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Argentina

Exporter Guide

2011

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Report Highlights:
Argentine food and beverage imports for 2012 are projected to rise at approximately $1.1 billion, as a result of a relatively stable exchange rate and high inflation which allows imported products to be more price-competitive.

Post:
Buenos Aires

Author Defined:
SECTION I. MARKET OVERVIEW

Business Climate

Imports of consumer oriented food and beverages (F&B) in 2012 are expected to continue to increase to approximately $1.1 billion but at a slower pace than in the past two years due to the downturn in the world's economy. 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 continue to closely monitor imports as a means of trying to maintain a surplus trade balance and provide protection to local processors. In addition, the Mercosur region is expected to take further measures to protect its members from imports from outside the region.

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

The 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, dried processed foods, frozen products, ready meals, meal solutions, sauces and snacks, 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 operating locally, 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. However, the number of imported products on the shelves has decreased compared to a few years back.
* Premium brands are selling very well.

* Private label products continue to expand slowly. Their market share ranges between 4-10 percent depending on the category.
* Prices of locally-manufactured F&B increased significantly in the past couple of years and are expected to continue to do so in 2012, but at a slower pace.
* Import duties of high-value foods are on average 19 percent.
* In general, Argentina has had 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. However, in the past few years the importation of food and beverage products has become somewhat problematic.
* In the past couple of years, the government launched measures that required importers to export at least the same value of products that they import within a 12-month period.
* More and more Argentines continue to shop in large retailers, where they make one-stop purchases, benefit from store sales and credit card 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. Many of these are located as "anchor" stores in the numerous new shopping malls.

Retail Food Sales

* Total F&B retail sales are estimated at US$40 billion in 2011.
* The U.S. share of imported consumer-ready F&B during 2011 is expected to reach 5 percent.
* F&B imports are projected to continue growing in 2012 as the local economy is expected to expand further and the exchange rate continue to favor imported products.
* 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 2011, food and beverage imports from the region, mainly Brazil, Ecuador, Chile, and Bolivia, are projected a combined share of 60 percent of total imports.

Income Distribution

* Argentina's population in 2011 is estimated at 40.5 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:

ADVANTAGES	CHALLENGES
Argentine consumers think of U.S. products as high quality and reliable.	Recent government policy restricting somewhat the food and beverage import market
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.	Mercosur preferential tariffs encourage inter-regional trade. Brazilian and regional competition is strong for many products.
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 quality, variety and value.	Large foreign investment in the domestic food industry during the 1990's improved efficiency, quality, and competition throughout the region.
Significant investment by large retail chains focused on new store openings, especially in the interior of the country, allows expanded market coverage 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.	Initial purchases by importers are usually small, which discourage U.S. suppliers and increase unit costs.
Local retailers have gained exposure to U.S. exporters and consolidators through FAS activities.	Advertisement and marketing of locally manufactured products is very effective.
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. The Argentine population is ageing.

<u>Upper and Mid-Upper End Consumers</u>

* 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 (45/50 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 a day.
* 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 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 rapidly becoming very popular.
* 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, Coffee Store, 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 r*egulates 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. A few U.S. F&B products are unable to access the Argentine market due to phytosanitary and sanitary restrictions, such as apples and pears, citrus fruit, beef and beef products, pork and pork products, and poultry and poultry products. 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/ReadAttacheReports

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, 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/ReadAttacheReports

SECTION III. MARKET SECTOR STRUCTURE AND TRENDS

Market opportunities for the retail food and food processing market sectors in Argentina continued to improve in 2011. Thus, there are good prospects for the marketing of U.S. F&B, especially food ingredients manufactured locally and those used in functional foods, as consumer-ready food imports are still restricted by the government. The hotel, restaurant, and institutional (HRI) sector continued to expand fostered by foreign tourism and 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.
* About 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.
* 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 government food import restrictions become more flexible.
* 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 the interior of the country; a wider variety of domestically-produced specialty food products, which substitute imports, continued to expand gradually, primarily driven by foreign tourism; 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

* Despite the current world economic and financial crisis, Argentina still hosts a significant number of foreign tourists and remains one of the most attractive destinations for international tourism, which fosters consumption of imported food products in hotels and restaurants.
* HRI operators prefer fresh products to those precooked, preserved, frozen or canned. In the past few years, upscale hotels and restaurants had been incorporating imported food products because of their high quality and easier preparation. However, with government restrictions, operators had to replace most of the imported food products with domestically-manufactured products.
* Most top hotels demand premium F&B - which they would rather source from importers - to keep the traditional quality standard in the food service they provide. When available, 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 a priority, especially in highly-rated restaurants whose customers are primarily foreign tourists and affluent Argentines.

