EUROPEAN
COMMISSION

HIGH REPRESENTATIVE
OF THE UNION FOR
FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND
SECURITY POLICY

Brussels, 16.7.2026
SWD(2026) 188 final

JOINT STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT

The EU Special Incentive Arrangement for Sustainable Development and Good Governance (GSP+) assessment of the Plurinational State of Bolivia covering the period 2023-2025

Accompanying the document

Joint Report to the European Parliament and the Council

on the Generalised Scheme of Preferences covering the period 2023-2025

{JOIN(2026) 16 final} - {SWD(2026) 184 final} - {SWD(2026) 185 final} - {SWD(2026) 186 final} - {SWD(2026) 187 final} - {SWD(2026) 189 final} - {SWD(2026) 190 final} - {SWD(2026) 191 final} - {SWD(2026) 192 final}

1. Executive Summary

The Plurinational State of Bolivia (Bolivia) has benefitted from the Special Incentive Arrangement for Sustainable Development and Good Governance of the EU's Generalised Scheme of Preferences (GSP+) since 2014. In 2024, imports of GSP+ eligible products from Bolivia stood at EUR 53.8 million, with a preference utilisation rate of 91.6 %. Bolivia benefited from an estimated EUR 766 000 in tariff exemptions in 2024.

Bolivia remains committed to the 27 international conventions monitored under the EU's GSP+, with full ratification and mostly aligned national legislation. During the reporting period 2023-2025[1], Bolivia has introduced many pieces of progressive legislation—such as reforms on child protection, climate governance, and anti-corruption. However, weak institutional capacity and resource constraints undermine effective compliance.

Bolivia improved the legal framework in the field of human rights, including through a reparation law for rights violations, a law criminalising grooming and child sexual abuse material, and the prohibition of child marriage. The Bolivian Ombudsman's Office, the *Defensoría del Pueblo,* monitored human rights conditions and intervened through legal actions to protect individuals. The government provided training and support to reduce child labour and trafficking, and the rate of child labour has fallen, albeit still remaining at a high level. Bolivia developed advanced policies and legislation on biodiversity, set high targets on renewable energy and forest protection and the 2025 climate action plan includes sectoral targets and clear indicators. On drug policy, Bolivia supported alternative development initiatives. The country launched a National Policy on Transparency and Anti-corruption in 2023, and increased the number of prosecuted corruption cases.

However, several challenges remain. These include the state of the judicial system, in particular overcrowded prisons, pre-trial detention, and allegations of ill-treatment in detention facilities. Rates of violence against women and girls remain high. The protection of human rights defenders and mechanisms to consult indigenous peoples and guarantee free, prior and informed consent are deficient. The independence, institutional framework and the resourcing of the *Defensoría del Pueblo* needs to be ensured. Child labour and forced labour are still too widespread. National laws' alignment with the ILO Convention concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise, No 87 (1948) and the ILO Convention concerning the Application of the Principles of the Right to Organise and to Bargain Collectively, No 98 (1949) is insufficient. The Coca Crops Monitoring 2024 of UNODC shows a 10 % increase in coca cultivation area compared to 2023 to an estimated 34 000 hectares.

In order to ensure continued GSP+ compliance, in particular in view of the revised GSP rules as of 2027, the following areas are key priorities for future engagement: the reform of the judicial system, with a particular focus on prison conditions and detention practices; continued work on the reduction of violence against women and the elimination of child labour and forced labour, including through an effective labour inspections system; additional measures to ensure that the legal cultivation of coca leaves is not diverted into illicit drug markets; and the enhanced enforcement of anti-corruption legislation and strategies, with lessened political interference.

2. Key Developments

2.1 Political and economic developments

In October 2025, Bolivia elected Rodrigo Paz Pereira as president, the candidate of the Christian Democratic Party (PDC), who pledged market-oriented policies ('capitalism for all'), gradual reforms and international engagement. This marks a significant shift following two decades of state-led economic models. Since the eve of the elections, some economic indicators have improved, e.g., the gap between official and parallel exchange rates has reduced.

Social indicators for Bolivia reflect decade-long structural improvements in inequality and poverty reduction, extending beyond post-pandemic recovery. However, the proportion of people living in multidimensional poverty remained stable between 2021 and 2023 (5.5 % and 5.4 % respectively)[2]. Bolivia remains among the region's poorest nations.

During the reporting period, Bolivia's economy almost stagnated, with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) estimating real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth at 0.7 % in 2024 and 0.6 % in 2025. Gas production has declined sharply, with reserves halving since 2019, and gas exports dropping from 6.7 % of GDP in 2022 to an estimated 3.3 % in 2024 and 2.3 % in 2025, undermining fiscal revenues. The government ran large fiscal deficits, surpassing 10 % of GDP in 2023-2024, including due to high fuel subsidies. Foreign exchange scarcity disrupted trade and industrial activity, resulting in rising inflation and social unrest. The widening gap between the official and parallel exchange rates undermined confidence in the currency, complicating trade and investment flows[3].

Bolivia, already a member of the Andean Community since 1969, joined the Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR) in July 2024. This initiated a four-year adoption schedule for the bloc's regulatory framework and Common External Tariff. Eventually, Bolivia will have the option to join the EU-Mercosur Free Trade Agreement or the EU Trade Agreement with the Andean countries Colombia, Peru and Ecuador.

2.2 GSP+ trade impact

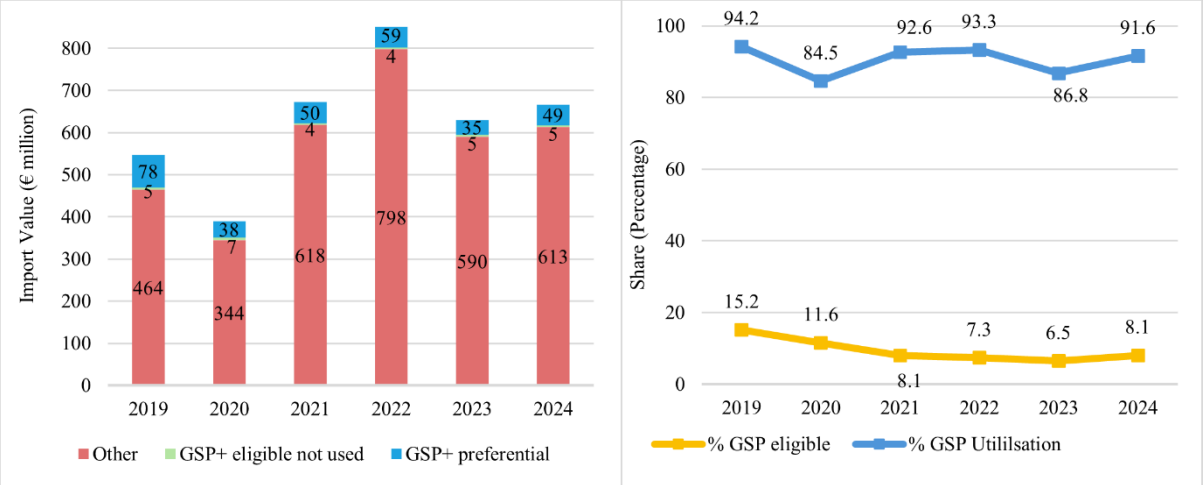
Between 2022 and 2024[4], total EU imports from Bolivia declined from EUR 860 million in 2022 to EUR 666.8 million in 2024. In 2022 imports were extraordinarily high, potentially due to Covid rebound effects, and total EU imports in 2024 were higher than pre-Covid levels in 2019 (EUR 547.5 million). Imports of GSP+ eligible products decreased from EUR 63.3 million in 2022 to EUR 40.8 million in 2023, before increasing again to EUR 53.8 million in 2024. Imports using GSP+ preferences followed a similar trend, falling from EUR 59.0 million in 2022 to EUR 35.4 million in 2023 and then rising to EUR 49.3 million in 2024. The share of GSP+ eligible products in total imports increased slightly from 7.3 % in 2022 to 8.1 % in 2024, but remained low, as Bolivia exports a lot of products to the EU that are already duty-free under most-favoured nation (MFN) tariffs (such as ores and tin). The GSP+ utilisation rate remained high throughout the period, standing at 91.6 % in 2024. Bolivia benefited from an estimated EUR 766 000 in tariff exemptions in 2024 due to GSP+.

