

# Guidelines on National Incentives for Investments

Legal Framework  
for Foreign Investment



**This report offers an overview of the Argentine legal framework for foreign investments and it is not intended to be exhaustive. The information provided by the Argentine Agency for Investment and International Trade (AAICI) does not substitute professional advice. Even though AAICI has verified the information cited in this report, always seek advice of independent professionals or qualified sources before acting upon said information.**

# Guidelines on National Incentives for Investments

## Legal Framework for Foreign Investment

### Goal

This guide aims to provide information to people and entities interested in the current legislation in Argentina regarding foreign investment applied to different activities or productive sectors, in order to promote the establishment and growth of investments in the country.

### Methodology

In order to elaborate this report, information on current legislation about the **national incentive regimes** was identified and reviewed.

### Recipients

Potential investors and public departments of international promotion.

### Issued

Annually.

### Content

This guide is a compendium of current legislation on national incentive regimes applied to foreign investment. The document provides detailed benefits and the beneficiaries of each legal instrument considered, and it also lists the respective enforcement authority.

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	Reduction of import tariff of capital assets	Resolution NO 8/2001/ Decree 509/2007
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	Capital assets temporary import	Law NO 22.415
	Capital assets manufacturing incentive	Decree NO 379/01 and amendments.
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	National fishing regime	Law NO 24.922
	Fishing trust fund	Agreement 130/2016 between PBA and Agroindustry Ministry, by means of which the Fund is regulated
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	Refund of Value Added Tax to foreign tourists	General Resolution 3720/2015 AFIP
	Refund of VAT to foreign tourists in hotel services in accommodation	National Decree No. 1043/2016, Resolution of the Ministry of Tourism 566/2016 and Joint Resolution of Afip N ° 3971

# 1. Introduction

Argentina has developed a series of special programs for financing, non-refundable contributions, and tax incentives that are available for business owners according to their specific activities and the status of their production project. These programs are applied throughout the entire national territory.

The design of the investment promotion system in Argentina is based on three pillars:

- **Horizontal Incentives**, applied to all regions and activities
- **Sectorial Incentives**, aimed to promote the development of certain sectors of the economy
- **Regional Incentives**, consisting of promotional systems and structures to support provincial investments

Tax incentives can be defined as special fiscal treatments granted by the State to certain economic activities and regions, as well as to priority sectors, in order to attract investments and promote development. These are tools created to stimulate the growth of certain sectors, regions and activities.

Tax incentives can be:

- Temporary **Tax Exemptions** or rates reduction
- **Investment Incentives** (accelerated depreciations, partial deductions, fiscal credits, or tax deferrals)
- **Special Zones** with tax privileges (income tax, value-added tax/VAT)
- **Job Incentives** (tax credits for hiring workforce)

Foreign investments in Argentina are covered under a broad legal protection and safeguarded by an array of national and international regulations that make of Argentina a safe destination for foreign investors.

The National Constitution on its Preamble guarantees egalitarian treatment to any foreign national, and on its Section 20, it acknowledges the same rights as to those nationals born in the country:

“Foreigners enjoy within the territory of the Nation all the civil rights of citizens; they may exercise their industry, trade and profession; own real property, buy and sell it; navigate the rivers and coasts; practice freely their religion; make wills and marry under the laws. They are not obliged to accept citizenship nor to pay extraordinary compulsory taxes. They may obtain naturalization papers residing two uninterrupted years in the Nation; but the authorities may shorten this term in favor of those so requesting it, alleging and proving services rendered to the Republic” (Section 20, Constitution of the Argentine Republic, August 22, 1994)<sup>1</sup>

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**Source of Official Document:**

[www.biblioteca.jus.gov.ar/argentina-constitution.pdf](http://www.biblioteca.jus.gov.ar/argentina-constitution.pdf), accessed on February 21st, 2021

# 2. Incentives to Investments





# Foreign Investment Law

## Regulatory Framework:

Law No.21,382, National Decree No.1853/1993.

Law No.21,382 sets the regulatory framework for foreign investment. This law regulates foreign investors that invest capital in the country promoting, supplementing or developing economic activity under any of the items established in the Law, and are entitled to make investments without prior approval. The Law establishes that these investors will have the same rights and obligations that the Argentine Constitution and the laws grant to domestic investors, subject to the terms of said law and all specially sanctioned promotional statutes.

This Law establishes the framework for foreign investment with the following definitions:

- **Foreign Investment Capital** refers to all capital contributions owned by foreign investors applied to economic activities performed in the country, or the acquisition by foreign investors of a portion in the capital of an existing domestic company.
- **Foreign Investor** refers to all natural and legal persons residing outside of Argentine territory, the holder of a foreign capital investment, and domestic companies of foreign capital as defined in the next section of this article when investing in other domestic companies.

- **Domestic Company of Foreign Capital** refers to all companies domiciled within the territory of the Republic, in which natural or legal persons domiciled outside of the Republic are direct or indirect owners of more than 49% of the capital or directly or indirectly control the number of votes necessary to prevail in stockholders or partners meetings.

- **Domestic Company of Domestic Capital** refers to all companies domiciled within the territory of the Republic, in which natural or legal persons also domiciled within the Republic are direct or indirect owners of not less than 51% of the capital and directly or indirectly control the number of votes necessary to prevail in stockholders or partners meetings.

## Foreign Investors are entitled

- to transfer abroad liquid earnings obtained as a result of their investments, as well as repatriate their capital
- to utilize any of the corporate structures recognized by national laws
- to access domestic credit sources with the same rights and conditions as domestic companies of domestic capital

### **Foreign investments can be made in:**

- Freely exchangeable foreign currency
- Capital goods, their parts, and accessories
- Earnings or capital in domestic currency owned by foreign investors, whenever lawfully transferable abroad
- External credits swaps in freely exchangeable foreign currency
- Intangible goods, in accordance with specific laws
- Other forms of contributions established in special promotional regimes

The Foreign Investment Law establishes the treatment of temporary capital contribution and the binding agreements between controlling and controlled companies.

### **Temporary Capital Contribution (exception):**

Temporary capital contributions made, pursuant to contracts dealing with goods, works and services or others, are not subject to this law but will be governed by the terms agreed in the respective contracts in accordance with applicable laws, notwithstanding which the owners of such contributions may choose to make their investments within the terms of this law.

### **Agreements between controlling and controlled companies:**

Binding agreements between a domestic company of foreign capital and the company that directly or indirectly controls it, or another subsidiary of the latter, will be considered, for all purposes, entered into by independent parties when their terms and conditions conform to common market practices among independent entities.

# Program for Productive Recovery - MiPyME

## Marco Regulatory Framework:

Law No.27,264 and Law No.27,440.

