

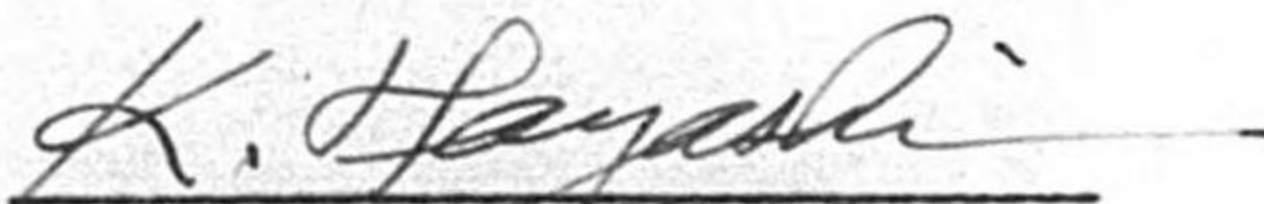
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C E R T I F I C A T E

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, HAYASHI, Kaoru, Chief of the Archives Section, Japanese Foreign Office, hereby certify that the document in English entitled "IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE, AT OTTAWA, 1932." is an exact and true copy of an official document of the Foreign Office.

Certified at Tokyo 29 October 1946.

  
Signature of Official

Witness : Nagaharu Odo



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72.2

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(signed) K. Hayashi

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Signature of Official

Witness : (signed) Nagaharu Odo



IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE,  
AT OTTAWA, 1932.

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1. SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS.

The conclusions of the Conference may be summarised as follows:

- (a) Resolutions and Statements regarding the Promotion of Trade within the Commonwealth.

(i) EMPIRE CONTENT.

With regard to the determination of the percentage of Empire Content necessary to secure preferential tariff treatment, the Conference draws the attention of the several Governments of the Commonwealth to the importance of this subject, and recommends that each of the Governments of the Commonwealth should investigate, as rapidly as possible, the standard of Empire Content which should be required by them for the import under preferential rates of the different classes of goods, bearing in mind the following principles:

- (a) That though it must rest with each Government to decide what standard it will require, a greater degree of uniformity throughout the Commonwealth is desirable;
- (b) The standard required should not be such as to defeat or frustrate the intention of the preferential rate



of duty conceded to any class of goods.

(ii) EXPORT BOUNTIES AND ANTI-DUMPING DUTIES.

With regard to the question of export bounties and anti-dumping duties within the Commonwealth, the Conference adopted the following resolution:

This Conference, recognizing that export bounties and exchange depreciation adversely affect the value of tariff preferences within the Commonwealth, expresses the hope that with a rise in the level of commodity prices and with stabilized exchanges such bounties and the special duties which have been adopted as a means of adjusting the situation so created, may be withdrawn.

(iii) TRADE AGREEMENTS.

With regard to the conclusion of certain Agreements for the extension of mutual trade by means of reciprocal preferential tariffs, the Conference adopted the following resolution:

The nations of the British Commonwealth having entered into certain Agreements with one another for the extension of mutual trade by means of reciprocal preferential tariffs, this Conference takes note of these Agreements and records its conviction;

That by the lowering or removal of barriers among themselves provided for in these Agreements, the flow of trade between the various countries of the Empire will be facilitated,



and that by the consequent increase of purchasing power of their peoples, the trade of the world will also be stimulated and increased;

Further, that this Conference regards the conclusion of these Agreements as a step forward, which should in the future lead to further progress in the same direction, and which will utilize protective duties to ensure that the resources and industries of the Empire are developed on sound economic lines.

The Agreements referred to are annexed hereto and the Conference commends them to the several parts of the Empire.

(b) Resolutions regarding Customs Administration.

The Conference recommends that the aims to be kept in view should be:

- (i) The avoidance of uncertainty as to the amount of duty which would be payable on the arrival of goods in the importing country;
- (ii) The reduction of friction and delay to a minimum;
- (iii) The provision of facilities for the expeditious and effective settlement of disputes relating to all matters affecting the application of the Customs Tariff;

and that any measures which Customs Administrations might take to safeguard themselves against evasion should be consistent with these principles.



(c) Statement regarding Commercial Relations with Foreign Countries.

The Conference considered two broad groups of questions affecting the commercial relations of the several members of the Commonwealth with foreign countries.

In the first place, the Conference discussed the general question of the relationship between inter-Commonwealth preferences and the most-favoured-nation clause in commercial treaties with foreign Powers. Each Government will determine its particular policy in dealing with this matter, but the representatives of the various Governments on the Committee stated that it was their policy that no treaty obligations into which they might enter in the future should be allowed to interfere with any mutual preferences which Governments of the Commonwealth might decide to accord to each other, and that they would free themselves from existing treaties, if any, which might so interfere. They would, in fact, take all the steps necessary to implement and safeguard whatever preferences might be so granted.

In the second place, attention was drawn to recent tendencies in foreign countries to conclude regional agreements between themselves for the mutual accord of preferences which were designed as being exclusive, and not to be extended to countries which were not parties to, or did not adhere to the agreements. On this point, there was a general agreement that foreign countries which had existing treaty obligations to grant most-favoured-nation treat-



ment to the products of particular parts of the Commonwealth could not be allowed to override such obligations by regional agreements of the character in question. Particular reference was made in this connection to the question of the Danubian States in regard to which preferential treatment was in contemplation for the cereal exports of the States concerned — exports which constitute a substantial proportion of the world's exports of the cereals in question. The Conference were, however, informed that in the discussion which took place at Lausanne on the matter, the rights of third countries had, at the instance of the United Kingdom, been expressly reserved.

The Conference recognized that the fact that rights are accorded by most-favoured-nation treatment does not preclude a foreign country from seeking the consent of the various Governments of the British Commonwealth to the waiver of their rights in particular cases, and that these Governments must be guided ~~in particular cases, and that these Governments must be~~ ~~guided~~ by consideration of their individual interests in deciding whether or not to meet the wishes of the foreign country concerned, so long, however, as the general principle that rights of this kind cannot be arbitrarily withdrawn is fully and carefully preserved.

