municipal Mayors, who shall proceed in the light of reports and evidence brought by the Census officials of the district concerned. The aforesaid fines shall be paid into the National Treasury.

8. Data concerning individuals obtained in the course of the Census shall be strictly confidential. Such data may be divulged only in terms of groups of not less than three persons.

9. Information obtained in the course of the Census concerning individuals may not be used as evidence in judicial enquiries or fiscal investigations or for any purpose other than the strictly statistical.

10. Any Census official who divulges such confidential information shall be punished as provided by Article 166 of the Criminal Code with a fine of from 5.00 to 100.00 balboas. If the offender is an employee of the Statistics and Census Department of the Controller General of the Republic, he shall be dismissed his post as provided by Decree No. 7 of 1960.

11. The directors and heads of national or municipal offices, of self-governing or semi-autonomous boards and owners of private undertakings shall allow their employees to perform tasks relating to the census organized by the Statistics and Census Department of the Controller General of the Republic. The time taken for performing such tasks shall not imply absence from work for remuneration purposes or employer-employee relations as contemplated in the Labour Code or in other labour laws in force.

12. Staff appointed to undertake census organizing duties who fail to perform the tasks assigned to them shall be fined from 5.00 to 50.00 balboas according to the gravity of the offence. The fine in question shall be imposed by the Mayor of the municipality with the help of the Census official who brings the charges and the relevant evidence, and shall be paid into the National Treasury.

13. Census enumerators shall be under the obligation of visiting personally all dwellings in the Census areas assigned to them, and of carrying out strictly all instructions received. If it is proven that the enumerator has not personally visited a given dwelling, or has invented any data, he shall be required to return any money by way of advance for his work, and shall be fined as provided by article 12 of this Decree; and if he is employed in the public service he shall be dismissed his post.

14. In the course of the Census taking, census staff shall have priority for the use of official cars when necessary.

15. National and municipal authorities and other state officials shall provide office space for the installation of census equipment and make available such other facilities within their possibilities for public information purposes and other tasks having to do with the Census.

16. This Decree shall enter into force on the date of promulgation.

PHILIPPINES

COMMONWEALTH ACT No. 591; An Act to create a bureau of the Census and Statistics, to consolidate statistical activities of the Government therein of 1940 - Separate publication.

1. A Bureau of the Census and Statistics is created.
2. The powers, functions, and duties of the Bureau of the Census and Statistics shall be as follows:
 - (a) To collect by enumeration, sampling or other methods, statistics and other information concerning population, agricultural conditions, the area and production of crops, the number of livestock, the production of livestock products, exports, imports, commerce, industrial and commercial enterprises, prices, employment wages, stocks of commodities, agricultural and other properties, social and economic institutions, and such other statistics as the President of the Philippines by executive order may direct;
 - (b) To compile and classify all such statistical data and information and to publish the same for the use of the Government and the people;
 - (c) To prepare for and undertake all censuses of population, agriculture, industry and commerce;
 - (d) To conduct, for statistical purposes, investigations and studies of social and economic problems and conditions;
 - (e) To compile and classify statistical and other data for other branches and dependencies of the Government, upon the approval of the President of the Philippines;
 - (f) To carry out and administer the provisions of Act Numbered Thirty-seven Hundred and Fifty-three, entitled "An Act to Establish a Civil Register";
 - (g) To make and publish, from time to time, estimates of population, agricultural production, income, and number of livestock.
3. The collection of data and information prescribed in section two may be secured by the mailing or delivery of the necessary questionnaire or form and explanatory matter to the persons best qualified to furnish such data or information and in which case, the proprietor, official, government official or employee, partner, director or legal representative, to whom such questionnaire or form is mailed or delivered, shall be required to accomplish such questionnaire or form personally or cause the same to be accomplished by his duly authorized agent or representative. Any person who fails or refuses to accomplish, mail or deliver such questionnaire or form received by him to the Bureau of the Census and Statistics within thirty days of its receipt by him; or any person who, in accomplishing any such questionnaire or form, knowingly gives data or information which shall prove to be materially untrue in any particular; or any person who signs such questionnaire or form after it has been accomplished in the knowledge that it is untrue in any particular shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than six hundred pesos or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or by both.

4. Data furnished the Bureau of the Census and Statistics by an individual, corporation, partnership, institution or business enterprise shall not be used as evidence in any court or in any public office either as evidence for or against the individual, corporation, association, partnership, institution or business enterprise from whom such data emanate; nor shall such data or information be divulged to any person except authorized employees of the Bureau of the Census and Statistics, acting in the performance of their duties; nor shall such data be published, except in the form of summaries or statistical tables in which no reference to an individual, corporation, association, partnership, institution or business enterprise shall appear.

Any person violating the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than six hundred pesos or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or by both.

5. The Bureau of the Census and Statistics shall be under the executive direction and supervision of the President of the Philippines. Such personnel as may be necessary for the proper and efficient performance of the duties prescribed by this Act shall be appointed by the President of the Philippines upon the recommendation of the Director of the Bureau of the Census and Statistics, at such rates of salaries as may be fixed in accordance with Commonwealth Act Numbered Four Hundred and Two, entitled "An Act to provide for Classification of Civilian Positions and Standardization of Salaries in the Government".

At any time after its organization, the President of the Philippines is authorized to place the Bureau of the Census and Statistics under the direct supervision and control of any of the executive departments.

6. The Bureau of the Census and Statistics shall have one chief and one assistant chief, who shall be known respectively as the Director and Assistant Director of the Bureau of the Census and Statistics. The Director of the Bureau of the Census and Statistics shall receive the same compensation as that received by the directors of bureaus mentioned in sub-paragraph (4), sub-section (a) of section five of Commonwealth Act Numbered Four Hundred and Two, and the Assistant Director of the Bureau of the Census and Statistics, the same compensation as that received by assistant directors of bureaus mentioned in sub-paragraph (5) of said sub-section (a) of section five of the same Act. The Director and Assistant Director of the Bureau of the Census and Statistics shall be appointed by the President of the Philippines, with the consent of the Commission on Appointments of the National Assembly.

7. The powers, functions, and duties of the Division of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, those of the Director of the National Library under the provisions of Act Numbered Thirty-seven Hundred Fifty-three, and those of the Statistics Division of the Bureau of Customs, are transferred to the Bureau of the Census and Statistics.

8. The President of the Philippines is authorized to transfer personnel, equipment, unexpected appropriations, if any, records, documents, supplies and other property from the Commission of the Census created by Commonwealth Act Numbered One Hundred and Seventy to the Bureau of the Census and Statistics, upon or prior to the completion of the census taken pursuant to the provisions of Commonwealth Act Numbered One Hundred and Seventy.

9. The President of the Philippines is authorized until June Thirty, Nineteen Hundred and Forty-one, the provisions of existing laws to the contrary notwithstanding, to transfer by executive order the functions, appropriations, equipment, property, records, and personnel of any bureau, office or part thereof, engaged in the collection, compilation, and publication of statistics can be accomplished thereby.

Any action taken by the President pursuant to this authority shall be reported by him to the National Assembly at the next regular session thereof and shall be valid and subsisting until the National Assembly shall provide otherwise.

10. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.

SAMOA

An Act No. 7 of 1971 to consolidate and amend certain enactments relating to the Statistics of Western Samoa and the taking of the Censuses of population, housing and agriculture, 3 November 1971 - Separate Publication.

