
LAW No. 370

LAW OF MAY 8, 2013

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EVO MORALES AYMA

CONSTITUTIONAL PRESIDENT OF THE PLURINATIONAL STATE OF BOLIVIA

Whereas, the Plurinational Legislative Assembly has enacted the following Law:

THE PLURINATIONAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,

DECREES:

MIGRATION LAW

TITLE I GENERAL

PROVISIONS

SINGLE CHAPTER

**PURPOSE, PRINCIPLES, SCOPE OF APPLICATION, AND
DEFINITIONS**

ARTICLE 1. (PURPOSE). The purpose of this Law is to regulate the entry, transit, stay, and departure of persons in the territory of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, and to establish institutional coordination mechanisms that

guarantee the rights of Bolivian and foreign migrants, in accordance with the Political Constitution of the State, the International Instruments on Human Rights ratified by the State, and current regulations.

ARTICLE 2. (PRINCIPLES). This Law is governed by the principles established in the Political Constitution of the State and unrestricted respect for human rights, based on the following:

1. **Living Well.** Living in harmony with the cycles of Mother Earth, the cosmos, life, and historical memory that projects the future in balance and in permanent respect for all forms of existence. It represents community coexistence with interculturality and without power asymmetries and includes the recognition of our cultures, their appreciation, and each person's sense of belonging to their environment.
2. **Non-Discrimination.** The State guarantees Bolivians, foreigners, the enjoyment and exercise of all the rights established by the Political Constitution of the State, without distinction, exclusion, or preference based on sex, color, age, origin, culture, nationality, language, religious creed, marital status, economic, social, or political condition, level of education, disability, or other factors aimed at undermining the validity of their human rights and fundamental freedoms recognized by the Political Constitution of the State.
3. **Gender equality.** The State guarantees effective equality between men and women, creating the conditions and means that contribute to the achievement of social justice, equal opportunities, the application of affirmative action, and the elimination of stereotypes against migrant women.
4. **Reciprocity.** The State guarantees the rights it claims for its nationals abroad in the migration process, in shared responsibility with the various States.

5. **Sovereignty.** The Plurinational State of Bolivia freely determines the rules governing the entry, transit, departure, and stay of persons, in observance of human rights.
6. **Transparency.** Ensuring the right to information, guaranteeing that the procedures and requirements for the entry, transit, stay, and departure of foreign migrants to the country are clear and easily accessible to the public.

ARTICLE 3. (SCOPE OF APPLICATION).

- I. This Law applies to all foreign migrants who are in the national territory and to Bolivians abroad.
- II. This Law does not apply to representatives and officials of foreign governments and international or intergovernmental organizations based in Bolivia, as well as members of permanent or special diplomatic missions who enter and remain in the country on official business, their family members, and service personnel, who shall be governed by the treaties and agreements ratified by the Plurinational State of Bolivia.

ARTICLE 4. (DEFINITIONS). For the purposes of this Law, the following definitions shall apply:

1. **Border Administration.** Management of authorized flows for the admission, departure, or refusal of entry of migrants to the Plurinational State of Bolivia.

2. **Cancellation of Stay.** An administrative act issued by the competent immigration authority that rescinds or revokes a foreign national's authorization to stay in the country for failure to comply with the internal regulations of the State.
3. **Change of Immigration Status.** An administrative act issued by a competent authority that modifies the immigration status of a foreign national in accordance with the legal system.
4. **Travel Documents.** Documents recognized by the Plurinational State of Bolivia as proof of a person's identity when they enter, are in transit, remain in, or leave the national territory.
5. **Emigration.** Act by which national and foreign migrants leave the Plurinational State of Bolivia for the purpose of settling in another State.
6. **Higher Education Institution.** Higher education institutions are understood to be public and private universities, higher education schools, technical, technological, and artistic institutes.
7. **Foreign national.** A person who, being a national of a State, does not have citizenship recognized by the Plurinational State of Bolivia.
8. **Border.** An imaginary boundary, defined by convention, that separates two neighboring States.

9. **Undocumented.** A foreign migrant who does not have documentation that reliably proves their identity and immigration status.
10. **Non-admission.** Administrative act of refusing entry to a foreign national into the territory of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, carried out by the competent authority in accordance with current immigration regulations.
11. **Immigration.** Act by which foreign nationals enter the Plurinational State of Bolivia with the intention of remaining there.
12. **Irregular immigrant.** A foreign national who, having freely decided to move to the Plurinational State of Bolivia, fails to comply with the admission, transit, or residence regulations in force.
13. **Migration.** The free act of a person or group of persons to move from one State to another; for the purposes of this Law, to move from the Plurinational State of Bolivia to another State, or to move from another State to the Plurinational State of Bolivia.
14. **Labor Migration.** The voluntary movement of persons from one State to another for work purposes, whether temporary or permanent.
15. **Migrant.** A person who, individually or with their family group, freely decides, for various reasons, to move from one geographical location to another; for the purposes of this Law, a person who freely decides to move from one State to another.
16. **Climate migrants.** Groups of people who are forced to move from one country to another due to climate effects, when there is

risk or threat to their lives, whether due to natural causes, environmental disasters, nuclear or chemical disasters, or famine.

- 17. **Irregular Migrant.** A foreign migrant who does not comply with the rules of admission or stay of the Plurinational State of Bolivia.
- 18. **Nationality.** A person's legal bond with a state, whose rights and obligations are recognized by the legal system.
- 19. **Transit.** A stopover of varying duration in a person's journey between two or more countries.
- 20. **Crew member.** A person who is part of a crew providing services on a means of transport.
- 21. **Passport.** A document that identifies the person as a national of the State that issues it.
- 22. **Family Unit.** The guarantee provided by the State for the protection and reunification of the family unit, consisting of a group of people linked by a relationship of first-degree consanguinity, filiation, adoption, or legal guardianship.
- 23. **Visa.** Authorization issued by the competent authority for the admission or stay of a foreign national in the national territory.

TITLE II

INSTITUTIONAL

FRAMEWORK

SINGLE CHAPTER
COMPETENT ENTITIES

ARTICLE 5. (COMPETENT ENTITIES).

- I. The Ministry of Government is the authority responsible for the formulation and execution of public policies and planning in the area of migration.
- II. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs shall be responsible for coordinating the national policy on the protection, care, liaison, and return of Bolivians abroad.

