

Committee on the Application of Standards

Date: 18 May 2026

Governments appearing on the list of individual cases have the opportunity, if they so wish, to supply written information to the Committee.

▶ Information on the application of ratified Conventions supplied by governments on the list of individual cases

Colombia (ratification: 1976)

Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87)

The Government has provided the following written information.

With regard to the examination of the application of the Convention, the Government of Colombia reiterates its commitment to strengthening guarantees for the exercise of workers' fundamental rights in a national context that continues to face significant security and human rights protection challenges. Against that backdrop, the State has undertaken institutional efforts intended to prevent violence and strengthen protection mechanisms for social and trade union leaders, acknowledging the need for permanent progress in consolidating the conditions needed for the exercise of freedom of association and social dialogue.

It is equally important to highlight that the country's current situation remains marked by security challenges created by persistent criminal structures, illicit economies and organized armed groups affecting different sectors of the Colombian population, including social leaders and trade union representatives. The Colombian State has, however, progressively strengthened its institutional capacity to counteract these phenomena through comprehensive prevention, protection and investigation activities, and by deploying strategies to enhance security, ensure an institutional presence across the territory and strengthen individual and collective protection mechanisms. In this context, the Government reaffirms its commitment to guaranteeing fundamental rights, promoting social dialogue and meeting the international obligations assumed by Colombia with regard to freedom of association and the protection of workers.

On the basis of these considerations, the Government has taken a range of actions to make progress towards addressing fully the matters governed by the Convention.

Violence against trade unionists

In fulfilment of its constitutional duty, the Public Prosecutor's Office (FGN) is responsible for prosecuting crimes, investigating acts which may constitute offences and bringing cases against suspected perpetrators before the competent courts. To comply with its institutional commitments, it prioritizes dealing with the impact suffered by specific groups, including human rights defenders and trade union members.

The Public Prosecutor's Office has developed institutional mechanisms aimed at addressing each crime in accordance with its particular nature. In that connection, it has a specific strategy for investigating and prosecuting murders of trade union members, and another strategy for murders of human rights defenders, including trade union leaders. In 2025, the Public Prosecutor's Office drew up a prioritization plan that brought together murder cases under investigation in remote and hard-to-reach areas, known as the investigation strategy to link cases with common elements, related to criminal organizations and their funding, to reach substantive decisions.

Following up murders of trade union members continues to be a priority for the Public Prosecutor's Office.

In 2025, the Special Investigation Unit (UEI) again lent its support in addressing a number of cases involving murders of trade union leaders as part of the implementation of the strategy for investigating and prosecuting crimes against human rights defenders. The Representative for Territorial Security continued to work on murder cases in which the victims belonged to a trade union but did not have any form of leadership role.

Regarding the number of prosecutors assigned exclusively to crimes against trade unions, the following action was taken in 2025:

- Within the Public Prosecutor's Office, coordination was strengthened between the strategies for investigating murders of trade union members, murders of human rights defenders and intentional homicide.
- A public official from the national team was assigned to the Representative for Territorial Security to lead and monitor proceedings in all cases in which the victim is a trade unionist.
- The Deputy Public Prosecutor's Office provided support.
- A victimology protocol for serious human rights violations, drawn up in 2022, was implemented which allows victims' different trade union and social leadership profiles to be identified so that they may be considered when building hypotheses about crimes and defining investigative activities.
- Progress was made in the investigation strategies aimed at dismantling criminal structures in the different departments; these comprehensive achievements strengthen understanding of crimes of this type and the institutional capacity to tackle them.
- The investigation strategy to link cases with common elements, related to criminal organizations and their funding, in order to reach substantive decisions was implemented.

In addition, Memorandum No. 001 of 2024 has been implemented. Through this Memorandum, the Public Prosecutor issued guidelines to ensure unity in investigations and a comprehensive approach to them at all stages of the process. It emphasizes that, in the view of the Public Prosecutor's Office, it is vital that the Office's constitutional mandate to investigate and prosecute is fulfilled in a timely, full and effective manner as an essential requirement of the administration of justice.

