



THE FOUNDATION FOR DEMOCRATIC ADVANCEMENT

Electoral Fairness Research

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Contents:

Political Background on Bolivia

1. Laws and regulation on equality of political content of media and broadcasters
2. Laws and regulations on equality of candidate and party influence
3. Laws and regulations on equality of electoral finance
4. Laws and regulations on equality of voter say

Information Sources:

Bolivian Constitution 2009

Bolivian Electoral Code

http://www.cne.org.bo/centro_doc/normas_virtual/codigo_electoral.doc

“Bolivia law boosts government airwaves control”, Carlos Valdez, July 29, 2011

Bolivian Law No. 45 Against Racism and Any Form of Discrimination

“Campaign finance reform in Latin America on the road to transparency”, Bruno Speck, 2004

Party System and Political Organizations

http://www.cne.org.bo/org_politica/sistema_partidos.aspx

Political Database of the Americas, Republic of Bolivia, Electoral System

Law of the Electoral System, Act No. 26, June 30, 2010

Transitory Election Law

Wikipedia on Bolivia

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elections_in_Bolivia

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Political Background on Bolivia

Opening Statement to the 2009 Bolivian Constitution:

In ancient times mountains were erected, moved rivers, lakes were formed. Our Amazon, our Chaco, the altiplano and our plains and valleys were covered with greenery and flowers. Populate this sacred Mother Earth with different faces, and we knew since the current plurality of all things and our diversity as human beings and cultures. So settle our people, and never understand racism until we suffer from the dismal days of the colony.

The Bolivian people, of varied composition, from the depths of history, inspired by the struggles of the past, the Indian anti-colonial uprising in independence in people's liberation struggles in indigenous marches, social and trade union in Water Wars and October, in the struggles for land and territory, and the memory of our martyrs, we build a new state.

A state based on respect and equality among all, with principles of sovereignty, dignity, complementarity, solidarity, harmony and equality in the distribution and redistribution of social product, which dominates the search for living well, with respect to the plurality economic, social, legal, political and cultural life of the inhabitants of this land in collective living with access to water, labor, education, health and housing for all.

We in the past the colonial state and neo-liberal Republican.

We assume the historical challenge of collectively build the state Social Law Unit Multinational Community, which integrates and articulates the purpose of moving towards a democratic Bolivia, productive, and inspiring bearer of peace, committed to developing comprehensive and self-determination of peoples.

We, women and men, through the Constituent Assembly and the original power of the people, express our commitment to the unity and integrity of the country. Fulfilling the mandate of our people, the strength of our Mother Earth and thank God, refound Bolivia. Honor and glory to the martyrs of the constituent and liberating gesture, which have made possible this new story.

CHAPTER II PRINCIPLES, VALUES AND GOALS OF THE STATE

Article 7. Sovereignty belongs to the Bolivian people, exercised directly and delegated. Pursuance thereof shall be delegated the functions and powers of organs of public power is inalienable and infeasible.

Article 8. I. The State assumes and promotes as ethical-moral plural society: love qhilla, llulla loves, loves suwa (do not be lazy, do not lie or steal), sum qamaña (live well), ñandereko (harmonious life), teko kavi (good life), ivi maraei (land without evil) and qhapaj ñan (noble path or life). II. The State relies on the values of unity, equality, inclusion, dignity, freedom, solidarity, reciprocity, respect, complementarity, harmony, openness, balance, equal opportunities, social and gender equity in participation, the common welfare, responsibility, social justice, distribution and redistribution of goods and social goods to live well.

Article 9. The aims and essential State functions, in addition to those established by the Constitution and the law: 1. Constitute a just and harmonious society, founded on decolonization, without discrimination or exploitation, with full social justice to consolidate multinational identities. 2. Ensure the welfare, development, security and protection and equal dignity of persons, nations, peoples and communities, and foster mutual respect and dialogue intracultural, intercultural and multilingual. 3. Reaffirm and consolidate national unity and preserve historical heritage and human multinational diversity. 4. Ensure compliance with the principles, values, rights and duties established in this Constitution. 5. Ensuring people's access to education, health and work. 6. To promote and ensure responsible use and planned use of natural resources, and promote industrialization through the development and strengthening of the productive base in different dimensions and levels as well as the preservation of the environment for the welfare of generations today and tomorrow.

Article 10. I. Bolivia is a pacifist state, which promotes the culture of peace and the right to peace and cooperation among the peoples of the region and the world to contribute to mutual knowledge, to equitable development and the promotion of multiculturalism, with full respect for the sovereignty of states. II. Bolivia rejects any war of aggression as a means of solving disputes and conflicts between states and reserves the right to self-defense in case of aggression that compromises the independence and integrity of the state. III. It prohibits the installation of foreign military bases in Bolivia.

TITLE II FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND GUARANTEES

CHAPTER ONE GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 13. I. The rights granted by this Constitution are inviolable, universal, interdependent, indivisible and progressive. The State has the duty to promote, protect and respect them. II. The rights it proclaims this Constitution shall not be construed as a denial of other rights not specified. III. The classification of the rights established in this Constitution does not establish any hierarchy or superiority of some rights over others. IV. Treaties and conventions ratified by the Legislature Plurinational that recognize human rights and prohibit their limitation in states of emergency prevailing in the domestic order. The rights and duties enshrined in this Constitution shall be construed in accordance with international human rights treaties ratified by Bolivia.

Article 14. I. Every human being has legal personality and capacity under the law and enjoy the rights recognized by this Constitution, without distinction. II. The State prohibits and punishes all forms of discrimination based on sex, color, age, sexual orientation, gender identity, origin, culture, nationality, citizenship, language, religion, ideology, political affiliation or philosophical, marital status, economic or social status, type of occupation, education level, disability, pregnancy, or that have the purpose or effect of nullifying or impairing the recognition, enjoyment or exercise, on equal rights of every person. III. The State guarantees all persons and communities without any discrimination, free and effective exercise of the rights established in this Constitution, laws and international human rights treaties. IV. In the exercise of rights, nobody will be forced to do what the Constitution and the law does not require, nor be deprived of what they do not prohibit. V. Bolivian law apply to all persons, natural or juridical, Bolivian or foreign, in the Bolivian territory. VI. The foreigners and foreigners in Bolivia have rights and must meet the obligations established by the Constitution, subject to the restrictions it contains.

CHAPTER II FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

Article 15. I. Everyone has the right to life and physical integrity, psychological and sexual. No one shall be tortured or suffer cruel, inhuman, degrading or humiliating. There is no death penalty. II. All

people, especially women, have the right to freedom from physical, sexual or psychological, in the family and in society. III. The State shall take the necessary measures to prevent, suppress and punish gender-based violence and generational and any act or omission that is intended to degrade the human condition, causing death, pain and suffering physical, sexual or psychological, both in the public and private. IV. No person shall be subjected to enforced disappearance by reason or circumstance. V. No person shall be subjected to servitude or slavery. It prohibits trafficking and smuggling.

Article 16. I. Everyone has the right to water and food. II. The state has an obligation to ensure food security through a healthy diet, adequate and sufficient for the entire population.

Article 17. Everyone has the right to receive education at all levels so universal, productive, free, integrated and intercultural without discrimination.

Article 18. I. Everyone has the right to health. II. The State guarantees the inclusion and access to health for all people without exclusion or discrimination. III. The single health system is universal, free, fair, intracultural, intercultural, participatory, quality, warmth and social control. The system is based on the principles of solidarity, efficiency and responsibility and develops through public policies at all levels of government.

Article 19. I. Everyone has the right to adequate housing and habitat, to dignify the family and community life. II. The state, at all levels of government plans to promote affordable housing, through adequate funding, based on the principles of solidarity and equity. These plans are primarily aimed at poor families, disadvantaged groups and rural areas.

Article 20. I. Everyone has the right to universal and equitable access to basic water supply, sewerage, electricity, domestic gas, postal and telecommunications. II. It is the responsibility of the state, at all levels of government, the provision of basic services by public entities, joint ventures, cooperatives or community. In the case of electricity, domestic gas and telecommunications service may be provided through contracts with private companies. The provision of services must meet the criteria of universality, accountability, accessibility, continuity, quality, efficiency, effectiveness, equitable and necessary coverage rates, with participation and social control. III. Access to water and sanitation are human rights, are not subject to concession or privatization and are subject to licensing and registrations, according to law.

CHAPTER THREE CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS

SECTION I CIVIL RIGHTS

Article 21. The Bolivians have the following rights: 1. A cultural self-identification. 2. To privacy, privacy, honor, honor, self-image and dignity. 3. A freedom of thought, spirituality, religion and worship, expressed individually or collectively, in public or private, lawful purposes. 4. A freedom of assembly and association, in public and private, for lawful purposes. 5. To freely express and disseminate thoughts or opinions by any means of communication, oral, written or visual, individually or collectively. 6. To access the information, interpret, analyze and communicate freely, individually or collectively. 7. A freedom of residence, stay and movement in all of Bolivia, including entry and exit of the country.

Article 22. The dignity and freedom are inviolable. Respect and protect the state's primary duty.

Article 23. I. Everyone has the right to liberty and personal security. Personal freedom may be

restricted only within the limits prescribed by law, to ensure the discovery of historical truth in the performance of judicial bodies. II. Avoid imposing on teenagers custodial measures. Any adolescent who is deprived of liberty shall receive preferential treatment from the judicial authorities, administrative and police. They must ensure at all times respect for their dignity and condition of anonymity. The detention must be met in rooms other than those made for adults, taking into account the needs of their age. III. No one shall be arrested, detained or deprived of his liberty save in the cases and according to the procedures established by law. The execution of the warrant require that this be issued by competent authority and is issued in writing. IV. Anyone who is found in flagrante delicto may be apprehended by any other person, even without a warrant. The only object of apprehension is their presentation before the competent judicial authority, who must resolve their legal status within a maximum period of twenty-four hours. V. The moment a person is deprived of their liberty shall be informed of the reasons that make an arrest, as well as the report or complaint made against him. VI. Those responsible for prisons should keep track of detainees. Not receive a copy to anyone without your registration for the command. Failure to comply will result in prosecution and penalties provided by law.

Article 24. Everyone has the right to petition individually or collectively, whether oral or written, and obtaining formal and prompt response. To exercise this right does not require additional requirement that the identity of the applicant.

Article 25. I. Everyone has the right to inviolability of his home and the secrecy of private communications in all its forms, without judicial authorization. II. Correspondence are inviolable, private papers and private statements contained in any medium, they may not be seized except in the cases determined by law for the criminal investigation, by written order and reasoned judicial authority. III. No public authority nor any person or organization may intercept private conversations or communications by installing the control or centralize. IV. The information and evidence obtained in violation of correspondence and communications in any form will not produce any legal effect.

IFES Election Guide on Bolivia:

Description of electoral system:

- The President is elected by popular vote to serve a 5-year term.
- In the Senate 36 members are elected through a closed-list proportional representation system to serve 5-year terms*. In the Chamber of Deputies, 70 members are elected by plurality vote in single-member constituencies to serve 5-year terms, 53 members are elected through a closed-list proportional representation system to serve 5-year terms and 7 members are elected by plurality vote in single-member constituencies to serve 5-year terms.**

* Each of the nine Bolivian states elects four Senators. Allocation is by the D'Hondt method. (Before December 2009, there were three Senators per state, and no party could win more than two of the three seats in each.)

** PR seats are apportioned to each state in proportion to population, and these are allocated to parties in proportion to their respective shares of the Presidential vote in each state. Seven reserved indigenous seats are apportioned to non-contiguous, rural areas in seven of the nine states. Voters who declare themselves indigenous may vote for an indigenous deputy instead of in the regular, single-member district election.

LAW No. 026 ACT No. 026

ACT OF JUNE 30, 2010 ACT OF JUNE 30, 2010

EVO MORALES

STATE CONSTITUTIONAL PRESIDENT OF BOLIVIA WHERE THE LEGISLATURE
PLURINATIONAL, HAS SANCTIONED THE FOLLOWING LAW:

LAW OF THE ELECTORAL SYSTEM

TITLE I GENERAL PROVISIONS

CHAPTER I

PURPOSE AND DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES

Article 1.

(Objective). This law regulates the Electoral System for the year Intercultural Democracy, based on the complementarity of democracy, participatory democracy and representative democracy in the Community of Bolivia.

Article 2.

(PRINCIPLES OF DEMOCRACY INTERCULTURAL). The principles of mandatory compliance, governing the exercise of Democracy Intercultural:

a) Popular Sovereignty. The sovereign will of the people expressed through the exercise of direct democracy and participatory democracy and representative community democracy, for training, exercise and control of power, public to discuss and decide public policy, public management control, and to revoke self-government authorities and representatives of the State

Popular sovereignty is exercised directly and delegated.

b) Plurinationality. intercultural Bolivian democracy is based on the existence of nations and peasant indigenous peoples and Afro-Bolivian communities that make intercultural and the State of Bolivia, with different forms of democratic deliberation, different criteria for political representation and recognition of rights individual and collective.

c) Intercultural. intercultural Bolivian democracy is based on the cultural, recognition, expression and coexistence of cultural diversity, institutional, policy and language, and the exercise of individual rights and groups under the Constitution of the State, forming a society based on respect and equality among all people, to live well.

d) Complementarity. Democracy is based on intercultural Bolivia transforming the joint direct and participatory democracy by through the referendum, the citizens' legislative initiative, the revocation of mandate, the assembly, and prior consultation council, democracy, representative, through universal suffrage and democracy Community based on the rules and procedures of the nations and peoples indigenous.

e) Equality. All Bolivians, individually and collectively, and without any form of discrimination, have equal rights political rights enshrined in the Constitution and laws of the State.

f) Participation and Social Control. The Bolivians, so individual or as part of civil society organizations have the right to participate in the supervision, monitoring and enforcement of procedures for the exercise of democracy, intercultural, as provided the Constitution and the Law

g) Representation. The Bolivians have the right to be represented in all executive and legislative branches of the state and, as representative bodies in organizations, institutions, associations and other entities of the Company, for which elected officials and representatives through voting.

h) Equivalence. Bolivian democracy is based on gender equity and equal opportunities between women and men to exercise their individual and collective rights, implementing parity and alternation in lists of the candidates for all offices of government and representation in the internal election of the leaders and candidates of the political organizations, and the rules and procedures of the nations and peasant indigenous peoples.

i) political pluralism. intercultural Bolivian democracy recognizes the existence of different political and ideological options for participation pluralistic free and transparent elections.

j) Majority and Proportionality. The Bolivian electoral system is based on the majority principle to the recognition and respect for minorities, for which adopts a mixed electoral system that combines the representation proportional and the majority opinion for the election of representatives.

k) Estoppel. The stages and results of elections, referenda and revocation of mandate, will not be reviewed or repeated.

l) Advertising and Transparency. All activities related to the exercise of intercultural democratic procedures are public and ensure their that Anyone has the right to unrestricted access to information, except where expressly reserves established in law that defines precise scope and limits

1. Laws and regulations that pertain to the political content of the media and broadcasters before, during, and after an election

Main Research Findings:

An election campaign begins the following day after an election is called, and ends 48 hours before the election day.

Political propaganda (on TV, radio and newspapers) is allowed 60 days before an election campaign closing date. There is no legislation which restricts social media, except for content standards related to racism and discrimination.

Free election propaganda starts 60 days before the campaign closing date. State media offers continuous propaganda in equal times and similar schedule. Presentation order runs according a lottery.

Publishers and media are responsible for their content in which any person or organization is aggravated or defamed.

Any offended candidate by political propaganda is allowed to present a complaint to The Electoral Court and receive a replay within 24 hours.

No more than 4 pages of election propaganda in newspapers are allowed in every week.

Audiovisual election propaganda is limited to 5 minutes every day for local elections and 10 minutes for national elections.

Media companies are required to be registered by The Electoral Court in order to broadcast free (state paid) political propaganda.

Unauthorized media which publish propaganda is fined. The amount of the fine is decided by The Electoral Court.

Anonymous election propaganda is forbidden.

Election propaganda offering money or any goods in exchange of votes is also forbidden.

Election propaganda is forbidden the day of elections and 24 hours later.

The publication of any poll results, projections or partial election results is forbidden 72 hours before the elections day.

Media must be guided by honesty and responsibility. Media is self-regulated, within the enforcement of laws. The state does not disallow partisan media content.

The state bans media, radio, television, press, and internet from the dissemination of any form of racism and discrimination.

All medias' production and dissemination of election propaganda must be based on “fundamental plurality, equal access, and informed participation, and social responsibility.”

The state restricts election propaganda to political organizations and alliances only.