ARTICLE 6. (NATIONAL MIGRATION COUNCIL).

- I. The National Migration Council is the body responsible for coordination, cooperation, communication, and information on migration policies and actions and is made up of the Ministers of Government, Foreign Affairs, and Labor, Employment, and Social Security.
- II. The National Migration Council may call upon other public entities when required to address issues within its jurisdiction.
- III. The National Migration Council shall establish the basis and criteria for public policy on the social and labor integration of migrants, gathering information and consulting with delegates from autonomous departmental, regional, municipal, and indigenous peasant governments, when appropriate and duly convened, through the Technical Secretariat; representatives of the Ombudsman's Office, the Armed Forces and the Bolivian Police, and

civil society with recognized work in the field of migration, when expressly convened or formally requested.

- IV.** The Technical Secretariat of the National Migration Council is the permanent coordinating body of the National Migration Council. It shall be headed by the Director General of Migration and shall be supported by a technical team made up of professionals and specialists in the field to carry out the tasks assigned to it by the National Migration Council.
- V.** The National Migration Council shall approve the regulations governing its operation.

ARTICLE 7. (GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF MIGRATION).

- I.** The General Directorate of Migration is a decentralized public law body of the Ministry of Government, with its own structure and national jurisdiction under the supervision of the Ministry of Government.
- II.** The General Directorate of Migration has the following powers and responsibilities:
 - 1. Managing public migration policies, plans, programs, projects, and national migration strategies.
 - 2. Managing the immigration system at the national level.
 - 3. Managing the issuance and control of regular passports.

4. Managing the National Registry of Foreigners and the National Registry of Permanent Residents.
5. Granting travel documents and indefinite stay visas to refugees.
6. Grant, annul, and cancel permanent residence permits.
7. Grant, annul, cancel, or extend temporary stays.
8. To waive the payment of fines resulting from sanctions, in accordance with the grounds established in the regulations of this Law.
9. Resolve the mandatory departure of foreigners who are not political asylum seekers or refugees and who, directly or indirectly, violate the Political Constitution of the State and the laws of the Plurinational State of Bolivia or incur the grounds for mandatory departure.
10. Grant and recognize Bolivian nationality in accordance with the provisions of the Political Constitution of the State and the legal system.
11. Regularize temporary or permanent stays.
12. Plan, execute, and supervise programs for the control of foreign nationals who are in transit through the national territory

and those who enjoy temporary or permanent residence.

13. Create and control immigration border posts.
14. Create immigration service and control posts.
15. Hear and resolve appeals for revocation filed against administrative acts issued by the General Directorate of Immigration.
16. Develop and approve technical and operational provisions on immigration matters.
17. Sign inter-institutional agreements or accords with international cooperation agencies or diplomatic representations, through the Ministry of Government.
18. Obtain technical and financial assistance.
19. Appoint, promote, or remove subordinate personnel.
20. To supervise and sanction individuals and legal entities involved in migration.
21. Obtain information from public and private entities that is required in the exercise of its functions.
22. Manage migration information and statistical data for the proper design of public policies, ensuring the availability of gender-differentiated indicators.

23. The General Directorate of Migration is authorized to collect fees in accordance with the Migration and Foreigners Tariffs.
24. The General Directorate of Migration shall establish the fees and tariffs for migration services in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

ARTICLE 8. (DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATIONS).

- I. Departmental and Regional Migration Administrations are established to carry out operational functions in migration, foreign affairs, passports, migration control, and residency procedures, in accordance with this Law and its regulations.
- II. The General Directorate of Migration may establish Departmental Administrations and Regional Offices in the departments, according to growth and needs.
- III. **The Departmental and Regional Administrations shall act in accordance with the powers and functions established by this Law, its regulations, and the instructions of the General Directorate of Migration.**

ARTICLE 9. (POLICE IMMIGRATION CONTROL UNIT). The The Immigration Control Police Unit is an operational police unit made up of trained and specialized personnel from the Bolivian Police Force, which operates under the authority of the Bolivian Police Force General Command, administratively dependent on the Ministry of Government and operationally dependent on the General Directorate of Migration, declared on official duty in the Bolivian Police, whose powers and functions shall be established in the regulations of this Law.

ARTICLE 10. (FINANCIAL RESOURCES).

- I. The General Directorate of Migration, as part of the organizational structure of the Ministry of Government, has resources from the annual budget allocations that the General Treasury of the Nation (TGN) assigns to the Ministry of Government. The resources collected by the immigration and foreigner administration and control in application of the respective fees constitute the Ministry of Government's own resources.
- II. The General Directorate of Migration may seek sources of cooperation and financing, whether internal or external, in order to improve its specific functions, with any agreement or acceptance thereof to be signed by the Ministry of Government, as the General Directorate of Migration may not do so directly.

ARTICLE 11. (OBLIGATION TO REPORT).

- I. Public and private institutions are obliged to provide the General Directorate of Migration with information, under official responsibility.
- II. Any limitation or reservation of information must be specific and regulated by express legal provision, identifying the level of limitation.

TITLE III

RIGHTS, DUTIES, AND GUARANTEES OF FOREIGN MIGRANTS

CHAPTER I
RIGHTS OF FOREIGN MIGRANTS

ARTICLE 12. (RIGHTS).

- I. Foreign migrants shall enjoy, on equal terms with nationals, the rights recognized in the Political Constitution of the State, the laws, and the international instruments to which the Bolivian State is a party.

- II. **The State guarantees foreign migrants the exercise and enjoyment of the following rights:**
 1. To migration based on the principles of equality, universality, and reciprocity.

 2. To health, sexual and reproductive rights.

 3. To adequate housing and living conditions.

 4. To work, social security, basic social services and benefits; to engage in paid employment, either self-employed or employed by others, in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

 5. Access to basic and higher education.

6. To individual or collective requests, oral or written, to obtain a prompt and timely response.
7. Freedom of residence, permanence, and movement throughout Bolivian territory, within the framework of the legal system.
8. To family reunification with their parents, spouses, dependent children, or adult children with disabilities.
9. To vote in municipal elections in accordance with specific regulations.
10. To request and receive refuge, within the framework of the legal system, international treaties, and agreements ratified by the Plurinational State of Bolivia.
11. Freedom of thought, spirituality, religion, and worship.
12. To freely express and disseminate thoughts or opinions.
13. To access information in accordance with the law.
14. To establish and form part of associations within the limitations established in the Political Constitution of the State, the laws, and current regulations.

