

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

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ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

CONTRACTING PARTIES

REDUCTIONS IN UNITED KINGDOM EXTERNAL EXPENDITURE

Memorandum by the Government of the United Kingdom¹

INTRODUCTORY

1. Owing to serious adverse developments in the Balance of Payments situation, the United Kingdom Government have found it necessary to take a number of measures, which were announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons on the 7th November, to limit external expenditure. These include, in particular, the revocation of Open Licences, issued in pursuance of the trade liberalisation policy of the O.E.E.C., for the import from Western European and certain other countries of a number of classes of goods, and the replacement of these by import licensing arrangements in most cases of the "global quota" type; and since this step constitutes some reduction in the facilities for the admission into the United Kingdom of "additional imports" in the sense of Annex J of the General Agreement, the Government of the United Kingdom feel that it is appropriate, in view of the provisions of paragraph 2 of that Annex, to inform the Contracting Parties of this measure. In order, however, to enable the Contracting Parties to see the action taken on the Open Licences in proper perspective, this memorandum describes the complete series of direct measures taken to limit external expenditure and the circumstances which have rendered these measures necessary.

GENERAL

2. Measures taken by United Kingdom. The adverse developments in the balance of payments situation, and the steps decided upon by the United Kingdom Government to meet them, were indicated in the Chancellor's statement of the 7th November; the relevant parts of this statement are reproduced in Appendix I. Those of the measures decided upon which directly affect imports and other external expenditure are the following:-

- (1) Revocation of certain Open Import Licences issued in pursuance of the trade policy of liberalising trade with members of E.P.U. and certain other "soft currency" areas and their replacement (in general) by quota arrangements, together with certain reductions in imports of other goods not previously on Open Licence. This step, which is described in more detail in paragraphs 4 to 7

¹Transmitted to the Secretariat by letter dated December 15, 1951.

below should result in an economy of about £130 million of foreign exchange expenditure in a year, as compared with the estimated expenditure which would have been incurred had these measures not been taken.

- (ii) Limitation of expenditure on food imports (other than those covered by head (i)). This will involve, in particular, foregoing for the time being certain increases in the current level of consumption of rationed foodstuffs. It will not involve any appreciable cut on present levels.
- (iii) A slowing down of the further implementation of the strategic stockpiling programme.
- (iv) A reduction in the annual per capita allowance of foreign exchange for tourist expenditure, and other economies in "invisible" expenditure.

3. Effect of These Measures. It is estimated that the action under heads (ii) - (iv) above will result in an economy of approximately £220 million of external expenditure in a year; this, together with the £130 million involved under head (i), makes up the total reduction of about £350 million in a year referred to by the Chancellor. In this connection, it should be mentioned that:-

- (a) the figure of £350 million represents a reduction from the level of imports and other external expenditure previously expected in 1952, not from the actual level of imports and other external expenditure in 1950-51. Allowing for price changes, this would still represent a rate of imports by volume appreciably higher than in 1950 and somewhat higher than in the first half of 1951.
- (b) A large part of the figure of £220 million mentioned in respect of heads (ii) - (iv) above is accounted for by the slowing down of stockpiling and the economies in "invisible" expenditure. The major part of the cut under head (ii) is on foodstuffs imported on Government account from Western Europe and from countries not parties to the General Agreement. As explained above, this is a cut in relation to anticipated increases in expenditure, not in the current rates.
- (c) The precise incidence of these reductions has not yet been finally determined; but it may be mentioned that it is already clear that the total of such actual reductions (as compared with the rate of imports hitherto prevailing) as are contemplated in the hard-currency import programme (i.e. imports other than those admitted on a discriminatory basis in conformity with Annex J) will form only a small part of the total cuts in commercial imports. This is, of course, because the hard-currency import programme had, even previously, necessarily been compiled on a basis of rigorous economy.

