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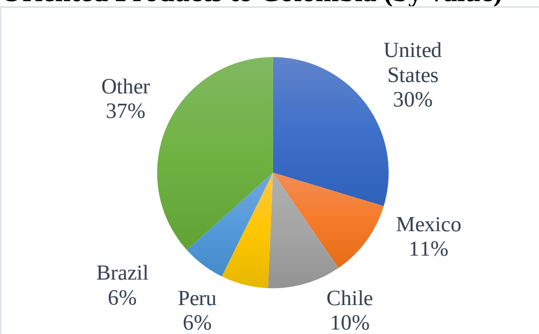
Report Highlights:

This report outlines Colombia's food and beverage market conditions and guides exporters on how to enter the market. In 2025, the United States exported $5.1 billion in agricultural products to Colombia, making it the 7th largest export market for U.S. agricultural products.

THIS REPORT CONTAINS ASSESSMENTS OF COMMODITY AND TRADE ISSUES MADE BY USDA STAFF AND NOT NECESSARILY STATEMENTS OF OFFICIAL U.S. GOVERNMENT POLICY

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.

Graph 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 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 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 10 Host Colombian Retailers (based on sales)

Koba Colombia (D1)	Grupo Exito
Jeronimo Martins Colombia (Ara)	Olimpica
Cencosud Colombia	

GDP/Population
Population *(millions)*: 53.4
GDP *(billions USD, current prices)*: $457
GDP per capita *(USD, current prices)*: $8,693
Sources: Central Bank, DANE, Euromonitor, Fenalco, GATS, IMF, TDM, local media outlets

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

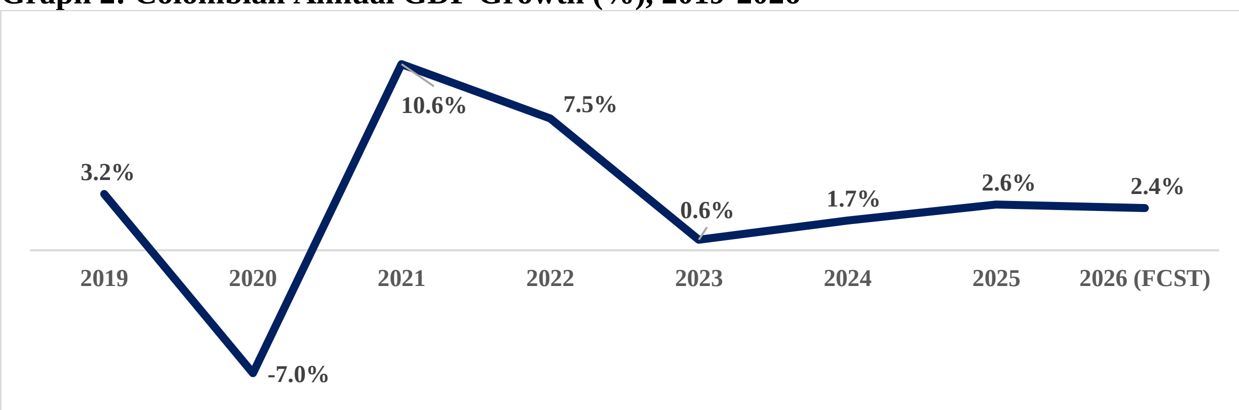
Section I: Market Overview

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 average growth rate of 3.6 percent. Strong domestic demand also widened the trade gap, with total imports increasing 10 percent compared to just 1 percent growth in exports. The Central Bank of Colombia's April 2026 report projects inflation will increase to 6.4 percent in 2026 before easing to 3.0 percent in 2027. Although economic growth is expected to slow, moderating to 2.4 percent in 2026 and further decelerating to 1.6 percent in 2027, it will continue to be supported by household consumption.

Colombia entered 2026 amid market uncertainty driven by presidential elections and the inauguration of a newly elected Congress. The recent election results signal a significant political shift that is expected to reshape key economic sectors. At the same time, consumer behavior is poised for a notable uplift, as the FIFA World Cup is anticipated to generate a substantial boost in household consumption across the country.