15. To prevent gender violence and situations of vulnerability that women may suffer due to their status as migrants.

III. The right to freely express and disseminate thoughts and opinions shall be limited in the following circumstances:

1. For well-founded reasons of national security and public order.
2. In the case of any form of political propaganda or internal interference in favor of or against internal or international armed conflicts.
3. When any form of national, racial, or religious hatred is expressed that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility, or violence.

ARTICLE 13. (BENEFIT IN THE GRANTING OF THE IDENTITY CARD

). Foreigners residing in Bolivia who are over 60 years of age and have had permanent residence for more than 15 continuous years may obtain an identity card for foreigners with indefinite validity.

CHAPTER II

DUTIES OF FOREIGN MIGRANTS

ARTICLE 14. (DUTIES).

- I. **Foreigners who are in the national territory must comply with the provisions of the Political Constitution of the State, this Law, and the legal system in force.**

II. Foreign nationals are subject to the following duties:

1. Comply with the requirements and conditions established by the State for entry, transit, stay, and departure, in accordance with this Law and its regulations.
2. Maintain valid authorization to remain in the country.
3. Present identity and travel documents to the competent authorities when required.
4. Comply with tax and social security obligations, in accordance with the applicable regulations in force in these areas.
5. Pay fees for immigration procedures and fines when applicable.
6. Appear before the immigration authority upon written request and within the time limit set by the authority.
7. Respect the national symbols, rules, and procedures, as well as the socio-cultural and religious traditions of the Plurinational State of Bolivia.
8. Care for and respect Mother Earth, the environment, biodiversity, and natural resources.

9. Inform the competent authority of any change of address or other relevant information when renewing or obtaining immigration documents.

CHAPTER III

GUARANTEES

ARTICLE 15. (CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTEES).

- I. Foreign migrants who enter or remain, temporarily or permanently, in the Plurinational State of Bolivia shall enjoy the guarantees provided for in the Political Constitution of the State and the legal system.
- II. Immigrant advocacy organizations, legally constituted in the Plurinational State of Bolivia and registered with the General Directorate of Migration, shall assist in safeguarding the rights of immigrants.
- III. Foreign migrants shall have the right to the assistance of an interpreter if they do not speak the language in which they are being tried.

TITLE IV

TRAVEL DOCUMENTS, VISAS, CLASSIFICATION OF VISAS, ADMISSION AND INADMISSION

CHAPTER I

TRAVEL DOCUMENTS FOR FOREIGN AND NATIONAL MIGRANTS

ARTICLE 16. (TRAVEL DOCUMENTS FOR NATIONAL MIGRANTS).

- I. To leave the national territory, Bolivian citizens must present the following documents:**
 1. Valid and current passport or;
 2. Valid and current identity card, in accordance with international agreements.
- II.** To enter the national territory, Bolivian citizens must present any document proving their identity and Bolivian nationality or, in exceptional cases, a consular safe-conduct.
- III.** In addition to the requirements set forth in paragraph I of this Article, children and adolescents must comply with the legally established requirements and obligations.

ARTICLE 17. (TRAVEL DOCUMENTS FOR FOREIGN MIGRANTS).

- I. To enter or leave the country, foreign migrants must present the following documents:**

1. Valid and current passport or;
2. Valid and current national identity document recognized in accordance with bilateral, multilateral, or regional treaties, conventions, and agreements; or
3. Safe conduct to leave the national territory, in exceptional cases.

II. In addition to the requirements set forth in paragraph I of this Article, the parents or guardians of children and adolescents must comply with the legally established requirements and obligations.

ARTICLE 18. (PASSPORT). Foreign nationals may enter, transit, or leave the national territory carrying any of the following types of passports:

1. Diplomatic passport.
2. Official Passport.
3. Service Passport.
4. Regular Passport.
5. Others, established through international agreements or conventions.

ARTICLE 19. (ISSUANCE).

- I. Regular national passports shall be issued, registered, and controlled by the General Directorate of Migration within the national territory; for Bolivians abroad, the issuance and printing of such documents shall be carried out in coordination with Bolivian consular representatives, in accordance with the provisions of this Law.**
- II. Diplomatic, official, and service passports for nationals shall be issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in accordance with the provisions of this Law.**

CHAPTER II

CLASSIFICATION AND CANCELLATION OF

VISAS

FOR FOREIGN MIGRANTS

ARTICLE 20. (VISAS).

- I. Visas are granted by the Plurinational State of Bolivia through a consular representation accredited abroad by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.**
- II. The visa enables the foreign migrant to present themselves at a Bolivian border or airport checkpoint for entry, with the aim of remaining for a specified period of time calculated from the date of entry.**

- III.** The General Directorate of Migration shall issue entry visas for tourism or visits to the Plurinational State of Bolivia when the foreign migrant who requires one has been unable to access a consular representation of their country or a country close to it, in accordance with the provisions of this Law.
- IV.** Visas entitle the holder to temporary or provisional residence in the national territory, in accordance with the provisions of this Law and its regulations.
- V.** The General Directorate of Migration must expressly authorize, by the most expeditious means, the granting of a visa to the consular representation that received the application, within a maximum period of fifteen (15) business days.
- VI.** The visa granted to the foreign migrant, authorizing their entry into the national territory, is presumed to be valid, unless there are justified reasons to presume irregularity in its obtaining or a risk to State security.

ARTICLE 21. (TYPES OF VISAS).

- I.** The following types of visas are recognized:
 - 1. Diplomatic.
 - 2. Official.
 - 3. Transit.

4. Courtesy.

5. Student:

a) Exchange with agreement.

b) Exchange without agreement.

6. Humanitarian.

7. Tourism or visit.

8. Specific purpose:

a) Work.

b) Temporary work.

c) Health.

d) Family.

e) Crew member.

9. Multiple.

II. For the visas referred to in paragraph I of this Article, except for numbers 1 and 2, which are granted exclusively by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the length of stay of the foreign national, requirements, and procedures shall be established by regulation under this Law.

