The representative of Argentina said that EEC, acting unilaterally and contrary to the principles of co-ordination between importers and exporters advocated by the multilateral trade negotiations, was of its own accord creating conditions which maintained its bovine cattle and meat market in a permanent artificial state of emergency, with guide prices increasingly high—beyond the possibility of demand—resulting in limited domestic consumption and support purchases raising intervention stocks to an unduly high level. Although EEC market prices had risen appreciably in relation to the previous year and remained at a high level, EEC continued to speak of the so-called guide price which could not be justified, since if EEC were to continue to act in the same way in that sector of its common agricultural policy, it could keep its market closed indefinitely (except for a limited volume bound under GATT and a still smaller quota assigned to the Lomé Convention countries and some cattle on the hoof) merely by continuing to raise its guide prices, completely ignoring the need and the mutual desirability of maintaining a fluid international trade for certain types of meat and bovine cattle in conditions of co-ordinated and disciplined trade. To comply with the spirit and letter of GATT, it would be necessary to ensure a fairly continuous international trade in meat by means of concerted co-operative action between EEC and its external suppliers which, while respecting the common agricultural policy, would define and apply it in a manner compatible with the need to cater for the legitimate interests of traditional suppliers. Basically, what was needed was to provide the possibility of proper continuity of exports for types of meat supplementing EEC's supplies qualitatively and quantitatively, organized in regard to volume, timing and price. He stressed that countries in question were anxious to be not marginal suppliers of the traditional markets but regular suppliers, at any rate for certain types of meat which because of their special quality or characteristics supplemented a real shortfall in EEC supplies. Finally, he asked EEC to find a satisfactory and urgent solution to the problem within the machinery of the General Agreement, and he thought it might be useful in the near future to hold new consultations with EEC, under Article XXII, but using as a guide the search for effective solutions and concrete and positive results, especially in the matter of a genuine re-opening of import opportunities and future management of guide prices and support purchases.