



## **Bolivia: Supreme Decree No. 24247, March 7, 1999**

Whereas:

- That [Law No. 1367](#) of November 9, 1992, provided for the transfer of the administration and management of the National Civil Registry Service to the jurisdiction and competence of the National Electoral Court and Departmental Electoral Courts, empowering the National Electoral Court to issue the respective Supreme Regulatory Decree defining the functions and activities listed in Article 6 of the aforementioned law:
- That in compliance with the aforementioned Law, the National Electoral Court has submitted for consideration by the Executive Branch the present draft Supreme Regulatory Decree on Civil Registration, which, after review by the advisory units, has been approved by the Cabinet.

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DECREES:

### **Title I General Provisions**

#### **SOLE CHAPTER**

#### **Nature, organization, and objectives of the Civil Registry**

**Article 1.-** The Civil Registry is the service responsible for recording legal acts and events relating to the civil status of individuals. It reports to the National Electoral Court and, in hierarchical order, to the Departmental Electoral Courts.

**Article 2.-** The Civil Registry of persons is a matter of public order and is governed by the principles of:

- a) **UNIVERSALITY.** It covers all persons residing in Bolivia or the children of Bolivian parents residing abroad, without distinction of class, race, education, religion, or any other factor.
- b) **MANDATORY.** By virtue of which every person must register the legal facts and acts relating to their civil status.
- c) **FREE OF CHARGE.** According to which the service is free of charge

## *Title II On the bodies of the National Civil Registry Service*

cost.

- d) **PUBLICITY.** According to which the certifications and legal acts carried out by the service must be of general knowledge.

**Article 3.-** The National Civil Registry Service is administered by the National Electoral Court and the Departmental Electoral Courts, as governing bodies, and by the National Civil Registry Directorate, the Departmental Civil Registry Directorates, and the Civil Registry Officers, as operational bodies.

**Article 4.-** The members of the National and Departmental Civil Registry Courts, in all matters concerning the registration of the civil status of persons, are subject to the Law of November 26, 1898, [Law No. 1367](#) of November 9, 1992, and this Supreme Decree.

**Article 5.-** The objectives of the National Civil Registry Service are:

- a) The registration of legal facts and acts relating to the civil status of nationals or foreigners living in the territory of the Republic, of children of Bolivian parents born abroad or of those residing outside the territory of the Republic.
- b) The certification of authenticity of legal facts and acts relating to the civil status of individuals.
- c) The transfer of data from civil status records to electoral bodies for the incorporation and purging of citizens from the National Electoral Register.
- d) The compilation of statistics of public interest.
- e) The provision of services in an appropriate and efficient manner.

## **Title II**

### **The bodies of the National Civil Registry Service**

#### **Chapter I**

#### **Governing bodies**

**Article 6.-** The governing bodies of the National Civil Registry Service, in hierarchical order, are:

- a) National Electoral Court, and
- b) Departmental Electoral Courts.

**Article 7.-** The National Electoral Court is the highest authority of the service and exercises national jurisdiction. It is responsible for directing the organization and operation of the Civil Registry Service.

**Article 8.-** The Departmental Electoral Courts are the bodies responsible for directing and administering the service in the department under their jurisdiction, in accordance with the policies and guidelines established by the National Electoral Court.

**Article 9.-** The powers and attributions of both the National Electoral Court and the Departmental Electoral Courts are determined on the basis of the territorial jurisdiction referred to in Title III of this Supreme Regulatory Decree.

## **Chapter II**

### **Operational bodies**

**Article 10.-** The operational bodies of the National Civil Registry Service are, in hierarchical order:

- a) National Directorate of the Civil Registry.
- b) Departmental Directorates of the Civil Registry.
- c) Civil Registry Offices.

**Article 11.-** The National Directorate of the Civil Registry is the specialized technical-operational body of the National Electoral Court, which is responsible for the administration of the civil registry in compliance with the policies, rules, and resolutions approved by the National Electoral Court.

It exercises technical and operational authority over the Departmental Directorates of the Civil Registry, with which it has a functional relationship, respecting the administrative powers of the Departmental Electoral Courts.

**Article 12.-** The National Director of the Civil Registry shall be appointed by the National Electoral Court, following a public call for applications.

