



**PROCOLOMBIA**  
EXPORTS TOURISM INVESTMENT COUNTRY BRAND



**Gobierno de  
Colombia**

# LEGAL GUIDE TO DO BUSINESS IN

**COLOMBIA** 

**2023**



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**PROCOLOMBIA**  
EXPORTACIONES TURISMO INVERSIÓN MARCA PAÍS



Gobierno de  
**Colombia**

# CHAPTER 6

*COLOMBIAN  
IMMIGRATION  
REGIME*

**COLOMBIA** 

# COLOMBIAN IMMIGRATION REGIME

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Five things an investor should know about Colombian immigration regime:

1. All foreigners who enter Colombia must show their passport or travel document to the immigration authority with the corresponding Colombian visa, if required. Foreign citizens from CAN (Andean Community) and Mercosur Agreement (Southern Common Market) may be required only to show their national ID documents.
2. In cases where a visa is not required to enter Colombia, the immigration authority may grant entry and stay permits to foreign visitors who do not intend to settle within the national territory. Entry and stay permits are classified according to the provisions of Resolution 3167 of 2019 into: Tourism Permit (PT), Integration and Development Permit (PID) and Other Activities Permit (POA).
3. In the case of Venezuelan citizens, they may obtain a Special Permit to Stay (Permiso Especial de Permanencia-PEP for its acronym in Spanish) or a Temporary Protection Permit (Permiso por Protección Temporal - PPT for its acronym in Spanish) which will grant them an open work permit in Colombia.
4. The migration policy promotes the entry of those foreigners who have experience, technical, professional or intellectual qualifications and who contribute to the development of economic, scientific, cultural or educational activities for the benefit of the country; as well as foreigners who contribute capital to be invested in the incorporation of companies or those lawful activities that generate employment, increase exports and constitute national interest.

**5. In Colombia there are currently three (3) categories of visa, depending on the nature of the visit and according to the intention to settle in the country.**

This chapter summarizes the Colombian legal framework with respect to immigration, including permits and the main categories of visas that may be requested by a foreigner intending to establish relationships, provide services, work, trade or engage in investment activities in Colombia.

Through immigration laws, Colombia controls and regulates the entry, residency, and departure of foreigners.

Natural or legal persons who hire, link, contract or admit a foreigner by generating any benefit, must make a report to the Migration Colombia office, through the Sistema de Información para el Reporte de Extranjeros – SIRE for its acronym in Spanish-. Through this system, the information regarding the admission or hiring, employment, or/and firing of the foreigner employee, must be informed within the fifteen (15) days after the initiation or termination of the activity.

Since 2018, by means of Resolution 4386 of 2018 issued by the Ministry of Labor, all public sector entities and private sector companies that hire (or contract)

foreigners in national territory are also bound to report it in the Single Registry of Foreigners in Colombia - RUTEC by its acronym in Spanish-. This obligation exists with respect to foreign employees and contractors. The registration in the RUTEC must be made in a term not exceeding 120 calendar days, following the execution of the agreement or the engagement of the foreigner. Likewise, the employers and contracting parties shall update the registration in the RUTEC in the following events, within the 30 calendar days following their occurrence:

- **Termination of the engagement or contracting of the foreign employee**
- **When occurs an event that modifies the economic activity.**
- **When the foreign employee or contractor permanently changes his residency.**

According to Resolution 5488 of 2022, citizens of one hundred (100) nationalities, which are known as “non-restricted”, do not require a visitor visa nor have to carry out previous procedures before the Colombian authorities. Additionally, the passport holders of Hong Kong - SARG China; Sovereign Military Order of Malta and Taiwan- will also be exempt from visa for short-stay activities.

