GENERAL AGREEMENT ON
TARIFFS AND TRADE

Arrangement Concerning
Certain Dairy Products

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Minutes of the Thirty-Ninth Meeting
Held on 24 March 1977

Introduction

1. The Management Committee held its thirty-ninth meeting on 24 March 1977.

Adoption of agenda

2. The Committee adopted the following agenda:

1. Adoption of agenda

2. Adoption of the minutes of the thirty-eighth meeting (MCDP/40)

3. Information required by the Committee under Article IV or other Articles of the Arrangement:

(a) General information

(b) Information under the Decision of 10 May 1976

4. Decision of 10 May 1976

5. Review of the market situation

6. Other business

Adoption of the minutes of the thirty-eighth meeting (MCDP/40)

3. The representative of New Zealand requested the following amendment to the minutes contained in document MCDP/40: in paragraph 15, eighth line, between the words "at" and "the minimum", insert the words "or above". The Committee agreed to the change requested and adopted the minutes in document MCDP/40, as amended.
Information required by the Committee under Article IV or other Articles of the Arrangement

(a) General information

4. The representatives of Australia and Canada informed the Committee that data for the fourth quarter of 1976 would be communicated the same day.

5. The representative of Spain stated that he had transmitted to his national authorities the suggestion recorded in paragraph 12 of the minutes of the thirty-eighth meeting (MCDP/40) to the effect that when issuing an import licence, the Spanish authorities, should require the presentation within a specified period of the customs clearance certificate corresponding to the operation. Those authorities had replied that for legal as well as practical reasons it was not feasible for them to require actual completion of an operation as a condition for the issue of import declarations. Given the existing system of autonomous licensing, the Spanish administration currently had no means of compelling commercial operators to carry out a transaction. Nevertheless, in a spirit of co-operation, the Spanish Ministry of Trade would see no disadvantage in transferring skimmed milk powder imports from autonomous licensing to bilateral licensing or State trading. In the view of the Spanish delegation, however, such a change would give rise to trade barriers. Consequently, the Spanish authorities proposed that exporting countries should exercise control to try to prevent any diversion of skimmed milk powder towards other destinations and end-uses.

6. The representative of the EEC pointed out that when Community exporters undertook to export to Spain skimmed milk powder for animal feed, they were required to produce supporting documents in order to obtain the refund granted to them. Thus, payment of the refund was subject to production of a certificate issued by the Spanish customs authorities stating that the denatured skimmed milk powder had been released to the market in Spain. Community exporters had just obtained from the Spanish authorities a declaration concerning release to the market in Spain of skimmed milk powder for animal feed. The speaker suggested that other exporters should require, when entering into a contract with Spanish importers, that the sale of skimmed milk powder in an unaltered state and intended for animal feed be subject to presentation of a certificate issued by the appropriate Spanish authorities and stating that the imported product had been released to the market in Spain.

7. The representative of Canada recalled that at the previous meeting of the Committee his delegation had been sympathetic to the suggestion that for any sale of unaltered skimmed milk powder to Spain under the provisions of document L/3552/Add.4, the competent authorities of the exporting country should
require the buyer, when signing a contract, to undertake to furnish them with a copy of the customs clearance certificate issued by the competent Spanish authorities. He informed the Committee that his authorities had already instructed the purchasers of skimmed milk powder to be shipped to Spain under the Spanish derogation, to fulfill all the conditions specified in the above-mentioned suggestion. His authorities were ready to transmit to the GATT secretariat the copy of the customs clearance certificate as soon as they would receive it. He concluded by expressing the disappointment of his delegation at the statement made by the representative of Spain that the Spanish authorities were not in a position to apply some additional control measures to skimmed milk powder imported for purposes of animal feed.

8. The representative of New Zealand recalled that at the previous meeting of the Committee his delegation had agreed to the suggestion which would place sales to Spain of unaltered skimmed milk powder for purposes of animal feed under a similar sort of discipline to that which was established under the Decision of 10 May 1976. He added however that the New Zealand Dairy Board had no intention at present to sell to Spain skimmed milk powder for animal feed purposes at prices below the minimum price of the Arrangement. His delegation was also disappointed that the Spanish authorities could not undertake to operate some extra disciplines. New Zealand was ready to carry out the disciplines contained in paragraph 12 of MCDP/40 in the case of future exports of unaltered skimmed milk powder to Spain at prices below the minimum price of the Arrangement.