Figure 1. EU imports from Bolivia and GSP+ utilisation rate, 2019-2024

Indicators	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Annual Growth (2022-2024)
Total imports, (EUR million)	547.5	389.5	672.7	860.9	630.3	666.8	-12.0 %
GSP+ eligible, (EUR million)	83.0	45.1	54.3	63.3	40.8	53.8	-7.8 %
GSP+ used, (EUR million)	78.2	38.1	50.3	59.0	35.4	49.3	-8.6 %
Share of GSP+ eligible in total	15.2 %	11.6 %	8.1 %	7.3 %	6.5 %	8.1 %	
GSP+ utilisation rate	94.2 %	84.5 %	92.6 %	93.3 %	86.8 %	91.6 %	
MFN=0 % imports, (EUR million)	457.8	333.7	627.1	783.9	563.9	575.9	-14.3 %
Share of MFN=0 % imports	83.6 %	85.7 %	93.2 %	91.1 %	89.5 %	86.4 %	

Source: EUROSTAT COMEXT

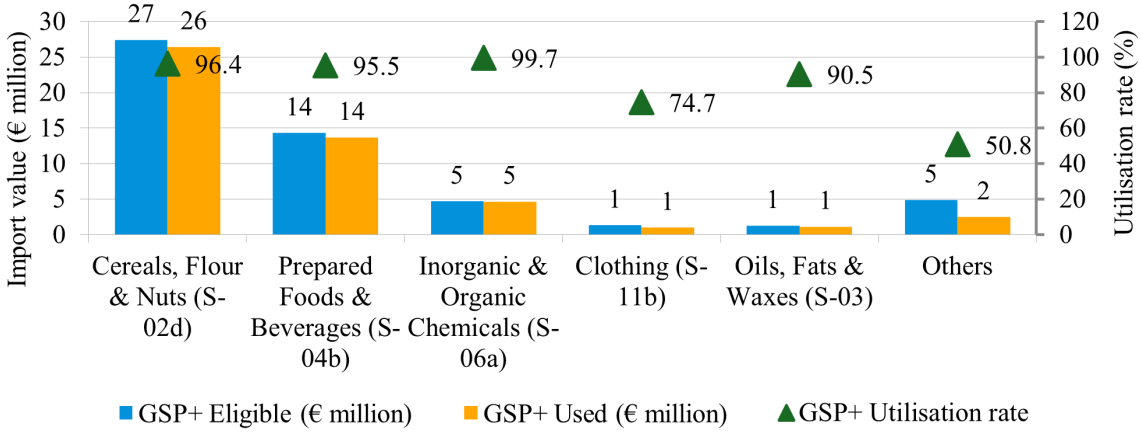
Figure 2. EU imports from Bolivia by preferential trade regime and utilisation rates, 2019-2024



Source: EUROSTAT COMEXT

The sectors[5] benefiting the most from GSP+ preferences in 2024 were (in order of significance) Cereals, Flour, & Nuts (S-02d), Prepared Foods & Beverages (S-04b), Inorganic & Organic Chemicals (S-06a), Clothing (S-11b), and Oils, Fats & Waxes (S-03). These sectors have dominated Bolivia's export basket under GSP+ products to the EU and continue to underpin the country's comparative advantage in labour-intensive manufacturing exports. The top five export sectors to the EU all achieved preference utilisation rates between 74.7 % to 99.7 % in 2024.

Figure 3. Top product groups benefiting from GSP+ tariff preferences for Bolivia, 2024



Source: EUROSTAT COMEXT

3. Compliance with GSP+ obligations

Bolivia has maintained ratification of all 27 GSP+ relevant conventions and has issued no new reservations. Bolivia is compliant with its reporting obligations to the monitoring bodies (for details, see Annex). The following sections are based on the latest UN monitoring body reports and supplemented with information from civil society and GSP monitoring, including updates by the authorities.

3.1 Human Rights

Bolivia made progress in several areas on human rights and introduced new legislation, policies and institutional processes during the reporting period, such as a new reparation law for rights violations and laws addressing child exploitation. At the same time, systemic weaknesses - such as prison overcrowding, gender-based violence and impunity for femicides - persist. The 2025 Universal Periodic Review (UPR) highlighted concerns over Indigenous rights, alongside recommendations to address shrinking civic space, access to justice, gender-based violence, and effective protections for human rights defenders and journalists. Bolivia supported 254 of the 275 (92 %) recommendations, an increase of 23.3 % with respect to the previous cycle.

On the institutional side, the *Defensoría del Pueblo*, which plays an important role in promoting, protecting, and monitoring human rights in Bolivia, was re-accredited with 'A' status by the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions in 2024. Bolivia adopted a Multisectoral Comprehensive Development Plan Against **Racism and All Forms of Discrimination** 2021–2025, establishing an inter-institutional committee for vulnerable indigenous groups[6]. In late 2024, the *Defensoría del Pueblo* established an Observatory on Racism and Discrimination[7], to monitor, analyse, and combat discrimination and racism, thus addressing the major concern about the lack of accessible data.

Legislative progress on **civil and political rights** includes a new reparation law for rights violations (Bill 181/2024-2025), which was promulgated in November 2025[8]. The Plurinational Policy of Decolonisation and Depatriarchalisation (PPDD-2023) aims to address and transform structural aspects of the colonial and patriarchal systems that reproduce violence, discrimination, inequality, and lack of respect for diversity.