Citizens from the following countries are considered as “non-restricted”:

NON-RESTRICTED NATIONALITIES		
Albany	Greece	Papua New Guinea
Andorra	Grenade	Paraguay
Antigua and Barbuda	Guatemala	Peru
Argentina	Guyana	Philippines
Australia	Holy See	Poland

NON-RESTRICTED NATIONALITIES		
Austria	Honduras	Portugal
Azerbaijan	Hungary	Qatar
Bahamas	Iceland	Republic of Korea
Barbados	Indonesia	Romania
Belgium	Ireland	Russian Federation
Belize	Israel	Saint Kitts and Nevis
Bhutan	Italy	Saint Lucia
Bolivia	Jamaica	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Japan	Samoa
Brazil	Kazakhstan	San Marino
Brunei-Darussalam	Latvia	Serbia
Bulgaria	Liechtenstein	Singapore
Canada	Lithuania	Slovakia
Chile	Luxembourg	Slovenia
Costa Rica	Malta	Solomon Islands
Croatia	Marshall Islands	Spain
Cyprus	Mexico	Suriname
Czech Republic	Micronesia	Sweden
Denmark	Moldova	Switzerland
Dominica	Monaco	Trinidad and Tobago
Dominican Republic	Montenegro	Turkey
Ecuador	Morocco	Ukraine
El Salvador	Netherlands	United Arab Emirates
Estonia	New Zealand	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Fiji	North Macedonia	United States of America
Finland	Norway	Uruguay
France	Oman	Venezuela
Georgia	Palau	
Germany	Panama	

This same resolution established that the nationals of Cambodia, India, Myanmar, Nicaragua, the People's Republic of China, Thailand and Vietnam may enter the country with an Entry Permit, instead of a visa. This is the case when the national of said countries is the holder of a Residence Permit or if they hold a visa of a state that is a member of the Schengen Space, or the United States of America, with a minimum validity term of 180 days entry to Colombia.

## 6.1. Government Entities Responsible for Immigration Affairs

### 6.1.1. Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Colombian Consulate Offices Abroad

It assembles coordinating units or divisions covering several specialized areas, such as apostille, legalization, passport renewals and the granting of visas. The Visa and Immigration Division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Colombian consulates abroad have the discretionary authority to issue, deny or cancel visas. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Consulates have up to thirty (30) calendar days after the application has been filed to issue, comment on, or deny a visa.

### 6.1.2. Special Administrative Unit Migration Colombia

This entity belongs to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and is responsible for the migratory control and supervision in Colombia.

Some of the functions of this entity are: (a) to perform migratory control and

supervision of nationals and foreigners in the Country; (b) to keep the identification record of foreigners, such as immigration verification; (c) to issue documents such as foreign identity cards, safe passage, permanence and extension permits, permits to leave the Country, certificates of migratory movements, entry permits, foreigners' register, and all other required procedures regarding migration and the status of foreigners; (d) to handle and collect the penalties and sanctions for the noncompliance of immigration law; (e) to cancel a visa and/or permit at any time; this decision must be written in a document against which no appeal proceeds; (f) to verify that the foreigner is performing the occupation, trade or activity which was stated in the visa application form, or the one stated in the correspondent permit.

The costs for the different procedures before the immigration authorities for the year 2023, are the following:

PROCEDURE	Cost*	
	USD <sup>1</sup> (approx. cost)	COP
Foreign identification card	51,1	217,500
Entry and permanence permit PIP	Free of charge	Free of charge
Extension of Temporary permanence permit	26,1	110,900
Permanence or departure safe passage	15,6	66,500
Certificate of migratory movements	15,6	66,500

\* Citizens from Ecuador and Nicaragua have special fees for these procedures, considering reciprocal treatment between these countries and Colombia.

<sup>1</sup> USD 1= COP 4.257

## 6.2. Entry and Permanence Permits

The entry and permanence permits are special authorizations issued by the Special Administrative Unit Migration Colombia. The permit is issued to foreigners who pretend to enter the Country without the intention of staying in Colombia, and who do not require a visa because they have a non-restricted nationality in Colombian regulations. To obtain any of these permits, the migration authority must stamp a visitor seal in the foreigner's passport upon arrival to Colombia. The stamp must indicate the number of days the visitor can remain in the country, except in the case of permit for Other Activities (POA), which requires an application prior the entry to the country before the Special Administrative Unit Migration Colombia.