III. The list of visa exemptions and extensions shall be the responsibility of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in accordance with the provisions of the relevant international agreements and the principle of reciprocity.

ARTICLE 22. (CANCELLATION OF VISAS). By administrative act, the competent authority shall cancel visas in the following cases:

1. For mandatory departure.
2. For extradition, unless acquittal of the charges is proven.
3. When cases of fraud by the applicant are verified in order to evade compliance with legal requirements that lead to error in the issuance of a visa, in which case the competent authorities must be informed of the fact.

CHAPTER III

ADMISSION AND PROHIBITION OF ENTRY

ARTICLE 23. (ADMISSION).

- I. The General Directorate of Migration authorizes the entry of foreign migrants into the national territory in accordance with the conditions and requirements established in this Law and its regulations.**
- II.** Foreign migrants who wish to enter the Plurinational State of Bolivia must do so through the immigration control posts authorized for that purpose, be in possession of a passport or travel document proving their identity, which is considered valid for that purpose under international agreements signed by the Plurinational State of Bolivia, and not be subject to express prohibitions.

ARTICLE 24. (IMMIGRATION CONTROL).

- I.** Bolivian nationals and foreign nationals shall be subject to the corresponding immigration registration and control at land and airport border crossings upon entering the country. Such control shall be carried out by the General Directorate of Immigration in order to determine the legality of their entry.
- II.** Foreign migrants who have entered the national territory shall be subject to immigration control in accordance with programs and plans established by the General Directorate of Immigration, in order to verify their regular immigration status.

ARTICLE 25. (IRREGULAR ENTRY). Entry into the national territory is irregular in the following cases:

1. Entry into the country through an unauthorized location.
2. Entry into the country through an authorized point of entry while evading or omitting immigration control.
3. Entry into the country without the corresponding documentation or with false documentation.

ARTICLE 26. (PROHIBITION OF ENTRY).

- I. The prohibition of entry into the national territory of a foreign migrant is the administrative decision by which the immigration authority, when carrying out immigration control, denies entry on the grounds established in paragraph II of this Article, ordering their immediate return to their country of origin or to a third country that will admit them. No further appeal may be lodged against this decision.
- II. The grounds for prohibiting foreign migrants from entering the national territory are as follows:
 1. When they do not have the appropriate visa, except as provided for in international agreements and conventions that exclude it.
 2. When they do not meet the requirements and provide the documentation requested for their admission or regularization.
 3. When they present false or altered documents upon verification.

4. When they have been subject to mandatory departure from the country for violating this Law, unless the period of punishment for mandatory departure has ended.
5. When they are criminally prosecuted abroad and have an arrest warrant or have been convicted in the country for criminal offenses and have served their sentence, and in accordance with the provisions of international agreements and treaties ratified by the State.
6. When they have been convicted of crimes against humanity, human trafficking, arms trafficking, money laundering, trafficking in controlled substances, genocide, war crimes, or terrorism, in accordance with the provisions of international agreements and treaties ratified by the State.
7. When they have final criminal convictions and are repeat offenders abroad.
8. They are registered in the files of the international police.

III. Refugee applicants and victims of crimes of human trafficking and smuggling are exempt from compliance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, as well as foreigners who can prove a family relationship up to the first degree of consanguinity, filiation, adoption, or legal guardianship with nationals, and who must therefore remedy the reasons or causes that led to the prohibition of their entry, with the exception of the provisions of paragraphs 5, 6, and 7 of paragraph II of this Article.

TITLE V

PERMANENCE AND CATEGORIES

CHAPTER I

PERMANENCE

ARTICLE 27. (PERMANENCE).

- I. It is the authorization granted by the General Directorate of Migration to foreign migrants to remain in Bolivian territory for the established period, subject to compliance with the requirements set forth in this Law and its regulations.**
- II.** Permanent residence may also be granted in accordance with international agreements and conventions ratified by the State.

ARTICLE 28. (TYPES OF PERMANENCE).

- I.** The following types of residence are established:
 1. Temporary residence for a specific purpose:
 - a) Tourism or visit.
 - b) Study.

c) Work.

d) Health.

e) Family.

f) Transit.

2. Temporary residence;

a) Study.

b) Work.

c) Health.

d) Family.

3. Permanent Residence.

II. For the permanent stays referred to in paragraph I of this Article, extensions, requirements, and procedures shall be established by regulation under this Law.

- III. Permanent residence for refugees is granted in accordance with Law No. 251 of June 20, 2012.

ARTICLE 29. (TEMPORARY PERMANENCE). This constitutes authorization to remain or reside in the country on a temporary basis for a maximum period of one hundred and eighty (180) days.

ARTICLE 30. (TEMPORARY PERMANENCE). This is the authorization to remain in the country for up to a maximum of three (3) years. It may be granted to foreign migrants who have entered the national territory legally and request it, according to the following categories:

1. Temporary stay of one (1) year, renewable for two equal periods.
2. Temporary residence for two (2) years, renewable for one (1) year.
3. Temporary residence permit valid for three (3) years.
4. Temporary humanitarian residence for one (1) year, granted to foreign migrants who, for reasons of force majeure beyond their control and duly justified, are unable to meet the requirements established by this Law and its regulations for obtaining temporary residence.

ARTICLE 31. (PERMANENT RESIDENCE).

- I. **This is the authorization to reside or remain in the country on a permanent basis, granted to foreign migrants who have been in the country for at least three (3) years and who expressly request it.**
- II. Permanent residence shall be extended to the spouse, dependent children, and parents in their care, without the need for a minimum residence of three (3) years.

ARTICLE 32. (IRREGULAR RESIDENCE). Residence in the national territory is considered irregular in the following cases:
residence in the national territory is irregular in the following cases:

1. When a foreign migrant, having entered the national territory legally, remains in the territory after the expiry of the period of stay granted.
2. When a foreign national who has entered the country legally does not have the required authorization to carry out the activity they are engaged in.
3. As established in Article 25 of this Law.

ARTICLE 33. (CHANGE OF IMMIGRATION STATUS). Foreign migrants may change their immigration status in accordance with the provisions of this Law and its regulations.

ARTICLE 34. (FOREIGNER IDENTITY CARD).
Foreign migrants who obtain temporary or permanent residence must obtain their Foreign Identity Card from the competent authority within the time frame and under the conditions established in the regulations in force.

