



ATTACHE QUERY DETAIL

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SUMMARY:

There is practically no official data available in Argentina on Argentine production of vegetables and fruits. Below is a brief description of the current situation, based on conversations with the private sector, except as otherwise indicated.

A) DOMESTIC COMPETITION:

1) SWEET CORN:

Nearly 80 percent is produced in Buenos Aires and Santa Fe provinces, and the remainder in Formosa province. Harvest takes place from November through May, and from April through July, respectively. Total Argentine production is estimated at 13-14,000 metric tons.

2) TOMATOES:

Fresh tomatoes are produced in nearly all Argentine provinces, being the most important in the provinces Buenos Aires, Mendoza, Salta, Jujuy, Santa Fe and Rio Negro, and to a lesser extent in other provinces. Officially Argentina produces about 1.0 million tons annually, but

nearly 80 percent of this total is used for processing.

3) STRAWBERRIES:

Nearly 80 percent is produced in Santa Fe province and the remainder in the provinces of Buenos Aires and Rio Negro. It is harvested year round. Many smaller producers raise them in nurseries and are sold where they are produced. Total country output is unknown. However, it is believed that 60 percent of what is produced is used for processing.

4) BLUEBERRIES:

Blueberries are produced in the provinces of Buenos Aires and Rio Negro. They are harvested from November through March. Production is

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unknown, but reportedly very small.

5) GREEN PEPPERS:

They are produced in Corrientes, Salta, Jujuy, Formosa and Tucuman provinces. Production is estimated at 90,000 metric tons.

6) CARROTS

It is estimated that 80 percent is produced in Cordoba province, and the rest in Santa Fe, Buenos Aires and Mendoza. It is harvested year round. Production is estimated at 200,000 metric tons.

7) SNAP BEANS:

They are produced in Buenos Aires, Santa Fe, Salta and Tucuman provinces. They are harvested in September and October. Total Argentine production is estimated at 100,000 metric tons.

8) CELERY:

Approximately 80 percent is produced in Buenos Aires province. Several small farmers raise them in greenhouses, and reportedly, the yields are higher than the normal planting method.

9) EGGPLANT:

Three kinds of eggplants are grown in Argentina: white, violet and green. White is the preferred variety due to less solanine than the others. Reportedly, it is grown year round. Estimated production is 60-70,000 metric tons.

10) RADISHES:

Reportedly about 200 square meters are planted to radishes in Argentina. As it takes 30 days to grow, it is produced in small farms all over the country. Total production is estimated at

3,000 metric tons.

B) THIRD COUNTRY COMPETITION AND U.S. MARKET POSITION:

Argentine imports during CY 1995 and 1996, by

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product, origin and volume in Kgs.

PRODUCT.	ORIGIN.	1995	1996
Celery	Chile.	21,662316,890
.	Uruguay. . . . .	.9,971. . . . .	.0
TOTAL U\$S . . . . .			.127,611
Eggplant	Brazil. . . . .	.163,270. . . . .	.952,139
.	Paraguay.	34,112. . . . .	.2,744
.	United States. . . . .	.0. . . . .	.5
TOTAL U\$S . . . . .			.206,084
Snap Beans	Germany.	63. . . . .	.0
.	Brazil. . . . .	.1,934.	44,264
.	Chile. . . . .	.0. . . . .	.180
Sweet Corn	Brazil. . . . .	.589,121. . . . .	.952,792
.	Paraguay. . . . .	.7,200. . . . .	.0
.	United States. . . . .	.0. . . . .	.4,993
.	Uruguay. . . . .	.0. . . . .	.100,120
TOTAL U\$S . . . . .			.515,691
Strawberries	Brazil.	35,559. . . . .	.182,614
.	Chile. . . . .	.2,245. . . . .	.1,615
.	Colombia.	20,213.	17,700
.	Ecuador. . . . .	.8,067. . . . .	.0
.	United States. . . . .	.130,451. . . . .	.815
.	Mexico.	24,494. . . . .	.0
.	Uruguay.	18,000.	35,296
.	Spain. . . . .	.0. . . . .	.3,440
TOTAL U\$S . . . . .			.366,631
Green Peppers.	Brazil. . . . .	.158,940. . . . .	.863,579
.	Chile. . . . .	.976,698.	1,637,358
.	United States. . . . .	.3,796. . . . .	.489
.	Netherlands. . . . .	.120. . . . .	.0
.	Uruguay.	13,750.	81,244
.	Korea. . . . .	.0. . . . .	.6
.	Ecuador. . . . .	.0.	60
.	Peru. . . . .	.0. . . . .	.4
TOTAL U\$S			1,016,332
Tomatoes	Brazil.1,915,053.	11,343,704
.	Chile.3,033,550.	4,959,373