On the **rights of the child**, Bolivia issued Decree No 4980 in July 2023, approving the Plurinational Public Policy for the Comprehensive Development of Early Childhood, and Law No 1636 from September 2025 criminalising grooming and child sexual abuse material[9]. Importantly, Law No 1639, prohibiting child marriage and early unions, entered into force in September 2025, aligning national legislation with international standards. It eliminates the legal exceptions that previously allowed marriage and early unions from the age of 16[10]. The *Defensoría del Pueblo* created nine Departmental Committees to prevent sexual violence against children and adolescents, integrating Child and Adolescent Ombudsman offices, the Prosecutor's Office, courts, and civil society organisations. To improve the follow-up on the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) recommendations, the *Defensoría del Pueblo* established a System for the Periodic Monitoring and Evaluation of the Implementation of the CRC in Bolivia (SIDENIB), as part of its Action Plan for Populations in Vulnerable Situations 2024-2028. To date, 41 Autonomous Municipality Governments approved laws on comprehensive assistance for child victims of femicide, and in November 2025 the national Law No 1680 on assistance for child victims of femicide was passed[11].

Despite many legal advances and some progress in implementation, many structural challenges remain in the area of human rights. There are serious deficiencies regarding **torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment**. During its visit in December 2024, the UN Subcommittee on the Prevention of Torture (SPT) expressed concerns regarding **poor prison conditions**, overcrowding of detention facilities, high numbers of pre-trial detention, and serious limitations in access to justice[12]. The National Preventive Mechanism (NPM) mirrored these findings in its October 2025 report[13]. Bolivia's prison population increased by 46 % over the past 5 years and stands at 32 035 in 2024, with over 58 % in pre-trial detention. Latest available data of the NPM, based on 494 inspection visits of detention facilities, recorded 81 cases of torture or inhuman, degrading treatment or punishment in 2024[14] and 17 violent deaths in prisons in 2025[15]. The NPM followed up on 16 criminal proceedings related to torture cases, with a sentence in only one case[16]. While the draft Comprehensive Law to Prevent, Investigate, Punish and Redress Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Law No 080/2023-2024), was approved by the Bolivian Senate in October 2024, and the Human Rights Commission of the Chamber of Deputies in September 2025, its final approval is pending.

Some existing indices highlight ongoing **restrictions on civil liberties, weakened judicial independence, and constrained civic space**; e.g., the Civicus Monitor ranks civic space in Bolivia as 'obstructed'. However, the Freedom in the World Index upgraded Bolivia from 'partly free' to 'free' in 2026, due to the competitive 2025 general election, which resulted in a peaceful transfer of power. The 2025 UPR cycle and the UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights underlined Bolivia's insufficient protection of human rights defenders (HRDs), noting harassment, threats and violence, especially against journalists and indigenous HRDs, and called for stronger implementation of indigenous consultation and free, prior, and informed consent, in particular in mining and hydrocarbons[17]. Press freedom in Bolivia continues to face challenges. The Reporters Without Borders World Press Freedom Index recognises some improvement in 2025 as compared to 2024, but highlights structural threats, such as violence against journalists, legal and economic pressures, and self-censorship, ranking the country 93rd out of 180 countries.

There is still concern about high and increasing prevalence of **violence against girls, high levels of violence in schools** and the handling of some cases in rural and indigenous jurisdictions in ways that are detrimental to child victims. The Committee on the Rights of the Child also expressed serious concern about the minimum age of criminal responsibility, which

was reduced in 2014 from 16 to 14, the continued use of pre-trial detention for children, and a lack of full alignment of the justice system with the Convention on the Right of the Child[18].

Bolivia continues to show a persistently high level of **violence against women**: 74.7 % of women report having experienced physical or sexual violence at least once; UN Women ranks Bolivia as South America's second most violent country for women, with 50 325 cases of violence recorded in 2024 and 34 412 cases between January and September 2025, according to the Attorney General's Office[19]. Eighty-four cases of femicides were registered in 2024, of which 29 have received court sentences; by the end of 2025, there were 81 reported femicides[20]. Access to justice for survivors of gender-based violence is limited by institutional weaknesses, insufficient resources, and fragmented mandates. Abortion remains criminalised, with exceptions only for sexual violence, fetal malformation, or to protect the pregnant woman's life or health. While Bolivia showed progress on the implementation of a Central Register of Violence against Women, the incorporation of comprehensive sexuality education into school curricula and the roll-out of a pilot scheme for new contraceptive methods accompanied by training of staff, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women highlights a lack of information regarding access for women and girls in rural areas[21]. In the Global Gender Gap Report 2025 published by the World Economic Forum, Bolivia ranked 48th out of 148 economies in terms of gender parity.

Concerns remain about **discrimination, stigmatisation and violence against LGBTIQ+ persons**, particularly against transgender persons. The *Defensoría del Pueblo* reported that 64 % of transgender persons experienced discrimination in 2025 based on their gender identity. Bolivia's Constitutional Court recognised civil unions for same-sex couples in March 2023, but same-sex marriage is not legal in Bolivia and transgender persons are denied the right to enter into civil unions, adopt children or be elected to public office[22].

Priorities for future engagement should focus on the effective implementation of the legal and policy frameworks. A central priority must be the reform and strengthening of the justice system, including ensuring judicial independence, tackling the overcrowding of prisons, reducing excessive pre-trial detention through the expanded use of alternative measures, and ensuring prompt and impartial investigation of all allegations of torture and ill-treatment by law enforcement officials. Efforts to combat violence against women and girls must be significantly strengthened, including through nationwide availability of specialised services and by addressing structural barriers to enhance the prevention and prosecution of gender-based violence. A comprehensive legal and policy framework for the protection of human rights defenders, including early-warning and protection mechanisms, risk assessments and protocols for responding to threats, should be developed. In relation to indigenous peoples, effective consultation mechanisms that comply with international standards and guarantee the right to free, prior and informed consent, should be established, particularly in the context of extractive and infrastructure projects. Given the cross-cutting role in safeguarding human rights, the *Defensoría del Pueblo* must be guaranteed full functional independence in law and practice. This includes transparent and merit-based appointment procedures, adequate and predictable funding, and sufficient technical and human resources.

3.2 Labour Rights

There have not been many legislative developments on labour rights in Bolivia in the past three years, and long-standing problems persist, but Bolivia has worked on improving compliance with some ILO conventions. Some positive developments relate to the reduction of child labour (albeit from a high level) as well as training and awareness-raising on child labour, trafficking

of persons, and forced labour in particular in indigenous communities. In contrast, there has not been significant advancement in legal reforms to align national laws on Convention No 87 nor on Convention No 98.

Bolivia's record regarding **equal remuneration and non-discrimination** has not given rise to any critical Observations of the CEACR during the reporting period. For 2024, the ILO estimated the gender pay gap to be 4.4 %, a rate that has improved since 2022. The female labour market participation rate was 76.6 % according to the Labour Force Survey 2024[23]. The Supreme Decree No 4401 of 2020 provides that, 'the State shall promote the entry of women into employment and also the same remuneration for women and men for work of equal value'. The CEACR welcomed the Government's indication that qualifications are taken into account through the notion of 'skill', and requested specific examples of objective ob evaluations conducted[24].