9. The representative of Australia said that his authorities fully supported the suggestions recorded in paragraph 12 of MCDP/40. He supported the views expressed by the representatives of Canada and New Zealand and he also expressed disappointment that it would not be possible to implement all of the proposals contained in paragraph 12 of MCDP/40.

10. The representative of the EEC said that all exporting participants should consider that production of the licence issued by the Spanish Ministry of Trade was not sufficient proof that the powder would in fact be imported. Exporting participants should likewise consider that the production of such a licence did not authorize an exporter to sell at prices below the minimum price under the Arrangement. Once those two points had been accepted by all exporting participants, the Committee would then be able to move on to the next stage with a view to finding a solution to the problem of diversion. Having regard to the Spanish import régime for skimmed milk powder, any solution of that problem required the co-operation of the Spanish authorities.

11. The representative of New Zealand said that his delegation could agree with many of the views expressed by the representative of the EEC. In the opinion of his delegation, the provision of a copy of the customs clearance certificate would
be necessary to show that the powder had in fact entered into Spanish customs territory. In addition to the disciplines undertaken by the exporting participants, there was also a need for the importers to undertake disciplines in providing import licences.

12. The representative of Canada recalled that his authorities were presently implementing the procedure according to which, at the time of signature of the contract, the buyer would be required to undertake to furnish a copy of the Spanish customs clearance certificate which in turn would be forwarded to the GATT secretariat.

13. The representative of New Zealand suggested to the representative of Spain that in view of the need for Spain to meet her obligations under the Arrangement and to seek to protect the minimum price of skimmed milk powder for human consumption, the Spanish authorities should investigate the ways in which their administrative procedures could in future be modified to help enforce the minimum price of the Arrangement.

14. The representative of Spain recalled that imports of skimmed milk powder were subject to autonomous licensing; furthermore, while his authorities would be prepared to adopt a more restrictive import régime, such a change would give rise to trade obstacles. In such an eventuality, his authorities would consider themselves exempt from having to show justification for any infringement of the GATT rules.

15. It was pointed out that the suggestion that when issuing an import licence the Spanish authorities should require production of the customs clearance document corresponding to the transaction was not inconsistent with the provisions of the General Agreement, since the latter stipulated in Article XX (h) that nothing in the General Agreement should be construed to prevent the adoption by any contracting party of measures undertaken in pursuance of obligations under any intergovernmental commodity agreement.

16. The representative of Spain said that, in the view of his delegation, the problem could be solved if all exporters, when entering into a contract with Spanish importers, were to require that the sale of skimmed milk powder for animal feed be conditional on production of the customs clearance certificate corresponding to the operation. Such a control mechanism exercised by exporting participants would be sufficient and there would be no need to modify the autonomous licensing currently in effect in Spain. Nevertheless, if control exercised by exporting participants were to prove inadequate, the Spanish authorities would be ready to re-examine the problem and possibly to bring imports of skimmed milk powder for animal feed under a more restrictive régime.
17. The representative of the EEC said that the suggestions just made by the Spanish representative could be accepted by all exporting participants. As already mentioned, Community exporters had recently obtained from the Spanish authorities a declaration of release to the market in Spain in respect of skimmed milk powder for animal feed.

18. The Committee agreed that in the case of sales of unaltered skimmed milk powder to Spain under the provisions of document L/3552/Add.4, the competent authorities of the exporting participants would require from the purchaser, at the time of signature of the contract, an undertaking to produce a copy of the customs clearance document, which they would then forward to the GATT secretariat. The Committee noted that if those measures prove insufficient to prevent diversion, the Spanish authorities would be prepared to re-examine the problem.

