

Migration Policies in Bolivia 2017-2019

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IMISEM

EVERY IMMIGRANT IS AN EMIGRANT
How Migration Policies Shape
the Paths to Integration

IMISEM CASE REPORT
Migration Policies in

Bolivia

2017-2019

Coordinated by:


Luicy Pedroza
Pau Palop-García
So Young Chang

January 2022

G I G A

German  Institute for Global and Area Studies
Leibniz-Institut für Globale und Regionale Studien

Imprint

The IMISEM CASE REPORTS are Open Access publications licensed under the CC BY 4.0  available for download free of charge at our Project Website: www.imisem.info as well as in the Social Science Open Access Repository, which will also host the IMISEM Dataset.

“Every Immigrant is an Emigrant” (IMISEM) is a 4-year project that was funded by the Leibniz-Gemeinschaft and developed at the German Institute for Global and Area Studies (GIGA) from April 2017 until August 2021. The IMISEM project was led by Dr. Luicy Pedroza.

The case reports were authored by a multinational team of researchers coordinated by Luicy Pedroza, Pau Palop-García and So Young Chang. The team of authors (i.e., data collectors) comprised 18 persons (3 core researchers plus 15 student assistants and interns), in alphabetical order: Daniel Braga Nascimento, So Young Chang, Natalia Chudoba, Jenny García Ruales, Belén Goyeneche, Paula Koller, Elena Korshenko, Zihao Lin, Charlotte Metzger, Eduardo Pagés, Pau Palop-García, Luicy Pedroza, Barbara Pilz, Neslihan Önder, Mayya Solonina, Béla Soltész, Arnaz Tejakusuma, and Girindra Wiratni Puspa. For their commitment in the final editing phase, we acknowledge the valuable contributions of Great Uchechukwu Udochi and Micaela Lincango. We are also grateful for the institutional support of the GIGA, especially Peter Peetz, Petra Brandt, Sabine Barth, Jan Lüth, Bert Hoffmann and Verena Schweiger. We also thank Sonia Octavio and Bertram Richter for their support in the cover design and Andrew Crawford for his work in programming the website for the publication of these reports in addition to all the visualizations linked to the IMISEM dataset. Authors alone are responsible for the content of the reports. GIGA and the editors cannot be held liable for any errors and omissions, or for any consequences arising from the use of the information provided.

The data collection for IMISEM took place in Berlin (Germany) from 2017 to 2019 and reflects the state of migration policy at the time of data collection. For maximal transparency, this report follows the structure of the original questionnaire which the team used to collect the information. That tool -an empty questionnaire- is also available in our Project Website for anyone who would like to work further, either to update the cases in the IMISEM sample, or to collect information for cases which were not included in the IMISEM sample. The IMISEM Team encourages both kinds of extensions, which would be very valuable contributions to the scholarly community working on comparative migration policies.

This report you are about to open has been automatically created based on the information contained in the IMISEM dataset, with an R script (version 2.0) coded by Pau Palop-García. Editors of the IMISEM Case Reports: Dr. Luicy Pedroza & Dr. Pau Palop-García.

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About IMISEM

“Every Immigrant is an Emigrant (IMISEM)” is a 4-year project that was funded by the Leibniz-Gemeinschaft and hosted at the German Institute for Global and Area Studies (GIGA) from April 2017 until August 2021. Its main distinctive feature is that it adopts a comprehensive view of migration policy. This includes not only the policies that regulate the stages of entry, immigrant residence and integration to citizenship access, but also encompasses the stages of emigration, emigrant rights abroad, and retention of citizenship. Thus, this project bridges for the first time the two sides of migration policy which both the policy and research communities have assumed to exist, but which so far have not been systematically analyzed in their connections. By collecting information on a vast array of information for policies across these six areas (three “stages” * two “sides”) for 32 cases from three world regions, we hope to offer the scholarly and policy communities the resources to discover connections between the different areas of migration policy within and across cases as well as noteworthy migration policy innovations in so far little-known cases in the world. The IMISEM project was led by Dr. Luicy Pedroza. The data collection for IMISEM took place in Berlin (Germany) from 2017 to 2019 and reflects the state of migration policy at the time of data collection. This report has been created based on the information contained in the IMISEM dataset.

The IMISEM case sample

The sample of 32 cases across Asia, Europe, and Latin America were selected based on heterogeneity in the level of economic development, levels of both flows and stocks of emigrants as well as immigrants, and then finally chosen upon taking into consideration the linguistic abilities and other pragmatic concerns that were decisive for the research team’s ability to explore and understand legal sources and policy regulations of the polities. The cases included in the sample are Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, People’s Republic of China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, East Timor, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Germany, Guatemala, Hong Kong, Hungary, Indonesia, Ireland, Japan, Macau, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Singapore, South Korea, Spain, Taiwan, Trinidad and Tobago, and Uruguay.

We use the terms “country” and “state” in all the reports for purposes of consistency, but we are aware that some of the *politie*s that we have included in the sample would require a different treatment because of situations of subordination to a higher-level political community (as in the cases of Hong Kong and Macau as Special Administrative Regions) or contested sovereignty issues (as in the case of Taiwan). We kindly ask our readers to bear in mind these important characteristics for any interpretation of the data presented.

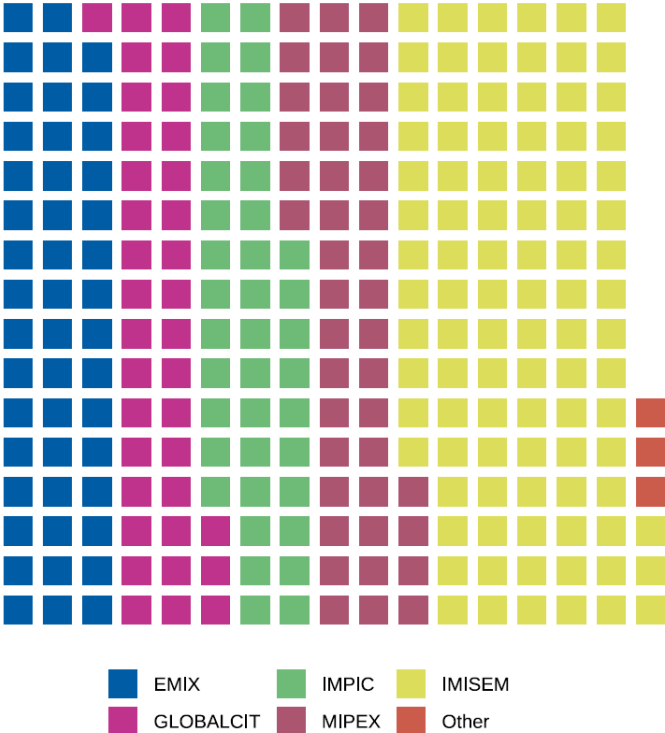
About the IMISEM Questionnaire

For maximal transparency, this report follows the same structure of the IMISEM Data Collection Tool (a questionnaire) which the team used to gather the information. This questionnaire was not distributed to experts to be filled in, but rather served as a systematic tool with which the data collectors/authors were able to collect information in an orderly, systematic, and comparable manner across cases. A template of the IMISEM Data Collection Tool is available for download on our website. It is important for us, the IMISEM Team, to acknowledge how the IMISEM Data Collection Tool builds on previous efforts in

data collection on migration policies. The strategy behind the selection of questions was the following: first, based on a wide survey of the literature, we decided which dimensions and sub-dimensions of policies were relevant for our research goals and noted down the questions that we deemed necessary to gather the information for each of the IMISEM dimensions. Second, we did a thorough review of all the questionnaires produced by previous projects and selected from them those that covered the policy dimensions identified in our initial literature review. As a final step, we came up with new questions that covered those areas that had not been addressed by previous projects and yet seemed crucial to understand migration policies comprehensively and across the three regions that we cover.

The final version includes 288 main questions (and over 800 sub-questions), 90 of which (31.3 %) are original formulations of the IMISEM project and 198 are based on questions developed previously by projects such as [IMPIC](#), [EMIX](#), [GLOBALCIT](#) and [MIPEX](#). The first draft of our Data Collection Tool was piloted on a case from each region and thereafter went through several revisions to refine and modify the wording of questions. As none of the existing tools we drew on had included Asian cases in their original sample, it was important that our tool itself reflected policies that we might encounter in the broader sample pool with their apparent priorities and specificities. An example of this is the addition of questions on broker agencies that assist potential migrants with emigration and immigration, which are highly visible actors in several Asian cases. Adapting questions coming from projects that had originally focused on European cases only also meant discarding items that captured regulations applicable only for European migrants/citizens (i. e. for the European cases in our sample we collect information that applies to “third-country nationals”). The iterative process of piloting and refining questions led to the final version of the IMISEM Data Collection Tool. Figure 1 shows the origin of the questions that are included in our questionnaire.

Figure 1: Origin of the questions included in the IMISEM Data Collection Tool



Each square represents a main question of the IMISEM Questionnaire/Data Collection Tool.

Source: Own elaboration.

Format of the answers contained in this report

The format of the answers that we present in this report follows the needs of the team to have comparable answers, so that we could more easily assign a numerical code later and therefore produce a dataset which lends itself to different analyses. Yet, we also wanted to include an explanation of the answer in some detail so that our readers can understand how we interpreted the sources and why we assigned a certain code. The importance of including an explanation for each answer cannot be understated. The explanations allow us to add nuance to the instances where there is room for debate and contestation over the interpretation of regulations. By explaining our answers, we hope to increase the transparency of the steps between data collection and data coding, and to invite other researchers to draw their own interpretations and conclusions, which may differ from our own.

Each of the answers in this report is composed of four fields:

Answer: this field contains the qualitative answer to the given question (for instance, “yes” or “no”).

Code: this field contains the quantitative answer to the given question. This reflects how we translated the qualitative answer into a number or code (for instance, “yes” can be coded as 0, and “no” as 1). The codes allow us to create composite indicators and compare across cases. The transformation of the qualitative answers into codes have been carried out following the IMISEM Codebook, the free access to which is also available on our website.

Explanation: this field contains the interpretation for the answer. It is meant to help the reader understand the logic behind the qualitative answer given by the coder. It often refers to the regulations -or lack thereof- and explains how we understood it.

Sources: this field contains a description of the sources consulted by the collector/author to come up with the answer and the explanation. Usually, primary sources (such as laws, all kinds of regulations and official government websites) are provided first, followed by consultations with official authorities (if the team considered necessary to corroborate information or decide for an interpretation), and secondary sources.

Format of the sources

We used a shortened version of the Chicago style for the citation of the different sources to reduce the length of the reports. The sources include the name of the web page, publication, report or legal document in the original language, followed by the translation in English within “[]”. Given the complexity of the questions, answering many of them required using more than one source. Therefore, in a single question, several references appear in the same paragraph. They are separated by the following sign: “/”.

For example, the following format was used for legal documents, the most used type of source:

Name of regulation in original language [Name of regulation in English]. Year of enactment (Year of the version). Art. X.

Example: Constitución Española [Spanish Constitution]. 1978 (1992). Art. 78.

Varieties of Standard English

In accordance with the diversity of nationalities and backgrounds in our team, we decided against homogenizing the use of English, which means that readers will find different spelling norms being applied across reports. We followed the use that is customary in the case we collected information for or that which our collectors felt at ease with. The same principle applies to other languages, such as Spanish or German.

Contact

We sincerely hope that our dataset proves useful for your purposes. Please let us know if you have any feedback at: lpedroza@colmex.mx or find us through our ORCID numbers:

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1. Emigration policies

1.1. General

EMIGRATION_1. The attempt to leave the country is punishable by law.

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No. There is a migration policy framework supporting emigration. Law 370 and Supreme Decree 1923 which regulate migration affairs in Bolivia do not include provisions forbidding emigration.

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. / Decreto Supremo N° 1923. [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014.

EMIGRATION_2: Exit fees.

Prospective emigrants need to pay a fee before emigrating.

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No provisions in main regulation.

Sources: Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores. "Cancillería de Bolivia [Chancellery of Bolivia]". Accessed November 2018. <https://cancilleria.gob.bo/webmre/>. / Ministerio de Gobierno. "Inicio [Home]". Accessed November 2018. <https://www.mingobierno.gob.bo/>. / Dirección General de Migración. "Dirección General de Migración-Estado Plurinacional del Bolivia [Directorate General of Migration - Plurinational State of Bolivia]". Accessed November 2018. <https://www.migracion.gob.bo/>.

Amount of the fee in country of origin currency:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Amount of the fee in US Dollars:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Prospective emigrants need to make a deposit before emigrating:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No such policy exists.

Sources: Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores. "Cancillería de Bolivia [Chancellery of Bolivia]". Accessed November 2018. <https://cancilleria.gob.bo/webmre/>. / Ministerio de Gobierno. "Inicio [Home]". Accessed November 2018. <https://www.mingobierno.gob.bo/>. / Dirección General de Migración. "Dirección General de Migración-Estado Plurinacional del Bolivia [Directorate General of Migration - Plurinational State of Bolivia]". Accessed November 2018. <https://www.migracion.gob.bo/>.

Amount of the deposit in the currency of the country of origin:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Amount of the deposit in US Dollars:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRATION_3: Citizens can only stay abroad for a given maximum of days.

Citizens can only stay abroad for a given maximum of days

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No provision in main regulations

Sources: Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores. "Cancillería de Bolivia [Chancellery of Bolivia]". Accessed November 2018. <https://cancilleria.gob.bo/webmre/>. / Ministerio de Gobierno. "Inicio [Home]". Accessed November 2018. <https://www.mingobierno.gob.bo/>. / Dirección General de Migración. "Dirección General de Migración-Estado Plurinacional del Bolivia [Directorate General of Migration - Plurinational State of Bolivia]". Accessed November 2018. <https://www.migracion.gob.bo/>.

Maximum number of days that citizens can stay abroad:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

1.2. Documentation

1.2.1. Passport

EMIGRATION_4: Cost of ordinary passport.

Cost of ordinary passport in country currency (if there are different costs for passports with different validity, register the cost of the cheapest ordinary passport):

Answer: 200

Code: 200

Explanation: The cost is of 200 bolivianos (USD 28,94).

Sources: Dirección General de Migración. "Guía del trámite de pasaporte boliviano [Bolivian Passport Processing Guide]". Accessed January 25, 2019. <http://www.migracion.gob.bo/>.

Cost of ordinary passport in US Dollars (if there are different costs for passports with different validity, register the cost of the cheapest ordinary passport):

Answer: 28.94

Code: 28.94

Explanation: The cost is of 200 bolivianos (USD 28,94).

Sources: Dirección General de Migración, «Guía Del Trámite de Pasaporte Boliviano», accedido 25 de enero de 2019, <http://www.migracion.gob.bo/>.te de Pasaporte Boliviano», accedido 25 de enero de 2019, <http://www.migracion.gob.bo/>.

EMIGRATION_5: Maximum length of procedure to process passport.

Maximum length of procedure to process passport is specified in the regulations or information on the average length is provided by official sources (if there are different lengths, use the minimum):

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: It depends where the procedure is carried out. Centro emisor (Issuing/broadcasting center): 45 minutes. Centro de captura (capture center), where the data of the person issuing the passport still needs to be collected: two days.

Sources: Dirección General de Migración. "Información sobre trámite de: Libreta de pasaporte corriente [Information about Processing of: Current Passport Booklet]". Accessed January 25, 2019. http://www.migracion.gob.bo/upload/reqFin/libreta_pasaporte_corriente.pdf.

Maximum length of procedure to process passport (in days):

Answer: 2

Code: 2

Explanation: It depends where the procedure is carried out. Centro emisor (Issuing/broadcasting center): 45 minutes. Centro de captura (capture center), where the data of the person issuing the passport still needs to be collected: two days.

Sources: Dirección General de Migración. "Información sobre trámite de: Libreta de pasaporte corriente [Information about Processing of: Current Passport Booklet]". Accessed January 25, 2019. http://www.migracion.gob.bo/upload/reqFin/libreta_pasaporte_corriente.pdf.

Maximum length of procedure to process passport (by categories):

Answer: From 0 to 2 months

Code: 1

Explanation: It depends where the procedure is carried out. Centro emisor (Issuing/broadcasting center): 45 minutes. Centro de captura (capture center), where the data of the person issuing the passport still needs to be collected: two days.

Sources: Dirección General de Migración. "Información sobre trámite de: Libreta de pasaporte corriente [Information about Processing of: Current Passport Booklet]". Accessed January 25, 2019. http://www.migracion.gob.bo/upload/reqFin/libreta_pasaporte_corriente.pdf.

EMIGRATION_6. Renewal of passport from abroad is possible:

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, renewal can be done through Bolivian consulates abroad. Article 19 of Law 370 (Issuance): I. National current passports will be issued, registered and controlled by the General Directorate of Migration, within the national territory. For Bolivians abroad, the emission and printing of the document should be done in coordination with Bolivian consular representations, according to regulation of this Law.

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. Art. 19. / Consulado General de Bolivia en Los Ángeles, California. "Requisitos para emisión de pasaportes [Passport Issuance Requirements]". Accessed January 25, 2019. <http://boliviala.org/pasaporte/>.

1.2.2. Other requirements

EMIGRATION_7. Local police certificate is necessary to emigrate:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 16 of law 370 (Travel documents of National Migrants) establishes that in order to leave the national territory, Bolivians must submit the following documents: 1. Valid passport or 2. Valid Identity Card, according to international agreements.

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. Art. 16.

EMIGRATION_8. Superior/employer's permission is necessary to emigrate:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 16 of law 370 (Travel documents of National Migrants) establishes that in order to leave the national territory, Bolivians must submit the following documents: 1. Valid passport or 2. Valid Identity Card, according to international agreements.

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. Art. 16.

EMIGRATION_9. Proof of income is necessary to emigrate:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 16 of law 370 (Travel documents of National Migrants) establishes that in order to leave the national territory, Bolivians must submit the following documents: 1. Valid passport or 2. Valid Identity Card, according to international agreements.

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. Art. 16.

EMIGRATION_10. Registration abroad is mandatory.

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No provision in main regulations.

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. / Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014. / Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores. "Cancillería de Bolivia [Chancellery of Bolivia]". Accessed November 2018. <https://cancilleria.gob.bo/webmre/>. / Ministerio de Gobierno. "Inicio [Home]". Accessed November 2018. <https://www.mingobierno.gob.bo/>. / Dirección General de Migración. "Dirección General de Migración-Estado Plurinacional del Bolivia [Directorate General of Migration - Plurinational State of Bolivia]". Accessed November 2018. <https://www.migracion.gob.bo/>.

1.3. Quotas and restrictions

EMIGRATION_11. Quotas to emigrate based on ethnicity.

Quotas to emigrate based on ethnicity exist in the country:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No provision in main regulations.

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. / Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014. / Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores. "Cancillería de Bolivia [Chancellery of Bolivia]". Accessed November 2018. <https://cancilleria.gob.bo/webmre/>. / Ministerio de Gobierno. "Inicio [Home]". Accessed November 2018. <https://www.mingobierno.gob.bo/>. / Dirección General de Migración. "Dirección General de Migración-Estado Plurinacional del Bolivia [Directorate General of Migration - Plurinational State of Bolivia]". Accessed November 2018. <https://www.migracion.gob.bo/>.

Quota to emigrate for 2017:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRATION_12: Quotas to emigrate based on income.

Quotas to emigrate based on income exist in the country:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No provision in main regulations.

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. / Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014. / Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores. "Cancillería de Bolivia [Chancellery of Bolivia]". Accessed November 2018. <https://cancilleria.gob.bo/webmre/>. / Ministerio de Gobierno. "Inicio [Home]". Accessed November 2018. <https://www.mingobierno.gob.bo/>. / Dirección General de Migración.

“Dirección General de Migración-Estado Plurinacional del Bolivia [Directorate General of Migration - Plurinational State of Bolivia]”. Accessed November 2018. <https://www.migracion.gob.bo/>.

Quota to emigrate for 2017:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRATION_13. Those who are liable for military conscription are allowed to emigrate:

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: No provision in main regulations restricting emigration for those who are liable for military conscription.

Sources: Constitución Política del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia [Political Constitution of the Plurinational State of Bolivia]. 2009. Art. 108 and 249. / Ministerio de Defensa del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia. “Servicio militar obligatorio [Compulsory Military Service]”. Accessed January 31, 2019. <http://www.mindef.gob.bo/mindef/node/48>.

EMIGRATION_14: Banned countries for emigration.

There are countries that are banned as destination for emigrants:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No provision in main regulations and official sources of information.

Sources: Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores. “Cancillería de Bolivia [Chancellery of Bolivia]”. Accessed November 2018. <https://cancilleria.gob.bo/webmre/>. / Ministerio de Gobierno. “Inicio [Home]”. Accessed November 2018. <https://www.mingobierno.gob.bo/>. / Dirección General de Migración. “Dirección General de Migración-Estado Plurinacional del Bolivia [Directorate General of Migration - Plurinational State of Bolivia]”. Accessed November 2018. <https://www.migracion.gob.bo/>.

List of countries banned for citizens in 2017:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Number of countries banned for citizens in 2017:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRATION_15. Higher education graduates must pay an education tax (or compensation) to be able to emigrate:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No provision in main regulations and official sources of information.

Sources: Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores. "Cancillería de Bolivia [Chancellery of Bolivia]". Accessed November 2018. <https://cancilleria.gob.bo/webmre/>. / Ministerio de Gobierno. "Inicio [Home]". Accessed November 2018. <https://www.mingobierno.gob.bo/>. / Dirección General de Migración. "Dirección General de Migración-Estado Plurinacional del Bolivia [Directorate General of Migration - Plurinational State of Bolivia]". Accessed November 2018. <https://www.migracion.gob.bo/>.

EMIGRATION_16. Recipients of state scholarship are banned from emigrating:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: A ban is not stipulated among the requirements or commitments of scholarship recipients. Main requirements: (1) to be Bolivian, (2), age, (3), curriculum vitae, (4), language certificates, (5) letter of university where the degree was awarded (here is also not specified if the university has to be Bolivian or not).

Sources: Ministerio de Educación. "Becas de postgrado (maestría/doctorado para las áreas científica tecnológica y especialidad/subespecialidad para el área de salud) [Postgraduate Scholarships (Master's/Doctorate for the Scientific and Technological Areas and Specialty/Sub-specialty for the Health Area)]". Accessed January 31, 2019. <https://www.minedu.gob.bo/files/documentos-normativos/VESFP/2017/convocatorias/Contenido-4ta-Convocatoria.pdf>.

EMIGRATION_17: Ban for specific civil professional groups.

There is an emigration ban for specific professional group(s):

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No provision in main regulations and official sources of information.

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. / Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014. / Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores. "Cancillería de Bolivia [Chancellery of Bolivia]". Accessed November 2018. <https://cancilleria.gob.bo/webmre/>. / Ministerio de Gobierno. "Inicio [Home]". Accessed November 2018. <https://www.mingobierno.gob.bo/>. / Dirección General de Migración. "Dirección General de Migración-Estado Plurinacional del Bolivia [Directorate General of Migration - Plurinational State of Bolivia]". Accessed November 2018. <https://www.migracion.gob.bo/>.

There is a ban for medical doctors:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

There is a ban for other professions:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRATION_18. The ban can be overcome by a letter signed by a supervisor:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRATION_19. The ban can be overcome by a letter signed by an official authority.

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

1.4. Policy incentives

EMIGRATION_20. Existence during 2017 of campaigns to encourage emigration:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No campaigns found.

Sources: Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores. "Cancillería de Bolivia [Chancellery of Bolivia]". Accessed November 2018. <https://cancilleria.gob.bo/webmre/>. / Ministerio de Gobierno. "Inicio [Home]". Accessed November 2018. <https://www.mingobierno.gob.bo/>. / Dirección General de Migración. "Dirección General de Migración-Estado Plurinacional del Bolivia [Directorate General of Migration - Plurinational State of Bolivia]". Accessed November 2018. <https://www.migracion.gob.bo/>. / Bolivia TV. "Bolivia TV". Access date not available. <http://www.boliviavt.bo/principal/>. / Viceministerio de Comunicación. "Viceministerio de Comunicación-Bolivia [Vice-Ministry of Communication-Bolivia]". Access date not available. <https://www.comunicacion.gob.bo/>.

EMIGRATION_21. Existence during 2017 of campaigns to discourage emigration:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No such campaigns found.

Sources: Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores. "Cancillería de Bolivia [Chancellery of Bolivia]". Accessed November 2018. <https://cancilleria.gob.bo/webmre/>. / Ministerio de Gobierno. "Inicio [Home]". Accessed November 2018. <https://www.mingobierno.gob.bo/>. / Dirección General de Migración. "Dirección General de Migración-Estado Plurinacional del Bolivia [Directorate General of Migration - Plurinational State of Bolivia]". Accessed November 2018. <https://www.migracion.gob.bo/>. / Bolivia TV. "Bolivia TV". Access date not available. <http://www.boliviavt.bo/principal/>. / Viceministerio de Comunicación. "Viceministerio de Comunicación-Bolivia [Vice-Ministry of Communication-Bolivia]". Access date not available. <https://www.comunicacion.gob.bo/>.

EMIGRATION_22. Existence of license system to recognize and authorize emigration brokers (i.e. persons or companies dedicated to facilitating the immigration process to emigrants):

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No, just the official entities of the state in charge of emigration procedures.

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. / Ministerio de Gobierno. "Organigrama Ministerio de Gobierno [Organizational Chart Ministry of Government]". Accessed January 25, 2019. <https://www.mingobierno.gob.bo/organigrama/>. / Ministerio Relaciones Exteriores. "Organigrama institucional-Servicio central [Institutional organization chart-Central Service]". Accessed January 25, 2019. <http://www.cancilleria.gob.bo/webmre/node/305>. / Pereira, René. "Perfil migratorio de Bolivia [Bolivia's Migration Profile]". Buenos Aires: Organización Internacional para las Migraciones, 2011. Access date not available. http://publications.iom.int/bookstore/free/Perfil_Migratorio_de_Bolivia.pdf.

EMIGRATION_23: Emigration lump sum.

State of origin pays a lump sum incentive to citizens willing to emigrate:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision in main regulations and official sources of information.

Sources: Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores. "Cancillería de Bolivia [Chancellery of Bolivia]". Accessed November 2018. <https://cancilleria.gob.bo/webmre/>. / Ministerio de Gobierno. "Inicio [Home]". Accessed November 2018. <https://www.mingobierno.gob.bo/>. / Dirección General de Migración. "Dirección General de Migración-Estado Plurinacional del Bolivia [Directorate General of Migration - Plurinational State of Bolivia]". Accessed November 2018. <https://www.migracion.gob.bo/>.

Register the amount of the sum in country currency:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Register the amount of the sum in US Dollars:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRATION_24. State of origin allows citizens willing to emigrate the withdrawal of accumulated social benefits (e.g. unemployment benefits) in a single transfer.

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No provisions in main regulations.

Sources: Ley N° 065 [Law 065]. 2010.

1.5. Penalties

EMIGRATION_25: Loss of private property.

Risk of losing real state in case of emigration:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No provision in main regulations and official sources of information.

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. / Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014.

Risk of losing bank accounts in case of emigration:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No provision in main regulations and official sources of information.

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. / Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014.

EMIGRATION_26: Re-entry ban.

Existence of a re-entry ban after residence abroad for nationals by naturalization:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No provision in main regulations and official sources of information.

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. / Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014.

Re-entry ban applies after how many months of residence abroad?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Existence of a re-entry ban after residence abroad for nationals by birth:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No provision in main regulations and official sources of information.

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. / Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014. / Constitución Política del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia [Political Constitution of the Plurinational State of Bolivia]. 2009.

Re-entry ban after residence abroad for nationals by birth after how many months of residence abroad?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Existence of a re-entry ban after residence abroad for nationals with dual or multiple nationality:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No provision in main regulations and official sources of information.

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. / Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014. / Constitución Política del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia [Political Constitution of the Plurinational State of Bolivia]. 2009.

Re-entry ban after residence abroad for nationals with dual or multiple nationality after how many months of residence abroad?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRATION_27. Existence of sanctions (other than a re-entry ban) for overstaying abroad:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No provision in main regulations and official sources of information.

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. / Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014. / Constitución Política del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia [Political Constitution of the Plurinational State of Bolivia]. 2009.

1.6. Administration

EMIGRATION_28. Existence of institution/agency with competencies for exit and/or emigration:

Existence of institution/agency with competencies for exit and/or emigration:

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The Dirección General de Migración. There are several agencies and bodies with competences over emigration policy –in some regards overlapping competences. However, the Dirección Nacional de Migración (General Direction of Migration) is the institution that plays a central role in the regulation and implementation of emigration policies. Other institutions with competences over emigration are the Consejo Nacional de Migración (National Migration Council); Dirección General de Migración (General Direction of Migration); Dirección General de Asuntos Consulares (General Directorate for Consular Affairs); and the Mecanismo de Coordinación Interinstitucional para las Migraciones (Mechanism of Inter-Institutional Coordination for Migrations).

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. / Ministerio de Gobierno. “Organigrama Ministerio de Gobierno [Organizational Chart Ministry of Government]”. Accessed January 25, 2019. <https://www.mingobierno.gob.bo/organigrama>. / Ministerio Relaciones Exteriores. “Organigrama institucional-Servicio central [Institutional organization chart-Central Service]”. Accessed January 25, 2019. <http://www.cancilleria.gob.bo/webmre/node/305>. / Pereira, René. “Perfil migratorio de Bolivia [Bolivia's Migration Profile]”. Buenos Aires: Organización Internacional para las Migraciones, 2011. Access date not available.

Name of the institution with competencies for exit and/or emigration in original language:

Answer: Dirección General de Migración / Dirección General de Asuntos Consulares/ Consejo Nacional de Migración

Name of the institution with competencies for exit and/or emigration in English:

Answer: General Direction of Migration

Place in the administrative hierarchy:

Answer: 2nd Rank in the public administration

Code: 0.75

Explanation: It is within the Ministerio de Gobierno, in the second rank of public administration.

Sources: M inisterio de Gobierno. “Organigrama Ministerio de Gobierno [Organizational Chart Ministry of Government]”. Accessed January 25, 2019. <https://www.mingobierno.gob.bo/organigrama>.

2. Emigrant policies

2.1. Policies of representation

2.1.1. Electoral rights

EMIGRANT_1. Voting is mandatory for citizens residing abroad:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Non-resident citizens have the right to vote, but voting is not mandatory for them. Article 27 of the Constitution: I. Bolivians and Bolivians living abroad have the right to participate in elections of Presidency and Vice Presidency of the State, and in the others indicated by law. The right shall be exercised through registration made by the Electoral Body. As Zegada and Lafleur argue: "The obligation to vote applying to Bolivians residing on the national territory does not apply to Bolivians residing abroad: registration abroad occurs on a voluntary basis in registration centers temporarily set up in destination countries" (Zegada & Lafleur 2015: 8).

Sources: Constitución Política del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia [Political Constitution of the Plurinational State of Bolivia]. 2009. Art. 27.

Does the country have presidential elections?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Does the country have a bicameral system (e.g. composed of a lower house and an upper house, or an originating chamber and a reviewer chamber)?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Presidential elections

EMIGRANT_2. Can non-resident citizens vote in national presidential elections from abroad?

Answer: Generally enfranchised

Code: 1

Explanation: One of the requirements is to be registered within the Electoral Body. Article 27 of the Constitution: I. Bolivians and Bolivians living abroad have the right to participate in elections of Presidency and Vice Presidency of the State, and in the others indicated by law. The right shall be exercised through registration made by the Electoral Body.

Sources: Constitución Política del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia [Political Constitution of the Plurinational State of Bolivia]. 2009. Art. 27.

EMIGRANT_3. Can non-resident citizens stand as candidates in national presidential elections from abroad?

Answer: Generally disenfranchise

Code: 0

Explanation: Article 167 of the Constitution: To accede to the candidacy for the Presidency or the Vice Presidency of the State, it is necessary to comply with the general conditions of access to public service, have thirty years of age completed on the day of the election, and having resided permanently in the country for at least five years immediately prior to the choice.

Sources: Constitución Política del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia [Political Constitution of the Plurinational State of Bolivia]. 2009. Art. 167. / Ley N° 2027 [Law 2027]. 1999.

Legislative elections

Lower house (National Elections)

EMIGRANT_4. Can non-resident citizens vote in national legislative elections (lower house) from abroad?

Answer: Generally disenfranchise

Code: 0

Explanation: Art. 27 of the Constitution: I. Bolivians and Bolivians living abroad have the right to participate in elections of Presidency and Vice Presidency of the State, and in the others indicated by law.

Sources: Constitución Política del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia [Political Constitution of the Plurinational State of Bolivia]. 2009. Art. 27.

EMIGRANT_5. Can non-resident citizens stand as candidates in national legislative elections (lower house) from abroad?

Answer: Generally disenfranchise

Code: 0

Explanation: Article 149 of the Constitution: To be a candidate or candidate for the Plurinational Legislative Assembly, it will be necessary to comply with the general conditions of access to public service, to be eighteen years of age fulfilled at the time of the election, having resided permanently for at least the two years immediately preceding the election in the corresponding district.

Sources: Constitución Política del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia [Political Constitution of the Plurinational State of Bolivia]. 2009. Art. 149.

Upper house (National Elections)

EMIGRANT_6. Can non-resident citizens vote in national legislative elections (upper house) from abroad?

Answer: Generally disenfranchise

Code: 0

Explanation: Article 27 of the Constitution: I. Bolivians and Bolivians living abroad have the right to participate in elections of Presidency and Vice Presidency of the State, and in the others indicated by law.

Sources: Constitución Política del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia [Political Constitution of the Plurinational State of Bolivia]. 2009. Art. 27.

EMIGRANT_7. Can non-resident citizens stand as candidates in national legislative elections (upper house) from abroad?

Answer: Generally disenfranchise

Code: 0

Explanation: Article 149 of the Constitution: To be a candidate or candidate for the Plurinational Legislative Assembly, it will be necessary to comply with the general conditions of access to public service, to be eighteen years of age fulfilled at the time of the election, having resided permanently for at least the two years immediately preceding the election in the corresponding district.

Sources: Constitución Política del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia [Political Constitution of the Plurinational State of Bolivia]. 2009. Art. 149.

Registration

EMIGRANT_8. Registration in the electoral roll for non-resident citizens:

Answer: Active registration, once-off

Code: 0.67|

Explanation: Article 203 of Electoral Regime establishes that the registration of Bolivians residing abroad is voluntary, and the interested party must present their identity card or their current passport, for identification purposes. The registration of electors and electors abroad will comply with the same technical requirements as registration in the territory of the Plurinational State. The registration will be carried out before the Electoral Notaries or representatives designated by the Supreme Electoral Tribunal, in the consular offices of the Plurinational State of Bolivia or in the places available to the competent authority.

Sources: Ley N° 026 [Law 026]. 2010. Art. 203.

Remote voting

EMIGRANT_9. Voting methods from abroad:

Voting methods available to cast votes from abroad - Electronic voting:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Article 200 of Electoral Regime: The Supreme Electoral Tribunal, with the support of the Bolivian Foreign Service, will establish the location of the electoral seats abroad. Electoral seats will be established abroad, in those countries in which the Plurinational State of Bolivia has permanent diplomatic and consular representation, and there are electors and voters registered in the Electoral Roll. Article 201 of Electoral Regime: The Supreme Electoral Tribunal, through the Bolivian Foreign Service, will establish the necessary agreements with the governments of the countries hosting the voting in order to guarantee the necessary collaboration to locate adequate spaces for the voting act, when it is not possible to use the consular headquarters, granting customs permits for electoral material if necessary, exempt the payment of taxes or others, provide adequate security, facilitate the circulation of voters, officials, observers and representatives of political parties. The Bolivian Foreign Service will take the necessary steps before the competent authorities of the countries in which electoral precincts are to be established, in order to guarantee and facilitate the electoral function.

Sources: Ley N° 026 [Law 026]. 2010. Art. 200 and 201.

Voting methods available to cast votes from abroad - Proxy voting:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Article 200 of Electoral Regime: The Supreme Electoral Tribunal, with the support of the Bolivian Foreign Service, will establish the location of the electoral seats abroad. Electoral seats will be established abroad, in those countries in which the Plurinational State of Bolivia has permanent diplomatic and consular representation, and there are electors and voters registered in the Electoral Roll. Article 201 of Electoral Regime: Supreme Electoral Tribunal, through the Bolivian Foreign Service, will establish the necessary agreements with the governments of the countries hosting the voting in order to guarantee the necessary collaboration to locate adequate spaces for the voting act, when it is not possible to use the consular headquarters, granting customs permits for electoral material if necessary, exempt the payment of taxes or others, provide adequate security, facilitate the circulation of voters, officials, observers and representatives of political parties. The Bolivian Foreign Service will take the necessary steps before the competent authorities of the countries in which electoral precincts are to be established, in order to guarantee and facilitate the electoral function.

Sources: Ley N° 026 [Law 026]. 2010. Art. 200 and 201.

Voting methods available to cast votes from abroad - Postal voting:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Article 200 of Electoral Regime: The Supreme Electoral Tribunal, with the support of the Bolivian Foreign Service, will establish the location of the electoral seats abroad. Electoral seats will be established abroad, in those countries in which the Plurinational State of Bolivia has permanent

diplomatic and consular representation, and there are electors and voters registered in the Electoral Roll. Article 201 of Electoral Regime: The Supreme Electoral Tribunal, through the Bolivian Foreign Service, will establish the necessary agreements with the governments of the countries hosting the voting in order to guarantee the necessary collaboration to locate adequate spaces for the voting act, when it is not possible to use the consular headquarters, granting customs permits for electoral material if necessary, exempt the payment of taxes or others, provide adequate security, facilitate the circulation of voters, officials, observers and representatives of political parties. The Bolivian Foreign Service will take the necessary steps before the competent authorities of the countries in which electoral precincts are to be established, in order to guarantee and facilitate the electoral function.

Sources: Ley N° 026 [Law 026]. 2010. Art. 200 and 201.

Voting methods available to cast votes from abroad - Personal voting in consulates or embassies:

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 200 of Electoral Regime: The Supreme Electoral Tribunal, with the support of the Bolivian Foreign Service, will establish the location of the electoral seats abroad. Electoral seats will be established abroad, in those countries in which the Plurinational State of Bolivia has permanent diplomatic and consular representation, and there are electors and voters registered in the Electoral Roll. Article 201 of Electoral Regime: The Supreme Electoral Tribunal, through the Bolivian Foreign Service, will establish the necessary agreements with the governments of the countries hosting the voting in order to guarantee the necessary collaboration to locate adequate spaces for the voting act, when it is not possible to use the consular headquarters, granting customs permits for electoral material if necessary, exempt the payment of taxes or others, provide adequate security, facilitate the circulation of voters, officials, observers and representatives of political parties. The Bolivian Foreign Service will take the necessary steps before the competent authorities of the countries in which electoral precincts are to be established, in order to guarantee and facilitate the electoral function.

Sources: Ley N° 026 [Law 026]. 2010. Art. 200 and 201.

Voting methods available to cast votes from abroad - Ad hoc polling stations:

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 200 of Electoral Regime: The Supreme Electoral Tribunal, with the support of the Bolivian Foreign Service, will establish the location of the electoral seats abroad. Electoral seats will be established abroad, in those countries in which the Plurinational State of Bolivia has permanent diplomatic and consular representation, and there are electors and voters registered in the Electoral Roll. Article 201 of Electoral Regime: The Supreme Electoral Tribunal, through the Bolivian Foreign Service, will establish the necessary agreements with the governments of the countries hosting the voting in order to guarantee the necessary collaboration to locate adequate spaces for the voting act, when it is not possible to use the consular headquarters, granting customs permits for electoral material if necessary, exempt the payment of taxes or others, provide adequate security, facilitate the circulation of voters, officials, observers and representatives of political parties. The Bolivian Foreign Service will take the necessary steps before the competent authorities of the countries in which electoral precincts are to be established, in order to guarantee and facilitate the electoral function.

Sources: Ley N° 026 [Law 026]. 2010. Art. 200 and 201.

Special representation

EMIGRANT_10: Emigrant special representation.

Is there a special extraterritorial constituency (i.e. reserved seats) for non-resident voters in the country's lower house?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Number of special seats reserved for non-resident candidates in the lower house:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Number of special emigrant districts in the lower house:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Is there a special extraterritorial constituency (i.e. reserved seats) for non-resident voters in the country's upper house?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Number of special seats reserved for non-resident candidates in the upper house:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Number of special emigrant districts in the upper house:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Remote voting implementation

EMIGRANT_11. External voting has been implemented (non-resident citizens have been able to vote from abroad in the past elections):

Answer: yes

Code:

Explanation: The new Constitution (2009) establishes external vote (Art. 27) for (vice) presidential elections and national referenda, and law 026 (Art. 199-205) regulates the procedure. These provision have been implemented (e.g. elections held in 2014).

Sources: Constitución Política del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia [Political Constitution of the Plurinational State of Bolivia]. 2009. Art. 27. / Ley N° 026 [Law 026]. 2010. Art. 199-205.

EMIGRANT_12. In case external voting has not been implemented after its adoption, what are the main reasons?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

2.1.2. Regulation of political competition abroad

Party offices in the state of reception

EMIGRANT_13. Offices of political parties are legally allowed abroad:

Answer: No specific regulation of offices abroad

Code: 0.5

Explanation: There is no regulation in the law about external political party offices.

Sources: Honorable Congreso Nacional, «Ley 1983. Ley de PLey N° 1983 [Law 1983]. 1999. / Constitución Política del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia [Political Constitution of the Plurinational State of Bolivia]. 2009. / Ley N° 026 [Law 026]. 2010. artidos Políticos», Pub. L. No. 1983 (1999). Asamblea Constituyente de Bolivia y Pueblo Boliviano, «Constitución Política del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia» (2009), <http://www.lexivox.org/norms/BO-CPE-20090207.html>. Ley del Regimen Electoral (026)», accedido 31 de enero de 2019, <http://bolivia.infoleyes.com/norma/1888/ley-del-regimen-electoral-026>.