Food Processing Sector

* The F&B industry is one of the main activities contributing to the Argentine economy, accounting for 33 percent of Argentina's total exports. Some of its main trends are as follows: 1. Significant investments in technology updates; 2. Local production capacity being fully used, which requires additional investments to supply the growing food demand; 3. "Health and Nutrition" considered a strong concept in the F&B business; 4. Greater interaction between the local industry and universities, fostering innovations.

* In CY 2010, Argentina's imports of natural food ingredients were valued at $700 million. The main ingredient imported were those which are manufactured locally or their production is not sufficient to supply the local industry. There is a significant market for some U.S. food ingredients among local producers of ingredients, who use them to manufacture high-value, tailor-made food products.
* 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, 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, such as phytosterols, Omega 3-fatty acids, fibers, and antioxidant compounds. This new trend is increasingly affecting eating habits in Argentina. Other U.S. food ingredients with significant potential in the Argentine food market are: cocoa, pectins, protein concentrates and isolates, spices, food supplements, ginseng, tomato and tropical fruit concentrates, modified starches, thickeners, stabilizers, and sweeteners.
* Demand for food ingredients in 2012 is projected to continue to grow as a result of economic growth and larger F&B exports. So far, Government restrictions have not affected imports of food ingredients.
* 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.

For additional information on this section, please refer to our *Food Processing Ingredients report*, which you can find in: http://www.fas.usda.gov/ReadAttacheReports

Market Entry

The best method to import a product will depend upon the product itself, the importer, and retailers. Successful trade depends largely 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. With the government import restrictions, supermarkets have substantially reduced the presence of imported F&B on their shelves.

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 mainly for new domestically-produced F&B, and foreign countries are no longer promoting their products through their embassies in Buenos Aires 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. Some of them continued to be carried out in 2011 but less frequently.

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 of 2008-2009, but it has continued growing in 2011, 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, about 300,000 tourists arrived 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/ReadAttacheReports

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)

* Palm hearts
* Canned preserves
* Canned tuna
* Bananas
* Coffee
* Dried lentils

II) Food Ingredients

* Pork, frozen
* Coffee-based preparations
* Food additives
* Ingredients for the dairy industry
* Raw nuts
* Ingredients for functional foods
* Spices
* Ingredients for beverage preparations
* Nutraceuticals
* Soy proteins
* Natural extracts
* Fat substitutes
* Cocoa paste/butter/powder
* Natural colors, essences, and fragrances
* Flavors
* Modified starches
* Health supplements
* Sweeteners
* Ginseng
* Proteins
* Vitamins
* Nutritional ingredients
* Fibers
* Pectins

III) High-value food products (especially products of very well-known international brands)

* Chewing gum
* Candy
* Bonbons
* Snacks
* Snack bars
* Cookies
* Processed nuts
* Consumer-ready meals
* Sauces
* Energy drinks
* Alcoholic beverages
* Pet food
* Soups
* Cheese
* Spreads
* Baby food

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

Instituto Nacional de Alimentos (INAL)
Estados Unidos 25
1101 Buenos Aires, Argentina
Tel: (54-11) 4342-5674; 4340-0800
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www.anmat.gov.ar

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APPENDIX I. STATISTICS

KEY TRADE & DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Agricultural Imports from All Countries ($Mil)/U.S. Market Share (%) 2010	1,725/8
Consumer Food Imports from All Countries ($Mil)/U.S. Market Share (%) 2010	880/5
Edible Fishery Imports from All Countries ($Mil)/U.S. Market Share (%) 2010	121/0
Total Population (Millions)/Annual Growth Rate (%)	40/1
Urban Population (Millions)/Annual Growth Rate (%)	37/NA
Number of Metropolitan Areas	4
Size of the Middle Class (Millions)/Growth Rate (%)	20/NA
Per Capita Gross Domestic Product (U.S. Dollars) 2010	9,400
Unemployment Rate (%) 2010	7.3
Per Capita Food Expenditures (U.S. Dollars) 2010	NA
Percent of Female Population Employed 2010	38
Exchange Rate (US$1=1 Argentine Peso) Dec 2010	1=3.99

