



Document #2143506

IRB – Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada (Author)

Colombia: Requirements and procedures to submit a complaint to the police, the Office of the Attorney General (Fiscalía General de la Nación, FGN), and the Office of the Ombudsperson (Defensoría del Pueblo), including types of complaints; standardization, content, and appearance of documents; requirements and procedures to obtain copies (2024–June 2026) [COL202605.E]

Research Directorate, Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada

1. Criminal Complaints

The Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) webpage of the FGN indicates that the institution's mandate includes investigating crimes brought to its attention through complaints, [translation] "provided that sufficient grounds and circumstances suggest the possible commission of a crime" and prosecuting "alleged offenders" in court (Colombia 2025-05-27). According to the same source, the Technical Investigation Unit (Cuerpo Técnico de Investigación) is the [translation] "Judicial Police" of the FGN, which "support[s] criminal investigations by legally obtaining information, evidence and evidentiary materials, under the coordination of the attorney general of the case" (Colombia 2025-05-27). An overview of the Colombian criminal justice system published by Global Affairs Canada notes that the FGN is "responsible for prosecuting most crimes," relying on both the Technical Investigation Unit and the Colombian National

Police (Policía Nacional de Colombia, PNC) to "gather evidence" (Canada [2022], 6).

In correspondence with the Research Directorate, a representative of the Bogotá Metropolitan Police (Policía Metropolitana de Bogotá) stated that the [translation] "direction, coordination and ownership" of criminal investigations falls "exclusively" on the FGN (Colombia 2026-05-26). According to the same source, the PNC has the mandate to [translation] "receive complaints, document the facts reported by citizens, carry out urgent actions when necessary, and make the corresponding record in the institutional systems provided for this purpose," including the Oral Accusatory System of Criminal Justice (Sistema Penal Oral Acusatorio, SPOA) (Colombia 2026-05-26).

Colombian newspaper *El Nuevo Siglo* reports that the FGN investigates crimes including homicide, corruption and gender-based violence, whereas the PNC processes complaints relating to threats, assault and offenses related to public order (2025-03-14). The same source indicates that family police stations (Comisarías de familia) respond to intrafamilial violence and child protection cases (*El Nuevo Siglo* 2025-03-14).

1.1. Submitting a Complaint

The information in the following paragraph was provided on the FAQ webpage of the FGN:

Anyone who knows of a crime has the obligation to report it, but no one is obliged to submit a criminal complaint (*denuncia*) against oneself, against one's spouse or permanent partner or against one's relatives within the fourth grade of consanguinity [1] or civil relationship or second of kinship, or when one remains in professional secrecy. This exemption does not apply when the victim is a minor. Furthermore, minors reporting a crime should be accompanied by their parents or a relative, or the FGN will assign a family advocate who will accompany the minor when filing the complaint. For certain crimes, such as personal injury, fraud, slander and libel, a criminal complaint is known as a grievance (*querrela*). A grievance can only be filed by the victim of the crime or, if the victim is deceased, by their direct surviving family members, and it must be filed within 6 months following the crime, or as soon as they become aware of it in the event of extenuating circumstances (Colombia 2025-05-27).

The website of the Ministry of Justice and Law (Ministerio de Justicia y del Derecho) states that anyone who is a victim of a crime or knows of a crime must file a verbal or written complaint to the FGN or the PNC (Colombia 2021-12-29).

According to the FGN, anyone wishing to file a complaint in person can do so at the following locations:

- FGN service centres (centros de atención) [2] and service points (puntos de atención) [3];
- Justice Houses (Casas de Justicia) [4], where the FGN is present;
- Unified Action Groups for Personal Freedom (Grupos de Acción Unificada por la Libertad Personal, GAULA), in cases of kidnapping and extortion;
- Units for Crimes In Flagrante Delicto (Unidades de Flagrancia) [5]; and
- PNC stations and inspectorates (Colombia n.d.a).
- The same source indicates that complaints can also be mailed (Colombia n.d.a). The FGN's website lists the following channels to submit complaints virtually:
 - online call to the FGN's contact centre, available Monday to Saturday from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m.;
 - video call in Colombian Sign Language available from Monday to Saturday between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Colombia n.d.a).
- According to the same source, anyone wishing to submit a complaint must
 - submit the complaint to the relevant authority either verbally, in writing, or through other means that identify the complainant and the date and time of the complaint's submission;
 - include a [translation] "clear and detailed account of the facts known to the complainant," as well as the motives and circumstances that indicate the "possible existence" of the crime;
 - submit the complaint under oath; and
 - state, if applicable, whether the crime has already been reported to another official (Colombia n.d.a).