CHAPTER II
CANCELLATION OF PERMANENT
RESIDENCE

ARTICLE 35. (CANCELLATION OF PERMANENT RESIDENCE).

- I. **The competent immigration authority has the power to cancel the temporary, provisional, or permanent residence of foreign migrants when they incur the following causes:**
1. Leaving the national territory for longer than the period established in the regulations of this Law, without the authorization of the General Directorate of Immigration.
 2. For proven simulated or fraudulent and/or malicious acts or deeds by which they obtained their residence, a fact that must be reported to the competent authorities.
 3. For unjustified failure to comply with the express warning to regularize their immigration status within the time limits established by the competent immigration authority.
 4. For a mandatory departure order issued by the competent authority.

5. For failure to comply with the purpose and conditions that led to the granting of permanent residence under a program subsidized in whole or in part, directly or indirectly, by the State.
 6. For incurring one of the prohibitions contained in Article 26 of this Law.
- II. The General Directorate of Migration shall authorize an extension of the departure time for serious personal or family health reasons, for studies, and for unforeseeable circumstances or force majeure.

ARTICLE 36. (EXCEPTION TO THE CANCELLATION OF PERMANENCE).

- I. **The immigration authority, after verifying the family relationship up to the first degree of consanguinity, filiation, adoption, or legal guardianship, may not cancel the foreigner's residence under the principle of family unity. As a result of non-compliance with the provisions of this regulation, the foreigner must renew their residence each year in accordance with the requirements established in the regulations of this Law.**
- II. The provisions of the preceding paragraph shall not apply in the event that the General Directorate of Immigration has ordered the compulsory departure of the foreign citizen in accordance with the provisions of paragraph I, numbers 1 and 6 of Article 38 of this Law.
- III. No foreign migrant or their family members who are part of a group may be subject to compulsory collective departure; each case shall be examined individually.

- IV.** Compulsory departure does not violate the rights acquired by the migrant in accordance with national legislation.

TITLE VI

MANDATORY DEPARTURE AND PROHIBITION OF RE-ENTRY

SINGLE CHAPTER

MANDATORY

DEPARTURE

ARTICLE 37. (MANDATORY DEPARTURE).

- I. The General Directorate of Migration, after conducting an administrative proceeding, shall decide on the expulsion of the foreign migrant from the national territory.**
- II.** Compulsory departure requires the foreign migrant to leave the national territory within fifteen (15) working days of legal notification, after the guarantees established in Article 15 of this Law have been applied. The period for re-entry into the national territory shall be determined in accordance with the regulations of this Law.
- III.** Compulsory departure shall take effect when the decision becomes final. To this end, the General Directorate of Migration shall arrange for the transfer of the foreign migrant to their country of origin or to a third country that will admit them. Under no circumstances shall the foreign migrant be forced to leave the territory of the State for a country where there is a well-founded danger or risk to their life and integrity.

- IV.** If the compulsory departure affects the rights of children and adolescents, the General Directorate of Migration shall immediately report the case to the Office of the Ombudsman for Children and Adolescents and to the consular representation of the country of origin, as appropriate.
- V.** If the foreign migrant is subject to criminal prosecution abroad with an arrest warrant, the General Directorate of Migration will refer the case to the competent authority.
- VI.** If the foreign migrant commits acts that disturb public order, as long as the mandatory departure order has not been enforced, the General Directorate of Migration shall notify the competent authority.

ARTICLE 38. (GROUNDS FOR MANDATORY DEPORTATION).

- I.** Compulsory departure shall proceed on the following grounds:
 - 1. Having entered or left the national territory irregularly and not having regularized their immigration status, failing to comply with the warnings issued and notified within the deadlines established by the immigration authority, except for citizens who have established their legal residence in border areas and who have documentation proving this.
 - 2. Having remained in the national territory irregularly without having regularized their immigration status, failing to comply with the warnings issued and notified within the deadlines established by the immigration authority.
 - 3. Having been convicted without rehabilitation for crimes against the state.

Humanity, Human Trafficking and Smuggling, Arms Trafficking, Money Laundering, Controlled Substances, Genocide, War Crimes, and Terrorism, in accordance with international treaties and conventions.

4. Having been subject to mandatory departure as legally established without having complied with it, or if having complied with it, the term established therein has not expired in the case of temporary departure.
5. Evading border immigration controls.
6. Presenting false or altered documents.

- II. The General Directorate of Migration shall suspend the mandatory departure in the event that the foreign migrant demonstrates a family relationship up to the first degree of consanguinity, filiation, adoption, or legal guardianship with a Bolivian person, provided that the marriage or common-law union recognized by a jurisdictional authority was entered into prior to the event that led to the compulsory departure decision, except as provided in paragraph I, numeral 3 of this Article.

ARTICLE 39. (PROHIBITION OF RE-ENTRY).

- I. **Mandatory departure entails a temporary or permanent ban on the foreign migrant re-entering national territory, and the time will be calculated from the date of its execution.**
- II. The General Directorate of Migration shall, by administrative act, set the period for re-entry into national territory of the foreign migrant who has been subject to compulsory departure, in accordance with the seriousness of the cause that gave rise to it and the provisions of the regulations of this Law.

- III. The General Directorate of Migration may reconsider the re-entry ban on the grounds of family reunification and/or duly proven humanitarian reasons.

TITLE VII

NATURALIZATION OF FOREIGN MIGRANTS

SINGLE CHAPTER

NATURALIZATION

ARTICLE 40. (NATURALIZATION).

- I. Naturalization is the legal process by which Bolivian nationality is granted to a foreign migrant, based on the provisions of the Political Constitution of the State and the legal system.
- II. Foreign migrants who acquire Bolivian nationality through naturalization shall have all the rights and obligations that the laws recognize for Bolivians of origin.

ARTICLE 41. (NATURALIZATION BY PERMANENCE). To acquire Bolivian nationality, foreign migrants, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph I of Article 142 of the Political Constitution of the State, must meet the following conditions:

- 1. Have resided in the country for three (3) continuous years.

2. Express their willingness to acquire Bolivian nationality and to comply with the Political Constitution of the State.
3. Engage in lawful activity in the country.
4. Prove their nationality of origin.
5. Comply with other requirements established in the regulations of this Law.

