area. Similar efforts were made by the GATT and the International Monetary Fund. Gradually these restrictions were reduced, and they have been practically eliminated on industrial products. Except for coal and restrictions relating to Japan, which are discussed separately, remaining quantitative restrictions among Atlantic area countries on nonagricultural products are of minor importance, because import licenses are usually granted freely when they are required.

Under the Treaty of Rome, all quantitative restrictions among EEC countries are to be abolished and, in fact, have virtually disappeared. However, licenses and quotas still apply to a few industrial imports of individual member states from other countries of the Atlantic area.[8] But these restrictions are relatively minor trade deterrents. Of some importance are French licensing controls on transistor assemblies, transistors, and parts, and on helicopters and light aircraft, which primarily affect the United States. Penicillin and penicillin products are subject to quotas in Benelux. Italy embargoes all imports of sulphur, even from other EEC countries. Imports into Italy of tetraethyl lead and "anti-knock" preparations are licensed automatically to EEC countries, but a quota applies to imports from the United States and the United Kingdom. Italian licensing controls on citric acid, crude calcium citrate, and essential citrus oils also have a restrictive trade effect.[9]

Pursuant to the Stockholm Convention, quantitative restrictions among EFTA countries on industrial products have been virtually eliminated, and remaining restrictions on third-country imports are of relatively little trade importance. In the United Kingdom, imports of airplanes from the dollar area are

[8] As part of the contemplated EEC common commercial policy, national quantitative restrictions are to be replaced by Community measures by the end of the transitional period. However, little progress has been made in establishing a common commercial policy because member states, particularly France, have been reluctant to relinquish independence in this area. Even a modest proposal by the EEC Commission for the gradual introduction of common procedures for the administration of import quotas is still being studied by the Council.

[9] For a listing of quantitative restrictions maintained by EEC countries, see the following GATT documents: L/2740/Add. 8, April 25, 1967 (Germany); Add. 6, April 6, 1967, and Corr. 1, May 17, 1967 (Benelux); Add. 2, March 15, 1967 (Italy); and L/2336, February 26, 1965, pp. 40–63 (France).