Argentina Imports - Consumer Oriented Agricultural Products

Description	United States Dollars		
	2008	2009	2010
Consumer Oriented Agric. Total	753860822	670653675	879484340
Bananas And Plantains, Fresh Or Dried	100832616	106654626	110595760
Meat Of Swine, Nesoi, Frozen	65361854	55738397	104873132
Food Preparations Nesoi	79157001	69862032	75723635
Enzymes And Prepared Enzymes, Nesoi	43638755	32456410	42072266
Coffee Extracts/Essences/Concentrates $ Prep	15346615	18684550	21045181
Sugar Confection (Incl Wh Choc), No Cocoa, Nesoi	20376050	18025414	21007683
Dextrins And Other Modified Starches	20222119	16778062	18702539
Wine, Fr Grape Nesoi & Gr Must With Alc, Nesoi	51813	5613554	18486083
Chicken Cuts And Edible Offal (Inc Livers), Frozen	6275833	8289199	17224863
Cocoa Preparations, Not In Bulk Form, Nesoi	14949057	14384202	16738134
Palm Hearts, Prepared Or Preserved Nesoi	14693192	11508325	14372305
Tomato Paste Etc, Not Prepared With Vinegar Etc.	21559983	7136760	13058121
Beer Made From Malt	8403066	10382786	12218024
Pineapples, Prepared Or Preserved Nesoi	13287625	7117479	12105177
Chocolate & Othr Cocoa Preps, Not Bulk, Not Filled	16535842	9789121	11912145
Coffee Extracts, Essences Etc. & Prep Therefrom	10858657	8209600	11813824
Cheese, Processed, Not Grated Or Powdered	9161138	7686147	11156255
Prep Food, Swelling/Roasting Cereal/Cereal Product	7798031	8634627	11029378
Avocados, Fresh Or Dried	3670383	3566624	10679591
Almonds, Fresh Or Dried, Shelled	5897240	3997787	10215573
Caseinates & Other Casein Derivatives; Casein Glue	15634855	7712856	9887561
Nonalcoholic Beverages, Nesoi	8260090	7483150	8723313
Chewing Gum, Whether Or Not Sugar Coated	7410324	7967427	8538934
Kiwi Fruit (Chinese Gooseberries) Fresh	5610126	7372366	8519179
Meat Of Swine Nesoi, Salted, In Brine, Dried, Smkd	3009060	5295313	8087214
Coffee, Roasted, Not Decaffeinated	4412681	4415392	7281823
Yeasts, Active	6597871	5996233	7024115
Sweet Corn, Prepared/Preserved Nesoi, Not Frozen	7607932	8071470	6845763
Saffron	7537645	11609320	6770453
Butter	5439	6858	6610868
Cookies (Sweet Biscuits)	3425174	3819133	6187143
Orange Juice, Frozen, Sweetened Or Not	6562533	2418217	6079800
Pepper Of Genus Piper, Neither Crushed Nor Ground	6258176	4349373	5931934
Mushrooms Prep/Pres Ex By Vinegar/Acetic Acid	5119416	3547483	5717624
Vegetables Nesoi & Mixtures, Dried, No Furth Prep	4599368	2943671	5649282
Nuts (Exc Peanuts) And Seeds, Prepared Etc. Nesoi	4067761	3341649	5551673
Prepared Or Preserved Swine Nesoi, Hams Etc	2884792	4341890	5123468
Potatoes, Prepared Etc. No Vinegar Etc, Not Frozen	4031847	5834010	5118405
Jams, Fruit Jellies, Pastes Etc Nesoi, Nut Pastes	3053015	3239718	5111030
Other	169695847	146372444	185695089

Argentina Import Statistics Commodity: Consumer Oriented Agric. Total			
Calendar Year: 2008 - 2010			
Partner Country	**United States Dollars**		
	2008	**2009**	**2010**
World	753860822	670653675	879484340
Brazil	255344072	226932887	295331792
Chile	62816602	71995168	119320928
Ecuador	98588825	100488643	108476995
United States	47121063	32773018	42588955
Mexico	26929984	24368872	36968624
Uruguay	14620307	9760379	25074643
Bolivia	18037359	19004711	23090486
Netherlands	16444435	16245265	20895940
China	20692540	11943706	20886725
Italy	18289736	15421665	19182199
Germany	19065205	11020499	15189334
Denmark	19286416	11988901	14866144
Spain	6361691	8211874	13221841
Colonia (Uruguay)	3443667	5116395	11175067
Indonesia	14089011	8369775	10960876
France	11294744	8905353	10511336
Manaos (Uruguay)	17803397	12688507	7670242
Switzerland	3781582	4608238	7068073
Paraguay	6999936	5821235	6179708
Thailand	5687193	4436244	5714418
Argentina	4793361	7593489	5164231
Belgium	3230828	2156864	4750660
Finland	4681163	3764576	4572475
Austria	4557012	3348667	4432808
Peru	4929623	4067569	4264321
Colombia	3136344	4535747	3605877
Iran	6861433	8382795	3199065
Turkey	3644932	1518253	3094166
New Zealand	4341119	1883170	2977177
United Kingdom	2687856	1814139	2725939
Other	24299386	21487071	26323295