The following are the permits to enter or to stay in Colombia under the current immigration laws:

### (a) Entry and Permanence Permit (PIP for its Spanish acronym)

The entry and permanence permit (PIP) will be issued for a period of ninety (90) calendar days. Otherwise, for the permits to enter and stay as a technical visitor (POA for technical assistance), the PIP will be granted only for thirty (30) calendar days. The permit will also be granted to the foreigner who wishes to enter the national territory as a crew or member of international transportation (POA for a crew member), with a term of ten (10) to thirty (30) days. The permit granted to the foreigner to enter and carry out temporary transit shall be valid for fifteen (15) days.

The types of PIP permits are detailed below:

**(i) Tourism Permit (PT for its acronym in Spanish):** It is granted to foreigners who wish to enter the country to perform rest activities, medical treatment, to participate or attend cultural, scientific, sports, conventions or business events. It will also be granted to foreigners who require or not a visa and intend to enter the country by integrating tourist groups in maritime transit on cruise ships and arriving at seaports and who will re-board in the same ship.

**(ii) Integration and Development Permit (PID for its acronym in Spanish):** It is granted abroad when entering the country to develop any of the following activities:

- a. International cooperation and assistance agreements or treaties.
- b. Personal matters. To conduct personal matters in judicial, administrative or refugee procedures, among others. Likewise, to present an interview or participate in a recruitment process.
- c. Importance for the national government or its institutions.
- d. Educational. To assist as students, in the development of non-formal academic programs or student practices, or under an academic exchange agreement or to be trained in an art or activity whose duration is less than 180 days.



- e. Speakers, teachers, or researchers. To carry out activities as teachers, lecturers, or researchers, programmed by educational, business entities, etc.
- f. Journalistic work.
- g. In cases of urgency. When, by judgement of the migratory or health authority, they need to enter the Colombian territory as a result of events derived from natural disasters, alteration of public order, the vulnerability of Human Rights, stowaways, shipwrecked, or health effects that represent a risk to life. If necessary, the admission of a companion will be authorized, under the same conditions as the affected individual. When the nationality of the foreigner requires a visa to enter Colombia, the waiving of this requirement will be analyzed and supported.
- h. Official or service commission. To exercise the representation of the State that accredits it in international relations.

**(iii) Permission Other Activities (POA for its acronym in Spanish):** It is granted to the foreigner who needs to enter the country to carry out any of the following tasks:

- a. **To provide technical assistance: for individuals that do not require a visa and intend to enter the country urgently, to provide specialized technical assistance that cannot be obtained in the country.**

- b. **Concerts, events, or artistic activities: for individuals who intend to enter the country to make artistic presentations in tours or mass events.**

### **(b) Temporary Permanence Permit (PTP for its acronym in Spanish)**

The temporary permanence permit (PTP) will be granted to those foreigners that intend to remain in the Country after having made use of an entry and permanence permit (PIP), without exceeding 180 continuous or discontinuous days within the same calendar year.

### **(c) Cancellation of Permits**

The Special Administrative Unit Migration Colombia may cancel a PIP or PTP permit at any time. The cancellation shall be recorded in writing and no appeal is applicable against it.

In addition, permits will be canceled in case of deportation or expulsion, and when there is evidence of fraudulent or intentional acts by the applicant to evade the compliance of legal requirements. These acts include any activity that may mislead the granting of the permit and the incident will be reported to the appropriate authorities. After the notification of the cancellation of the permit the foreigner must leave the Country within the next five calendar days. Otherwise, the foreigner could be deported.