Graph 2: Colombian Annual GDP Growth (%), 2019-2026



Source: DANE, Central Bank
FCST: forecast

Key Demographic Trends

Colombia is the third most populous country in Latin America with 53.4 million inhabitants. The main demographic trends stimulating changes in lifestyles and eating patterns include:

- **Urban Landscape:** With 82 percent of its population living in urban areas, Colombia stands out in Latin America for its decentralized urban structure. Five cities — Bogotá, Medellín, Cali, Barranquilla, and Cartagena — each exceed one million residents.
- **Growing Middle Class:** Colombia's middle class is gradually growing. According to DANE, 34 percent of the population falls within this segment. The middle class accounts for the majority of the population in Bogota and Medellin, representing 57 percent and 54 percent of residents, respectively.
- **Aging Population:** Colombia's population is aging rapidly, driven by a 33% 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.
- **Shrinking Households:** Average household size in Bogotá is projected to shrink from 3.1 members in 2019 to 2.2 by 2050. Single-person households already account for 18 percent of all households and could reach 28 percent by 2035 due to urban expansion — driving demand for smaller portions, ready-to-eat products, snacks, and convenient fresh foods.
- **Women Driving Dual-Income Homes:** Dual-income urban households are becoming the norm, increasing demand for convenient shopping options and processed foods that require minimal preparation.
- **Pets as Family:** Seven in ten Colombian households with pets consider them family members, spurring growing demand for premium and health-focused pet products.
- **The Venezuelan Migration Effect:** An estimated 2.9 million Venezuelans reside in Colombia, boosting demand for staple foods such as dry beans, pulses, rice, and corn flour.

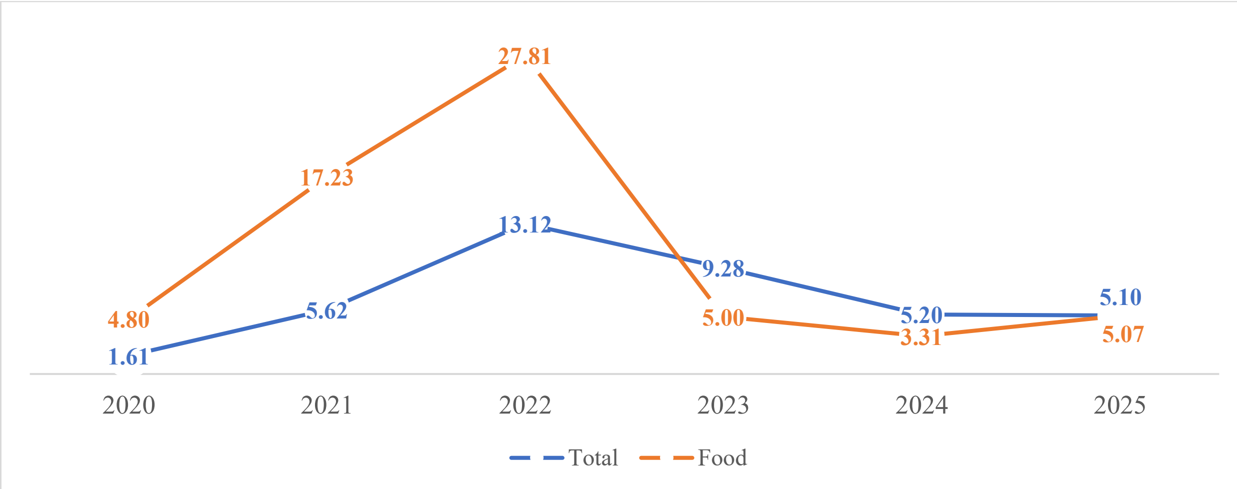
Size of Economy

Colombia is the fourth largest economy in Latin America Colombia's with a GDP in 2025 increased by 2.6 percent to $457 billion. Inflation in 2025 (5.1 percent) was slightly lower than 2024 (5.2 percent). Although it shows a decreasing trend, higher food prices have diminished household expenditure. Peso appreciation reached 15 percent in 2025. The average unemployment rate for 2025 was 8.9 percent and the minimum wage was $351 per month[1]. The United States reported agricultural trade deficit with Colombia as U.S. exports reached $5.1 billion in 2025 and Colombian ag exports totaled $5.9 billion[2].