***The state gives political organizations a legal right to respond to political content of media.**

The state bans public entities from producing election propaganda.

The sponsors of election propaganda must identified in the propaganda.

It is forbidden the use of any state resources for political propaganda.

No candidate is allowed to run political TV or radio show.

The state restricts media from forming monopolies and oligopolies. The state ensures plurality of media content through ownership concentration laws:

2011 Media Law:

Concentration of media ownership:

privately owned radio and TV usage no more than 33 percent of licenses.

Government radio and TV usage no more than 33 percent of licenses.

Social and indigenous groups usage no more than 33 percent of licenses.

The state requires that all activities in intercultural democracy are public and democratic.

The state allows unrestricted access to information, except where law defines limits.

Media penalties:

Fines on sponsors of election propaganda and media companies. (Fines can be paid for through dissemination of public electoral information.)

Failure to pay fines will result in disqualification of election propaganda dissemination in 2 subsequent elections.

Immediate suspension if aggrieved makes claim; 24 hours for state to make decision; appeal heard within 2 days.

Suspension resolution must occur within 24 hours of claim.

From 48 hours before election up to 18 hours on election day:

No election propaganda

No partisan news or analysis

No partisan treatment of candidate or parties

The state does daily monitoring of medias for time, space, and content of election propaganda.

Citizens have a right to access opinion polls.

Surveys and polls subject to technical quality, openness, transparency, and social responsibility.

Surveys and polls allowed at from the announcement of an election and up to Sunday before polling day.

Exit polls or quick counts allowed after 20 hours on day of vote, and identified as unofficial results. Surveyors and poll companies must register with the Supreme Election Tribunal; they must comply with strict technology and methodology criterion.

Polls and surveys must include detailed background information on sponsors, methodologies etc.

Research Excerpts:

Artículo 114°.- (CAMPAÑA Y PROPAGANDA ELECTORAL). Se entiende por campaña electoral, toda actividad de partidos políticos, agrupaciones ciudadanas y pueblos indígenas o alianzas, destinadas a la promoción de candidatos, difusión y explicación de programas de gobierno y promoción de sus colores, símbolos y siglas, que no sea transmitida por medios masivos de comunicación. La campaña electoral se iniciará al día siguiente de la publicación oficial de la Convocatoria a la elección y concluirá cuarenta y ocho horas antes del día de las elecciones.

Se entiende por propaganda electoral, todo spot en televisión, cuña radial o aviso en periódico, pagado por la organización política o terceras personas, o cedido gratuitamente por el medio de comunicación, destinado: a inducir al voto por un candidato, partido político, agrupación ciudadana, pueblo indígena o alianza; o a promover la imagen, la trayectoria y las acciones de un candidato o de una organización política. Ésta sólo podrá iniciarse, sesenta (60) días antes del día de cierre de la campaña de las elecciones y concluirá cuarenta y ocho horas antes del día de las elecciones.

La difusión fuera del plazo previsto para la propaganda electoral dará lugar a una sanción, a la organización política o alianza, del 5% del financiamiento estatal al que tuviera derecho y, al medio de comunicación, del 1% del monto total asignado para el financiamiento público.

Artículo 115°.- (PROPAGANDA ELECTORAL GRATUITA). La propaganda electoral gratuita comenzará sesenta días antes del día de las elecciones Los medios estatales de comunicación social otorgarán, en forma gratuita y permanente, por tiempo igual y dentro de los mismos horarios, espacios de propaganda a los partidos políticos, agrupaciones ciudadanas, pueblos indígenas o alianzas y sus candidatos El orden de presentación será sorteado.

En caso de que algún medio de comunicación estatal no respetara lo anteriormente establecido, la corte electoral respectiva conocerá del hecho y conminará al medio infractor para el cumplimiento de lo dispuesto en este Artículo, bajo pena de destitución inmediata del funcionario responsable.

Artículo 116°.- (RESPONSABILIDAD). Los partidos políticos, agrupaciones ciudadanas, pueblos indígenas o alianzas, o las personas que contraten propaganda política serán responsables de su contenido.

Los propietarios, directores o gerentes de imprentas, medios de comunicación, cines o empresas publicitarias, serán responsables en caso de permitir propaganda anónima de la que resultara agraviada, ofendida o injuriada una persona natural o jurídica.

Artículo 117°.- (ESPACIOS MAXIMOS DE PROPAGANDA). La propaganda electoral estará limitada, por cada partido, agrupación ciudadana, pueblo indígena o alianza política, a no más de cuatro

páginas semanales por periódico de circulación nacional o Departamental.

En los medios audiovisuales de comunicación el tiempo será de un máximo de diez minutos diarios en los canales y emisoras nacionales. Adicionalmente los partidos políticos, agrupaciones ciudadanas, pueblos indígenas o alianzas podrán usar de un máximo de cinco minutos diarios, en los medios o programas Departamentales o locales.

En el caso de comprobarse el incumplimiento del tiempo y espacio determinados en el presente Artículo, la Corte Nacional Electoral sancionará al medio de comunicación social la multa equivalente al monto de la tarifa por el tiempo y espacio utilizados en exceso.

Artículo 118°.- (PROPAGANDA POLITICA). Se prohíbe la fijación de carteles, dibujos y otros medios de propaganda análogos en edificios o monumentos públicos, carteles de señalización vial, templos y árboles. En los edificios, muros o casas de propiedad particular, la propaganda mural podrá realizarse previa autorización escrita del propietario. Los gobiernos municipales quedan encargados de establecer y aplicar las sanciones a los infractores del presente Artículo.

Artículo 119°.- (INSCRIPCION DE TARIFAS). Todos los medios de comunicación social, están obligados a inscribir en la Corte Nacional Electoral, a través de su representante legal, su programación, tiempos y horarios, así como las tarifas correspondientes, que regirán durante el tiempo de la propaganda electoral. Estas tarifas, no podrán ser en ningún caso superiores a las tarifas promedio comerciales efectivamente cobradas en el primer semestre del año anterior a la elección y, deberán ser inscritas en la Corte Nacional Electoral y en las Cortes Departamentales Electorales, por los menos ciento ochenta (180) días antes de la fecha de la elección nacional.

La Corte Nacional Electoral, publicará 15 días después de emitida la convocatoria a elecciones, la lista de los medios de comunicación social habilitados para difundir propaganda electoral. Los partidos políticos, agrupaciones ciudadanas, pueblos indígenas o alianzas que contraten propaganda electoral en medios de comunicación social no autorizados, serán sancionados con una multa equivalente al doble del monto de la tarifa promedio inscrita en la Corte Nacional Electoral por el tiempo y espacio utilizados.

Se reconoce como derecho exclusivo de los partidos políticos, agrupaciones ciudadanas, pueblos indígenas o alianzas la contratación de tiempos y espacios en prensa, radio y televisión, destinados a solicitar el voto. Los candidatos, sólo pueden hacer uso de los tiempos que les asignen el partido político o alianza.

Los Medios de Comunicación Social, que emitan propaganda electoral sin estar habilitados por la Corte Nacional Electoral, serán sancionados con el pago de una multa equivalente al doble de las tarifas promedio, registradas en la Corte Nacional Electoral por el tiempo y espacios utilizados.

En caso que un medio de comunicación infrinja lo anteriormente establecido, será sancionado con la suspensión de publicaciones y propaganda política, por el tiempo que determine la Corte Nacional Electoral.

(Nota: Este último párrafo fue declarado inconstitucional mediante Resolución N° 052/2002 del Tribunal Constitucional).

English translation:

Article 114 °.- (ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN PROPAGANDA). Campaign means, all activities of

political parties, civic groups and indigenous peoples or alliances for the promotion of candidates, dissemination and explanation of government programs and promotion of their colors, symbols and abbreviations, which is not transmitted by means mass communication. The campaign will begin the day after the official publication of the Call to the election and shall end forty-eight hours before election day.

Electoral propaganda means, all television spot, radio spot or newspaper ads, paid for by the organization or third party, or given freely by the media, intended: to induce to vote for a candidate, political party, group citizens, indigenous people or alliance, or to promote the image path and the actions of a candidate or a political organization. This can only be initiated, sixty (60) days before the closing day of the election campaign and ending forty and eight hours before Election Day.

The spread after the deadline for election propaganda will result in a penalty the organization or alliance, 5% of state funding that was entitled, and the media, 1% of the total amount allocated for financing public.

Article 115 °.- (free electoral propaganda.) Free electoral propaganda begin sixty days before the election day, state media The social grant, for free and permanent, equal time and within the same schedules, advertising space to political parties, civic groups, indigenous peoples or alliances and candidates The order of presentation will be drawn.

In case some state media did not respect the previously established, the court will hear the respective electoral done and enjoined half offender to comply with the provisions of this Article, under penalty of immediate dismissal of the responsible officer.

Article 116 .- (LIABILITY). Political parties, civic groups, indigenous peoples or alliances, or people who hire political propaganda will be responsible for their content.

The owners, directors or managers of printing, media, cinema or advertising companies, are responsible in order to let the anonymous propaganda that would be offended, insulted or injured a person or entity.

Article 117 .- (MAXIMUM OF ADVERTISING SPACE). Election propaganda is restricted for each party, citizen group, tribe or political alliance, not more than four-page weekly newspaper of national circulation or Department.

In the audiovisual media time will be a maximum of ten minutes daily in addition national radio channels and political parties, civic groups, indigenous peoples or alliances may use a maximum of five minutes daily in the media or departmental programs or local.

In the case of proven breach of the time and place set forth in this Article, the National Electoral Court sanctioned social media to the fine equal to the amount of the fee for time and space used in excess.

Article 118 .- (POLITICAL PROPAGANDA.) Setting is prohibited posters, drawings and other similar means of propaganda in public buildings or monuments, posters, road signs, temples and trees. In buildings, walls or houses of private property, the propaganda mural can be done prior written permission of the owner, municipal governments are responsible for establishing and implementing sanctions for violations of this Article.

Article 119 °.- (REGISTRATION FEES). All media are required to enroll in the National Electoral Court, through its legal representative, programming, times and schedules, as well as the corresponding

rates to govern during the time of election propaganda. These rates may not be in any case higher than average rates actually charged commercial in the first half of the year preceding the election and shall be included in the National Electoral Court and Departmental Electoral Courts, at least one hundred eighty (180) days before the date of the national election.

The National Electoral Court, published 15 days after issued a call for elections, the list of social media-enabled propaganda electoral. Political parties, civic groups, indigenous peoples or employ propaganda electoral alliances in social media is not allowed, shall be punished by a fine equivalent to twice the amount of the average rate recorded in the National Electoral Court by time and space used.

It recognizes the exclusive right of political parties, civic groups, indigenous peoples or alliances hiring time and space in newspapers, radio and television, apply for the vote. Candidates can only make use of the time assigned to them by the political party or alliance.

Social Media, to issue electoral propaganda without being authorized by the National Electoral Court shall be punished with a fine equivalent to twice the average rate registered in the National Electoral Court by time and space used.

Should a media outlet violates the previously established shall be punished by the suspension of publications and political propaganda, for the time determined by the National Electoral Court. (Note: This last paragraph was declared unconstitutional by Resolution No. 052/2002 of the Constitutional Court).

Bolivian Constitution:

CHAPTER VII SOCIAL COMMUNICATION

Article 106. I. The State guarantees the right to communicate and the right to information. II. The State guarantees the Bolivians the right to freedom of expression, opinion and information, rectification and reply, and the right to freely express ideas through any media without prior censorship. III. The State guarantees workers and workers in the press, freedom of expression, the right to communication and information. IV. It recognizes the conscience clause of information workers.

Article 107. I. The media should contribute to the promotion of ethical, moral and civic cultures around the country, with the production and distribution of multilingual educational programs and alternative language for the disabled. II. The information and opinions expressed through the media should respect the principles of honesty and responsibility. These principles shall be exercised by the rules of ethics and self-regulatory organizations of journalists and the media and law. III. The media can not be formed, directly or indirectly, monopolies or oligopolies. IV. The State will support the creation of community media under equal conditions and opportunities.

Law No. 45

c) The media should be provided public and private internal mechanisms to ensure elimination of racism and all forms of discrimination in relation to its responsibility to generate and view public under the State Constitution.

d) Have the media, radio, television, writing and new technologies such as internet information and communication such as internet, removed from their programming, languages,

information and communication and expressions manifestations of racism, xenophobia and other discriminatory content.

e) Spread the contents of this Act; national and international instruments against racism and all form of discrimination, and public policies related to the topic.

f) The media should support the measures and actions against racism and all forms of discrimination.

Law No. 26

SECTION V PROPAGANDA ELECTORAL

Article 110. (BASIS). Access to electoral propaganda is a right of citizenship in the context of their fundamental rights to communication and information, for participation in the electoral process, Referenda and Recall.

Political organizations or alliances are empowered to promote their candidates, the dissemination of its program offerings and is required to vote by posts at public campaign or through media mass or interactive nature.

Article 111. (DEFINITION AND SCOPE). Electoral propaganda means all broadcast message in order to promote political organizations and applications, exposing government programs and / or request a vote. Diffusion may done in public campaign events or through paid media messages mass communication or interactive.

Article 112. (Precepts of election propaganda). The development electoral propaganda in all its forms and stages, for all players involved and each of the constituencies, must meet the precepts of informed participation, gender equity, and programmatic emphasis social responsibility.

Article 113. (Precepts for dissemination). The dissemination of propaganda election in all its forms and stages, for all stakeholders and each of the constituencies, must comply with the provisions fundamental pluralism, equal access, and informed participation social responsibility.

Article 114. (LIABILITY). Political organizations or alliances electoral propaganda paid contract in the media or in media companies to disseminate it, are responsible for their content.

Article 115. (APPROVED SUBJECT).

a) In elections, are only allowed to perform electoral propaganda, by any means, political organizations or alliances nominations.

b) In referendums or revocation of mandate, are only authorized to make electoral propaganda, by any means, political organizations or partnerships, civil society organizations and organizations

indigenous and aboriginal nations and farmers, are enabled with the Electoral Tribunal jurisdiction.

c) No public entity at the national, departmental, regional or municipal can make electoral propaganda in elections, referenda or Recall.

d) Any piece of propaganda, in any form, must be clearly identified with the name and symbol of political organization or alliance that promotes. In the case of electoral propaganda in the media paid communication must be identified previously as "Space requested."

Article 116. (PERIOD OF PROPAGANDA). Election propaganda may performed only in the following periods:

a) public campaign events, from ninety (90) days prior to the elections up to seventy-two (72) hours before the election. If second round of elections, or repeat election by a tie or cancellation of table, the deadline for public campaign events since the call will seventy-two (72) hours before the day of the second vote.

b) In the media, from thirty (30) days prior to the elections up to seventy-two (72) hours before the election. If second round of elections, or repeat election by a tie or cancellation of table, the deadline for advertising in the media will be from the call up to seventy-two (72) hours before the day of the second vote. vote.

The diffusion of electoral propaganda after the deadline will result in immediate suspension of the propaganda and economic sanctions, both political organization or alliance that hired her as the media that spread with a fine equal in both cases, twice the average rate inscribed in the middle to the Electoral Body, in addition to disabling the middle of communication to disseminate propaganda in the next election.

Article 117. (REGISTRATION AND REGISTRATION MEDIA).

I. I.

The media nationwide who want to enable for paid electoral propaganda in an election, referendum or revocation of mandate must register with the Electoral Supreme Tribunal from the day after the call up to forty-five (45) days before Election Day, stating in detail its rates for hiring of times in different broadcast times and in different spaces. spaces. The media of the departmental or municipal enabled before the Electoral Tribunals competent in the same term and the same requirements. In all cases and for reporting purposes necessarily must indicate its legal address, fax number and / or e-mail address.

II. The rates will be considered official registered by the Electoral Body Plurinational to control its technical work and for establishment of fines and penalties, if applicable.

III. The registered rates may not exceed the average rates charged effectively by way of commercial advertising during the semester prior to election and must be the same for all organizations.

IV. No media, for any reason, may refuse service to one or more political organizations or alliances paid for the dissemination of electioneering.

V. Five (5) days after completion of registration, the Electoral Body Plurinational publish the list of authorized means for the diffusion of electoral propaganda paid at the national, departmental, regional and municipal levels.

VI. You can only electoral propaganda in the media authorized by the Multinational Electoral Body. Organizations to disseminate electoral propaganda in non-eligible will be penalized by paying a fine equal to twice the highest rate recorded by the media enabled by time and space used.

VII. The media to disseminate propaganda electoral without authorized by the Electoral Body shall be punished with a fine equivalent to twice the highest rate recorded by the means authorized by time and space used, in addition to spread the ineligibility electoral propaganda in the next election.