It is established that “each investigating authority is called to: (i) undertake, promptly and efficiently, all necessary investigative activities in order to gather the material and physical evidence and legally obtained information that allow for clarification of the facts – identifying the manner, time and place in which they occurred – identify perpetrators and participants in the crime and evaluate and quantify the damage caused; (ii) adopt, on the basis of that evidence, appropriate legal decisions in strict observance of the procedural safeguards applicable to the parties and participants, particularly victims; and (iii) take part in trials in cases in which indictments have been submitted in order to prove, beyond reasonable doubt, the alleged facts and the defendant’s liability”.

The objectives include achieving unity in investigations, meaning that prosecutors themselves will be familiar with investigative processes in their entirety, from the investigation stage to the trial. Moreover, a comprehensive approach to investigations is proposed, strengthening the application of restorative justice mechanisms, initial strategic analysis to link cases, the effective leadership of investigations and the adoption of immediate measures to restore rights.

The strategy for combating crimes against trade union members is not simply the responsibility of a single unit of the Public Prosecutor’s Office; the Office has taken steps to ensure sufficient institutional capacity to tackle crimes against that group. While there are trained prosecutors at the national and regional levels, they enjoy the support of multiple public officials assigned to the units.

The strategy aligns with the investigative efforts of the Representative for Territorial Security and the Specialized Directorate against Human Rights Violations, and in some specific circumstances with those of the Special Investigation Unit.

The immediate response to murders is provided by the officials available at any of the 35 sectional directorates of the Public Prosecutor’s Office, particularly those dealing with a high number of crimes against trade union members. Those teams include prosecutors and public officials of the judicial police assigned to the Public Prosecutor’s Office and the National Police of Colombia.

It is important to underline that the assigned officials in the Specialized Directorate against Human Rights Violations and the Representative for Territorial Security do not deal exclusively with crimes against trade unionists. They have an additional workload and have been assigned to investigations into such crimes because they have experience and training in this area.

Threats against trade unionists

The Public Prosecutor’s Office confirms that it is committed, as an institution, to dealing with crimes of making threats and exercises its constitutional duties in full, providing, as a matter of priority, protection for specific groups, including trade unionists, human rights defenders and other vulnerable groups.

Through an on-call system, the National Working Group to support, lead and coordinate the analysis, investigation and prosecution of cases involving threats against human rights defenders (GTNA), which currently has ten offices dedicated exclusively to investigating threats against human rights defenders and social leaders, undertakes urgent action and immediate investigations in such cases, including by opening cases based on information received via the email address and telephone line provided for that purpose. These on-call shifts take place

each week from Tuesday at 8 a.m. until the following Tuesday at 8 a.m. The teams staffing each shift comprise a prosecutor, an investigator, an analyst and an assistant.

As soon as they are notified of an incident, these teams undertake the urgent action (including interviews, statements, hearings for selective searches in databases, interceptions and raids) required in response to threats against social leaders and human rights defenders in the country, with the aim of gathering the necessary material and/or physical evidence to identify the perpetrators of the crime.

Reporting mechanisms for threats against human rights defenders have been created and are in operation 24 hours a day. These are the 3506011181 helpline, the 122 contact centre and the repcion.amenazas@fiscalia.gov.co email address.

There is effective coordination within the Public Prosecutor's Office, particularly with the 35 sectional directorates, through the assignment of prosecutors to the National Working Group in different regions of the country. As part of these efforts, days to review, categorize, reduce and expedite cases have taken place in each of the sectional directorates, strengthening investigation management in the territories. Similarly, there is ongoing communication with the Special Investigation Unit, contributing to inter-institutional coordination and the follow-up of murder cases dealt with by the Unit.

Protection for trade unionists

The National Protection Unit (UNP) reiterates its institutional commitment to the effective protection of trade union activists and leaders, in accordance with the provisions of Decree No. 1066 of 2015, which expressly recognizes them as a protected group.

It is important to mention that the UNP has recently strengthened inter-agency coordination processes, as well as training for staff with a focus on trade union rights, and has also allocated technical and logistical resources to address protection requests made by trade union organizations and leaders, particularly in areas of the country most exposed to anti-union violence.

It should be highlighted that the UNP acts diligently and is accessible to all persons requiring its protection. The Unit receives, verifies and manages all requests made in line with the established procedures, ensuring that they are processed in a timely manner and prioritizing the protection of rights and the safety of protected groups. These actions reflect the strengthening of its solid institutional commitment to its service users.