[1] Considering an exchange rate of COP$4,052.89 per USD

[2] See https://apps.fas.usda.gov/gats/default.aspx for detailed information on bilateral trade

Graph 3: Inflation in Colombia (%)



Source: DANE

Overall Business Climate

According to the National Business Association (ANDI), healthy taxes have negatively affected processed food sales, especially in the dairy, meat, and snack sectors. Under Law 2277 of 2022, Colombia currently applies a 20 percent healthy tax to a large swath of imported and domestically produced processed food products. The industry has expressed concerns related to increasing domestic transportation costs resulting from weather conditions and frequent protests that disrupt routes. On top of that, investment in innovation has been hampered due to uncertainty related to regulatory changes on labor and pension systems (Table 1).

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.

Section II: Exporter Business Tips

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 6-9, 2028 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.

Market Research

Additional exporter assistance and market research reports are available at the Global Agricultural Information Network

Local Business Customs and Trends

Colombians are open to meeting foreigners and U.S. citizens are generally well-received. Business culture changes throughout the country: major cities such as Bogota and Medellin have a more formal business culture than smaller cities. Personal relationships are crucial for Colombians to build trust; therefore, it is recommended to be patient when negotiating with locals, since they prefer to take time to get to know their counterpart before making business decisions. Therefore, follow up emails/phone calls after a first meeting are appreciated. Keep in mind local holidays when scheduling meetings. Christmas, New Year, and Easter should be avoided. For more information on business culture, see Colombian business culture.

Key Consumer Trends

Consumer expenditures have rebounded in recent years following Colombia's economic recovery. However, increasing inflation and lower GDP growth are placing increasing pressure on prices. The main consumer trends stimulating changes in lifestyles and eating patterns include:

- **Higher price sensitivity**: Increased product price sensitivity among consumers has created an opportunity for in-house/store brands to gain popularity, as they tend to be cheaper than other labels. Store brands, also known as "private labels," are particularly relevant for milk, vegetable oil, and rice. This trend is driven by changes in consumer behavior and a decrease in purchasing power.
- **Increasing health and environmental awareness**: Colombian consumers are caring more about the health and environmental impacts of the products they consume, translating into opportunities for healthy and sustainable food products. Colombians tend to look for a healthier version of products they are familiar with, such as bread and snacks, and pay attention to innovation that means less environmental impact, such as eco-friendly packaging. Preference for high-protein and calcium content products has bolstered demand for meat and dairy products. Per capita consumption of pork, poultry, fish, and cheese has experienced growth in recent years.
- **E-commerce and delivery service adoption** continues to be a challenge for the retail and food service sectors. E-commerce sales grew 19 percent in 2025[3] and are projected to maintain this upward trajectory through 2026 and beyond, solidifying e-commerce as a significant driver of economic activity. In 2025 alone, more than nine million Colombian consumers made online purchases. However, infrastructure and logistics gaps remain key obstacles to further growth.
- **Higher interest in plant-based options**: Although plant-based protein products are perceived as expensive, 93 percent of Colombians are interested in trying plant-based food products for health, nutrition, and environmental reasons.
- **Growing Silver Economy:** As a result of Colombia's aging trend, silver economy offers significant growth potential in the food and beverage sector. Key opportunities lie in functional nutrition products targeting metabolism, memory, and cognitive health, as well as preventive nutrition items such as calcium- and protein-fortified foods and sugar-free beverages. Packaging innovation — including ergonomic, easy-to-open containers and large-font labels — is also emerging as a priority to support consumer independence among older adults.

The Food Processing Ingredients GAIN Report, Food Service - HRI GAIN Report and the Food Retail Industry GAIN Report provide data and analysis on Colombian food trends.