The term of office is four years, with the possibility of reelection. He or she shall exercise technical and operational authority throughout the territory of the Republic.

**Article 13.-** Each Departmental Electoral Court shall appoint a Departmental Director of the Civil Registry, following a public call for applications.

The term of office shall be four years, with the possibility of reelection.

**Article 14.-** Civil Registry Officers are public officials and represent the State in the registration of legal acts and events relating to the civil status of individuals. Their function is personal and cannot be delegated.

### *Title III Jurisdiction and Competence*

The records entered in the books under their responsibility constitute the basis of the integrated system of the Civil Registry Service.

**Article 15.-** The Departmental Electoral Courts, after a public call for applications, shall appoint Civil Registry Officers for a renewable term of four years, in accordance with the requirements established in the regulations to be approved by the National Electoral Court.

**Article 16.-** The National and Departmental Directors of the Civil Registry Service mentioned in this chapter may be removed for crimes committed in the exercise of their functions and for offenses specified in the Internal Personnel Regulations. Civil registry officials may be suspended or removed when they commit acts or deeds that violate the law or regulations.

## **Title III Jurisdiction and Competence**

### **Chapter I On governing bodies**

**Article 17.-** The jurisdiction of the Civil Registry bodies is subject to the political division of the Republic.

The jurisdiction of the National Electoral Court extends to the entire territory of the Republic, and that of the Departmental Electoral Courts to the corresponding departments.

**Article 18.-** Competence is the power conferred on the bodies of the Civil Registry to hear and decide on certain legal facts or acts relating to the civil status of persons.

### **Chapter II Powers of the National Electoral Court**

**Article 19.-** The powers of the National Electoral Court are:

- a) To comply with and enforce the laws of the Civil Registry and this Regulatory Decree.
- b) To establish general policies for the organization and operation of the Civil Registry throughout the territory of the Republic and to oversee compliance with them.
- c) To promote, develop, and execute projects and programs of public interest and benefit in all matters concerning the Civil Registry.

- d) Appointing the National Director and the staff of the National Directorate of the Civil Registry.
- e) To remove the National Director and staff of the National Directorate in accordance with the provisions of Article 16 of this Decree.
- f) Exercise disciplinary authority over the Departmental Electoral Courts and administrative staff of the Service.
- g) Approve the budget of the National Civil Registry Service and its incorporation into the budget of the National Electoral Court.
- h) To administer and oversee the resources derived from the sale of fiscal securities and the Service's own income generated by the sale of Civil Registry forms nationwide.
- i) Accept donations, contributions, or contributions in accordance with the law.
- j) Organize and implement the Service's computer system at the national level.
- k) Approve regulations inherent to the Service.
  - 1. Arrange with national or international organizations any economic and technical cooperation deemed appropriate.
- l) Plan and implement other activities to improve the functioning of the service.

### **Chapter III**

#### **Powers of the Departmental Electoral Courts**

**Article 20.-** The powers of the Departmental Electoral Courts are as follows:

- a) To comply with and enforce the laws relating to the Civil Registry, this Decree, and the resolutions and instructions of the National Electoral Court.
- b) Organize and control the operation of the Civil Registry in the respective department, subject to the general policies established by the National Electoral Court.
- c) To appoint the Departmental Director, the Officers, and the staff of the Civil Registry at the departmental level.
- d) To remove the Departmental Director and departmental management personnel, in accordance with the provisions of Article 16 of this Decree.
- e) Exercise disciplinary authority over the staff of the Departmental Service.
- f) Administer and oversee the financial resources allocated by the National Electoral Court and proceed with the corresponding budget execution.
- g) Administer the funds received from the National Electoral Court and distribute them to the capitals of the departments, provinces, and cantons within its jurisdiction, making daily deposits of the collections into the authorized bank accounts.
- h) Submit monthly accounts of the resources and funds under its responsibility to the National Electoral Court.

- i) Execute the service's computer programs approved by the National Electoral Court.
- j) Propose regulations to the National Electoral Court regarding the organization and operation of the Civil Registry.
- k) Organize training courses for officials of the Departmental Directorates as well as for Civil Registry Officers, in coordination with the National Electoral Court.

