

Required Report: Required - Public Distribution

Date: October 02, 2026

Report Number: CO2026-0030

Report Name: Retail Foods Annual

Country: Colombia

Post: Bogota

Report Category: Retail Foods

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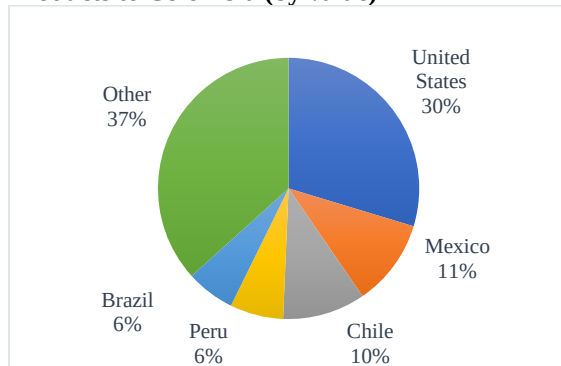
Report Highlights:

Colombia's retail food sector continues to expand, fueled by a diverse market structure and rising consumer demand for value-added products. In 2025, Colombia became the sixth-largest destination for U.S. agricultural exports, reaching \$5.1 billion, a 16 percent increase over 2024. Mom-and-pop stores dominate the retail landscape, accounting for 46 percent of sales, while discounters follow at 19 percent. This dynamic environment offers U.S. exporters opportunities across packaged foods, beverages, snacks, dairy alternatives, premium products, specialty ingredients, and value-oriented consumer goods, particularly as Colombia's growing middle class seeks healthy, sustainable options.

Executive Summary:

In 2025, Colombia ranked as the sixth-largest market for U.S. agricultural exports, totaling \$5.1 billion—a 16 percent increase from 2024. Colombia’s GDP in 2025 increased by 2.6 percent, positioning the country as the 38th-largest economy in the world and the fourth largest in Latin America.

Chart 1: 2025 Suppliers of Consumer-Oriented Products to Colombia (by value)



Data source: Trade Data Monitor

Food Retail Industry:

According to Euromonitor, Colombia’s retail food sales increased 4 percent in 2025, driven largely by the expansion of convenience retailers and discounters. Traditional mom-and-pop stores account for the largest share of the retail market at 46 percent, followed by discount retailers at 19 percent.

Food Processing Industry:

Colombia is a net importer of many food ingredients. According to Colombia’s National Business Association (ANDI), Colombia’s food industry is composed of 45,000 registered companies; approximately 98 percent of them are small and midsize businesses. Although the food industry focuses on the local market, it still exports to 140 countries. Food processing represents 30 percent of Colombia’s total manufacturing.

Food Service Industry:

Although Colombia’s food service sales reached \$19 billion in 2025, a 9 percent increase from 2024; however, the sector continues to face constraints, particularly labor reform and higher raw material costs.

Quick Facts CY 2025

Imports of Consumer-Oriented Products (US \$3.3 billion)

Top 10 Growth Products in Colombia, 2024 to 2025

1) Sweetened milk and cream	6) Nicotine containing products for oral applications
2) Fresh or dried shelled pine nuts	7) Infant food for retail sale
3) Fresh or dried citrus fruit	8) Not sweet milk and cream, exceeding 10% fat content
4) Frozen meat and edible offal of chickens	9) Butter
5) Dried shiitake	10) Other citrus hybrids

Sales by Channels (U.S. billion)

Retail Food Industry*	\$54
Food Service-HRI	\$19
Food Processing	\$14
Food and Agriculture Exports	\$15

*Euromonitor

Top 6 Host Colombian Retailers (based on sales)

1 D1 SAS	2 Almacenes Éxito SA
3 Jeronimo Martins Colombia SAS (Ara)	4 Supertiendas y Droguerías Olimpica SA
5 Cencosud Colombia SA	6 Pricesmart Colombia SAS

GDP/Population

Population (millions): 53.4

GDP (billions USD, current prices): \$457

GDP per capita (USD, current prices): \$8,572

Sources: Central Bank, DANE, Euromonitor, Fenalco, GATS, IMF, TDM, local media outlets

Strengths/Weaknesses/Opportunities/Threats

<i>Strengths</i>	<i>Weaknesses</i>
- Diverse retail market - Decentralized country - Four ports	- Deficient infrastructure - Political and economic uncertainty
<i>Opportunities</i>	<i>Threats</i>
- Growing middle class - Growing demand for consumer-oriented products	- New nutritional regulations/health taxes - Peso fluctuation

