ALADI

Argentina is a founding member of the Association for Latin American Integration (ALADI Asociación Latinoamericana de Integración ), which was created in 1980 with the long-term goal of establishing a Latin American Common Market. Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela are also founding members; Cuba attained full membership in 1999. Under the ALADI, member countries sign regional and bilateral agreements that allow partial trade liberalization that can then be extended to other members. Argentina has several regional, multilateral, and bilateral agreements.

MERCOSUR

MERCOSUR-Southern African Customs Union

In December 2000, MERCOSUR signed a framework agreement toward the creation of a free trade area with the Southern African Customs Union (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland). In 2016, a preferential trade agreement entered into force.

MERCOSUR-European Union

After more than 20 years of negotiations, MERCOSUR and the European Union concluded a comprehensive trade agreement in June 2019. Prior to entering into force, the agreement must be ratified by the European Parliament and the parliaments of each of MERCOSUR member country.

MERCOSUR–European Free Trade Association

In 2019, Mercosur signed a free trade agreement (FTA) with the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) comprised of Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, and Switzerland. The agreement implies a significant reduction and elimination of tariffs for agricultural and agro-industrial goods. EFTA also grants exclusive access quotas to Mercosur for meat, honey, rice, wine, and olive oil. The FTA is pending ratification by the Congress of each of the signature countries.

MERCOSUR – Israel Free Trade Agreement

In 2005, in Mercosur signed a Framework Agreement on Trade whose objective is to provide the conditions and mechanisms to negotiate a trade agreement. Two years later, the Mercosur-Israel FTA was signed in December 2007.

MERCOSUR – Egypt Free Trade Agreement

In 2004, in Mercosur received a proposal from Egypt to negotiate an FTA. Six years later, the Mercosur-Egypt FTA was signed in August 2010.

MERCOSUR-India Preferential Trade Agreement

What started as a Framework in 2003, the Mercosur-India Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA) entered effect in June 2009 and grants tariff concessions that ranging from 10% to 100% over 450 tariff lines.

MERCOSUR-Singapore Free Trade Agreement

In July 2022, Mercosur and Singapore concluded negotiations of an FTA which is now pending ratification.

贸易协定

阿拉迪

阿根廷是拉丁美洲一体化协会（拉丁美洲一体化），创建于1980年，其长期目标是建立拉丁美洲共同市场。玻利维亚、巴西、智利、哥伦比亚、厄瓜多尔、墨西哥、巴拉圭、秘鲁、乌拉圭和委内瑞拉也是创始成员;古巴于1999年成为正式成员。根据ALADI，成员国签署区域和双边协议，允许部分贸易自由化，然后可以扩展到其他成员。阿根廷有几项区域、多边和双边协议。

南方共同市场

阿根廷是南方共同市场（南方共同市场Mercado Común del Sur），该公约于1991年<>月生效。南方共同市场成员国包括阿根廷、巴西、巴拉圭和乌拉圭。委内瑞拉目前被暂停。玻利维亚、智利、哥伦比亚、厄瓜多尔、圭亚那、秘鲁和苏里南是该集团的准成员。

南方共同市场-南部非洲关税同盟

2000年2016月，南方共同市场与南部非洲关税同盟（博茨瓦纳、莱索托、纳米比亚、南非和斯威士兰）签署了建立自由贸易区的框架协定。<>年，优惠贸易协定生效。

南锥体共同市场-欧洲联盟

经过20多年的谈判，南方共同市场和欧盟于2019年<>月达成了一项全面的贸易协定。在生效之前，该协定必须得到欧洲议会和南方共同市场每个成员国议会的批准。

南方共同市场-欧洲自由贸易联盟

2019年，南方共同市场与由冰岛、列支敦士登、挪威和瑞士组成的欧洲自由贸易联盟（EFTA）签署了自由贸易协定（FTA）。该协议意味着大幅降低和取消农产品和农工产品的关税。欧洲自由贸易联盟还授予南方共同市场肉类、蜂蜜、大米、葡萄酒和橄榄油的独家准入配额。自由贸易协定正在等待每个签署国的国会批准。

南方共同市场 – 以色列自由贸易协定

2005年，南方共同市场在南方共同市场签署了《贸易框架协定》，其目的是为谈判一项贸易协定提供条件和机制。两年后，南方共同市场-以色列自由贸易协定于2007年<>月签署。

