



Textile & Apparel Industry

in Argentina / January 2021



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01/ Executive Summary



// EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- The turnover of the Argentine textile and clothing industry amounted to USD 2 billion in 2019.
- Around 90% of the manufacturers in the industry are Micro and Small companies, and large companies account for about 1% of manufacturers. All the production of textiles and clothing in the country is for domestic consumption.
- The textile industry employs 98,000 registered workers. There are also several other workers from the informal sector.
- Smart textiles are a niche with great potential, their development will allow the industry to penetrate various segments with high added value products.
- The sector's imports far exceed exports, resulting in a significant trade deficit.
- As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, the development of e-commerce as a clothing sales channel has accelerated in 2020.



02/

Market Vision and Structure



// VALUE CHAIN STRUCTURE

Fabric Manufacture Link

Apparel Manufacture Link

Fiber processing

- Cotton fiber obtainment
- Wool carding

Yarn manufacturing

- Winding and combing of fiber
- Spinning
- Cotton yarn and other inputs obtainment

Fabric manufacturing

- Preparation of yarns
- Weaving and knitting
- Dyeing and finishing
- Print

Design

- Selection of models and fabrics
- Preparation of molds
- Marketing

Dressmaking

- Cutting material
- Sewing
- Garment assembly

Trade

- Marketing and deals
- Sale
- Customer service

TEXTILE AND APPAREL INDUSTRY



// MARKET SIZE

- 1%** Big companies
- 10%** Medium companies
- 37%** Small companies
- 52%** Micro companies

98,000+
Registered employees

The textile sector was the 2nd most affected in terms of job losses in Argentina from 2016 to 2019

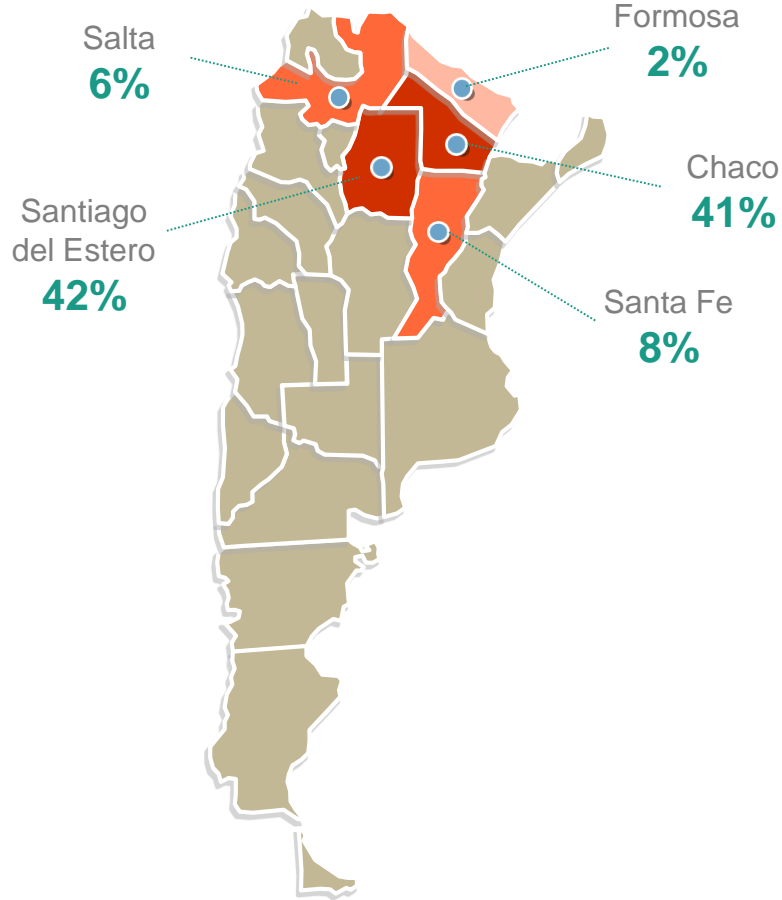
2019

TOTAL REVENUE
USD 2 billion

EXPORTS
USD 125.4 million
55,000 tons (*)

IMPORTS
USD 625 million
112,000 tons (*)

(*): IES. Fashion Network. Jan-Jul 2020.

