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Report Highlights:

This report is an overview and update of regulations and standards for importing U.S. food and beverage products to Argentina. Post recommends U.S. suppliers interested in the Argentine food market to contact the FAS Buenos Aires Office at AgBuenosAires@usda.gov or +54-11-5777-4627, or contact local importers to discuss import requirements applicable to specific products.

This report was prepared by the Office of Agricultural Affairs of the USDA/Foreign Agricultural Service in Buenos Aires, Argentina, for U.S. exporters of domestic food and agricultural products. While every possible care has been taken in the preparation of this report, information provided may not be completely accurate either because policies have changed since its preparation, or because clear and consistent information about these policies was not available. It is highly recommended that U.S. exporters verify the full set of import requirements with their foreign customers, who are normally best equipped to research such matters with local authorities, before any goods are shipped. FINAL IMPORT APPROVAL OF ANY PRODUCTS IS SUBJECT TO THE IMPORTING COUNTRY’S RULES AND REGULATIONS AS INTERPRETED BY BORDER OFFICIALS AT THE TIME OF PRODUCT ENTRY.

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Executive Summary

Argentina, the second largest country by land and third largest by population in South America, is estimated to have the seventh highest GDP per capita in Latin America. The capital, Buenos Aires, and its surrounding suburbs, account for nearly one-third of the country's population. Javier Milei assumed the Presidency in December 2023.

In calendar year (CY) 2023, the United States exported \$232 million dollars in food and agricultural products to Argentina while Argentina exported \$2.1 billion to the United States. Major U.S. exports to Argentina include planting seeds, essential oils, other intermediate products, food preparations, dextrans, peptones and proteins, chocolate and cocoa products, distilled spirits, and milled grains and products.

The Argentine Food Code (Código Alimentario Argentino – CAA) is the guiding legislation for production, processing, and marketing of both domestic and imported food and beverage products. The CAA also incorporates regulations and standards agreed upon within Mercosur, a South American trading bloc which includes Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay (and Venezuela, suspended since 2017). In June 2019, Mercosur and the EU announced an agreement on a Free Trade Area which is still pending ratification by EU member countries. Before the end of 2024, it is expected that negotiations are finalized through the partial approval by at least fifteen EU member countries and ratified by the EU Parliament.

Three government agencies regulate food and beverages in Argentina, namely:

SENASA/SAGyP – National Service of Agricultural Food Health and Quality (Secretariat of Agriculture, Livestock, and Fisheries): animal and plant products and by-products, fishery and seafood products.

INAL/ANMAT/MS – National Food Institute/National Administration of Drugs, Food Products, and Medical Equipment (Ministry of Health): processed food and beverages, except wine.

INV/SAGyP: National Wine Institute (Secretariat of Agriculture, Livestock, and Fisheries).

Section I. Food Laws

Framework

The Argentine Food Code - Código Alimentario Argentino (CAA) establishes the regulatory framework for the production, processing and marketing of both domestic and imported food and beverage products (F&B). Its primary goal is the protection of public health and maintaining consumers' confidence in the safety and quality of food products distributed within Argentina.

Established by Law No. 18.284/1969 and enforced by Decree No. 2126/1971, the CAA has over 1,400 articles divided into 22 chapters with technical regulations that establish sanitary and commercial identification provisions for domestic and imported food products. The CAA is implemented under the guidelines of Argentina's national food inspection system - Sistema Nacional de Control de los Alimentos (SNCA), under whose framework the Secretariat of Agriculture, Livestock, and Fisheries

(SAGyP) and the Ministry of Health (MS) enforce the CAA standards. The CAA is updated by joint resolutions from SAGyP and MS. To access the CAA please refer [to this link](#).

The National Food Commission ([CONAL](#)), an advisory body with representatives from the MS and SAGyP as well as private sector and consumer organizations, provides support to the SNCA. Provincial-level food regulatory agencies are also invited to participate in CONAL.

As a member of the Southern Cone Common Market (Mercosur), the CAA incorporates standards agreed upon within Mercosur, which are influenced by standards from the EU (EFSA), Codex Alimentarius, and the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA).

Regulation

Three government agencies regulate F&B in Argentina, namely:

SAGyP, through [SENASA](#), is responsible for governing:

- fresh, chilled, frozen, and thermal-processed products and by-products of animal, plant and seafood origin.
- mixed canned products (with animal and/or vegetable-origin content) containing over 60 percent ingredients of animal origin.
- food preparations containing over 80 percent ingredients of animal origin.

SAGyP, through [INV](#), regulates the production and distribution of wine.

The MS, through INAL, within the [ANMAT](#), regulates consumer-ready food products, health supplements and alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages, excluding wine.

Section II. Labeling Requirements

Chapter 5 of the Argentine Food Code, Articles 220-246, and [Resoluciones Mercosur No. 26/2003](#) and [No. 46/2003](#) provide the requirements for the labeling and advertising of food products. *Resolución* No. 26/03 defines labelling as ‘any inscription, image or descriptive or graphic material that has been written, printed, marked, embossed or otherwise attached to the food package.’ Back-of-pack nutritional labeling is mandatory for products in Argentina even in the absence of a nutritional or health claim. The U.S. nutrition fact panel may be used. More information can be found [here](#).

Animal-Origin Products: Labels for animal-origin products must be submitted to SENASA for pre-approval prior to entry. An importer may submit a label to SENASA for pre-approval independently or as part of the import license application. SENASA provides label status feedback directly to the importer. A label must be affixed to the product prior to domestic distribution in Argentina.

Product specific labeling information for exports of U.S. fresh, chilled, frozen and thermo-processed products of animal origin are available at [USDA's Food Safety and Inspection Service Export Library page for Argentina](#).

Non-Animal Origin Processed Foods: Labels for other food and beverage products (see specific wine requirements below) must be submitted to INAL for pre-approval. Non-animal origin processed foods may be imported in their original packaging. If the original package label does not include the following information in Spanish, a sticker label in Spanish must be affixed to the retail package with the following information:

- Name (approved by INAL) and brand of the product.
- Identification of origin.
- Composition: ingredients in decreasing order of weight, and additives at the end of the list.
- Net weight or measure.
- Lot number.
- Expiration date.
- Manufacturer's name and address.
- Importer's name and address.
- Importer's National Register of Establishment number (RNE).
- National Register of Food Product number (RNPA).
- Storage, preparation and usage instructions when required.
- Nutritional information.