(b) Information under the Decision of 10 May 1976

19. The Committee had before it a summary table (MCDP/W/58/Rev.7), prepared by the secretariat and based on communications received in pursuance of the Decision of 10 May 1976. It also had before it a non-exhaustive list, for some importing countries, of competent authorities under paragraph 4(c)(i) of the Decision of 10 May 1976 (MCDP/W/67/Rev.3).

20. Referring to the information in the summary table (MCDP/W/58/Rev.7), the representative of the EEC suggested that any future revisions of the table should also show the total quantities consigned by each exporting participant to each destination.

Decision of 10 May 1976

21. It was recalled that under paragraph 4(a) of the Decision of 10 May 1976, the Committee was required, not later than thirty days before the date of expiry of the Decision, to determine, in the light of the market situation prevailing at that time, whether and, if so under what conditions, it should be extended.

22. The representative of Canada recalling the contractual basis of the Decision of 10 May 1976 said that the derogation for exports of skimmed milk powder for purposes of animal feed at prices below the minimum price was an integral part of the Arrangement. He pointed out that Article III:5 explicitly provided for a derogation from the minimum price provided that the proposed processes and control measures were approved by the Committee and recorded in a register established by it. The built-in safety-valve of Article III:5 was completely different from the derogation outlined in Article VII:5 of the Arrangement. The original drafters of the Arrangement had explicitly recognized
in drawing up the provisions of the Arrangement that in a situation of excess supply the only way to protect the minimum price of skimmed milk powder for human consumption and at the same time to permit the run-down of excess stocks was to provide for the sales of skimmed milk powder for feed use at prices below the minimum price provided for in the Arrangement. The representative of Canada said that unfortunately the supply/demand conditions which had given rise to the Decision of 10 May 1976 had not changed significantly. World stocks remained large and the current market price for skimmed milk powder for human consumption was barely above the minimum price of US$35 per 100 kgs. In the view of his authorities, it would simply not be possible to keep stocks from increasing over the coming year unless they had the opportunity to use the safety-valve provided by the Arrangement to sell part of the Canadian production of skimmed milk powder at prices competitive with other protein supplement feedstuffs. The representative of Canada pointed out that, the Decision of 10 May 1976, together with the existing Japanese and Spanish derogations, had permitted two of the major exporters to run down their excess stocks. However, world stocks were still exerting a heavy downward pressure on prices of skimmed milk powder for human consumption. Stocks in the EEC and Canada were still excessive in relation to normal working stocks. He stressed that it was clear from the operation of the Decision of 10 May 1976 that the processes and control measures approved by the Committee had been effective in practice. There had not been one single allegation that skimmed milk powder sold for animal feed purposes under the Decision of 10 May 1976 had leaked into the market of skimmed milk powder for human consumption. For these reasons, it was the view of his authorities that the Management Committee should agree to extend the terms of the Decision of 10 May 1976 for another period of one year. It would be understood that in the event that the Committee agreed to extend the Decision of 10 May 1976 for a further year, the extended decision would cover exports carried out prior to 10 May 1978; in addition it would apply to exports carried out between 10 May and 10 November 1978 in the case of deliveries in pursuance of contracts entered into between 10 May 1977 and 10 May 1978.

23. The representative of Australia said that he could agree to the extension of the Decision of 10 May 1976 for a further period of one year.

24. The representative of New Zealand said that at present the New Zealand Dairy Board had no aged skimmed milk powder for sale for purposes of animal feed at prices below the minimum price provided for in the Arrangement. However, in the view of his authorities, the general derogation should remain in force until the bulk of the surplus stocks of skimmed milk powder still overhanging and depressing the market had been reduced. For these reasons, the Decision of 10 May 1976 should be extended for a further period of one year.
25. The representative of Switzerland said that his country had completed its disposal programme for surplus stocks of skimmed milk powder. He could not say whether or not Switzerland would have recourse to that derogation in future. Nevertheless, his delegation would not oppose an extension of the Decision of 10 May 1976.