It is essential to clarify that a risk level assessment may only begin at the express request of a person requesting protection, both when submitting a request and when formally authorizing an assessment. The UNP cannot launch such an assessment ex officio, in line with the principles of informed consent, due process, access to information and respect for the requester's autonomy. It is therefore only through such a request and authorization that the technical and operational steps may be taken to determine whether a risk exists and, if so, what measures must be adopted.

Similarly, although the UNP accepts and processes all requests received, not all lead to a risk level assessment, owing to factors such as:

- non-compliance with the requirements set out in the regulations in force;
- incomplete or insufficient documentation;
- lack of competence of the Unit in certain situations;

- absence of a causal link between the facts reported and the population group into which the individual in question has been categorized.

When the information submitted is incomplete, the Unit contacts the requester directly to provide guidance and support in fulfilling the requirements. Likewise, when the situation does not fall within its competence, the request is forwarded to the relevant authority, thereby ensuring that the case is dealt with appropriately and avoiding an institutional vacuum in the response.

With regard to the classification of risk levels, it must be reiterated that the UNP uses a standardized technical tool, approved and backed by the Constitution and jurisprudence, which prevents any undue discretion in assessments.

The Committee for the Assessment of Risks and the Recommendation of Measures is the collegial body that, based on technical analysis by the Subdirector for Risk Assessment, validates the level of risk and, where necessary, recommends protection measures and time frames and is also able to adjust, reassess and suggest the suspension or withdrawal of measures, and to refer follow-up actions to other bodies.

The UNP has already taken specific, sustained and verifiable action to strengthen its risk assessment system and protection guarantees as part of institutional modernization efforts. This includes strategic plans and initiatives intended to transform its operating model, with milestones such as institutional redesign and increased emphasis on prevention, in fulfilment of its constitutional mandates and commitments towards trade union organizations.

Similarly, the Unit has fulfilled its commitment to strengthen the protection system under the National State Agreement (Domestic Sector), adopted in 2023.

The UNP will continue to strengthen its institutional capacities to provide a timely, effective response that adopts a differential approach to the risks faced by trade union leaders in Colombia, reaffirming its commitment to guaranteeing the fundamental rights to life, freedom, integrity and free association. In that connection, actions that promote inter-agency coordination, efficient resource use and the continuous improvement of protection mechanisms will continue to be implemented with the aim of contributing to a safe environment conducive to the full exercise of trade union activity in the country.

Trade union contracts

The Government understands through the Ministry of Labour that trade union contracts have been used as a mechanism for illegal labour placement, and this is why section 68 of the draft labour reform (amending section 482 of the Substantive Labour Code (hereinafter: Labour Code)) sought to eliminate such contracts. Nevertheless, the National Congress eliminated this provision during the legislative process.

The Ministry of Labour has been taking measures to ensure that trade union contracts are not misused and do not undermine workers' trade union rights. Among these measures, it should be emphasized that the Labour Reform Act (Act No. 2466 of 2025), under Title II (Individual employment relationships) and specifically in Chapter V (Measures for the appropriate use of outsourcing and labour placement), established section 48 (Prohibition of evasion on the part of employers), through which section 59A was added to the Labour Code, as follows:

In accordance with the principle of the primacy of reality, employers are prohibited to make fraudulent use of the differentiated privileges granted to certain productive sectors or to micro

and small enterprises, with the aim of disregarding or undermining the labour rights recognized for workers under the present Act.

The Government thus seeks to ensure that any form of labour placement or outsourcing, including trade union contracts, cannot be used by employers as a mechanism for disregarding or undermining the labour rights of workers.

Since May 2026, the Ministry of Labour has been developing a draft regulatory decree aimed at curbing illegal labour outsourcing through the strict regulation of trade union contracts. This regulation, which amends Decree No. 1072 of 2015, seeks to guarantee labour rights, establish explicit prohibitions against the misuse of this arrangement, and create a mandatory registration system for these contracts.

The draft decree prohibits the use of trade union contracts for permanent core activities and the supply of labour, while establishing controls through the implementation of an information and registration system for union contracts, which minimizes the evasion of labour or social security obligations and establishes minimum guarantees in the rules on union contracts, such as the minimum membership period required to participate in contract implementation. Furthermore, it makes it mandatory for the assembly to approve or renew union contracts.