1. Short title - This Act may be cited as the Statistics Act 1971.

2. Interpretation - In this Act unless the context otherwise requires:

“Board” means the Statistics Advisory Board constituted and established by this Act;

“Department” means the Department of Statistics constituted and established by this Act;

“Dwelling” means a building, erection, or tenement, whether permanent or temporary, which is wholly or partly used for the purpose of human habitation; and includes:

- (a) a ship or other vessel in any port, harbour or dock in Western Samoa, or on any river or lake therein, or ashore, or on a passage between any two Western Samoa ports;
- (b) a bach, hut, caravan, tent or shelter;
- (c) an aeroplane or a vehicle of any kind;

Where a building is let, sublet, or held in different apartments and occupied by different persons or families, each part so let, sublet, or held and used for the purpose of human habitation shall be deemed to be a dwelling.

“Minister” means the Minister in charge of the Department of Statistics;

“Officer” means every permanent or temporary officer appointed under this Act;

“Person-in-charge” means any individual person, group of persons, club, society, association of persons, partnership, company or other organisation whether corporate or not, occupier or person-in-charge of any dwelling, farm, plantation, central or local government departments, and public or charitable institutions;

“Schedule” means any book, document, form, questionnaire, or card on which the information required is entered or indicated for statistical purposes under this Act;

“Statistician” means the Government Statistician or any person for the time being authorised by the Minister to exercise or perform any of the powers and duties of the Government Statistician.

3. Department of Statistics - There is hereby constituted and established a Department of the Government to be known as the Department of Statistics which, under the control of the Minister, and subject thereto, of the Government Statistician, shall be charged with the administration of this Act, and shall have such functions as are conferred on it by this or any other Act.

4. Powers of the Minister - The Minister shall have all such powers as may be reasonably necessary for the performance of any function of the Department, or the administration of this Act.

5. Government Statistician and his duties - (1) There shall from time to time be appointed a Government Statistician who shall be charged with the administration of this Act, subject to the control of the Minister, and who shall have such powers and duties as are conferred or imposed upon him by this Act or by any other enactment.

(2) The duties of the Statistician shall be

- (a) to advise the Government on matters pertaining to statistical policy and to direct and co-ordinate the statistical work of all Government Departments;
- (b) to collect statistics and related information as to the economic, social, and demographic and other characteristics and/or activities of persons, business, other organisations and institutions;
- (c) to compile, analyse and disseminate official statistics and related information;
- (d) to promote and assist non-governmental statistical activities and collaborate with non-governmental organisations in the collection, compilation, analysis and dissemination of statistical information obtained from the records of such non-governmental organisations;
- (e) to take the censuses of population, housing and agriculture of Western Samoa as provided by this Act;
- (f) to prepare and issue all forms, instructions and directions, and take such other action as may be necessary to exercise his powers under this Act;
- (g) to supervise generally the administration of this Act.

6. Delegation of duties by Statistician - The Statistician may delegate any of his powers under this Act so that the delegated powers may be exercised by the delegate with respect to the matters or class of matters specified in the instrument of delegation.

7. Provision for staff - (1) There may from time to time be appointed a Deputy Government Statistician who shall, under the control of the Statistician, perform such general official duties under this Act as he is called upon to perform by the Statistician.

(2) On the occurrence from any cause of a vacancy in the office of Statistician (whether by reason of death, resignation or otherwise), and in the case of absence from duty of the Statistician (from whatever cause arising), and so long as any such vacancy or absence continues, the Deputy Statistician shall have and may exercise all the powers, duties and functions of the Statistician.

(3) There shall from time to time be appointed such other permanent or temporary officers as may be required for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act.

8. Oath of officers - (1) Every person employed in carrying out the provisions of this Act shall take and subscribe the following oath:

“I..... solemnly swear that I will faithfully and honestly fulfil my duties as..... in conformity with the requirements of the Statistic Act 1971, and that I will not disclose or make known any matter or thing which comes to my knowledge by reason of my employment as such.”

(2) The oath shall be taken before such person, and retained and recorded in such manner as the Statistician determines.

9. Statistics Advisory Board - "(1) There is hereby constituted a Statistics Advisory Board consisting of the Minister (who shall be the Chairman), the Financial Secretary, the Director of Economic Development, the Statistician, and two other members to be appointed by the Head of State acting on the advice of Cabinet, one of whom shall be a representative of the Chamber of Commerce of Western Samoa and the other a suitable person selected from the general public."

(2) The Statistician shall be the Secretary of the Board.

(3) Meetings of the Board shall be convened by the Statistician on the instructions of the Chairman, and shall be held on such dates and at such times and places as the Chairman shall direct.

(4) The quorum necessary for the transaction of business at any meeting shall be three members.

(5) The Board may require persons in charge of Government Departments and other persons to furnish relevant information, interpretation and opinions on statistical matters and programmes.

10. Functions of the Statistics Advisory Board - The functions of the Statistics Advisory Board shall be to review regularly the statistical needs of Government, and those of commerce and industry, academic and research bodies, and other users of official statistics in Western Samoa, and in the light of such reviews to advise or direct the Statistician regarding annual and five-yearly programme of work and priorities in official statistics to be undertaken by the Department of Statistics to best serve the national interest.

11. Censuses of population, housing and agriculture - (1) The Statistician shall take a census of population and housing of Western Samoa in the year 1971 and in every fifth year thereafter or at any other time when directed to do so by the Minister.

(2) The Statistician shall take a census of agriculture at any time when directed by the Minister, and thereafter at least in every tenth year or at any other time when directed by the Minister.

(3) The day on which the census of population and housing and the census of agriculture shall be taken and the time with reference to which the particulars shall relate, shall be appointed by the Minister by proclamation published in the Western Samoa Gazette and the Savali.

12. Information to be collected - Subject to the directions of the Minister, the Statistician may at such times and for such periods as he decides, collect for the purpose of compiling, tabulating, and publishing statistics, information in relation to all or any of the matters listed in the Schedule to this Act.

13. Mode of collection - To enable the collection of information on matters listed in the Schedule to this Act, by means of censuses and/or surveys, the Statistician or any officer authorised by him shall be empowered to:

- (a) Supply a schedule to any person-in-charge as defined in section 2 hereof and require such person to answer to the best of his knowledge all the information asked in the schedule in accordance with instructions in the schedule or accompanying it, and require such person to return the completed schedule to the Statistician or his nominated agent by a specified date;
- (b) Ask such person in writing or orally any questions necessary to obtain information for the purpose of compiling statistics prescribed under this Act, and require any such person to give, to the best of his knowledge, written or oral answers to any questions asked in this way;

Provided that no person who from conscientious scruples objects to state the religious denomination or sect to which he belongs shall incur any liability by refusing or omitting to supply that information.

14. Duty to obtain census schedules - It shall be the duty of any such person who, because of any omission by an employee of the Government or other cause, has failed to receive any schedule relating to any of the censuses proclaimed by the Minister, by personal delivery at his dwelling or place of work to obtain that schedule by application to the Statistician and have it completed according to instructions given, and to retain the schedule until it is collected from him by an officer of the Department of Statistics, and the fact that any schedule was not delivered at his dwelling shall be no defence in any prosecution against him under this Act for failure to fill in the schedule.

15. Right of inspection - The Statistician or any officer authorised by him may enter at any time during working hours any factory, workshop or any place where people are employed to undertake any inquiries under this Act, or to examine the place of work and documents and records relating to the work.

16. Publication of statistics - The Statistician shall compile and tabulate statistics from the information collected under this Act, and subject to the confidentiality provisions, he may arrange to publish or otherwise disseminate such statistics or abstracts of them with or without observations thereon.

17. Confidentiality of statistical returns - (1) Any officer having custody of a schedule furnished by a person in pursuance of this Act, shall not permit such schedule to be seen by any person other than an officer sworn to secrecy under this Act without the consent of the person by whom or in respect of whom the schedule was furnished, nor shall such officer knowingly reveal, publish, or otherwise disclose the contents of a schedule furnished in pursuance of this Act in a manner which would enable particulars relating to any individual person to be identified as such, by any other person, without the written consent of the person to whom the particulars relate, and on his conviction for an offence against this section such officer shall be liable to a fine not exceeding four hundred tála.