Section 1: Market Summary

In 2025, Colombia was the sixth-largest market for U.S. agricultural exports, totaling \$5.1 billion. Top U.S. agricultural exports in 2025, by value, included corn, soybean meal, pork and pork products, and ethanol. Top competitors to U.S. agricultural exports in Colombia are Mexico, Chile, Peru, and Brazil. The U.S.-Colombia Trade Promotion Agreement (CTPA) entered into force in 2012, immediately eliminating over 80 percent of all agricultural tariff lines, and all remaining tariffs will phase out by 2030. The CTPA has significantly helped the United States become and remain the top supplier of agricultural products to Colombia.

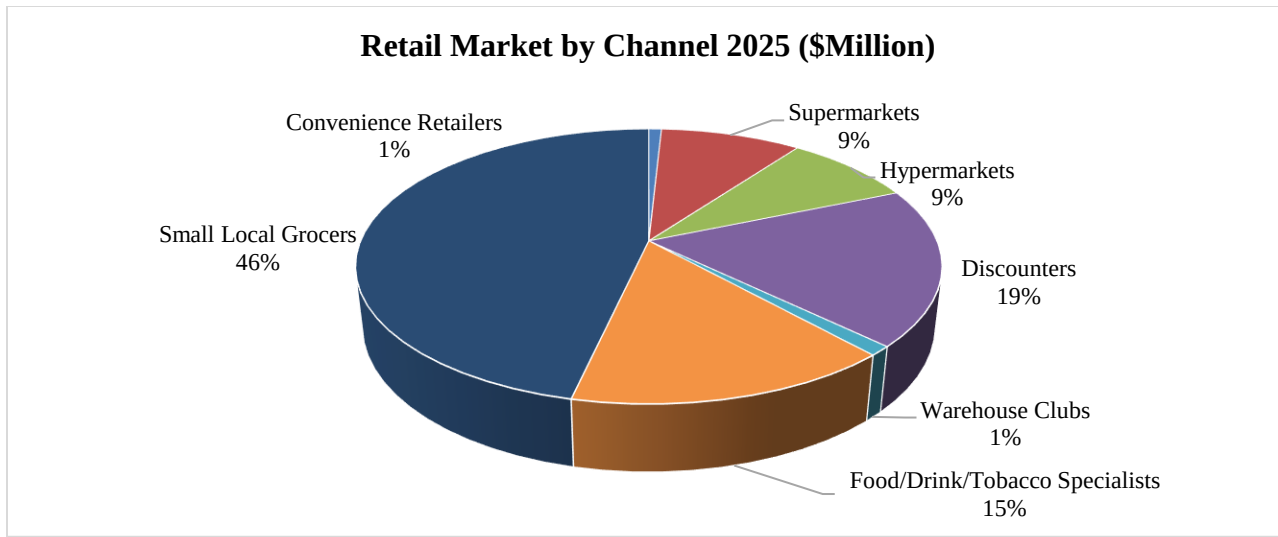
According to the [Colombian Department of Statistics \(DANE\)](#), Colombia's economy grew 2.6 percent in 2025, up from 1.5 percent in 2024, driven primarily by robust consumer expenditure. The August 2026 earthquake will likely cause short-term economic damage, mainly in the affected areas. However, rebuilding efforts and international funding should help soften the impact on the national economy. Colombia's economy is still expected to grow, but the outlook is now more uncertain. This is because the new administration faces heavy fiscal pressure and is trying to cut the deficit, which could affect consumer spending.

Colombia's population is aging rapidly, driven by a 33 percent decline in birth rates over the last decade and a drop in fertility rates from 3.0 children per woman in 1990 to 1.6 in 2024. Colombia is the fastest-aging OECD country. By 2030, one in six Colombians will be over 60; by 2035, that share will reach an estimated 19 percent; and by 2070, one in three Colombians will be in that age group. Currently, 2.8 million Venezuelans are estimated to be living in Colombia, leading to a higher demand for staple foods such as dry beans, pulses, rice, and corn flour. The [Food Processing Ingredients GAIN Report](#) and the [Food Service - HRI GAIN Report](#) provide further data and analysis on the Colombian market.