ARTICLE 42. (NATURALIZATION BY FAMILY TIES OR SERVICES).

- I. **In accordance with the provisions of paragraph II of Article 142 of the Political Constitution of the State, foreign migrants who have resided legally in the country for two (2) years and are in one of the following situations may acquire Bolivian nationality:**
 1. They have a Bolivian spouse, Bolivian children, or Bolivian foster parents. Nationality shall not be lost in the event of widowhood or divorce.
 2. They perform military service in Bolivia, at the required age and in accordance with the law.
 3. Those who obtain Bolivian nationality for their services to the country

granted by the Plurinational Legislative Assembly, by law.

- II. The requirements for each of these situations shall be established in the regulations of this Law.

TITLE VIII

RESPONSIBILITY OF PASSENGER TRANSPORT SERVICE OPERATORS, TRAVEL AND TOURISM AGENCIES, HOTELS, HOSTELS, RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION, ACCOMMODATION AND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

CHAPTER I INSPECTIONS

AND OBLIGATIONS

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ARTICLE 43. (INSPECTIONS). The General Directorate of Migration and/or Departmental Administrations shall periodically carry out inspections of domestic and international passenger transport service providers, travel and tourism agencies, hotels, hostels, residential establishments, lodgings, workplaces, and higher education institutions offering vocational training, in order to verify compliance with this Law.

ARTICLE 44. (OBLIGATIONS OF PASSENGER TRANSPORT SERVICE OPERATORS

). Domestic and international passenger transport service operators have the following obligations:

1. To provide transportation services to foreign migrants, upon presentation of travel documents and visas, if applicable.
2. Provide advance passenger and crew registration lists, within the time frame and in the manner established by the General Directorate of Migration.

3. Provide all passengers entering or leaving the country with the documents required by the General Directorate of Migration and instruct them on how to fill them out and submit them.
4. Ensure that crew members and international passenger transport service personnel have the necessary travel documents and visas, if applicable.
5. Make available to the immigration authorities any nationals who have been deported or refused entry in other countries and who arrive in the national territory, and provide all the corresponding documentation.
6. Transport, at its expense, foreign migrants who have been refused entry for the reasons set forth in paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 26 of this Law or who are subject to mandatory departure, outside the national territory to their country of last origin, their country of origin, or a third country that will accept them.
7. Prioritize seats on transportation for first-degree relatives by blood, filiation, adoption, or legal guardianship when one of the members has been subject to compulsory departure or inadmissibility. For this purpose, the cost of the tickets shall be borne by the relatives.

ARTICLE 45. (TRAVEL AND TOURISM AGENCIES). Those responsible Travel and tourism agencies have the following obligations:

1. Require foreign migrants to present a valid and current travel document, with the corresponding visa if applicable, in order to provide the services related to their activity.

2. Provide lists of foreign migrants entering the country as tourists, within the time frame and in the manner established by the General Directorate of Migration.

ARTICLE 46. (HOTELS, HOSTELS, RESIDENTIAL HOMES, AND ACCOMMODATIONS). The owners or managers of hotels, hostels, residential facilities, and accommodations that provide lodging to foreign nationals have the following obligations:

1. Require foreign migrants to present a valid and current travel document in order to provide the services related to their activity.
2. Provide lists of foreign nationals staying at your establishment, within the time frame and in the manner established by the General Directorate of Migration.
3. Provide accommodation at your expense, at the request of the General Directorate of Migration, to any foreign national subject to compulsory departure, in exceptional situations in accordance with the regulations of this Law.

ARTICLE 47. (HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS OF
) . Those responsible for Higher Education Institutions for Professional Training have the following obligations:

1. To require foreign students, parents, guardians, or legal representatives, as applicable, at the time of enrollment, to provide identification documents and the respective valid visa or residence permit, if applicable.
2. Provide lists of foreign migrants enrolled in the educational institution, within the time frame and in the manner established by the General Directorate of Migration.

3. Enroll foreign students who do not have the required documentation at the time of enrollment in higher education institutions offering vocational training, since students cannot be deprived of their right to education as established in the Political Constitution of the Plurinational State of Bolivia. After a certain period of time, they will be required to regularize their immigration status.

TITLE IX

LABOR PROTECTION FOR FOREIGN MIGRANT WORKERS

SINGLE CHAPTER

RIGHTS OF MIGRANT WORKERS

ARTICLE 48. (EMPLOYMENT OF FOREIGN MIGRANTS).

- I. Foreign migrants admitted and authorized in the Plurinational State of Bolivia, whether on a temporary, transitional, or permanent basis, may perform any paid or lucrative task or activity, either on their own account or as employees, enjoying the protection and rights of the laws governing labor and social security.
- II. Employers are obliged to strictly comply with current labor legislation, and the acquired rights and social benefits corresponding to foreign migrants for the work they have performed shall not be affected, regardless of their immigration status.

- III. Companies providing services in Bolivian territory and employing foreign personnel must comply with current Bolivian legislation and the provisions of this Law.

ARTICLE 49. (RIGHTS OF MIGRANT WORKERS).
MIGRANT WORKERS). **In addition to the rights established in the Political Constitution of the State, international human rights instruments ratified by the State, and national laws, migrant workers shall have the following rights:**

1. To be informed by the competent authorities of the State of all the conditions applicable to their admission and particularly those relating to their residence.
2. To freely choose their paid activity or seek other employment in the event that their activity has ceased.
3. To participate on an equal footing in labor associations and unions, except in situations that could affect State security or public order.
4. Not to be subjected to servitude, slavery, exploitation, or forced labor.
5. To have the consular or diplomatic authorities of their country of origin informed in the event of their arrest or detention.
6. In the event of compulsory departure from the country, the migrant worker shall receive payment of accrued wages, social benefits, and other entitlements owed to them.

and other benefits owed to them.

7. To transfer their income and savings, in particular the funds necessary for the support of their families, either to their country of origin or to any other country, in accordance with international agreements and current national regulations.
8. Foreign migrants who are students may engage in part-time or fixed-term paid activities, provided that this does not limit the pursuit of their studies.
9. Other rights recognized in conventions, treaties, bilateral, regional, or international agreements on labor and social security, ratified by the Plurinational State of Bolivia.
10. To prevent gender discrimination, vulnerability due to informality, temporary employment, the wage gap with national female workers, sexual harassment, and workplace harassment based on sex, while also promoting access to information and social support networks.