(2) Except for purposes of a prosecution under this Act, no officer having custody of a schedule or a copy of the schedule which has been furnished in pursuance of this Act, shall be required by subpoena or otherwise to produce the return or any part or copy of the return, as evidence in a Court of law or for any other judicial or administrative proceedings.

18. Neglect or refusal to supply particulars - Every person commits an offence, who neglects or refuses to fill in and supply the particulars required in any schedule lawfully left with or sent to him, or who neglects or refuses to answer any questions or enquiry lawfully addressed to him by the Statistician or by an employee of the Government authorised in writing by the Statistician, and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred tálá, and if the default continues after conviction to a further fine not exceeding two tálá for each day during which default has continued,

19. Mutilation or defacement of schedules - No officer shall wilfully or without lawful authority alter, destroy, deface, remove or mutilate any schedule, form, or other document containing particulars collected under this Act. The penalty for breach of this section shall be a fine not exceeding three hundred tálá.

20. Abuse of authority - The use of any officer of any authority conferred on him under this Act to gain entry to private property or access to information for purposes not permitted or required by the Statistician shall be an offence punishable on conviction by a fine not exceeding four hundred tálá.

21. Use of information for personal gain - The use or attempted use by any officer for personal gain, of any information collected under this Act and not permitted to be published or disclosed under this Act shall be an offence punishable on conviction by a fine not exceeding five hundred tálá or by imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months.

22. Other offences - Every person commits an offence and on conviction shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred tálá, who:

- (a) Acts in contravention of or without lawful justification or excuse, fails to comply in any respect with any provision of this Act or any requirement imposed under this Act; or
- (b) Falsely represents himself as an officer exercising authority under this Act.

23. Regulations - The Head of State, acting on the advice of Cabinet, may make all such regulation from time to time not inconsistent with this Act, as may be necessary and expedient for carrying out or giving full effect to this Act and for the due administration thereof.

24. Repeal - (1) The Census and Statistics Ordinance 1956 is hereby repealed.

(2) It is hereby declared that the repeal of any provision by this Act shall not affect any document made or any thing whatever done under the provisions so repealed or under any corresponding former provision and every such document or thing, so far as it is subsisting or in force at the time of the repeal and could have been done under this Act, shall continue to have effect as if it had been made or done under the corresponding provision of this Act and as if that provision had been in force when the document was made or the thing was done.

SEYCHELLES

Proclamation No. 1 of 1977 under the Census Act - S.I. No. 31 of 1977, 12 April 1977. - Separate publication

By His Excellency James Richard Maine Mancham, Esquire, President and Commander-in-Chief of the Republic of Seychelles.

In exercise of the powers vested in me by section 2 of the Census Act (Chapter 28), I do hereby ORDER and PROCLAIM that a census be taken in Seychelles for the following purposes;

- (a) the enumeration of persons within Seychelles and the collection of statistics relating to them;
- (b) the collection of statistics relating to:
 - (i) housing;
 - (ii) agriculture;
 - (iii) employment;
 - (iv) education.

SIERRA LEONE

An Act to Provide for the Collection, Compilation, Publication and Analysis of Statistical Data. 1
January 1963 - Separate Publication

PART I

Introductory

1. This Act may be cited as the Statistics Act, 1963, and shall be deemed to have come into operation on the first day of January, 1963.
2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires;
“Minister” means such Minister as may be charged with responsibility for matters relating to Statistics;
“Director” means the Director of the Central Statistics Office;
“statistics” means information related or incidental to all or any of the matters specified in the First Schedule.

PART II

Censuses

3. The Minister may direct from time to time that censuses shall be taken. Such censuses may comprise information on such subjects as population, housing, agriculture, industry and business. The direction from the Minister may specify:
 - (a) the dates of censuses;
 - (b) the information to be obtained in censuses.

PART III

The Central Statistics Office and its Functions

4. The Central Statistics Office, under the direction of the Director, and subject to control of the Minister, will be responsible for the organisation and implementation of a co-ordinated scheme of economic and social statistics relating to Sierra Leone, it shall be the duty of the Central Statistics Office:
 - (a) to collect statistics either directly, jointly with other Government offices, or from records of other Government offices, and to compile, analyse and publish statistics;
 - (b) to supervise and manage any census directed to be taken by the Minister;
 - (c) to advise and to act as the Government representative on all matters relating to statistics;
 - (d) to cooperate with other Government offices in the collection, tabulation and publication of data which may serve both administrative and statistical purposes; to review and approve procedures for such operations from the view point of statistical purposes;
 - (e) to review and approve all definitions and classification schemes employed in statistical work;

- (f) to maintain a library of statistical publications;
- (g) to promote and develop statistical training;
- (h) to conduct statistical research and develop standards;
- (i) to maintain liaison with users of statistics and to take account of all needs in considering the statistics to be produced;
- (j) to perform such other functions as may be necessary in developing a co-ordinated scheme of statistics.

PART IV

Power to Obtain Information

5. The Director may for any of the purposes specified in Part III:
- (a) by notice in writing require any person to furnish, in such form and manner and within such time as may be specified in the notice, such periodical or other information, estimates or returns concerning such of the matters set out in the First Schedule as may be so specified;
 - (b) by interviewing any person, require him to furnish particulars relating to any of such matters;
 - (c) by notice in writing, require any person to complete a form contained in the notice with particulars relating to any of such matters and to return it in such manner and within such time as may be specified in the notice.
6. A notice referred to in section 5:
- (a) may be served by delivering it to the person to whom it is addressed or by sending it by registered post to his last known address;
 - (b) shall state that it is served in exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 and shall include a general statement of the purpose for which the information, estimates, returns or particulars are required.
7. Where any information, estimates, returns or particulars have been required of any person by a notice purporting to be issued by the Director, it shall in any legal proceedings relating thereto be presumed until the contrary is proved:
- (a) that the information, estimates, returns or particulars were such as may lawfully be required of that person in accordance with the provisions of this Part; and
 - (b) that the notice was duly served in accordance with section 6.
8. When the person required to furnish information, estimates, returns or particulars in accordance with the provisions of this Part is a company incorporated under the Companies Act, the same shall be furnished by a person specifically authorised for the purpose by such company.

9. If the Director publishes, by notification in the Gazette, and in such newspapers as may appear to him to be sufficient for notifying the persons concerned, or, if the Director is satisfied that local conditions so require it, in such other manner as may appear to him to be most suitable for such notification in the area or areas concerned, a list of any classes or descriptions of undertakings in relation to which returns will be required for any of the purposes of this Part, it shall be the duty of every person carrying on an undertaking of any such class or description as aforesaid (who has not received a notice under paragraph (a) of section 5, requiring him to furnish returns in relation to such undertaking), within such period (being not less than twenty-one days after the date of publication by the particular method of notification adopted by the Director and applicable to such person) as may be specified therein, or such further period as may be reasonable, to give such person as may be specified in the notification such particulars of the undertaking as may be so specified.

10. Any person having the custody or charge of any public records or documents, or of the records or documents of any local authority, from which information sought in furtherance of the purposes of this Act can in the opinion of the Director be obtained, or which would aid in the completion or correction of information already obtained, shall grant to the Director access to such records or documents for the purpose of obtaining therefrom the required information.

11. (1) Any person who is required to furnish information, estimates, returns or particulars under this Act and who fails so to do, shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine not exceeding twenty-five pounds or to a term of imprisonment not exceeding three months, or to both such fine and such imprisonment, or in the case of a second or subsequent offence to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds or to a term of imprisonment not exceeding six months, or to both such fine and such imprisonment, but it shall be a defence for any person charged with failure to furnish information, estimates, returns or particulars under this Act to prove that he did not know and had no reasonable cause for knowing that he was required to give that information or those estimates, returns or particulars or that he had other reasonable excuse for such failure.