The Ministry of Justice and Law's website notes that submitting a complaint is free of charge and does not require a lawyer (Colombia 2021-12-29). The same source reports that once the relevant authority receives the complaint, it has up to 2 years to present the case to a criminal judge (Colombia 2021-12-29).

1.1.1. Online Reporting

The information in the following paragraph was provided on the PNC's website:

A criminal complaint can be submitted online on the ¡ADenunciar! platform for the following types of crimes: theft against persons, theft against businesses, residential burglary, cybercrime, child sexual exploitation and extortion. Once users register on the platform and provide the [translation] "required information" related to the crime, they will receive an email with their "incident number." Within 24 hours of submitting the complaint, they will obtain a Unique Criminal Notification Number (Número Único de Noticia Criminal, NUNC) provided that the reported incident involves one of the crimes you can report on the platform. Within 5 business days of being notified of their NUNC, complainants will receive an email with the "basic" case details, such as the name and contact information of the prosecutor assigned to the investigation (Colombia n.d.c).

According to a video published by the PNC in 2023 promoting the ¡ADenunciar! platform, the complainant must provide the time, place and type of crime, as well as a description of the perpetrator (Colombia 2023-07-25). The same source adds that photographs, videos, and audio files can all be uploaded to the platform (Colombia 2023-07-25). The video indicates that in addition to the ¡ADenunciar! platform, complaints can also be submitted virtually through the FGN's Denuncia Fácil platform (Colombia 2023-07-25).

To submit a criminal complaint on the FGN's platform, the complainant or third party must fill out the online form [\[6\]](#) with the following information:

1. Personal identifying information;
2. Date, time, manner and place of the crime being reported;
3. Whether they are the victim and provide information, if any, on any other victim(s), perpetrator(s), and the witness(es) to the crime;
4. Type of crime reported and a description of the incident; and
5. Supporting documents to be uploaded to the platform (Colombia n.d.d).

The source adds that if the complainant was not the victim of the crime being reported, they may file their request anonymously; however, in this case, they will not receive a case number or information about a subsequent investigation (Colombia n.d.d).

According to the FGN's website, once the complaint is filed, the system will send the complainant their case number via email (Colombia n.d.e). Following the review of the case by the FGN, a criminal report will be created should the reported incident be deemed to be a crime (Colombia n.d.e). The source notes that the complainant will then receive a 21-digit NUNC via email, which can be used to view the status of their case and the contact details of the assigned prosecutor, by calling 122 or visiting the FGN's website (Colombia n.d.e).

1.2. Content of Complaints

According to the Bogotá Metropolitan Police representative, criminal complaints [translation] "generally" contain information on the identification of the complainant, a detailed account of the facts, including time, manner and place, the identification of alleged perpetrators when known, material evidence, and other information relevant to begin the investigative process (Colombia 2026-05-26). In correspondence with the Research Directorate, a representative at the PNC's Criminal Investigation and INTERPOL Directorate (Dirección de Investigación Criminal e INTERPOL, DIJIN) further indicated that complaints received by the PNC, registered in the online System of Complaints and Violations (Sistema de Denuncias y Contravenciones, SIDENCO) and integrated with the SPOA, contain the following:

- NUNC
- Date, time and place of reception
- Identification of the receiving authority
- Identifying and contact information of the complainant
- Victim's information (when applicable)
- Account of the crime, including its time, manner and place
- Identification of the alleged perpetrator (when applicable)
- Preliminary legal classification of the crime
- Material evidence submitted
- Account of witnesses (if any)
- Physical signature or digital validation
- Information of the official receiving the complaint (Colombia 2026-06-10).

1.3. Standardization and Appearance of Complaints

In an interview with the Research Directorate, the Colombian Jurist Commission (Comisión Colombiana de Juristas, CCJ), a Bogotá-based NGO that conducts human rights research and represents victims before national and international bodies (CCJ n.d.), indicated that there is [translation] "no single format" for complaints filed outside of the FGN's platform (CCJ 2026-06-03).