ARTICLE 50. (DUTIES).

I. **Migrant workers and their families, in addition to the provisions of Article 14 of this Law, have the following duties:**

1. To know, respect, and comply with the conventions, treaties, bilateral, regional, or international agreements on labor and social security ratified by the Plurinational State of Bolivia.

2. To obtain and maintain a valid visa authorizing their stay in the country for work, where applicable.
3. To regularize their immigration status by complying with the requirements and procedures established in the current legal system, if they are performing paid or lucrative work, whether self-employed or employed by others, with or without a relationship of dependency.

ARTICLE 51. (PROHIBITION OF WORK). Foreign migrants who are in the country as tourists or visitors may not work or perform paid or lucrative tasks, either on their own account or for others, with or without an employment relationship, unless expressly authorized by the General Directorate of Migration for humanitarian reasons.

TITLE X

BOLIVIANS ABROAD

CHAPTER I

SUPPORT FOR MIGRATORY FREEDOM

ARTICLE 52. (GUARANTEE OF APPLICATION OF THE PRINCIPLE). The Plurinational State of Bolivia shall urge the States in which Bolivians reside to apply the principle of equal treatment and reciprocity to our nationals with the nationals of those receiving States.

ARTICLE 53. (SIGNING OF AGREEMENTS). The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, through its diplomatic and consular representations, shall promote the signing of agreements and consultation mechanisms at the bilateral and multilateral levels to develop better possibilities for transit and stay for Bolivians in countries in the region and around the world, as well as for foreigners in the national territory.

ARTICLE 54. (MANAGEMENT AND PROMOTION IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS)

). The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, through its representatives in international organizations, shall manage and promote the necessary changes in the field of international regulations for the adequate recognition of the rights of migrants and migrant workers, within the framework of a new reality of the transit and permanence of persons in receiving countries through the States.

ARTICLE 55. (ASSISTANCE IN INTERNATIONAL CRIMES). The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, through its diplomatic and consular representations, shall seek to strengthen bilateral and multilateral relations for the protection and assistance of victims of violence, human trafficking and smuggling, and related crimes, as well as for the prosecution and punishment of international crimes, through mechanisms of international legal cooperation.

ARTICLE 56. (PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY AND EVALUATION OF MANAGEMENT RESULTS).

- I. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in its public accountability, shall report on the progress made in terms of agreements and the adaptation of international regulations on migration and consular matters.
- II. Diplomatic and consular missions shall publicly report on and evaluate their performance in terms of compliance with the provisions set forth in this Title, as applicable.
- III. Public accountability shall be carried out at least twice a year, on a semi-annual basis, in a clear and comprehensible manner, in a public event widely announced for that purpose and with the participation of compatriots in the receiving country.

CHAPTER II

PROTECTION OF RIGHTS

ARTICLE 57. (PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF RIGHTS).

- I. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, through its Diplomatic and Consular Missions, shall promote respect for and protection of the fundamental rights of Bolivians abroad, in addition to presenting to the authorities of the country where they are located the relevant actions to ensure respect for the rights and interests of natural persons primarily and legal persons where appropriate, in accordance with the principles and norms of international law.**
- II. Likewise, the Consular Missions will assist Bolivians in:**
 1. The provision and management of public documents that ensure the exercise of their fundamental rights.
 2. Assist in the registration and democratic participation in the electoral processes of the Plurinational State of Bolivia abroad, under the responsibility of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal (TSE).
 3. Implement mechanisms to monitor the situation of Bolivian nationals detained and/or convicted in prisons abroad, ensuring through other measures the effective exercise of their fundamental rights and guarantees.
 4. Assist in the repatriation of the remains of Bolivians who have died abroad, mainly to families in extreme vulnerability and precarious economic situations.

5. To protect, in cases brought to its attention, the welfare of Bolivian children and adolescents given up for international adoption, in coordination with the relevant authorities.
6. Open channels for reporting violations of rights, mainly of women, allowing for the reporting of sexual harassment, workplace harassment, and other forms of violence, in and from consulates, ensuring the training and awareness of consular staff on the rights of migrant women, for referral to the competent authorities.
7. Provide legal guidance on local regulations and, where appropriate, ensure that they have the legal representation of the receiving country.
8. Assistance in dealing with charitable authorities in the host country, international organizations, and non-governmental organizations for humanitarian purposes, on behalf of those who are homeless or in extremely vulnerable situations.
9. Assistance to those who are victims of natural disasters, states of war, or international crimes.
10. Seeking the location or whereabouts of fellow citizens in their jurisdiction, at the request of family members or the relevant authorities of the Plurinational State of Bolivia. To facilitate this work, Bolivians must register at the respective Consular Offices.
11. Assist in negotiations with the authorities of the receiving country in the procedures initiated by our compatriots for the return of their social security contributions

to social security.

- III. Diplomatic representations by consular section and consulates shall keep a register of Bolivians abroad through the consular system under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

ARTICLE 58. (REGISTRATION OF PERSONS BORN ABROAD).

- I. Persons born abroad to a Bolivian mother or father may be registered and obtain their birth certificate at the consular offices of the Plurinational State of Bolivia abroad, until they reach the age of eighteen (18).
- II. **Persons born abroad to a Bolivian mother or father who have not been registered by the age of eighteen (18) at the respective consulates abroad must complete the process or procedure for obtaining Bolivian nationality through their Bolivian mother or father in the country, in accordance with the legal provisions contained in the Political Constitution of the State and current legislation.**

ARTICLE 59. (PROTECTION, CARE, CONNECTION, AND RETURN). The National Migration Council, through the competent Ministries, shall generate effective policies for the protection, care, connection, return, and reintegration of Bolivians abroad who voluntarily request to return to the country and make this known to the respective Diplomatic and Consular Missions of our country abroad.

ARTICLE 60. (RETURN OF BOLIVIANS). The State The Plurinational State of Bolivia, through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, specifically its diplomatic and consular missions, will assist in the implementation of plans, programs, or projects that have been coordinated with

other government agencies for the repatriation or return of Bolivians and their families to the country, when they request it in an organized manner, for which purpose it may sign agreements or accords with international governmental or non-governmental organizations specializing in the subject.

