

Mr. BYRNES. Then we can compare it.

Would this also include the quantitative quotas on the items that any country has? Are quantitative quotas approved under GATT? They are, under certain circumstances; aren't they?

Ambassador ROTH. Yes, under article 12 of the GATT. After the Second World War countries were able to have across-the-board quotas, to the extent that it was proven necessary because of balance-of-payments problems. The residual quantitative restrictions—there are still a few in France and, of course, in Japan—are the result of that. Then, of course, you have agricultural trade, which is an entity in itself.

Mr. BYRNES. Yes; I understand that. That is really a problem.

Do you have a list of the items on which Japan today imposes a quantitative quota?

Ambassador ROTH. These are the residual restrictions. We do have a list, and I will have that for you.

Mr. BYRNES. When you say residual, I am not sure that I understand what you mean.

Ambassador ROTH. After the Second World War—

Mr. BYRNES. They may be left over? Is that what you mean?

Ambassador ROTH. That is what I mean by residual.

Mr. BYRNES. What is the status today?

Ambassador ROTH. They are illegal. These are the items we were talking about.

Mr. BYRNES. Will you send me a list of these items? I did not count them all, but there are at least 14 pages, with at least 10 or 12 on a page, so there would be at least 140 items.

Ambassador ROTH. This includes both agriculture and industry.

Mr. BYRNES. Would that be part of the list that I have asked you to furnish?

Ambassador ROTH. That is right.

Mr. BYRNES. That would be a restriction that is illegal under GATT?

Ambassador ROTH. That is right.

Mr. BYRNES. But we have never taken any action on these; have we?

Ambassador ROTH. No. We have pressed very hard.

If I may present an example, 2 years ago we were prepared to do the same thing against the French that we now may have to do with the Japanese on automobile parts—to go to article 23 of the GATT. This was mostly in agriculture, canned fruit, and other products like that.

They were willing, however, at that point, to liberalize, and did. They still have some remaining quotas. We are again acting in the same way. We hope those will be cleaned up shortly.

Mr. BYRNES. I hope we have made some progress.

In my mind, not very much progress has been made, in that area. Yet we are told we don't dare to do anything.

If they remove a restriction, do we have to bargain that elimination by making a concession of some kind?

Ambassador ROTH. No, we don't, under GATT. Of course, under the Trade Expansion Act we can't. We can't pay for the removal of an illegal restriction.

Mr. BYRNES. You cannot?

Ambassador ROTH. We cannot. But the nontariff barriers in the ASP packages are not illegal. For instance, we were talking about the