Table 1: Colombian Market Advantages and Challenges

Advantages	Challenges
The CTPA provides preferential product treatment for almost all U.S. agricultural exports.	Colombia has trade agreements with many other countries, increasing competition with U.S. products.
The United States holds a reputation for producing high-quality agricultural products.	Colombian per capita consumption of processed products is still relatively low compared to other countries in the region.
Increased acceptance of American-style restaurants provides an avenue for introducing U.S. recipes and food ingredients into the Colombian diet.	The Colombian peso exchange rate fluctuations increase uncertainty and affect purchasing decisions from importers.
Growing tourism increases demand for raw materials and ingredients.	There is an overarching cultural perception that frozen and canned food products are unhealthy and lack quality.
Growing middle-class and urbanization stimulate new consumer trends and increase processed foods sales.	Internal transportation costs from ports of entry are high due to difficult geography and poor infrastructure.
The market for healthy products is growing.	The cold chain is underdeveloped and deficient, increasing logistical costs.
U.S. food suppliers and manufacturers have a good reputation in terms of food safety, availability, quality, and delivery.	New nutritional regulations are difficult for international companies to meet, including front-of-package labeling rules and sodium content requirements.

Chart 2: 2025 Retail Market by Channel (by value)



Data Source: Euromonitor

Section 2: Road Map for Market Entry

○ **Entry Strategy**

Any U.S. exporter seeking to enter the Colombian market for the first time should start with market research to better understand competitors, consumer preferences, and the business environment. Exporters must understand Colombian standards and regulations to avoid clearance delays at ports of entry. Colombian buyers value exporters that are willing to send samples and provide detailed product information. Critical steps for market entry include the following:

- Build relationships with large importers and wholesalers/distributors;
- Highlight social responsibility in marketing techniques;
- Develop ways to meet the needs of the Colombian market, ideally through personal visits, to have a greater understanding about the market and identify needs of buyers and developing trends;
- Consider consolidation when exporting small amounts of product;
- Develop business relationships with top executives (e.g., marketing directors, and purchasing managers);
- Participate in local trade shows and/or food festivals, such as [Agroexpo](#), [Alimentec Anuga Select Colombia](#), and [Expo IAlimentos](#), to learn about consumer trends;
- Participate in U.S. trade delegations such as those led by USDA or the State Regional Trade Groups;
- Attend trade events in the United States like the [IFT Event and Expo](#), [National Restaurant Association Show](#), [Sweets and Snacks Expo](#), or [Americas Food and Beverage Show](#), which provide opportunities to meet and educate Colombian importers;
- Develop Spanish marketing/communication materials;
- Work closely with local importers to comply with food import regulations to facilitate the registration and import of food products and minimize port of entry risks; and
- Support the importer with promotional campaigns, which can sometimes be supported by the USDA Branded Program.

For more information on doing business in Colombia, see [Colombia Country Commercial Guide](#).

○ **Market Structure**

Colombia's food and beverage retail market combines a well-established traditional channel with rapidly expanding modern retail formats. The sector includes large supermarket chains, hard discounters, and an increasingly important digital channel, supported by continued investment in production, logistics, and distribution.

Mom-and-pop stores remain central to food retail, continuing to be the most widely used retail channel, with an estimated 110,000¹ establishments nationwide. Their proximity, personalized service, ability to sell products in small quantities, and informal credit arrangements provide advantages for consumers. Traditional retailers are facing increasing competition from hard discounters, whose market share grew from approximately 8 percent in 2019 to 19 percent in 2025, according to Euromonitor estimates. Their convenient locations, compact store formats, low price perception, and extensive private-label offerings have contributed to their rapid expansion.

Modern retail is increasingly focused on convenience and consumer segmentation. Supermarkets and hypermarkets are investing in the shopper's experience while expanding digital capabilities and adapting product portfolios to changing consumer preferences. Retailers are increasingly using dedicated sections and targeted marketing to respond to trends such as healthier eating. At the same time, the rapid adoption of e-commerce is encouraging retailers to strengthen their online platforms and partnerships with delivery applications such as [Rappi](#), [TaDa](#)², and [Didi Food](#). The Colombian Chamber of E-Commerce reported 685 million online transactions in 2025, a 20 percent increase from 2024, although food and beverage products represented only about 2 percent of total transactions.

