

**Voluntary Report** – Voluntary - Public Distribution

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**Report Highlights:**

U.S. exporters enjoy a strong position in the Honduran market, thanks to the CAFTA-DR agreement. More than 95 percent of U.S. industrial and commercial goods can enter the country duty free, with the remaining tariffs to be phased out by 2025. The top U.S. agricultural exports to Honduras are corn, soybean meal, pork and pork products, wheat, and rice. Beer, pork meat, dairy, chocolate and cocoa and non-alcoholic beverages are the products with the highest export growth potential. Consumers are pulling back in the face of rising costs, buying less food and trading down to less expensive items and brands.

## Executive Summary

The United States is Honduras' main trading partner in total trade and in agricultural products. U.S. agricultural exports increased with the Dominican Republic-Central America-Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR) implementation in 2006. Most U.S. agricultural products have duty-free access to Honduras.

Agricultural, fishery, and forestry exports from the United States to Honduras totaled \$1.3 billion in 2022, an increase of 10.5% over the previous year. Honduras's agricultural imports from the world saw increases in both value and volume of 15.0 and 3.3 percent, respectively.

Honduran consumers must consistently stretch household budgets, which often means trading down or cutting back on certain foods.

<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>
<i>Expedited on-line import process</i>	<i>Socio-political instability, weak institutions, and rule of law</i>
<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
Poultry and aquaculture industries growing and demanding more feed inputs.	Small domestic market size and low per capita GDP

### Imports of Consumer-Oriented Products

In 2022, Honduras imported about \$1.7 billion of consumer-oriented food products from the world. The United States had a leading 30.5 percent market share.

### Food Processing Industry

The total market for food processing in Honduras has increased steadily over the past few years. The United States continues to be the largest supplier of food processing ingredients and enjoys a high level

of acceptance and a reputation for high quality products for human and animal consumption.

### Food Retail Industry

Honduras's retail food sector is by far the largest market for imported food. Retail sales of imported consumer-oriented products are mostly in supermarkets, mini-markets, and convenience stores. The two leading chains are La Colonia and Walmart.

### Quick Facts CY 2022

**U.S. Exports of Consumer Oriented Products:** \$522.6 million.

### List of Top 10 U.S. Ag. Products in Honduras:

- |                           |                                    |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1) Corn                   | 6) Rice                            |
| 2) Soybean cake & meal    | 7) Beer                            |
| 3) Pork and pork products | 8) Soups & other food preparations |
| 4) Wheat                  | 9) Feeds & Fodders                 |
| 5) Dairy products         | 10) Bakery goods, cereal & pasta   |

### Top 6 Honduras Retailers:

- |                        |                  |
|------------------------|------------------|
| 1) La Colonia          | 4) Maxi Despensa |
| 2) Despensa Familiar   | 5) Paiz          |
| 3) Walmart Supercenter | 6) El Colonial   |

Honduras Agricultural Imports from the U.S.: \$1.29 billion

Honduras Agricultural Imports from the World.: \$3.04 billion (%Δ 2023/22 5.5%)

Honduras Agricultural Exports to the World.: \$3.96 billion

### GDP/Population

Population (millions): 10.4

GDP (billion USD): 31.7

GDP per capita (thousand USD): 3.0

Inflation, consumer prices (annual %): 9.1

**Sources:** BICO, Trade Data Monitor, IMF, and Honduras Central Bank and World Bank

Honduras is a lower middle-income country with an economy that is vulnerable to external shocks. The country has a population of over 10.5 million people, with urban regions accounting for 58.4 percent of the total. In 2022, the agricultural sector employed the most people (21.8 percent). Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, and Fisheries totaled \$954.0 million, \$333.3 million (53.7% higher year on year), owing in part to an increase in banana export volumes, explained by the gradual recovery in the cultivated areas affected by hurricanes Eta and Iota in 2021 and Julia in 2022 storms.

