

SFA Export Library Market Reports on Food Import Regulations and Standards

Country of Origin	Singapore (SG)
Country of Destination	Argentina (AR)
Food Product Category	Fruits & Vegetables & Their Products
Product Code	NCM Codes : 0701, 07020000, 0703 - 0706, 07070000, 0708 - 0714, 0803 - 0813, 08140000, 2001 - 2005, 20060000, 2007 - 2009

The information in this document has been compiled and provided by the Singapore Food Agency (SFA). SFA emphasises that importers and exporters have the responsibility to find out the import requirements of destination countries/regions/markets. Exporters are advised to confirm with their importers on the import requirements and eligibility of their product before exporting.

SN	Sub-header	Details
1	Product eligibility / ineligibility	Fruits and vegetables from Singapore are not eligible for exports to Argentina. Persons who intend to export fresh fruits and vegetables to Argentina may consult with National Service of Agri-Food Health and Quality (SENASA) on Pest Risk Analysis (APR) and email information regarding the importer, product (scientific name / plant part / presentation), intended use of product, and country of origin to responde@senasa.gob.ar .
2	Importing country authority	National Service of Agri-food Health and Quality (SENASA) and National Administration of Drugs, Food and Medical Devices (ANMAT) are the competent authorities regulating food imports into Argentina. SENASA is responsible for implementing national policies (including registration and inspection) on the import of food products of animal and plant origin. ANMAT is responsible for supervising the registration, supply, and distribution of packaged foods.
3	Pre-export approvals by the importing country	Country Level and Establishment Level Approval According to the Resolution 816/2002 , food of animal and plant origin, including fruits and vegetables and their products, intended to be exported to Argentina, may be subjected to audit carried out by the National Service of Agri-Food Health and Quality (SENASA) . Before product of animal and plant origin sourced from a new facility exporting to Argentina, SENASA may request a prior inspection on the sanitary system of export country and carry out the facility approval procedure.

		Importers on Authorised Establishments and Authorised Food Food importers need to apply for the National Registry of Establishments (RNE) in SIFeGA System or through local competent authority to be granted the importation eligibility of food products. Further information can be found in the Instructions and Tutorials (such as Guidelines for the national registration of establishments and Guidelines for the sanitary authorisation of establishments). Food importers also need to apply for registration of imported food under National Registry of Food Products (RNPA) in SIFeGA System before importing food. Further information can be found in the Instructions and Tutorials (such as Guidelines for the sanitary authorisation of food product registration and Guidelines for the health authorisation of foodstuffs). Importers need to submit the required supporting documents. Following the Provision 537/2025, only food imported from certain countries listed in Annex III of Decree 2126/71 may be marketed in Argentina with a sworn declaration and “Import Notice”. Import License & Permit Importers shall apply for an import license before importing. There are two types of import license: automatic import license and non-automatic import license. Resolution 26/2022, amending the Resolution E 523/2017, establishes a list of NCM codes subject to non-automatic import license. For import of some products of fruits and vegetables (for example, prepared tomatoes), importer should apply non-automatic import license. It is also mandatory for importer to have a Phytosanitary Import Authorization (AFIDI) for plant-based products which informs the phytosanitary requirements that must be met and certified by the country of origin.
4	Export certificates for food	Phytosanitary Certificate According to Resolution 569/2010, for fruits and vegetables that belong to Category 2, 3, 4 and 5 (see below) established in the Regional Standard in Plant Protection Section III Phytosanitary Measures, a Phytosanitary Certificate issued by the National Parks Board (NParks) is required for each consignment of fresh fruits and vegetables. For exports that require a Phytosanitary Certificate, you may forward the import permit / conditions to NParks here.

		Category 1 Products have been processed where they no longer have the capacity to be infested by quarantine pests. Hence, products in this category do not require phytosanitary certificate. For example, such products include dehydrated algae, plant origin extracts, parboiled rice. Category 2 Products have been processed but still have the capacity to be infested by some quarantine pests. Their intended use may be for consumption or further processing. For example, such products include cocoa beans, dried fruits: raisins, figs. Category 3 Products which have not been processed and the intended use has a purpose other than propagation, such as consumption or processing. For example, such products include raw, unroasted coffee beans, fresh fruits, and fresh vegetables. Category 4 Products which have not been processed and the intended use is propagation. For example, such products include plants and seeds intended for propagation. Category 5 Any other products not considered in the previous categories and demonstrates a phytosanitary risk according to the corresponding Pest Risk Analysis (APR). For example, such products include fresh edible mushrooms.
5	Regulations and standards	Interested exporters who wish to export fruit and vegetable products to Argentina must comply with the requirements of Argentine Food Code. The following links are provided as a guide: (1) Pesticide Residues Resolution 934/2010 stipulates the maximum residue limits (MRLs) of pesticides in food. If the imported food is not covered in Resolution 934/2010, the imported food must then comply with the MRLs in the Codex