The Conference would, however, recommend that where two or more Commonwealth Governments share a common interest in any proposal for the waiver of particular treaty rights, they should



consult together with a view to arriving, in so far as possible, at a common policy.

(d) Resolutions and Statements regarding Monetary and Financial Questions.

I.

(a) A rise throughout the world in the general levels of wholesale prices is in the highest degree desirable. The evil of falling prices must be attacked by Government and individual action in all its causes, whether political, economic, financial or monetary.

(b) For dealing with the problem in its widest aspects the Governments represented at this Conference record their conviction that international action is urgently necessary, and announce their desire to co-operate with other nations in any practicable measures for raising wholesale prices.

(c) The Conference has considered what action can be taken by the nations of the Commonwealth to help towards raising prices.

As regards monetary factors, the Conference recognizes that the central position of the United Kingdom, not only among the countries of the Commonwealth but in world trade and finance, makes the United Kingdom a main factor in anything that can be done. The Conference, therefore, welcomes the following statement made on behalf of the United Kingdom by the Chancellor of the Exchequer:—



"His Majesty's Government desire to see wholesale sterling prices rise. The best condition for this would be a rise in gold prices, and the absence of a rise in gold prices inevitably imposes limitations on what can be done for sterling. A rise in prices cannot be effected by monetary action alone, since various other factors which have combined to bring about the present depression must also be modified or removed before a remedy is assured. His Majesty's Government, nevertheless, recognize that an ample supply of short-term money at low rates may have a valuable influence, and they are confident that the efforts which have successfully brought about the present favourable monetary conditions can and will, unless unforeseen difficulties arise, be continued."

(d) The Conference recommends the other countries of the Commonwealth represented here to act in conformity with the line of policy as set out in the statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, so far as lies within their power.

In the monetary sphere the primary line of action towards a rise in prices should be the creation and maintenance, within the limits of sound finance, of such conditions as will assist in the revival of enterprise and trade. Among these conditions are low rates of interest and an abundance of short-term money. While regard must be had to the different conditions applying to various types of loans, the rate of interest for all purposes



should be kept as low as financial conditions permit. At the same time it is necessary that these favourable monetary conditions be achieved, not by the inflationary creation of additional means of payment to finance public expenditure, but by an orderly monetary policy, safeguarded, if the necessity should arise, by such steps as will restrain and circumscribe the scope of violent speculative movements in commodities or securities.

It must be kept in mind, however, that the success of any such policy will be hampered and might be nullified by the failure to modify or remove important non-monetary obstacles. Of the non-monetary factors which are depressing the level of prices many are of international character and require an international remedy. The nations of the Commonwealth should, nevertheless, take all steps that lie in their power to increase public confidence, especially in the field of business enterprise, and to facilitate trade.

(e) The Conference recognizes the great importance to traders of stability of exchange rates over as wide an area as possible. The complete solution of this problem must await the restoration of conditions for the satisfactory working of an international standard as referred to below. In the meanwhile, and pending such a solution, this Conference has considered the possibility of achieving valuable results in two directions - first by creating an area of stability among countries regulating their currencies in relation to sterling; and secondly, by avoiding wide day-to-day fluctuations between sterling and gold.



As regards the latter, the Conference has noted with satisfaction that the United Kingdom has already established machinery aimed at preventing wide fluctuations in the gold value of sterling caused by speculative movements. As to the former, the Conference recognizes the value of the countries within the Commonwealth whose currencies are linked to sterling maintaining stability between their exchange rates and looks to a rise in the general level of wholesale prices as the most desirable means for facilitating this result.

## II.

The Conference recognizes that the ultimate aim of monetary policy should be the restoration of a satisfactory international monetary standard. Such a standard should so function as not merely to maintain stable exchange rates between all countries, but also to ensure the smooth and efficient working of the machinery of international trade and finance.

This postulates international agreement among the great trading nations of the world, and while certain of the States here represented hold very definite views on the question of the most desirable standard, the Conference refrains from making any recommendations on the subject in view of the fact that the question is shortly to be discussed at an international conference. There are, however, several conditions precedent to the re-establishment of any international monetary standard. The most important among them are: a rise in the general level of commodity prices



in the various countries to a height more in keeping with the level of costs, including the burden of debt and other fixed and semi-fixed charges; and an adjustment of the factors political economic, financial and monetary, which have caused the breakdown of the gold standard in many countries, and which, if not adjusted, would inevitably lead to another breakdown of whatever international standard may be adopted.

It is also in the view of the Conference of the utmost importance to the future working of any international standard that international co-operation should be secured and maintained with a view to avoiding, so far as may be found practicable, wide fluctuations in the purchasing power of the standard of value.

(e) Resolutions and Statements regarding Methods of Economic  
Co-operation.

(i) General Resolutions.

This Conference, having discussed the question of Economic Consultation and Co-operation within the Commonwealth, and having considered the annexed report prepared for it on the constitution and functions of existing agencies operating in these fields:

Recommends that a committee should be appointed forthwith, consisting of not more than two representatives of each of the participating Governments, to consider the means of facilitating economic consultation and co-operation between the several Governments of the Commonwealth, including a



survey of the functions, organization and financial bases of the agencies specified in the annexed report, and an examination of what alterations or modifications, if any, in the existing machinery for such co-operation within the Commonwealth are desirable.

The Conference further recommends that it shall be an instruction to the Committee to elect their own Chairman from among their members, and to report to the several Governments represented thereon not later than the 31st May next, with a view to the consideration of their report by the several Governments not later than September 1933.

The Conference was given to understand by the representatives of the United Kingdom that, in order that the necessary time might be available for the preparation and consideration of the report of the Committee concerning the existing and future machinery for economic cooperation within the Commonwealth, the Government of the United Kingdom would continue to furnish any funds which may be required to finance essential work of the Empire Marketing Board down to the end of September 1933. The Conference records its deep appreciation of the action of the United Kingdom in this respect.