## **6.3. Visas**

It is the authorization granted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to a foreigner

to enter and stay in Colombia. Its application and processing in general is made virtually, through the website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Its study and approval are in charge of the Visa and Immigration Division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Bogota or the more than one hundred and thirty (130) Colombian Consulates offices located abroad.

The visa application must be made through the website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The foreigner has to pay USD 54,9 (USD 12 for students) for the study of the visa application, and once the visa is approved, the visa issuance fee will be between USD 177 and USD 400, depending on the type and classification of the visa.

### 6.3.1. Types of Visa

Currently, there are three types of visa (i) Visitor visa; (ii) Migrant visa and (iii) Resident visa. Visas can be granted without a work permit, with a work permit closed, meaning, exclusively for the activity for which it was granted, or with a work permit open for the development of any legal activity in Colombia. Except for the visa granted in the category of tourist, or airport transit, any visa valid for 180 days or more will allow its holder to conduct studies during its validity or permanence authorized.

The main visas and categories that a foreigner may apply for are the following:

#### (i) Visitor Visa (V)

The Visitor Visa (V) will be granted for a maximum period of 2 years, to the foreigner who wishes to visit the national territory once or several times, or to remain temporarily in it without establishing himself.

Activities without work permit:

- **Airport Transit**
- **Tourism**
- **Events**
- **Business**
- **Medical treatment**
- **Administrative and/or judicial procedures**
- **Unaccredited officers**
- **Rentier**
- **Unforeseen cases**
- **Digital nomad**
- **Promotion** of **Internationalization**

Activities with a closed work permit (only for the specific activity):

- **Seasonal farm worker**
- **Religious**
- **Crew member**
- **Student** (postgraduate university student)
- **Student/volunteer** religious entities
- **Volunteer and Cooperating** or **Cinematographic** Audiovisual production
- **Journalistic coverage**
- **Permanent correspondent**
- **Technical assistance**
- **Entrepreneurs FTA**
- **Labor practice**
- **Service provider – Work or task**
- **Courtesy**

Activities with an open work permit (for the development of any legal activity):

- **Vacation-work program.**

#### (ii) Migrant Visa (M)

The Migrant visa (M) will be granted for a maximum period of 3 years, renewable, to the foreigner who intends to settle

in the country and does not meet the conditions to apply for an R type visa.

Activities without work permit:

- **Investor**
- **Pensioner**

Activities with a closed work permit (only for the specific activity):

- **Employee**
- **Partner or Owner of a company**
- **Independent professional**
- **Promotion of internationalization**

Activities with an open work permit (for the development of any legal activity):

- **Spouse of a Colombian national**
- **Permanent companion of a Colombian national**
- **Father or mother of Colombian by birth**
- **Mother or father of a Colombian national by adoption.**
- **Mercosur migrant**
- **Andean migrant**
- **Refugee**
- **Stateless**

### (iii) **Resident Visa (R)**

The Resident Visa (R) will be granted to the foreigner who wishes to establish permanently or establish a domicile in the country and if he satisfies any of the following conditions:

- Having been a Colombian national, and having renounced this nationality.
- Remain in the national territory continuously and uninterrupted for two (2) years, as the main holder of type M visa under the following conditions:

- **Mother or father of a Colombian national by adoption**
- **Father**

**or mother of a Colombian national by birth**

- **Mercosur migrant**
- **Andean migrant**
- **Stateless migrant**

- Remain in the national territory continuously and uninterrupted for three (3) years, as the main holder of type M visa under the following conditions:

- **Spouse of a Colombian national**

- Remain in the national territory continuously and uninterrupted for five (5) years as the main holder of type M visa under the conditions:

- **Permanent companions of Colombian national**
- **Partner or Owner**
- **Investor**
- **Pensioner**
- **Worker**
- **Independent Professional**
- **Refugee**

- For Venezuelan citizens under the Temporary Protection Status for Venezuelan Migrants ETPV, after having been holders of a Special Permit to Stay or Temporary Protection Permit, PPT, for 5 years; or having completed 5 years of accumulated time between the two permits.