SUSPENSION OF LIBERALISATION MEASURES

4. Commodities Affected. The great bulk of the commodities in respect of which Open Licences have been revoked and quotas substituted are listed in Notice of Importers No. 467, which was published in the Board of Trade Journal of 24th November, a copy of which is attached as Appendix II. The remaining commodities affected are listed in Notices to Importers Nos. 463 and 466 which were published in the Board of Trade Journal of 10th November and in Notice to Importers No. 469 published in the Board of Trade Journal of 8th December, and copies of which will be made available to contracting parties on request. In selecting the commodities to be subjected once again to import restrictions, the United Kingdom Government have sought to maintain a high percentage of liberalisation overall and in each of the three categories - raw materials, foodstuffs and manufactured goods - and in particular to avoid so far as possible including commodities named in the O.E.E.C. "Common List". They have also done their best to avoid unnecessary damage which bears especially on the commercial or economic interests of other countries. But in applying these principles they have had to have regard to the over-riding importance of securing the necessary savings in the overseas expenditure of the United Kingdom, and to meeting the essential needs of the United Kingdom economy. In addition they have had to take account of administrative practicabilities, and have not reimposed restrictions on commodities which individually would afford only small savings and which taken together would involve an excessive administrative burden.

5. Countries affected. The Open Licences now revoked applied to imports from O.E.E.C. member countries, the Sterling Area, and certain other non-dollar countries; the new measures of suspension apply to imports from all these sources except the Sterling Area. (Since the present difficulties are a result of the large deficit of the Sterling Area as a whole with the non-sterling area, a reduction in imports into the United Kingdom from the rest of the Sterling Area would not contribute to their solution).

6. Administration of Import Restrictions. In most cases, "global" quotas will now apply to imports from all the countries, other than Sterling Area countries, to which the Open Licences formerly applied. The value of imports from this group of countries under most of the headings for which quotas have been arranged for the period up to 30th June next was published in the Notice to Importers No. 467 reproduced as Appendix II and in allocating individual licences within the quotas, account will be taken of the value of imports made by individual applicants during the period 1st January - 30th June 1951. Each importer will be free to use his licence to import from whichever one or more of the countries in the group he pleases. Goods in transit which are shown to the satisfaction of the Customs authorities to have been en route before the date of revocation of Open Licences are being admitted without import licences.

7. Certain commodities, e.g. food and drink preparing and processing machinery, will not be dealt with by means of "global" quotas but will be subject to special licensing arrangements based on end use.

IMPORT CUTSStatement by Chancellor of the Exchequer
7 November, 1951.

It has been generally known for some months that our balance of payments was deteriorating, and that unless vigorous remedial action were taken we should be once more in crisis as in 1947 and 1949. The previous Chancellor of the Exchequer, who is sitting opposite me now, in a debate in July, said that the position was getting worse. In his speech at the Mansion House on 3rd October he announced that the dollar deficit for the third quarter was 638 million dollars compared with a surplus of 56 million dollars - a surplus - in the second quarter and of 360 million dollars in the first quarter. Those who listened to him could not have doubted that whatever Government were returned to power an ugly situation would be bequeathed to them. In fact, the worsening has continued over the last few weeks.

The Prime Minister gave the House yesterday an outline of the grave position we are now facing. In the third quarter of this year the dollar deficit was 638 million dollars. In the month of October alone it was 320 million dollars. It is not usual, I may say, to give figures except at the end of a quarter, but the seriousness of the situation justifies my departing from precedent. In the third quarter we had a deficit with the European Payments Union of £183 million. In October alone the deficit was £89 million, and in a few days' time we shall be paying substantial amounts of gold to the Union.

The present situation is one, therefore, in which the central gold and dollar reserves of the sterling area are being drained away very fast, and a situation in which the sterling area has a deficit with the European Payments Union on a scale which will rapidly exhaust our quota and, indeed, may threaten the stability of the Union itself.

The size of the figures, as hon. Members will observe, is evidence in part of a weakening of confidence in sterling throughout the world. Any weakening in confidence is bound to have a cumulative effect. Consequently, we must immediately quench any doubts which there may be about the strength of sterling and about our ability in the United Kingdom to manage its affairs effectively. We must put beyond question our determination to develop the earning power which is needed to buy the food and raw materials upon which our island economy depends.

In his speech at the Mansion House my predecessor, on the best information then available to him, attributed much of the loss in the third quarter to abnormal and non-recurring factors. So far as the third quarter was concerned these estimates were roughly correct, but some of the factors which we thought were exceptional have continued to operate. With the fuller information now available, and with the clearer view of 1952 which we can now take, our latest estimates reveal an underlying balances of payments situation even worse than had been previously forecast.