Furthermore, Decree No. 0234 of 6 March 2026, issued by the Ministry of Labour, regulates multi-level collective bargaining in the private and public sectors, establishing rules for negotiation by industry, trade union or sector, not just at the enterprise level. The decree seeks to strengthen trade union bargaining, prescribes coexistence with collective accords and establishes the mandatory nature of sectoral agreements. The Decree allows for collective bargaining by industry, sector, group of companies or geographical area, in addition to the traditional enterprise level. The Decree restricts the signing of collective accords (agreements with non-unionized workers) where representative trade unions exist, and extends the application of collective agreements to all enterprises in the sector. It seeks to ensure that there is only one collective bargaining process per company or sector, adopting the oldest agreement or that of the majority trade union, and that non-unionized workers benefiting from a collective agreement pay union dues.

It is appropriate to bring to the attention of the Committee of Experts the communication sent by the Colombian trade union confederations to the International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC), with a copy to the Government, in which they state their position regarding the inclusion of Colombia on the Committee's preliminary list of individual cases. This is of particular relevance in so far as the communication reflects the stance of the country's main trade union organizations, which express their disagreement with the possible inclusion of Colombia on the short list for examination, highlighting progress, social dialogue forums and measures adopted by the Colombian State with regard to guaranteeing freedom of association and the protection of labour rights. In this regard, we consider it important that this information be taken fully into consideration within the technical and objective analysis of the national situation in relation to the application of the Convention. To this end, part of the communication is reproduced below:

... The Colombian trade union movement believes that the Government of Colombia should not under any circumstances be included on the shortlist of countries to be examined by the Committee this year. This position is based not only on technical reasons and statistics – which we can provide in detail if deemed relevant – but also on substantive reasons which are set out below.

Firstly, the country has made significant progress in the field of labour relations, unprecedented in recent history. Thanks to the support of the Government, measures have been adopted which the trade union movement had been demanding for decades but without receiving an effective response, and this marks a structural change in the relationship between the State and the world of work.

Secondly, Colombia is going through a particularly sensitive political and electoral period, in which profoundly divergent visions for the country are being pitted against one another to define the Government for the next four years (first round of the presidential election on 31 May, possible second round on 21 June). In this context, the country's inclusion on the shortlist could have a negative impact on the domestic democratic debate, favouring regressive narratives regarding the progress achieved. It cannot be ignored that, historically, external pressures on Colombia regarding labour matters have been exploited in the domestic political debate, precisely by those sectors which for decades turned their backs on the trade union movement and which today invoke international standards that they never defended when they had the power to do so. Of particular concern is the risk that far-right political factions, comparable to regressive trends in other countries in the region, might exploit any international monitoring to the detriment of the continuity of the labour and social reforms taking place.

Thirdly, while we acknowledge that challenges remain in the area of trade union rights, it is undeniable that unprecedented levels of protection have been achieved over the last three years. These include: the effective opening up of forums for trade union participation; the recognition of the trade union movement as an entity entitled to collective reparation for being a victim of the internal armed conflict, with specific measures of reparation, remembrance, protection and non-recurrence in relation to anti-union crimes being prescribed; the adoption of a regulatory framework that expands collective bargaining, including the first decree on sectoral bargaining; the strengthening of safeguards for the exercise of the right to strike; and the implementation of the most rights-protective labour reform in recent decades, which closed regulatory loopholes that for years had been used to make employment precarious, to circumvent job security, and to disguise relationships of dependency under contractual forms that deprived workers of their rights; all of these among other substantive forms of progress.

These advances must be assessed objectively and in a balanced way in international forums, avoiding decisions that fail to take account of the national context and genuine efforts towards transformation.

Consequently, we respectfully request the ITUC to give its firm backing to prevent Colombia from being included on the shortlist at the next session of the Conference. We believe that this will help to protect the progress achieved and strengthen a process of change which has been called for historically by the trade union movement.

In light of the above, the Government of Colombia reiterates its full willingness to continue strengthening actions aimed at effectively guaranteeing freedom of association, protecting workers' rights and strengthening tripartite social dialogue, in compliance with the obligations arising from the Convention. The regulatory, institutional and operational progress described in this report demonstrates the Colombian State's sustained commitment to adopting concrete measures to address the challenges that remain, as well as to consolidating an increasingly favourable environment for the exercise of trade union activity. In this regard, we consider that the country's current context, the progress achieved and the willingness demonstrated by the national institutions and social partners constitute objective factors which must be fully taken into consideration by the Committee.