**Chart 1** Economic Landscape of Honduras 2022-2027

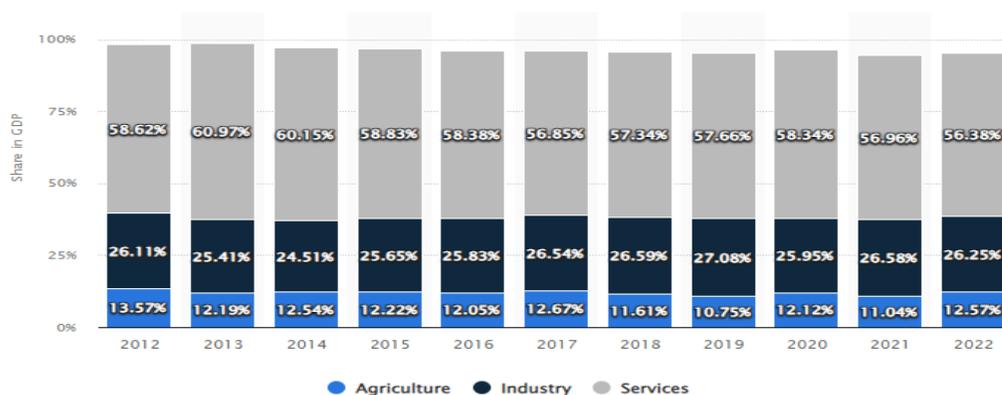


Source: Euromonitor International from national statistics/Eurostat/OECD/UN/International Monetary Fund (IMF)/International Financial Statistics (IFS)/ International Labour Organization (ILO)/World Economic Outlook (WEO)

Note: Data for 2023-2027 is forecast

Honduras' economy grew in real terms in 2022 because of rising domestic and international demand as well as rising public and private consumption. However, a recession in the world economy, increased inflationary pressures, and tighter financial conditions are expected to erode consumer and corporate confidence internationally, create uncertainty, and negatively impact the forecast for the economy of the nation. Honduras's economy is predicted to grow at an average annual real rate of 3.6% between 2023 and 2027, down from real growth of 4.0% in 2022.

**Chart 2** Honduras: Share of economic sectors in the gross domestic product (GDP) from 2012 to 2022



Source: Statista 2023

Financial Intermediation, Manufacturing Industry, Commerce; Hotels and Restaurants; and Construction contributed the most to GDP growth from the production approach; however, these increases were offset by decreases in Agricultural exports volume, Forestry, and Fisheries (palm oil, coffee, and melons).

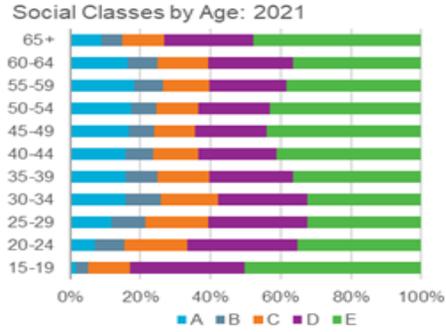
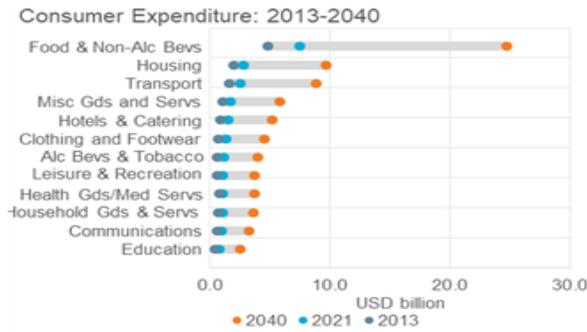
According to the Central Bank of Honduras, the value of consumer-oriented food and beverage imports in December 2022 totaled \$2,122.2 million, up \$271.8 million from the previous year when it was \$1,496.9 million, up \$150.4 million year on year. The growth came mainly from increases in bakery products and food preparations from Guatemala and El Salvador. Similarly, external purchases of the processed foods and drinks sector increased by \$72.8 million, led by milk and cream from the United States and refined palm oil from Guatemala and Indonesia for the creation of human consumption products.

