

JAPAN

Japan has a global quota on imports of woven woolen fabrics, amounting to \$22.8 million for the year ending March 31, 1968, with \$2 million reserved for France and \$800 thousand for Italy. The French quota is established under an overall bilateral trade agreement, while the Italian quota is set unilaterally by Japan.

NORWAY

A. An agreement between Norway and Japan establishes two import lists, consisting largely of textiles. For the first, import licenses on Japanese exports are automatically granted up to a certain limit, at which point the two countries consult "with a view to finding appropriate measures for the development of trade between the two countries". It is unclear whether such consultations have in fact taken place. The second list indicates those Japanese exports to Norway which will be licensed automatically and without limit. Of these, the Japanese have voluntarily undertaken to limit the exports of two synthetic fiber fabric items. This undertaking has provided for a yearly growth rate of somewhat more than 10%.

B. Licenses are also required for all imports, including textiles, from South Korea and Formosa. At present, no licenses for textile imports are granted to South Korea, due to the lack of an agreement between the two countries concerning Korean textile exports to Norway. No information is available as to the administration of the licensing system with respect to Formosa.

SWEDEN

A. An agreement with the Koreans regarded as temporary and due to expire February 1968, limits Korean exports to Sweden of certain knitted and crocheted goods. An investigation by Sweden will be completed in mid-January to determine whether this agreement should be continued.

B. An agreement with Japan which expired in 1963 is still considered ruling by the Swedish Government and its quota provisions on woolen and man-made textiles are still believed to be in force. However, the Sweden-Japan textile trade position has not been reviewed for some time, and Swedish imports of quota items from Japan are in fact many times the established quota limits. It is unclear whether any restrictions exist at all on Japanese wool and man-made exports to Sweden.

SWITZERLAND

Switzerland employs a "price certificate system" with respect to its textile imports, and in conjunction therewith requires import licenses for all textile imports at the fabric stage and beyond, regardless of origin. These licenses are granted automatically unless the country of origin is one of the Eastern European countries or Japan. For these countries, textile imports are not permitted entry if their landed prices are below domestic prices by the following margins:

	<i>Percent</i>
Garments and all other finished textile articles-----	20
Wool fabrics-----	12

There is no indication as to the degree of restraint which these limits have imposed.