(2) Any person who after conviction in respect of an offence under subsection (1) continues to fail to comply with that subsection, shall be guilty of a further offence and may on conviction thereof be punished accordingly.

(3) Any person who in purported compliance with a requirement to furnish information, estimates, returns or particulars under this Act knowingly or recklessly makes any statement in such information, estimates, returns or particulars which is false in any material particular, shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds or to a term of imprisonment not exceeding six months, or to both such fine and such imprisonment.

12. Any person who wilfully and without lawful authority destroys, defaces or mutilates any schedule, form or other document containing information obtained, in pursuance of the provisions of this Act shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds or to a term of imprisonment not exceeding one year, or to both such fine and such imprisonment.

13. (1) The Director and any person authorized by him in writing may for any purpose connected with obtaining information under this Act enter the usual reception room or rooms of any house according to the customs of that part of the country and to the class to which the inhabitants of such dwelling-house belong, and there it shall be the duty of the head of the house or other informant to present himself and to present such members of the household as may conventionally be interviewed in accordance with such customs.

(2) Every person occupying any land, house, enclosure, vessel or other place shall allow the Director or any person duly authorised by him to have access in accordance with this section.

(3) Any person who hinders or obstructs the Director or any person duly authorised by him, in the execution of the power conferred by this section or who does not comply with subsections (1) or (2) shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds, or to a term of imprisonment not exceeding six months, or to both such fine and such imprisonment.

PART V

Restrictions on Publication and Disclosure of Information

14. Except for the purposes of a prosecution under this Act:

- (a) no individual return, or part thereof, made for the purposes of this Act;
- (b) no answer given to any question put for the purposes of this Act;
- (c) no report, abstract or other document, containing particulars comprised in any such return or answer so arranged as to enable such particulars to be identified with any person, undertaking or business,

shall be published, admitted in evidence or shown to any person not employed in the execution of a duty under this Act, without the previous consent in writing thereto of the person making such return or giving such answer, or, in the case of an undertaking or business of the person who, for the time being, is the owner or person in charge or having the manager or control of the undertaking or business.

Provided that nothing in this section shall prevent or restrict the publication of any such report, abstract or other document without such consent where the particulars in such report, abstract or other document make identification possible merely by reason of the fact that the particulars relate to an undertaking or business which is the only undertaking or business within its or their particular sphere of activities if such report, abstract or other document is so arranged as to disclose in respect of such undertaking or undertakings only the following information:

- (i) the quantity or the value of any description of goods manufactured, produced or exported or sold;
- (ii) the number and description of employees employed;
- (iii) the amount and extent of any investment;
- (iv) any other information which has been furnished or supplied under this Act, to the publication of which no objection has been made in writing by the person furnishing or supplying such information prior to the publication of the report, abstract or other document. If such an objection has been made and the Director believes that the publication of the information is in the national interest the matter shall be referred to the Prime Minister for a final decision based on the facts relating to the particular case.

15. (1) Nothing in this Part shall be construed as:

- (a) authorising or requiring the disclosure or production of any information or document if the disclosure or production thereof would contravene the provisions of any law for the time being in force; or
- (b) prohibiting or restricting the disclosure or production of any information or document which is authorized or required to be disclosed or produced under the provisions of any other law for the time being in force.

(2) A person required under the provisions of this Act to furnish any information, estimates, returns or particulars shall not be obliged to disclose any information or produce any document:

(a) which he would not be compellable to disclose or produce if he were a witness in a court of law; or

(b) which would involve the disclosure of any trade secret in or relating to any undertaking of which he is the owner or in the conduct or supervision of which he is engaged.

16. Every person employed in the execution of any power of duty under this Act shall, before entering upon his duties make and subscribe an oath before a Magistrate or Judge of the Supreme Court (or such other person as the Director may designate) in the form set out in the Second Schedule.

17. (1) Any person being a person employed for any of the purposes of this Act who without lawful authority publishes or communicates to any person, otherwise than in the ordinary course of such employment, any information acquired by him in the course of his employment, shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds or to a term of imprisonment not exceeding one year, or to both such fine and such imprisonment.

(2) Any person, being in possession of any information which to his knowledge has been disclosed in contravention of this section who publishes or communicates to any person such information shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds or to a term of imprisonment not exceeding one year, or to both such fine and such imprisonment.

(3) Any person who in the execution of any other purpose or duty under this Act fails to comply with or contravenes any other term or condition of his oath shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds or to a term of imprisonment not exceeding one year or to both such fine and such imprisonment.

PART VI

General Powers and Procedures

18. Subject to the approval of the Minister the Director may delegate in writing any of his powers and duties under this Act, and in such event in respect of any power or duty so delegated a reference in this Act to the Director shall be deemed to include a reference to the officer to whom such delegation has been made.

19. The Governor-General may by Order published in the Gazette amend any item in the First Schedule or add any item thereto or delete any item therefrom.

20. The Minister may make Regulations for carrying into effect the purposes and provisions of this Act and, in particular, but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, may make Regulations prescribing:

- (a) the particulars and information to be furnished on the taking of a census or concerning any matter in respect of which statistics may be collected under the provisions of this Act;
- (b) the manner and form in which the times and places at which, and the persons by whom such particulars and information shall be furnished;
- (c) the fees and charges to be paid in respect of any special information or report supplied, or any special investigation carried out, by the Director.

THAILAND

Royal Decree on Agricultural Census of 1976 (B.E. 2519) - Government Gazette Vol. 93, Part 48, 18 March 1976 (B.E. 2519).

Whereas it is expedient to take an agricultural census throughout the Kingdom;

By virtue of section 192 of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand and section 15 of the Statistics Act, B.E. 2508 (1965), the King hereby issues the Royal Decree as follows:

1. This Royal Decree is called the "Royal Decree on Agricultural Census, B.E. 2519".
2. This Royal Decree shall come into force as from the day following the date of its publication in the Government Gazette.
3. This Royal Decree shall be in force for five years.
4. The National Statistical Office shall take an agricultural census in order to have statistics concerning the number of holdings and nature of tenure of land for agriculture, areas of crop-farmings, number of livestock and other agricultural statistics which will be beneficial to the agricultural and economic development planning of the public and private sectors.
5. The agricultural census is to be taken in every locality throughout the Kingdom.
6. The head of the household under the law on registration of inhabitants and holders in the locality under section 5 shall complete the forms or questionnaires.
8. The Prime Minister shall have charge and control of the execution of this Royal Decree.

Note The reason for the issue of this Royal Decree is that as the National Statistical Office, Office of the Prime Minister, is to take an agricultural census throughout the Kingdom in order to have the statistics concerning the number of possessors and nature of possession of land for agriculture, areas of crop-farming, number of livestock and other agricultural statistics which will be beneficial to the agricultural and economic development planning of the public and private sectors, it is therefore necessary to issue this Royal Decree.

TOGO

Report of the Ministry of Rural Development to the President of the Republic in the matter of the Bill concerning the conducting of the General Census of Agriculture 1982 - Separate Publication

The Government is concerned that a major effort shall be made to secure the agricultural development of Togo and by that token the country's economic and social development. An efficient and realistic distribution of available resources is imperative. That being so, any lack of reliable statistics for agriculture is to be deplored, since it is only if they can count on high quality information allowing a thorough understanding of the situation at the start that our planners will be able to formulate valid assumptions as to the results that such an action for agricultural development might yield.

