**Preparation**

**Trade in Goods and Major Trading Partners**

According to the data released by Argentina's National Bureau of Statistics (INDEC), the total amount of Argentina's foreign trade in 2020 was us $97.24 billion, down 14.9% year on year. Among them, the import was US $42.356 billion, down 13.8% year on year; the export was $54.884 billion, down 15.7% year on year. Argentina's foreign trade surplus was us $12.528 billion. Argentina's top three trading partners are Brazil, China and the United States in order. The main sources of imports are Brazil, China, the United States, Paraguay and Germany, and the main export markets are Brazil, China, the United States, Chile and Vietnam.

根据阿根廷国家统计局（INDEC）发布的数据，2020年阿根廷外贸总额为972.4亿美元，同比下降14.9%。其中，进口额为423.56亿美元，同比下降13.8%；出口额为548.84亿美元，同比下降15.7%。阿根廷的对外贸易顺差为125.28亿美元。阿根廷的三大贸易伙伴依次是巴西、中国和美国。主要的进口来源是巴西、中国、美国、巴拉圭和德国，主要的出口市场是巴西、中国、美国、智利和越南。

**Promotions**

**Trade agreements with other countries**

Argentina is a founding member of the *Association for* *Latin American Integration (ALADI).*

It is a member of the *Southern Common Market*.

It has also established a number of *free trade associations* with Southern Africa, the European Union, Israel, Egypt, India and Singapore.

Argentina is a member of the *United Nations, the World Trade Organization, the Organization of American States, Latin America and Caribbean Community, Rio Group, Mercosur, SELA, Latin American Integration Members of international.*

And regional organizations such as associations and multilateral mechanisms such as *the Group of Twenty* and *the Group of 77.*

阿根廷是拉丁美洲一体化协会（ALADI）的创始成员之一。它是南方共同市场的一个成员。它还与南部非洲、欧盟、以色列、埃及、印度和新加坡建立了一些自由贸易协会。阿根廷是联合国、世界贸易组织、美洲国家组织、拉丁美洲和加勒比共同体、里约热内卢集团、南方共同市场、SELA、国际拉丁美洲一体化成员国的成员国。以及区域组织，如协会和多边机制，如20国集团和77国集团

**GDP components**

In 2020, The manufacturing industry has the highest proportion in Argentina's GDP, reaching 19.2%; followed by the wholesale and retail industry and the real estate industry, Accounting for 15.2% and 13.5% of GDP respectively; other industries with large proportions include agriculture and animal husbandry, transportation, warehouse storage, communications, etc.

2020年，制造业在阿根廷GDP中所占比例最高，达到19.2%；其次是批发零售和房地产行业，分别占GDP的15.2%和13.5%；其他比例较大的行业包括农业、畜牧业、运输、仓储、通信等。

**Production**

[**Agriculture**] Argentina's agriculture and animal husbandry are well developed, and it is an important country in the world Grain, meat producing and exporting countries. Agriculture and animal husbandry is a pillar industry of Argentina, accounting for nearly 10% of GDP. Argentine annual exports of agricultural products are more than $36 billion ($38.5 billion in 2020), accounting for about 70 percent of the country's total exports.

(Policy): To encourage agricultural exports, the last Argentine government once abolished export taxes on most agricultural products, and the soybean export tax was cut by 5 percent a year until it was abolished. But since September 2018, the Afghan government has been forced to resume levying the export tax in order to increase government revenue and reduce the fiscal deficit ratio. Since the Fernandez government took office in December 2019, it has maintained export taxes on agricultural products and raised export tax rates on soybean products, corn, wheat and meat products. On May 20,2021, the Argentine government announced the suspension of beef exports for 30 days due to high beef prices in the domestic market.

阿根廷的农业和畜牧业十分发达，是世界粮食、肉类生产和出口国的重要国家。农业和畜牧业是阿根廷的支柱产业，占GDP的近10%。阿根廷农产品年出口额超过360亿美元（2020年为385亿美元），约占该国出口总额的70%。

（政策）：为了鼓励农产品出口，阿根廷上一届政府曾经废除了对大多数农产品的出口税，而大豆出口税每年被削减5%，直到它被废除。但自2018年9月以来，阿富汗政府一直被迫恢复征收出口税，以增加政府收入和降低财政赤字率。自费尔南德斯政府于2019年12月就职以来，该政府一直维持对农产品的出口税，并提高了大豆产品、玉米、小麦和肉制品的出口税率。2021年5月20日，阿根廷政府宣布，由于国内市场的牛肉价格高企，阿根廷政府将暂停牛肉出口30天。

[**Animal Husbandry**] Argentina has a long history of animal husbandry, and its breed and level of livestock are among the highest in the world take the lead. Argentina is a major producer, exporter and consumer of beef. In 2020, Argentina has produced 14 million head of cattle, produced 3.1772 million tons of beef, and exported 917,200 tons of beef. China has become a major importer of beef from Argentina.