南方共同市场-埃及自由贸易协定

2004年，在南方共同市场收到了埃及关于谈判自由贸易协定的提案。六年后，南方共同市场-埃及自由贸易协定于2010年<>月签署。

南方共同市场-印度优惠贸易协定

《南方共同市场-印度优惠贸易协定》（PTA）始于2003年，于2009年10月生效，在100个关税细目中给予450%至<>%的关税减让。

南方共同市场-新加坡自由贸易协定

2022年<>月，南方共同市场和新加坡完成了自由贸易协定的谈判，目前正在等待批准。

**Market Overview**

Argentina is the third-largest economy in Latin America, with a population of 47.3 million spread among 23 provinces and the city of Buenos Aires. Approximately 92 percent of the country’s population is concentrated in urban areas, with 45 percent living in Buenos Aires (Capital and Province), and another 20 percent distributed in the provinces of Córdoba, Santa Fe, and Mendoza. The country has a talented and educated workforce, but its population has experienced economic turbulence over the last 75 years.

The economic outlook in Argentina remains challenging as the COVID-19 pandemic added additional pressure on an economy that was already in recession from 2018 through 2020. The country saw positive GDP growth (10.3 percent) in 2021 for the first time in three years, however, other indicators provide a wider lens to the struggling economic environment. The poverty rate remains high at 37.3 percent and inflation hit 50.9 percent at the end of 2021 and is likely to exceed 70 percent in 2022. The official exchange rate of the Argentine peso to the U.S. dollar depreciated 14.7 percent in 2021 compared to 2020. As of July 26, 2022, the official exchange rate is approximately US$1:AR$136, while the parallel CCL rate is US$1:AR$326

Due to slowing economic activity and erosion of local purchasing power, U.S.exports of goods and services to Argentina declined from $18.3 billion (2018) to $12.5 billion (2021). Nevertheless, the U.S. recorded its tenth consecutive trade surplus, which was of approximately $5.7 billion in 2021, positioning the country as the third most important trade partner of Argentina. Approximately 90 percent of U.S. merchandise exports are used in local industry and agriculture, including chemicals, computer & electronic products, machinery (excluding electrical equipment), petroleum & coal products, and oil & gas. Information & communication and travel services are the top service export categories by the United States to Argentina. Leading Argentine exports to the United States include primary metal manufactured goods, oil & gas, processed foods, chemicals, and agricultural products. Travel and transport are the leading service exports for Argentina to the United States.

The United States is a top source of foreign direct investment in Argentina, totalling $8.73 billion (2020). There are more than 300 U.S. companies present in Argentina, some whose presence dates back more than 100 years. Despite current macroeconomic challenges, there are significant opportunities for U.S. companies in sectors such as energy, mining, health, agriculture, information technology, and infrastructure. U.S. companies are widely respected in Argentina for their good business practices, transparency, corporate social responsibility activities, high quality, and good customer service.

Reasons why U.S. companies should consider exporting to Argentina:

1.Argentina is a resource-rich country with enormous potential for further development. The country has the second-largest shale gas and fourth-largest shale oil reserves in the world, as well as abundant solar and wind energy resources.

2.Argentina features the third-largest proven lithium reserves, after Chile and Australia, and is expected to become a leading exporter over the next decade. More than 70 percent of Argentina’s proven lithium resources are yet to be exploited.

3.U.S. expertise, technology, and equipment are needed to further develop critical sectors of the economy, such as energy, mining, information & communications technology, infrastructure, and agriculture, among others.

4.The country is digitally capable, with high internet penetration and smart phone dissemination.