Wine:

Bottled Wine

Imported bottled wines may have printed labels in foreign languages but, for commercial distribution, they must supplement the information provided with the following additional requirements in Spanish:

- The importer's name, address, and registration number.
- The product's legal name must be included in a clear and highlighted way and must not be smaller than 1.50 millimeters (1.50 mm) high.
- The tags and boxes containing bottles and/or packages must have a printed indication key which identifies the lot number determined by the producer and/or wine bottling establishment. The key code will be preceded by the letter "L."

Bulk Wine

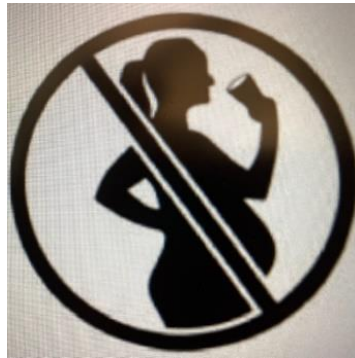
- Imported bulk wines intended to be bottled in Argentina must include the following information in their identifying tag: Country of origin.
- Font required: No less than three millimeters (3 mm) high, highlighted, horizontal, parallel to the base of the package/bottle/demijohn, and separated from other text on the label. When the bulk

wine is shipped in bottles and demijohns, the denomination must be listed in all fixed elements affixed to the label.

- For carton, poly-laminated, and bag-in-box packages, the denomination must be printed on the two (2) largest and most visible sides of the package.

On May 18, 2021, Joint *Resolución* No. 18/2021 was published in the Official Bulletin incorporating Article 236 on labeling of alcoholic beverages. It establishes that all labels on alcoholic beverages sold in Argentina must include a pictogram which consists of a circle with a crossed bar on the shape of a pregnant person (see below). In addition, the pictogram must be accompanied by texts “Do not drink alcohol during pregnancy or breast feeding,” and “If you drive, do not drink alcohol.” The pictogram must be located on a visible place and printed in contrasting colors to ensure appropriate visibility.

The regulation was implemented on May 19, 2024. Companies with registered products (with an RNPA number) have until May 19, 2027 to adjust to the regulation.



Other Specific Labeling Requirements

Expiration Date Information

Per CAA, the date duration on a label may be provided in any of the following ways:

- Best before ...
- Valid up to ...
- Validity ... *Val* ... (short form of *validez*, in Spanish)
- Is due ...
- Expiration date
- *Vto.* (short form of *vencimiento*, in Spanish)
- *Venc.* (short form of *vencimiento*, in Spanish)
- Preferably best before ...

Expiration dates are to be used on all products except for:

- Fresh fruit and vegetables, including potatoes which have not been peeled, cut, or treated in a similar way
- Wines, liqueurs, sparkling wines, flavored wines, fruit wines, and sparkling fruit wines
- Alcoholic beverages that contain 10 percent or more alcohol
- Bakery and pastry products which, by the nature of their content, are usually consumed within 24 hours after manufacturing
- Vinegar
- Solid sugar
- Confectionery products which consist of flavored or colored sugars, such as candy
- Chewing gum
- Food quality salt (does not apply to enriched salts)
- Food products which have been exempted by specific Mercosur Technical Regulations

Nutritional Claims

Article 235 Fifth of CAA (Joint *Resolución* No. 40/2004-SPRRS and No. 298/2004-SAGPyA) with *Resolución* No. 46/03 regulates nutritional labeling of consumer-ready packaged foods that are produced and marketed within Mercosur. Unless otherwise specified, nutritional labeling of packaged foods must include the following information (in Spanish, for imported products):

- Name of the product
- List of individual ingredients
- Net Contents
- Country of Origin
- Name and address of the importer
- Lot/batch number, expiration date and preparation and usage instructions, when relevant.

The label should be on the main face of the product, with the name of the product, its quality, in contrasting colors to insure visibility. The size of the letters and numbers must be, except for the net content listing, no less than 1 mm.

Prebiotics and Probiotics

Prebiotics

The denomination of Food with Prebiotics refers to a food product that includes an added authorized prebiotic. The product will be sold in a package that has proven to be safe and whose label indicates the specific identification of its component/s. The product will be labeled: "... with prebiotics," by filling in the blank with the sales name of the food product. Food products manufactured with prebiotics will be authorized once a satisfactory *in vivo* trial evaluation shows the functionality assigned to it or its prebiotic component/s. The evaluation is conducted by an Evaluation Committee composed of specialized professionals from the Sanitary Authority or assigned by them on a case-by-case basis.

Probiotics

The denomination of Food with Probiotics refers to a food product with a charge of feasible cells between 10⁶ and 10⁹ CFUg (colony-forming unit/gram) during its period of minimum duration. The product will be sold in a package proven to be safe, and whose label indicates the specific identification of its strains and the concentration of feasible cells of each strain (UFC/g). The product will be labeled: “... with probiotics,” by filling in the blank with the sales name of the food product.

Food products manufactured with probiotics will be authorized once a satisfactory *in vivo* trial evaluation confirms the functionality assigned to its probiotic strain(s). That evaluation will be performed by an Evaluation Committee composed of specialized professionals from the Sanitary Authority or assigned by them on a case-by-case basis.

Known Allergens on Prepackaged Foods

Joint *Resolución* No. 57/2010 and No. 548/2010 requires a declaration on an ingredient label if a trace, or any of the allergenic substances listed below, are present in a food as an ingredient. This information must be presented in contrasting colors to ensure visibility and include the following: “Contains ...” followed by the name of the substance and/or “Traces of ...”

1. Cereals, i.e., wheat, rye, barley, oats, and hybridized strains and products thereof;
 2. Crustaceans and products thereof;
 3. Eggs and products thereof;
 4. Fish and products thereof;
 5. Peanuts and products thereof;
 6. Soybeans and products thereof;
 7. Milk and products thereof (lactose included);
 8. Tree nuts and products thereof; and
 9. Sulphur dioxide and sulfites in concentrations of more than ten milligrams per kilogram (10mg/kg).
- In October 2017, Argentina introduced new allergen legislation which corresponds to the [Codex list](#), except Argentina uses “Cereal, i.e. wheat, rye, barley, oats, or their hybridized strains and products of these – without reference to gluten ([Joint Resolución No. 11-E/2017](#)).

Precautionary Allergen Labeling

The declaration of the allergen substance must be stated as follows (filling in the blank with the name of the appropriate substance/s):

- “Contains ...,” or
- “Contains traces of ...,” or
- “Contains ... and traces of ...”