## **Chapter IV**

### **Powers of the National Directorate of the Civil Registry**

**Article 21.-** The powers of the National Directorate of the Civil Registry are:

- a) To comply with and enforce the laws and decrees relating to the Civil Registry and the resolutions of the National Electoral Court.
- b) Directing and supervising the technical and operational functioning of the National Civil Registry Service, subject to the directives of the National Electoral Court.
- c) To submit an annual report on activities, work plan, and budget requirements of the Civil Registry Service for approval by the National Electoral Court.
- d) Coordinate work with the Departmental Directorates of the Civil Registry for the formulation of plans and projects.
- e) Propose draft regulations, resolutions, administrative procedures, and activity programs to the National Electoral Court for the proper functioning of the service throughout the national territory.
- f) Organize the Documentation and Archive Center of the Civil Registry.
- g) Prepare and publish annual statistics on births, marriages, and deaths.

## **Chapter V**

### **Powers of the Departmental Directorates of the Civil Registry**

**Article 22.-** The powers of the Departmental Directorates of the Civil Registry are as follows:

- a) To comply with and enforce the legal provisions, resolutions, and instructions relating to the Civil Registry.
- b) Coordinate, plan, and supervise the activities of the Civil Registry.
- c) Monitoring the proper performance of the officials of the Departmental Directorate and the Civil Registry Officers.

- d) Submit an annual report on activities to the Departmental Electoral Courts and coordinate technical and operational tasks with the National Civil Registry Directorate.

## **Chapter VI**

### **Civil registry officials**

**Article 23.-** Civil registry officials are public officials authorized to perform civil marriages and other legal acts related to the civil status of individuals.

**Article 24.-** To be a civil registry official, the following requirements must be met:

- a) Be a Bolivian national.
- b) Be a lawyer or a graduate of a law school or law program.
- c) Not be related up to the fourth degree of consanguinity and second degree of affinity to other officers, authorities of the service, or the National or Departmental Electoral Courts in the same jurisdiction.
- d) Enjoy the trust of the community in the provinces and be suitable for the position.

**Article 25.-** In order to exercise the function of Civil Registry Officer, a bond shall be provided in advance in accordance with the regulations.

**Article 26.-** Civil Registry Officers shall serve for a renewable term of four years.

**Article 27.-** Civil registry officials may not perform marriages or register births or deaths of relatives up to the fourth degree of consanguinity and second degree of affinity.

**Article 28.-** The National Electoral Court, in coordination with the Departmental Courts, may establish the official jurisdiction of Civil Registry Officers, as well as their form and place of work.

**Article 29.-** The rights and obligations of Civil Registry Officers shall be established in the regulations to be issued.

## **Title IV**

### **Civil status records of individuals**

## **Chapter I Birth registration**

**Article 30.-** The following shall be recorded in the birth register and on the birth certificate:

- a) The births of persons occurring in the territory of the Republic.
- b) The births of children of Bolivian parents occurring abroad, if so requested before the respective consul or when they establish their residence in national territory.
- c) The births of children of parents who are not married to each other
- d) Final adoption judgments.
- e) Final judgments declaring the filiation of persons or its nullity.
- f) Replacements, modifications, corrections, and additions to birth certificates, ordered by the competent judicial authority.

**Article 31.-** The birth registry shall consist of:

- a) In the birth registers and cards that will be provided by the Departmental Directorates of the Civil Registry to the Officers of their jurisdiction.
- b) In the books and cards that will be provided by the National Civil Registry Office to Bolivian consuls, in coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship.

**Article 32.-** The following information must be recorded in the birth register and the corresponding registration card:

- a) Number of the Civil Registry Office
- b) Record number, folio, and book
- c) First and last names of the child
- d) Place, time, day, month, and year of birth.
- e) Sex of the child
- f) First and last names of the parents.
- g) Nationality of the registered person and parents.
- h) Address of the parents.
- i) First and last names of two witnesses or medical certificate attesting to the birth.
- j) First and last names of the person requesting the birth registration.
- k) Name and signature of the civil registrar.
- l) Place, day, month, and year of registration.



**Article 33.-** The application for birth registration shall be submitted by:

- a) The parents of the newborn.
- b) In the absence of parents, by adult relatives who can prove their identity.
- c) In the absence of parents and relatives, by political, administrative, or judicial authorities, in cases of abandoned newborns or unknown parents.

