and a second 10-percent increase as of July 1, 1961. Global quotas for 1962 are expected to be equal to about $125 million representing a 20-percent increase over the 1961 quotas.

France

Early in 1960 France notified the contracting parties to the GATT that it was no longer applying import restrictions for balance of payments reasons. Since then, remaining controls have been progressively dismantled.

During 1961 France made further progress in trade liberalization by virtually eliminating all quantitative import restrictions on dollar area industrial goods, although with respect to a few items of interest to the United States the liberalization will not become effective until October 1, 1962.

As a result of extensive liberalization measures decreed on January 1, and April 1, 1961, the proportion of industrial commodities freed from controls when imported from the dollar area rose to over 99 percent (based on 1953 imports) compared with about 95 percent liberalized by the end of 1960. In addition, all discrimination against the United States in the industrial sector has been removed. On December 31, 1961, the list of goods subject to quantitative import restrictions when imported from OECD countries, including the United States was further reduced. In the agricultural sector, U.S. representations under GATT procedures and those made through diplomatic channels contributed to elimination of some discrimination in favor of former OEEC countries which is presently limited to a few items such as eggs, pineapples, and certain vegetables. These items have been freed from quantitative restrictions to OEEC but not to the United States.

After October 1, 1962, quantitative import restrictions in the nonagricultural sector will continue to apply mainly to items in the following categories: energy sources, most of which are state traded, certain chemicals (lubricating preparation, antiknock preparations, artificial waxes), newsprint, aircraft, and oceangoing vessels.

Agricultural items still under restriction of particular interest to U.S. exporters are: Poultry meat; canned fruits; dried plums (prunes) packaged for retail sale; fresh and dried apples and pears; corn starch and potato starch; canned vegetables (especially asparagus); canned fruit and vegetable juices (particularly orange juice); pig and poulty fat, rendered; prepared animal feeds; and grain sorghums.

French Import Restrictions

AGRICULTURAL RESTRICTIONS

Tariff No.	Product description
01-02 EX	Live calves, cows, bulls, and oxen.
01-03 EX	Live pigs.
01-04 EX	Live sheep and goats.
01-05 EX	Live poultry, fowl, ducks, geese, turkeys, and guinea fowl.
01-06 EX	Other live animals, domestic rabbits and pigeons.
02-01 EX	Meat and edible offals; fresh, chilled or frozen.
2	Horse, donkey, mule.
3	Beef bones.
4	Beef, not boned.
5	Pork (hams).
6	Pork (other).
8	Sheep.
02-02 EX	Dead poultry, fowl, ducks, geese, turkeys, and guinea fowl, and edible offals thereof (except liver) fresh, chilled, of frozen.
02-05 EX	Unrendered pig fat free of lean meat and unrendered poultry fat, fresh, chilled, frozen, salted, in brine, dried, or smoked.
02-06 EX	Meat and edible offals, salted, in brine, dried, or smoked (except poultry liver).
03-01 EX	Fish, fresh (live or dead), chilled, or frozen.
1	Trout.
11	Sea perches, soles, turbots, and brills.
12	Others.
13	Fish filets.
Ex 03-02	Fish, salted, in brine, dried, or smoked.
12	Other fishes, in filets.
13	Other fishes otherwise.
04-02	Milk and cream, preserved, concentrated, or sweetened.
04-03	Butter.
04-04	Cheese and curd.