When there may be the possibility of accidental cross contamination during the manufacturing process, the precautionary language must be included in the label as follows:

- “May contain ...,” or
- “May contain traces of ...,” or
- “May contain ... and traces of ...”

To request authorization for the use of the precautionary phrase, the company must submit to INAL a sworn statement including the following language “that even having used GMP, there exists the possibility that there has been accidental cross contamination during the manufacturing process due to “...” providing the appropriate justification for the incident.

Organic Products

Per [Decree No. 206/2001](#), imported products labeled as "organic" must originate from a country whose organic standards have been approved by SENASA as equivalent to Argentina’s standards. Otherwise, prior to export, imported organic products must be certified by an Argentine certifying agency approved by SENASA. The US National Organic Program has not yet been determined to be equivalent by SENASA.

Natural

In December 2020, CONAL announced that it will no longer permit the use of the term “natural” on food labels except when the sales denomination specifies it in the CAA. The term “natural” is currently regulated in natural flavorings or artificial flavorings identical to natural flavorings, natural yogurt, natural fermented milk, natural acidophilic milk, natural Kefir, natural Koumiss, natural curd, fish preserves, and natural mineral water.

Biotech Products

Biotech foods in Argentina do not have specific labeling requirements.

Salt

[Law No. 26.905/2013](#), “Sodium Intake – Maximum Values,” requires the inclusion of warning messages about the health risks of a high-salt intake for consumers in meat products, flour products, soups, dressings, and pickled vegetables.

Front-of-Package Labeling (FOPL)

Argentina’s FOPL law was signed into law at the end of 2021 and was incorporated to the CAA through Joint Resolución No. 7/2022 as the “Law of Promotion of Healthy Food” in September 2022. It requires that manufacturers of processed food products place black octagons on the front-of-package to warn of excess sugar, sodium, calories, and total and saturated fat. One octagon must be displayed on the product for excess of the established amount for each nutrient. Manufacturers must also disclose via a rectangle shape front-of-pack label when the product contains sweeteners or caffeine. It also includes FOPL prohibitions on professional endorsements, and publicity and advertisements targeting children. In addition, the new FOPL policy is being discussed at the Mercosur level for harmonization among associate members, which could lead to further amendment.

These warning labels include:

- Exceso en Azúcares (Excess in Sugars)
- Exceso en Sodio (Excess in Sodium)

- Exceso en Grasas Saturadas (Excess in Saturated Fats)
- Exceso en Grasas Totales (Excess in Total Fats)
- Exceso en Calorías (Excess in Calories)
- In addition products that contain artificial sweeteners must have a label warning against their use to children:
 - Contiene edulcorantes, no recomendable en niños (Contains sweeteners, not recommended for children)

Section III. Packaging and Container Regulations

Generally, Argentina does not impose special packaging or container-size requirements by product, however, some products, such as salt, do have specific requirements. Exporters should always make sure that their importing partners are aware of the latest changes in Argentine regulations.

Chapter IV of the CAA, Articles 184 and 185, establishes the requirements for protecting food containers from external agents of alteration, contamination and adulteration from manufacturing and processing to consumer use.

Per Article 186, the following materials are allowed:

- Stainless steel, cast iron or whipped iron, coated or not with technically pure tin and chromed tin.
- Copper, brass or bronze covered entirely by a layer of gold, silver, nickel, chrome or tin technically pure, except for the requirement of coating the boilers, vessels and pans for cooking of sweets and syrups, mortars, scale plates and dumbbells.
- Tin, nickel, chromium, aluminum and other technically pure metals or their alloys with harmless metals.
- Tin plate of first use.
- Ceramic materials, baked clay glazed internally that does not yield lead or other compounds harmful to the acid attack: glass, marble and odorless woods.
- Kitchen utensils of diverse metals, with antiadhesive coating or pure polytetrafluoroethylene (Teflon, fluon, etc.). Vegetable, animal, or synthetic fiber materials, waterproofed or not with harmless materials.
- Different types of films based on regenerated cellulose authorized for packaging of food products in general. Must declare the exact composition of the films, analytical verification, and final approval by the health authority.
- Iron enameled or enameled that does not yield lead or other harmful compounds by acid attack.

And the use of:

- Galvanized or galvanized iron.
- The internal lining of containers, tubers, utensils, or other elements with cadmium.
- The materials (metals, plastic materials, etc.) which may yield to food, metal, or metalloids in a higher proportion than those established in Article 156.

According to Article 186 bis, which focuses on paper and cardboard, the packing and cellulose equipment referred to in this Article shall be manufactured following good manufacturing practices, compatible with its use for direct contact with food. Only substances included in the “Positive List for Containers and Cellular Equipment in Contact with Foods,” and the “Positive List of Resins and Polymers for Containers and Plastic Equipment” may be used for the manufacturing of the containers to which this document refers.

According to Article 186 Annex A, substances approved in the most recent official documents of the US FDA and/or German BGA and/or Italian legislation of the EEC, may also be incorporated into the Positive List.

Positive List for packaging and cellulose equipment in contact with food

- 1. Fibrous Raw Materials
- 2. Non-Fibrous Materials (Mineral Cargo)
- 3. Auxiliary Substances:
 - 3.1 Internal and superficial bonding agents
 - 3.2 Retention and drainage agents
 - 3.3 Dispersing and flotation agents
 - 3.4 Antifoaming agents
 - 3.5 Antimicrobial agents
 - 3.6 Conservatives
 - 3.7 Aluminum sulfate
- 4. Special Paper Improvers
 - 4.1 Agents that improve the mechanical properties of wet paper
 - 4.2 Moisture retention agents
 - 4.3 Optical Coloring and bleaching materials
 - 4.4 Coating agents and surface improvers

Article 185 tris. covers the general provisions for regenerated cellulose films in contact with food.

Container Registration

[Resolucion General AFIP No. 3615/2014](#) established a container information system through a web-based database, Registry of Containers. This system, which is applicable to both imports and exports, provides the Argentine government with container specific information that can be used to monitor and control container-based trade.

Packaging Sustainability Measures

Argentina has been actively developing laws and regulations aimed at reducing packaging-related waste in food products it does not currently have measures regulating it. The Draft Law on Minimum Environmental Protection Requirements for the Integrated Management of Packaging and Inclusive Recycling, or “the Packaging Bill” was introduced in Congress in October 2021 but has not yet been passed or enacted. This proposed legislation seeks to establish an Extended Producer Responsibility

(EPR) framework, mandating that companies producing packaging materials contribute directly to the financing of inclusive recycling systems.