Similar considerations apply where tenant farmers and assistance bodies are concerned for these are often hesitant to supply information for the simple reason that they are reluctant to enter into an exceedingly ill-defined context.

It is clearly of capital importance then that Togo should have at its disposal a tool wherewith it will be able to map out, simply yet completely, the broad features of the agricultural sector in the different regions.

Ever since the last Census, held eleven years ago now, our agriculture has without any doubt undergone changes as a consequence of the frequent and efficacious helping hand that those vested with the highest political responsibilities in the country have given to this sector.

Nor were the results slow in coming, so that the need now arises to quantify these and to measure their structural side effects on agriculture. For these same results must constitute a gauge of the situation at any given moment and the basis for future action geared to achieving our economic take-off. A general census of agriculture, therefore, is now essential.

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations has allocated US \$ 45 000 to our country under Project TCP/TOG/0103 to provide the services of an expert in statistics and simple field information gathering equipment.

The preparatory work for the census is going forward (development of sampling base, sampling plan, questionnaires and tests, etc.), while the full-scale census, due to start in May 1982, will give employment to nearly 200 people (census takers, inspectors, supervisors, etc.), and a total of 72 millions CFA francs will be needed for its realization. The actual management of the operation will be in the hands of a Census Committee to be appointed. The legal status of the Census will be provided for by a joint Ministerial Order (Ministry of Rural Development and Ministry of Internal Affairs). This Order will secure the cooperation of citizens in complete confidence and will assign the chief administrative responsibilities and prescribe the general framework of the Census.

The foregoing describes the object of the Draft Decree that I have the honour to submit for your Excellency's approval.

DECREE No 82/166/RP prescribing the holding of a Census of Agriculture in 1982 - 7 June 1982 - Separate Publication

The President of the Republic

Pursuant to Article 15 of the Constitution;

Pursuant to Decree No 80-78 of 11 April 1980 establishing a General Directorate of Rural Development and organizing technical directorates under the Ministry of Rural Development;

On the advice of the Council of Ministers,

HEREBY DECREES:

1. A General Census of Agriculture is hereby organised throughout the national territory in 1982 in the form of a sample survey. This census shall form part of the World Census of Agriculture. The date and conditions governing operations shall be prescribed by decree of the Minister of Rural Development.

2. The General Census shall have as its main purpose to furnish the Government with objective information on the structure of agriculture and thus enable it to follow up developments there, and also to provide a sampling basis for all future statistical surveys in the rural sector.

3. For the purposes of coordination, control and carrying out of the General Census of Agriculture there are hereby appointed:

- a National Agriculture Census Technical Committee;
- Regional Agriculture Census Technical Committees, and
- Local Agricultural Census Technical Committees

4. The terms of reference of the National Agricultural Census Technical Committee shall be:

- to conduct and control the operations of the Census of Agriculture;
- to prepare the budget for these operations;
- to determine ways and means of mobilizing the population so as to ensure the success of the Census of Agriculture;
- to secure the coordination of all bodies involved in the survey;
- to draft performance reports and the final report.

5. The National Agricultural Census Technical Committee shall consist of the following:

Chairman: the Director General of Rural Development;

Vice-Chairman: the General Secretary of the Home Office;

Members: the General Director of the Plan;

the General Secretary of Information;

the Director of Statistics and Data Processing;

the Regional Director of Agricultural Development;

the Director of Agricultural Surveys and Statistics;

the Director of the Togo Development Studies Company;

the Director of Economic Affairs

the Director of the Higher School of Agronomy, the University of Benin;

the Director of the Cadastre;

the FAO expert.

The Secretariat of the National Technical Committee shall be provided by the National Director of the Census of Agriculture.

The National Technical Committee may co-opt any individual whose competence and experience may enlighten its deliberations.

6. The National Technical Committee shall be convened by its Chairman as need arises.
7. The Regional Technical Committee shall have the same terms of reference as the National Technical Committee and shall consist of the following:

Chairman: the Chief of the Region or the Senior Prefect of the Region;

Vice-Chairman: the Regional Director of Rural Development.

Members: All the Prefects of the Region;

- the Regional Chief of the Agricultural Statistics Service
- the Regional Director of Statistics;
- the Regional Director of the Togo Press Agency;

The Secretariat shall be provided by the Regional Chief of the Agricultural Statistics Service.

8. The Regional Technical Committee shall be convened by its Chairman as need arises.
9. The Regional Directors of Rural Development shall be responsible for carrying out the field operations in accordance with the instructions of the National Agricultural Census Technical Committee. They shall be assisted in their task by the Regional Service Chiefs of Agricultural Statistics.
10. There is hereby appointed, within each prefecture, a local Agricultural Census Committee whose principal terms of reference shall be:

- to ensure due publicity for the survey within the respective prefectures by means of information campaigns and by mobilizing the population;
- to supply material and moral support to the personnel of the Census;
- to ensure the success of the operation.

11. Each local Committee shall consist of the following:

Chairman: the Prefect

Vice-Chairman: the Regional Director of Rural Development

Members: the Chairman of the Board of the Prefecture;
the Chief of the District;
the Regional Director of the Togo Press Agency;
the Regional Chief of the Agricultural Statistics Service;
the Regional Director of Statistics;
a Representative of the Sûreté Nationale;
a Representative of the Gendarmerie Nationale.

The Secretariat of the local Committee shall be provided by the Regional Chief of the Agricultural Statistics Service.

12. There is hereby appointed:
 - by Ministerial Decree, a National Director of the Agricultural Census;
 - by Ministerial Decree, a Financial Manager of the Agricultural Census.

13. The National Director shall be answerable to the National Agricultural Census Technical Committee:

- for the organization and performance, in the field of the General Census of Agriculture for the entire territory;
- for the processing, analysis and publication of the results; and
- for drafting the final report on the Agricultural Census.

14. The Financial Manager shall provide the financial management of the Census of Agriculture. He shall be responsible both personally and in respect of his fortune for the funds at his disposal, which shall be paid into a special account with the Treasury. Financial management shall proceed and be audited according to the rules of the public accounts.

15. The Regional Directors of Rural Development shall for the Census of Agriculture employ the personnel of the Directorate of Agricultural Surveys and Statistics and any additional personnel hired or otherwise employed on a temporary basis.

16. All individuals and bodies corporate having an establishment within the National territory shall be required to cooperate with the personnel responsible for conducting the Census of Agriculture and to supply them, on a confidential basis, with any information required.

The confidentiality of such individually supplied information and secrecy shall be guaranteed by this Decree,

Any attempted falsification or wilful distortion of the required information shall render the person responsible liable to a penalty of from Fr 3 000 to Fr 20 000.

17. The Minister of Rural Development and the Minister of Internal Affairs shall be responsible for the enforcement of this Decree, which shall be published in the Journal Officiel of the Republic of Togo.

UNITED KINGDOM (England and Wales)

An Act of 1979 on Agricultural Statistics, 22 March 1979 - Separate Publication

An Act to consolidate certain enactments relating to agricultural statistics.

