

Document #2144189

IRB – Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada (Author)

Colombia: Requirements and procedures for a child born abroad of Colombian parents to acquire Colombian citizenship; requirements and procedures for the spouse of a Colombian citizen to obtain permanent residency; rights and obligations of permanent residents (2024–June 2026) [COL202604.E]

Research Directorate, Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada

1. Overview

Colombian nationality is regulated by the country's Law 2332 of 2023 (*Ley 2332 de 2023*) (CMC Abogados n.d.; ISI 2024-01).

According to sources, children born outside of the country to a Colombian parent are Colombian citizens by descent (Colombia 2023-03-23, 72; ISI 2024-01). Similarly, in correspondence with the Research Directorate in February 2020, a representative of the National Civil Registry (Registraduría Nacional del Estado Civil) of Colombia, the government agency that manages the civil registry (Registro civil) detailing [translation] "the identity, filiation and civil status of persons, from their birth to their death" (Colombia 2020-02-07), indicated that, per article 96 of the Political Constitution of Colombia (*Constitución Política de Colombia*), that [translation] "children born on **foreign soil** to a Colombian father or mother are Colombian citizens" (Colombia 2020-02-03, emphasis in

original). The same source added that it is sufficient for one of the parents to be Colombian (Colombia 2020-02-03).

Sources indicate that although foreign-born children of Colombian parents are Colombian citizens by birth, it requires the verification of their Colombian parent's nationality (Colombia 2023-03-23, 72; ColombiaOne 2024-01-06). ColombiaOne, an English-language online news source (ColombiaOne n.d.), adds that the National Civil Registry of Colombia is the authority that verifies, registers and grants citizenship by birth (2024-01-06).

Version 8 of the Amendment to the Single Circular of Civil Registry and Identification (*Modificación Circular Única de Registro Civil e Identificación – Versión 8*) [1] published by the National Civil Registry indicates that in accordance with article 3 of Law 43 of 1993 (*Ley 43 de 1993*), the Colombian nationality of the parents of foreign-born children is verified as follows:

[translation]

- The national identity card (*cédula de ciudadanía*) for those above the age of 18.
- The identity card (*tarjeta de identidad*) for those who are older than 14 but younger than 18.
- The civil birth registration (*registro civil de nacimiento*) for those under 14 years of age, issued under the organization and direction of the National Civil Registry.

Therefore, to register a person born abroad in the Colombian birth registry, it is a requirement that at least one of their parents be duly identified as Colombian, as established by Decree 356 of 2017 (*Decreto 356 de 2017*). (Colombia 2023-03-23, 72)

1.1. Legislation

The Political Constitution of Colombia indicates the following:

[translation]

Colombian nationals are:

1. By birth:

1. The natives [*naturales*] of Colombia, with one of two conditions: that the father or the mother have been natives or Colombian nationals or that, being children of aliens, any of their parents should have been domiciled in the Republic at the moment of birth.

2. The children of a Colombian father or mother who were born in a foreign land and later domiciled in Colombian territory or registered in a consular office of the Republic.

2. By adoption:

1. Aliens who apply for and obtain [a] card of naturalization, in accordance with the law, which will establish the cases in which Colombian nationality is lost through adoption.

2. Latin Americans and Caribbeans by birth domiciled in Colombia, who, with the authorization of the Government and in accordance with the law and the principle of reciprocity, request to be registered as Colombians before the municipality where they are established.

3. Members of the indigenous peoples who share frontier territories, with application of the principle of reciprocity according to public treaties.

No Colombian by birth may be deprived of their nationality.

The quality of Colombian nationality is not lost by the act of acquiring another nationality. Nationals by adoption will not be obligated to renounce their nationality of origin or adoption.

Those who have renounced their Colombian nationality may recover it in accordance with the law. (Colombia 1991, Art. 96, italics and brackets in the World Constitutions Illustrated English version)

Law 2332 of 2023 provides the following:

[translation]

GENERAL PROVISIONS

ARTICLE 1. Purpose. To establish the requirements and provisions regarding the acquisition, relinquishment or recovery of Colombian nationality.