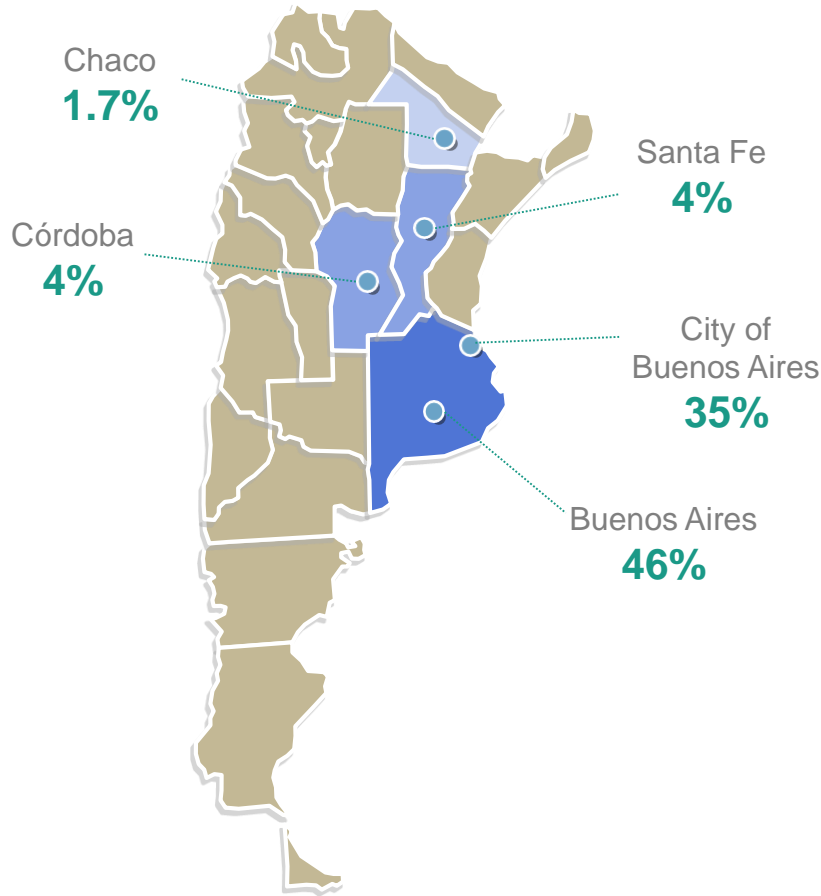


GEOGRAPHICAL

“ Distribution of National Production ”

COTTON

The production of cotton is concentrated in the northern region of the country (Santa Fe, Santiago del Estero, Chaco, Formosa and Salta).



GEOGRAPHICAL

“ Distribution of National Production ”

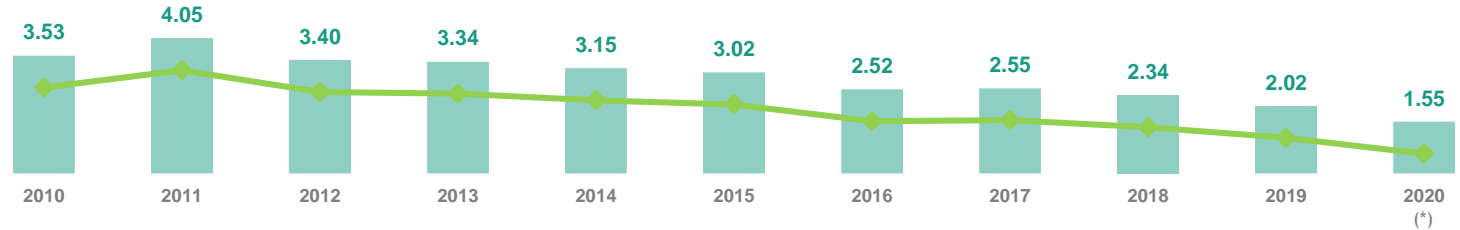
TEXTILE PRODUCTS

Textile production is concentrated mainly in the province of Buenos Aires and the City of Buenos Aires, which manufacture 81% of the total textile output.

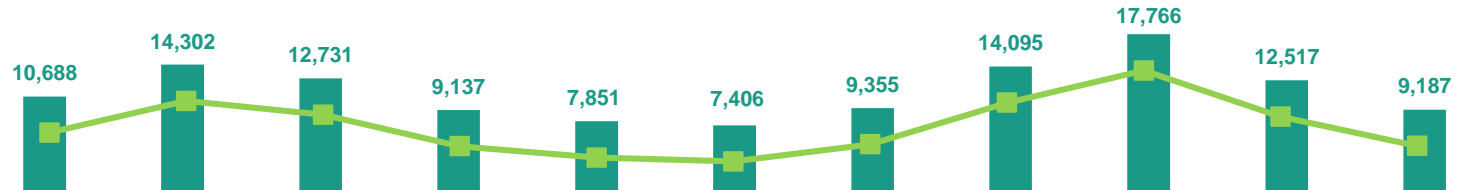
They are followed by the provinces of Córdoba, Santa Fe and Chaco, which manufacture around 10% of the textile output.

// EVOLUTION

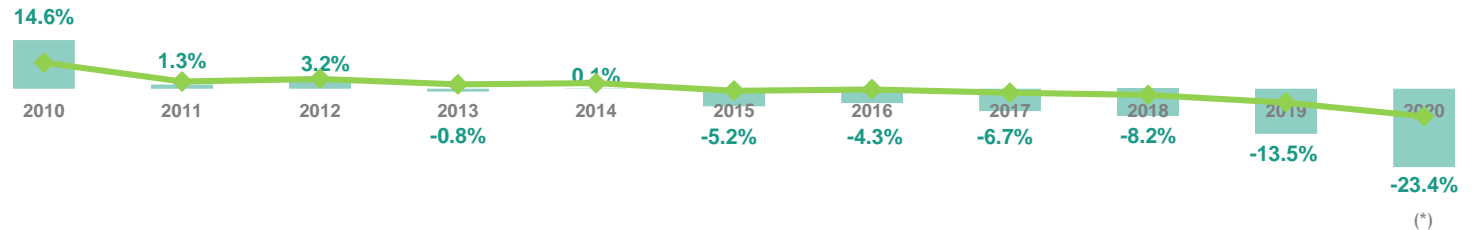
Total Turnover (in USD billion)



Volume in Mt (exports + imports)



Evolution of national production





// COMPETITIVENESS OF THE INDUSTRY

- Garments manufacturing industry in the country might have some challenges including tax levied throughout production chain, high inflation and interest rates, largely in informal sector, and relatively high labor costs.
- The industry is also underutilizing its capacity by using only 44% of its installed capacity at the beginning of 2020.
- Due to the impact of COVID-19, the sector expects investments of USD 320 million in 2020-2021 (*).