Article 118. (Limit).

I. The electoral propaganda for each organization are subject to the following times and maximum space on each medium:

- a) On or television networks, maximum ten (10) minutes daily.
- b) networks or radio stations, maximum ten (10) minutes daily.
- c) In print media, maximum two (2) pages per day and a separate weekly twelve (12) pages tabloid.

II. The public acts of proclamation of candidates and campaign closures can be disseminated by the media for a maximum period of two (2) hours.

Article 119. (BANS).

I. Electioneering is prohibited in both public campaign events as through media, that:

- a) is anonymous.
- b) Be designed to lead to voter apathy.
- c) Violations of public awareness.
- d) Violations of the honor, dignity or privacy of candidates and candidates or the general public.
- e) Promote a direct or indirect violence, discrimination and intolerance of any kind.
- f) Involve the provision of money or perks of any kind.
- g) Use a direct or indirect symbols and / or religious references any nature or creed.
- h) Use symbols or images of leaders of other countries.
- i) Use symbols, colors, slogans, marches, pictures or photographs of other political organizations or candidates.
- j) Use a direct images of children or adolescents.
- k) Use images from the delivery of public works, goods, services, programs or projects.
- l) Use data and results of opinion polls for electoral purposes.
- m) Use symbols of the Multinational State.

II. From thirty (30) days prior to the twenty (20) hours of election day, prohibits any government propaganda in media the national, departmental and municipal and Assembly

Plurinational Legislative Assemblies and Councils Departmental
Municipal. Municipal.

III. The prohibitions in this article apply also to the means
interactive, especially the Internet and text messages via mobile mass cell
whose use will be subject to fines, penalties and criminal liabilities
established in this law

IV. Where an advertisement incurs any of the prohibitions
noted, the Supreme Electoral Tribunal and the Electoral Tribunals
Department, within its jurisdiction, shall have the immediate office
suspension of the message, under responsibility.

V. The Supreme Electoral Tribunal may establish additional prohibitions
Regulation issued for this purpose.

Article 120. (FINES AND PENALTIES).

I. Election propaganda that contravenes the provisions of this
Act and / or the Regulations of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal is lack electoral
will result in sanctions and fines on the political and / or
offending application and the media that spread, without prejudice
responsibilities that apply.

II. Fines and penalties, in addition to those specified in this Act shall be established
by the Supreme Electoral Tribunal in the respective Regulations.

III. The media can make the payment of their fines
through spaces granted to the Multinational Electoral Body to disseminate
programs and / or public education campaigns, voter information and
institutional development, by written agreement with the electoral authority
imposed the sanction and coordination with the Building Intercultural
Democratic (SIFDE).

IV. If a media does not pay the fine within the
deadline for this purpose shall be disqualified for the diffusion of electoral propaganda
two (2) elections, referendums or recall of mandate,
without prejudice to the corresponding legal actions.

Article 121. (Complaints).

I. I.

Any organization may withdraw enabled the existence of propaganda
incurred in any of the prohibitions and seek immediate
suspension. suspension.

II. Any individual, when directly aggrieved by any
propaganda, you can report it and request its immediate suspension.

III. Any claim for suspension of election propaganda in mass media
be filed with the Departmental Electoral Court corresponding
If the departmental electoral propaganda or municipal, and the Court
Supreme Electoral if national electoral propaganda.

IV. The complaint must be signed by the aggrieved person or organization
enabled by such delegates accredited to the Supreme Court
Departmental Electoral Court or the Election, by proof
accordingly.

V. The relevant authority will give his decision within twenty-four
(24) hours, computed after receipt of the complaint. Resolutions

Departmental Electoral Courts may be appealed to the Court Supreme Electoral devolutive effect, within two (2) days of notice. The Electoral Supreme Court's decisions are final, irrevocable and immediate compliance mandatory.

VI. The media to be notified Resolution corresponding to the suspension of electoral propaganda message must come to the suspension within a maximum of two (2) hours in media and non-publication of the messages or similar in For print media.

VII. The media do not immediately stop the propaganda violates the prohibitions contained in this Act and / or Regulation Supreme Electoral Tribunal shall be punished by a fine equivalent to twice the amount of the highest rate registered with the Electoral Body Plurinational.

VIII. The penalty is calculated from the time of notification until the time of cut or suspension of the broadcast. For purposes of the immediate application of Resolution ordering the suspension of the electoral propaganda, the notification may be made via fax, email or courier.

Article 122. (USE OF MEDIA). No candidate from the time of registration in the Electoral Body Plurinational, may address broadcast programs or opinion columns in the media, under penalty of disqualification.

From forty-eight (48) hours before the polling day to the eighteen (18) hours of the day's vote, prohibits the media:

- a) To disseminate propaganda any content, information or opinion that may help or hurt a political organization or candidate;
- b) To disseminate programs by opinions or analysis regarding the political organizations or candidates, may influence the preferences electoral citizenship, and
- c) Giving preferential treatment or discrimination to any of the candidates or participating political organizations.

Breach of this provision, prior technical report Intercultural Service Strengthening Democratic (SIFDE) will lead to punishment by a fine twice the amount of the highest rate registered in the Electoral Body Plurinational by time or space used and the disabling means electoral propaganda in the next election.

Article 123. (MONITORING OF ADVERTISING). Electoral Body Plurinational by Democratic Strengthening Intercultural Service (SIFDE), take a Daily monitoring of:

- a) The time and space in each contracted and spread through communication for each organization for purposes of control and establishment of fines and penalties, if applicable;
- b) The times and spaces for audiovisual media State for the dissemination of free electoral propaganda, for every political organization or alliance, for purposes of monitoring and sanctions, and
- c) The contents of the electoral propaganda disseminated in the media communication, private and government, to verify compliance with the electoral propaganda prohibitions set forth in this Law

Article 124. (ACTS campaign advertising). The distribution and fixing any print, painting, poster, poster, flyer or analog of election campaign public spaces, of whatever nature, acts and conduct of public campaign are strictly subject to municipal regulations and should not impair the aesthetic and urban sanitation. Municipal governments are responsible for adopting and enforcing sanctions against violators. To access use privately owned areas or particular political organization must have with prior written permission of the owner.

Article 125. (PROHIBITIONS ON ELECTORAL LACAMPAÑA).

I. In the election campaign is prohibited:

- a) Use assets, resources and services of public institutions.
- b) Hinder or prevent any election through violence or assault, in public spaces around the country.
- c) Affect hygiene and urban aesthetics.
- d) Set posters, billboards, billboards, banners, parades and other within hundred (100) meters from the place of operation of an electoral court.
- e) Produce and distribute printed materials (billboards, hoardings, posters, flyers, brochures, etc.) to the campaign, which contravene the prohibitions in this Act for election propaganda.

II. A complaint from any person or office, the competent electoral authority provide for the removal and destruction of material in the infringement, the help law enforcement if necessary, and use the latter for ensure the effective exercise of the rights violated by acts of violence or assault. In case of crimes also send records to Attorney General for the exercise of appropriate criminal action.

Article 126. (BANS PUBLIC PARASERVIDORES).

I. The public servants of any rank are prohibited from:

- a) Use assets, resources and services of public institutions in propaganda election, both at public campaign messages and through paid mass media or interactive.
- b) Hinder or prevent any public acts of election campaign any organization policy in public spaces throughout country. country.
- c) Conduct or direct payroll deductions for public officials financing of electoral propaganda.
- d) Make campaign, by any means, in public institutions.

II. When verifying the violation of any of these prohibitions, the Court Electoral Competition will provide background information to the Comptroller General of the State to determine the corresponding responsibilities. In the case of In case of servants and appointed public servants, will be forwarded to the national background hierarchical jurisdiction to order his removal.

SECTION VI OPINION STUDIES IN MATERIAELECTORAL

Article 127. (BASIS). Access to public opinion polls on elections is a right of citizenship in the context of their fundamental rights communication and information, for participation in the electoral process, Referenda and Recall. The media, specialized companies and institutions are empowered to develop academic opinion research on elections for dissemination.

Article 128. (STUDIES ON ELECTORAL MATTERS OF OPINION). These studies opinion on electoral matters as follows:

- a) pre-election polls: They are quantitative studies of public perception made prior to the vote, the preferences elections and voting intentions in respect of a particular organization policy and / or candidate in an election, or on the options subject to consultation in a referendum or recall of mandate.
- b) exit poll: Are quantitative studies of voting behavior, performed during the day of voting in polling stations selected within a sample to know the orientation of the vote in consultation electors made immediately after having paid in an election, referendum or recall of mandate.
- c) quick counts: These quantitative studies of voting behavior made at the end of Election Day to see the trend of survey results by vote count data in tables including a sample ballot in an election, referendum or revocation of mandate.

Article 129. (Mandatory). The development and dissemination of opinion polls in electoral matters, in all its forms, to all stakeholders and each of the constituencies, must be subject to the provisions of: technical quality, openness and transparency and social responsibility.

Article 130. (Diffusion period). The distribution and publication of studies opinion on electoral matters, by any media, massive or interactive, during an election, referendum or recall of mandate, is permitted in the following periods:

- a) pre-election polls and other opinion surveys on electoral matters, to from the date of expiry of registration of candidates in electoral processes and from the day following the publication of the calendar revocation referendum or election office. In both cases, may be embargo until Sunday before polling day.
- b) Data from exit polls or quick counts, from the twenty (20) hours the day of the vote.

Article 131. (LIABILITY). Those who produce and disseminate results opinion research on elections are responsible for strict compliance the precepts and the diffusion period established by this Act under responsibility. Responsibility. Excluded from this regulation in the opinion polls electoral performed without dissemination purposes.

Article 132. (REGISTRATION AND ELIGIBILITY). Companies specializing in public opinion, media, academic institutions and other entity intending to carry out opinion surveys on electoral purposes dissemination are required to register with the Supreme Electoral Tribunal for studies national in scope, or to the Departmental Electoral Court corresponding studies of a departmental, regional or municipal level. The record shall be made through its legal representative, within thirty (30) days after the call. For registration, entities must demonstrate their technical capacity to studies of opinion, according to regulations issued by the Court CSE. This requirement will be enabled. Multinational Electoral Body shall publish the list of entities authorized to studies of opinion on electoral matters for dissemination.

Article 133. (SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT). All opinion research on elections for dissemination must be developed in strict compliance with the technical and methodological criteria established by the Supreme Electoral Tribunal, by regulation. Any qualified entity to conduct opinion polls on electoral purposes broadcast shall, on a mandatory basis and prior to its realization, the Democratic Strengthening Intercultural Service (SIFDE), technical criteria defined methodology for the study. The Democratic Strengthening Intercultural Service (SIFDE) verify the compliance with technical criteria, before and after the completion of studies. studies.

Article 134. (PARAL DISSEMINATION REQUIREMENTS).

I. The results of opinion polls on elections that are disseminated by any media, or interactive mass should be noted with clearly the methodological characteristics of these studies to facilitate reading and interpretation, including at least the universe of respondents, type and size of the sample, the method of collection information, the confidence level of the data, the margin of error, questions applied and the period of the study. Should indicate Also, natural persons or legal commission, fund and conducted the survey or poll, and who arranged its distribution.

II. All information concerning the study, from design to obtain published results should be retained in a comprehensive manner by the person natural or legal person responsible for implementing it, up to fifteen (15) days after Multinational the Electoral Body made the official presentation of final results the election for audit purposes.

III. Data from exit poll surveys, quick counts and / or projection of voting results to be disseminated by means of communication, mass or interactive, from the twenty (20) hours a day voting should be mandatory and clearly presented throughout diffusion time, as "unofficial results".

Article 135. (BANS).

I. Prohibits the dissemination of opinion polls on elections if:
a) They are anonymous.

- b) Do not clearly identify the persons, natural or juridical, who they ordered, financed, made, requested or ordered their dissemination.
 - c) have been commissioned, funded or carried out by political, candidates, national or international missions accompanying electoral and international organizations.
 - d) They have been commissioned or conducted by government agencies at all levels or publicly funded, except those made by the Electoral Body Plurinational through Intercultural Service Strengthening Democratic (SIFDE).
 - e) have been manufactured by specialized companies public, media media, academic institutions or any other entity registered and authorized by the Multinational Electoral Body.
 - f) Have been made without meeting the technical criteria and methodological established in regulation Supreme Electoral Tribunal.
- II. Prohibits the dissemination of pre-election survey data or any study opinion on elections in the electoral propaganda messages.

Article 136. (SANCTIONS).

I. I.

Companies specializing in public, academic and / or other public or private entities, or any person shall be punished in framework of electoral crimes and misdemeanors when disseminate survey results pre-election exit poll surveys, quick counts and other studies opinion, for electoral purposes:

- a) Without being empowered by the Electoral Body Plurinational;
- b) Outside the period specified in this Law;
- c) not meet the criteria defined in technical and methodological Regulation. Regulation.

II. The media shall be liable to disqualification spread opinion research on elections in the remainder of the current process and next election, referendum or recall of mandate and a fine twice the amount caused by the highest rate recorded in the middle diffusion Plurinational Electoral Body by time or space devoted to dissemination of studies, when disseminating results of opinion surveys on electoral matters:

- a) Made by non-registered or enabled by the Electoral Body Multinational.
- b) Outside the period specified in this Law
- c) not meet the criteria established technical and methodological Regulation by the Supreme Electoral Tribunal.
- d) without presenting them as "unofficial results".

III. Political organizations to disseminate results of opinion surveys on electoral matters, by any means, will be sanctioned by the Electoral Body Plurinational the immediate termination of your legal personality also shall be punished by a fine equivalent to twice the amount resulting from the highest rate registered by the media in Plurinational Electoral Body by time or space devoted to the dissemination of such studies.

IV. National and international missions of electoral support disseminate results of opinion research on elections, for any

media, shall be punished by immediate cancellation of their accreditation.

Article 137. (Report). Person requesting or directing the dissemination of any study electoral opinion that since the call is made until the conclusion the day of voting at polling stations, must submit a report with the copy of the full study at Democratic Strengthening Intercultural Service (SIFDE). This obligation must be fulfilled within five days after the onset of dissemination. The study, including the database, must be submitted in print and magnetic. Should be noted, moreover, the data to identify reliable way to natural or legal person who sponsored the survey or poll and it took effect.

Electoral Body Plurinational through Intercultural Service Building Democratic (SIFDE) will broadcast on its Web site on the Internet results studies.

Law on the Election System

l) Advertising and Transparency. All Activities related to the Exercise of intercultural democracy are public and ensure their cultural procedures are public and Democratic Procedures Ensure Their transparency.

Anyone have unrestricted access to information, except where established that law defines in precise scope and limits.

i) political pluralism. intercultural Bolivian democracy recognizes the existence of different political and ideological options for participation in pluralistic free and transparent elections

2. Laws and regulations that pertain to the influence of political candidates and parties before, during, and after an election

Main Research Findings:

Political propaganda (on TV, radio and newspapers) is allowed 60 days before an election campaign closing date. There is no legislation which restricts social media, except for racism and discrimination content.

Free election propaganda starts 60 days before the campaign closing date. State media offers continuous propaganda in equal times and similar schedule. Presentation order runs according to a lottery.

Publishers and media are responsible for their content in which any person or organization is aggravated or defamed.

Any offended candidate by political propaganda is allowed to present a complaint to The Electoral Court and receive a replay within 24 hours.

No more than 4 pages of election propaganda in newspapers are allowed in every week.

Audiovisual election propaganda is limited to 5 minutes every day for local elections and 10 minutes for national elections.

Media companies are required to be registered by The Electoral Court in order to broadcast free (state paid) political propaganda.

Unauthorized media which publish propaganda is fined. The amount of the fine is decided by The Electoral Court.

Anonymous election propaganda is forbidden.

Election propaganda offering money or any goods in exchange of votes is also forbidden.

Election propaganda is forbidden the day of elections and 24 hours later.

Election propaganda of political organizations must promote informed participation, gender equity, and programmatic emphasis on social responsibility.

The state gives political organizations a legal right to respond to political content of media.

The sponsors of election propaganda must be identified in the propaganda.

The publication of any poll results, projections or partial election results is forbidden 72 hours before the elections day.

Bolivian electoral code identifies three political groups; political parties, citizens groups and native people.

Any political group is required to present more than 2% of the last election valid votes in order to be registered for the next election. For instance, in 2005 presidential elections 2% is about 92000 signatures. The Electoral Court pays for the party registration.

A candidate is required to be supported by a political group. Some of the requisites to become a candidate are: Bolivian nationality; at least 35 years old; registered by the Electoral Court; obtain political group support; not be jailed or obtained be in a rehab status from the Senate.