EMIGRANT_14. Actual existence of permanent offices of home country parties abroad which target emigrants in order to capture funding for campaigns or political support:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRANT_15. Register the list of countries (in English) in which the three biggest political parties of the state of origin have offices abroad (consider parties or political movements with the highest number of votes in the last national legislative election).

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRANT_16. Could external party offices receive public funding from state of origin?

Answer: No specific regulation

Code: 0.5

Explanation: There is no provision in the main regulations.

Sources: Ley N° 1983 [Law 1983]. 1999. / Ley N° 026 [Law 026]. 2010.

Political campaigns

EMIGRANT_17. Electoral campaigns abroad for home elections are legally regulated:

Answer: Yes, explicitly regulated in electoral regulations and specific restrictions as compared with campaigns in national territory.

Code: 0.75

Explanation: Art. 206 of the Electoral Law (Ley 026) states that all electoral processes conducted abroad underlie the same legal dispositions established in the Electoral Law (with some exceptions, cited within the same article). One of those exceptions (paragraph g) establishes that the external electoral propaganda will be regulated by the Tribunal Supremo Electoral. But for the general elections, the TSE did not establish any specifications, and did not draft a regulation about external campaigns neither. Financial regulation/situation of political campaigns abroad: Political parties in Bolivia receive public funding, both in times of electoral campaigns and outside electoral campaigns (Ley 1983, Art. 52, 53) and could therefore invest in external offices or campaigns. At the same time, paragraph f of Art. 206 (Ley 026) prescribes that political parties have to finance the travels of their delegates abroad. Consequently, the parties had to finance their campaigns themselves.

Sources: Ley N° 1983 [Law 1983]. 1999. Art. 52 and 53. / Ley N° 026 [Law 026]. 2010. Art. 206.

EMIGRANT_18. Actual existence of campaigns abroad for home elections:

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: There have been some international campaigns conducted by Bolivian parties: The only party that conducted abroad a campaign was the governing party MAS (Movimiento al Socialismo). In the run-up to the general elections in 2014, the party realized the most extensive political campaign in Argentina. They opened several election campaign offices in Buenos Aires and in the province of Buenos Aires, thanks to the support of several Argentinean social movements or organizations (close to President Fernández de Kirchner), which offered their offices to the MAS (Camacho). Furthermore, delegates of MAS realized travels to Brazil, USA, Spain and Italia (Mendoza). The other parties did some travels to the strategically important countries (and did some campaigning via the social media).

Sources: Pedroza, Luicy, Pau Palop, and Bert Hoffmann. 2016. *Emigrant Policies in Latin America and the Caribbean*. Chile: FLACSO-Chile Ed.

EMIGRANT_19. Existence of public funding for electoral campaigns in state of residence:

Answer: No mention to public funding for campaigns abroad in main electoral regulations

Code: 0.5

Explanation: There is no provision in the regulation.

Sources: Ley N° 1983 [Law 1983]. 1999. / Ley N° 026 [Law 026]. 2010.

Membership in political parties

EMIGRANT_20. Emigrant membership to home country political parties:

Answer: Not regulated

Code: 0.25

Explanation: Emigrant membership or internal candidacy rights to political parties is neither restricted in the respective laws (Ley 026, Ley 1983) nor in any party statute. At the same time, the only party that refers to emigrants is MAS, establishing in article 41 that the party's office for International Relations is responsible for the organization of the party structures that exist abroad, and therefore will establish a regulation. Nevertheless, until now, there are no external MAS structures, neither does exist the mentioned regulation. None of the political parties foresees any emigrants' representation within the party.

Sources: Ley N° 1983 [Law 1983]. 1999. / Ley N° 026 [Law 026]. 2010. / Estatuto Movimiento Al Socialismo - Instrumento político por la soberanía de los pueblos [Statute of the Movement Towards Socialism - Political Instrument for the Sovereignty of the People]. 2012. Art. 41.

2.1.3. Consultative bodies

2.1.4. Consultative bodies at the national level

EMIGRANT_21. Existence of a consultative body on emigrant issues:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision for a consultative body in main regulations.

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRANT_22. The consultation is structural or ad hoc:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRANT_23. Composition of the consultative body:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRANT_24. Who chairs the consultative body?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRANT_25. The body has the right of initiative to make its own reports or recommendations, even when not consulted:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRANT_26. Beyond consultation on policies affecting emigrants the body has the right to get a response from national authorities to its advice/recommendations:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRANT_27. Selection criteria to ensure representativeness

Existence of selection criteria to ensure a gender-balanced consultative body:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Existence of selection criteria to ensure a geographically-balanced consultative body:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Consultative bodies at the consular level

EMIGRANT_28. Existence of a consultative body of emigrants at the consular level.

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision for an emigrant consultative body in the main regulations.

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRANT_29. The consultation is structural or ad hoc:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRANT_30. Composition of the consultative body:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRANT_31. Who chairs the consultative body?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRANT_32. The body has the right of initiative to make its own reports or recommendations, even when not consulted:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRANT_33. Beyond consultation on policies affecting emigrants the body has the right to get a response from national authorities to its advice/recommendations:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRANT_34. Selection criteria to ensure representativeness

Existence of selection criteria to ensure a gender-balanced consultative body:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Existence of selection criteria to ensure a geographically-balanced consultative body:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

2.1.5. Funding of emigrant associations

EMIGRANT_35. Existence of consular support (in kind or financial) to independent emigrant associations

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision in main regulations.

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. Art. 57. / This information was also consulted on the website of several consulates of Bolivia abroad.

2.2. Economic Policies

2.2.1. Remittances

EMIGRANT_36. Government program/strategy to attract remittances from emigrants.

Existence of a government program to attract remittances from emigrants:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Even though there is no government program/strategy the remittances have increased. In year 2017 the amount was 604 million dollars (Newspaper Los Tiempos 2018).

Sources: Los Tiempos. "Bolivia recibe remesas por 640 millones de dólares y en 10 años crecen un 26% [Bolivia Receives US\$640 Million in Remittances and 26% Growth in 10 years]". Access date not available. <http://www.lostiempos.com/actualidad/economia/20180812/bolivia-recibe-remesas-640-millones-dolares-10-anos-crecen-26>. / Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores. "Cancillería de Bolivia [Chancellery of Bolivia]". Accessed November 2018. <https://cancilleria.gob.bo/webmre/>. / Banco Central de Bolivia. "Banco Central de Bolivia [Central Bank of Bolivia]". Access date not available. <https://www.bcb.gob.bo/>. / This information was consulted on different important newspapers of the country.

Measures to improve banking channels for remittances:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Existence of fee controls for remittances:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Remittances used for a co-development scheme (if remittances are used by the state of origin to fund development policies):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

2.2.2. Investment

EMIGRANT_37. Existence of a government program to attract investments from emigrants (i.e. investment in housing, local enterprises, etc.):

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision in main regulations and official sources of information.

Sources: Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores. "Cancillería de Bolivia [Chancellery of Bolivia]". Accessed November 2018. <https://cancilleria.gob.bo/webmre/>. / Banco Central de Bolivia. "Banco Central de Bolivia [Central Bank of Bolivia]". Access date not available. <https://www.bcb.gob.bo/>. / This information was consulted on different important newspapers of the country.

2.2.3. Brain circulation networks

EMIGRANT_38. Are there formally constituted networks aiming to build connections between emigrants and the state of origin to share knowledge?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: The Bolivian State has not implemented brain gain programs, nevertheless the First Meeting of Bolivian Scientists Abroad for Scientific and Technological Liberation in 2016 had the objective of establishing those networks. On the beginning of year 2016, the Ministry of Education organized the First Meeting of Bolivian Scientists Abroad for Scientific and Technological Liberation. Scientifics working in 33 different countries abroad attended the event in Cochabamba. The main

objective of the meeting was to promote a space for the exchange of experiences, proposals and ideas to identify actions and mechanisms in the short, medium and long term.

Sources: Gobierno Autónomo Departamental de Cochabamba. "Concluye el 1er. Encuentro de científicos bolivianos en el exterior [Conclusion of the 1st Meeting of Bolivian Scientists Abroad]". Accessed January 1, 2019.

[http://www.gobernaciondecochabamba.bo/article/es_BO/Prensa/Noticias/CONCLUYE+EL+1ER.+EN+CUENTRO+DE+CIENT%8DFICOS+BOLIVIANOS+DEL+EXTERIOR/2195/?F276597101455DYQJEU=.](http://www.gobernaciondecochabamba.bo/article/es_BO/Prensa/Noticias/CONCLUYE+EL+1ER.+EN+CUENTRO+DE+CIENT%8DFICOS+BOLIVIANOS+DEL+EXTERIOR/2195/?F276597101455DYQJEU=) / Consulado de Bolivia en Rio de Janeiro. "Convocatoria I Encuentro de científicos bolivianos en el exterior para la liberación científica tecnológica [Call I Meeting of Bolivian Scientists Abroad for the Liberation of Scientific and Technological Liberalization]". Accessed January 1, 2019. http://www.consuladodeboliviaenrio.org.br/archivos/cdd_cien.pdf.

2.2.4. Return policies

EMIGRANT_39. Recognition of academic and professional qualifications acquired in the state of residence:

Recognition in state of origin of academic and professional qualifications emigrants acquired in the state of residence:

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. 1. If professional/academic title/grade obtained in countries with mutual treaties with Bolivia (ALBA-members; Cuba, Argentina, MERCOSUR-members and Chile): The title/grade and the attached documents, once they have been legalized by the corresponding authorities of the countries where the title was acquired, have to be revalidated by the Bolivian consulate in that country. In Bolivia, the documents have to be legalized at the "Dirección de Legalizaciones" of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Finally, it is the "Unidad de Títulos Profesionales" of the Ministry of Education which recognizes the title/grade. 2.Procedure for academic/professional titles obtained in another country: The applicants have to follow the same process as described above, but instead of the Ministry of Education, it is the "Comité Ejecutivo de la Universidad Boliviana" which is in charge of the validation. If necessary, the corresponding faculties will conduct exams to make sure that the person's professional level is convenient for the recognition of the grade/title. There is no time limit for processing the titles acquired abroad, neither for titles acquired in countries with covenant, nor for titles acquired in countries that do not have a homologation covenant with Bolivia. However it is possible to check in the webpage of the Ministry of Education to track the status of the application.

Sources: Ministerio de Educación. "Unidad de Títulos Profesionales [Professional Degrees Unit]". Accessed February 1, 2019. <http://utp.minedu.gob.bo/>.

Timeframe for the recognition of academic/professional qualifications obtained abroad. If there are several processes (i.e. automatic, for higher education, for primary education.), register the one with the lengthier timeframe:

Answer: Not stated

Code: 0.25

Explanation: There is no time limit for processing the titles acquired abroad, neither for titles acquired in countries with covenant, nor for titles acquired in countries that do not have a homologation

covenant with Bolivia. However it is possible to check in the webpage of the Ministry of Education to track the status of the application.

Sources: Ministerio de Educación. "Unidad de Títulos Profesionales [Professional Degrees Unit]". Accessed February 1, 2019. <http://utp.minedu.gob.bo/>.

EMIGRANT_40. Communication campaigns aiming to convince emigrants to return to home country:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision in main regulations and official sources of information.

Sources: Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores. "Cancillería de Bolivia [Chancellery of Bolivia]". Accessed November 2018. <https://cancilleria.gob.bo/webmre/>. / Ministerio de Gobierno. "Inicio [Home]". Accessed November 2018. <https://www.mingobierno.gob.bo/>. / Dirección General de Migración. "Dirección General de Migración-Estado Plurinacional del Bolivia [Directorate General of Migration - Plurinational State of Bolivia]". Accessed November 2018. <https://www.migracion.gob.bo/>. / Bolivia TV. "Bolivia TV". Access date not available. <http://www.boliviavt.bo/principal/>. / Viceministerio de Comunicación. "Viceministerio de Comunicación-Bolivia [Vice-Ministry of Communication-Bolivia]". Access date not available. <https://www.comunicacion.gob.bo/>.

EMIGRANT_41. Existence of brain gain programs developed by the government targeting highly qualified emigrants:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No. The Bolivian State has not implemented brain gain programs.

Sources: Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores. "Cancillería de Bolivia [Chancellery of Bolivia]". Accessed November 2018. <https://cancilleria.gob.bo/webmre/>. / Ministerio de Gobierno. "Inicio [Home]". Accessed November 2018. <https://www.mingobierno.gob.bo/>. / Dirección General de Migración. "Dirección General de Migración-Estado Plurinacional del Bolivia [Directorate General of Migration - Plurinational State of Bolivia]". Accessed November 2018. <https://www.migracion.gob.bo/>. / Bolivia TV. "Bolivia TV". Access date not available. <http://www.boliviavt.bo/principal/>. / Viceministerio de Comunicación. "Viceministerio de Comunicación-Bolivia [Vice-Ministry of Communication-Bolivia]". Access date not available. <https://www.comunicacion.gob.bo/>.

EMIGRANT_42. Existence of welfare provisions or benefits that aim at facilitating the reintegration of emigrants in the home society:

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The Migration Law establishes a broad range of efforts regarding return policies (protection, assistance, return and reintegration) (Art. 59- 64 of Law 370). Facilitation of return: exemption from import duties for Bolivian emigrants who, after a stay of minimum 2 years abroad (Art.61, Law 370), return definitely to Bolivia. Return guide for Bolivian emigrants - OIM, Bolivian Ministry of Foreign Affairs: This guide offers information about the return process (and the

necessary/helpful steps previous to the return), the reintegration in Bolivia, and the productive insertion into the Bolivian labor market.

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. Art. 59-64.

2.3. Social Policies

2.3.1. Retirement benefits

EMIGRANT_43. Retirement benefits after emigration (i.e. pensions):

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Retirement benefits are limited to residents. Nevertheless, on the basis of the Multilateral Iberoamerican Social Security Agreement [which covers only retirement and economic rights acquired through labor relations: pensions, transfers to the elderly, incapacity or death insurance; not health] Bolivians who reside in one of the other signing countries (Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, El Salvador, Spain, Paraguay, Portugal and Uruguay) are able to continue to contribute on the same basis as in Bolivia, and to receive, once retired, the benefits, whether they live in Bolivia or in one of the signing countries.

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013.

2.3.2. Health care benefits

EMIGRANT_44. Health care benefits.

Health coverage can be extended abroad (access to health services covered by the healthcare system in country of origin):

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Health care benefits are limited to residents. There is no specific health care program for emigrants.

Sources: Decreto Supremo N° 5315 [Supreme Decree 5315]. 1959. / Ley N° 475 [Law 475]. 2013.

Emigrants can keep their health insurance in the state of origin and access health care services when they visit the state of origin:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Health care benefits are limited to residents. There is no specific health care program for emigrants.

Sources: Decreto Supremo N° 5315 [Supreme Decree 5315]. 1959. / Ley N° 475 [Law 475]. 2013.

Emigrants can pay for their families' contributions to the public health care scheme of the state of origin:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Health care benefits are limited to residents. There is no specific health care program for emigrants.

Sources: Decreto Supremo N° 5315 [Supreme Decree 5315]. 1959. / Ley N° 475 [Law 475]. 2013.

2.3.3. Education

EMIGRANT_45. Education programs for emigrants.

Emigrants can access scholarships awarded by the state of origin in the same conditions as resident citizens:

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Residence in Bolivia is not included among the requirements or commitments of scholarship recipients. Main requirements: (1) to be Bolivian, (2), age, (3), curriculum vitae, (4), language certificates, (5) letter of university where the degree was awarded (here is also not specified if the university has to be Bolivian or not).

Sources: Ministerio de Educación. "Becas de postgrado (maestría/doctorado para las áreas científica tecnológica y especialidad/subespecialidad para el área de salud) [Postgraduate Scholarships (Master's/Doctorate for the Scientific and Technological Areas and Specialty/Sub-specialty for the Health Area)]". Accessed January 31, 2019. <https://www.minedu.gob.bo/files/documentos-normativos/VESFP/2017/convocatorias/Contenido-4ta-Convocatoria.pdf>.

State of origin has created schools abroad where emigrants can access education provided by the state of origin (i.e. follow the same curricula as schools in country of origin):

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No schools abroad. However, for adults, there are remote education services (escuelas a distancia) for vocational training.

Sources: Ministerio de Educación. “CEPEAD Centro Plurinacional de Innovación Alternativa a Distancia [CEPEAD Plurinational Center for Alternative Innovation and Distance Learning]”. Accessed February 1, 2019. <http://cepead.educabolivia.bo/#tour>.

State of origin offers language courses to emigrants to learn the language of the state of reception:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No schools abroad. However, for adults, there are remote education services (escuelas a distancia) for vocational training.

Sources: Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores. “Cancillería de Bolivia [Chancellery of Bolivia]”. Accessed November 2018. <https://cancilleria.gob.bo/webmre/>. / Ministerio de Culturas y Turismo. “Ministerio de Culturas y Turismo [Ministry of Cultures and Tourism]”. Access date not available. <https://www.minculturas.gob.bo/>. / Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores. Embajadas, consulados y secciones de Bolivia en el exterior [Bolivian Embassies, Consulates and Sections Abroad]. Access date not available. <https://www.cancilleria.gob.bo/webmre/node/505>.

2.4. Cultural policies

2.4.1. Visits to country of origin

EMIGRANT_46. State of origin organizes visits to the origin country for emigrants on a regular basis:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision in main regulations nor in main official sources.

Sources: Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores. “Cancillería de Bolivia [Chancellery of Bolivia]”. Accessed November 2018. <https://cancilleria.gob.bo/webmre/>. / Ministerio de Culturas y Turismo. “Ministerio de Culturas y Turismo [Ministry of Cultures and Tourism]”. Access date not available. <https://www.minculturas.gob.bo/>. / Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores. Embajadas, consulados y secciones de Bolivia en el exterior [Bolivian Embassies, Consulates and Sections Abroad]. Access date not available. <https://www.cancilleria.gob.bo/webmre/node/505>.

2.4.2. Language courses for emigrants

EMIGRANT_47. State of origin finances cultural courses for learning the culture and traditions of the country of origin (this could include language courses to learn the language of origin):

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision in main regulations nor in main official sources.

Sources: Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores. "Cancillería de Bolivia [Chancellery of Bolivia]". Accessed November 2018. <https://cancilleria.gob.bo/webmre/>. / Ministerio de Culturas y Turismo. "Ministerio de Culturas y Turismo [Ministry of Cultures and Tourism]". Access date not available. <https://www.minculturas.gob.bo/>. / Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores. Embajadas, consulados y secciones de Bolivia en el exterior [Bolivian Embassies, Consulates and Sections Abroad]. Access date not available. <https://www.cancilleria.gob.bo/webmre/node/505>.

2.5. Obligations

2.5.1. Military service

EMIGRANT_48. Emigrants have the obligation to comply with military service:

Answer: Military service mandatory for residents and nonresidents

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. Art. 108 of the Constitution: These are the duties of Bolivian women and men: (...) 12. Providing military service, mandatory for men. Art. 249 of the Constitution: Every Bolivian will be obliged to provide military service, in accordance with the law. Article 78 of the Consular Regulation: Consular officers are officers of military recruitment and will comply with the instructions issued by the competent national authorities regarding the military service of Bolivians residing in the territory of their jurisdiction.

Sources: Constitución Política del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia [Political Constitution of the Plurinational State of Bolivia]. 2009. Art. 27. / Ministerio de Defensa. "Servicio Militar Obligatorio [Mandatory Military Service]". Accessed January 31, 2019. <http://www.mindef.gob.bo/mindef/node/48>. Reglamento Consular [Consular Regulations]. 1989.

2.5.2. Social service

EMIGRANT_49. Emigrants have the obligation to comply with social service:

Answer: No existence of social service

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: No. Social service does not exist in Bolivia. Only exception: All medicals have to do a 6-month social service ("Servicio Social de Salud Rural Obligatorio") before getting their medical license. This legal provision includes Bolivians who acquired their professional title/a professionalization abroad (Art.15).

Sources: Decreto Supremo N° 26217 [Supreme Decree 26217]. 2001. Art. 15.

2.5.3. Taxes

EMIGRANT_50. Obligation to pay taxes in state of origin

Emigrant must pay income taxes in state of origin:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No. Article 2 of Bolivian Tributary Code (Space Scope): Tax rules have application in the territorial scope subject to the regulatory power of the competent body to dictate them, unless there are more restricted territorial limits. In the case of customs taxes, except as provided in international conventions or laws special, the spatial scope is constituted by the national territory and the geographical areas of foreign territories where the customs authority governs, by virtue of Treaties or Internationals Agreements subscribed by the State.

Sources: Ley N° 2492 [Law 2492]. 2014. Art. 2.

There are special taxes for emigrants:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No special taxes for emigrants

Sources: Ley N° 2492 [Law 2492]. 2014. Art. 2.

2.6. Administration

2.6.1. Home country administration

EMIGRANT_51. Existence of a home country administration agency/body for emigrants in state of origin.

Existence of institution/agency with competencies for emigrant policies:

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Dirección General de Asuntos Consulares (General Directorate for Consular Affairs)

Sources: Ministerio Relaciones Exteriores. "Organigrama institucional-Servicio central [Institutional organization chart-Central Service]". Accessed January 25, 2019. <http://www.cancilleria.gob.bo/webmre/node/305>.

Name of the institution with competencies for emigrant policies in original language:

Answer: Dirección General de Asuntos Consulares

Name of the institution with competencies for emigrant policies in English:

Answer: General Directorate for Outreach and Consular Affairs

EMIGRANT_52. Place in the administrative hierarchy:

Answer: 3rd Rank in the public administration

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, under the Vice-ministry of Institutional and Consular Affairs.

Sources: Ministerio Relaciones Exteriores. "Organigrama institucional-Servicio central [Institutional organization chart-Central Service]". Accessed January 25, 2019. <http://www.cancilleria.gob.bo/webmre/node/305>.

2.6.2. Consular network

EMIGRANT_53: Number of consulates.

Number of consular missions deployed by the state of origin (including consular sections in embassies but excluding honorary consulates):

Answer: 82

Code: 82

Explanation: 82 in 21 countries. General consulates: 10 Vice-Consulates: 4 Consulates: 36 Honorary consulates: 11.

Sources: Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores. Embajadas, consulados y secciones de Bolivia en el exterior [Bolivian Embassies, Consulates and Sections Abroad]. Accessed February 1, 2019. <https://www.cancilleria.gob.bo/webmre/node/505>.

Number of countries in which the state of origin has a consular mission (including consular sections in embassies but excluding honorary consulates):

Answer: 21

Code: 21

Explanation: Consular network in 2017: 82 in 21 countries.

Sources: Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores. Embajadas, consulados y secciones de Bolivia en el exterior [Bolivian Embassies, Consulates and Sections Abroad]. Accessed February 1, 2019. <https://www.cancilleria.gob.bo/webmre/node/505>.

2.6.3. New consular functions

EMIGRANT_54: Extensions to the consular network services.

Existence of mobile consulates:

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Evidence of mobile consulates found for instance in Ushuaia.

Sources: Pinotdf.com.ar. "El Consulado Móvil de Bolivia atenderá este fin de semana en Ushuaia [The Bolivian Mobile Consulate will attend this weekend in Ushuaia]". Accessed February 4, 2019. <http://pinotdf.com.ar/el-consulado-movil-de-bolivia-atendera-este-fin-de-semana-en-ushuai>.

Consulates open on weekends on a regular basis (e.g. once monthly):

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: This is termed "el consulado a tu lado"-“the consulate on your side”.

Sources: Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores. "Sistema de Seguimiento de Trámites Consulares [Consular Procedures Tracking System]". Accessed February 19, 2019. <http://www.rree.gob.bo/seguimientotramites/>. /Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores. "Boletín Consular Nro 4 [Consular Bulletin No. 4]". Access date not available. <http://www.cancilleria.gob.bo/webmre/sites/default/files/BOLETIN%20CONSULAR%20Nro%204%20-%20OCTUBRE%202017.pdf>.

Consulates offer some services online:

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Users can access status on-line of documents/consular administrative procedures.

Sources: Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores. "Sistema de Seguimiento de Trámites Consulares [Consular Procedures Tracking System]". Accessed February 19, 2019. <http://www.rree.gob.bo/seguimientotramites/>. /Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores. "Boletín Consular Nro 4 [Consular Bulletin No. 4]". Access date not available. <http://www.cancilleria.gob.bo/webmre/sites/default/files/BOLETIN%20CONSULAR%20Nro%204%20-%20OCTUBRE%202017.pdf>.

EMIGRANT_55: Adoption of new consular functions.

Consulates offer financial consultancy:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Not listed among the consular services.

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. / This information was also consulted on the website of several consulates of Bolivia abroad.

Consulates offer psychological consultancy:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Not listed among the consular services.

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. Art. 57. / This information was also consulted on the website of several consulates of Bolivia abroad.

Consulates offer health services:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Not listed among the consular services.

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. Art. 57. / This information was also consulted on the website of several consulates of Bolivia abroad.

2.6.4. Special offices

EMIGRANT_56. Existence of special migrant offices in state of reception created by state of origin (e.g. offices for migrant workers):

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: None found beyond the official consular network and embassies, which are responsible for Bolivians abroad.

Sources: Reglamento Consular [Consular Regulations]. 1989. / Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013.

3. Emigrant citizenship and nationality policies

CITNAT: Does the country make a distinction between citizenship and nationality?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. Nationality refers to be part of the nation state of Bolivia, either by birth or by naturalization. It is linked to a legal status attesting membership to the country. Citizenship is used for participatory political practices. Nationality, Article 141 of the Constitution: I. Bolivian nationality is acquired by birth or naturalization. Bolivians by birth are persons born in Bolivian territory, with the exception of the daughters and sons of foreign personnel on diplomatic missions; and persons born abroad to a Bolivian mother or Bolivian father. Article 142 of the Constitution: I. Bolivian nationality may be acquired by naturalization by foreigners and foreigners in a legal situation, with more than three years of uninterrupted residence in the country under the supervision of the State, who expressly express their will to obtain Bolivian nationality and comply with the requirements established by law. (...) Citizenship, Article 144 of the Constitution: I. All Bolivian women and men are citizens, and they shall exercise their citizenship from the age of 18, regardless of their levels of education, occupation or income. II. Citizenship consists: 1. In attending as a voter or eligible to the formation and exercise of functions in the organs of public power, and 2. In the right to perform public functions without any requirement other than suitability, except for the exceptions established in the Law III. Citizenship rights are suspended on the grounds and in the manner provided for in article 28 of this Constitution.

Sources: Constitución Política del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia [Political Constitution of the Plurinational State of Bolivia]. 2009. Art. 14, 28, 141, 142 and 144.

3.1. Emigrant nationality

3.1.1. Dual nationality for emigrants

EMINAT_1. Deprivation of nationality for having acquired a foreign nationality.

Loss of nationality for acquisition of foreign citizenship (nationals by birth):

Answer: No provision

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 143 of the Constitution: I. Bolivians who marry foreign citizens or foreign citizens shall not lose their nationality of origin. Bolivian nationality will not be lost by acquiring foreign citizenship.

Sources: Constitución Política del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia [Political Constitution of the Plurinational State of Bolivia]. 2009. Art. 143.

Nationality can be withdrawn only if person resides abroad:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Nationality can be withdrawn only if person was born abroad:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Nationality can be withdrawn only if person acquires citizenship of other country voluntarily:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Loss of nationality can be prevented:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

3.1.2. Dual nationality only for some countries of residence

EMINAT_2. Dual nationality only tolerable if citizen by birth naturalizes in certain countries.

Dual nationality is only tolerable if citizen by birth naturalizes in certain countries with which state of origin has signed treaties:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: The new Constitution establishes the right of dual nationality with all countries (Art. 143 I., II.).

Sources: Constitución Política del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia [Political Constitution of the Plurinational State of Bolivia]. 2009. Art. 143.

Which countries:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: All.

Sources: Not applicable

3.1.3. Loss of nationality after residence abroad

EMINAT_3: Loss of nationality after residence abroad.

Country of origin deprives their national citizens by birth who emigrated of that nationality because of residence abroad:

Answer: No provision

Code: 1

Explanation: No. The Constitutional article about the loss/suspension of political rights (Art. 28) does not establish residence as a criterion for losing them. Furthermore, the Constitutional articles that treat citizenship/nationality (Art.21-29; 141-144) do not mention residence as a criterion for restricting/losing them. Article 28 of the Constitution: The exercise of political rights is suspended in the following cases, after an executory sentence while the penalty has not been met: 1. For taking weapons and serving in enemy armed forces in times of war. 2. For defrauding public resources. 3. Treason to the fatherland.

Sources: Constitución Política del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia [Political Constitution of the Plurinational State of Bolivia]. 2009. Art. 21-29 and 141-144.

Nationality can be withdrawn only if person resides abroad for 20 years or more:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Nationality can be withdrawn only if person has another citizenship:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Country of origin deprives their national citizens by naturalization who emigrated of that nationality because of residence abroad:

Answer: No provision

Code: 1

Explanation: No. The Constitutional article about the loss/suspension of political rights (Art. 28) does not establish residence as a criterion for losing them. Furthermore, the Constitutional articles that treat citizenship/nationality (Art.21-29; 141-144) do not mention residence as a criterion for restricting/losing them. Article 28 of the Constitution: The exercise of political rights is suspended in the following cases, after an executory sentence while the penalty has not been met: 1. For taking weapons and serving in enemy armed forces in times of war. 2. For defrauding public resources. 3. Treason to the fatherland.

Sources: Constitución Política del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia [Political Constitution of the Plurinational State of Bolivia]. 2009. Art. 21-29 and 141-144.

3.1.4. Jus sanguinis for emigrants

EMINAT_4: Transfer of nationality to children born abroad.

Country of origin permit parents to confer their nationality on their children who are born abroad:

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 141 of the Constitution: I. Bolivian nationality is acquired by birth or by naturalization. Bolivians and Bolivians by birth are persons born in Bolivian territory, with the exception of daughters and children of foreign personnel in diplomatic mission and people born abroad from a Bolivian mother or a Bolivian father.

Sources: Constitución Política del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia [Political Constitution of the Plurinational State of Bolivia]. 2009. Art. 141.

Transfer of nationality is applicable to:

Answer: Only first generation

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Article 141 of the Constitution: I. Bolivian nationality is acquired by birth or by naturalization. Bolivians and Bolivians by birth are persons born in Bolivian territory, with the exception

of daughters and children of foreign personnel in diplomatic mission and people born abroad from a Bolivian mother or a Bolivian father.

Sources: Constitución Política del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia [Political Constitution of the Plurinational State of Bolivia]. 2009. Art. 141.

3.1.5. Jus sanguinis across generations

EMINAT_5: Transfer of nationality to children born abroad from former citizens.

Country of origin permits children who are born abroad to adopt the nationality of parents who are former citizens

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision in the constitution about Jus sanguinis across generation.

Sources: Constitución Política del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia [Political Constitution of the Plurinational State of Bolivia]. 2009.

Transfer of nationality is applicable to:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

3.1.6. Renunciation of nationality is possible

EMINAT_6: Voluntary renunciation of nationality abroad is possible.

Country of origin provides for a national citizen that resides abroad to voluntarily renounce his/her nationality:

Answer: Renunciation is possible

Code: 1

Explanation: Renunciation is possible.

Sources: Decreto Supremo N° 27698 [Supreme Decree 27698]. 2004. Art. 8.

Renunciation abroad is only possible if person has another nationality:

Answer: No, person renouncing does not have to show proof of another nationality

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision in main regulations.

Sources: Decreto Supremo N° 27698 [Supreme Decree 27698]. 2004. Art. 8.

Renunciation abroad is only possible if person was born outside of the country or acquired citizenship of the country by naturalization:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision in main regulations.

Sources: Decreto Supremo N° 27698 [Supreme Decree 27698]. 2004. Art. 8.

3.1.7. Reacquisition of nationality

EMINAT_7. Country of origin provides for reacquisition of nationality for former nationals:

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 5 of Supreme Decree 27698: Bolivians who have renounced their nationality, have the right to recover it, proving its status as Bolivians before offices consular officers of Bolivia or before the competent immigration authority in the Republic of Bolivia. Article 6 of Supreme Decree 27698: The child born abroad of parents who have resigned from Bolivian nationality and who wishes to exercise his/her right to double nationality may apply for Bolivian nationality by appearing before a competent authority, consular or migratory, accrediting Bolivian nationality prior of his/her parents. Article 7 of Supreme Decree 27698: Persons who have renounced Bolivian nationality they can recover it by presenting a document that proves their origin or Bolivian origin from his/her parents. Any of the following documents is valid for this purpose: a) The birth certificate. b) The identity card. c) Passport. d) Family book. e) Marriage certificate.

Sources: Decreto Supremo N° 27698 [Supreme Decree 27698]. 2004. Art. 5-7.

3.2. Emigrant citizenship

3.2.1. Citizenship restrictions for dual nationals

EMICIT_1. Conditions or restrictions for the exercise of citizen rights if individual has dual or multiple nationalities (nationals by naturalization):

Answer: No restrictions

Code: 1

Explanation: No. Neither Art. 144 (about citizenship and citizen rights) nor the article about the suspension of political rights (Art.28) mention dual/multiple nationality as a criterion for the exercise of citizen rights. Furthermore, Art. 41 of the Migration Law (370) states that nationalized citizens have the same rights as Bolivians by birth. As nationalized are legally allowed to have more than one nationality, this article implies that dual/multiple nationality does not have negative effects on citizen rights.

Sources: Constitución Política del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia [Political Constitution of the Plurinational State of Bolivia]. 2009. Art. 28 and 144. / Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. Art. 41.

3.2.2. Different citizenship for emigrants

EMICIT_2. Is there a special status for nationals who are located temporarily or permanently outside the national territory such that they fall in an official category that is different to resident nationals/citizens and which carries legal consequences (e.g. Overseas Indians)?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

3.2.3. Loss or suspension of citizen rights after residence abroad

EMICIT_3: Country deprives their national citizens by birth who emigrated of their citizen rights.

Does the country deprive their national citizens by birth who emigrated of their citizenship rights (i.e. political rights mostly) or suspend them because of residence abroad?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No. Article 28 of the Constitution: The exercise of political rights is suspended in the following cases, after an executory sentence while the penalty has not been met: 1. For taking weapons and serving in enemy armed forces in times of war. 2. For defrauding public resources. 3. Treason to the fatherland. Article 144 of the Constitution (...) III. Citizenship rights are suspended on the grounds and in the manner provided for in article 28 of this Constitution.

Sources: Constitución Política del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia [Political Constitution of the Plurinational State of Bolivia]. 2009. Art. 28 and 144.

Conditions for the exercise of citizen rights if individual resides abroad (nationals by birth) *If it is not specified in the regulation, it is coded as restrictions not conditional to return:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

4. Immigration policies

4.1. General

4.1.1. Number of entry tracks

IMMIGRATION_1. How many visa types does the country have?

Answer: 9

Code: 9

Explanation: 1. Diplomatic. 2. Officer. 3. In transit. 4. Courtesy. 5. Student. a) Exchange with agreement. b) Exchange without agreement. 6. Humanitarian. 7. Tourism or visit. 8. Object determined (Objeto determinado): a) Work. b) Transitory work. c) Health. d) Family e) Crew member. 9. Multiple.

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. Art. 28.

IMMIGRATION_2: Categorical organization of visas

Are the visas organized by overarching categories?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 28 of law 370 (Classes of permanence): I. The following permanence classes are established: 1. Transitory Permanence by determined object: a) Tourism or visit. b) Study. c) Work. d) Health. e) Family. f) Transit. 2. Temporary Permanence; a) Study. b) Work. c) Health. d) Family. 3. Definitive Permanence.

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. Art. 28.

How many categories?

Answer: 3

Code: 3

Explanation: Article 28 of law 370 (Classes of permanence): I. The following permanence classes are established: 1. Transitory Permanence by determined object: a) Tourism or visit. b) Study. c) Work. d) Health. e) Family. f) Transit. 2. Temporary Permanence; a) Study. b) Work. c) Health. d) Family. 3. Definitive Permanence.

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. Art. 28.

4.1.2. Biometric information

IMMIGRATION_3: Collection of biometric information.

Does the state collect biometric information from all citizens for example for passports?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Until year 2017 it was not yet implemented. There was just a biometric electoral register. Since year 2018 there is a general database that registers the biometric information of citizens.

Sources: Órgano Electoral Plurinacional. "El registro en el padrón electoral es permanente [Registration in the Electoral Roll is Permanent]". 2013. / Los Tiempos. "El Sereci implementa sistema de registro civil biométrico [The Sereci Implements a Biometric Civil Registry System]". Accessed April 28, 2018. <http://www.lostiempos.com/actualidad/pais/20180428/sereci-implementa-sistema-registro-civil-biometrico>.

Does the state collect biometric information from immigrants for example for passports?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Until year 2017 it was not yet implemented. There was just a biometric electoral register. Since year 2018 there is a general database that registers the biometric information of citizens.

Sources: Órgano Electoral Plurinacional. "El registro en el padrón electoral es permanente [Registration in the Electoral Roll is Permanent]". 2013. / Los Tiempos. "El Sereci implementa sistema de registro civil biométrico [The Sereci Implements a Biometric Civil Registry System]". Accessed April 28, 2018. <http://www.lostiempos.com/actualidad/pais/20180428/sereci-implementa-sistema-registro-civil-biometrico>.

4.1.3. Visa waivers

IMMIGRATION_4. Is there in the immigration law a specific provision by which the state can determine that certain countries or individuals under specific circumstances can be exempted from the regular visa procedures that apply to residence and work visas (excluding tourists, and regional migrants) (e.g. entry of Spaetaussiedler or Jewish immigrants in Germany)?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision in main regulations.

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013.

4.2. Documentation

IMMIGRATION_5: Issue of legal compulsory identification documents.

Are all immigrants issued legal compulsory identification documents (e.g. residence permit, IDs)?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes (cédula de identidad de extranjero).

Sources: Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014. Art. 18.

Are they required to carry them at all times?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: It is an obligation to carry at all times. Article 18 of Decree 1923 (Identity card of foreign persons): I. Foreigners must obtain their foreigner identity card according to the time of temporary residence granted, one (1), two (2) or three (3) years, before the General Service of Personal Identification - SEGIP. II. Foreigners with permanent residence must renew their foreigner identity card every five (5) years according to current regulations, before the SEGIP. III. Foreign persons who are in Bolivian territory with temporary or permanent permanence, have the obligation to carry their valid foreigner identity card.

Sources: Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014. Art. 18.

4.3. Quotas and restrictions

4.3.1. General quota

IMMIGRATION_6: General quota for immigration.

Is there a general quota (numerical limit) for immigration?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No provision in main regulations.

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. / Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014

Number of people that make up the quota:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

4.3.2. Specific quotas

IMMIGRATION_7: Quota for high-skilled migrants.

Is there a quota (numerical limit) on the number of high-skilled migrants that were allowed to enter the country?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No provision in main regulations.

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. / Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014.

Number of people that make up the quota:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_8: Quota for low-skilled migrants.

Is there a quota (numerical limit) on the number of low-skilled migrants that are allowed to enter the country?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No provision in main regulations.

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. / Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014.

Number of people that make up the quota:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_9: Quota for refugees.

Is there a quota (numerical limit) on the number of refugees?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No provision in main regulations.

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. / Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014. / Ley N° 251 [Law 251]. 2012.

Number of people that make up the quota:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_10: Quota for co-ethnics.

Is there a quota (numerical limit) on the number of co-ethnics that are allowed to enter the country?

Answer: Not applicable (no co-ethnic proxy)

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Number of people that make up the quota:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

4.3.3. List of excluded persons

IMMIGRATION_11: Categories of excluded persons.

Are there categories of excluded persons from immigration?

Answer: Yes

Code: 0

Explanation: Yes. Art. 26 Migration Law 3170: (...) II. The grounds for prohibiting foreign migrants from entering the national territory are as follows: 1. When they do not have the corresponding visa, except as provided in international agreements and conventions that exclude it. 2. When they do not present the requirements and the documentation requested for their admission or regularization. 3. When they present forged or adulterated documents prior to verification. 4. Where they have been the subject of compulsory departure from the country by infringement of this Law, unless the period of sanction for departure would have ended. 5. When they are criminally persecuted abroad and have an arrest warrant or have been convicted in the past. (...) 6. When they have been convicted of crimes of against humanity, human trafficking, trafficking of weapons , money laundering, controlled substance trafficking, genocide, war crimes, terrorism, in accordance with the provisions of the agreements and treaties ratified by the State. 7. When they have enforceable criminal sentences and they are recidivists abroad. 8. Be recorded in the files of the international police.

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. Art. 26.

List of categories of excluded persons:

Answer: Art. 26 Migration Law 3170: (...) II. The grounds for prohibiting foreign migrants from entering the national territory are as follows: 1. When they do not have the corresponding visa, except as provided in international agreements and conventions that exclude it. 2. When they do not present the requirements and the documentation requested for their admission or regularization. 3. When they present forged or adulterated documents prior to verification. 4. Where they have been the subject of compulsory departure from the country by infringement of this Law, unless the period of sanction for departure would have ended. 5. When they are criminally persecuted abroad and have an arrest warrant or have been convicted in the past. (...) 6. When they have been convicted of crimes of against humanity, human trafficking, trafficking of weapons , money laundering, controlled substance trafficking, genocide, war crimes, terrorism, in accordance with the provisions of the agreements and treaties ratified by the State. 7. When they have enforceable criminal sentences and they are recidivists abroad. 8. Be recorded in the files of the international police.

Sources: Art. 26 of the Asamblea Legislativa Plurinacional, «Ley 370. Ley de Migración», Pub. L. No. 370 (2013)

4.3.4. List of excluded countries

IMMIGRATION_12: Countries excluded.

Is there a list of countries whose nationals are banned for immigration in this country?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No provision in main regulation.

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. / Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014.

List of countries excluded:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

4.4. Policy incentives

4.4.1. Recognized brokers

IMMIGRATION_13. State has a license system to recognize and authorize immigration brokers (i.e. persons or companies dedicated to facilitate the immigration process for immigrants):

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Only the institutional and consular networks are in charge of the immigration process.