According to the Bogotá Metropolitan Police representative, [translation] "a large portion of complaint reception procedures are standardized via institutional formats and technological platforms," particularly through the SPOA and ¡ADenunciar! virtual platforms created by the FGN and the PNC (Colombia 2026-05-26). This promotes uniformity in the initial entry and management of information (Colombia 2026-05-26).

The DIJIN representative stated that complaints are [translation] "standardized nationwide" due to the "mandatory" use of SIDENCO by the PNC and SPOA by the FGN (Colombia 2026-06-10). In correspondence with the Research Directorate, a representative of the Santiago de Cali Metropolitan Police (Policía Metropolitana de Santiago de Cali, MECAL), similarly noted that the format of complaints and criminal reports are "standardized nationwide, especially those related to the ... SPOA" (Colombia 2026-05-29). In contrast, the CCJ indicated that [translation] "many" individuals write their complaints in a Microsoft Word document or by hand, as "there is no standard format" (2026-06-03).

According to the MECAL representative, criminal report form FPJ-02 is used throughout the country to record complaints, grievances, and reports to the Judicial Police (Colombia 2026-05-29). The source noted, however, that there may be [translation] "small internal variations" depending on the "police specialization," the type of crime, and the administrative format used by a given unit (Colombia 2026-05-29). The Bogotá Metropolitan Police representative added that variations [translation] "may occur" depending on whether the complaint is received in person or online, the receiving authority, and the specific characteristics of each criminal report (Colombia 2026-05-26).

The DIJIN representative stated that complaints recorded in the SIDENCO system are available as an electronic record or as a PDF document that can be printed (Colombia 2026-06-10).

2. Copy of a Criminal Complaint

2.1. Requirements and Procedures to Obtain a Copy

According to the Bogotá Metropolitan Police, obtaining a copy of a criminal complaint is subject to national laws governing the protection of personal data, and the confidentiality of criminal proceedings, material

evidence and the protection of victims and participants (Colombia 2026-05-26).

As reported by the MECAL representative, individuals can present a [translation] "document request" to the PNC in person at a citizen service centre or at a police unit that can receive complaints; the "rules of confidentiality, chain of custody, and data protection" apply (Colombia 2026-05-29). The same source stated that to obtain a copy from the FGN, Colombians must present, in person or by email, their national identity card, NUNC, and—if a third party is acting on their behalf—power of attorney documentation (Colombia 2026-05-29).

The information in the following paragraph was provided by the DIJIN:

To request a copy of a complaint, an individual needs to prove their status as either a complainant, a victim, a legal representative or a competent authority. They must provide their identity document, as well as details of the complaint, such as the NUNC or [translation] "information about the incident." When the complaint is made before the PNC, authorities will verify the legitimacy of the request, and consult SIDENCO, after which a physical or digital copy is issued. Those requesting a copy before the FGN must do so at a [Unit for Crimes In Flagante Delicto] or at FGN offices. Individuals can obtain a copy virtually on ¡ADenunciar! or Denuncia Fácil by downloading a [translation] "proof or confirmation" of the record [of the complaint] (Colombia 2026-06-10).

The information in the following paragraph was provided by the CCJ:

While the complainant [translation] "should be able to have access to the entire file at any time," in practice, it "largely" depends on the official assisting them. FGN officials in "some regions" issue the copy immediately, whereas in others, complainants must either pay for the photocopies before receiving them or are denied due to confidentiality. In the latter case, legal action is required to access the complaint. It is "possible" that instead of providing the entire file, the official only gives the complainant their case number, which they can then use to write to the FGN to request a copy of their complaint. Delivery of the copy may take longer if the requester does not know which prosecutor is in charge of the investigation, as it can take "some time" before the complaint is assigned to a prosecutor. Furthermore, the response time to the request for a copy depends on the official receiving the request and where in the country the investigation is being conducted (CCJ 2026-06-03).

2.2. Standardization, Content and Appearance of Copies

Information on the standardization, content and appearance of copies of criminal complaints was scarce among the sources consulted by the Research Directorate within the time constraints of this Response.

The information in the following paragraph was provided by the CCJ:

Copies can vary in appearance depending on how and where the complaint was filed. For example, in Medellín, the FGN provides complaint forms and copies using the latest available format with the FGN logo in colour, while in Bogotá, a requester may be redirected to a nearby copy centre where a black and white copy may be provided using an older template. However, the [translation] "most distinctive feature" of a copy of a complaint filed in person is the blue stamp at the top of the document that says "*Recibido*" (received), along with the date and time. In addition to the stamp, the copy should also contain the signature of an official (CCJ 2026-06-03).

