Required Report: Required - Public Distribution **Date:** April 01, 2026

Report Number: CO2026-0007

Report Name: Food Processing Ingredients Annual

Country: Colombia

Post: Bogota

Report Category: Food Processing Ingredients

Prepared By: Ana Salinas

Approved By: Colby Branch

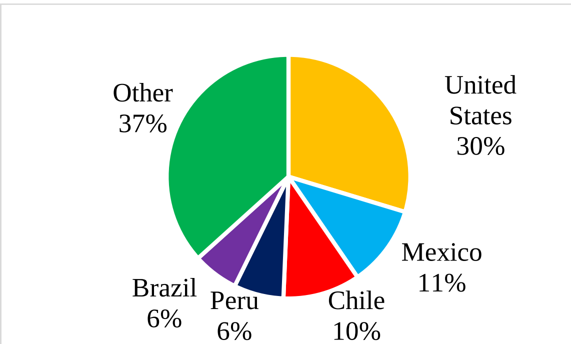
Report Highlights:

In 2025, Colombia imported $5.1 billion in agricultural products from the United States. The local food industry continued its recovery from the challenges of 2024, supported by lower inflation boosted household purchasing power. Demand for healthy food ingredients is rising, driven by changing consumer preferences and new nutritional regulations for both imported and locally produced products. This trend has translated into increased demands for ingredients such as potato starch, oil seed flours and meals, agar-agar, and edible fruits and nuts flour, among others. The United States remains Colombia's leading international supplier of food ingredients.

Executive Summary:

In 2025, Colombia ranked as the seventh 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 Agricultural Exports to Colombia (by value)



Data source: TDM

Food Retail Industry:

According to Euromonitor, Colombia's retail food sales increased 4 percent in 2025, driven largely by the expansion of small local grocers. Traditional mom-and-pop stores account for the largest share of the retail market at 48 percent, followed by discounter retailers at 17 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 comprised 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, this growth does not reflect constraints on the sector, particularly the impacts of labor reform and higher raw material costs.

Quick Facts CY 2025

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

Top 10 Growth (2024/25) Imported Products in Host Country from the World

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

2025 Food Industry by Channels (U.S. billion)

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

*Euromonitor

Top 10 Host Country Retailers

Grupo Exito	Koba Colombia (D1)
Colombiana de Comercio (Alkosto)	Jeronimo Martins Colombia (Ara)
Supertiendas y Droguerias Olimpica	Cencosud Colombia
PriceSmart	Makro
Supertiendas Cañaveral	Supermercados Mercacentro

GDP/Population

Population *(millions)*: 53.4
GDP *(billions USD, current prices)*: $457
GDP per capita** *(USD, current prices)*: $8,566

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

**Post calculations

Strengths/Weaknesses/Opportunities/Threats

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

Section I: Market Overview

In 2025, Colombia was the seventh 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. However, this performance remains below the country's historic e average growth rate of 3.6 percent. Strong domestic demand also widened the trade gap, with total imports increasing 8.4 compared to just 1.8 percent growth in exports. The Central Bank of Colombia's January 2026 report projects inflation will increase to 6.3 percent in 2026 before easing to 3.7 percent in 2027. At the same time, economic growth is expected to slow, moderating to 2.6 percent in 2026 and further decelerating to 1.6 percent in 2027.

Colombia is anticipated to experience market uncertainty in 2026 due to the presidential elections and the inauguration of a newly elected Congress. In addition, consumer behavior may be influenced by the upcoming soccer World Cup, which is likely to impact eating-out patterns and overall expenditure on food and beverages.

Table 1: 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.

Section II: Roadmap 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 (i.e., marketing directors, and purchasing managers);
- Exhibit in the U.S. pavilion at the USDA-endorsed trade show Alimentec, June 9-12, 2026 in Bogota;
- Participate in other local trade shows and/or food festivals, such as Agroexpo 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 marketing/communication materials in Spanish;
- 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.

