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Report Highlights:

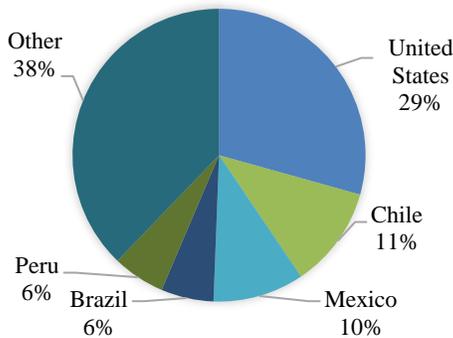
The United States remains the top international supplier to Colombia's food ingredients sector. Lower consumption levels in Colombia led to a 0.7 percent decrease in food and beverage industry production in 2024, mainly resulting from Colombia's new healthy taxes, high domestic transportation costs, and lower household disposable incomes. As a result of both shifting consumer preferences and new nutritional regulations for imported and locally produced products, demand for healthy ingredients in the food processing industry in Colombia is growing. This has translated into increased interest in U.S. ingredients such as oil seed flours and meals, fruits, and nut flours and meals, among others.

Executive Summary:

In 2024, Colombia remained the sixth largest global export market for U.S. agricultural products, with total U.S. ag exports reaching \$4.5 billion, a 21 percent increase from 2023.

Colombia’s GDP in 2024 increased by 1.7 percent to \$419 billion, positioning the country as the 39th largest economy in the world and the 4th largest in Latin America.

Graph 1: 2024 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 12 percent in 2024, fueled by growth mainly among hard discounters. The retail market is dominated by mom-and-pops (47 percent) and discounters (18 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 and 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 29 percent of Colombia’s total manufacturing.

Food Service Industry:

Although Colombia’s food service sales reached \$17 billion in 2024, a 6 percent increase from 2023, this growth did not outpace inflation. The Colombian food service industry is expected to only grow by 1 percent in 2025, driven by consumer uncertainty related to interest and inflation rates.

Quick Facts CY 2024	
Imports of Consumer-Oriented Products (USD \$2.9 billion)	
Top 10 Growth (2022/23) Products in Host Country	
1 Roasted chicory and other coffee substitutes	2 Not frozen orange juice
3 Prepared/preserved strawberries	4 Prepared/preserved pears
5 Not defatted cocoa paste	6 Fresh/dried ginseng roots
7 Fresh/dried hazelnuts	8 Fresh cut roses and buds
9 Meat offals	10 Frozen boneless meat of sheep
2024 Food Industry by Channels (U.S. billion)	
Retail Food Industry*	\$54
Food Service-HRI	\$17
Food Processing	\$13
Food and Agriculture Exports	\$12
*Euromonitor	
Top 10 Host Country Retailers	
Grupo Exito	Koba Colombia (D1)
Colombiana de Comercio (Alkosto)	Jeronimo Martins Colombia (Ara)
Supertiendas y Droguerías Olimpica	Cencosud Colombia
PriceSmart	Makro
Supertiendas Cañaveral	Supermercados Mercacentro
GDP/Population	
Population (millions): 52.7	
GDP (billions USD, current prices): \$418.6	
GDP per capita (USD, current prices): \$7,943.9	
Sources: DANE, TDM, GATS, Central Bank, IMF, Fenalco, local media outlets	

Strengths/Weaknesses/Opportunities/Threats

Strengths	Weaknesses
- Diverse retail market - Several major large urban hubs - 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 depreciation

Section I: Market Overview

In 2024, Colombia became the sixth largest destination for U.S. agricultural exports, which reached \$4.5 billion in 2024. Top U.S. agricultural exports in 2024 by value included corn, soybean meal, ethanol, and pork and pork products. Top competitors to U.S. agricultural exports to Colombia are Brazil, Ecuador, Canada, and Chile. Since the U.S.-Colombia Trade Promotion Agreement (CTPA) was implemented in 2012, U.S. agricultural exports have grown by 309 percent. The CTPA immediately eliminated over 80 percent of all agricultural tariff lines, and all remaining tariffs will phase out by 2030. This has helped the United States earn its role as the top supplier of agricultural exports to the country.