With regard to the above recommendations reservations were made by Mr. Havenga, for the Union of South Africa, and by Mr. Lemass, for the Irish Free State, respectively, in the following terms : --



(Mr. Havenga): "While not wishing to object to the acceptance of the report of the Committee on Methods of Economic Co-operation, I desire, in order—to remove any ground for misapprehension, to record the following reservations on behalf of the Union of South Africa:

"1. While not generally adverse to the institution of ad hoc bodies for economic investigation and preparation, the Union Government will not associate itself with any scheme for the erection of any organization in the nature of a permanent secretariat or preparatory committee to Commonwealth Conferences, whether economic or otherwise.

"2. That portion of the report which introduces the draft resolutions relating to the appointment of a Committee to consider the means of facilitating economic consultation and co-operation, must not be read in the sense that the Union Government is committed in principle to give financial support to Commonwealth Economic Organizations."

(Mr. Lemass): "I do not object to the adoption of this report and the accompanying resolutions, but I wish it to be made perfectly clear in the published records of the Conference that the Government of the Irish Free State are not prepared to contemplate the setting up of an Imperial Economic Secretariat or of any similar organ of centralization."



(ii) Resolution concerning Industrial Standardization.

I. The Conference recommends that, with a view to assisting the co-ordination of the work of national standardization, the following principles, as far as practicable, be observed:

- (a) That the specifications should be in accordance with the needs of industry and fulfil a generally recognized want:
- (b) That the community interest of producer and consumer should be maintained throughout;
- (c) That the specifications should be arrived at by general consent;
- (d) That periodical review and revision should be undertaken to prevent crystallization and keep the specifications abreast of progress;
- (e) That full information regarding the initiation of any specification and progress in its preparation should, without delay, be circulated by the originating body to the corresponding bodies in other parts of the Commonwealth.

II. Having regard to the disadvantages which are apt to occur when a statutory provision embodies a standard specification verbatim, whether in whole or in part, instead of confining itself to a reference to a national standard specification, the Conference recommends that each Government of the Commonwealth in co-operation with its central standardizing body, should bring under review the



position with regard to such statutory provisions, in order that it may be possible to keep these standards in line with industrial and scientific progress without the necessity of fresh legislation.

III. With a view to facilitating the general adoption of standard specifications throughout the Commonwealth, the Conference recommends that the Governments concerned take into favourable consideration the provision of free entry to standard specifications and other documents circulated between the central standardizing bodies.

IV. In order to provide the various parts of the Commonwealth with an accurate means of exchange of colour information and to secure a basic standard in trade practice, the Conference recommends that each central standardizing body should at an early date consider the issue of a standard schedule of colours.

V. As an immediate step towards the promotion of intra-Commonwealth trade through the adoption of commercial standard specifications, the Conference recommends that, in respect of steel, timber, industrial chemical products and replaceable parts of agricultural implements and machinery, immediate steps be taken by the central standardizing bodies in those parts of the Commonwealth affected to secure a greater degree of uniformity in standard specifications and trade practices.

VI. With a view to the employment of common standard specifications for aircraft materials and component parts, and particularly the method of testing therein specified, the Conference recommends



that the national standardizing bodies in those parts of the Commonwealth particularly concerned, should co-operate directly with this object in view.

VII. The Conference, taking note of the observation contained in the last paragraph of the Report of the Conference on Standardization accepted by the Imperial Conference of 1930, which reads as follows:--

"Apart from day to day consideration of matters of detail, we are impressed with the desirability of <sup>a</sup>re<sup>u</sup>lier means of consultation on questions of policy than are afforded by the past, or by occasional conferences such as the present." is impressed with the desirability of obviating the difficulties and delays which inevitably occur under existing conditions in conducting consultations between the central standardizing bodies in the various parts of the British Commonwealth of Nations, and the misunderstandings which occasionally arise due to the distances between the correspondents and to the subject matter of the communications.

The Conference recommends that for the purpose of maintaining closer liaison in these matters the central standardizing bodies in the different parts of the Commonwealth should be authorised to call together, periodically or otherwise, representatives in their respective countries of the corresponding bodies, or persons otherwise designated for the purpose.

The Conference further suggests that such an arrangement



might include a provision whereby the Trade Commissioners maintained in different parts of the Empire by the several Commonwealth Governments should, as occasion requires, be available to act as Liaison Officers for this purpose. The Conference considers that it should be made clear that such consultations are purely supplementary to, and not intended in any way to supplant, the method of direct communication already established between the central standardizing bodies.

(iii) Grading and Standards of Agricultural Products.

The report of the Sub-Committee on this subject, which is set forth as Appendix 2 to the Report of the Committee on Methods of Economic Co-operation, was approved by the Conference.

(iv) Resolutions concerning Industrial Co-operation.

This Conference, having examined the Report of the Imperial Economic Committee on Imperial Industrial Cooperation, finds itself in general agreement with the tenor of the Report.

The Report makes it clear that industrial production has developed and will continue to develop in the less industrialized parts of the Commonwealth. These developments involve changes in the economic structure both of the more industrialized and of the less industrialized countries; and the Conference notes with approval the view of the Committee that: "the object of co-operation is not, and must not be, to arrest change, but wisely to



direct and facilitate its course."

It should, in the opinion of the Conference, be the object of any policy of industrial co-operation within the Commonwealth to secure the best division of industrial activities among the several parts of the Commonwealth and the ordered economic development of each part, with a view to ensuring the maximum efficiency and economy of production and distribution.

It is further the view of the Conference that the precise nature and extent of the co-operation to be achieved in any particular industry must largely depend upon effective consultation between those engaged, or proposing to engage, in that industry in any two or more parts of the Commonwealth.

The Conference therefore recommends to the various industries in which conditions are suitable for the purpose, the desirability of making arrangements for such consultation at the earliest possible date; but it records its belief that such consultation, to be fully effective should be conducted between responsible persons or bodies adequately representative of the industry in each part of the Commonwealth concerned.