**Article 34.-** Civil registry officials are responsible for advising parents or guardians on the registration of newborns with regard to the individual names under which they will be registered, avoiding as far as possible names that are derisive or use foreign words without reference to the name itself.

**Article 35.-** In the case of children of unmarried parents, no mention shall be made of the father, unless he acknowledges paternity at the time of applying for the birth registration. In the absence of acknowledgment, the mother's surname shall be recorded until paternity is acknowledged by the father.

**Article 36.-** In cases of multiple births, as many entries shall be recorded as there are births. Civil Registry officials shall only register persons born alive.

**Article 37.-** The deadline for requesting birth registration is one year in cities and two years in provinces, calculated from the date of birth. After this period, registration may only be carried out at the Departmental Offices in a special book, upon presentation of the enforceable judgment determining the person's filiation.

## **Chapter II Marriages**

### **Section I On the celebration of marriage**

**Article 38.-** Marriages shall be celebrated and registered by the Civil Registry Officer of the area where the contracting parties reside, in the presence of two witnesses and in accordance with the provisions of the [Family Code](#).

**Article 39.-** During the marriage ceremony, the contracting parties may acknowledge any children born prior to the marriage.

**Article 40.-** The marriage shall be celebrated in the office of the registrar or at the domicile of one of the parties or at a location chosen by them. The ceremony shall be public and in the presence of two witnesses.

**Article 41.-** If the marriage is celebrated in the event of death, through a proxy, or under other special circumstances, this fact shall be recorded in the comments section of the corresponding certificate.

**Article 42.-** The Civil Registry Officer has the non-delegable obligation to perform the marriage himself and to record it in the corresponding certificate and card under penalty of nullity, without prejudice to the administrative sanctions applicable in each case.

## **Section II**

### **Registration of marriage**

**Article 43.-** The following shall be recorded in the marriage register:

- a) Marriages celebrated throughout the territory of the republic.
- b) Those celebrated between Bolivians outside the Republic before the respective consul acting as Civil Registry Officer.
- c) Final judgments declaring divorce or annulment of marriage. Likewise, those recognizing common-law or de facto unions.
- d) Marriages between foreigners, when they so request and provided that they establish their residence in Bolivian territory, must be accompanied by legalized documents and, where applicable, translated into Spanish by order of the competent authority.

**Article 44.-** The registration of a marriage certificate must contain the following information:

- a) Number of the Civil Registry Office.
- b) Certificate number, folio, and book.
- c) First and last names of the spouses.
- d) Place and date of birth.
- e) Previous marital status.
- f) Identity card number of the spouses.
- g) Profession or occupation of the spouses.
- h) First and last names of the parents.
- i) First names, last names, and identity card numbers of the two adult witnesses.
- j) If the marriage is performed by notarized power of attorney, this circumstance shall be recorded in the comments box with the signature of the attorney-in-fact.
- k) Place, time, day, month, and year of the ceremony.

- l) Signatures of the spouses, witnesses, and civil registrar.

### **Section III**

#### **Cancellation of marriage certificates**

**Article 45.-** Marriage certificates may only be canceled upon delivery of the final divorce decree or declaration of nullity. The original file of the corresponding proceedings shall include a note of the cancellation. The reason for the divorce shall not be recorded in the cancellation of the certificate.

### **Chapter III**

#### **Registration of deaths**

**Article 46.- The following** shall be recorded in the death register and on the death card:

- a) Deaths occurring in the territory of the Republic.
- b) Deaths of Bolivians, children of Bolivians, or Bolivians married to foreigners that occur abroad and are registered by the consul.
- c) Final judgments declaring presumed death.

**Article 47.-** Deaths shall be registered at the request of the relatives of the deceased, or in their absence, by neighbors, or by the administrative, military, or ecclesiastical authority of the place of death.

**Article 48.-** The Registrar shall register the death upon presentation of the medical certificate attesting to the death.

In places where there is no medical professional, the Civil Registry Officer shall verify the death before registering the certificate.

When a body is found and it is impossible to identify it, the death shall be registered by court order and, where there is no judge, by authorization of the administrative, military, or ecclesiastical authority.