It is now believed that the current deficit of the United Kingdom in 1952 on the present trends and import programmes may be of the order of between £500 million and £600 million, and that the loss of gold and dollar reserves in respect

of the transactions of the whole sterling area with the rest of the world may be appreciably more. These estimates are based on a forecast of current transactions and take no account of losses due to speculative movements.

When I remind the House that the reserves at the end of October were less than £1,100 million the gravity of this situation speaks for itself, and it must be put right at once, as soon as we possibly can.....

First, we must ease the over-load both on the external and on the internal economy. Let me consider, first, the external aspect.

In view of all that I have said, and in view of the picture presented, the Government have decided to take immediate and direct action to reduce imports. The series of measures which I shall now describe is designed to save £350 million a year of external expenditure, and to do so in a way which will give the strongest support to our gold and dollar reserves. We are, therefore, not imposing restrictions on our trade with our partners in the sterling area. This total of £350 million may be compared with estimated total imports in 1952 at end September prices, of about £3,620 million. The full impact will not necessarily be felt at once, for there are existing commitments and contracts which will not be interfered with.

The following are the detailed measures. We propose, first, to revoke open general licences for private imports from Europe and other non-sterling countries on a selected list of commodities, and substitute import licensing with, in most cases, a quota for each commodity based on the value of imports from these sources in the year July, 1950, to June, 1951, and at levels substantially below those in recent months. Certain raw materials will be included in the list, but the reduction in these will not be very great.

This measure will give a saving of about £130 million a year, mainly in unrationed food but also in a few manufactured goods. In food, the total cut on these privately imported commodities will be equivalent to about one quarter of the total private imports of food from all sources. The items to be cut include canned hams and meats, of which a tremendous and expensive import has developed in the last year or so, various forms of sugar manufactures, such as fondant and sugar-fat mixtures, canned fruit and vegetables, and fresh fruit and nuts. The total saving from all the cuts in private imports will be about £130 million.

To prevent forestalling, these measures must be taken at once. Particulars of the items affected will be announced tonight by the Board of Trade. This is an action which the Government are very loth to take. I hope that the hon. Members will realise that these decisions have had to be taken in a most serious atmosphere. This decision involves the reinposition of quota restrictions, which in themselves are contrary to our aim to liberalise intra-European trade. It will, in due course, limit the housewife's choice of food supplies - which, although not absolutely essential, have been a welcome improvement to the diet in the last few years.

I need hardly say that we are doing this only because we are forced to do so to help put right the balance of payments. There is, in fact, no escape from it. We are running so heavily in deficit with the European Payments Union that we must take immediate action. If we did not, as I have said, the Union itself would be irremediably weakened, and this would be a crushing blow to Europe and, indeed, to the whole of the free world.

We have framed our list in a way which secures the maximum saving consistent with the minimum damage to the liberalisation of intra-European trade. Even after these cuts have been applied, some three-fifths of our imports on private account from other European countries in the O.E.E.C. will still be free from quota restrictions. It has always been provided in the O.E.E.C. that a country which has serious balance of payments difficulties may re-impose restrictions in this way, and we shall supply to them the necessary information to establish that we have acted in full accord with our obligations.

I come to the second recommendation under this head. While the crisis lasts, we shall have to forego increases in the total consumption of rationed food above the average 1951 level. There will have to be reductions in some rationed foods, and there will also be a reduction in the supply of unrationed foods imported by the Ministry of Food as distinct from the private imports to which I referred earlier.

Third, we propose to slow down the further carrying out of the strategic stockpiling programme instituted by the previous Government. Good progress has been made on this and our hope would have been to maintain this progress. In present circumstances, however, we cannot afford to continue at the same rate. It should be clearly understood that this will not affect our defence production programme. Significant supplies of many of the more bulky commodities have already been accumulated and, in our view, some delay is a necessary price for solvency.

