

FOR THE EU IMPORTER

Wine of fresh grapes › Val de Loire (Loire Valley)

CN code 2204 21 17 · Export Argentina › European Union · The whole European Union

The product enters the European Union duty-free.

1. Product and tariff code

Nomenclature	Code	Official description
NCM (Argentina)	2204.21.00	En recipientes con capacidad inferior o igual a 2 l
CN (European Union)	2204 21 17	Other wine; grape must with fermentation prevented or arrested by the addition of alcohol: in containers holding 2 litres or less: other: produced in the European Union: of an actual alcoholic strength by volume not exceeding 15 % vol: wine with a protected designation of origin (PDO): white: val de Loire (Loire Valley)

2. Import duty in the EU

The annex sets no amount for this line, but its category has already made it duty-free. The duty today is **0%**. The MFN duty, without the agreement, is €13.1/hl up to 13% vol; €15.4/hl over 13% up to 15% vol. It has been at zero **from the start of the agreement (1 May 2026)**.

Base rate (annex)	MFN duty in force	Preferential duty today
The conventional duty of the Combined Nomenclature («See remarks»)	€13.1/hl up to 13% vol; €15.4/hl over 13% up to 15% vol	0%
Appendix 2-A-1, line 2204 21 17 in CN 2013	By actual alcoholic strength · Footnote (178) of CN 2026	Category 0 · year 0 of the schedule
Staging category	Reaches zero	
0	From the start (1 May 2026)	

FROM TODAY UNTIL THE LAST STAGE

From	Stage	Ad valorem	Specific (€)	Applies
1 May 2026	1 of 1 (year 0)	Sin dato	Sin dato	Duty-free

How it is calculated. Category 0 eliminates the whole duty, so the line is duty-free even though the annex sets no amount.

No calculator. A comparison needs the ten-digit MFN duty, which is in TARIC.

3. Tariff-rate quota

The agreement opens no tariff-rate quota (TRQ) for this line. The preference therefore applies to every shipment, with no volume limit and no quota procedure.

4. Proof of origin

What the importer needs to receive for EU customs to apply the preferential duty.

Rule of origin for this line, as published in the agreement. «CTH, except from non-originating materials of headings 22.07 or 22.08, provided that: all the grapes used are wholly obtained; and all materials derived from grapes used are originating.»

What document grants the preference. A statement on origin made out by the exporter. EU customs apply the preferential duty when the importer presents it; without it the general (MFN) duty is charged. (iTA, Article 3.16)

Where it goes and how it is signed. On the invoice, the delivery note or any other commercial document that describes the product in enough detail to identify it, using the Annex 3-C wording below. It carries the handwritten signature of the exporter, unless the exporting country's rules provide otherwise. Argentina's rules do, and the statement is signed electronically or digitally on the TAD platform. (iTA, Article 3.17(5) and (6); Disposición SSCE 1/2026, Article 6)

The Argentine exporter's reference number. It is the exporter's CUIT, the 11-digit Argentine tax ID, and the statement is generated on the TAD platform (Trámites a Distancia) as a sworn statement. It is valid only for exports to the European Union. The origin is written as «MERCOSUR», not «Argentina». The agreement does not refer to REX registration: the reference number is the one set by the exporting country's rules. (Disposición SSCE 1/2026, Articles 2 to 5; Official guide to the Agreement (Argentine Foreign Ministry), Annex III, points 2.2, 2.3 and 9; iTA, Annex 3-C, notes 1 and 2)

How long it is valid. It is valid for 12 months from the date the exporter issues it, and is presented to customs within that period. It can be issued at export or afterwards, provided it reaches the customs of import no later than 2 years after the goods were imported. (iTA, Articles 3.17(7) and 3.18(1))

The certificate of origin, for now. Until 1 May 2029 the European Union also accepts a certificate of origin instead of the statement. The period may be extended by 2 years if Mercosur notifies it. (iTA, Annex 3-D, paragraphs 1 and 2)

What each side keeps. The importer keeps the statement, or a copy, for at least 3 years from import. The exporter keeps a copy and the documents proving origin for the same period. (iTA, Article 3.22)

If customs have doubts. The customs of import may verify the statement at random or when they have reasonable doubts. The Argentine authorities carry out the verification and, if the preference is suspended meanwhile, the importer is offered release of the goods subject to any precautionary measures required. (ITA, Article 3.25(1), (4) and (5))

THE WORDING OF THE STATEMENT

The exporter of the products covered by this document (exporter reference no...) declares that, except where otherwise clearly indicated, these products are of ... preferential origin.

