

are aircraft and meats. Those that are subject to import control from any GATT source are: coal, dairy products, and sugar.

The United Kingdom also gives special preference to members of the Commonwealth. However, it does not recognize Japan as a member in good standing of GATT.

## AUSTRIA

Austria, because of balance-of-payments difficulties, maintains an extensive system of quantitative controls on most agricultural and industrial products. Restrictions are maintained on all commodities which are not enumerated on so-called liberalized lists. Control is exercised through an individually validated license requirement. Some items, however, originating in member countries of the European Free Trade Association are exempt. These items enter under a liberal quota system free of license until the quota is filled. Austria does not extend GATT treatment to Japan. All imports from Japan are subject to individually validated licenses.

The commodity groups, on the list employed, subject to license from all Western countries, with the exception of Japan, are:

|                                     |                                             |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| Corn                                | Metal working machinery <sup>1</sup>        |
| Wheat                               | Electrical machinery <sup>1</sup>           |
| Dairy products                      | Railroad vehicles                           |
| Tobacco                             | Road motor vehicles                         |
| Meat                                | Other transport <sup>1</sup>                |
| Sugar                               | Paper and paper products <sup>1</sup>       |
| Coffee                              | Cotton fabrics <sup>1</sup>                 |
| Cocoa                               | Textile yarns <sup>1</sup>                  |
| Cotton                              | Iron and steel manufactures <sup>1</sup>    |
| Inorganic chemicals <sup>1</sup>    | Scientific instruments <sup>1</sup>         |
| Organic chemicals <sup>1</sup>      | Pigments and paints <sup>1</sup>            |
| Fertilizers                         | Aircraft and parts <sup>1</sup>             |
| Power generating machinery          | Rubber and rubber manufactures <sup>1</sup> |
| Agricultural machinery <sup>1</sup> |                                             |

<sup>1</sup> Indicates that quotas have been established for EFTA countries.

## DENMARK

Denmark, because of balance-of-payments difficulties, maintains import restrictions on a limited number of industrial and agricultural items. With the exception of agricultural products, licenses are readily obtained, if foreign exchange is available, and if the source country is in the dollar area, the OEEC, or Finland. A few of the items which are subject to license are allocated by global quotas.

The list below includes the commodity groups that are subject to individual licenses from all sources. There is a more extensive list for Japan and for non-GATT countries.

|                                |                                 |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Wheat                          | Power generating machinery      |
| Dairy products                 | Electrical machinery and appli- |
| Sugar                          | ances                           |
| Coffee                         | Railroad vehicles               |
| Meats                          | Road motor vehicles             |
| Rubber and rubber manufactures | Other transport                 |
| Paper and paper products       | Iron and steel manufactures     |
| Organic chemicals              |                                 |