26. The representative of the EEC recalled that his delegation had never been in favour of such derogations. In the view of his authorities, there had been some improvement on the international market for skimmed milk powder since stocks of the two major exporters were practically exhausted. Furthermore there had been a fairly appreciable decline in Canadian and EEC stocks. In the view of his delegation, therefore, an extension of the Decision of 10 May 1976 was not necessary.

27. The representative of Japan said that his delegation understood that major exporting countries were worried about the disposal of their surplus stocks of skimmed milk powder. He stated that his delegation was sympathetic to the proposal of the representative of Canada to extend the Decision of 10 May 1976 for a further period of one year. However, his country, an importer of skimmed milk powder, would prefer not to extend the decision for more than one year. He stressed that this extended decision shall not prejudice in any way the existing derogation of Japan.

28. Referring to remarks made to the effect that prices of skimmed milk powder had been affected by stocks held by the EEC and Canada, the representative of the EEC expressed the view that such pressures on prices were caused by the very existence of the derogation. His delegation was disposed, nevertheless, to make an effort in the sense proposed by the Canadian representative and could agree to a six-month extension of the Decision of 10 May 1976. Thus, the extended decision, which would come into force as from 10 May 1977, would cover exports effected up to 10 November 1977; in addition, however, it could be applicable to exports effected between 10 November 1977 and 10 May 1978 in the case of deliveries under contracts entered into between 10 May 1977 and 10 November 1977.

29. The representative of Canada stated that the Committee should recognize the realities of the dairy productions in member countries. He questioned whether or not it would be realistic to expect that the present situation would change fundamentally in a period of six months.

30. The representative of the EEC noted that according to the statements just made, Australia and New Zealand no longer had any exportable stocks of skimmed milk powder for animal feed. In the EEC too, stocks had declined appreciably and the Community was implementing a further disposal programme for skimmed milk powder on the internal market. He enquired whether the Canadian representative could give any information concerning the current level of his country's stocks of skimmed milk powder.
31. In reply, the representative of Canada informed the Committee that as at 1 February 1977 stocks of skimmed milk powder had declined by 14.3 per cent as compared to stocks at 1 February 1976 and amounted to 133,000 tons. It was expected that in the coming year, Canadian production of skimmed milk powder would amount to 350 million lbs. (approximately 159,000 tons). Domestic consumption was likely to be 100 million lbs. (approximately 45,000 tons) leaving some 250 million lbs. (approximately 114,000 tons) available for export. In the view of his authorities, it would not be possible to export more than half of this amount for human consumption at or above the minimum price provided for in the arrangement. Consequently, half of the amount available for export over the coming twelve months ought to be used for animal feed purposes. On the basis of these considerations and taking into account that the basic supply/demand situation would not change in the coming six months, he reiterated his proposal that the Committee should agree to extend the Decision of 10 May 1976 for a period of twelve months.

32. The representative of New Zealand recalled that the New Zealand Dairy Board no longer had stocks of aged skimmed milk powder available for export for animal feed purposes. However, stocks of skimmed milk powder for human consumption at 1 January 1977 had amounted to 178,000 tons. With regard to the period of extension of the Decision of 10 May 1976 he supported the views expressed by the representative of Canada that the Decision of 10 May 1976 should be extended for a period of twelve months.

33. The representative of the EEC pointed out that in six months' time the situation regarding competition from vegetable proteins would be better known. Furthermore, in six months' time the results of the implementation of the Canadian dairy products programme would also be better known. Lastly, in six months' time the results of the Community's efforts to improve the structure of the dairy products market would likewise be more apparent. For all those reasons he reiterated his suggestions that the Decision of 10 May be extended for six months. In conclusion, he stated that if in the six coming months the Committee did not see any improvement in the market situation, his delegation would have an open mind and the Decision could be extended for a further six months.

34. The representative of Canada said that taking into account the observations made by the representative of the EEC, his delegation was ready to agree to extend the Decision of 10 May 1976 for a period of six months.

35. The representative of New Zealand said that he could agree to the extension of the Decision of 10 May 1976 for a period of six months. The Committee should meet before the date of expiry, in order to determine, in the light of the market situation prevailing in six months, whether, and if so under what conditions, the Decision should be extended again.
36. The representative of Australia said that he could agree to the extension of the Decision of 10 May 1976 for a period of six months.