Any kind of propaganda is forbidden within 100 meters of any voter centre.

Political parties which obtain less than 2% of the total valid votes are required to reimburse The Electoral Court with the printing costs of the suffrage ballots.

Based on the Transitory Election Law, Indigenous guaranteed seven seats in parliament. (Bolivia indigenous population is 60 percent of total Bolivian population.)

Distribution of seats:

President and Vice-president:

50% or more of the valid votes or
minimum 40 percent of valid votes
minimum 10 percent margin with 2nd place candidate
if not attained, 2nd run off of two top candidates

Senate (36 seats)

4 senators from 9 departments by closed list proportional representation, which voters vote for parties and the parties determine which candidates will fill seats.)

Chamber of Deputies (130 seats)

70 elected via plurality in single member constituencies.

53 elected in multi-member constituency via closed list proportional representation. (Need at 3 percent of vote to qualify; proportional based on 1,2,3,4,5,6,7... sequence.)

7 reserved for indigenous population via indigenous customary practices for determining representatives.

Times for election propaganda by political organizations:

Public campaign events: 90 days prior to the election and up to 72 hours before the election.

Media: 30 days up to the election and up to 72 hours before the election.

Penalties for violating election propaganda laws:

finer two times average

disable advertisement communications

suspend election advertisement in middle of next election

Media which disseminates election propaganda must register with the Election Supreme Tribunal
Media must disclose rates (must not exceed averages) and times for broadcasts.

Maximum election propaganda on medias:

TV networks: 10 minutes per day within allowed period

Radio: 10 minutes per day within allowed period

Print: Maximum 2 pages per day and a separate weekly 12 page tabloid.

Public acts of proclamation of candidates and campaign closures: maximum of 2 hours in medias.

Election propaganda, including (internet and text messages etc.) cannot violate the “honor, dignity, privacy of candidates or the general public. Election propaganda cannot use date and opinion polls. Also, election propaganda cannot violate public awareness and involve money and perks.

Government election propaganda is prohibited 30 days prior to an election and up to 20 hours on election day.

Media penalties:

Fines on sponsors of election propaganda and media companies. (Fines can be paid for through dissemination of public electoral information.)

Failure to pay fines will result in disqualification of election propaganda dissemination in 2 subsequent elections.

Immediate suspension if aggrieved makes claim; 24 hours for state to make decision; appeal heard within 2 days.

Suspension resolution must occur within 24 hours of claim.

From 48 hours before election up to 18 hours on election day:

no election propaganda

No partisan news or analysis

No partisan treatment of candidate or parties

The state does daily monitoring of medias for time, space, and content of election propaganda.

Posters etc. are subject to municipal regulations, and they must harm the public appearance of municipalities.

Election campaigns:

No use of assets, resources, and services of public institutions

No advertisement within 100 meters of electoral courts.

Citizens have a right to access opinion polls

Surveys and polls subject to technical quality, openness, transparency, and social responsibility.

Surveys and polls allowed at from the announcement of an election and up to Sunday before polling day.

Exit polls or quick counts allowed after 20 hours on day of vote, and identified as unofficial results.

Surveyors and poll companies must register with the Supreme Election Tribunal; they must comply

with strict technology and methodology criterion.

Polls and surveys must include detailed background information on sponsors, methodologies etc.

Citizens are given 150 day notice of an election from day of polling.

Research Excerpts:

Artículo 104°.- (REQUISITOS). Para ser Presidente o Vicepresidente de la República, se requiere:

- a) Ser boliviano de origen y haber cumplido los deberes militares si corresponde.
- b) Tener 35 años cumplidos.
- c) Estar inscrito en el Registro Electoral.
- d) Ser postulado por un partido político, agrupación ciudadana, pueblo indígena o alianza o por agrupaciones cívicas representativas de las fuerzas vivas del país con personalidad jurídica reconocida, formando bloques o frentes con los partidos políticos, agrupaciones ciudadanas o pueblos indígenas.
- e) No haber sido condenado a pena corporal, salvo rehabilitación concedida por el Senado; ni tener pliego de cargo o auto de culpa ejecutoriados; no estar comprendido en los casos de exclusión y de incompatibilidad previstos por Ley.

CAPITULO SEGUNDO

CANDIDATOS A SENADORES Y DIPUTADOS

Artículo 105°.- (REQUISITOS). Para ser Senador o Diputado, se requiere:

- a) Ser boliviano de origen y haber cumplido los deberes militares si corresponde.
- b) Tener 35 años cumplidos para Senador y 25 años para Diputado.
- c) Estar inscrito en el Registro Electoral.
- d) Ser postulado por un partido político, agrupación ciudadana, pueblo indígena o alianza o por agrupaciones cívicas representativas de las fuerzas vivas del país con personalidad jurídica reconocida, formando bloques o frentes con los partidos políticos, agrupaciones ciudadanas o pueblos indígenas.
- e) No haber sido condenado a pena corporal, salvo rehabilitación concedida por el Senado; ni tener pliego de cargo o auto de culpa ejecutoriado; ni estar comprendido en los casos de exclusión y de incompatibilidad previstos por Ley.

Artículo 8° Ley N° 3015 de 8 de abril de 2005.- (REQUISITOS). Para postularse a Prefecto(a), se requiere:

- a) Ser boliviano(a) de origen y haber cumplido los deberes militares (si corresponde).
- b) Tener 25 años cumplidos.
- c) Estar inscrito(a) en el Registro Electoral.
- d) Ser postulado(a) por un Partido Político, Agrupación Ciudadana, Pueblo Indígena o alianza, con personalidad jurídica reconocida por el Organismo Electoral.
- e) No haber sido condenado(a) a pena corporal, salvo rehabilitación concedida por el Senado, ni tener pliego de cargo ejecutoriado o auto de procesamiento;
- f) No ser miembro activo de las Fuerzas Armadas, de la Policía Nacional o del Clero.
- g) No ser contratista de obras y servicios públicos, administrador, gerente, director, mandatario o representante de sociedades o establecimientos subvencionados por el Estado o en los que éste tiene participación pecuniaria.

h) Haber finiquitado contratos y cuentas con el Estado siendo Administrador o Recaudador.

CAPITULO TERCERO CANDIDATOS A ALCALDES, CONCEJALES MUNICIPALES Y AGENTES CANTONALES

Artículo 106°.- (REQUISITOS). Para ser Alcalde, Concejal Municipal y Agente Cantonal se requiere:

- a)** Ser ciudadano boliviano.
- b)** Tener la edad mínima de 21 años.
- c)** Haber cumplido los deberes militares si corresponde.
- d)** Estar registrado en el Padrón Nacional Electoral.
- e)** Estar domiciliado en la jurisdicción municipal respectiva durante el año anterior a la elección municipal.
- f)** Ser postulado por un partido político, agrupación ciudadana, pueblo indígena o alianza o por agrupaciones cívicas representativas de las fuerzas vivas del país con personería jurídica reconocida, formando bloques o frentes con los partidos políticos, agrupaciones ciudadanas o pueblos indígenas.
- g)** No haber sido condenado a pena corporal salvo rehabilitación concedida por el Senado; ni tener pliego o auto de culpa ejecutoriado; ni estar comprendido en los casos de exclusión y de incompatibilidad previstos por Ley.

Artículo 112°.- (PLAZO Y CONDICIONES).

1. Candidatos a Presidente, Vicepresidente, Senadores y Diputados.

Hasta noventa días antes de cada elección general, los partidos políticos, agrupaciones ciudadanas, pueblos indígenas o alianzas podrán inscribir a sus candidatos a Presidente, Vicepresidente, Senadores y Diputados.

Hasta cuarenta días después de la inscripción de los candidatos, los partidos políticos, agrupaciones ciudadanas, pueblos indígenas o alianzas, entregarán la documentación que acredite el cumplimiento de los Artículos 104°, 105° y 106° de este Código. En caso de incumplimiento, los candidatos que no cuenten con esta documentación serán excluidos de las listas.

Serán presentados, mediante nota firmada por el representante oficial del partido político, agrupación ciudadana, pueblo indígena o alianza, acreditado ante la Corte Nacional Electoral en los formularios correspondientes y en soporte electrónico y, consignarán las candidaturas a:

- a)** Presidente y Vicepresidente de la República.
- b)** Senadores titulares y suplentes, en las que en cada Departamento al menos uno de cada cuatro candidatos será mujer.
- c)** Diputados Plurinominales por cada Departamento, en estricto orden de prelación de titulares y suplentes. Estas listas serán formuladas de modo que, de cada tres candidatos, al menos uno sea mujer. La Corte Nacional Electoral, no admitirá las listas que no cumplan con esta disposición, en cuyo caso, notificará con el rechazo al partido o alianza que deberá enmendarlas en un plazo de setenta y dos horas de su legal notificación.
- d)** Candidatos a Diputados, titulares y suplentes, por circunscripciones uninominales, con especificación de la circunscripción en la que se presentan.

2. Candidatos a Prefectos.

Hasta noventa (90) días antes de la respectiva elección, los Partidos Políticos, Agrupaciones Ciudadanas, Pueblos Indígenas o alianzas, deben proceder a la inscripción de candidatos a Prefectos, ante las respectivas Cortes Departamentales Electorales, acompañando los documentos que acrediten el cumplimiento de los requisitos previstos en el Artículo 8 de la presente Ley (**Ley N° 3015 de 8 de abril de 2005 y Ley N° 3153 de 25 de agosto de 2005**).

En caso de no presentarse la documentación requerida será rechazada la candidatura.

3. Candidatos a Prefectos, Alcaldes, Concejales y Agentes Cantonales.

Hasta noventa (90) días antes de cada elección municipal, los partidos políticos, agrupaciones ciudadanas, pueblos indígenas o alianzas, deben proceder a la inscripción de candidatos a Prefectos, Alcaldes, Concejales Municipales y Agentes Cantonales, ante las respectivas Cortes Departamentales.

- a) Las listas de candidatos a Concejales Municipales, serán presentadas de modo tal que al primer Concejel hombre-mujer, le corresponda una suplencia mujer-hombre.
- b) La segunda y tercera concejalías titulares, serán asignadas de forma alternada, es decir, hombre-mujer, mujer-hombre.
- c) Las listas en su conjunto, deberán incorporar al menos un treinta por ciento de mujeres.

4. Publicación de lista de candidatos.

La Corte Nacional Electoral dispondrá la publicación, en periódicos de circulación nacional, de los candidatos a Presidente y Vicepresidente de la República y las listas de Senadores y Diputados, diez días después de la inscripción de candidatos.

Las Cortes Departamentales Electorales, dispondrán la publicación, en periódicos locales, de los candidatos a Alcaldes, Prefectos, Concejales Municipales y Agentes Cantonales de su jurisdicción, diez días después de la inscripción de candidatos.

Las Agrupaciones Ciudadanas, Pueblos Indígenas y Partidos Políticos con personalidad jurídica y registro, podrán aliarse con fines electorales, de ejecución de programas de gobierno o con otras finalidades políticas, ya sea por tiempo determinado o indeterminado. (**Art. 2° de la Ley N° 3153 de 25 de agosto de 2005**).

En caso de alianza política, entre Agrupaciones Ciudadanas, Pueblos Indígenas y Partidos Políticos, se aplicará la participación porcentual de género que señale específicamente cada alianza, debiendo priorizarse lo favorable. (**Art. 2 de la Ley N° 3153 de 25 de agosto de 2005**).

CORTE NACIONAL ELECTORAL

Sistema de partidos y organizaciones políticas

Las agrupaciones ciudadanas y pueblos indígenas adquirieron en julio de 2004 poder para presentar a sus propios candidatos tanto a las elecciones nacionales como las municipales y rompieron así el monopolio de los partidos políticos en asuntos de la representación política en Bolivia.

“La democracia no se detiene”, dijo el entonces presidente de la República, Carlos Mesa, en el

momento en que promulgaba la Ley de Agrupaciones Ciudadanas y Pueblos Indígenas que permite a las personas sin partido político llegar a la Presidencia, al Congreso o a las alcaldías, que era antes una aspiración exclusiva de los partidos políticos.

El artículo 6° de la Ley de Agrupaciones Ciudadanas y Pueblos Indígenas anota que la intermediación de la representación popular se ejerce a través de los Partidos Políticos, Agrupaciones Ciudadanas y Pueblos Indígenas con registro por el Órgano Electoral, previo cumplimiento de los requisitos y condiciones que establece la presente Ley, el Código Electoral y la Ley de Partidos Políticos, según corresponda.

Los Partidos Políticos

Los partidos políticos, mediadores en la sociedad y el Estado, son agrupaciones políticas con ideas y principios comunes. Cuentan con estatutos, planes y programas políticos.

Según el artículo 3° de la Ley de Partidos Políticos N° 1983, de Junio 25 de 1999, los partidos políticos son personas jurídicas de derecho público y sin fines de lucro, que se constituyen para participar, por medios lícitos y democráticos, en la actividad política de la República, en la conformación de los poderes públicos y en la formación y manifestación de la voluntad popular.

Se organizan por la asociación voluntaria de ciudadanos que adoptan un conjunto de principios políticos, un estatuto y un programa de acción comunes.

Adquieren personalidad jurídica por resolución de la Corte Nacional Electoral.

Su presencia en el espectro democrático es importante porque se convierten en aglutinadores de grupos dispersos que se alían o unen en torno a intereses políticos o a liderazgos reconocidos, para participar en las contiendas electorales.

Las tareas fundamentales de los partidos políticos son:

- Socializar políticamente la promoción de los principios y valores democráticos.
- Movilizar la opinión pública hacia propuestas políticas que reflejen criterios y pareceres de la sociedad civil.
- Representar intereses de la comunidad.
- Legitimar el sistema político mediante un ejercicio político transparente que muestre a los/as ciudadanos/as la orientación política que guía su accionar.

En las Elecciones Municipales 2004 participaron 16 partidos políticos.

- En un estudio latinoamericano sobre la democracia de partidos en América Latina realizado en el 2002, se reconoce que el sistema partidario en el continente tiene importantes déficit que están socavando la credibilidad de la ciudadanía hacia los partidos políticos:
- La débil institucionalización de los partidos políticos. Se cuentan con estructuras muy rígidas poco dispuestas al cambio y a la democratización interna.
- Poco respeto a la legitimidad universal del proceso electoral erosionando las bases fundamentales del sistema democrático.
- Desequilibrio entre la función representativa y la de gobierno. Los partidos se apoyan en el Estado para fortalecerse, olvidando que una de sus funciones centrales es representar a la ciudadanía que los ha elegido.
- Incapacidad de acumular experiencias novedosas de militantes y de organizaciones sociales en pro de acuerdos y alianzas de largo plazo.
- Programas de gobierno y de gestión incumplidos.
- El clientelismo provoca relaciones mercantiles entre el representante partidario y el ciudadano o ciudadana.
- Corrupción y manejo discrecional del aparato estatal.

Partidos políticos, según la ley

CÓMO NACEN

Los ciudadanos que se propongan fundar un partido se reunirán en asamblea constitutiva. Los

apellidos, profesión u ocupación deben estar registrados en el padrón electoral de cada uno de los fundadores. Los fundadores no deben tener militancia en otro partido político. Se debe aprobar la declaración de principios, el estatuto orgánico y el programa de gobierno.

CÓMO FUNCIONAN

Todo partido debe someterse a la Constitución Política del Estado. Debe defender los derechos humanos. Rechazar toda forma de discriminación. Establecer procedimientos democráticos para su organización y funcionamiento. Garantizar la plena participación de la mujer.

ESTRUCTURA

Un partido deberá tener como organismo máximo un congreso, asamblea, convención nacional o su equivalente. También una dirección y organismo de dirección a nivel territorial.

FIRMAS Y MILITANTES

Los libros de registro de militantes deberán acreditar la inscripción de una militancia igual o mayor al 2 por ciento del total de los votos válidos en las elecciones presidenciales inmediatamente anteriores.

CANDIDATOS

Los órganos y procedimientos para la nominación de candidatos estarán contenidos en el estatuto orgánico del partido.

INFRACCIONES

Militancia en dos o más partidos. Toda forma de coacción para lograr la afiliación del ciudadano al partido político o alianza. Utilización de bienes del Estado con fines proselitistas. Por la comprobada participación institucional partidaria en golpes de Estado y sediciones.

SANCIONES

Multa hasta máximo el 10% ó 5% del financiamiento estatal. Suspensión del mandato del dirigente infractor hasta un año. Al partido, la suspensión del financiamiento estatal, así como la participación en elecciones.