Argentina Imports from United States - Consumer Oriented Agriculture			
Description	United States Dollars		
	2008	2009	2010
Group 32 (2007)	47121063	32773018	42588955
Food Preparations Nesoi	14450503	7483847	10731274
Enzymes And Prepared Enzymes, Nesoi	3680460	2672107	6162410
Potatoes, Prepared Etc. No Vinegar Etc, Not Frozen	2048737	2278137	3156323
Dextrins And Other Modified Starches	4877919	4041473	2866127
Nonalcoholic Beverages, Nesoi	3301520	3770076	2221128
Almonds, Fresh Or Dried, Shelled	256208	56948	1929564
Vegetables, Nesoi, Fresh Or Chilled	893338	1129155	1154260
Sauces Etc. Mixed Condiments And Seasonings Nesoi	629619	842696	1140409
Prep Food, Swelling/Roasting Cereal/Cereal Product	331045	495690	1009124
Whey & Modfd Whey Whet/Nt Cncntrtd Cntg Add Sweetn	784407	833358	897472
Cocoa Preparations, Not In Bulk Form, Nesoi	1211556	506145	750801
Lactose & Lactose Syrup Cont 99% More Lactse By Wt	590107	538672	733926
Dog And Cat Food, Put Up For Retail Sale	805664	867290	715919
Cheese (Unrpnd/Uncurd) Frsh Incl Whey Cheese Curd	101273	531547	688549
Prep Food From Unroasted Cereal Flakes/Mixtures	177527	346517	643122
Yeasts, Inactive; Oth Single-Cell Dead Micro-Orgnm	31978	112189	548937
Coffee, Roasted, Not Decaffeinated	123621	250220	543790
Tea Or Mate Extracts/Essences/Concentrates & Preps	18357	3329	495210
Birds' Eggs Not In Shell, Dried, W/N Sweetened	0	75199	430068
Sugar Confection (Incl Wh Choc), No Cocoa, Nesoi	668499	344164	363197
Soups And Broths And Preparations Therefor	285021	291243	359694
Vegetables Nesoi, Prep Etc., No Vinegar Etc, Frozn	209500	236439	356407
Lactose In Solid Form And Lactose Syrup, Nesoi	39266	46602	294427
Live Plants, Cuttings & Slips,Nesoi;Mushroom Spawn	92912	194546	237947
Almonds, Fresh Or Dried, In Shell	43759	192711	235826
Bread, Pastry, Cakes, Etc Nesoi & Puddings	485609	451350	234243
Vegetable Waxes (Other Than Triglycerides)	264328	97759	222045
Tomato Ketchup And Other Tomato Sauces	209266	365816	217207
Flakes, Granules And Pellets Of Potatoes	512438	56105	187609
Pistachios, Fresh Or Dried, Shelled Or Not	0	91420	184615
Onions, Dried (Powder Etc), Not Further Prepared	186679	218954	172301
Walnuts, Fresh Or Dried, Shelled	0	0	157021
Nuts (Exc Peanuts) And Seeds, Prepared Etc. Nesoi	58754	78660	154337
Plums, Prune Plums And Sloes, Fresh	284938	172331	153560
Food Preparations For Infants, Retail Sale Nesoi	62	24055	144667
Chocolate Prep Nesoi, In Blocks Etc. Over 2 Kg	200063	90232	106750
Caseinates & Other Casein Derivatives; Casein Glue	204567	29586	105106
Cookies (Sweet Biscuits)	148179	170036	104868
Soy Sauce	90082	81048	102884
Mustard Flour And Meal And Prepared Mustard	65331	67204	100324
Cherries, Provisionally Preserved, Inedible	0	0	89558
Other	8757971	2638162	1485949