with nontariff problems among member countries within these regional trade arrangements, and presumably will continue to do so until these barriers are eliminated or substantially reduced. However, in the absence of common EEC and EFTA policies on nontariff barriers, third countries continue to have nontariff problems with the individual member states.

Quantitative Restrictions and State Trading

Quantitative restrictions usually apply to specific products and are the most easily identifiable of all nontariff barriers. They range from a complete prohibition of trade to a system under which licenses, although required, are granted liberally.

Quantitative restrictions are absolute limitations on the quantity or value of imports (or exports). Restrictions that permit stipulated amounts to be imported during a given period of time are called *quotas*. Those that do not provide for stipulated amounts may grant special permission to import specified amounts through the issuance of *licenses*. Licenses may also be required for individual transactions even though a quota is established.

During the postwar period when balance-of-payments difficulties were experienced by almost all nondollar countries, quantitative restrictions were used widely to restrict imports. After the Marshall Plan became effective, the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC) initiated a program to reduce and eliminate these restrictions among Western European countries, and then later between them and the dollar

Non-Tariff Trade Barriers of the United States (Washington, D.C.: United States-Japan Trade Council, 1964). Even when publications do not directly relate to U.S. nontariff restrictions, they frequently focus on them because of their ease in identification. See, for example, Mark S. Massel, "Non-Tariff Barriers as an Obstacle to World Trade," Reprint of The Brookings Institution, June, 1965.

U.S. and Canadian nontariff barriers are treated in several publications, some of which are cited below, n. 71.

A discussion of U.S. and European nontariff barriers is contained in two articles in the April 22 and 29, 1965 issues of *Opera Mundi Europe*, published by the Times Publishing Co., Ltd. Excerpts from these articles are reprinted in the July and August, 1965 issues of *European Community*, a publication of the European Community Information Service. Neither of these articles, however, is very accurate. *Le Comité Européen pour le Progrès Economique et Social* (CEPES), an organization of French, German, and Italian businessmen that is affiliated with the U.S. Committee on Economic Development (CED), plans future publication of a study of North American and European nontariff barriers.