Las Agrupaciones Ciudadanas

Las Agrupaciones Ciudadanas son organizaciones creadas para participar en la actividad política y las contiendas electorales nacionales y municipales y constitucionales, al igual que los partidos políticos y los Pueblos Indígenas. Su interés es formar parte de los Poderes Públicos y también son intermediarias entre la sociedad y el Estado.

Según el artículo 4° de la Ley de Agrupaciones Ciudadanas y Pueblos Indígenas, las Agrupaciones Ciudadanas son personas jurídicas de Derecho Público, sin fines de lucro, con carácter indefinido, creadas exclusivamente para participar por medios lícitos y democráticos en la actividad política del país, a través de los diferentes procesos electorales, para la conformación de los Poderes Públicos. Para las elecciones municipales 2004, en una primera fase, más de 600 agrupaciones ciudadanas manifestaron su interés de participar en las mismas. En el proceso posterior de legalización de trámites, 344 obtuvieron su personería jurídica y participaron en esos comicios.

Agrupaciones ciudadanas, según la ley

CÓMO NACEN

Una agrupación ciudadana debe tener un acta de declaración expresa de los fundadores. Nombre, sigla, símbolos y colores que adoptarán. Un estatuto interno que especifique la forma de elección de sus candidatos y un programa de gobierno.

CÓMO FUNCIONAN

Las agrupaciones ciudadanas deben cumplir la Constitución Política del Estado, las leyes de la República, sus normas internas, los documentos constitutivos y resoluciones que aprobaran de acuerdo con ellos. Deben preservar, desarrollar y consolidar el sistema democrático, y presentar rendición de cuentas.

ESTRUCTURA

Toda agrupación ciudadana debe tener una denominación, normas básicas de organización interna y de selección de candidatos, y la definición precisa de sus instancias directivas.

FIRMAS Y MILITANTES

Para la participación en la elección de Presidente y Vicepresidente de la República , senadores y diputados plurinominales deberán acreditar como mínimo el registro de firmas equivalentes al 2 por ciento del total de votos válidos de la última elección nacional.

Para diputados uninominales se necesita el registro de firmas equivalente al 2 por ciento del total de votos válidos en la circunscripción electoral. Esto también es para las elecciones municipales.

CANDIDATOS

Los procedimientos para la nominación de candidatos estarán contenidos en el estatuto orgánico y las normas internas de la agrupación ciudadana.

INFRACCIONES

Alteración de los requisitos exigidos para el registro de la agrupación ciudadana. Exigir dinero por medios coercitivos. Incumplimiento de normas internas. Organización de grupos de acción violenta. Falta de rendición de cuentas documentada.

SANCIONES

Multa equivalente al 25 por ciento del financiamiento estatal. Cancelación de registro e inhabilitación para participar como candidatos. Multa equivalente al 50 por ciento del monto percibido por financiamiento estatal.

Los Pueblos Indígenas

Los Pueblos Indígenas son organizaciones originarias reconocidas por el Estado y que pueden participar en los procesos electorales nacionales, municipales y constitucionales.

El artículo 5° de la Ley de Agrupaciones Ciudadanas y Pueblos Indígenas señala que los Pueblos Indígenas son organizaciones con personalidad jurídica propia reconocida por el Estado, cuya organización y funcionamiento obedece a los usos y costumbres ancestrales.

Estos pueblos pueden participar en la formación de la voluntad popular y postular candidatos en los procesos electorales, en el marco de lo establecido en la presente Ley, debiendo obtener su registro del Órgano Electoral.

En las Elecciones Municipales 2004, 65 pueblos indígenas presentaron candidatos y candidatas.

Pueblos indígenas, según la ley

CÓMO NACEN

Los pueblos indígenas deben presentar una certificación de su condición y una relación nominal de autoridades comunales y/o dirigentes, según sus normas tradicionales y sus símbolos.

CÓMO FUNCIONAN

En los pueblos indígenas ningún ciudadano está obligado a participar en las elecciones. Ninguna autoridad podrá obligar a sus miembros a firmar los libros de registro.

ESTRUCTURA

Los pueblos indígenas se rigen bajo sus principios, usos y costumbres, que serán reconocidas por la Corte Nacional Electoral.

FIRMAS Y MILITANTES

Para la participación en la elección de Presidente y Vicepresidente de la República , senadores y diputados plurinominales deberán acreditar como mínimo el registro de firmas equivalentes al 2 por ciento del total de votos válidos de la última elección nacional. Para diputados uninominales se necesita el registro de firmas equivalente al 2 por ciento del total de votos válidos en la circunscripción electoral. Esto también es para las elecciones municipales.

CANDIDATOS

Los pueblos indígenas que no contaran con normas escritas que rijan su organización solicitarán ante el Organo Electoral el reconocimiento de sus usos y costumbres para postular candidatos.

INFRACCIONES

Alteración de los requisitos exigidos para el registro del pueblo indígena. Exigir dinero por medios coercitivos. Incumplimiento de normas internas. Organización de grupos de acción violenta. Falta de

rendición de cuentas documentada.

SANCIONES

Multa equivalente al 25 por ciento del financiamiento estatal. Cancelación de registro e inhabilitación para participar como candidatos. Multa equivalente al 50 por ciento del monto percibido por financiamiento estatal.

English translation:

Article 104 .- (REQUIREMENTS). For President or Vice President is required:

- a) To be Bolivian by birth and having fulfilled military duties if applicable.
- b) Be 35 years old.
- c) Be enrolled in the Electoral Register.
- d) Be nominated by a political party, civic group, tribe or alliance or civic group representative of the forces in the country with legal personality recognized, forming a bloc or front with political parties, civic groups or indigenous peoples.
- e) Not have been sentenced to corporal punishment, unless rehabilitated by the Senate or hold office or car specifications of guilt enforcement; not be understood in the cases of exclusion or incompatibility provided by law

CHAPTER TWO

CANDIDATES senators and deputies

Article 105 .- (REQUIREMENTS). To be a Senator or Representative is required:

- a) To be Bolivian by birth and having fulfilled military duties if applicable.
- b) Be 35 years old to 25 years for Senator and Deputy.
- c) Be enrolled in the Electoral Register.
- d) Be nominated by a political party, civic group, tribe or alliance or civic group representative of the forces in the country with legal personality recognized, forming a bloc or front with political parties, civic groups or indigenous peoples.
- e) Not have been sentenced to corporal punishment, unless rehabilitated by the Senate or hold office or car specifications enforceable guilt, nor be understood in the cases of exclusion provided for by law incompatibility

Article 8 Act No. 3015 April 8, 2005 .- (REQUIREMENTS). To apply for prefect (a) requires:

- a) Be Bolivian (s) of origin and have fulfilled military duties (if applicable).
- b) Be 25 years old.
- c) Be registered (a) in the Electoral Register.
- d) To be nominated (a) A political party, Civic Association, Pueblo Indian or partnership with legal personality recognized by the electoral body.
- e) Not have been convicted (a) corporal punishment, unless rehabilitated by the Senate, or be enforceable by tender or indictment;
- f) Not to be an active member of the Armed Forces, National Police or the clergy.
- g) Not to be contractor and public services, administrator, manager, director, agent or representative of companies or institutions subsidized by the state or where it has interests in financial terms.
- h) have clinched contracts and accounts with the state being administered or collected.

CHAPTER THREE

Candidate for mayor, municipal councilors CANTONAL AND AGENTS

Article 106 .- (REQUIREMENTS). To be Mayor, Councilor Cantonal and Municipal Agent is required:

- a) Be a citizen of Bolivia.
- b) Be at least 21 years.
- c) have completed his military duties if applicable.
- d) Be registered with the National Electoral Register.
- e) Be domiciled in the respective municipal jurisdiction during the year preceding the municipal election.
- f) Be nominated by a political party, civic group, tribe or alliance or civic group representative of the forces in the country with legal personality recognized by forming a bloc or front with political parties, civic groups or indigenous peoples.
- g) Not have been sentenced to corporal punishment unless rehabilitated by the Senate or have spread or enforceable order of guilt, nor be understood in the cases of exclusion provided for by law incompatibility

Article 112 ° .- (TERM AND CONDITIONS).

1. Candidates for Vice-President, Senators and Deputies.

Ninety days before each general election, political parties, civic groups, indigenous peoples or alliances may register their candidates for President, Vice President, Senators and Deputies.

Forty days after the registration of candidates, political parties, civic groups, indigenous peoples or alliances, given the documentation that proves compliance with Articles 104 °, 105 ° and 106 ° of this Code. In case of default, candidates who do not have this documentation will be excluded from the lists.

Will be presented in a note signed by the official representative of political party, civic group, tribe or alliance accredited to the National Electoral Court in the relevant forms and electronic format and entered the nominations:

- a) President and Vice President.
- b) Senators and alternates, which in each department at least one of every four candidates will be women.
- c) multi-member per Department Deputies, in strict order of precedence and alternate. These lists will be formulated so that for every three candidates, at least one is female. The National Electoral Court, will not accept lists that do not comply with this provision, in which case the rejection notice to the party or alliance should be amended within seventy-two hours of legal notification.
- d) Candidates for Deputies and alternates, for single-member constituencies, with specification of the constituency in which they occur.

2. Candidates prefects.

Ninety (90) days prior to their election, political parties, citizen groups, Indigenous Peoples and alliances, must perform the registration of candidates for prefects, before the respective Departmental Electoral Courts, accompanied by documents certifying compliance with the requirements of Article 8 of this Act (Act No. 3015 April 8, 2005 and Law No. 3153 of August 25, 2005).

Failure to provide required documentation will be denied the nomination.

3. Candidates Prefects, Mayors, Councillors and Cantonal Agents.

Ninety (90) days before each municipal election, political parties, civic groups, indigenous peoples or alliances must proceed to the registration of candidates for prefects, mayors, municipal councilors and Agents Canton, before the respective Departmental Courts.

- a) Lists of candidates for municipal councilors will be presented so that the first man-woman Councillor, corresponds to a woman-man substitution.
- b) The second and third councils holders will be assigned alternately, ie, man-woman, woman-man.
- c) The lists as a whole, should incorporate at least thirty percent of women.

4. Publication of list of candidates.

The National Electoral Court shall be published in national newspapers, the candidates for President and Vice President and lists of Senators and Representatives, ten days after the registration of candidates.

The Departmental Electoral Courts, shall be published in local newspapers, the candidates for mayors, prefects, municipal councilors and cantonal jurisdiction Agents, ten days after the registration of candidates.

Citizen groups, Indigenous Peoples and Political Parties with legal status and registration, will forge alliances for electoral purposes, implementation of government programs or other political purposes, either for a fixed or indeterminate. (Art. 2 of Law No. 3153 of August 25, 2005).

If political alliance between citizen groups, Indigenous Peoples and Political Parties, the applicable percentage share of gender specific point each alliance, must be prioritized so favorable. (Art. 2 of Law No. 3153 of August 25, 2005).

National Electoral Court

Party system and political organizations

Citizen groups and indigenous peoples in July 2004 acquired the power to present their own candidates to both national and municipal elections and broke the monopoly of political parties on issues of political representation in Bolivia.

"Democracy does not stop," said the then president, Carlos Mesa, in the time it enacted the Law on Citizens' Associations and Indigenous Peoples, which allows people without a political party to become President, Congress or the municipalities, which was once an aspiration exclusive political parties.

Article 6 of the Citizens' Associations and Indigenous Peoples noted that the mediation of popular representation is exercised through political parties, citizen groups, and Indigenous Peoples by the electoral registration, after complying with the requirements and conditions established by this Act, the Electoral Code and the Law on Political Parties, as appropriate.

Political Parties

Political parties, mediators in the society and the state are political groups with ideas and principles. Have statutes, plans and political agendas.

According to Article 3 of the Political Parties Law No. 1983 of June 25, 1999, political parties are legal persons of public law and nonprofit, who are to participate through lawful means and democratic in politics of the Republic, in shaping the government and the formation and expression of popular will.

They are organized by the voluntary association of citizens who adopt a set of political principles, a statute and a common agenda.

Acquire legal personality by resolution of the National Electoral Court.

Their presence in the democratic spectrum is important because they become cohesive groups or scattered ally coalesce around political interests or recognized leaders to participate in elections.

The basic tasks of political parties are:

- * Socialize politically promoting democratic principles and values.
- * Mobilize public opinion to policy proposals and criteria reflect views of civil society.
- * Representing the interests of the community.
- * Legitimize the political system through a transparent political exercise that shows the / as citizens / political orientation as guiding their actions.

Municipal Elections in 2004 there were 16 political parties.

*** In a Latin American study on party democracy in Latin America held in 2002, recognizes that the party system on the continent has significant deficits that are undermining the credibility of the citizenry to political parties:**

*** The weak institutionalization of political parties. They have very rigid structures unwilling to change and internal democratization.**

*** A little respect for the universal legitimacy of the electoral process eroding the fundamentals of the democratic system.**

*** Imbalance between the function and the government representative. The parties rely on the state to become stronger, forgetting that one of its main functions is to represent the citizens who elected them.**

Inability to accumulate new experiences of activists and social organizations in favor of agreements and long-term partnerships.

*** Government programs and management unfulfilled.**

*** The causes patronage trade relations between the representative party and the citizen.**

*** Corruption and discretionary management of the state apparatus.**

Political parties, according to the law

HOW ARE BORN

Citizens who intend to found a party meeting in the constituent assembly. The surname, profession or occupation must be registered on the electoral list of each of the founders. The founders should not have membership in another political party. It must approve the statement, the statutes and program of government.

HOW THEY WORK

Every party must submit to the State Constitution. It must defend human rights. Reject all forms of discrimination. Establish procedures for democratic organization and operation. Ensure the full participation of women.

STRUCTURE

A party must have at most a congressional agency, assembly, or equivalent national convention. Also an address and agency management at local level.

SIGNATURES AND ACTIVISTS

The record books of militants must prove the registration of a membership equal to or greater than 2 percent of the total valid votes in presidential immediately preceding the sobering.

CANDIDATES

Bodies and procedures for nomination of candidates will be contained in the statutes of the party.

VIOLATIONS

Militancy in two or more parties. Any form of coercion to achieve membership of the citizen to the political party or alliance. Use of state property for campaign purposes. Proven by the party institutional participation in coups and revolts.

SANCTIONS

Fine up to a maximum of 10% or 5% of state funding. Suspension of the mandate of leading offender to one year. The party, the suspension of state funding, as well as participation in elections.

The Citizen Groups

Citizen groups are organizations created to participate in politics and national and local electoral contests and constitutional, as political parties and Indigenous Peoples. Their interest is part of public authorities and are also intermediaries between society and state.

According to Article 4 of the Citizens' Associations and Indigenous Peoples, citizen groups, legal persons under public law, nonprofit, indefinitely, created exclusively for participation by legal means and democratic political activity in the country, through the different electoral processes for the

formation of public authorities.

For the 2004 municipal elections, in a first phase, more than 600 civic groups expressed interest in participating in them. In the subsequent process of legalization procedures, 344 obtained their legal status and participated in these elections.

Civic groups, according to the law

HOW ARE BORN

A citizen group must have an affidavit expressing the founders. Name, acronym, symbols and colors to be adopted. A domestic statute specifying the manner of election of candidates and a government program.

HOW THEY WORK

Citizen groups must comply with the State Constitution, the laws of the Republic, its internal rules, the constituent documents and resolutions adopted in accordance with them. To preserve, develop and consolidate the democratic system, and provide accountability.

STRUCTURE

Any citizen group should have a name, basic rules of internal organization and selection of candidates, and the precise definition of their leadership bodies.

SIGNATURES AND ACTIVISTS

For participation in the election of President and Vice President, senators and representatives must prove at least multimember registration signatures equivalent to 2 percent of the total valid votes of the last national election.

To uninominal registration is required signatures equal to 2 percent of the total valid votes in the constituency. This is also for the municipal elections.

CANDIDATES

The procedures for nomination of candidates will be contained in the statutes and internal rules of the citizen group.

VIOLATIONS

Altering the requirements for registration of the citizen group. Demanding money by coercive means. Failure of internal rules. Organization of groups of violent action. Lack of accountability documented.

SANCTIONS

Fine equivalent to 25 percent of state funding. Cancellation of registration and disqualification to participate as candidates. Penalty equal to 50 percent of the amount received by state funding.

Indigenous Peoples

Indigenous peoples are originating organizations recognized by the state and can participate in national elections, municipal and constitutional.

Article 5 of the Citizens' Associations and Indigenous Peoples states that indigenous peoples are organizations with legal personality recognized by the state, whose organization and functioning due to customs and ancestral traditions.

These people can participate in the formation of popular will and run candidates in elections, under the provisions of this Act, must obtain registration of the electoral body.