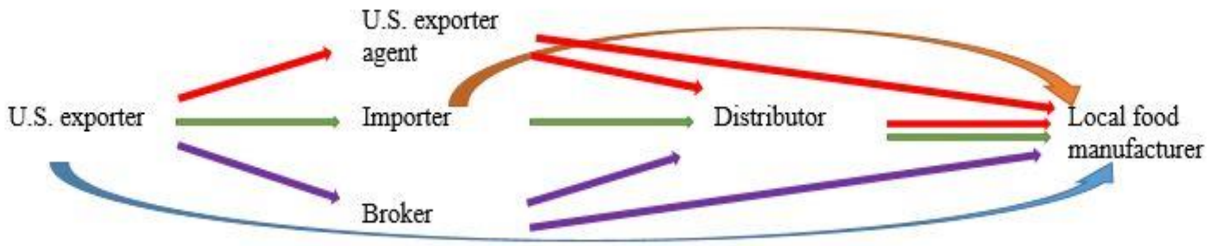
Import Procedure

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 should verify that the importer has obtained the legal authorization from MINCIT to import food and agricultural products and, depending on the type of product to be imported, other government authorities, including the Colombian Institute for Agriculture and Livestock (ICA) and the National Institute for the Surveillance of Food and Medicines (INVIMA)**.**

ICA has the regulatory authority over production, manufacturing, and use of agricultural inputs, 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 in the FAIRS Annual Country GAIN Report.

Distribution Channels
Depending on the Colombian food manufacturer's size and the product, U.S. food ingredients move from the exporter through an agent, importer, broker, and distributor, or go directly to the food producer.

Graph 1. Food Ingredient Distribution Channels



Market Structure
Colombia's food processing sector, which represents 30 percent of the country's manufacturing industry, relies on the United States as its top agricultural supplier. The largest segments of this sector include beverages and tobacco, meat and poultry, milled/bakery products, and dairy. A key opportunity for U.S. agricultural exporters is the growth in demand for ingredients that allow manufacturers to comply with Colombia's increasing nutritional regulations, including front-of-pack labeling requirements and maximum sodium thresholds.

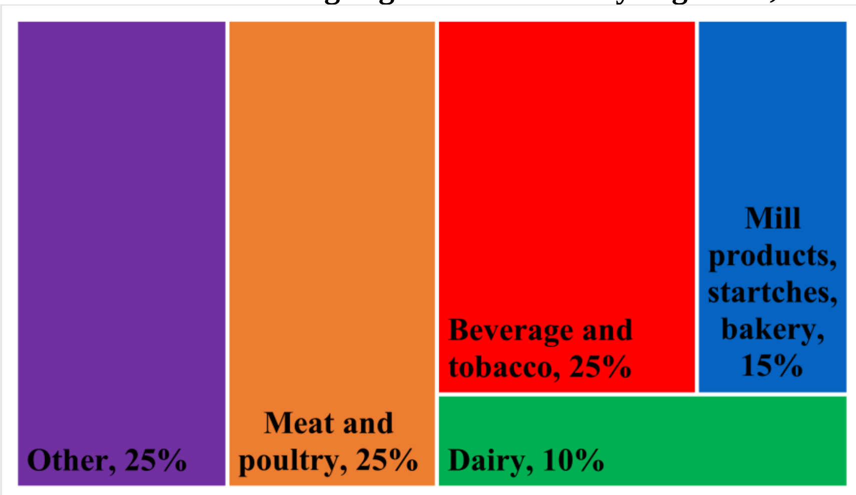
According to ANDI, in 2025, Colombia's food industry experienced important changes, such as reformulating its product portfolios and redesigning sustainable packaging, and began to recover after a difficult 2024, when the food industry was impacted by higher prices that diminished household expenditures. Lower inflation in 2025 helped households and increased food consumption at home. Consumers showed more interest in processed foods, valuing convenience, quality, and transparency. The industry adopted responsible food processing, sustainable packaging, and new technical standards, seeing these as opportunities to stand out. The sector also focused on social responsibility, supporting food banks and circular models to help vulnerable communities. Working with authorities made it easier to improve regulations and access new markets.