Argentina has implemented measures to reduce specific types of packaging waste on a provincial or municipal level. For instance, in 2016, the city of Buenos Aires announced a ban on the distribution of plastic bags in supermarkets and hypermarkets, which came into effect on January 1, 2017. This move aimed to decrease the environmental impact of plastic waste and encourage the use of reusable bags.

At the national level, Argentina's Ministry of Environment has developed the [*"Estrategia Nacional de Consumo y Producción Sostenibles"*](#) (National Strategy of Sustainable Consumption and Production), which includes the following law and strategy:

- National Law No. 27.454/2018 – [*"Plan Nacional de Reducción de Pérdidas y Desperdicio de Alimentos"*](#) (National Plan of Food Loss and Waste Reduction)

This law was created in 2018 by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Fisheries, and it aims to propose and implement public policies, based on consensus with different sectors, that would reduce food loss and waste. In line with that goal, National Law No. 25.989/2004 was passed to clarify food donation rules, which are within the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Health.

In 2023, the second edition of the annual report "Food Waste in Supermarkets and Self-Service Stores in Argentina: Management Advances and Improvement," was published with the purpose of providing a useful tool to the retail sector by providing detailed information for decision making, as it allows them to better understand the dimension of the food waste issue which affects business sustainability.

Food Donation and Recovery

Law No. 25.989/2004 establishes a special regime for food donation under the recovery concept. The goal is to prevent food waste and contribute to food security.

In the Second Report on Quantification of Food Recovery and Donation in Argentina (2022), which was prepared under the National Plan of Food Loss and Waste Reduction, food recovery was estimated at 15 MT and food donation totaled 14.8 MT. Major food recovery categories were fruit and vegetables, beverages, dairy products, and grocery products.

- [*"Estrategia Nacional para la Gestión Integral de Residuos Sólidos Urbanos"*](#) (National Strategy for the Management of Solid Urban Waste).

The Ministry of Environment prepared this national strategy focusing on public health, environmental preservation, a significant reduction of waste and, finally, the disposal of solid urban waste in a sustainable way, eradicating and ultimately, closing open-air landfills.

At the municipal level, the Government of the City of Buenos Aires enforced [*Law No. 1854/2005*](#) for *"Gestión Integral de Residuos Sólidos Urbanos"* (Integral Management of Solid Urban Waste), whose main goal is to establish principles, obligations, and responsibilities for the management of solid urban waste within the City of Buenos Aires in an appropriate sanitary and environmental way, to protect the

environment, human beings, and goods. In that regard, the concept “Zero Waste” was adopted. [Decree No. 760/2008](#) further defines concepts and terms included in Law No. 1.854.

More relevant Chapters and Articles of Law No. 1854/2005:

Chapter II

Article 8 promotes the following:

1. Reduction of waste and use of long-lasting or re-usable products.
2. Product recycling and sorting of products that can be recycled.
3. Sorting and composting and/or biodigestion of organic waste.
4. Measures towards the gradual replacement of disposable for reusable packaging and sorting of packaging and bottles to be collected separately by companies that use them.

Article 9 establishes standards for the producer, importer, distributor, agent, or any other person responsible for placing a product in the market, which after use will become waste. That person will have the following obligations:

1. Manufacture products or use packages or bottles which minimize waste and facilitate reusing or recycling and allow disposal which is less harmful for human health and the environment.
2. Take charge of the waste management derived from his/her products, or participate in an organized system of waste management, or contribute to a public waste management system.

Chapter XI

Article 40: In any of the methods of public procurement, any organization within the City of Buenos Aires must give priority to those products which have been produced using recycled or reused inputs.

Chapter XVIII

Article 59: As of the date of implementation of this law, it is mandatory that solid urban waste is placed in biodegradable bags.

Section IV. Food Additive Regulations

Chapter XVIII of CAA contains a positive list of authorized food additives (FA) in Article 1400 which incorporates CODEX-approved additives. In addition, additives used in food product imports must also be on the positive list maintained by Mercosur. If the additive in question is not on this list, an application for registration must be submitted to CONAL.

The following are key points under Chapter XVIII of the Code which summarizes the scope of food additive regulations and laws that are harmonized within Mercosur:

- a) FA must be safe.
- b) FA must be included in the CAA positive list.

- c) FA must be exclusively used in food products included in CAA.
- d) FA must comply with CAA requirements related to designation, composition, identification, and purity.
- e) FA must not be used to deceive the consumer.
- f) FA quantity added to a food product must be the minimum quantity necessary to minimize any potential danger to consumers' health.
- g) FA must be sold in closed original packages.
- h) A legend stating "Exclusive Industrial Use (*Uso Industrial Exclusivo*)" with letters no smaller than 50 percent of the FA denomination and clearly visible must be placed on the label right below the denomination.
- i) All authorized FA added to a food product must be included in the label of such product through language that indicate the types of FA used, such as: Authorized Antioxidant (*Antioxidante Permitido*), Authorized Emulsifier (*Emulsionante Permitido*), etc. In addition, food products which contain tartrazine, benzoic acid (or its calcium, potassium, or sodium salts), and sulphur dioxide (and derivatives) must be declared on the product label.

Through the FA transference principle, CAA establishes that all FA used in raw materials or other ingredients (including FA) which have been transferred to a food product will be exempt from the declaration in the list of ingredients, under certain conditions, as stated in Mercosur/GMC/Resolucion No. 105/94 – Principio de Transferencia de Aditivos Alimentarios (Transference Principle of Food Additives).

Registration of Food Additives

Food Additives Used in Products of Animal Origin (registered at SENASA)

Main Documentation Required:

- Registration form of adjuvant additives, packages, and other related products.
- Product technical specifications.
- Technical specifications required by the company which owns the product to be authorized for each of its individual components.
- Product protocols and trial reports authenticated by the Foreign Relations Ministry.
- Company's and processing establishment's RNEs.
- INAME-ANMAT Approval certificate (for hand washing products).
- Valid label, and label used in the country of origin.
- Product formula or monograph.

Food Additives Used in Products of Vegetable Origin (registered at SENASA)

Main Documentation Required:

- Letter with letterhead indicating the intention of additive registration.
- Registration form.
- Copy of CUIT (tax identification number)
- Payment of fee.