## Enforcement Authority:

Ministry of Productive Development

## Incentives:

Law No.27,264 provides MiPyME (Micro, Small and Medium-sized) Companies with several tax benefits. Among them,

- **Micro and small-sized enterprises** may **compute 100 % of the credit and debit tax effectively paid as a tax credit against income tax.** **Medium-sized enterprises** related to the manufacturing industry may offset 60 % of such payments
- MiPyME Companies can pay **the VAT balance** on the due date in the second month immediately following the original VAT due date

- **Further tax benefits** are provided for those MiPyME Companies making productive investments and for those developing the manufacturing industry.

**Law No.27,440** has established the **electronic credit invoice** as a financing instrument for MiPyMEs.

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### For additional information

[www.servicios.infoleg.gob.ar/infolegInternet/anexos/260000-264999/263953/norma.htm](http://www.servicios.infoleg.gob.ar/infolegInternet/anexos/260000-264999/263953/norma.htm)

[www.afip.gob.ar/facturadecreditoelectronica/documentos/ResolucionConjuntaAFIProduccion.pdf](http://www.afip.gob.ar/facturadecreditoelectronica/documentos/ResolucionConjuntaAFIProduccion.pdf)

# National Program to Develop Suppliers - PRODEPRO

## Regulatory Framework:

Law No.27,437

## Addenda:

All regulation details that modify Law No.27,437 can be found on [www.argentina.gob.ar/normativa/nacional/Law No.-27437-310020/normas-modifican](http://www.argentina.gob.ar/normativa/nacional/Law-No.-27437-310020/normas-modifican)

## Enforcement Authority:

Ministry of Productive Development

## Incentives:

It establishes two lines for financial assistance and one for technical assistance for manufacturers and suppliers of industrial services from strategic designated sectors. The current call includes sectors from renewable and non-renewable energy, metalliferous and lithium mining, health, railway, heavy and light naval, transportation, sustainable mobility and auto parts, aerospace, goods and services for defense and security forces. This assistance is applied to the following:

- Acquisition of new capital goods and its parts

- Acquisition of molds and dies
- Acquisition of instruments for measuring and control
- Incorporation and implementation of information technologies and communications (ITC) and Industry 4.0
- Carrying out trials, certifications and approvals
- Training personnel
- Incorporation of Design
- Diagnosis and implementation of management technologies improvements
- Plan Expansion associated with investment project
- Financing labor capital associated with investment project

Section 26: “The Executive Power will invite the Provinces and the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires to subscribe the present law. The goods produced under this regime, during the first three (3) years of its entry into force, an additional preference of one per cent (1%) in respect to the preference established on section 2 of the present law” (section 26 of Law No. 27,437, The Law of Purchase Argentinian and Suppliers Development, published in the Official Bulletin on May 10, 2018).

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## For additional information:

[www.argentina.gob.ar/normativa/nacional/Law No.-27437-310020/texto](http://www.argentina.gob.ar/normativa/nacional/Law-No.-27437-310020/texto)

# 3. Investment Incentives for Capital Goods and Infrastructure, and for Industrial Investment



# Investment Promotion for Capital Goods and Infrastructure Law

## **Regulatory Framework:**

Law No.26,360.

## **Enforcement Authority:**

Ministry of Productive Development.

## **Incentives:**

accelerated depreciation of income tax or early reimbursement of value added tax (VAT).

## **Beneficiaries:**

all natural and legal persons that carry out activities in Argentina or settle down in the country with this purpose, and certify the existence of an investment project in industrial activities or the execution of infrastructure works.

## **Requirements:**

- All jobs created and purchases of capital goods should be used on industrial activities or the execution of infrastructure works.
- All promoted activities should be related to new capital goods investments, that are movable property amortized through income tax, for industrial activities or the execution of infrastructure works.

## **Exceptions**

Automobiles are excluded from the new capital goods under this law.

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### **For more information:**

[www.biblioteca.afip.gob.ar/dcp/LAW\\_NO.\\_C\\_026360\\_2008\\_03\\_12](http://www.biblioteca.afip.gob.ar/dcp/LAW_NO._C_026360_2008_03_12);

[www.servicios.infoleg.gob.ar/infolegInternet/anexos/135000-139999/139355/horma.htm](http://www.servicios.infoleg.gob.ar/infolegInternet/anexos/135000-139999/139355/horma.htm)

# Import Regime for Assets of “Large Investment Projects”

## Regulatory Framework:

Resolution No.256/2000 modified by Resolution No.68/2019;  
Resolution from the Secretary of Industry, Commerce, and Mining, No.204/2000;  
Resolution from the Ministry of Economy No.1089/2000;  
Resolution from the Ministry of Economy No.8/2001;  
Decree No.379/2001;  
Resolution from the Ministry of Production No.216/2003;  
Resolution from the Ministry of Economy and Production No.142/2007;  
Resolution from the Ministry of Economy and Production No.257/2007;  
Resolution from the Ministry of Economy and Public Finance No.27/2013;  
Resolution from the Ministry of Production No.424/2016;  
Joint Resolution No.4 E/2016 from the Secretary of Industry, and the Secretary of Industry and Services, Resolution from the Ministry of Production No.432/2017;  
Joint Resolution No.71-E/2017 from the Secretary of Commerce, and the Secretary of Industry and Services, Resolution from the Ministry of Production and Labor No.242/2019.

## Enforcement Authority:

Ministry of Productive Development

## Incentives:

Import duties exemption for new goods that belong to new completed and autonomous lines of production, and

exemption of verification destination charges. Furthermore, it enables imports of spare parts with a value that does not exceed 5% of the total value of the goods to be imported

**Beneficiaries:** This incentive is aimed towards industrial companies that are developing projects to improve their competitiveness and need to incorporate state-of-the-art technology from abroad. This regime promotes investments to increase competitiveness of industrialized products in the country.

## Beneficiaries:

This incentive is aimed towards industrial companies that are developing projects to improve their competitiveness and need to incorporate state-of-the-art technology from abroad. This regime promotes investments to increase competitiveness of industrialized products in the country.

## Requirements

- Purchasing new machines built in Argentine at least for a value of 20% the total value of the goods to be imported
- Registering in the Single Registry of the Ministry of Production (RUMP)
- Adhering to the Distance Processing Platform (TAD) from the National Government and accessing this service through the Federal Public Revenue Administration (AFIP)

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## For more information:

[www.argentina.gob.ar/obtener-descuentos-en-la-importacion-de-bienes-integrantes-de-grandes-proyectos-de-inversion](http://www.argentina.gob.ar/obtener-descuentos-en-la-importacion-de-bienes-integrantes-de-grandes-proyectos-de-inversion)  
[www.boletinoficial.gob.ar/detalleAviso/primera/201402/20190211](http://www.boletinoficial.gob.ar/detalleAviso/primera/201402/20190211)  
[www.servicios.infoleg.gob.ar/infolegInternet/anexos/320000-324999/322059/norma.htm](http://www.servicios.infoleg.gob.ar/infolegInternet/anexos/320000-324999/322059/norma.htm)

# Exemption from Import Duties on Capital Goods

## **Regulatory Framework:**

Resolution No. 8/2001 and Decree No. 509/2007; Resolution No. 15/2007 from Ministry of Economy and Public Finance; Resolution No. 1/2015; Decree No. 1001/82 (article 31), and AFIP General Resolution No. 4200-E/2018 (Annex IV).