Section III: Import Food Standards, Regulations and Procedures

Customs Clearance: 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. DIAN issued Decree 659/2024, announcing that it will require advanced import declaration for all products, including food

[3] See: https://ccce.org.co/noticias/informe-de-comercio-minorista/.

products, within 48 hours before the shipment arrival to Colombia. This obligation will come into force once Decree 659 is fully implemented by DIAN. Failure to comply can result in steep fines.

Documents Generally Required by the Colombian Authority for Imported Food: Every Colombian importer must be registered with MINCIT. All U.S. exporters 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 governmental authorities, including the Colombian Institute for Agriculture and Livestock (ICA) and the National Institute for the Surveillance of Food and Medicines (INVIMA). Additionally, every importer must obtain an "electronic signature" from the Ministry of Finance through the Unique Window for Foreign Trade-VUCE.

Language Labeling Requirements: Nutritional information in packaged food must be provided in Spanish either on the label or, under certain circumstances, on an authorized sticker/label affixed to the product. Whenever the label on the imported product is written in a language other than Spanish, an additional label can be used to provide required information. However, INVIMA will require original labels that, at the very least, include expiration date and lot number.

When food products or raw materials originate in countries where information on the expiration date and/or minimum shelf life is not required, the importer must get prior approval from INVIMA by providing that information in a document issued by the producer/manufacturer. **Note:** U.S. dates are registered MM/DD/YYYY, whereas in Colombia, dates are registered DD/MM/YYYY.

Front of Pack Labeling Requirements for Processed Foods: Resolution 2492 of 2022 establishes new front-of-pack label requirements for the amount, size, and shape of front-of-pack labels (stop-sign shapes, see Figure 1), nutrition profiles suggested by the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), and additional definitions for sweeteners, ultra-processed food, minimally processed food, food products without processing, and processed food products. For more information on FOPL, see Colombia Issues New Resolution on Nutrition and Front of Pack Labeling Requirements for Processed Foods GAIN Report.

Tariffs and Free Trade Agreements: The CTPA entered into force in May 2012. This comprehensive trade agreement eliminated tariffs and other barriers to goods and services. Over 80 percent of U.S. exports of consumer and industrial products to Colombia have become duty-free and remaining tariffs will be eliminated during the first 15 years of the agreement implementation, except for rice (19 years) and chicken leg quarters (18 years) that will continue paying out-of-quota duty until 2030 and 2029, respectively. The CTPA provided a duty-free tariff-rate-quota (TRQ) on certain goods that operate on a first come/first serve basis, except for rice and chicken leg quarters, which are subject to auctions managed by Export Trading Companies. For more information on Export Trading Companies, see Col-Rice ETC and Colom-Peq ETC.

For further information on specific agricultural products based on the Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HS) and TRQ schedule, see Section 2 of the Colombia Trade Promotion Agreement - Final Text.

Trademarks and Patents Market Research: The patent regime in Colombia currently provides a 20-year protection period for patents. Provisions covering protection of trade secrets and new plant varieties have improved Colombia's compliance with its World Trade Organization – Agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) obligations. However, the Colombian government does not provide patent protection for new use of previously known or patented products. For more information on import regulations and procedures, see FAIRS Annual Country GAIN Report.

Section IV: Market Sector Structure and Trends

Retail Sector

Colombia's retail sector 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. It is estimated that 80 percent of Colombian households buy at least one product in discount stores. E-commerce also continues to grow, thanks to Colombia's rapid digital adoption, moving retailers to develop online sales channels, and strengthening applications already present in the market, such as Rappi. Although e-commerce consolidates as a key player in the retail sector, traditional retail outlets are still the most common shopping format in the country.

Main products sold in mom-and-pop stores are beer, sodas, milk, cigarettes, and snacks. Surveyed retailers and food importers feel there is significant potential for new products in all food categories, especially in private label. Healthy food products are a growing trend, and retailers are searching for the best suppliers. The biggest retailer in Colombia is Koba Colombia (D1), followed by Grupo Exito, Jerónimo Martins (ARA), Olimpica, and Cencosud (Jumbo and Metro).

Colombia's entire retail market was valued at $54 billion in 2025, according to Euromonitor. More information is available at the Food Retail Industry GAIN Report.