- For the foreign ex-member of the FARC-EP, who has completed the process of laying down weapons, has submitted to the Final Agreement for the Termination of the Conflict and the Construction of Stable and Durable Peace, and has made transition to legality, in the terms of the Decree 831 of 2017.

The validity of the R Visa will be indefinite; however, the visa label will be valid for 5 years, which can be updated every 5 years with a visa transfer.

The foreigner with Resident Visa may exercise any legal activity in Colombia. If the holder of an R Visa leaves the Country for more than two (2) continuous years or more, he will lose his right.

### 6.3.2. Beneficiary

A beneficiary visa may be granted to members of a family group, who are economic dependents of the main holder of an M or R type visa. It can also be granted to those dependent on the main holder of a V type visa only when it has been granted for the activities: Postgraduate Student, Religious, Volunteer or Cooperant, Digital Nomads Permanent correspondent, FTA Businessmen, Officials not accredited, Service provider-work, Promotion of internationalization, Rentier, Courtesy Visiting Diplomats, and Complementary Measure for Refugee

The spouse, permanent companion, and children under the age of twenty-five will be understood as members of the family nucleus of the main holder of a visa.

When a son/daughter over the age of twenty-five have a disability and cannot stand on his own, he may apply for a visa as a beneficiary.

The validity of a beneficiary visa cannot exceed the period that has been granted to the holder of the original visa, and shall expire at the same time without needing an express decision of the competent authority.

If the beneficiary ceases to be economically dependent on the holder of the original visa, or they lose their status as spouse or permanent partner, they must apply for the appropriate type of visa, after fulfilling the requirements established for this purpose. When the visa holder gets the Colombian citizenship by adoption, or dies, his beneficiaries may request the appropriate visa in order to stay in the Country.

In all cases, the beneficiary's occupation will be home or student and does not allow work.

### 6.4. General Requirements for Any Kind of Visa

To request a visa, the foreigner must submit the required documents pursuant to each kind. These, if necessary must be translated into Spanish by an official translator authorized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Colombia. All translations shall be legalized before the Foreign Affairs Ministry. Official documents must be apostilled or legalized by the Colombian Consulate or the responsible entity in the issuance Country.

In all cases the following documents must be submitted or complied with:

1. Visa online application form duly filled.
2. Valid passport or travel document, in good condition.
3. Recent front photograph, in color and white background up to 300kb of size.
4. Copy of the biographical page of the passport, as well as a copy of the page where the last Colombian visa (in case the foreigner has had one), or the copy of the last departure or entrance seal (if it is applicable) was stamped.

### 6.5. Specific requirements according to the kind of visa

According to the kind of visa requested, the foreigner must comply with some particular requirements, ranging from the presentation of documents supporting his or her economic capacity or that of his or her sponsor and the original or summary of the contract signed by the foreigner, to health policies in some particular visas.

Some kinds of visas do not allow the issuance of beneficiary visas. In cases where it is allowed, in addition to the presentation of the principal holder's visa documents and those proving relationship, kinship or link, a letter signed by the visa principal holder requesting the visa, and declaring the dependence

and economic responsibility with respect to the beneficiary, will be required.

The following are the general requirements for the most common visa applications, particularly for business and investment matters.

Requirements/ Type of Visa	V Business	V Internship	V Services provider	V Digital nomad	M Worker	M Businessman	Resident
Documents that confirm the foreigner's economic solvency to remain in Colombia during his/her stay	X Apply if the request is made without support			X		X	
Document that specifies the activities that the foreigner will undertake in Colombia and confirming the foreigner's economic solvency to remain in Colombia during his/her stay.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X In relation to the causes that led to the Visa
Health insurance with coverage in the national territory.	*It could be requested discretionally by the authority	*It could be requested discretionally by the authority		X		Apply for Visa M as Businessman	
Certificate of existence and legal representation or a valid document that evidences the legal corporate existence. When the contracting party or employer is a legal person, the certificate must be issued within three months prior to the visa application	X	X	X		X	X	
Company's bank statements, between the last three and six months, which shows a minimum average of one hundred (100) legal minimum salaries (approx. USD24,166 )	X	X	X		X	X	