	Pesticides Residues in Food Online Database. No person shall import any food containing more than 0.01 mg/kg of any pesticide residue, where the pesticide is not specified for that food in the Resolution 934/2010 or Codex Pesticides Residues in Food Online Database. All prohibited pesticide types can be found in the National Plant Protection Register (for example, Resolution 149/2018 prohibits the use of active ingredients dichlorvos and trichlorfon as pesticide in grains). (2) Veterinary Drug Residues Resolution 559/2011 stipulates the maximum residue limits (MRLs) of veterinary drugs in product of animal origin. If Resolution 559/2011 does not specify a maximum residue limit for veterinary drugs in a particular food, the veterinary drug shall not be used on animals producing that food. Resolution 57/2016 prohibits the use of carbadox as veterinary drug or the product intended for animal feed containing it. (3) Contaminants and Toxins Article 156 and Part II, Annex of Chapter III of the Argentine Food Code stipulates the maximum limits of contaminants namely antimony, arsenic, boron, copper, tin, fluorine, silver, lead, zinc, as well as cadmium and mercury in food (including <i>hortalizas del genero brassica</i> means vegetable of the genus Brassica, <i>hortalizas de hoja</i> means leafy vegetables, <i>setas</i> means mushrooms, <i>legumbres</i> means legumes, <i>raices y tuberculos</i> means roots and tubers, <i>frutas secas</i> means dried fruits, <i>frutas frescas</i> means fresh fruits, <i>concentrados de tomate</i> means tomato concentrates, <i>cafe torrado en granos y polvo</i> means roasted coffee beans and powder). Joint Resolution 15/2025, which amends Chapter III of the Argentine Food Code, incorporates new maximum levels for mycotoxins in products such as apple juice and apple derivatives. (4) Food Additives Chapter XVIII of the Argentine Food Code stipulates the use of food additives other than processing aids in the food products. Only those food additives in the positive list may be used in food and the maximum level must not be exceeded. In case of flavourings, those approved by JECFA are allowed to be used in food. Chapter XVI of the Argentine Food Code stipulates the use of processing aids including food enzymes. Article 1263 of Argentine Food Code stipulates the enzymes permitted as technology adjuvants for use in the food and
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		beverage industry. And those enzymes which are not listed may be admitted as technology adjuvants after satisfactory evaluation in accordance with the defined protocol. Joint Resolution 38/2025, which amends Chapter XVII of the Argentine Food Code, defines the level of nutrients in fortified foods and prohibits certain foods (such as meat and meat products, ice cream, and sugar-containing foods listed in Chapter X) from fortification. Joint Resolution 40/2025, which amends Chapter XVI of the Argentine Food Code, incorporates various enzyme preparations and specifies their extraction sources. (5) Microorganisms Resolution GMC 059/93 integrated in the Article 156 of Chapter III of the Argentine Food Code stipulates the maximum limits of certain microorganisms namely Enterobacteriaceae count, <i>Escherichia coli</i> count, <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>, <i>Salmonella spp.</i>, <i>Listeria monocytogenes</i>, <i>Clostridium perfringens</i>, <i>Bacillus cereus</i>, E. coli O157:H7, and E. coli O157 in 4 different classification of ready-to-eat foods of products of animal or vegetable origin. (6) Products Standards Chapter XI of the Argentine Food Code stipulates the standards of frozen vegetable, preserved vegetables, dried fruit, seed, and pickle.
6	Labelling, packaging and marking requirements	(1) Labelling Imported food must comply with the labelling requirement stipulated by the Chapter V of the Argentine Food Code which includes the basic principles of labelling, mandatory and optional information to be presented in food labels, presentation of food labels, and nutrition claims. Further information can be found under labelling of packaged food. According to Promoting Healthy Eating Law No. 27642 (2021) and its Regulatory Decree 151/2022, Argentina introduces mandatory front of pack nutrition labelling for packaged foods and non-alcoholic beverages. In addition, Disposition 11378/2024 and Disposition 11362/2024 add new rules where labels must differentiate

		between natural nutrients (such as natural sugars present in fruits) and additives (such as sugars, salts, sodium, fats, etc.) that have been added during its manufacture. Other information about the front of package nutrition label can be found through the Nutrient Labelling and Warning System (for example, the Front of Package Nutrition Labelling Guide and the Nutrient Labelling Calculator Instructions). (2) Packaging Materials Packaging materials used for both domestic and imported foods, especially those in contact with food must comply with the requirements established by the Chapter IV of the Argentine Food Code. Chapter IV provides detailed provisions on different utensils, containers, wrappings, appliances, and accessories in contact with food, including positive and negative lists of the food contact materials, migration limits, test methods, and specific requirements for different materials such as paper, cellulose, plastic, iron, glass.
7	Other information	Single Window for Foreign Trade (VUCE) The VUCE tool, which includes import notice and import authorisation for food products, facilitates and makes transparent access to information for importers and exporters. Import Controls Decree No. 1812 / 1992 stipulates applicable rules for the pre and post entry controls of imported products of animal and plant origin. WTO Import Licensing Procedures Argentina's legislation and notifications Argentina's participation in WTO USDA Gain Reports Argentina FAIRS Country Report provides guidelines on Argentina's food import regulations to American exporters Argentina Exporter Guide provides practical guide for American exporters aspiring to enter Argentina markets ITA Country Commercial Guide

		Under prohibited and restricted imports , food containing olaquinox are prohibited.
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