The increase in external demand from the main trading partners, as well as an increase in internal demand, as reflected by levels of consumption and private investment, drove the GDP growth from the expenditure approach; in line with an increase in household disposable income, as determined by the flow of family remittances, the availability of credit for consumption financing, and the recovery of employment sources in line with economic performance.

In 2022, remittances represented 26.8 percent of the Gross Domestic Product of Honduras; 1.5 points higher than the previous year. The World Bank indicated that family remittances sent by Hondurans in the United States, exceeded the \$8.46 billion for the year 2022. The Central Bank of Honduras (BCH) confirmed that in the last 11 months of 2023, more than \$9.2 billion have been collected in remittances from the United States.

According to Euromonitor, per capita gross income in Honduras is forecast to increase by 13.4% in real terms over 2022-2027. Mid-Lifers are projected to remain predominant in the top-income band by 2027, shaping luxury spending patterns in Honduras. Social class B is set to be the fastest-growing social class, but social class E will remain the prevalent social class through to 2027.

**Chart 3** Consumer Expenditure 2013-2040 and Social Classes by age 2021



Source: Euromonitor International from United Nations (UN)/Eurostat/OECD/World Bank/International Diabetes Federation/national statistics

Note: Social classes present data referring to the number of individuals with a gross income A - over 200%, B - between 150% and 200%, C - between 100% and 150%, D - between 50.0% and 100%, E - less than 50.0% of an average gross income of all individuals aged 15+.

In 2022, direct foreign investment in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries increased by 16.2 million (46.3%), while investments in commerce, restaurants, and hotels increased by 245.6 million (67.4%). Panama and Colombia were the largest investors in Honduras, with the United States coming in third with \$ 106.3 million in 2022, a 3% decrease from the previous year.

Honduras’s tariffs on most goods outside the Central American Common Market (CACM) are currently within the zero to 15 percent range. Under CAFTA-DR, more than 95 percent of U.S. industrial and commercial goods can enter the region duty-free, with the remaining tariffs to be phased out in 2025. Pork and yellow corn entered duty-free starting in January 2020. Chicken leg quarters, rough and milled rice January 2023.

Tariff-rate quotas (TRQs) for certain agricultural products allow duty-free access for predetermined quantities during the tariff phase-out period, with duty-free quantities expanding during that period. Honduras will liberalize trade of white corn through continual expansion of a TRQ, rather than by the reduction of the out-of-quota tariff. Under the CAFTA-DR, Honduras is expected to make TRQs available on January 1 of each year.

Under CAFTA-DR, Honduras recognizes the U.S. inspection services as equivalent. This equivalence eliminates the requirement of a certification by Honduras of the U.S. plant to export to the Honduran market.

The strengths, market opportunities, and challenges of U.S. suppliers are illustrated in the following:

Advantages	Challenges
Proximity to the United States allows containerized cargo from gateway cities to be transported to Honduras in 2 to 3 days. New public-private logistical hubs at Puerto Cortes have increased refrigerated/frozen storage capacity and reduced customs clearance time.	Direct competition from other Central American countries. FTAs have been signed with the Dominican Republic, Mexico, Chile, Colombia, Panama, Canada, European Union, Republic of Korea, and Taiwan.

CAFTA-DR eliminated most tariffs and other barriers to United States goods destined for the Central American market, protects U.S. investments and intellectual property, and creates more transparent rules and procedures for doing business.	Maintaining macroeconomic stability and fostering an environment for investment.
Consumers have strong preferences for U.S. products. U.S. products enjoy a high-quality image among Hondurans. Importers prefer trading with U.S. exporters because of reliability and quality consistency.	The current economic situation in the country limits purchasing power, and customers are price sensitive.
Honduras is not self-sufficient in food supply, and reliance on American suppliers for pork, rice, corn, and other foods has increased in 2022.	Relatively high duties on some products that are not under the CAFTA-DR agreement.
Increases in infrastructure and facilities have permitted the year-round availability of U.S. fruits such as apples, grapes, and pears. Direct imports by warehouse outlets have diversified foods imports.	Regulatory compliance with local labeling requirements: manufacture and expiration dates.