1. (1) Where it appears to the appropriate Minister expedient so to do for the purpose of obtaining statistical information relating to agriculture, he may serve on any owners or occupiers of land used for agriculture, or of land which he has reason to believe may be so used, notices requiring them to furnish in writing, in such form and manner and to such person as may be specified in the notice, and within such time and with respect to such date or dates or such period or periods as may be so specified, the information referred to in the notice (including, as respects paragraphs (d) to (f) of this subsection, the information referred to in the notice as to quantities, values, expenditure and receipts) relating to -

- (a) the situation, area and description of relevant land owned or occupied by them, the date of acquisition of the land, and the date at which so much of it as is comprised in any agricultural unit became comprised in that unit, and the rates payable in respect of the land,
- (b) the names and addresses of the owners and occupiers of the land,
- (c) whether the land or any, and if so what, part of it is let and at what rent,
- (d) the character and use of different parts of the land, the time at which any used of such parts was begun or will become fully effective, and their produce at any time during the period beginning one year before, and ending one year after, the time at which the information is required to be furnished,
- (e) fixed and other equipment, livestock, and the stocks of agricultural produce and requisites held in respect of the land, and the provision and maintenance of such equipment, livestock and requisites and the provision of agricultural services for the benefit of the land,
- (f) the methods and operations used on the land, the marketing or other disposal of its produce, any payments received under any enactment in respect of such produce, and the provision of agricultural services otherwise than for the benefit of the land,
- (g) the number and description of persons employed on the land, or employed by the occupier in disposing of its produce, and the remuneration paid to, and time worked by, persons so employed or such persons in different descriptions,

(2) For the purpose of obtaining statistical information relating to agriculture, any person authorized by the appropriate Minister in that behalf may, after giving not less than 24 hours notice and on producing if so required evidence of his authority to act for the purposes of this subsection, orally require the owner or occupier of land to furnish to him within a reasonable time, and either orally or in writing as the said owner or occupier may elect, such information, whether or not specified in the notice, as the said person authorised by the appropriate Minister may require, being information which the owner or occupier, as the case may be, could have been required to furnish under subsection (1) above.

- (3) References in subsections (1) and (2) above to the owner of land include references to a person exercising, as servant or agent of the owner, functions of estate management in relation to the land, and references in those subsections to the occupier of land include references to a person responsible for the control of the farming of the land as servant or agent of the occupier of the land.
- (4) No person shall be required under this section to furnish any balance sheet or profit and loss account, but this subsection shall not prevent the requiring of information by reason only that it is or might be contained as an item in such a balance sheet or account.
- (5) Section 106 of the Agriculture Act 1947 (provisions as to entry and inspection) shall have effect for the purposes of this section as it has effect for the purposes of that Act.

2. (1) The appropriate Minister may by regulation require that parties to any sale of land which immediately before the completion of the transaction was being used for agriculture, or to any grant, assignment or surrender of a tenancy of such land for an interest not less than that of a tenant for a year, shall within the period from the completion of the transaction prescribed by the regulations furnish to him, in such manner as may be so prescribed, information as to the names and addresses of the parties to the transaction and the situation and extent of the land affected by it.

(2) Regulations under subsection (1) above shall be made by statutory instrument and shall be laid before Parliament forthwith after being made, and if either House of Parliament, within the period of 40 days beginning with the day on which the regulations are laid before it, resolves that an Address be presented to Her Majesty praying that the regulations be annulled, no further proceedings shall be taken under the regulations after the date of the resolution, and Her Majesty may by Order in Council revoke the regulations, so, however, that any such resolution and revocation shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under the regulations or to the making of new regulations.

3. - (1) Subject to subsection (2) below, no information relating to any particular land or business which has been obtained under section 1 or 2 above shall be published or otherwise disclosed without the previous consent in writing of the person by whom the information was furnished and every other person who is an owner or the occupier of the land and whose interests may in the opinion of the appropriate Minister be affected by the disclosure.

(2) Nothing in subsection (1) above shall restrict the disclosure of information -

- (a) to the Minister in charge of any Government department, to any authority acting under an enactment for regulating the marketing of any agricultural produce, or to any person exercising functions on behalf of any such Minister or authority for the purpose of the exercise of those functions;
- (b) to an authority having power under any enactment to give permission for the development of land, for the purpose of assisting that authority in the preparation of proposals relating to such development or in considering whether or not to give such permission;
- (c) if the disclosure is confined to situation, extent, number and kind of livestock, character of land, and name and address of owner and occupier, to any person to whom the appropriate Minister considers that the disclosure is required in the public interest;

- (d) to any person for the purposes of any criminal proceedings under section 4 below or for the purposes of any report of such proceedings;
- (e) to the Agricultural Training Board under section 2B of the Industrial Training Act 1964; or
- (f) to an institution of the European Communities under section 12 of the European Communities Act 1972,

or the use of information in any manner which the appropriate Minister thinks necessary or expedient in connection with the maintenance of the supply of food in the United Kingdom.

4. - (1) Any person who without reasonable excuse fail to furnish information in compliance with a requirement under section 1 or 2 above shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £50.

- (2) If any person -
 - (a) in purported compliance with a requirement imposed under section 1 or 2 above knowingly or recklessly furnishes any information which is false in any material particular, or
 - (b) publishes or otherwise discloses any information in contravention of section 3 above,

he shall be liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 months or to a fine not exceeding the prescribed sum or to both, or on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years or to a fine or to both.

5. (1) Any notice authorised by this Act to be served on any person shall be duly served if it is delivered to him, or left at his proper address or sent to him by post in a registered letter.

(2) Any such notice authorised to be served on an incorporated company or body shall be duly served if served on a secretary or clerk of the company or body.

(3) For the purposes of this section and of section 7 of the Interpretation Act 1978, the proper address of any person on whom any such notice is to be served shall, in the case of the secretary or clerk of any incorporated company or body be that of the registered or principal office of the company or body, and in any other case be the last known address of the person in question.

(4) Where any such notice is to be served on a person as being the person having any interest in land, and it is not practicable after reasonable inquiry to ascertain his name or address, the notice may be served by addressing it to him by the description of the person having that interest in the land (naming it), and delivering the notice to some responsible person on the land or by affixing it, or a copy of it, to some conspicuous object on the land.

(5) Where any such notice is to be served on any person as being the owner of the land and the land belongs to an ecclesiastical benefice a copy shall be served on the Church Commissioners.

(6) Without prejudice to sub sections (1) to (5) above, any notice under this Act to be served on an occupier shall be deemed to be duly served if it is addressed to him by the description of "the occupier" of the land in question and sent by post to, or delivered to some person on, the land.

6. - (1) In this Act

“the appropriate Minister” means, in relation to England, the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and, in relation to Wales, the Secretary of State;

“land” includes messuages, tenements and hereditaments, houses and buildings of any tenure;

“livestock” includes creatures kept for any purpose;

“owner” means, in relation to land, a person, other than a mortgagee not in possession, who is for the time being entitled to dispose of the fee simple of the land, and includes also a person holding, or entitled to the rents and profits of, the land under a lease or agreement;

“the prescribed sum” means the prescribed sum within the meaning of section 28 of the Criminal Law act 1977 (£1,000 or other sum substituted by order under section 61 (1) of that Act); and

“relevant land” in the case of any owner or occupier of land used for agriculture, means the aggregate of

- (a) the land owned or occupied by him which is comprised in any agricultural unit; and
- (b) any other land owned or occupied by him which is either -
 - (i) used for forestry; or
 - (ii) not used for any purpose, but capable of use for agriculture or forestry,

but which, if used as agricultural land by the occupier of that agricultural unit, would be comprised in that unit.

(2) Section 109 of the Agriculture Act 1947 (interpretation) shall have effect for the purposes of this Act as it has effect for the purposes of that Act except that the definition of “livestock” shall be omitted from subsection (3).

7. - (1) The enactments specified in Schedule 1 to this Act shall have effect subject to the amendments set out in that Schedule, being amendments consequential on the foregoing provisions of this Act.

(2) The enactments specified in Schedule 2 to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent specified in column 3 of the Schedule.

8. - (1) This Act may be cited as the Agricultural Statistics Act 1979.

(2) This Act shall come into force at the expiry of the period of one month beginning on the date on which it is passed.

(3) This Act does not extend to Scotland or Northern Ireland.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Council Regulation (EEC) No. 218/78 on the organization of a survey on the structure of agricultural holdings for 1979/80 - 19 December 1977 - Official Journal of the European Communities No. L 35, 4 February 1978, p. 1.