ARTICLE 2. Scope of application. Provisions of this Law will, in all cases, be understood as without prejudice to those set out in special legislation, international treaties and agreements to which Colombia is party. (Colombia 2023)

The law goes on to define Colombian nationals:

[translation]

ARTICLE 3. Colombian nationals are those who, in accordance with the Political Constitution, are nationals by birth:

By birth:

- persons born in Colombia, subject to one of two conditions: that the father or mother was Colombian by birth or nationality or that, where they are children of foreign nationals, one of their parents was residing in the Republic at the time of birth, and;
- the children of a Colombian father or mother who were born abroad and subsequently establish domicile in Colombia or register at a consular office in the Republic.

By adoption:

- Foreign nationals who apply for a naturalization certificate and obtain one, in accordance with the law, which will establish cases in which Colombian nationality is lost by adoption of another nationality;
- Latin Americans and Caribbean nationals by birth who are domiciled in Colombia and who, with authorization from the National Government and in accordance with the law and the principle of reciprocity, request to be registered as Colombians before the municipality where they establish residence, and;
- Members of Indigenous peoples who share cross border territories, subject to the principle of reciprocity in accordance with public treaties. (Colombia 2023)

2. Requirements and Procedures for Foreign-Born Child of Colombian Parents to Obtain Colombian Citizenship

Law 2332 of 2023 provides the following regarding the process of obtaining citizenship for children of Colombian citizens born abroad:

[translation]

CHAPTER III

COLOMBIAN NATIONALITY BY BIRTH

ARTICLE 4. Colombian nationality by birth.

...

For children born abroad, proof must be provided of the Colombian nationality of their father and/or mother, along with an appropriate document attesting to the birth in the country of origin. The Colombian nationality of the father or mother is determined in light of the principle of dual nationality under which Colombian nationality is not lost by virtue of acquiring another nationality.

PARAGRAPH 1. Verification of compliance with the requirements for the recognition and granting of nationality by birth will be the responsibility of the National Civil Registry, as the entity in charge of registering and identifying Colombians.

...

ARTICLE 5. Proof of nationality. Colombian nationality may be established by the citizenship card for persons over eighteen (18) years of age, the identity card for persons over fourteen (14) years of age and under eighteen (18) years of age, and the civil birth registration for persons under fourteen (14) years of age, all documents issued by the National Civil Registry. In all cases, the birth registration may be used to establish nationality if it meets the requirements set out in article 96 of the Political Constitution.

... (Colombia 2023)

2.1. Registration of Birth

The information in the following 3 paragraphs was provided by the National Civil Registry's website:

During the birth registration process, individuals are identified by their name and are assigned a unique personal identification number (*número único de identificación personal*, NUIP). The birth registration grants them access to their rights and obligations as a citizen and to state-provided goods and services. This process must be done within a month of the birth or else the registration [translation] "will be considered late."

The following supporting documents are required to register the birth of a Colombian born domestically or abroad:

[translation]

- Live birth certificate
- Authentic documents, such as national identity cards [of registrant(s)], court rulings
- Indigenous authorization (only for members of said communities)
- Church record and/or baptismal certificate, with certificate of competence of the minister who performed the ceremony.

...

- Foreign civil registry document duly apostilled or legalized and translated (only if the birth occurred abroad)
- Forms issued by authorized midwives
- In the absence of the above, registration may be carried out with the sworn statement to the fact of birth by 2 witnesses (they must be people who have witnessed the fact or have direct and reliable knowledge of it); the parents cannot be witnesses.

Additionally, people who are submitting a document other than the live birth certificate must provide proof of the blood type of the person whose birth is to be registered. The declarant must be properly identified and [translation] "meet the requirements of the relationship with the person to be registered in accordance with the law." The person to be registered must also be brought [in person] (Colombia n.d.a).

The Single Circular of Civil Registry and Identification indicates that the Colombian parent's valid national identity card is sufficient proof of nationality; however, if the card is expired or cancelled, the registry officer must direct them to the procedure for the renewal or recovery of the card (Colombia 2023-03-23, 73). Should the Colombian parent be deceased, a copy of their national identity card or a certificate of validity of the card may be used; should the deceased Colombian parent not have held a

national identity card, the civil death certificate, whether issued abroad or in Colombia, may be presented in its place (Colombia 2023-03-23, 74–75).