市场概况

阿根廷是拉丁美洲第三大经济体，人口47万，分布在3个省和布宜诺斯艾利斯市。该国大约23%的人口集中在城市地区，其中92%居住在布宜诺斯艾利斯（首都和省），另外45%分布在科尔多瓦，圣达菲和门多萨省。该国拥有才华横溢且受过良好教育的劳动力，但其人口在过去 20 年中经历了经济动荡。

阿根廷的经济前景仍然充满挑战，因为 COVID-19 大流行给 2018 年至 2020 年已经陷入衰退的经济增加了额外的压力。该国在 10 年实现了三年来的首次 GDP 正增长（3.2021%），然而，其他指标为陷入困境的经济环境提供了更广泛的视角。贫困率仍然很高，为37.3%，通货膨胀率在50年底达到9.2021%，70年可能超过2022%。与14年相比，7年阿根廷比索对美元的官方汇率贬值了2021.2020%。截至 26 年 2022 月 1 日，官方汇率约为 136：1 阿根廷里亚尔，而平行 CCL 汇率为 326：<> 阿根廷比索

由于经济活动放缓和当地购买力下降，美国对阿根廷的商品和服务出口从18亿美元（3年）下降到2018亿美元（12年）。尽管如此，美国连续第十次录得贸易顺差，5年约为2021亿美元，使该国成为阿根廷第三大贸易伙伴。大约5%的美国商品出口用于当地工业和农业，包括化学品，计算机和电子产品，机械（不包括电气设备），石油和煤炭产品以及石油和天然气。信息通信和旅行服务是美国对阿根廷的主要服务出口类别。阿根廷对美国的主要出口包括初级金属制成品，石油和天然气，加工食品，化学品和农产品。旅行和运输是阿根廷对美国的主要服务出口。

美国是阿根廷外国直接投资的最大来源，总额为8.73亿美元（2020年）。阿根廷有300多家美国公司，其中一些公司的历史可以追溯到100多年前。尽管当前面临宏观经济挑战，但美国公司在能源、采矿、卫生、农业、信息技术和基础设施等领域仍存在重大机遇。美国公司在阿根廷因其良好的商业行为、透明度、企业社会责任活动、高质量和良好的客户服务而受到广泛尊重。

美国公司应考虑向阿根廷出口的原因：

1.阿根廷是一个资源丰富的国家，具有巨大的进一步发展潜力。该国拥有世界第二大页岩气和第四大页岩油储量，以及丰富的太阳能和风能资源。

2.阿根廷拥有第三大已探明锂储量，仅次于智利和澳大利亚，预计将在未来十年内成为领先的出口国。阿根廷70%以上的已探明锂资源尚未开发。

3.需要美国的专业知识、技术和设备来进一步发展经济的关键部门，如能源、采矿、信息和通信技术、基础设施和农业等。

4.该国具有数字能力，互联网普及率高，智能手机传播能力高。

**Market Challenges**

Argentina’s embrace of heterodox economic policies has resulted in a highly distorted economy with persistently high inflation. Businesses and consumers are constrained by a widespread set of trade, financial, capital, price, and foreign exchange controls. The country’s current program with the International Monetary Fund requires fiscal discipline in order to receive disbursements. Initial projections had GDP increasing by 3.6 percent in 2022, but that estimate preceded Russia’s invasion of Ukraine and the global impacts it has caused. Moreover, political discord among the government has affected market confidence, likely affecting growth estimates.

Additionally, in an effort to protect domestic production vis-à-vis imports and preserve its foreign exchange reserves, the Argentine government imposes import barriers and regulatory burdens that adversely affect foreign products and services. Importers experience delays or denials of licenses to import intermediate goods and inputs, and face strict limitations on their ability to access foreign currency to pay for imported goods or services.

Current global events also affect the Argentine market. Rising inflation across the globe has prompted Argentine producers to request more dollars from the Central Bank in order to import the same quantity of intermediate goods. Additionally, the Russia-Ukraine war has affected the prices related to international logistics services as well as agriculture and energy commodities.

Other business challenges include persistent and systemic corruption, a lack of regulatory coherence, weak intellectual property rights protection, inefficient customs and legal processes, poor infrastructure, costly labor, and the limited availability of financing.

市场挑战

阿根廷对非正统经济政策的接受导致了高度扭曲的经济，通货膨胀率居高不下。企业和消费者受到一系列广泛的贸易、金融、资本、价格和外汇管制的约束。该国目前与国际货币基金组织的计划要求财政纪律才能获得付款。最初的预测是 3 年的 GDP 增长 6.2022%，但这一估计是在俄罗斯入侵乌克兰及其造成的全球影响之前。此外，政府之间的政治分歧影响了市场信心，可能会影响增长预期。

此外，为了保护国内生产免受进口的影响并保留其外汇储备，阿根廷政府施加了对外国产品和服务产生不利影响的进口壁垒和监管负担。进口商进口中间产品和投入的许可证被延误或被拒，获得外币支付进口货物或服务的能力受到严格限制。