## SECTION II. EXPORTER BUSINESS TIPS

### Market Research

Honduran market has been changing significantly towards more international trends. Concern for health, emphasis on nutrition, and increased purchasing power are some of the variables that set the pace for food product commercialization. However, the domestic processing sector is not keeping up with market demands, making it necessary to import products that meet these requirements.

In 2023, staple food volume sales grew slowly, while values increased because of inflationary pressures. The top 5 U.S. consumer-oriented imports for FY 2022, listed by sales value in descending order were: pork and pork products, followed by dairy products, beer, condiments and sauces, and bakery goods.

### Local Business Customs and Trends

The Honduran government is generally open to foreign investment. Restrictions and performance requirements are limited. Relatively low labor costs, proximity to the U.S. market, and the Caribbean port (Puerto Cortés is the largest deep-water port in the region) make Honduras attractive to investors.

Under CAFTA-DR, U.S. investors typically enjoy parity with local investors in terms of the right to establish, acquire, and operate investments in Honduras. In the investment chapter of CAFTA-DR, Honduras committed to provide a higher level of protection for U.S. investors than under the 2001 Bilateral Investment Treaty. Exporters who offer attractive financing terms on sales have the best chance of gaining market share.

As in most Latin American countries, a good personal relationship with prospective customers is required to penetrate the market. While it may take a little longer to establish a business relationship than is customary in the United States, the investment in time can pay off in long-lasting and mutually

profitable alliances. Although a U.S. firm may export directly to Honduran companies, U.S. suppliers are strongly advised to have a local representative or a distributor who can personally travel to Honduras. For further information, please refer to the Honduras Country Commercial Guide: [Honduras - Market Overview \(trade.gov\)](#)

### Consumer Tastes and Trends

Hondurans diet includes staples such as rice, beans, bananas, eggs, plantains and tortillas and higher-income groups meal includes fried or grilled pork, chicken, or beef. Cumin, cilantro/coriander, and the ever-present “cubitos” (chicken or beef flavor bouillon) are common seasonings in Honduran cuisine. Snacking is popular, especially in the afternoon, when many people drink coffee with sweet bread, sweet biscuits, or cookies, while younger consumers frequently eat savory snacks, such as potato chips and extruded corn puffed snacks.

The snacks market in Honduras is highly concentrated, in which global brands have a dominant presence, particularly in sweet biscuits, confectionery, and savory snacks, categories in which Mondelez International Inc has a strong presence with its Oreo and Chips Ahoy brands, as do Mars Inc with its Wrigley's brand, and PepsiCo Inc with Lay's and Doritos. This dynamism will also lead to the growing availability of private label products, such as the Essential Everyday chocolate chip cookies from the La Colonia supermarket chain.

Hondurans' fondness for American items has progressively increased over the years. The number of US franchisees, subsidiaries, and affiliates operating in Honduras has significantly increased. Furthermore, Honduran consumers have traditionally preferred the quality, convenience, and value of American items.

Over the past five to seven years, street food has also become much more popular and formalized. This is closely related to the Sweet Plus trend, capitalizing on consumer demand for more sophisticated tastes that frequently come from the combination of chili varieties with sweet ingredients to create a complex flavor sensation.

Wealthier groups prefer higher-end brands and higher-quality items and are increasingly aware of the trend toward healthy, fresh, and vitamin-enriched products.

### SECTION III. IMPORT FOOD STANDARDS & REGULATIONS AND IMPORT PROCEDURES

The institutions responsible for food matters are the Secretariat of Agriculture and Livestock (SAG) and the Sanitary Regulatory Agency (ARSA). The National Plant, Animal Health, and Food Safety Service (SENASA) is SAG's regulatory agency.

SENASA establishes regulations and oversees the compliance regarding all matters related to food safety, plant, and animal health of imported and exported goods originating in the agricultural sector for human and animal consumption. SENASA makes sure that all imported agricultural products

shipped to Honduras from abroad meet the Agency's entry requirements to exclude agricultural pests and diseases.

