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Konu : Arjantin İthalat Rejimi ve Mevzuatında Yapılan Değişiklikler hk.

TÜM ODA VE BORSALARA (Genel Sekreterlik)

İlgi : Ticaret Bakanlığının 19.01.2024 tarih ve 93148679 sayılı yazısı.

İlgi yazıda, Dışişleri Bakanlığ'ından alınan bir yazıya atfen, Arjantin dış ticaret rejiminde son dönemde yapılan bazı düzenlemelerle ilgili güncel gelişmeler hakkında basında yer alan haber kesitlerini ihtiva eden not alınmakla birlikte ekte iletilmektedir.

Bilgilerini ve üyelerinize e-posta ile duyurulmasını rica ederim.

Saygılarımla,

e-imza

Ali Emre YURDAKUL
Genel Sekreter Yardımcısı

EK: Arjantin Not (2 sayfa)



Arjantin Basınında Yer Alan Haberler

Hayvancılık sektörünün uzun zamandır beklediği et ihracatında uygulanan kısıtlamalar Hükümet tarafından kaldırılmıştır. Bu sayede sınırlamaların yürürlükte olduğu 2023 yılında et ihracatından elde edilen gelirin 2024 yılında 2.7 milyar Dolar'dan 3 Milyar Dolar'a yükselmesi beklenmektedir. Kısıtlamaların kaldırılmasına karşın et ihracatında halen ödenmekte olan stopaj %9'dan %15'e çıkarılacaktır. Bu sayede Hükümet, yurtdışına satışları artırmanın yanısıra daha fazla vergi toplayacaktır.

- Ülkedeki ithalatçıların yabancı tedarikçilere olan borçlarının kaydının tutulması amacıyla Hükümet tarafından ticari borçlar için bir kayıt sistemi getirilmiştir. Bu doğrultuda gerekli işlemleri yürütmek üzere Federal Kamu Gelirleri İdaresi (AFIP) görevlendirilmiş ve işlemlerin nasıl gerçekleştirileceğini ilişkin bir kılavuz yayımlanmıştır. Anılan sisteme şu ana kadar 1000 firma kayıt yaptırmıştır.

- İthal mallara yönelik uygulanan Kapsayıcı ve Dayanışmacı bir Arjantin için Vergi" uygulaması ihracat amaçlı üretilen ürünler için ithal edilen mallar bakımından kaldırılmıştır. Bu sayede ihracat odaklı bir büyümenin teşvik edilmesi hedeflenmektedir.

“Meat companies will increase exports but will have to pay more taxes

The Government took a measure that changes the meat business and that was long awaited by producers: the lifting of the ban on exporting the so-called “popular cuts” of meat, of which there are seven, and which were subject to barriers to sell abroad. Nevertheless, this could have an effect on prices and consumption in the local market.

With the new measure, these limitations end, and according to official estimates this could generate income in 2024 of slightly more than US\$ 3,000 million, above the US\$ 2,700 million that were added in 2023, when export barriers were in effect.

The end of the limitations represents a good measure for the meat sector but also for the Government itself, which wants to increase the withholdings currently paid on exports of these cuts, from 9% to 15%. That is to say: it will not restrict sales abroad, but at the same time it will aim to raise more dollars.

This plan, however, could encounter some complications related to the drought that hit hard for almost all of last year. As there is less food for the animals, the level of production falls and by 2024 there could be a drop of up to 1.3 million calves. And if that were not enough, since the animals could not be maintained properly due to the lack of food, almost 50% of the females were slaughtered throughout several months last year. This lower production could not only impact export capacity, but also the domestic market since it will be reflected in a considerable increase in prices.

<https://www.cronista.com/economia-politica/el-gobierno-prende-la-aspiradora-de-dolares-frigorificos-aumentaran-exportaciones-pero-deberan-pagar-mas-impuestos/>

-SEDI imports: How to claim commercial debt in dollars

The Government created a registry for commercial debts for payment of imports and will carry out an audit of the claims. For this, it published the manual to upload the data before the Federal Public Revenue Administration (AFIP). So far, only 1000 companies have registered.

Officials recognize that the system is bureaucratic. Large companies demanded more time and SMEs are still analyzing it. The registration also allows participation in the tenders for the Bopreal bonds that were created for the debt for imports, which until now had a weak start.

The information required is in the nature of a sworn declaration (DDJJ) and applies to companies that have commercial debt for imports of goods and/or services, as detailed in the official manual. Those who have had debt with foreign suppliers and "canceled it through other mechanisms that did not imply access to the Free Exchange Market, reaching full compliance with the payment obligations associated with that operation" may register the debt in the registry.

It is clarified that it is for imports with an official date prior to December 13, 2023 in accordance with BCRA Communication A-7917.

<https://www.cronista.com/economia-politica/importaciones-sedi-el-paso-a-paso-para-declarar-la-deuda-comercial-en-dolares/>

-The Government eliminated the COUNTRY Tax on imported goods intended for the production of exportable products

The national government made official this Thursday the exemption from payment of the Tax for an Inclusive and Solidarity Argentina (colloquially known as "COUNTRY Tax") for imported goods whose purpose is the production of exportable products. The measure will seek to "stimulate the growth of productive activity."

"It is convenient not to affect the aforementioned tax on imports of merchandise that will be used in the production of products intended for export, which is why it is necessary to exclude from the scope of the COUNTRY tax the import or entry operations of merchandise under the protection of those regimes".

The modification will include products that are perfected in the province of Tierra del Fuego, Antarctica and the South Atlantic Islands.

<https://www.cronista.com/economia-politica/dolar-el-gobierno-elimino-el-impuesto-pais-a-las-mercaderias-destinadas-a-productos-exportables/>