The New Zealand authorities have informed the GATT secretariat that a 1962-63 Import Licensing Schedule revision, released on 23 October by the Minister of Customs, provides for increased licences for a wide range of goods.

Most of the extra basic licences to be issued are in the consumer field because that was where the hardest cuts had earlier been made. 134 items are subject to increased basic allocations. They include the following:

Glassware, sporting requisites, coir mats, tractors, domestic sewing machines, toys, gloves, cameras and photographic equipment, firearms and cartridges, cutlery, watches, office machines, motor cycles, jewellery, sanitaryware, hand-sewing needles, sheep shearing machines, domestic scales and balances, ski boots, orthopaedic appliances, and mathematical calculating instruments.

Special consideration will be given to import applications for raw materials where the experience of the past four months has shown that extra licences are necessary to maintain production at 1960 levels.

A token import licence scheme has been reintroduced embracing 144 items. Items in the category include dried or preserved vegetables, jams, jellies, preserved or potted meats, cigarettes, cigars, tobacco, certain kinds of men's and boys' overcoats, suits, children's socks and stockings, knitted underwear of wool, men's and women's cardigans, certain kinds of footwear, toilet preparations and perfumery, lawnmowers, radio broadcast receiving sets, vacuum cleaners, domestic knitting and kilting machines and aluminium holloware.

The provision for additional licences is being made within the limit of the existing import budget of £250 million. The review of the budget in the light of actual licence issue and usage revealed that further licences could be issued without allocating additional funds.