According to the [Colombian Department of Statistics \(DANE\)](#), Colombia's gross domestic product (GDP) increased by 1.7 percent in 2024, resulting from higher private consumption levels thanks to lower interest and inflation rates. General uncertainty due to changes in labor and pension systems continue affecting investment levels. Based on the [Central Bank](#) forecast, GDP growth is expected to reach 2.6 percent in 2025.

Colombia's food processing sector, which represents 29 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 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.

Although the 2024 inflation rate slowed (5.2 percent) compared to 2023 (9.3 percent), the food industry has been impacted by higher prices that have diminished household expenditures. Additionally, according to 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 upcoming regulatory changes related to labor and pension systems.

Table 1: Advantages and Challenges in Colombian Market

ADVANTAGES	CHALLENGES
CTPA provides preferential product treatment for many U.S. agricultural goods.	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.	Colombian peso fluctuation hurts U.S. export competitiveness.

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 increases 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.	Cold chain is underdeveloped and deficient, increasing logistical costs.
U.S. food suppliers and manufacturers have a positive reputation for food safety, availability, quality, and delivery.	New nutritional regulations create additional burdens on regulatory compliance, including front of pack labeling rules and sodium content requirements.

Section II: Roadmap for Market Entry

Entry Strategy

Any U.S. exporter entering the Colombian market should start with market research to better understand competitors, consumer preferences, and the business environment. Additionally, 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 considerations 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);
- Participate in local trade and promotion shows, as well as food festivals, such as [Agroexpo](#), [Alimentec](#), and [Expo IAlimentos](#), to learn about consumer trends;
- Participate in trade delegations;
- Attend trade events in the United States like the [IFT Event and Expo](#), [National Restaurant Association Show](#), [Sweets and Snacks Expo](#), or [Americas Food and Beverage Show](#), which provide opportunities to meet and educate Colombian importers;
- Develop Spanish marketing/communication materials;
- Work closely with local importers to comply with food import regulations to facilitate the registration and import of food products and minimize port of entry risks; and,
- Support the importer with promotional campaigns.

For more information on doing business in Colombia, see the [FAS Bogota Exporter Guide](#) and the [Colombia Country Commercial Guide](#).

Import Procedures

The Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism ([MINCIT](#)) and the National Tax and Customs Directorate ([DIAN](#)) are responsible for the administration of overall import-export operations and

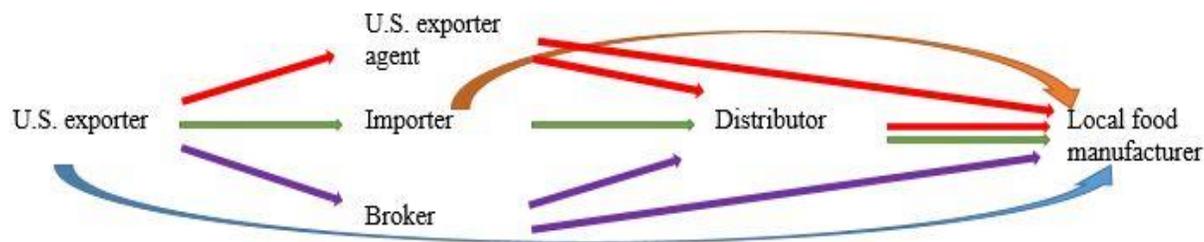
customs procedures, respectively. Colombian importers must be registered with MINCIT. All U.S. exporters should verify that the importer has obtained the legal authorization from MINCIT to import food and agricultural products and, depending on the type of product to be imported, other government authorities, 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.