**Article 49.-** No burials or cremations shall be carried out without the prior presentation of the death certificate.

**Article 50.-** When death occurs due to violent causes, accident, or suspicion of crime, or when a person is buried without establishing the causes of death, the medical examiner shall certify the fact after an autopsy or necropsy, without which registration shall not proceed.

**Article 51.-** When death occurs in a convent, hospice, prison, ship, barracks, or other similar establishment, the person in charge of the establishment shall be obliged to report the death within twenty-four hours.

**Article 52.-** The death certificate shall contain the following information:

- a) Number of the Civil Registry Office
- b) Record number, folio, and book.
- c) Place, day, month, and year of registration
- d) Name of the civil registry official
- e) First and last names of the deceased, sex, place and date of birth, marital status, nationality, identity card number, last address, and profession or occupation.
- f) First and last names of the surviving spouse
- g) First names, last names, and ages of the children.
- h) First and last names of the deceased's parents.
- i) Cause of death
- j) First and last names of the doctor who certified the death.
- k) Identity of the persons who reported the death.

**Article 53.-** The death shall be registered within a maximum of twenty-four hours of its occurrence, or from the date on which it is acknowledged.

**Article 54.-** In the case of the registration of the death of a person whose identity is unknown, the civil registrar shall note the following in the comments box:

- a) The place of death or where the person was found.
- b) The sex, apparent age, distinguishing marks, or anatomical features.
- c) The probable time of death.
- d) The condition of the body and the position in which it was found.
- d) A description of the clothing, public, private, or domestic documents carried, and objects found on or near the body that may be useful for identification.

## **Chapter IV**

### **Registration of adoptions and emancipations**

**Article 55.-** The registration of adoptions shall be requested by the adopters from the respective Departmental Directorate of the Civil Registry, which, in view of the testimony of the final judgment, shall designate an official to carry out the registration.

**Article 56.-** Final judgments of emancipation shall be recorded in the birth certificates of the emancipated person in the comments box.

## **Chapter V**

### **Registration of acknowledgments**

**Article 57.-** Acknowledgments of children of parents who are not married to each other, made in accordance with the requirements set forth in the [Family Code](#), shall be recorded in the comments section of the corresponding entry in the birth register.

**Article 58.-** Civil Registry officials who carry out acknowledgments in accordance with the regulations of [the Family Code](#) shall communicate this registration to the Departmental Directorate within thirty days, accompanied by certified photocopies of the identity cards of the parents of the acknowledged child and of the two witnesses to the proceedings.

**Article 59.-** Birth certificates for acknowledged children shall be issued without any requirements other than those established for such procedures, when requested by the parents or the acknowledged child himself.  
Requests for certificates submitted by other persons shall require a prior court order.

## **Chapter VI**

### **Records of annulment and divorce judgments**

**Article 60.-** Final judgments declaring the annulment of a marriage and those of divorce shall be recorded in the comments section of the respective marriage certificate by the Departmental Directorate of the Civil Registry.

## **Chapter VII**

### **Other records**

**Article 61.-** Final judgments declaring paternity or maternity shall be recorded in the comments section of the corresponding certificate, and a new certificate shall be issued with the information contained in the judgment.

**Article 62.-** Naturalized foreigners shall be registered in the corresponding books of the National Civil Registry Directorate.

## **Chapter VIII**

### **Correction of errors in records**

**Article 63.-** The departmental Electoral Courts shall authorize their Civil Registry Offices, by means of an express, individual, and reasoned resolution, to correct birth, death, and marriage records that contain erroneous information. The supporting resolution shall be filed in the relevant book.

**Article 64.-** For the purposes of the preceding article, a record shall be considered to contain errors if it contains obvious variations in the spelling of first and last names.

**Article 65.-** Under no circumstances shall corrections to records mean the alteration of the identity data originally recorded.

## **Title V**

### **Civil registry books and cards**

#### **Chapter I General**

**Article 66.-** The books and cards, as well as the copies issued by the National and Departmental Civil Registry Offices, are public documents that certify the civil status of individuals. The data recorded therein are fully authentic with respect to the acts that gave rise to them.

**Article 67.-** The books and cards shall be provided free of charge by the National Electoral Court, through the Departmental Electoral Courts, to the Civil Registry Officials.