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. / Ministerio de Gobierno. "Organigrama Ministerio de Gobierno [Organizational Chart Ministry of Government]". Accessed January 25, 2019. <https://www.mingobierno.gob.bo/organigrama>. / Ministerio Relaciones Exteriores. "Organigrama institucional-Servicio central [Institutional organization chart-Central Service]". Accessed January 25, 2019. <http://www.cancilleria.gob.bo/webmre/node/305>. / Pereira, René. "Perfil migratorio de Bolivia [Bolivia's Migration Profile]". Buenos Aires: Organización Internacional para las Migraciones, 2011. Access date not available.

IMMIGRATION_14. State offers pecuniary incentives to citizens willing to immigrate:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision in main regulations.

4.5. Immigration control and penalties

4.5.1. Irregular residence

IMMIGRATION_15: Illegal residence.

Is illegal residence in the country considered a criminal offense?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 37 of law 370 (Compulsory departure): I.The General Directorate of Migration, after substantiation of a administrative process, will resolve the expulsion of the foreign migrant person from the national territory. (...). Article 38 of law 370 (Grounds for Compulsory departure): (...) 2. To have remained in the national territory in an irregular manner without regularized their migratory status, not complying with the issued and notified within the prescribed time limits by the immigration authority.

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. Art. 37 and 38.

Is illegal residence considered an administrative offense?

Answer: Yes

Code: 0

Explanation: Article 37 of law 370 (Compulsory departure): I.The General Directorate of Migration, after substantiation of a administrative process, will resolve the expulsion of the foreign migrant person from the national territory. (...). Article 38 of law 370 (Grounds for Compulsory departure): (...) 2. To have remained in the national territory in an irregular manner without regularized their migratory status, not complying with the issued and notified within the prescribed time limits by the immigration authority.

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. Art. 37 and 38.

4.5.2. Forged documents

IMMIGRATION_16: Penalties for immigrants with forged documents.

Are there penalties for immigrants for forged documents?

Answer: Yes

Code: 0

Explanation: Article 38 of law 370 (Grounds for Compulsory departure): (...) 6. Presenting false or adulterated documents. Article 26 of law 370 (Prohibition of Entry): I. The prohibition of entry into the national territory of a foreign migrant person, is the administrative decision by which the immigration authority, in carrying out immigration control, denies entry to the country. On the grounds set forth in paragraph II of this Article, ordering their immediate return to the country of origin or to a third country to admit it. There is no further appeal against that decision. II. Grounds for prohibiting the entry of migrants to the national territory are the following: (...) 3. When submitting false or adulterated documents prior to verification.

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. Art. 26 and 38.

Penalty is expulsion:

Answer: Yes

Code: 2

Explanation: Article 38 of law 370 (Grounds for Compulsory departure): (...) 6. Presenting false or adulterated documents. Article 26 of law 370 (Prohibition of Entry): I. The prohibition of entry into the national territory of a foreign migrant person, is the administrative decision by which the immigration authority, in carrying out immigration control, denies entry to the country. On the grounds set forth in paragraph II of this Article, ordering their immediate return to the country of origin or to a third country to admit it. There is no further appeal against that decision. II. Grounds for prohibiting the entry of migrants to the national territory are the following: (...) 3. When submitting false or adulterated documents prior to verification.

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. Art. 26 and 38.

Penalty is a fine:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 38 of law 370 (Grounds for Compulsory departure): (...) 6. Presenting false or adulterated documents. Article 26 of law 370 (Prohibition of Entry): I. The prohibition of entry into the national territory of a foreign migrant person, is the administrative decision by which the immigration authority, in carrying out immigration control, denies entry to the country. On the grounds set forth in paragraph II of this Article, ordering their immediate return to the country of origin or to a third country to admit it. There is no further appeal against that decision. II. Grounds for prohibiting the entry of migrants to the national territory are the following: (...) 3. When submitting false or adulterated documents prior to verification.

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. Art. 26 and 38.

Penalty is detention:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 38 of law 370 (Grounds for Compulsory departure): (...) 6. Presenting false or adulterated documents. Article 26 of law 370 (Prohibition of Entry): I. The prohibition of entry into the

national territory of a foreign migrant person, is the administrative decision by which the immigration authority, in carrying out immigration control, denies entry to the country. On the grounds set forth in paragraph II of this Article, ordering their immediate return to the country of origin or to a third country to admit it. There is no further appeal against that decision. II. Grounds for prohibiting the entry of migrants to the national territory are the following: (...) 3. When submitting false or adulterated documents prior to verification.

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. Art. 26 and 38.

Penalty is imprisonment:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 38 of law 370 (Grounds for Compulsory departure): (...) 6. Presenting false or adulterated documents. Article 26 of law 370 (Prohibition of Entry): I. The prohibition of entry into the national territory of a foreign migrant person, is the administrative decision by which the immigration authority, in carrying out immigration control, denies entry to the country. On the grounds set forth in paragraph II of this Article, ordering their immediate return to the country of origin or to a third country to admit it. There is no further appeal against that decision. II. Grounds for prohibiting the entry of migrants to the national territory are the following: (...) 3. When submitting false or adulterated documents prior to verification.

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. Art. 26 and 38.

IMMIGRATION_17: Penalties for immigrants with expired documents.

Are there penalties for immigrants with expired documents?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: There is no provision in the migration regulation about penalties for immigrants for expired documents.

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. / Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014.

Penalty is expulsion:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Penalty is a fine:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Penalty is detention:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Penalty is imprisonment:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

4.5.3. Aiding undocumented migrants

IMMIGRATION_18: Penalties for aiding undocumented migrants.

Are there penalties for aiding undocumented migrants?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: There is no provision in the migration regulation about a penalty for aiding undocumented migrants.

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. / Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014.

Penalty is a fine:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Penalty is imprisonment:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

4.5.4. Employment obligations

IMMIGRATION_19: Penalties for employers who hire migrant workers without a legal work permit.

Are there sanctions for employers hiring migrant workers without a legal work permit?

Answer: Yes

Code: 0

Explanation: Article 37 of decree 1923 (Offences and sanctions applicable to natural persons): II. The following are serious administrative offences, punishable by compulsory temporary exit or a fixed pecuniary fine established for each offence: (...) d) If the national or foreign person temporarily or permanently contracts the services of foreign persons who do not have the corresponding authorization, in accordance with current regulations. A sanction of UFV100 is applied for each foreign person hired. In case of recidivism a sanction of UFV200 is applied. Applicable to employers and employees.

Sources: Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014. Art. 37.

Sanction is a fine:

Answer: Yes

Code: 2

Explanation: Article 37 of decree 1923 (Offences and sanctions applicable to natural persons): II. The following are serious administrative offences, punishable by compulsory temporary exit or a fixed pecuniary fine established for each offence: (...) d) If the national or foreign person temporarily or permanently contracts the services of foreign persons who do not have the corresponding authorization, in accordance with current regulations. A sanction of UFV100 is applied for each foreign person hired. In case of recidivism a sanction of UFV200 is applied. Applicable to employers and employees.

Sources: Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014. Art. 37.

Penalty is imprisonment:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 37 of decree 1923 (Offences and sanctions applicable to natural persons): II. The following are serious administrative offences, punishable by compulsory temporary exit or a fixed pecuniary fine established for each offence: (...) d) If the national or foreign person temporarily or permanently contracts the services of foreign persons who do not have the corresponding authorization, in accordance with current regulations. A sanction of UFV100 is applied for each foreign person hired. In case of recidivism a sanction of UFV200 is applied. Applicable to employers and employees.

Sources: Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014. Art. 37.

4.5.5. Landlord obligations

IMMIGRATION_20: Penalties for landlords who rent shelter to migrants without a regular migrant status.

Are there penalties for landlords who rent shelter to migrants without a regular migrant status?

Answer: Yes

Code: 0

Explanation: Article 38 of decree 1923 (Infringements and sanctions applicable to legal persons): I. They constitute migratory administrative infractions applicable to national or foreign legal persons: (...) b) Applicable to operators of passenger transport service, travel and tourism agencies, hotels, hostels, residences, accommodation and other lodging establishments, vocational training higher education institutions: 1. Providing services to foreigners who do not have their identification document, or travel document and visa or stay, according to 23BO-DS-N1923 Bolivia: Regulation of the Migration Law, DS N° 1923, March 13, 2014. The sanction will be established by each foreign person to whom he/she rendered her/his service; 2. Failure to comply with the obligation to send information and registration lists of foreign persons to the General Directorate of Immigration, in accordance with current legislation.

Sources: Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014. Art. 37.

Penalty is a fine:

Answer: Yes

Code: 2

Explanation: Article 39 of decree 1923 (Sanctions): I. The sanctions to the administrative migratory infractions applicable to legal persons, are monetary fines according to the following scale: a) Mild administrative infraction: From UFV200 to UFV2000. b) Serious administrative infraction: From UFV400 to UFV4000. c) Serious administrative infraction: From UFV600 to UFV6000. II. The amounts by type of infraction, according to the scale established in the Chapter I Infractions and sanctions Paragraph above, will be determined by the General Directorate of Migration in coordination with the General Directorate of Collections of the Ministry of Government and approved by Ministerial

Resolution. III. The migratory authority will apply the sanctions established in this Article, without prejudice to carry out the corresponding legal actions.

Sources: Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014. Art. 39.

Penalty is imprisonment:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No such provision for imprisonment as a penalty in Article 39 of Supreme Decree 1923.

Sources: Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014. Art. 39.

4.5.6. Airline penalties

IMMIGRATION_21: Penalties for airlines carrying immigrants without documentation.

Are airlines or other carriers subject to penalties (fines, imprisonment and/or other penalties) for letting travel passengers lacking relevant documentation (such as entry permits or passports)?

Answer: Yes

Code: 0

Explanation: Article 38 of decree 1923 (Infringements and sanctions applicable to legal persons): I. They constitute migratory administrative infractions applicable to national or foreign legal persons: (...) b) Applicable to operators of passenger transport service, travel and tourism agencies, hotels, hostels, residences, accommodation and other lodging establishments, vocational training higher education institutions: 1. Providing services to foreigners who do not have their identification document, or travel document and visa or stay, according to 23BO-DS-N1923 Bolivia: Regulation of the Migration Law, DS N° 1923, March 13, 2014. The sanction will be established by each foreign person to whom he/she rendered her/his service; 2. Failure to comply with the obligation to send information and registration lists of foreign persons to the General Directorate of Immigration, in accordance with current legislation. Article 39 of decree 1923 (Sanctions): I. The sanctions to the administrative migratory infractions applicable to legal persons, are monetary fines according to the following scale: a) Mild administrative infraction: From UFV200 to UFV2000. b) Serious administrative infraction: From UFV400 to UFV4000. c) Serious administrative infraction: From UFV600 to UFV6000. II. The amounts by type of infraction, according to the scale established in the Chapter I Infractions and sanctions Paragraph above, will be determined by the General Directorate of Migration in coordination with the General Directorate of Collections of the Ministry of Government and approved by Ministerial Resolution. III. The migratory authority will apply the sanctions established in this Article, without prejudice to carry out the corresponding legal actions.

Sources: Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014. Art. 38 and 39.

Sanction is a fine:

Answer: Yes

Code: 2

Explanation: Article 39 of decree 1923 (Sanctions): I. The sanctions to the administrative migratory infractions applicable to legal persons, are monetary fines according to the following scale: a) Mild administrative infraction: From UFV200 to UFV2000. b) Serious administrative infraction: From UFV400 to UFV4000. c) Serious administrative infraction: From UFV600 to UFV6000. II. The amounts by type of infraction, according to the scale established in the Chapter I Infractions and sanctions Paragraph above, will be determined by the General Directorate of Migration in coordination with the General Directorate of Collections of the Ministry of Government and approved by Ministerial Resolution. III. The migratory authority will apply the sanctions established in this Article, without prejudice to carry out the corresponding legal actions.

Sources: Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014. Art. 39.

Penalty is more than a fine:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 39 of decree 1923 (Sanctions): I. The sanctions to the administrative migratory infractions applicable to legal persons, are monetary fines according to the following scale: a) Mild administrative infraction: From UFV200 to UFV2000. b) Serious administrative infraction: From UFV400 to UFV4000. c) Serious administrative infraction: From UFV600 to UFV6000. II. The amounts by type of infraction, according to the scale established in the Chapter I Infractions and sanctions Paragraph above, will be determined by the General Directorate of Migration in coordination with the General Directorate of Collections of the Ministry of Government and approved by Ministerial Resolution. III. The migratory authority will apply the sanctions established in this Article, without prejudice to carry out the corresponding legal actions.

Sources: Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014. Art. 39.

4.6. Amnesty programs

IMMIGRATION_22: Existence of amnesty program.

In the past decade, did any amnesty program for irregular immigrants or any permanent regularization mechanism exist?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The last regularization program took place on year 2016 through Supreme Decree 2965, which exceptionally grants migratory regularization to foreigners who demonstrate at least one year of stay in the country and who met the requirements established in the Decree. The aforementioned legal norm also exempts the payment of fines to foreign nationals who entered irregularly into Bolivian territory. The request for migratory regularization must be presented by the foreign person within twelve (12) months of the publication of the Supreme Decree. Likewise, foreign persons who take advantage of the migratory regularization had to only pay the cost of the temporary stay of two years established in Ministerial Resolution No. 287/2015, according to the reason for their stay in Bolivian territory. At the time of the start of regularization, people had to also enter the National Registry of

Foreigners of the Plurinational State of Bolivia in accordance with the specific regulations approved by the Ministry of Government. REQUIREMENTS: 1. Sworn declaration form for requesting a temporary stay of two years, obtained at the time of the start of the procedure in the Central Office or the departmental offices of the DIGEMIG; or downloading it from the website: www.migracion.gob.bo 2. Proof of identification. 3. Certificate establishing the absence of international police records issued by INTERPOL (Not applicable to children under 16 years of age) 4. Certificate issued by the Judicial Registry of Criminal Records - REJAP, which establishes that the foreigner does not have a criminal record. INTERPOL (Does not apply to children under 16 years of age) 5. Not be subject to mandatory departure 6. Any documentary evidence that proves the date of entry into Bolivian territory or sworn statement before immigration authority in which the date of entry into the country is established. 7. In the case of girls, boys or adolescents who are accompanied by one of their parents or guardian (s), a Judicial Resolution or other analogous document of the duly legalized country of origin that establishes the possession, guardianship or guardianship of the same shall also be required. In case of not having parents or guardian (s), the authority established by the Child Protection Law will be notified. 8. Affidavit before immigration authority, in which legal means of life are established that allow the subsistence of the applicant. 9. Certificate of vaccination against yellow fever, if your place of residence is in an endemic area. 10. Current 4X4 photograph with white background. 11. Payment of the cost of the procedure according to current regulations.

Sources: Decreto Supremo N° 2965 [Supreme Decree 2965]. 2016. / Dirección General de Migración & Ministerio de Gobierno Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia. "Regularización migratoria para extranjeros(as) [Migratory Regularization for Foreigners]". Accessed February 4, 2019. <http://www.migracion.gob.bo/noticias/not187.html>.

The amnesty program is/was:

Answer: Exceptional (once in the timeframe analyzed)

Code: 1

Explanation: It took place on year 2016 through Supreme Decree 2965, which exceptionally granted migratory regularization to foreigners who demonstrate at least one year of stay in the country and who meet the requirements established in this Decree.

Sources: Decreto Supremo N° 2965 [Supreme Decree 2965]. 2016. / Dirección General de Migración & Ministerio de Gobierno Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia. "Regularización migratoria para extranjeros(as) [Migratory Regularization for Foreigners]". Accessed February 4, 2019. <http://www.migracion.gob.bo/noticias/not187.html>.

Being employed is/was a condition to qualify for the amnesty program:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No directly, but, a certificate by the immigration authority that the person has secured means of subsistence was a requisite.

Sources: Decreto Supremo N° 2965 [Supreme Decree 2965]. 2016. / Dirección General de Migración & Ministerio de Gobierno Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia. "Regularización migratoria para extranjeros(as) [Migratory Regularization for Foreigners]". Accessed February 4, 2019. <http://www.migracion.gob.bo/noticias/not187.html>.

A given duration of stay is/was a condition to qualify for the amnesty program:

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: It granted migratory regularization to foreigners who demonstrate at least one year of stay in the country

Sources: Decreto Supremo N° 2965 [Supreme Decree 2965]. 2016. / Dirección General de Migración & Ministerio de Gobierno Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia. "Regularización migratoria para extranjeros(as) [Migratory Regularization for Foreigners]". Accessed February 4, 2019. <http://www.migracion.gob.bo/noticias/not187.html>.

Having a certain nationality is/was a condition to qualify for the amnesty program:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Having a certain nationality was not a condition to qualify for the amnesty program.

Sources: Decreto Supremo N° 2965 [Supreme Decree 2965]. 2016. / Dirección General de Migración & Ministerio de Gobierno Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia. "Regularización migratoria para extranjeros(as) [Migratory Regularization for Foreigners]". Accessed February 4, 2019. <http://www.migracion.gob.bo/noticias/not187.html>.

Does a case by case regularization for irregular immigrants existed?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Case by case regularization did not exist.

Sources: Decreto Supremo N° 2965 [Supreme Decree 2965]. 2016. / Dirección General de Migración & Ministerio de Gobierno Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia. "Regularización migratoria para extranjeros(as) [Migratory Regularization for Foreigners]". Accessed February 4, 2019. <http://www.migracion.gob.bo/noticias/not187.html>.

Being employed is a condition to qualify for the case by case regularization program:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

A given duration of stay is a condition to qualify for the case by case regularization program:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Having a certain nationality is a condition to qualify for the case by case regularization program:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Is regularization through marriage possible:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision in main regulations.

Sources: Decreto Supremo N° 2965 [Supreme Decree 2965]. 2016. / Dirección General de Migración & Ministerio de Gobierno Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia. "Regularización migratoria para extranjeros(as) [Migratory Regularization for Foreigners]". Accessed February 4, 2019. <http://www.migracion.gob.bo/noticias/not187.html>.

IMMIGRATION_23. The amnesty defines the types of irregular migrants as:

Answer: The types of irregular migrants were defined by their duration of stay so far – at least one year of stay in the country (Supreme Decree 2965).

Code: The types of irregular migrants were defined by their duration of stay so far – at least one year of stay in the country (Supreme Decree 2965).

Explanation: The types of irregular migrants were defined by their duration of stay so far – at least one year of stay in the country (Supreme Decree 2965).

Sources: Decreto Supremo N° 2965 [Supreme Decree 2965]. 2016. / Dirección General de Migración & Ministerio de Gobierno Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia. "Regularización migratoria para extranjeros(as) [Migratory Regularization for Foreigners]". Accessed February 4, 2019. <http://www.migracion.gob.bo/noticias/not187.html>.

4.7. Administration

IMMIGRATION_24_1: Administration in charge of immigration regulation.

Which institution is in charge of immigration regulation (in original language)?

Answer: Ministerio de Gobierno and Consejo Nacional de Migración

Code: Ministerio de Gobierno and Consejo Nacional de Migración

Explanation: Article 4 of law 3351 Ministers of State shall have the following specific attributions: (...) Ministry of Government a) To propose, direct and coordinate policies for the public security of the State, protecting the exercise of constitutional rights and guarantees, the public order and social peace, inherent in the social and democratic State of straight. b) Plan and coordinate with the Prefects and the National Police the Public Security Policies in the Departments. c) Direct the National Police in accordance with the provisions of Article 216 of the State Constitution. d) Formulate, direct, coordinate and administer policies in the areas: - Migration - Public Security, crime prevention and repression. - Penitentiary system, rehabilitation and social reintegration, elaborating a national policy against crime. e) Design and develop comprehensive policies to combat drug trafficking. f) Establish and coordinate policies for international police cooperation in the fight against organized crime. (...) ----- Article 5 of law 370 (competent entities) I. The Ministry of Government is the authority responsible for the formulation and implementation of public policies and planning migration issues. 1. Consejo Nacional de Migracion -National Migration Council (Foreign Ministry, in collaboration with the Ministry of the Interior, and the Ministry of Labor, Work and Social Prevision), created by the Migration Law (Ley 370).

Article 6 of law 370 (National Migration Council) I. The National Migration Council is the coordinating body for cooperation, communication and information of policies and migratory actions and is constituted by the Ministers of Government, Foreign Affairs, and Labor, Employment and Social Security II. The National Migration Council may convene other public entities when they are required to deal with issues of their competence. III. The National Migration Council will establish the bases and criteria of the Public Policy on the social and labor integration of the migrants, collecting information through the Technical Secretariat and consultation of delegates or delegates of the autonomous governments departmental, regional, municipal and native indigenous peasants, when appropriate and duly convened; representative of the Ombudsman, Armed Forces and Police Bolivian and instances of civil society of recognized work in the migratory field, when they were expressly convened or they will formally request IV. The Technical Secretariat of the National Migration Council is the permanent coordinating body of the National Council of Migration, will be in charge of the Director or the Director General of Migration and will be supported by a technical team consisting of professionals and specialists in the area, in order to fulfill the tasks that will be assign the National Migration Board. V. The National Migration Board shall adopt the regulations governing its functioning.

Sources: Ley N° 3351 [Law 3351]. 2006. Art. 4. / Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. Art. 5 and 6.

Which institution is in charge of immigration regulation (in English language)?

Answer: Ministry of Government within the executive at the National level, and also the National Migration Council

IMMIGRATION_24_2: Administration in charge of implementing immigration policies.

Which institution is in charge of the implementation of immigration policies (in original language)?

Answer: Ministerio de Gobierno and Consejo Nacional de Migracion

Code: Ministerio de Gobierno and Consejo Nacional de Migracion

Explanation: Article 4 of law 3351 Ministers of State shall have the following specific attributions: (...) Ministry of Government a) To propose, direct and coordinate policies for the public security of the State, protecting the exercise of constitutional rights and guarantees, the public order and social peace, inherent in the social and democratic State of straight. b) Plan and coordinate with the Prefects and the National Police the Public Security Policies in the Departments. c) Direct the National Police in accordance with the provisions of Article 216 of the State Constitution. d) Formulate, direct, coordinate and administer policies in the areas: - Migration - Public Security, crime prevention and repression. - Penitentiary system, rehabilitation and social reintegration, elaborating a national policy against crime. e) Design and develop comprehensive policies to combat drug trafficking. f) Establish and coordinate policies for international police cooperation in the fight against organized crime. (...) -----

Article 5 of law 370 (competent entities) I. The Ministry of Government is the authority responsible for the formulation and implementation of public policies and planning migration issues. 1. Consejo Nacional de Migracion -National Migration Council (Foreign Ministry, in collaboration with the Ministry of the Interior, and the Ministry of Labor, Work and Social Prevision), created by the Migration Law (Ley 370).

Article 6 of law 370 (National Migration Council) I. The National Migration Council is the coordinating body for cooperation, communication and information of policies and migratory actions and is constituted by the Ministers of Government, Foreign Affairs, and Labor, Employment and Social Security II. The National Migration Council may convene other public entities when they are required to deal with issues of their competence. III. The National Migration Council will establish the bases and criteria of the Public Policy on the social and labor integration of the migrants, collecting information through the Technical Secretariat and consultation of delegates or delegates of the autonomous governments departmental, regional, municipal and native indigenous peasants, when appropriate and duly convened; representative of the Ombudsman, Armed Forces and Police Bolivian and instances of civil society of recognized work in the migratory field, when they were expressly convened or they will formally request IV. The Technical Secretariat of the National Migration Council is the permanent coordinating body of the National Council of Migration, will be in charge of the Director or the Director General of Migration and will be supported by a technical team consisting of professionals and specialists in the area, in order to fulfill the tasks that will be assign the National Migration Board. V. The National Migration Board shall adopt the regulations governing its functioning.

Sources: Ley N° 3351 [Law 3351]. 2006. Art. 4. / Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. Art. 5 and 6.

Which institution is in charge of immigration regulation (in English language)?

Answer: Ministry of Government within the executive at the National level, and also the National Migration Council

IMMIGRATION_24_3: Administration in charge of border control.

Which institution is in charge of border control (in original language)?

Answer: Dirección General de Migración

Code: Dirección General de Migración

Explanation: Article 7 of law 370 (General Direction of Migration: II. The General Directorate of Migration has the following faculties and responsibilities: (...) 13. Create and control migratory border posts. 14. Create service posts and migratory control.

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. Art. 7.

Which institution is in charge of border control (in English language)?

Answer: General Direction of Migration

IMMIGRATION_24_4: Administration in charge of detentions.

Which institution is in charge of detentions (in original language)?

Answer: There is no provision in the regulation about a specific institution in charge of immigrant detention.

Code: There is no provision in the regulation about a specific institution in charge of immigrant detention.

Explanation: There is no provision in the regulation about a specific institution in charge of immigrant detention.

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013.

Which institution is in charge of detentions (in English language)?

Answer: There is no provision in the regulation about a specific institution in charge of immigrant detention.

4.8. Proxy: Labor migration (high- and low-skilled)

IMMIGRATION_25: Visas applied to labor migration.

Is there a labor migration scheme that allows immigrants to enter the country to work in any capacity?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Is the same visa applied to (1) domestic worker proxy, (2) agricultural worker proxy, and (3) medical doctor proxy?

Answer: No

Code: 0

4.8.1. Domestic workers

Is there a visa scheme (entry track) for domestic workers?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Through a Temporary visa. Article 30 of law 370 (Temporary Permanence): It is the authorization to remain in the country for a maximum of three (3) years. It may be granted to foreign migrants who have entered the national territory, if they so request, in accordance with the following categories: 1. Temporary permanence of one (1) year, renewable for two same periods. 2. Temporary permanence of two (2) years, renewable for one (1) year. 3. Temporary permanence of three (3) years. 4. Temporary humanitarian stay of one (1) year, granted to foreign migrants who, for reasons of force, are not able to return to their country of origin and duly justified, are not able to comply with the requirements laid down in this Law and its regulation to obtain temporary permanence.

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. Art. 30.

IMMIGRATION_26. Do migrants trying to enter the country under this entry track, need to be sponsored by an individual or group?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 13 of Decree 1923 (Definition, validity and requirements of temporary stay): (...) II. For the granting of temporary residence, the requirements are: a) Affidavit form for application for temporary residence, obtained from the websites or offices of the General Directorate of Migration; b) Valid passport or National Identity Document, when applicable; c) Visa or temporary stay, if applicable; d) Certificate of vaccination against yellow fever or other health certification, if applicable; e) Documentation that proves the purpose of their stay in the Bolivian territory; f) Certificate in force that proves that the foreigner does not have criminal and / or police records, national and international, as applicable; g) Medical Certificate issued by the competent institution, according to the territorial jurisdiction; h) Current photography; i) Economic solvency accredited by affidavit backed by documentary evidence. Except for the temporary humanitarian stay; j) Proof of payment of the cost of the corresponding procedure. Except for the temporary humanitarian stay.

Sources: Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014. Art. 13.

IMMIGRATION_27. Is a concrete job offer (e.g. acceptance letter, formal invitation) or a contract signed in advance required or beneficial for immigrating?

Answer: Yes, required

Code: 0.25

Explanation: A concrete job offer is required. Article 13 of Decree 1923 (Definition, validity and requirements of temporary stay): (...) II. For the granting of temporary residence, the requirements are: a) Affidavit form for application for temporary residence, obtained from the websites or offices of the General Directorate of Migration; b) Valid passport or National Identity Document, when applicable; c) Visa or temporary stay, if applicable; d) Certificate of vaccination against yellow fever or other health certification, if applicable; e) Documentation that proves the purpose of their stay in the

Bolivian territory; f) Certificate in force that proves that the foreigner does not have criminal and / or police records, national and international, as applicable; g) Medical Certificate issued by the competent institution, according to the territorial jurisdiction; h) Current photography; i) Economic solvency accredited by affidavit backed by documentary evidence. Except for the temporary humanitarian stay; j) Proof of payment of the cost of the corresponding procedure. Except for the temporary humanitarian stay.

Sources: Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014. Art. 13.

IMMIGRATION_28. Does the country use a national labor market test for covering posts under the domestic worker proxy (i.e. employers seeking to hire an immigrant had to prove no native worker could do the job)?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No. But there is a fix quote of number of foreigners technicians/some positions within the state are just for nationals. Article 3 of General Labor Law: In any company or establishment, the number of foreign workers may not exceed 15 percent of the total and will include exclusively technicians.

Sources: Ley General del Trabajo [General Labor Law]. 1939 (1992). Art. 3.

IMMIGRATION_29. Is the domestic worker entry track restricted to certain nationalities? (specify the nationalities in explanation).

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No restrictions regarding nationality in main regulation.

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013.

IMMIGRATION_30: Restrictions based on age.

Are there age limits for migrant domestic workers in order to be admitted to the country?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No age limit in main regulations. Article 13 of Decree 1923 (Definition, validity and requirements of temporary stay): II. For the granting of temporary residence, the requirements are: a) Affidavit form for application for temporary residence, obtained from the websites or offices of the General Directorate of Migration; b) Valid passport or National Identity Document, when applicable; c) Visa or temporary stay, if applicable; d) Certificate of vaccination against yellow fever or other health certification, if applicable; e) Documentation that proves the purpose of their stay in the Bolivian territory; f) Certificate in force that proves that the foreigner does not have criminal and / or police records, national and international, as applicable; g) Medical Certificate issued by the competent institution, according to the territorial jurisdiction; h) Current photography; i) Economic solvency accredited by affidavit backed by documentary evidence. Except for the temporary humanitarian stay;

j) Proof of payment of the cost of the corresponding procedure. Except for the temporary humanitarian stay.

Sources: Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014. Art. 13.

Which minimum age?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_31. Is having a certain gender a requisite to be admitted to the country under the domestic worker entry track?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No gender requisite in main regulation. Article 13 of Decree 1923 (Definition, validity and requirements of temporary stay): II. For the granting of temporary residence, the requirements are: a) Affidavit form for application for temporary residence, obtained from the websites or offices of the General Directorate of Migration; b) Valid passport or National Identity Document, when applicable; c) Visa or temporary stay, if applicable; d) Certificate of vaccination against yellow fever or other health certification, if applicable; e) Documentation that proves the purpose of their stay in the Bolivian territory; f) Certificate in force that proves that the foreigner does not have criminal and / or police records, national and international, as applicable; g) Medical Certificate issued by the competent institution, according to the territorial jurisdiction; h) Current photography; i) Economic solvency accredited by affidavit backed by documentary evidence. Except for the temporary humanitarian stay; j) Proof of payment of the cost of the corresponding procedure. Except for the temporary humanitarian stay.

Sources: Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014. Art. 13.

IMMIGRATION_32. Is having a certain marital status a requisite to be admitted to the country under the domestic worker track entry track?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No reference to marital status in main regulation. Article 13 of Decree 1923 (Definition, validity and requirements of temporary stay): II. For the granting of temporary residence, the requirements are: a) Affidavit form for application for temporary residence, obtained from the websites or offices of the General Directorate of Migration; b) Valid passport or National Identity Document, when applicable; c) Visa or temporary stay, if applicable; d) Certificate of vaccination against yellow fever or other health certification, if applicable; e) Documentation that proves the purpose of their stay in the Bolivian territory; f) Certificate in force that proves that the foreigner does not have criminal and / or police records, national and international, as applicable; g) Medical Certificate issued by the competent institution, according to the territorial jurisdiction; h) Current photography; i) Economic solvency accredited by affidavit backed by documentary evidence. Except for the temporary

humanitarian stay; j) Proof of payment of the cost of the corresponding procedure. Except for the temporary humanitarian stay.

Sources: Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014. Art. 13.

IMMIGRATION_33. Do migrant domestic workers need to prove the ability to support themselves?

Answer: Yes

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Domestic workers must provide prove of economic solvency. Article 13 of Decree 1923 (Definition, validity and requirements of temporary stay): (...) II. For the granting of temporary residence, the requirements are: a) Affidavit form for application for temporary residence, obtained from the websites or offices of the General Directorate of Migration; b) Valid passport or National Identity Document, when applicable; c) Visa or temporary stay, if applicable; d) Certificate of vaccination against yellow fever or other health certification, if applicable; e) Documentation that proves the purpose of their stay in the Bolivian territory; f) Certificate in force that proves that the foreigner does not have criminal and / or police records, national and international, as applicable; g) Medical Certificate issued by the competent institution, according to the territorial jurisdiction; h) Current photography; i) Economic solvency accredited by affidavit backed by documentary evidence. Except for the temporary humanitarian stay; j) Proof of payment of the cost of the corresponding procedure. Except for the temporary humanitarian stay.

Sources: Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014. Art. 13.

IMMIGRATION_34. Is knowledge of the host country's language considered beneficial or required for the decision on whether someone could immigrate as a domestic worker?

Answer: Neither beneficial, nor required

Code: 1

Explanation: There is no provision in the regulation about knowledge of Spanish language neither as a requirement nor as a benefit.

Sources: Ley N° 3351. [Law 3351]. 2006. / Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013.

IMMIGRATION_35. Does the application under the domestic worker entry track cost a fee? Register the fee in US Dollars. If application does not cost anything, specify 0. If there are several fees (for example, for initiating the process and for issuing the document), add up the amounts.

Answer: 305.1

Code: 305.1

Explanation: 950 UFV's (305,1 USD).

Sources: Dirección General de Migración. "Guía de Trámites de Extranjería [Immigration Procedures Guide]". Accessed February 5, 2019. <http://www.migracion.gob.bo/>.

IMMIGRATION_36. How long is the domestic work permit valid for? Indicate the period in months.

Answer: 36

Code: 36

Explanation: Minimum 12 months-maximum 36 months (renewable). Article 30 of law 370 (Temporary Permanence): It is the authorization to remain in the country for a maximum of three (3) years. It may be granted to foreign migrants who have entered the national territory, if they so request, in accordance with the following categories: 1. Temporary permanence of one (1) year, renewable for two same periods. 2. Temporary permanence of two (2) years, renewable for one (1) year. 3. Temporary permanence of three (3) years. 4. Temporary humanitarian stay of one (1) year, granted to foreign migrants who, for reasons of force, are not able to return to their country of origin and duly justified, are not able to comply with the requirements laid down in this Law and its regulation to obtain temporary permanence.

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. Art. 30.

IMMIGRATION_37. Is it possible to renew the work permit granted under the domestic worker entry track?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. it was possible to renew the permit, but it was not necessary to leave the country. Article 30 of law 370 (Temporary Permanence): It is the authorization to remain in the country for a maximum of three (3) years. It may be granted to foreign migrants who have entered the national territory, if they so request, in accordance with the following categories: 1. Temporary permanence of one (1) year, renewable for two same periods. 2. Temporary permanence of two (2) years, renewable for one (1) year. 3. Temporary permanence of three (3) years. 4. Temporary humanitarian stay of one (1) year, granted to foreign migrants who, for reasons of force, are not able to return to their country of origin and duly justified, are not able to comply with the requirements laid down in this Law and its regulation to obtain temporary permanence. Article 13 of Decree 1923 (Definition, validity and requirements of temporary stay): It is the authorization granted by the General Direction of Migration to the foreign person to accede to the temporary permanence of one (1), two (2) or three (3) years and their respective renewals, depending on the time of the activity that will carry out in Bolivian territory.

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. Art. 30. / Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014. Art. 13.

IMMIGRATION_38: Possibility of changing jobs.

Is it possible for a migrant worker accepted under the domestic worker entry track to switch employers?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: No restrictions regarding changing employers under this visa scheme.

Sources: Consultation with expert, Dirección General de Migración: Administración departamental Chiquisaca. February 20, 2019.

Is it possible for a migrant domestic worker accepted under this entry track to switch professional sectors?

Answer: Yes

Code: Yes

Explanation: No restrictions regarding changing employers under this visa scheme.

Sources: Consultation with expert, Dirección General de Migración: Administración departamental Chiquisaca. February 20, 2019.

Is it possible for a migrant worker accepted under the domestic worker entry track to switch locations?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: No restrictions regarding changing locations under this visa scheme.

Sources: Consultation with expert, Dirección General de Migración: Administración departamental Chiquisaca. February 20, 2019.

IMMIGRATION_39. Does loss of employment result in the withdrawal of a migrant domestic worker's resident permit under this track?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Loss of employment does not result in visa withdrawal.

Sources: Consultation with expert, Dirección General de Migración: Administración departamental Chiquisaca. February 20, 2019.

IMMIGRATION_40. Is it required by law that the work conditions (e.g. minimum wage, working hours, and benefits) of the migrant domestic workers were equal to those of native workers?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, there is no differentiation in the working conditions between nationals and migrant workers. CHAPTER III Working day Article 46 of the General Labour Law: The effective working day will not exceed 8 hours per day and 48 hours per week. The night work will not exceed 7 hours, night work being understood as practiced between hours 20 and 6 in the morning. The work of journalistic companies, which are subject to special regulations, is exempt from this provision. The day for women and under 18 years, will exceed 40 daily hours per day. (...) CHAPTER IV.- REMUNERATION Article

52 of the General Labour Law: Remuneration or salary is what the employee or worker receives, in payment of his/her work. Workers cannot agree to a salary below the minimum, which will be fixed by the Ministry of Labor according to the branches of work and the zones of the country. The salary is proportional to the work, not being able to be made differences by sexes or nationality.

Sources: Ley General del Trabajo [General Labor Law]. 1939 (1992). Art. 46 and 52.

IMMIGRATION_41. Is a minimum level of education required to apply to the domestic entry track?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No minimum level of education required. Article 13 of Decree 1923 (Definition, validity and requirements of temporary stay): (...) II. For the granting of temporary residence, the requirements are: a) Affidavit form for application for temporary residence, obtained from the websites or offices of the General Directorate of Migration; b) Valid passport or National Identity Document, when applicable; c) Visa or temporary stay, if applicable; d) Certificate of vaccination against yellow fever or other health certification, if applicable; e) Documentation that proves the purpose of their stay in the Bolivian territory; f) Certificate in force that proves that the foreigner does not have criminal and / or police records, national and international, as applicable; g) Medical Certificate issued by the competent institution, according to the territorial jurisdiction; h) Current photography; i) Economic solvency accredited by affidavit backed by documentary evidence. Except for the temporary humanitarian stay; j) Proof of payment of the cost of the corresponding procedure. Except for the temporary humanitarian stay.

Sources: Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014. Art. 13.

IMMIGRATION_42. Is a test of good health required for migrant domestic worker?

Answer: Yes

Code: 0

Explanation: No test of good health required. Article 13 of Decree 1923 (Definition, validity and requirements of temporary stay): (...) II. For the granting of temporary residence, the requirements are: a) Affidavit form for application for temporary residence, obtained from the websites or offices of the General Directorate of Migration; b) Valid passport or National Identity Document, when applicable; c) Visa or temporary stay, if applicable; d) Certificate of vaccination against yellow fever or other health certification, if applicable; e) Documentation that proves the purpose of their stay in the Bolivian territory; f) Certificate in force that proves that the foreigner does not have criminal and / or police records, national and international, as applicable; g) Medical Certificate issued by the competent institution, according to the territorial jurisdiction; h) Current photography; i) Economic solvency accredited by affidavit backed by documentary evidence. Except for the temporary humanitarian stay; j) Proof of payment of the cost of the corresponding procedure. Except for the temporary humanitarian stay.

Sources: Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014. Art. 13.

4.8.2. Agricultural workers

Is there a visa scheme (entry track) for agricultural workers?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Transitory visa. Article 29 of law 370 (Transitory Permanence): It constitutes the authorization to stay or reside in the country temporarily for a period of maximum period of one hundred and eighty (180) days.

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. Art. 29.

IMMIGRATION_43. Do migrants trying to enter the country under the agricultural worker entry track need to be sponsored by an individual or group?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No sponsorship required. Article 12 of Decree 1923 (Definition, validity and requirements of the transitory permanence by determined object): (...) II. For the granting of the transitory permanence by determined object, the requirements are: a) Form of Sworn Declaration of request of transitory permanence, obtained in the offices or web sites of the General Direction of Migration; b) Passport with minimum validity of six (6) months or national document of effective identity, when it corresponds; c) Documentation that accredits the purpose of its permanence in the Bolivian territory; d) Certificate of vaccination against yellow fever or other health certification, if applicable; e) Current photograph; f) Current certificate accrediting that the foreign person does not have a criminal and/or police record, issued by the competent authority in the country of origin or of his/her last residence and/or international police record certificate issued by INTERPOL, in accordance with current regulations. Except for temporary stay for a specific purpose of tourism or visit, transit and for those granted by virtue of state or private agreements or conventions; g) Consular Visa. Except for temporary stay for a specific purpose of study, work, transit and for those granted by virtue of state or private agreements or conventions; h) Economic solvency accredited by means of a sworn statement supported by documents. Except for the transitory stay for a specific purpose of tourism or visit, transit and those granted under state or private agreements or conventions; i) Proof of payment of the cost of the corresponding procedure. Except for those granted by virtue of state agreements or conventions.

Sources: Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014. Art. 12.

IMMIGRATION_44. Is a concrete job offer (e.g. acceptance letter, formal invitation) or a contract signed in advance required or beneficial for immigrating as an agricultural worker?

Answer: Yes, required

Code: 0.25

Explanation: A concrete job offer is required. Article 12 of Decree 1923 (Definition, validity and requirements of the transitory permanence by determined object): (...) II. For the granting of the transitory permanence by determined object, the requirements are: a) Form of Sworn Declaration of request of transitory permanence, obtained in the offices or web sites of the General Direction of Migration; b) Passport with minimum validity of six (6) months or national document of effective identity, when it corresponds; c) Documentation that accredits the purpose of its permanence in the Bolivian territory; d) Certificate of vaccination against yellow fever or other health certification, if applicable; e) Current photograph; f) Current certificate accrediting that the foreign person does not have a criminal and/or police record, issued by the competent authority in the country of origin or of

his/her last residence and/or international police record certificate issued by INTERPOL, in accordance with current regulations. Except for temporary stay for a specific purpose of tourism or visit, transit and for those granted by virtue of state or private agreements or conventions; g) Consular Visa. Except for temporary stay for a specific purpose of study, work, transit and for those granted by virtue of state or private agreements or conventions; h) Economic solvency accredited by means of a sworn statement supported by documents. Except for the transitory stay for a specific purpose of tourism or visit, transit and those granted under state or private agreements or conventions; i) Proof of payment of the cost of the corresponding procedure. Except for those granted by virtue of state agreements or conventions.