Infographic 1: Food Ingredient Distribution Channels

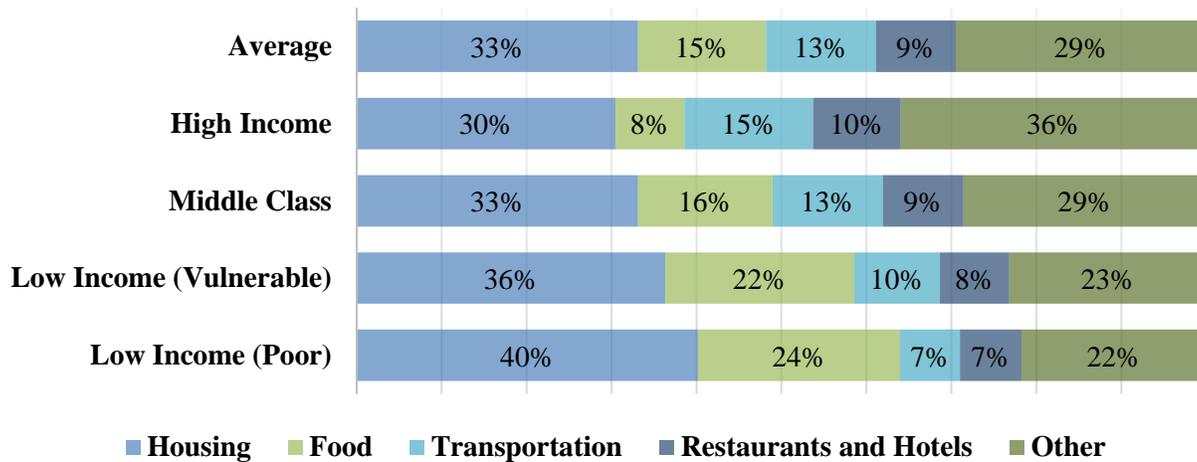


Market Structure

The Colombian food and beverage industry production represents 29 percent of the country’s total manufacturing. According to DANE, the food industry decreased by 0.7 percent in 2024, due to lower consumption levels that were affected by health taxes¹, high transportation costs, and lower household disposable incomes. Only three sectors showed growth in 2024: meat and poultry (2 percent), sugar and panela (5 percent), and coffee processing (14 percent).

¹ Colombia applies health taxes of 20% on processed products high in sugar, salt/sodium, and fats. Radar, a market research company, considers that health taxes contributed one percent to the 2024 inflation rate.

Graph 2: Colombian Household Expenditures by Category (%), 2024



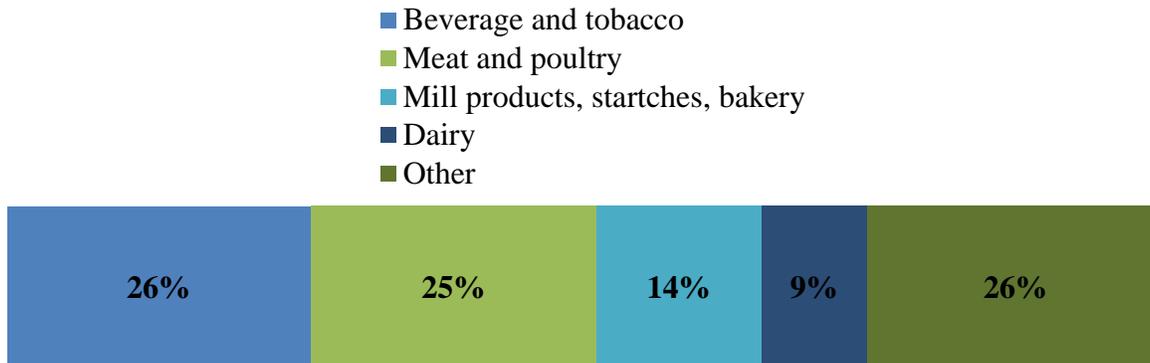
Source: La Republica newspaper, based on DANE statistics

According to recent surveys conducted by the local industry, Colombian food consumption reached \$59 billion in 2024. 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 can be very competitive in providing lower prices for artificial ingredients.

Share of Major Segments in the Food Processing Industry

As seen in Graph 3, the beverages and tobacco, meat and poultry, and mill and bakery sectors represent the largest share of Colombia’s food industry production. The beverage industry mainly produces water, sodas, tea, and beer. This sector imports cane or beet sugar, glucose, extracts, essences, concentrates, and hops. The major players in this industry are Postobon, Femsa, and Bavaria. The meat and poultry sector mainly imports artificial guts and sausages and its key players include Alimentos Carnicos, Atlantic FS, Alimentos Zenu, Red Carnica, La Fazenda, and Porcicarnes. The milled industry mainly produces flours, starches, bread, and pasta. The sector imports wheat, white corn, and baked products with the major players including Harinera del Valle, Productos Doria, Organizacion Solarte, Galletas Noel, Bimbo de Colombia, and Productos Ramo.