2.1.1. Late Registration of Births

Decree 356 of 2017 provides the following regarding the late registration of births:

[translation]

Article 1. Section 3 of Chapter 12 of Title 6 of Part 2 of Book 2 of Decree 1069 of 2015, the Unified Regulatory Decree of the Justice and Law Sector, is hereby amended to read as follows:

SECTION 3

PROCEDURE FOR THE LATE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS IN THE CIVIL REGISTRY

Article 2.2.6.12.3.1. *Procedure for late registration of birth in the Civil Registry.* By way of exception, where a birth is to be registered outside the time limit prescribed in article 48 of Decree Law 1260 of 1970, the registration may be requested before the official responsible for keeping the civil registry, in which case the following rules will apply:

1. The application will be submitted to the registration official at any office within the national territory or at Colombian consulates abroad.
2. The applicant, or their legal representative if the applicant is a minor, will declare under oath that the birth has not been registered with a competent authority, subject to a warning regarding the criminal implications arising from a false declaration under oath.
3. The birth must be established by a certificate of live birth, issued by a physician, nurse or midwife, and, in the case of persons born abroad, they will be required to present the birth registration issued abroad, duly apostilled and translated.
4. With respect to religious records issued by the Catholic Church or other faiths as a supporting document for the creation of a late birth registration, in the event of reasonable doubt and in order to safeguard the principles governing administrative proceedings, in particular those of impartiality, accountability and transparency, the official responsible for the civil registry may question the applicant individually and in person regarding the circumstances of time, manner and place of the birth, and any other aspects that, in their

judgment, make it possible to verify the truthfulness of the facts, in accordance with the rules of the General Code of Procedure or the provisions that replace, supplement or amend it.

5. If the birth cannot be established by the preceding documents, the applicant, or their legal representative if the applicant is a minor, must submit to the official responsible for the civil registry a written application setting out the full name, identity document if any, date and place of birth, place of residence, the facts justifying the late registration, and any other information considered relevant.

In accordance with article 50 of Decree Law 1260 of 1970, as amended by article 1 of Decree 999 of 1988, at the time of submitting the application, the applicant will be required to appear with at least two (2) competent witnesses, who will give statements under oath declaring that they witnessed, attended or otherwise had direct and reliable knowledge of the applicant's birth.

The witnesses will be required to fully identify themselves and, among other details, will provide their place of residence, address, telephone number and email address, if any. They will also present the original and a copy of their identity document, and their fingerprints will be taken clearly and legibly on the sworn statement form issued by the National Civil Registry.

The official responsible for the civil registry will question the applicant and the witnesses individually and in person regarding the circumstances of time, manner and place of the birth, and any other aspects that, in their judgment, make it possible to establish the truthfulness of the facts, in accordance with the rules of the General Code of Procedure or the provisions that replace, supplement or amend it. Likewise, the official will complete the sworn statement form established for that purpose by the National Civil Registry Office.

6. At the time of receiving the application for late registration, the registration official will take the applicant's plantar or fingerprint impressions on the form designed by the National Directorate of Civil Registration (Dirección Nacional de Registro Civil), in accordance with the applicable rules.

7. Where the applicant for late registration is over 7 years of age, the official responsible for the civil registry, in order to verify the truthfulness of the statements made in the application and where an online consultation cannot be carried out, must:

- forward the information provided by the applicant to the Special Administrative Unit for Migration Colombia (Unidad Administrativa Especial Migración Colombia), in its capacity as the migration

authority, to carry out the necessary verifications to determine whether the person is a foreign national.