Sources: Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014. Art. 12.

IMMIGRATION_45. Does the country use a national labor market test for covering posts under the agricultural worker proxy (i.e. employers seeking to hire an immigrant had to prove no native worker could do the job)?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No. But there is a fix quote of number of foreigners technicians/some positions within the state are just for nationals. Article 3 of General Labor Law: In any company or establishment, the number of foreign workers may not exceed 15 percent of the total and will include exclusively technicians.

Sources: Ley General del Trabajo [General Labor Law]. 1939 (1992). Art. 3.

IMMIGRATION_46. Is the agricultural worker entry track restricted to certain nationalities? (specify nationalities in the explanation).

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No restrictions regarding nationality in main regulation.

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013

IMMIGRATION_47: Restrictions based on age.

Are age limits for migrant agricultural workers in order to be admitted to the country?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No age limit in main regulations.

Sources: Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014. Art. 12.

Which minimum age?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_48. Is having a certain gender a requisite to be admitted to the country under this entry track?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No gender requisite in main regulation.

Sources: Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014. Art. 12.

IMMIGRATION_49. Is having a certain marital status a requisite to be admitted to the country under the agricultural worker entry track?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No reference to marital status in main regulation.

Sources: Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014. Art. 12.

IMMIGRATION_50. Do migrant agricultural workers need to prove the ability to support themselves?

Answer: Yes

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Agricultural workers must provide prove of economic solvency. Article 12 of Decree 1923 (Definition, validity and requirements of the transitory permanence by determined object): (...) II. For the granting of the transitory permanence by determined object, the requirements are: a) Form of Sworn Declaration of request of transitory permanence, obtained in the offices or web sites of the General Direction of Migration; b) Passport with minimum validity of six (6) months or national document of effective identity, when it corresponds; c) Documentation that accredits the purpose of its permanence in the Bolivian territory; d) Certificate of vaccination against yellow fever or other health certification, if applicable; e) Current photograph; f) Current certificate accrediting that the foreign person does not have a criminal and/or police record, issued by the competent authority in the country of origin or of his/her last residence and/or international police record certificate issued by INTERPOL, in accordance with current regulations. Except for temporary stay for a specific purpose of tourism or visit, transit and for those granted by virtue of state or private agreements or conventions; g) Consular Visa. Except for temporary stay for a specific purpose of study, work, transit and for those granted by virtue of state or private agreements or conventions; h) Economic solvency accredited by means of a sworn statement supported by documents. Except for the transitory stay for a specific purpose of tourism or visit, transit and those granted under state or private agreements or conventions; i) Proof of

payment of the cost of the corresponding procedure. Except for those granted by virtue of state agreements or conventions.

Sources: Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014. Art. 12.

IMMIGRATION_51. Is knowledge of the host country's language considered beneficial or required for the decision on immigrating as an agricultural worker?

Answer: Neither beneficial, nor required

Code: 1

Explanation: There is no provision in the regulation about knowledge of Spanish language neither as a requirement nor as a benefit.

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. / Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014.

IMMIGRATION_52. Does the application under the agricultural worker entry track cost a fee? Register the fee in US Dollars. If application does not cost anything, specify 0. If there are several fees (for example, for initiating the process and for issuing the document), add up the amounts.

Answer: 600 UFV's (USD 192.7)

Code: 600 UFV's (USD 192.7)

Explanation: 600 UFV's (USD 192.7).

Sources: Dirección General de Migración. "Guía de Trámites de Extranjería [Immigration Procedures Guide]". Accessed February 5, 2019. <http://www.migracion.gob.bo/>.

IMMIGRATION_53. How long is the work permit valid for? Indicate the period in months.

Answer: 6

Code: 6

Explanation: Minimum 30 days (1 month)-maximum 6 months. Article 29 of law 370 (Transitory Permanence): It constitutes the authorization to stay or reside in the country temporarily for a period of maximum period of one hundred and eighty (180) days.

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. Art. 29. / Dirección General de Migración. "Guía de Trámites de Extranjería [Immigration Procedures Guide]". Accessed February 5, 2019. <http://www.migracion.gob.bo/>.

IMMIGRATION_54. Is it possible to renew the work permit granted under the agricultural worker entry track?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No, it is not possible to renew the work permit under this track. Article 29 of law 370 (Transitory Permanence): It constitutes the authorization to stay or reside in the country temporarily for a period of maximum period of one hundred and eighty (180) days.

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. Art. 29.

IMMIGRATION_55: Possibility of changing jobs.

Is it possible for a migrant agricultural worker accepted under this entry track to switch employers?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: No restrictions regarding changing employers under this visa scheme.

Sources: Consultation with expert, Dirección General de Migración: Administración departamental Chiquisaca. February 20, 2019.

Is it possible for a migrant agricultural worker accepted under this entry track to switch professional sectors?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: No restrictions regarding changing employers under this visa scheme.

Sources: Consultation with expert, Dirección General de Migración: Administración departamental Chiquisaca. February 20, 2019.

Is it possible for a migrant agricultural worker accepted under this entry track to switch locations?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: No restrictions regarding changing locations under this visa scheme.

Sources: Consultation with expert, Dirección General de Migración: Administración departamental Chiquisaca. February 20, 2019.

IMMIGRATION_56. Does loss of employment result in the withdrawal of a migrant agricultural worker's resident permit under this track?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Loss of employment does not result in visa withdrawal.

Sources: Consultation with expert, Dirección General de Migración: Administración departamental Chiquisaca. February 20, 2019.

IMMIGRATION_57. Is it required by law that the work conditions (e.g. minimum wage, working hours, and benefits) of the migrant agricultural workers were equal to those of native workers?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, there is no differentiation in the working conditions between nationals and migrant workers. CHAPTER III Working day Article 46 of the General Labor Law: The effective working day will not exceed 8 hours per day and 48 hours per week. The night work will not exceed 7 hours, night work being understood as practiced between hours 20 and 6 in the morning. The work of journalistic companies, which are subject to special regulations, is exempt from this provision. The day for women and under 18 years, will exceed 40 daily hours per day. (...) CHAPTER IV.- REMUNERATION Article 52 of the General Labor Law: Remuneration or salary is what the employee or worker receives, in payment of his/her work. Workers cannot agree to a salary below the minimum, which will be fixed by the Ministry of Labor according to the branches of work and the zones of the country. The salary is proportional to the work, not being able to be made differences by sexes or nationality.

Sources: Ley General del Trabajo [General Labor Law]. 1939 (1992). Art. 46 and 52.

IMMIGRATION_58. Is a minimum level of education required to apply to the agricultural worker entry track?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No minimum level of education required.

Sources: Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014. Art. 12.

IMMIGRATION_59. Is a test of good health required for migrant agricultural workers?

Answer: Yes

Code: 0

Explanation: A test of good health is required. Article 12 of Decree 1923 (Definition, validity and requirements of the transitory permanence by determined object) (...): II. For the granting of the transitory permanence by determined object, the requirements are: a) Form of Sworn Declaration of request of transitory permanence, obtained in the offices or web sites of the General Direction of Migration; b) Passport with minimum validity of six (6) months or national document of effective identity, when it corresponds; c) Documentation that accredits the purpose of its permanence in the Bolivian territory; d) Certificate of vaccination against yellow fever or other health certification, if applicable; e) Current photograph; f) Current certificate accrediting that the foreign person does not have a criminal and/or police record, issued by the competent authority in the country of origin or of his/her last residence and/or international police record certificate issued by INTERPOL, in accordance with current regulations. Except for temporary stay for a specific purpose of tourism or visit, transit and for those granted by virtue of state or private agreements or conventions; g) Consular

Visa. Except for temporary stay for a specific purpose of study, work, transit and for those granted by virtue of state or private agreements or conventions; h) Economic solvency accredited by means of a sworn statement supported by documents. Except for the transitory stay for a specific purpose of tourism or visit, transit and those granted under state or private agreements or conventions; i) Proof of payment of the cost of the corresponding procedure. Except for those granted by virtue of state agreements or conventions.

Sources: Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014. Art. 12.

4.8.3. Medical doctors

Is there a visa scheme (entry track) for medical doctors?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Temporary visa. Article 30 of law 370: It is the authorization to remain in the country for a maximum of three (3) years. It may be granted to foreign migrants who have entered the national territory, if they so request, in accordance with the following categories: 1. Temporary permanence of one (1) year, renewable for two same periods. 2. Temporary permanence of two (2) years, renewable for one (1) year. 3. Temporary permanence of three (3) years. 4. Temporary humanitarian stay of one (1) year, granted to foreign migrants who, for reasons of force, are not able to return to their country of origin and duly justified, are not able to comply with the requirements laid down in this Law and its regulation to obtain temporary permanence.

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. Art. 30.

IMMIGRATION_60. Do migrants trying to enter the country under the medical doctor entry track, needed to be sponsored by an individual or group?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No provision for sponsorship in main regulations. Article 13 of Decree 1923 (Definition, validity and requirements of temporary stay) (...): II. For the granting of temporary residence, the requirements are: a) Affidavit form for application for temporary residence, obtained from the websites or offices of the General Directorate of Migration; b) Valid passport or National Identity Document, when applicable; c) Visa or temporary stay, if applicable; d) Certificate of vaccination against yellow fever or other health certification, if applicable; e) Documentation that proves the purpose of their stay in the Bolivian territory; f) Certificate in force that proves that the foreigner does not have criminal and / or police records, national and international, as applicable; g) Medical Certificate issued by the competent institution, according to the territorial jurisdiction; h) Current photography; i) Economic solvency accredited by affidavit backed by documentary evidence. Except for the temporary humanitarian stay; j) Proof of payment of the cost of the corresponding procedure. Except for the temporary humanitarian stay.

Sources: Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014. Art. 13.

IMMIGRATION_61. Are a concrete job offer (e.g. acceptance letter, formal invitation) or a contract signed in advance required or beneficial for immigrating as a medical doctor?

Answer: Yes, required

Code: 0.25

Explanation: A concrete job offer is required. Article 13 of Decree 1923 (Definition, validity and requirements of temporary stay) (...): II. For the granting of temporary residence, the requirements are: a) Affidavit form for application for temporary residence, obtained from the websites or offices of the General Directorate of Migration; b) Valid passport or National Identity Document, when applicable; c) Visa or temporary stay, if applicable; d) Certificate of vaccination against yellow fever or other health certification, if applicable; e) Documentation that proves the purpose of their stay in the Bolivian territory; f) Certificate in force that proves that the foreigner does not have criminal and / or police records, national and international, as applicable; g) Medical Certificate issued by the competent institution, according to the territorial jurisdiction; h) Current photography; i) Economic solvency accredited by affidavit backed by documentary evidence. Except for the temporary humanitarian stay; j) Proof of payment of the cost of the corresponding procedure. Except for the temporary humanitarian stay.

Sources: Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014. Art. 12.

IMMIGRATION_62. Does the country use a national labor market test for covering posts under the medical doctor proxy (i.e. employers seeking to hire an immigrant had to prove that no native worker could do the job)?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No. But there is a fix quote of number of foreigners technicians/some positions within the state are just for nationals. Article 3 of General Labor Law: In any company or establishment, the number of foreign workers may not exceed 15 percent of the total and will include exclusively technicians. Female staff may not exceed 45 percent in companies or establishments that, by their nature, do not require to use the work of it in a greater proportion. It is required to be of Bolivian nationality to perform the functions of Director, Administrator, Counselor and Representative in the institutions of the State, and in the individuals whose activity is directly related to the interests of the State, particularly in the economic and financial order.

Sources: Ley General del Trabajo [General Labor Law]. 1939 (1992). Art. 3.

IMMIGRATION_63. Is the medical doctor entry track restricted to certain nationalities? (Specify nationalities in the explanation).

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No restrictions regarding nationality in main regulation.

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. Art. 30.

IMMIGRATION_64: Restrictions based on age.

Are there age limits for migrant medical doctors to be admitted to the country?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No age limit in main regulations. Article 13 of Decree 1923 (Definition, validity and requirements of temporary stay) (...): II. For the granting of temporary residence, the requirements are: a) Affidavit form for application for temporary residence, obtained from the websites or offices of the General Directorate of Migration; b) Valid passport or National Identity Document, when applicable; c) Visa or temporary stay, if applicable; d) Certificate of vaccination against yellow fever or other health certification, if applicable; e) Documentation that proves the purpose of their stay in the Bolivian territory; f) Certificate in force that proves that the foreigner does not have criminal and / or police records, national and international, as applicable; g) Medical Certificate issued by the competent institution, according to the territorial jurisdiction; h) Current photography; i) Economic solvency accredited by affidavit backed by documentary evidence. Except for the temporary humanitarian stay; j) Proof of payment of the cost of the corresponding procedure. Except for the temporary humanitarian stay.

Sources: Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014. Art. 13.

Which minimum age?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_65. Is having a certain gender a requisite to be admitted to the country under the medical doctor entry track?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No gender requisite in main regulation. Article 13 of Decree 1923 (Definition, validity and requirements of temporary stay) (...): II. For the granting of temporary residence, the requirements are: a) Affidavit form for application for temporary residence, obtained from the websites or offices of the General Directorate of Migration; b) Valid passport or National Identity Document, when applicable; c) Visa or temporary stay, if applicable; d) Certificate of vaccination against yellow fever or other health certification, if applicable; e) Documentation that proves the purpose of their stay in the Bolivian territory; f) Certificate in force that proves that the foreigner does not have criminal and / or police records, national and international, as applicable; g) Medical Certificate issued by the competent institution, according to the territorial jurisdiction; h) Current photography; i) Economic solvency accredited by affidavit backed by documentary evidence. Except for the temporary humanitarian stay; j) Proof of payment of the cost of the corresponding procedure. Except for the temporary humanitarian stay.

Sources: Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014. Art. 13.

IMMIGRATION_66. Is having a certain marital status a requisite to be admitted to the country under the medical doctor entry track?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No reference to marital status in main regulation. Article 13 of Decree 1923 (Definition, validity and requirements of temporary stay) (...): II. For the granting of temporary residence, the requirements are: a) Affidavit form for application for temporary residence, obtained from the websites or offices of the General Directorate of Migration; b) Valid passport or National Identity Document, when applicable; c) Visa or temporary stay, if applicable; d) Certificate of vaccination against yellow fever or other health certification, if applicable; e) Documentation that proves the purpose of their stay in the Bolivian territory; f) Certificate in force that proves that the foreigner does not have criminal and / or police records, national and international, as applicable; g) Medical Certificate issued by the competent institution, according to the territorial jurisdiction; h) Current photography; i) Economic solvency accredited by affidavit backed by documentary evidence. Except for the temporary humanitarian stay; j) Proof of payment of the cost of the corresponding procedure. Except for the temporary humanitarian stay.

Sources: Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014. Art. 13.

IMMIGRATION_67. Do migrant medical doctors need to prove the ability to support themselves?

Answer: Yes

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Medical doctors must provide prove of economic solvency. Article 13 of Decree 1923 (Definition, validity and requirements of temporary stay) (...): II. For the granting of temporary residence, the requirements are: a) Affidavit form for application for temporary residence, obtained from the websites or offices of the General Directorate of Migration; b) Valid passport or National Identity Document, when applicable; c) Visa or temporary stay, if applicable; d) Certificate of vaccination against yellow fever or other health certification, if applicable; e) Documentation that proves the purpose of their stay in the Bolivian territory; f) Certificate in force that proves that the foreigner does not have criminal and / or police records, national and international, as applicable; g) Medical Certificate issued by the competent institution, according to the territorial jurisdiction; h) Current photography; i) Economic solvency accredited by affidavit backed by documentary evidence. Except for the temporary humanitarian stay; j) Proof of payment of the cost of the corresponding procedure. Except for the temporary humanitarian stay.

Sources: Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014. Art. 13.

IMMIGRATION_68. Is knowledge of the host country's language considered beneficial or required for the decision on whether someone could immigrate as a medical doctor?

Answer: Neither beneficial, nor required

Code: 1

Explanation: There is no provision in the regulation about knowledge of Spanish language neither as a requirement nor as a benefit.

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370] 2013. / Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014.

IMMIGRATION_69. Does the application under the medical doctor entry track cost a fee? Register the fee in US Dollars. If application did not cost anything, specify 0. If there are several fees (for example, for initiating the process and for issuing the document), add up the amounts.

Answer: 305.1

Code: 305.1

Explanation: 950 UFV's (USD 305,1).

Sources: Dirección General de Migración. "Guía de Trámites de Extranjería [Immigration Procedures Guide]". Accessed February 5, 2019. <http://www.migracion.gob.bo/>.

IMMIGRATION_70. How long is the medical doctor work permit valid for? Indicate the period in months.

Answer: 36

Code: 36

Explanation: Minimum 12 months-maximum 36 months. Article 30 of law 370 (Temporary Permanence): It is the authorization to remain in the country for a maximum of three (3) years. It may be granted to foreign migrants who have entered the national territory, if they so request, in accordance with the following categories: 1. Temporary permanence of one (1) year, renewable for two same periods. 2. Temporary permanence of two (2) years, renewable for one (1) year. 3. Temporary permanence of three (3) years. 4. Temporary humanitarian stay of one (1) year, granted to foreign migrants who, for reasons of force, are not able to return to their country of origin and duly justified, are not able to comply with the requirements laid down in this Law and its regulation to obtain temporary permanence.

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. Art. 30.

IMMIGRATION_71. Is it possible to renew the work permit granted under the medical doctor entry track?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, it is possible to renew the permit, but it is was not necessary to leave the country. Article 30 of law 370 (Temporary Permanence): It is the authorization to remain in the country for a maximum of three (3) years. It may be granted to foreign migrants who have entered the national territory, if they so request, in accordance with the following categories: 1. Temporary permanence of one (1) year, renewable for two same periods. 2. Temporary permanence of two (2) years, renewable for one (1) year. 3. Temporary permanence of three (3) years. 4. Temporary humanitarian stay of one (1) year, granted to foreign migrants who, for reasons of force, are not able to return to their country of origin and duly justified, are not able to comply with the requirements laid down in this Law and its regulation to obtain temporary permanence. Article 13 of Decree 1923 (Definition, validity and requirements of temporary stay): II. It is the authorization granted by the General Direction of Migration to the foreign person to accede to the temporary permanence of one (1), two (2) or three (3) years and their respective renewals, depending on the time of the activity that will carry out in Bolivian territory.

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. Art. 30. / Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014. Art. 13.

IMMIGRATION_72: Possibility of changing jobs.

Is it possible for a migrant medical doctor to switch employers?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: No restrictions regarding changing employers under this visa scheme.

Sources: Consultation with expert, Dirección General de Migración: Administración departamental Chiquisaca. February 20, 2019.

Is it possible for a migrant medical doctor to switch professional sectors?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: No restrictions regarding changing employers under this visa scheme.

Sources: Consultation with expert, Dirección General de Migración: Administración departamental Chiquisaca. February 20, 2019.

Is it possible for a migrant medical doctor to switch locations?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: No restrictions regarding changing employers under this visa scheme.

Sources: Consultation with expert, Dirección General de Migración: Administración departamental Chiquisaca. February 20, 2019.

IMMIGRATION_73. Does loss of employment result in the withdrawal of a migrant worker's resident permit under the medical doctor track?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Loss of employment does not result in visa withdrawal.

Sources: Consultation with expert, Dirección General de Migración: Administración departamental Chiquisaca. February 20, 2019.

IMMIGRATION_74. Is it required by law that the work conditions (e.g. minimum wage, working hours, and benefits) of the migrant medical doctors were equal to those of native workers?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, there is no differentiation in the working conditions between nationals and migrant workers. Article 46 of the General Labour Law: The effective working day will not exceed 8 hours per day and 48 hours per week. The night work will not exceed 7 hours, night work being understood as practiced between hours 20 and 6 in the morning. The work of journalistic companies, which are subject to special regulations, is exempt from this provision. The day for women and under 18 years, will exceed 40 daily hours per day. Article 52 of the General Labour Law: Remuneration or salary is what the employee or worker receives, in payment of his/her work. Workers cannot agree to a salary below the minimum, which will be fixed by the Ministry of Labor according to the branches of work and the zones of the country. The salary is proportional to the work, not being able to be made differences by sexes or nationality.

Sources: Ley General del Trabajo [General Labor Law]. 1939 (1992). Art. 46 and 52.

IMMIGRATION_75. Is a minimum level of education required to apply to the medical doctor entry track?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No minimum level of education required. Article 13 of Decree 1923 (Definition, validity and requirements of temporary stay) (...): II. For the granting of temporary residence, the requirements are: a) Affidavit form for application for temporary residence, obtained from the websites or offices of the General Directorate of Migration; b) Valid passport or National Identity Document, when applicable; c) Visa or temporary stay, if applicable; d) Certificate of vaccination against yellow fever or other health certification, if applicable; e) Documentation that proves the purpose of their stay in the Bolivian territory; f) Certificate in force that proves that the foreigner does not have criminal and / or police records, national and international, as applicable; g) Medical Certificate issued by the competent institution, according to the territorial jurisdiction; h) Current photography; i) Economic solvency accredited by affidavit backed by documentary evidence. Except for the temporary humanitarian stay; j) Proof of payment of the cost of the corresponding procedure. Except for the temporary humanitarian stay.

Sources: Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014. Art. 13.

IMMIGRATION_76. Is a test of good health required for migrant medical doctors?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: A test of good health is required. Article 13 of Decree 1923 (Definition, validity and requirements of temporary stay) (...): II. For the granting of temporary residence, the requirements are: a) Affidavit form for application for temporary residence, obtained from the websites or offices of the General Directorate of Migration; b) Valid passport or National Identity Document, when applicable; c) Visa or temporary stay, if applicable; d) Certificate of vaccination against yellow fever or other health certification, if applicable; e) Documentation that proves the purpose of their stay in the Bolivian territory; f) Certificate in force that proves that the foreigner does not have criminal and / or

police records, national and international, as applicable; g) Medical Certificate issued by the competent institution, according to the territorial jurisdiction; h) Current photography; i) Economic solvency accredited by affidavit backed by documentary evidence. Except for the temporary humanitarian stay; j) Proof of payment of the cost of the corresponding procedure. Except for the temporary humanitarian stay.

Sources: Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014. Art. 13.

4.9. Proxy: Refugees

4.9.1. Existence of track

IMMIGRATION_77. Does the country grant refugee status?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Law 251 grants protection to refugee persons and decree 1440 regulates the law.

Sources: Ley N° 251 [Law 251]. 2012. / Decreto Supremo N° 1440 [Supreme Decree 1440]. 2012.

IMMIGRATION_78. Are certain countries deemed safe third countries (i.e. could persons arriving through these countries be precluded from claiming asylum)?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: This information was also consulted in the website of ACNUR Bolivia, the website of the General Direction of Migration and the websites of the Ministry of Government and Foreign Affairs.

Sources: Ley N° 251 [Law 251]. 2012. / ACNUR Bolivia. / General Direction of Migration website. / Ministry of Foreign Affairs website. / Ministry of Government website.

IMMIGRATION_79: Safe countries of origin.

Are certain countries deemed safe countries of origin (i.e. refugee claims arising out of persecution in those countries could be precluded)?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No list of safe countries.

Sources: Ley N° 251 [Law 251]. 2012. / ACNUR Bolivia. / General Direction of Migration website. / Ministry of Foreign Affairs website. / Ministry of Government website.

How many countries?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

4.9.2. Restrictions

IMMIGRATION_80: Refugee status restricted for certain nationalities.

Is refugee status restricted to certain nationalities?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No restrictions regarding nationality in main regulation. Article 2 of Law 251 (Scope of Application): The present Law applies to every foreign national person who is in refugee status or who applies for such status, in the Bolivian territory.

Sources: Ley N° 251 [Law 251]. 2012. Art. 2.

Which nationalities?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_81: Restrictions based on age.

Are there age limits for potential refugees to be admitted to the country?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No provision in main regulations.

Sources: Ley N° 251 [Law 251]. 2012.

Which minimum age?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Is being below a certain age limit beneficial for the decision on whether someone gains access to refugee status?

Answer: Yes

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Article 15 of law 251 (Definition): I. For the purposes of this Law, it is understood indistinctly by a refugee person someone who: a. Due to well-founded fears of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, belonging to a certain social group or political opinions, is outside the country of nationality and unable or unwilling, because of such fears, to avail himself /herself of the protection of that country; or which, lacking nationality and being, as a result of such events, outside the country where previously had habitual residence, cannot or do not want, because of these fears, to return to it. b. Has fled his/her country of nationality or, lacking nationality, has fled his/her country of habitual residence because their life, security or freedom have been threatened by widespread violence, foreign aggression, internal conflicts, massive rape of human rights or other circumstances that have seriously disrupted the public order. II. It will also be considered as a refugee to the one who at the time of leaving his/her country of nationality or habitual residence did not meet the conditions described above, but as a consequence of events that occurred after the departure, it fully complies with the inclusion clauses established in subparagraphs a) or b) of this Article. Article 16 of law 251 (Gender, Age and Diversity) For the purposes of applying Article 15 of this Law, it would be favorably consider the gender, age and diversity of the person when requesting the status of a refugee.

Sources: Ley N° 251 [Law 251]. 2012. Art. 15 and 16.

Below which age?

Answer: Unspecified

Code: 6

Explanation: Article 16 of law 251 (Gender, Age and Diversity): For the purposes of applying Article 15 of this Law, it would be favorably consider the gender, age and diversity of the person when requesting the status of a refugee.

Sources: Ley N° 251 [Law 251]. 2012. Art. 16.

IMMIGRATION_82. Is having a certain gender a requisite to be granted refugee status?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No gender requisite in main regulation.

Sources: Ley N° 251 [Law 251]. 2012. Art. 15.

IMMIGRATION_83. Is having a certain marital status a requisite to be granted refugee status?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No reference to marital status in main regulation.

Sources: Ley N° 251 [Law 251]. 2012. Art. 15.

4.9.3. Place of application

IMMIGRATION_84: Place of application

Can asylum seekers file an application for asylum from outside the destination country's territory?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Article 30 of law 251(Authorization of entry): Local or border authorities that were aware of requests from foreign persons to obtain the refugee status, must authorize their entry and must refer the applicant to the CONARE, respecting the principles foreseen of confidentiality and non-forced return of this law. Article 30 of law 251(Request): I. The request for asylum shall be submitted in writing to the Technical Secretary of the CONARE within a period not to exceed ninety (90) calendar days, computable from its entry into Bolivian territory.

Sources: Ley N° 251 [Law 251]. 2012. Art. 30.

Can asylum seekers file an application for asylum at the border/ports of entry of country's territory?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 30 of law 251(Authorization of entry): Local or border authorities that were aware of requests from foreign persons to obtain the refugee status, must authorize their entry and must refer the applicant to the CONARE, respecting the principles foreseen of confidentiality and non-forced return of this law. Article 30 of law 251(Request): I. The request for asylum shall be submitted in writing to the Technical Secretary of the CONARE within a period not to exceed ninety (90) calendar days, computable from its entry into Bolivian territory.

Sources: Ley N° 251 [Law 251]. 2012. Art. 30.

Can asylum seekers file an application for asylum on the destination country's territory?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 30 of law 251(Authorization of entry): Local or border authorities that were aware of requests from foreign persons to obtain the refugee status, must authorize their entry and must refer the applicant to the CONARE, respecting the principles foreseen of confidentiality and non-forced return of this law. Article 30 of law 251(Request): I. The request for asylum shall be submitted in writing to the Technical Secretary of the CONARE within a period not to exceed ninety (90) calendar days, computable from its entry into Bolivian territory.

Sources: Ley N° 251 [Law 251]. 2012. Art. 30.

4.9.4. Permit validity

IMMIGRATION_85. How long is the initial residence permit for recognized refugees valid for?

Answer: Permanent

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 46 of law 251 (Migratory Regime): Every person recognized as a refugee has an indefinite permanence, and the competent authorities must issue the corresponding identity document.

Sources: Ley N° 251 [Law 251]. 2012. Art. 46.

IMMIGRATION_86: Permit renewal.

Is it possible to renew a temporary residence permit?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Is it possible to apply for a permanent resident permit for recognized refugees?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_87. Can a recognized refugee lose his or her status as a refugee when the threatening situation in his or her country of origin ceases?

Answer: Yes

Code: 0

Explanation: Yes but under certain conditions. Article 18 of law 251 establishes that if the circumstances under which he/she was recognized as a refugee have disappeared, he/ she cannot continue to refuse to avail himself/herself of the protection of the country of his/her nationality leads to the cessation of permit. However, Article 18 subparagraph III establishes that a person who has ceased to be a refugee may be granted a legal status authorizing his or her stay in Bolivia, taking into account the length of stay and the degree of integration of his or her family and dependents, in accordance with the migration regulations in force. Article 18 of law 251 (Cesation): I. The status of the refugee shall cease when any of the following grounds arise: a. If he/she has voluntarily returned to the protection of the country of his nationality. b. If, having lost his/her nationality, he/she has voluntarily regained it. c. If he/she has acquired a new nationality and enjoys the protection of the country of his/her new nationality. d. If he/she has voluntarily resettled again in the country he/she had left or outside of which he/she had remained for fear of persecution. e. If the circumstances under which he/she was recognized as a refugee have disappeared, he/ she cannot continue to refuse to avail herself of the protection of the country of his/her nationality. f. In the case of a person who has no nationality and the circumstances under which he/she was recognized as a refugee have disappeared, he/she is in a position to return to the country where he/she used to have her habitual residence. II. The status of a refugee covered by subparagraphs (e) and (f) of this Article who can invoke compelling reasons arising from previous serious persecution shall not cease. III. A person who has ceased to be a refugee may be granted a legal status authorizing his or her stay in the country, taking into account the length of stay and the degree of integration of his or her family and dependents, in accordance with the migration regulations in force.

Sources: Ley N° 251 [Law 251]. 2012. Art. 18.

4.9.5. Maximum timeframe for application resolution

IMMIGRATION_88: Timeframe for resolution.

Is there a maximum of days to process the application of asylum seekers?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: 120 days.

Sources: Decreto Supremo N° 1440 [Supreme Decree 1440]. 2012. Art. 36.

What is the maximum of days?

Answer: 120

Code: 120

Explanation: 120 days. Article 36 of decree 1440 (Resolution): I. CONARE shall resolve each application for refugee status within the time limit specified in Article 36 of one hundred and twenty (120) working days computable from the date of admission of the request. Resolutions should include updated photographs of the refugee applicant. II. By way of exception, the time limit for the delivery of the decision referred to in the paragraph above, may be extended by one hundred and twenty (120) working days when circumstances so warrant, such as the lack of a legal basis or the test for correct analysis.

Sources: Decreto Supremo N° 1440 [Supreme Decree 1440]. 2012. Art. 36.

4.9.6. Possibility to change migratory status

IMMIGRATION_89. If an application on refugee status is rejected, does the applicant have the right to appeal?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 42 of law 251 (Procedure): I.If the request was denied in the first instance or the exclusion, cessation, cancellation, revocation or expulsion is determined, this decision may be challenged with the necessary grounds, within a period of fifteen (15) business days, computable as of its notification, before the Presidency of the Challenging Commission.

Sources: Ley N° 251 [Law 251]. 2012. Art. 42.

IMMIGRATION_90. Is it possible for recognized refugees to change their migratory status?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 18 subparagraph III establishes that a person who has ceased to be a refugee may be granted a legal status authorizing his or her stay in Bolivia, taking into account the length of stay and the degree of integration of his or her family and dependents, in accordance with the migration regulations in force. Article 18 of law 251 (Cesation): I. The status of the refugee shall cease when any of the following grounds arise: a. If he/she has voluntarily returned to the protection of the country of his nationality. b. If, having lost his/her nationality, he/she has voluntarily regained it. c. If he/she has acquired a new nationality and enjoys the protection of the country of his/her new nationality. d. If he/she has voluntarily resettled again in the country he/she had left or outside of which he/she had remained for fear of persecution. e. If the circumstances under which he/she was recognized as a refugee have disappeared, he/ she cannot continue to refuse to avail herself of the protection of the country of his/her nationality. f. In the case of a person who has no nationality and the circumstances under which he/she was recognized as a refugee have disappeared, he/she is in a position to return to the country where he/she used to have her habitual residence. II. The status of a refugee covered by subparagraphs (e) and (f) of this Article who can invoke compelling reasons arising from previous serious persecution shall not cease. III. A person who has ceased to be a refugee may be granted a legal status authorizing his or her stay in the country, taking into account the length of stay and the degree of integration of his or her family and dependents, in accordance with the migration regulations in force.

Sources: Ley N° 251 [Law 251]. 2012. Art. 18.

4.9.7. Detention

IMMIGRATION_91: Detention

Are asylum seekers detained while their claims are being processed?

Answer: No

Code: 4

Explanation: There is no provision in the refugee regulation about detention of asylum seekers.

Sources: Ley N° 251 [Law 251]. 2012.

Are asylum seekers detained after their claims are processed?

Answer: No

Code: 2

Explanation: There is no provision in the refugee regulation about detention of asylum seekers.

Sources: Ley N° 251 [Law 251]. 2012.

4.9.8. Status after rejection

IMMIGRATION_92. What is the status of asylum seekers whose applications are rejected?

Answer: Issued a temporary certificate and possibility of applying to other visa

Code: 3

Explanation: The asylum seeker whose application was rejected has a period of 30 days to leave the country. Article 43 of law 251 (Confirmation): If the decision was confirmed by the resolution of the Impugnation Commission, the foreigner will be granted a period of thirty (30) calendar days to leave the country or regularize their immigration status through the Directorate General of Migration.

Sources: Ley N° 251 [Law 251]. 2012. Art. 43.

IMMIGRATION_93. Do asylum seekers have the possibility to work during the process of application?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, asylum seekers obtain a renewable permit of sixty days that allows them to work. Article 35 of law 251 (Documentation):I. Once the registration is completed, a temporary document will be issued that allows the applicant, his/her family group and dependents to remain in a regular situation in Bolivian territory until their request is resolved. II. The temporary document issued by CONARE shall be valid for sixty (60) days, extendable for the same term. III. With the temporary document issued by CONARE, the applicant may exercise his/her right to education, health and work.

Sources: Ley N° 251 [Law 251]. 2012. Art. 35.

4.9.9. Translation and interpretation

IMMIGRATION_94. Does the state provide official translation or interpretation for the process of asylum seekers?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, during the whole process. Article 29 of law 251 (Rights and obligations): I. During the procedure, the applicant and his or her family members shall have the following rights: a. To be interviewed individually by a person of the same sex b. To be assisted by a qualified interpreter when the language of the applicant is not Spanish. (...)

Sources: Ley N° 251 [Law 251]. 2012. Art. 29.

4.10. Proxy: Co-ethnics

4.10.1. General

IMMIGRATION_95. Existence of co-ethnics in 2017 (i.e. group(s) of immigrants that were granted easier access).

Are there group(s) of immigrants that are granted easier access to immigration and citizenship due to colonial history, language, religion, ancestry, and/or ill-treatment in the past?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision in main regulations.

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. / Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014.

IMMIGRATION_96. Register the name of the group(s).

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

4.10.2. Reasons for co-ethnicity

IMMIGRATION_97. Reasons for co-ethnicity.

Shared language:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Shared religion:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Shared ancestry:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Citizen of former colony:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

III treatment by country in the past:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Self-declaration: avowal to be of country's ethnicity:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Other:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_98. May converts apply?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_99. If ancestry is sufficient to claim entitlement to preferential immigration rights, what is the degree of ancestry required?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

4.10.3. Language test

IMMIGRATION_100. What is the required level of language skills?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

4.10.4. Place of residence

IMMIGRATION_101. Does the applicant have to reside in a specific country to be entitled to easier access and right to permanent settlement? (If yes, specify country in the explanation).

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

4.10.5. Place of application

IMMIGRATION_102. Place of application.

Can applicants file an application from outside the territory of the host country?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can applicants file an application on host country's territory?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

4.10.6. Date of birth

IMMIGRATION_103. Do applicants need to be born before or after a certain date to be eligible?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

4.10.7. Permit validity

IMMIGRATION_104. If citizenship is not granted right away/after a shorter period, how long is the resident permit valid for?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_105. Permit renewal.

Is it possible to renew a temporary residence permit for co-ethnics?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Is it possible to apply for a permanent resident permit for co-ethnics?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

5. Immigrant policies

5.1. Permanent residence

5.1.1. Eligibility

IMMIGRANT_1: General existence of a permanent residence scheme.

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 31 of the law number 370: "I. Is the authorization to reside or stay in the country in a definitive manner, granted to foreign migrants who have a minimum stay of three (3) years and so expressly request. II. The definitive stay will be extended to the spouse, daughters and sons dependents and parents under their care, without having to have the minimum stay of three (3) years".

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. Art. 31.

IMMIGRANT_2: Existence of a permanent residence scheme for different proxies. Do asylum seekers have access to permanent residence?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Asylum seekers just obtain a permit renewable every 60 days until they refugee status request is resolved. Article 35 of the law number 251: "I. Once the registration is completed, a temporary document will be issued that allows the applicant, his/her family group and dependents to remain in a regular situation in Bolivian territory until their request is resolved. II. The temporary document issued by CONARE shall be valid for sixty (60) days, extendable for the same term. III. With the temporary document issued by CONARE, the applicant may exercise his/her right to education, health and work".

Sources: Ley N° 251 [Law 251]. 2012. Art. 35.

Do refugees have access to permanent residence?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Every person recognized as a refugee has an indefinite permanence, and the competent authorities must issue the corresponding identity document.

Sources: Ley N° 251 [Law 251]. 2012. Art. 49.

Do co-ethnics have access to permanent residence?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do domestic workers have access to permanent residence?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 30 of the law number 370: "It is the authorization to remain in the country for a maximum of three (3) years. It may be granted to foreign migrants who have entered the national territory, if they so request, in accordance with the following categories: 1. Temporary permanence of one (1) year, renewable for two same periods. 2. Temporary permanence of two (2) years, renewable for one (1) year. 3. Temporary permanence of three (3) years. 4. Temporary humanitarian stay of one (1) year, granted to foreign migrants who, for reasons of force, are not able to return to their country of origin and duly justified, are not able to comply with the requirements laid down in this Law and its regulation to obtain temporary permanence".

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. Art. 30.

Do agricultural workers have access to permanent residence?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Agricultural workers access a transitory permanence, which just allows a stay of 180 days and is not renewable. Article 29 of the law number 370: "It constitutes the authorization to stay or reside in the country temporarily for a period of maximum period of one hundred and eighty (180) days". Article 19 of decree number 1923: "III: Foreigners who are in Bolivian territory with a transitory permanence may not change their immigration status".

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. Art. 29. / Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014. Art. 19. / Consultation with expert, Bolivian Consulate in Berlin. February 13, 2019.

Do medical doctors have access to permanent residence?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 30 of law number 370: "It is the authorization to remain in the country for a maximum of three (3) years. It may be granted to foreign migrants who have entered the national territory, if they so request, in accordance with the following categories: 1. Temporary permanence of one (1) year, renewable for two same periods. 2. Temporary permanence of two (2) years, renewable for one (1) year. 3. Temporary permanence of three (3) years. 4. Temporary humanitarian stay of one (1) year, granted to foreign migrants who, for reasons of force, are not able to return to their country of origin and duly justified, are not able to comply with the requirements laid down in this Law and its regulation to obtain temporary permanence".

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. Art. 30.

IMMIGRANT_3: Required time of habitual residence.

How many months of habitual residence are required from asylum seekers for accessing permanent residence?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

How many months of habitual residence are required from refugees for accessing permanent residence?

Answer: 0

Code: 0

Explanation: Refugees do not need a required time of habitual residence for obtaining permanent residence. Once the refugee request is accepted, they have access automatically to the permanent residence. Article 46 of law number 251: "Every person recognized as a refugee has an indefinite permanence, and the competent authorities must issue the corresponding identity document".

Sources: Ley N° 251 [Law 251]. 2012. Art. 46.

How many months of habitual residence are required from co-ethnics for accessing permanent residence?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

How many months of habitual residence are required from domestic workers for accessing permanent residence?

Answer: 36

Code: 36

Explanation: Article 31 of law number 370: "I. Is the authorization to reside or stay in the country in a definitive manner, granted to foreign migrants who have a minimum stay of three (3) years and so

expressly request. II. The definitive stay will be extended to the spouse, daughters and sons dependents and parents under their care, without having to have the minimum stay of three (3) years”.

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. Art. 31.

How many months of habitual residence are required from agricultural workers for accessing permanent residence?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

How many months of habitual residence are required from medical doctors for accessing permanent residence?

Answer: 36

Code: 36

Explanation: Article 31 of law number 370: "I. Is the authorization to reside or stay in the country in a definitive manner, granted to foreign migrants who have a minimum stay of three (3) years and so expressly request. II. The definitive stay will be extended to the spouse, daughters and sons dependents and parents under their care, without having to have the minimum stay of three (3) years”.

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. Art. 31.

IMMIGRANT_4: Periods of absence allowed.

Are periods of absence allowed before granting of permanent status for asylum seekers? If yes, register the number of non-consecutive months per year allowed. If no absence is allowed, type in 0 months. If the period of absence is discretionary, register as 0. In case that non-consecutive months are not established per year (e.g. ten months in a period of five years), calculate the average per year.

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Are periods of absence allowed before granting of permanent status for refugees? If yes, register the number of non-consecutive months per year allowed. If no absence is allowed, type in 0 months. If the period of absence is discretionary, register as 0. In case that non-consecutive months are not established per year (e. g. ten months in a period of five years), calculate the average per year.

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: There is no provision in the refugee regulation about the periods of absence allowed. Refugees have to submit a letter to CONARE communication this absence. Article 49 of the law number 251 (Departure from the country): "I. When a refugee manifests his/her intention to leave the country to a destination different from his/her country of origin, he/she must submit a letter to the Presidency of the CONARE, stating the reasons for his/her departure, the destination of his/her trip and the date of his/her return. II. While the absence lasts, the person will maintain his/her refugee status, for of the exercise of the rights recognized in this Law, provided that the previous condition".