阿根廷有着悠久的畜牧业历史，其品种和牲畜水平是世界上最高的国家之一。阿根廷是牛肉的主要生产国、出口国和消费者。2020年，阿根廷生产了1400万头牛，生产了牛肉317.72万吨，出口了牛肉91.72万吨。中国已成为阿根廷牛肉的主要进口国。

[**Fisheries**] Argentina is rich in fishery resources. In 2020, the catch was 771,300 tons, up 13.0% year on year; in 2019, exports were 478,600 tons, or $1.863 billion, down 13.3% and 1.9% year on year, respectively.

阿根廷的渔业资源十分丰富。2020年，渔获量为77.13万吨，同比增长13.0%；2019年，出口量为47.86万吨，或18.63亿美元，同比分别下降13.3%和1.9%。

[**Metallurgy and Mining**] Argentina is rich in mineral resources and is one of the major mining countries in Latin America. Argentina ranks sixth in the world's mineral resources list.

(Present situation): Some preferential policies in the mining industry have promoted the launch of a large number of large projects. At present, Argentina exports higher minerals, three quarters of the output supplied to the international market. The current government of Argentina attaches great importance to the development and utilization of lithium ore and its important role in the development of a green economy.

阿根廷拥有丰富的矿产资源，是拉丁美洲的主要矿业国家之一。阿根廷在世界矿产资源榜上排名第六。

（现状）：矿业中的一些优惠政策推动了大量大型项目的启动。目前，阿根廷出口的矿产价格较高，占四分之三的产量供应给国际市场。阿根廷现任政府高度重视锂矿的开发利用及其在绿色经济发展中的重要作用

**Transportation**

[**Road**]More than 80% of the cargo transportation in Argentina is transported by road vehicles, and the highway construction has long been a priority in Argentina's infrastructure construction.

[**Railway**]Argentina's national railway was once 34,000 kilometers long, the largest in Latin America, with some lines extending to neighboring Paraguay and Chile. In 2019, the railway carried 3.1 million passengers and 22.314 million tons of goods.

(Problem): However, the railway sector has been poorly managed for a long time, successive losses, coupled with the lack of investment, many equipment and two-thirds of the line aging, most of the road has been suspended. Since 2003, the Argentine government has increased its investment in railway and other infrastructure construction, and plans to build and renovate a number of railway lines.

[**Airlift**]Argentina's aviation industry has little influence, accounting for only 1% of domestic shipments. Argentina ranks second among Latin American countries in the number of airports and direct routes. In 2019, Argentina had 32.11 million passengers on domestic routes and 14.4 million on international routes.

[公路]阿根廷80%以上的货物运输是通过公路车辆运输的，而公路建设长期以来一直是阿根廷基础设施建设的优先事项。

[铁路]阿根廷的国家铁路曾经长3.4万公里，是拉丁美洲最大的铁路，还有一些铁路线一直延伸到邻近的巴拉圭和智利。2019年，铁路客运量310万人次，货运量2231.4万吨。

（问题）：然而，铁路部门长期管理不善，连续亏损，再加上缺乏投资，许多设备和三分之二的线路老化，大部分道路已经暂停。自2003年以来，阿根廷政府增加了对铁路和其他基础设施建设的投资，并计划修建和翻新多条铁路线路。

阿根廷航空业的影响很小，仅占国内出货量的1%。阿根廷的机场和直航航线数量在拉丁美洲国家中排名第二。2019年，阿根廷国内航线乘客为3211万人次，国际航线乘客为1440万人次。

**Problem(现状)**

[**Fiscal Revenue and Expenditure**] In 2019, the Argentine government's fiscal deficit was 3.76%. Affected by the epidemic, In 2020, Argentina's fiscal deficit rate will rise to 6.5%.

[**Inflation rate**] According to the data released by the Argentine National Bureau of Statistics, the inflation rate of Argentina in 2020The rate was 36.1%, down 17 percentage points from the previous year. The main reasons for the decline in inflation include. In the context of the epidemic, the implementation of price protection schemes, control of the official exchange rate of the US dollar and economic activities due to the isolation policy significantly reduced. In 2021, Argentina officially plans to control the annual inflation rate within 29%. But a local consultancy forecast that inflation could rise to 47.1 percent.