Municipal Elections in 2004, presented 65 indigenous candidates.

Indigenous Peoples under the law

HOW ARE BORN

Indigenous peoples must present a certification of their condition and a nominal municipal authorities and / or leaders, according to their traditional norms and symbols.

HOW THEY WORK

Among indigenous peoples no citizen is obliged to participate in elections. No authority may compel its members to sign the record books.

STRUCTURE

Indigenous peoples are governed by its principles and customs, which are recognized by the National Electoral Court.

SIGNATURES AND ACTIVISTS

For participation in the election of President and Vice President, senators and representatives must prove at least multimember registration signatures equivalent to 2 percent of the total valid votes of the last national election. To uninominal registration is required signatures equal to 2 percent of the total valid votes in the constituency. This is also for the municipal elections.

CANDIDATES

Indigenous peoples had no written rules governing its organization apply to the Electoral Body recognition of their customs to nominate candidates.

VIOLATIONS

Altering the requirements for registration of indigenous people. Demanding money by coercive means. Failure of internal rules. Organization of groups of violent action. Lack of accountability documented.

SANCTIONS

Fine equivalent to 25 percent of state funding. Cancellation of registration and disqualification to participate as candidates. Penalty equal to 50 percent of the amount received by state funding.

Bolivian Constitution:

CHAPTER I. COMPOSITION AND POWERS OF THE LEGISLATURE PLURINATIONAL

Article 145. Multinational Legislative Assembly consists of two chambers, the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, and is the only one with authority to approve and enact laws that govern all of Bolivia.

Article 146. I. The House of Representatives shall be composed of 130 members. II. In each department, half are elected in single member constituencies Deputies. The other half are elected in multimember constituencies departmental lists headed by the candidates for President, Vice President and Senators of the Republic. III. Deputies are elected by universal, direct and secret. In single-member constituencies by simple majority of votes. In multi-member constituencies by the system of representation established by law. IV. The number of members should reflect the proportional vote received by each party, citizen group or indigenous people. V. The total distribution of seats among the departments is determined by the Electoral Body based on the number of inhabitants in each, according to the latest national census, according to the law for righteousness is the law will assign a minimum number of seats departments with smaller populations and less economic development. If the distribution of seats for any department proves odd, preference is given to the allocation of seats in SMD. VI. The single-member districts should have geographical continuity, affinity and territorial continuity, not transcend the limits of each department and based on criteria of population and land area. The Electoral Authority shall confine single-member constituencies. VII. The peasant indigenous special districts are governed by the principle of population density in each department. It should transcend departmental boundaries. Only be established in rural areas and in those departments in which these peoples and peasant indigenous nations constitute a minority population. The Electoral Authority shall determine the special constituencies. These districts are part of the total number of deputies.

Article 147. I. In the election of assembly members will ensure equal participation of men and women. II. In the election of assembly members will ensure proportional participation of indigenous and aboriginal nations and farmers. III. The law determines the peasant indigenous special districts, which should not be considered the conditional population density, and geographic continuity.

Article 148. I. The Senate shall consist of a total of 36 members. II. In each department elect 4 Senators departmental constituencies, by universal, direct and secret. III. The allocation of seats of Senators in each department will be based on the proportional system, according to the law

Article 149. To be a candidate or candidate Multinational Legislative Assembly will be required to comply with the general conditions of access to public service, have eighteen years of age at the time of the election, have resided permanently at least two years immediately preceding the election in the constituency concerned.

Article 150. I. Multinational Legislative Assembly assembly alternates will not receive remuneration except in cases that actually make substitution. The law determines the rules for replacement of its members. II. The assembly may not hold any other public office under penalty of losing their mandate, except university teaching. III. The resignation of Assemblyman is final, can take place without

licenses or temporary substitutions in order to perform other functions.

Article 151. I. The Assembly members and staff shall enjoy freedom of assembly during the time of its mandate and beyond, for the views, communications, representations, requirements, interpolations, reports, proposals, expressions or any act of legislation, or control information to develop or made in the performance of their duties may not be prosecuted. II. The domicile, residence or suite of assembly and the assembly shall be inviolable and may not be searched under any circumstances. This provision applies to vehicles of private or official use and the offices of legislative use.

Article 152. The assembly and the assembly will not enjoy immunity. During his tenure, in criminal proceedings, it shall apply the precautionary measure of preventive detention, except flagrante delicto.

Article 153. I. The Vice President or the Vice President presides Multinational Legislative Assembly. II. Regular meetings of the Multinational Legislative Assembly will be inaugurated on August 6 each year. III. Regular meetings of the Multinational Legislative Assembly will be permanent and will have two breaks of fifteen days each year. IV. Multinational Legislative Assembly may meet at a place other than usual within the national territory, by decision of the Whole and called by its President.

Article 154. During breaks, run the Assembly Commission in the manner and with the powers in the Rules of the House of Representatives. Remarkably, for urgent matters, the Assembly may be convened by its President or Chairman or the President or the President of the State. Only deal with issues in the convocation.

Article 155. Multinational Legislative Assembly opened its session on August 6 in the capital of Bolivia, unless explicit notice of a President.

Article 156. The time of the mandate and the assembly is five years and may be reelected and reelected only once continuously.

Article 157. The term of Assemblyman lost by death, resignation, revocation of mandate enforceable conviction in criminal or unjustified abandonment of his duties for more than six days continuous work and eleven discontinuous in the year, qualified in accordance with the Regulations.

SECTION II STATE CHAIR AND VICE CHAIR

Article 166. I. The President or the President and Vice President or the Vice President of the State shall be elected by universal, compulsory, direct, free and secret. Will be proclaimed to the Chair and the Vice President's candidacy has gathered fifty percent plus one of valid votes, or has obtained a minimum of forty percent of the valid votes, a difference of at least ten percent over the second application. II. If none of the candidates fulfilling these conditions will be a runoff between the two most voted candidates, within sixty days counted from the previous vote. Will be proclaimed to the Chair and Vice Chair of the State the candidate who obtains the majority of the votes.

Article 167. To access the nomination for President or Vice President of the State is required to comply with the general conditions of access to public service, having thirty years of age on the day of the election and have resided permanently in the country at least five years immediately preceding the election.

Article 168. The term of office of the President or the President and Vice President or Vice-President of the State is five years and may be reappointed or reelected only once continuously.

Article 169. I. In case of disability or permanent absence of the President or the President of the State, will be replaced or replaced in office by Vice President or Vice President and, in the absence of this or this, by the President or the President of the Senate and in the absence of this or this for the President or the Speaker of the House of Representatives. In the latter case, new elections are held within ninety days. II. In the temporary absence, the chair of the State who holds the Vice Presidency for a period not exceeding ninety days.

Article 170. The President or the State President shall cease to hold office by death, by resignation to the Multinational Legislative Assembly, for the absence or permanent disability, for an executed sentence in criminal matters and to repeal the mandate.

Article 171. In case of revocation of the mandate, the President or the State President shall immediately cease to function, must assume the Presidency person holding the Vice President who shall convene immediately to elections to the State Presidency to be held in a maximum ninety days.

CHAPTER TWO POLITICAL REPRESENTATION

Article 209. The candidates and candidates for elected public officials, with the exception of eligible charges of the judiciary and the Constitutional Court shall be nominated and nominated Plurinational across nations and organizations of peasant indigenous peoples, citizen groups and political parties on an equal footing and in accordance with the law.

Article 210. I. The organization and functioning of organizations of indigenous and aboriginal nations, farmers, civic groups and political parties must be democratic. II. The internal election of the leaders and the leaders and candidates and candidates from citizens' groups and political parties will be regulated and supervised by the Electoral Body Plurinational, which will ensure equal participation of men and women. III. Organizations of indigenous and aboriginal nations and farmers can choose their candidates or candidates according to their own rules for community democracy.

Article 211. I. Nations and indigenous and aboriginal farmers can choose their political representatives in appropriate instances, according to their own forms of choice. II. Electoral Body to oversee the election of officers, representatives and candidates and candidates of the peoples and peasant indigenous nations by rules and procedures are strictly complied with the law of the peoples and nations.

Article 212. No candidate and no candidate can run simultaneously to more than one elective office, nor more than one constituency at the same time.

SECTION I

CALLS, DATES AND CALENDAR CALLS, DATES AND SCHEDULE

Article 94. Article 94. (CALLS). (CALLS).

I. The fixed term electoral processes established in the Constitution I. The fixed election Established in the Constitution Mandate the State shall be convened by the Electoral Supreme Court by the State Shall be convene by the Supreme Electoral Court by Plenary resolution, with an advance of at least one hundred fifty Plenary resolution, With an advance of at least one hundred fifty (150) days from the date of completion of the vote. (150) days from the date of completion of the vote.

For the election of officers of election officers For the
of the judiciary and the Constitutional Court the call Will Be Plurinational
issued with a minimum of ninety (90) days. Issue with a minimum of ninety (90) days. The Notice
must notice must- ensure that the election of new authorities and representatives be held before the
election of Ensure That new Authorities and Representatives be made Before completion of the
mandate of the outgoing officials and representatives. completion of the Mandate of the outgoing
Officials and Representatives

3. Laws and regulations on electoral finance

Main Research Findings:

Political parties which obtain less than 2% of the total valid votes are required to reimburse The Electoral Court with the printing costs of the suffrage ballots.

The state bans public electoral revenues/subsidies.

Political parties are required to report their accounts annually and purpose of funds. Individual donations must be identified. Party accounts are publicly available.

There are no limits on citizens donations to political parties.

There are no electoral spending limit on candidates and parties.

The states requires disclosure of accounts of media companies as related to election propaganda.

The state restrictions on the media and election propaganda, and proportional and reserved distribution of parliamentary seats helps to compensate for the lack of comprehensive electoral finance laws.

Research Excerpts:

Artículo 129°.- (DEVOLUCION DEL COSTO DE LA PAPELETA DE SUFRAGIO). Los gastos de impresión de todo el material electoral utilizado en cada comicio, serán cubiertos por el Presupuesto de la Corte Nacional Electoral, sin costo para los partidos políticos, agrupaciones ciudadanas, pueblos indígenas o alianzas Sin embargo, el partido político, agrupación ciudadana, pueblo indígena o alianza que no obtuviera al menos el dos por ciento del total de votos válidos a nivel nacional, estará obligado a devolver al Tesoro General de la Nación la cuota parte que le corresponda por el costo de impresión de la papeleta de sufragio.

El partido, agrupación ciudadana, pueblo indígena o alianza que participe solamente en alguno o algunos departamentos y no obtenga el mínimo del dos por ciento de los votos válidos en los respectivos departamentos donde hubiera participado, estará obligado a devolver al Tesoro General de la Nación la cuota parte que le corresponda por el costo de la impresión de la papeleta única de sufragio.

La Corte Nacional Electoral cuantificará los montos por ser devueltos.

Artículo 19° Ley N° 3015 de 8 de abril de 2005 (DEVOLUCION DEL COSTO DE LA PAPELETA EN ELECCIONES PREFECTURALES). Las Agrupaciones Ciudadanas y Pueblos Indígenas deberán devolver el costo de la papeleta de sufragio si no alcanza al menos el dos por ciento (2%) de los votos válidos en el o los Departamentos en los que participe o no logre la mayoría absoluta o relativa en alguno de los Departamentos.

Artículo 130°.- (GARANTIA Y DEVOLUCION). Para garantizar la devolución, con carácter previo a la presentación oficial de las candidaturas a Presidente, Vicepresidente, Senadores, Diputados, Concejales y Agentes Cantonales, el jefe, presidente o máxima autoridad del partido, agrupación ciudadana, pueblo indígena o alianza suscribirá ante la Contraloría General de la República un

compromiso de pago.

La Corte Nacional Electoral, al tercer día de concluido el cómputo nacional, expedirá la resolución que señale los partidos políticos, agrupaciones ciudadanas, pueblos indígenas o alianzas que no hubieran obtenido el mínimo de votos requerido. La resolución se enviará a la Contraloría General de la República para los fines consiguientes Después de treinta días calendario, computados a partir de la fecha de la remisión de la resolución a la Contraloría General de la República y de no existir constancia de pago, la Corte Nacional Electoral procederá a la cancelación definitiva de la personalidad jurídica del partido político, agrupación ciudadana, pueblo indígena o alianza renuente.

English translation:

Article 129 .- (RETURN OF THE COST OF BALLOT VOTE). The cost of printing the entire electoral material used in each polling station will be covered by the budget of the National Electoral Court, at no cost to political parties, civic groups, indigenous peoples or alliances, however, **the political party, civic group, tribe or alliance that does not obtain at least two percent of the total valid votes nationwide will be required to repay the Treasury's Office share part entitled by the cost of printing the ballot to vote.**

The party, citizen group, tribe or alliance to participate only in one or more departments and not get the minimum two percent of the vote in the respective departments which have participated, shall repay to the General Treasury of the Nation share your share of the cost of printing the ballot only to vote.

The National Electoral Court quantify the amounts to be returned.

Article 19 Law No. 3015 April 8, 2005 (RETURN OF THE COST OF THE BALLOT IN ELECTIONS prefecture). The Citizens' Associations and Indigenous Peoples must repay the cost of the ballot to vote if there is at least two percent (2%) of the valid votes in the appropriate department in which you participate or fails most in absolute or relative any of the departments.

Article 130 .- (WARRANTY AND RETURN). To ensure the return, prior to formal submission of nominations for Vice-President, Senators, Representatives, Agents Cantonal Councillors and the chief, president or supreme authority of the party group citizens, indigenous or sign alliance to the Comptroller General of the Republic a commitment to pay.

The National Electoral Court, the third day after completion of the national count, issue resolution to bring the political parties, civic groups, indigenous peoples or alliances that had not obtained the minimum voting requirement. The resolution will be sent to the Comptroller General's Office for appropriate action after thirty calendar days, counted from the date of mailing of the resolution to the Comptroller General of the Republic and the absence of proof of payment, the Court Electoral National final will cancel the legal status of political parties, civic group, tribe or alliance reluctantly.

Law of the Electoral System

TITLE VII Title VII

SOCIAL CONTROL AND TRANSPARENCY

CHAPTER I

SOCIAL CONTROL

Article 251. (SCOPE). As part of the performance of their duties, all

electoral authorities are obliged to guarantee the exercise of participation and social control as well as transparency in their actions and decisions. Civil society directly involved through the established mechanisms of social control, escort missions and actions of control in the financing and use resources.

Article 252. (Social control). The social control established in the Constitution State policy on electoral matters, notwithstanding the provisions of Law special regulations issued by the Supreme Electoral Tribunal has the following powers: Powers Following:

- a) To promote, assist and evaluate legislative initiatives on electoral, voter registration and political organizations.
- b) Accompany the organization, direction, supervision, administration and execution of elections, referenda and recall mandate, for which have access to required information.
- c) Know written and timely management reporting and accountability account of the electoral authorities. The omission, delay or hindrance in fulfilling this obligation by the electoral authorities, is considered serious misconduct.
- d) To request reports of complementation of the electoral authorities and make their views known. The election authority is required to rule on requests and comments.
- e) Access to information provided by political organizations Body Electoral about his assets, financing and implementation costs.
- f) Report or contributing complaints of violation of political rights by commission of election offenses or crimes specified in this Law
- g) Report all kinds of information, propaganda and electoral campaigns violate the time limits and prohibitions of this Act
- h) Promote initiatives to call for popular referendums and recall office.

Article 265. (AUDIT OF OF RESOURCES IN IN PROCESSES).

The The political organizations entitled to participate in elections, referenda and revocation of mandate must present an update on its heritage, including their funding sources at the time of the call and a new balance of net worth with details of their expenses at the end of process.

Article 266. (Accountability).

I. Political organizations or coalitions of civil society and of nations or peasant indigenous peoples engaged in electoral propaganda elections, referenda and Recall are required to submit to the Electoral Body with an affidavit and within sixty (60) days after the election, the descriptive and documented sources of financing and expenditures on electioneering.

II. The recorded media and propaganda enabled election are required to submit to the Electoral Body, as an affidavit and within sixty (60) days after the elections, the A detailed and documented account of the income received by propaganda elections and the detailed bill for each political organization or alliance, civil society organization and organization of nations or peoples peasant indigenous, specifying the time and space used, their Schedules and fees charged.

III. The Supreme Electoral Tribunal shall, by regulation, the procedure for the delivery of information by organizations and the media communication and processing by the Technical Unit Control is empowered to conduct all research and control necessary to verify the authenticity and veracity of the information and ensure the public nature and transparency of resources for electioneering.

TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

First. (Social control). All provisions relating to Social Control this Act shall apply to the promulgation of the law governing the control Social.