**Article 68.-** The National Electoral Court shall design and approve the books and cards for this service through the Departmental Civil Registry Offices. The National Office shall exercise control and supervision over the use of the books and cards for this service.

**Article 69.-** The following registry books and cards are established:

- a) Birth books and cards.
- b) Marriage books and cards.
- c) Death books and cards.
- d) A4 and D4 books for births, marriages, and deaths that occurred before and after 1940.

e) Consular books.

**Article 70.-** The books and cards shall be used by the Civil Registry Officers and Departmental Directorates to certify the civil status of individuals. Any registration made in other documents shall be null and void.

## **Chapter II**

### **Books and cards**

**Article 71.-** The books and cards of the Civil Registry shall be kept by the Civil Registry Officers, the former as originals and the latter as duplicates.

**Article 72.-** When the civil registry official fills all the entries in the book, the Departmental Directorate shall provide a new book, specifying whether it is a second, third, or fourth copy used in the same year. These books shall be delivered after the civil registry official returns the processed cards to the Departmental Directorate.

**Article 73.-** The data recorded on the cards shall be transcribed into the Civil Registry database by the Departmental Directorates for submission to the National Directorate of the service.

**Article 74.-** All entries in the Civil Registry books and cards shall be signed by the Registrar, by those requesting the registration, and by two witnesses attesting to the acts being registered.

**Article 75.-** The replacement of birth, marriage, and death certificates shall be authorized by the Departmental Directorates, registered by the Civil Registry Officers, in compliance with an enforceable court order and delivery of the respective testimony, filing the supporting documentation.

## **Chapter III**

### **Use of books and cards**

**Article 76.-** The Civil Registry Officer shall be administratively, civilly, and criminally responsible for the custody and preservation of civil status registry books and cards. The books and cards shall not be entrusted to persons outside the service.

**Article 77.-** In the event of destruction, loss, or deterioration of a book, upon resolution of the Departmental Electoral Court, it shall be replaced by a new one, into which the entries from the duplicate cards shall be copied. The same procedure shall be followed in the event of loss of the duplicate cards, as well as the computerized files

, using the original books as a basis.

## **Title VI**

### **Civil registry information technology**

#### **Chapter I**

##### **From the cards for the database**

**Article 78.-** The data emerging from the registrations made by the Civil Registry Officer shall be recorded on the cards designed by the National Electoral Court, with the aim of constituting a suitable technical input for the database of the Civil Registry's computer system.

**Article 79.-** Each card shall consist of three parts related to the registration data of the registered person, the declarant, and others as necessary, which in turn shall be recorded in the registry book.

**Article 80.-** The National and Departmental Directorates of the Civil Registry are the only ones authorized to issue computerized certificates, which shall be true copies of the database and shall have full probative force.

#### **Chapter II**

##### **Computer systems and their coordination**

**Article 81.-** The Civil Registry database shall be the source of information for both the Single National Registry and the Electoral Roll. It shall provide them with the personal identification data recorded in the birth, marriage, and death registers.

**Article 82.-** The computer systems of the National and Departmental Electoral Courts of the Civil Registry and the Single National Registry shall be integrated to provide shared and complementary information at the departmental and national levels.

## **Title VII**

### **The economic regime**



## **Chapter I**

### **Revenue**

**Article 83.-** The proceeds from the sale of birth, marriage, and death certificates, family record books, and forms valued by the Civil Registry (R-52, R-53, R-54, R-55, R-59, R-60, R-61, R-69, R-75, and M-57) constitute the National Electoral Court's own revenue, in accordance with the provisions of [Law No. 1367](#) of November 9, 1992.

**Article 84.-** Budget allocations and donations from foreign governments or multinational financial institutions shall form part of the assets of the National Electoral Court.

**Article 85.-** In compliance with Article 59, second provision, of the Political Constitution of the State, the National Electoral Court may propose to the Legislative Branch the readjustment of the price of the forms used for the certification of the civil status of individuals and the value of the forms used by the Civil Registry Service.

**Article 86.-** As of November 9, 1992, the National Electoral Court shall autonomously administer the resources derived from the aforementioned service.