Requirements/ Type of Visa	V Business	V Internship	V Services provider	V Digital nomad	M Worker	M Businessman	Resident
Company's last income tax return with the seal of the tax authorities						X Apply also for Visa V Rentist	
Contract summary form or original, duly filed and signed by the foreign.		X	X	X	X		
Written communication given by the International Exchange Department of the Colombian Central Bank which certifies the registry of the direct foreign investment on behalf of the visa holder, in a higher amount than: Visa M: 100 minimum legal salaries (approx. USD 27,249), Visa R: 650 minimum legal salaries (approx. USD 177,120)						Apply for Visa M as Businessman	
Copy of the temporary visas that demonstrate five continuous and uninterrupted years in Colombian territory							Apply for resident visa for accumulated time of stay
Certificate of Criminal Records of the place where the foreigner has been domiciled for the last 3 years	* It could be requested by the authority	* It could be requested by the authority	* It could be requested by the authority	* It could be requested by the authority	* It could be requested by the authority	* It could be requested by the authority	* It could be requested by the authority

Civil records, such as birth and marriage records, diplomas and transcripts, and other public documents issued abroad, must be officially translated into Spanish. Then they shall be authenticated by the respective Consulate, and by the Colombian Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Colombia, pursuant to the Civil Procedure Code, or apostilled as the case may be.

Citizens from Ecuador, Japan and the Republic of Korea are exempt from visa issuance fees; however, they must pay government fees for the study of the visa

application. Ecuadorian nationals will only have to pay the visa study, equivalent to USD 30. For the case of the Japan and Republic of Korea citizens, they shall pay the visa study corresponding to the class and type of visa. Spanish citizens are exempted from the payment of all fees under visa application processes.

In order to know the specific requirements of each type of visa, it is advisable to contact the Colombian Consulate of your best convenience.

## 6.6. Cases for a visa cancellation

Visas may be cancelled on the following situations:

1. Request from the Special Administrative Unit for Migration Colombia.
2. Expulsion or deportation.
3. Judicial conviction.
4. Conduct contrary to the National Code of Police and Coexistence and sanctions imposed for behavior contrary to coexistence or domestic violence.
5. Acts on the part of the applicant that have induced to an error in the issuance of the visa.
6. Ideological or material falsehood in the documents provided in the visa application or adulteration of the visa granted.
7. Disrespect to patriotic symbols, the country, its inhabitants or its authorities.
8. When the Visa and Immigration Authority evidences the violation of constitutional and legal norms by the foreigner.
9. When the foreigner, under any modality, has made possible the irregular entry of another foreigner to the country.
10. Activities that do not correspond to those authorized in the visa.
11. Failure to comply with the obligations of the specific type of visa.
12. Change of the circumstances that gave rise to the issuance of the visa when the foreigner does not inform the Visa and

**Immigration Authority, in which case, the cancellation of the visa will proceed from the date on which the change of circumstances took place.**

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, or the Special Administrative Unit Migration Colombia, may cancel a visa at any time with a written record in the form of a minute. This decision shall be made in a discretionary power and no appeals can be filed. After the notification of the cancellation of the visa, the foreigner must leave the Country within the next thirty (30) calendar days. Otherwise, the foreigner may be deported. The foreigner whose visa has been canceled may only submit a new application, as established by the resolution that will be subscribed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

## 6.7. Migratory Register and Control

All foreign holders of a valid visa, who've held it for more than three (3) months, must register the visa before the Special Administrative Unit Migration Colombia within the following fifteen (15) calendar days to the date in which the visa is granted, and/or the date the foreigner enters the Country with the granted visa. Once the person has registered his status, the visa holder will receive a foreign identification card (Cédula de Extranjería) as identification in the Country. Registration is required every time the foreigner has a new visa, or if there is a change in the visa status. Foreigners must notify any change of address to the Special Administrative Unit Migration Colombia within fifteen (15) days after moving to the new

address. Likewise, it is the obligation of every company, to inform to the Special Administrative Unit Migration Colombia the foreigner's initiation or finalization of activities that generate any kind of benefit to the company, within fifteen (15) calendar days as from the occurrence.