II. (CHOICE OF JUDICIAL AUTHORITIES). Having been convened for the December 5, 2010, the election of officers of Authority Judicial and Constitutional Court Plurinational before the term of the this Act, the Supreme Electoral Tribunal will adapt as appropriate, in Electoral calendar, the provisions, terms and procedures of this Act administration of the voting process.

Third. (REGISTRATION OF BOLIVIAN FOREIGN). The Supreme Court Elections shall take all necessary measures to implement the register in Biometric Electoral Roll of Bolivians living in the outer all countries in which Bolivia has diplomatic missions or consular posts in within one year from the enactment of this Act

Fourth. (TRANSFER OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES). It provides for the transfer assets and liabilities of the National Electoral Court Plurinational Electoral Body. A A this end, the National Electoral Court since the enactment of this Act shall assuming all the shares of institutional closure, such as inventories, balances, financial statements and others, to the effect that once possessed the vocal Supreme Electoral Tribunal, can begin the institutional activities of the Authority Electoral Plurinational.

Quinta. (REQUIRED to speak two official languages). In choosing Judicial authorities and the Constitutional Court convened Plurinational for December 5, 2010, as an exception does not apply the requirement speak two languages and this will be the last election as that constitutional provision does not apply to nominations and nominations.

Sixth. (Representative to supranational organizations). From general election of 2015, together with the election of senators and Members of the Multinational Legislative Assembly shall be elected by popular vote to representatives of Bolivia to the Andean Parliament and when activated its operation to the South American Parliament. For this purpose political organizations to nominate candidates for election in constituency country. country.

4. Laws and regulations on voter say

Main Research Findings:

The suffrage is “universal” with no distinction involving race, gender or education; personal; free; obligatory; and secret.

This right is suspended in few cases: treason, indicted state fraud or some kind of espionage.

The state through state media and broadcasters provides free electoral propaganda time. Currently there are 18 political groups registered. Free times are determined by lottery.

The media needs to be registered in order to broadcast propaganda.

Voting is obligatory. Sanctions are: cannot be hired by as a state employee, cannot use any bank services, obtain a passport, and receive salary.

There is no legislation which restricts social media, except for racism and discrimination content.

Diaspora have the right to vote.

The state provides the public with legal means to disqualify candidates for wrongdoing 15 days before an election.

The state requires that all activities in intercultural democracy are public and democratic.

The state allows unrestricted access to information, except where law defines limits.

The sponsors of election propaganda must identified in the propaganda.

Citizens are given 150 day notice of an election from day of polling.

Citizens are entitled to popular referendum initiatives (autonomous regions, constitutional reform, international treaties etc.):

Citizens need the support of 20 percent of national registry of voters (at least 15 percent from each department) (Need 50% plus 1 to pass referendum)

Revocation of candidate/party mandate:

Proceeding a popular initiative,

Citizens need the support of 25 percent of national registry of voters (at least 20 percent from each department) (Need 50% plus 1 to pass referendum)

The state provides mechanisms for the public disqualify political candidates 15 days prior to an election. In exceptional circumstances, the state allows claims against candidates up to 3 days before election; the state check supervening events.)

The state prohibits alcohol consumption from 0 hour to 24 hour on day of election.

The state guarantees seven seats in the parliament for the indigenous population.

In addition to political parties, the state allows civic groups, citizen groups, and indigenous peoples to run representation in the parliament.

The state allows social and indigenous groups 33% of the media and broadcast market.

The state media and broadcasters provide equal election propaganda to the political organizations and alliances.

Research Excerpts:

CAPITULO TERCERO

DERECHOS Y OBLIGACIONES DE LOS CIUDADANOS

Artículo 7°.- (CIUDADANIA). Son ciudadanos, los bolivianos mayores de 18 años de edad.

Artículo 8°.- (DERECHOS DEL CIUDADANO) La ciudadanía consiste:

- a) En concurrir como elector o elegible a la formación de los poderes públicos, dentro de las condiciones que establecen la Constitución Política del Estado y el presente Código.
- b) En la accesibilidad a las funciones públicas, sin otro requisito que el de la idoneidad, salvo las excepciones establecidas por Ley.
- c) En organizarse en partidos políticos, agrupaciones ciudadanas y pueblos indígenas, con arreglo a la Constitución, la Ley de Partidos Políticos, la Ley de Agrupaciones Ciudadanas y Pueblos Indígenas y el presente Código.
- d) Realizar propaganda política.
- e) Velar por el cumplimiento del presente Código y presentar denuncia por la comisión de delitos y faltas electorales.

Estos derechos no podrán ser restringidos, obstaculizados ni coartados en su ejercicio por ninguna autoridad pública ni persona particular.

Artículo 9°.- (LICENCIA A CIUDADANOS). Toda autoridad pública, empresa o persona particular que tenga bajo su dependencia a ciudadanos, está obligada a facilitarles el cumplimiento de los deberes electorales. A este fin, todo empleador, el día de la elección, deberá conceder licencia a sus dependientes, con goce de haberes, para que emitan su voto. Igualmente, las autoridades de reparticiones públicas, de las Fuerzas Armadas y la Policía establecerán turnos adecuados para que los ciudadanos integrantes de esos organismos dispongan el tiempo necesario para los fines señalados.

Tratándose de candidatos, esta licencia se otorgará por todo el día de la elección.

Artículo 10°.- (OBLIGACIONES DEL CIUDADANO). Todo ciudadano está obligado a: votar, guardar el secreto del voto durante su emisión, velar por la libertad y pureza del acto eleccionario y cumplir las disposiciones del presente Código.

Para ejercer su derecho, deberá registrarse en el Padrón Electoral y mantener actualizado su domicilio.

Artículo 11°.- (SUSPENSION DE LA CIUDADANIA). De acuerdo con la Constitución Política del Estado, los derechos de ciudadanía se suspenden:

- a) Por tomar armas o prestar servicio en ejército enemigo en tiempo de guerra.
- b) Por defraudación de caudales públicos o por quiebra fraudulenta declarada, previa sentencia ejecutoriada y condenatoria a pena corporal.
- c) Por aceptar funciones de gobierno extranjero, sin permiso del Senado, excepto los cargos y misiones de los organismos internacionales, religiosos, universitarios y culturales en general.

English translation:

CHAPTER THREE
RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF CITIZENS

Article 7 .- (citizenship). They are citizens, Bolivians over 18 years of age.

Article 8 .- (RIGHTS OF CITIZENS) Citizenship consists of:

- a) attend as voting or standing in the formation of public authorities, within the conditions established by the State Constitution and this Code.
- b) accessibility to public, with no other requirement for eligibility, except as otherwise provided by law
- c) organize themselves into political parties, civic groups and indigenous peoples, under the Constitution, the Political Parties Law, the Law on Citizens' Associations and Indigenous Peoples and the Code.
- d) Conduct propaganda.
- e) To ensure compliance with this Code and file a complaint for committing electoral crimes and misdemeanors.

These rights can not be restrained, hampered or restricted in its exercise by any public authority or private person.

Article 9 .- (LICENSE TO CITIZENS). Every public authority, company or individual that has under its control to citizens, is required to facilitate compliance with the electoral duties. To this end, each employer, the day of the election, you must grant leave to their dependents, payment of salary, to cast their vote. Also, the authorities of public agencies, the Armed Forces and Police to establish appropriate shifts citizens members of these agencies have the time necessary for these purposes.

In the case of candidates, this license will be awarded throughout the day of the election.

Article 10 .- (DUTIES OF THE CITIZEN). Every citizen is obliged to: voting, secrecy of the vote during its broadcast, ensure the freedom and purity of the election act and comply with the provisions of this Code.

To exercise your right, you must register on the electoral roll and keep your home.

Article 11 .- (SUSPENSION OF CITIZENSHIP). According to the State Constitution, the rights of citizenship is suspended:

- a) On taking up arms or serve in an enemy army in wartime.
- b) defalcation of public funds or declared fraudulent bankruptcy, with conviction and sentence to imprisonment.
- c) By accepting a foreign government without permission of the Senate, except posts and missions of international organizations, religious, academic and cultural rights in general.

Bolivian Constitution:

CHAPTER ONE MODEL STATUS

Article 1. Bolivia becomes a unitary state Plurinational Community Social Law, free, independent, sovereign, democratic, intercultural, decentralized and autonomous. Bolivia is based on plurality and political, economic, legal, cultural and linguistic integration process within the country.

Article 2. Given the pre-colonial existence of nations and peoples and peasant indigenous ancestral domain over their territories, ensuring self-determination within the framework of the unity of the state, which is their right to autonomy, self-government, their culture, recognition of their institutions and the consolidation of its territorial units, under this Constitution and the law.

Article 3. The Bolivian nation is made up of all the Bolivians, nations and peasant indigenous peoples and Afro-Bolivian communities intercultural and which together constitute the Bolivian people.

Article 4. The State respects and guarantees freedom of religion and spiritual beliefs, according to their worldviews. The state is independent of religion.

Article 5. I. The official languages of the Castilian state and all the languages of nations and peasant indigenous peoples, who are Aymara, araona, Baur, Besir, Canichana, Cavineño, Cayubaba, chaacs, shaman, that Ejja, Guarani, guarasu'we, Guarayu, Itonama, Leco, machajuyaikallawaya, machinerias, Maropa, Mojeño-Trinitarian Mojeño-Ignatian, More, Mosestén, Movima, pacawara, puquina, Quechua, Siriono Tacana, Tapiete, Toromona, Uru-Chipaya, Weenhayek, Yaminawa, yuki, Yuracaré and Zamuco. II. The Government multinational and regional governments must use at least two official languages. One of them must be the Castilian and the other will be decided taking into account the use, convenience, circumstances, needs and preferences of the entire population or territory. Other self-government should use the languages of their territory, and one of them should be Castilian.

Article 6. I. Sucre is the capital of Bolivia. II. State symbols are the tricolor red, yellow and green, the Bolivian national anthem, coat of arms, the wiphala, the rosette, the flower and the flower of kantuta patujú.

TITLE II FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND GUARANTEES

CHAPTER ONE GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 13. I. The rights granted by this Constitution are inviolable, universal, interdependent, indivisible and progressive. The State has the duty to promote, protect and respect them. II. The rights it proclaims this Constitution shall not be construed as a denial of other rights not specified. III. The classification of the rights established in this Constitution does not establish any hierarchy or

superiority of some rights over others. IV. Treaties and conventions ratified by the Legislature Plurinational that recognize human rights and prohibit their limitation in states of emergency prevailing in the domestic order. The rights and duties enshrined in this Constitution shall be construed in accordance with international human rights treaties ratified by Bolivia.

Article 14. I. Every human being has legal personality and capacity under the law and enjoy the rights recognized by this Constitution, without distinction. II. The State prohibits and punishes all forms of discrimination based on sex, color, age, sexual orientation, gender identity, origin, culture, nationality, citizenship, language, religion, ideology, political affiliation or philosophical, marital status, economic or social status, type of occupation, education level, disability, pregnancy, or that have the purpose or effect of nullifying or impairing the recognition, enjoyment or exercise, on equal rights of every person. III. The State guarantees all persons and communities without any discrimination, free and effective exercise of the rights established in this Constitution, laws and international human rights treaties. IV. In the exercise of rights, nobody will be forced to do what the Constitution and the law does not require, nor be deprived of what they do not prohibit. V. Bolivian law apply to all persons, natural or juridical, Bolivian or foreign, in the Bolivian territory. VI. The foreigners and foreigners in Bolivia have rights and must meet the obligations established by the Constitution, subject to the restrictions it contains.

CHAPTER II FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

Article 15. I. Everyone has the right to life and physical integrity, psychological and sexual. No one shall be tortured or suffer cruel, inhuman, degrading or humiliating. There is no death penalty. II. All people, especially women, have the right to freedom from physical, sexual or psychological, in the family and in society. III. The State shall take the necessary measures to prevent, suppress and punish gender-based violence and generational and any act or omission that is intended to degrade the human condition, causing death, pain and suffering physical, sexual or psychological, both in the public and private. IV. No person shall be subjected to enforced disappearance by reason or circumstance. V. No person shall be subjected to servitude or slavery. It prohibits trafficking and smuggling.

Article 16. I. Everyone has the right to water and food. II. The state has an obligation to ensure food security through a healthy diet, adequate and sufficient for the entire population.

Article 17. Everyone has the right to receive education at all levels so universal, productive, free, integrated and intercultural without discrimination.

Article 18. I. Everyone has the right to health. II. The State guarantees the inclusion and access to health for all people without exclusion or discrimination. III. The single health system is universal, free, fair, intracultural, intercultural, participatory, quality, warmth and social control. The system is based on the principles of solidarity, efficiency and responsibility and develops through public policies at all levels of government.

Article 19. I. Everyone has the right to adequate housing and habitat, to dignify the family and community life. II. The state, at all levels of government plans to promote affordable housing, through adequate funding, based on the principles of solidarity and equity. These plans are primarily aimed at poor families, disadvantaged groups and rural areas.

Article 20. I. Everyone has the right to universal and equitable access to basic water supply, sewerage, electricity, domestic gas, postal and telecommunications. II. It is the responsibility of the state, at all levels of government, the provision of basic services by public entities, joint ventures, cooperatives or community. In the case of electricity, domestic gas and telecommunications service may be provided through contracts with private companies. The provision of services must meet the criteria of universality, accountability, accessibility, continuity, quality, efficiency, effectiveness, equitable and necessary coverage rates, with participation and social control. III. Access to water and sanitation are human rights, are not subject to concession or privatization and are subject to licensing and registrations, according to law.

CHAPTER THREE CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS

SECTION I CIVIL RIGHTS

Article 21. The Bolivians have the following rights: 1. A cultural self-identification. 2. To privacy, privacy, honor, honor, self-image and dignity. 3. A freedom of thought, spirituality, religion and worship, expressed individually or collectively, in public or private, lawful purposes. 4. A freedom of assembly and association, in public and private, for lawful purposes. 5. To freely express and disseminate thoughts or opinions by any means of communication, oral, written or visual, individually or collectively. 6. To access the information, interpret, analyze and communicate freely, individually or collectively. 7. A freedom of residence, stay and movement in all of Bolivia, including entry and exit of the country.

Article 22. The dignity and freedom are inviolable. Respect and protect the state's primary duty.

Article 23. I. Everyone has the right to liberty and personal security. Personal freedom may be restricted only within the limits prescribed by law, to ensure the discovery of historical truth in the performance of judicial bodies. II. Avoid imposing on teenagers custodial measures. Any adolescent who is deprived of liberty shall receive preferential treatment from the judicial authorities, administrative and police. They must ensure at all times respect for their dignity and condition of anonymity. The detention must be met in rooms other than those made for adults, taking into account the needs of their age. III. No one shall be arrested, detained or deprived of his liberty save in the cases and according to the procedures established by law. The execution of the warrant require that this be issued by competent authority and is issued in writing. IV. Anyone who is found in flagrante delicto may be apprehended by any other person, even without a warrant. The only object of apprehension is their presentation before the competent judicial authority, who must resolve their legal status within a maximum period of twenty-four hours. V. The moment a person is deprived of their liberty shall be informed of the reasons that make an arrest, as well as the report or complaint made against him. VI. Those responsible for prisons should keep track of detainees. Not receive a copy to anyone without your registration for the command. Failure to comply will result in prosecution and penalties provided by law.

Article 24. Everyone has the right to petition individually or collectively, whether oral or written, and obtaining formal and prompt response. To exercise this right does not require additional requirement that the identity of the applicant.

Article 25. I. Everyone has the right to inviolability of his home and the secrecy of private communications in all its forms, without judicial authorization. II. Correspondence are inviolable, private papers and private statements contained in any medium, they may not be seized except in the

cases determined by law for the criminal investigation, by written order and reasoned judicial authority. III. No public authority nor any person or organization may intercept private conversations or communications by installing the control or centralize. IV. The information and evidence obtained in violation of correspondence and communications in any form will not produce any legal effect.

Article 27. I. The Bolivians living abroad are eligible to participate in elections for President and Vice President of the State, and others indicated by law. The right shall be exercised through the registration and registration by the Electoral Body. II. Foreign, and foreigners residing in Bolivia have the right to vote in municipal elections, according to the law, applying principles of international reciprocity.

Article 28. The exercise of political rights are suspended in the following cases, with conviction, while the penalty has not been accomplished: 1. By taking up arms and serve in armed forces in wartime enemy. 2. For theft of public resources. 3. For treason.

