*Australia*

Australia ceased to apply import restrictions for balance-of-payments reasons in the first part of 1960. However, about 10 percent of total imports continue to be subject to import restrictions of several types. Global quotas are established for some goods remaining under control for which licenses are issued based on the applicant's imports during a designated base period. Individual applications for import licenses are required for other goods under control. These applications are considered on a case by case basis and, when approved, importation is authorized from any source. The Australian Government, which does not claim balance-of-payments justification for its remaining import restrictions, has announced that licensing of imports will be abolished as soon as practicable. Among restricted products of interest to U.S. suppliers are: roller and ball bearings, certain textile goods and wearing apparel, toys and spectacle frames.

*Austria*

During 1961, Austria became ineligible under the rules of the GATT and the IMF to apply import restrictions for balance-of-payments reasons. Late in the year the Austrian Government announced a modest liberalization action which removed controls on a number of products. While most U.S. goods can be imported without quantitative restrictions, a substantial number remain subject to individual licensing.

Restrictions are maintained on commodities which are not enumerated on so-called liberalized lists. One such list is applicable to the former OEEC countries; an almost identical list is applicable to the United States and Canada except that licenses (which are granted automatically) are required for the import of products on the latter list; a third and smaller list is applicable to products originating in the other GATT countries. The modest liberalization measures taken on January 1, 1962, apply to the United States and Canada without discrimination as members of the OECD.

Among the products which are still under restriction are: poultry, canned meat and offals, honey, many frozen fruits, wheat, rye, barley, oats, corn, cereal flours, lard, soybean and cottonseed oil, tomato juice, tobacco many chemicals, some pharmaceutical products, explosives, plastic materials and resins, cardboard, some paper and paper products, cotton and rayon yarns, transformers, microphones, radio and television receiving sets, insulators, tractors, some motorcycles, aircraft, geodetic instruments, some electric and electronic instruments and apparatus for measuring and testing purposes, and most musical instruments.

Importation of tobacco, tobacco products, salt, and spirits is carried out exclusively by state monopolies, primarily for revenue purposes. All grain imports are effected by the Grain Board, which is responsible for the implementation of the country's agricultural price stabilization policies.

*Belgium-Luxembourg*

Most goods may be imported into the Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union (BLEU) without quantitative restrictions. There are, however, 164 classifications out of several thousand tariff positions and subpositions which are still wholly or partly subject to import licensing. These include items under the so-called Benelux global quotas and certain agricultural commodities for which temporary waivers have been obtained by Belgium and Luxembourg under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

In terms of commodity composition, two-thirds of the tariff positions still under control consist of agricultural and food items. The remainder is composed of items in the following categories: chemicals, penicillin, radioactive materials, soaps, fertilizers, solid fuels, mineral products, petroleum products, hides, textiles, glass, diamonds, precious metal alloys, automobiles, arms and ammunitions, and furniture.

Global quotas for the whole of Benelux (Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg) are maintained on a small number of the above items. These quotas are subdivided into two parts, one applying to imports from the other Common Market countries and the other to imports from third countries including the United States. The commodities on the latter quota list in 1961 were castor oil other than crude, certain fatty acids, penicillin and preparations, and new and used automobiles and chassis. The Benelux global quotas were relaxed during 1961 when methyl chloride, wooden packing cases and fish nets were dropped from the list and the size of remaining quotas increased.

As noted above, import quotas on some agricultural and food products are maintained by the BLEU countries individually under waivers granted in GATT.