The Customs Administration of Honduras oversees fiscal and administrative harmonization of customs processes in Honduras. The Customs Administration collects customs taxes and looks for voluntary compliance of customs obligations to reduce tax fraud through security controls.

ARSA issues product sanitary registration, licenses, and other sanitary authorizations for food and beverages, medicines, natural products, cosmetics, medical devices, and hygiene products. ARSA oversees supervision, review, control surveillance and inspection of processed products that are sold to consumers at the retail and wholesale levels.

ARSA and SENASA enabled online services platforms by the end of 2020, nevertheless obtaining import licenses and sanitary registrations may take up to three months due to non-technical restrictions for chicken, pork, and rice products.

The standards and import regulations of the above-mentioned institutions are found in the following GAIN reports for Honduras: Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards (FAIRS) Country Report Number HO1905, and FAIRS Export Certificate Number HO1906. Information on import regulations, customs procedures, and other requirements for exporting to the Honduran market are detailed in our annual Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards Report (FAIRS) and FAIRS Export Certificate report. Please review the latest edition, available at our Global

Agricultural Information Network:

<https://www.fas.usda.gov/regions/honduras>

For further information please refer to the Honduras Country Commercial Guide:

[Honduras - Market Overview \(trade.gov\)](#)

## SECTION IV. MARKET SECTOR STRUCTURE AND TRENDS

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### Entry Strategy

U.S. exporters should keep in mind the relatively small size of the Honduran market and the high elasticity of demand for consumer products when devising marketing strategies. Price is one of the most important elements for Hondurans. In many cases, purchasers buy from abroad if they feel that the cost of imports available in the local market is too high. U.S. exporters should carefully analyze both their cost and market approaches when making pricing decisions.

U.S. exporters who offer attractive financing terms on sales to Honduran traders have the best chances of gaining market share. This is particularly true for large-scale projects. It is important to emphasize, however, that international firms must exercise due caution when granting credit to Honduran trading partners. U.S. firms should investigate the creditworthiness and reputation of potential partners before

granting credit. Under CAFTA-DR, tariffs on a wide range of consumer-oriented products for U.S. products were eliminated, and market demand for U.S. products in this sector looks promising. Consumer-oriented products have witnessed significant increases in the past few years.

### State Regional Trade Groups

▶ Food Export Association of the Midwest USA	<a href="http://www.foodexport.org">www.foodexport.org</a>
▶ Food Export USA-Northeast	<a href="http://www.foodexport.org">www.foodexport.org</a>
▶ National Assn. of State Department of Agriculture	<a href="http://www.nasda.org">www.nasda.org</a>
▶ Western U.S. Agricultural Trade Association	<a href="http://www.wusata.org">www.wusata.org</a>
▶ Southern United State Trade Association	<a href="http://www.susta.org">www.susta.org</a>

### Food Retail Market

Honduras's retail food sector is by far the largest market for imported food. Retail sales of imported consumer-oriented products are conducted mostly by supermarkets, mini-markets, and convenience stores. The supermarket retailing industry is growing rapidly. Supermarkets have opened stores in various medium and large urban locations and most populated cities in the country. Most of the regularly employed population takes advantage of promotions and buys their food at these supermarkets. Many supermarket chains are also expanding, remodeling, and modernizing.

In recent years, the Honduran market for imported processed foods has become increasingly competitive, with supermarkets entering the market and taking the spotlight away from importers, which has meant that they have had to invest in advertising.



#### Importer-Distributor

- The importers-distributors market most of the imported products, take care of the paperwork, import processes and supply supermarkets, popular markets, grocery stores and, in some cases, hotels and restaurants.
- They are considered the most important distribution channel for exporters, due to their knowledge of the market and the dynamics between suppliers and buyers.
- The growing competitiveness in the category has made importers-distributors need to invest in advertising, promotions and demonstrations in supermarkets to achieve satisfactory market shares, so they generally request the collaboration of the exporter (in some cases with the total contribution of the cost of the promotional activity) and on the other hand, they keep looking for new products to add to their portfolio, especially under exclusive brands.