Fourth, we propose to reduce the tourist allowance from £100 to £50 per head. This reduction will come into effect immediately. We intend that the reduced allowance of £50 shall be available for the 12 months ending October, 1952. I realise that this decision is bound to cause inconvenience and disappointment, but the situation is too serious to allow expenditure on tourism to continue as it is. I might add that this will not affect the special arrangements of travel which we have with Norway, Sweden and Denmark.

Last in this series, the Government are giving prompt consideration to the reversion of all softwood purchasing to private trade, with arrangements for a global limitation of purchases. We intend that the consumption of softwood shall be maintained at its present level. The sum of these, together with the saving of shipping and a general tightening up of closer administrative scrutiny of external expenditure of all kinds, should save some £350 million a year. This immediate action does not fill the whole balance of payments gap, but in combination with the internal measures, which I am now about to describe, it should make a substantial improvement in our position.

NOTICE TO IMPORTERS NO. 467

Reductions in Imports of Certain Goods

Quotas arranged up to June 30, 1952

The Chancellor of the Exchequer announced in the House of Commons on 7th November, 1951, that it would be necessary, because of the deterioration in the United Kingdom's balance of payments position, to make reductions in a selected list of imports from certain foreign countries. To implement this decision, the Board of Trade revoked, with effect from 8th November, 1951, Open Licences under which the goods affected had hitherto been imported freely from these countries (Notice to Importers No. 463). Importers were simultaneously invited in Notice to Importers No. 464 to apply for separate Licences to import certain commodities. These two notices appeared in the Board of Trade Journal on November 10 (page 961).

As stated in Notice to Importers No. 466, goods in transit shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to have been en route before 8th November, 1951, will be admitted without an import licence. Waiver of import licence is limited to such consignments, and goods not actually en route before the prescribed date will not be admitted without an import licence notwithstanding that the goods have been paid for or that irrevocable credits have been opened or that shipping space has been booked in respect of them.

The Board of Trade now announce (in Notice to Importers No. 467) that imports of the items on which it has been necessary to impose the new restrictions will be licensed in accordance with the following arrangements.

The items listed in Schedule I below consist mainly of manufactured goods and foodstuffs; licences will be issued, on application being made, for the values shown in Column 2 of the Schedule. In allocating individual licences within the quotas, account will be taken of the volume of imports made by individual applicants during the period 1st January, 1951 to 30 June, 1951. Licences for most commodities will be valid until 30th June, 1952, and importers will be free, within the value of their licences, to import from any one or more of the countries covered by them.*

Certain foodstuffs, machinery and manufactured goods, which are listed in Schedule II, will be subject to special licensing arrangements.

* The principal foreign countries concerned are:-

(a) O.E.E.C. countries and their dependencies:

Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Trieste, Turkey, Western Germany.

(b) Other countries:

Afghanistan, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Andorra, Bhutan, Brazil, Chile, China (including Manchuria), Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Formosa, Indonesia, Israel, Lebanon, Paraguay, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Siam, Spain, Syria, Uruguay, Yemer.

The reduction in imports of raw materials affected by the new measures will not be very great. Imports of dressed leather will be allowed in at the same rate (by value) as in the first half of 1951; the quantities of veneers and privately imported plywood should in general be at the rate of the imports in the 12 months period July 1950 to June 1951. Details of the rate of pulp, paper making materials, paper and board imports will be announced later. As announced by the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, arrangements are being worked out for the reversion to private trade of softwood and further details of the licensing arrangements will also be announced later.

Imports of plywood from Finland will continue to be on public account. Licences for dressed or dyed strips, sacs, plates and linings of furskins, will be valid for imports originating in and consigned from the U.S.S.R. in addition to the other permitted countries.

SCHEDULE I

COLUMN 1	COLUMN 2
Commodity	Values for which import licences will be issued for the period ending 30th June, 1952
	£ (c.i.f.)
<u>Apparel and Textiles</u>	
1. Carpets, carpeting, floor rugs, floor mats and matting of wool or wool mixed with materials other than hemp or coir, not containing skin with fur, hair or wool attached.	800,000
2. Carpets, carpeting, floor rugs, floor mats and matting of artificial silk, cotton, hair, jute and silk or mixtures thereof, not containing skin with fur, hair or wool attached.	675,000
3. Coir matting, rugs and mats, other than rugs and mats of coir pile.	
4. Apparel (except gloves, footwear and headgear) made wholly or mainly from woven fabrics not containing cashmere, lace or lace net. Apparel (except footwear) of rubber. Bathing costumes. Corsets and brassières containing elastic fabric (including net) not lace trimmed. Gloves and glove linings, not containing lace or lace net. Hats, caps and other headgear, including hoods, bodies, forms and shapes; but not including articles containing lace or lace net. Knitted outerwear, other than garments containing cashmere, lace or lace net. Knitted underwear of any materials other than garments containing lace or lace net. Laces for boots, shoes and corsets. Oilskin garments. Pompons. Sequins and sequin trimmings.	