The Conference further recommends that the Governments concerned facilitate and assist such consultations by all available means.

The Conference further recommends that, without prejudice to their liberty to determine their own general economic policies,



the Governments of the Commonwealth should give sympathetic consideration to any proposals which may be directed towards giving effect to the principle of industrial co-operation and which may be put before them by responsible parties representing similar industrial interests in the parts of the Commonwealth affected. In this connection the Conference would draw attention to the importance of taking into consideration the interests of other parts of the Commonwealth which might be effected by such proposals.

(v) Resolution concerning Films and Radio.

The Conference takes note of the suggestions contained in the Report upon Films and Radio submitted to it by the Committee on Methods of Economic Co-operation, and commends them for the consideration of the Governments represented at the Conference.



一、參考 千九百三十二年「オタワ」英帝國經濟  
會議ニ於ケル決定事項ノ概要

本會議ノ決定事項ハ之ヲ左ノ如ク要約スルコトヲ得ベシ

(甲) 全英聯盟内ニ於ケル貿易ノ促進ニ關スル決議及聲明

(一) 帝國的要素（「エンパイア、コンテント」）

特惠稅率ノ待遇ヲ確保スルニ必要ナル帝國的要素ノ割合ノ決定ニ關シテハ本會議ハ本問題ノ重要性ニ關シ全英聯盟内ノ諸政府ノ注意ヲ喚起シ且右諸政府ノ各方特惠稅率ノ下ニ各種ノ貨物ヲ輸入スル爲ニ要スベキ帝國的要素ノ標準ヲ右各政府ニ於テ左ノ原則ニ留意シソソ能フ限り速ニ調査スベキコトヲ勸告ス

(1) 如何ナル標準ヲ必要トスルカラ決定スルハ各政府ノ爲スベキコトニ屬スベシト雖モ全英聯盟ヲ通ジテノ過半ノ統一ハ望マシキモノトス



(一) 所要ノ標準ハ何レノ種類ノ貨物ニ對シ與ヘラレタル特惠關稅率ノ目的ヲモ破壞シ又ハ無效ナラシムルガ如キモノタラザルベシ

(二) 輸出獎勵金及不當廉賣防止稅

全英聯盟内ニ於ケル輸出獎勵金及不當廉賣防止稅ノ問題ニ關シテハ本會議ハ左ノ決議ヲ採擇セリ

本會議ハ輸出獎勵金及爲替下落ガ全英聯盟内ニ於ケル關稅上ノ特惠ノ價值ニ不利ナル影響ヲ及ボスコトヲ認メ物價水準ノ騰貴及爲替ノ安定ト共ニ右獎勵金及右ニ依リ生ジタル事態ノ調整手段トシテ採用セラレタル特別關稅ガ撤回セラレンコトノ希望ヲ表明ス

(三) 貿易協定

相互的特惠關稅率ニ依ル相互ノ貿易ノ伸長ノ爲ノ或協定ノ締結ニ關シテハ本會議ハ左ノ決議ヲ採擇セリ



全英聯盟内ノ諸國ガ相互の特惠稅率ニ依ル相互ノ貿易ノ伸長ノ爲相互間ニ或協定ヲ締結シタルヲ以テ本會議ハ右協定ヲ了承シ且本會議ノ左ノ確信ヲ記錄ニ留ム

右協定ニ規定セララル相互間ノ墻壁ノ縮小又ハ撤去ニ依リ帝國內ノ諸邦間ノ貿易ハ容易ナラシメラルベク且右ノ結果タル右諸邦ノ人民ノ購買力ノ増加ニ依リ世界ノ貿易モ亦刺戟セラレ且増加セララルニ至ルベシ

尙本會議ハ右協定ノ締結ヲ以テ同一ノ方向ニ於ケル一層ノ前進ヲ將來ニ於テ促シ且帝國ノ資源及產業ガ健全ナル經濟上ノ方針ニ基テ開發セララルコトヲ確保スル爲保護關稅ヲ利用セントスル一步ノ前進ナリト看做スモノナリ

(乙) 關稅行政ニ關スル決議

本會議ハ達成ヲ期セラルベキ目的ガ左記ニ在ルベキコト

(一) 輸入國ニ於テ商品ノ到著ノ際支拂ハルベキ稅額ニ關スル不確定



ノ除去

(二) 軋轢及遲延ノ最小限度迄ノ縮減

(三) 關稅率ノ適用ニ影響ヲ及ボス一切ノ事項ニ關スル紛爭急速

且有效ナル解決ノ爲ノ施設ノ設置

及關稅行政廳ガ脫稅防止ニ對スル自己防衛ノ爲執ルコトアルベキ何レノ措置モ右原則ニ一致スベキコトヲ勸告ス

(丙) 外國トノ通商關係ニ關スル聲明

本會議ハ全英聯盟ノ諸) 構成員ト外國トノ通商關係ニ影響ヲ及ボス問題ノ二大種類ニ付考究セリ

第一ニ本會議ハ全英聯盟ノ諸邦間ノ特惠關稅及外國トノ通商條約ニ於ケル最惠國民條項ノ間ニ於ケル關係ノ一般的問題ヲ討議シタリ各政府ハ右事項ヲ處理スルニ當リ其ノ獨自ノ政策ヲ決定スルナルベシト雖モ委員會ニ於ケル諸政府ノ代表者ハ全英聯盟内ノ諸政府ノ方針ハ將來引受クルコトアルベキ條約



上ノ義務ヲシテ右諸政府ガ相互ニ許與スルコトニ決定スルコトアルベキ如何ナル相互ノ特惠ヲモ妨ゲザラシムルニ在ル旨及現存條約ニシテ右ノ如キ妨害ヲ爲スコトアルベキモノアルトキハ右諸政府ガ之ヨリ離脱スベキコトニ在ル旨ヲ陳述セリ實際ニ於テ右代表者ハ斯ク許與セララルコトアルベキ如何ナル特惠ヲモ完全ナラシメ且之ヲ保護スルニ必要ナル一切ノ措置ヲ執ルベシ