The food industry consists of 45,000 companies, with 98 percent being small and medium-sized enterprises. This sector sources ingredients from international and local companies. Local suppliers are very competitive, providing lower prices for artificial ingredients.

Share of Major Segments in the Food Processing Industry
As seen in Chart 2, the beverages and tobacco, meat and poultry, and the mill products and bakery sectors represent the largest share in Colombian food industry production. The beverage industry mainly produces water, sodas, tea, and beer. Key imported inputs include cane or beet sugar, glucose, extracts, essences, concentrates, and hops. The sector is led by major companies such as Postobon, Femsa, and Bavaria. The primary meat and poultry producers are Alimentos Carnicos, Atlantic FS, Alimentos Zenu, Red Carnica, La Fazenda, and Porcicarnes. The sector primarily imports artificial guts, offals, and sausages, and produces beef, pork, and poultry cuts, and meat products. In the milled products segment, leading companies include Harinera del Valle, Productos Doria, Organizacion Solarte, Galletas Noel, Bimbo de Colombia, and Productos Ramo. These firms mainly produce flours, starches, bread, and

pasta, and the sector relies heavily on imports of wheat, white corn, and baked products. Milk powder is imported largely for use in dairy and confectionary manufacturing, including ice cream, cookies, cakes, and pastries. Major confectionary producers include Compania Nacional de Chocolates, Galletas Noel, Colombina, and Nestlé de Colombia.

Chart 2: Food Processing Ingredients Industry Segments, 2025 (by production value)



Source: DANE

Sector Trends

<u>Health and Wellness Products</u>: Colombian consumers are showing a growing preference for products that are low in fat, sodium, sugar, and artificial additives, while favoring options rich in vitamins and minerals. The healthy snacks market is expanding, with increased interest in ingredients that have fewer preservatives, additives, and chemicals. Food processors are responding by using local fruits like cape gooseberries and *borojo* to develop products with distinctive flavors and improved nutritional and wellness benefits. There is also rising demand for plant-based products, including alternatives to milk, cheese, and animal proteins.

<u>Sauces, Dressings and Condiments</u>: The sauces sub-sector in Colombia is driven by growing brand penetration and continuous product and packaging innovation, with strong consumer loyalty to traditional brands but rising interest in private label options, particularly in discount channels. Demand is shifting toward healthier, organic, functional, and plant-based products—such as low-fat, reduced-sodium, and preservative-free sauces—while traditional favorites like tomato sauce, avocado-based sauces, hot sauces, salsa rosada, garlic sauce, spicy ají, and *suero costeño* remain popular. The market is also expanding beyond classic mayonnaise and ketchup to a wider array of local and globally inspired flavors, reflecting both health consciousness and international culinary trends. Companies are adapting to stricter sodium regulations, emphasizing cleaner ingredients, sustainability, and practical packaging, with Unilever leading the category, followed by Quala and Nestle, and growing demand from the foodservice sector for herbs, spices, condiments, and diverse sauces.

<u>Canned/Preserved Food</u>: This category is gaining popularity, driven by urbanization, changing incomes, and demand for convenience. Colombians mainly consume canned tuna, but the market for other canned and preserved products—such as meat, beans, tomatoes, sweet corn, and soups—is gradually expanding. However, preserved fruits and vegetables remain limited due to the abundance and variety of fresh produce available locally. New competitors continue to enter the market, offering a broader range of products tailored to different price points and packaging formats. Seatech International remains the leading company in the canned/preserved food segment.

Frozen Processed Food: While many consumers still view frozen products as unhealthy and over-processed, urbanization and the growth of dual-income households have significantly expanded demand for frozen meals, meats, fruits, and vegetables. The most popular items include frozen processed potatoes, ready-to-eat meals, pizza, and vegetables, with key opportunities emerging in the institutional sector and among single-person households. Grupo Nutresa offers a broad portfolio that includes potatoes, pizza, chicken nuggets, and hamburgers, while frozen processed potatoes lead the category thanks to their convenience, versatility, and affordability, with Congelagro McCain Colombia as the lead of this segment. Private label products continue to grow with items such as mixed frozen vegetables.