37. The Management Committee agreed to extend the Decision of 10 May 1976 for a period of six months. The Decision will apply to exports effected within that six-month period and, provided that such exports are in respect of contracts entered into within that period, to exports effected within six months after the expiry of the Decision. The Committee is to meet not later than 30 days before the date of expiry of the Decision in order to determine, in the light of the market situation prevailing at that time, whether, and if so under what conditions, it should be extended. The text of the Decision, which will enter into force on 10 May 1977, has been circulated in document MCDP/30/Rev.1 and in addition is annexed to the present minutes.

Review of the market situation

38. The Committee had before it a document containing summary tables which the secretariat had prepared and updated for the information of delegations, concerning food aid in the form of skimmed milk powder (MCDP/W/65/Rev.2).

39. The representative of New Zealand said that the market situation for skimmed milk powder had remained unchanged during the fourth quarter of 1976. Prices had remained marginally above the minimum price of the Arrangement but further significant reductions in Northern Hemisphere stocks would be necessary before returns could show a marked improvement.

40. The representative of the EEC said that on 11 March 1977 stocks of skimmed milk powder were at the level of 930,825 tons. Given the current exchange rate for the US$, Community operators could export skimmed milk powder at the price of US$375 per ton f.o.b.

41. The representative of Australia said that good weather conditions in major producing areas had resulted in a slightly higher production of skimmed milk powder than the previously expected production. Despite this, estimated Australian stocks at the beginning of the 1977/78 season were likely to be at a minimum level. The Australian current export prices of skimmed milk powder were between US$375 and US$400 per metric ton f.o.b. In the three-month period November 1976 to January 1977 exports of skimmed milk powder totalled some 42,000 tons of which 27,000 tons were for human consumption and the remaining 15,000 tons for animal feed purposes.

42. The representative of Canada said that total milk production in Canada for the calendar year 1976 had declined by 0.8 per cent as compared to the previous calendar year. Production of butter for the calendar year 1976 had declined by 12.3 per cent as compared to the calendar year 1975. Production of skimmed milk
powder in 1976 had declined by 15.6 per cent as compared to the preceding year. Current export prices were around US$260 f.a.s. for skimmed milk powder for animal feed purposes and around US$370 f.a.s. for skimmed milk powder for human consumption.

Other business

Skimmed milk powder used for welfare purposes in Japan

43. The Committee examined an application by the Government of Japan for a derogation under Article VII:5 from the provisions of Article III:9. In this connexion, the Committee had before it a communication from the Japanese delegation concerning school lunch and welfare programmes in that country (MCDP/W/74).

44. The Committee agreed to grant to Japan, under Article VII:5, a derogation from the provisions of Article III:9 subject to the following conditions:

(a) the derogation is valid for the fiscal year 1977/78;

(b) the derogation is valid for imports by Japan in connexion with the school lunch and welfare programmes;

(c) the derogation is valid for imports in the course of the said fiscal year, subject to a maximum amount of 13,400 tons;

(d) Japan will report to the Committee on implementation of the programme and the relevant imports.

Proposal made by the representative of Australia at the thirty-sixth meeting (MCDP/38, paragraphs 21 to 28)

45. The representative of Australia recalled that at the previous regular meeting of the Committee his delegation had raised the question of a possible modification in the level of the minimum price. He recalled also that the Committee had agreed to revert at its next regular meeting to the proposal made by his delegation. In the view of his delegation, an increase in the minimum price was justified by a number of factors. Firstly, the current minimum price of US$35 per 100 kgs. f.o.b. had been agreed to in December 1973. Secondly, when world price of skimmed milk powder had fallen to the minimum price of the Arrangement, it had done little to stimulate the market. Thirdly, the average rates of inflation in twenty-four OECD countries had been respectively 13.1 per cent, 11.2 per cent and 8.1 per cent in the past three years. When these rates were applied to the minimum price of the Arrangement a figure of US$47.70 per 100 kgs. was derived. It was estimated that farmers' costs in Australia had increased by about 23 per cent over the past three years. The representative of Australia invited other members of the Committee to express their views on this question.
46. The representative of New Zealand said that his delegation supported in principle the proposal made by the representative of Australia. He expressed the view that the minimum price should be kept under continuous review and that the current minimum price did not provide an adequate return to producers.