当前的全球事件也影响着阿根廷市场。全球通胀上升促使阿根廷生产商向中央银行要求更多美元，以便进口相同数量的中间产品。此外，俄乌战争影响了国际物流服务以及农业和能源商品的价格。

其他业务挑战包括持续和系统性的腐败、缺乏监管一致性、知识产权保护薄弱、海关和法律流程效率低下、基础设施薄弱、劳动力成本高昂以及融资有限。

**Trade Barriers**

Importers must request Non-Automatic Import Licenses (NALs) on 1,500 out of 10,200 import product categories. The NALs are mainly applied on machinery, auto parts and consumer goods including textiles, footwear, household electrical appliances, computers, and cellphones. Since December 2019, the Argentine government has reduced the validity of the licenses from 180 days to 90 days and has indicated processing of import license applications would require more time due to the need for a more substantial review of such requests. Importers must also obtain Central Bank approval to access to foreign exchange market in order to make payments once the import license is approved, which can cause additional delays. Argentina continues to apply reference values to several thousand products which is a mandatory value of the product, calculated by Argentine Customs, without considering the importer’s invoice. Importers of affected goods must pay duties calculated on this reference value. The U.S. Commercial Service and U.S. Embassy Buenos Aires have received numerous complaints from importers who have not received import license approval in a timely manner. Companies have also reported problems accessing the official foreign exchange market to pay for imports in dollars, due to Argentina’s current strict capital controls.

贸易壁垒

进口商必须为 1，500 个进口产品类别中的 10，200 个申请非自动进口许可证 （NAL）。NAL主要应用于机械，汽车零部件和消费品，包括纺织品，鞋类，家用电器，计算机和手机。自2019年180月以来，阿根廷政府已将许可证的有效期从90天减少到<>天，并表示由于需要对此类请求进行更实质性的审查，进口许可证申请的处理将需要更多时间。进口商还必须获得中央银行的批准才能进入外汇市场，以便在进口许可证获得批准后付款，这可能会导致额外的延误。阿根廷继续对数千种产品适用参考价值，这是阿根廷海关计算的产品的强制性价值，而不考虑进口商的发票。受影响货物的进口商必须支付根据该参考价值计算的关税。美国商业服务局和美国驻布宜诺斯艾利斯大使馆收到了许多进口商的投诉，这些进口商没有及时获得进口许可证批准。公司还报告说，由于阿根廷目前严格的资本管制，进入官方外汇市场以美元支付进口费用存在问题。

**Import Tariffs**

The Harmonized Schedule (HS) is used to specify tariff classifications in Argentina. The HS is aligned with the World Trade Organization (WTO) Customs Classification Code. Argentina uses the MERCOSUR Common Nomenclature, known as the Nomenclatura Común del MERCOSUR (NCM), which is consistent with the U.S. Harmonized System for tariff classification.

Ad-valorem duties are assessed on the CIF (Cost + Insurance + Freight) value of the imported merchandise (at the Argentine port or airport of entry). Since 2019, the average tariff rate is 22 percent. Specific duties are applied to certain products and are expressed in measurements of monetary terms per unit. A combination of both ad-valorem and specific duties (“mixed duties”) is used in some cases.

Selected Average Tariff Rates by Type of Product

According to the MERCOSUR Common Nomenclature, these are the average tariff rates for some categories:

Chapter 1: Live animals; animal products: 4 percent ad-valorem;

Chapter 28: Inorganic chemicals; organic or inorganic compounds of precious metals, rare-earth metals, radioactive elements, or isotopes: 2 to 10 percent ad-valorem;

Chapter 31: Fertilizers: 6 to 10 percent ad-valorem;

Chapter 38: Miscellaneous chemical products: 8 to 14 percent ad-valorem;

Chapter 39: Plastics and articles thereof: 2 to 14 percent ad-valorem;

Chapter 48: Paper and paperboard; articles of paper pulp, paper, or paperboard: 6 to 16 percent ad-valorem;

Chapter 49: Printed books, newspapers, pictures and other products of the printing industry; manuscripts, typescripts, and plans: 0 to 16 percent ad-valorem;

Chapter 61: Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted: 35 percent ad-valorem;

Chapter 62: Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted: 35 percent ad-valorem;

Chapter 70: Glass and glassware: 2 to 18 percent ad-valorem;

Chapter 94: Furniture; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions, and similar stuffed furnishings; lamps and lighting fittings, not elsewhere specified or included; illuminated sign, illuminated nameplates, and the like; prefabricated buildings: 18 to 35 percent ad-valorem;

Chapter 95: Toys, games, and sports requisites; parts and accessories thereof:

18 to 35 percent ad-valorem.