[**Unemployment rate**] As of the fourth quarter of 2020, the unemployment rate in Argentina was 11.0%.

[**Debt**] According to data released by the Argentine Ministry of Economy, as of the end of 2020, the Argentine central Total government debt is $335.58 billion.

As the epidemic continues to spread, The high expenditure on epidemic prevention and control is unsustainable, and the unemployment rate and poverty rate have actually soared sharply. from the present Judging from the current situation, Argentina's epidemic prevention and control, economic recovery and development prospects are still grim. International Monetary Fund The organization has recently lowered its forecast for Argentina's economic growth in 2021 to 4.5%. The economic growth rate was 5.5%.

根据阿根廷经济部公布的数据，截至2020年底，阿根廷中央政府债务总额为3355.8亿美元。随着疫情持续蔓延，疫情防控的高支出不可持续，失业率和贫困率实际上急剧飙升。从目前的情况来看，阿根廷的疫情防治、经济复苏和发展前景依然严峻。国际货币基金组织最近将其对阿根廷2021年经济增长的预测下调至4.5%。其经济增长率为5.5%。

**Policy(problem)**

Argentina's adoption of heterodox economic policies has resulted in a highly distorted economy with persistently high inflation. Firms and consumers are constrained by a wide range of trade, financial, capital, price and exchange controls. In addition, 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 severe restrictions on their ability to access foreign exchange to pay for imported goods or services.

Argentina relies heavily on trade taxes, which affect both exports and imports, to raise revenue. The use of export taxes has increased, which discourages exports. Exporters were also found to be subject to a number of procedures and requirements, such as exporter records and affidavits of sales abroad, as well as export prohibitions and restrictions. In addition, the most favored nation (MFN) rates applied on 35 tariff lines exceed the bound rate and the statistical tax has been increased from 1% to 3% of the value of imports.

阿根廷采用异正统的经济政策，导致了高度扭曲、通胀持续高企的经济。企业和消费者受到广泛的贸易、金融、资本、价格和交易所管制的限制。此外，阿根廷政府还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。进口商因进口中间商品和进口商品的许可证而被延误或拒绝，他们获得外汇支付进口商品或服务的能力受到严重限制。阿根廷严重依赖同时影响进出口的贸易税来增加收入。出口税的使用增加了，这阻碍了出口。出口商还被发现受到一些程序和要求的约束，如出口商记录和海外销售的宣誓书，以及出口禁令和限制。此外，适用于35条关税线的最惠国（MFN）税率超过了限制税率，统计税已从进口价值的1%增加到3%

**Argentina seeks international aids.**

Argentina, the host country of the G20 summit, has been forced to apply for a rescue loan of up to US $56 billion from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) due to a currency crisis and inflationary pressures. Argentine President Mauricio Macri hopes to use the G20 summit as an opportunity to seek international assistance from world leaders.

In 2018, the Argentine peso lost more than 50 percent of its value against the dollar, and domestic inflation has soared to 40 percent. The rising cost of living of the people has led to rising dissatisfaction, and large-scale demonstrations have recently erupted.

Argentina's international relations with many countries have deteriorated due to former Argentine President Cristina Fernandez's protectionist regime.

作为20国集团峰会的主办国阿根廷，由于货币危机和通胀压力，被迫向国际货币基金组织（IMF）申请高达560亿美元的救助贷款。阿根廷总统毛里西奥·马克里希望利用G20峰会作为机会寻求世界领导人寻求国际援助。2018年，阿根廷比索兑美元贬值了50%以上，国内通胀率飙升至40%。人民生活成本的上升导致了人们的不满，最近爆发了大规模的示威活动。由于阿根廷前总统克里斯蒂娜·费尔南德斯的保护主义政权，阿根廷与许多国家的国际关系已经恶化。

Argentina is committed to maintaining and strengthening the WTO-centered, rule-based, transparent, non-perspective, open and inclusive multilateral trading system, and opposes trade and investment protection justice.

If a small and micro enterprise can solve the survival problem and have the ability to pay in the first few years of its establishment, it can accelerate its development and grow into an important employment catalyst.

For Latin America as a whole, small and micro enterprises have contributed a large number of jobs and have become an important foundation for regional stability and economic vitality. Local governments and enterprises are also taking various measures to remove obstacles and pave the way for the innovative development of small and micro enterprises.