03/

Competitors and their Strategies



// CURRENT STRATEGIES

Strategy	Description
Integration	Broadly speaking, clothing manufacturers are vertically integrated and engaged in spinning, weaving, and dry-cleaning activities. The reason for this vertical integration is put down to the lack of installed capacity of the industry and the suboptimal quality of the outsourced services.
Outsourcing	The apparel industry outsources almost all the manufacturing processes to clothing factories in an attempt to conduct more flexible processes and reduce tied-up capital, which secures greater margin profit and mitigates risks.
Industry synergy	In 2003, the main companies in the industry together with unions, universities, and research centers set up <i>Fundación Pro Tejer</i> , a foundation that seeks to introduce topics related to the textile chain value into the public agenda as a strategic move towards the country's economic and social development. Every year the foundation organizes a convention that analyzes the state of the industry through debates and presentations.
E-commerce	Online clothing shopping has been growing at a high rate in recent years. E-commerce grew with a rate of 76% in 2019. The sportswear was at the 3 rd place in terms of E-commerce growth in 2019. Most attractive category for online shoppers, while non-sportswear was the 5th. The COVID-19 pandemic accelerated this transition process to E-commerce, with more than 90% of brands using E-commerce sales platforms.



04/ Opportunities



// OPPORTUNITIES FOR INDIAN COMPANIES

- 1. Development of new niche markets:** There is a potential market in the development of smart textiles, which are capable of altering its composition in response to different external or chemical stimuli. The properties of smart textiles modify to provide users with additional benefits. Guilford has already begun manufacturing nano textiles and technical textiles. Mafissa manufactures geotextiles which are used in civil engineering and in the construction of roads, canals, etc. It is the only manufacturer of copper yarn in the world. The development of this segment will allow introducing products of high added value to highly differentiated market segments that prioritize usefulness and high quality over price.
- 2. Brands with a high degree of differentiation.** There are investment opportunities for those seeking to manufacture selective and differentiated products, which is further facilitated by the skilled workforce available in the country. While it is difficult to sell large volumes in this pandemic and economic slowdown, there is still considerable potential for the brands that offer differentiated and exclusive products.



05/ Public Policies



// PUBLIC POLICIES

FIRST STAGE

SANITARY MEASURES

Work is underway to control pests within the framework of the Agreement of Technological Linkage of the National Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA, Spanish acronym) and the cotton manufacturing provinces. The ultimate goal is to prevent boll weevil from entering the cotton manufacturing areas through internal and external quarantine systems.

FINANCING

The Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Ministry runs the Plan for the Sustainable Development and Promotion of Cotton Production, whose purpose is to contribute to the recovery of cotton cultivation through mechanisms that mitigate the effects of price fluctuations and promote certainty in the long term (Act No. 26,060).

RESEARCH

INTA manages the Genetic Improvement Program with the objective of obtaining new and better quality crops. It also runs the Assistance Program for the Improvement of the Quality of Cotton Fiber (PROCALGODÓN), which seeks to improve the productive process of Argentine cotton.



// PUBLIC POLICIES

INDUSTRIAL STAGE

FINANCING

The Program for the Promotion of Consumption and Production managed by the Economy Ministry, the Productive Development Ministry and the Central Bank encourages the consumption of various goods and services, especially clothes. This program allows consumers to make credit card purchases in up to 18 free-interest installments.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

The Strengthening the Cotton Industry sponsored by “Cooperación Sur-Sur” is a project that aims to contribute to the sustainable development of the cotton value chain in the partner countries and strengthen the industry by expanding the capacities and levels of inter-institutional coordination. The main participants in this project are MERCOSUR member countries and its partners.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The Center for Textile Research and Development, which belongs to the National Institute of Industrial Technology (INTI, Spanish acronym), provides technical assistance to public entities and textile companies to contribute to the development of the industry.