47. The representative of Canada said that the minimum price should be regarded as a floor price. A modification in the minimum price should take place only if a fundamental change in the supply/demand situation had clearly occurred. According to the observations made at the present meeting on the current market situation, pressures would continue to remain on the current minimum price of US$35 per 100 kgs. f.o.b. In addition, carry-over stocks and estimated production for the coming year were not lower than the preceding year. The supply/demand situation had not changed radically since current prices of skimmed milk powder for human consumption were around US$37 per 100 kgs. For these reasons, it would not be wise to consider for the time being an increase in the minimum price.

48. The representative of the EEC pointed out that the Committee had just extended the Decision of 10 May 1976 until 10 November 1977; consequently only as from that date could it discuss the question of any modification in the level of the minimum price established under the Arrangement. At the time when the Committee had decided to raise the minimum price from US$20 to 25 per 100 kgs., world market prices had been in the region of US$40-50 per 100 kgs. Furthermore, when the Committee had decided, after protracted discussions, to raise the minimum price to its current level of US$35 per 100 kgs., world market prices had reached US$100 per 100 kgs. Even when the trend in the world market situation had justified an adjustment of the minimum price, the Committee had had to discuss at great length the proposals for an increase. Importers had recently purchased skimmed milk powder for human consumption at prices in the vicinity of US$37 per 100 kgs. f.o.b., and skimmed milk powder for animal feed at prices between US$23 and 25 per 100 kgs. On the basis of those considerations, current market conditions did not in his view warrant an increase in the minimum price. The Community, a major exporter of skimmed milk powder, would support an increase in the minimum price at the appropriate time; it would not be realistic, however, to take up the matter at the present juncture. It was to be hoped that the Committee could revert to the matter on another occasion.

49. The representative of Japan said that the position of the Japanese Government had remained unchanged on the question of an increase in the minimum price. The minimum price should be regarded as a floor price aimed at preventing a precipitate fall of market prices below the fixed minimum. He pointed out that prices of skimmed milk powder were showing an increasing trend. However, major exporting countries were still holding huge stocks of skimmed milk powder and in order to solve this problem the Committee had just agreed to extend the Decision of 10 May 1976. He concluded that given the situation of imbalance in the skimmed milk powder market his delegation did not believe it desirable to increase the minimum price at the present time.
50. The representative of South Africa said that it might be wise to keep the minimum price at its present level.

51. The representative of Australia said that his delegation appreciated the comments made by members of the Committee on his proposal. He suggested that this matter should remain before the Committee for its consideration at an appropriate time.

52. The Committee agreed to revert at its next regular meeting to the proposal made by the Australian representative.

Date of the next meeting

53. The Committee agreed to hold its next special meeting on 27 April, subject to confirmation by the secretariat.
ANNEX I

DECISION BY THE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Revision

1. The Management Committee agreed, subject to the terms and conditions of the present Decision, to extend its approval under paragraphs 1 and 2 of MCDP/30 of the processes and control measures submitted by the Governments of Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Switzerland and by the European Communities and to extend its decision to record them in the Register of processes and control measures (L/3552), thus enabling Australia (L/3552/Add.5), Canada (L/3552/Add.6), New Zealand (L/3552/Add.7), the European Communities (L/3552/Add.8 and L/3552/Add.8/Corr.1) and Switzerland (L/3552/Add.9) to continue to resort to the provisions of Article III, paragraph 5 of the Arrangement.

2. Should any participant, other than those mentioned in paragraph 1 of this Decision, wish to associate itself in the disciplines established under paragraph 4 below, such participant shall submit to the Committee a request providing indications as to the processes and control measures which it intends to apply. The Management Committee, after examining the request, may approve the processes and control measures submitted by the requesting participant and decide to record them in the Register of processes and control measures, thus enabling it to resort to the provisions of Article III, paragraph 5 of the Arrangement.