The Council of the European Communities;

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular Article 43 thereof;

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission; Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament;

Whereas the Member States are preparing to carry out a survey as part of the next 10-yearly world agricultural survey recommended by the FAO and to be conducted sometime around 1980;

Whereas the results of this survey may be used for Community purposes if the reference period, the scope and the definitions are harmonized as part of a Community programme;

Whereas the structural trends of agricultural holdings are an important factor in determining the course to be followed by the common agricultural policy; whereas the series of surveys on the structure of holdings, the latest of which was organized under Regulation (EEC) No 3228/76, should be continued;

Whereas, in order to assess the technical and economic operation of the holdings, the agricultural area utilized for farming should, in the case of combined crops, be allocated between such crops in proportion to the amount of land which the latter take up;

Whereas in order to facilitate the implementation of the provisions of this Regulation there should be close cooperation between the Member States and Commission, in particular via the Standing Committee for Agricultural Statistics set up by Decision 72/279/EEC;

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

1. Member States shall, between 1 April 1979 and 15 June 1980, in accordance with the FAO recommendation for a world census of agriculture, carry out a survey of the agricultural holdings in their territories (hereinafter referred to as "the survey").
2.
 1. For the purposes of applying this Regulation:
 - (a) "agricultural holding" shall mean a single unit, both technically and economically, which has a single management and which produces agricultural products;
 - (b) "agricultural area utilized for farming" shall mean the total area taken up by arable land, permanent pasture and meadow, land used for permanent crops and kitchen gardens.

2. The survey shall cover;
 - (a) agricultural holdings where the agricultural area utilized for farming is one hectare or more;
 - (b) agricultural holdings where the agricultural area utilized for farming is less than one hectare, if they market a certain proportion of their products or if their standard gross production exceeds certain physical limits.
3. Member States shall include in their national questionnaires the questions necessary for obtaining the information relating to the characteristics listed in the Annex.
4.
 1. In the case of combined crops, the agricultural area utilized for farming shall be allocated between the various crops in proportion to the amount of land the latter take up.
 2. The area used for secondary successive crops shall be recorded separately from the area used for farming.
5. The definitions relating to the characteristics listed in the Annex and to the regions and districts referred to in Article 8 shall be determined according to the procedure laid down in Article 12.
6. The survey shall be carried out as a general census. However, Member States may use surveys by random sampling for different parts of the list of characteristics.

The results obtained by random sampling shall be extrapolated.
7. Member States shall set out the results of the survey in the form of a schedule of tables drawn up in accordance with a Community outline. This outline shall be drawn up in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 12.
8.
 1. Member States shall prepare the tables of the Community schedule at national, regional and district levels.

In drawing up the Community outline of tables in accordance with Article 7, the Commission may decide that certain tables are not applicable in certain Member States at district level.

2. With the exception of the Netherlands, the results of the survey shall be broken down by less-favoured agricultural areas, within the meaning of Article 3 of Directive 75/268/EEC, or by groups of such areas and broken down by other agricultural areas or by groups of such areas. The Commission and the Member States shall together decide on the groupings of less-favoured agricultural areas on the one hand and of other agricultural areas on the other.

9. Member States shall:
 - (a) transcribe the results referred to in Article 8 on to magnetic tape in accordance with a program which is standard for all Member States, the method and program of transcription being drawn up in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 12;
 - (b) submit the magnetic tapes referred to in (a) to the Statistical Office of the European Communities. They shall be submitted within 18 months at the latest of completion of the field work. Where all the results referred to in Article 8 cannot be submitted within the aforesaid period the Member States concerned and the Commission shall together fix a period, not exceeding 12 months, for the submission of the remaining tables.

10. The information referred to in Article 8 shall be communicated to the Statistical Office of the European Communities in such a form that the holdings concerned cannot be identified.

11. In cooperation with the Member States, the Commission shall publish the results contained in the Community schedule tables.

12. 1. Where the procedure laid down in Article is invoked, the matter shall be referred to in Standing Committee for Agricultural Statistics (hereinafter referred to as 'the Committee') by its chairman, either on his own initiative or at the request of the representative of a Member State.

2. The Commission representative shall submit to the Committee a draft of measures to be taken. The Committee shall give its opinion on that draft within a time limit set by the chairman having regard to the urgency of the matter. Opinions shall be delivered by a majority of 41 votes, the votes of the Member States being weighted as provided in Article 148(2) of the Treaty. The chairman shall not vote.

3. The Commission shall adopt measures which shall take immediate effect. However, if these measures are not in accordance with the Committee's opinion, the Commission shall submit them forthwith to the Council; in that event, the Commission may defer application of the measures it has adopted for not more than one month from the date of their submission to the Council.

The Council, acting by a qualified majority, may take a different decision within one month.

13. 1. Member States shall supply the Commission, if necessary, with any information it may require of them in order to carry out the tasks covered by this Regulation.

2. The information collected by the Member states under the survey must be available in those Member States, as far as is technically possible, until the next general survey carried out under the FAO or at Community level.

3. Further tables may be added to the schedule referred to in Article 7 in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 12; in such cases the financial cost to the Member States shall be examined.

4. If the Commission undertakes further studies, the Member States shall as necessary and as far as possible provide the information requested by the Commission. This shall be done by joint agreement between the Commission and the Member State concerned, subject, in particular, to the necessary guarantee of statistical confidentiality.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

ANNEX

LIST OF CHARACTERISTICS

- A. Geographical situation of the holding
- 01 District
 - 02 Less-favoured area yes/no
- B. Legal personality and management of the holding (on the day of the survey)
- 01 Is the legal and economic responsibility of the holding assumed by a natural person? yes/no
 - 02 If yes, is this person (the holder) also the manager? yes/no
 - 03 Manager's agricultural training 1/
 - Primary yes/no
 - Secondary yes/no
 - higher yes/no
 - 04 Are accounts kept for the holding? yes/no
- C. Type of tenure (in relation to the holder)
- Agricultural area utilized; ha/are
- 01 for owner farming/.....
 - 02 for tenant farming /.....
 - 03 for share farming or other modes/.....
- D. Arable land
- Cereals for the production of grain (including seed):
- 01 Common wheat and spelt/.....
 - 02 Durum wheat/.....
 - 03 Rye /.....
 - 04 Barley /.....
 - 05 Oats /.....
 - 06 Grain maize /.....
 - 07 Rice/.....

1/ Optional for Denmark and the United Kingdom.

08	Other cereals/.....
09	Dried vegetables (including seed and mixtures of cereals and dried vegetables)/.....
10	Potatoes (including early potatoes and seed potatoes)/.....
11	Sugar beet (excluding seeds)/.....
12	Forage roots and tubers (excluding seeds)/.....
13	Industrial plants (including seeds for herbaceous oilseed plants; excluding seeds for fibre plants, hops, tobacco and other industrial plants) of which */:	
13a	tobacco/.....
13b	hops/.....
13c	oilseed and fibre plants/.....
Fresh vegetables, melons, strawberries:		
14	- outdoor, of which */:	
15	(a) open field/.....
	(b) market gardening/.....
	- under glass	
Flowers and ornamental plants (excluding nurseries):		
16	- outdoor/.....
17	- under glass/.....
18	Forage plants/.....
	18a temporary grass/.....
	18b other/.....

*/ Headings included primarily to facilitate the classification of holdings.