A positive development regarding the **abolition of forced labour** was the adoption of the Law No 1436 of 22 June 2022 regarding the 2014 Protocol of ILO Convention No 29. However the deposit of the instrument of ratification with the ILO by the Government is still pending. In the context of the implementation of the Plurinational Policy against trafficking in persons, illicit trafficking of immigrants and related offences for 2021-2025, Bolivia has organised training measures for public servants, prevention and awareness-raising activities and established Integrated Mobile Offices in remote areas where the presence of forced labour and of the worst forms of child labour is suspected, including in mining areas[25], though the ILO Committee of Experts considered that more information was needed on the effectiveness of these measures and urged the government to continue taking the necessary measures to prevent, identify and punish forced labour on indigenous persons. Bolivia has also concluded bilateral agreements with neighbouring countries to cooperate in the fight against trafficking of persons[26]. The government launched the Information System for Girls, Boys, and Adolescents, a new system to register and analyse data on the rights and well-being of children and adolescents, aiming to shape and coordinate public policies.

The rate of **child labour** has decreased in the past years in Bolivia but continues to be high, though available data is limited and generally outdated. According to ILO data, the rate of children involved in child labour for children aged 12 to 14 fell from 25.1 % in 2021 to 21.5 % in 2023, and for children aged 15 to 17 from 8.7 % in 2021 to 7.1 % in 2023[27]. There is a clear reduction in child labour for ages 7 to 13, especially for 7-year-old children (3.5 % in 2023)[28]. According to the ILO's Harmonised Microdata, in 2023, 126 600 children aged 12 to 14 worked in the agricultural sector, as did 133 700 children aged 15 to 17 years[29]. The ILO CEACR report noted previously that over 3 800 children work in the tin, zinc, silver and gold mines in the country[30]. The Government has reported that it is preparing a social protection and prevention programme for children and young persons under 14 years engaged in work.

In some areas of core labour standards, Bolivia's laws are not fully aligned to ILO conventions. Some provisions in the Bolivian legislation imposing **forced labour** as a penalty such as Article 282 of the Penal Code and section 2 of Legislative Decree No 2565 of 6 June 1951 (Penalties for having participated in strikes) require modifications to be aligned with ILO conventions on forced labour. There are also doubts regarding the application in practice of section 133 of the Penal Code (terrorism), as well as of sections 123 (sedition), 126 (conspiracy) and 134 (public disorder and disturbances) of the Penal Code, including the number of persons convicted, the acts that gave rise to these convictions, and the penalties imposed. The Government has reported that there are proposals for reforms regarding the definition of 'terrorism'[31]. Bolivia must also ensure that persons who peacefully express

political views or views ideologically opposed to the established political, social or economic system cannot be subjected to criminal penalties involving compulsory labour[32]. In addition, on prosecution and application of criminal penalties, ILO has requested in its 2026 report that the Bolivian Government takes the necessary steps to ensure that the competent bodies, including the police, the Public Prosecutor's Office and judicial officials, can systematically conduct adequate investigations to prosecute those responsible for trafficking in persons[33].

In relation to **minimum age for work**, the ILO experts report that legislative amendments are needed to permit participation in apprenticeships only for persons above 14 years of age, i.e., above the minimum age of admission to employment. The legislation in Bolivia does not require employers to keep registers of employed persons aged under 18. This is not in line with the ILO Convention concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment, No 138 (1973)[34]. Also, a minimum age for admission to light work must be set and the light work that children between the ages of 12 and 14 may perform as well as the number of hours must be established in accordance with Article 7(3) of Convention No 138[35].

Public information is not available on **labour inspections**[36] carried out by inspectors specialised in child labour, nor on the number of violations detected, their nature, scope and trends of the worst forms of child labour. The Bolivian Government reports that in 2024, 480 specialised inspections aimed at the protection of boys, girls, and adolescents were carried out. For 2025 the government reported 357 inspections. Information gaps include the specific results achieved in protecting children in street situations from the worst forms of child labour and on the measures adopted to prevent these children from becoming involved in situations of debt bondage or forced labour and from being recruited to carry out hazardous work in mines.

Bolivia also needs to further align its labour laws to the ILO conventions on **Freedom of Association**. This refers, among other to the possibility of dissolving trade union organisations by administrative authority, prohibiting and criminalising illegal strikes[37], limits to agricultural workers from the right to freedom of association, the denial of the right to organise of public servants, the excessive requirement of 50 % of the workers in an enterprise to establish a trade union[38], the need to obtain the approval of a central union organisation to register a trade union, the illegality of strikes in the banking sector, and the possibility of imposing compulsory arbitration by decision of the executive authorities to bring an end to a strike. With regard to the provisions establishing requirements for trade union leadership, as well as the power of the authorities, in certain circumstances, to disqualify *ex officio* trade union leaders, the Bolivian Government has informed that section 138 of the General Labour Act, which sets out the requirements for leadership of trade union organisations, is currently being revised in order to bring it into line with the principles of inclusiveness enshrined in the Constitution of 2009[39]. In addition, regarding the conditions required for union leaders referring to Bolivian nationality, literacy, legal age, and permanent employee status, the Bolivian Government will consider their adequacy to fundamental rights and international commitments, under the revision of the General Labour Law.

On **collective bargaining**, the same issues apply as in the last reporting period, including the need to increase fines for anti-union discrimination, limitations to free and voluntary negotiations in relation to wages and the need to guarantee the right to collective bargaining for both public servants not engaged in the administration of the state and agricultural workers[40].

Priorities for future engagement are continued work on prevention, elimination and remediation of child labour (including the collection and publication of data and information on children in work, to better target interventions); strengthening of institutions to advance positive developments such as the creation of a centralised information system on child labour; and maintenance of an effective labour inspection system, notably in relation to child labour and forced labour and collection of accurate data. In addition, the legal framework regarding freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining needs to be revised in tripartite dialogue to ensure they align with the ILO conventions[41].

3.3 Environment and Climate

Bolivia is a biologically diverse country and demonstrates strong legal commitment to environmental and climate conventions. However, implementation is a challenge.

There have been positive developments in several of the environmental and climate areas covered by the GSP conventions. With regard to **biodiversity**, at its 77th meeting in November 2023, Bolivia's CITES-implementing legislation was classified in Category 1, meaning the country generally meets all four core requirements for implementation and enforcement. The country is identified as one of 17 Parties receiving International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICCWC) support[42], and it participates in the Latin-American pilot for a jaguar demand-reduction project[43] as well as in regional cooperation to design and roll out CITES e-permitting systems. So far, Bolivia has not been subject to any CITES compliance procedure.

Bolivia submitted its Sixth National Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity in the sixth global reporting cycle in 2024 with delay (deadline: 31 December 2018). The 7th National Report was submitted on time in February 2026. The report assesses national implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2025 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. It shows a wide protected-area and Ramsar sites network, while Resolution 085/2022 brings in the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Green List standard and three candidate sites[44].

