1. At the meetings on 1 to 2 May 1962, representatives of various contracting parties made statements describing action which their governments have taken or intend to take to remove quantitative restrictions affecting products examined by Committee III. In some cases, they also outlined the scope and nature of their remaining restrictions. As requested by the Committee, this paper sets out in summary form the main points of such statements, for reference by representatives in preparation for a more general discussion of the question of quantitative restrictions.

2. In a number of cases these notes should be read in conjunction with the written submissions of the country concerned (cf. COM.III/74 and 76 to 80, COM.III/72/Corr.1).

3. Owing to the limited time available, it has not been possible to check these notes with the delegations concerned; this paper is circulated subject to verification.

Australia

The position is set out in COM.III/79. Seven of the items under discussion by the Committee are still restricted on a non-discriminatory basis, six of these items being restricted for purposes of statistical control. Licences on the remaining item, aluminium, are issued on a case by case basis. No less-developed country was a main supplier of the unwrought metal. One less-developed country had recently, however, become a major supplier of waste and scrap.

Austria

Certain products mentioned as restricted in COM.III/72 had been liberalized on 1 January 1962 i.e. finished leather, electric fans, sports goods, copper products, steel furniture and some bicycle parts.

Canada

No quantitative restrictions on items under discussion in the Committee.

Ceylon

Most restrictions are maintained for balance-of-payments reasons. Remaining restrictions for protective purposes - releases for these have been granted by the CONTRACTING PARTIES under Article XVIII:C.
Chile

Recent balance-of-payment difficulties have made necessary temporary emergency measures. Statement to be made at next Council meeting as announced in L/1755.

Denmark

Restrictions remained on nine items of the twenty-nine under discussion in the Committee. In most cases only fractions of these items were subject to restrictions. Products involved are: coffee, some oilseeds and vegetable oils, artificial or reconstituted wood, certain cotton textiles and jute manufactures, some internal combustion engines, electric motors, bicycles and some sports goods.

Imports of cotton textiles BN.58.06 and BN.62.05 will be liberalized on 1 July 1962 and vegetable oils 1 January 1963.

Federal Republic of Germany

Corrections to CCM.III/72:

(i) Cotton textiles - restrictions for knitted underwear of cotton to be removed by the end of 1962, for cotton gauze and woven fabrics of cotton, for padding, by the end of 1964.

(ii) Jute manufactures - restrictions to be removed by the end of July 1964.

(iii) Finished leather - restrictions to be removed by the end of May 1964.

Products on which difficulties remain:

(i) Refined and hardened edible vegetable oils - global quotas established have not been fully taken up.


(iii) Coir mats and matting - global quota to be increased, but danger of market disruption.

Finland

Some liberalization since last meeting of Committee. Products affected:

(i) BN.57.09 Jute manufactures;

(ii) BN.57.11 Coir manufactures;

(iii) BN. Chapter 94 Steel furniture.

Remaining global quotas have been increased annually. Last increase 1 January 1962. All GATT countries benefitted except Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Israel, Japan, Poland, Turkey and Yugoslavia.
France

Document COM.III/72 listed five products (tea, lead, copper, timber and cotton) as unrestricted. To these should be added iron ores, aluminium, alumina and bauxite, finished leather, leather goods, leather footwear, internal combustion engines, electric fans, phosphates, copper products and steel furniture.

The following table summarizes the French statement on non-liberalized items:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No Problem</th>
<th>Problem</th>
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| Bilateral Agreement or Global Quota | No Representation from less developed countries | Awaiting Solution
| 1. Coffee                   | x                        |
| 3. Cocoa*                   | x                        |
| 4. Oilseeds and vegetable oils* | x                        |
| 10. Cotton textiles         | x                        |
| 11. Jute manufactures       | x                        |
| 18. Sewing machines         | x                        |
| 19. Electric motors*        | x                        |
| 21. Bicycles                | x                        |
| 22. Sports goods*           | x                        |
| 23. Canned fish*            | x                        |
| 25. Cement                  | x                        |
| 26. Coir manufactures*      | x                        |
| 27. Ferro-chrome and ferro-manganese | x                        |

* Only partially restricted.

Problem items:

(i) Coffee - discussions being held in Washington;

(ii) Cotton textiles - short and long term Geneva Agreements;

(iii) Jute manufactures - danger of market disruption in France. Reasonable quotas on bilateral level;

(iv) Coir manufactures - problem same as for jute manufactures. Quota opened and increased.
Ghana

In COM.III/72 the remarks against all restricted products should read: "subject to import licensing". Licensing had recently been introduced for balance-of-payments reasons. Consultations under Article XVIII:12(a) would be held in GATT next week.

Greece

Corrections to COM.III/72: Only four products still restricted, internal combustion engines, electric fans, electric motors and cotton textiles. These restrictions might be removed in the future.

India

Restrictions noted in COM.III/72 are maintained on balance-of-payments grounds in strict conformity with the GATT.

Indonesia

All items subject to licensing control for balance-of-payments reasons. Import quotas are established on basis of export earnings, subject to priorities established in the development plan.

Italy

Reference in COM.III/72 to restrictions applied to List C countries is not worth retaining. This list no longer applies to Israel, and bilateral agreements have been made with the other contracting parties on this List. Tobacco imported by a monopoly and would be discussed under item 4 of the agenda.

Remaining products

(i) oilseeds and vegetable oils - imports of crude linseed and soya oils subject to quota

(ii) cotton textiles: tulle, certain articles of tulle and other cotton net fabrics are subject to ministerial licences when imported from most contracting parties and to import quotas.

Japan

Items of interest to the Committee liberalized in past six months include certain cocoa preparations, coconut and palm oils, jute manufactures and steel furniture. Most products which have been examined by the Committee are expected to be liberalized in the near future. However, considerable difficulties remain in removal of import restrictions on black tea, a few types of oilseeds and vegetable oils and certain finished leather and leather manufactures. Global quotas for these products are expected to be increased progressively.
Netherlands

Correction to COM.III/72 contained in Corr.1. Restrictions on coffee were only administrative. The remaining restriction on castor oil is not protective. It was hoped that restrictions could be removed in the Netherlands and exporting countries.

Norway

Quantitative restrictions remained on:

(i) Vegetable oils. These to be abolished on 1 July 1962.


Pakistan

Restrictions made necessary by the adverse balance of payments. No representations were received from other less-developed countries concerning its restrictions; if any such representations were made Pakistan would examine possible action.

Rhodesia and Nyasaland

Of twenty-nine items examined in the Committee, restrictions were maintained on:

(i) Jute grain bags. No local production, licences freely issued.

(ii) Cotton textiles. Some cotton piece goods restricted from Japan and Czechoslovakia.

(iii) Used clothing subject to non-discriminatory quota.

(iv) Certain oilseeds and vegetable oils.

Sweden

No quantitative restrictions maintained on Committee III products.

United Kingdom

"For goods privately imported the United Kingdom maintains no restrictions affecting the export by less-developed countries which are contracting parties to GATT of products considered by Committee III, other than cigars."
United States

Items restricted:

(i) Agricultural commodities - under Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. These are subject to periodic examination by the CONTRACTING PARTIES under the United States waiver. Latest report L/1549. Report of Working Party L/1660. Imports of tung nuts and tung oil have been freed of restrictions from 2 May 1962.

(ii) Lead and zinc - under escape clause action. Situation to be reviewed by Tariff Commission in October this year.