- forward the fingerprints of the person to be registered to the central offices of the National Civil Registry in order to verify whether the applicant has previously been issued a citizenship card or identity card and whether a birth registration was used as the source document for that purpose. (Colombia 2017, bold and italics in original)

2.2. For Venezuela-Born Child of a Colombian Parent

The information in the following paragraph was provided by the website of UNHCR Colombia:

The [translation] "special procedures" for children born in Venezuela to at least one Colombian parent seeking to obtain Colombian nationality by birth are as follows:

To register children **under 7 years old born in Venezuela to one Colombian parent**, the following documents are required:

- Birth certificate from the country of origin, live birth certificate without apostille;
- Information regarding the blood type of the person to be registered;
- The Venezuelan parent must preferably present a passport (if they do not have one, a Venezuelan identification document is acceptable);
- One (1) declarant (Colombian parent, other older relatives, close relatives, etc.) must present the original and a copy of their identity card or national identity card;
- If the Venezuelan birth certificate is not apostilled, the declarant must be accompanied by two (2) Colombian witnesses who will present the original and a photocopy of their national identity card or identity card. The witnesses must have been present at the birth or have direct and reliable knowledge of it;
- Complete the declarant form at the Civil Registry;
- Complete the declaration form for each witness.

This procedure can be carried out at any Municipal Civil Registry.

Individuals over 18 years of age born in Venezuela to a Colombian father or mother may request late registration, fulfilling the following requirements:

- Complete the declarant form at the Civil Registry.
- Each witness must complete the corresponding form.
- One (1) ID-size photograph.
- Declare the blood type of the person to be registered.

...

This allows individuals to obtain their Colombian birth certificate, an identity card (for those over 7 and under 18 years of age) or a national identity card ([for those] 18 years or older).

This procedure can be carried out at Special Registries; other registries process the application by mail. (UN n.d., bold in original)

According to the Colombian newspaper *El País*, in March 2026, after hearing the case of a Venezuelan mother of Colombian children (born to Colombian father in Venezuela) who could not fulfill the documentary requirements to register her children as Colombians due to barriers in physically obtaining apostilled documents from Venezuela, the Constitutional Court ordered that [translation] "registration should be facilitated for children of Colombians born outside of the country" (*El País* 2026-03-19). The court added that if an apostilled civil registry from the country of birth cannot be secured to prove the applicant's birth, "it may be waived in particular cases, and the authorities must allow applicants to prove birth through sworn statements from witnesses" (*El País* 2026-03-19).

3. Requirements and Procedures for Spouse of Colombian Citizen to Obtain Permanent Residence

The information in the following paragraph was provided on the website of Nexo Legal, an immigration and accounting law firm in Colombia:

Foreign nationals married to Colombian citizens may obtain a temporary migrant (M) visa to reside in Colombia. M visas for the foreign spouse or the "permanent partner" of Colombian citizens are distinguished as follows:

The main difference lies in the legal recognition of the relationship.

M Visa – Marriage: This visa is granted to foreigners who are legally married to a Colombian citizen. You can apply for it immediately after getting married, and it can be issued for up to 3 years. After holding this visa for 3 years, you become eligible to apply for Colombian residency.

M Visa – Permanent Partner: This visa is for foreigners in a legally recognized common-law union (*unión marital de hecho*) with a Colombian citizen. To apply, you must first register the union and wait for 1 year. The visa is initially granted for only 1 year, and after 5 years, you can apply for residency.

Both visas provide a legal pathway for foreigners in a relationship with a Colombian citizen, but the Marriage Visa offers a faster route to residency and a longer initial validity compared to the Permanent Partner Visa. (Nexo Legal n.d.)

Another article by Nexo Legal notes that although marriage to a Colombian national "does not automatically grant Colombian citizenship," it can "help reduce timelines" required to gain citizenship by naturalization (2026-05-16). A foreign national spouse of a Colombian citizen who apply for a spousal M visa and maintain their stay and marriage's validity in the country for 3 years can apply for a Resident (R) Visa (Nexo Legal 2026-05-16).