Consumers are making decisions based on convenience and savings. Colombians are more open to private label products and more frequent purchases, reason why hard discounters continue growing. Traditional retail formats such as supermarkets are increasing their product portfolio, focusing on offering a wider private label portfolio.

Food Service- Hotel, Restaurant, Institutional

In 2025 Colombian GDP from lodging and restaurants increased 9 percent compared to 2024 record levels of foreign tourist arrivals that significantly benefited the sector. Major drivers of HRI historic expansion include urbanization, a growing number of shopping malls and food courts, increasing dual income households, and a growing flow of tourists. Most Colombians still link the experience of dining-out with celebrations.

Hotel occupancy rates averaged 49 percent, lower compared to 2024 when they were 50 percent, due to an increase in non-formal lodging services such as digital platforms. In the HRI sector, Post has identified good sales potential for products such as poultry, pork, and beef, as well as pulses and specialty rice. In addition, growing demand for craft beer opens opportunities for innovation in hops to provide new product attributes. The main companies in the HRI sector are Frisby, Sodexo, Crepes & Waffles, Promotora de Café Colombia, and IRCC.

According to DANE, Colombia's hotel, restaurant, and institutional market was valued at $19 billion in 2025. More information is available at the Food Service - HRI GAIN Report.

Food Processing
Colombia's food processing sector represents 30 percent of the country's manufacturing industry. This sector 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 to remain competitive in this market is in 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. Post has identified good sales potential for ingredients that substitute/replace fats, sugar, and/or sodium. Additionally, new vegetable proteins such as hemp and canola, although the first one is highly regulated in Colombia, would complement the current developing vegetable protein portfolio. Superfruits, such as berries, that are not present in the market are in demand by manufacturers of functional food products.

According to DANE, Colombia's food processing industry was valued at $14 billion in 2025. More information is available at the Food Processing Ingredients GAIN Report.

Competition Challenges
U.S. competitors for food ingredients include Brazil, Bolivia, Chile, and China. For consumer-oriented products specifically, Chile, Mexico, Brazil, and Peru. Colombian consumers have become increasingly conscious of the source of their food. This change encourages consumers to purchase products made domestically and that improves connections with local communities.

The United States and Colombia have a robust bilateral trade relationship in the agricultural sector. In 2025, Colombia´s agricultural imports totaled $9.2 billion in 2025, being the United States the main trade partner with a market share of 49 percent. The top U.S. exports in 2025 to Colombia included corn, soybean meal, pork, ethanol, and soybeans. Main competitors are Brazil (7 percent with not roasted coffee, food preparations, cigarettes, dog and cat food, and animal feed preparations), Canada (5 percent with not durum wheat, dried lentils, and meat of swine), Mexico (4 percent with spirituous beverages, cigarettes, other non-alcoholic beverages, food preparations, and food preparations for infant use), Chile (4 percent with fresh apples, meat of swine, wine, powder milk, and prepared or fresh pears and grapes), and Peru (4 percent not roasted coffee, fresh grapes, food preparations, and cookies).

Table 2: Main Food Retailers in Colombia

Retailer	2025 Sales (USD$ million)	Website
Koba Colombia (D1)	$5,320	http://www.tiendasd1.com/
Grupo Exito	$3,950	https://www.carulla.com/ https://www.exito.com/
Jeronimo Martins (Ara)	$3,454	https://www.aratiendas.com/
Olimpica	$1,702	http://www.olimpica.com/
Cencosud (Jumbo, Metro)	$1,081	https://www.jumbocolombia.com/ https://ofertas.tiendasmetro.co/

