

ABSTRACT TRANSPARENCY BOLIVIA

With the institutional back up of the Transparency Bolivia Association (TBO, contact Transparency International), was held in Bolivia, from civil society responses to the questionnaire of the Third Round the implementation of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption (CICC), as approved at the experts meeting of in 2008.

TBO called experts with experience in hierarchical levels of public administration, with knowledge of the international conventions and theoretical contributions to the matter. These responses of high quality, with hard data. These were subject to further review by a working table formed by other experts as well as individuals involved in monitoring social networks and anti-corruption.

At the point there is no tax law tax denies, suspends or prevents tax benefits of directly or indirectly from the carrying out of an action by the which is violated tutelage of transparency in the handling of the thing public.

On the issue relating to transnational bribery and the national bribery analysis of the legislation shows that the Bolivian State has no specific legislation to discourage bribery practices, although it does have adequate legislation to manage accounting firms. It is necessary to expand the scope of classification of this offense under the current legislation (Penal Code).

There is not a law related to unjust enrichment, which is pointed by the Penal Code.

Bolivia has several bilateral agreements to facilitate Extradition to and from Bolivia, but no examples are specific cases involving the offenses specified in the CICC.

The participants fulfill the commitments Bolivia has as a state party to the CICC, which are both the Act Republic.

The recommendations stated that:

1. Proceed with updating and modernizing of the accounting rules, so that they include a specific criteria related to control practices of bribery and identification of them.
2. Along with effective mechanisms of control and detection, a set of criteria and procedures should be promoted to ensure their treatment and finally his assent.
3. Consolidate the definition of these behaviors in the Penal Code.

4. It is suggested that the crime of illicit enrichment in characterization takes into account the criminal penalty in terms of deprivation of liberty, the accessory penalty of disqualification for life to public office jobs and the Liability for the recovery of the property subject of the unjust enrichment.
5. We call in this sense to the executive and legislative branches of Bolivia to its early implementation.
6. It is essential to strengthening the judicial system (Power Judicial and Ministry) as well as supervisory bodies as the Comptroller General of the Republic.
7. In this regard, we request that the NCPE is adequate to International conventions to which Bolivia is a signatory.
8. It is recommended to implement the existing conventions to specific grounds topics for extradition in the CICC.