ARTICLE 61. (RETURN FACILITIES).

- I.** Bolivians who wish to avail themselves of the benefits of return may do so only once and must meet the following requirements:
 1. Submit an application stating their willingness and decision to return to Bolivia to a consular representative.
 2. Have remained abroad for at least two (2) years immediately prior to and verifiable on the date of submission of the application for return to the country.
- II.** Bolivian citizens who take advantage of the return benefit to reside permanently in the country will be exempt from paying any customs import duties on the following goods brought into the country:
 1. Personal effects and household goods, which may include clothing, furniture, appliances, and accessories normally used in a family home, as well as machinery, equipment, and tools used in their work.
-
- III.** For the purposes of application, this Article shall be governed by the provisions of Law No. 1990 of July 28, 1999 - General Customs Law, and its regulations, Law No. 165 of August 16, 2011 - General Transport Law, and other regulations in force in the sector.

ARTICLE 62. (CERTIFICATION OF PROFESSION OR OCCUPATION).

Bolivians who avail themselves of the return benefit, once the return application has been registered at the Bolivian consulates abroad, may apply to the Ministry of Education so that, based on their work experience, after accreditation thereof, they may be issued a certificate of work competence that will allow them to access a job.

ARTICLE 63. (ACCESS TO EDUCATION). The Ministry of Education, in coordination with the Departmental Directorates of Education, shall develop A protocol to prevent girls, boys, and adolescents who return to the country and whose parents or guardians do not have all or part of the documentation required for access to education from dropping out or repeating the school year.

ARTICLE 64. (EXCEPTION TO THE PROCEDURE). Bolivians who have been affected by severe natural disasters in their place of residence and who for this reason return to Bolivia may avail themselves of the benefit of return without going through customs procedures, being exempt from any prior requirements. The relevant diplomatic missions shall inform the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the characteristics of the events.

TITLE XI

MIGRATION DUE TO CLIMATE CHANGE

SINGLE CHAPTER

ARTICLE 65. (MIGRATION DUE TO CLIMATE CHANGE). The National Migration Council

National Migration Council shall promote the signing of international conventions and agreements on climate change and environmental issues with different States, for the protection of Bolivians affected; it shall also coordinate public policies that enable, if necessary, the admission of

populations displaced by climate effects, when there is a risk or threat to life, and whether due to natural causes or environmental, nuclear, or chemical disasters, or famine.

TITLE XII

ADMINISTRATIVE VIOLATIONS AND PENALTIES

CHAPTER I VIOLATIONS

AND PENALTIES

ARTICLE 66. (POWER TO IMPOSE SANCTIONS). The General Directorate of Migration shall exercise the power to impose sanctions for the commission of administrative offenses in the area of migration, subject to the provisions of the legal system.

ARTICLE 67. (OFFENSES).

- I.** Natural and legal persons, both nationals and foreigners, who fail to comply with the obligations established in the legal system shall be guilty of an administrative offense in immigration matters.
- II.** Administrative offenses in immigration matters are classified as minor, serious, and very serious, and shall be determined by regulation under this Law.

CHAPTER II

SANCTIONS

ARTICLE 68. (SANCTIONS). The offenses described in the preceding articles shall be punished by mandatory departure or fines, the amount of which, depending on the type of offense, shall be determined by regulations under this Law.

ARTICLE 69. (EXCEPTION FOR ASYLUM SEEKERS AND VICTIMS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND SMUGGLING). Asylum seekers and victims of human trafficking and smuggling shall not be subject to any of the penalties established in the preceding Article and shall receive the treatment corresponding to them in accordance with applicable international and national treaties, conventions, agreements, and regulations.

TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

FIRST. Upon enactment of this Law, the Executive Branch shall issue a Supreme Decree on amnesty and immigration regularization within a period not exceeding ninety (90) days.

SECOND. Administrative proceedings currently in progress shall be processed and resolved in accordance with the regulations in force at the time of their initiation, unless the interested party expressly requests the application of this Law.

THIRD. Once this Law has been enacted, the General Directorate of Immigration, in coordination with the National Immigration Council, shall draw up the respective regulations within a period of ninety (90) days.

FOURTH. The Executive Branch shall, within a period not exceeding ninety (90) days from the enactment of this Law, approve the Supreme Decree regulating the return benefit, as applicable.

REPEAL AND ABROGATION PROVISION

SOLE. Upon the full entry into force of this Law, all provisions contrary to this Law shall be repealed and revoked.

Forward to the Executive Branch for constitutional purposes.

Given in the Chamber of the Plurinational Legislative Assembly, on the eighteenth day of April two thousand thirteen.

Signed: Lilly Gabriela Montaña Viaña, Yusser Rolando Villarroel Garviso, Andrés Agustín Villca Daza, Marcelina Chavez Salazar, Marcelo William Elío Chávez, Angel David Cortéz Villegas.

Therefore, I hereby enact it to be observed and enforced as a law of the Plurinational State of Bolivia.

Government Palace of the city of La Paz, on the eighth day of May of the year two thousand thirteen.

SIGNED: EVO MORALES AYMA, Juan Ramón Quintana Taborga
MINISTER OF THE PRESIDENCY AND INTERIM MINISTER OF FOREIGN
AFFAIRS, Carlos
Gustavo Romero Bonifaz, Rubén Aldo Saavedra Soto, Elba Viviana Caro Hinojosa,
Luis Alberto Arce Catacora, Daniel Santalla Torrez, Arturo Vladimir Sánchez
Escobar, Cecilia Luisa Ayllon Quinteros, Juan Carlos Calvimontes Camargo,
Roberto Iván Aguilar Gómez, Claudia Stacy Peña Claros, Pablo Cesar Groux
Canedo, Amanda Dávila Tórres.

MANDATORY SUBSCRIPTION

SUPREME DECREE No. 690

NOVEMBER 3, 2010.- It mandates the mandatory subscription, without exception, of all public sector entities that make up the organizational structure of the Executive Branch, as well as public entities and companies that are under its authority or supervision, to the Official Gazette of Bolivia, under the Ministry of the Presidency, for the physical acquisition of Laws, Decrees, and Supreme Resolutions.

TEXT OF CONSULTATION

Official Gazette of the Plurinational State of Bolivia

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