Sources: Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014. / Ley N° 251 [Law 251]. 2012. Art. 49.

Are periods of absence allowed before granting of permanent status for co-ethnics? If yes, register the number of non-consecutive months per year allowed. If no absence is allowed, type in 0 months. If the period of absence is discretionary, register as 0. In case that non-consecutive months are not established per year (e. g. ten months in a period of five years), calculate the average per year.

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Are periods of absence allowed before granting of permanent status for domestic workers? If yes, register the number of non-consecutive months per year allowed. If no absence is allowed, type in 0 months. If the period of absence is discretionary, register as 0. In case that non-consecutive months are not established per year (e. g. ten months in a period of five years), calculate the average per year.

Answer: 3

Code: 3

Explanation: Article 17 of Decree number 1923 (Cancellation of Permanence): "The General Directorate of Migration will cancel the transitory, temporary stay or permanent of foreign persons that without express authorization of immigration authority, exceed the deadlines for leaving the territory Bolivian, established below: a. Transitory Permanence. For a term not greater than a quarter of the period of authorized stay; b. Temporary stay of one (1), two (2) or three (3) years. For a term maximum of ninety (90) calendar days, continuous or discontinuous per year; c. Definitive Permanence for a maximum period of two (2) continuous years".

Sources: Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014. Art. 17.

Are periods of absence allowed before granting of permanent status for agricultural workers? If yes, register the number of non-consecutive months per year allowed. If no absence is allowed, type in 0 months. If the period of absence is discretionary, register as 0. In case that non-consecutive months are not established per year (e. g. ten months in a period of five years), calculate the average per year.

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Are periods of absence allowed before granting of permanent status for medical doctors? If yes, register the number of non-consecutive months per year allowed. If no absence is allowed, type in 0 months. If the period of absence is discretionary, register as 0. In case that non-consecutive months are not established per year (e. g. ten months in a period of five years), calculate the average per year.

Answer: 3

Code: 3

Explanation: Article 17 of Decree number 1923 (Cancellation of Permanence): "The General Directorate of Migration will cancel the transitory, temporary stay or permanent of foreign persons that without express authorization of immigration authority, exceed the deadlines for leaving the territory Bolivian, established below: a. Transitory Permanence. For a term not greater than a quarter of the period of authorized stay; b. Temporary stay of one (1), two (2) or three (3) years. For a term maximum of ninety (90) calendar days, continuous or discontinuous per year; c. Definitive Permanence For a maximum period of two (2) continuous years".

Sources: Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014. Art. 17.

IMMIGRANT_5. Result of a regularization process.

The regularization process leads to:

Answer: temporal residence permit

Code: 0.25

Explanation: The last regularization program took place on 2016 through the Decree number 2965, which exceptionally granted migratory regularization to foreigners who demonstrated at least one year of stay in the country and who met the requirements there established. The aforementioned legal norm also exempts foreign nationals who entered irregularly into Bolivian territory from the payment of fines. Article 3 of the Decree number 2965: "(...) II. Foreigners who comply with the requirements established in this Supreme Decree, may regularize their immigration status under the temporary stay of two (2) years according to current regulations. The request for migratory regularization must be presented by the foreign person within twelve (12) months of the publication of this Supreme Decree (...). Likewise, foreign persons who take advantage of the present migratory regularization will only pay the cost of the temporary stay of two years established in Ministerial Resolution No. 287/2015, according to the reason for their stay in Bolivian territory. At the time of the start of regularization, people will also enter the National Registry of Foreigners of the Plurinational State of Bolivia in accordance with the specific regulations approved by the Ministry of Government".

Sources: Decreto Supremo N° 2965 [Supreme Decree 2965]. 2016. Art. 3. / Dirección General de Migración & Ministerio de Gobierno Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia. "Regularización migratoria para extranjeros(as) [Migratory Regularization for Foreigners]". Accessed February 4, 2019. <http://www.migracion.gob.bo/noticias/not187.html>.

IMMIGRANT_6: Language test.

Is there a language requirement for asylum seekers to access permanent residence?

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Is there a language requirement for refugees to access permanent residence?

Answer: no requirement

Code: 1

Explanation: No, refugees as such have access to permanent residence, without any requirement other than the ones for getting the refugee status. Article 46 of law 251 (Migratory Regime): "Every person recognized as a refugee has an indefinite permanence, and the competent authorities must issue the corresponding identity document".

Sources: Ley N° 251 [Law 251]. 2012. Art. 46.

Is there a language requirement for co-ethnics to access permanent residence?

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Is there a language requirement for domestic workers to access permanent residence?

Answer: no requirement

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 15 of the Decree number 1923 establishes the requirements for applying for a residence permit in Bolivia and does not mention a language requirement.

Sources: Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014. Art. 15.

Is there a language requirement for co-ethnics to access permanent residence?

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Is there a language requirement for medical doctors to access permanent residence?

Answer: no requirement

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 15 of the Decree number 1923 establishes the requirements for applying for a residence permit in Bolivia and does not mention a language requirement.

Sources: Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014. Art. 15.

IMMIGRANT_7: Economic resources.

Is there an economic resources requirement for applying to permanent residence for asylum seekers?

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Is there an economic resources requirement for applying to permanent residence for refugees?

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Refugees do not need an economic resources requirement. Once the refugee request is accepted, they have access automatically to the permanent residence.

Sources: Ley N° 251 [Law 251]. 2012. Art. 46.

Is there an economic resources requirement for applying to permanent residence for co-ethnics?

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Is there an economic resources requirement for applying to permanent residence for domestic workers?

Answer: income source linked to employment or no use of social assistance

Code: 0

Explanation: Economic solvency/income source is required, but there is no provision in the migration regulation about the concrete amount or further details. Article 15 of the Decree number 1923 (Definitive Permanence): "I. It is the authorization granted by the General Directorate of Migration to foreign persons to reside or remain in Bolivian territory, fulfilling the following requirements: a. Permanence of three (3) years in Bolivian territory; when appropriate, of in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph II of Article 31 of Law No. 370; b. Form of Affidavit of application for permanent permanence, obtained from the offices or websites of the General Directorate of Migration; c. Passport, Foreigner Identity Card or national document of current identity, as applicable; d. Current certificate proving that the foreigner has no criminal and /or police background, national and international, as appropriate; e. Documentation that accredits the activity carried out in the Bolivian territory; f. Economic solvency accredited by affidavit supported by documents; g. Current photography; h. Proof of payment of the cost of the corresponding procedure".

Sources: Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014. Art. 15 and 30.

Is there an economic resources requirement for applying to permanent residence for agricultural workers?

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Is there an economic resources requirement for applying to permanent residence for medical doctors?

Answer: income source linked to employment or no use of social assistance

Code: 0

Explanation: Economic solvency/income source is required, but there is no provision in the migration regulation about the concrete amount or further details. Article 15 of the Decree number 1923 (Definitive Permanence): "I. It is the authorization granted by the General Directorate of Migration to foreign persons to reside or remain in Bolivian territory, fulfilling the following requirements: a. Permanence of three (3) years in Bolivian territory; when appropriate, of in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph II of Article 31 of Law No. 370; b. Form of Affidavit of application for permanent permanence, obtained from the offices or websites of the General Directorate of Migration; c. Passport, Foreigner Identity Card or national document of current identity, as applicable; d. Current certificate proving that the foreigner has no criminal and /or police background, national and international, as appropriate; e. Documentation that accredits the activity carried out in the Bolivian territory; f. Economic solvency accredited by affidavit supported by documents; g. Current photography; h. Proof of payment of the cost of the corresponding procedure".

Sources: Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014. Art. 15 and 31.

IMMIGRANT_8: Cost of application.

What is the cost of the application of permanent residence in the original currency (include the cost of issuance if any)?

Answer: 2500

Code: 2500

Explanation: The cost of the application of permanent residence is of 2500 UFVs. Moreover, for minors is 1250 UFVs and for catholics (methodists) there are no costs.

Sources: Dirección General de Migración. "Guía de Trámites de Extranjería [Immigration Procedures Guide]". Accessed February 5, 2019. <http://www.migracion.gob.bo/>.

What is the cost of the application of permanent residence in the USD (include the cost of issuance if any)?

Answer: 843.17

Code: 843.17

Explanation: The cost of the application of permanent residence is of 2500 UFVs. Moreover, for minors is 1250 UFVs and for catholics (methodists) there are no costs.

Sources: Dirección General de Migración. "Guía de Trámites de Extranjería [Immigration Procedures Guide]". Accessed February 5, 2019. <http://www.migracion.gob.bo/>.

IMMIGRANT_9: Employer sponsorship.

Do asylum seekers have to be sponsored by an employer?

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do refugees have to be sponsored by an employer?

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Once the refugee request is accepted, they have access automatically the permanent residence. Article 46 of the law number 251 (Migratory Regime): "Every person recognized as a

refugee has an indefinite permanence, and the competent authorities must issue the corresponding identity document”.

Sources: Ley N° 251 [Law 251]. 2012. Art. 46.

Do co-ethnics have to be sponsored by an employer?

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do domestic have to be sponsored by an employer?

Answer: no, sponsorship is not required

Code: 1

Explanation: No provision in main regulations.

Sources: Dirección General de Migración. “Información Sobre Trámite de: Permanencia Definitiva [Information on the procedure for permanent residence]”. Accessed February 13, 2019. <http://www.migracion.gob.bo/upload/reqFin/permanenciaDefinitiva.pdf>.

Do agricultural workers have to be sponsored by an employer?

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do medical doctors have to be sponsored by an employer?

Answer: no, sponsorship is not required

Code: 1

Explanation: No provision in main regulations.

Sources: Dirección General de Migración. “Información Sobre Trámite de: Permanencia Definitiva [Information on the procedure for permanent residence]”. Accessed February 13, 2019. <http://www.migracion.gob.bo/upload/reqFin/permanenciaDefinitiva.pdf>.

5.1.2. Security of status

IMMIGRANT_10: Maximum length of application procedure.

Maximum length of application procedure for asylum seekers in months:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Maximum length of application procedure for asylum seekers:

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Maximum length of application procedure for refugees in months:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Ley N° 251 [Law 251]. 2012. Art. 46.

Maximum length of application procedure for refugees:

Answer: no regulation on maximum length

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision in main regulations.

Sources: Ley N° 251 [Law 251]. 2012. Art. 46.

Maximum length of application procedure for co-ethnics in months:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Maximum length of application procedure for co-ethnics:

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Maximum length of application procedure for domestic workers in months:

Answer: 0.27

Code: 0.27

Explanation: The maximum length of application procedure is of 8 days.

Sources: Dirección General de Migración. "Guía de Trámites de Extranjería [Immigration Procedures Guide]". Accessed February 5, 2019. <http://www.migracion.gob.bo/>.

Maximum length of application procedure for domestic workers:

Answer: less than six months

Code: 1

Explanation: The maximum length of application procedure is of 8 days.

Sources: Dirección General de Migración. "Guía de Trámites de Extranjería [Immigration Procedures Guide]". Accessed February 5, 2019. <http://www.migracion.gob.bo/>.

Maximum length of application procedure for agricultural workers in months:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Maximum length of application procedure for agricultural workers:

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Maximum length of application procedure for medical doctors in months:

Answer: 0.27

Code: 0.27

Explanation: The maximum length of application procedure is of 8 days.

Sources: Dirección General de Migración. "Guía de Trámites de Extranjería". [Foreigners Procedures Guide]". Accessed 5 February 2019. <http://www.migracion.gob.bo/>.

Maximum length of application procedure for medical doctors:

Answer: less than six months

Code: 1

Explanation: The maximum length of application procedure is of 8 days.

Sources: Dirección General de Migración. "Guía de Trámites de Extranjería". [Foreigners Procedures Guide]". Accessed 5 February 2019. <http://www.migracion.gob.bo/>.

IMMIGRANT_11: Grounds for rejection.

Not fulfilling the original conditions that were required to access original permit is a ground for rejecting permanent residence application:

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: There are no specific grounds for rejection stipulated in the law.

Sources: Decreto Supremo N° 1923. [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014.

IMMIGRANT_12: Legal guarantees.

Rejection of applications must be reasoned:

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision in main regulations.

Sources: Decreto Supremo N° 1923. [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014. Art. 32.

Rejected applicants have the right to appeal:

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The General Direction of Migration within a period of twenty-four (24) hours received the contested Administrative Resolution, will notify the person foreign national at the indicated address or electronically; j. In case the Administrative Resolution issued by the authority hierarchical superior rejects the Administrative Resolution of objection of mandatory departure, immediately the foreign person must start their migratory regularization; k. In case the Administrative Resolution issued by the authority hierarchical superior confirm the Administrative Dispute Resolution of mandatory departure, the General Directorate of Migration must execute it.

Sources: Decreto Supremo N° 1923. [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014. Art. 32.

IMMIGRANT_13: Expulsion is precluded for victims of violence or crime.

Expulsion is precluded for immigrants of all categories who are victims of violence or crime:

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision in main regulations.

Sources: Decreto Supremo N° 1923. [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014. Art. 32.

5.2. Policies of representation

IMMIGRANT_14: Regulation of electoral rights.

Subnational electoral rights can be regulated at the subnational level:

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Subnational electoral rights are regulated at the national level.

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. / Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014.

5.2.1. Electoral rights

IMMIGRANT_15: Voting eligibility for non-citizens.

Does the country have presidential elections?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Does the country have a bicameral system (composed of a lower house and an upper house)?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Can non-citizen residents vote in national presidential elections?

Answer: generally disenfranchised

Code: 0

Explanation: Non-citizens can only vote in municipal elections and after two years of residency in the municipality.

Sources: Ley N° 026 [Law 026]. 2010. / Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013.

Can non-citizen residents vote in national legislative elections (lower house)? :

Answer: generally disenfranchised

Code: 0

Explanation: Non-citizens can only vote in municipal elections and after two years of residency in the municipality.

Sources: Ley N° 026 [Law 026]. 2010. / Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013.

Can non-citizen residents vote in national legislative elections (upper house)? :

Answer: generally disenfranchised

Code: 0

Explanation: Non-citizens can only vote in municipal elections and after two years of residency in the municipality.

Sources: Ley N° 026 [Law 026]. 2010. / Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013.

IMMIGRANT_16: Residence duration-based requirements for active electoral rights.

Previous residence required for being eligible to vote in presidential elections:

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Previous residence required for being eligible to vote in lower house elections:

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Previous residence required for being eligible to vote in upper house elections:

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRANT_17: Registration in the electoral roll for non-citizen residents.

Registration in the electoral roll for non-citizen residents:

Answer: not applicable (non-citizen residents cannot vote)

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRANT_18: Passive electoral rights for non-citizen residents.

Can non-citizen residents stand as candidates in national presidential elections?

Answer: generally disenfranchised

Code: 0

Explanation: Article 46 of the Electoral Regime Law (Elegibility): "Bolivians who meet the requirements established in the Political Constitution of the State and in this Law are eligible. To be eligible, it is necessary to be nominated by a political organization or, where appropriate, by a native peasant

nation or indigenous people. In the case of the Magistrates of the Judicial Branch and the Plurinational Constitutional Court, their application will be made in accordance with the provisions of the Political Constitution of the State and the laws. According to Lafleur and Zegada: "As for passive electoral rights, foreigners residing in Bolivia cannot stand as candidates. Passive electoral rights are reserved exclusively to Bolivian nationals. Foreigners wishing to exercise such rights are, therefore, compelled to apply for Bolivian nationality after they have resided for at least three years in the country without interruption".

Sources: Lafleur, Jean-Michel and Zegada, Maria Teresa. Access to Electoral Rights: Bolivia. Fiesole: EUDO Citizenship Observatory, 2015. Access date not available. / Ley N° 026 [Law 026]. 2010. Art. 46.

Can non-citizen residents stand as candidates in national legislative elections (lower house)?

Answer: generally disenfranchised

Code: 0

Explanation: Article 46 of the Electoral Regime Law (Elegibility): "Bolivians who meet the requirements established in the Political Constitution of the State and in this Law are eligible. To be eligible, it is necessary to be nominated by a political organization or, where appropriate, by a native peasant nation or indigenous people. In the case of the Magistrates of the Judicial Branch and the Plurinational Constitutional Court, their application will be made in accordance with the provisions of the Political Constitution of the State and the laws. According to Lafleur and Zegada: "As for passive electoral rights, foreigners residing in Bolivia cannot stand as candidates. Passive electoral rights are reserved exclusively to Bolivian nationals. Foreigners wishing to exercise such rights are, therefore, compelled to apply for Bolivian nationality after they have resided for at least three years in the country without interruption".

Sources: Lafleur, Jean-Michel and Zegada, Maria Teresa. Access to Electoral Rights: Bolivia. Fiesole: EUDO Citizenship Observatory, 2015. Access date not available. / Ley N° 026 [Law 026]. 2010. Art. 46.

Can non-citizen residents stand as candidates in national legislative elections (upper house)?

Answer generally disenfranchised

Code: 0

Explanation: Article 46 of the Electoral Regime Law (Elegibility): "Bolivians who meet the requirements established in the Political Constitution of the State and in this Law are eligible. To be eligible, it is necessary to be nominated by a political organization or, where appropriate, by a native peasant nation or indigenous people. In the case of the Magistrates of the Judicial Branch and the Plurinational Constitutional Court, their application will be made in accordance with the provisions of the Political Constitution of the State and the laws. According to Lafleur and Zegada: "As for passive electoral rights, foreigners residing in Bolivia cannot stand as candidates. Passive electoral rights are reserved exclusively to Bolivian nationals. Foreigners wishing to exercise such rights are, therefore, compelled to apply for Bolivian nationality after they have resided for at least three years in the country without interruption".

Sources: Lafleur, Jean-Michel and Zegada, Maria Teresa. Access to Electoral Rights: Bolivia. Fiesole: EUDO Citizenship Observatory, 2015. Access date not available. / Ley N° 026 [Law 026]. 2010. Art. 46.

IMMIGRANT_19: Residence duration-based restrictions for passive electoral rights.

Previous residence required for being eligible to stand as candidate in presidential elections:

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Previous residence required for being eligible to stand as candidate in lower house elections:

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

5.2.2. Regulation of participation in parties

IMMIGRANT_20: Emigrant membership to home country political parties.

Non-citizen resident membership to state or reception political parties:

Answer: not legally allowed

Code: 0

Explanation: According to the law that regulates political parties (1983), Art. 2, all citizens men or women have the right to be part of a political party. According to the Constitution, Art. 144, citizens are all Bolivians (“Son ciudadanas y ciudadanos todas las bolivianas y todos los bolivianos”). Consequently, it appears that, according to the law, party membership is reserved for nationals.

Sources: Constitución Política del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia [Political Constitution of the Plurinational State of Bolivia]. 2009. Art. 144. / Ley N° 1983 [Law 1983]. 1999. Art. 2.

5.2.3. Consultative bodies

IMMIGRANT_21: Existence of a consultative body of immigrants acting at the national level.

Existence of a consultative body on immigrant issues:

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision in main regulations.

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRANT_22: Structural or ad hoc consultation.

The consultation is:

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRANT_23: Composition of the consultative body.

Composition of the consultative body:

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRANT_24: Leadership of the consultative body.

Who chairs the consultative body?

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRANT_25: Right of initiative to make its own reports or recommendations.

The body has the right of initiative to make its own reports or recommendations, even when not consulted:

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRANT_26: Right to get a response from the government to recommendation.

Beyond consultation on policies affecting immigrants the body has the right to get a response from national authorities to its advice/recommendations:

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRANT_27: Selection criteria to ensure representativeness.

Existence of selection criteria to ensure a gender-balanced consultative body:

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Existence of selection criteria to ensure a geographic-balanced consultative body:

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

5.3. Economic policies

5.3.1. Access to labor market

IMMIGRANT_28: Migrant access to labor market.

Can asylum seekers access the labor market?

Answer: yes, but under certain conditions

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Article 3 of the General Labor Law: "In any company or establishment, the number of foreign workers may not exceed 15 percent of the total and will include exclusively technicians. Female staff may not exceed 45 percent in companies or establishments that, by their nature, do not require using the work of it in a greater proportion. It is required to be of Bolivian nationality to perform the functions of Director, Administrator, Counselor and Representative in the institutions of the State, and in the individuals whose activity is directly related to the interests of the State, particularly in the economic and financial order".

Sources: Ley General del Trabajo [General Labor Law]. 1939 (1992). Art. 3.

Can refugees access the labor market?

Answer: yes, but under certain conditions

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Article 3 of the General Labor Law: "In any company or establishment, the number of foreign workers may not exceed 15 percent of the total and will include exclusively technicians. Female staff may not exceed 45 percent in companies or establishments that, by their nature, do not require using the work of it in a greater proportion. It is required to be of Bolivian nationality to perform the functions of Director, Administrator, Counselor and Representative in the institutions of the State, and in the individuals whose activity is directly related to the interests of the State, particularly in the economic and financial order".

Sources: Ley General del Trabajo [General Labor Law]. 1939 (1992). Art. 3.

Can co-ethnics access the labor market?

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can domestic workers access the labor market?

Answer: yes, but under certain conditions

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Article 3 of the General Labor Law: "In any company or establishment, the number of foreign workers may not exceed 15 percent of the total and will include exclusively technicians. Female staff may not exceed 45 percent in companies or establishments that, by their nature, do not require using the work of it in a greater proportion. It is required to be of Bolivian nationality to perform the functions of Director, Administrator, Counselor and Representative in the institutions of the State,

and in the individuals whose activity is directly related to the interests of the State, particularly in the economic and financial order”.

Sources: Ley General del Trabajo [General Labor Law]. 1939 (1992). Art. 3.

Can agricultural workers access the labor market?

Answer: yes, but under certain conditions

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Article 3 of the General Labor Law: "In any company or establishment, the number of foreign workers may not exceed 15 percent of the total and will include exclusively technicians. Female staff may not exceed 45 percent in companies or establishments that, by their nature, do not require using the work of it in a greater proportion. It is required to be of Bolivian nationality to perform the functions of Director, Administrator, Counselor and Representative in the institutions of the State, and in the individuals whose activity is directly related to the interests of the State, particularly in the economic and financial order”.

Sources: Ley General del Trabajo [General Labor Law]. 1939 (1992). Art. 3.

Can medical doctors access the labor market?

Answer: yes, but under certain conditions

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Article 3 of the General Labor Law: "In any company or establishment, the number of foreign workers may not exceed 15 percent of the total and will include exclusively technicians. Female staff may not exceed 45 percent in companies or establishments that, by their nature, do not require using the work of it in a greater proportion. It is required to be of Bolivian nationality to perform the functions of Director, Administrator, Counselor and Representative in the institutions of the State, and in the individuals whose activity is directly related to the interests of the State, particularly in the economic and financial order”.

Sources: Ley General del Trabajo [General Labor Law]. 1939 (1992). Art. 3.

Can permanent residents access the labor market?

Answer: yes, but under certain conditions

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Article 3 of the General Labor Law: "In any company or establishment, the number of foreign workers may not exceed 15 percent of the total and will include exclusively technicians. Female staff may not exceed 45 percent in companies or establishments that, by their nature, do not require using the work of it in a greater proportion. It is required to be of Bolivian nationality to perform the functions of Director, Administrator, Counselor and Representative in the institutions of the State, and in the individuals whose activity is directly related to the interests of the State, particularly in the economic and financial order”.

Sources: Ley General del Trabajo [General Labor Law]. 1939 (1992). Art. 3.

IMMIGRANT_29: Migrant access to self-employment.

Can asylum seekers access self-employment?

Answer: yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: There is no provision in the refugee regulation limiting access to self-employment. Asylum seekers obtain a renewable permit of sixty days that allows them to “work” (art. 35 of the law number 251). Art. 48 of Law 370: “Foreign migrant persons admitted and authorized in the Plurinational State of Bolivia, with temporary, temporary or permanent stay, may carry out any remunerated or lucrative task or activity, on their own account or in a relationship of dependency, enjoying the protection and rights of the laws that govern the labor and social security system”.

Sources: Ley N° 251 [Law 251]. 2012. Art. 35. / Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. Art. 48.

Can refugees access self-employment?

Answer: yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: There is no provision in the refugee regulation limiting access to self-employment for refugees.

Sources: Ley N° 251 [Law 251]. 2012. / Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013.

Can co-ethnics access self-employment?

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can domestic workers access self-employment?

Answer: yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Art. 48 of Law 370: “Foreign migrant persons admitted and authorized in the Plurinational State of Bolivia, with temporary, temporary or permanent stay, may carry out any remunerated or lucrative task or activity, on their own account or in a relationship of dependency, enjoying the protection and rights of the laws that govern the labor and social security system”.

Sources: Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014. Art. 13. / Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. Art. 48.

Can agricultural workers access self-employment?

Answer: yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Art. 48 of Law 370: “Foreign migrant persons admitted and authorized in the Plurinational State of Bolivia, with temporary, temporary or permanent stay, may carry out any remunerated or lucrative task or activity, on their own account or in a relationship of dependency, enjoying the protection and rights of the laws that govern the labor and social security system”.

Sources: Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014. Art. 9. / Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. Art. 48.

Can medical doctors access self-employment?

Answer: yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Art. 48 of Law 370: “Foreign migrant persons admitted and authorized in the Plurinational State of Bolivia, with temporary, temporary or permanent stay, may carry out any remunerated or lucrative task or activity, on their own account or in a relationship of dependency, enjoying the protection and rights of the laws that govern the labor and social security system”.

Sources: Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014. Art. 13. / Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. Art. 48.

Can permanent residents access self-employment?

Answer: yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Art. 48 of Law 370: “Foreign migrant persons admitted and authorized in the Plurinational State of Bolivia, with temporary, temporary or permanent stay, may carry out any remunerated or lucrative task or activity, on their own account or in a relationship of dependency, enjoying the protection and rights of the laws that govern the labor and social security system”.

Sources: Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014. / Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. Art. 48.

IMMIGRANT_30: Migrant access to civil service.

Can asylum seekers access employment in schools (primary and secondary)?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: According to Article 11 of the "Regulation of the Public Call No 001/2017", applicant should take a technical exam for which they need to present a national ID. This means that foreigners, as they do not hold a national ID, cannot access the public call for being employed in schools in Bolivia.

Sources: Reglamento de La Convocatoria Pública No 001/2017 [Regulation of the Public Call No 001/2017]. 2017. Art. 11.

Can refugees access employment in schools (primary and secondary)?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: According to Article 11 of the "Regulation of the Public Call No 001/2017", applicant should take a technical exam for which they need to present a national ID. This means that foreigners, as they do not hold a national ID, cannot access the public call for being employed in schools in Bolivia.

Sources: Reglamento de La Convocatoria Pública No 001/2017 [Regulation of the Public Call No 001/2017]. 2017. Art. 11.

Can co-ethnics access employment in schools (primary and secondary)?

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can domestic workers access employment in schools (primary and secondary)?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: According to Article 11 of the "Regulation of the Public Call No 001/2017", applicant should take a technical exam for which they need to present a national ID. This means that foreigners, as they do not hold a national ID, cannot access the public call for being employed in schools in Bolivia.

Sources: Reglamento de La Convocatoria Pública No 001/2017 [Regulation of the Public Call No 001/2017]. 2017. Art. 11.

Can agricultural workers access employment in schools (primary and secondary)?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: According to Article 11 of the "Regulation of the Public Call No 001/2017", applicant should take a technical exam for which they need to present a national ID. This means that foreigners, as they do not hold a national ID, cannot access the public call for being employed in schools in Bolivia.

Sources: Reglamento de La Convocatoria Pública No 001/2017 [Regulation of the Public Call No 001/2017]. 2017. Art. 11.

Can medical doctors access employment in schools (primary and secondary)?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: According to Article 11 of the "Regulation of the Public Call No 001/2017", applicant should take a technical exam for which they need to present a national ID. This means that foreigners, as they do not hold a national ID, cannot access the public call for being employed in schools in Bolivia.

Sources: Reglamento de La Convocatoria Pública No 001/2017 [Regulation of the Public Call No 001/2017]. 2017. Art. 11.

Can permanent residents access employment in schools (primary and secondary)?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: According to Article 11 of the "Regulation of the Public Call No 001/2017", applicant should take a technical exam for which they need to present a national ID. This means that foreigners, as they do not hold a national ID, cannot access the public call for being employed in schools in Bolivia.

Sources: Reglamento de La Convocatoria Pública No 001/2017 [Regulation of the Public Call No 001/2017]. 2017. Art. 11.

Can asylum seekers access employment in public administration?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Article 234 of the Constitution establishes that to access the performance of public functions it is required to have the Bolivian nationality.

Sources: Constitución Política del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia [Political Constitution of the Plurinational State of Bolivia]. 2009. Art. 234.

Can refugees access employment in public administration?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Article 234 of the Constitution establishes that to access the performance of public functions it is required to have the Bolivian nationality.

Sources: Constitución Política del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia [Political Constitution of the Plurinational State of Bolivia]. 2009. Art. 234.

Can co-ethnics access employment in public administration?

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can domestic workers access employment in public administration?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Article 234 of the Constitution establishes that to access the performance of public functions it is required to have the Bolivian nationality.

Sources: Constitución Política del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia [Political Constitution of the Plurinational State of Bolivia]. 2009. Art. 234.

Can agricultural workers access employment in public administration?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Article 234 of the Constitution establishes that to access the performance of public functions it is required to have the Bolivian nationality.

Sources: Constitución Política del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia [Political Constitution of the Plurinational State of Bolivia]. 2009. Art. 234.

Can medical doctors access employment in public administration?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Article 234 of the Constitution establishes that to access the performance of public functions it is required to have the Bolivian nationality.

Sources: Constitución Política del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia [Political Constitution of the Plurinational State of Bolivia]. 2009. Art. 234.

Can permanent residents access employment in public administration?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Article 234 of the Constitution establishes that to access the performance of public functions it is required to have the Bolivian nationality.

Sources: Constitución Política del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia [Political Constitution of the Plurinational State of Bolivia]. 2009. Art. 234.

Can asylum seekers access employment in the police?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Article 25 of Decree 06147 establishes that to be an official of the Bolivian Police it is required to be a Bolivian national.

Sources: Presidente Constitucional de la República. 1962. Decreto Supremo No. 06147. Reglamentación Del Reglamento Del Personal de La Policía Nacional. Art. 25. [Decree Number 06147 (1962). Regulations of the staff regulations of the national police].

Can refugees access employment in the police?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Article 25 of Decree 06147 establishes that to be an official of the Bolivian Police it is required to be a Bolivian national.

Sources: Decreto Supremo N° 06147. [Supreme Decree 06147]. 1962. Art. 25.

Can co-ethnics access employment in the police?

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can domestic workers access employment in the police?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Article 25 of Decree 06147 establishes that to be an official of the Bolivian Police it is required to be a Bolivian national.

Sources: Decreto Supremo N° 06147. [Supreme Decree 06147]. 1962. Art. 25.

Can agricultural workers access employment in the police?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Article 25 of Decree 06147 establishes that to be an official of the Bolivian Police it is required to be a Bolivian national.

Sources: Decreto Supremo N° 06147. [Supreme Decree 06147]. 1962. Art. 25.

Can medical doctors access employment in the police?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Article 25 of Decree 06147 establishes that to be an official of the Bolivian Police it is required to be a Bolivian national.

Sources: Decreto Supremo N° 06147. [Supreme Decree 06147]. 1962. Art. 25.

Can permanent residents access employment in the police?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Article 25 of Decree 06147 establishes that to be an official of the Bolivian Police it is required to be a Bolivian national.

Sources: Decreto Supremo N° 06147. [Supreme Decree 06147]. 1962. Art. 25.

Quotas for preferential hiring of asylum seekers exist:

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision in main regulations.

Sources: Ley General del Trabajo [General Labor Law]. 1939 (1992).

Quotas for preferential hiring of refugees exist:

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision in main regulations.

Sources: Ley General del Trabajo [General Labor Law]. 1939 (1992).

Quotas for preferential hiring of co-ethnics exist:

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Quotas for preferential hiring of domestic workers exist:

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision in main regulations.

Sources: Ley General del Trabajo [General Labor Law]. 1939 (1992).

Quotas for preferential hiring of agricultural workers exist:

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision in main regulations.

Sources: Ley General del Trabajo [General Labor Law]. 1939 (1992).

Quotas for preferential hiring of medical doctors:

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision in main regulations.

Sources: Ley General del Trabajo [General Labor Law]. 1939 (1992).

Quotas for preferential hiring of permanent residents:

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision in main regulations.

Sources: Ley General del Trabajo [General Labor Law]. 1939 (1992).

Can asylum seekers access employment in the armed forces?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Article 81 of the law number 1405 [Armed Forces Organic Law] establishes that in order to be incorporated into the Armed Forces to be a Bolivian national by birth it is an essential requirement.

Sources: Ley N° 1405 [Law 1405]. 1992. Art. 81.

Can refugees access employment in the armed forces?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Article 81 of the law number 1405 [Armed Forces Organic Law] establishes that in order to be incorporated into the Armed Forces to be a Bolivian national by birth it is an essential requirement.

Sources: Ley N° 1405 [Law 1405]. 1992. Art. 81.

Can co-ethnics access employment in the armed forces?

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can domestic workers access employment in the armed forces?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Article 81 of the law number 1405 [Armed Forces Organic Law] establishes that in order to be incorporated into the Armed Forces to be a Bolivian national by birth it is an essential requirement.

Sources: Ley N° 1405 [Law 1405]. 1992. Art. 81.

Can agricultural workers access employment in the armed forces?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Article 81 of the law number 1405 [Armed Forces Organic Law] establishes that in order to be incorporated into the Armed Forces to be a Bolivian national by birth it is an essential requirement.

Sources: Ley N° 1405 [Law 1405]. 1992. Art. 81.

Can medical doctors access employment in the armed forces?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Article 81 of the law number 1405 [Armed Forces Organic Law] establishes that in order to be incorporated into the Armed Forces to be a Bolivian national by birth it is an essential requirement.

Sources: Ley N° 1405 [Law 1405]. 1992. Art. 81.

Can permanent residents access employment in the armed forces?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Article 81 of the law number 1405 [Armed Forces Organic Law] establishes that in order to be incorporated into the Armed Forces to be a Bolivian national by birth it is an essential requirement.

Sources: Ley N° 1405 [Law 1405]. 1992. Art. 81.

5.3.2. Access to support

IMMIGRANT_31: Public employment services.

Can asylum seekers access public employment services?

Answer: Yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: No discrimination based on nationality regarding access to public employment services.

Sources: Consultation with expert, Programa de Apoyo al Empleo. February 5, 2019.

Can refugees access public employment services?

Answer: Yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: No discrimination based on nationality regarding access to public employment services.

Sources: Consultation with expert, Programa de Apoyo al Empleo. February 5, 2019.

Can co-ethnics access public employment services?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can domestic workers access public employment services?

Answer: Yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: No discrimination based on nationality regarding access to public employment services.

Sources: Consultation with expert, Programa de Apoyo al Empleo. February 5, 2019.

Can agricultural workers access public employment services?

Answer: Yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: No discrimination based on nationality regarding access to public employment services.

Sources: Consultation with expert, Programa de Apoyo al Empleo. February 5, 2019.

Can medical doctors access public employment services?

Answer: Yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: No discrimination based on nationality regarding access to public employment services.

Sources: Consultation with expert, Programa de Apoyo al Empleo. February 5, 2019.

Can permanent residents access public employment services?

Answer: Yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: No discrimination based on nationality regarding access to public employment services.

Sources: Consultation with expert, Programa de Apoyo al Empleo. February 5, 2019.

IMMIGRANT_32: Recognition of qualifications.

Recognition of qualifications acquired abroad by asylum seekers:

Answer: Yes, same procedure as for nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: Procedure for academic/professional titles obtained in another country: The applicants have to present a copy of the diploma obtained abroad, which must be legalized by the corresponding authorities of the countries where the title was acquired, have to be validated by the Bolivian Consulate in that country. In Bolivia, the documents have to be legalized at the "Dirección de Legalizaciones" of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Finally, it is the "Comité Ejecutivo de la Universidad Boliviana" that is in charge of the revalidation. If necessary, the corresponding faculties will conduct exams to make sure that the student/academic's professional level is convenient for the recognition of the grade/title. There is no time limit for processing the titles acquired abroad, neither for titles acquired in countries with covenant, nor for titles acquired in countries that do not have a homologation covenant with Bolivia. However it is possible to check in the webpage of the Ministry of Education to track the status of the application.

Sources: Ministerio de Educación. "Unidad de Títulos Profesionales". [Professional Titles Unit]. Accessed February 1, 2019. <http://utp.minedu.gob.bo/>.

Recognition of qualifications acquired abroad by refugees:

Answer: Yes, same procedure as for nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: Procedure for academic/professional titles obtained in another country: The applicants have to present a copy of the diploma obtained abroad, which must be legalized by the corresponding authorities of the countries where the title was acquired, have to be validated by the Bolivian Consulate in that country. In Bolivia, the documents have to be legalized at the "Dirección de Legalizaciones" of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Finally, it is the "Comité Ejecutivo de la Universidad

Boliviana” that is in charge of the revalidation. If necessary, the corresponding faculties will conduct exams to make sure that the student/academic’s professional level is convenient for the recognition of the grade/title. There is no time limit for processing the titles acquired abroad, neither for titles acquired in countries with covenant, nor for titles acquired in countries that do not have a homologation covenant with Bolivia. However it is possible to check in the webpage of the Ministry of Education to track the status of the application.

Sources: Ministerio de Educación. “Unidad de Títulos Profesionales’. [Professional Titles Unit]”. Accessed February 1, 2019. <http://utp.minedu.gob.bo/>.

Recognition of qualifications acquired abroad by co-ethnics:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Recognition of qualifications acquired abroad by domestic workers:

Answer: Yes, same procedure as for nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: Procedure for academic/professional titles obtained in another country: The applicants have to present a copy of the diploma obtained abroad, which must be legalized by the corresponding authorities of the countries where the title was acquired, have to be validated by the Bolivian Consulate in that country. In Bolivia, the documents have to be legalized at the “Dirección de Legalizaciones” of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Finally, it is the “Comité Ejecutivo de la Universidad Boliviana” that is in charge of the revalidation. If necessary, the corresponding faculties will conduct exams to make sure that the student/academic’s professional level is convenient for the recognition of the grade/title. There is no time limit for processing the titles acquired abroad, neither for titles acquired in countries with covenant, nor for titles acquired in countries that do not have a homologation covenant with Bolivia. However it is possible to check in the webpage of the Ministry of Education to track the status of the application.

Sources: Ministerio de Educación. “Unidad de Títulos Profesionales’. [Professional Titles Unit]”. Accessed February 1, 2019. <http://utp.minedu.gob.bo/>.

Recognition of qualifications acquired abroad by agricultural workers:

Answer: Yes, same procedure as for nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: Procedure for academic/professional titles obtained in another country: The applicants have to present a copy of the diploma obtained abroad, which must be legalized by the corresponding authorities of the countries where the title was acquired, have to be validated by the Bolivian Consulate in that country. In Bolivia, the documents have to be legalized at the “Dirección de Legalizaciones” of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Finally, it is the “Comité Ejecutivo de la Universidad Boliviana” that is in charge of the revalidation. If necessary, the corresponding faculties will conduct exams to make sure that the student/academic’s professional level is convenient for the recognition of

the grade/title. There is no time limit for processing the titles acquired abroad, neither for titles acquired in countries with covenant, nor for titles acquired in countries that do not have a homologation covenant with Bolivia. However it is possible to check in the webpage of the Ministry of Education to track the status of the application.

Sources: Ministerio de Educación. "Unidad de Títulos Profesionales". [Professional Titles Unit]. Accessed February 1, 2019. <http://utp.minedu.gob.bo/>.

Recognition of qualifications acquired abroad by medical doctors:

Answer: Yes, same procedure as for nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: Procedure for academic/professional titles obtained in another country: The applicants have to present a copy of the diploma obtained abroad, which must be legalized by the corresponding authorities of the countries where the title was acquired, have to be validated by the Bolivian Consulate in that country. In Bolivia, the documents have to be legalized at the "Dirección de Legalizaciones" of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Finally, it is the "Comité Ejecutivo de la Universidad Boliviana" that is in charge of the revalidation. If necessary, the corresponding faculties will conduct exams to make sure that the student/academic's professional level is convenient for the recognition of the grade/title. There is no time limit for processing the titles acquired abroad, neither for titles acquired in countries with covenant, nor for titles acquired in countries that do not have a homologation covenant with Bolivia. However it is possible to check in the webpage of the Ministry of Education to track the status of the application.

Sources: Ministerio de Educación. "Unidad de Títulos Profesionales". [Professional Titles Unit]. Accessed February 1, 2019. <http://utp.minedu.gob.bo/>.

Recognition of qualifications acquired abroad by permanent residents:

Answer: Yes, same procedure as for nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: Procedure for academic/professional titles obtained in another country: The applicants have to present a copy of the diploma obtained abroad, which must be legalized by the corresponding authorities of the countries where the title was acquired, have to be validated by the Bolivian Consulate in that country. In Bolivia, the documents have to be legalized at the "Dirección de Legalizaciones" of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Finally, it is the "Comité Ejecutivo de la Universidad Boliviana" that is in charge of the revalidation. If necessary, the corresponding faculties will conduct exams to make sure that the student/academic's professional level is convenient for the recognition of the grade/title. There is no time limit for processing the titles acquired abroad, neither for titles acquired in countries with covenant, nor for titles acquired in countries that do not have a homologation covenant with Bolivia. However it is possible to check in the webpage of the Ministry of Education to track the status of the application.

Sources: Ministerio de Educación. "Unidad de Títulos Profesionales". [Professional Titles Unit]. Accessed February 1, 2019. <http://utp.minedu.gob.bo/>.

5.3.3. Worker's rights

IMMIGRANT_33: Membership in trade unions.

