

USDA Foreign Agricultural Service

GAIN Repo

Global Agricultural Informatio

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Argentina

EXPORTER GUIDE ANNUAL

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Report Highlights:

In 2010, Argentine imports of consumer-oriented food and beverages are forecast to increase slightly, after having decreased to \$650 million in 2009. Most local economists project that the domestic economy will begin to recover in 2010.

Post:

Buenos Aires

Author Defined:

SECTION I. MARKET OVERVIEW

Business Climate

Imports of consumer oriented food and beverages (F&B) in 2009 are expected to fall to about \$650 million because of a slowdown in the domestic economy and the severe world financial crisis. Imports in 2010 are projected to begin to recover.

Private economists expect the real value of the peso to remain stable in 2010. Post anticipates that the food and beverage import market will continue to be strong in products which Argentina does not produce, while imports of gourmet-type products will be oriented almost exclusively to the higher income segment.

Best prospects are in products of well-known brands (confectionery products, sauces, snacks, frozen products, beer, etc.), food ingredients (for functional foods, for the beverage industry, etc.) and commodity-type products which are not produced domestically (e.g. palm hearts, tuna fish, bananas, coffee, cocoa, etc.) The development of new products for the domestic and export markets provides good opportunities for new food ingredients. In addition, products with high potential are those that add health benefits and provide convenience, such as snack bars, meal replacement foods, soups, baby food, spreads, etc.

Most imported F&B products are sold in large supermarkets and, to some extent, in upscale specialty stores. Retailers source their products from a few local importers/agents and, in many cases, through direct imports. Convenience stores are gradually incorporating imported products.

The local food and beverage industry is very large and well developed. Several multinational companies, together with many Argentine manufacturers, meet the demand of the domestic market.

The Argentine F&B market

- * Supermarkets continue to build their lines of imported F&B products to attract customers with high purchasing power.
- * Apart from carrying the most popular F&B, retailers are incorporating a wide range of new products from large U.S. food manufacturers.
- * Specialized retailers of premium products continue to grow. They focus on young, wealthy customers who generally look for advice.

- * Premium brands are back.
- * Prices of locally-manufactured F&B increased significantly in the past couple of years.
- * Import duties of high-value foods are on average 19 percent.
- * In general, Argentina has a relatively open trading system with moderate to high tariffs (most F&B fall between 15.5 and 21.5 percent), no quotas or restrictions, and reasonably transparent labeling and sanitary requirements. Most FDA-approved processed F&B products are importable.
- * In general, Argentina is an import-friendly country with regulations which are usually applied consistently. However, unexpected changes in current regulations may require additional efforts to ensure that export operations are successful. (Eg: Mandatory use of enriched/fortified flour in all products destined for domestic production, both locally-manufactured and imported.)
- * Argentines are going back to large retailers, where they make one-stop purchases, benefit from store sales and credit advantages.
- * In the past couple of years, investment in the retail food sector has been significant. Large supermarket chains are expected to open several new stores throughout the country in the next few years.

Retail Food Sales

- * Total food and beverage retail sales are estimated at US\$25 billion in 2009.
- * F&B imports are expected to increase moderately in 2010 as the local economy is expected to grow.
- * Of total grocery products sales, hyper and supermarkets account for 30 percent, small independent stores 44 percent and hard discounts 1 percent.
- * Over 80 percent of imported gourmet products are sold through hyper and supermarkets.
- * The U.S. share of imported consumer-ready F&B during 2009 is expected to reach 5 percent. As the economy recovers, the supply of U.S. F&B is expected to increase due to: 1) the increasing influence of U.S. culture, 2) advantages in sanitary standards in comparison with European products, and 3) improved competitiveness given the relation between the Euro vis-à-vis the dollar.
- * In 2009, imports from the region, mainly Brazil, Ecuador, Chile, and Bolivia, are projected to increase its share to 62 percent of total imports.

Income Distribution

- * Argentina's population in 2009 is estimated at 40 million, of which less than 10 percent live in rural areas. One third of the country's total population lives in Buenos Aires city and suburbs, which accounts for approximately 45 percent of the country's total consumption.
- * Other large cities with more than 1 million people are Cordoba, Rosario and Mendoza. These

three cities together account for approximately 18 percent of total F&B sales.