The Government has communicated the following additional information in writing.

Collective reparation for the trade union movement

Firstly, it is important to highlight the progress made and the commitment shown by the Government with regard to collective reparation for the trade union movement and compliance with the Convention. In this regard, it is worth noting that the draft decree on collective reparation ("Adding Chapter 10 to Title 7 of Part 2 of Book 2 of Decree No. 1084 of 2015 (Sole regulatory decree for the social inclusion and reconciliation sector) and establishing guidelines to strengthen, complement and guide the progress of collective reparation for the Colombian trade union movement and ordering measures of symbolic satisfaction and reparation") (currently in the process of being enacted) and the Comprehensive Plan for Collective Reparation (PIRC) (currently being formulated) complement one another structurally. The primary purpose of the set of measures envisaged in both instruments is to strengthen trade union action, contribute to the reconstruction of the organizational fabric and preserve the memory of the acts of victimization suffered by the Colombian trade union movement, as a fundamental guarantee of non-recurrence and of promotion of the rights of freedom of association.

The progress made on the draft decree ("Adding Chapter 10 to Title 7 of Part 2 of Book 2 of Decree 1084 of 2015 ...") and its accompanying explanatory memorandum is described in detail below:

Formal recognition of the collective entity: Through Decision No. 31247 of 24 March 2023 issued by the Comprehensive Victim Support and Reparation Unit (UARIV), the State formally recognized the Colombian trade union movement as an entity entitled to collective reparation. It is recognized as a national, cross-cutting and multi-sectoral entity, comprising the trade union organizations CUT, CGT, CTC and FECODE.

Protection schemes (guarantees of freedom of association): The draft legislation instructs the National Protection Unit (UNP) to strengthen and adapt protection measures, moving beyond an individual approach to incorporate collective schemes that expressly include the protection of trade union headquarters and organizational spaces under threat. A differentiated strategy is established for the sector of unionized teachers, recognizing the specific risks associated with their work in the field.

In terms of prevention, institutional dialogue is being promoted with the Ombuds Office to address a current operational gap: the existing framework (Decree No. 2124 of 2017) does not expressly provide for a trade union approach within the Early Warning System (SAT), and so the decree prescribes the incorporation thereof to ensure a timely response by the State to territorial threats. These measures seek to mitigate the impact of documented systematic violence (15,481 incidents involving victims) and the high rate of impunity. To ensure their relevance, the actions mainstream gender, territorial and sectoral approaches, with an emphasis on the protection of women leaders and the creation of specific programmes for strategic sectors such as mining and energy.

Measures of satisfaction and dignification (guarantees of non-recurrence): In strict compliance with the standards of UN resolution 60/147 and the case law of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, the decree establishes the "Programme for the recognition and dignification of trade union work and plural memories". This programme seeks to reverse the "enemy within" doctrine and the systematic stigmatization that has linked trade union work with insurgency. At the heart of these measures is a solemn ceremony of national recognition, presided over by the President of the Republic, designed to honour the memory of victims and acknowledge the gravity of the violations they suffered through the numerous acts of victimization, 70 per cent of which occurred during the 1994–2006 period.

Furthermore, the “Week for the dignification and recognition of trade union work and memories” is an institutional event during the first week of May each year. This measure of satisfaction will incorporate educational and cultural activities, including affirmative measures to recognize the work of women trade unionists who were victims. Lastly, in relation to historical memory and to ensure non-recurrence, coordinated action will be taken with the National Centre for Historical Memory (CNMH) to create a room (housing a permanent or travelling exhibition) in the National Museum of Memory to highlight the structural contribution of trade unionism and the labour movement towards building democracy and peace in Colombia.

Inter-institutional coordination: Pursuant to Act No. 2421 of 2024, which prescribes the adoption of coordination mechanisms to overcome institutional delays, the decree consolidates the harmonized planning of the entities within the National Comprehensive Victim Support and Reparation System (SNARIV). This coordination will be headed by UARIV and the Ministry of Labour, ensuring the monitoring of measures through the Standing Dialogue Forum (Decree No. 624 of 2016).