Can asylum seekers be members and participate in trade union associations and work-related negotiation bodies?

Answer: Yes, but under certain conditions

Code: 0.5

Explanation: The access to elected positions is restricted. Article 3 of the "Convention on freedom of association and protection of the right to organize": "Workers and employers, without distinction and without prior authorization, have the right to constitute the organizations they deem appropriate, as well as the right to join these organizations, on the sole condition of observing their statutes". Article 101 of the General Labour Law: "The trade unions shall be directed by a responsible committee, whose members shall be Bolivians by birth. The Labour Inspectors shall attend their deliberations and supervise their activities".

Sources: Ley General del Trabajo [General Labor Law]. 1939 (1992). Art. 101. / Convenio sobre la libertad sindical y la protección del derecho de sindicación [Convention on Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize]. 1948. Art. 3.

Can refugees be members and participate in trade union associations and work-related negotiation bodies?

Answer: Yes, but under certain conditions

Code: 0.5

Explanation: The access to elected positions is restricted. Article 3 of the "Convention on freedom of association and protection of the right to organize": "Workers and employers, without distinction and without prior authorization, have the right to constitute the organizations they deem appropriate, as well as the right to join these organizations, on the sole condition of observing their statutes". Article 101 of the General Labour Law: "The trade unions shall be directed by a responsible committee, whose members shall be Bolivians by birth. The Labour Inspectors shall attend their deliberations and supervise their activities".

Sources: Ley General del Trabajo [General Labor Law]. 1939 (1992). Art. 101. / Convenio sobre la libertad sindical y la protección del derecho de sindicación [Convention on Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize]. 1948. Art. 3.

Can co-ethnic be members and participate in trade union associations and work-related negotiation bodies?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can domestic workers be members and participate in trade union associations and work-related negotiation bodies?

Answer: Yes, but under certain conditions

Code: 0.5

Explanation: The access to elected positions is restricted. Article 3 of the "Convention on freedom of association and protection of the right to organize": "Workers and employers, without distinction and without prior authorization, have the right to constitute the organizations they deem appropriate, as well as the right to join these organizations, on the sole condition of observing their statutes". Article 101 of the General Labour Law: "The trade unions shall be directed by a responsible committee, whose members shall be Bolivians by birth. The Labour Inspectors shall attend their deliberations and supervise their activities".

Sources: Ley General del Trabajo [General Labor Law]. 1939 (1992). Art. 101. / Convenio sobre la libertad sindical y la protección del derecho de sindicación [Convention on Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize]. 1948. Art. 3.

Can agricultural workers be members and participate in trade union associations and work-related negotiation bodies?

Answer: Yes, but under certain conditions

Code: 0.5

Explanation: The access to elected positions is restricted. Article 3 of the "Convention on freedom of association and protection of the right to organize": "Workers and employers, without distinction and without prior authorization, have the right to constitute the organizations they deem appropriate, as well as the right to join these organizations, on the sole condition of observing their statutes". Article 101 of the General Labour Law: "The trade unions shall be directed by a responsible committee, whose members shall be Bolivians by birth. The Labour Inspectors shall attend their deliberations and supervise their activities".

Sources: Ley General del Trabajo [General Labor Law]. 1939 (1992). Art. 101. / Convenio sobre la libertad sindical y la protección del derecho de sindicación [Convention on Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize]. 1948. Art. 3.

Can medical doctors be members and participate in trade union associations and work-related negotiation bodies?

Answer: Yes, but under certain conditions

Code: 0.5

Explanation: The access to elected positions is restricted. Article 3 of the "Convention on freedom of association and protection of the right to organize": "Workers and employers, without distinction and without prior authorization, have the right to constitute the organizations they deem appropriate, as well as the right to join these organizations, on the sole condition of observing their statutes". Article 101 of the General Labour Law: "The trade unions shall be directed by a responsible committee, whose members shall be Bolivians by birth. The Labour Inspectors shall attend their deliberations and supervise their activities".

Sources: Ley General del Trabajo [General Labor Law]. 1939 (1992). Art. 101. / Convenio sobre la libertad sindical y la protección del derecho de sindicación [Convention on Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize]. 1948. Art. 3.

Can permanent residents be members and participate in trade union associations and work-related negotiation bodies?

Answer: Yes, but under certain conditions

Code: 0.5

Explanation: The access to elected positions is restricted. Article 3 of the "Convention on freedom of association and protection of the right to organize": "Workers and employers, without distinction and without prior authorization, have the right to constitute the organizations they deem appropriate, as well as the right to join these organizations, on the sole condition of observing their statutes". Article 101 of the General Labour Law: "The trade unions shall be directed by a responsible committee, whose members shall be Bolivians by birth. The Labour Inspectors shall attend their deliberations and supervise their activities".

Sources: Ley General del Trabajo [General Labor Law]. 1939 (1992). Art. 101. / Convenio sobre la libertad sindical y la protección del derecho de sindicación [Convention on Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize]. 1948. Art. 3.

IMMIGRANT_34: Job transferability.

Can asylum seekers change their employer without risking their immigration status?

Answer: Yes, without conditions

Code: 1

Explanation: Status does not depend on employment.

Sources: Consultation with expert, Dirección General de Migración: Administración departamental Chiquisaca. February 20, 2019.

Can refugees change their employer without risking their immigration status?

Answer: Yes, without conditions

Code: 1

Explanation: Status does not depend on employment.

Sources: Consultation with expert, Dirección General de Migración: Administración departamental Chiquisaca. February 20, 2019.

Can co-ethnics change their employer without risking their immigration status?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can domestic workers change their employer without risking their immigration status?

Answer: Yes, without conditions

Code: 1

Explanation: Domestic workers can change their employer without risking their immigration status.

Sources: Consultation with expert, Dirección General de Migración: Administración departamental Chiquisaca. February 20, 2019.

Can agricultural workers change their employer without risking their immigration status?

Answer: Yes, without conditions

Code: 1

Explanation: Agricultural workers can change their employer without risking their immigration status.

Sources: Consultation with expert, Dirección General de Migración: Administración departamental Chiquisaca. February 20, 2019.

Can medical doctors change their employer without risking their immigration status?

Answer: Yes, without conditions

Code: 1

Explanation: Medical doctors can change their employer without risking their immigration status.

Sources: Consultation with expert, Dirección General de Migración: Administración departamental Chiquisaca. February 20, 2019.

Can permanent residents change their employer without risking their immigration status?

Answer: Yes, without conditions

Code: 1

Explanation: Permanent residents can change their employer without risking their immigration status.

Sources: Consultation with expert, Dirección General de Migración: Administración departamental Chiquisaca. February 20, 2019.

IMMIGRANT_35: Right to redress.

Do asylum seekers have the right to redress if the terms of their employment contracts have been violated?

Answer: Yes, without restrictions

Code: 1

Explanation: They have the right to redress.

Sources: Consultation with expert, Dirección General de Migración: Administración departamental Chiquisaca. February 20, 2019. / Consultation with expert, Programa de Apoyo al Empleo. February 5, 2019.

Do refugees have the right to redress if the terms of their employment contracts have been violated?

Answer: Yes, without restrictions

Code: 1

Explanation: They have the right to redress.

Sources: Consultation with expert, Dirección General de Migración: Administración departamental Chiquisaca. February 20, 2019. / Consultation with expert, Programa de Apoyo al Empleo. February 5, 2019.

Do co-ethnics have the right to redress if the terms of their employment contracts have been violated?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do domestic workers have the right to redress if the terms of their employment contracts have been violated?

Answer: Yes, without restrictions

Code: 1

Explanation: They have the right to redress.

Sources: Consultation with expert, Dirección General de Migración: Administración departamental Chiquisaca. February 20, 2019. / Consultation with expert, Programa de Apoyo al Empleo. February 5, 2019.

Do agricultural workers have the right to redress if the terms of their employment contracts have been violated?

Answer: Yes, without restrictions

Code: 1

Explanation: They have the right to redress.

Sources: Consultation with expert, Dirección General de Migración: Administración departamental Chiquisaca. February 20, 2019. / Consultation with expert, Programa de Apoyo al Empleo. February 5, 2019.

Do medical doctors have the right to redress if the terms of their employment contracts have been violated?

Answer: Yes, without restrictions

Code: 1

Explanation: They have the right to redress.

Sources: Consultation with expert, Dirección General de Migración: Administración departamental Chiquisaca. February 20, 2019. / Consultation with expert, Programa de Apoyo al Empleo. February 5, 2019.

Do permanent residents have the right to redress if the terms of their employment contracts have been violated?

Answer: Yes, without restrictions

Code: 1

Explanation: They have the right to redress.

Sources: Consultation with expert, Dirección General de Migración: Administración departamental Chiquisaca. February 20, 2019. / Consultation with expert, Programa de Apoyo al Empleo. February 5, 2019.

5.3.4. Property rights

IMMIGRANT_36: Property rights.

Can asylum seekers acquire property in the state of reception?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Art. 396 of the Political Constitution: "(...) II. Foreigners may not, under any title, acquire State land".

Sources: Constitución Política del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia [Political Constitution of the Plurinational State of Bolivia]. 2009. Art. 396.

Can refugees acquire property in the state of reception?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Art. 396 of the Political Constitution: "(...) II. Foreigners may not, under any title, acquire State land".

Sources: Constitución Política del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia [Political Constitution of the Plurinational State of Bolivia]. 2009. Art. 396.

Can co-ethnics acquire property in the state of reception?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can domestic workers acquire property in the state of reception?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Art. 396 of the Political Constitution: "(...) II. Foreigners may not, under any title, acquire State land".

Sources: Constitución Política del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia [Political Constitution of the Plurinational State of Bolivia]. 2009. Art. 396.

Can agricultural workers acquire property in the state of reception?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Art. 396 of the Political Constitution: "(...) II. Foreigners may not, under any title, acquire State land".

Sources: Constitución Política del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia [Political Constitution of the Plurinational State of Bolivia]. 2009. Art. 396.

Can medical doctors acquire property in the state of reception?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Art. 396 of the Political Constitution: "(...) II. Foreigners may not, under any title, acquire State land".

Sources: Constitución Política del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia [Political Constitution of the Plurinational State of Bolivia]. 2009. Art. 396.

Can permanent residents acquire property in the state of reception?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Art. 396 of the Political Constitution: "(...) II. Foreigners may not, under any title, acquire State land".

Sources: Constitución Política del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia [Political Constitution of the Plurinational State of Bolivia]. 2009. Art. 396.

5.4. Social policies

5.4.1. Family reunification

Can asylum seekers bring their families to their country of residence?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Family reunification is only granted once the person has the refugee status.

Sources: Ley N° 251 [Law 251]. 2012. Art. 9. / Decreto Supremo N° 1440 [Supreme Decree 1440]. 2012.

Can refugees bring their families to their country of residence?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 9 of the law number 251: "I. The unity of the family, as a natural and fundamental element of society, is an essential right of the refugee person and his or her family".

Sources: Ley N° 251 [Law 251]. 2012. Art. 9. / Decreto Supremo N° 1440 [Supreme Decree 1440]. 2012.

Can co-ethnics bring their families to their country of residence?

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can domestic workers bring their families to their country of residence?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Art. 12.II section 8 of the Law 370 establishes that the Bolivian State guarantees foreign migrants the exercise and enjoyment of the right to family reunification with their parents, spouses, dependent children or older children with disabilities.

Sources: Expert consultation General Direction of Migration Administración departamental Chuquisaca. 20 Feb. 2019. / Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. Art. 12.

Can agricultural workers bring their families to their country of residence?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Art. 12.II section 8 of the Law 370 establishes that the Bolivian State guarantees foreign migrants the exercise and enjoyment of the right to family reunification with their parents, spouses, dependent children or older children with disabilities.

Sources: Consultation with expert, Dirección General de Migración: Administración departamental Chiquisaca. February 20, 2019. / Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. Art. 12.

Can medical doctors bring their families to their country of residence?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Art. 12.II section 8 of the Law 370 establishes that the Bolivian State guarantees foreign migrants the exercise and enjoyment of the right to family reunification with their parents, spouses, dependent children or older children with disabilities.

Sources: Consultation with expert, Dirección General de Migración: Administración departamental Chiquisaca. February 20, 2019. / Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. Art. 12.

Can permanent residents bring their families to their country of residence?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Art. 12.II section 8 of the Law 370 establishes that the Bolivian State guarantees foreign migrants the exercise and enjoyment of the right to family reunification with their parents, spouses, dependent children or older children with disabilities.

Sources: Consultation with expert, Dirección General de Migración: Administración departamental Chiquisaca. February 20, 2019. / Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. Art. 12.

Eligibility

IMMIGRANT_37: Resident requirement for ordinary legal residents.

Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (asylum seekers). In months:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (asylum seekers):

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (refugees). In months:

Answer: 0

Code: 0

Explanation: No residence requirement for refugees to access the right to family reunification.

Sources: Ley N° 251 [Law 251]. 2012. Art. 9. / Decreto Supremo N° 1440 [Supreme Decree 1440]. 2012.

Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (refugees):

Answer: no residence requirement

Code: 1

Explanation: No residence requirement for refugees to access the right to family reunification.

Sources: Ley N° 251 [Law 251]. 2012. Art. 9. / Decreto Supremo N° 1440 [Supreme Decree 1440]. 2012.

Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (co-ethnics). In months:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (co-ethnics):

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (domestic workers). In months:

Answer: 0

Code: 0

Explanation: No residence requirement for domestic workers to access the right to family reunification.

Sources: Consultation with expert, Dirección General de Migración: Administración departamental Chiquisaca. February 20, 2019. / Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. Art. 12.

Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (domestic workers):

Answer: no residence requirement

Code: 1

Explanation: No residence requirement for domestic workers to access the right to family reunification.

Sources: Consultation with expert, Dirección General de Migración: Administración departamental Chiquisaca. February 20, 2019. / Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. Art. 12.

Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (agricultural workers). In months:

Answer: 0

Code: 0

Explanation: No residence requirement for agricultural workers to access the right to family reunification.

Sources: Consultation with expert, Dirección General de Migración: Administración departamental Chiquisaca. February 20, 2019. / Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. Art. 12.

Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (agricultural workers):

Answer: no residence requirement

Code: 1

Explanation: No residence requirement for agricultural workers to access the right to family reunification.

Sources: Consultation with expert, Dirección General de Migración: Administración departamental Chiquisaca. February 20, 2019. / Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. Art. 12.

Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (medical doctors). In months:

Answer: 0

Code: 0

Explanation: No residence requirement for medical doctors to access the right to family reunification.

Sources: Consultation with expert, Dirección General de Migración: Administración departamental Chiquisaca. February 20, 2019. / Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. Art. 12.

Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (medical doctors):

Answer: no residence requirement

Code: 1

Explanation: No residence requirement for medical doctors to access the right to family reunification.

Sources: Consultation with expert, Dirección General de Migración: Administración departamental Chiquisaca. February 20, 2019. / Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. Art. 12.

Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (permanent residents). In months:

Answer: 0

Code: 0

Explanation: No residence requirement for permanent residents to access the right to family reunification.

Sources: Consultation with expert, Dirección General de Migración: Administración departamental Chiquisaca. February 20, 2019. / Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. Art. 12.

Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (permanent residents):

Answer: no residence requirement

Code: 1

Explanation: No residence requirement for permanent residents to access the right to family reunification.

Sources: Consultation with expert, Dirección General de Migración: Administración departamental Chiquisaca. February 20, 2019. / Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. Art. 12.

IMMIGRANT_38: Family members considered for reunification.

Family member eligible for reunification (asylum seekers): Spouse.

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Family member eligible for reunification (asylum seekers): Partner in a civil union or long-term relationship.

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Family member eligible for reunification (asylum seekers): Children.

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation:

Sources:

Family member eligible for reunification (asylum seekers): Parents.

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Family member eligible for reunification (asylum seekers): Grandparents.

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Family member eligible for reunification (refugees): Spouse.

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 9 of the law number 251 (Family unit): "I. The unity of the family, as a natural and fundamental element of society, is a the essential right of the refugee person and his or her family; II. By virtue of this principle, refugee status shall be extended to the spouse or partner of a refugee, cohabitant, ascendants, descendants, and the sisters and brothers who depend of the refugee person, as well as children, adolescents and other adult under his/her tutelage".

Sources: Ley N° 251 [Law 251]. 2012. Art. 9.

Family member eligible for reunification (refugees): Partner in a civil union or long-term relationship.

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 9 of the law number 251 (Family unit): "I. The unity of the family, as a natural and fundamental element of society, is a the essential right of the refugee person and his or her family; II. By virtue of this principle, refugee status shall be extended to the spouse or partner of a refugee, cohabitant, ascendants, descendants, and the sisters and brothers who depend of the refugee person, as well as children, adolescents and other adult under his/her tutelage".

Sources: Ley N° 251 [Law 251]. 2012. Art. 9.

Family member eligible for reunification (refugees): Children.

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 9 of the law number 251 (Family unit): "I. The unity of the family, as a natural and fundamental element of society, is a the essential right of the refugee person and his or her family; II. By virtue of this principle, refugee status shall be extended to the spouse or partner of a refugee, cohabitant, ascendants, descendants, and the sisters and brothers who depend of the refugee person, as well as children, adolescents and other adult under his/her tutelage".

Sources: Ley N° 251 [Law 251]. 2012. Art. 9.

Family member eligible for reunification (refugees): Parents.

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 9 of the law number 251 (Family unit): "I. The unity of the family, as a natural and fundamental element of society, is a the essential right of the refugee person and his or her family; II. By virtue of this principle, refugee status shall be extended to the spouse or partner of a refugee, cohabitant, ascendants, descendants, and the sisters and brothers who depend of the refugee person, as well as children, adolescents and other adult under his/her tutelage".

Sources: Ley N° 251 [Law 251]. 2012. Art. 9.

Family member eligible for reunification (refugees): Grandparents.

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 9 of the law number 251 (Family unit): "I. The unity of the family, as a natural and fundamental element of society, is a the essential right of the refugee person and his or her family; II. By virtue of this principle, refugee status shall be extended to the spouse or partner of a refugee, cohabitant, ascendants, descendants, and the sisters and brothers who depend of the refugee person, as well as children, adolescents and other adult under his/her tutelage".

Sources: Ley N° 251 [Law 251]. 2012. Art. 9.

Family member eligible for reunification (co-ethnics): Spouse.

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Family member eligible for reunification (co-ethnics): Partner in a civil union or long-term relationship.

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Family member eligible for reunification (co-ethnics): Children.

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Family member eligible for reunification (co-ethnics): Parents.

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Family member eligible for reunification (co-ethnics): Grandparents.

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Family member eligible for reunification (domestic workers): Spouse.

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 12 of the law number 370 (Rights): "II. The State guarantees foreign migrants the exercise and enjoyment of the following rights: 8. To family reunification with their parents, spouses, children dependents or older children with disabilities".

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. Art. 12.

Family member eligible for reunification (domestic workers): Partner in a civil union or long-term relationship.

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 12 of the law number 370 Rights: "II. The State guarantees foreign migrants the exercise and enjoyment of the following rights: 8. To family reunification with their parents, spouses, children dependents or older children with disabilities".

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. Art. 12.

Family member eligible for reunification (domestic workers): Children.

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 12 of the law number 370 Rights: "II. The State guarantees foreign migrants the exercise and enjoyment of the following rights: 8. To family reunification with their parents, spouses, children dependents or older children with disabilities".

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. Art. 12.

Family member eligible for reunification (domestic workers): Parents.

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 12 of the law number 370 (Rights): "II. The State guarantees foreign migrants the exercise and enjoyment of the following rights: 8. To family reunification with their parents, spouses, children dependents or older children with disabilities".

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. Art. 12.

Family member eligible for reunification (domestic workers): Grandparents.

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Article 12 of the law number 370 (Rights): "II. The State guarantees foreign migrants the exercise and enjoyment of the following rights: 8. To family reunification with their parents, spouses, children dependents or older children with disabilities".

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. Art. 12.

Family member eligible for reunification (agricultural workers): Spouse.

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 12 of the law number 370 (Rights): "II. The State guarantees foreign migrants the exercise and enjoyment of the following rights: 8. To family reunification with their parents, spouses, children dependents or older children with disabilities".

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. Art. 12.

Family member eligible for reunification (agricultural workers): Partner in a civil union or long-term relationship.

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 12 of the law number 370 (Rights): "II. The State guarantees foreign migrants the exercise and enjoyment of the following rights: 8. To family reunification with their parents, spouses, children dependents or older children with disabilities".

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. Art. 12.

Family member eligible for reunification (agricultural workers): Children.

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 12 of the law number 370 (Rights): "II. The State guarantees foreign migrants the exercise and enjoyment of the following rights: 8. To family reunification with their parents, spouses, children dependents or older children with disabilities".

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. Art. 12.

Family member eligible for reunification (agricultural workers): Parents.

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 12 of the law number 370 (Rights): "II. The State guarantees foreign migrants the exercise and enjoyment of the following rights: 8. To family reunification with their parents, spouses, children dependents or older children with disabilities".

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. Art. 12.

Family member eligible for reunification (agricultural workers): Grandparents.

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Article 12 of the law number 370 (Rights): "II. The State guarantees foreign migrants the exercise and enjoyment of the following rights: 8. To family reunification with their parents, spouses, children dependents or older children with disabilities".

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. Art. 12.

Family member eligible for reunification (medical doctors): Spouse.

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 12 of the law number 370 (Rights): "II. The State guarantees foreign migrants the exercise and enjoyment of the following rights: 8. To family reunification with their parents, spouses, children dependents or older children with disabilities".

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. Art. 12.

Family member eligible for reunification (medical doctors): Partner in a civil union or long-term relationship.

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 12 of the law number 370 (Rights): "II. The State guarantees foreign migrants the exercise and enjoyment of the following rights: 8. To family reunification with their parents, spouses, children dependents or older children with disabilities".

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. Art. 12.

Family member eligible for reunification (medical doctors): Children.

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 12 of the law number 370 (Rights): "II. The State guarantees foreign migrants the exercise and enjoyment of the following rights: 8. To family reunification with their parents, spouses, children dependents or older children with disabilities".

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. Art. 12.

Family member eligible for reunification (medical doctors): Parents.

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 12 of the law number 370 (Rights): "II. The State guarantees foreign migrants the exercise and enjoyment of the following rights: 8. To family reunification with their parents, spouses, children dependents or older children with disabilities".

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. Art. 12.

Family member eligible for reunification (medical doctors): Grandparents.

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Article 12 of the law number 370 (Rights): "II. The State guarantees foreign migrants the exercise and enjoyment of the following rights: 8. To family reunification with their parents, spouses, children dependents or older children with disabilities".

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. Art. 12.

Family member eligible for reunification (permanent residents): Spouse.

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 12 of the law number 370 (Rights): "II. The State guarantees foreign migrants the exercise and enjoyment of the following rights: 8. To family reunification with their parents, spouses, children dependents or older children with disabilities".

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. Art. 12.

Family member eligible for reunification (permanent residents): Partner in a civil union or long-term relationship.

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 12 of the law number 370 (Rights): "II. The State guarantees foreign migrants the exercise and enjoyment of the following rights: 8. To family reunification with their parents, spouses, children dependents or older children with disabilities".

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. Art. 12.

Family member eligible for reunification (permanent residents): Children.

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 12 of the law number 370 (Rights): "II. The State guarantees foreign migrants the exercise and enjoyment of the following rights: 8. To family reunification with their parents, spouses, children dependents or older children with disabilities".

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. Art. 12.

Family member eligible for reunification (permanent residents): Parents.

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 12 of the law number 370 (Rights): "II. The State guarantees foreign migrants the exercise and enjoyment of the following rights: 8. To family reunification with their parents, spouses, children dependents or older children with disabilities".

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. Art. 12.

Family member eligible for reunification (permanent residents): Grandparents.

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Article 12 of the law number 370 (Rights): "II. The State guarantees foreign migrants the exercise and enjoyment of the following rights: 8. To family reunification with their parents, spouses, children dependents or older children with disabilities".

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. Art. 12.

Security of status

IMMIGRANT_39: Length of application procedure.

Length of application procedure in months (asylum seekers).

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Length of application procedure (asylum seekers).

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Length of application procedure in months (refugees).

Answer: 97

Code: 97

Explanation: No regulation of maximum length.

Sources: Dirección General de Migración. "Guía de Trámites de Extranjería [Immigration Procedures Guide]". Accessed February 5, 2019. <http://www.migracion.gob.bo/>.

Length of application procedure (refugees).

Answer: no regulation of maximum length

Code: 0

Explanation: No regulation of maximum length.

Sources: Dirección General de Migración. "Guía de Trámites de Extranjería [Immigration Procedures Guide]". Accessed February 5, 2019. <http://www.migracion.gob.bo/>.

Length of application procedure in months (co-ethnics).

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Length of application procedure (co-ethnics).

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Length of application procedure in months (domestic workers).

Answer: 97

Code: 97

Explanation: No regulation of maximum length.

Sources: Dirección General de Migración. "Guía de Trámites de Extranjería [Immigration Procedures Guide]". Accessed February 5, 2019. <http://www.migracion.gob.bo/>.

Length of application procedure (domestic workers).

Answer: no regulation of maximum length

Code: 0

Explanation: No regulation of maximum length.

Sources: Dirección General de Migración. "Guía de Trámites de Extranjería [Immigration Procedures Guide]". Accessed February 5, 2019. <http://www.migracion.gob.bo/>.

Length of application procedure in months (agricultural workers).

Answer: 97

Code: 97

Explanation: No regulation of maximum length.

Sources: Dirección General de Migración. "Guía de Trámites de Extranjería [Immigration Procedures Guide]". Accessed February 5, 2019. <http://www.migracion.gob.bo/>.

Length of application procedure (agricultural workers).

Answer: no regulation of maximum length

Code: 0

Explanation: No regulation of maximum length.

Sources: Dirección General de Migración. "Guía de Trámites de Extranjería [Immigration Procedures Guide]". Accessed February 5, 2019. <http://www.migracion.gob.bo/>.

Length of application procedure in months (medical doctors).

Answer: 97

Code: 97

Explanation: No regulation of maximum length.

Sources: Dirección General de Migración. "Guía de Trámites de Extranjería [Immigration Procedures Guide]". Accessed February 5, 2019. <http://www.migracion.gob.bo/>.

Length of application procedure (medical doctors).

Answer: no regulation of maximum length

Code: 0

Explanation: No regulation of maximum length.

Sources: Dirección General de Migración. "Guía de Trámites de Extranjería [Immigration Procedures Guide]". Accessed February 5, 2019. <http://www.migracion.gob.bo/>.

Length of application procedure in months (permanent residents).

Answer: 97

Code: 97

Explanation: No regulation of maximum length.

Sources: Dirección General de Migración. "Guía de Trámites de Extranjería [Immigration Procedures Guide]". Accessed February 5, 2019. <http://www.migracion.gob.bo/>.

Length of application procedure (permanent residents).

Answer: no regulation of maximum length

Code: 0

Explanation: No regulation of maximum length.

Sources: Dirección General de Migración. "Guía de Trámites de Extranjería [Immigration Procedures Guide]". Accessed February 5, 2019. <http://www.migracion.gob.bo/>.

IMMIGRANT_40: Duration of permit.

Duration of validity of permit (asylum seekers):

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Duration of validity of permit (refugees):

Answer: not equal to sponsor's but more or equal a year

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Not equal to sponsors but more or equal a year.

Sources: Consultation with expert, Dirección General de Migración: Administración departamental Chiquisaca. February 20, 2019.

Duration of validity of permit (co-ethnics):

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Duration of validity of permit (domestic workers):

Answer: not equal to sponsor's but more or equal a year

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Not equal to sponsors but more or equal a year.

Sources: Consultation with expert, Dirección General de Migración: Administración departamental Chiquisaca. February 20, 2019.

Duration of validity of permit (agricultural workers):

Answer: not equal to sponsor's but more or equal a year

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Not equal to sponsors but more or equal a year.

Sources: Consultation with expert, Dirección General de Migración: Administración departamental Chiquisaca. February 20, 2019.

Duration of validity of permit (medical doctors):

Answer: not equal to sponsor's but more or equal a year

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Not equal to sponsors but more or equal a year.

Sources: Consultation with expert, Dirección General de Migración: Administración departamental Chiquisaca. February 20, 2019.

Duration of validity of permit (permanent residents):

Answer: not equal to sponsor's but more or equal a year

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Not equal to sponsors but more or equal a year.

Sources: Consultation with expert, Dirección General de Migración: Administración departamental Chiquisaca. February 20, 2019.

IMMIGRANT_41: Grounds for rejection, withdrawing or refusing to renew status.

Being an actual and serious threat to national security is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (asylum seekers):

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Proven fraud in the acquisition of permit is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (asylum seekers):

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Break-up of family relationship is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (asylum seekers):

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Being an actual and serious threat to national security is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (refugees):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Being an actual and serious threat to public policy or national security is not a ground for rejecting family reunification.

Sources: Consultation with expert, Dirección General de Migración: Administración departamental Chiquisaca. February 20, 2019.

Proven fraud in the acquisition of permit is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (refugees):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Proven fraud in the acquisition of permit is not a ground for rejecting family reunification.

Sources: Consultation with expert, Dirección General de Migración: Administración departamental Chiquisaca. February 20, 2019.

Break-up of family relationship is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (refugees):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Break-up of family relationship is not a ground for rejecting family reunification.

Sources: Consultation with expert, Dirección General de Migración: Administración departamental Chiquisaca. February 20, 2019.

Being an actual and serious threat to national security is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (co-ethnics):

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Proven fraud in the acquisition of permit is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (co-ethnics):

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Break-up of family relationship is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (co-ethnics):

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Being an actual and serious threat to national security is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (domestic workers):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Being an actual and serious threat to public policy or national security is not a ground for rejecting family reunification.

Sources: Consultation with expert, Dirección General de Migración: Administración departamental Chiquisaca. February 20, 2019.

Proven fraud in the acquisition of permit is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (domestic workers):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Proven fraud in the acquisition of permit is not a ground for rejecting family reunification.

Sources: Consultation with expert, Dirección General de Migración: Administración departamental Chiquisaca. February 20, 2019.

Break-up of family relationship is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (domestic workers):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Break-up of family relationship is not a ground for rejecting family reunification.

Sources: Consultation with expert, Dirección General de Migración: Administración departamental Chiquisaca. February 20, 2019.

Being an actual and serious threat to national security is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (agricultural workers):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Being an actual and serious threat to public policy or national security is not a ground for rejecting family reunification.

Sources: Consultation with expert, Dirección General de Migración: Administración departamental Chiquisaca. February 20, 2019.

Proven fraud in the acquisition of permit is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (agricultural workers):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Proven fraud in the acquisition of permit is not a ground for rejecting family reunification.

Sources: Consultation with expert, Dirección General de Migración: Administración departamental Chiquisaca. February 20, 2019.

Break-up of family relationship is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (agricultural workers):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Break-up of family relationship is not a ground for rejecting family reunification.

Sources: Consultation with expert, Dirección General de Migración: Administración departamental Chiquisaca. February 20, 2019.

Being an actual and serious threat to national security is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (medical doctors):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Being an actual and serious threat to public policy or national security is not a ground for rejecting family reunification.

Sources: Consultation with expert, Dirección General de Migración: Administración departamental Chiquisaca. February 20, 2019.

Proven fraud in the acquisition of permit is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (medical doctors):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Proven fraud in the acquisition of permit is not a ground for rejecting family reunification.

Sources: Consultation with expert, Dirección General de Migración: Administración departamental Chiquisaca. February 20, 2019.

Break-up of family relationship is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (medical doctors):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Break-up of family relationship is not a ground for rejecting family reunification.

Sources: Consultation with expert, Dirección General de Migración: Administración departamental Chiquisaca. February 20, 2019.

Being an actual and serious threat to national security is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (permanent residents):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Being an actual and serious threat to public policy or national security is not a ground for rejecting family reunification.

Sources: Consultation with expert, Dirección General de Migración: Administración departamental Chiquisaca. February 20, 2019.

Proven fraud in the acquisition of permit is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (permanent residents):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Proven fraud in the acquisition of permit is not a ground for rejecting family reunification.

Sources: Consultation with expert, Dirección General de Migración: Administración departamental Chiquisaca. February 20, 2019.

Break-up of family relationship is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (permanent residents):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Break-up of family relationship is not a ground for rejecting family reunification.

Sources: Consultation with expert, Dirección General de Migración: Administración departamental Chiquisaca. February 20, 2019.

IMMIGRANT_42: Special circumstances.

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of solidity of sponsor's family relationship (asylum seekers):

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of duration of sponsor's residence in country (asylum seekers):

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of existing links with country of origin (asylum seekers):

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of physical or emotional violence (asylum seekers):

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of solidity of sponsor's family relationship (refugees):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no provision in this regard.

Sources: Ley N° 251 [Law 251]. 1951.

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of duration of sponsor's residence in country (refugees):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no provision in this regard.

Sources: Ley N° 251 [Law 251]. 1951.

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of existing links with country of origin (refugees):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no provision in this regard.

Sources: Ley N° 251 [Law 251]. 1951.

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of physical or emotional violence (refugees):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no provision in this regard.

Sources: Ley N° 251 [Law 251]. 1951.

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of solidity of sponsor's family relationship (co-ethnics):

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of duration of sponsor's residence in country (co-ethnics):

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of existing links with country of origin (co-ethnics):

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of physical or emotional violence (co-ethnics):

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of solidity of sponsor's family relationship (domestic workers):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no provision in this regard.

Sources: Asamblea Legislativa Plurinacional. 2013. Ley No. 370. Ley de Migración [Law Number 370 (2013). Migration Law]. / Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014.

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of duration of sponsor's residence in country (domestic workers):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no provision in this regard.

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. / Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014.

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of existing links with country of origin (domestic workers):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no provision in this regard.

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. / Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014.

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of physical or emotional violence (domestic workers):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no provision in this regard.

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. / Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014.

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of solidity of sponsor's family relationship (agricultural workers):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no provision in this regard.

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. / Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014.

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of duration of sponsor's residence in country (agricultural workers):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no provision in this regard.

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. / Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014.

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of existing links with country of origin (agricultural workers):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no provision in this regard.

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. / Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014.

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of physical or emotional violence (agricultural workers):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no provision in this regard.

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. / Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014.

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of solidity of sponsor's family relationship (medical doctors):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no provision in this regard.

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. / Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014.

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of duration of sponsor's residence in country (medical doctors):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no provision in this regard.

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. / Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014.

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of existing links with country of origin (medical doctors):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no provision in this regard.

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. / Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014.

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of physical or emotional violence (medical doctors):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no provision in this regard.

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. / Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014.

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of solidity of sponsor's family relationship (permanent residents):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no provision in this regard.

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. / Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014.

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of duration of sponsor's residence in country (permanent residents):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no provision in this regard.

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. / Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014.

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of existing links with country of origin (permanent residents):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no provision in this regard.

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. / Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014.

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of physical or emotional violence (permanent residents):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no provision in this regard.

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. / Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014.

IMMIGRANT_43: Legal guarantees and redress in case of refusal or withdrawal.

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: reasoned decision (asylum seekers):

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: right to appeal (asylum seekers):

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: representation before an independent administrative authority (asylum seekers):

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: reasoned decision (refugees):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Article 29 of the law number 251 (rights and duties): "I. During the procedure, the applicant and his or her family members shall have the following rights: f. To appeal notified CONARE decisions".

Sources: Ley N° 251 [Law 251]. 2013. Art. 29.

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: right to appeal (refugees):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 29 of the law number 251 (rights and duties): "I. During the procedure, the applicant and his or her family members shall have the following rights: f. To appeal notified CONARE decisions".

Sources: Ley N° 251 [Law 251]. 2013. Art. 29.

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: representation before an independent administrative authority (refugees):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Article 29 of the law number 251 (rights and duties): "I. During the procedure, the applicant and his or her family members shall have the following rights: f. To appeal notified CONARE decisions".

Sources: Ley N° 251 [Law 251]. 2013. Art. 29.

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: reasoned decision (co-ethnics):

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: right to appeal (co-ethnic):

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: representation before an independent administrative authority (co-ethnic):

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: reasoned decision (domestic workers):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no provision in this regard.

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. / Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014.

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: right to appeal (domestic workers):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no provision in this regard.

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. / Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014.

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: representation before an independent administrative authority (domestic workers):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no provision in this regard.

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. / Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014.

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: reasoned decision (agricultural workers):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no provision in this regard.

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. / Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014.

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: right to appeal (agricultural workers):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no provision in this regard.

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. / Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014.

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: representation before an independent administrative authority (agricultural workers):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no provision in this regard.

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. / Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014.

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: reasoned decision (medical doctors):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no provision in this regard.

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. / Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014.

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: right to appeal (medical doctors):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no provision in this regard.

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. / Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014.

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: representation before an independent administrative authority (medical doctors):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no provision in this regard.

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. / Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014.

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: reasoned decision (permanent residents):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no provision in this regard.

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. / Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014.

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: right to appeal (permanent residents):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no provision in this regard.

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. / Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014.

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: representation before an independent administrative authority (permanent residents):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no provision in this regard.

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. / Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014.

IMMIGRANT_44: Right to autonomous permit.

Right to autonomous residence permit for partners and children at age of majority (asylum seekers):

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Right to autonomous residence permit for partners and children at age of majority (refugees):

Answer: right after reunification

Code: 1

Explanation: Residence permit is autonomous.

Sources: Consultation with expert, Dirección General de Migración: Administración departamental Chiquisaca. February 20, 2019.

Right to autonomous residence permit for partners and children at age of majority (co-ethnics):

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Right to autonomous residence permit for partners and children at age of majority (domestic workers):

Answer: right after reunification

Code: 1

Explanation: Residence permit is autonomous.

Sources: Consultation with expert, Dirección General de Migración: Administración departamental Chiquisaca. February 20, 2019.

Right to autonomous residence permit for partners and children at age of majority (agricultural workers):

Answer: right after reunification

Code: 1

Explanation: Residence permit is autonomous.

Sources: Consultation with expert, Dirección General de Migración: Administración departamental Chiquisaca. February 20, 2019.

Right to autonomous residence permit for partners and children at age of majority (medical doctors):

Answer: right after reunification

Code: 1

Explanation: Residence permit is autonomous.

Sources: Consultation with expert, Dirección General de Migración: Administración departamental Chiquisaca. February 20, 2019.

Right to autonomous residence permit for partners and children at age of majority (permanent residents):

Answer: right after reunification

Code: 1

Explanation: Residence permit is autonomous.

Sources: Consultation with expert, Dirección General de Migración: Administración departamental Chiquisaca. February 20, 2019.

5.4.2. Education

IMMIGRANT_45: Access to education.

Children of asylum seekers have access to compulsory education:

Answer: yes, explicit obligation in law for migrants to have same access as nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 35 of law 251 (Documentation): "III. With the temporary document issued by CONARE, the applicant may exercise their right to education, health and work". Article 17 of the Constitution: "Everyone has the right to receive education at all levels universally, productively and free of charge, integral and intercultural, without discrimination".

Sources: Constitución Política del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia [Political Constitution of the Plurinational State of Bolivia]. 2009. Art. 17. / Ley N° 251 [Law 251]. 2012. Art. 35.

Children of refugees have access to compulsory education:

Answer: yes, explicit obligation in law for migrants to have same access as nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 35 of law 251 (Documentation): "III. With the temporary document issued by CONARE, the applicant may exercise their right to education, health and work". Article 17 of the Constitution: "Everyone has the right to receive education at all levels universally, productively and free of charge, integral and intercultural, without discrimination".

Sources: Constitución Política del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia [Political Constitution of the Plurinational State of Bolivia]. 2009. Art. 17. / Ley N° 251 [Law 251]. 2012. Art. 35.

Children of co-ethnics have access to compulsory education:

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Children of domestic workers have access to compulsory education:

Answer: yes, explicit obligation in law for migrants to have same access as nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 17 of the Constitution: "Everyone has the right to receive education at all levels universally, productively and free of charge, integral and intercultural, without discrimination". Article 12 of the law number 370 (Rights): "I. Foreign migrants will enjoy equality of conditions than the national ones, of the rights recognized in the Political Constitution of the State, laws and Internationals Instruments of which the Bolivian State is a party".

Sources: Constitución Política del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia [Political Constitution of the Plurinational State of Bolivia]. 2009. Art. 17. / Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. Art. 12.

Children of agricultural workers have access to compulsory education:

Answer: yes, explicit obligation in law for migrants to have same access as nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 17 of the Constitution: "Everyone has the right to receive education at all levels universally, productively and free of charge, integral and intercultural, without discrimination". Article 12 of the law number 370 (Rights): "I. Foreign migrants will enjoy equality of conditions than the national ones, of the rights recognized in the Political Constitution of the State, laws and Internationals Instruments of which the Bolivian State is a party".

Sources: Constitución Política del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia [Political Constitution of the Plurinational State of Bolivia]. 2009. Art. 17. / Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. Art. 12.

Children of medical doctors have access to compulsory education:

Answer: yes, explicit obligation in law for migrants to have same access as nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 17 of the Constitution: "Everyone has the right to receive education at all levels universally, productively and free of charge, integral and intercultural, without discrimination". Article 12 of the law number 370 (Rights): "I. Foreign migrants will enjoy equality of conditions than the national ones, of the rights recognized in the Political Constitution of the State, laws and Internationals Instruments of which the Bolivian State is a party".

Sources: Constitución Política del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia [Political Constitution of the Plurinational State of Bolivia]. 2009. Art. 17. / Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. Art. 12.

Children of permanent residents have access to compulsory education:

Answer: yes, explicit obligation in law for migrants to have same access as nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 17 of the Constitution: "Everyone has the right to receive education at all levels universally, productively and free of charge, integral and intercultural, without discrimination". Article 12 of the law number 370 (Rights): "I. Foreign migrants will enjoy equality of conditions than the national ones, of the rights recognized in the Political Constitution of the State, laws and Internationals Instruments of which the Bolivian State is a party".

Sources: Constitución Política del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia [Political Constitution of the Plurinational State of Bolivia]. 2009. Art. 17. / Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. Art. 12.

IMMIGRANT_46: Access to higher education.