Dairy: Colombian dairy imports are mostly cream, whey protein, milk powder and other ingredients such as casein. Consumers strongly prefer UHT milk over pasteurized milk, and most retailers market their own UHT brands. Fresh cheese remains the favorite and is widely available in modern retail outlets, wet markets, and mom-and-pop stores thanks to local artisanal production. Although hard cheeses are considered expensive, retailers such as PriceSmart, D1 and Jumbo are expanding the range of varieties offered, including cheddar, muenster, pepper jack, Monterey jack, gouda, and others. Greek yogurt consumption continues to grow, driven by its healthy image. A large informal network of independent grocers sells private label dairy products. The Colombian dairy manufacturing sector includes multinational companies like Nestle, Parmalat, and Danone, alongside domestic leaders such as Colanta, Alpina, and Alqueria. Key trends include adding functional features like high-protein content and innovating with new flavors and formats to create additional consumption occasions.

Bakery: Although bread remains a cultural staple, its consumption in Colombia remains relatively low at 22 kilograms (48 pounds) per capita compared to other Latin American countries such as Chile (98 kilograms/216 pounds), Argentina (82 kilograms/180 pounds), and Uruguay (55 kilograms/121 pounds), partly due to a perception that bread is not nutritious and is associated with weight gain. The sector has seen limited innovation overall, although high-end, gourmet bakeries that rely on imported ingredients have grown in popularity, developing gluten-free and protein-enriched products. Major branded bread companies, including Bimbo, Productos Ramo, Comapan, and Quala, produce a range of products that differ from those of traditional bakeries, specializing in hamburger and hot dog buns, sliced bread, toast, cakes, and brownies, and they have introduced artisanal breads and varieties with grains and seeds to attract health-conscious consumers.

Chilled Processed Food: Chilled meat and poultry products are in high demand in urban areas. According to Euromonitor, most of the Colombian chilled processed food market is in processed meats or poultry, and a minor share for chilled ready-to-eat meals. However, preference for chilled processed food has always been higher than for frozen products. Mexican, Italian, and Chinese preparations are preferred by consumers when buying ready-to-eat-meals. Grupo Nutresa leads in this category with 60 percent market share.

Oils and Fats: Although Colombia is a major producer of palm oil, consumer preferences are shifting toward healthier options, driving growth in olive and rapeseed oil sales and increasing demand for avocado and coconut oils, which are perceived as premium, health-oriented choices. Olive oil gains traction as an aspirational, versatile product, while sunflower oil is growing due to its perceived nutritional benefits. The market shows rising interest in functional and fortified oils, including those enriched with Omega-3 and Omega-6 or featuring reduced saturated fat. Alianza Team leads the sector with a portfolio that includes soybean, sunflower, and olive oils, followed by Grasco, which specializes in sunflower oil, corn oil, and margarine.

Confectionery: This industry is an economic engine in Colombia, supporting over 25,000 jobs and benefiting from a long tradition of production and exports. Approximately 76 percent of Colombians consume confectionery products, with 37 percent doing it daily. The sector consistently imports raw materials such as dairy inputs and glucose. Consumer demand favors innovative products with attributes like low sugar, vegan, gluten-free, handmade or artisanal positioning, novel flavors, and no additives. In response to economic pressures, manufacturers focus on flavor innovation, premium product lines, smaller portion sizes, and strategic alliances with fast-growing convenience stores and discount retailers to sustain growth. Two domestic firms, Grupo Nutresa and Colombina, lead the sector over multinationals, such as Ferrero and Nestlé.

Non-alcoholic Beverages: The beverage sector in Colombia continues to expand, particularly in flavored waters and teas, with per capita non-alcoholic beverage consumption at 131.4 liters (34.71 gallons) per year—slightly below that of neighboring countries. Sodas and bottled water remain the most preferred beverages, but consumers show growing openness to low-sugar options and novel flavors. A still-emerging "sober" movement, especially among younger Colombians, is promoting healthier lifestyles that avoid alcohol, even as a growing cocktail culture boosts demand for mixers and tonic waters. Postobon and Femsa (Coca-Cola) dominate the market, while consumers increasingly seek drinks with functional benefits, clean labels, and reduced sugar. Products that include health, convenience, and functionality attributes—such as flavored bottled water, sports drinks, and ready-to-drink (RTD) coffee—have shown strong performance.