2.3. Copies Requested by Nationals Residing Outside of Colombia

According to the CCJ, the process to obtain a copy from abroad is [translation] "exactly the same" as in the country; however, the processing time and the additional procedures required "in practice depends considerably" on who receives the request (2026-06-03).

The Bogotá Metropolitan Police representative stated that there are [translation] "no substantial differences" related to access-to-information rights between Colombians residing abroad and those in Colombia; "however, procedures for filing applications, authenticating documents, corroborating identity, and receiving information may vary, especially when the actions are carried out through consulates, legal representatives, diplomatic channels or electronic means" (Colombia 2026-05-26). The MECAL representative indicated that nationals residing abroad may need to provide a copy of their passport or identity card and an [translation] "authenticated or apostilled power of attorney" if a third party in Colombia will be acting on their behalf, and that requests can be made through consulates, email, online platforms or legal representatives (Colombia 2026-05-29). The same source noted that [translation] "in some cases, the authorities may require consular verification, and international authentication or apostille for foreign documents" (Colombia 2026-05-29).

3. Human Rights Complaints

3.1. Submitting a Human Rights Complaint

According to its website, the Ombudsperson's Office is the human rights protection agency created by the 1991 Constitution (Colombia n.d.f). The same source indicates that the office, under the Public Prosecutor's Office (Ministerio Público), serves as the [translation] "governing entity for the defense, promotion, protection and dissemination of human rights" (Colombia n.d.f). The US Department of State's *Country Reports on Human*

Rights Practices for 2023 states that the ombudsperson is "independent, submit[s] an annual report to the House of Representatives, and ha[s] responsibility for providing for the promotion and exercise of human rights" (US 2024-04-22, 29).

The Ministry of Justice and Law states that Colombian legislation grants any person or legal entity the right to make a petition (*petición*) to private companies or the government to request documents, photocopies, and information (Colombia n.d.g, 2–3). The Ombudsperson's Office indicates that one of its responsibilities is the receipt and processing of petitions presented by citizens to report human rights violations that [translation] "arise from omissions or irregular actions by public servants in the exercise of their duties or by a private individual to whom the provision of a public service has been assigned" (Colombia 2026-03-09). According to the website of Colombia's Public Service (Función Pública), the services of the Ombudsperson's Office are free of charge (Colombia n.d.h).

Resolution No. 772 of 26 June 2020 (*Resolución No. 772 de 26 de junio de 2020*), which regulates the right to petition and the internal processes related to petitions to the Ombudsperson's Office, provides the following:

[translation]

Article 19. Special procedure for requests in which identity is kept confidential. The requester who considers that the information request puts their own safety or that of their family at risk may request that the Office of the Ombudsperson apply the special procedure for requests where identity is kept confidential. For the receipt and processing of requests for public information under the special procedure where identity is kept confidential, set out in the paragraph of article 4 of Law 1,712 of 2014, the Office of the Ombudsperson has made available an electronic form in addition to the usual means for receiving requests for information, in accordance with article 18 of Decree 103 of 2015. Registration must be done in the document management system or any system adopted by the entity, in accordance with the guidelines governing the handling and processing of requests, and the processing of such requests will be the responsibility of Legal Services. (Colombia 2020, bold in original)

The Ombudsperson's Office indicates that petitions can be submitted via a customer service telephone line in Bogotá, in person at one of its citizen service centres [including any of its 42 regional offices (Colombia n.d.i)], or online (Colombia n.d.j).

3.1.1. Online Reporting

An individual wishing to present a petition online can select the "Radique Aquí su Petición" (submit your petition here) option on the website of the Ombudsperson's Office (Colombia n.d.k). According to the petition submission portal, which contains a single form for receiving petitions (*formulario único de recepción de peticiones*), the following elements are required to file a petition:

1. The applicant's name, sex, mailing address, email address, identification number, as well as country, department and municipality of residence; and
2. A description of the facts, including time and place, and nature of the petition. In this section, the petitioner can also enclose a single PDF file and include their SPOA number if their petition requires a public prosecutor to be assigned to it (Colombia n.d.l).