第二ニ排他的ノモノトシテ企圖セラレ且右協定ノ締約國タラザルカ又ハ之ニ加入セザル國ニハ及ボサレザル特惠關稅相互的許與ニ關シ相ノ互間ニ地方的協定ヲ締結セントスルノ諸外國ニ於ケル輓近ノ傾向ニ對シ注意ハ喚起セラレタリ此ノ點ニ關シテハ全英聯盟ノ特定部分ノ生産物ニ對シ最惠國待遇ヲ許與スルノ現存條約上ノ義務ヲ有スル外國ヲシテ右ノ性質ヲ有スル地方的協定ニ依リ右義務ヲ破棄セシムルコトヲ得ザル



コトニ一般的ノ一致アリタリ右ニ關聯シ、穀類輸出（當該穀類ノ世界輸出ノ重要部分ヲ構成ス）ニ付最惠關稅待遇ガ企圖セラレツツアリタル「ダニヰーヴ」河流域諸國ノ問題ニ特ニ言及セラレタリ尤モ本會議ハ右問題ニ關シ「ローザンヌ」ニ於テ行ハレタル討議ニ於テ第三國ノ權利ガ聯合王國ノ主唱ニ依リ明白ニ留保セラレタル旨ヲ通知セラレタリ

本會議ハ權利ガ最惠國待遇ニ依リ付與セラレタルノ事實ハ外國ガ特定ノ場合ニ於テ全英聯盟内ノ諸政府ニ對シ其ノ權利ノ拋棄ニ付テノ同意ヲ求ムルコトヲ妨グルモノニ非ザルコト及此ノ種ノ權利ガ任意的ニ撤回同セラレ得ザルノ一般的原则ガ完全ニ且慎重ニ遵守セラレル限リ右諸政府ハ關係外國ノ希望ニ應ズベキカ否カラ決スルニ際シ各自ノ利益ニ對スル考慮ニ依リ決定スベキモノナルコトヲ認メタリ

尤モ本會議ハ全英聯盟内ノ二以上ノ政府ガ特定ノ條約上ノ權



利ノ拋棄ニ關スル提案ニ共通ノ利害關係ヲ有スル場合ニハ右  
政府ガ共通ノ政策ニ能フ限リ到達スルノ目的ヲ以テ協議スベ  
キコトヲ勸告ス

(丁) 通貨上及金融上ノ問題ニ關スル決議及聲明

一

(イ) 卸賣物價ノ一般水準ノ世界的昇騰ハ極メテ望マシキコトナリ  
物價下落ノ弊害ハ其ノ一切ノ原因ニ付該原因ガ政治的、經濟  
的、金融的又ハ通貨的ノ何レタルトヲ問ハズ之ヲ政府及個人  
ノ行動ニ依リ打破セザルベカラズ

(ロ) 本問題ヲ其ノ最重要ナル諸方面ニ付論ズル爲、本會議ニ代表  
者ヲ出セル諸政府ハ國際的行動ガ切ニ必要ナリトノ確信ヲ記  
録ニ留メ且卸賣物價ヲ高ムル爲ノ實際的手段ニ關シ他國民ト  
協力スルノ希望ヲ表明ス

(ハ) 本會議ハ物價騰貴ヲ促進スル爲全英聯盟ノ諸國民ニ依リ如何



ナル措置ガ執ラルベキカヲ考究シタリ

通貨上ノ要因ニ關シテハ本會議ハ全英聯盟内ノ諸邦ノ間ニ於テノミナラズ世界ノ貿易及金融ニ於テノ聯合王國ノ中心的地位ガ爲サレ得ル何事ニ付テモ一ノ主タル要因ヲ成スコトヲ認ム故ニ本會議ハ聯合王國ノ爲ニ大藏大臣ニ依リ爲サレタル左ノ聲明ヲ歡迎スルモノナリ

「皇帝陛下ノ政府ハ英貨ニ依ル卸賣價格ガ騰貴センコトヲ希望ス之ガ爲ノ最良ノ條件ハ金ノ價格ノ騰貴ニ在ルベク金ノ價格ノ騰貴ナキコトハ英貨ノ爲ニ爲サレ得ル事項ニ對シ必然制限ヲ課スルコトト爲ルベシ物價ノ騰貴ハ通貨上ノ行動ノミニ依リテ之ヲ遂行シ得ルモノニ非ズ何トナレバ相結合シテ現在ノ不況ヲ惹起シタル他ノ諸要因モ亦救濟策ガ確保セララルルニ先チ變更セラレ又ハ除去セラレザルベカラザレバナリ然レ共皇帝陛下ノ政府ハ低利ノ短期通貨ノ潤澤ナル



供給ガ貴重ナル威力ヲ有スルコトヲ認メ且現在ノ良好ナル  
通貨上ノ状態ヲ惹起スルニ成功セル努力ガ豫期セザル困難  
ノ起ラザル限り繼續セラレ得ベク且繼續スベシト確信スル  
モノナリ

(二) 本會議ハ之ニ代表者ヲ出セル全英聯盟内ノ他ノ諸邦ニ對シ其  
ノ能フ限り大藏大臣ノ聲明中ニ掲ゲラレタル政策ノ方針ニ從  
テ行動センコトヲ勸告ス

通貨ノ方面ニ付テハ物價騰貴ノ爲ノ主要ナル行動方針ハ企業  
及貿易ノ復興ヲ助クルガ如キ状態ヲ創造シ且之ヲ健全ナル金  
融ノ限界内ニ於テ維持スルコトニ在リ右状態中ニハ金利ノ低  
率ナルコト及短期通貨ノ潤澤ナルコト存ス諸種ノ貸付ニ適用  
セララルル條件ノ異ルコトヲ考慮セザルベカラズト雖モ一切ノ  
目的ニ供セララルル利率ハ金融状態ノ許ス限り低率ニ維持セラ  
レザルベカラズ同時ニ右ノ良好ナル通貨状態ガ公ノ費用ヲ辨