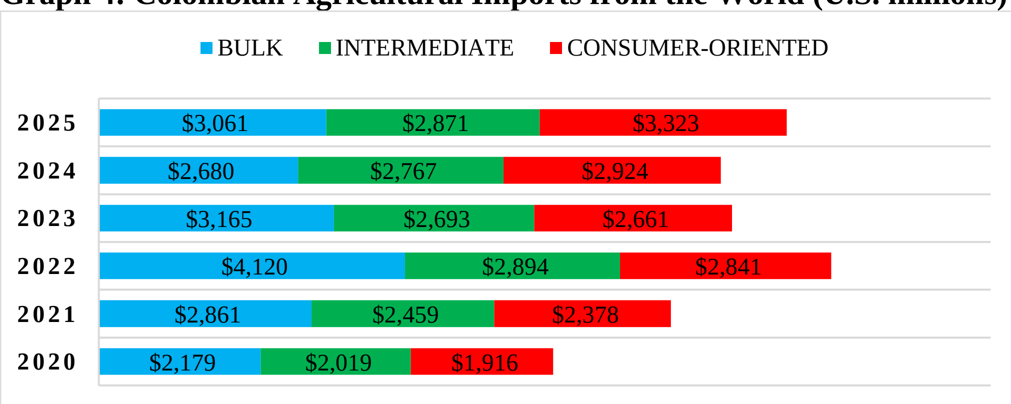
Source: Online company reports and financial statements.

Section V: Agricultural and Food Imports

Agricultural and Food Import Statistics

In 2025 Colombia's bulk commodity imports increased by 14 percent from the previous calendar year, particularly corn, which grew by 16 percent and soybeans by 22 percent. Although soybean meal imports decreased by 6 percent, intermediate product imports went up by 4 percent due to 33 percent higher purchases of soybean oil, 24 percent of vegetable oils, and 8 percent of ethanol. Colombian imports of consumer-oriented products grew by 14 percent. Pork imports increased by 6 percent, dairy products by 16 percent, fresh fruits by 14 percent, and distilled spirits by 49 percent.

Graph 4: Colombian Agricultural Imports from the World (U.S. millions)



Source: TDM

Table 3: Key Export Opportunities for Consumer-Oriented Product Categories to Colombia Based on Five-Year Import Growth, by volume

Product Category	5-Year Avg. Annual Import Growth	Key Constraints on Market Development/Expansion	Market Attractiveness for United States
Eggs & Products	47%	Strong competition from Brazil and Peru (dried yolks, fertilized eggs for incubation, and dried bird eggs)	Growing demand from the food industry. Colombia is a net importer of various food ingredients
Dairy Products	29%	Growing demand from the food industry	Dairy TRQ has phased out, and U.S. dairy exports are now free of duty
Non-Alcoholic Beverages	26%	Strong competition from Mexico (flavored water). Healthy tax has negatively affected non-	Flavored water and ready-to-drink tea consumption are on the rise driven by healthy

		alcoholic beverages due to their sugar content	trends
Fresh Vegetables	12%	Strong competition from China (garlic) and Peru (onions and asparagus)	Weak local production structure and growing demand for fresh vegetables
Roasted Coffee and Extracts	9%	Strong local production structure and growing competition from Brazil	Demand for coffee extracts, essences, and concentrates from the food industry

Source: TDM

Table 4: Top Ten Consumer-Oriented Products Imports into Colombia by value (U.S. millions)

Product	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Change 24/25
020329 Frozen meat of swine	$255	$273	$300	$398	$428	8%
210690 Food preparations	$253	$293	$280	$313	$317	1%
080810 Fresh apples	$100	$100	$109	$136	$135	-1%
230910 Dog and cat food for retail sale	$89	$118	$107	$121	$129	7%
240220 Tobacco cigarettes	$102	$114	$117	$122	$122	0%
220830 Whiskey	$81	$89	$74	$79	$111	41%
200410 Frozen potatoes	$55	$86	$89	$98	$106	9%
040210 Concentrated powder milk (fat not exceeding 1.5%)	$76	$101	$88	$63	$90	42%
220890 Spirits (cordials, liqueurs, kirshwasser, ratafia, and vodka)	$47	$76	$72	$50	$86	69%
220299 Other non-alcoholic beverages	$40	$43	$37	$65	$83	29%

Source: TDM.

See Appendix I for BICO table for U.S. agricultural exports to Colombia over the last 5 years.