Exporter reference no: the CUIT of the Argentine exporter.

Preferential origin: MERCOSUR.

Below it go the place and date, the signature of the exporter and the name of the signatory in clear script.

ITA, Annex 3-C, English version

5. Border controls and requirements

This line **is not on the veterinary border control list** of Regulation 2021/632. Nor is it in Annex XI of the plant health regulation, which requires the certificate for plant products. EU law sets a labelling rule specific to this product, in addition to those for all foods. It is below, with the act and the article. The agreement adds 8 more rules, several of them protections in the exporter's favour, things the EU committed not to require. One of those rules is a document without which the consignment cannot enter. This product class has 145 **protected European names**, names that cannot be used in the European Union. The Commission's portal (Access2Markets) assigns 6 EU product requirements to this line (technical, labelling or marketing rules). It assigns them to the whole line, and the table lists each one with its act and the link to check whether it applies to the product.

Type	Requirement	Status
Labelling	The provenance follows a fixed wording: «wine of ...», «product of ...». The provenance of a wine is not free text: it is written «wine of [...]», «produced in [...]»...	Amber · conditions to meet
Labelling	Dates that cannot be required on the label.	Green · in the exporter's favour
Labelling	Allergens not present in the final product.	Green · in the exporter's favour
Labelling	Drawings and illustrations on the packaging.	Green · in the exporter's favour
Labelling	Naming the grape variety on the label. El nombre de una variedad de vid podrá incluirse en las etiquetas de los productos vitivinícolas importados y...	Amber · conditions to meet
Labelling	How a sparkling wine is described.	Green · in the exporter's favour
Labelling	Argentine wine terms the EU accepts. La Unión Europea permitirá el uso de los términos vitivinícolas enumerados en la parte 1 del apéndice 2-D-2 para los...	Amber · conditions to meet
Technical	The certificate and the analysis report. Los requisitos para la importación de productos vitivinícolas en el territorio de una Parte deberán cumplirse mediante...	Red · without this the consignment cannot enter
Condition	Stock already produced under the old rules.	Green · in the exporter's favour
Name · EU GI	145 protected European names in this product class. This position falls in the class Vinos, which the annex defines by code. Those names cannot be used in the...	Amber · there are names that cannot be used
Name · Mercosur GI	157 Mercosur names are protected in the European Union.	Green · a protection in the exporter's favour

Where a requirement ends in an ellipsis, its full text is on the online sheet.

Other EU product requirements listed by Access2Markets. Control of contaminants in foodstuffs · Health control of Genetically Modified (GM) food and novel food · Health control of foodstuffs of non-animal origin · Presentation and labelling of wine and certain wine products · Traceability, compliance and responsibility in food and feed · Certificate and analysis report for wine, grape juice and must · Voluntary · Products from organic production.

CROSS-CUTTING EU REGIMES

EUDR · deforestation · does not cover this line. CBAM · carbon border adjustment · does not cover this line. Safeguards · no data on measures in force.

Sources

Data checked on 30 October 2026. Next scheduled change: 1 January 2027, when the schedule moves to its next stage and the new quota period opens. Confirmed: taken from the official source cited. Check: depends on the case. No data: the link in the block leads to where to find it.

Source: EU-Mercosur Interim Trade Agreement (ITA), provisionally applied since 1 May 2026.

2204 21 17 in TARIC · Official description in TARIC · ITA · Annex 2-A, Appendix 2-A-1 · VUCE · official agreement finder (Argentina) · EU tariff quota consultation · Requirements in Access2Markets · Disposición 1/2026 of the Argentine Under-Secretariat for Foreign Trade (Boletín Oficial, 30/4/2026, in Spanish) · Official guide to the Agreement, Argentine Foreign Ministry, Annex III (in Spanish) · Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/632 · veterinary border controls · Regulation (EU) 2023/1115 · deforestation · Regulation (EU) 2023/956 · carbon border adjustment.

Online sheet, with every figure up to date · <https://goargentina.com.ar/en/p/22042117>

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