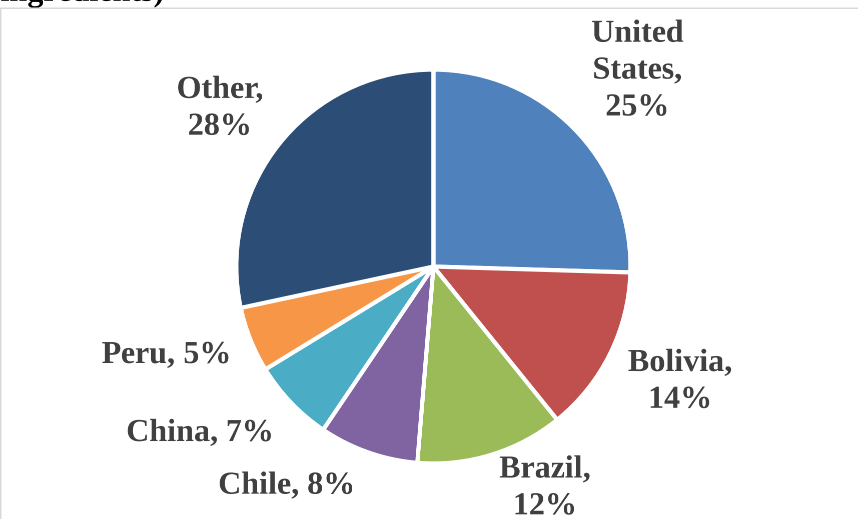
Alcoholic Beverages: Beer is the most highly preferred alcoholic beverage in Colombia, with a per capita consumption of 58 liters per year (15 gallons). While local production dominates the market, Mexico is the main supplier of imported beers. Although most consumers (84 percent) prefer local beer brands, 41 percent enjoy German beer, and 22 percent favor beer from Mexico. Despite Colombians' traditional preferences for beer flavors, a growing segment of the population is open to trying beer innovations. These include incorporating local ingredients (47 percent), new flavors (43 percent), barrel-aged beers (39 percent), low-calorie options (26 percent), herbal infusions (25 percent), and low-alcohol content beers (24 percent). The United States remains the primary provider of hops, followed by Germany. Although there is a cultural perception of wine as a drink for celebrations, sales have grown in recent years due to income shifts and urbanization. Local wine industry is small and does not meet market needs. Grape must and wine's genetic material is imported by Colombian producers. Hard discounters offer low-price wines, benefiting consumption increase. While the main wine suppliers remain Argentina and Chile, there is growing competition from European brands. *Aguardiente* is the national liquor and is only produced by monopolistic public/private ventures in specific regions of the country. The primary source of whisky is the United Kingdom, although consumer interest in U.S. whiskeys and bourbons is growing.

Section III: Competition

U.S. competitors for raw materials include MERCOSUR, Canada, and the European Union. These countries/markets have free trade agreements with Colombia. For consumer-oriented products specifically, the European Union, Chile, Mexico, and Brazil are major competitors. For food ingredients, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, and China are main competitors to the United States.

For more information, please see Food Service - HRI GAIN Report and the Food Retail Industry GAIN Report.