Section VI: 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 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 Physical Address: Carrera 45#24b-27 http://www.fas.usda.gov	Phone: +(57) 601-275-4622 Email: agbogota@state.gov

Appendix I: Trade Data-U.S. agricultural Exports to Colombia

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Change %
Product	**Value in Millions of Dollars**					**24-25**
Bulk Agricultural Total	**1,547**	**1,658**	**1,575**	**1,987**	**2,312**	**16**
Corn	1,092	962	1,108	1,524	1,774	16
Soybeans	229	327	236	208	260	25
Wheat	191	238	133	128	224	75
Pulses	14	16	30	34	24	-28
Rice	6	71	64	86	17	-80
Cotton	8	38	3	5	11	96
Peanuts	4	4	1	1	2	34
Oilseeds NESOI	1	1	1	1	1	-7
Other Bulk Commodities	1	-	-	1	1	-12
Coarse Grains (ex. corn)	-	-	-	-	-	65
Coffee, Unroasted	-	0	0	-	-	152
Cocoa Beans	0	0	0	-	-	-84
Tobacco	0	-	0	0	-	
Intermediate Agricultural Total	**949**	**1,142**	**1,306**	**1,495**	**1,755**	**17**
Soybean meal	528	734	739	640	844	32
Ethanol, incl. bev.	91	31	232	362	352	-3
Distillers Grains	65	104	108	176	185	5
Soybean Oil	42	38	7	84	140	67
Other Feeds & Fodders	115	117	112	125	121	-3
Dextrins, Peptones, & Proteins	26	31	27	34	32	-6
Essential Oils	21	21	18	20	21	7
Other Intermediate Products	10	13	22	11	12	6
Sugars & Sweeteners	9	15	10	13	11	-13
Vegetable Oils NESOI	19	8	9	9	10	8
Planting Seeds	7	13	12	10	10	-5
Industrial Alcohols & Fatty Acids	6	7	6	6	6	-2
Milled Grains & Products	4	6	4	3	5	72
Live Animals	1	1	-	1	5	365
Oilseed Meal/Cake (ex. soybean)	1	1	1	-	3	839
Animal Fats	4	1	1	1	-	-36
Hides & Skins	-	-	-	-	-	-83
Palm Oil	0	0	-	0	0	
Hay	0	-	0	0	0	
Consumer Oriented Agricultural Total	**872**	**866**	**778**	**894**	**1,030**	**15**
Pork & Pork Products	258	246	269	355	361	2
Dairy Products	127	154	119	124	180	46
Poultry Meat & Prods. (ex. eggs)	113	101	56	79	89	12
Soup & Other Food Preparations	75	69	64	72	80	11
Dog & Cat Food	53	55	47	45	53	17
Beef & Beef Products	40	48	39	23	41	79
Tree Nuts	28	25	24	31	36	17
Condiments & Sauces	24	23	24	27	27	-1
Fresh Fruit	12	10	23	21	23	10
Chocolate & Cocoa Products	19	20	15	17	17	-4
Processed Vegetables	27	22	16	12	15	22
Eggs & Products	2	1	2	4	15	298
Bakery Goods, Cereals, & Pasta	17	18	11	15	15	-5
Mfg. Tobacco	-	-	2	3	14	359
Meat Products NESOI	8	9	9	11	13	26
Non-Alcoholic Bev. (ex. juices, coffee, tea)	29	20	18	14	12	-14
Distilled Spirits	4	9	10	9	12	30
Processed Fruit	14	14	11	12	11	-14
Fresh Vegetables	5	4	5	5	5	1
Tea	3	3	4	5	5	-1
Chewing Gum & Candy	3	3	3	4	3	-21
Nursery Products & Cut Flowers	2	3	3	1	2	36
Wine & Related Products	2	2	1	2	1	-12
Coffee, Roasted and Extracts	1	1	1	1	1	51
Spices	1	1	1	1	1	21
Fruit & Vegetable Juices	1	1	1	-	-	-37
Beer	3	4	1	2	-	-96
Agricultural Related Product Total	**27**	**30**	**22**	**21**	**18**	**-12**
Seafood Products	14	14	10	9	10	7
Forest Products	13	16	13	12	8	-27
TOTAL	**3,395**	**3,695**	**3,683**	**4,397**	**5,115**	**16**

Source: GATS

Attachments:

No Attachments