**Enforcement Authority:** Federal Public Revenue Administration (AFIP)

## **Incentives:**

Exemption from Import Duties on New Capital Goods considered in the regulations.

## **Beneficiaries:**

Importers of new capital goods

## **Requirements**

- The equipment should be new and appeared listed in the Decree No. 509/2007.

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### **For more information:**

[www.afip.gov.ar/sitio/externos/default.asp](http://www.afip.gov.ar/sitio/externos/default.asp)

[www.servicios.infoleg.gob.ar/infolegInternet/anexos/305000-309999/306452/norma.htm](http://www.servicios.infoleg.gob.ar/infolegInternet/anexos/305000-309999/306452/norma.htm)

[www.argentina.gob.ar/normativa/nacional/Decree No.-509-2007-128407/normas-modifican](http://www.argentina.gob.ar/normativa/nacional/Decree-No.-509-2007-128407/normas-modifican)



# Import Regime for Used Capital Goods

## Regulatory Framework:

Resolution No. 511/2000 and amendments, Decree No. 2259/2009, Decree No. 2622/2012 and Decree No. 1174/2016.

## Enforcement Authority:

Ministry of Productive Development “The Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of Industry and Services, both from the Ministry of Production, will act jointly as enforcement authority of this regime, with the authority to dictate and clarify complementary regulations that may be necessary, as well as to establish the control mechanisms to guarantee the rightful operation of the present regime” (article 6 of Decree No. 1174/2016, Import Regime for Used Capital Goods, November 15, 2016).

## Incentives:

Imported used capital goods will be subject to an Import Duty of 25% of at the time of the operation and will be exempt from paying the verification destination charges that should be paid for a two-years term from the day of the import.

## Free online procedure:

- Access the Government Distance Processing Platform for online <https://tramitesadistancia.gob.ar/>
- Choose the categories: Ministry of Production/Import Regime for Large Investment Projects/Import Regime for Used Capital Goods, and complete the three-step procedure
- The system will send a notification once the procedure is completed

## Beneficiaries:

National or foreign companies established in Argentina, producing tangible goods and financial entities which are in the business of brokering leasing contracts.

## Requirements

- Imports of equipment and capital goods, as and when they form part of an independent production line, integrated into an investment industrial productive project
- Companies that develop activities classified as manufacturing industries: category C, division 10 to 32.9 included; category D, class 35.11; and category E, class 38.20 from the National Classification of Economic Activities 2010 (ClANAE 2010)

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## For more information:

[www.argentina.gob.ar/obtener-descuentos-en-la-importacion-de-lineas-de-produccion-usadas](http://www.argentina.gob.ar/obtener-descuentos-en-la-importacion-de-lineas-de-produccion-usadas)  
[www.servicios.infoleg.gob.ar/infolegInternet/anexos/265000-269999/267725/norma.htm](http://www.servicios.infoleg.gob.ar/infolegInternet/anexos/265000-269999/267725/norma.htm)

# Temporary Import of Capital Goods Regime

## **Regulatory Framework:**

Law No. 22415, Decree No. 1001/1982 and Provision No.34/1998 from the Customs General Directorate.

## **Enforcement Authority:**

Customs General Directorate.

## **Incentives:**

Exemption of Import Duties **for a period of three years**

## **Beneficiaries:**

Registered agents from Exporters and Importers Register (RIE).

## **Requirements**

- Registering in the Single Registry of the Ministry of Production (RUMP).
- Adhering to the Distance Processing Platform (TAD) from the National Government and accessing this service through the Federal Public Revenue Administration (AFIP).

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### **For more information:**

[www.servicios.infoleg.gob.ar/infolegInternet/anexos/45000-49999/49871/norma.htm](http://www.servicios.infoleg.gob.ar/infolegInternet/anexos/45000-49999/49871/norma.htm)

[www.servicios.infoleg.gob.ar/infolegInternet/anexos/15000-19999/16536/Law No.22415\\_Titulo\\_preliminar.htm](http://www.servicios.infoleg.gob.ar/infolegInternet/anexos/15000-19999/16536/Law No.22415_Titulo_preliminar.htm)

[www.argentina.gob.ar/acceder-al-regimen-de-importacion-temporal-de-bienes-de-capital](http://www.argentina.gob.ar/acceder-al-regimen-de-importacion-temporal-de-bienes-de-capital)

# Incentives for the Production of National Capital Goods

## Regulatory Framework:

Decree No. 379/01 and amendments:  
Decree No.594/04,  
Decree No.1466/07,  
Resolution from MP No.41/2009,  
General Resolution from AFIP No.2557/2009,  
Communication from AFIP No.02/2009,  
Decree No.229/2018,  
Resolution SIN No.11/2018,  
Decree No.196/2019,  
Decree No.96/2020 and  
Resolution No. 47/2019.

## Enforcement Authority:

Secretary of Industry, Knowledge Economy and External Commercial Management

## Incentives:

A fiscal bond of up to 9.7% of the net value of the taxes from sold products in the domestic market. The amount of this benefit can be increased up to 15% through the accreditation of investments in research and development (I+D). This fiscal bond can be granted only once and be used to pay national taxes.

## Beneficiaries:

Manufacturers of capital goods from industrial establishments in the national territory

## Requirements:

- Capital goods should be included in the listing of Annex to the Decree No.379/2001 and amendments, available at: [www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/anexo-posiciones-segun-dec229-18.pdf](http://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/anexo-posiciones-segun-dec229-18.pdf).
- The industrial establishment must be authorized to in the national territory and produce for the domestic market. Sales should not be for export and must have been made the year prior to the application for the benefit.
- Have a Unique Tax Identification Number (CUIT) and Tax Password (level 3 or higher)

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### For more information:

[www.argentina.gob.ar/acceder-un-bono-por-fabricar-bienes-de-capital](http://www.argentina.gob.ar/acceder-un-bono-por-fabricar-bienes-de-capital)

# Regime for the Release from Payment of the Technical Balance of VAT

## Regulatory Framework:

Subsection e from article 28 of the Value Added Tax Law (T.O. 1997), Resolution No.17/2018 and its amendments from the Ex- Secretary of Industry

## Enforcement Authority:

Federal Public Revenue Administration (AFIP) y Secretary of Industry, Knowledge Economy and External Commercial Management.

## Incentives:

Refund of the technical balance of the Added Value Tax (VAT) generated as a result from the reduced rate established for certain capital goods. The technical balance is the resulting difference between the 10.5% of VAT on domestic sales, and the 21% or 27% of VAT from purchases on supplies, spare parts and pieces for the manufacture of said goods.

## Beneficiaries:

Manufacturers and importers of certain capital goods and IT/telecommunication products, included in subsection e from article 28 of the Value Added Tax Law from industrial establishments in the national territory.