Presentation of Information for Registration of FA and Technology Ingredients

For active ingredient/s of the FA or ingredient technology accepted by international, regional, and/or national standards:

- Specify what international and/or national regulatory organizations have registered or partially evaluated active ingredients of FA or ingredient technology that will be registered. And under what number such active ingredients have been registered.
- Full technical, scientific and/or common name that identifies active ingredient/s.
- Last date of evaluation of active ingredient/s by international, national and/or regional regulatory organizations.
- Proposed technological function/s.
- Food product/s for which their use and doses are proposed.
- ADI for food product/s for which their use is proposed.
- Monograph of the manufacturing process: (1) flow diagram of the manufacturing process, (2) specify if active ingredient/s is/are obtained from raw material/s of natural origin, or of chemical or biotechnical synthesis.
- Degree of purity of the FA or ingredient technology.
- Contaminants present in the FA or ingredient technology, including quantitative specification.
- Qualitative and quantitative analytical methodology proposed for determining active ingredient/s and elements of accompanying (contaminant) substances.

For registration of Food Additives used in processed foods, see below, Section VI – INAL.

On February 9, 2021, [Joint Resolución No. 12/2021](#) was published in the Official Bulletin amending Article 1398 of the CAA with the intention of updating specifications for additives using criteria that had been developed and adopted by international organizations such as FAO/WHO, JECFA (Joint Expert Committee on Food Additives), and FCC (Food Chemicals Codex).

Section V. Pesticides and Other Contaminants

Argentina establishes its own Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs) for pesticides in food products through SENASA. These national MRLs are detailed in Resolution 934/2010 and its subsequent amendments. In instances where a specific MRL is not defined within Argentina's regulations, the country defers to the standards set by the Codex Alimentarius Commission. This approach ensures that, in the absence of national MRLs, international benchmarks are utilized to maintain food safety and facilitate trade.

For detailed information on Argentina's MRL regulations, consult SENASA's official publications or access the Codex Alimentarius Commission's database for international standards.

[SENASA Resolución No. 934/2010](#) establishes requirements that must be met by agricultural products and byproducts for domestic consumption. A summary of the main points is provided below:

Article 1 – Products for domestic consumption: Products and by-products which are imported or produced locally for domestic consumption must comply with national maximum residue levels (MRLs)

established in Annex I of the present resolution. Products and by-products not included in Annex I must comply with a default value of 0.01 mg/kg equivalent to the detection limit of the analytical method.

Article 2 – Products not traditionally grown in the country: Those imported agricultural products and by-products that are not traditionally grown in the country, and for which a national MRL of the active ingredient has not been established, will be allowed entry only if there is an MRL approved by Codex Alimentarius, and if the risk evaluation to the consumer carried out by the CSA (Competent Sanitary Authority) does not indicate unacceptable risks.

Article 3 – Residues of prohibited compounds: For those residues of compounds which are persistent in the environment and were used as pesticides but are no longer registered as such and can cause food contamination, the values set up by Codex Alimentarius will be adopted as extraneous MRLs.

Section VI. Other Requirements, Regulations, and Registration Measures

Facility and Product Registration Requirements

SENASA: Animal Products, By-Products and Derivatives

In compliance with [Decree No. 4238/1968](#) (updated September 2018) – “Requirements for the Inspection of Animal Products, By-Products, and Derivatives Related to the approval of Animal Products, By-products, and Derivatives that are Manufactured or Used in Approved Establishments,” all imported food products must be registered with SENASA prior to importation.

For product registration, SENASA requires a company-produced document that provides the descriptive aspects of the products being submitted for registration (monograph). U.S. producers may file the document directly with SENASA or by an importer as part of the import license application. Based on the descriptive characteristics of each product in the document, SENASA assigns each product a unique registration number that becomes a component of its product label. For all animal products, including fishery products, no U.S. government sanitary authority signature is required on a company document submitted for product registration to SENASA. After a product is registered and receives its unique identification number, any Argentine importer(s) may apply for an import permit from SENASA for a registered product.

SENASA requires additional product information that may not be provided through the registration document, FSIS Forms 9060-5 or 9060-7 and Letterhead Certificate to comply with sanitary import requirements.

SENASA only accepts animal products from FSIS-approved facilities. SENASA reserves the right to prior inspection and approval of the establishments of origin by a SENASA official, when deemed necessary.

Further information is available on the FSIS Export Library at:

<https://www.fsis.usda.gov/inspection/import-export/import-export-library/argentina>

SENASA: Plant Products

U.S. plant product imports must have a USDA Phytosanitary Certificate signed by an APHIS representative and an import certificate (AFIDI) issued by SENASA. The importer declares the import product characteristics (product name, destination, and origin) to SENASA which then grants an AFIDI which specifies the type of sanitary certificate needed for importation. The exporter normally provides this information to USDA/APHIS to obtain the appropriate certificate.

SENASA holds the product at the port of entry for inspection and verification of the requirements as stated in the AFIDI. Once verified, SENASA issues an import certificate for Customs that allows the release of the product.

For more information on this certificate process, please contact the USDA/APHIS Regional representative:

Fred Wang, Area Director
USDA APHIS/International Services
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Lima, Peru
IS.South.America.Atl@usda.gov

On January 30, 2019, [SENASA Resolución No. 76/2019](#) removed the Registry of Importers and Exporters of animals, plants, reproductive and/or propagative material, products, by-products and/or derivatives of animal or plant origin or merchandise which contain ingredients of animal or plant origin, from SENASA jurisdiction. As needed, SENASA will obtain information on importers/exporters from Customs' Registry of Importers and Exporters within the Federal Administration of Public Revenue (AFIP).

New market importers/exporters must register one time, on-line, with Customs/AFIP before beginning operations in Argentina. All importers/exporters must receive a tax identification number (CUIT), which serves as their registration number. CUITs are required to conduct many types of business operations in Argentina, by both foreign and domestic companies.

Cannabis and Industrial Hemp

In August 2022, the “Strategic Table for Cannabis and Industrial Hemp” was created by SENASA [Resolución No. 454/2022](#) to strengthen the productive development of cannabis and industrial hemp in Argentina, and to coordinate actions with other government organizations with jurisdiction over this crop, primarily the National Seed Institute (INASE, in Spanish).

In addition, Law No. 27.669 provides the regulatory framework for the development of industrial hemp, including production and marketing, both for domestic consumption and export, and scientific research of the cannabis plant, seeds and products destined for therapeutic and industrial use.

Cannabis Seed Import

Besides complying with SENASA import requirements for any plant products through the request of an import permit (AFIDI – see above), cannabis seed imports are regulated by Law No. 27.350/2017.

An import permit must be requested to SENASA attaching the Certificate of Variety Register, which is issued by INASE, and approval of the Research Project by the Ministry of Health.

For additional information: afidi@senasa.gob.ar

INV: Wine

Argentine requirements for the import of wines and musts are as follows (Law No. 14.878):

Registration:

- The importer must be registered at INV. He/she obtains a registration number to control the importation process and make consultations related to that import operation or future importations.
- The importer must be registered at AFIP to initiate the registration process.
- A “Registration Certificate” is issued to the importer within 24 hours at no cost.
- Required documentation:
 - The importer must submit to INV, two copies of the “Registration Request as Importer of Wine Products,” together with a copy of AFIP registration statement. All original copies of documents must be signed, including printed names. Once documentation is verified, a “Registration Certificate as Importer of Wine Products” is issued.

Import Procedure:

The importer must complete a “Unique Import Guide,” considered a sworn statement, informing INV about wine and must imports, and requesting controlled sampling. The statement serves as a safeguard for the transportation of imported products from Customs to the receiving wineries or must processing facilities. The guide includes the following information: importer’s business name, registration number, address, name and address of the warehouse where the merchandise is stored, country of origin, Customs at Port of Entry, date of entry, category numbers, product type/s, harvest year, variety, quantity and type of bottles, liters, number of analysis at origin, C.I.F. value, identifying key code, place and date of submittal, importer’s and government official’s signature and stamp.

Products to be imported must comply with limits of analytical composition required by similar domestically manufactured products.

- The “Import Guide” must be submitted at least 48 hours before the declared date of entry.

- Imported bottled wine products may have a country-of-origin tag affixed to the bottle, and it must include the following information (either in the tag or in an additional label): Wine type, as classified in Argentina (fine wine, table wine, sparkling wine, etc.)
- Color (red, white, rose).
- Sparkling wines are classified in relation with the sugar content (nature, extra brut, brut, sec, demi sec, dulce).
- Country of origin.
- Importer's name and address.
- Importer's INV registration number.
- Packaging capacity in cl, ml, or cc.
- Alcoholic content (% by volume)
- Analysis Number of Free Circulation.
- Legend: "Beber con moderación" and "Prohibida su Venta a menores de 18 años."

Note: Argentina's Law No. 14.878 - Art. 22/1959) states that bulk imported wine products are not allowed to be mixed with other imported wines or with domestically produced wines.

Required documentation:

- The importer must submit three original copies of the "Import Guide" at INV.
- He/she must also submit the original copy of the analysis of origin of each of the imported products, issued by official laboratory (or authorized laboratory by CSA of the country of origin.
- Once all documentation is verified, the importer obtains two copies of the "Import Guide," which will be included in the Customs documentation package.
- Finally, the importer must submit a Customs document entitled "Import for Consumption."

INAL: Processed foods, and alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages, except wine

Processed products and alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages, except wine, require product registration with INAL prior to importation by a registered importer. The registration requirements for imported processed foods are listed below. An importer registered with the National Register of Establishments (RNE) applies for a National Register of Food Product Number (RNPA) with the following information:

- Letter announcing intention to register the product
- RNPA Application form
- Flow chart and document detailing the product manufacturing process, shelf-life, product specifications, shipping and storage requirements, quality controls, and packaging type
- List of ingredients and additives
- Original label and three copies
- Supplementary label and three copies
- Certificate of Free Sale and fit for human consumption issued by the official sanitary authority of the country (or state) of origin or guaranteed by the State Chamber of Commerce. Please note: no

Certificates of Free Sale issued by manufacturing companies/exporters/importers and endorsed by official sanitary authority or State Chamber of Commerce will be accepted.

- Payment of fee
- For food additives, technology adjuvants, and raw materials, tests must be submitted as per CAA requirements.
- Copy of the importer's RNE.

Once the RNPA has been issued and the product is at a port of entry, the importer obtains a Certificate of Free Circulation at INAL. The requirements are listed below:

- Letter requesting a Certificate of Free Circulation for the product/s
- Shipment information
- Copy of the invoice
- Bill of lading
- Copies of the RNE and RNPA plus approved label
- Manufacturing date and shelf life
- Sanitary Certificate/Fit for Human Consumption Certificate (including lot number, invoice number, issued by the Competent Sanitary Authority – electronic signature not accepted.)
- Certificate of aging (for alcoholic beverages, except wine), issued by CSA (Competent Sanitary Authority).

Once the importer has an RNPA for a given product, it is not necessary to register the product again for subsequent importations. However, a Certificate of Free Circulation for each shipment is required.

Per [Resolución No. 876/1997](#), consumer-ready food products from Mercosur countries (Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay) are not subject to the registration process, except for certain specific products. An importer purchasing food products in Mercosur countries must submit a sworn declaration with the following attachments: free circulation/fit for human consumption certificate, issued by the sanitary/food safety authority of the country of origin; numeric identification (if applicable); original labels; lot number/s; total weight; and, in those cases when the exporter is not the manufacturer of the food product being imported, a certificate signed by the manufacturer stating that he/she is aware of the export operation to Argentina.

In the case of health supplements, the statements mentioned above also apply with slight differences. Instead of the RNE, importing establishments need to obtain from INAL a National Register of Establishment of Health Supplements number (RNESD). And instead of the RNPA, a National Register of Health Supplements number (RNSD) is needed.

The requirements are as follows:

- Request register authorization at INAL
- Each presentation must be signed by the owner of the product, the local legal representative, and the technical director of the local establishment.
- Certificate of Free Sale from the country of origin, issued by the national or state sanitary authority, stamped by the Argentine Consulate, or certified by The Hague Convention Apostille.

- Analysis of the product for verification that it complies with CAA standards.
- The Argentine importer must have a technical director who will be responsible for: the genuine origin of the product, the legitimacy of the document, the shelf life of the product, the quality control of the shipment, the correct labeling, and the appropriate "warning" literature on each package or promotional material, when required.

Other Certification and Testing Requirements

U.S. products and by-products of animal origin imports must originate from U.S. plants approved by the United States Department of Agriculture and the Food and Drug Administration and must be accompanied by an official health/sanitary certificate. While SENASA accepts products from any FSIS/FDA-approved facility, it reserves the right to prior inspection and approval of the establishments of origin, when deemed necessary. All U.S. meat plants exporting products and by-products of animal origin to Argentina may be audited by SENASA (See [SENASA Resolución No. 816/2002](#)).

Section VII. Other Specific Standards

Trans Fatty Acids Limits

SAGyP and Secretariat of Health Quality Joint Resolución No. 16/2023 in Article 1 states as follows: Article 155 tris of CAA is hereby replaced by the following text: “Article 155 tris: the content of trans fatty acids in industrial food processing, including those used as ingredients and raw materials, must not exceed 2 percent of total fat content. These limits do not apply to fats originated from ruminants, including dairy fat. The use of partially hydrogenated oils and fats in the manufacturing of food, ingredients, and raw materials is prohibited. A two (2)-year period is granted for adjusting of ingredients and raw materials to the established limit of two percent (2%) of trans fatty acids, and four (4) years for the elimination of the use of partially hydrogenated oils and fats in the food industry.”

Health supplements

The MS's National Administration of Drugs, Food and Medical Devices (ANMAT), through INAL, regulates health supplements. On December 29, 2020, [Joint Resolución No. 3/2020](#) was published in the Official Bulletin, which modified Articles 1381 and 1381 tris of the CAA. Besides establishing the definition of health supplements, the resolution sets up special requirements about labeling and composition of these types of products.

Enriched Flour

By [Law No. 25.630](#) and [Decree No. 597/2003](#), all flour-based products must be manufactured with enriched flour, with the exception of diet products, flours destined for the manufacturing of products for export, flours for export, and organic flours (Law #25127). The required nutrients are as follows:

Nutrient	Quantity (mg/kg)
Iron	30
Folic Acid	2.2
Thiamin (Vitamin B1)	6.3
Riboflavin (Vitamin B2)	1.3
Niacin (Vitamin B3)	13.0

Labels must show the content of each nutrient, the wording “Enriched Flour, Law No. 25.630 (*Harina Enriquecida*, Ley No. 25.630,” in Spanish) and the quantities listed in the table above.

Plant-based Meat/Dairy Alternative Products (Vegan/Vegetarian)

The terms “vegan” and “vegetarian” were incorporated to the CAA through [Joint Resolución No. 5/2022](#) of Argentina’s Secretariat of Health at the Ministry of Health, and the Secretariat of Food Products, Bioeconomy, and Regional Development at the Ministry of Economy.

Vegan Products

To use the legend “vegan” in food product labeling, an official authorization is required by the “Evaluating Committee for Authorization of the Use of the Vegan Attribute for Food Products.” That committee is composed of representatives from ANMAT, through INAL, and SAGyP.

The Evaluating Committee will request supporting documentation justifying the use of the legend “vegan,” and may also require an on-site audit of the product manufacturing plant to verify the veracity of the documentation submitted. Laboratory tests may be also requested to supplement verification. For additional information: veganos@anmat.gob.ar

Vegetarian Products

In order to obtain authorization to use any of the following legends: “*Sólo con ingredientes de origen vegetal*” (Manufactured only with plant-based ingredients), “100% vegetal” (100% plant-based) or “Alimento vegetariano” (Plant-based product), food manufacturers and importers must be registered at

INAL, and the product in question must be registered as well at the National Register of Food Products (RNPA, in Spanish).

For imported food products authorized by INAL/ANMA to use the “vegan” and/or “vegetarian” legend, the importer must submit a sworn declaration stating the origin of ingredients used in the manufacturing of the product (including additives and agents).

Product samples

Products samples with low commercial value (under US\$100) are not subject to import duties. Post recommends that exporters coordinate with importers/agents to obtain a Certificate of Free Sale from INAL which is required for all samples.

Section VIII. Geographical Indications, Trademarks, Brand Names, and Intellectual Property Rights

Geographical Indications (GIs)

Currently, there are twelve products in Argentina which have obtained the Geographical Indication differentiation seal. In addition, more than ten producer groups are under the process of gathering the supporting documentation necessary to obtain GI recognition.

Under the framework of a technical cooperation program between the Government of Argentina and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), a project was developed focused on the marketing and differentiation and positioning strategies for agricultural products from cooperatives. The program included the diagnosis of each producer group and the preparation of a work plan using the GI seal. Representatives from the public and private sector, and academia, who supported producer groups, were invited to participate in the program.

Moreover, SAGyP, through the “Programa Sumar Valor para Mejorar la Competitividad” (Add Value to Improve Competitiveness Program), together with the School of Agronomy of the University of Buenos Aires, developed an assistance project addressing ten groups of producers representing 250 producers from 8 provinces and 45 organizations, such as INTA (Instituto Nacional de Tecnología Agropecuaria – National Institute of Agricultural Technology), INTI (Instituto Nacional de Tecnología Industrial – National Institute of Industrial Technology), universities, municipalities, provincial governments, farm organizations, etc.

Register of Geographical Indications (GI) and Denominations of Origin (DO) (Decree 1341/16)

The following is documentation required for registration:

- GI registration form, which can be requested by a group of producers or by an individual or legal entity, as per Article 3 of Decree No. 556/09.
- Technical studies and reports carried out by a Promotion Council on the historical background of the region and geographic boundaries of the production area, general characteristics of the region, climate conditions, topography and nature, products for which DO will be used, and elements that show the products originate in the indicated zone.

- Detailed description of the product manufacturing process (raw materials, production methods, conditioning or processing techniques, production stage), identification of producer/s who apply for DO recognition.
- The existing link between natural and/or human factors, which determine the product characteristics, and the geographical environment.
- The Denomination name whose registration is being requested.
- The geographical demarcation to which the Denomination must be applied,
- Products for which the DO will be used.
- Accreditation of legal entity from the Council of Denomination of Origin.
- Provincial endorsement.
- Registered address in the City of Buenos Aires.

GI registration requests are analyzed on a case-by-case basis, thus, it is not possible to establish a timeline for response.

Trademarks, Brand Names, and Intellectual Property Rights

Although Argentina is a signatory, it has not ratified the World Intellectual Property Organization's (WIPO) Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT). Therefore, brands and trademarks should consider registration in Argentina for proprietary protection. For additional information on brand, trademark, patent, or industrial design registration, please refer to the following website:

<https://www.argentina.gob.ar/inpi>

Section IX. Import Procedures

Import Authorization System

On December 20, 2023, the Government of Argentina published Decree No. 70/2023 which introduced several changes affecting the agricultural sector. The most important statement of the decree prohibits the government from establishing export or import restrictions for economic reasons.

In addition, on December 20, 2023, the Government of Argentina published Decree No. 29/2023 which established import-related changes including an increase of the “País (Country, in Spanish)” tax from 8 percent to 17.5 percent. Moreover, Joint Resolution No. 5466/2023 established a new import system called “SEDI (Sistema Estadístico de Importaciones, in Spanish)” replacing the restrictive system “SIRA (Sistema de Importaciones de la República Argentina, in Spanish.” As reported by private sources, the SEDI system seems to be working appropriately and faster than the SIRA system as there is no requirement of an import license approval.

[Decree No. 1812/1992](#) supplements [Decreto 2092/1991](#) regulating imported F&B (both manufactured domestically and imported), except wine. The main articles of the decree state the following:

- Articles 2 and 3 state that sanitary and phytosanitary controls on imports of animal and vegetable origin not for retail sale will be carried out by SENASA prior to Customs release.

- Articles 5 and 6 state that consumer-ready food products that have proven stability and were registered in CAA will be tested and inspected by INAL only after Customs has released them to the domestic market. Once the importer has proven to INAL, at the time of registration that the product has been manufactured, packaged, and transported in accordance with Argentine sanitary regulations, INAL will issue a certificate of stability authorizing the shipment release from Customs without the need for inspection.
- Article 7 states that either when the importer of a consumer-ready product is unable to show the certificate of stability, or when the food product has suffered evident damage, INAL has the right to inspect and test the shipment before it is released from Customs.
- Article 8 states that, when there are justified reasons to presume risk for human, animal or plant health because of the introduction of food products to the country, any of the three above-mentioned agencies (SENASA, INAL, and INV) has the right to perform inspections to the shipments prior to product entry into Argentina provided that the importer is informed about this procedure.
- Article 10 states that, for all those food products that require previous inspection, the CSA, i.e. SENASA, INAL, and/or INV, have up to 30 days to issue the free sale certificate.
- Article 11 states that Customs will release the consumer-ready food products that have a stability certificate. In the case of those products requiring a previous inspection, Customs will need authorization from the CSA to release the shipment.
- Article 12 states that, if the CSA does not authorize the shipment release, Customs may allow the importer to transport the shipment to his/her warehouse. In that case, the product cannot be marketed until the appropriate certificates are submitted to Customs.
- Article 13 states that a random sample from every shipment will be taken by a Customs official before releasing the shipment.
- Article 14 states that, when the importer does not submit the authorization from CSA in the term established as per Article 10 of this Decree (30 days) due to his own fault, Customs and CSA will destroy or re-export the shipment and the importer will be liable to a fine, expenses and penal charges resulting from these procedures.
- Article 18 states that, in the case of imported consumer-ready foods, it is considered that CAA requirements are met when products come from the following countries/regions: Australia, Austria, Canada, Switzerland, Israel, U.S., Japan, Norway, New Zealand, EU, Sweden, and countries with specific food safety agreements with Argentina. In all of these cases, the food products must have been manufactured under the same controls as those products destined for human consumption in the domestic market of the country of origin.

Section X. Trade Facilitation

Trade facilitation and reduced bureaucracy: In October 2024, through *Resoluciones* No. 5586 and No. 5587, the Government of Argentina established new measures to facilitate trade of all types of products. They aim to reduce cost overruns for both importers and exporters promoting higher profitability, transparency, and less corruption. The most significant measures included the elimination of sector representatives, who acted as observers of each import or export operation providing his/her opinion on whether it would damage the local industry or not. The “green stamp” and reference prices on imported products were also eliminated. They were used to identify possible abusive practices in foreign trade.

Advance ruling: In January 2018, Argentina ratified the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement and, under that framework, it allows advance rulings for the importation and exportation of all types of products included in the Harmonized Tariffs Schedule Code.

Pre-clearance programs: Currently, there are no pre-clearance programs operating in the U.S. for the export of fresh agricultural products to Argentina.

E-certificates: E-certificates are used by all regulatory agencies in Argentina governing agricultural, and F&B, namely, SENASA, INAL, and INV. However, some still keep the option of carrying out on-site administrative procedures. E-certificates are permissible for products of animal, and plant products, fishery products, agrochemical and biological products, F&B, and wine products.

Global ICPP e-Phyto Hub: On July 7, 2020, pursuant to an agreement between APHIS and SENASA, the U.S. and Argentina implemented an Electronic Phytosanitary Certification system for trade in plant products. The e-phyto system was developed by the International Convention of Phytosanitary Protection (ICPP) and benefits bilateral trade by reducing paperwork and providing a more efficient, transparent, and reliable system.

Additional Information of Interest

FAO’s International Convention of Phytosanitary Protection (ICPP) recognized SENASA’s work on the Control and Monitoring Program in Digital Media, which is published in its international guide and shared with countries all over the world through its official website. The program aims to create a safer and more reliable e-commerce environment and protecting on-line consumers of both animal and vegetable products. The United States, Belgium, New Zealand, Canada, Jamaica, Denmark, and Australia, together with Argentina, were selected by (ICPP) to participate in the “Guide for Pest Risk Management” which Represent Products Requested through Digital Media and Distributed by Mail and Messenger Services.”

In July 2023, ANMAT/INAL launched the SIFeGA (*Sistema de Informacion Federal para la Gestion del Control de los Alimentos* – Federal Information System for Food Control Management) website. Its primary goal is to improve access to clear and updated information. Easy access is facilitated to RNE and RNPA registers, food handlers and trainers information, and the CAA and the Nutritional Seal and Warning System as well ([SIFeGA | Argentina.gob.ar](https://sifeга.argentina.gob.ar)).

Appendix I. Government Regulatory Agency Contacts

Servicio Nacional de Sanidad y Calidad Agroalimentaria (SENASA)

Coordinación de Relaciones Internacionales

Avda. Paseo Colón 367, piso 5

Buenos Aires, Argentina

Tel: (54-11) 4121-5353

E-mail: relint@senasa.gob.ar

Instituto Nacional de Alimentos (INAL)

Relaciones Internacionales

Estados Unidos 25

Buenos Aires, Argentina

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

E-mail: relaciones.internacionales@anmat.gob.ar

Instituto Nacional de Vitivinicultura (INV)

San Martín 430

Mendoza, Argentina

Tel: (54-261) 5216600

Appendix II. Other Technical Import Contacts

Cámara de Importadores de la República Argentina (CIRA)

Avda. Belgrano 427, piso 7

Buenos Aires, Argentina

Tel: (54-11) 4342-1101

E-mail: cira@cira.org.ar

Attachments:

No Attachments