* According to income patterns, the upper economic segment accounts for 10 percent of the total population in the country; the middle economic segment, 50 percent; and the lower economic segment, 40 percent.

* Sales in supermarkets vary enormously depending on the neighborhood. Premium brands continue to be strong in upscale areas, while sales of basic foods are larger in lower-income areas.

Outlook for U.S. Exports of Food & Beverage Products

Below are the strengths and weaknesses of U.S. F&B in the Argentine market:

ADVANTAGES	CHALLENGES
Argentine consumers think of U.S. products as high quality and reliable.	Mercosur preferential tariffs encourage inter-regional trade. Brazilian and regional competition is strong for many products.
Many Argentines have traveled and studied in the U.S., and know American culture and products. Exposure is also expanding through cable TV and the Internet.	Initial purchases by importers are usually small, which discourage U.S. suppliers and increase unit costs.
Most local retail chains want to carry a good variety of imported F&B on their shelves.	There is a large local supply of many F&B products.
Imported food from the U.S. and the E.U. is mostly considered gourmet.	Large foreign investment in the domestic food industry during the 1990's improved efficiency, quality, and competition.
U.S. F&B products are known for their efficiency, value and variety.	Higher distribution costs are incurred to reach interior of the country and smaller cities.
Significant investment by large retail chains focused on new store openings, especially in the interior of the country, permits good country coverage.	Local importers perceive a lack of flexibility and response from most U.S. exporters in supplying documentation needed to register new products.

Large retail chains have more opportunities to deal with foreign suppliers directly.	Advertisement and marketing of locally manufactured products is very effective.
There are good local cold chain facilities in Argentina.	
Local retailers have gained exposure to U.S. exporters and consolidators through FAS activities.	
A growing local F&B industry opens new opportunities to imported food ingredients.	

SECTION II. EXPORTER BUSINESS TIPS

Local Business Customs: Keys to Success in Argentina

- * Appoint a representative, agent or importer.
- * Spanish language in printed materials preferred, although most importers speak English.
- * Display samples.
- * Have a long-term outlook.
- * Use a personalized approach.
- * Contact top decision-makers.
- * Provide consistent attention in service and delivery.
- * Do not take "no" for an answer – engage in frequent visits and follow-ups.
- * Get a contract in writing.
- * Be willing to accept credit terms. From the time the importer places an order to an exporter, to the time he collects payment from retailers, a minimum of 3-4 months can go by.
- * Be flexible with volumes.
- * Get ready to receive requests from importers/retailers for exclusivity agreements to market your products locally.
- * Protect and register your trademarks.
- * Provide documentation needed for registration of new products.

The Consumer

High and middle-high consumers can afford buying imported F&B and represent a market of about 8-10 million people. This segment accounts for more than 65 percent of the income and almost 40 percent of F&B purchases. The less affluent buyers seldom buy imported foods and currently represent roughly half of the population.