Climate policy is framed by the 'Mother Earth' law and the Plurinational Climate Change Policy, with the Plurinational Authority of Mother Earth (APMT) as a key climate institution. APMT's 2021–2025 strategic plan sets out integrated mitigation–adaptation actions on forests, water, food systems and low-carbon energy. The 2023 Updated Plurinational Policy on Climate Change targets 79 % renewable energy and 80 % deforestation reduction by 2030, heavily relying on international cooperation for implementation[45].

Bolivia submitted its first Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1) under the Paris Agreement on 31 December 2024 and its climate action plan, the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC 3.0), on 29 September 2025[46], which places Bolivia under the enhanced transparency framework, providing national Greenhouse Gas (GHG) inventories and policy information in line with Paris-system requirements. Bolivia's third NDCs also set out sectoral targets for 2035 that integrate mitigation, adaptation, and joint commitments, with adaptation prioritised due to Bolivia's high vulnerability. Importantly, targets now include detailed indicators—expressed in tCO_2eq, hectares, MWh, among others—increasing the clarity and transparency of the NDC and enabling more robust monitoring and impact measurement[47].

Bolivia established a registry for carbon projects (RENAPP) under the framework of Supreme Decree 5264 in October 2024, after the constitutional ruling 0040/2024 from June 2024 annulled Article 32.5 of the Mother Earth Law, which prohibited the commercialisation of environmental functions.

With regard to **ozone-depleting substances**, United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) projects confirmed that Bolivia maintained compliance with Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFC) phase-out targets[48]. In 2024, Bolivia banned HCFC-based equipment imports. In December 2023, Stage I of Bolivia's Kigali hydrofluorocarbons (HFC) Implementation Plan (KIP) for 2023–2030 was approved, including funding, control schedules, and reporting obligations, followed by operationalisation steps in 2024–2025[49]. The plan aims to reduce HFC consumption by 15 % by 2029, relative to Bolivia's HFC baseline.

Despite these positive legal developments, challenges with implementation exist. Global Forest Watch data show Bolivia lost ~386 000 hectares of primary forest in 2022, ranking third globally, and that by 2024 primary forest loss had increased by about 200 % to around 1.4–1.5 million hectares (≈14–15,000 km²), making Bolivia the second-largest country for tropical primary forest loss, driven mainly by fire and agricultural expansion[50]. In 2024, devastating forest fires and droughts in lowland regions destroyed thousands of hectares and displaced families, exposing weak land management and climate adaptation policies. The events triggered a 'national catastrophe' declaration[51] and renewed debate over agro-industrial expansion.

With regard to **persistent organic pollutants**, the Pan American Health Organisation (PAHO) / World Health Organisation (WHO) notes that Bolivia still lacks national chemical-risk diagnostics, faces weak inter-institutional coordination and needs updated regulations for agrochemicals and other substances[52].

Future engagement should prioritise the implementation of the various policy and regulatory measures that Bolivia has advanced in recent years. The implementation of the measures and targets introduced to reduce emissions under the existing and new NDC will have to be closely scrutinised while the protection of biodiversity and the fight against deforestation remain a particular concern.

3.4 Good Governance (Drug Control and Anti-Corruption)

Bolivia has adopted several policies and cooperation activities in the field of drug control and anti-corruption but implementation gaps hinder progress. Judicial weaknesses and limited civil society oversight exacerbate risks.

In the past years, Bolivia has actively worked on **drug control.** The International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) records in 2024 Bolivia's participation in INCB/United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) capacity-building to comply with the three drug-control conventions and notes ongoing alternative-development programmes in the country. As of 2024, UNODC alternative-development initiatives in Bolivia support more than 1 500 families, and 1 900 small producers (32 % women) have received training in legal production. Bolivia's Special Force to Fight Drug Trafficking (FELCN) seized 66 tons of cocaine and 514.5 tons of marijuana in 2024, exceeding the 2023 seizures. In 2024, there were 3 356 people apprehended for drug trafficking and 1 458 sentenced by the courts[53]. The 2025 INCB report notes that for 2024, Bolivia reported the licit production of 25 728 tons of coca leaf obtained from licit coca bush cultivation, in accordance with the reservation to the convention made by Bolivia, and in 2023, 97 % of the drugs seized were destroyed, demonstrating good governance.

Bolivia engages in regional frameworks **strengthening governance.** In February 2024, La Paz hosted the 24th EU–Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC) High-Level Meeting on Drugs which emphasised mutual accountability, data transparency, and the exchange of best practices in judicial cooperation. On 10 July 2024, Bolivia's Office of the

Prosecutor General signed a Working Arrangement with Eurojust to bolster judicial cooperation in cross-border investigations into organised crime, including drug trafficking and money laundering[54]. Nevertheless, in 2025, Bolivia was added to the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) 'Grey List' and in January 2026 to the EU Anti-Money Laundering (AML)/Counter-Terrorism Financing (CTF) List.

Despite a good drug controls strategy, Bolivia remains the world's **third-largest coca producer**. Cultivation increased by 9.7 % in 2024 to approximately 34 000 hectares, consolidating the upward trend since 2021. Data confirms cultivation exceeds the legal 22 000-hectare ceiling, despite eradication efforts. The eradication, or 'cultivation rationalisation', in Bolivia reached 10 001 ha in 2024, figures obtained through field verification by the UNODC-Bolivia monitoring mechanism[55].

Since 2023, Bolivia reinforced its framework with Supreme Decree No 4872 (2023), launching the National Policy on **Transparency and Anti-Corruption.** Information on the implementation of activities under the National Policy on Transparency and Anti-Corruption indicates that the implementation rate for 2023 was 90 %[56] and the Office of the Prosecutor General increased the number of prosecuted corruption cases[57].

Cooperation with Eurojust contributed to enhancing cross-border investigations of organised crime and money laundering. Digitising case tracking and asset-declaration systems improved accountability, though challenges persist in judicial independence and data publication[58]. Bolivia advanced its *Sistema de Contrataciones Estatales* (SICOES) official electronic platform and system used for public procurement, strengthening electronic procurement and online contract data publication[59]. These reforms are designed to increase transparency and reduce procurement-related corruption risks.

The second-cycle United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC)(2004) peer review concluded in July 2025. Unlike in the first cycle, the full country review report was approved but not made public.[60] According to UNODC records, Bolivia fulfilled its formal notification obligations, designating the required competent authorities and focal points for mutual legal assistance and cooperation mechanisms. The non-publication of the UNCAC review however limits civil society monitoring, contravening Article 13 on public participation.

In 2025, Bolivia scored 28 out of 100 and ranked 136 of 182 countries in Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI)[61]. The score is only slightly down from 29 in 2023, but confirms a longer term trend and indicates that perceptions of corruption in the public sector have worsened over the past years.