进口关税

协调时间表（HS）用于指定阿根廷的关税分类。HS 符合世界贸易组织 （WTO） 海关分类代码。阿根廷使用南方共同市场共同命名法，即南方共同市场共同市场命名法（NCM），与美国关税分类协调制度一致。

从价税是根据进口商品（在阿根廷港口或入境机场）的CIF（成本+保险+运费）价值评估的。自2019年以来，平均关税率为22%。特定关税适用于某些产品，并以每单位的货币计量表示。在某些情况下，使用从价税和特定关税（“混合关税”）的组合。

按产品类型划分的选定平均关税率

根据南方共同市场共同命名法，这些是某些类别的平均关税率：

第1章：活体动物;动物产品：4%从价;

第28章 无机化学品;贵金属、稀土金属、放射性元素或同位素的有机或无机化合物：从价2%至10%;

第31章：肥料：从价6%至10%;

第38章：杂项化学产品：从价8%至14%;

第39章：塑料及其制品：从价2%至14%;

第48章 纸和纸板纸浆、纸或纸板制品：从价6%至16%;

第四十九章 印刷业的图书、报纸、图片等产品;手稿、打字稿和计划：从价计算 49% 至 0%;

第16章：针织或鈎编的服装和服装配饰：从价61%;

第35章：非针织或鈎编的服装和服装配饰：从价62%;

第35章 玻璃和玻璃器皿：从价70%至2%;

第18章 家具床上用品、床垫、床垫支架、靠垫和类似的填充家具;灯具和照明装置，未在其他地方指定或包含;发光标志、发光铭牌等;预制建筑：从价94%至18%;

第35章 玩具、游戏和运动必需品其零件和配件：

从价95%至18%。

**Prohibited and Restricted Imports**

The Government of Argentina has prohibited the importation of the following products:

Medical products containing nimesulide as an active ingredient (Disposition 4430/2009 ANMAT),

Incandescent light bulbs for residential use included under HS Code 8539.22.00, except for those of power equal to or less than 25 watts, and those of voltage equal or less than 50 volts (Law 26473),

Certain used machinery, equipment, instruments, devices, and its parts (Resolution 909/1994 MEOSP and its modifications: Resolution 748/1995, Decree 690/2002, Appendix XIV; Resolution 89/2003 ME, article 7°, etc.),

1Medicines and food containing olaquindox (Resolution 84/2007 SENASA),

2Paints, lacquers, and varnishes containing more than 0.06 grams of lead for every 100 grams of non-volatile mass (Resolution 7/2009 MoH),

3Used automobiles (Decree 110/1999),

4Used motorcycles and velocipedes (Resolution 790/1992, Ministry of Economy),

5Toys and childcare products containing high concentration of phthalates (Resolution 583/2008, Ministry of Health),

6Used clothing and accessories (MERCOSUR Tariff Codes 6309.00.10 & 6309.00.90) (Decree 3373),

7Telephone terminals that operate in a band between 1880 Mghz-1900 Mghz (Resolution SC 1994/1999),

8Used and recapped tires (MERCOSUR Tariff Codes 4012.10.00 & 4012.20.00, Law 25,626),

9Raw cotton, not carded or combed, harsh or rough, (Res. SENASA 208/2003),

10All types of dangerous residues (Law 24051), and

11Certain dangerous substances (Resolutions 750/2000, 845/2000, 182/1999, etc.).