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. Paraguay. 1,030,588. 2,530,393
. Uruguay. 30,000. 198,112
. Ecuador.0. 97
. Italy.0. 1,456
Carrots. United States.0. 11,214

TOTAL U\$D 16,679

Radishes . . .New Zealand.0. . . 20,000

SOURCE: National Institute of Statistics and Census (INDEC).

B) MARKETING OPPORTUNITIES:

The general consensus from Argentine importers is that of the products that Argentina is not self-sufficient, imports from the United States will be unable to compete with imports from neighboring countries, due to prices and freight. However, Argentine importers were interested in importing U.S. plums, nectarines, cherries, strawberries, apricots, broccoli, asparagus, Hass avocados, and some tropical products, during winter time in Argentina, and U.S. citrus, from Texas, California and Florida.

IMPORT REQUIREMENTS THAT U.S. SUPPLIERS SHOULD BE AWARE OF:

Post requested the National Health and Food Quality Service (SENASA) branch of the Argentine Secretariat of Agriculture, for phytosanitary requirements for exporting above fresh products to Argentina. Of the ten (10) products requested in reftel, six (6) are permitted entry if the following required sanitary rules can be fulfilled. Regarding the remaining four (4) blueberries, snap beans, celery and radishes, import permits have not been requested and therefore SENASA did not have requirements listed. However, SENASA promised to check their requirements and advise us ASAP.

1) SWEET CORN (Zea mays):

- a) Phytosanitary Import Authorization (AFIDI);
- b) Phytosanitary Certificate.

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2) TOMATOES (Lycopersicum esculentum):

- a) Phytosanitary Import Authorization (AFIDI);
- b) Phytosanitary certificate with the additional declaration:

The product must be free of:

LIRIOMYZA TRIFOLII
 KEITERIA LYCOPERSICELLA
 THRIPS PALMI

The product comes from an area free of:

ANASTREPHA SUSPENSA

The product must originate from an area

free of:

BACTROCERA DORSALIS

OR

The product must be subjected to the following hot steam treatment:

1) The temperature of the pulp of the product is gradually increased in waterlogging until the center of the product reaches the 44.4 oC.,

2) Maintain the temperature of the product at 44.40C during 8.5 hours; then cool rapidly.

WARNING: The product must be exposed at 44.4 oC to determine the treatment tolerance prior to the commercial shipment taking place.

3) STRAWBERRIES:

a) Phytosanitary Import Authorization (AFIDI);

b) Phytosanitary certificate with the additional declaration:

1) The product must be free of:

ANTHONOMUS SIGNATUS

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STENEOTARSONEMUS PALLIDUS
OTIORHYNCHUS SULCATUS

NOTE: In case the product originates from California State, should comply with requirements outlined in Resolution IASCAV No. 504/96.

4) BLUEBERRIES: (included in the list of the four products).

5) GREEN PEPPERS (Capsicum annum):

a) Phytosanitary Import Authorization (AFIDI);

b) Phytosanitary Certificate with the additional declaration:

1) The product is free of:

LIRIOMYZA TRIFOLII
THRIPS PALMI

NOTE: In case the product originates from California State, should comply with requirements outlined in Resolution IASCAV No. 504/96.

- 6) CARROTS (Daucus carota):
- a) Phytosanitary Import Authorization (AFIDI);
 - b) Phytosanitary Certificate.
- 7) SNAPBEANS (Included in the list of the four products).
- 8) CELERY (Included in the list of the four products).
- 9) EGGPLANT (Solanum melongena)
- a) Phytosanitary Import Authorization (AFIDI);
 - b) Phytosanitary Certificate with the additional declaration:
 - 1) The product is free of:

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LIRIOMYZA TRIFOLII
BREVIPALPUS CALIFORNICUS.

10) RADISHES (Included in the list of the four products).
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