Nexo Legal indicates that obtaining the R visa, valid for 5 years, initiates the qualifying period required to apply for citizenship by naturalization; for a spouse of a Colombian citizen, "the required period may be reduced" to 2 years (2026-05-16). The process can be summarized as follows:

- Keep the M spousal visa for 3 years
- Apply for the R Visa
- Keep the R Visa for 2 years
- Apply for Colombian citizenship. (Nexo Legal 2026-05-16)

According to the website of Colombia's Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores), a foreign national who is in a "valid" marriage with a Colombian national or "who fulfills the requirements for a permanent partner" according to Colombian law may obtain a temporary

spousal [M] visa if they meet the following requirements:

- ✓ Payment for visa [processing]: USD 50
- ✓ Valid passport or travel document, in good condition and with a minimum of two blank pages.
- ✓ Two (2) recent 3x3 photographs, facing the camera, in color and against a white background.
- ✓ Colombian civil registration of marriage or an authentic photocopy of the judicial decision, certificate of conciliation or public deed declaring the existence of the de facto marital union, as the case may be. Any of these documents must be issued within the three (3) months prior to the application for the visa.
- ✓ Photocopy of the [national identity] card of the Colombian spouse or permanent partner.
- ✓ Letter from the Colombian national requesting the issuance of a visa for his/her foreign spouse or permanent partner. This letter must be authenticated through personal appearance before a Colombian notary or consul.
- ✓ "Commitment to report to the [National Intelligence Directorate (Dirección Nacional de Inteligencia, DNI)]" form.
- ✓ If the foreigner is to practice a regulated profession, he/she must present documents permitting him/her to practice such profession, such as a certification of equivalence or validation of the professional qualification, permit or provisional license to practice, or the registration or professional card of the Professional Council in Colombia.
- ✓ If it is considered necessary, the power to require a personal presentation and/or interview with the Colombian national may be exercised.
- ✓ When the application for a visa is for a permanent partner of a Colombian national is presented to a Colombian consulate, the valid document evidencing the de facto marital union according to the laws of the receiver country will be accepted. In any event, to apply for a new visa in Colombia, the foreigner must present the respective judicial decision, minute of conciliation or public deed declaring the existence of the de facto marital union, according to Colombian regulations.

Note: A **beneficiary's visa** may be granted to parents and children who are economically dependent on the foreign holder of a temporary visa, spouse or permanent partner of a Colombian national prior proof of the relationship or kinship. In these cases, the occupation of the beneficiary must be that of looking after the home or a student. No other occupation may be authorized.

Requirements [for a beneficiary's visa]:

✓ Payment for visa [processing]: USD 50

✓ Valid passport or travel document, in good condition and with a minimum of two blank pages.

✓ Two (2) recent 3x3 photographs, facing the camera, in color and against a white background.

✓ Civil registration or equivalent document certifying the relationship or kinship, duly legalized or with an apostille, as the case may be.

✓ Documents proving the economic dependence of the beneficiary on the visa holder.

✓ A letter in which the holder of the visa assumes responsibility for the presence of the beneficiary in, and his/her departure from this country. In the case of minors, the request, proxy [or] authorization must be signed by their parents and authenticated before a Colombian notary or consul.

✓ Photocopy of the holder's valid visa

Cost of visa: USD 160

Place issued: Avenida 19 No. 98-03, 3rd and 4th Floors, Bogota D.C.
(Colombia n.d.b, bold in original)

Nexo Legal reports that the application for a spousal M visa can be done in Colombia or from abroad at a Colombian consulate or online through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' portal; however, upon submitting an application, the applicant must remain in the country where they applied until the visa request is processed, which takes 15 to 30 days (Nexo Legal n.d.).

Colombia's Ministry of Foreign Affairs indicates that once an individual "has been a holder of a temporary visa as a spouse or permanent partner of a Colombian national for a continuous, uninterrupted term of three (3) years," they may apply and be granted a R visa (Colombia n.d.c). Colombia's Foreign Affairs Ministry lists the following requirements to

apply for an R visa:

For a foreign holder of a temporary visa as spouse or permanent partner of the Colombian national:

- ✓ Payment for visa [processing] of USD 50
- ✓ Valid passport or travel document, in good condition and with a minimum of two blank pages.
- ✓ Two (2) recent 3x3 photographs, facing the camera, in color and against a white background.
- ✓ Certificate of migratory movement issued by the [DNI], within the three (3) months prior to the request for the visa.
- ✓ Judicial or police record of the last country of residence issued by the competent authority no more than six (6) months earlier, except for those under 18 and over 65 years of age.
- ✓ "Commitment to report to the [DNI]" form.
- ✓ Civil Colombian marriage registration or authentic photocopy of the judicial ruling or the minute of conciliation or of the public deed declaring the existence of the de facto marital union, as the case may be. Any of these documents must have been issued within the three (3) months prior to the visa application.
- ✓ Letter authenticated before a Colombian notary or consul addressed to the corresponding office which would be responsible for granting the visa for his/her foreign spouse or permanent partner.
- ✓ Photocopy authenticated before a Colombian notary or consul of the Colombian [national identity] card.
- ✓ Photocopy of the Colombian visas which he/she has held.
- ✓ In the case of practice of a regulated profession, the qualified foreign resident must present the documents permitting him/her to practice the regulated profession, such as the certification of equivalence or validation of the professional qualification, the provisional permit or license to practice or the professional registration or card.

Note: A **beneficiary's visa** may be granted to the spouse, permanent partner, parents and children who are economically dependent upon the foreigner holding a qualified resident's visa. In such cases, the

beneficiary's occupation may only be that of looking after the home or a student. No other occupation may be authorized.

Requirements [for a beneficiary's visa]:

✓ Payment for visa [processing]: USD 50

✓ Valid passport or travel document, in good condition and with a minimum of two blank pages.

✓ Two (2) recent 3x3 photographs, facing the camera, in color and against a white background.

✓ Civil registration or equivalent document showing the relationship or kinship, duly legalized or with an apostille, as the case may be.

✓ Documents evidencing the economic dependence of the beneficiary upon the visa holder.

✓ A letter in which the visa holder assumes responsibility for the beneficiary's stay in and departure from Colombia. In the case of minors, the application, proxy or authorization must be signed by the parents and authenticated before a Colombian notary or consul.

✓ Photocopy of the holder's valid visa.

✓ When, in the case of a permanent partner, the application for a visa as a beneficiary is presented at a Colombian consulate, the valid document evidencing the de facto marital union will be accepted according to the laws of the receiver country, which must be legalized or with an apostille, as appropriate.

Cost of visa: USD 300

Places issued: Colombian Consulates abroad. Addresses at: www.cancilleria.gov.co. (Colombia n.d.c)

4. Rights and Obligations of Permanent Residents

According to Nexo Legal, the foreign spouse of a Colombian citizen and holder of an M visa for foreign spouses can work in Colombia for the duration of the validity period (2026-05-16). However, if the marriage ends or changes, the status may be subject to revocation (Nexo Legal n.d).

This Response was prepared after researching publicly accessible information currently available to the Research Directorate within time constraints. This Response is not, and does not purport to be, conclusive as to the merit of any particular claim for refugee protection. Please find

below the list of sources consulted in researching this Information Request.

Note

[1] The single circular serves as a [translation] "document that consolidates the necessary guidelines for the planning and development of daily activities related to civil registry and identification for all public servants" of Colombia's National Civil Registry (Colombia 2023-03-23, 1).
[\[back\]](#)

References

CMC Abogados. N.d. "[Application for Colombian Nationality by Naturalization: Practical Aspects.](#)" [Accessed 2026-05-08]

Colombia. 2023-03-23. Registraduría Nacional del Estado Civil. [Modificación Circular Única de Registro Civil e Identificación – Versión 8.](#) [Accessed 2026-05-28]

Colombia. 2023. [Ley 2332 de 2023.](#) Excerpts translated by the Translation Bureau, Public Services and Procurement Canada. [Accessed 2026-05-06]

Colombia. 2020-02-07. Registraduría Nacional del Estado Civil. "[Registro civil.](#)" [Accessed 2020-02-10]

Colombia. 2020-02-03. Registraduría Nacional del Estado Civil. Correspondence with the Research Directorate from a representative.