In light of the above, and in order to tackle the institutional delay of more than 13 years in reparations for trade unionism, the decree establishes a governance model based on harmonized sectoral and cross-system planning. This measure responds directly to Ruling T-718 of 2017 of the Constitutional Court, which warned that the fragmentation of the State’s response violates the fundamental rights of victims. The decree therefore establishes linkages between all SNARIV entities that are under the technical leadership of UARIV and the support provided by the Ministry of Labour.

As a mechanism for monitoring and transparency, the trade union movement’s participation is guaranteed through the Standing Dialogue Forum (Decree 624 of 2016), a forum where the progressive implementation of measures will be monitored in accordance with fiscal sustainability criteria. Lastly, to ensure legal certainty with regard to implementation, the decree prescribes the creation of an implementation plan within 60 working days of its signing, ensuring that each entity sets out clear time frames and budgets for comprehensive reparation, in line with the recommendations of the Committee on the Application of Standards with regard to the Convention.

Social dialogue

The Government reaffirms that strengthening social dialogue is a key element for consolidating dignified and decent work, guaranteeing fundamental rights at work, and establishing social peace. In this regard, tripartism remains a key principle for the organization of labour relations, in accordance with the standards promoted by the ILO, enabling the creation of forums for consultation between workers, employers and the State for the formulation of public policies and the prevention and resolution of labour disputes.

As a concrete example of these social dialogue mechanisms, the Special Committee for the Handling of Disputes referred to the ILO (CETCOIT) plays a significant role as a standing forum for tripartite consultation aimed at promoting consensual and lasting solutions in labour matters. This forum promotes the exchange of ideas, the formulation of agreements and the realization of the rights to freedom of association and collective bargaining, as set out in ILO Conventions Nos 87, 98, 151 and 154, ratified by Colombia. CETCOIT thus constitutes a key institutional tool for strengthening social justice, fostering understanding between the social partners and promoting the stability of industrial relations in the country. A report on CETCOIT activities is attached.

The following table provides statistical information on the cases processed within this forum:

Category	2024	2025	2026	Total
Total number of cases (as at 8 May 2026)				91
Cases from 2024				71
New cases in 2025				16
New cases in 2026				4
Plenary meetings of CETCOIT (Special Committee for the Handling of Disputes referred to the ILO)	1			1
Subcommittee sessions for the admission of cases	10	2	1	13
Cases approved by the subcommittee, case analysis	17	10	1	28
Cases not approved by the subcommittee, case analysis	21	5	2	28
Cases approved by the subcommittee on follow-up	2	0	0	2
Case decisions and closures (signed or pending signature)	2	8	1	11
Cases pending approval	0	0	4	4
Subcommittee on case handling – stages – records and listings to date	16	69	22	107
Subcommittee on case follow-up	2	0	1	3
Mediation and coordination meetings with confederations of unions and employers and internal meetings of CETCOIT team	19	5	4	28
Cases referred by CETCOIT to the ILO Committee on Freedom of Association	0	0	0	0
Consolidated by CETCOIT (April 2024–May 2026).				
Own sources.				

Similarly, the Government highlights other instances of tripartite social dialogue, such as the subcommittee for the analysis and monitoring of decrees and laws, which held a number of discussion and consultation sessions on the draft decree “replacing Chapter 7 of Title 2 of Part 2 of Book 2 of Decree No. 1072 of 2015 issuing consolidated labour regulations, in relation to unified collective bargaining by level with private sector workers’ organizations and organizations of official workers”. These efforts reflect the importance that the Government places on the social partners’ active participation in developing regulations intended to strengthen collective bargaining and labour guarantees in Colombia.

Labour reform bill

As indicated in the information previously submitted, although Act No. 2466 of 2025, promoted by the Government as a significant step forward in decent and dignified work in Colombia, did not include specific provisions on collective bargaining, regulations on multilevel collective bargaining were subsequently adopted by means of a decree, representing noteworthy progress in strengthening collective bargaining mechanisms in the country.

It should be highlighted that the Act included a dedicated chapter on guarantees for the exercise of the right to organize and the promotion of trade union unity. In that connection, the Government reaffirms its commitment to progressively strengthening guarantees for the

effective exercise of freedom of association and the protection of the right to organize, in line with the international obligations assumed by the Colombian State and with the principles promoted by the ILO.

Lastly, the Government reiterates that this information complements and updates the communication submitted previously as part of the State's international obligations and the monitoring of the application of ILO instruments.