COLUMN 1	COLUMN 2
Commodity	Values for which import licences will be issued for the period ending 30th June, 1952

L (c.i.f.)

Apparel and Textiles (contd.)

Stockings and socks of cotton, silk, wool, regenerated cellulose or cellulose acetate or mixtures thereof, and stockings and socks of these materials with heels and/or toes spliced with nylon.

5. Footwear of all types (not including stockings or socks) and parts thereof. 200,000

Machinery

6. Cash registers and parts thereof. 60,000
7. Typewriters (electrical and others) and parts thereof. 240,000

Glassware

8. Glassware other than glassware decorated by cutting (including intaglio cutting), engraving, etching, or gold enamelling, the following:-

Advertising glassware, being glassware containing advertising matter produced in the mould.

Domestic glassware. 375,000
 Ecclesiastical glassware.
 Fancy glassware.
 Glass furniture, without woodwork.
 Mosaics and mosaic work.
 Stained and opaque glass, mounted or not.

Illuminating glassware of all kinds; excluding lamp stems, lamp bases and candlesticks.

COLUMN 1	COLUMN 2
Commodity	Values for which import licences will be issued for the period ending 30th June, 1952.
	L (c.i.f.)
<u>Artificial Flowers</u>	
12. Artificial flowers, foliage and fruit, not including articles containing precious metals or articles made wholly or mainly of pottery or of glassware decorated by cutting (including intaglio cutting), engraving, etching, or gold enamelling.	20,000
<u>Stationery</u>	
13. Stationery and office requisites other than paper goods, not containing precious metals, and not being articles made wholly or mainly of pottery or of glassware decorated by cutting (including intaglio cutting), engraving, etching, or gold enamelling.	200,000
(N.B. This item includes chalks, crayons and pastels, fountain pens and parts thereof.)	
<u>Brooms, etc.</u>	
14. Brooms, brushes and mops, not containing precious metal; and parts thereof other than bristles.	75,000
<u>Cutlery</u>	
15. Cutlery of the following descriptions, not containing precious metal, and parts thereof:- Cuticle clippers and nippers. Hair clippers (non-electric). Manicure sets. Nail clippers. Razor blades. Razors of all kinds. Scissors, including tailors' shears. Forks and spoons and parts thereof; not containing precious metal other than silver plating. Knives not containing silver other than silver plating.	125,000

COLUMN 1	COLUMN 2
Commodity	Values for which import licences will be issued for the period ending 30th June, 1952.

L (c.i.f)

Imitation Jewellery and Fancy Goods.

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| <p>16. Imitation jewellery and fancy goods of the following descriptions, but not including articles containing precious metals, or precious or semi-precious stones, or real or cultured pearls, or articles made wholly or mainly of pottery or of glassware decorated by cutting (including intaglio cutting), engraving, etching, or gold enamelling:-
 Imitation jewellery.
 Imitation jewellery parts, including:-
 Beads, bones, seeds, shells and non-precious or imitation stones of a size and shape adapted for use in imitation jewellery.
 Articles of coral, marcasite, mother-of-pearl or tortoiseshell.
 Beads and bead trimmings and articles manufactured from beads.
 Cameos.</p> | <p>450,000</p> |
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Manufactures of leather and imitation leather.

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| <p>17. Handbags, women's, not containing precious metal.
 Trunks, bags, wallets, pouches and other receptacles, made wholly or mainly of material, not being leather but resembling leather, whether fitted or not, but excluding such articles containing precious metal.
 Manufactures of leather.
 Saddlery and harness and fittings therefor.
 Handbag frames not containing precious metal or precious or semi-precious stones.</p> | <p>150,000</p> |
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Drugs, Medicines, etc.

