lined in the yearly import licensing schedules. The schedule for the licensing period 1961 covering calendar year 1961 and revised later to include in addition the first 6 months of 1962, provides for five main licensing categories: (1) items for which import licenses were allocated on a basis of previous import history of the applicant (basic allocation); (2) items for which applications are considered individually; (3) items for which licenses are granted freely for the full amounts applied for; (4) items which may be imported from any source without the requirement of an import license; and (5) items for which no allocations were made for licenses.

Except for motor vehicles, all licenses are issued on a global basis and are available for imports from all sources. For motor vehicles, licenses are issued separately for imports from dollar and nondollar sources and are nontransferable.

By a series of liberalization measures in 1958, 1959, and 1960, the New Zealand Government relaxed import controls and virtually eliminated discriminatory licensing treatment of all dollar goods except motor vehicles and parts. Although some moderate increase in imports was provided for in the 1961 import licensing schedule when it was issued in September 1960, the New Zealand Government later felt compelled to make some adjustments in view of a deterioration in its balance-of-payments position. The first move in April suspended the "replacement" scheme of licensing on approximately 200 import categories, and a little more than half of the items were shifted to individual licensing procedures while the remainder were removed from any further licensing consideration for the remainder of the year. The second step, only a month later, involved extending the validity period of the 1961 licensing schedule to cover the first 6 months of 1962, resulting in a saving of £50 million on the 1961 allocation.

New Zealand is taking a cautious approach in the relaxation of import controls. The Government has stated that the controls will be liberalized or removed when the balance-of-payments situation indicates that such action may be taken, and that needed protection for essential domestic industries will be provided through tariffs or other measures but not through import licensing controls.

*Nicaragua*

Licensing of imports into Nicaragua is required in connection with exchange control regulations. Under the licensing system, there are no quotas, nor is there discrimination against dollar imports. Import licenses are granted so long as importers meet deposit requirements.

Nicaragua classifies imports into three categories or lists: list 1, essentials; list 2, less essentials; and list 3 nonessentials. There is no deposit requirement for items in list 1. For lists 2 and 3, importers must deposit in a Nicaraguan bank 100 percent of the cost, insurance, and freight value of the proposed import in order to obtain necessary import permits. In the case of list 2 goods, licenses are issued within 48 hours after the deposit has been made; for list 3 items, licenses are issued 30 days after deposit is made.

During 1960, the importation of cotton ginning plants, industrial plants for pasturizing and sterilizing milk, equipment for the slaughter of cattle and hogs, and other slaughterhouse equipment was made subject to approval by the Minister of Economy. In addition, all footwear imports except boots were prohibited.

*Nigeria*

Nigeria has removed quantitative import restrictions on most imports, allowing their importation under open general license for most sources, including the dollar area. Goods requiring specific import licenses are now limited to coal, petroleum products, and secondhand clothing. Licenses are usually granted for petroleum products and (to importers who are Nigerian nationals) for secondhand clothing. All imports from certain countries, mainly those in the Sino-Soviet bloc, require an import license.

*Norway*

Norway ceased to apply import restrictions for balance-of-payments reasons in 1961 and the Government announced that practically all nonagricultural commodities would be freed from control by the beginning of 1963.