The Special Administrative Unit Migration Colombia may impose financial penalties to foreign companies that breach their obligations pursuant to immigration regulations. The amount of the economic sanctions varies according to the severity of the breach, but can go from 26,31 U.V.T. (COP \$1,115,859 - approx. USD 262.1) to 2.631,3 U.V.T. (COP \$111,598,696 - approx. USD26215.3). Likewise, foreigners according to the seriousness of the offense may be subject to deportation or expulsion from the Country as set forth in a motivated decision.

### 6.8. Temporary Protection Status for Venezuelan Migrants

This is an additional mechanism to the international protection regime for refugees, with the purpose of allowing Venezuelan migrants who take advantage of the measure to obtain a legal residence in Colombia and, among others, to be

eligible within a period of ten (10) years to obtain a resident visa.

### 6.9. Recognition of foreign degrees and professional activity

Foreign professionals may obtain the validation of their professional diplomas in Colombia and the recognition of their professional degree, through an administrative procedure carried out before the Ministry of National Education. This procedure may take from six (6) to eighteen (18) months and ends with the validation of the respective degree through a resolution.

Once the validation is obtained, the foreigner must apply for registration or the expedition of his professional card before a Professional Council, which is in charge of regulating and supervising the exercise of activities and professions in Colombia, both for nationals and foreigners.

The foreigner is authorized to practice his profession and/or activity only with the issuance of the registration, professional card or temporary permit/license issued by the respective professional council.





## 6.10. Regulatory Framework

<b>REGULATIONS</b>	<b>SUBJECT</b>
<b>Decree 1067 of 2015</b>	Regulatory Decree of the Administrative Sector of Foreign Affairs
<b>Resolution 5488 of 2022</b>	Lists of countries that do not require visa for the three types of visitors.
<b>Resolution 5477 of 2012</b>	Requirements for each type of visa.
<b>Decree 831 of 2017</b>	Whereby the Special Peace Resident visa is created, granted to foreigners who are former members of the FARC-EP.
<b>Decree 019 of 2012</b>	Rules to suppress or reform unnecessary regulations, procedures, or proceedings.
<b>Resolution 1241 of 2015</b>	By which they modify and suppress certain requirements for the formalities of foreigners.
<b>Resolution 714 of 2015</b>	Establishes the criteria for the compliance of the immigration obligations and the sanctioning procedure of the Special Administrative Unit Migration Colombia
<b>Resolution 3167/2019</b>	By means of which the criteria for the entry, permanence and exit of nationals and foreigners from the Colombian territory are established; and, the mechanisms and standards applicable in the process of immigration control are set forth.
<b>Resolution 2357 of 2020</b>	By which the criteria for the fulfilment of migratory obligations and the sanctioning procedure of the Special Administrative Unit for Migration Colombia are established.
<b>Decree 216 of 2021</b>	By means of which the Temporary Statute of Protection for Venezuelan Migrants under Temporary Protection Regime is adopted and other provisions on migratory matters are issued.
<b>Resolution 3770 of 2021</b>	Whereby Resolution 2357 of 2020 is amended and the calculation of penalties imposed by the Special Administrative Unit Migration Colombia confirms the provisions of Article 49 of Law 1955 of 2019.
<b>Resolution 4278 of 2022</b>	Whereby the Temporary Protection Permit (PPT) Processing Certification Form is adopted as an identification document for Venezuelan nationals within the territory of the Republic of Colombia and other provisions are issued.

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