Priorities for future engagement on drug control continue to centre around the need to ensure that the legal cultivation of coca leaves is not diverted into illicit drug markets, including by creating alternatives to coca cultivation and implementing alternative development approaches. Bolivia should also undertake annual surveys, with UNODC support, on the status of illicit cultivation in its territory, and to publish the results of those surveys in a timely manner, thereby enabling adequate comparative monitoring and supporting the development of evidence-based public policies.

In the area of anti-corruption, in the future, engagement should prioritise the enhanced enforcement and implementation of anti-corruption policies and strategies and ensuring the independence of anti-corruption agencies and judiciary.

4. Cooperation

Climate change and the environment remain priority issues for the EU in Bolivia, together with support to democracy and human rights and the fight against drug trafficking and organised crime. These priorities are reflected in the bilateral cooperation strategy for 2021-2027, which foresees a financial envelope of EUR 143 million. Bolivia remains the number one recipient of EU bilateral grant assistance in South America.

For instance, in the area of democracy, justice and human rights, the European Union supports institutional strengthening and the rule of law. Through United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and in partnership with Spain and Canada, the EU has since 2020 strengthened the capacities of the Supreme Electoral Court, which has become one of the most trusted institutions in Bolivia and whose role during the 2025 General Election was widely praised. Support to the judicial system includes a EUR 2 million initiative managed by the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID) to enhance the digitalisation of judicial processes by strengthening the Information Technology (IT) services of the Attorney General's Office. This effort is expected to increase transparency, accelerate case management and contribute to reducing the high rate of preventive detention.

Annex: Bolivia - Compliance with GSP ratification and reporting obligations

Convention	Ratification status / Reservations	Compliance with reporting obligations to monitoring bodies
Human Rights		
1. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (1948)	Ratified: 14.06.2005 No reservations	**No reporting obligations**
2. International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (1965)	Ratified: 22.09.1970 No reservations	**Compliant with reporting obligations** • Last Committee report: 08.12.2023 • Last report submitted on 13.03.2019 • Next report due on 01.10. 2027
3. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966)	Ratified: 12.08.1982 No reservations	**Compliant with reporting obligations** • Last Committee report: 02.06.2022 • Last report submitted on 13.12.2018 • Next report due on 31.03.2029
4. International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights (1966)	Ratified: 12.08.1982 No reservations	**Compliant with reporting obligations** • Last Committee report: 15.10.2021 • Last report submitted on 12.03.2019 • Next report due on 31.10.2026
5. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (1979)	Ratified: 08.06.1990 No reservations	**Compliant with reporting obligations** • Last Committee report: 07.07.2022 • Last report submitted on 29.08.2019 • Next report due on 04.07. 2026
6. Convention Against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (1984)	Ratified: 12.05.1999 No reservations	**Compliant with reporting obligations** • Last Committee report: 02.12.2021 • Last report submitted on 12.11.2025 • Next report due: not yet set
7.Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989)	Ratified: 12.06.1990 No reservations	**Compliant with reporting obligations** • Last Committee report: 09.02.2023 • Last report submitted on 15.04.2019. • Next report due: not yet set
Labour Rights[12]		
8. Convention concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour, No 29 (1930)	Ratified: 31.05.2005	**Compliant with reporting obligations** • Last CEACR comments in 2026 • Last Government report submitted: 2025 • Next report due: 2027
9. Convention concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise, No 87 (1948)	Ratified: 04.01.1965	**Compliant with reporting obligations** • Lest CEACR comments in 2024 • Last Government report submitted: 2023 • Next report due: 2028
10. Convention concerning the Application of the Principles of the Right to Organise and to Bargain Collectively, No 98 (1949)	Ratified: 15.11.1973	**Compliant with reporting obligations** • Latest CEACR comments in 2024 • Last Government report submitted: 2024 • Next report due: 2028
11. Convention concerning Equal Remuneration of Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value, No 100 (1951)	Ratified: 15.11.1973	**Compliant with reporting obligations** • Latest CEACR comments in 2026 • Last Government report submitted: 2025 • Next report due: 2027

[1] Following a decision taken by the ILO Governing Body to modernise the ILO reporting system, as from 2027 Governments will no longer submit separate reports for each ratified Convention, but instead, they will submit thematic reports, grouping conventions in 15 thematic areas. As a transition year, only a limited number of reports will be requested in 2026. See: The future of reporting on ratified conventions, https://www.ilo.org/international-labour-standards/applying-and-promoting-international-labour-standards-overview-ilo/future-reporting-ratified-conventions

[2] Reservations do not apply in the ILO system.

Convention	Ratification status / Reservations	Compliance with reporting obligations to monitoring bodies
12. Convention concerning the Abolition of Forced Labour, No 105 (1957)	Ratified: 11.06.1990	**Compliant with reporting obligations** • Latest CEACR comments in 2026 • Last Government report submitted: 2025 • Next report due: 2027
13. Convention concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation, No 111 (1958)	Ratified: 31.01.1977	**Compliant with reporting obligations** • Latest CEACR comments in 2026 • Last Government report submitted: 2025 • Next report due: 2027
14. Convention concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment, No 138 (1973)	Ratified: 11.06.1997	**Compliant with reporting obligations** • Latest CEACR comments in 2026 • Last Government report submitted: 2025 • Next report due: 2027
15. Convention concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, No 182 (1999)	Ratified: 06.06.2003	**Compliant with reporting obligations** • Latest CEACR comments in 2026 • Last Government report submitted: 2025 • Next report due: 2027
Environment and Climate		
16. Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (1973)	Ratified: 06.07.1979 No reservations	**Compliant with reporting obligations** • Annual Trade Report for 2023 submitted on 1.11.2024. • Annual Trade Report for 2024 submitted on 24.10.2025 • Next Annual Trade Report due by: 31.10.2026. • Annual Illegal Trade Reports for 2023 and 2024 submitted[3]. • Latest Implementation Report: Submitted for 2014-2015[4].
17. Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1987)	Ratified: 03.10.1994 No reservations	**Compliant with reporting obligations** • Last report submitted: Article 7 data report covering 2024 • Next report: Article 7 data report covering 2025 due 30.09.2026
18. Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (1989)	Ratified: 15.11.1996 No reservations	**Compliant with reporting obligations** • National Report (NR) for 2023 outstanding. • NR for 2024 submitted on 30.12.2025 • Next NR (2025) due 31.12.2026
19. Convention on Biological Diversity (1992)	Ratified: 03.10.1994 No reservations	**Compliant with reporting obligations** • Seventh National Report (7NR): submitted on 28.02.2026 • Latest National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) update: 2019 (until 2030) • Updated national targets: 27.02.2026 • Next report: 8NR due by 30.06.2029