Colombia. 2017. [Decreto 256 de 2017.](#) Excerpt translated by the Translation Bureau, Public Services and Procurement Canada. [Accessed 2026-05-27]

Colombia. 1991 (amended 2018). Political Constitution of Colombia of 1991. Translated by Anna I. Vellvé Torras, J.J. Ruchti, and María del Carmen Gress. In *World Constitutions Illustrated*. Edited by Jefri Jay Ruchti. Getzville, NY: William S. Hein & Co., Inc.

Colombia. N.d.a. Registraduría Nacional del Estado Civil. "[Registro de nacimiento.](#)" [Accessed 2026-05-27]

Colombia. N.d.b. Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores. "[Temporary Visa of Spouse or Permanent Partner of a Colombian National.](#)" [Accessed 2026-05-28]

Colombia. N.d.c. Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores. "[Qualified Resident's Visa.](#)" [Accessed 2026-05-28]

ColombiaOne. 2024-01-06. Luis Ospino. "[Guide to Obtaining Colombian Citizenship](#)." [Accessed 2026-05-26]

ColombiaOne. N.d. "[About](#)." [Accessed 2026-05-27]

El País. 2026-03-19. "[Hijos de colombianos nacidos en el exterior podrán obtener la nacionalidad más fácil; esta es la orden de la Corte Constitucional](#)." [Accessed 2026-05-28]

Institute on Statelessness and Inclusion (ISI). 2024-01. "[Colombia](#)." [Accessed 2026-05-11]

Nexo Legal. 2026-05-16. Daniela Hernández. "[Colombian Citizenship in 2026: The Roadmap from Visa to Residency to Naturalization](#)." [Accessed 2026-05-28]

Nexo Legal. N.d. "[M – Marriage Visa](#)." [Accessed 2026-05-28]

United Nations (UN). N.d. UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). "[Registro civil y nacionalidad colombiana](#)." [Accessed 2026-05-27]

Additional Sources Consulted

Internet sites, including: Austrian Red Cross – [ecoi.net](#); Colombia – Ministerio de Justicia y del Derecho; Colombia Reports; El Comercio; El Cronista; Infobae; International & Comparative Law Quarterly; La Opinión de Murcia; Organization of American States – Inter-American Commission on Human Rights; UK – Home Office; Universidad de los Andes Colombia – Facultad de Derecho; UN – ReliefWeb.

Associated documents

Document ID 2144189 Translation / language version

22 June 2026 | [IRB – Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada](#)
(Author)

Colombia

Query response on Colombia: Access to Colombian citizenship for a child born abroad of Colombian parents; permanent residency for the spouse of a Colombian citizen; rights and obligations of permanent residents (2024 - June 2026)

[Colombie : information sur les exigences et la marche à suivre relativement à l'obtention de la citoyenneté colombienne par un enfant né à l'étranger de parents colombiens; les exigences et la](#)

marche à suivre relativement à l'obtention de la résidence permanente par l'époux d'un citoyen colombien; les droits et les obligations des résidents permanents (2024-juin 2026)
[COL202604.EF] (Response, French)

fr

ID 2144190

ecoi.net description:

Query response on Colombia: Access to Colombian citizenship for a child born abroad of Colombian parents; permanent residency for the spouse of a Colombian citizen; rights and obligations of permanent residents (2024 - June 2026)

Country:

Colombia

Source:

[IRB – Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada](#) (Author)

Published:

22 June 2026

Original link:

<https://irb-cisr.gc.ca/en/country-information/rir/Pages/index.aspx?doc=459149&pls=1>

Document type:

Response

Language:

English

Available on ecoi.net since:

7 September 2026

Document ID:

2144189

Austrian Red Cross
Austrian Centre for
Country of Origin and
Asylum Research and
Documentation
(ACCORD)

Wiedner Hauptstraße
32, 1041 Wien
T +43 1 589 00 583
F +43 1 589 00 589
info@ecoi.net

Contact
Imprint & Disclaimer
F.A.Q.
Data Protection Notice

ecoi.net is run by the Austrian Red Cross (department ACCORD) in cooperation with Informationsverbund Asyl & Migration. ecoi.net is funded by the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund, the Austrian Ministry of the Interior and Caritas Austria. ecoi.net is supported by ECRE & UNHCR.