Chart 3: Top Colombian Food Ingredients Suppliers, 2025 (% of total Colombian imports of food ingredients)



Source: Trade Data Monitor[1]

Section IV: Best Product Prospects

Table 2: Top Food Ingredients Imported by Colombia from the World, 2025 (USD millions)

Product	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Change 2024/25
170199 cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, refined, in solid form, not containing added flavoring or coloring matter	$97	$124	$157	$176	$101	-43%
040210 powdered milk and cream, whether or not sweetened, fat content not exceeding 1.5%	$76	$101	$88	$63	$90	42%
040221 powdered milk and cream, not sweetened, fat content exceeding 1.5%	$54	$106	$78	$56	$60	7%
210610 protein concentrates and textured protein substances	$26	$34	$25	$24	$23	-5%
350510 dextrins and other modified starches	$18	$24	$25	$23	$22	-5%

Source: Trade Data Monitor

[1] Products included: milk powder; thickener; protein concentrate; other processed food, ingredients, and beverage bases; flavoring; baking inputs, mixes, and doughs; sugars and sweeteners, dextrins, peptones, and proteins.

Table 3: Top Food Ingredients Imported by Colombia from the United States, 2025 (USD millions)

Product	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Change 2024/25
040210 powdered milk and cream, whether or not sweetened, fat content not exceeding 1.5%	$59	$78	$79	$57	$66	15%
350510 dextrins and other modified starches	$12	$16	$15	$14	$13	-7%
130213 vegetable saps and extracts of hops	$4	$5	$5	$6	$7	18%
040221 powdered milk and cream, not sweetened, fat content exceeding 1.5%	9	13	7	1	$6	487%
170230 glucose (dextrose) and glucose syrup, not containing fructose or containing in the dry state less than 20% of fructose	$5	$9	$5	$5	$5	3%

Source: Trade Data Monitor

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 are advised to review nutritional and labeling regulations, especially for processed products and meat. Colombia applies a healthy tax of 20 percent to processed products high in sugar, salt/sodium, and fats. Products subject to healthy taxes are listed in Law 2277, 2022. For further information, visit FAIRS Annual Country GAIN Report.

Table 4: Links to Top Food Processing Companies

Company	Production
Bavaria	Beer, non-alcoholic beer, water, soft drinks
Industria Nacional de Gaseosas	Bottling company for The Coca-Cola Company's products
Postobon	Soft drinks, water

Grupo Nutresa	Biscuits, coffee, cold cuts, beverages, ice cream, pasta, snacks, confectionary products
Diana Corporacion	Rice, vegetable oil, pulses, corn flour, popcorn, margarine, sauces, jams, soft drinks, water
Pollos Bucanero	Chicken, chicken products, cold meats
Colombina	Confectionary products, sauces, dressings, biscuits, ice cream, coffee, olive oil, snacks, canned tuna and sardines, fruit concentrates, condensed milk,
Alpina	Dairy products, juices, vegetable milks, bakery products
Pepsico Colombia	Snacks, soft drinks
Nestlé de Colombia	Biscuits, confectionary products, coffee, baby formula, powder milk, condensed milk, breakfast cereal, tea, chicken base
ORF	Rice, canned tuna, breakfast cereal
Quala	Soft drinks, ice cream, popcorn, chicken base, seasonings, coffee cream
Riopaila Castilla	Sugar, sweeteners
Casa Luker	Chocolate, coffee, confectionary products, canned tuna

Section V: Key Contacts and Further Information

Government sources for data

Colombian Department of Statistics (DANE)	Colombian Central Bank (Banrep)

Government regulatory agency contacts

Phytosanitary and Zoosanitary Requirements	Food Product Registration and Health Permits
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development ICA (APHIS counterpart) Viviana Sofia Zamora Deputy Manager Animal Health Protection Tel. +57-601-7563030 ext. 3201 e-mail: viviana.zamora@ica.gov.co Luis Gerardo Arias Deputy Manager Plant Health Protection Tel: +57-601-7563030 ext. 3101 e-mail: luis.ariasr@ica.gov.co	Ministry of Health and Social Protection INVIMA (FDA counterpart) Alba Jimenez Director Division of Food and Alcoholic Beverages Phone: +57-601-7422121 Ext. 4001 e-mail: ajimenezt@invima.gov.co

Ministries responsible for food policies and import 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

U.S. Embassy in Colombia

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

Agricultural Affairs Office	Phone: +(57) 601-275-4622

Physical Address: Carrera 45#24b-27 Email: AgBogota@usda.gov
http://www.fas.usda.gov

Attachments:

No Attachments