#### Supermarket

- Large supermarkets also buy directly from overseas, achieving price and time efficiencies by dealing directly with the supplier.
- Despite representing about 1/3 of food product sales, it is estimated that ¾ of imported products are sold through this channel, which denotes its growth potential as a direct importer.
- Supermarkets work with credits from 30 to 120 days, and it will depend on the negotiation or good relations with the supplier for the outstanding position of the product on the shelves.
- Some supermarkets ask the distributor for a free batch of products when they are new to the market.

**Source:** Mercaplan

It is always critical to choose a Honduran distributor with a strong market presence. However, many US suppliers are discouraged by low starting volumes. Exporters from the United States who want to build

and maintain market share should be willing to go above and beyond in terms of generating sales from the ground up and servicing their expanding markets. They should collaborate with their customers to meet local labeling and packaging requirements, as well as offer competitive pricing, credit alternatives, catalogs, and samples to test the market. Moreover, be willing to provide technical and sales support, as well as training in various areas such as category management, merchandising, and product handling. There are companies that own several U.S. franchises, which makes it easier to approach a wide market. For more information about the Food Retail Report, please visit the latest version: <https://gain.fas.usda.gov/#/search>

### Hotel, Restaurant, and Institutional Sector

Hotels and Restaurants present an interannual growth of 26.1 percent for 2022, spurred by the tourism industry recovery. Honduras attracted more than 1.9 million tourists in 2022, 131.4% higher than in 2021 (825,796), according to the Honduran Tourism Institute (IHT) 3. IHT established 49.4% of people (943,246) arrived in Honduras by sea (cruise ship), while 487,676 (25.7%) entered by land and 480,166 people (25.3%) by air. According to official data, the United States was the first issuer of tourists with 43.4% of the total number of visitors, followed by El Salvador (17.4%) and Nicaragua (13.9%). The Ramón Villeda Morales airport in San Pedro Sula had the highest number of arrivals. Guasaule was the principal land point of entry for day visitors.

The growing popularity of pizza and burger restaurants nationwide and the firm foothold of fried chicken have created solid demand for U.S. shredded pizza cheese, French fries, chicken nuggets, chicken wings, chicken thighs, dairy product alternatives, and condiments. Consumers have not returned to their pre-pandemic habits of dining in restaurants so far in 2022. In part due to the convenience and boom in food delivery services providers such as HUGO, Glovo, PedidosYa, Sompopo, UBER Eats, RYTE, Yuuju, Ocho and Speedy.

Honduras has more than 140 franchises, surpassing El Salvador, which was the country that led the number of franchises in the region. INTUR (Burger King, Little Caesars, Church's Chicken, Popeye's, Dunkin', Baskin Robins, Chili's, Pollo Campero, It's Just Wings and Circle K) and Grupo de Comidas (Pizza Hut, Kentucky Fried Chicken and Denny's) manage 13 fast food brands and are the leaders in the fast-food industry in Honduras. INTUR with 226 stores in Honduras and 19 in Guatemala has registered 12 percent sales growth the past two years. For more information about the Hotel, Restaurant & Institutional Report, please visit the latest version: <https://gain.fas.usda.gov/#/search>

### Food Processing Sector

The United States continues to be the largest supplier of food processing ingredients enjoying a high level of acceptance and reputation for high quality products for human and animal consumption.

Central American Customs Union (CACU) members agreed that for products produced or processed in their countries, when a product obtains a Sanitary Registration Number (SRN) in a CACU country, it does not need to be registered in another. Products produced in the United States are not eligible for the registration exemption. However, it is important to note that the origin of the product is a CACU

country if the product is processed in a CACU country, even if the raw material is not from a CACU member country. For more information about the Food Processing Report, please visit:

<https://gain.fas.usda.gov/#/search>

### Competitive Situation

Honduras' consumer-oriented imports from the world will exceed \$ 1.7 billion in fiscal year 2022, with the main commercial partners being the United States of America (30%), Guatemala (23%), Costa Rica (12%), Mexico (10%), and El Salvador (8%). Imports of U.S. consumer-oriented food products increased 9 percent in 2022 compared to 2021. However, the first eight months of 2023 the import value for these products shrunk over 20 percent.