According to the Colombian Federation of Retailers (Fenalco), mom-and-pop stores have experienced a significant drop in sales due to higher prices on products subject to Colombia's "healthy taxes"—sugary beverages and ultra-processed foods high in added sugars, sodium, or saturated fats. In response to this impact, a bill was formally introduced in the Colombian Congress in August 2026 to repeal the healthy taxes, however, the tax remains in force. More detailed information about healthy taxes is available here: [FAIRS](#).

Private labels are becoming an increasingly important competitive tool. Retailers and discounters are expanding their private-label portfolios as consumers become more price conscious and seek value. Private labels are particularly relevant in essential food categories, while their presence is also expanding in beverages. Approximately one-third of beverage spending is estimated to be allocated to private-label products, particularly ready-to-drink juices, teas, and carbonated beverages. In addition, 68 percent of Colombian consumers reportedly view private labels as a strong alternative to traditional brands, encouraging retailers to broaden their offerings beyond basic staples.

Overall, the market is becoming more fragmented and competitive, with traditional stores retaining their importance through proximity and flexibility, while discounters compete primarily on price and private labels, modern chains differentiate through assortment and shopping experience, and digital channels add another layer of convenience. For U.S. food and beverage exporters, this structure creates multiple

¹ <https://sectorial.co/tiendas-de-barrio/tiendas-de-barrio-suman-110-523-establecimientos-en-2025-y-recuperan-terreno-frente-a-los-hard-discount/>

² This application specializes in beverage and snack delivery

routes to market, but product positioning, pricing, pack size, channel-specific strategies, and distributor relationships are increasingly important to successful market entry.

Table 2: Colombian Retail Structure

Modern channel	Cash and Carry: Makro and PriceSmart are the main players. Only PriceSmart operates using the membership model, and it is perceived as a place where consumers can find a wide variety of imported products, mostly from the United States. Makro has shifted its business model from a wholesale-only structure to a hybrid approach with the aim of increasing their reach among final consumers.
	Supermarkets: Olimpica , Carulla , and Supertiendas Cañaveral lead the segment. Their strategies currently focus on increasing the offerings of private label products and developing an e-commerce strategy. Independent supermarkets are also popular. These family-owned businesses develop their own private label products and expand their presence in the country. Some brands are Zapatoca , Euro , and Megatiendas .
	Hypermarkets: Exito , Alkosto , Jumbo , Supertiendas Olimpica , and Metro are the leaders in this category. Discounters challenge this segment, which must adapt to consumer needs, especially to use space more efficiently. Grupo Éxito is consolidating its retail brands by transitioning Super Inter, Surtimax, and Surtimayorista stores under the Exito and Carulla brands to strengthen competitiveness, enhance product offerings, and capitalize on its flagship brands.
	Discounters: The main players are D1 , ARA , and Isimo . Their proximity to consumers, appealing private label portfolio, and competitive prices have been the drivers for the discounters' remarkable performance. The three chains are expected to surpass 4,700 locations.
	Convenience stores: OXXO , Exito Express, and Metro Express are the key players of this segment, mostly located close to universities and business clusters. Gas station stores like Primax, Altoque , and On the Run are part of this segment. They widen their portfolio to target households and mitigate lower sales due to remote work/study. They specialize in on-the-go products and snacks. OXXO plans to reach 3,000 outlets by 2029.
Traditional channel	Mom-and-Pop Stores: This channel has a strong presence throughout the country with over 100 thousand outlets. Mom-and-Pop stores play a key role in the local economy and are perceived as strong sources of income and employment, as well as credit suppliers. Discounters are their biggest competitor in terms of proximity to consumers and prices. They provide a broad range of food and beverage products, typically packaged in smaller sizes.

