

UNITED KINGDOM

The United Kingdom applies import restrictions to woolen and man-made textile products from Japan. These are embodied in the Anglo-Japanese Commercial Treaty of November, 1962, in which the Japanese undertook voluntarily to limit their exports of certain of these textile items.

The agreement was renewed in 1967 with a reduction in the number of items subject to quotas. The following table indicates wool and man-made quotas still remaining for the years 1966 and 1967:

Item	Quotas	
	1966	1967
Spun yarn of manmade fibers.....	£25,000.....	£35,000.
Woven manmade fiber fabrics, except for reexport..	4,200,000 sq. yds.....	5,000,000 sq. yds.
Woven wool fabrics.....	600,000 sq. yds.....	800,000 sq. yds.
Knitted fabrics and apparel (excluding gloves, of knitted, netted, or crocheted material of cotton), wool or manmade fibers (including stockings and socks).	£700,000.....	£800,000.
Outer garments (excluding gloves) and underwear of woven cotton or woven manmade fiber fabrics or of silk fabrics weighing more than 1.9 oz. per sq. yd.; handkerchiefs, shawls, scarves, and mufflers except those of silk weighing not more than 1.9 oz. per sq. yd. or of linen.	£1,875,000 of which not more than £300,000 for cotton or £350,000 for silk.	£2,100,000 of which not more than £333,000 for cotton.
Knitted gloves, other than gloves knitted to shape, and gloves of textile materials.	£160,000.....	£185,000.
Lace and lace net and embroidery of all types.....	£56,000.....	£64,000.
Narrow fabrics of all types and articles made therefrom.	£84,000.....	£96,000.

WEST GERMANY

A. Import licenses are required for synthetic textile imports when these countries are on "List B". Although this list includes the United States and Canada as well as the major Asiatic exporters (with the exception of Hong Kong and Macao), the United States and Canada have been recently exempted from this requirement.

Many, but not all woolens are subject to import licensing requirements. The restricted list includes some yarns and fabrics, and most articles of apparel. It is not known to what extent these requirements are used restrictively, but in some instances they have evidently been used as a basis for encouraging voluntary export controls.

B. Hong Kong has voluntarily agreed to limit its exports to West Germany of woolen sweaters to the following amounts:

	<i>Dozen</i>
1967	825,000
1968	875,000
1969	925,000

In 1966, Germany's imports of this item amounted to about 40% of total domestic consumption; somewhat more than half of this was provided by Hong Kong.

C. An agreement with Japan sets 1967 voluntary export limits to Germany on certain woolen items, namely fabrics, hand knit yarns, and other yarns.

Negotiations with Japan for synthetic textile and apparel quota levels for 1967 have not yet been concluded. These negotiations have continued during the course of the agreement year, and the final figure agreed upon will reflect understandings as to market conditions, export potentials, etc., which have evolved during the continuing discussions between the two participants.

D. Quotas, whose amounts have not been made public, are established for both woolen and synthetic exports of India and Pakistan. Neither country has fully used its quota.