ズル爲ノ追加的支拂手段ノ亂發的創造ニ依ラズシテ商品又ハ有價證券ニ於ケル過激ナル投機的運動ノ範圍ヲ制限スルガ如キ方法ニ依リ必要ニ應ジ保護セララルル秩序アル通貨政策ニ依リテ達成セララルルコト必要ナリ

然レドモ通貨以外ノ重要ナル障害ノ變更又ハ除去ノ失敗ニ依リテ斯ル政策ノ成功ガ阻止セララルベク且無效タラシメララルコトアルベキコトニ留意セザルベカラズ物價水準ヲ低下セシメツツアル通貨以外ノ要因中多數ハ國際的性質ヲ有シ且國際的救済ヲ必要トスルモノナリ尤モ全英聯盟ノ諸邦ハ公ノ信用殊ニ實業界ニ於ケル公ノ信用ヲ増シ且貿易ヲ容易ナラシムル爲能フ限リノ一切ノ措置ヲ執ルベシ

(ホ) 本會議ハ能フ限リ廣キ區域ニ於ケル爲替相場ノ安定ガ貿易上ニトリ最重要ナルモノナルコトヲ認ム本問題ノ完全ナル解決ハ左ニ掲グル如キ國際標準ノ満足ナル作用ノ爲ノ條件ノ恢復



ニ俟タザルベカラズ其ノ間且斯ル解決ニ至ル迄本會議ハ第一  
ニハ英貨ニ對シ自國ノ通貨ヲ調節シツツアル諸國間ニ一ノ安  
定區域ヲ設定スルコト竝ニ第二ニハ英貨及金ノ間ノ日日ノ大  
ナル變動ヲ防止スルコトニ依リ二方面ニ於テ貴重ナル業績ヲ  
達成シ得ルノ可能性ニ付審議シタリ後者ニ關シテハ本會議ハ  
聯合王國ガ投機的運動ニ依リ生ジタル英貨ノ金價值ニ於ケル  
大ナル變動ノ防止ヲ目的トスル機構ヲ既ニ設置シタルコトヲ  
認メテ満足スルモノナリ前者ニ對シテハ本會議ハ全英聯盟内  
ノ諸國ニシテ英貨ト結合セル通貨ヲ有スルモノガ其ノ爲替相  
場ノ間ニ安定ヲ維持スルノ重要ナルコトヲ認メ且斯クノ如キ  
結果ヲ促進セシムル爲ノ最モ望マシキ手段トシテ卸賣物價ノ  
一般水準ノ昂騰ヲ期待ス

二

本會議ハ通貨政策ノ終局ノ目的ハ満足ナル國際的通貨標準ノ同



復ニ在ルベキコトヲ認ム斯ル標準ハ一切ノ國ノ間ニ安定セル爲  
替相場ヲ維持スルノミナラズ國際的貿易及金融ノ機構ノ圓滑且  
有效ナル作用ヲ確保スルガ如キ機能ヲ果スベキコトヲ要ス  
之ガ爲ニハ世界ノ大貿易國間ノ國際的協定ヲ必要トシ又本會議  
ニ代表者ヲ出セル國ノ或モノハ最望マシキ標準ノ問題ニ關シ極  
メテ明確ナル意見ヲ有スト雖モ本會議ハ本問題ガ近ク國際會議  
ニ於テ審議セラレベキノ事實ニ鑑ミ本件ニ關シ何等ノ勸告ヲモ  
爲サズ尤モ國際的通貨標準ノ再確立ニハ若干ノ先行的條件アリ  
其ノ中最重要ナルモノハ左ノ如シ

各國ニ於ケル商品價格ノ一般的水準ガ債務ノ負擔並ニ他ノ定  
額及半定額ノ課金ヲ含ム原價ノ水準ニ一層適應スル高サ迄ノ  
昂騰並ニ政治的、經濟的、金融的及通貨的要因ニシテ多數ノ  
國ニ於テ金本位制ノ崩壞ヲ招來シ且調整セラレズトセバ如何  
ナル國際的ノ標準ガ採用セラレルヲ問ハズ必然的ニ其ノ崩壞



ニ導クベキモノノ調整

本會議ニ於テハ價值ノ標準ノ購買力ノ大ナル變動ヲ實行可能ト認  
メラルル範圍ニ於テ防止スルノ目的ヲ以テ國際的協力が確保セラ  
レ且維持セラルベキコトガ如何ナル國際的標準ノ將來ノ運用ニ對  
シテ~~モ~~亦最重要ナリト認ム

(戊) 經濟的協力の方法ニ關スル決議及聲明

(一) 一般的決議

本會議ハ全英聯盟内ニ於ケル經濟的ノ協議及協力ノ問題ヲ審議シ  
且此等ノ方面ニ於テ行動シツツアル現存機關ノ構成及職能ニ關シ  
本會議ノ爲ニ作成セラレタル附屬報告書ヲ審査シタル後左ノ如ク  
勸告ス

全英聯盟内ノ諸政府間ノ經濟的ノ協議及協力(附屬報告書ニ掲  
ゲラルル機關ノ職能、組織及財政的基礎ノ調査並ニ全英聯盟内  
ニ於ケル右協力ノ爲ノ現存機構ニ付爲ストセバ如何ナル變更ガ