Upper and Mid-Upper End Consumers

- * Argentine consumers are rational, practical, refined and demanding. Therefore, they want things quicker, easier, healthier, and cheaper.
- * More affluent customers of which account for about 20 percent of the total population, buy premium brands, are health conscious and can afford products that are more expensive.
- * The following 25 percent buy well-known brands and focus on value.
- * Traditionally, Argentines have been very conservative and influenced primarily by Europe.
- * Younger generations (40/45 years old or less) are more open and oriented towards U.S. culture.
- * There is a clear concern about fats and cholesterol in the diet. As a result, diet, light, skimmed or fat-free food products, and functional foods continue to increase in popularity.
- * Consumption of organic foods is very small.
- * The majority of Argentines still adhere to a diet dominated by beef, potatoes, salad, and pasta.
- * The variety of processed food products in the market is more limited compared to other industrialized countries.
- * Hot and/or spicy foods are not widely popular.
- * Eight out of ten retail decision makers are women, and three quarters are >36 years old.
- * Children play an important role in the family's food purchases.
- * Most Argentines consume four meals daily.
- * Dining out is mainly left for social events or celebrations during weekends or for business purposes during weekdays.
- * Food delivery is popular, most typically pizza, empanadas (filled pies) and ice-cream, but also some restaurants provide delivery service.
- * Workers usually eat lunch in a close-by restaurant or call a delivery service.
- * Beer and, at a lower extent wine, are the most popular alcoholic beverages. Consumption of sparkling wine has also grown. Dinner is the preferred time to enjoy alcoholic drinks.
- * Carbonated beverages and powdered juices are very popular among children.
- * Diet sodas are very popular. Flavored sodas and waters are growing in popularity.
- * Coffee, tea and "gaucho tea" are very popular. Coffee shops are all over the city.
- * Over 80 percent of the middle and upper class families have microwave ovens and freezers.
- * Although not extremely popular, a growing number of ethnic restaurants (Mexican, Thai, Japanese, Korean, Hungarian, Persian, Indian, Jewish, Russian, among others) can be found in Buenos Aires.

Food Standards and Regulations

- * The Argentine Food Code (Codigo Alimentario Argentino - CAA) regulates local food

production and marketing. However, the CAA resolutions are being gradually replaced by Mercosur standards, which are based on the norms of: 1) the European Union; 2) the Codex; and 3) the FDA.

* There are three official entities in Argentina which regulate F&B imports, as follows:

* *National Service of Agricultural and Food Safety and Quality* – **SENASA** (in Spanish) - handles fresh, chilled and frozen products and by-products of animal, plant and seafood origin. It also handles canned products of over 60 percent animal origin, and food preparations of over 80 percent animal origin.

* *National Food Institute* - **INAL** (in Spanish) - regulates processed food products which are prepared for direct human consumption, health supplements, and both alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages, with the exception of wine.

* *National Wine Institute* - **INV** (in Spanish) - exerts control over wine products.

* Each entity requires specific documentation to register imported products. Very few U.S. F&B products have been unable to access this market. However, there are a few products, such as some stone and citrus fruits, sweetbreads and other beef products, and poultry which still cannot be imported due to sanitary requirements. Also, flour contained in food products must be enriched/fortified.

* The local importer/agent has to go through the registration process.

For additional information on this section, please refer to our *Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards report (FAIRS)* and *FAIRS Export Certificate report*, which you can find in: <http://www.fas.usda.gov/AttacheReports>

General Import and Inspection Procedures

* Products imported through **SENASA** - An approved local importer requests from SENASA an import permit, which will then be submitted to Customs to have the product released.

* Products imported through **INAL** - Once the importer has obtained the "register number of food product" (RNPA, in Spanish), and the shipment is in the port, the importer needs to apply at INAL for a "Certificate of Free Circulation" which will be submitted to Customs to have the merchandise released for sale.

* Products imported through **INV** - Once the product arrives at the local warehouse, the importer must request an analysis and shipment control by the INV, which will then issue a "Certificate of Free Circulation". After that, the product is ready to be marketed.

When the shipment arrives at Customs, the products are inspected (for labels, shelf-life, temperature, etc.) to confirm that the information in their files matches the actual shipment. If everything is correct, the load is released.

For additional information on this section, please refer to our *Food and Agricultural Import*

Regulations and Standards report (FAIRS), and FAIRS Export Certificate report, which you can find in: <http://www.fas.usda.gov/AttacheReports>

SECTION III. MARKET SECTOR STRUCTURE AND TRENDS

Market opportunities for the retail food and food processing market sectors in Argentina continued to improve in 2008 and first part of 2009, but at a slower pace than in the past few years, thus showing the best prospects for the marketing of U.S. F&B in the near future. On the other hand, the hotel, restaurant, and institutional (HRI) sector was more negatively affected by the slowdown of the economy as many restaurants have closed down and consumers are choosing home-delivery services instead of eating out. For 2010, a gradual recovery of this sector is expected.