19	Arable land seeds and seedlings (excluding cereals, dried vegetables, potatoes and oilseed plants)/.....
20	Other arable land crops/.....
21	Fallow land/.....
E.	Kitchen gardens	
F.	Permanent pasture and meadow	
01	Pasture and meadow, excluding rough grazings/.....
02	Rough grazings <u>1/</u>/.....
G.	Permanent crops	
01	Fruit and berry plantations/.....
02	Citrus plantations/.....
03	Olive plantations/.....
04	Vineyards, of which normally producing <u>*/</u> :/.....
	04a quality wine/.....
	04b other wines/.....
	04c table grapes/.....
5	Nurseries	
6	Other permanent crops/.....
7	Permanent crops under glass/.....
H.	Other land	
01	Unutilized agricultural land (agricultural land which is no longer farmed, for economic, social or other reasons, and which is not used in the crop rotation system)/.....
02	Woodland/.....
03	Other land (land occupied by buildings, farmyards tracks, ponds, quarries, infertile land, rock, etc.) <u>2/</u>/.....

*/ Headings included primarily to facilitate the classification of holdings.

1/ Italy may merge heading 01 with heading 02

2/ The United Kingdom and Ireland may merge heading 03 with heading 01.

I.	Successive cropping, mushrooms, irrigation, greenhouses	
01	Successive secondary non-fodder crops (excluding market garden crops and crops under glass) <u>*/</u>/.....
02	Mushrooms <u>2/</u>/.....
03	Irrigated area <u>2/</u>/.....
04	Ground area covered by greenhouses in use <u>2/</u>/.....
J.	Livestock (as of) (date to be determined) number of head	
01	Equidae	....
	Bovine animals:	
02	Under one year old one year old or over but under two years old	....
03	Male animals	....
04	Female animals: two years old and over	....
05	Male animals	....
06	Heifers	....
07	Dairy cows	....
08	Other cows	....
09	Sheep (all ages): 09a of which ewes <u>**/ 2/</u>	....
10	Goats (all ages)	....
	Pigs:	
11	Piglets having a live weight of under 20 kg	....
12	Breeding sows weighing 50 kg and over	....
13	Other pigs	....

2/ Optional for Germany

*/ In Member States where the area covered by this heading is substantial, it may be subdivided into several crops.

**/ Heading included primarily to facilitate the classification of holdings.

	Poultry:	
14	Broilers	....
15	Laying hens	....
16	Other poultry (ducks, turkeys, geese, guinea-fowl)	....
17	Other livestock <u>***</u> /	yes/no

***/

Optional

K. Tractors, cultivators, machinery and equipment 1

	On day of survey	Machinery used in the last 12 months
	Belonging exclusively to the holding	Used by several holdings (belonging to another holding, to a cooperative or owned jointly with other holdings) Or belonging to a service supply agency
	1	2
	Number	(tick)
	by power rating from ..to...(kW)	
01	Four-wheel tractors, track-laying tractors, tool carriers	
02	Cultivators, hoeing machines, rotary hoes and motor mowers <u>2/</u>	.....
03	Combine harvesters	.....
04	Forage harvesters	.....
05	Potato harvesters (fully mechanized)	.....
06	Sugar-beet harvesters (fully mechanized)	.....
07	Do you have fixed or movable milking equipment?	yes/no
08	Do you have a separate milking parlour? <u>3/</u>	yes/no
	(a) If so, is it fully automated? <u>4/</u>	yes/no

1/ Section K is optional for Germany; the part relating to the use of machinery (column 2) is optional for Denmark.

2/ Optional for Denmark.

3/ Optional for France and Italy.

4/ Optional. The distinction between headings 08 and 08(a) does not apply to the Netherlands.

L. Farm labour force (in the 12 months preceding the day of the survey)

Farm labour force	Sex		Age groups						Farm work for holding ⁽¹⁾					
	m.	f.	(1) 24	25— 34	35— 44	45— 54	55— 64	65 and over	Part-time with working hours of:				full-time	
									> 0— < 25%	25— < 50%	50— < 75%	75— < 100%		
									of annual time worked by a full-time farm worker					
	(tick)		(tick)						(tick)					
01 Holder														
02 Spouse carrying out farm work for holding														
			Farm work of the holding as % of annual time worked by a full-time farm worker		Age groups									
					... (1)—24	25—34	35—44	45—54	55—64	65 and over				
03a Other members of holder's family: male ⁽²⁾			> 0 — < 25											
03b Other members of holder's family: female ⁽²⁾			25 — < 50											
04a Non-family labour regularly employed: male ⁽²⁾			50 — < 75											
04b Non-family labour regularly employed: female ⁽²⁾			75 — < 100											
			100											
Non-family labour employed on a non-regular basis			Number of working days											
05 Male														
06 Female														

⁽¹⁾ From school-leaving age.

⁽²⁾ Apart from housework.

⁽³⁾ Table to be prepared for each category (03a to 04b).

- L. 07 Does the holder have any other gainful activity: 1/
- as his/her major occupation? _____
- _____ Tick as appropriate
- as a subsidiary occupation? _____
-
- L 08 Does the holder's spouse, carrying out farm work for the holding, have any other gainful activity:
- as his/her major occupation? _____
- _____ Tick as appropriate
- as a subsidiary occupation? _____
-
- L 09 Does any other member of the holder's family engaged in the farm work of the holding have any other gainful activity: 2/
- as his/her major occupation? _____
- _____ Insert number of persons
- as a subsidiary occupation? _____

1/ Question put only if holder and manager are the same person.

2/ Optional for Denmark.

CUSTOMS AND ECONOMIC UNION OF CENTRAL AFRICA (CEUCA)
STEERING COMMITTEE

Decision No. 3/67-CD-516 - Separate Publication *

The Steering Committee of the Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa

Pursuant to the Treaty establishing the Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa, signed on 8 December 1964 in Brazzaville, and to Articles 17 and 47 of that Treaty in particular;

At its session held on 21 June 1967

HEREBY DECIDES:

1. There is hereby established a Study Committee consisting of two Experts per Member State.
2. The terms of reference of the Committee contemplated in the previous article shall be to examine problems arising in the organization of an agricultural census of the Union, such as recommended by the United Nations for 1969/70.

The said Committee shall study in particular:

- the experience gained within the Union in recent years, in agricultural statistics matters;
 - the problem of census financing.
3. The Chairman of the Steering Committee shall in due time determine the place and the date of the meeting of the Expert Committee provided for in Article 1.
 4. This decision shall be registered, published in the Official Journal of the Union and transmitted everywhere that there is need.

* * * *

DECISION OF THE COUNCIL OF HEADS OF STATE OF THE CUSTOMS AND ECONOMIC UNION OF CENTRAL AFRICA*

Considering the Treaty establishing the Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa, signed on 8 December 1964 in Brazzaville;

Considering the Decision of the Steering Committee No. 3/67-CD-516, dated 21 June 1967, establishing a Study Committee to examine problems arising from the organization of an agricultural census of the Union as part of the World Census;

Considering the conclusions of this Committee and especially the final document transmitted officially to the UNDP by each of the States.

* Ed. Note: The above are unofficial translations made from the French, the only version available at FAO prior to the publication of this study.

HEREBY DECIDES:

1. The General Secretariat of CEUCA shall be host to the Direction Project Management Regional Office.

2. The contribution of the States to the annual budget of the Project Management Regional Office shall be in the following proportions:

CAMEROON	=	2 620 000	Fr	CFA
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	=	1 310 000	Fr	CFA
CONGO (B)	=	1 310 000	Fr	CFA
GABON	=	873 334	Fr	CFA

3. Any amendment to the budget of the Project Management Regional Office shall conform to the rule of proportional contributions by the States, as provided for in Article 2.

4. The contributions shall be assigned as from 1 January 1971 to a special account under the budget of the General Secretariat of CEUCA.

5. In the event that the project commences as from September 1970, a budget deficit of 2 300 000 Francs CFA shall be authorized.

6. This Resolution shall be registered, published in the Official Journal of the Union and transmitted everywhere that there is need.