## Requirements

- Presentation of affidavit of the technical VAT balance, with a report from an industrial engineer and a public accountant
- Have a Unique Tax Identification Number (CUIT) and Tax Password (level 3 or higher)
- Registration in the Single Registry of the Ministry of Production (RUMP)
- Adherence to the Distance Processing Platform (TAD) from the National Government and accessing this service through the Federal Public Revenue Administration (AFIP)
- Manufactured goods should be classified in the following listing (Annex to item e, article 28) available at [www.servicios.infoleg.gob.ar/infolegInternet/anexos/40000-44999/42701/texactdto280-1997anexo.htm](http://www.servicios.infoleg.gob.ar/infolegInternet/anexos/40000-44999/42701/texactdto280-1997anexo.htm)

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## For more information:

[www.argentina.gob.ar/acceder-al-regimen-de-devolucion-de-saldo-tecnico-sti](http://www.argentina.gob.ar/acceder-al-regimen-de-devolucion-de-saldo-tecnico-sti)  
[www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/resolucion\\_10-19.pdf](http://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/resolucion_10-19.pdf)

# Development and Promotion of Argentine Auto Parts Regime

## **Regulatory Framework:**

Law No. 27263 and Law No.26,393 Development and Consolidation of the National Auto Parts Sector, Agreements for Economic Complementarity No.35, 55 and 57.

## **Enforcement Authority:**

Secretary of Industry, Knowledge Economy and External Commercial Management (Ministry of Productive Development).

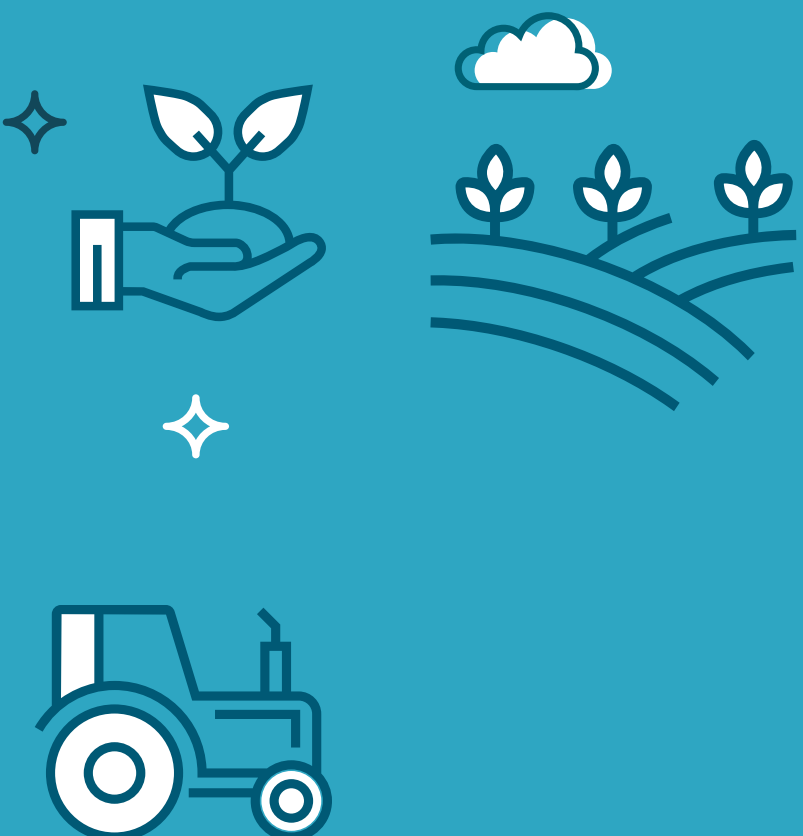
## **Incentives:**

All benefits derived from the signing of international agreements

## **Beneficiaries:**

Companies in the automobile sector that manufacture engines and their components in the national territory

# 4. Sector Incentives - Agroindustry



# National Agroindustry Trust Fund (FONDAGRO)

## **Regulatory Framework:**

Law No.27,341 and Resolution No.10/2019 from the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Fisheries.

## **Enforcement Authority:**

Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Fisheries

## **Incentives:**

FONDAGRO refers to a permanent fund aimed to support agro-industrial developments through the most efficient actions, to promote healthy and high-quality food as well as of the vegetables grown and animals bred in the country, to stimulate the territorial development and family agriculture, to support theoretical and applied research further into agricultural and fishing activities, and to promote regional and provincial production in various areas of the country. FONDAGRO trust fund is of 1.7 ARS million pesos. FONDAGRO has an Executive Committee and a Coordination Unit that verifies and controls the loans and the adequate use of non-refundable contributions and the financing granted, in order to guarantee that the assistance granted reach effectively those different sectors with the capacity to generate social benefits that can promote the development of the activities of their sector and the overall region

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### **For more information:**

[www.boletinoficial.gob.ar/detalleAviso/primera/214691/20190829](http://www.boletinoficial.gob.ar/detalleAviso/primera/214691/20190829)

[www.magyp.gob.ar/sitio/areas/prensa/?accion=noticia&id\\_info=170214082847](http://www.magyp.gob.ar/sitio/areas/prensa/?accion=noticia&id_info=170214082847)

# Recovery, Development, and Promotion of Goat Activity Regime

## Regulatory Framework:

Law No. 26,141 and Regulatory Decree No.1502/2007

## Complementary Regulations and Amendments:

Law No.26,198, Resolution No.376/2008, Resolution No.607/2011, Resolution No.43/2012, Resolution No.1053/2012, Resolution No.1104/2013, Provision No.1/2015, Resolution No. E-251/2017 and Resolution No.240/2018.

## Enforcement Authority:

Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Fisheries.

## Beneficiaries:

This benefit applies to those who carry out one or more activities described in article 2 of Law No.26,141 or the Recovery, Development, and Promotion of Goat Activity Law in the territory of the provinces that have adhered to said law, whether it is: i) agricultural producers who owned goat animals for their self-consumption or their commercialization; ii) agricultural producers who do not have goat animals but present investments projects in goat production; iii) productive, commercial and industrial ventures developed by producers, cooperatives, other organizations or companies of horizontal/vertical integration that comprise the commercial, industrial and agri-food goat chain; or iv) programs, governmental organizations or NGOs and associations that carry out or will initiate activities for goat producers, which favor their development and associativism.



## Requirements

- Submission of application, including a business plan or investment project, and any other documentation required by the enforcement authority according to the type of assistance requested.
- Regarding terms and conditions of the business plan or investment project, among other elements, said document should detail objectives and specific goals, the strategic actions, the amount and destination of the requested capital, the impact of the project in the productive and economic indicators of this activity, the technical feasibility of the proposal, and the ability to repay the loan, if applicable.
- The article 18 of Law No.26,141 grants the enforcement authority the possibility of allocating each year a percentage of the available funds to assist producers in crisis. To receive this benefit, beneficiaries must prove their dire conditions and agree to use the aid granted in accordance with current regulations.
- To access the differential treatment established on article 6, Law No.26,141, producers may be stratified into categories that favor compliance. The producer must comply with the following requirements: i) intervene directly with his/her work or the family production, with non-permanent employees, but only temporary seasonal hiring, ii) live permanently in the property or in the rural area where the farm is located.