Retail Food Sector

- * Although large hypermarkets and supermarkets (including warehouse stores, which are owned by large retail chains) still concentrate a significant portion of the retail F&B market (32.9 percent), smaller supermarkets and traditional stores have maintained a high market share (approximately 43 percent) due to: 1) lower prices rapidly approaching promotional prices offered by larger supermarkets, and 2) proximity. Smaller supermarkets and traditional stores have been regaining market share lost during the past few years to larger and more efficient retail stores. This is due to the fact that some less affluent consumers resort to the traditional store in their neighborhood for small purchases, since the owner usually provides credit.
- * Over 70 percent of all imported F&B products are sold through hypermarkets and supermarkets.
- * During the past few years, large retail chains expanded to the interior of the country after the City of Buenos Aires and its suburbs became saturated. Investment in new supermarket openings is taking place in larger cities in the interior of Argentina, but at a slower pace compared to the past few years.
- * Several international retail companies operate in Argentina (Carrefour, Casino, Wal-Mart, Jumbo).
- * Currently, there are very good opportunities for some U.S. consumer-ready food products due to their high quality and image. Supermarket chains continue to rebuild their lines of imported F&B, focusing on those products of well-known brands, which consumers with a high purchasing power will buy and pay a premium for.
- * During the past couple of years, consumption of premium F&B reached over 10-12 percent of total F&B sales.
- * The retail sector is currently showing the following trends: increased investment in the retail food market, especially in 2010 and in the interior of the country; recovery of some imported

product lines; fewer brands; F&B import substitution with domestically-manufactured products; and a re-emergence of more expensive first brands. Ethnic, kosher, organic, and functional foods are gradually gaining more shelf space. Consumers spend a higher percentage of the salary in the purchase of non-basic foods.

HRI Sector

* The HRI sector was seriously affected by the impact of the international economic and financial crisis as foreign tourism decreased and also due to the slowdown of the local economy affecting consumer's purchasing power.

* HRI operators prefer fresh products to those precooked, preserved, frozen or canned. In the past few years, they have been gradually incorporating consumer-ready food products because of their high quality and easier preparation, although many of them prepare most of their meals in-house.

* Most top hotels demand premium F&B -- which they usually source from importers -- to keep the traditional quality standard in the food service they provide. They also use imported specialty foods which are not present in the local market and are demanded by foreign tourists.

* The quality of raw materials used by restaurants is currently becoming a priority, especially in highly-rated restaurants whose customers are primarily foreign tourists and affluent Argentines.

Food Processing Sector

* In the past decade, many large local F&B companies were purchased by foreign multinationals or financial funds. This, plus the fact that there have been mergers and acquisitions internationally, resulted in strong local concentration.

* Currently, new product launchings are being carried out, although not as frequently as in the past few years, which strengthens the local food industry and demands more food ingredients, both locally-manufactured and imported.

* Production is primarily focused on the domestic market. However, most companies have expanded exports during the past few years.

* Most local processors try to substitute foreign products with more inexpensive products manufactured locally or in other Mercosur countries. In some cases, this is not feasible, since many ingredients are only produced outside the region.

* There are very good opportunities for U.S. ingredients for the manufacturing of functional foods and beverages. This new trend is increasingly affecting eating habits in Argentina. Other U.S. food ingredients with significant potential in the Argentine food market are: flavors, sweeteners, carbohydrates, proteins, natural antioxidants, among others.

* Demand for 2010 is projected to continue to grow as a result of a gradual economic recovery, and larger F&B exports.

* Despite the good reputation of U.S. F&B in Argentina and the high value of the euro compared to the dollar, food ingredients still face strong competition by European products, primarily from Italy, France, England, and Germany; from Mercosur countries, primarily Brazil and Chile; and from China, where several U.S. companies have established branches.

Market Entry

The best method to import a product will depend upon the product itself, the importer, and retailers. Successful trade depends upon the commitment of the exporter to devote the time and resources necessary for building a market for his/her product(s). In general, imported F&B come into Argentina through the following ways:

Direct imports by supermarkets. Import or purchasing managers of large retail companies identify products in international food shows, buying missions, etc. They establish a direct contact with the foreign supplier or local agent and import the products directly. Due to small initial volumes, it is common for them to use large wholesalers or consolidators in the U.S.

Local agents, who work closely with large retail chains. Imports are done on behalf of supermarkets and agents charge a commission. They stay on top of the product to supervise its marketing and brand development.

Local F&B importers, who import products and then market them in supermarkets and/or HRI establishments. There are a few of these who have been in the market for several years and have well-established brands. They mainly specialize in gourmet foods.

Local processors (mainly subsidiaries of multinational companies) such as Nestle, Kraft, Pillsbury, Cadbury, Heinz, Mars, Danone, Unilever, etc., which import and distribute products usually manufactured by their sister companies. Imports through this channel dropped significantly during the economic crisis in 2001/2002, but are projected to increase again.

In the case of food ingredients, they are either imported directly by food processing companies, or through an importer/representative.

Trends in Promotional/Marketing Strategies and Tactics

Promotional campaigns are being implemented for new F&B, and foreign countries are promoting their products through their embassies in Buenos Aires.

Market promotion activities by foreign countries consist mainly of trade missions, supermarket in-store promotions, menu promotions, and trade shows. European countries are very active through government programs, and neighboring countries are also active but through private companies.

Trends in Tourism and Internet Sales

* Several billion dollars were invested in the Argentine hotel sector during the past decade, especially by international chains such as Best Western, Sofitel, Sheraton, Accor, Radisson, Four Seasons, Days Inn, NH, among others. During the past couple of years, hotel investment has slowed down as a consequence of a decrease of international tourism and the local economic slowdown. Investment in the hotel sector is expected to continue growing in 2010, both in Buenos Aires City and the interior of the country, especially Salta, Ushuaia, Bariloche, El Calafate, Mendoza, and Rosario.

* Most Argentines spend their vacations in-country instead of traveling abroad. However, during the past couple of years, an increasing number of more affluent Argentines are choosing foreign tourist destinations.

* The cruise business is a relatively new activity in Argentina. As reported by a survey carried out by the Argentine Secretariat of Tourism, during the cruise season 2005-2006, almost 110,000 tourists arrived in Argentine ports, up 66 percent compared to the previous season. The cruise business remained stable in 2008-2009, and it is expected to expand further in 2010.

* The GOA considers tourism as one of the key industries to develop and is making efforts to enhance Argentina's image abroad. Six years ago, the GOA assigned professionals to several Argentine embassies in the world to promote international tourism.

* As reported in Euromonitor report, the number of Internet users in Argentina continue to increase. Strong Internet sales growth of 269 percent is forecast over the 2007-2012 period, as there is a greater presence of middle-income consumers purchasing products on-line who are gaining confidence in using this shopping tool. Internet retailing sales grew by 70 percent in constant value terms.

* According to the National Institute of Census and Statistics (INDEC, in Spanish), in September 2007, there were 3.5 million fast-speed Internet connections in Argentina, which accounted for about 27 percent of households.

* A few retail chains provide Internet and phone sales service. However, sales of foods through the web are not yet widely popular. The main disadvantage for consumers is that they usually have to wait several hours for the order to be delivered to their homes and, in many cases, orders are incomplete due to products being out of stock.

* In 2008, Coto Digital's (on-line service of Coto Supermarket) led Internet food retailing because it has the widest product variety and lower prices than other supermarkets such as

Disco.

* Disco Virtual is the on-line service of Disco Supermarket (purchased by Jumbo-Cencosud). It was the first on-line supermarket, and it has proved popular due to its convenience and time saved.

* Le Shop is the only pure Internet retailer.

* Carrefour and Wal-Mart , which are still not present in Internet food retailing, are expected to launch shopping websites to take advantage of the low overhead costs and to avoid the cost of opening new stores, particularly as rents are currently very high.

For additional information on this section, please refer to our Retail Food Sector report on our website: <http://www.fas.usda.gov/AttacheReports>

SECTION IV. BEST HIGH-VALUE PRODUCT PROSPECTS

Best prospects are for high-value F&B, commodity-type products, and food ingredients. All these are products that are not produced locally or their production is not sufficient to supply the entire domestic demand.

I) Imported F&B considered "commodities" (products whose domestic production is not sufficient to satisfy local demand. These basically compete based on price):

* Bananas

* Coffee

* Dried lentils

II) Food Ingredients

* Cocoa paste/butter/powder

* Natural colors, essences, and fragrances

* Ingredients for beverage preparations

* Flavors

* Ingredients for the dairy industry

* Starches

* Raw nuts

* Health supplements

* Ingredients for functional foods

* Sweeteners

- * Natural Antioxidants
- * Nutraceuticals
- * Soy proteins
- * Natural extracts
- * Fat substitutes
- * Proteins
- * Vitamins
- * Nutritional ingredients
- * Fibers
- * Pectins

III) There are also high-value food products for which there is a significant demand, especially products of very well-known international brands:

- Sauces
- ◁ Energy drinks
- * Bonbons
- * Snacks
- * Snack bars
- * Cookies
- * Processed nuts
- * Consumer-ready meals
- * Baby food
- * Alcoholic beverages
- * Pet food
- * Soups
- * Cheese
- * Frozen products
- * Spreads

SECTION V. KEY CONTACTS AND FURTHER INFORMATION

Government Regulatory Agencies

Servicio Nacional de Sanidad y Calidad Agroalimentaria (SENASA)

Avda. Paseo Colón 367, piso 5
 1063 Buenos Aires, Argentina
 Tel: (54-11) 4121-5000
 Fax: (54-11) 4121/5000
 Website: www.senasa.gov.ar

Instituto Nacional de Alimentos (INAL)

Estados Unidos 25

1101 Buenos Aires, Argentina

Tel: (54-11) 4342-5674; 4340-0800

Fax: (54-11) 4340-0800 (ext. 3514)

Website: www.anmat.gov.ar

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APPENDIX I. STATISTICS**KEY TRADE & DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION**

Agricultural Imports from All Countries (\$Mil)/U.S. Market Share (%) 2008	2,897/5
Consumer Food Imports from All Countries (\$Mil)/U.S. Market Share (%) 2008	754/6
Edible Fishery Imports from All Countries (\$Mil)/U.S. Market Share (%) 2008	98/0
Total Population (Millions)/Annual Growth Rate (%)	40/1
Urban Population (Millions)/Annual Growth Rate (%)	36/NA
Number of Metropolitan Areas	4
Size of the Middle Class (Millions)/Growth Rate (%)	20/NA
Per Capita Gross Domestic Product (U.S. Dollars) 2009	7,500
Unemployment Rate (%) 2009	9.0

Per Capita Food Expenditures (U.S. Dollars) 2009	NA
Percent of Female Population Employed 2009	38
Exchange Rate (US\$1=1 Argentine Peso)	1=3.85

Argentina Import Statistics From World - Consumer Oriented Agricultural Products

Calendar Year 2006-2008

Description	United States Dollars		
	2006	2007	2008
Group 32 [2007] TOTAL	433,759,679	615,282,921	754,277,855
Bananas And Plantains, Fresh Or Dried	59,314,705	75,911,523	100,832,616
Food Preparations Nesoi	52,182,957	62,251,452	79,157,001
Meat Of Swine, Nesoi, Frozen	35,550,342	51,732,749	65,361,854
Enzymes And Prepared Enzymes, Nesoi	26,235,419	33,889,090	43,638,755
Tomato Paste Etc, Not Prepared With Vinegar Etc.	6,852,872	13,975,830	21,559,983
Sugar Confection (Incl Wh Choc), No Cocoa, Nesoi	8,988,698	15,730,516	20,376,050
Dextrins And Other Modified Starches	11,944,970	16,391,832	20,222,119
Chocolate & Othr Cocoa Preps, Not Bulk, Not Filled	9,808,291	9,696,873	16,535,842
Caseinates & Other Casein Derivatives; Casein Glue	10,990,843	14,468,083	15,634,855
Coffee Extracts/Essences/Concentrates \$ Prep	8,965,908	11,077,992	15,346,615
Cocoa Preparations, Not In Bulk Form, Nesoi	8,680,057	10,729,940	14,949,057
Palm Hearts, Prepared Or Preserved Nesoi	9,773,169	18,885,611	14,693,192
Pineapples, Prepared Or Preserved Nesoi	5,473,828	7,851,501	13,287,625
Coffee Extracts, Essences Etc. & Prep Therefrom	8,095,219	12,052,276	10,858,657
Cheese, Processed, Not Grated Or Powdered	3,696,920	5,708,621	9,161,138
Beer Made From Malt	2,565,374	4,269,128	8,403,066
Nonalcoholic Beverages, Nesoi	3,344,324	4,848,312	8,260,090
Prep Food, Swelling/Roasting Cereal/Cereal Product	4,825,793	6,143,497	7,798,031
Sweet Corn, Prepared/Preserved Nesoi, Not Frozen	2,834,024	7,140,116	7,607,932
Saffron	1,423,211	2,404,826	7,537,645
Chewing Gum, Whether Or Not Sugar Coated	7,350,016	6,304,521	7,410,324
Prepared Or Preserved Chicken Meat Or Offal, Nesoi	2,043,801	5,099,563	7,219,605
Yeasts, Active	4,944,088	6,600,690	6,597,871
Orange Juice, Frozen, Sweetened Or Not	1,598,914	11,325,171	6,562,533
Chicken Cuts And Edible Offal (Inc Livers), Frozen	3,653,369	6,854,873	6,275,833
Pepper Of Genus Piper, Neither Crushed Nor Ground	3,157,757	5,117,595	6,258,176
Tomatoes Whole/Pieces Prep/Pres Ex Vinegar Etc	856,566	4,918,244	5,968,806
Almonds, Fresh Or Dried, Shelled	4,078,115	5,583,379	5,897,240
Kiwi Fruit (Chinese Gooseberries) Fresh	3,607,694	4,702,657	5,610,126
Mushrooms Prep/Pres Ex By Vinegar/Acetic Acid	3,618,291	4,348,074	5,119,416
Sauces Etc. Mixed Condiments And Seasonings Nesoi	3,099,272	4,133,421	5,104,847
Vegetable Waxes (Other Than Triglycerides)	2,614,244	3,715,458	4,625,841
Vegetables Nesoi & Mixtures, Dried, No Furth Prep	3,373,241	4,471,002	4,599,368
Bread, Pastry, Cakes, Etc Nesoi & Puddings	3,933,580	4,557,415	4,552,881
Coffee, Roasted, Not Decaffeinated	1,325,767	1,913,421	4,412,681
Vegetables Nes, Prepr or Presv	0	1,719,779	4,410,847
Waters, Incl Mineral & Aerated, Sweetnd Or Flavord	3,039,258	3,810,864	4,361,227
Coconuts, Deseccated	2,435,349	3,923,039	4,145,143
Nuts (Exc Peanuts) And Seeds, Prepared Etc. Nesoi	3,968,360	4,079,643	4,067,761
Other	93,515,073	136,944,354	149,855,106

Argentina Import Statistics

UDG: Consumer Oriented Agric. Total, Group 32 (2007)

Calendar Year: 2006 - 2008

Partner Country	United States Dollars		
	2006	2007	2008
World	433,759,679	615,282,921	754,277,855
Brazil	148,366,556	221,628,766	255,344,072
Ecuador	52,235,003	79,085,673	98,588,838
Chile	37,926,285	44,669,860	62,816,786
United States	28,972,642	35,361,761	47,124,322
Mexico	5,863,354	12,817,022	26,944,060
China	9,570,905	18,130,492	20,692,540
Denmark	15,798,404	13,834,460	19,286,416
Germany	8,751,353	14,342,304	19,065,930
Italy	9,737,989	16,409,360	18,396,812
Bolivia	14,446,082	16,925,791	18,037,507
Manaos (Uruguay)	15,871,735	16,794,725	17,803,397
Netherlands	11,141,861	14,197,142	16,444,435
Uruguay	11,114,859	14,958,235	14,620,382
Indonesia	6,922,637	8,803,771	14,089,011
France	9,333,057	12,852,770	11,568,499
Paraguay	3,391,487	4,378,803	7,000,025
Iran	666,298	1,367,575	6,861,433
Spain	5,112,084	7,770,609	6,361,691
Thailand	1,875,023	4,218,857	5,687,193
Peru	1,758,046	2,252,447	4,930,023
Argentina	5,180,324	7,320,585	4,793,361
Finland	1,520,716	3,499,784	4,681,163
Austria	703,171	1,748,588	4,557,012
New Zealand	1,223,798	4,672,906	4,341,119
Switzerland	1,456,730	2,700,184	3,781,582
Turkey	1,122,000	2,559,213	3,644,932
Colonia (Uruguay)	2,449,052	2,477,191	3,443,667
Belgium	2,066,376	2,698,838	3,230,831
Colombia	2,092,876	3,794,262	3,136,408
Canada	1,322,005	3,526,467	2,954,303
United Kingdom	1,596,387	2,265,554	2,688,333
Japan	1,682,090	2,642,102	2,328,454
Others	12,488,494	14,576,824	19,033,318

Argentina Import Statistics From United States
Commodity: Consumer Oriented Agric. Total, Group 32 (2007)

Calendar Year: 2006 - 2008

Description	United States Dollars		
	2006	2007	2008
Group 32 (2007) Total	28,972,642	35,361,761	47,124,322
Food Preparations Nesoi	11,903,237	13,870,690	14,450,503
Tomato Paste Etc, Not Prepared With Vinegar Etc.	22	369,178	5,228,376
Dextrins And Other Modified Starches	3,032,730	4,849,445	4,877,919
Enzymes And Prepared Enzymes, Nesoi	3,424,262	3,598,968	3,680,460
Nonalcoholic Beverages, Nesoi	2,129,046	2,469,423	3,301,520
Potatoes, Prepared Etc. No Vinegar Etc, Not	791,612	1,595,079	2,048,737
Cocoa Preparations, Not In Bulk Form, Nesoi	1,222,788	1,195,307	1,211,556
Vegetables, Nesoi, Fresh Or Chilled	346,012	466,031	893,338
Dog And Cat Food, Put Up For Retail Sale	634,127	568,248	805,664
Whey & Modfid Whey What/Nt Cnctrbd Cntg Add	378,769	533,545	784,407
Sugar Confection (Incl Wh Choc), No Cocoa, Nesoi	172,771	335,346	668,499
Sauces Etc. Mixed Condiments And Seasonings	254,376	487,769	629,619
Lactose & Lactose Syrup Cont 99% More Lactse	298,098	352,235	590,107
Flakes, Granules And Pellets Of Potatoes	121,712	497,823	512,438
Bread, Pastry, Cakes, Etc Nesoi & Puddings	224,262	325,421	485,609
Chocolate & Othr Cocoa Preps, Not Bulk, Filled	189	64	459,192
Tomatoes Whole/Pieces Prep/Pres Ex Vinegar Etc	0	0	434,999
Fruit & Edible Plant Parts Nesoi, Prep Etc. Nesoi	12	4,973	354,920
Vegetables Nesoi & Mixtures, Dried, No Furth Prep	36,786	67,295	340,829
Prep Food, Swelling/Roasting Cereal/Cereal	128,630	215,456	331,045
Soups And Broths And Preparations Therefor	84,412	176,739	285,021
Plums, Prune Plums And Sloes, Fresh	6,952	64,761	284,938
Vegetable Waxes (Other Than Triglycerides)	169,631	99,941	264,328
Almonds, Fresh Or Dried, Shelled	1,089,464	646,976	256,208
Vegetables Nesoi, Prep Etc., No Vinegar Etc,	149,152	228,124	209,500
Tomato Ketchup And Other Tomato Sauces	151,407	101,832	209,266
Caseinates & Other Casein Derivatives; Casein	29,165	68,986	204,567
Chocolate Prep Nesoi, In Blocks Etc. Over 2 Kg	94,327	97,999	200,063
Grapes, Fresh	0	88,544	192,616
Other	2,098,691	1,985,563	2,928,078