Asylum seekers and their children have access to higher education:

Answer: Yes, explicit obligation in law for migrants to have same access as nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 35 of law 251 (Documentation) (...) III. With the temporary document issued by CONARE, the applicant may exercise their right to education, health and work. Article 17 of the Constitution Everyone has the right to receive education at all levels universally, productively and free of charge, integral and intercultural, without discrimination.

Sources: Constitución Política del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia [Political Constitution of the Plurinational State of Bolivia]. 2009. Art. 17. / Ley N° 251 [Law 251]. 2012. Art. 35.

Refugees have access to higher education:

Answer: Yes, explicit obligation in law for migrants to have same access as nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 35 of law 251 (Documentation) (...) III. With the temporary document issued by CONARE, the applicant may exercise their right to education, health and work. Article 17 of the Constitution Everyone has the right to receive education at all levels universally, productively and free of charge, integral and intercultural, without discrimination.

Sources: Constitución Política del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia [Political Constitution of the Plurinational State of Bolivia]. 2009. Art. 17. / Ley N° 251 [Law 251]. 2012. Art. 35.

Co-ethnics have access to higher education:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Domestic workers have access to higher education:

Answer: Yes, explicit obligation in law for migrants to have same access as nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 17 of the Constitution Everyone has the right to receive education at all levels universally, productively and free of charge, integral and intercultural, without discrimination. Article 12 of law 370 (Rights) I. Foreign migrants will enjoy equality of conditions than the national ones, of the rights recognized in the Political Constitution of the State, laws and Internationals Instruments of which the Bolivian State is a party.

Sources: Constitución Política del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia [Political Constitution of the Plurinational State of Bolivia]. 2009. Art. 17. / Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. Art. 12.

Agricultural workers have access to higher education:

Answer: Yes, explicit obligation in law for migrants to have same access as nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 35 of law 251 (Documentation) (...) III. With the temporary document issued by CONARE, the applicant may exercise their right to education, health and work. Article 17 of the Constitution Everyone has the right to receive education at all levels universally, productively and free of charge, integral and intercultural, without discrimination.

Sources: Constitución Política del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia [Political Constitution of the Plurinational State of Bolivia]. 2009. Art. 17. / Ley N° 251 [Law 251]. 2012. Art. 35.

Medical doctors have access to higher education:

Answer: Yes, explicit obligation in law for migrants to have same access as nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 17 of the Constitution Everyone has the right to receive education at all levels universally, productively and free of charge, integral and intercultural, without discrimination. Article 12 of law 370 (Rights) I. Foreign migrants will enjoy equality of conditions than the national ones, of the

rights recognized in the Political Constitution of the State, laws and Internationals Instruments of which the Bolivian State is a party.

Sources: Constitución Política del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia [Political Constitution of the Plurinational State of Bolivia]. 2009. Art. 17. / Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. Art. 12.

Permanent residents have access to higher education:

Answer: Yes, explicit obligation in law for migrants to have same access as nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 17 of the Constitution Everyone has the right to receive education at all levels universally, productively and free of charge, integral and intercultural, without discrimination. Article 12 of law 370 (Rights) I. Foreign migrants will enjoy equality of conditions than the national ones, of the rights recognized in the Political Constitution of the State, laws and Internationals Instruments of which the Bolivian State is a party.

Sources: Constitución Política del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia [Political Constitution of the Plurinational State of Bolivia]. 2009. Art. 17. / Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. Art. 12.

IMMIGRANT_47: Support for language instruction.

Provision of education support in language(s) of instruction for migrant pupils:

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no provision in the education regulation about education support in language of instruction for migrant pupils.

Sources: Ley N° 70 [Law 70]. 2010.

IMMIGRANT_48: Intercultural education.

Intercultural education is included in pre-service training in order to qualify as a teacher:

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no provision in the education regulation about intercultural education training in pre-service training in order to qualify as a teacher.

Sources: Ley N° 70 [Law 70]. 2010.

IMMIGRANT_49: Integration in teachers' syllabus.

Migration and integration are obligatory topics in professional development training:

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: There are no provisions in this regard.

Sources: Ley N° 70 [Law 70]. 2010.

5.4.3. Health care

IMMIGRANT_50: Conditions for inclusion in the health care system

Conditions for inclusion of asylum seekers in the health care system:

Answer: inclusion is unconditional

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 7 of the Decree number 5315 (Regulation of the Social Security Code): "The Social Security Code is mandatory for all national or foreign persons of both sexes, who work in the territory of the Republic and provide remunerated services for another natural or legal person by appointment, employment contract or contract of learning, be they collective or individual, of a private or public nature, express or presumed". Moreover, for those who are not covered by the mandatory Social Service, the law number 475 establishes the basis for a universal and integral health insurance program, which covers certain specific population groups who do not have any health insurance. Article 5 of the law number 475: "They are beneficiaries and beneficiaries of comprehensive care and financial health protection, all inhabitants and shelves of the national territory that do not have any health insurance and that are included in the following population groups: 1. Pregnant women, from the beginning of gestation until six (6) months after childbirth; 2. Children under five (5) years of age; 3. Women and men from the age of sixty (60); 4. Women of childbearing age with respect to sexual and reproductive health care; 5. Persons with disabilities who are qualified according to the Computer System of the Single National Registry of Persons with Disabilities Program - SIPRUNPCD. 6. Others to be determined by Resolution of the Health Sector Coordination Council, countersigned and approved by Supreme Decree, in accordance with the provisions of Article 12 of this Law.

Sources: Decreto Supremo N° 5315 [Supreme Decree 5315]. 1959. Art. 7. / Ley N° 475 [Law 475]. 2013. Art. 5.

Conditions for inclusion of refugees in the health care system:

Answer: inclusion is unconditional

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 7 of the Decree number 5315 (Regulation of the Social Security Code): "The Social Security Code is mandatory for all national or foreign persons of both sexes, who work in the territory of the Republic and provide remunerated services for another natural or legal person by appointment, employment contract or contract of learning, be they collective or individual, of a private or public nature, express or presumed". Moreover, for those who are not covered by the mandatory Social Service, the law number 475 establishes the basis for a universal and integral health insurance program, which covers certain specific population groups who do not have any health insurance. Article 5 of the law number 475: "They are beneficiaries and beneficiaries of comprehensive care and financial health protection, all inhabitants and shelves of the national territory that do not have any

health insurance and that are included in the following population groups: 1. Pregnant women, from the beginning of gestation until six (6) months after childbirth; 2. Children under five (5) years of age; 3. Women and men from the age of sixty (60); 4. Women of childbearing age with respect to sexual and reproductive health care; 5. Persons with disabilities who are qualified according to the Computer System of the Single National Registry of Persons with Disabilities Program - SIPRUNPCD. 6. Others to be determined by Resolution of the Health Sector Coordination Council, countersigned and approved by Supreme Decree, in accordance with the provisions of Article 12 of this Law.

Sources: Decreto Supremo N° 5315 [Supreme Decree 5315]. 1959. Art. 7. / Ley N° 475 [Law 475]. 2013. Art. 5.

Conditions for inclusion of co-ethnics in the health care system:

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Conditions for inclusion of domestic workers in the health care system:

Answer: inclusion is unconditional

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 7 of the Decree number 5315 (Regulation of the Social Security Code): "The Social Security Code is mandatory for all national or foreign persons of both sexes, who work in the territory of the Republic and provide remunerated services for another natural or legal person by appointment, employment contract or contract of learning, be they collective or individual, of a private or public nature, express or presumed". Moreover, for those who are not covered by the mandatory Social Service, the law number 475 establishes the basis for a universal and integral health insurance program, which covers certain specific population groups who do not have any health insurance. Article 5 of the law number 475: "They are beneficiaries and beneficiaries of comprehensive care and financial health protection, all inhabitants and shelves of the national territory that do not have any health insurance and that are included in the following population groups: 1. Pregnant women, from the beginning of gestation until six (6) months after childbirth; 2. Children under five (5) years of age; 3. Women and men from the age of sixty (60); 4. Women of childbearing age with respect to sexual and reproductive health care; 5. Persons with disabilities who are qualified according to the Computer System of the Single National Registry of Persons with Disabilities Program - SIPRUNPCD. 6. Others to be determined by Resolution of the Health Sector Coordination Council, countersigned and approved by Supreme Decree, in accordance with the provisions of Article 12 of this Law.

Sources: Decreto Supremo N° 5315 [Supreme Decree 5315]. 1959. Art. 7. / Ley N° 475 [Law 475]. 2013. Art. 5.

Conditions for inclusion of agricultural workers in the health care system:

Answer: inclusion is unconditional

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 7 of the Decree number 5315 (Regulation of the Social Security Code): "The Social Security Code is mandatory for all national or foreign persons of both sexes, who work in the territory of the Republic and provide remunerated services for another natural or legal person by appointment, employment contract or contract of learning, be they collective or individual, of a private or public nature, express or presumed". Moreover, for those who are not covered by the mandatory Social Service, the law number 475 establishes the basis for a universal and integral health insurance program, which covers certain specific population groups who do not have any health insurance. Article 5 of the law number 475: "They are beneficiaries and beneficiaries of comprehensive care and financial health protection, all inhabitants and shelves of the national territory that do not have any health insurance and that are included in the following population groups: 1. Pregnant women, from the beginning of gestation until six (6) months after childbirth; 2. Children under five (5) years of age; 3. Women and men from the age of sixty (60); 4. Women of childbearing age with respect to sexual and reproductive health care; 5. Persons with disabilities who are qualified according to the Computer System of the Single National Registry of Persons with Disabilities Program - SIPRUNPCD. 6. Others to be determined by Resolution of the Health Sector Coordination Council, countersigned and approved by Supreme Decree, in accordance with the provisions of Article 12 of this Law.

Sources: Decreto Supremo N° 5315 [Supreme Decree 5315]. 1959. Art. 7. / Ley N° 475 [Law 475]. 2013. Art. 5.

Conditions for inclusion of medical doctors in the health care system:

Answer: inclusion is unconditional

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 7 of the Decree number 5315 (Regulation of the Social Security Code): "The Social Security Code is mandatory for all national or foreign persons of both sexes, who work in the territory of the Republic and provide remunerated services for another natural or legal person by appointment, employment contract or contract of learning, be they collective or individual, of a private or public nature, express or presumed". Moreover, for those who are not covered by the mandatory Social Service, the law number 475 establishes the basis for a universal and integral health insurance program, which covers certain specific population groups who do not have any health insurance. Article 5 of the law number 475: "They are beneficiaries and beneficiaries of comprehensive care and financial health protection, all inhabitants and shelves of the national territory that do not have any health insurance and that are included in the following population groups: 1. Pregnant women, from the beginning of gestation until six (6) months after childbirth; 2. Children under five (5) years of age; 3. Women and men from the age of sixty (60); 4. Women of childbearing age with respect to sexual and reproductive health care; 5. Persons with disabilities who are qualified according to the Computer System of the Single National Registry of Persons with Disabilities Program - SIPRUNPCD. 6. Others to be determined by Resolution of the Health Sector Coordination Council, countersigned and approved by Supreme Decree, in accordance with the provisions of Article 12 of this Law.

Sources: Decreto Supremo N° 5315 [Supreme Decree 5315]. 1959. Art. 7. / Ley N° 475 [Law 475]. 2013. Art. 5.

Conditions for inclusion of permanent residents in the health care system:

Answer: inclusion is unconditional

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 7 of the Decree number 5315 (Regulation of the Social Security Code): "The Social Security Code is mandatory for all national or foreign persons of both sexes, who work in the territory of the Republic and provide remunerated services for another natural or legal person by appointment, employment contract or contract of learning, be they collective or individual, of a private

or public nature, express or presumed". Moreover, for those who are not covered by the mandatory Social Service, the law number 475 establishes the basis for a universal and integral health insurance program, which covers certain specific population groups who do not have any health insurance. Article 5 of the law number 475: "They are beneficiaries and beneficiaries of comprehensive care and financial health protection, all inhabitants and shelves of the national territory that do not have any health insurance and that are included in the following population groups: 1. Pregnant women, from the beginning of gestation until six (6) months after childbirth; 2. Children under five (5) years of age; 3. Women and men from the age of sixty (60); 4. Women of childbearing age with respect to sexual and reproductive health care; 5. Persons with disabilities who are qualified according to the Computer System of the Single National Registry of Persons with Disabilities Program - SIPRUNPCD. 6. Others to be determined by Resolution of the Health Sector Coordination Council, countersigned and approved by Supreme Decree, in accordance with the provisions of Article 12 of this Law.

Sources: Decreto Supremo N° 5315 [Supreme Decree 5315]. 1959. Art. 7. / Ley N° 475 [Law 475]. 2013. Art. 5.

IMMIGRANT_51: Coverage of health care services.

Health care coverage for asylum seekers.

Answer: same coverage as nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 33 of the Decree number 5315 (Regulation of the Social Security Code): "In case of illness recognized by the medical services of the Fund, the insured and the beneficiaries are entitled to the benefits in kind that said services consider indispensable for the cure, that is: a) General medical assistance; b) Specialized medical assistance; c) Surgical interventions; d) Dental services; e) Drug supplies. These benefits are granted in outpatient clinics, at home and in hospitals, according to the prescriptions of the Caja's medical services.

Sources: Decreto Supremo N° 5315 [Supreme Decree 5315]. 1959. Art. 33.

Health care coverage for refugees.

Answer: same coverage as nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 33 of the Decree number 5315 (Regulation of the Social Security Code): "In case of illness recognized by the medical services of the Fund, the insured and the beneficiaries are entitled to the benefits in kind that said services consider indispensable for the cure, that is: a) General medical assistance; b) Specialized medical assistance; c) Surgical interventions; d) Dental services; e) Drug supplies. These benefits are granted in outpatient clinics, at home and in hospitals, according to the prescriptions of the Caja's medical services.

Sources: Decreto Supremo N° 5315 [Supreme Decree 5315]. 1959. Art. 33.

Health care coverage for co-ethnics.

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Health care coverage for domestic workers.

Answer: same coverage as nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 33 of the Decree number 5315 (Regulation of the Social Security Code): "In case of illness recognized by the medical services of the Fund, the insured and the beneficiaries are entitled to the benefits in kind that said services consider indispensable for the cure, that is: a) General medical assistance; b) Specialized medical assistance; c) Surgical interventions; d) Dental services; e) Drug supplies. These benefits are granted in outpatient clinics, at home and in hospitals, according to the prescriptions of the Caja's medical services.

Sources: Decreto Supremo N° 5315 [Supreme Decree 5315]. 1959. Art. 33.

Health care coverage for agricultural workers.

Answer: same coverage as nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 33 of the Decree number 5315 (Regulation of the Social Security Code): "In case of illness recognized by the medical services of the Fund, the insured and the beneficiaries are entitled to the benefits in kind that said services consider indispensable for the cure, that is: a) General medical assistance; b) Specialized medical assistance; c) Surgical interventions; d) Dental services; e) Drug supplies. These benefits are granted in outpatient clinics, at home and in hospitals, according to the prescriptions of the Caja's medical services.

Sources: Decreto Supremo N° 5315 [Supreme Decree 5315]. 1959. Art. 33.

Health care coverage for medical doctors.

Answer: same coverage as nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 33 of the Decree number 5315 (Regulation of the Social Security Code): "In case of illness recognized by the medical services of the Fund, the insured and the beneficiaries are entitled to the benefits in kind that said services consider indispensable for the cure, that is: a) General medical assistance; b) Specialized medical assistance; c) Surgical interventions; d) Dental services; e) Drug supplies. These benefits are granted in outpatient clinics, at home and in hospitals, according to the prescriptions of the Caja's medical services.

Sources: Decreto Supremo N° 5315 [Supreme Decree 5315]. 1959. Art. 33.

Health care coverage for permanent residents.

Answer: same coverage as nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 33 of the Decree number 5315 (Regulation of the Social Security Code): "In case of illness recognized by the medical services of the Fund, the insured and the beneficiaries are entitled to the benefits in kind that said services consider indispensable for the cure, that is: a) General medical assistance; b) Specialized medical assistance; c) Surgical interventions; d) Dental services; e) Drug supplies. These benefits are granted in outpatient clinics, at home and in hospitals, according to the prescriptions of the Caja's medical services.

Sources: Decreto Supremo N° 5315 [Supreme Decree 5315]. 1959. Art. 33.

5.4.4. Unemployment benefits

IMMIGRANT_52: Unemployment benefits.

Access of asylum seekers to unemployment benefits as compared to citizen residents:

Answer: equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: The only unemployment benefit that exists in Bolivia is a compensation for time of service in case the employee is fired for reasons beyond his/her control. Art. 13 of Law the General Labor Law: "When the employee or worker is withdrawn for reasons beyond his control, the employer shall be obliged, regardless of the eviction, to compensate him for time of service, with the sum equivalent to one month's salary or wages for each year of continuous work".

Sources: Consultation with expert, Programa de Apoyo al Empleo. February 5, 2019. / Ley General del Trabajo [General Labor Law]. 1942. Art. 13.

Access of refugees to unemployment benefits as compared to citizen residents:

Answer: equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: The only unemployment benefit that exists in Bolivia is a compensation for time of service in case the employee is fired for reasons beyond his/her control. Art. 13 of Law the General Labor Law: "When the employee or worker is withdrawn for reasons beyond his control, the employer shall be obliged, regardless of the eviction, to compensate him for time of service, with the sum equivalent to one month's salary or wages for each year of continuous work".

Sources: Consultation with expert, Programa de Apoyo al Empleo. February 5, 2019. / Ley General del Trabajo [General Labor Law]. 1942. Art. 13.

Access of co-ethnics to unemployment benefits as compared to citizen residents:

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Access of domestic workers to unemployment benefits as compared to citizen residents:

Answer: equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: The only unemployment benefit that exists in Bolivia is a compensation for time of service in case the employee is fired for reasons beyond his/her control. Art. 13 of Law the General Labor Law: "When the employee or worker is withdrawn for reasons beyond his control, the employer shall be obliged, regardless of the eviction, to compensate him for time of service, with the sum equivalent to one month's salary or wages for each year of continuous work".

Sources: Consultation with expert, Programa de Apoyo al Empleo. February 5, 2019. / Ley General del Trabajo [General Labor Law]. 1942. Art. 13.

Access of agricultural workers to unemployment benefits as compared to citizen residents:

Answer: equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: The only unemployment benefit that exists in Bolivia is a compensation for time of service in case the employee is fired for reasons beyond his/her control. Art. 13 of Law the General Labor Law: "When the employee or worker is withdrawn for reasons beyond his control, the employer shall be obliged, regardless of the eviction, to compensate him for time of service, with the sum equivalent to one month's salary or wages for each year of continuous work".

Sources: Consultation with expert, Programa de Apoyo al Empleo. February 5, 2019. / Ley General del Trabajo [General Labor Law]. 1942. Art. 13.

Access of medical doctors to unemployment benefits as compared to citizen residents:

Answer: equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: The only unemployment benefit that exists in Bolivia is a compensation for time of service in case the employee is fired for reasons beyond his/her control. Art. 13 of Law the General Labor Law: "When the employee or worker is withdrawn for reasons beyond his control, the employer shall be obliged, regardless of the eviction, to compensate him for time of service, with the sum equivalent to one month's salary or wages for each year of continuous work".

Sources: Consultation with expert, Programa de Apoyo al Empleo. February 5, 2019. / Ley General del Trabajo [General Labor Law]. 1942. Art. 13.

Access of permanent residents to unemployment benefits as compared to citizen residents:

Answer: equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: The only unemployment benefit that exists in Bolivia is a compensation for time of service in case the employee is fired for reasons beyond his/her control. Art. 13 of Law the General Labor Law: "When the employee or worker is withdrawn for reasons beyond his control, the employer shall be obliged, regardless of the eviction, to compensate him for time of service, with the sum equivalent to one month's salary or wages for each year of continuous work".

Sources: Consultation with expert, Programa de Apoyo al Empleo. February 5, 2019. / Ley General del Trabajo [General Labor Law]. 1942. Art. 13.

5.4.5. Retirement benefits

IMMIGRANT_53: Retirement benefits.

Access of asylum seekers to retirement benefits as compared to citizen residents:

Answer: equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 8 (Condition of access) of the law number 65: "The Insured shall be entitled to the Old Age Benefit when one of the following conditions is met: a) Regardless of their age, provided that they have not made contributions to the Sharing System and finance with the Accumulated Balance in their Personal Pension Account: i. A pension equal to or greater than sixty percent (60%) of your Old Age Salary Reference, ii. The amount necessary to finance Funeral Expenses and, iii. The Death Pension for your Beneficiaries. b) At fifty-five (55) years of age, men and fifty (50) years of age, women, provided that they have made contributions to the Sharing System that generate the right to a Contribution Compensation and finance with this plus the Accumulated Balance in their Personal Pension Account: i. A pension equal to or greater than sixty percent (60%) of your Old Age Salary Reference, ii. The amount necessary to finance Funeral Expenses and, iii. The Death Pension for your Beneficiaries; c) From the age of fifty-eight (58), regardless of the amount accumulated in his Personal Pension Account, provided that he has a Density of Contributions of at least one hundred and twenty (120) periods and finances an amount of Old Age Pension, greater than the amount of the Old Age Solidarity Pension that would correspond to him according to his Density of Contributions". Article 104: "I. They are obliged to make contributions to the Comprehensive Pension System: a) Foreign persons with a labor relationship in Bolivia. II. Foreign persons who maintain a relationship of dependence with the entities indicated in paragraph I, may insure themselves to the Integral Pension System voluntarily as Independent Insured".

Sources: Ley N° 065 [Law 065]. 2010. Art. 8 and 104.

Access of refugees to retirement benefits as compared to citizen residents:

Answer: equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 8 (Condition of access) of the law number 65: "The Insured shall be entitled to the Old Age Benefit when one of the following conditions is met: a) Regardless of their age, provided that they have not made contributions to the Sharing System and finance with the Accumulated Balance in

their Personal Pension Account: i. A pension equal to or greater than sixty percent (60%) of your Old Age Salary Reference, ii. The amount necessary to finance Funeral Expenses and, iii. The Death Pension for your Beneficiaries. b) At fifty-five (55) years of age, men and fifty (50) years of age, women, provided that they have made contributions to the Sharing System that generate the right to a Contribution Compensation and finance with this plus the Accumulated Balance in their Personal Pension Account: i. A pension equal to or greater than sixty percent (60%) of your Old Age Salary Reference, ii. The amount necessary to finance Funeral Expenses and, iii. The Death Pension for your Beneficiaries; c) From the age of fifty-eight (58), regardless of the amount accumulated in his Personal Pension Account, provided that he has a Density of Contributions of at least one hundred and twenty (120) periods and finances an amount of Old Age Pension, greater than the amount of the Old Age Solidarity Pension that would correspond to him according to his Density of Contributions". Article 104: "I. They are obliged to make contributions to the Comprehensive Pension System: a) Foreign persons with a labor relationship in Bolivia. II. Foreign persons who maintain a relationship of dependence with the entities indicated in paragraph I, may insure themselves to the Integral Pension System voluntarily as Independent Insured".

Sources: Ley N° 065 [Law 065]. 2010. Art. 8 and 104.

Access of co-ethnics to retirement benefits as compared to citizen residents:

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Access of domestic workers to retirement benefits as compared to citizen residents:

Answer: equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 8 (Condition of access) of the law number 65: "The Insured shall be entitled to the Old Age Benefit when one of the following conditions is met: a) Regardless of their age, provided that they have not made contributions to the Sharing System and finance with the Accumulated Balance in their Personal Pension Account: i. A pension equal to or greater than sixty percent (60%) of your Old Age Salary Reference, ii. The amount necessary to finance Funeral Expenses and, iii. The Death Pension for your Beneficiaries. b) At fifty-five (55) years of age, men and fifty (50) years of age, women, provided that they have made contributions to the Sharing System that generate the right to a Contribution Compensation and finance with this plus the Accumulated Balance in their Personal Pension Account: i. A pension equal to or greater than sixty percent (60%) of your Old Age Salary Reference, ii. The amount necessary to finance Funeral Expenses and, iii. The Death Pension for your Beneficiaries; c) From the age of fifty-eight (58), regardless of the amount accumulated in his Personal Pension Account, provided that he has a Density of Contributions of at least one hundred and twenty (120) periods and finances an amount of Old Age Pension, greater than the amount of the Old Age Solidarity Pension that would correspond to him according to his Density of Contributions". Article 104: "I. They are obliged to make contributions to the Comprehensive Pension System: a) Foreign persons with a labor relationship in Bolivia. II. Foreign persons who maintain a relationship of dependence with the entities indicated in paragraph I, may insure themselves to the Integral Pension System voluntarily as Independent Insured".

Sources: Ley N° 065 [Law 065]. 2010. Art. 8 and 104.

Access of agricultural workers to retirement benefits as compared to citizen residents:

Answer: equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 8 (Condition of access) of the law number 65: "The Insured shall be entitled to the Old Age Benefit when one of the following conditions is met: a) Regardless of their age, provided that they have not made contributions to the Sharing System and finance with the Accumulated Balance in their Personal Pension Account: i. A pension equal to or greater than sixty percent (60%) of your Old Age Salary Reference, ii. The amount necessary to finance Funeral Expenses and, iii. The Death Pension for your Beneficiaries. b) At fifty-five (55) years of age, men and fifty (50) years of age, women, provided that they have made contributions to the Sharing System that generate the right to a Contribution Compensation and finance with this plus the Accumulated Balance in their Personal Pension Account: i. A pension equal to or greater than sixty percent (60%) of your Old Age Salary Reference, ii. The amount necessary to finance Funeral Expenses and, iii. The Death Pension for your Beneficiaries; c) From the age of fifty-eight (58), regardless of the amount accumulated in his Personal Pension Account, provided that he has a Density of Contributions of at least one hundred and twenty (120) periods and finances an amount of Old Age Pension, greater than the amount of the Old Age Solidarity Pension that would correspond to him according to his Density of Contributions". Article 104: "I. They are obliged to make contributions to the Comprehensive Pension System: a) Foreign persons with a labor relationship in Bolivia. II. Foreign persons who maintain a relationship of dependence with the entities indicated in paragraph I, may insure themselves to the Integral Pension System voluntarily as Independent Insured".

Sources: Ley N° 065 [Law 065]. 2010. Art. 8 and 104.

Access of medical doctors to retirement benefits as compared to citizen residents:

Answer: equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 8 (Condition of access) of the law number 65: "The Insured shall be entitled to the Old Age Benefit when one of the following conditions is met: a) Regardless of their age, provided that they have not made contributions to the Sharing System and finance with the Accumulated Balance in their Personal Pension Account: i. A pension equal to or greater than sixty percent (60%) of your Old Age Salary Reference, ii. The amount necessary to finance Funeral Expenses and, iii. The Death Pension for your Beneficiaries. b) At fifty-five (55) years of age, men and fifty (50) years of age, women, provided that they have made contributions to the Sharing System that generate the right to a Contribution Compensation and finance with this plus the Accumulated Balance in their Personal Pension Account: i. A pension equal to or greater than sixty percent (60%) of your Old Age Salary Reference, ii. The amount necessary to finance Funeral Expenses and, iii. The Death Pension for your Beneficiaries; c) From the age of fifty-eight (58), regardless of the amount accumulated in his Personal Pension Account, provided that he has a Density of Contributions of at least one hundred and twenty (120) periods and finances an amount of Old Age Pension, greater than the amount of the Old Age Solidarity Pension that would correspond to him according to his Density of Contributions". Article 104: "I. They are obliged to make contributions to the Comprehensive Pension System: a) Foreign persons with a labor relationship in Bolivia. II. Foreign persons who maintain a relationship of dependence with the entities indicated in paragraph I, may insure themselves to the Integral Pension System voluntarily as Independent Insured".

Sources: Ley N° 065 [Law 065]. 2010. Art. 8 and 104.

Access of permanent residents to retirement benefits as compared to citizen residents:

Answer: equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 8 (Condition of access) of the law number 65: "The Insured shall be entitled to the Old Age Benefit when one of the following conditions is met: a) Regardless of their age, provided that they have not made contributions to the Sharing System and finance with the Accumulated Balance in their Personal Pension Account: i. A pension equal to or greater than sixty percent (60%) of your Old Age Salary Reference, ii. The amount necessary to finance Funeral Expenses and, iii. The Death Pension for your Beneficiaries. b) At fifty-five (55) years of age, men and fifty (50) years of age, women, provided that they have made contributions to the Sharing System that generate the right to a Contribution Compensation and finance with this plus the Accumulated Balance in their Personal Pension Account: i. A pension equal to or greater than sixty percent (60%) of your Old Age Salary Reference, ii. The amount necessary to finance Funeral Expenses and, iii. The Death Pension for your Beneficiaries; c) From the age of fifty-eight (58), regardless of the amount accumulated in his Personal Pension Account, provided that he has a Density of Contributions of at least one hundred and twenty (120) periods and finances an amount of Old Age Pension, greater than the amount of the Old Age Solidarity Pension that would correspond to him according to his Density of Contributions". Article 104: "I. They are obliged to make contributions to the Comprehensive Pension System: a) Foreign persons with a labor relationship in Bolivia. II. Foreign persons who maintain a relationship of dependence with the entities indicated in paragraph I, may insure themselves to the Integral Pension System voluntarily as Independent Insured".

Sources: Ley N° 065 [Law 065]. 2010. Art. 8 and 104.

5.5. Cultural policies

IMMIGRANT_54: Funding for bilingual education.

Is there public funding for bilingual education in the language of majoritarian migrant groups?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: There are no provisions in this regard.

Sources: Ley N° 70 [Law 70]. 2010.

IMMIGRANT_55: Funding for media on main migrant group's language.

Is there public funding for media in the language of the main migrant group?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: There are no provisions in this regard.

Sources: Not applicable

5.6. Mobility policies

5.6.1. Identity documents

IMMIGRANT_56: Confiscation of identification documents.

Do asylum seekers have the right not to have their identity document confiscated by any-one (excluding public authorities)?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no provision in the regulations regarding the right not to have the identity documents confiscated by anyone.

Sources: Ley N° 251 [Law 251]. 2012. / Decreto Supremo N° 1440 [Supreme Decree 1440]. 2012. / Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. / Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014.

Do refugees have the right not to have their identity document confiscated by anyone (excluding public authorities)?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no provision in the regulations regarding the right not to have the identity documents confiscated by anyone.

Sources: Ley N° 251 [Law 251]. 2012. / Decreto Supremo N° 1440 [Supreme Decree 1440]. 2012. / Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. / Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014.

Do co-ethnics have the right not to have their identity document confiscated by anyone (excluding public authorities)?

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do domestic workers have the right not to have their identity document confiscated by anyone (excluding public authorities)?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no provision in the regulations regarding the right not to have the identity documents confiscated by anyone.

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. / Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014.

Do agricultural workers have the right not to have their identity document confiscated by anyone (excluding public authorities)?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no provision in the regulations regarding the right not to have the identity documents confiscated by anyone.

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. / Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014.

Do medical doctors have the right not to have their identity document confiscated by anyone (excluding public authorities)?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no provision in the regulations regarding the right not to have the identity documents confiscated by anyone.

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. / Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014.

Do permanent residents have the right not to have their identity document confiscated by anyone (excluding public authorities)?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no provision in the regulations regarding the right not to have the identity documents confiscated by anyone.

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. / Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014.

5.6.2. Freedom of movement

IMMIGRANT_57: Freedom of movement within country.

Do asylum seekers have the right to move freely within the country?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 12 (Rights) of the law number 370: "II. The State guarantees foreign migrants the exercise of the following rights: 7. Freedom of residence, permanence and movement throughout the Bolivian territory, within the framework of the legal system".

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. Art. 12.

Do refugees have the right to move freely within the country?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 12 (Rights) of the law number 370: "II. The State guarantees foreign migrants the exercise of the following rights: 7. Freedom of residence, permanence and movement throughout the Bolivian territory, within the framework of the legal system".

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. Art. 12.

Do co-ethnics have the right to move freely within the country?

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do domestic workers have the right to move freely within the country?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 12 (Rights) of the law number 370: "II. The State guarantees foreign migrants the exercise of the following rights: 7. Freedom of residence, permanence and movement throughout the Bolivian territory, within the framework of the legal system".

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. Art. 12.

Do agricultural workers have the right to move freely within the country?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 12 (Rights) of the law number 370: "II. The State guarantees foreign migrants the exercise of the following rights: 7. Freedom of residence, permanence and movement throughout the Bolivian territory, within the framework of the legal system".

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. Art. 12.

Do medical doctors have the right to move freely within the country?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 12 (Rights) of the law number 370: "II. The State guarantees foreign migrants the exercise of the following rights: 7. Freedom of residence, permanence and movement throughout the Bolivian territory, within the framework of the legal system".

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. Art. 12.

Do permanent residents have the right to move freely within the country?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 12 (Rights) of the law number 370: "II. The State guarantees foreign migrants the exercise of the following rights: 7. Freedom of residence, permanence and movement throughout the Bolivian territory, within the framework of the legal system".

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. Art. 12.

IMMIGRANT_58: Freedom to move outside the country.

Do asylum seekers have the right to leave the country?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no provision in this regard.

Sources: Ley N° 251 [Law 251]. 2012.

Number of months of absence allowed per year (asylum seekers):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do refugees have the right to leave the country?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: In order to be able to leave the country, refugees must submit a letter to CONARE with a communication of his/her absence. Article 49 of the law number 251 (Departure from the country): "When a refugee manifests his/her intention to leave the country to a destination different from his/her country of origin, he/she must submit a letter to the Presidency of the CONARE, stating the reasons for his/her departure, the destination of his/her trip and the date of his/her return. II. While the absence lasts, the person will maintain his/her refugee status, for the exercise of the rights recognized in this Law, provided that the condition stipulated in the previous paragraph is fulfilled". Moreover, there is no regulation regarding a limitation on the absence allowed per year.

Sources: Ley N° 251 [Law 251]. 2012. Art. 49.

Number of months of absence allowed per year (refugees):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do co-ethnics have the right to leave the country?

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Number of months of absence allowed per year (co-ethnics):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do domestic workers have the right to leave the country?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 17 of the Decree number 1923 (Cancellation of Permanence): "The General Directorate of Migration will cancel the transitory, temporary stay or permanent of foreign persons that without express authorization of immigration authority, exceed the deadlines for leaving the territory Bolivian, established below: a. Transitory Permanence. For a term not greater than a quarter of the period of authorized stay; b. Temporary stay of one (1), two (2) or three (3) years. For a term maximum of ninety (90) calendar days, continuous or discontinuous per year; c. Definitive Permanence For a maximum period of two (2) continuous years".

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. Art. 17.

Number of months of absence allowed per year (domestic workers):

Answer: 3

Code: 3

Explanation: Article 17 of the Decree number 1923 (Cancellation of Permanence): "The General Directorate of Migration will cancel the transitory, temporary stay or permanent of foreign persons that without express authorization of immigration authority, exceed the deadlines for leaving the territory Bolivian, established below: a. Transitory Permanence. For a term not greater than a quarter of the period of authorized stay; b. Temporary stay of one (1), two (2) or three (3) years. For a term maximum of ninety (90) calendar days, continuous or discontinuous per year; c. Definitive Permanence For a maximum period of two (2) continuous years".

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. Art. 17.

Do agricultural workers have the right to leave the country?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 17 of the Decree number 1923 (Cancellation of Permanence): "The General Directorate of Migration will cancel the transitory, temporary stay or permanent of foreign persons that without express authorization of immigration authority, exceed the deadlines for leaving the territory Bolivian, established below: a. Transitory Permanence. For a term not greater than a quarter of the period of authorized stay; b. Temporary stay of one (1), two (2) or three (3) years. For a term maximum of ninety (90) calendar days, continuous or discontinuous per year; c. Definitive Permanence For a maximum period of two (2) continuous years".

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. Art. 17.

Number of months of absence allowed per year (agricultural workers):

Answer: 3

Code: 3

Explanation: Article 17 of the Decree number 1923 (Cancellation of Permanence): "The General Directorate of Migration will cancel the transitory, temporary stay or permanent of foreign persons that without express authorization of immigration authority, exceed the deadlines for leaving the territory Bolivian, established below: a. Transitory Permanence. For a term not greater than a quarter of the period of authorized stay; b. Temporary stay of one (1), two (2) or three (3) years. For a term maximum of ninety (90) calendar days, continuous or discontinuous per year; c. Definitive Permanence For a maximum period of two (2) continuous years".

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. Art. 17.

Do medical doctors have the right to leave the country?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 17 of the Decree number 1923 (Cancellation of Permanence): "The General Directorate of Migration will cancel the transitory, temporary stay or permanent of foreign persons that without express authorization of immigration authority, exceed the deadlines for leaving the territory Bolivian, established below: a. Transitory Permanence. For a term not greater than a quarter of the period of authorized stay; b. Temporary stay of one (1), two (2) or three (3) years. For a term maximum of ninety (90) calendar days, continuous or discontinuous per year; c. Definitive Permanence For a maximum period of two (2) continuous years".

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. Art. 17.

Number of months of absence allowed per year (medical doctors):

Answer: 3

Code: 3

Explanation: Article 17 of the Decree number 1923 (Cancellation of Permanence): "The General Directorate of Migration will cancel the transitory, temporary stay or permanent of foreign persons that without express authorization of immigration authority, exceed the deadlines for leaving the territory Bolivian, established below: a. Transitory Permanence. For a term not greater than a quarter of the period of authorized stay; b. Temporary stay of one (1), two (2) or three (3) years. For a term maximum of ninety (90) calendar days, continuous or discontinuous per year; c. Definitive Permanence For a maximum period of two (2) continuous years".

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. Art. 17.

Do permanent residents have the right to leave the country?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 17 of the Decree number 1923 (Cancellation of Permanence): "The General Directorate of Migration will cancel the transitory, temporary stay or permanent of foreign persons that without express authorization of immigration authority, exceed the deadlines for leaving the territory Bolivian, established below: a. Transitory Permanence. For a term not greater than a quarter of the period of authorized stay; b. Temporary stay of one (1), two (2) or three (3) years. For a term

maximum of ninety (90) calendar days, continuous or discontinuous per year; c. Definitive Permanence For a maximum period of two (2) continuous years”.

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. Art. 17.

Number of months of absence allowed per year (permanent residents):

Answer: 12

Code: 12

Explanation: Permanent residents do not have a limitation of absence per year, but a limit of two years continuous absence in total. Article 17 of the Decree number 1923 (Cancellation of Permanence): "The General Directorate of Migration will cancel the transitory, temporary stay or permanent of foreign persons that without express authorization of immigration authority, exceed the deadlines for leaving the territory Bolivian, established below: a. Transitory Permanence. For a term not greater than a quarter of the period of authorized stay; b. Temporary stay of one (1), two (2) or three (3) years. For a term maximum of ninety (90) calendar days, continuous or discontinuous per year; c. Definitive Permanence For a maximum period of two (2) continuous years”.

Sources: Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. Art. 17.

5.6.3. Obligations

5.6.4. Military service

IMMIGRANT_59: Military service.

Do asylum seekers have the obligation to comply with military service?

Answer: military service mandatory for citizens, but not for non-citizens

Code: 0

Explanation: Although military service is not obligatory for foreigners, it is optional. Art. 27 of the decree-law number 07755: "Foreigners of legal age who present Active Military Service may obtain their nationality, without any other requirement". Article 142 of the Constitution: "II. The period of residence shall be reduced to two years in the case of foreigners find themselves in one of the following situations: 2. To perform military service in Bolivia at the required age and in accordance with the law”.

Sources: Decreto Ley N° 07755 [Decree Law 07755]. 1966. Art. 27. / Constitución Política del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia [Political Constitution of the Plurinational State of Bolivia]. 2009. Art. 142.

Do refugees have the obligation to comply with military service?

Answer: military service mandatory for citizens, but not for non-citizens

Code: 0

Explanation: Although military service is not obligatory for foreigners, it is optional. Art. 27 of the decree-law number 07755: "Foreigners of legal age who present Active Military Service may obtain their nationality, without any other requirement". Article 142 of the Constitution: "II. The period of residence shall be reduced to two years in the case of foreigners find themselves in one of the following situations: 2. To perform military service in Bolivia at the required age and in accordance with the law".

Sources: Decreto Ley N° 07755 [Decree Law 07755]. 1966. Art. 27. / Constitución Política del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia [Political Constitution of the Plurinational State of Bolivia]. 2009. Art. 142.

Do co-ethnics have the obligation to comply with military service?

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do domestic workers have the obligation to comply with military service?

Answer: military service mandatory for citizens, but not for non-citizens

Code: 0

Explanation: Although military service is not obligatory for foreigners, it is optional. Art. 27 of the decree-law number 07755: "Foreigners of legal age who present Active Military Service may obtain their nationality, without any other requirement". Article 142 of the Constitution: "II. The period of residence shall be reduced to two years in the case of foreigners find themselves in one of the following situations: 2. To perform military service in Bolivia at the required age and in accordance with the law".

Sources: Decreto Ley N° 07755 [Decree Law 07755]. 1966. Art. 27. / Constitución Política del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia [Political Constitution of the Plurinational State of Bolivia]. 2009. Art. 142.

Do agricultural workers have the obligation to comply with military service?

Answer: military service mandatory for citizens, but not for non-citizens

Code: 0

Explanation: Although military service is not obligatory for foreigners, it is optional. Art. 27 of the decree-law number 07755: "Foreigners of legal age who present Active Military Service may obtain their nationality, without any other requirement". Article 142 of the Constitution: "II. The period of residence shall be reduced to two years in the case of foreigners find themselves in one of the following situations: 2. To perform military service in Bolivia at the required age and in accordance with the law".

Sources: Decreto Ley N° 07755 [Decree Law 07755]. 1966. Art. 27. / Constitución Política del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia [Political Constitution of the Plurinational State of Bolivia]. 2009. Art. 142.

Do medical doctors have the obligation to comply with military service?

Answer: military service mandatory for citizens, but not for non-citizens

Code: 0

Explanation: Although military service is not obligatory for foreigners, it is optional. Art. 27 of the decree-law number 07755: "Foreigners of legal age who present Active Military Service may obtain their nationality, without any other requirement". Article 142 of the Constitution: "II. The period of residence shall be reduced to two years in the case of foreigners find themselves in one of the following situations: 2. To perform military service in Bolivia at the required age and in accordance with the law".