3.2. Standardization and Appearance of Documents

Information on the appearance of complaints made to the Office of the Ombudsperson could not be found among the sources consulted by the Research Directorate within the time constraints of this Response.

3.3. Obtaining a Copy of a Complaint

Resolution No. 772 provides the following:

[translation]

Article 17. Requests for access to public information. Every person has the right to request and receive public information and/or to consult and request copies of documents held by the Office of the Ombudsperson, except when such information is classified or confidential in accordance with the Constitution and legislation, under the terms of articles 18 and 19 of Law 1,712 of 2014 and other related provisions. (Colombia 2020)

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.

Notes

[1] Relatives within the fourth grade of consanguinity include great-great-grandparents, great-aunts and great-uncles, first cousins and grandnephews and grandnieces (UAB n.d.).[\[back\]](#)

[2] FGN service centres provide support services—including legal guidance, assistance in filing complaints, and risk assessments—for victims of sexual and domestic violence (Colombia 2025-05-07). [\[back\]](#)

[3] FGN service points are spaces designed to enable communities outside major urban centres to submit complaints [translation] "more easily, in a space closer to their homes" (Radio Nacional de Colombia 2023-09-05). [\[back\]](#)

[4] The Ministry of Justice and Law's Justice Houses offer citizens free information, guidance, and both formal and informal conflict resolution services (Colombia n.d.b).[\[back\]](#)

[5] Units for Crimes In Flagrante Delicto [previously known as Immediate Response Units (Unidad de Reacción Inmediata, URI) (Colombia n.d.a)] are centres that [translation] "receive cases involving individuals apprehended in the act of committing a crime" and provide support to victims (Colombia 2024-08-14).[\[back\]](#)

[6] The information used to describe the content of the complaint form available on the FGN's website was obtained by the Research Directorate by populating sample data into the fields in order to progress to the next page and access the full form.[\[back\]](#)

References

Canada. [2022]. Global Affairs Canada. *Overview of the Colombian Criminal Law System*. [Accessed 2026-06-09]

Colombia. 2026-06-10. Policía Nacional de Colombia, Dirección de Investigación Criminal e Interpol, DIJIN. Correspondence from a representative to the Research Directorate.

Colombia. 2026-05-29. Policía Metropolitana de Santiago de Cali (MECAL). Correspondence from a representative to the Research Directorate.

Colombia. 2026-05-26. Policía Metropolitana de Bogotá. Correspondence from a representative to the Research Directorate.

Colombia. 2026-03-09. Defensoría del Pueblo. [Portafolio de Servicios y Procedimientos administrativos \(OPAS\): Versión 4](#). [Accessed 2026-05-29]

Colombia. 2025-05-27. Fiscalía General de la Nación (FGN). "[Preguntas frecuentes](#)." [Accessed 2026-05-26]

Colombia. 2025-05-07. Fiscalía General de la Nación (FGN). "[Centro de Atención a Víctimas de la Fiscalía](#)." [Accessed 2026-05-28]

Colombia. 2024-08-14. Fiscalía General de la Nación (FGN). [Video about the Unidades de Flagrancia](#). Facebook. [Accessed 2026-05-29]

Colombia. 2023-07-25. Policía Nacional de Colombia (PNC). [Video promoting the use of the ¡ADenunciar! Platform](#). [Accessed 2026-05-26]

Colombia. 2021-12-29. Ministerio de Justicia y del Derecho. "[¿Cómo presentar una denuncia si fui víctima o conozco de un delito?](#)" [Accessed 2026-05-29]

Colombia. 2020. [Resolución No. 772 de 26 de junio de 2020](#). Excerpts translated by the Translation Bureau, Public Services and Procurement Canada. [Accessed 2026-06-03]

Colombia. N.d.a. Fiscalía General de la Nación (FGN). "[Cómo y dónde denunciar](#)." [Accessed 2026-06-09]

Colombia. N.d.b. Ministerio de Justicia y del Derecho. "[Casas de justicia y Centros de Convivencia](#)." [Accessed 2026-05-29]

Colombia. N.d.c. Policía Nacional de Colombia (PNC). "[Sistema Nacional de Denuncia Virtual¡ADenunciar!](#)" [Accessed 2026-06-01]

Colombia. N.d.d. Fiscalía General de la Nación (FGN). "[Creación de denuncia](#)." [Accessed 2026-06-03]

Colombia. N.d.e. Fiscalía General de la Nación (FGN). "[Bienvenido al servicio de denuncia de la Fiscalía General de la Nación](#)." [Accessed 2026-06-03]

Colombia. N.d.f. Defensoría del Pueblo. "[Historia](#)." [Accessed 2026-06-10]

Colombia. N.d.g. Ministerio de Justicia y del Derecho. [ABC del derecho de petición en Colombia](#). [Accessed 2026-06-03]

Colombia. N.d.h. Función Pública. "[Defensoría del Pueblo](#)." [Accessed 2026-05-26]

Colombia. N.d.i. Defensoría del Pueblo. [Atención a la ciudadanía](#)."