CHAPTER FOUR RIGHTS OF NATIONS AND PEOPLES peasant indigenous

Article 30. I. Nation's peasant indigenous people all share the human collective cultural identity, language, historical tradition, institutions, territory and worldview whose existence predates the Spanish colonial invasion. II. In the framework of the unity of the State and in accordance with this Constitution nations farmers and Indigenous Peoples have the following rights:

1. To be free.
2. A cultural identity, religious belief, spirituality, practices and customs, and their own worldview.
3. A cultural identity of each of its members, if desired, to register with Bolivian citizenship in his identity card, passport or other identification documents with legal validity.
4. A self-determination and territoriality.
5. For their institutions are part of the overall structure of the state.
6. A collective title to lands and territories.
7. The protection of sacred sites.
8. To create and manage systems, communication facilities and networks themselves.
9. For their knowledge and traditional knowledge, traditional medicine, languages, rituals and symbols and clothing are valued, respected and promoted.
10. To live in a healthy environment, with proper management and use of ecosystems.
11. The collective intellectual property of their knowledge, science and knowledge, as well as their appreciation, use, promotion and development.
12. In education intracultural, intercultural and multilingual education throughout the system.
13. The system of universal free health care that respects their worldview and practices.
14. The exercise of their political, economic and legal according to their worldview.
15. To be consulted through appropriate procedures, in particular through their representative institutions, whenever consideration is being given legislative or administrative measures which may affect them. In this context, respect and guarantee the right to compulsory prior consultation, by the State in good faith and agreed with respect to the exploitation of nonrenewable natural resources in the territory they inhabit.
16. To participate in the benefits of the exploitation of natural resources in their territories.
17. The autonomous indigenous land management, and exclusive use and exploitation of renewable natural resources within their territories without prejudice to the rights legitimately acquired by third parties.
18. To participate in the bodies and institutions.

III. The State guarantees, respects and protects the rights of nations and peasant indigenous peoples

enshrined in the Constitution and the law.

Article 31. I. Nations and Indigenous Peoples in danger of extinction, voluntary isolation and uncontacted be protected and respected in their forms of individual and collective life. II. Nations and indigenous peoples in isolation and have contacted the right to remain in that condition, the delimitation and legal consolidation of the territory they occupy and inhabit.

Article 32. The Afro-Bolivian people has, as far as appropriate, of economic, social, political and cultural rights enshrined in the Constitution for the nations and peasant indigenous peoples.

CHAPTER VII SOCIAL COMMUNICATION

Article 106. I. The State guarantees the right to communicate and the right to information. II. The State guarantees the Bolivians the right to freedom of expression, opinion and information, rectification and reply, and the right to freely express ideas through any media without prior censorship. III. The State guarantees workers and workers in the press, freedom of expression, the right to communication and information. IV. It recognizes the conscience clause of information workers.

Article 107. I. The media should contribute to the promotion of ethical, moral and civic cultures around the country, with the production and distribution of multilingual educational programs and alternative language for the disabled. II. The information and opinions expressed through the media should respect the principles of honesty and responsibility. These principles shall be exercised by the rules of ethics and self-regulatory organizations of journalists and the media and law. III. The media can not be formed, directly or indirectly, monopolies or oligopolies. IV. The State will support the creation of community media under equal conditions and opportunities.

PART III DUTIES

Article 108. The duties of the Bolivians:

1. Understand, implement and enforce the Constitution and laws
2. Know, respect and promote the rights enshrined in the Constitution.
3. Promote and disseminate the practice of values and principles proclaimed in the Constitution.
4. Defend, promote and contribute to the right to peace and promote a culture of peace.
5. Work according to their physical and intellectual capacity in lawful, socially useful activities.
6. Formed in the educational system through high school.
7. Taxed in proportion to their economic capacity, according to law.
8. Denounce and combat all acts of corruption.
9. Aid, support and educate the sons and daughters.
10. Assist, protect and provide for their ancestors.
11. Assist with all necessary support in cases of natural disasters and other contingencies.
12. Military service, compulsory for males.
13. Defend the unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Bolivia, and respect its symbols and values.
14. Protect, defend and protect the natural heritage, economic and cultural development of Bolivia.
15. Protect and defend the natural resources and contribute to its sustainable use, to preserve the rights of future generations.
16. Protect and defend a suitable environment for the development of living beings.

CHAPTER TWO POLITICAL REPRESENTATION

Article 209. The candidates and candidates for elected public officials, with the exception of eligible charges of the judiciary and the Constitutional Court shall be nominated and nominated Plurinational across nations and organizations of peasant indigenous peoples, citizen groups and political parties on an equal footing and in accordance with the law.

Article 210. I. The organization and functioning of organizations of indigenous and aboriginal nations, farmers, civic groups and political parties must be democratic. II. The internal election of the leaders and the leaders and candidates and candidates from citizens' groups and political parties will be regulated and supervised by the Electoral Body Plurinational, which will ensure equal participation of men and women. III. Organizations of indigenous and aboriginal nations and farmers can choose their candidates or candidates according to their own rules for community democracy.

Article 211. I. Nations and indigenous and aboriginal farmers can choose their political representatives in appropriate instances, according to their own forms of choice. II. Electoral Body to oversee the election of officers, representatives and candidates and candidates of the peoples and peasant indigenous nations by rules and procedures are strictly complied with the law of the peoples and nations.

Article 212. No candidate and no candidate can run simultaneously to more than one elective office, nor more than one constituency at the same time.

TITLE VIII INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, BOUNDARIES, INTEGRATION AND MARITIME CLAIM

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS CHAPTER ONE

Article 255. I. International relations and negotiation, signing and ratifying international treaties serve the ends of the state in terms of sovereignty and the interests of the people. II. The negotiation, signing and ratification of international treaties shall be governed by the principles of:

1. Independence and equality among states, noninterference in internal affairs and peaceful resolution of conflicts.
2. Rejection and condemnation of all forms of dictatorship, colonialism, neocolonialism and imperialism.
3. Defending and promoting human rights, economic, social, cultural and environmental, repudiating all forms of racism and discrimination.
4. Respect the rights of indigenous native peoples peasants.
5. Cooperation and solidarity among states and peoples.
6. Heritage preservation, management and regulation of the state.
7. Harmony with nature, protecting biodiversity, and prohibition of private forms of appropriation and exploitation exclusive use of plants, animals, microorganisms and all living matter.
8. Food security and sovereignty for all people, prohibition of import, production and marketing of genetically modified organisms and toxic substances that damage health and the environment.
9. The entire population access to basic services for their welfare and development.
10. Preserving the right of the population access to all drugs, especially generics.
11. Protection and preferences for Bolivian production and promotion of exports with added value.

Article 256. I. Treaties and international instruments on human rights that have been signed, ratified or acceded to the State, declaring most favorable to the rights enshrined in the Constitution shall apply preferentially on it. II. The rights enshrined in the Constitution shall be construed in accordance with international treaties on human rights when they provide more favorable rules.

Article 257. I. Ratified international treaties are part of domestic law with the force of law. II. Require approval by popular referendum before ratification binding international treaties that involve:

CHAPTER SEVEN peasant indigenous autonomy

Article 289. The peasant indigenous autonomy and self-government is to exercise self-determination of nations and peasant indigenous peoples, whose population share territory, culture, history, languages, and organization or legal, political, social and economic own.

Article 290. I. The formation of peasant indigenous autonomy is based on the ancestral lands now inhabited by the peoples and nations, and the will of its people, expressed in consultation, in accordance with the Constitution and the law. II. Self-government peasant indigenous autonomy is exercised in accordance with its rules, institutions, authorities and procedures in accordance with their powers and authority, consistent with the Constitution and the law.

Article 291. I. They are peasant indigenous autonomy peasant indigenous territories, and municipalities, and regions that adopt such a quality in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution and the law. II. Two or more original indigenous farmers can form a single peasant indigenous autonomy.

Article 292. Each peasant indigenous autonomy prepare its Statute, according to their own rules and procedures under the Constitution and the Law

Article 293. I. Indigenous autonomy consolidated based on indigenous territories and those in process, once consolidated, will be established for the expressed will of its population in consultation in accordance with their own rules and procedures as the only requirements. II. If the formation of peasant indigenous autonomy would affect municipal district boundaries, the native indigenous people or nation farmer and local government must agree on new district boundaries. If it affects the city limits, a procedure to be followed Multinational Legislative Assembly for approval, subject to compliance with the requirements and conditions stipulated by law III. Minimum requirements established by law and other distinct population for the formation of peasant indigenous autonomy. IV. To be a peasant indigenous autonomy whose territories lie in one or more municipalities, the law will specify mechanisms for liaison, coordination and cooperation for the exercise of his government.

Article 294. I. The decision to form a native indigenous peasant autonomy adopted in accordance with the rules and procedures for consultation, in accordance with the requirements and conditions established by the Constitution and the law. II. The decision to convert a township in rural indigenous autonomy will be adopted by referendum in accordance with the requirements and conditions established by law. III. In municipalities where there are rural communities with their own organizational structures that articulate and geographical continuity, may form a new municipality, following the procedure before the Multinational Legislative Assembly for approval, subject to compliance with requirements and conditions under the Constitution and the law .

Article 295. I. To form a peasant indigenous region affecting municipal boundaries must first follow a procedure before the Legislative Assembly to meet the requirements Plurinational and conditions set

out by Law II. The aggregation of municipalities, municipal districts and / or peasant indigenous autonomy to form a peasant indigenous region will be decided by referendum and / or according to its rules and procedures for consultation as appropriate and according to the requirements and conditions established by the Constitution and the Law

Article 296. The government of peasant indigenous autonomy is exercised through their own rules and forms of organization with the name corresponding to each people, nation or community, established in its bylaws and subject to the Constitution and the Law

Law No. 45

f) Ensure that political and legal systems reflect the multi-nationality of the Bolivian State forms of discrimination.

Law No. 26

Article 3.

(Citizenship). The Multinational State guarantees citizens (Citizenship). Plurinational Citizens State Guarantees, comprised of all Bolivians and the Bolivian, exercise full, free and Comprised of all Bolivians and the Bolivian, exercise full, free and equal rights under the Constitution of the State, without equal rights under the Constitution of the State Without discrimination. discrimination. Everyone has the right to participate freely in the right Everyone has to Participate Freely, individual or collective training, exercise and control of public power, individual or collective training, exercise and control of public power, directly or through their representatives. Directly or Through Their Representatives.

Article 4. Article 4.

(Political rights). The Exercise of Political Rights in the intercultural framework of democracy and equal conditions for women and cultural framework of Democracy and equal for women and Condition men include:

- a) The organization for Purposes of Political Participation, According To the Constitution and the Law
 - b) The turnout as voters and voters in elections by universal suffrage.
 - c) The concurrence as candidates in elections, suffrage universal.
 - d) The turnout as voters and voters in referendums and recall mandate by universal suffrage.
 - e) participation, Individually and Collectively in the Formulation of Public Policies and citizens' legislative initiative.
 - f) Social control of elections, referenda and recall mandate of the instances of deliberation and consultation, and the exercise of the Mandate of the instances of deliberation and consultation, and the Exercise of community democracy and public administration at all levels of Multinational State
 - g) The right to communication and the right to information complete, accurate, adequate and timely exercise principles, ethical standards and self-regulation, as set out in Articles 21 of the Constitution of the State.
 - h) participation in assemblies and Councils for the purpose of deliberation.
 - i) The Exercise of free, prior and Informed by nations and peasant indigenous peoples.
 - j) The Exercise of Democracy According To Community rules and Procedures own nations and peasant indigenous peoples.
 - k) Carrying out propaganda campaign and election, According To the rule.
- The full exercise of political rights under the Constitution and the Law, The Exercise of Political Rights

full under the Constitution and the Law,
may be restricted, curtailed or prevented by any public authority, power May be restricted, curtailed or
prevented By Any Public Authority, power
factual, organization or individual. factual, organization or individual

FORMS OF DEMOCRACY

Article 7.

Intercultural Democracy of Bolivia is based on the complementary exercise and is based on Bolivia of
the complementary exercise and equal, three forms of democracy: direct and participatory.
Community representative and, under the provisions of the Constitution and representative Community,
under the Provisions of the Constitution the state and electoral laws.

Article 8.

Direct democracy and participatory exercises through citizen participation in decision making and
citizen participation-through Participatory exercises in the Formulation and decision public policies,
popular initiative, the social control of public governance and Policies, popular initiative, the social
control over public administration and democratic deliberation, as mechanisms of popular consultation.

Article 9.

Representative democracy exercised through the election of officers and representatives at different
levels of exercises Through the election officers at Different Levels and Representatives Multinational
State, according to the principles of universal suffrage.

Article 10. Democracy is exercised Community (Community democracy). Community exerciser is
Democracy through self-governance, deliberation, and the qualitative representation by exercising self-
government, deliberation, representation and practice of Qualitative collective rights, rules and
procedures as of nations and peoples.

Article 11. (Equal conditions) Intercultural Democracy Bolivia guarantees gender equality and equal
opportunities for women Bolivia Guarantees Gender Equality and Equal Opportunities for women
and men. and men. The competent electoral authorities are obliged to his The electoral competition
Authorities are Obligated to Their compliance, according to the following criteria: compliance,
According To the Following criteria:

a) The lists of candidates and candidates for senators and senators, Deputies, departmental assemblies
and Regional Councillors and Deputies, Regional Councillors and departmental assemblies and
Municipal councilors and other elected officials, and alternate councilors and other Elected Municipal
Officials, and alternate respect and alternating parity between women and men in this respect and
alternating parity Between Women and Men, That so that there is an incumbent candidate and woman,
Then a candidate head man, a man and alternate candidate, then a candidate head man, a man and
alternate candidate,

b) Where the election of one candidate in a constituency, the equality, gender parity and alternation is
expressed and alternate.

The total of these districts at least fifty percent The total of These Districts at least Fifty Percent
(50%) of the headlines will belong to women candidates.

c) The lists of candidates and candidates from indigenous nations and peoples
peasant origin, prepared in accordance with its rules and procedures peasant origin, Prepared in
Accordance with Rules and Procedures STI themselves respect the principles mentioned in the
preceding paragraph.

Popular initiative may be adopted:

- a) National Referendum citizen initiative supported by signatures and fingerprints of at least twenty percent (20%) of the national registry election at the time of the initiative. This should include at least fifteen percent (15%) of the pattern of each department. The Supreme Electoral Court shall verify compliance with this requirement.
- b) For Departmental referendum, citizen initiative supported by signatures and fingerprints of five percent (5%) of citizens and citizens enrolled and registered on the electoral roll in the department and citizens enrolled and registered on the electoral roll in the department at the time of the initiative. This percentage should include at least twenty percent (20%) of the pattern in each province. The Departmental Electoral Court shall verify compliance with this requirement.
- c) For municipal referendum, citizen initiative supported by signatures and fingerprints of at least thirty percent (30%) of citizens enrolled and registered on the electoral roll of the municipality at the time of the initiative. The Departmental Electoral Court shall verify compliance with this requirement.

Article 26. (INICIATIVA POPULAR).

I. The revocation of Mandate Proceeding by popular initiative, meeting the following requirements:
Following requirements:

- a) for National Authorities, signatures and fingerprints of at least twenty five percent (25%) of the national electoral roll in time of the initiative. This percentage should include at least twenty percent (20%) of the pattern of each department. In the case of MPs or In the case of Deputies or uninominal the percentage applied to the single-member constituency The Supreme Electoral Court shall verify compliance with this requirement.
- b) For departmental Authorities, signatures and fingerprints of at least twenty five percent (25%) of citizens enrolled in the respective departmental electoral roll at the time he rolled in the respective departmental electoral roll at the time of the initiative. This percentage should include at least twenty percent (20%) of census of each province. Each census of province. In the case of the single-member assembly percentage applies to single-member constituency. The Departmental Electoral Court shall this requirement.
- c) regional Authorities, signatures and fingerprints of at least twenty five percent (25%) of citizens enrolled and registered on the electoral list of each registered constituency electoral roll on the constituency of Each municipal part of the region. part of the municipal region. The Departmental Electoral Court shall verify compliance with this requirement.
- d) For municipal Authorities, signatures and fingerprints of at least thirty percent (30%) of citizens enrolled and registered on the electoral roll of the municipality at the time of the initiative. The Departmental Electoral Court shall verify compliance with this requirement.

Bolivian Constitution

l) Advertising and Transparency. All Activities related to the Exercise of intercultural democracy are public and ensure their cultural procedures are public and Democratic Procedures Ensure Their transparency.

Anyone have unrestricted access to information, except where established that law defines in precise scope and limits.

i) political pluralism. intercultural Bolivian democracy recognizes the existence of different political and ideological options for participation in pluralistic free and transparent elections