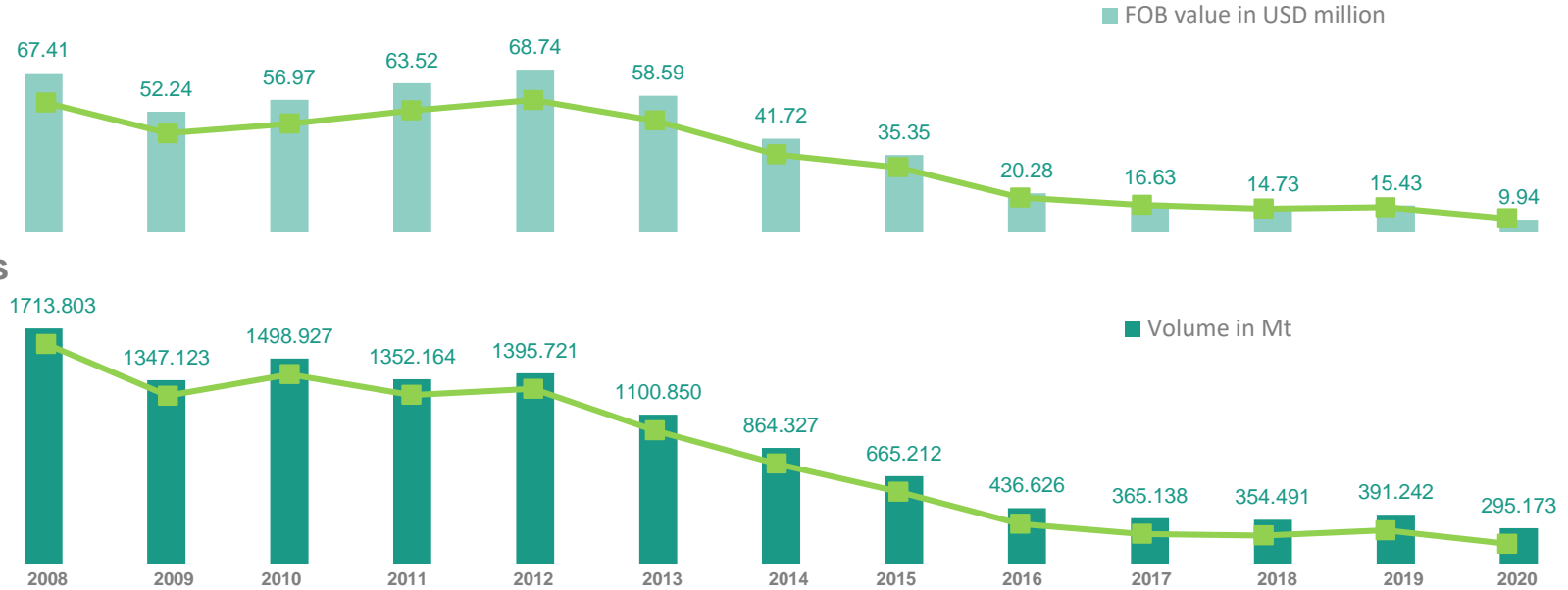


06/ International Trade



// EXPORTS

Evolution of Argentina's apparel exports

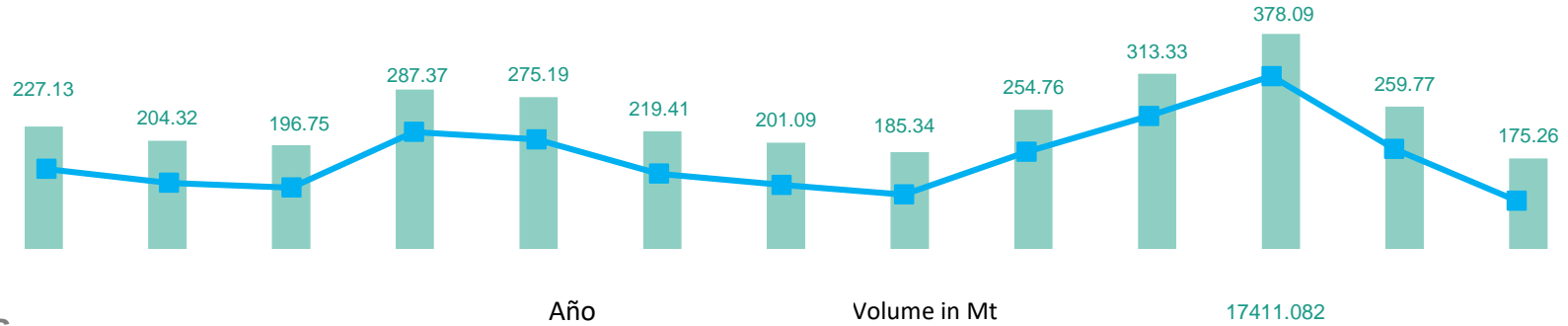


Source: CIAI. Period January to August of each year.

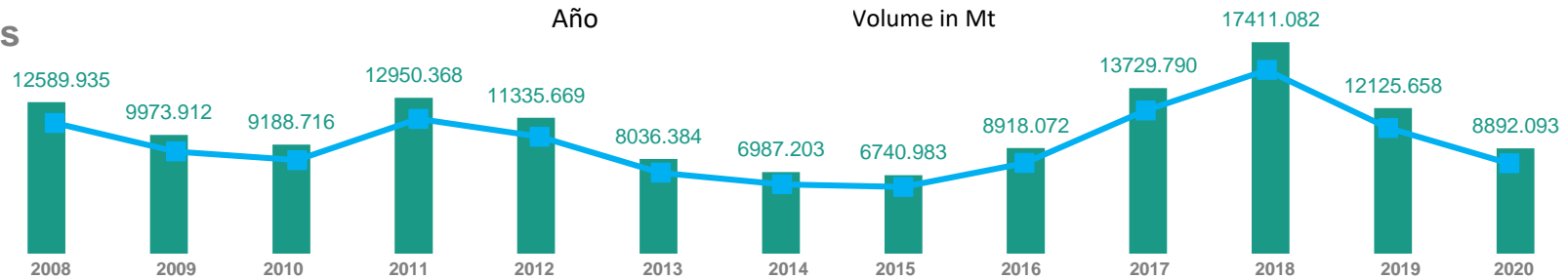
The apparel sector is experiencing a gradual slowdown in the value as well as volume of its exports since 2012.

// IMPORTS

■ CIF value in USD million



Evolution of Argentina's apparel imports



Source: CIAI. Period January to August of each year.

Historically, the sector has imported large volumes of clothing. However, due to the currency devaluation in 2018-2019, the economic recession and the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 has resulted in reduction of the imports.



// MAIN EXPORT COUNTRIES: APPAREL

	2019					2018				
	FOB value USD million	Volume in Mt	% FOB	% Mt	Price USD FOB per kilo	FOB value USD million	Volume in Mt	% FOB	% Mt	Price USD FOB per kilo
Unspecified	15.90	391.271	67.70%	63.59%	40.64	10.29	235.171	48.28%	45.27%	43.75
Uruguay	4.84	179.249	20.61%	29.13%	27.00	5.68	169.051	26.68%	32.54%	33.63
Chile	1.73	30.016	7.35%	4.88%	57.54	1.72	39.219	8.07%	7.55%	43.86
Paraguay	0.96	13.953	4.07%	2.27%	68.49	1.29	20.113	6.07%	3.87%	64.31
Japan	0.042	0.294	0.18%	0.05%	144.93	0.18	0.969	0.86%	0.19%	188.05
United States	0.012	0.404	0.05%	0.07%	31.71	0.010	0.223	0.05%	0.04%	48.85
Peru	0.002	0.039	0.01%	0.01%	74.45	0.015	0.417	0.07%	0.08%	36.48
Spain	0.002	0.093	0.01%	0.02%	26.67	0.008	0.124	0.04%	0.02%	70.59
Mexico	0.002	0.010	0.01%	0.00%	247.16	0.021	0.161	0.10%	0.03%	134.23

Export
trading
partners

Source: CIAI.