○ **Company Profiles & Top Colombian Retailers**

Table 3: Main Food Retailers in Colombia - 2025

Type	Retailer	Sales (\$ million)	Outlets	Website
Discounter	D1 SAS	\$5,304	2,745	http://www.tiendasd1.com/
Supermarket/hypermarket	Almacenes Exito SA	\$4,153	522	https://www.carulla.com/ https://www.exito.com/
Discounter	Jerónimo Martins Colombia SAS (ARA)	\$4,019	1,653	https://www.aratiendas.com/
Supermarket/hypermarket	Supertiendas y Droguerías Olímpica SA	\$1,731	453	http://www.olimpica.com/
Supermarket/hypermarket	Cencosud Colombia SA	\$1,090	81	https://www.tiendasjumbo.co/ https://www.tiendasmetro.co/
Cash and carry	PriceSmart Colombia SAS	\$679	10	https://www.pricesmart.com/es-CO
Convenience store	Cadena Comercial OXXO Colombia SAS	\$336	650	https://www.oxxo.co/
Supermarket	Supertiendas Canaveral SAS	\$317	24	https://supertiendascanaveral.com.co/
Supermarket	Mercado Zapatoca	\$243	18	https://www.mercadozapatoca.com/
Supermarket	Invercomer del Caribe SAS	\$208	35	https://www.megatiendas.co/

Data Source: Online company reports and financial statements

○ **Import Procedures**

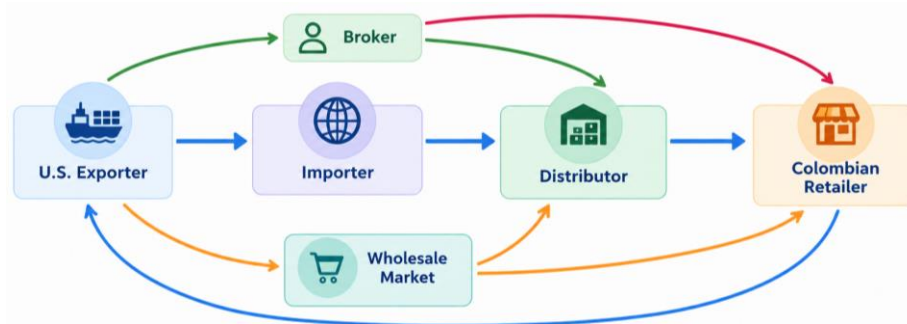
The [Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism \(MINCIT\)](#) and the [National Tax and Customs Directorate \(DIAN\)](#) are responsible for the administration of overall import-export operations and customs procedures, respectively. Colombian importers must be registered with MINCIT. All U.S. exporters seeking to sell to a Colombian importer should verify that the importer has obtained the legal authorization to import food and agricultural products from MINCIT and, depending on the type of product to be imported, other government authorities including [Colombian Institute for Agriculture and Livestock \(ICA\)](#) and [National Institute for the Surveillance of Food and Medicines \(INVIMA\)](#). ICA has regulatory authority over the production, manufacturing, and use of agricultural inputs (fertilizers, pesticides, seeds, etc.), feed, feed ingredients and non-processed agricultural commodities. INVIMA is the regulatory authority responsible for regulating food safety and sanitary conditions of products sold directly or indirectly for human consumption. More information on Colombia's import procedure is available at [FAIRS](#).

For additional information about exporting to Colombia, see the FAS Colombia [Exporter Guide](#).

○ **Distribution Channels**

Depending on the retailer's size and the product, U.S. food products move from the exporter through an importer, broker, and distributor, or go directly to the retailer.

Chart 3: Flow of U.S. Product from U.S. Exporter to Colombian Retailer



○ **Sector Trends**

Main consumer trends stimulating changes in lifestyles and eating patterns include:

- **Higher price sensitivity:** Growing consumer sensitivity to prices, driven by declining purchasing power and changing purchasing habits, is creating greater opportunities for private labels. Private label products remain particularly well established in essential categories such as milk, vegetable oil, and rice.
- **Increasing health and environmental awareness:** Increasing demand for products that offer healthier attributes and more sustainable solutions. Consumers are increasingly seeking healthier alternatives within familiar categories, including bread and snacks. Innovations that reduce environmental impact are gaining relevance in purchasing decisions.
- **E-commerce and delivery service adoption:** These services continue to be a challenge for the retail and food service sectors. It is expected that e-commerce transactions will continue a growing path. Established e-commerce platforms are very important players in the economy. Challenges arise from infrastructure and logistics weaknesses.

- **Growing Silver Economy:** Demand is emerging for products supporting healthy aging, including protein- and calcium-fortified foods, sugar-free beverages, and products positioned around cognitive and metabolic health. Age-friendly packaging, such as easy-open formats and larger, more legible labels, also represents an opportunity for brands targeting older consumers.
- **Seasonality:** Seasonal events such as Christmas, holidays, Easter, Black Friday, and major sporting events are driving consumption, offering exporters opportunities to introduce products tailored to specific occasions.

Chart 4: Consumption Seasonality in Colombia



The [Food Processing Ingredients GAIN Report](#) and the [Food Service - HRI GAIN Report](#) provide data and analysis on Colombian food trends.

Section 3: Competition

Colombian imports of consumer-oriented products from all suppliers totaled \$3.3 billion in 2025. Main competitors for U.S. consumer-oriented products in the country are Mexico, Chile, Peru, and Brazil. These countries also have free trade agreements with Colombia. More information on Colombia's free trade agreements and current negotiations available at [FTA-Colombia](#).

Table 4: Main competitors to U.S. suppliers - Consumer-oriented products imported by Colombia

Category	Value (\$ million)	U.S. market share	Main Competitors
Pork and pork products	\$476	74%	Canada: 14% Chile: 9% Spain: 2%
Dairy products	\$356	43%	Chile: 12% Mexico: 8% Bolivia: 5%
Soup and other food preparations	\$330	27%	Brazil: 15% Peru: 15% Mexico: 11%
Fresh fruit	\$272	8%	Chile: 52% Peru: 24% Italy: 4%
Distilled spirits	\$232	4%	United Kingdom: 50%

			Mexico: 30% Italy: 4%
Processed vegetables	\$217	8%	Belgium: 31% China: 14% Netherlands: 12%
Bakery goods, cereals and pasta	\$152	10%	Peru: 29% Italy: 18% Mexico: 10%
Dog and cat food	\$129	39%	Brazil: 29% Mexico: 15% France: 5%
Mfg. Tobacco	\$128	11%	Mexico: 51% Brazil: 29% Romania: 3%
Chocolate & Cocoa Products	\$108	14%	Ecuador: 14% Brazil: 12% Peru: 12%

Data Source: TDM

Section 4: Best Product Prospects

Table 5: Top Consumer-Oriented Products Imported by Colombia from the World (\$ million)

Product	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Change 2024/25
020329 Frozen meat of swine	\$136	\$255	\$273	\$300	\$398	\$428	8%
210690 Food preparations	\$220	\$253	\$293	\$280	\$313	\$317	1%
080810 Fresh apples	\$95	\$100	\$100	\$109	\$136	\$135	-1%
230910 Dog and cat food	\$64	\$89	\$118	\$107	\$121	\$129	7%
240220 Cigarettes containing tobacco	\$105	\$102	\$114	\$117	\$122	\$122	0%

Data Source: TDM

Table 6: Top Consumer-Oriented Products Imported by Colombia from the United States (\$ million)

Product	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Change 2024/25
020329 Frozen meat of swine	\$130	\$210	\$218	\$238	\$324	\$337	4%
210690 Food preparations	\$58	\$68	\$74	\$66	\$76	\$89	18%
020714 Frozen chicken cuts and edible offal	\$67	\$93	\$83	\$48	\$62	\$76	24%
040210 Milk powder, fat content not exceeding 1.5%	\$65	\$59	\$78	\$79	\$57	\$66	15%
230910 Dog and cat food	\$31	\$41	\$52	\$43	\$44	\$51	15%

Data Source: TDM

Products Present in Market with Good Sales Potential

Colombia's imports of value-added food products from around the world are growing rapidly, especially in health food categories such as plant-based snacks and functional food products. Surveyed retailers and food importers feel there is significant potential for new products in all food categories. Organic and healthy (low sugar/fat/sodium) food products are a growing trend, and retailers are searching for the best suppliers, including private label options.

Products Not Present in Market with Good Sales Potential

Post has identified good sales potential for ingredients that substitute fats, sugar, and/or sodium. Additionally, new vegetable proteins such as canola would complement the developing vegetable protein portfolio. Superfruits, such as berries, that are not present in the market have potential to gain

market share, and growing demand for craft beer opens opportunities for innovation in hops to provide new product attributes.

Products Not Present in Market due to Significant Barriers

The introduction of new U.S. processed meat products can be challenging due to the decreasing number of U.S. states that can issue Certificates of Free Sale (COFS) for those products. Per Resolution 2674 of 2013, INVIMA (Colombia's FDA equivalent) requires importers to submit a COFS when registering a new food product for sale in Colombia. Colombia sets maximum thresholds of sodium for processed products through Resolution 2013 of 2020 and Resolution 2056 of 2023, impeding imports of high-sodium content products such as seasoned butter, specialty cheese, and deli meats. Additionally, exporters interested in selling to Colombia should also review the country's nutritional and labeling regulations, particularly for processed products and meat. Colombia currently applies a 20 percent healthy tax to processed products high in sugar, salt/sodium, and fat, as outlined in [Law 2277 of 2022](#). This policy has become a point of political debate: on August 7, 2026, President Abelardo De La Espriella was inaugurated, having promised during his campaign to repeal the healthy taxes. As of October 2026, however, the tax remains in force. U.S. companies are advised to stay in close contact with their Colombian importers to monitor any developments regarding this policy. For further information, visit [FAIRS Annual Country GAIN Report](#).

Section 5: Key Contacts and Further Information

Table 7: Government regulatory agency contacts

Phytosanitary and Zoosanitary Requirements	Food Product Registration and Health Permits
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development ICA (APHIS counterpart) Nancy Naranjo Amaya Deputy Manager Animal Health Protection Tel: +57-601-7944492 ext. 3201 e-mail: nancy.naranjo@ica.gov.co Alfonso Alberto Rosero Deputy Manager Plant Health Protection Tel: +57-601-7944492 ext. 3107 e-mail: alberto.rosero@ica.gov.co	Ministry of Health and Social Protection INVIMA (FDA counterpart) Alba Jimenez Director Division of Food and Alcoholic Beverages Tel: +57-601-7422121 Ext. 4001 e-mail: ajimenezt@invima.gov.co

Table 8: Ministries responsible for food policies

Customs Clearance National Tax and Customs Directorate (DIAN) attached to the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit	Import-export operations Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism (MINCIT)
Food Product Registration and Health Permits Ministry of Health and Social Protection	Phytosanitary and Zoosanitary Requirements Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

Table 9: Import policies

Requirement	Regulation	Description
Food product registration.	Resolution 2674 of 2013 Resolution 719 of 2015 Resolution 2025029546 of 2025	All food items intended for direct sale to final consumers in Colombia must be registered with INVIMA. Product registration is NOT required for: - Natural food products that have not been subject to a transformation process (grains, fresh fruits, and vegetables, etc.) - Animal-origin food products (chilled/frozen) that have not

		been subject to any transformation process Products used as inputs by foodservice operators or food processors for food preparation or manufacturing Since August 1, 2026, foreign facilities that export “high-risk” foods to Colombia must register on InvimAgil, in case these products – regardless of whether they are final products or inputs for food industry or food service – are destined for human consumption (See GAIN: CO2026-0020). Additionally, companies interested in exporting animal-origin products to Colombia, such as milk and dairy products, meat products, seafood and egg products, classified as Risk Categories 3, 4, and 5 under Andean Resolution 1153 (2008), or categories 3 and 4 under Andean Resolution 2267 of 2022 must register their exporting establishments with ICA through SISPAP, and request the import permit from ICA for these products. Goods classified under sanitary risk category 2 do not require an import permit issued by ICA; however, importers must request the corresponding sanitary inspection process through SISPAP.
Importer Registration, Import Registration, and Import Licensing	www.vuce.gov.co	Importers must be registered with MINCIT, and must obtain an “electronic signature” from the Ministry of Finance at the “Unique Window for Foreign Trade” (VUCE)
Minimum Description	Resolution 057 of 2015	Imported products shall comply with the “minimum description” requirements
Export Sanitary Certificates	Decree 2478	Importers must submit a “sanitary certificate,” issued by the food safety authority in the country of origin, for any batch or lot of “medium” or “high” risk food products imported into Colombia, including all animal-derived products such as dairy, seafood, meat, and poultry

Table 10: Government sources for data

Colombian Department of Statistics (DANE)	Colombian Central Bank (Banrep)
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Table 11: U.S. Embassy in Colombia

Website	Social media channels	
U.S. Embassy in Colombia	X Facebook Instagram	YouTube LinkedIn

Table 12: List of trade associations

Colombian Retail Federation (Fenalco)	Colombian e-commerce chamber
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Agricultural Affairs Office Physical Address: Carrera 45#24b-27 http://www.fas.usda.gov	Tel: +(57) 601-275-4622 Email: AgBogota@fas.usda.gov
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Attachments:

No Attachments