[3] Reporting mandatory but not subject to compliance procedure.
[4] Ibid

20. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992)	Ratified: 03.10.1994 No reservations	**Compliant with reporting obligations** – • Last updated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC): NDC 3.0 on 29.09.2025 • Latest National Communication (NC): NC3, submitted on 21.10.2020 • First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1): submitted on 31.12.2024 • Next report (BTR2) due 31.12.2026
21. Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (2000)	Ratified: 22.04.2002 No reservations	**Compliant with reporting obligations** • Latest National Report: 5NR submitted on 27.02.2026 • Next report: Not yet set
22. Stockholm Convention on persistent Organic Pollutants (2001)	Ratified: 03.06.2003 No reservations	**Compliant with reporting obligations** • Latest Report: Fifth Round Party Report submitted on 30.08.2022 • Next Report due: 6th round due by 31.08.2026 • Initial National Implementation Plan (NIP): 19.09.2005 • NIP updates: COP 4 and COP 5 amendments included
23. Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1998)	Ratified: 30.11.1999 No reservations	**No reporting obligations separate from the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change**
Good Governance		
24. United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs (1961)	Ratified: 11.01.2013[5] Reservations made related to criminalisation of coca leaves for personal consumption and for the related cultivation and trade	**Compliant with reporting obligations** • 2025 reporting fulfilled; no INCB mission since 2016
25. United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances (1971)	Ratified: 20.03.1985 No reservations	
26. United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (1988)	Ratified: 20.08.1990 Reservation made to Article 3(2) related to criminalisation of coca leaves for personal consumption	
27. United Nations Convention against Corruption (2004)	Ratified: 05.12.2005 No reservations	**Compliant with reporting obligations** • First review cycle completed in 2015 (full report available). • Second review cycle completed in July 2025 without publication of the full report. • Executive summary available since November 2020.

[5] The Government of Bolivia originally deposited its instrument of accession to the Convention on 23 September 1976. On 29 June 2011, the Government notified the Secretary-General that it had decided to denounce the Convention. In accordance with article 46(2), the denunciation took effect on 1 January 2012. Following denunciation, Bolivia re-acceded to the Convention with a reservation.

[1] Key events in 2026 at the moment of writing have been included in this Staff Working Document. All links provided were up to date as of 28 April 2026.
[2] World Bank, 'World Development Indicators', World Bank. https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators.
[3] IMF, 'Article IV: Bolivia Country Report No. 25/116', IMF, June, 2025. https://www.imf.org/-/media/files/publications/cr/2025/english/1bolea2025002-print-pdf.pdf
[4] Source for all statistics in point 2.2: Eurostat data covering 2022-2024 based on latest available validated full year data as of September 2025. GSP statistics only cover goods imported into the EU market, i.e., goods released for free circulation in the EU. The GSP statistics do not cover other EU-imports, like goods imported for the customs inward processing procedure or re-imports after the customs outward processing procedure. Trade flows registered as 'confidential' do not appear in the GSP+ usage figures and regime 1 normal trade; but do appear in total trade figures (regime 4).
https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/metadata/en/ext_go_agg_esms.htm#conf1537195068659
[5] Products that benefit from GSP are separated in sections according to the GSP Regulation. Information on which CN codes are included in the GSP sections can be found in Annex V of the Regulation No 978/2012. EUR-Lex – 02012R0978-20250101 – EN – EUR-Lex.
[6] Information received from the Plurinational State of Bolivia on follow-up to the concluding observations on its combined twenty-first to twenty-fourth periodic reports, CERD/C/BOL/FCO/21-24, 4.6.2025, p.3-4.
[7] 'Observatorio Defensorial Sobre Racismo Y Discriminación', *Defensoría del Pueblo Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia,* 2024. www.defensoria.gob.bo/contenido/observatorio-defensorial-sobre-racismo-y-discriminacion
[8] 'Ley de reparación integral para las víctimas de violaciones a derechos humanos cometidas en rupturas del orden constitucional', *Senado del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia,* 5 Nov, 2025. www.senado.gob.bo/area-legislativa/leyes-promulgadas/617 .
[9] 'Ley Nº 1636', *Gaceta Oficial del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia,* 10 Sep, 2025
[10] 'Ley Nº 1639', *Gaceta Oficial del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia,* 2 Sep, 2025
[11] 'Ley Nº 1680', *Gaceta Oficial del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia,* 5 Nov, 2025
[12] Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, 'Bolivia: Despite progress, tackling overcrowding in prisons remains pressing', Press Release, , 18 Nov, 2024. https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2024/12/bolivia-despite-progress-tackling-overcrowding-prisons-remains-pressing
[13] 'Mecanismo Nacional de Prevención de la Tortura, Tercer Informe Anual 2024'. *Defensoría del Pueblo del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia.*, 2025, p. 7. www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/documents/hrbodies/spt-opcat/npm/informe-anual-2024-mnp-bolivia.pdf
[14] Ibid, p. 117, para. 251.
[15] 'Defensoría del Pueblo cuestiona seguridad en Palmasola tras el deceso de un privado de libertad por impactos de arma de fuego', Nota de prensa. *Defensoría del Pueblo del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia*, 27 Nov, 2025.
[16] 'Mecanismo Nacional de Prevención de la Tortura, Tercer Informe Anual 2024'. *Defensoría del Pueblo del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia*, 2025, pp. 119-121. www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/documents/hrbodies/spt-opcat/npm/informe-anual-2024-mnp-bolivia.pdf
[17] Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 'Follow-up Letter to the State Party 21 Oct',2024.
[18] Committee on the Rights of the Child, 'Concluding observations on the combined fifth and sixth periodic reports of the Plurinational State of Bolivia', 6 Mar, 2023, p.14, para. 47.
[19] Ministerio Público, Fiscalía General del Estado, 'Fiscal General Informa Que Bolivia Registra Más De 34 Mil Casos De Violencia'. Ministerio Público, Fiscalía General del Estado,2 Oct, 2025. https://www.fiscalia.gob.bo/comunicacion/noticias/fiscal-general-informa-que-bolivia-registra-mas-de-34-mil-casos-de-violencia
[20] Ministerio Público, Fiscalía General del Estado, 'Bolivia Cierra El 2024 Con 84 Víctimas De Feminicidio'. 1 Jan, 2025. https://www.fiscalia.gob.bo/comunicacion/noticias/fiscal-general-destaca-avances-en-la-lucha-contra-feminicidios-e-infanticidios-con-mas-del-90-de-los-responsables-identificados-en-el-2025
[21] Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women, 'Follow-up assessment letter', 23 Oct, 2024.
[22] Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, 'Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review', 19 Mar, 2025, para. 19; para. 122.68; para 122.269; para. 122.270.
[23] Profiles: Bolivia. ILO STAT. https://ilostat.ilo.org/data/country-profiles/bol/
[24] International Labour Organisation (ILO), 'Direct Request (CEACR) – adopted 2025, published 114th ILC session, 2026.
[25] ILO, 'Observation (CEACR) on Convention No. 182', adopted 2023, published 112nd ILC session.2024.
[26] ILO, 'Observation (CEACR) on Convention No. 29', adopted 2025, published in, 'Application of International Labour Standards 2026', Report of the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations.