望マシキカノ審査ヲ含ム一ヲ容易ナラシムル方法ヲ考究スル爲  
本會議ニ参加セル各政府ノ二名ヲ超シザル代表者ヨリ成ル一ノ  
委員會ガ直ニ任命セララルベキコトヲ以テ其ノ委員中ヨリ議長ヲ選舉シ及右委  
尙本會議ハ右委員會ニ對シ其ノ委員中ヨリ議長ヲ選舉シ及右委  
員會ノ報告書ガ右委員會ニ代表者ヲ出セル諸政府ニ依リ千九百  
三十三年九月以前ニ審査セララル爲來ル五月三十一日以前ニ之  
ヲ右諸政府ニ提出スルコトガ命ゼラレンコトヲ勸告ス  
本會議ハ全英聯盟内ニ於ケル經濟的協力ノ爲ノ現存及將來ノ機構  
ニ關スル右委員會ノ報告書ノ作成及審査ノ爲ニ必要ナル時日ガ得  
ラルル爲聯合王國政府ガ帝國市場局ノ緊要ナル事業ノ經理ニ要ス  
ルコトアルベキ資金ヲ千九百三十三年九月末迄引續キ供給スベキ  
コトヲ聯合王國ノ代表者ニ依リ信ゼシメラレタリ本會議ハ此ノ點  
ニ關スル聯合王國ノ行動ニ對スル深甚ナル感謝ヲ記録ニ留ム  
前記ノ諸勸告ニ關シテハ南「アフリカ」聯邦ノ爲ニ「ハヴニシガ



氏ニ依リ又「アイルランド」自由國ノ爲ニ「レマツス」氏ニ依リ  
夫々左ノ如キ語句ノ留保カ爲サレタリ

（一）「ハヴエంగా」氏ノ經濟的協力方法委員會ノ報告書ノ受諾ニ

反對スルコトヲ欲スルニハ非ザルモ誤解ノ原因ヲ除去セカ爲子

ハ南「アフリカ」聯邦ノ爲ニ左ノ留保ヲ記録ニ留メント欲ス

（二）聯邦政府ハ經濟的ノ調査及備準ノ爲ノ特殊機關ノ設置ニ對シ一

般的ニ反對ナルニハ非ザルモ經濟的又ハ其レ以外ノ全英聯盟會

議ニ對スル常設事務局又ハ備準委員會ノ性質ヲ有スル如何ナル

機關ノ設置ノ計畫ニモ參與セザルベシ

（三）報告書中經濟的ノ協議及協力ヲ容易ナラシムル手段ヲ考究スル

爲一ノ委員會ヲ任命スルコトニ關スル決議案ヲ載録セル部分ハ

聯邦政府ガ全英聯盟經濟機關ニ財政的援助ヲ與フルコトニ

義上拘束セラルルモノナリトノ趣旨ト解セラルベカラズ

（四）「レマツス」氏ノ予ハ本報告書及附屬決議ノ採擇ニ反對スル



モノニ非ザルモノ「アイルランド」自由國政府ニ於テ帝國經濟事務局又ハ同様ノ如何ナル中央機關ノ設置ヲモ考慮スルノ用意ヲ有セザル旨ガ本會議ノ公表記録中ニ於テ完全ニ明瞭ナラシメラレシコトヲ希望ス

(二) 産業上ノ標準化ニ關スル決議

(一) 本會議ハ國家的標準化ノ事業ノ聯絡ヲ助クルノ目的ヲ以テ左ノ原則ガ能フ限り遵守セラレシコトヲ勸告ス

(1) 規格ハ産業ノ要求ニ應ジ且一般ニ認メラレタル不足ヲ充足スベキコト

(2) 生産者及消費者ノ共同生活上ノ利益ガ全般的ニ維持セラレベキコト

(3) 規格ハ一般ノ同意ニ依リ決定セラレベキコト

(4) 固定ヲ防止シテ規格ヲシテ進歩ト併行ヲ保タシムル爲定期ノ檢閲及修正ガ行ハルベキコト



(一) 規格ノ創設及其ノ作成ノ進行ニ關スル充分ナル情報ガ右創設ヲ爲セル機關ニ依リ全英聯盟ノ他ノ部分ニ在ル對當機關ニ遲滯ナク配付セラルベキコト

(二) 法令ノ規定ガ國家的標準規格ヲ參照セシムルニ止マル代ニ其ノ全部又ハ一部ニ付規格ヲ逐語的ニ規定スル場合ニ生ジ易キ不便ヲ考慮シ本會議ハ全英聯盟内ノ各政府ガ其ノ中央標準化機關ト協力シ此等ノ規格ヲシテ新ナル立法ヲ要セズシテ産業上及科學上ノ進歩ト併行セシムルコトヲ得ル爲右法令ノ規定ニ關スル狀況ヲ檢討スベキコトヲ勸告ス

(三) 全英聯盟ヲ通ジテノ標準規格ノ一般的採用ヲ容易ナラシムルノ目的ヲ以テ本會議ハ關係諸政府カ中央標準化機關ノ間ニ配布セラレタル標準規格及他ノ文書ノ無料登載ノ規定ニ對シ好意的考慮ヲ爲スベキコトヲ勸告ス

(四) 色彩ニ關スル情報ノ交換ノ正確ナル手段ヲ全英聯盟ノ諸部分ニ



供シ且貿易ノ實際ニ於ケル基本的標準ヲ確保スル爲本會議ハ各中央標準化機關ガ速ニ標準色彩表ノ發行ヲ審議スベキコトヲ勸告ス

(五) 商業上ノ標準規格ノ採用ニ依リ全英聯盟諸國間ノ貿易ノ促進ヘノ即時ノ一步トシテ本會議ハ鋼鐵、木材、工業用化學生產物並ニ農業用器具及機械ノ取換部分品ニ關シ全英聯盟ノ關係各部ニ於ケル中央標準化機關ガ標準規格及貿易上ノ慣行ニ付一層大ナル統一ヲ確保スル爲即時ノ手段ヲ執ルベキコトヲ勸告ス

(六) 航空機ノ材料及構成部分品ニ對スル共通ノ標準規格及特ニ右規格ニ明記セララル試験方法ヲ使用スルノ自的ヲ以テ本會議ハ全英聯盟内ノ特ニ關係アル各部分ニ在ル國立標準化機關ガ右目的ヲ以テ直ニ協力スベキコトヲ勸告ス