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| <p>18. Drugs, medicines and medicinal preparations, manufactured or prepared, except:-
 Artisone (artisone acetate).
 Aureomycin.
 Cortisone (Compound E) (17 hydroxy-11-dehydrocorticosterone).</p> | <p>475,000</p> |
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COLUMN 1	COLUMN 2
Commodity	Values for which import licences will be issued for the period ending 30th June, 1952.

L (c.i.f.)

Drugs, Medicine, etc. (contd.)

Cortrophin (ACTH) (adrenocorticotrophic hormone).
Terramycin.

(N.B. - This quota applies only to drugs, medicines and medicinal preparations, manufactured or prepared for which Open General Licences have been withdrawn. Items enumerated in the Board of Trade lists issued under Section 1 of the Safeguarding of Industries Act, 1921, remain on Open General Licence. (Appendix II to Notice to Importers No. 458.))

Furniture.

19. Furniture of wood or basketware, complete, whether assembled or unassembled; not including:-	150,000
(a) parts which do not form a complete article of furniture; or	
(b) furniture upholstered with fabric containing more than 5 per cent. of cashmere.	

Domestic Woodware.

20. Woodware, domestic, being articles made wholly or mainly of wood of the kinds used for household purposes; including handles and knobs for kitchen appliances and utensils, but excluding articles of furniture and builders' joinery.	150,000
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Furs.

21. Fur and other skins, dressed or dyed, and manufactures thereof.	150,000
*22. Fur and skin manufactures, the following:- Dressed or dyed strips, sacs, plates and linings of furskins.	200,000

* Imports from the U.S.S.R. are included in this quota, and the licences issued will extend to that country.

COLUMN 1	COLUMN 2
Commodity	Values for which import licences will be issued for the period ending 30th June, 1952.
	L (c.i.f.)
<u>Paper, etc. and Manufactures.</u>	
23. Oiled, waxed and other waterproof wrappings.	25,000
24. Manufactures of paper and board, the following:-	
Articles made of transparent cellulose.	
Bags, paper.	
Blotting paper.	
Boxes and cartons of paper and cardboard (including folding boxes).	
Cigarette paper in bobbins, reels, sheet and booklet containers.	
Dress patterns, paper.	
Fabrics consisting wholly or partly of paper yarn.	
Playing cards.	
Printed and embossed paper hangings, including lincrusta and similar raised material.	
Serviettes and handkerchiefs, and face and hand towels made wholly of paper.	
Stationery.	
Toilet paper (in cut sheets or rolls)	
Other made up articles wholly of paper or board	800,000
25. Transparent cellulose wrappings, and articles made of transparent cellulose. (N.B. Transparent cellulose wrappings and film are subject to the special licensing arrangements outlined in Schedule II of this notice. Articles made of transparent cellulose are included in quota No 24.)	
<u>Food and Drink</u>	
26. Biscuits	700,000
27. Chocolate confectionery and sugar confectionery	1,100,000
28. Chocolate couverture.	
29. Cocoa butter	625,000

COLUMN 1	COLUMN 2
Commodity	Values for which import licences will be issued for the period ending 30th June, 1952.
	£ (c.i.f.)
<u>Food and Drink (contd.)</u>	
30. Cocoa and chocolate powder (including chocolate in flake and other forms for beverages) the following:-	1,000.
(a) not containing sugar or any other form of sweetening:	
(b) containing not more than 65 per cent by weight of added sugar but no other ingredient.	
31. Cocoa, raw.	240,000
32. Coconut-sugar mixtures, dry, consisting solely of desiccated coconut and sugar in the proportions of not more than 60 per cent or less than 40 per cent of either ingredient, with or without colouring matter.	1,000
33. Confectionery and bakery materials, the following: Chocolate and caramel spread. Honey cream spread.	50,000
34. Fish, canned, except crab, herrings, pilchards, sardines, sild, and salmon (including salmon trout) other than smoked salmon in oblong cans not containing more than four ounces net weight.	80,000
34a. Fish products, canned, except herring products.	70,000
35. Fruit, bottled, (in water, syrup or spirituous liquor).	60,000
36. Fruit juices not containing more than 65 per cent by weight of commercial sweetening matter, viz. sugar, invert sugar, honey, molasses, solid or liquid glucose, or any similar starch conversion products (e.g. malt syrup) or any mixture of such materials.	950,000