3. This Decision shall not prejudice in any way the existing derogations of Australia as regards Malaysia and Singapore, and of Japan and Spain.

4. Without prejudice to the rights devolving upon the participants under the provisions of the Arrangement the Management Committee has extended the Decision of 10 May 1976 subject to the following conditions:

(a) The Decision shall remain in force for six months. It shall apply to exports effected within that period and, provided that such exports are in respect of contracts entered into within that period, to exports effected within six months after the expiry of this Decision. The Committee shall meet not later than thirty days before the date of expiry, in order to determine, in the light of the market situation prevailing at that time, whether, and if so under what conditions, it should be extended.
(b) The Committee shall hold two meetings during each quarterly period, in addition to its regular session, in order to examine certain information and, generally, to follow the evolution of the situation. The participants provided for in paragraphs 1 and 2 above undertake to submit to the GATT secretariat, each fortnight, the data relating to the transactions carried out in pursuance of this Decision and to indicate the conditions of sales, volumes, destinations and, to the extent possible, prices, port of export, port of import and age of skimmed milk powder shipped (month and year of manufacture).

(c) With respect to exports of skimmed milk powder dyed according to the processes set forth in L/3552/Add.5, paragraph A.7, in respect of Australia; Add.6, paragraph 6, in respect of Canada; Add.7, paragraph 6 in respect of New Zealand; Add.9, paragraph A.7 in respect of Switzerland; and with respect to exports of skimmed milk powder in an unaltered state as set forth in L/3552/Add.5, paragraph C in respect of Australia; Add.6, paragraph 10 in respect of Canada; Add.7, paragraph 10 in respect of New Zealand; Add.6, paragraph (c) in respect of the European Communities; Add.9, paragraph C in respect of Switzerland:

(i) The competent authorities of the participants referred to in paragraph 1 above shall obtain from the competent authorities of the country of import an attestation certifying that the product imported will be subject to a control to ensure that it will be used exclusively for animal feed and will not be re-exported.

(ii) The importer attestation shall be filed with the GATT secretariat within thirty days of the contract being entered into or presented to the competent authorities of the participant.

(iii) The exporting participant shall, prior to shipment and in any case within fifteen days of entering into a contract, report to the secretariat the following details: tonnage, delivery schedule and receiving country.

(d) Any member of the Management Committee having evidence that skimmed milk powder shipped under this Decision is being or may be diverted to human food use, may request the Chairman to call an emergency meeting of the Management Committee within two working days, to consider such evidence in order to agree upon appropriate action.

(e) This Decision shall enter into force on 10 May 1977.
ANNEX II/ANNEXE II

List of Representatives/Liste des représentants

Acting Chairman: Mr. J.-M. Lucq

AUSTRALIA

Mr. J. Glenn
Mr. R. Moore

BELGIUM

Mr. H. Hooyberghs

CANADA

Mr. M. Gifford
Mr. M. Hart
Mr. P. Stone

DENMARK

Mr. E. Olsen

COMMUNAUTES EUROPEENNES COMMISSION

M. M. Jacquot
M. A. Barsuglia
Mme A. Laurent
M. B. Bevilaqua

FRANCE

M. I. Raigaut
Mme A. Marsault

GERMANY, FEDERAL REP. OF

Mr. E. Schröder

ITALY

Mr. G. Giorgieri
Mr. G. Mazzeo

JAPAN

Mr. H. Shirai

NETHERLANDS

Mr. J. Logger
Mr. M. Hoogesteger

NEW ZEALAND

Mr. A.H. McPhail

SOUTH AFRICA

Mr. N. Saulez
SPAIN
Mr. A. Iranzo
Mr. M.A. Diaz
Mr. F. Gascon

SUISSE
M. Besson
M. J.-D. Gerber

UNITED KINGDOM
Mr. I. Redfern

ARGENTINA
M. M. Vernengo

AUSTRIA
Mr. V. Segalla

UNITED STATES
Mr. E. Koenig