(七) 本會議ハ千九百三十年ノ帝國會議ニ依リ受諾セラレタル標準化會議報告書ノ末項中ニ掲ゲラルル左ノ所見即チ



「詳細ナル事項ノ日日ノ審査ヲ別トシ吾人ハ政策問題ニ關スル協議方法ニシテ本會議ノ如キ過去ノ會議又ハ臨時的會議ニ依リ與ヘラルル方法ニ比シ一層容易ナル方法ガ望マシキコトヲ痛感セリ」

ヲ了承シ

現在ノ状態ノ下ニ於テハ全英聯盟ノ諸部分ニ於ケル中央標準化機關ノ間ニ於テ協議ヲ行フニ際シ必然的ニ起ル困難及遲滯並ニ通信者間ノ距離及通信ノ主題事項ニ基因シテ屢生ズル誤解ヲ除去スルコトノ望マシキコトヲ痛感シタリ

本會議ハ此等ノ事項ニ關シ一層緊密ナル聯絡ヲ維持センガ爲全英聯盟ノ各部分ニ在ル中央標準化機關ガ各自ノ國ニ駐在スル對當機關ノ代表者又ハ他ノ方法ニ依リ特ニ任命セラレタル者ヲ定期又ハ臨時ニ招集スルノ權限ヲ與ヘラルベキコトヲ勸告ス

本會議ハ又全英聯盟内ノ諸政府ニ依リ帝國ノ各部分ニ駐在セシメ



ラール貿易官が必要ニ應ジ右ノ目的ノ爲聯絡官トシテ行動スルニ  
利用シ得ベキ規定ヲ斯ル取極ガ包含センコトヲ提案ス本會議ハ斯  
ル協議ガ中央標準化機關ノ間ニ既ニ確定セラレタル直接通信ノ方  
法ノ純然補足的ノモノタリ且兼<sup>免</sup>モ之ニ代フルコトヲ目的トスルモ  
ノニ非ザルコトヲ明瞭ナラシムルコトヲ要スト思考ス

(三) 農産物ノ格付及標準

本問題ニ關スル小委員會ノ報告書ニシテ經濟的協力方法委員會ノ  
報告書第二附屬書トシテ掲ゲラレタルモノハ本會議ニ依リ承認セ  
ラレタリ

(四) 工業上ノ協力ニ關スル決議

本會議ハ帝國内ノ工業上ノ協力ニ關スル帝國經濟委員會ノ報告書  
ヲ審查シ<sup>右報告書ノ趣旨ニ對シ</sup>一般的ニ同意ナルコトヲ認メタリ

右報告書ハ工業的生産ガ全英聯(盟ノ比較的工業化セザル部分ニ  
於テモ既ニ發達シ且引續キ發達スベキコトヲ明ニセリ右發達比較



的工業化セラレタル諸邦及然ラザル諸邦ノ雙方ノ經濟的機構ノ變化ヲ齎スモノナリ而シテ本會議ハ「協力ノ目的ガ變化ヲ防遏スルニ在ラズ又在ルベカラズシテ其ノ進行ヲ賢明ニ指導シ且容易ナラシムルコトニ在ラザルベカラズ」トノ委員會ノ意見ヲ了承シ之ヲ承認スルモノナリ

本會議ニ於テハ全英聯盟内ノ工業上ノ協力ノ政策ノ目的ハ生産及分配ノ最大ノ能率及節約ヲ確保スル爲全英聯盟ノ諸部分間ニ於ケル工業的活動ノ最善ノ分化及各部分ノ秩序アル經濟的發展ヲ確保スルニ在ルベキナリト認ム

何レカノ特定工業ニ於テ達成セラレベキ協力ノ正確ナル性質及範圍ハ全英聯盟ノ二以上ノ部分ニ於テ該工業ニ從事シ又ハ從事セントスル者ノ間ノ有效ナル協議ニ依リ大部分決定セラレザルベカラズトハ又本會議ノ見解ナリ

故ニ本會議ハ本目的ニ適スル狀態ノ下ニ在ル諸工業ニ對シ能フ限



リ速ニ右協議ノ爲ノ取極ヲ爲スコトノ望マシキコトヲ勸告ス尤モ本  
會議ハ右協議ガ充分有效ナル爲ニハ右協議ガ全英聯盟内ノ關係各  
部ニケル當該工業ヲ充分ニ代表スル責任アル者又ハ團體間ニ行ハ  
ルベシトノ信念ヲ記録ニ留ムルモノナリ  
本會議ハ又關係諸(政府ガ一切ノ利用シ得ル方法ニ依リ右協議ヲ  
容易ナラシメ且援助センコトヲ勸告ス  
本會議ハ又全英聯盟内ノ諸政府ガ各自ノ一般的經濟政策ヲ決定ス  
ルノ自由ヲ害スルコトナクシテ、工業上ノ協力ノ原則ノ實行ヲ目的  
トスル提案ニシテ全英聯盟内ノ關係部分ニ於ケル同種ノ工業上ノ  
利益ヲ代表スル責任アル當事者ニ依リ右諸政府ニ提出セラルルコ  
トアルベキモノニ對シ同情的考慮ヲ拂フベキコトヲ勸告ス此ノ  
點ニ關シ本會議ハ全英聯盟ノ他ノ部分ノ利益ニシテ右提案ニ依リ  
影響ヲ受クルコトアルベキモノヲ考慮スルコトノ重要ナルコトニ  
對シ注意ヲ喚起セントス



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(五)「ファイルム」及無線通信ニ關スル決議  
本會議ハ經濟的協力方法委員會ニ依リ本會議ニ提出セラレタル「フ  
イルム」及無線通信ニ關スル報告書中ニ掲ゲラルル提議ヲ了承シ  
且之ヲ本會議ニ代表者ヲ出セル諸政府ノ審議ノ爲呈示ス



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C E R T I F I C A T E

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, HAYASHI, Kaoru, Chief of the Archives Section, Japanese Foreign Office, hereby certify that the document in Japanese entitled "IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE, AT OTTAWA, 1932." is an exact and true copy of an official translation of the Japanese Foreign Office.

Certified at Tokyo 29 October 1946.

K. Hayashi  
Signature of Official

Witness : Nagaharu Odo