

OFFICE OF TEXTILES AND APPAREL (OTEXA)

Market Reports Textiles, Apparel, Footwear and Travel Goods

Colombia

The following information is provided only as a guide and should be confirmed with the proper authorities before embarking on any export activities.

Import Tariffs

The U.S.-Colombia Trade Promotion Agreement (CTPA) was signed on November 22, 2006 and the Agreement entered into force on May 15, 2012. For more information on the agreement, see the [OTEXA Free Trade Agreement webpage](#).

Colombia is a member of the Andean Community (CAN) along with Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru. Although CAN has a common external tariff (CET) that applies to imports from third countries, it is a phased tariff structure that reflects the similar orientation of each member's tariff policies. The CET does not appear to be harmonized for textile and apparel products. Import duties are quoted ad valorem on the c.i.f. (cost, insurance and freight) value of shipments.

Colombia: Ad valorem Tariffs on Textiles, Apparel, Footwear and Travel Goods

	HS Chapter/Subheading	Tariff Rate Range (%)
Yarn		
-silk	5003-5006	0 - 10
-wool	5105-5110	0 - 15
-cotton	5204-5207	0 - 15
-other vegetable fiber	5306-5308	0 - 10
-man-made fiber	5401-5406/5501-5511	0 - 15
Woven Fabric		
-silk	5007	0
-wool	5111-5113	0
-cotton	5208-5212	0 - 10
-other vegetable fiber	5309-5311	0 - 10
-man-made fiber	5407-5408/5512-5516	0 - 10
Knit Fabric	60	0 - 10
Non Woven Fabric	5603	0 - 10
Industrial Fabric	59	0 - 10
Apparel	61-62	*
Home Furnishings including: bed, bath, kitchen linens, etc.	63	0 - 15
Carpet	57	15
Footwear	64	**
Travel Goods	4202	15

* For HS chapters 61 and 62 (apparel) the tariff will be 40% when the declared FOB price is less than or equal to \$10/kg.

** For HS chapter 64 (footwear) the tariff will be 35% when the declared FOB price is less than or equal to \$5-10/pair (depending on the product classification), excluding HSs 640620 and 640690 on which a 10% tariff is applied.

Colombia applies a minimum value on some footwear, which triggers an additional tariff.

To return to the Foreign Tariff Information webpage, click [here](#).

Licenses--All imports must be registered with the [Ministerio de Comercio, Industria y Turismo - MINCIT](#) (Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism) in the form of a specific application known as "Registro de Importacion," which serves as an import registration and license. Imports are classified into three major categories: those that do not require a prior import license (Free Import List); those subject to an import license (Prior Import License List); and those on the Prohibited List.

The importation of most textile and apparel products are approved automatically upon presentation of the [Registro de Importacion](#).

Certificate of origin--In general, only imports from countries with trade preferences (i.e., G3, ALADI, the Andean Community, etc.) are required to have certificates of origin. However, because Colombia maintains quotas on certain textiles and apparel products from China, Panama, North Korea, and Taiwan, a certificate is used to identify the country of origin for such imports into Colombia. Certification of the document by a recognized chamber of commerce is required. It is also strongly recommended that the certificate of origin be legalized by the consulate. Goods of foreign origin imported and processed or manufactured in the United States before being shipped to Colombia must have been transformed as a result of processing or manufacturing in the United States into a product substantially different from the imported material to be considered of U.S. origin. Unless products are substantially different in form, they will not be considered of U.S. origin.

Phytosanitary, mercerization and other certificates--Phytosanitary clearance is required, as well as permits required by government entities, when importing raw cotton, cotton yarns, and other vegetable fibers.

For information on local customs requirements and documentation, see:

- [Direccion De Impuestos Y Aduanas Nacionales \(Colombian Tax and Customs Department\) - DIAN](#)
- [La Ventanilla Unica de Comercio Exterior – VUCE](#) (Unified Portal for Foreign Trade)

Standards

Local standards organization and other resources:

- [Ministerio de Comercio, Industria y Turismo, República de Colombia \(Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism\) - MINCIT](#)
- [Instituto Colombiano de Normas Técnicas y Certificación - ICONTEC](#)
- [Superintendencia de Industria y Comercio \(Superintendent of Industry and Commerce\) - SIC](#)
- [Colombia's National Accreditation Organization \(ONAC\)](#)
- [Instituto Nacional de Vigilancia de Medicamentos y Alimentos - INVIMA](#) (National Institute of Food and Drug Monitoring)

Labeling

Apparel

Apparel must be labeled with the following information, in Spanish:

- Country of origin
- Name of the manufacturer and/or importer, including NIT (importer's tax identification number)
- Care instructions
- Fiber content
- Size and dimension

The country of origin, name of the manufacturer and/or importer, fiber content, and care instructions must be on a permanent label. Other information, such as size of the product, is included on a nonpermanent label.

See the apparel labeling regulations-[Resolution No. 1950, dated July 17, 2009](#) - *Por la cual se expide el Reglamento Técnico sobre Etiquetado de Confecciones* (On Issuing the Technical Regulation on Labelling of Garments). Effective December 2015, [Resolution No. 3023](#) amended Resolution No. 1950.

Footwear and Certain Leather goods

Footwear and certain leather goods, must have a permanent label with the following information, in Spanish:

- Country of origin
- Material composition (e.g., upper, lining and outer sole for footwear; coating and lining for leather goods)
- Name of the manufacturer and/or importer, including NIT (importer's tax identification number)

Information other than the country of origin and material composition, may be on a non-permanent label.

In December 2015, [Resolution No. 3024](#) amended Resolution No. 933 of April 21, 2008. See also the [draft resolution dated 2006](#).

For more information, see the [Instituto Colombiano de Normas Técnicas y Certificación - ICONTEC](#). The [Superintendencia de Industria y Comercio \(Superintendent of Industry and Commerce\) - SIC](#) oversees compliance with labeling and marking requirements of all products (imported or produced locally), including displaying the unit of measure using the international system of measurements.

For additional information on exporting textiles, apparel, footwear and travel goods, click [here](#).

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