COLUMN 1	COLUMN 2
Commodity	Values for which import licences will be issued for the period ending 30th June, 1952.
	£ (c.i.f.)
<u>Food and Drink (contd.)</u>	
37. Fruit, preserved with added sugar, the following:-	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Angelica Fruits, crystalized, glace, metz or drained (including flowers and marrons) Fruit paste Peels, candied or cut Plums, Carlsbad and Elvas 	150,000
38. Fruit pulp (including bulk frozen fruit) other than the following varieties:-	480,000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apricot, grapefruit, peach, pear and pineapple, and not containing more than 50 per cent by weight of commercial sweetening matter. viz. sugar, invert sugar, honey, molasses, solid or liquid glucose and all similar starch conversion products (e.g. malt syrup) and any mixture of such materials. 	
39. Fruit, quick frozen.	30,000
40. Grapes, canned.	1,000
41. Honey.	5,000
42. Jellies, table.	20,000
43. Marron puree, sweetened.	1,000
44. Marzipan, consisting of not less than 20 per cent. ground almond kernels, the remainder (excluding moisture) being sugar in which may be included not more than 5 per cent. of liquid glucose.	75,000
45. Meat and meat products, other than canned the following:-	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cooked meat and meat products:- Brawn of any kind, including potted head. 	

COLUMN 1	COLUMN 2
Commodity	Values for which import licences will be issued for the period ending 30th June, 1952.
	£ (c.i.f.)
<u>Food and Drink (contd.)</u>	
Breakfast sausage polony or liver sausage. Cured, cooked and pressed beef, veal, mutton, lamb or tongue. Haggis. Luncheon sausage. Meat paste. Meat roll or galantine. Mortadella sausage. Pork or beef sausages. Pork or beef sausage meat, including pork or beef slicing sausage. Salami sausage. Uncooked meat products:- Pork or beef sausages. Pork or beef sausage meat, including pork or beef slicing sausage.	550,000
46. Meat extracts and essences.	3,000
47a. Ham, and bacon, canned, (gammon and shoulder only)	4,000,000
47b. Meats and poultry, cooked, canned, or in other airtight containers, except ham and bacon, corned beef, mutton, or pork and roast or boiled beef, mutton or pork.	12,500,000
48. Nuts, edible, shelled or not, excluding peanuts	1,500,000

COLUMN 1	COLUMN 2
Commodity	Values for which import licences will be issued for the period ending 30th June, 1952.
	L (c.i.f.)
<u>Food and Drink (contd.)</u>	
49. Offals, edible, the following:-	
Brains	Fat ends
Bungs	Feet
Cap ends	Maws
Chitterlings	Red blood powder
	Rinds
	Tails, excluding oxtails
	Tripe, raw or cooked
	Udders, raw or cooked
	600,000
50. Oils, essential, natural	2,000,000
51. Oils, the following:-	
Almond, natural	Oleine (Oleic acid)
Apricot kernal, natural	Olive
Hazel nut, natural	Peach kernal, natural
Horse	Poppy seed
Lettuce seed	Sperm
Melon seed	Stearine (stearic acid)
Mustard seed	Tea seed
Neats foot	Tobacco seed
Niger seed	Turtle
	350,000
52. Chutney, pickles, sauces and tomato ketchup.	70,000
53. Pulses, edible, except (a) dried green or blue peas, and (b) dried white beans other than soya beans and beans for sowing.	170,000
54. Salad cream, salad cream concentrates and mayonnaise.	150,000
55. Starch and starch products, the following:-	
Arrowroot.	
Custard, blancmange, and dessert powders, consisting solely of edible starch, colouring and flavouring and in the case of sweetened powders, not more than 60 per cent by weight of sugar or glucose.	
Farinoca	
Rice Millet and buckwheat starches. laundry materials and other preparations, not for use as food, containing such starches.	
Sago meal, sago flake, sago flour and pearl sago.	
Tapioca, cassava and mandioca (manioc): including flour and starch but excluding meal and roots (ground or whole)	50,000