Graph 3: Food Processing Ingredients Industry Segments, 2024 (by production value)



Source: DANE

Table 2: Company Profiles & Company Products

Company	Production	End-Use channels
Grupo Nutresa	Cold cuts, snacks, cookies, crackers, confectionary products, coffee, pasta, and ice cream	Wholesaler and retailer
Colanta	Dairy products, refreshments, cold cuts, wine, bottled water	Wholesaler and retailer
Alpina	Dairy products, juices, almond milk	Wholesaler and retailer
Colombina	Confectionary products, juices, sauces, cookies and crackers, ice cream, coffee, olive oil, snacks	Wholesaler and retailer
Super de Alimentos	Confectionary products	Wholesaler and retailer
Nestlé de Colombia	Cookies, crackers, confectionary products, coffee, baby formula, powder milk, breakfast cereal, tea, chicken base	Wholesaler, foodservice, and retailer
Pepsico Colombia	Snacks, soft drinks	Wholesaler and retailer
Harinera del Valle	Corn and wheat flours, crackers and cookies, pasta, sunflower, canola, olive and vegetable oils, brownies, cake and pancake mixes, sauces, wraps, balsamic and white vinegars, margarines	Wholesaler and retailer
Ingredion	Starches, flours, fruit and vegetable concentrates, extracts, sweeteners, proteins	Food industry, wholesaler, and retailer
Alimentos Polar	Soft drinks, flours, oils, margarine, pet food, and breakfast cereals	Wholesaler and retailer
Alianza Team	Vegetable oils and fats	Wholesaler, foodservice, and retailer
Levapan	Flour, raisins, prunes, almonds, peanuts, sesame seeds, fats, jams, starches, sauces, jelly, vinegar, baby food, canned vegetables, juices, baking soda, color additives, flavors	Food service, wholesaler, and retailer
Bimbo de Colombia	Bread, buns, sweet baked goods, tortillas, and snacks	Wholesaler and retailer

Sector Trends

Health and Wellness Products: Colombian consumers are increasingly demanding products that are low in fat, sodium, sugar, and artificial additives, while also seeking items high in vitamins and minerals. The healthy snacks segment is expanding, with a preference for ingredients that contain fewer preservatives, additives, and chemicals. Food processors are innovating by incorporating local fruits, such as cape gooseberries and borojo, to create products with unique flavors and enhanced wellness and nutritional benefits. Additionally, there is a growing demand for plant-based products, including alternatives to milk, cheese, and animal proteins.

Sauces, Dressings and Condiments: There are two main trends in this sub-sector: brand penetration and innovation in products and product packaging. Although consumers are buying more branded products based on uniform quality at reasonable prices, private label products are gaining market share in this category, especially in discounters. In general, Colombian consumers are loyal to traditional brands and demand healthier products, such as low-fat sauces (canola and olive oil mayonnaise), sauces for Asian food preparations (soy and teriyaki sauce and BBQ sauce for ribs), and sauces free of preservatives and artificial flavors/colorants. Although ketchup continues to be the preferred sauce, mayonnaise, mustard, ranch, and other sauces have gained presence in the market. [Unilever](#) is the leading company in this category, followed by [Quala](#) and [Nestle](#).

Canned/Preserved Food: This category is increasing in popularity due to urbanization, income shifts, and convenience. For canned goods, Colombians are primarily consumers of canned tuna, but the market for other canned/preserved products, such as meat, beans, tomatoes, sweet corn, and soups is slowly expanding. Due to the high variety of fresh fruits and vegetables available in the local market, preserved fruits and vegetables are not very popular. New competitors have arrived in the market, offering a wide variety of products according to price and packaging needs. [Seatech International](#) is the leading canned/preserved food company.

Frozen Processed Food: Although consumers perceive frozen food as unhealthy and over-processed, urbanization and dual income households have expanded the market for frozen meals, meat, fruits, and vegetables. Frozen processed potatoes, frozen ready-to-eat meals, frozen pizza, and frozen vegetables are the most preferred products. Market opportunities for these products are mostly for the institutional sector and target single-person households. [Grupo Nutresa](#) has a wide portfolio of frozen processed food products, including potatoes, pizza, chicken nuggets, and hamburgers. Ingredients such as flavors and preservatives are demanded by this sector.

Dairy: Colombian dairy imports are mostly cream, whey protein, milk powder and other product ingredients, such as casein. Milk powder is imported mainly to produce dairy and confectionary products like ice cream, cookies, cakes, and pastries in the confectionary industry. Colombians prefer UHT milk over pasteurized milk and most retailers sell their own UHT milk brands. Consumers prefer fresh cheese, which is available in modern retail stores and in local wet markets and mom and pop stores due to local artisanal production. Even though hard cheese is seen as expensive, retailers like [PriceSmart](#), [D1](#) and [Jumbo](#) are introducing different cheese varieties such as cheddar, muenster, pepper jack, Monterey jack, and gouda. Greek yogurt consumption is on the rise as it is perceived as a healthy product. There is a significant proportion of informal independent grocers who sell unbranded products. Consumers show high loyalty to domestic brands. The dairy manufacturing sector in Colombia includes

multinational companies such as [Nestle](#), [Parmalat](#), and [Danone](#), and domestic brands like [Colanta](#), [Alpina](#), and [Alqueria](#).

Bakery: Bread consumption per capita is relatively still low at 22 kilograms (48 pounds) compared to other Latin American countries, such as Chile (98 kilograms/216 pounds), Argentina (82 kilograms/180 pounds) and Uruguay (55 kilograms/121 pounds). There is a perception among Colombians that bread is not nutritional and is related to weight gain. In addition, there is a lack of innovation in the bakery sector, although high-end, gourmet bakeries have increased in popularity and source most of their ingredients internationally. The branded bread companies in Colombia include [Bimbo](#), [Productos Ramo](#), [Comapan](#), and [Quala](#), among others. These companies produce various types of bread products that differ from traditional bakeries and specialize in buns for hamburgers and hot dogs, in addition to sliced bread, toasts, cakes and brownies. They have launched new products such as artisanal bread and bread with grains and seeds to appeal to consumers looking for healthier products.

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: Colombia is a major producer of palm oil. Olive oil and rapeseed oil sales have grown due to increasing consumer preferences for healthier oils. Along with this trend, new products such as avocado and coconut oils are increasingly in demand as they are perceived as healthy options. [Alianza Team](#) leads the sector, offering soybean, sunflower, and olive oil, followed by [Grasco](#) with sunflower and corn oil, and margarine.

Confectionery: This industry is an economic engine in Colombia, generating more than 25,000 jobs with a strong history of production and exports. An estimated of 76 percent of Colombians consume confectionary products and 37 percent do it on a daily basis. The sector regularly sources raw materials from foreign suppliers, including dairy products and glucose. Consumers are interested in innovative products with features such as low-sugar, vegan, gluten-free, hand-made/artisanal, new flavors, and additive-free. Two domestic firms, [Grupo Nutresa](#) and [Colombina](#), lead the sector over multinationals, such as [Ferrero](#) and [Nestlé](#).

Non-alcoholic Beverages: The beverage sector has expanded, especially for flavored water and teas. Per capita consumption of non-alcoholic beverages is 131.4 liters (34.71 gallons) per year, slightly lower than neighboring countries. Preferred beverages for Colombia are sodas and bottled water. Along with a growing cocktail culture, mixers and tonic waters are becoming more common in the market. [Postobon](#) (domestic firm) and [Femsa](#) (Coca Cola) lead the sector.

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. A growing segment of the Colombian population is open to trying beer innovations such as incorporating new flavors, barrel-aged beers, low-calorie options, herbal infusions, and low-alcohol content beers. The United States remains the primary provider of

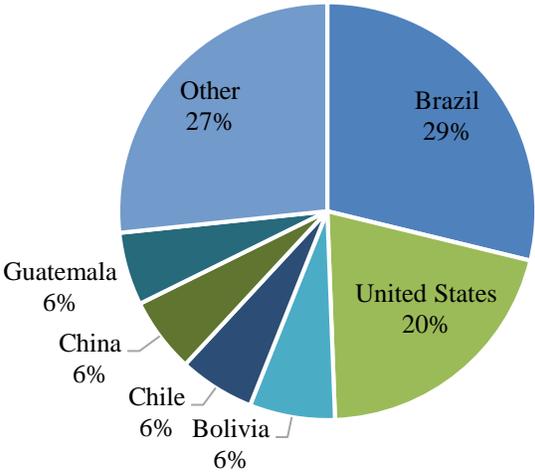
hops, followed by Germany. Although there is a cultural perception of wine as a drink for celebrations, sales have grown in recent years due to income shifts and urbanization. Local wine industry is small and does not meet market needs. Grape must and wine genetic material are imported by Colombian producers. 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 food ingredients, Brazil, Bolivia, Chile, and China are the main competitors to the United States.

For more information, please see [Food Service - HRI GAIN Report](#) and the [Food Retail Industry GAIN Report](#).

Graph 4: Top Colombian Food Ingredients Suppliers, 2024 (% of total Colombian imports of food ingredients)



Source: Trade Data Monitor²

² 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.

Section IV: Best Product Prospects

Products Present in the Market with Good Sales Potential

Table 3 shows product categories that represent export and emerging opportunities for food ingredients to Colombia, based on 2020-2024 Colombian import growth rates.

Table 3: Top Food Ingredients Imported by Colombia from the World (USD millions)

Product	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Change 2023/24
170199 cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, refined, in solid form, not containing added flavoring or coloring matter	\$109	\$97	\$124	\$157	\$176	12%
040210 powdered milk and cream, whether or not sweetened, fat content not exceeding 1.5%	\$81	\$76	\$101	\$88	\$63	-29%
040221 powdered milk and cream, not sweetened, fat content exceeding 1.5%	\$71	\$54	\$106	\$78	\$56	-28%
210610 protein concentrates and textured protein substances	\$23	\$26	\$34	\$25	\$24	0%
350510 dextrins and other modified starches	\$14	\$18	\$24	\$25	\$23	-9%

Source: Trade Data Monitor

Table 4: Top Food Ingredients Imported by Colombia from the United States (USD millions)

Product	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Change 2023/24
040210 powdered milk and cream, whether or not sweetened, fat content not exceeding 1.5%	\$65	\$59	\$78	\$79	\$57	-27%
350510 dextrins and other modified starches	\$10	\$12	\$16	\$15	\$14	-7%
170290 sugar, including invert sugar and invert syrup	\$1	\$2	\$2	\$2	\$6	139%
130213 vegetable saps and extracts of hops	\$3	\$4	\$5	\$5	\$6	12%
170230 glucose (dextrose) and glucose syrup, not containing fructose or containing in the dry state less than 20% of fructose	\$5	\$5	\$9	\$5	\$5	8%

Source: Trade Data Monitor

Products Present in Market with Good Sales Potential

Colombia is a fast-growing market for value-added food products, 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/replace 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 the potential to gain market share. 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 (Colombian 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, 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](#).

Links to Top Food Processing Companies

[Grupo Nutresa](#)

[Colanta](#)

[Alpina](#)

[Colombina](#)

[Nestlé de Colombia](#)

[Pepsico Colombia](#)

[Harinera del Valle](#)

[Ingredion](#)

[Alimentos Polar](#)

[Alianza Team](#)

[Levapan](#)

[Bimbo de Colombia](#)

Section V: Key Contacts and Further Information

Colombian Government Sources

Colombian Government Regulatory Agency Contacts

Phytosanitary and Zoosanitary Requirements

Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development ICA (APHIS counterpart)

Edilberto Brito

Deputy Manager Animal Health Protection

Tel. +(57) 601-7563030 ext. 3201

e-mail: subgerencia.animal@ica.gov.co

Alberto Rosero

Deputy Manager Plant Health Protection

Tel: +57-601-7563030 ext. 3101

e-mail: subgerencia.vegetal@ica.gov.co

Food Product Registration and Health Permits

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

More information available at [FAIRS Annual Country GAIN Report](#)

**Colombian Ministries Responsible for Food Policies and Import Policies
Customs Clearance**

[National Tax and Customs Directorate \(DIAN\)](#)

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 Links

FAS USDA Agricultural Affairs Office

Physical Address: Carrera 45#24b-27

Phone: +(57) 601-275-4622

Email: AgBogota@fas.usda.gov

<http://www.fas.usda.gov>

Website

[U.S. Embassy in Colombia](#)

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[Flickr](#)

[LinkedIn](#)

Attachments:

No Attachments