Sources: Decreto Ley N° 07755 [Decree Law 07755]. 1966. Art. 27. / Constitución Política del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia [Political Constitution of the Plurinational State of Bolivia]. 2009. Art. 142.

Do permanent residents have the obligation to comply with military service?

Answer: military service mandatory for citizens, but not for non-citizens

Code: 0

Explanation: Although military service is not obligatory for foreigners, it is optional. Art. 27 of the decree-law number 07755: "Foreigners of legal age who present Active Military Service may obtain their nationality, without any other requirement". Article 142 of the Constitution: "II. The period of residence shall be reduced to two years in the case of foreigners find themselves in one of the following situations: 2. To perform military service in Bolivia at the required age and in accordance with the law".

Sources: Decreto Ley N° 07755 [Decree Law 07755]. 1966. Art. 27. / Constitución Política del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia [Political Constitution of the Plurinational State of Bolivia]. 2009. Art. 142.

5.6.5. Social service

IMMIGRANT_60: Social service.

Do asylum seekers have the obligation to comply with social service?

Answer: no social service in state of reception

Code: 97

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do refugees have the obligation to comply with social service?

Answer: no social service in state of reception

Code: 97

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do co-ethnics have the obligation to comply with social service?

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do domestic workers have the obligation to comply with social service?

Answer: no social service in state of reception

Code: 97

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do agricultural workers have the obligation to comply with social service?

Answer: no social service in state of reception

Code: 97

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do medical doctors have the obligation to comply with social service?

Answer: no social service in state of reception

Code: 97

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do permanent residents have the obligation to comply with social service?

Answer: no social service in state of reception

Code: 97

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

5.6.6. Taxes

IMMIGRANT_61: Income taxes.

Do asylum seekers have to pay income taxes in state of reception?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 1 of the Bolivian Tributary Code (Scope of Application): "The provisions of this Code establish the principles, institutions, procedures and fundamental rules that regulate the legal regime of the Bolivian tax system and are applicable to all taxes of a national nature, departmental, municipal and university". Article 2 of the Bolivian Tributary Code (Space Scope): "Tax rules have application in the territorial scope subject to the regulatory power of the competent body to dictate them, unless they are establish more restricted territorial limits. In the case of customs taxes, except as provided in international conventions or laws special, the spatial scope is constituted by the national territory and the geographical areas of foreign territories where the customs authority governs, by virtue of Treaties or Internationals Agreements subscribed by the State".

Sources: Ley N° 2492 [Law 2492]. 2014. Art. 1 and 2.

Do refugees have to pay income taxes in state of reception?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 1 of the Bolivian Tributary Code (Scope of Application): "The provisions of this Code establish the principles, institutions, procedures and fundamental rules that regulate the legal regime of the Bolivian tax system and are applicable to all taxes of a national nature, departmental, municipal and university". Article 2 of the Bolivian Tributary Code (Space Scope): "Tax rules have application in the territorial scope subject to the regulatory power of the competent body to dictate them, unless they are establish more restricted territorial limits. In the case of customs taxes, except as provided in international conventions or laws special, the spatial scope is constituted by the national territory and the geographical areas of foreign territories where the customs authority governs, by virtue of Treaties or Internationals Agreements subscribed by the State".

Sources: Ley N° 2492 [Law 2492]. 2014. Art. 1 and 2.

Do co-ethnics have to pay income taxes in state of reception?

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do domestic workers have to pay income taxes in state of reception?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 1 of the Bolivian Tributary Code (Scope of Application): "The provisions of this Code establish the principles, institutions, procedures and fundamental rules that regulate the legal regime of the Bolivian tax system and are applicable to all taxes of a national nature, departmental, municipal and university". Article 2 of the Bolivian Tributary Code (Space Scope): "Tax rules have application in the territorial scope subject to the regulatory power of the competent body to dictate them, unless they are establish more restricted territorial limits. In the case of customs taxes, except as provided in international conventions or laws special, the spatial scope is constituted by the national territory and the geographical areas of foreign territories where the customs authority governs, by virtue of Treaties or Internationals Agreements subscribed by the State".

Sources: Ley N° 2492 [Law 2492]. 2014. Art. 1 and 2.

Do agricultural workers have to pay income taxes in state of reception?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 1 of the Bolivian Tributary Code (Scope of Application): "The provisions of this Code establish the principles, institutions, procedures and fundamental rules that regulate the legal regime of the Bolivian tax system and are applicable to all taxes of a national nature, departmental, municipal and university". Article 2 of the Bolivian Tributary Code (Space Scope): "Tax rules have application in the territorial scope subject to the regulatory power of the competent body to dictate them, unless they are establish more restricted territorial limits. In the case of customs taxes, except as provided in international conventions or laws special, the spatial scope is constituted by the national territory and the geographical areas of foreign territories where the customs authority governs, by virtue of Treaties or Internationals Agreements subscribed by the State".

Sources: Ley N° 2492 [Law 2492]. 2014. Art. 1 and 2.

Do medical doctors have to pay income taxes in state of reception?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 1 of the Bolivian Tributary Code (Scope of Application): "The provisions of this Code establish the principles, institutions, procedures and fundamental rules that regulate the legal regime of the Bolivian tax system and are applicable to all taxes of a national nature, departmental, municipal and university". Article 2 of the Bolivian Tributary Code (Space Scope): "Tax rules have application in the territorial scope subject to the regulatory power of the competent body to dictate them, unless they are establish more restricted territorial limits. In the case of customs taxes, except as provided in international conventions or laws special, the spatial scope is constituted by the

national territory and the geographical areas of foreign territories where the customs authority governs, by virtue of Treaties or Internationals Agreements subscribed by the State”.

Sources: Ley N° 2492 [Law 2492]. 2014. Art. 1 and 2.

Do permanent residents have to pay income taxes in state of reception?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 1 of the Bolivian Tributary Code (Scope of Application): "The provisions of this Code establish the principles, institutions, procedures and fundamental rules that regulate the legal regime of the Bolivian tax system and are applicable to all taxes of a national nature, departmental, municipal and university". Article 2 of the Bolivian Tributary Code (Space Scope): "Tax rules have application in the territorial scope subject to the regulatory power of the competent body to dictate them, unless they are establish more restricted territorial limits. In the case of customs taxes, except as provided in international conventions or laws special, the spatial scope is constituted by the national territory and the geographical areas of foreign territories where the customs authority governs, by virtue of Treaties or Internationals Agreements subscribed by the State”.

Sources: Ley N° 2492 [Law 2492]. 2014. Art. 1 and 2.

5.7. Administration

IMMIGRANT_62: Existence of immigrant integration agency in state of reception.

Existence of institution/agency with competencies for immigrant policies:

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The "General Direction of Migration". It is subordinated to the Ministry of Government. Some of the competences are to manage migration policies, grant permits of stays, general migrant issues, grant and recognize Bolivian nationality. Article 7 of the law number 370 (General Direction of Migration): "I. The General Directorate of Migration is a body of public law decentralized from the Ministry of Government, with its own structure and national jurisdiction under the Ministry of Government. II. The General Directorate of Migration has the following faculties and responsibilities: 1. Manage public migration policies, plans, programs, national migratory projects and strategies. 2. Manage the immigration regime at the national level. 3. Manage the issuance and control of current passports. 4. Manage the National Registry of Foreigners and the Registry National of Arraigos. 5. Grant in favor of refugees travel documents and visa of indefinite permanence. 6. Grant, cancel definitive stays. 7. Grant, cancel, or extend temporary stays 8. To cancel the payment of fines from sanctions, according to the causes established in the regulations of the present Law. 9. Resolve the compulsory departure of foreigners not included in situation of political asylees or refugees who, directly or indirectly violated the Political Constitution of the State and the laws of the Plurinational State of Bolivia or incurred in the causes of mandatory departure. 10. Grant and recognize the Bolivian nationality according to the established in the Political Constitution of the State and order legal. 11. Regularize temporary or permanent stays. 12. Plan, execute and supervise the control programs of the foreign persons who are in transit through the national territory and those enjoying temporary or permanent residence. 13. Create and control migratory border posts. 14. Create service posts and migratory control. 15. Know and resolve the remedies of revocation that interpose against the

administrative acts issued by the General Directorate of Migration. 16. Prepare and approve technical and operational provisions in immigration matter. 17. Sign agreements or inter-institutional agreements with international cooperation agencies or representations diplomatic, through the Ministry of Government. 18. Capture technical and financial assistance. 19. Designate, promote or remove dependent personnel. 20. Supervise and sanction individual persons, and the legal persons that were related to migratory movement. 21. Obtain from public and private entities, information that is require in the exercise of its functions. 22. Manage information and migratory statistical data for a correct design of public policies, ensuring the availability of indicators differentiated by gender. 23. The General Directorate of Migration is empowered to make collections in accordance with the Immigration Tariffs and Foreigners. 24. The Directorate General of Migration will establish the fees and tariffs for migratory services according to regulations of the present law.

Sources: Ministerio de Gobierno. "Organigrama Ministerio de Gobierno [Organizational Chart Ministry of Government]". Accessed January 25, 2019. <https://www.mingobierno.gob.bo/organigrama>. / Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. Art. 7.

Name of the institution with competencies for immigrant policies in original language:

Answer: Dirección General de Migración

Name of the institution with competencies for immigrant policies in English:

Answer: General Direction of Migration

Access to antidiscrimination body.

Migrants can access antidiscrimination bodies and prerogatives (e.g. make official complaints to an Ombudsperson) regardless of migrant status (they might be explicitly mentioned as eligible, or not; what we care about is that they are not explicitly excluded, for instance, by statements that restrict access to nationals):

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 4 of law 870 (Guiding Principles of the Ombudsperson): 1. Accessibility. The Ombudsman must grant all natural or legal persons access to their services, avoiding sponsorships, procedures or conditions for their intervention.

Sources: Ley N° 870 [Law 870]. 2016. Art. 4.

6. Immigrant citizenship and nationality

6.1. Immigrant nationality

6.1.1. Immigrant dual nationality

IMNAT_1: Renunciation of previous nationality.

Does the country require applicants to naturalization by residence to renounce their previous nationality?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 143 of the Constitution (...): II. Foreigners who acquire Bolivian nationality shall not be obliged to resign their nationality of origin.

Sources: Constitución Política del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia [Political Constitution of the Plurinational State of Bolivia]. 2009. Art. 143.

Citizenship can be withdrawn only if person resides outside the country:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Are there exceptions?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMNAT_1_1: Sanctions.

Are there sanctions for naturalized persons who are later found to have the nationality of the country or origin despite there being a procedure and having pledged to renounce it?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

6.1.2. Emigrant dual nationality for immigrants who naturalized

IMNAT_2: Emigrant dual nationality for naturalized immigrants.

Does the country deprive their national citizens by naturalization of nationality (or provide for the involuntary loss of it) for having acquired a foreign one (i.e. of their place of residence) and, if so, under which conditions?

Answer: No provision

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 40 of law 370 (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 by naturalization, will have all the rights and obligations that the laws recognize Bolivians and Bolivians of origin. Article 143 of the Constitution I. Bolivians who marry foreign citizens or foreign citizens shall not lose their nationality of origin. Bolivian nationality will not be lost by acquiring foreign citizenship.

Sources: Constitución Política del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia [Political Constitution of the Plurinational State of Bolivia]. 2009. Art. 143. / Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. Art. 40.

6.1.3. Loss of nationality after residence abroad for naturalized immigrants

IMNAT_3: Loss after residence abroad for naturalized immigrants

For national citizens by naturalization who emigrated, does the country deprive them of their nationality (or provide for the involuntary loss of it) because of residence abroad

Answer: No provision

Code: 1

Explanation: No Article 40 of law 370 (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 by naturalization, will have all the rights and obligations that the laws recognize Bolivians and Bolivians of origin. Article 143 of the Constitution I. Bolivians who marry foreign citizens or foreign citizens shall not lose their nationality of origin. Bolivian nationality will not be lost by acquiring foreign citizenship.

Sources: Constitución Política del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia [Political Constitution of the Plurinational State of Bolivia]. 2009. Art. 143. / Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013. Art. 40.

After how many years abroad?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

6.1.4. Unrestrictive jus soli

IMNAT_4: Unrestrictive jus soli.

Does the country provide for a child to acquire nationality by birth in the territory irrespective of the birthplace of the parents?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 141 of the Constitution I. Bolivian nationality is acquired by birth or naturalization. Bolivians by birth are persons born in Bolivian territory, with the exception of the daughters and sons of foreign personnel on diplomatic missions; and persons born abroad to a Bolivian mother or Bolivian father.

Sources: Constitución Política del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia [Political Constitution of the Plurinational State of Bolivia]. 2009. Art. 141.

6.1.5. Qualified jus soli

IMNAT_5: Qualified jus soli.

Does the country provide for children to acquire nationality by birth in the territory only if their parents were also born there?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Article 141 of the Constitution: "I. Bolivian nationality is acquired by birth or naturalization. Bolivians by birth are persons born in Bolivian territory, with the exception of the daughters and sons of foreign personnel on diplomatic missions; and persons born abroad to a Bolivian mother or Bolivian father".

Sources: Constitución Política del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia [Political Constitution of the Plurinational State of Bolivia]. 2009. Art. 141.

6.1.6. Standard naturalization procedure for immigrants due to residence

IMNAT_6: Ordinary naturalization.

Does the country provide for standard naturalization procedure for immigrants due to residence in it?

Answer: Yes, provision for standard naturalization based on residence

Code: 1

Explanation: A foreign person needs to proof a period of residence of three years. Other conditions are to have passed a written examination of general knowledge concerning Bolivian history or no criminal records (Art 20, decree 1923). Article 142 of the Constitution: I. The Bolivian nationality may be acquired by naturalization by foreigners with more than three years of uninterrupted residence in the country under the supervision of the State and express their willingness to obtain Bolivian nationality and comply with the requirements established by law. II. The period of residence shall be reduced to two years in the case of foreigners find themselves in one of the following situations: 1. Who have a Bolivian spouse, Bolivian daughters or Bolivian sons or surrogate Bolivian parents . Foreign citizens or foreign citizens who acquire Bolivian citizenship by marriage with Bolivian citizens or Bolivian citizens will not lose it in case of widowhood or divorce. 2. To perform military service in Bolivia at the required age and in accordance with the law. 3. That, by their service to the country, they obtain the Bolivian nationality granted by the Plurinational Legislative Assembly. III. The time of residence for obtaining the nationality may be modified when they exist, to title of reciprocity, agreements with other states, primarily Latin American. Article 20 of decree 1923 (Naturalization by permanence): I. Bolivian nationality may be acquired by naturalization by foreign persons in a legal situation, with more than three (3) years of uninterrupted residence in the country, under the supervision of the State, who expressly express their will to obtain Bolivian nationality and meet the following requirements: a) To have passed the written examination of general knowledge related to the elementary history of Bolivia, applied by the General Direction of Migration. This requirement does not apply to children up to the age of twelve (12); b) Note addressed to the Minister of Government, expressing her express will to acquire naturalization; c) Affidavit form of application to initiate proceedings; d) Demonstrate temporary permanence for more than three (3) uninterrupted years; e) Passport or national identity card with minimum validity of six (6) months; f) Birth certificate duly legalized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and its respective translation, if applicable; or legalized copy; g) Alien Identity Card issued by SEGIP; h) Certificate proving that the person has no criminal record, issued by competent authority, in accordance with current regulations; i) Certificate proving that the person has no international police record issued by INTERPOL. Applicable in cases in which the applicant has left Bolivian territory for three (3) months or more; j) Affidavit before the General Direction of Migration, indicating the activity or trade carried out, supported by documents; k) Current photograph; l) Proof of payment of the cost of the procedure.

Sources: Constitución Política del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia [Political Constitution of the Plurinational State of Bolivia]. 2009. Art. 142. / Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014. Art. 20.

Number of years of residence required for naturalization:

Answer: 3

Code: 3

Explanation: A foreign person needs to proof a period of residence of three years. Other conditions are to have passed a written examination of general knowledge concerning Bolivian history or no

criminal records (Art 20, decree 1923). Article 142 of the Constitution: I. The Bolivian nationality may be acquired by naturalization by foreigners with more than three years of uninterrupted residence in the country under the supervision of the State and express their willingness to obtain Bolivian nationality and comply with the requirements established by law. II. The period of residence shall be reduced to two years in the case of foreigners find themselves in one of the following situations: 1. Who have a Bolivian spouse, Bolivian daughters or Bolivian sons or surrogate Bolivian parents . Foreign citizens or foreign citizens who acquire Bolivian citizenship by marriage with Bolivian citizens or Bolivian citizens will not lose it in case of widowhood or divorce. 2. To perform military service in Bolivia at the required age and in accordance with the law. 3. That, by their service to the country, they obtain the Bolivian nationality granted by the Plurinational Legislative Assembly. III. The time of residence for obtaining the nationality may be modified when they exist, to title of reciprocity, agreements with other states, primarily Latin American. Article 20 of decree 1923 (Naturalization by permanence): I. Bolivian nationality may be acquired by naturalization by foreign persons in a legal situation, with more than three (3) years of uninterrupted residence in the country, under the supervision of the State, who expressly express their will to obtain Bolivian nationality and meet the following requirements: a) To have passed the written examination of general knowledge related to the elementary history of Bolivia, applied by the General Direction of Migration. This requirement does not apply to children up to the age of twelve (12); b) Note addressed to the Minister of Government, expressing her express will to acquire naturalization; c) Affidavit form of application to initiate proceedings; d) Demonstrate temporary permanence for more than three (3) uninterrupted years; e) Passport or national identity card with minimum validity of six (6) months; f) Birth certificate duly legalized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and its respective translation, if applicable; or legalized copy; g) Alien Identity Card issued by SEGIP; h) Certificate proving that the person has no criminal record, issued by competent authority, in accordance with current regulations; i) Certificate proving that the person has no international police record issued by INTERPOL. Applicable in cases in which the applicant has left Bolivian territory for three (3) months or more; j) Affidavit before the General Direction of Migration, indicating the activity or trade carried out, supported by documents; k) Current photograph; l) Proof of payment of the cost of the procedure.

Sources: Constitución Política del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia [Political Constitution of the Plurinational State of Bolivia]. 2009. Art. 142. / Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014. Art. 20.

Number of continuous years of residence required for naturalization:

Answer: 3

Code: 3

Explanation: A foreign person needs to proof a period of residence of three years. Other conditions are to have passed a written examination of general knowledge concerning Bolivian history or no criminal records (Art 20, decree 1923). Article 142 of the Constitution: I. The Bolivian nationality may be acquired by naturalization by foreigners with more than three years of uninterrupted residence in the country under the supervision of the State and express their willingness to obtain Bolivian nationality and comply with the requirements established by law. II. The period of residence shall be reduced to two years in the case of foreigners find themselves in one of the following situations: 1. Who have a Bolivian spouse, Bolivian daughters or Bolivian sons or surrogate Bolivian parents . Foreign citizens or foreign citizens who acquire Bolivian citizenship by marriage with Bolivian citizens or Bolivian citizens will not lose it in case of widowhood or divorce. 2. To perform military service in Bolivia at the required age and in accordance with the law. 3. That, by their service to the country, they obtain the Bolivian nationality granted by the Plurinational Legislative Assembly. III. The time of residence for obtaining the nationality may be modified when they exist, to title of reciprocity, agreements with other states, primarily Latin American. Article 20 of decree 1923 (Naturalization by permanence): I. Bolivian nationality may be acquired by naturalization by foreign persons in a legal situation, with more than three (3) years of uninterrupted residence in the country, under the supervision of the State, who expressly express their will to obtain Bolivian nationality and meet the following requirements: a) To have passed the written examination of general knowledge related to the elementary history of Bolivia, applied by the General Direction of Migration. This requirement does not

apply to children up to the age of twelve (12); b) Note addressed to the Minister of Government, expressing her express will to acquire naturalization; c) Affidavit form of application to initiate proceedings; d) Demonstrate temporary permanence for more than three (3) uninterrupted years; e) Passport or national identity card with minimum validity of six (6) months; f) Birth certificate duly legalized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and its respective translation, if applicable; or legalized copy; g) Alien Identity Card issued by SEGIP; h) Certificate proving that the person has no criminal record, issued by competent authority, in accordance with current regulations; i) Certificate proving that the person has no international police record issued by INTERPOL. Applicable in cases in which the applicant has left Bolivian territory for three (3) months or more; j) Affidavit before the General Direction of Migration, indicating the activity or trade carried out, supported by documents; k) Current photograph; l) Proof of payment of the cost of the procedure.

Sources: Constitución Política del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia [Political Constitution of the Plurinational State of Bolivia]. 2009. Art. 142. / Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014. Art. 20.

Permanent residence status is required for naturalization:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: A foreign person needs to prove a period of residence of three years. Other conditions are to have passed a written examination of general knowledge concerning Bolivian history or no criminal records (Art 20, decree 1923). Article 142 of the Constitution: I. The Bolivian nationality may be acquired by naturalization by foreigners with more than three years of uninterrupted residence in the country under the supervision of the State and express their willingness to obtain Bolivian nationality and comply with the requirements established by law. II. The period of residence shall be reduced to two years in the case of foreigners find themselves in one of the following situations: 1. Who have a Bolivian spouse, Bolivian daughters or Bolivian sons or surrogate Bolivian parents . Foreign citizens or foreign citizens who acquire Bolivian citizenship by marriage with Bolivian citizens or Bolivian citizens will not lose it in case of widowhood or divorce. 2. To perform military service in Bolivia at the required age and in accordance with the law. 3. That, by their service to the country, they obtain the Bolivian nationality granted by the Plurinational Legislative Assembly. III. The time of residence for obtaining the nationality may be modified when they exist, to title of reciprocity, agreements with other states, primarily Latin American. Article 20 of decree 1923 (Naturalization by permanence): I. Bolivian nationality may be acquired by naturalization by foreign persons in a legal situation, with more than three (3) years of uninterrupted residence in the country, under the supervision of the State, who expressly express their will to obtain Bolivian nationality and meet the following requirements: a) To have passed the written examination of general knowledge related to the elementary history of Bolivia, applied by the General Direction of Migration. This requirement does not apply to children up to the age of twelve (12); b) Note addressed to the Minister of Government, expressing her express will to acquire naturalization; c) Affidavit form of application to initiate proceedings; d) Demonstrate temporary permanence for more than three (3) uninterrupted years; e) Passport or national identity card with minimum validity of six (6) months; f) Birth certificate duly legalized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and its respective translation, if applicable; or legalized copy; g) Alien Identity Card issued by SEGIP; h) Certificate proving that the person has no criminal record, issued by competent authority, in accordance with current regulations; i) Certificate proving that the person has no international police record issued by INTERPOL. Applicable in cases in which the applicant has left Bolivian territory for three (3) months or more; j) Affidavit before the General Direction of Migration, indicating the activity or trade carried out, supported by documents; k) Current photograph; l) Proof of payment of the cost of the procedure.

Sources: Constitución Política del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia [Political Constitution of the Plurinational State of Bolivia]. 2009. Art. 142. / Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014. Art. 20.

Renunciation of previous nationality is required:

Answer: No renunciation requirement

Code: 0

Explanation: Article 143 of the Constitution (...): II. Foreigners who acquire Bolivian nationality shall not be obliged to resign their nationality of origin.

Sources: Constitución Política del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia [Political Constitution of the Plurinational State of Bolivia]. 2009. Art. 143.

Language condition for naturalization:

Answer: No language condition in the law

Code: 0

Explanation: A foreign person needs to proof a period of residence of three years. Other conditions are to have passed a written examination of general knowledge concerning Bolivian history or no criminal records (Art 20, decree 1923). Article 142 of the Constitution: I. The Bolivian nationality may be acquired by naturalization by foreigners with more than three years of uninterrupted residence in the country under the supervision of the State and express their willingness to obtain Bolivian nationality and comply with the requirements established by law. II. The period of residence shall be reduced to two years in the case of foreigners find themselves in one of the following situations: 1. Who have a Bolivian spouse, Bolivian daughters or Bolivian sons or surrogate Bolivian parents . Foreign citizens or foreign citizens who acquire Bolivian citizenship by marriage with Bolivian citizens or Bolivian citizens will not lose it in case of widowhood or divorce. 2. To perform military service in Bolivia at the required age and in accordance with the law. 3. That, by their service to the country, they obtain the Bolivian nationality granted by the Plurinational Legislative Assembly. III. The time of residence for obtaining the nationality may be modified when they exist, to title of reciprocity, agreements with other states, primarily Latin American. Article 20 of decree 1923 (Naturalization by permanence): I. Bolivian nationality may be acquired by naturalization by foreign persons in a legal situation, with more than three (3) years of uninterrupted residence in the country, under the supervision of the State, who expressly express their will to obtain Bolivian nationality and meet the following requirements: a) To have passed the written examination of general knowledge related to the elementary history of Bolivia, applied by the General Direction of Migration. This requirement does not apply to children up to the age of twelve (12); b) Note addressed to the Minister of Government, expressing her express will to acquire naturalization; c) Affidavit form of application to initiate proceedings; d) Demonstrate temporary permanence for more than three (3) uninterrupted years; e) Passport or national identity card with minimum validity of six (6) months; f) Birth certificate duly legalized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and its respective translation, if applicable; or legalized copy; g) Alien Identity Card issued by SEGIP; h) Certificate proving that the person has no criminal record, issued by competent authority, in accordance with current regulations; i) Certificate proving that the person has no international police record issued by INTERPOL. Applicable in cases in which the applicant has left Bolivian territory for three (3) months or more; j) Affidavit before the General Direction of Migration, indicating the activity or trade carried out, supported by documents; k) Current photograph; l) Proof of payment of the cost of the procedure.

Sources: Constitución Política del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia [Political Constitution of the Plurinational State of Bolivia]. 2009. Art. 142. / Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014. Art. 20.

Civil knowledge is a requisite for naturalization:

Answer: Formal naturalization test containing civic and cultural knowledge questions

Code: 0.75

Explanation: A foreign person needs to proof a period of residence of three years. Other conditions are to have passed a written examination of general knowledge concerning Bolivian history or no criminal records (Art 20, decree 1923). Article 142 of the Constitution: I. The Bolivian nationality may be acquired by naturalization by foreigners with more than three years of uninterrupted residence in the country under the supervision of the State and express their willingness to obtain Bolivian nationality and comply with the requirements established by law. II. The period of residence shall be reduced to two years in the case of foreigners find themselves in one of the following situations: 1. Who have a Bolivian spouse, Bolivian daughters or Bolivian sons or surrogate Bolivian parents . Foreign citizens or foreign citizens who acquire Bolivian citizenship by marriage with Bolivian citizens or Bolivian citizens will not lose it in case of widowhood or divorce. 2. To perform military service in Bolivia at the required age and in accordance with the law. 3. That, by their service to the country, they obtain the Bolivian nationality granted by the Plurinational Legislative Assembly. III. The time of residence for obtaining the nationality may be modified when they exist, to title of reciprocity, agreements with other states, primarily Latin American. Article 20 of decree 1923 (Naturalization by permanence): I. Bolivian nationality may be acquired by naturalization by foreign persons in a legal situation, with more than three (3) years of uninterrupted residence in the country, under the supervision of the State, who expressly express their will to obtain Bolivian nationality and meet the following requirements: a) To have passed the written examination of general knowledge related to the elementary history of Bolivia, applied by the General Direction of Migration. This requirement does not apply to children up to the age of twelve (12); b) Note addressed to the Minister of Government, expressing her express will to acquire naturalization; c) Affidavit form of application to initiate proceedings; d) Demonstrate temporary permanence for more than three (3) uninterrupted years; e) Passport or national identity card with minimum validity of six (6) months; f) Birth certificate duly legalized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and its respective translation, if applicable; or legalized copy; g) Alien Identity Card issued by SEGIP; h) Certificate proving that the person has no criminal record, issued by competent authority, in accordance with current regulations; i) Certificate proving that the person has no international police record issued by INTERPOL. Applicable in cases in which the applicant has left Bolivian territory for three (3) months or more; j) Affidavit before the General Direction of Migration, indicating the activity or trade carried out, supported by documents; k) Current photograph; l) Proof of payment of the cost of the procedure.

Sources: Constitución Política del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia [Political Constitution of the Plurinational State of Bolivia]. 2009. Art. 142. / Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014. Art. 20.

Clean criminal record is a requisite:

Answer: Absence of criminal sentences or misdemeanors punishable with 3 months or less (or equivalent penalty)

Code: 1

Explanation: A foreign person needs to proof a period of residence of three years. Other conditions are to have passed a written examination of general knowledge concerning Bolivian history or no criminal records (Art 20, decree 1923). Article 142 of the Constitution: I. The Bolivian nationality may be acquired by naturalization by foreigners with more than three years of uninterrupted residence in the country under the supervision of the State and express their willingness to obtain Bolivian nationality and comply with the requirements established by law. II. The period of residence shall be reduced to two years in the case of foreigners find themselves in one of the following situations: 1. Who have a Bolivian spouse, Bolivian daughters or Bolivian sons or surrogate Bolivian parents . Foreign citizens or foreign citizens who acquire Bolivian citizenship by marriage with Bolivian citizens or Bolivian citizens will not lose it in case of widowhood or divorce. 2. To perform military service in Bolivia at the required age and in accordance with the law. 3. That, by their service to the country, they obtain the Bolivian nationality granted by the Plurinational Legislative Assembly. III. The time of residence for obtaining the nationality may be modified when they exist, to title of reciprocity,

agreements with other states, primarily Latin American. Article 20 of decree 1923 (Naturalization by permanence): I. Bolivian nationality may be acquired by naturalization by foreign persons in a legal situation, with more than three (3) years of uninterrupted residence in the country, under the supervision of the State, who expressly express their will to obtain Bolivian nationality and meet the following requirements: a) To have passed the written examination of general knowledge related to the elementary history of Bolivia, applied by the General Direction of Migration. This requirement does not apply to children up to the age of twelve (12); b) Note addressed to the Minister of Government, expressing her express will to acquire naturalization; c) Affidavit form of application to initiate proceedings; d) Demonstrate temporary permanence for more than three (3) uninterrupted years; e) Passport or national identity card with minimum validity of six (6) months; f) Birth certificate duly legalized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and its respective translation, if applicable; or legalized copy; g) Alien Identity Card issued by SEGIP; h) Certificate proving that the person has no criminal record, issued by competent authority, in accordance with current regulations; i) Certificate proving that the person has no international police record issued by INTERPOL. Applicable in cases in which the applicant has left Bolivian territory for three (3) months or more; j) Affidavit before the General Direction of Migration, indicating the activity or trade carried out, supported by documents; k) Current photograph; l) Proof of payment of the cost of the procedure.

Sources: Constitución Política del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia [Political Constitution of the Plurinational State of Bolivia]. 2009. Art. 142. / Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014. Art. 20.

Economic resources as requisite for naturalization:

Answer: No requirement on income, employment, or welfare dependency

Code: 0

Explanation: A foreign person needs to proof a period of residence of three years. Other conditions are to have passed a written examination of general knowledge concerning Bolivian history or no criminal records (Art 20, decree 1923). Article 142 of the Constitution: I. The Bolivian nationality may be acquired by naturalization by foreigners with more than three years of uninterrupted residence in the country under the supervision of the State and express their willingness to obtain Bolivian nationality and comply with the requirements established by law. II. The period of residence shall be reduced to two years in the case of foreigners find themselves in one of the following situations: 1. Who have a Bolivian spouse, Bolivian daughters or Bolivian sons or surrogate Bolivian parents . Foreign citizens or foreign citizens who acquire Bolivian citizenship by marriage with Bolivian citizens or Bolivian citizens will not lose it in case of widowhood or divorce. 2. To perform military service in Bolivia at the required age and in accordance with the law. 3. That, by their service to the country, they obtain the Bolivian nationality granted by the Plurinational Legislative Assembly. III. The time of residence for obtaining the nationality may be modified when they exist, to title of reciprocity, agreements with other states, primarily Latin American. Article 20 of decree 1923 (Naturalization by permanence): I. Bolivian nationality may be acquired by naturalization by foreign persons in a legal situation, with more than three (3) years of uninterrupted residence in the country, under the supervision of the State, who expressly express their will to obtain Bolivian nationality and meet the following requirements: a) To have passed the written examination of general knowledge related to the elementary history of Bolivia, applied by the General Direction of Migration. This requirement does not apply to children up to the age of twelve (12); b) Note addressed to the Minister of Government, expressing her express will to acquire naturalization; c) Affidavit form of application to initiate proceedings; d) Demonstrate temporary permanence for more than three (3) uninterrupted years; e) Passport or national identity card with minimum validity of six (6) months; f) Birth certificate duly legalized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and its respective translation, if applicable; or legalized copy; g) Alien Identity Card issued by SEGIP; h) Certificate proving that the person has no criminal record, issued by competent authority, in accordance with current regulations; i) Certificate proving that the person has no international police record issued by INTERPOL. Applicable in cases in which the applicant has left Bolivian territory for three (3) months or more; j) Affidavit before the General Direction of Migration, indicating the activity or trade carried out, supported by documents; k) Current photograph; l) Proof of payment of the cost of the procedure.

Sources: Constitución Política del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia [Political Constitution of the Plurinational State of Bolivia]. 2009. Art. 142. / Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014. Art. 20.

6.1.7. Socialization based acquisition of citizenship

IMNAT_7: Naturalization by socialization.

Does the country provide for acquisition of nationality of minors who reside for a certain period or schooling in the country?

Answer: No provision

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no provision in the migration regulation or in the Constitution about socialization-based acquisition of nationality.

Sources: Constitución Política del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia [Political Constitution of the Plurinational State of Bolivia]. 2009. Art. 142. / Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014. Art. 20.

6.1.8. Special procedure for immigrants with very long residence in country

IMNAT_8: Long residence.

Does the country provide for acquisition of nationality by a person who has resided there for a very long time (e.g. more or equal of 12 years)?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no provision in the migration regulation or in the Constitution about Special procedure for immigrants with very long residence in country.

Sources: Constitución Política del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia [Political Constitution of the Plurinational State of Bolivia]. 2009. / Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014.

6.1.9. Preferential naturalization for immigrants from specific countries

IMNAT_9: Preferential naturalization by country.

Does the country provide for a special (e.g. quicker, easier) acquisition of nationality by a person who is a national of another specific country?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no provision in the migration regulation or in the Constitution about Special procedure for immigrants with very long residence in country.

Sources: Constitución Política del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia [Political Constitution of the Plurinational State of Bolivia]. 2009. / Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014.

6.1.10. Cultural affinity/Ethnic ties

IMNAT_10: Preferential naturalization due to cultural or ethnic ties.

Does the country provide for acquisition of nationality by a person who has an affinity with its culture or is somehow defined as co-ethnic?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no provision in the migration regulation or in the Constitution for cultural affinity/Ethnic ties

Sources: Constitución Política del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia [Political Constitution of the Plurinational State of Bolivia]. 2009. / Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014.

6.1.11. Spousal transfer

IMNAT_11: Spousal transfer.

Does the country provide for acquisition of nationality by the spouse or registered partner of a person who is already a national citizen?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Then the residence requirement is reduced to two years. Article 142 of the Constitution (...): II. The period of residence shall be reduced to two years in the case of foreigners find themselves in one of the following situations: 1. Who have a Bolivian spouse, Bolivian daughters or Bolivian sons or surrogate Bolivian parents . Foreign citizens or foreign citizens who acquire Bolivian citizenship by marriage with Bolivian citizens or Bolivian citizens will not lose it in case of widowhood or divorce.

Sources: Constitución Política del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia [Political Constitution of the Plurinational State of Bolivia]. 2009. Art. 142.

6.1.12. Filial transfer

IMNAT_12: Filial transfer.

Does the country provide for acquisition of nationality by the child of a person who is already a national citizen?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Then the residence requirement is reduced to two years. Article 142 of the Constitution: I. The Bolivian nationality may be acquired by naturalization by foreigners with more than three years of uninterrupted residence in the country under the supervision of the State and express their willingness to obtain Bolivian nationality and comply with the requirements established by law. II. The period of residence shall be reduced to two years in the case of foreigners find themselves in one of the following situations: 1. Who have a Bolivian spouse, Bolivian daughters or Bolivian sons or surrogate Bolivian parents . Foreign citizens or foreign citizens who acquire Bolivian citizenship by marriage with Bolivian citizens or Bolivian citizens will not lose it in case of widowhood or divorce.

Sources: Constitución Política del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia [Political Constitution of the Plurinational State of Bolivia]. 2009. Art. 142.

6.1.13. Special naturalization for refugees

IMNAT_13: Refugees.

Does the country facilitate the acquisition of nationality by a refugee in its territory?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision in main regulations.

Sources: Asamblea Constituyente de Bolivia y Pueblo Boliviano, «Constitución Política del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia» (2009), <http://www.lexivox.org/norms/BO-CPE-20090207.html>. / Asamblea Legislativa Plurinacional, «Ley 251 Protección a Personas Refugiadas», accedido 5 de febrero de 2019, <http://www.migracion.gob.bo/upload/l251.pdf>. / Consejo de Ministros, «Decreto Supremo 1440 Reglamento de Ley 251 de Protección a Personas Refugiadas», accedido 14 de febrero de 2019, <http://www.migracion.gob.bo/upload/marcoLegal/decretosSupremos/1440.pdf>

6.1.14. Naturalization for special achievements/talents

IMNAT_14: Special talents.

Does the country provide for the acquisition of nationality by a person in account of special achievements/talents?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 142 of the Constitution: II. The period of residence shall be reduced to two years in the case of foreigners find themselves in one of the following situations: 1. Who have a Bolivian spouse, Bolivian daughters or Bolivian sons or surrogate Bolivian parents . Foreign citizens or foreign citizens who acquire Bolivian citizenship by marriage with Bolivian citizens or Bolivian citizens will not lose it in case of widowhood or divorce. 2. To perform military service in Bolivia at the required age and in accordance with the law. 3. That, by their service to the country, they obtain the Bolivian nationality granted by the Plurinational Legislative Assembly.

Sources: Constitución Política del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia [Political Constitution of the Plurinational State of Bolivia]. 2009. Art. 142.

6.1.15. Naturalization due to investment/financial assets

IMNAT_15: Special talents.

Does the country provide for the acquisition of nationality by a person with special financial assets (say which) or persons who invest money in the country?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision in main regulations.

Sources: Constitución Política del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia [Political Constitution of the Plurinational State of Bolivia]. 2009.

6.1.16. Transfer to other relatives

IMNAT_16: Transfer to other relatives.

Does the country provide for the acquisition of nationality by a relative other than the spouse or child of a person who is already a citizen?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision in main regulations.

Sources: Constitución Política del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia [Political Constitution of the Plurinational State of Bolivia]. 2009.

6.1.17. Nationality for the stateless

IMNAT_17: Stateless.

Does the country facilitate the naturalization of a stateless person in its territory?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision in main regulations.

Sources: Constitución Política del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia [Political Constitution of the Plurinational State of Bolivia]. 2009. / Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014.

6.1.18. Nationality for regularized immigrants

IMNAT_18: Regularization.

Does the country make any differentiation in terms of naturalization procedures regarding persons that have benefited from regularization programs ((i.e. is there any special naturalization scheme for regularized immigrants)?

Answer: No differentiation

Code: 0.5

Explanation: No differentiation.

Sources: Constitución Política del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia [Political Constitution of the Plurinational State of Bolivia]. 2009. / Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014.

6.1.19. Naturalization possible even if applicant had irregular status before

IMNAT_19: Irregular status.

Does the country provide for a person who has or has had irregular migrant status who can however prove having had resided long enough in the country to apply for naturalization (i. e. is ever having been an irregular migrant an impediment to regularize)?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision in the main regulations.

Sources: Constitución Política del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia [Political Constitution of the Plurinational State of Bolivia]. 2009. / Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2014.

6.2. Immigrant citizenship

6.2.1. Restrictions on citizenship for naturalized immigrants

IMCIT_1: Restrictions for naturalized immigrants.

Does the country restrict citizenship (i.e. mainly political-electoral rights, either passive or active) of those who have naturalized (even if they only have that one nationality)?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Electoral rights or citizen rights are not restricted to naturalized Bolivians. For instance, Article 167 of the Constitution: "To accede to the candidacy for the Presidency or the Vice Presidency of the State, it is necessary to comply with the general conditions of access to public service, have thirty years of age completed on the day of the election, and having resided permanently in the country for at least five years immediately prior to the choice".

Sources: Constitución Política del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia [Political Constitution of the Plurinational State of Bolivia]. 2009. Art. 167. / Ley N° 2027 [Law 2027]. 1999.

For how long are the restrictions applied?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do the restrictions apply to electoral rights?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do the restrictions apply to public office posts?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Other type of restrictions

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

6.2.2. Loss or suspension of citizenship after residence abroad for immigrants who naturalized

IMCIT_2. Loss or suspension of citizenship.

Does the country deprive their national citizens by naturalization who emigrated of their citizenship rights (i.e. political rights mostly) or suspend them because of residence abroad?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision in main regulations.

Sources: Constitución Política del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia [Political Constitution of the Plurinational State of Bolivia]. 2009. / Ley N° 370 [Law 370]. 2013.

Are these rights recovered upon return?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

6.2.3. Restrictions on citizenship for naturalized immigrants who are dual nationals

IMCIT_3: Restrictions for naturalized immigrants who are dual nationals.

Does the country restrict citizenship (i.e. mainly political-electoral rights, either passive or active) of those who have naturalized and have another/other nationality/ies?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No provisions in main regulations.

Sources: Constitución Política del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia [Political Constitution of the Plurinational State of Bolivia]. 2009. / Decreto Supremo N° 1923 [Supreme Decree 1923]. 2012.

How long do the restrictions apply?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do the restrictions apply to electoral rights?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do the restrictions apply to public office post?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Other type of restrictions (beyond electoral and public office posts).

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable