OFFICE OF TEXTILES AND APPAREL (OTEXA)

Market Reports
Textiles, Apparel, Footwear and Travel Goods

Argentina

The following information is provided only as a guide and should be confirmed with the proper authorities before embarking on any export activities.

Import Tariffs

Argentina and its Southern Cone Common Market (MERCOSUR) partners, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay apply a common external tariff (CET) on most products imported from non-MERCOSUR countries.   However, there are a number of exceptions in several categories, including textile and apparel products.   Full CET product coverage, which would result in duty free movement within MERCOSUR, was originally scheduled for implementation in 2006, but has been deferred until 2009.   Tariffs, listed in the table below, are assessed on an ad valorem basis, i.e., duties are assessed as a percentage of the cost, insurance, and freight (c.i.f.) value of the imported merchandise.

Argentina: Tariffs (percent ad valorem) for Textiles, Apparel, Footwear and Travel Goods

	HS Chapter/Subheading	Tariff Rate Range (%)
Yarn		
-silk	5003-5006	4 - 18
-wool	5105-5110	10 - 18
-cotton	5204-5207	18
-other vegetable fiber	5306-5308	18
-man-made fiber	5401-5406/5501-5511	2 - 18
Woven Fabric		
-silk	5007	26
-wool	5111-5113	2 - 26
-cotton	5208-5212	26
-other vegetable fiber	5309-5311	26
-man-made fiber	5407-5408/5512-5516	2 - 26
Knit Fabric	60	15.5 - 26
Non Woven Fabric	5603	2 - 26
Industrial Fabric	59	10 - 26
Apparel	61-62	35
Home Furnishings including: bed, bath, kitchen linens, etc.	63	35*
Carpet	57	35
Footwear	64	18 - 35
Travel Goods	4202	20-35

* HS 6307.90.20 = 2%

To return to the Foreign Tariff Information webpage, click here.

Administrative Mechanisms--Customs External Note 87/2008 of October 2008 establishes administrative mechanisms that could restrict the entry of products deemed sensitive, such as textiles, apparel, footwear, toys, electronic products, and leather goods, among others. The stated purpose of the measure is to prevent under-invoicing.   While restrictions are not country-specific, they are to be applied more stringently to goods from countries considered "high risk" for under invoicing, and to products considered at risk for under invoicing, as well as trademark fraud.

Certificate of Origin--A certificate of origin is mandatory for the importation of fabrics, garments, made up goods and footwear for domestic consumption.   The certificate of origin must be issued in the country of origin by the competent government authority or by the entity to which this function has been delegated.   Certificates of origin must be legalized by the Argentine consulate in the country of origin and are valid for six months.

Import Licenses--Non-automatic import licensing requirements apply to a wide range of products, including apparel and footwear to toys, luggage and certain household goods.   Regulations require pre-registration, review and approval of every import transaction.   Importers are required to provide additional documentation to an office within the Argentine Ministry of Economy and Production (MEP) for review and approval prior to the shipment of their products.   Import license applications must be registered with the Under Secretariat for Trade Policy and Management for customs clearance.

For more information on Argentina's licensing requirements, see the Foreign Trade Secretariat, Dirección Nacional de Gestión Comercial Externa: Dirección de Importaciones: Licencias de Importación webpage.

Statement of Product Composition--Under Resolution 404/2016, domestic producers and importers of textile products and footwear must submit a Declaration of Product Composition   (Declaracion Jurada de Composicion - DJCP) to the Secretariat of Trade that includes the percentage fiber composition for textile products, and constituent materials for footwear.   The DJCP is to support the accuracy of the information included on the product label.   If discrepancies are found, the National Institute of Industrial Technology (INTI) may carry out technical tests on samples of the products.

Port Restrictions--Customs Resolution No. 3/2010 provides an updated list of authorized ports-of-entry for textiles and apparel (NCM chapters 50-63), footwear (NCM chapter 64) and travel goods (NCM 42.02).   The new resolution lists two additional authorized ports-of-entry for the above mentioned products.   Ports as listed in Resolutions No. 3/2010 are as follows:

> Textile and Apparel (HS chapters 50-63 --excluding HS 5201.00.20 and HS 5201.00.90)
> Buenos Aires, Ezeiza, Paso de los Libres, Córdoba, Rosario, Campana, Mar del Plata, Puerto Iguazú, Bahía Blanca, Santa Fe, Puerto Madryn, Puerto Deseado, Comodoro Rivadavia, Santo Tomé, Mendoza, San Juan, Salta, La Plata.
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> Footwear (HS chapter 64)
> Buenos Aires, Ezeiza, Paso de los Libres, Córdoba, Rosario, Campana, Mar del Plata, Santo Tomé, Salta, La Plata.
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> Travel Goods (HS 4202)
> Buenos Aires, Ezeiza, Paso de los Libres, Córdoba, Rosario, Campana, Mar del Plata, Mendoza, San Juan, Santo Tomé, Salta, La Plata.

For information on local customs requirements and documentation, see:
* Dirección Nacional de Impuestos, Ministerio de Economía -National Tax Bureau, Ministry of Economy
* Administración Federal de Ingresos Públicos - AFIP -(Federal Administration of Public Revenue)

Standards

The MERCOSUR Standards Association, AMN (Asociacion MERCOSUR de Normalizacion - AMN), previously known as the Comité MERCOSUR de Normalización) – made up of the standards institutes of Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay -- develops and harmonizes standards. The five countries generally adopt all of these regulations, though not always at the same time. Several hundred standards are at different stages of preparation or in the work plan. Venezuela will participate in this activity, as well, as a full member of MERCOSUR.

Local standards organization and other resources:
* Instituto Argentino de Normalizacion - IRAM - Argentine Standardization Institute
* Organismo Argentino de Acreditación - OAA - Argentine Accreditation Organization
* Instituto Nacional de Tecnologia Industrial - INIT - National Institute of Industrial Technology
* AMN, Asociacion MERCOSUR de Normalizacion - AMN - MERCOSUR Standards Association
* Administracion Nacional de Medicamentos, Alimentos y Tecnologia Medica - ANMAT - National Administration of Pharmaceuticals, Foods and Medical Technology

Labeling

The Southern Cone Common Market (MERCOSUR) countries, which include Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay, have adopted new labeling requirements for textile and apparel products produced in or imported for consumption into a MERCOSUR member country.   The Mercosur Technical Regulations on Product Labeling Textiles (Reglamento Técnico Mercosur Sobre Etiquetado de Productos Textiles) requires the following information on a permanent label that is either attached, stamped, printed or otherwise affixed to most textile and apparel products:
* name or registered brand and tax identification of the domestic producer or importer
* country of origin
* fiber content
* care instructions (text and/or symbols, conforming to ISO 3758: 2013)
* size or dimensions, as applicable.

This information must be in the language of the country of consumption, but may also be in other languages.   For more details see the see the text of the Argentine regulations re. Reglamento Técnico Mercosur Sobre Etiquetado de Productos Textiles.

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For additional information on exporting textiles, apparel, footwear and travel goods, click here.

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