Uruguay, Chile and Paraguay make up the main destinations for apparel exports from Argentina.



// MAIN IMPORT COUNTRIES: APPAREL

Top ten	2019					2018				
	CIF value USD million	Volume in Mt	% CIF	% Mt	Price USD CIF per kilo	CIF value USD million	Volume in Mt	% CIF	% Mt	Price USD CIF per kilo
China	181.49	10476.493	50.43%	63.14%	17.32	285.31	15167.179	55.99%	66.18%	18.81
Vietnam	23.59	764.596	6.56%	4.61%	30.85	21.08	991.534	4.14%	4.33%	21.26
Bangladesh	20.64	1100.852	5.74%	6.63%	18.75	18.37	928.084	3.61%	4.05%	19.80
India	18.13	844.446	5.04%	5.09%	21.48	26.47	900.932	5.20%	3.93%	29.39
Peru	16.71	328.516	4.64%	1.98%	50.88	23.14	439.961	4.54%	1.92%	52.60
Cambodia	11.01	408.346	3.06%	2.46%	26.96	7.62	265.842	1.50%	1.16%	28.68
Turkey	10.68	306.253	2.97%	1.85%	34.87	4.54	112.060	0.89%	0.49%	40.49
Brazil	9.20	299.055	2.56%	1.80%	30.77	3.04	88.182	0.60%	0.38%	34.48
Indonesia	8.00	195.817	2.22%	1.18%	40.85	6.88	169.446	1.35%	0.74%	40.56
Paraguay	7.91	291.735	1.95%	1.76%	27.12	12.72	418.807	2.50%	1.83%	30.39

Import trading partners

Source: CIAI.

China, followed by Vietnam, Bangladesh and India are the main exporter of apparels to Argentina in 2020.

// MAIN EXPORT: TEXTILES

	Thousands of dollars	Interannual variation vs. same period			
	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Raw material	57,483	+11.8%	+20.4%	+42.8%	+56.3%
Yarns	345	-95.5%	-95.4%	-89.7%	-94.8%
Flat fabrics	65	-64.6%	-78.4%	-81.2%	-92.8%
Knitwear	0	-100%	-100%	-100%	-100%
Others	3,049	-60.6%	-67.1%	-65.1%	-74.9%
Garments	3,735	-2.3%	-6.8%	-17.3%	-52.2%
Confections	745	+13.2%	-23.3%	-54.5%	-51.5%
Grand Total	65,422	-8.9%	-6.7%	+8.9%	-2.5%
Grand Total without raw materials	7,940	-61.1%	-64.5%	-59.9%	-73.8%

	Tons	Interannual variation vs. same period			
	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
	14,953	+48.9%	+6.2%	+13.9%	+13.8%
	100	-96.2%	-96.0%	-91.0%	-95.5%
	17	-25.9%	-59.1%	-73.2%	-86.8%
	0	-100%	-100%	-100%	-100%
	998	-53.2%	-62.0%	-54.9%	-63.2%
	86	-6.9%	+3.8%	+3.6%	-31.2%
	85	+21.1%	-5.3%	-52.4%	-29.8%
	16,238	+7.9%	-16.5%	-3.9%	-12.6%
	1,285	-74.3%	-76.0%	-65.9%	-76.4%

Source: Fundación Protejer. Period January to February of each year.

According to Fundación Pro-Tejer, exports of textile products have reduced drastically from January-February 2015 to the same period of the year 2019. Only sales abroad of raw materials have increased during that period.



// MAIN IMPORT COUNTRIES: TEXTILES

Top ten	2019		2018		interannual variation (%)	
	Mt	USD million	Mt	USD million	Mt	USD
China	14,519	93.79	23,729	146.35	-38.8%	-35.9%
Brazil	5,091	28.85	8,293	41.55	-38.6%	-30.6%
India	2,942	10.81	5,257	17.13	-44.0%	-36.9%
Korea	908	2.34	1,403	4.40	-35.3%	-46.7%
Indonesia	904	4.13	2,624	9.01	-65.5%	-54.1%
Vietnam	691	6.62	1,167	8.13	-40.8%	-18.6%
Pakistan	680	4.93	842	5.12	-19.2%	-3.6%
Mexico	548	3.82	659	4.09	-16.9%	-6.5%
Taiwan	522	1.44	843	2.67	-38.1%	-45.9%
United States	431	3.83	674	6.93	-36.1%	-44.7%

Import
trading
partners



07/

Considerations for Foreign Investors



// INVESTMENT IN ARGENTINA

The **Argentine Investment and International Trade Agency** highlights the following aspects to invest in Argentina:

- 3rd largest GDP in Latin America (USD 450 billion).
- GDP per capita of USD 10,000.
- 45 million inhabitants (60% under 35 years of age) and access to 295 million people in MERCOSUR.
- 2nd largest unconventional gas field and 4th largest unconventional oil field in the world.
- 705,000 km² of high potential mining areas with more than 250 projects in their initial stage.
- 8th largest country in the world, with 53% of its land as arable land.
- Global leading exporter of soybeans, corn, lemon, lithium, among others.
- 6th producer of beef and 5th exporter worldwide, present in the world's most demanding markets such as the European Union, the United States, China and Israel.
- 1st country in Latin America in command of the English language.
- 110,000 college graduates of STEM careers a year.



// COUNTRY OVERVIEW

45,376,763
Total population

**ARGENTINE
PESO**
National currency

2020

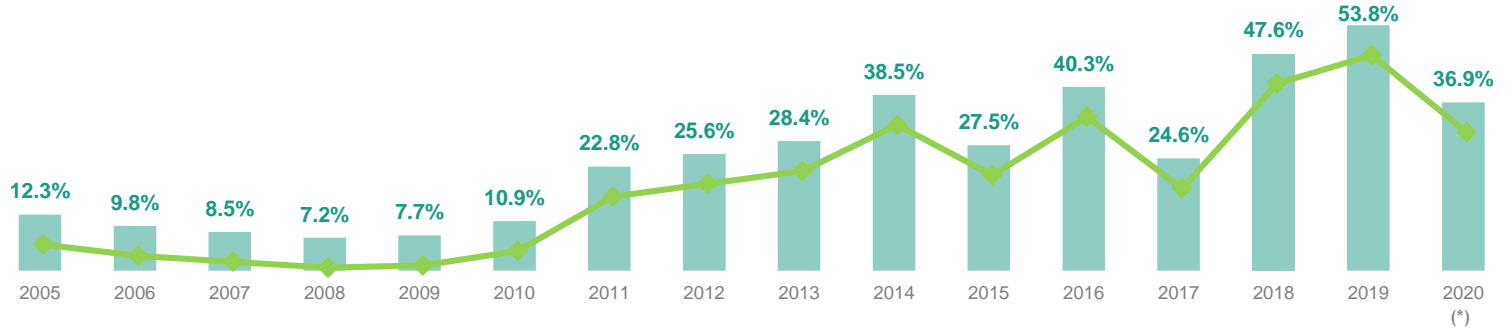
INFLATION
36.1%

**ESTIMATED GDP
GROWTH**
-11.7%



// CURRENT ECONOMIC CONTEXT

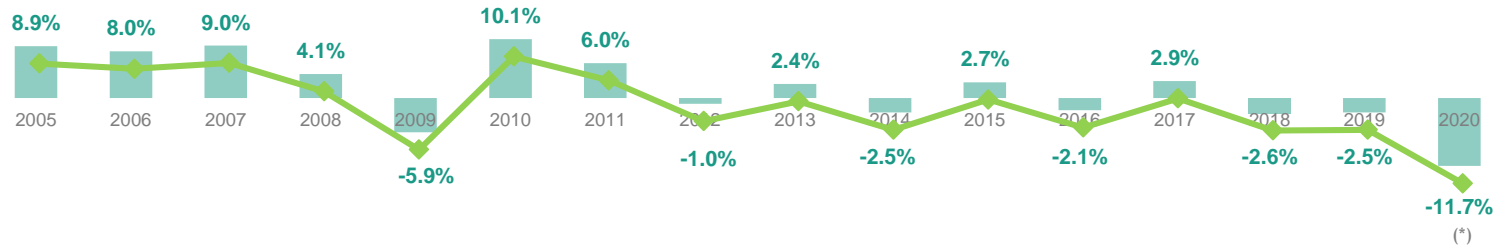
Inflation



13.1%

Unemployment rate (**)

GDP



Source: Compiled based on information provided by INDEC. (*): BCRA. Estimated to October 2020. (**): INDEC. 2nd Quarter of 2020.



// ARGENTINA'S MAIN TRADING PARTNERS

Appearance	Brazil	China	United States	Viet Nam	Chile	India	Paraguay	Germany
Exports	4,715	4,016	2,267	2,124	1,914	1,664	529	501
Variation (%) vs 2019	-31.2%	8.8%	-18.6%	6.4%	-6.9%	12.0%	-19.7%	-22.7%
Imports	5,176	5,049	2,861	454	313	512	1,588	1,287
Variation (%) vs 2019	-27.8%	-19.5%	-36.5%	13.2%	-15.6%	-4.5%	14.4%	-31.7%
Balance	-462	-1,033	-594	1,670	1,601	1,152	-1,059	-786
Total (Exports + Imports)	9,891	9,065	5,128	2,578	2,227	2,176	2,117	1,788



// TAXATION

- In Argentina, tax collection efforts are carried out at national, provincial, and municipal level by levying taxes on income, assets, and consumption.
- The agency in charge of collecting taxes, monitoring, and controlling taxation at national level is AFIP (Spanish acronym for Argentine Revenue Service).
- Consequently, taxes are classified into three tiers:
 - National
 - Provincial
 - Municipal



// NATIONAL TAXES

INCOME TAX	All income is subject to tax. Local subsidiaries of foreign legal entities are regarded as resident businesses and are, therefore, subject to tax. The applicable tax rate is 35% and applies to total income. Non-resident businesses with no branches or permanent offices in Argentina are only subject to local income tax.
VALUE ADDED TAX (VAT)	VAT applies to the values of goods and services at every stage of production. General VAT rate is 21%; nevertheless, the rate for certain goods and services is set at 10,5% or 27%. Imports are subject to the same VAT rate as local goods and services. Exports are exempt from VAT.
MINIMUM PRESUMED INCOME TAX	Minimum Presumed Income Tax is payable by legal entities, which are imposed a 1% rate on the value of all their assets located either in Argentina or abroad. It is also applicable to assets located in Argentine and owned by foreign individuals or legal entities with a permanent establishment in the country.
PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX	This tax is imposed on individuals and undivided estates with respect to assets valued at over AR\$ 2,000,000. As of the year 2020, residents are taxed 0.25% on personal property.
EXCISE TAXES	Excise taxes are levied on the consumption of specific goods, such as tobacco, alcoholic drinks, and luxury items; they are payable by manufactures or importers.
FINANCIAL TRANSACTION TAXES - CREDITS AND DEBITS ON BANK ACCOUNTS AND OTHERS.	A 0,6% general tax is levied on withdrawals and credits on bank accounts transacted by entities governed by the Financial Institutions Act. Furthermore, transactions in cash are subject to a 1.2% rate if conducted through payment systems in lieu of current accounts.



// NATIONAL TAXES

DOUBLE TAXATION AVOIDANCE AGREEMENTS

Argentina has entered into double taxation agreements with the following countries to provide relief from double taxation on businesses, personal income, capital, and assets:

- Australia
- United Kingdom
- Chile
- Denmark
- Germany
- Belgium
- France
- Italy
- Sweden
- Canada
- Bolivia
- Brazil
- Finland
- Norway
- Spain
- Switzerland
- The Netherlands
- Russia
- Mexico



// PROVINCIAL TAXES

GROSS INCOME TAX	Gross Income tax is applicable to the revenue generated by businesses engaged in trade, industrial activities, agriculture, finance, or professional services. It is levied on each commercial transaction at a rate that ranges from 1,5% to 5%, according to the industry and area. Nevertheless, certain primary and industrial activities are exempted from this tax.
STAMP DUTY	This is a provincial tax placed on the execution of notarial and private documents, including agreements and other large-amount transactions.
REAL ESTATE TRANSFER TAX	Real estate owners are subject to an annual tax on their real property based on the fiscal value of the land free of any improvements and on the improvements of land, if any. The payable amount is estimated pursuant to the laws in force each fiscal year, which set forth the applicable values and rate scales according to the type of property.



// MUNICIPAL TAXES

Municipalities collect taxes imposed on industrial safety services, lighting and cleaning services, etc. These taxes are calculated based on public revenue or other criteria, such as the number of employees.



// TAX INCENTIVES

Tax regulations provide for incentives for certain activities such as mining, forestation, software development, renewable energies, research, biotechnology, and biofuel production.

Generally, such incentives consist of:

- **Tax stability for a specified period**
- **Tax credits**
- **Preferred tax rates**
- **VAT Exemption**

A tax-free area has been established in southern Tierra del Fuego where all the activities and transactions conducted are exempted from all national taxes, except for specific activities and transactions, which are levied a lower rate.



// LABOR LAW

Permanent employment contract

Employment contracts in Argentina generally fall within this category, which means the labor relationship may extend permanently unless a cause of termination arises. The law provides for a three-month probation period. The employer must register the relationship with the relevant authority before the lapse of this period. Moreover, the parties are subject to the rights and obligations arising out the employment contract during this period, but either party may terminate the employment without cause. In such case, the employee is not entitled to severance payment.

Special employment contracts

In order to provide an adequate framework, the law sets forth special forms of employment:

1. Fixed-term contracts
2. Seasonal employment contracts
3. Contingency employment agreement
4. Team employment contracts



// LABOR REGULATIONS

COMPENSATION (SALARIES AND WAGES)

Employees' compensation may be fully paid in cash or it may be paid both in cash and in kind, i.e. food or accommodation. In such case, payments in kind cannot exceed 20% of the total compensation amount.

The employer has the obligation to:

- Wire-transfer the employee's salaries to a bank account on their names.
- Provide a salary slip
- Comply with the statutory term of payment: salaried employees must be paid at the end of the month, whereas wage earners must receive their compensation on a weekly or monthly basis.

STATUTORY ANNUAL EXTRA PAY

All workers are entitled to a thirteenth salary, which is officially referred to as Statutory Annual Extra Payment. Such payment is made in two installments: 50% of the total amount is granted by June 31 and the remaining 50% by December 31.

MINIMUM SALARY AND WAGE

The law establishes the minimum salary and wage amount.

Considering the relatively high inflation rate in Argentina, the salaries may need to be revised multiple times a year.



// LABOR REGULATIONS

ANNUAL VACATION

Annual vacation is paid time off employers grant to their employees.

The length of vacations varies according to the employee's seniority:

1. From 6 months to 5 years of service: 14 calendar days
2. From 5 to 10 years of service: 21 calendar days
3. From 10 to 20 years of service: 28 calendar days
4. Over 20 years of service: 35 calendar days

New employees who have rendered services for less than half the business day of the year are entitled to one vacation day for every 20 days of service.

PAID MATERNITY LEAVE

The law provides for paid maternity leave which extends from 45 days before childbirth to 45 days after delivery.

Once this period elapses, women workers can choose to:

1. Resume working under the working conditions before the leave.
2. Terminate the employment contract unilaterally.
3. Request an unpaid extension of the maternity leave for an additional period ranging from three to six months.

Women workers are entitled to a daily thirty-minute break to breastfeed her child. This entitlement lasts for one year after childbirth.



// LABOR REGULATIONS

LABOR SAFETY

Employers have the obligation to provide insurance to employees to cover labor risks. To such end, they must either self-insure or hire a risk labor risk insurance company (in Spanish Aseguradoras de Riesgos del Trabajo or ART), in order to compensate in the event of work accidents and diseases.

SOCIAL SECURITY

Businesses undertake to make the relevant contributions in connection with social security services for their employees. Such contributions include family allowances, union health insurance, pensions, and contributions to unemployment funds. Contributions represent 27% of the gross salary of employees that render services and 23% of the gross salary of the rest of the employees.

COMPULSORY LIFE INSURANCE

The employer must obtain an insurance policy within thirty days of the commencement of the employment relationship.

MINIMUM WORKING AGE

The minimum working age is 16 years old.



// LABOR REGULATIONS

DISMISSAL

None of the parties can terminate the employment contract without giving prior notice.

The minimum notice period is set by the law as follows:

1. For the employee: 15 days
2. For the employer: 15 days for employees under probation period, one month when the worker's length of service is less than five years, and two months, when the length of service exceeds five years.

Due to the impact of COVID-19, the National Government, through Decree 891/2020 of March 31, later extended in May, July, September and November, dismissals without just cause and due to lack or reduction of work and force are prohibited until the end of January 2021.

EMPLOYMENT RELATIONSHIP RECORDS

The employer has the obligation to register the employment relationship with the relevant authorities. In the event of termination of contract, the employer must give relevant notice to the Social Security Registry.

The duly registration of the employment relationship allows workers to enjoy the social security benefits granted by the law.



// LABOR REGULATIONS

OVERTIME

In Argentina, working time is 48 hours per week with a limit of nine hours a day (six hours a day for work performed under hazardous conditions). Night working time is limited to seven-hour shifts. Overtime is permitted with certain restrictions. Overtime rate is 50 per cent, for work performed on weekdays and Saturday mornings, and 100 per cent for work performed thereafter and on public holidays. The law establishes the maximum overtime limit which shall not exceed 200 hours per year or 30 hours per month.

LABOR UNIONS

The workers may opt to join a union. Most workers are unionized in Argentina. There are collective bargaining agreements to protect the workers, which shows the degree of influence these unions have.



// RELEVANT LEGISLATION

LEGAL FRAMEWORK	<p>The Argentine Law provides for the protection of foreign investors and their projects. Argentina has entered into several bilateral investment treaties with other countries. It is a member country of the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA), which provides guarantees to protect investments against non-commercial risks.</p>
INVESTMENT MODEL	<p>Foreign investors can start their businesses in three ways: setting up a foreign branch, acquiring ownership in an existing company or creating a new company.</p>
CORPORATE AND BUSINESS ACT	<p>Law No. 19,550 (amended and renamed as General Corporate and Business Law No. 26,994). Sets forth the different business forms available. The most popular business forms among foreign investors are Sociedades Anónimas (S.A.)— Corporations— and Sociedades de Responsabilidad Limitada (S.R.L.) — Limited Liability Companies or LLCs.</p>
FOREIGN INVESTMENT LAW	<p>Law No. 21,382 Sets forth the conditions for foreign investors to invest and transact business in the country. It further provides for the expansion of existing investment undertakings.</p>



08/ Conclusion



// CONCLUSION

- Argentina offers investment opportunities for those seeking to manufacture a variety of products, which is further facilitated by the skilled labor available in the country.
- Smart textiles are a niche market that opens up new long-term investment opportunities and could very well reach new segments that prioritize utility and high quality over price.
- Taxes and structural costs associated with the production affect the final sale price. Furthermore, competition from certain Asian countries had also had an impact given their cost advantage.
- The growth of E-commerce in 2020, consolidating a local trend of the last decade, configures a new channel to develop clothing sales.



09/ Useful Information



// USEFUL INFORMATION

ARGENTINE INDUSTRIAL CHAMBER OF CLOTHING (CIAI)

Address: Av. Rivadavia 1523 - 5th Floor - City of Buenos Aires
Postal Code: C1033AAF
Phone: (54-11) 4381-0001 - Web site: www.ciaindumentaria.com.ar

ARGENTINE FEDERATION OF TEXTILE COMPANIES (FITA)

Address: Reconquista 458 - 9th Floor - City of Buenos Aires
Postal Code: C10003ABJ
Phone: (54-11) 4394-3700 - Web site: www.fita.com.ar

ARGENTINE COTTON CHAMBER

Address: Lavalle 381 - 8th Floor - Office 30 - City of Buenos Aires
Postal Code: C1047AAG
Web site: www.camaraalgodonera.com.ar

PRO TEJER FOUNDATION

Address: Av. Del Libertador 1311 - Vicente López - Buenos Aires Province
Postal Code: B1638BEM
Phone: (54-11) 4797-8584 - Web site: www.fundacionprotejer.com



// USEFUL INFORMATION

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS AND CENSUSES (INDEC)

Address: Av. Pres. Julio A. Roca 609 - City of Buenos Aires
Postal Code: C1067
Phone: (+54 11) 4349-9200 - Website: <https://www.indec.gob.ar/>

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND WORKSHIP

Address: Esmeralda 1216 - City of Buenos Aires
Postal Code: C1007 ABR
Phone: (+54 11) 4819-7000 - Website: <https://www.cancilleria.gob.ar/>

MINISTRY OF PRODUCTIVE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATION

Address: Av. Hipólito Yrigoyen 250 - City of Buenos Aires
Postal Code: C1086
Phone: (+54 11) 0800-333-7963 - Website:
<https://www.argentina.gob.ar/produccion>

MINISTRY OF ECONOMY OF THE NATION

Address: Av. Hipólito Yrigoyen 250 - City of Buenos Aires
Postal Code: C1085 AAB
Phone: (+54 11) 4349-5000 - Website:
<https://www.argentina.gob.ar/economia>



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