

USDA Foreign Agricultural Service

GAIN Report

Global Agricultural Information Network

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Exporter Guide

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Report Highlights:

Argentine food and beverage imports for 2011 are projected to rise at approximately \$1 billion, as a result of a strong domestic demand and a relatively stable exchange rate.

Post:

Buenos Aires

Author Defined:**SECTION I. MARKET OVERVIEW****Business Climate**

Imports of consumer oriented food and beverages (F&B) in 2011 are expected to continue to increase to approximately \$1 billion because of strong domestic demand. Government policies which encourage expenditure and consumption, plus high inflation and a relatively stable exchange rate are expected to result in larger imports. However, the government is expected to monitor closely imports as a means of trying to maintain a surplus trade balance and provide some protection to local processors.

Post anticipates that the F&B import market will continue to be strong in products which Argentina does not produce or its supply is limited, and imports of gourmet-type products will be targeted primarily to the higher income segment.

Best prospects are in products of well-known brands (confectionery products, sauces, snacks, almonds, 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.) Argentina's development of new products for the domestic and export markets provides good opportunities for imports of 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. Diet and light products are also very popular.

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. However, retailers have recently decreased direct imports due to government pressure. Convenience stores are gradually incorporating imported products.

The local F&B industry is very large and well developed. Many multinational companies, together with numerous Argentine manufacturers, meet the demand of the domestic market.

The Argentine F&B market

- * Most supermarkets continue to carry lines of imported F&B products to attract customers with high purchasing power.
- * Specialized retailers of premium products continue to grow. They focus on young, wealthy customers who generally look for advice on new products.
- * Premium brands are selling very well.
- * Prices of locally-manufactured F&B increased significantly in the past couple of years and are expected to continue to do so in 2011.
- * 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 U.S. export operations are successful. (e.g.: mandatory use of enriched/fortified flour in all products destined for domestic production, both locally-manufactured and imported.). In the past few months, the government has launched measures that required importers to export at least the same value of products that they import within a 12-month period. Contacts also report that a few retailers received visits from government agents encouraging them to remove all imported food products from shelves included in a long list (most products are those which are produced locally).

* More and more Argentines continue to shop in 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 F&B retail sales are estimated at US\$35 billion in 2010.

* The U.S. share of imported consumer-ready F&B during 2010 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.

* F&B imports are projected to continue growing in 2011 as the local economy is expected to expand further.

* Of total retail sales, hypermarkets, supermarkets, and warehouse stores account for 30 percent, and small independent stores 44 percent.

* Over 75 percent of imported gourmet products are sold through hyper and supermarkets.

* In 2010, food and beverage imports from the region, mainly Brazil, Ecuador, Chile, and Bolivia, are projected to increase their combined share to 63 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 47 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:

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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 strong through cable TV and the Internet.	Initial purchases by importers are usually small, which discourage U.S. suppliers and increase unit costs.
Imported food from the U.S. and the E.U. is mostly considered gourmet.	There is a large domestic supply of many F&B products.
U.S. F&B products are known for their efficiency, value and variety.	Large foreign investment in the domestic food industry during the 1990's improved efficiency, quality, and competition.
Significant investment by large retail chains focused on new store openings, especially in the interior of the country, allows expanded market access throughout the country.	Local importers perceive a lack of flexibility and response from most U.S. exporters in supplying documentation needed to register new products.
There are good local cold chain facilities in Argentina.	Advertisement and marketing of locally manufactured products is very effective.
Local retailers have gained exposure to U.S. exporters and consolidators through FAS activities.	Recent government policy restricts somewhat the food and beverage import market
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 100-120days 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 make 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 below) 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 made by people 36 years old or older.
- * Children play an important role in the family's food purchases.
- * The average family size tends to drop, while there are more and more single households. There are smaller, individual packages and more convenient food products.
- * More women at work delay having children, and the number of children is falling.
- * 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.
- * Wine and, at a lower extent beer, are the most popular alcoholic beverages by far. Consumption of sparkling wine has also grown. Dinner is the preferred time to enjoy alcoholic drinks. Consumption of alcoholic beverages among teenagers is big and continues to expand. Sales of alcoholic beverages to under 18 years old is illegal.
- * 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, with the addition of the expansion of recent coffee store chains like Café Martinez, Starbucks, etc.
- * Over 80 percent of the middle and upper class families have microwave ovens and freezers.
- * Although not extremely popular, a good number of ethnic restaurants (Mexican, Thai, Japanese, Korean, Hungarian, Persian, Indian, Jewish, Russian, among others) can be found in Buenos Aires. There is a clear trend to see more of these restaurants.

Food Standards and Regulations

*The Argentine Food Code (Código Alimentario Argentino – CAA, in Spanish) is the technical rule created by Law §18284, passed in 1969, and put into force by Decree §2126 in 1971, which regulates locally-produced and imported food products. The CAA's main goal is to protect public health and the good faith in commercial transactions of food products within the National territory of Argentina.

* The CAA incorporates standards agreed upon within the Southern Cone Common Market (Mercosur, in Spanish) framework, which in turn are influenced by standards from: 1) the European Union; 2) the Codex Alimentarius; and 3) the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA). The CAA is permanently updated by joint resolutions from the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Agriculture.

* 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 2010, especially during the first half of the year, thus showing very good prospects for the marketing of U.S. F&B in the near future. The hotel, restaurant, and institutional (HRI) sector has been recuperating gradually after being affected by the slowdown of the economy, as many restaurants closed down and consumers chose home-delivery services instead of eating out. For 2011, the recovery of this sector is expected to continue, primarily fostered by new hotel openings.

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 (35 percent), smaller supermarkets and traditional stores have maintained a high market share (approximately 49 percent) due to: 1) lower prices rapidly approaching promotional prices offered by larger supermarkets, and 2) proximity. Smaller supermarkets and traditional stores have been gradually regaining market share lost 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 75 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, Wal-Mart, Jumbo).
- * Currently, there are very good opportunities for some U.S. consumer-ready food products due to their high quality and image. However, supermarket chains have stopped rebuilding their lines of imported F&B until they know whether government food import restrictions will continue in 2011.
- * 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 and in the interior of the country; recovery of some imported product lines (if government restrictions become more flexible); fewer brands; 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

- * In 2011, the HRI sector began to recuperate from the impact of the international economic and financial crisis. Foreign tourism is increasing and the local economy is expected to expand.
- * 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

- * Many large local F&B companies have been 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 F&B 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 F&B. 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 2011 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 relatively 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, Heinz, Mars, Danone, Unilever, etc., which import and distribute products usually manufactured by their sister companies.

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, although at a slower pace than in past years, as a consequence of food import restrictions imposed by the GOA.

Market promotion activities by foreign countries consist mainly of trade missions, supermarket in-store promotions, menu promotions, and trade shows.

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, Holiday Inn, Howard Johnson, among others. Hotel investment slowed down as a consequence of a decrease of international tourism and the local economic slowdown after the international crisis but it has continued 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, but growing strongly. During the cruise season 2010-2011, over 300,000 tourists are expected to arrive in Argentine ports.

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

* As reported by Euromonitor, the number of Internet users in Argentina continued to increase and, by 2014, around 60 percent of the population is expected to have Internet access at home. Internet retailing increased by 29 percent in 2009 totaling \$675 million, as there is a greater presence of middle-income consumers purchasing products on-line who are gaining confidence in using this shopping tool.

* According to the National Institute of Census and Statistics (INDEC, in Spanish), by September 2009, there were about 4 million home Internet accounts, accounting for 36 percent of all households, of which 88 percent were broadband.

* A few retail chains provide Internet and phone sales service. However, sales of F&B 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 2009, Coto Digital's (on-line service of Coto Supermarket) led Internet food retailing, accounting for 10 percent of total sales, because it had the widest product variety and lower prices than other supermarkets such as Disco Virtual.

* 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 on-line retailer with no presence in store retailing. The presence of pure Internet retailers is limited in Argentina due to the conservative nature of consumers who only trust retailers with whom they are familiar.

* Wal-Mart was the last retailer to incorporate on-line sales.

* Carrefour, which is still not present in Internet food retailing, is expected to launch a shopping website 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" (domestic production is not sufficient to satisfy local demand - they are very price-sensitive)

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

* Proteins

* Nutraceuticals

* Vitamins

* Soy proteins

* Nutritional ingredients

* Natural extracts

* Fibers

* Fat substitutes

* Pectins

III) High-value food products (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
- * 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
www.senasa.gov.ar

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APPENDIX I. STATISTICS

KEY TRADE & DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

<u>Agricultural Imports from All Countries (\$Mil)/U.S. Market Share (%) 2009</u>	<u>1,643/7</u>
<u>Consumer Food Imports from All Countries (\$Mil)/U.S. Market Share (%) 2009</u>	<u>671/5</u>
<u>Edible Fishery Imports from All Countries (\$Mil)/U.S. Market Share (%) 2009</u>	<u>96/0</u>
<u>Total Population (Millions)/Annual Growth Rate (%)</u>	<u>40/1</u>
<u>Urban Population (Millions)/Annual Growth Rate (%)</u>	<u>37/NA</u>
<u>Number of Metropolitan Areas</u>	<u>4</u>
<u>Size of the Middle Class (Millions)/Growth Rate (%)</u>	<u>20/NA</u>
<u>Per Capita Gross Domestic Product (U.S. Dollars) 2009</u>	<u>7,500</u>
<u>Unemployment Rate (%) 2009</u>	<u>8.0</u>
<u>Per Capita Food Expenditures (U.S. Dollars) 2009</u>	<u>NA</u>
<u>Percent of Female Population Employed 2009</u>	<u>38</u>
<u>Exchange Rate (US\$1=1 Argentine Peso) Dec 2009</u>	<u>1=3.81</u>

Description	United States Dollars		
	2007	2008	2009
Total	614,661,007	753,860,822	670,653,675
Bananas And Plantains, Fresh Or Dried	75,911,523	100,832,616	106,654,626
Food Preparations Nesoi	62,251,452	79,157,001	69,862,032
Meat Of Swine, Nesoi, Frozen	51,732,749	65,361,854	55,738,397
Enzymes And Prepared Enzymes, Nesoi	33,889,090	43,638,755	32,456,410
Coffee Extracts/Essences/Concentrates \$ Prep	11,077,992	15,346,615	18,684,550
Sugar Confection (Incl Wh Choc), No Cocoa, Nesoi	15,730,516	20,376,050	18,025,414
Dextrins And Other Modified Starches	16,391,832	20,222,119	16,778,062
Cocoa Preparations, Not In Bulk Form, Nesoi	10,729,940	14,949,057	14,384,202
Saffron	2,404,826	7,537,645	11,609,320
Palm Hearts, Prepared Or Preserved Nesoi	18,885,611	14,693,192	11,508,325
Beer Made From Malt	4,269,128	8,403,066	10,382,786
Chocolate & Othr Cocoa Preps, Not Bulk, Not Filled	9,696,873	16,535,842	9,789,121
Prep Food, Swelling/Roasting Cereal/Cereal Product	6,143,497	7,798,031	8,634,627
Chicken Cuts And Edible Offal (Inc Livers), Frozen	6,854,873	6,275,833	8,289,199
Coffee Extracts, Essences Etc. & Prep Therefrom	12,052,276	10,858,657	8,209,600
Sweet Corn, Prepared/Preserved Nesoi, Not Frozen	7,140,116	7,607,932	8,071,470
Chewing Gum, Whether Or Not Sugar Coated	6,304,521	7,410,324	7,967,427
Caseinates & Other Casein Derivatives; Casein Glue	14,468,083	15,634,855	7,712,856
Cheese, Processed, Not Grated Or Powdered	5,708,621	9,161,138	7,686,147
Nonalcoholic Beverages, Nesoi	4,848,312	8,260,090	7,483,150
Kiwi Fruit (Chinese Gooseberries) Fresh	4,702,657	5,610,126	7,372,366
Tomato Paste Etc, Not Prepared With Vinegar Etc.	13,975,830	21,559,983	7,136,760
Pineapples, Prepared Or Preserved Nesoi	7,851,501	13,287,625	7,117,479
Yeasts, Active	6,600,680	6,597,871	5,996,233
Potatoes, Prepared Etc. No Vinegar Etc, Not Frozen	4,418,345	4,031,847	5,834,010
Wine, Fr Grape Nesoi & Gr Must With Alc, Nesoi	256,365	51,813	5,613,554
Meat Of Swine Nesoi, Salted, In Brine, Dried, Smkd	3,125,651	3,009,060	5,295,313
Waffles And Wafers	2,311,844	2,870,962	5,002,121
Sauces Etc. Mixed Condiments And Seasonings Nesoi	4,133,421	5,104,847	4,619,197
Coffee, Roasted, Not Decaffeinated	1,913,421	4,412,681	4,415,392
Pepper Of Genus Piper, Neither Crushed Nor Ground	5,117,595	6,258,176	4,349,373
Prepared Or Preserved Swine Nesoi, Hams Etc	1,605,047	2,884,792	4,341,890
Pineapples, Fresh Or Dried	3,029,839	3,272,554	4,111,500
Almonds, Fresh Or Dried, Shelled	5,583,379	5,897,240	3,997,787
Bread, Pastry, Cakes, Etc Nesoi & Puddings	4,557,415	4,552,881	3,977,964
Cookies (Sweet Biscuits)	1,980,486	3,425,174	3,819,133
Coconuts, Dessicated	3,923,039	4,145,143	3,727,782
Prepared Or Preserved Chicken Meat Or Offal, Nesoi	5,099,563	7,219,605	3,658,927
Avocados, Fresh Or Dried	2,644,134	3,670,383	3,566,624
Other	155,338,964	165,937,387	136,772,549

Argentina Import Statistics

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

Calendar Year: 2007 - 2009

Partner Country	United States Dollars		
	2007	2008	2009
World	614,661,007.00	753,860,822.00	670,653,675.00
Brazil	221,628,568.00	255,344,072.00	226,932,887.00
Ecuador	79,085,655.00	98,588,825.00	100,488,643.00
Chile	44,669,546.00	62,816,602.00	71,995,168.00
United States	35,359,437.00	47,121,063.00	32,773,018.00
Mexico	12,804,741.00	26,929,984.00	24,368,872.00
Bolivia	16,925,674.00	18,037,359.00	19,004,711.00
Netherlands	14,176,671.00	16,444,435.00	16,245,265.00
Italy	16,284,918.00	18,289,736.00	15,421,665.00
Manaos (Uruguay)	16,794,725.00	17,803,397.00	12,688,507.00
Denmark	13,834,438.00	19,286,416.00	11,988,901.00
China	18,130,492.00	20,692,540.00	11,943,706.00
Germany	14,341,589.00	19,065,205.00	11,020,499.00
Uruguay	14,958,087.00	14,620,307.00	9,760,379.00
France	12,447,451.00	11,294,744.00	8,905,353.00
Iran	1,367,575.00	6,861,433.00	8,382,795.00
Indonesia	8,803,771.00	14,089,011.00	8,369,775.00
Spain	7,770,456.00	6,361,691.00	8,211,874.00
Argentina	7,308,481.00	4,793,361.00	7,593,489.00
Paraguay	4,378,733.00	6,999,936.00	5,821,235.00
Colonia (Uruguay)	2,477,191.00	3,443,667.00	5,116,395.00
Switzerland	2,700,184.00	3,781,582.00	4,608,238.00
Colombia	3,794,191.00	3,136,344.00	4,535,747.00
Thailand	4,218,857.00	5,687,193.00	4,436,244.00
Peru	2,252,228.00	4,929,623.00	4,067,569.00
Finland	3,499,784.00	4,681,163.00	3,764,576.00
Austria	1,748,484.00	4,557,012.00	3,348,667.00
Canada	3,526,467.00	2,954,303.00	2,357,343.00
Belgium	2,664,433.00	3,230,828.00	2,156,864.00
Japan	2,642,102.00	2,328,454.00	2,133,196.00
India	1,222,559.00	2,068,059.00	2,022,001.00
Poland	1,069,482.00	1,787,013.00	1,950,119.00
New Zealand	4,672,906.00	4,341,119.00	1,883,170.00
Others	17,101,131.00	21,494,345.00	16,356,804.00

Argentina Import Statistics From United States

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

Calendar Year: 2007 - 2009

Description	United States Dollars		
	2007	2008	2009
Total	35,359,437	47,121,063	32,773,018
Food Preparations Nesoi	13,870,690	14,450,503	7,483,847

Dextrins And Other Modified Starches	4,849,445	4,877,919	4,041,473
Nonalcoholic Beverages, Nesoi	2,469,423	3,301,520	3,770,076
Enzymes And Prepared Enzymes, Nesoi	3,598,968	3,680,460	2,672,107
Potatoes, Prepared Etc. No Vinegar Etc, Not Frozen	1,595,079	2,048,737	2,278,137
Vegetables, Nesoi, Fresh Or Chilled	466,031	893,338	1,129,155
Dog And Cat Food, Put Up For Retail Sale	568,248	805,664	867,290
Sauces Etc. Mixed Condiments And Seasonings Nesoi	487,769	629,619	842,696
Whey & Modfd Whey Whet/Nt Cncntrtd Cntg Add Sweetn	533,545	784,407	833,358
Lactose & Lactose Syrup Cont 99% More Lactse By Wt	352,235	590,107	538,672
Cheese (Unrpn'd/Uncurd) Frsh Incl Whey Cheese Curd	49	101,273	531,548
Cocoa Preparations, Not In Bulk Form, Nesoi	1,195,307	1,211,556	506,145
Prep Food, Swelling/Roasting Cereal/Cereal Product	215,456	331,045	495,690
Grapes, Fresh	88,544	192,616	466,918
Bread, Pastry, Cakes, Etc Nesoi & Puddings	325,421	485,609	451,350
Tomato Paste Etc, Not Prepared With Vinegar Etc.	369,178	5,228,376	391,330
Tomato Ketchup And Other Tomato Sauces	101,832	209,266	365,816
Prep Food From Unroasted Cereal Flakes/Mixtures	128,579	177,527	346,517
Sugar Confection (Incl Wh Choc), No Cocoa, Nesoi	335,346	668,499	344,164
Chocolate & Othr Cocoa Preps, Not Bulk, Filled	64	459,192	344,123
Soups And Broths And Preparations Therefor	176,739	285,021	291,243
Coffee, Roasted, Not Decaffeinated	69	123,621	250,220
Vegetables Nesoi, Prep Etc., No Vinegar Etc, Frozn	228,124	209,500	236,439
Onions, Dried (Powder Etc), Not Further Prepared	113,584	186,679	218,954
Garlic, Fresh Or Chilled	0	0	209,614
Live Plants, Cuttings & Slips,Nesoi;Mushroom Spawn	89,539	92,912	194,546
Almonds, Fresh Or Dried, In Shell	130,024	43,759	192,711
Plums, Prune Plums And Sloes, Fresh	64,761	284,938	172,331
Cookies (Sweet Biscuits)	7,918	148,179	170,036
Malt Extract; Flour, Meal, Milk Etc Prod Etc Nesoi	23,640	65,438	114,570
Yeasts, Inactive; Oth Single-Cell Dead Micro-Orgnm	17,598	31,978	112,189
Vegetble Prodcts (Inc Unrt Chicory Rt) Edible Neso	6,475	168,375	108,568
Yeasts, Active	2,129	34,829	105,667
Fruit & Edible Plant Parts Nesoi, Prep Etc. Nesoi	4,973	354,920	100,716
Other	2,942,655	3,963,681	1,594,802