Additionally, ANMAT (Administración Nacional de Medicamentos, Alimentos y Tecnología Médica;), at http://www.anmat.gob.ar/webanmat/institucional/que\_es\_la\_ANMAT\_en.asp the regulatory equivalent of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration within the Ministry of Health, regulates and prohibits imports of certain toxic substances contained in products such as pharmaceutical products and cosmetics. Within ANMAT, the National Food Institute (INAL) regulates consumer-ready food products, health supplements, and both alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages, except for wine. SENASA (Servicio Nacional de Sanidad y Calidad Agroalimentaria), Argentina’s Phytosanitary and Food Safety Agency, regulates animal and plant products and is responsible for the safety and quality of human food and animal feed. The National Wine Institute (INV) exerts control over wine and wine products during the production and marketing stages.

In 2018, Argentina lifted the ban for the importation of U.S. fresh and frozen beef and pork products, except for pork offal. The market for U.S. poultry products remains closed due to concerns primarily related to avian influenza. The U.S. Foreign Agriculture Service (FAS) in Argentina is working with Argentina’s sanitary authorities to overcome this issue. For additional information on animal products, please contact the U.S. Foreign Agricultural Service in Argentina at agbuenosaires@fas.usda.gov.

The Government of Argentina places restrictions on imports of many used products to facilitate market entry of new machines or equipment. This limitation applies to: used medical equipment, used vehicles, remanufactured parts, tires, boats, etc. In some specific cases, there are exceptions, such as mining machinery. For additional information, see the Office of the United States Trade Representative’s National Trade Fact Sheets.

禁止和限制进口

阿根廷政府已禁止进口以下产品：

含有尼美舒利作为活性成分的医疗产品（处置4430/2009 ANMAT），

HS Code 8539.22.00 中包含的住宅用白炽灯泡，功率等于或小于 25 瓦的灯泡以及电压等于或小于 50 伏的灯泡除外（法律 26473），

某些二手机械、设备、仪器、装置及其部件（第 909/1994 MEOSP 号决议及其修改：第 748/1995 号决议，第 690/2002 号法令，附录 XIV;第89/2003 ME号决议，第7°条等）

含有奥拉喹多司的药品和食品（SENASA第84/2007号决议），

油漆、清漆和清漆每0克非挥发性物质中含有超过06.100克铅（第7/2009 MoH号决议），

二手车（第110/1999号法令），

二手摩托车和摩托车（经济部第790/1992号决议），

含有高浓度邻苯二甲酸酯的玩具和儿童护理产品（卫生部第583/2008号决议），

二手服装和配饰（南方共同市场关税代码6309.00.10和6309.00.90）（第3373号法令），

在1880 Mghz-1900 Mghz之间运行的电话终端（第SC 1994/1999号决议），

二手轮胎和翻新轮胎（南方共同市场关税代码4012.10.00和4012.20.00，法律25，626），

原棉，未经梳理或精梳，粗糙或粗糙，（SENASA 208/2003号决议），

所有类型的危险残留物（法律 24051），以及

某些危险物质（第750/2000号、第845/2000号、第182/1999号决议等）。

此外，ANMAT（国家药品、食品和技术管理）http://www.anmat.gob.ar/webanmat/institucional/que\_es\_la\_ANMAT\_en.asp 卫生部内相当于美国食品和药物管理局的监管机构，监管并禁止进口药品和化妆品等产品中所含的某些有毒物质。在ANMAT内部，国家食品研究所（INAL）监管消费者即食食品，保健品以及酒精和非酒精饮料，葡萄酒除外。SENASA阿根廷植物检疫和食品安全局（Servicio Nacional de Sanidad y Calidad Agroalimentaria）负责监管动植物产品，并负责人类食品和动物饲料的安全和质量。国家葡萄酒协会（INV）在生产和销售阶段对葡萄酒和葡萄酒产品进行控制。

2018年，阿根廷解除了进口美国新鲜和冷冻牛肉和猪肉产品的禁令，猪肉内脏除外。由于主要与禽流感有关的担忧，美国家禽产品市场仍然关闭。阿根廷的美国对外农业服务局（FAS）正在与阿根廷卫生当局合作，以克服这一问题。有关动物产品的更多信息，请联系阿根廷的美国外国农业服务局，网址为agbuenosaires@fas.usda.gov.

阿根廷政府限制许多二手产品的进口，以促进新机器或设备的市场进入。此限制适用于：二手医疗设备、二手车、再制造零件、轮胎、船只等。在某些特定情况下，也有例外，例如采矿机械。有关更多信息，请参阅美国贸易代表办公室的国家贸易情况说明书.