**Article 87.-** Budget surpluses shall be allocated by the National Court for improvements in the infrastructure, equipment, and facilities of the Civil Registry, in accordance with a national distribution plan. These may not be used for other purposes.

## **Chapter II**

### **Administration and Oversight**

**Article 88.-** The National Electoral Court shall implement an adequate accounting system for the management and control of resources from the sources indicated in the preceding articles.

## **Title VIII**

### **Civil registry procedures**

#### **Sole Chapter**

**Article 89.-** Procedures and formalities related to the registration of civil status of individuals, carried out before the National Civil Registry Service, require prior verification of the identity of the interested parties.

**Article 90.-** of April 17, 1981.

### **Transitional provisions**

**Article 1.-** The National Electoral Court shall authorize the Departmental Electoral Courts to validate records that were made prior to this Supreme Regulatory Decree, in books or documents other than official ones due to a lack of material, after inventorying these records for transcription into official books, for which purpose, given that this is an exceptional situation, the National Electoral Court shall issue the corresponding regulations.

**Article 2.-** Until the National Civil Registry Service is computerized, in order to avoid harm to individuals and to prepare the necessary materials, the Departmental Electoral Courts, within their jurisdiction, may issue reasoned administrative resolutions to authorize the correction of errors in the spelling of names and surnames on birth, marriage, and death certificates, in accordance with Articles 63, 64, and 65 of this Supreme Regulatory Decree.

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The Minister of State in the Office of Justice is responsible for the execution and enforcement of this Supreme Regulatory Decree.

Issued at the Government Palace in the city of La Paz on the seventh day of March, nineteen hundred and ninety-six.

## Technical Data Sheet (DCMI)

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## Links to other documents

### See also

- [BO-COD-DL10426] [\*Bolivia: Family Code, August 23, 1972\*](#)  
Bolivian Family Code
- [BO-L-1367] [\*Bolivia: Law No. 1367, November 9, 1992\*](#)  
Civil registry. Transfer to electoral courts

## References to this regulation

- [BO-DS-26718] [\*Bolivia: Supreme Decree No. 26718, July 26, 2002\*](#)  
Administrative modification of entries in the Civil Registry. [BO-DS-27413]  
[\*Bolivia: Supreme Decree No. 27413, March 26, 2004\*](#)  
The validity of Supreme Decree No. 25230 is extended until December 31, 2004 (Civil Registry).
- [BO-DS-27419] [\*Bolivia: Supreme Decree No. 27419, March 26, 2004\*](#)  
Removal of the restriction imposed on the National and Departmental Civil Registry Offices regarding the issuance of duplicate computerized certificates.
- [BO-DS-27422] [\*Bolivia: Supreme Decree No. 27422, March 26, 2004\*](#)  
Replaces subsection c) of Article 43 of Supreme Decree No. 24247 of March 7, 1996 (Civil Registry).
- [BO-DS-N216] [\*Bolivia: Supreme Decree No. 216, July 22, 2009\*](#)  
Establishes the procedure for formalizing the acquisition of Bolivian nationality by children born abroad to a Bolivian mother or father.

## Repealed by

- [BO-DS-26975] [\*Bolivia: Supreme Decree No. 26975, March 27, 2003\*](#) Supplementing Supreme Decree No. 26718 of July 26, 2002, referring to administrative modifications to Civil Registry entries.
- [BO-DS-27419] [\*Bolivia: Supreme Decree No. 27419, March 26, 2004\*](#)  
Remove the restriction imposed on the National and Departmental Civil Registry Offices regarding the issuance of duplicate computerized certificates.

## **Important note**

Lexivox offers this publication of regulations as an aid to facilitate their identification in conceptual searches via the WEB.

This document cannot be used as a legal reference in any way, as this function corresponds to the **Official Gazette of Bolivia**.

Lexivox strives to maintain the original text of the regulation; however, if you find any modifications or alterations to the original text, please contact us so that we can correct them and improve our publications.

We are interested in hearing and implementing any suggestions for improving the content of the standard in terms of fidelity to the original, tags, meta-information, graphics, or system features.

The progressive improvement in the quality of Lexivox is a matter for the community. The results are for the use and benefit of the community.

LexiVox is a *Web Information System* developed using **free software** tools and applications by Devenet SRL in the Plurinational State of Bolivia.



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