

B. As the part of a broader trade agreement, Korea has accepted the following voluntary restraint levels for 1967.

Broadwoven fabrics wholly or substantially nylon.....	square yards..	200, 000
Manmade fiber garments (with five subquotas)	dozen.....	97, 500
Broadwoven worsted fabrics.....	square yards..	150, 000
Narrow fabrics of any textile material.....	pounds.....	45, 000
Gloves (all types, including nontextiles).....	dozen.....	20, 000

C. An agreement with Hong Kong restrains the exports of garments made from 100% polyester and polyester-cotton blends of major weight polyester for October 1967–September 1968 as follows:

	<i>Dozen</i>
Shirts.....	75, 000
Blouses.....	40, 000
Trousers.....	55, 000

DENMARK

A. Denmark requires import licenses for all exports from non-free list countries, which include the Communist bloc countries, as well as Japan, Korea, and Taiwan among the important textile exporters. Licenses are used as a means of regulating these imports, although there is no indication of the actual degree of restraint thereby exercised.

B. There are unconfirmed indications that Japan may be exercising voluntary control over some of its textile exports to Denmark, particularly of woolen fabrics, blouses, sports shirts of all fibers, and woolen sweaters.

FRANCE

A. France makes use of import licenses to restrict a number of wool and man-made apparel items, requiring them for imports from any GATT countries (although not OECD countries, with the exception of Japan). These licensing arrangements are not administered in conjunction with any established quotas. Besides these apparel items, certain other imports from Hong Kong, namely woven wool fabrics, certain blends and carpets (of mixed fiber content) are licensed in a restrictive fashion.

B. In addition to these licensing provisions, France has, according to available information, two trade agreements which include quotas on wool and man-made textiles. One, with Japan, establishes specific quotas—whose current levels are not available—on Japanese exports of filament yarn of man-made fibers, woven fabrics of all fibers, and woven and knitted garments of all fibers. This agreement includes a safeguard clause which may be invoked in the case of disruption or threatened disruption of markets in either country. The second, with India, provided for quota levels (in 1966) of 600,000 francs for man-made fiber imports and of 125,000 francs for imports of knitted goods of wool.

The following quota levels on Japanese wool and synthetic textile imports into France were in force between April 1965 and March 1966.

Item	Metric tons	Value (thousands)
Synthetic filament yarn (of which 33 tons of yarn thrown with more than 400 turns per meter).....	66	¹ (\$198. 0)
Rayon filament yarn.....	165	(181. 5)
Synthetic woven filament fabric.....	66	(330. 0)
Rayon woven filament fabric:		
Printed.....	22	(55. 0)
Unprinted.....	33	(110. 0)
Combed woolen yarn for retail sale.....		220. 0
Woolen fabric.....	61	(220. 0)
Spun synthetic woven fabrics.....	44	(264. 0)
Spun rayon woven fabrics:		
Printed.....	55	(220. 0)
Unprinted.....	121	(220. 0)
Textile articles other than cotton:		
Woven clothing.....		308. 0
Knitted goods.....		88. 0
Other articles.....		44. 0

¹ Dollar values in parentheses are only indicative; where they exist, the tonnages are ruling.