[27] https://www.ilo.org/sites/default/files/2026-02/Report%20III%28A%29-2026-%5BNORMES-251223-001%5D-Web-EN.pdf, p.506
[28] Studies from the Universidad Católica Boliviana. https://iisec.ucb.edu.bo/indicador/ninos-ninas-y-adolescentes-nna-que-trabajan-377
[29] ILO, 'Observation (CEACR) on Convention No. 138', adopted 2025, published in, "Application of International Labour Standards 2026", Report of the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations. https://www.ilo.org/sites/default/files/2026-02/Report%20III%28A%29-2026-%5BNORMES-251223-001%5D-Web-EN.pdf
[30] ILO, '(CEACR) Application of International Labour Standards', 2024, p. 454.
[31] Ibid.
[32] ILO, 'Observation (CEACR) on Convention No. 105', adopted 2025, published in, "Application of International Labour Standards 2026", Report of the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations;
ILO, 'Direct request (CEACR) on C182', adopted in 2023, published 112nd ILC session, 2024.,
[34] ILO, 'Observation (CEACR) on Convention No. 138', adopted 2025, published in, "Application of International Labour Standards 2026"', Report of the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations.
[35] Ibid.
[36] A CEACR Direct Request mentions a decrease of inspectors in Bolivia over the last decade: '[…] the Committee notes the Government's indication that in 2021–22 there was a total of 99 inspectors […]. However, the Committee observes that in May 2016 the inspection services had 107 inspectors. The Committee requests the Government to provide information on the reason for the decrease in the number of inspectors and whether it is planned to increase their number'. Direct Request (CEACR), adopted 2023, published 112nd ILC session,2024.
[37] Need to repeal sections 1 and 2 of Legislative Decree No. 2565 of June 1951.
[38] In its replies of November 2024, Bolivia reported that this provision is not applied in practice. However alignment of the legal framework would be still necessary. ILO 2025 CEAR Report states that Ministerial Resolution No. 123/06 of 2006 does not address the prohibition on the establishment of trade unions where less than 50 % of the employees are trade union members, in the case of industrial trade unions.
[39] ILO, 'Observation (CEACR) on Convention No. 87', adopted 2023, published 112nd ILC session,2024.
[40] ILO, 'Observation (CEACR) on Convention No. 98', adopted 2023, published 112nd ILC session,2024.
[41] Bolivia has not yet ratified the ILO Tripartite Consultation (International Labour Standards) Convention, 1976 (No. 144) which is one of the additional conventions under the new GSP Regulation.
[42] CITES National Legislation Project, 'Legislative Status Table', October,2020.
https://cites.org/sites/default/files/projects/NLP/Legislative_status_table_October_2020.pdf
CITES, 2024, CoP20 Doc. 16.4: 'International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICCWC)'. https://cites.org/sites/default/files/documents/E-CoP20-016-04_0.pdf
CITES, 2024. CoP20 Doc. 31: Demand-reduction. https://cites.org/sites/default/files/documents/E-CoP20-031.pdf
[43] CITES, CoP20 Doc. 16.4: 'International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICCWC)', 2022. https://cites.org/sites/default/files/documents/E-CoP20-016-04_0.pdf
[44] Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), 'Sixth National Report of Bolivia', 2019.
[45] Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia. Política Nacional de Cambio Climático – Revisión 7, 2023.
https://web.madretierra.gob.bo
[46] United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), 'Party-Authored Reports: Bolivia'.
https://unfccc.int/reports?f%5B0%5D=corporate_author%3A150#:~:text=Show%20me,English%20PDF%201.21%20MB
[47] UNFCCC, 'Bolivia – Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC 3.0)'.
https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NDCStaging/Pages/Party.aspx?party=BOL
[48] United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO),. 'COMPASS Results Monitoring Platform'. UNIDO. https://compass.unido.org/?year=2026;
Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol, 'Multilateral Fund Project Database', https://www.multilateralfund.org;
[49] Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol,'Project Summary: Bolivia', https://www.multilateralfund.org/api/drupal-documents/download/file/77a8c94d-4fc8-4679-ac5a-0dd897300719?filename=93PMS_summary.pdf
[50] World Resources Institute, Global Forest Reviews, 'Fires Drove Record-breaking Tropical Forest Loss in 2024', 2025. Fires Drove Record-breaking Tropical Forest Loss in 2024 | World Resources Institute Research
[51] Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia. Supreme Decree No. 5219: National Emergency and National Disaster Declaration, 8 Sept. 2024.

[52]Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), 'Bolivia Avanza Hacia Estrategia Nacional para Frenar Riesgos Químicos en Salud'. PAHO, 20 Aug, 2025. https://www.paho.org/es/noticias/20-8-2025-bolivia-avanza-hacia-estrategia-nacional-para-frenar-riesgos-quimicos-salud.

[53] Ministerio de Gobierno (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia), 'Boletín de Estadísticas de Lucha contra el Narcotráfico N.º 2'. Observatorio Boliviano de Seguridad Ciudadana y Lucha Contra las Drogas, Feb, 2025. https://obscd.mingobierno.gob.bo/sites/default/files/2025-02/BOLETIN_NARCOTRAFICO_2_V5_0.pdf.

[54] Eurojust, 'An Important Step against Organised Crime: Eurojust Signs Working Arrangements with Five Latin American Countries',.10 July,2024., www.eurojust.europa.eu/news/important-step-against-organised-crime-eurojust-signs-working-arrangements-five-latin-american

[55] United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), 'Coca Cultivation Monitoring Report: Plurinational State of Bolivia – Fact Sheet and Executive Summary 2024', Dec. 2025. www.unodc.org/documents/crop-monitoring/Bolivia/Fact_Sheet_Executive_summary_Bolivia_coca_survey_2024.pdf

[56] Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), 'Public Integrity Indicators: Bolivia – Country Fact Sheet 2025', OECD Public Integrity Indicators Database, Paris, 2025. www.oecd.org/governance/public-integrity-indicators/bolivia-country-fact-sheet.pdf.

[57] Organización de Estados Americanos (OAS), Informe de Avance Nacional – Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia (visita país 14 mar. 2022–31 ene. 2023), Mecanismo de Seguimiento de la Implementación de la Convención Interamericana contra la Corrupción (MESICIC), OAS/Ser.L./SG/MESICIC/doc.201/16, 10 Jan, 2023.

[58] Viceministerio de Transparencia Institucional y Lucha contra la Corrupción (VTILCC),'Memoria Institucional 2024', Ministerio de Justicia y Transparencia Institucional, La Paz, 2025, p. 132.

[59] Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas Públicas, Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia, 'Manual de Operaciones del SICOES', June, 2024.
https://economiayfinanzas.gob.bo/sites/default/files/2024-06/23-10-23ManualOperaciones.pdf

[60] UNODC, 'Country Profile: Bolivia (Plurinational State of)', Corruption Country Profiles.
www.unodc.org/corruption/en/country-profiles/data/BOL.html.

[61] Transparency International, 'Corruption Perceptions Index', Transparency International.
www.transparency.org/en/cpi/.