COLUMN 1	COLUMN 2
Commodity	Values for which import licences will be issued for the period ending 30th June, 1952.
	£ (c.i.f.)
<u>Food and Drink (contd.)</u>	
56. Sugar fat mixtures containing not less than 10 per cent and not more than 65 per cent by weight of sugar, invert sugar, glucose or whey solids, the remainder to consist solely of edible fat, not being milk fat.	1,400,000
57. Tomato Juice, paste or purée, canned.	500,000
58. Tomatoes, canned,	650,000
59. Vegetables bottled or canned.	150,000
60. Vegetables preserved in brine, except olives and capers.	375,000
61. Vegetables, quick frozen.	35,000
<u>Fresh Fruit and Vegetables</u>	
62. Apples fresh.	1,000,000
63. Grapes, hothouse.	25,000
64. Peaches, hothouse.	1,000
65. Pears, fresh.	55,000
*66. Fresh fruit, the following:- Cherries, currants, black and red; gooseberries; plums, (including damsons, and greengages); rhubarb; strawberries.	250,000
67. Fresh fruit other than oranges, lemons, grapefruit, apples, hothouse grapes, hothouse peaches, pears, cherries, black and red currants, gooseberries, plums (including damsons and greengages), rhubarb, and strawberries.	300,000
*68. Cucumbers, fresh.	150,000

* Licences for these groups will be valid until 1st June, 1952.

COLUMN 1	COLUMN 2
Commodity	Values for which import licences will be issued for the period ending 30th June, 1952.
	£ (c.i.f.)

FOOD AND DRINK (CONTINUED)

69. Syrups, flavoured, not containing more than 65 per cent. by weight of commercial sweetening matter, viz., sugar, invert sugar, honey, molasses, solid or liquid glucose, and all similar starch conversion products (e.g. malt syrup) and any mixtures of such materials; in containers of not less than two-thirds of a gallon capacity.

60,000

SCHEDULE II

FOODSTUFFS AND MANUFACTURERS TO BE LICENSED UNDER SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS

Transparent Cellulose Wrappings (film)

Import Licences for transparent cellulose wrapping will be issued against an undertaking by the importer that the material will not be used or supplied for the purposes for which similar home produced material is restricted. Full details of the restrictions on the use of transparent cellulose wrappings have already been given in the Board of Trade Journals dated 23rd and 30th June, 1951 and 6th October, 1951.

In view of some misunderstanding as to the significance of the term "transparent cellulose film" or "transparent cellulose wrappings", importers are reminded that this refers only to that material falling under Class III, Group R. Paper, Cardboard, etc. of the Import List, and does not refer to sheet, film, or foil of cellulose acetate under Class III, Group U. Plastic materials, which remain on Open General Licence.

Food and Drink Preparing and Processing Machinery

Applications to import this machinery will be considered individually on their merits.

Glass Bottles and Jars

Import licences for bottles, jars and tubular containers of the types used for essential commercial and industrial purposes will be issued without restriction on quantity or value. Applications for import licences should include a description of the type of bottle or jar which it is desired to import and the purpose for which it will be used.

Provision for imports of fancy types of bottles and jars has been made under the quota for "Glassware" within the heading 'Fancy glassware'. (See Schedule I).

The following items have not hitherto been on Open General Licence but are included in the list of commodities for which reductions in the level of imports are proposed.

- Fondant
- Cake, pastry and pudding mixtures
- Sugar, fat, cocoa mixtures
- Toffee butter
- Meat meals, pre-cooked, quick frozen
- Starch and starch products, the following:-
 - Deviating farina
 - Farhol
 - Farina specialities
 - Maize crystal starch in retail packs, and loose in 28 lb. containers

Starch and starch products, the following:- (continued)

Oxidised farina
eat starch

Canned fruit other than: apricots, grapefruit, mandarin oranges,
peaches, pears, pineapples, fruit cocktail, fruit salad and
"Two Fruits".

Meat and meat products, other than canned, not including the
items listed on Schedule I (item 45) of this notice.

Announcements on future licensing arrangements for these commodities will
be made later.