[Accessed 2026-05-26]

Colombia. N.d.j. Defensoría del Pueblo. "[Cómo presentar peticiones, quejas, reclamos, sugerencias, denuncias y felicitaciones \(PQRSDF\)](#)." [Accessed 2026-06-03]

Colombia. N.d.k. Defensoría del Pueblo. "[Canales de orientación](#)." [Accessed 2026-06-22]

Colombia. N.d.l. Defensoría del Pueblo. "[Registro único de peticiones - RUP - en línea](#)." [Accessed 2026-06-03]

Comisión Colombiana de Juristas (CCJ). 2026-06-03. Interview with representatives.

Comisión Colombiana de Juristas (CCJ). N.d. "[Misión, visión y valores](#)." [Accessed 2026-05-26]

El Nuevo Siglo. 2025-03-14. "[¿Cómo interponer una denuncia en Colombia?: pasos y requisitos](#)." [Accessed 2026-05-26]

Radio Nacional de Colombia. 2023-09-05. Tatiana Orozco. "[La Fiscalía inauguró cuatro puntos de Atención \(PAF\) en Cesar](#)." [Accessed 2026-05-29]

United States (US). 2024-04-22. Department of State. "[Colombia](#)." *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 2023*. [Accessed 2026-05-29]

University of Alabama at Birmingham (UAB). "[Consanguinity/ Affinity Chart](#)." [Accessed 2026-06-09]

Additional Sources Consulted

Oral sources: Colombia – consulate general in Montreal, consulate general in Toronto, Cuerpo Técnico de Investigación, Defensoría del Pueblo, regional offices (7), embassy in Ottawa, Fiscalía General de la Nación, Policía Nacional de Colombia, representatives in regional jurisdictions (4); Corporación Colectivo de Abogados José Alvear Restrepo; Programa Somos Defensores.

Internet Sites, including: Caracol Radio; Colombia – Cancillería de Colombia, Secretaría de Integración Social de Bogotá, Secretaría General del Senado; Infobae; Transparencia Colombia; UN – UNHCR; W Radio.

Associated documents

Document ID 2143506 Translation / language version

Colombia

Query response on Colombia: Requirements and procedures to submit a complaint to the police, the Office of the Attorney General (Fiscalía General de la Nación, FGN), and the Office of the Ombudsperson (Defensoría del Pueblo) (2024 - June 2026)

Colombie : information sur les exigences et la marche à suivre pour déposer une plainte à la police, au Bureau du procureur général (Fiscalía General de la Nación – FGN) et au Bureau du protecteur du citoyen (Defensoría del Pueblo), y compris les types de plaintes; l'uniformisation, le contenu et l'aspect des documents; les exigences et la marche à suivre pour en obtenir des copies (2024-juin 2026) [COL202605.EF] (Response, French)

fr

ID 2143507

ecoi.net description:

Query response on Colombia: Requirements and procedures to submit a complaint to the police, the Office of the Attorney General (Fiscalía General de la Nación, FGN), and the Office of the Ombudsperson (Defensoría del Pueblo) (2024 - June 2026)

Country:

Colombia

Source:

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

Published:

25 June 2026

Original link:

<https://irb-cisr.gc.ca/en/country-information/rir/Pages/index.aspx?doc=459147&pls=1>

Document type:

Response

Language:
English

Available on ecoi.net since:
19 August 2026

Document ID:
2143506

Austrian Red Cross	Wiedner Hauptstraße	Contact
Austrian Centre for	32, 1041 Wien	Imprint & Disclaimer
Country of Origin and	T +43 1 589 00 583	F.A.Q.
Asylum Research and	F +43 1 589 00 589	Data Protection Notice
Documentation	info@ecoi.net	
(ACCORD)		

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.