There are a few large food processors that import directly from the United States and many small processors that rely on local distributors to import their ingredients. Honduras compared to neighboring countries Guatemala and El Salvador, has a relatively small food processing sector. The United States, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Mexico, and El Salvador were Honduras' top five trading partners in 2022. The United States has a leading 42 percent market share. Guatemala came in second with a 13.6 percent market share, followed by Costa Rica (7 percent), Mexico (7 percent), El Salvador (6 percent), and Nicaragua (4 percent).

## SECTION V. AGRICULTURAL & FOOD IMPORTS

In 2022, the bulk category decreases, particularly wheat, which decreases by 20% in value and 4% in volume. Intermediate products, on the other hand, climbed by 29% in the same year. Soybean meal increased in both volume and value by 21% and 15%, respectively.

### Honduras Agricultural and Food Imports from the World / Calendar Year 2018-2022 (millions of USD).

Product Total	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Consumer Oriented	\$1,000	\$1,030	\$1,040	\$1,515	\$1,715
Bulk	\$312	\$295	\$308	\$450	\$399
Intermediate	\$470	\$416	\$440	\$608	\$727
Agricultural Related Prod.	\$56	\$49	\$66	\$108	\$113
<b>Agricultural and Related Total</b>	<b>\$1,847</b>	<b>\$1,790</b>	<b>\$1,856</b>	<b>\$2,682</b>	<b>\$3,157</b>

Sources: BICO, U.S. Trade Data Monitor

In 2022, U.S. consumer-oriented exports to Honduras reached record values for the following categories: dairy products; condiment and sauces; bakery goods, cereals, and pasta; and distilled spirits.

### Best 10 Consumer-Oriented Product Prospects Categories (millions of USD)

Description	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Pork & pork products	\$66	\$72	\$77	\$119	\$113
Dairy products	\$46	\$36	\$38	\$56	\$91
Beer	\$27	\$38	\$29	\$50	\$46

Soup & other food preparations	\$36	\$34	\$31	\$41	\$45
Bakery goods, cereals, & pasta	\$25	\$28	\$24	\$29	\$36
Poultry meat & prods. (ex. eggs)	\$27	\$30	\$25	\$34	\$28
Condiments & sauces	\$14	\$16	\$13	\$19	\$22
Processed vegetables	\$15	\$16	\$12	\$18	\$20
<b>Non-alcoholic bev. (excl. juices, coffee &amp; tea)</b>	\$9	\$13	\$12	\$16	\$20
Fresh fruit	\$15	\$16	\$16	\$17	\$14
<b>Total, Consumer Oriented</b>	<b>\$333</b>	<b>\$353</b>	<b>\$324</b>	<b>\$475</b>	<b>\$523</b>

Sources: BICO, U.S. Trade Data Monitor

For detailed reports, please visit: [www.fas.usda.gov/gats/BicoRep0ort.aspx?type=country](http://www.fas.usda.gov/gats/BicoRep0ort.aspx?type=country)

## SECTION VI. KEY CONTACTS AND FURTHER INFORMATION

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### **Secretariat of Agriculture and Livestock (SAG):**

#### **National Plant, Animal Health and Food Safety Service (SENASA)**

Name: Ángel Emilio Aguilar  
Title: General Director  
Servicio Nacional de Sanidad e Inocuidad Agroalimentaria (SENASA)  
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Secretariat of Agriculture and Livestock (SAG)  
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### **Sanitary Regulations Agency (ARSA):**

Name: Dorian Salinas  
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### **Post Information**

#### **Office of Agricultural Affairs**

Address: American Embassy  
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Phone: +504 2236-9320 ext. 4354, 4544  
E-mail: [AgTegucigalpa@state.gov](mailto:AgTegucigalpa@state.gov)

For more information on exporting U.S. agricultural products, please visit the Foreign Agricultural Service home page: <http://www.fas.usda.gov>

Attachments: No Attachments

**Attachments:**

No Attachments.