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### For more information:

[www.servicios.infoleg.gob.ar/infolegInternet/verVinculos.do?modo=2&id=120041](http://www.servicios.infoleg.gob.ar/infolegInternet/verVinculos.do?modo=2&id=120041)

[www.servicios.infoleg.gob.ar/infolegInternet/anexos/130000-134999/133837/norma.htm](http://www.servicios.infoleg.gob.ar/infolegInternet/anexos/130000-134999/133837/norma.htm)

# Fund for the Promotion of Cattle in Arid and Semi-arid Zones

## **Regulatory Framework:**

Law No.27,066 and Decree No.551/2020

## **Enforcement Authority:**

Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Fisheries

## **Description:**

The creation of the Regime for the Promotion of Cattle in Arid and Semi-arid Areas was established under the Federal Bicentennial Cattle and Meat Plan created in 2010 by resolution of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Fisheries. It aims to increase the offer of meat products and subproducts in arid and semi-arid zones of the national territory to adequately supply domestic and external markets, both in quality and quantity; to improve productive efficiency, commercial and information systems, and the competitiveness of the business; and to maintain the ecological balance of said areas.

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### **For more information:**

[www.servicios.infoleg.gob.ar/infolegInternet/anexos/240000-244999/240645/norma.htm](http://www.servicios.infoleg.gob.ar/infolegInternet/anexos/240000-244999/240645/norma.htm)

[www.servicios.infoleg.gob.ar/infolegInternet/anexos/335000-339999/339058/norma.htm](http://www.servicios.infoleg.gob.ar/infolegInternet/anexos/335000-339999/339058/norma.htm)

Aquaculture products are considered agricultural products for all purposes.

## Sustainable Development of Aquaculture Sector

### Regulatory Framework:

National Law No.27,231

### Enforcement Authority:

Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Fisheries

### Description:

The National Fund for the Development of Aquaculture Activities was established by Law No.27,231, and it aims towards aquaculture activities existing or to begin, that can be generated from an agrarian diversification or activities projected at small scale, activities from small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs), or semi-industrial/industrial activities, on locations suitable for said activities in the national territory (marine, brackish, and continental environment).

### Benefits:

FONAC contributions can be requested for the purchase of construction materials for infrastructure, several supplies, machinery for food processing, fish sorter machines, tractors and mechanical shovels and related, as well as for those machines used to improve production or the quality of the produce, to develop technologies for fish farming according to each production system, to promote associative entrepreneurs, to comply with the requirements of health control programs, or

access the commercialization and marketing of the production, to increase added value generated by the producer himself or by cooperatives, associations or any other type of integrated enterprise, in which producers have a direct and active participation.

### Beneficiaries:

This Regime is aimed towards all natural and legal persons that produce aquaculture activities up to a maximum of 1,000 annual tons, considered as “live” biomass, that cultivate aquatic animal or plant organisms (totally or partially dependent on water for its life cycle), in compliance with the provisions of Law No.27,231

### Requirements

- All beneficiaries are required to **submit affidavits every three months to the enforcement authority** and provide details on the advances of the approved investment project, as well as on the amounts and destination of the funds received.

For more information:

[www.extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/arg150831.pdf](http://www.extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/arg150831.pdf)

# Federal Fisheries Regime

## Regulatory Framework:

Law No.24,922

## Enforcement Authority:

Federal Fisheries Council

The Federal Fisheries Council is the governing body for the national fishery policies and the main regulator of this activity.

## Description:

The Federal Fisheries Regime aims to make the maximum development of the maritime fishing activity with the rational use of the living resources.

**The Federal character of Law No.24,922 is in consonance with the extension of the jurisdiction of the provinces with maritime coastline over the territorial sea adjacent to their coasts, in accordance with the national jurisdiction beyond than the 12 first nautical miles established by said Law.**

The Law establishes relevant aspects on maritime fisheries, such as research, conservation, and management of maritime live resources, and a fishing regime with individual annual transferable catch quotas, with its corresponding regime of infractions.

Since its enactment, the Law has been amended to focus on the infringement regime.

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**For more information:**

[www.cfp.gob.ar/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/Law No.Pesca.pdf](http://www.cfp.gob.ar/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/Law No.Pesca.pdf)

# Fishing Trust Fund

## Regulatory Framework:

Agreement No.130/2016 between the Province of Buenos Aires and the Ministry of Agroindustry, in order to regulate the Trust Fund.

## Enforcement Authority:

Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Fisheries

## Benefits:

The Trust Fund establishes two credit lines: one for workforce and investment capital, and another line for development.

## 1) Credit line for Workforce and Investment Capital

- **Beneficiaries:** SMEs with onshore plants (fish processing plants) or vessels that belong to the harbor and estuary, coastal or freshwater fleets, with the HQ in the Province of Buenos Aires
- **Destination of Funds:** workforce and investment capital, including the reparation and dry maintenance of fishing vessels of eligible fleets
- **Available amounts:** up to 2 million pesos per company
- **Term:** 6, 12 or 18 months, and a three-month grace period
- **Interest rate:** 18% annually fixed.

## 2) Credit line for Development

- **Beneficiaries:** SMEs with onshore plants (fish processing plants) or vessels that belong to the harbor and estuary, coastal or freshwater fleets, with the HQ in the Province of Buenos Aires.
- **Destination of Funds:** capital goods, increasing of production lines, technology and infrastructure investment, and ship building
- **Available amounts:** up to 2.5 million pesos per company
- **Term:** 36, 48 or 60 months, and a six-month grace period for 36 and 48 months, while a full year of grace period for 60 months
- **Interest rate:** 22% annually fixed.

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For more information:

[www.magyp.gob.ar/sitio/areas/d\\_financiamiento/creditos/pesca.php](http://www.magyp.gob.ar/sitio/areas/d_financiamiento/creditos/pesca.php)

# Investment on Cultivated Forest Law

## Regulatory Framework:

Law No.25,080 (Law No.26,432 from 2008 and Law No.27,487 from 2019)

The Law No.25,080 from 1999 establishes the scheme of promotion of current forestry production. Law No. 26,432 from 2008 and Law No.27,487 from 2019 has successively extended the expiration date of the benefits.

## Enforcement Authority:

Secretariat of Natural Resources and Sustainable Development (Presidency of the Nation)

## Description:

The Law No.25,080 aims to increase forestry areas and attract investments in the industrial sector.

## Benefits:

The Law establishes different tools to promote investment, such as **Non-refundable economic contribution (AENR) and fiscal benefits for investors**

## 1) Non-Refundable Economic Contribution (AENR):

entrepreneurship owners included in the regime and approved by the enforcement authority receive a non-refundable economic contribution on a per hectare basis in an amount that depends on the region, tree species, and the specific forestry activity to be performed. Since 1999 when the Law was enacted, more than 40,000 foresters nationwide have benefited.

### For Forestry Plantations:

- Up to 300 hectares per year: an 80% of the estimated cost
- Between 300 and 500 hectares per year: a 20% of the estimated cost
- For forest management: a 70% of the estimated cost

## 2) Fiscal Benefits for Investors

- The Law grants fiscal benefits at the national, provincial and municipal level

I) **stamp tax exemption** for the approval of statutes, agreements, amendments or issuance of shares among other actions;

II) **fiscal stability for 30 years** since the project approval date, than can be extended up to a maximum of 50 years;

III) **refund of fiscal credits** from purchases of goods, locations or services, or from imports aimed towards forestry investments **under the conditions established by the Value Added Tax Law**

- Regarding industrial investments, it favors the accelerate depreciation of the capital expenditure to reduce the income tax base.

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For more information:

[www.boletinoficial.gob.ar/detalleAviso/primera/199520/20190104](http://www.boletinoficial.gob.ar/detalleAviso/primera/199520/20190104)

# 5. Knowledge-Based Service Incentives





# Support for Entrepreneurial Capital Law

**Note:** this Law is under revision and will be replaced by Knowledge Economy Law

## **Regulatory Framework:**

Law No.27,349

## **Enforcement Authority:**

On April 12, 2017, the Official Bulletin published Law No.27,349 to support entrepreneurial capital. It introduces fiscal benefits for entrepreneurial investors, and establishes a new legal figure, the Simplified Companies (SAS), that enables to constitute and register the company online, obtain the Unique Tax Identification Number (CUIT) in 24hs., and open a bank account quickly and easily at the same time.

# Knowledge Economy Law

## Regulatory Framework:

Law No.27,570

## Enforcement Authority:

Ministry of Productive Development

## Description:

This Law aims to promote new technologies, generate added value, support quality jobs, facilitate SMEs development, and increase exports on companies focused on **software industry, nanotechnology, biotechnology, audiovisual industries, aerospace and satellite industry, nuclear industrial engineering and robotics**, among other activities

## Benefits:

The Law establishes fiscal benefits, such as the reduction of the Income Tax, in which the rate will be adjusted according to the size of the company, and of the Employer Contributions. These benefits will be granted in an equitable way to support smaller size enterprises.

Furthermore, there will be additional benefits on employer contributions when hiring women, professionals with postgraduate degrees in related areas, people with disabilities, residents from less favorable areas, transvestites and transsexuals.

On the other hand, it creates the **Knowledge-Based Economy Production Trust Fund** exclusively for SMEs to finance training and job-related education, productive investment projects, internationalization of enterprises, and innovation activities.

This promotion regime will be in force from January 1st, 2020 up to December 31st, 2029.

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## For more information:

[www.servicios.infoleg.gob.ar/infolegInternet/anexos/320000-324999/324101/norma.htm](http://www.servicios.infoleg.gob.ar/infolegInternet/anexos/320000-324999/324101/norma.htm)

# Promotion of the Development and Production of Modern Biotechnology

## **Regulatory Framework:**

Law No.26,270

## **Enforcement Authority:**

Ministry of Productive Development. The Advisory Commission for the Promotion of Modern Biotechnology holds the power of acting as advisory body for the enforcement authority.

## **Beneficiaries:**

All natural and legal persons with projects aimed at producing goods or services or the improvement of processes and products, either on research and development (I+D) based on the application of biotechnology, or on application or execution of modern biotechnology.

## **Eligibility Criteria:**

It is required

- I) to seek exportation,
- II) to hire high-qualified personnel,
- III) to implement gender perspective, and
- IV) to mitigate the consequences of COVID-19 pandemic.

## **Benefits:**

It establishes

- I) the accelerated depreciation during the first three years of operation and early refund of Value Added Tax (IVA) on capital goods purchased for the project, and
- II) a fiscal credit bond for the 50% of social security contributions of the payroll of employers linked to the project.

# National Direction for the Development of Knowledge Economy (EDC)

## Goals

- To provide economic instruments and incentives under support regimes
- To provide a regulatory and economic framework that enables a free flow of knowledge, supports investments and technological research, and fosters economic growth and entrepreneurship

## Key Actions

- **To support companies: Management of Development Promotion Law, and Modern Biotechnology Production Law, and Knowledge Economy Law**

- **To support the creation of new enterprises:**

- I) instruments that facilitate innovation technology procedures,
- II) technological co-development program in companies,
- III) incentives for the association among technological innovation projects in companies, and iv) promotion of new companies with an international scope

# National Direction for the Regional Strengthening of the Knowledge Economy (EDC)

## Goals

- To consolidate existing technological parks and center
- To federalize the extent and promotion of knowledge economy
- To substantially consolidate the supply of human capital in the knowledge economy

## Key Actions

- Implementation of thematic and sectoral roundtables to identify programs according to the demands and requests from sectors, regions, and societies, based on the goals set up by EDC Secretariat
- Federal meetings on knowledge economy to promote new Law No.27,570 of EDC and the programs

## Implementation Programs

- Nodes – Technological Parks
- FortaECER
- EDC Articulators
- FORMAR 4.0
- Oficios 4.0
- Programs with the Chamber of the Software Argentine Industry (CESSI)
- Training programs public-private

# National Direction of Open Innovation

## Goals

- To survey organizations with innovation potential and identify their problems to improve their productive processes through the exchange of possible solutions
- To build and develop a collaborative network among strategic agents to facilitate the open innovation process

## Key Actions

- Training for companies and organizations on innovation to facilitate their performance in a dynamic market, that demands awareness of this topic
- Incorporation of the open innovation topic and knowledge economy in the national agenda, in order to unify actions and promote the use of new work methodologies
- Survey of companies and organizations with innovation potential and identification of technological centers with whom exchange ideas and information
- Design and implementation of programs for enterprises and companies with innovation potential, on financing, technical assistance and collaboration,

# National Agency for the Promotion of Research, Technological Development, and Innovation (Agency I+D+i)

## Description:

Decentralized national body with administrative and functional autarky, under the Ministry of Science, Technology, and Innovation. Its goal is to promote scientific research, the generation of knowledge, and productive innovation in Argentina to improve the productive profile and life quality of the population.

This body designs and implements the promotional instruments aimed at different topics, sectors, and beneficiaries through the **Argentina Technology Fund (FONTAR)**, the **Scientific and Technological Research Fund (FONCYT)** and the **Argentine Sector Fund (FONARSEC)**

## Argentine Technology Fund (FONTAR)

FONTAR supports projects designed to improve productivity in the private sector through technological innovation. There are various **funding facilities** available through public **calls for applicants or permanent window** submissions.

Types of Projects funded by FONTAR:

- Technology Development Project
- Technology Modernization Project
- Patent Expenses
- Technology Services for Institutions
- Technology Services for MSEs
- Training Projects
- Technical Assistance
- Technology Consulting Program
- Incubators for Enterprises, Parks, and Technology Poles

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**For more information:**

[www.agencia.mincyt.gov.ar](http://www.agencia.mincyt.gov.ar)

# Scientific and Technological Research Fund (FONCYT)

FONCYT supports research projects aiming to create new scientific knowledge and technological know-how. There are various promotion instruments and funds awarded, in all cases, through government bids for applicants.

Projects funded by FONCYT:

- Scientific Research and Technology Projects (PICT)
- Scientific Research and Technology Oriented Projects (PICTO)
- Research and Development Projects (PID)
- Equipment Modernization Projects (PME)
- Strategic Areas Program (PAE)
- Scientific Meetings (RC)
- Qualification Certificates (CC)
- Human Resources Program (PRH)
- Projects for the adaptation and improvement of infrastructure (PRAMIN)
- Training Program for Managers and Technology Liaison (GTec)
- Infrastructure and Technology Equipment Project (PRIETEC)

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**For more information:**

[www.argentina.gob.ar/ciencia/agencia/fondo-para-la-investigacion-cientifica-y-tecnologica-foncyt](http://www.argentina.gob.ar/ciencia/agencia/fondo-para-la-investigacion-cientifica-y-tecnologica-foncyt)



# Argentine Sector Fund (FONARSEC)

FONARSEC supports projects and activities whose objective is to develop critical capacities in areas of high potential impact and permanent transfer to the productive sector.

It aims to accelerate the development of public/private projects and create or increase research centers focused on the productive sector, through the development of a strong local platform available for several companies and institutions. The potential areas of actions are the following: health, energy, agroindustry, social development, ICT, nanotechnology, biotechnology, environment and climate change.

## **Support Plan for the Creation of Technology-Based Companies**

Its goal is to support the creation of new technology-based companies through the program for supporting technology-based companies (EMPRETECNO), through the following tools: The Support Plan to Create Technology-Based Companies (PAEBT) and the Project Flow Facilitators (FFP)

## **Doctoral-degrees at Universities for Technology Transference (D-TEC)**

Its goal is to increase the volume of technology transference from public universities to the regional context where they belong to.

# Federal Science and Technology Council (COFECYT)

## Regulatory Framework:

Law No.25,467 and Resolution No.916/2004 from the Secretariat of Science, Technology, and Productive Innovation. COFECYT is an advisory body that elaborates, recommends, and strategically articulates policies and priorities at the national and regional level, to promote a balance development of scientific, technological, and innovation activities in the country. **It provides funding.**

## Projects funded by COFECYT:

- Institutional Strengthening Projects
- Federal Projects for Productive Innovation (PFIP)
- Federal Projects for Productive Innovation-Productive Chains (PFIP-ESPRO)

## Key Actions

- Technology Support for Tourism Sector
- Technology Development Projects for Municipalities
- Federal Projects for Productive Innovation
- Federal Projects for Productive Innovation-Productive Chains
- Program on Robotics and Technology for EDUCAR
- Federal Projects for Productive Innovation, Environments, and Alternative Energies
- Federal Projects for Productive Innovation, and Natural Resources
- Specific Projects for Regional Bioeconomy

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**For more information:**

[www.argentina.gob.ar/cofecyt/financiamiento](http://www.argentina.gob.ar/cofecyt/financiamiento)

# 6. Mining and Energy Incentives Sector



# Mining Investment Regime Federal Mining Agreement. Mining Investment Law.

## **Regulatory Framework:**

Law No.24,196/1993, Law No.24,228

## **Enforcement Authority:**

Secretary of Mining

## **Description:**

Approved entities will carry out mining exploitation in Argentina or create a mining establishment. For a project to be considered apt, it must be located in the territory of the province listed in the program of incentives. Incentives will be granted for drilling, exploration, development, preparation, extraction, and processing of minerals on specific areas.

## **Benefits:**

- I) Fiscal stability applied for 30 years on national and provincial existing taxes at the time of submission of the company 's feasibility study
- II) 0% taxes on capital goods imports (equipment and spare parts) for mining operation
- III) income tax double deduction on exploratory expenses, and refund of Value Added Tax (IVA)
- IV) accelerated depreciation during the first three years of operation
- V) 3% cap on provincial royalties

# Hydrocarbon Exploration and Exploitation Incentive Program

## **Regulatory Framework:**

Law No. 26,154

## **Enforcement Authority:**

The Enforcement Authority of Law No17,319 is the State Secretary of Energy and Mining, or the agencies assigned by them, except for tax or fiscal issues, under the enforcement authority of the Secretary Finance of from the Ministry of Economy and Production

## **Incentives:**

- I) early reimbursement of Value Added Tax (IVA),
- II) a more beneficial regime on income tax,
- III) exemption for payment of import duties of capital goods not manufactured in Argentina that are necessary for exploration

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**For more information:**

[www.servicios.infoleg.gob.ar/infolegInternet/anexos/120000-124999/121566/norma.htm](http://www.servicios.infoleg.gob.ar/infolegInternet/anexos/120000-124999/121566/norma.htm)

# Import Regime of Used Goods of Hydrocarbon Industry

## **Regulatory Framework:**

Decree No.555/2019

## **Enforcement Authority:**

Undersecretary of Foreign Trade from the Ministry of Productive Development

## **Description:**

This special import regime affects companies registered in the Oil Companies Registry and is applied to import of used goods for exploration activities, drilling or exploitation of hydrocarbon industry, classified in the tariff from the Mercosur Common Nomenclator (NCM), included in annexes I and II from Decree

No.555/2019.

Used good listed in the tariff from NCM that are included in Annex I will pay an extra-zone import duty according to what is established on article 3 of said decree. Used good listed in the tariff from NCM that are included in Annex II can be imported for consumption at a 0% extra-zone import duty

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## **For more information:**

[www.servicios.infoleg.gob.ar/infolegInternet/anexos/325000-329999/326498/norma.htm](http://www.servicios.infoleg.gob.ar/infolegInternet/anexos/325000-329999/326498/norma.htm)

# National Promotional Regime for the Use of Renewable Energies for Producing Electricity

## **Regulatory Framework:**

Law No.27,191

## **Enforcement Authority:**

Secretary of Energy

## **Incentives:**

- I) early reimbursement of Value Added Tax (IVA),
- II) accelerated depreciation of income tax,
- III) extension of income tax loss credit carryovers for ten years,
- IV) a fiscal credit certificate for 20% of

the amount of purchases with national components, to be used for federal taxes,

- V) exemption from import duties,
- VI) tax exemption on minimum presumed income

## **Beneficiaries:**

Companies that generate renewable energies

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**For more information:**

[www.argentina.gob.ar/produccion/energia/energia-electrica/renovables/renovar](http://www.argentina.gob.ar/produccion/energia/energia-electrica/renovables/renovar)

# Distributed Generation Law. Promotion Regime for Distributed Generation of Renewable Energies Integrated in the Public Electricity Grid.

## **Regulatory Framework:**

Law No.27,424

## **Enforcement Authority:**

Secretariat of Energy

## **Incentives:**

I) Tax Credit Certificate, and  
II) the Trust Fund for the Distributed Generation of Renewable Energies (FODIS) is established to grant loans, incentives, warranties and capital contributions, and other financial instruments for the implementation of systems of distributed generation renewable energies in Argentina.

## **Beneficiaries:**

User-Generator

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### **For more information:**

[www.argentina.gob.ar/produccion/energia/generacion-distribuida](http://www.argentina.gob.ar/produccion/energia/generacion-distribuida)

# Renewable Energy Term Market (MATER)

## **Regulatory Framework:**

Resolution No. 281/2017

## **Enforcement Authority:**

Secretariat of Energy

## **Incentives:**

Benefits on the reduced cost of management and commercialization of energy consumption

## **Beneficiaries:**

Large users of electricity

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### **For more information:**

[www.argentina.gob.ar/produccion/energia/energia-electrica/mater](http://www.argentina.gob.ar/produccion/energia/energia-electrica/mater)



# Promotional Regime for Renewable Energies

**Regulatory Framework:**

Decree No. 814/2017

II) 14% tariff import for wind turbines with a power greater than 700KW

**Enforcement Authority:**

Secretariat of Energy and Ministry of Productive Development

**Beneficiaries:**

Generators of renewable energies

**Incentives:**

I) 0% tariff import for photovoltaic generator (excluding support structures, and machines and mechanical devices with their own function) and

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**For more information:**

[www.servicios.infoleg.gob.ar/infolegInternet/anexos/280000-284999/280655/norma.htm#:~:text=Que%20el%20R%C3%A9gimen%20de%20Fomento,energ%C3%ADa%20renovable%20en%20la%20matriz](http://www.servicios.infoleg.gob.ar/infolegInternet/anexos/280000-284999/280655/norma.htm#:~:text=Que%20el%20R%C3%A9gimen%20de%20Fomento,energ%C3%ADa%20renovable%20en%20la%20matriz)

# Tax Certificates for Incorporation of National Components in Wind Turbines

**Regulatory Framework:**

Resolution No.1/ 2017

**Enforcement Authority:**

Secretariat of Energy and Ministry of Productive Development

**Incentives:**

Tax Certificates for wind turbines

**Beneficiaries:**

Wind turbines

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**For more information:**

[www.servicios.infoleg.gob.ar/infolegInternet/anexos/280000-284999/280171/norma.htm](http://www.servicios.infoleg.gob.ar/infolegInternet/anexos/280000-284999/280171/norma.htm)

# Régimen de Regulación y Promoción para la Producción y Uso Sustentables de Biocombustibles

## **Regulatory Framework:**

Law No.26,093 y Decree No.109/2007

## **Enforcement Authority:**

Secretariat of Energy, and Ministry of Productive Development

## **Incentives:**

I) accelerated depreciation of income tax, II) early reimbursement of Value Added Tax (IVA), III) the goods needed for the project do not integrate the base for the minimum presumed income tax, IV) the products are not affected by the hydric infrastructure rate, by the liquid fuels and the natural gas tax, neither by the diesel transfer tax.

## **Beneficiaries:**

Biofuel production plants

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**For more information:**

[www.servicios.infoleg.gob.ar/infolegInternet/anexos/115000-119999/116299/norma.htm](http://www.servicios.infoleg.gob.ar/infolegInternet/anexos/115000-119999/116299/norma.htm)

# 7. Tourism



# National Tourism Law. National Tourism Investment Program

## **Regulatory Framework:**

Law No.25,997, chapter 3.

## **Enforcement Authority:**

Federal Council for Tourism, and then Ministry of Tourism and Sports

According to article 6 from Law No.25,997, the enforcement authority of this law, and all its regulatory and complementary provisions, is the National Secretariat of Tourism or the governmental body that may replace it.

## **Description:**

According to article 34 from Law No.25,997, the National Tourism Investment Program is created for any investment of tourist interest and to be financed by the National State.

According to article 35 from Law No.25,997, on budget allocation, funding will be included in the National Administration Budget, and the forecasts of sufficient expenses will be included annually to finance the annual investments and the credits to be distributed in the jurisdictions, sub-jurisdictions, and programs.

According to article 36 from Law No.25,997, on procedures, the provinces should submit their projects to the enforcement authority for general investments of tourist interest. The enforcement authority will state the convenience and feasibility of these projects in accordance with Law No.24,354 (National System of Public Investment), its regulatory provisions, and amendments. The selected projects will be part of the National Program on Tourism Investment, which, prior to its elevation, will be submitted to the Federal Council of Tourism.

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## **For more information:**

[www.servicios.infoleg.gob.ar/infolegInternet/anexos/100000-104999/102724/norma.htm](http://www.servicios.infoleg.gob.ar/infolegInternet/anexos/100000-104999/102724/norma.htm)

# Refund of Value Added Tax to Foreign Tourists

## **Regulatory Framework:**

General Resolution No. 3720/2015 from the Federal Public Revenue Administration (AFIP)

## **Enforcement Authority:**

AFIP

Foreign tourists in Argentina can request a refund of the Value Added

Tax (IVA) on their purchases of national products in the country, for an equal or superior amount of \$70 ARS pesos, on stores that adhere to this regime and are identified as Tax Free. The Value Added Tax (IVA) in Argentina is 21%.

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### **For more information:**

[www.servicios.infoleg.gob.ar/infolegInternet/verNorma.do?id=241235](http://www.servicios.infoleg.gob.ar/infolegInternet/verNorma.do?id=241235)

# Refund of Value Added Tax to Foreign Tourists on Hospitality Services

## **Regulatory Framework:**

National Decree No.1043/2016, Resolution No. 566/2016 from the National Ministry of Tourism, and Joint General Resolution No.3971 from the Federal Public Revenue Administration (AFIP).

## **Enforcement Authority:**

: Federal Public Revenue Administration (AFIP)

Any international visitor will receive a direct refund of the Value Added Tax (21%) charged on accommodation and

breakfast when included in the stay fee. This benefit applies all throughout the country when these services are booked directly by the visitor or through a travel agency; and are paid with a foreign credit card or via bank transfer from a foreign bank, which enables the unequivocal identification of the beneficiary. This benefit is automatic and direct.

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### **For more information:**

[www.biblioteca.afip.gob.ar/dcp/REAG01003971\\_2016\\_12\\_28](http://www.biblioteca.afip.gob.ar/dcp/REAG01003971_2016_12_28)

## How we can help

We promote the internationalization of Argentine companies and facilitate private investments in Argentina

## Services

- Identification of opportunities and locations
- Networking
- Support during due diligence process
- Facilitation
- Improvement in business climate
- Follow-up after operation



### To consult additional information please refer to:

To search and consult national regulation, please check [www.argentina.gob.ar/normativa](http://www.argentina.gob.ar/normativa)

To consult investment incentives at regional level (provinces), please check [www.inversionycomercio.org.ar/incentivos-provinciales](http://www.inversionycomercio.org.ar/incentivos-provinciales)

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